

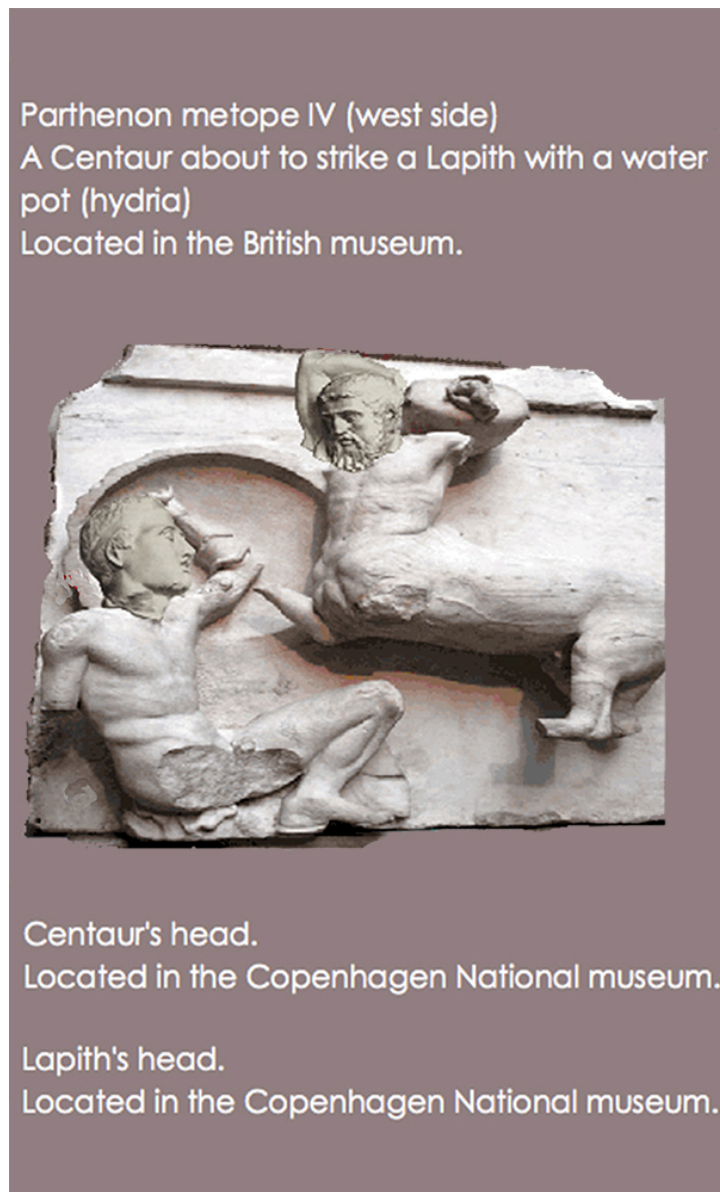


The “new museum experience” in people’s cultural consciousness

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On my master thesis, I wanted to explore if and how digital media can change people's cultural consciousness. I took the Parthenon case to examine. Undoubtedly, the Parthenon is considered one of the worlds' greatest cultural monuments. However its sculpture are housed in different museums around the world. e.g The Parthenon metope which is currently split into three parts (one section in London, the other two in Copenhagen). This metope represents a centaur, who brings a water-jar down on his opponent, who has left his defense open, despite having a shield. The main part of this marble is housed in the British Museum, but the heads of Lapith and the centaur are located in the Copenhagen's National Museum. The following digital representation shows the reunification of this metope.



The sculptures of unique monument as the Parthenon monument is, can they be scattered in different museums around the world? Parthenon is not a statue; it is a monument, stand on the Acropolis rock in Athens, Greece. However, the question of repatriation of cultural objects or works of art is highly controversial, and given the legal and political perspectives of the argument.

Not only I wanted to explore how a “virtual museum” can house the Parthenon and its sculptures as a unity but also I wanted it to show why the importance the actual reunification of the Parthenon monument in one place is extremely important for the humanity.

What is more, with “virtual reunification” the visitor has the chance to view the Parthenon sculptures in their original form and setting. e.g drawings by Carrey, a French artist who made several drawings of the Parthenon and its sculptures before their partial destruction by Venetian artillery in 1687 can be included in a “virtual place”.



A far greater number of people would be able to admire the beauty of the Parthenon marbles and the brilliance of Classical Athens.

I strongly believe that digital media can offer a whole new cultural experience and enhance people’s knowledge and cultural consciousness, that’s why I continuously seek how new technologies can play a key role on people's awareness of cultural heritage.

The case of Parthenon's Sculptures

by
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For #re:publica17

Parthenon

- * The Parthenon is an unique monument of Ancient Human Civilization and Greek architecture.
- * it is considered the symbol of democracy.

Parthenon



Elgin's Marbles

- * The Parthenon Marbles (Elgin Marbles) are the collection of the Parthenon sculptures, located in British museum
- * Elgin was the British ambassador during the Ottoman Empire from 1799–1803, (Greece was under the rule of the Ottoman Empire)
- * He obtained a controversial permission from the Ottoman authorities to remove pieces from the Parthenon monument.

This Parthenon metope is splitted into three parts (one section in London, the other two in Copenhagen & the Parthenon monument is in Athens). The main part of this marble is housed in the British Museum, but the heads of Lapith and the centaur are located in the Copenhagen's National Museum.

The following digital representation shows the reunification of this metope.



Greek government

- * Since the 1980's Greek governments request the return of the Parthenon sculptures as they are part of a single monument.

One part of a statue is located in Athens and the other is in the British museum.

British Museum

- * The British museum claims that the Parthenon sculptures are exhibited in a unique multicultural environment (British museum), where visitors have the chance to explore the complex network of interconnected world cultures.

Wondering

- * Parthenon sculptures must be scattered in different museums around the world?
- * These sculptures are not stand alone sculptures, they are part of a unique monument

Stonehenge

* However how would British people feel if...



Stonehenge like this?



The rest of the Stonehenge in Greece

