

Report on Overseas Travel

Graeme Henderson, Senior Curator, Dept of Maritime Archaeology

26 September, 1990

Report on Overseas Travel

Graeme Henderson, Senior Curator, Dept of Maritime Archaeology

26 September, 1990

INTRODUCTION:

It has recently been estimated that the total value of stolen or smuggled objets d' art involved in international trafficking runs to over one million dollars annually, making the industry second only to narcotics, and indeed it is sometimes run by the same entrepreneurs. No figures are available to indicate the proportion of this trade which is made up of material from underwater archaeological sites, but given the new realms opened up to treasure hunters by rapidly advancing technology it is clear that underwater material makes up a significant proportion of this traffic. Maritime museums, as major repositories for underwater archaeological material, are in a position to either encourage or discourage this trade very significantly according to the terms of their collecting policies. If this market is denied to the treasure hunters, then their investment returns will shrink and their reputations will decline, making it more difficult for them to destroy underwater archaeological sites.

The travel described below was carried out in work time. The Museum paid for the return flight to Stockholm, while I paid the Conference fee and all travelling costs.

OBJECTIVES:

The main objective of the travel was to present, as Chairman of the Maritime Archaeology Sub-Committee of the International Congress of Maritime Museums, the results of an international survey of maritime museum acquisition policies, and the Sub-Committee's recommendations for ICMM's position. A second objective was to conduct archival investigations at the two principal repositories in London (the library of the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich and the Public Record Office at Kew) to add to the base of knowledge about Western Australian shipwrecks of the period 1880-1900. A third objective was to attend the Conference of the ICMM, held on the MV *Christina Regina* and travelling to a number of Europe's best maritime museums.

clear that underwater material makes up a significant proportion of this traffic. Maritime museums, as major repositories for underwater archaeological material, are in a position to either encourage or discourage this trade very significantly according to the terms of their collecting policies. If this market is denied to the treasure hunters, then their investment returns will shrink and their reputations will decline, making it more difficult for them to destroy underwater archaeological sites.

The travel described below was carried out in work time. The Museum paid for the return flight to Stockholm, while I paid the Conference fee and all travelling costs.

OBJECTIVES:

3. Conduct a Survey of the acquisition policies of non-ICMM member maritime museums when the ICMM's Directory of Maritime Museums becomes available.

The Recommendations provided to the ICMM are already discouraging the ICMM-member maritime museums from purchasing from or exhibiting material from commercially exploited sites, and will likely in the near future prohibit them from purchasing or exhibiting such material. The Recommendations also have the potential, particularly when the second stage of the survey is completed, to significantly influence the collecting policies of non-ICMM member maritime museums.

2. Archival Investigations:

The work carried out at the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich and the Public Record Office at Kew was an extension of earlier work that I carried out for the Museum in the mid 1970s, so it was a routine matter for me to consult familiar types of sources. The principal task was to read through the Board of Trade Wreck Reports and the *Mercantile Navy Lists* for the period 1880-1900, extracting information as it relates to Western Australian shipwrecks. The information has been incorporated into the research files according to shipwreck name since my return to Western Australia.

3. Conference Attendance:

Attending the Conference had three aspects: listening to the papers delivered, visiting the maritime museums on the schedule, and discussing maritime issues with other delegates.

I made useful contacts particularly from the UK and the USA. Dr Richard Kelton of the Kelton Foundation gave me a copy of his excellent video presentation 'The Race For Riches', about the American involvement in the China Trade, which could be used in conjunction with the Museum's display about the *Rapid*. He also verbally offered to loan the Museum his exhibition of China Trade Goods, which could potentially be combined with our material from the *Rapid* to make completed, to significantly influence the collecting policies of non-ICMM member maritime museums.

2. Archival Investigations:

The work carried out at the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich and the Public Record Office at Kew was an extension of earlier work that I carried out for the Museum in the mid 1970s, so it was a routine matter for me to consult familiar types of sources. The principal task was to read through the Board of Trade Wreck Reports and the *Mercantile Navy Lists* for the period 1880-1900, extracting information as it relates to Western Australian shipwrecks. The information has been incorporated into the research files according to shipwreck name since my return to Western

The maritime museum visits were also most stimulating. The first museum inspected was the new *Vasa* Museum in Stockholm, which was only opened in July of this year. The exhibition approaches employed are far superior to those employed at the nearby established Swedish National Maritime Museum. The *Vasa* can be viewed from seven levels and all quarters. Supporting displays discuss the Navy, religion, the building, floating, sinking and salvage, etc. Stockholm Harbour itself is a fascinating set of floating museums. The harbour authorities have encouraged the owners of an array of traditional coastal craft to home-port at Stockholm, providing a 'living' historical vista.

The Aland Maritime Museum at Mariehamn was a more traditional museum, with maritime miscellany crammed into every corner. It works well there, and I was astounded at the number of familiar ships from the early twentieth century Australian grain trade. Outside the museum, floating at the dock, was the magnificently preserved barque *Pommern*.

At Leningrad we visited the cruiser *Aurora*, which had taken such a central role in the beginning of the Russian Revolution. Externally it looks superb, but the interior has been 'redecorated', with engines, cabins etc removed to make way for glass cabinets full of medals and flat walls for heroic style paintings.

In the Old Town at Tallinn, Estonia, a cylindrical mediaeval tower has recently been reinforced with a central stairwell and numerous floors to provide an exquisite setting for a maritime museum dealing with general maritime issues but emphasising the fishing industry.

At Helsinki we set out in chill winds on a traditional schooner to the dockyard and fortress at Suomenlinna. After a tour of the old dockyard and the maritime museum discussions were held about methods of funding and preserving the huge dry dock and associated facilities.

CONCLUSION:

I take the indulgence of noting that during the process of analysing the completed questionnaire historical vista.

The Aland Maritime Museum at Mariehamn was a more traditional museum, with maritime miscellany crammed into every corner. It works well there, and I was astounded at the number of familiar ships from the early twentieth century Australian grain trade. Outside the museum, floating at the dock, was the magnificently preserved barque *Pommern*.

At Leningrad we visited the cruiser *Aurora*, which had taken such a central role in the beginning of the Russian Revolution. Externally it looks superb, but the interior has been 'redecorated', with engines, cabins etc removed to make way for glass cabinets full of medals and flat walls for heroic style paintings.

APPENDIX 1.

Survey of Museum Policies Towards the Acquisition of
Objects from Underwater Archaeological Sites.

Maritime Archaeology Subcommittee, International Congress
of Maritime Museums

CONTENTS

	Page
1. Background.....	2
2. Survey results.....	3
3. Appendices.....	18

Maritime Archaeology Subcommittee, International Congress
of Maritime Museums

CONTENTS

	Page
1. Background.....	2
2. Survey results.....	3

1. BACKGROUND

The Sub-Committee was formed late in 1987 as a result of concern, expressed at the 1987 Congress, that different museum policies towards the acquisition of objects from underwater archaeological sites have caused conflicts and confusion among museum curators around the world. The Sub-Committee consists of John S. Carter, President, Philadelphia Maritime Museum, USA; Dr Paul F. Johnston, Curator of maritime History, Smithsonian Institution, USA; Professor Reinder Reinders, Groningen University, The Netherlands; and myself, Senior Curator, Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Maritime Museum, Fremantle. The task set for the Sub-Committee was to 'complete a survey on existing policies as regards museum acquisitions of objects from underwater archaeological sites and set recommendations for ICMM's position with regards to the acquisition of these objects'. The survey was to be completed before the General Assembly in August 1990.

The first opportunity for Sub-Committee members to meet was at the Australian Conference of ICMM, in Sydney during September 1988 when John Carter, Reinder Reinders and Graeme Henderson attended.

A pretest survey, intended to elicit constructive comment for improving the main survey, was sent to a sample of 26 ICMM members in December 1988. The 16 respondents provided useful comment. Assistance in the questionnaire design was given by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The main survey form was sent to Sub-Committee members in May 1989, for distribution to all ICMM members in the allotted regions as follows: Paul Johnston, USA (75); John Carter, Canada, Central and South America (23); Reinder Reinders, Europe excluding UK and Ireland (102); Graeme Henderson, Australia, Africa, New Zealand, Asia, UK, Ireland and new members (79). The procedure for distribution was intended to be as follows:

1. Sub-Committee members mail out an introductory letter from Secretary General Willem Morzer Bruyns;
2. Two weeks later Sub-Committee members mail out the main survey;
3. Another six weeks later (in August) Sub-Committee members mail out reminder letters to non-respondents;
4. A further six weeks later (end of September) Sub-Committee members return a copy of responses to the chairman for commencement of the analysis of results.

Some delay occurred to this schedule because of changes of Sub-Committee members' addresses, but by October all members (excepting those omitted because of multiple membership in the one institution) had received the main survey. Analysis of the results commenced around Christmas 1989, but responses continued to arrive well into March 1990.

The questionnaire was sent to all ICMM members with the exception of those known by Committee members not to have collections. ICMM had 284 members at the time of the survey. The Committee received a reply or an indication of no collection from 226 members, and received no reply from 58 members (effectively an 80% response rate). Only 87 respondents however have collections from underwater archaeological sites. It is this group who are most significant in the terms of this survey.

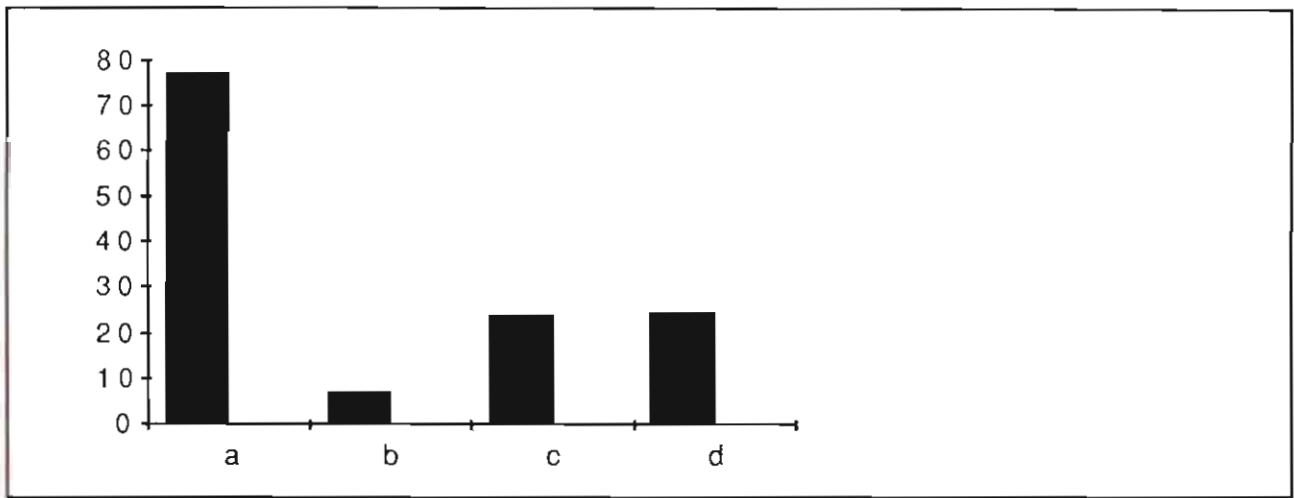
2. SURVEY RESULTS

The first opportunity for Sub-Committee members to meet was at the Australian Conference of ICMM, in Sydney during September 1988 when John Carter, Reinder Reinders and Graeme Henderson attended.

A pretest survey, intended to elicit constructive comment for improving the main survey, was sent to a sample of 26 ICMM members in December 1988. The 16 respondents provided useful comment. Assistance in the questionnaire design was given by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The main survey form was sent to Sub-Committee members in May 1989, for distribution to all ICMM members in the allotted regions as follows: Paul Johnston, USA (75); John Carter, Canada, Central and South America (23); Reinder Reinders, Europe excluding UK and Ireland (102); Graeme Henderson, Australia, Africa, New Zealand, Asia, UK, Ireland and new members (79). The procedure for distribution was intended to be as follows:

1. Sub-Committee members mail out an introductory letter from Secretary General Willem Morzer Bruyns;
2. Two weeks later Sub-Committee members mail out the main survey;



That is, 79 respondents now have objects from an underwater cultural resources site in their museum. The sum of 1a answers should equal the sum of 2b, 2c, 2d, and 2e. However there is a discrepancy of 8. The discrepancy indicates either a misunderstanding of question 1a, or an error on the part of the person filling out the form. In each case the museum **did** have artifacts, so the number of respondents with artifacts is 87. **Thus it can be stated that 87 of the respondents have collections from underwater cultural resources sites.**

2.2. How many objects from an underwater cultural resources site/s are now in this museum's collection?

a)	0.....	31
b)	1-100.....	54
c)	101-1,000.....	17
d)	1,001-10,000.....	11
e)	more than 10,000.....	5

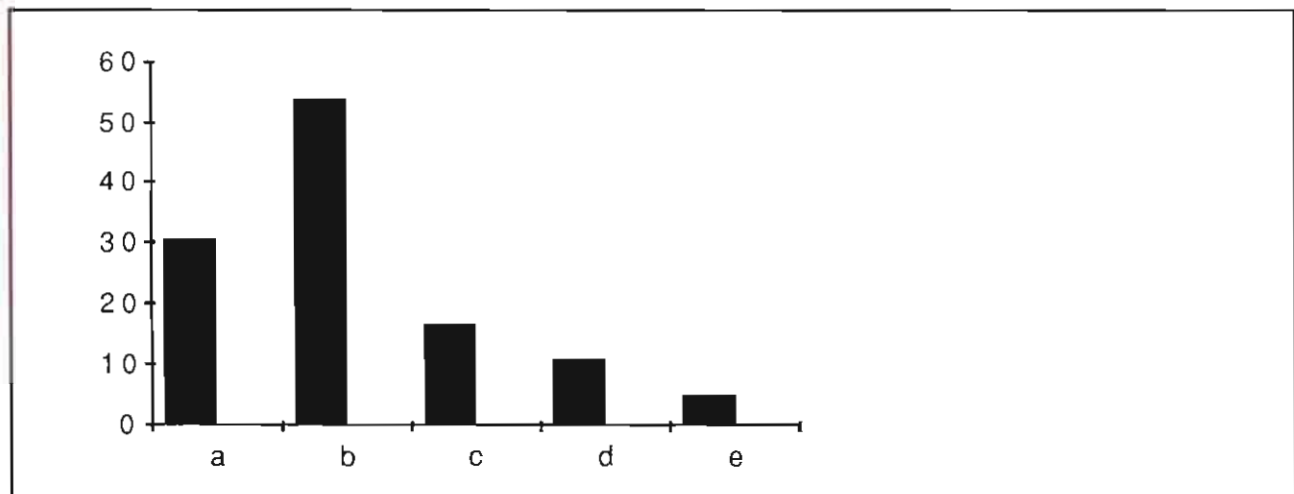
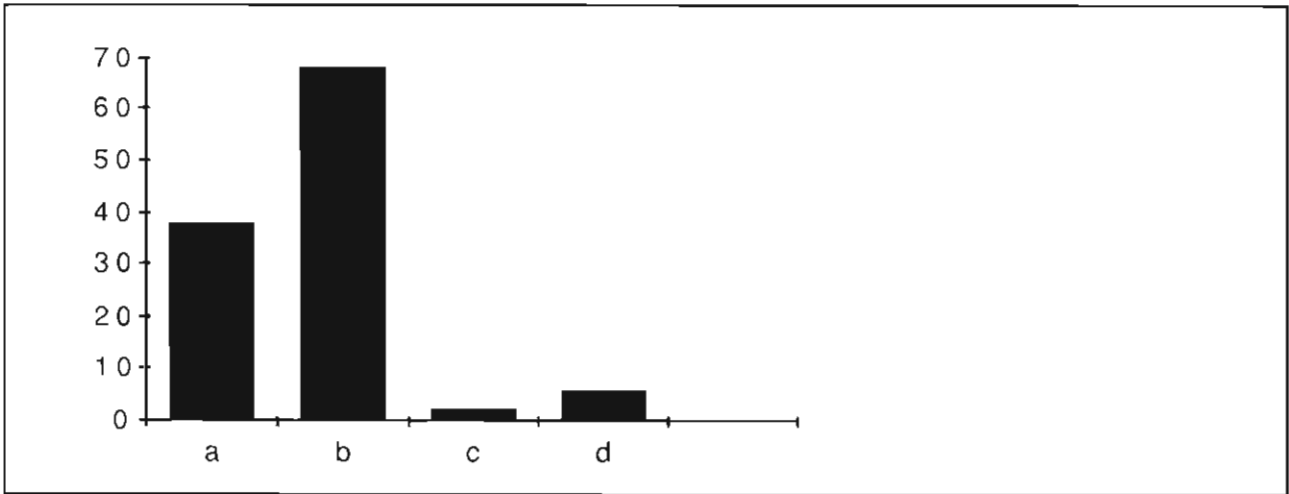


Figure 2: How many objects from an underwater cultural resources site/s are now in this museum's collection?

That is, 79 respondents now have objects from an underwater cultural resources site in their museum. The sum of 1a answers should equal the sum of 2b, 2c, 2d, and 2e. However there is a discrepancy of 8. The discrepancy indicates either a misunderstanding of question 1a, or an error on the part of the person filling out the form. In each case the museum **did** have artifacts, so the number of respondents with artifacts is 87. **Thus it can be stated that 87 of the respondents have collections from underwater cultural resources sites.**

2.2. How many objects from an underwater cultural resources site/s are now in this museum's collection?

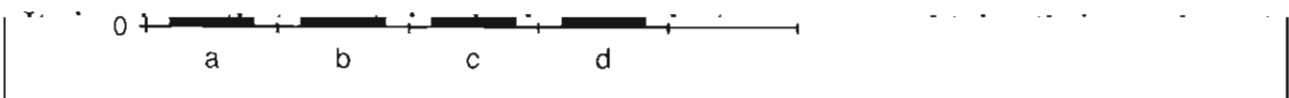
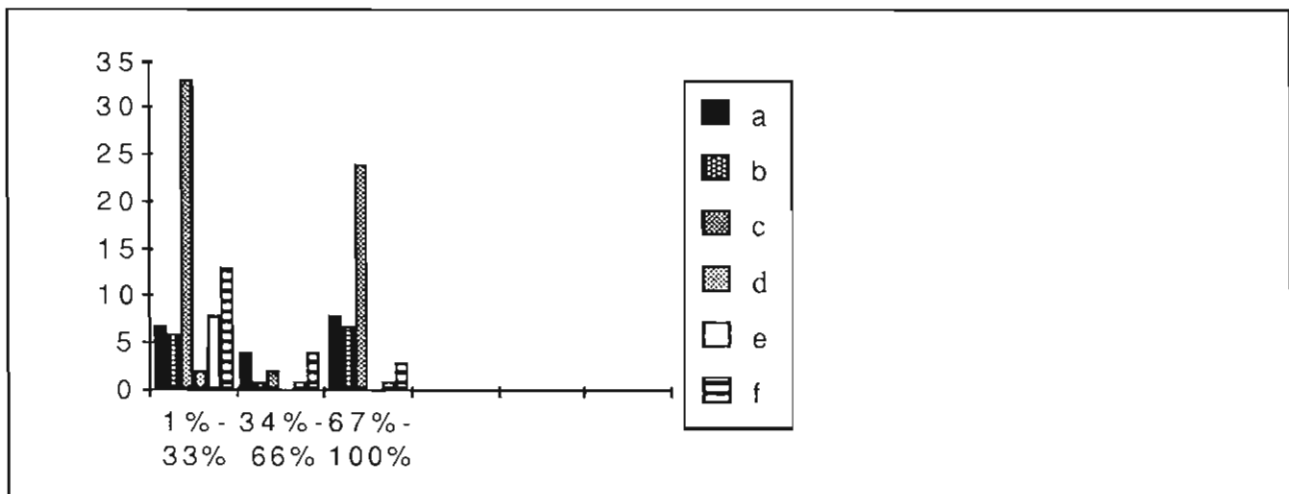
a)	0.....	31
b)	1-100.....	54
c)	101-1,000.....	17
d)	1,001-10,000.....	11
e)	more than 10,000.....	5



Very few, if any, respondent museum collections are entirely made up of material from underwater sites. Generally, such material is a minor part of involved museums' collections.

2.4. How were the objects from an underwater cultural resources site acquired?

	1%-33%	34%-66%	66%-100%	
a) from the seabed, by staff from this museum.....	7	4	8	2nd
b) from the seabed, by others contracted by this museum.....	6	1	7	3rd
c) by donation, from persons not employed by this museum....	33	2	24	1st
d) by purchase from another museum.....	2	0	0	6th
e) by purchase from a dealer.....	8	1	1	5th
f) by other means (please state).....	13	4	3	4th

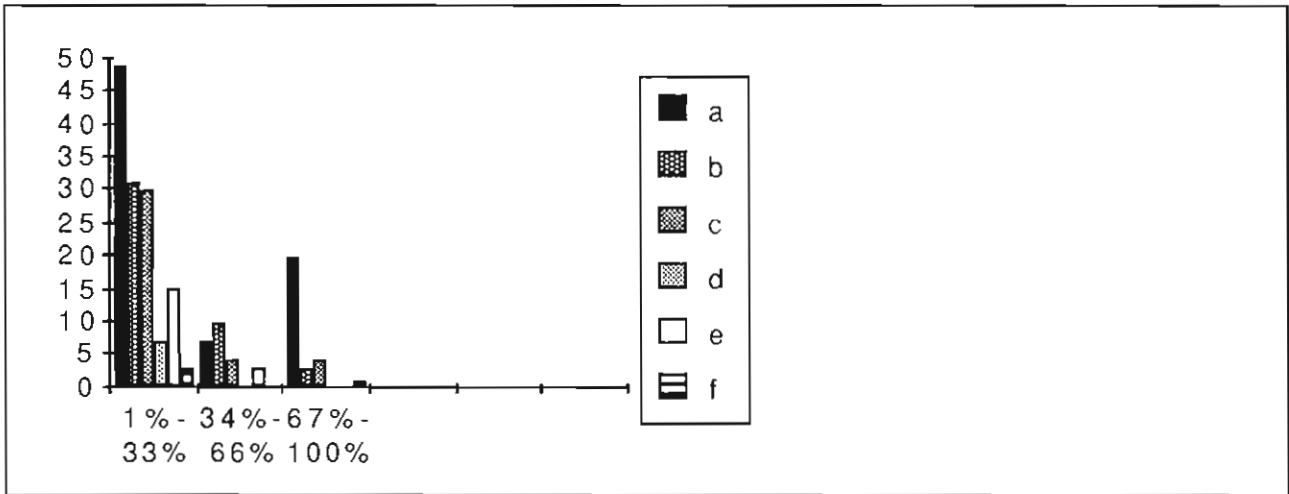


Very few, if any, respondent museum collections are entirely made up of material from underwater sites. Generally, such material is a minor part of involved museums' collections.

2.4. How were the objects from an underwater cultural resources site acquired?

	1%-33%	34%-66%	66%-100%	
a) from the seabed, by staff from this museum.....	7	4	8	2nd
b) from the seabed, by others contracted by this museum.....	6	1	7	3rd
c) by donation, from persons not employed by this museum....	33	2	24	1st
d) by purchase from another museum.....	2	0	0	6th
e) by purchase from a dealer.....	8	1	1	5th
f) by other means (please state).....	13	4	3	4th

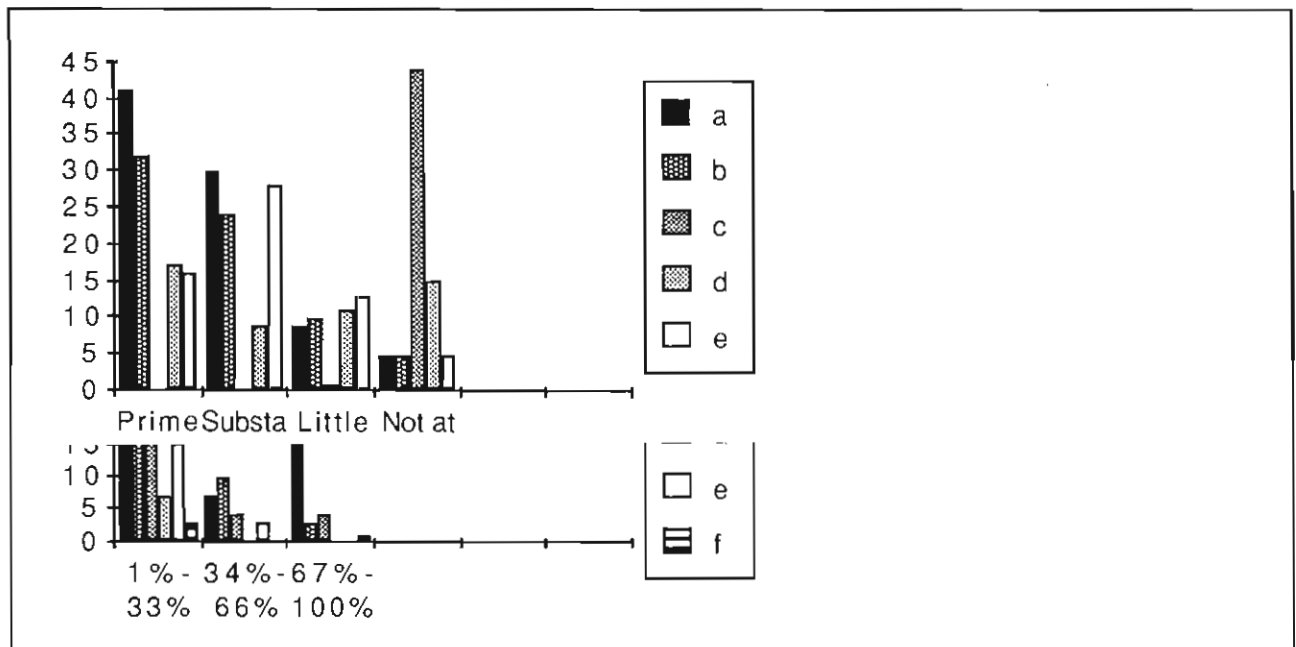
b)	parts of cargoes of ships.....	31	10	3	2nd
c)	possessions of crew or passengers.....	30	4	4	3rd
d)	items from flooded settlements.....	7	0	0	6th
e)	items dropped overboard from ships.....	15	3	0	5th
f)	other (please state).....	3	0	1	4th



A heavy collecting emphasis is placed on parts of ships or of their fitting out. Possessions of crew or passengers are a very small part in such collections.

2.6. Why were these objects acquired by your museum?

		Prime consideration	Substantial consideration	Little consideration	Not at all considered	
a)	display	41	30	9	5	1st
b)	research	32	24	10	5	2nd
c)	sale.....	0	0	1	44	5th
d)	to protect the items from looters.....	17	9	11	15	3rd
e)	educational purposes.....	16	28	13	5	4th

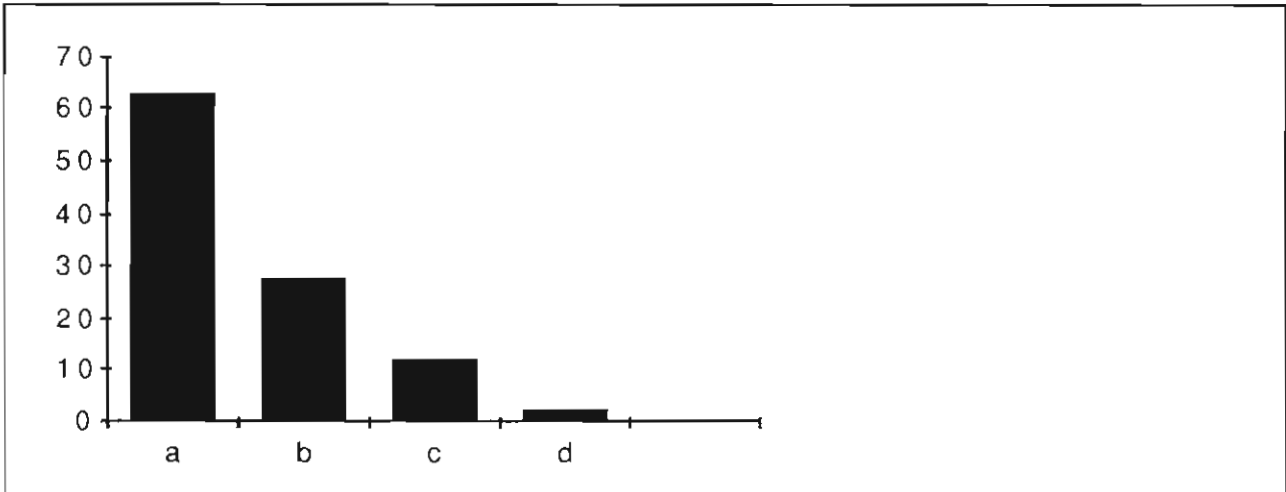


A heavy collecting emphasis is placed on parts of ships or of their fitting out. Possessions of crew or passengers are a very small part in such collections.

2.6. Why were these objects acquired by your museum?

		Prime consideration	Substantial consideration	Little consideration	Not at all considered	
a)	display	41	30	9	5	1st
b)	research	32	24	10	5	2nd

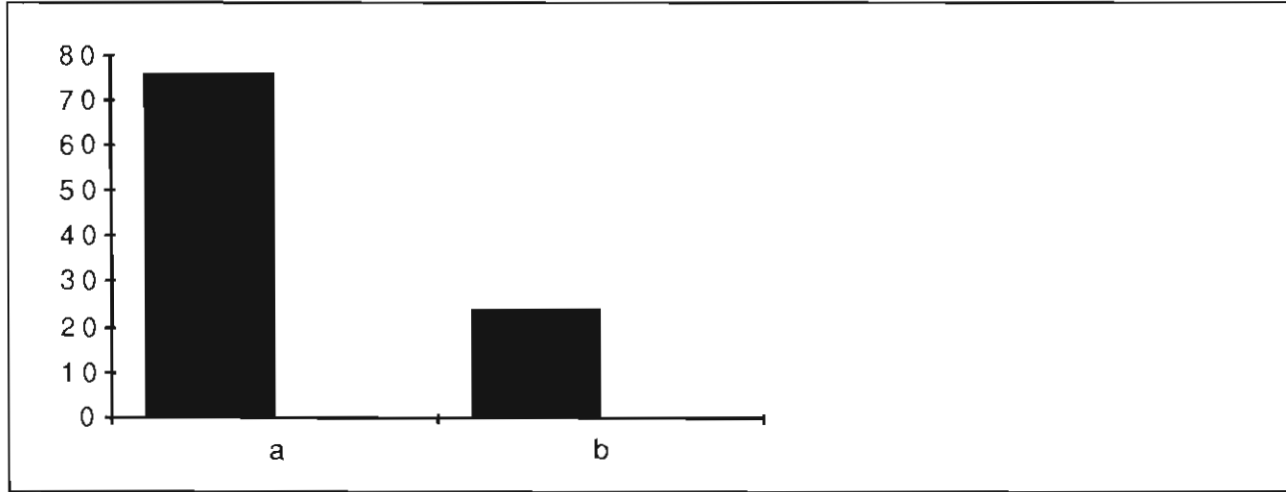
a)	0 papers.....	63
b)	1-10 papers.....	28
c)	10-100 papers.....	12
d)	more than 100 papers.....	2



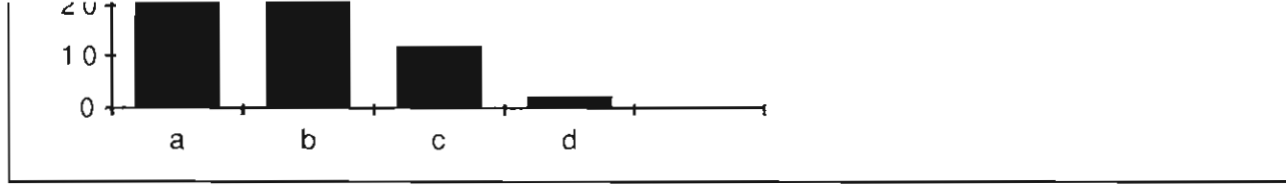
Most respondent museums do not publish research papers about their underwater collections. Generally the holders of large collections wrote most papers. Holders of small collections have a very poor publication record.

2.8. Have the underwater objects been used by students from tertiary institutions for study purposes?

a)	no.....	76
b)	yes (if yes give examples).....	24



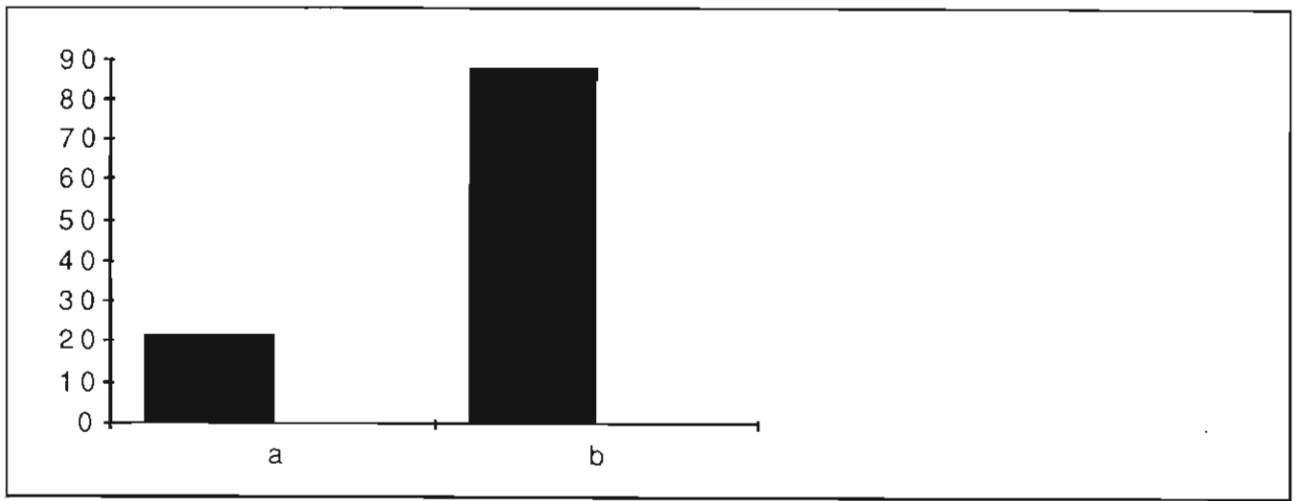
Few of the underwater collections are used by tertiary student for study.



Most respondent museums do not publish research papers about their underwater collections. Generally the holders of large collections wrote most papers. Holders of small collections have a very poor publication record.

2.8. Have the underwater objects been used by students from tertiary institutions for study purposes?

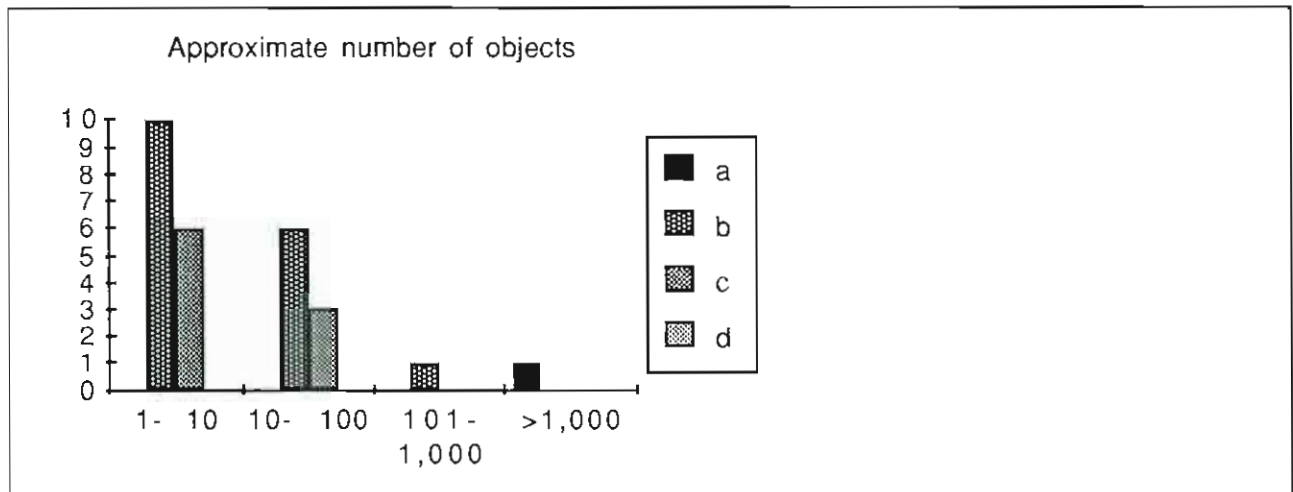
a)	no.....	76
b)	yes (if yes give examples).....	24



Most respondent museums do not have underwater material from sites in other countries.

2.10. If your museum does have objects from underwater sites of other countries, how was the material acquired?

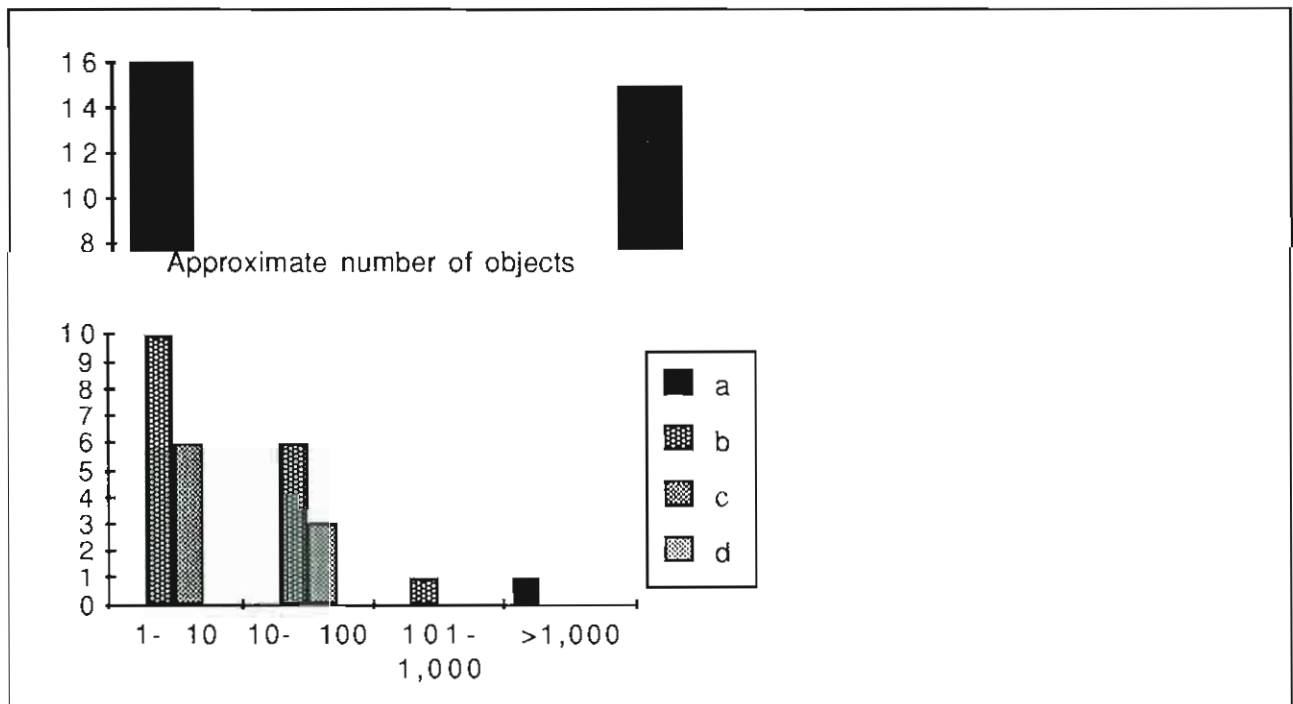
	Approximate number of objects				
	1-10	11-100	101-1,000	More than 1,000	
a) excavation by your museum staff.....	0	0	0	1	1st
b) donation.....	10	6	1	0	2nd
c) purchase.....	6	3	0	0	3rd
d) other means (specify).....	0	0	0	0	4th



Respondent museums with collections from sites in other countries generally obtain these collections by excavations by their own staff or by donation.

2.11. Is there legislation comprehensively covering underwater objects in the country where the material was acquired?

a) yes.....	16
b) no.....	4
c) there is legislation in preparation.....	1
d) unknown	15

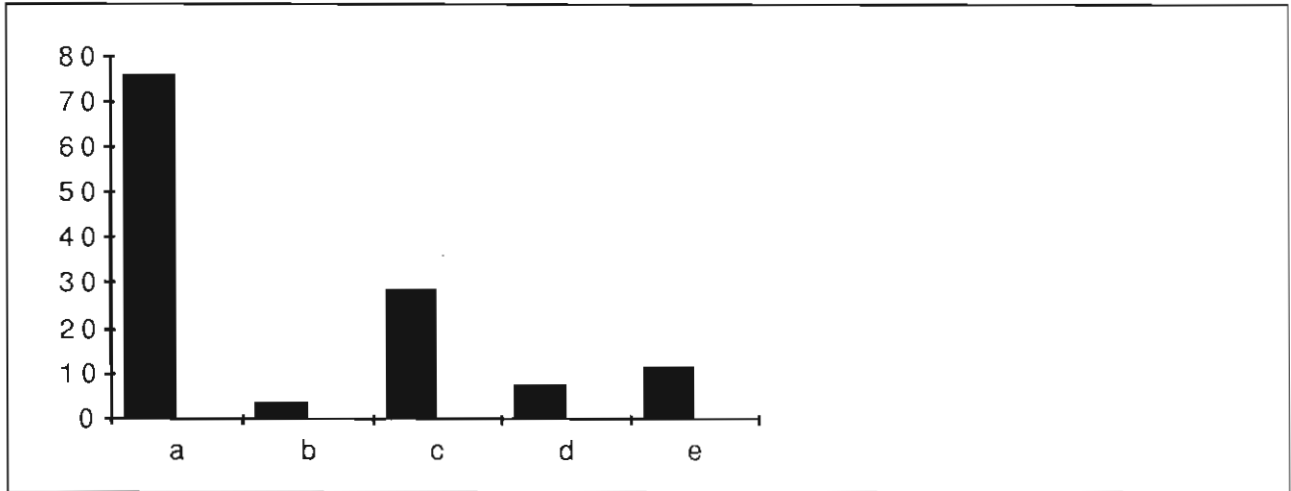


Respondent museums with collections from sites in other countries generally obtain these collections by excavations by their own staff or by donation.

A large number of the respondent museums with material from sites in other countries are unaware of whether there is legislation in those other countries dealing with u/w material.

2.12. Is there legislation in your country specifically dealing with underwater cultural material?

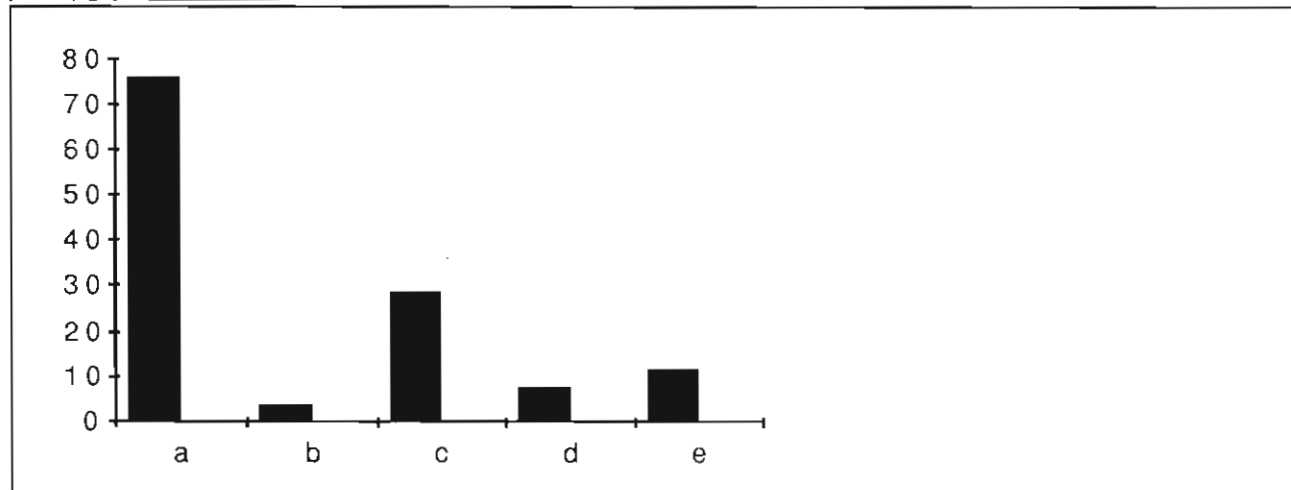
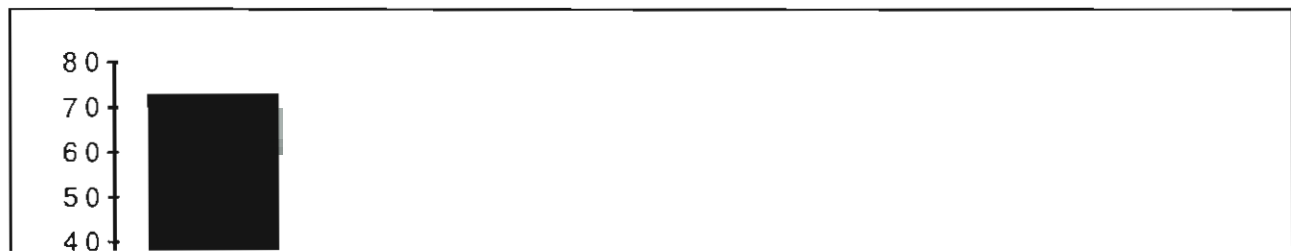
a)	yes.....	76
b)	no.....	4
c)	yes there is legislation but it is generally ineffectual in giving protection to underwater cultural material.....	29
d)	there is legislation in preparation.....	8
e)	unknown.....	12



Most respondents have relevant legislation in their countries, but a significant proportion believe that legislation to be ineffectual. Three museums with underwater collections were unaware of whether there was legislation: in each case the material had been donated to the museum, rather than being actively collected from sites by that museum's staff.

2.13. Does such legislation influence your museum's acquisition programme?

a)	yes.....	73
b)	no.....	29

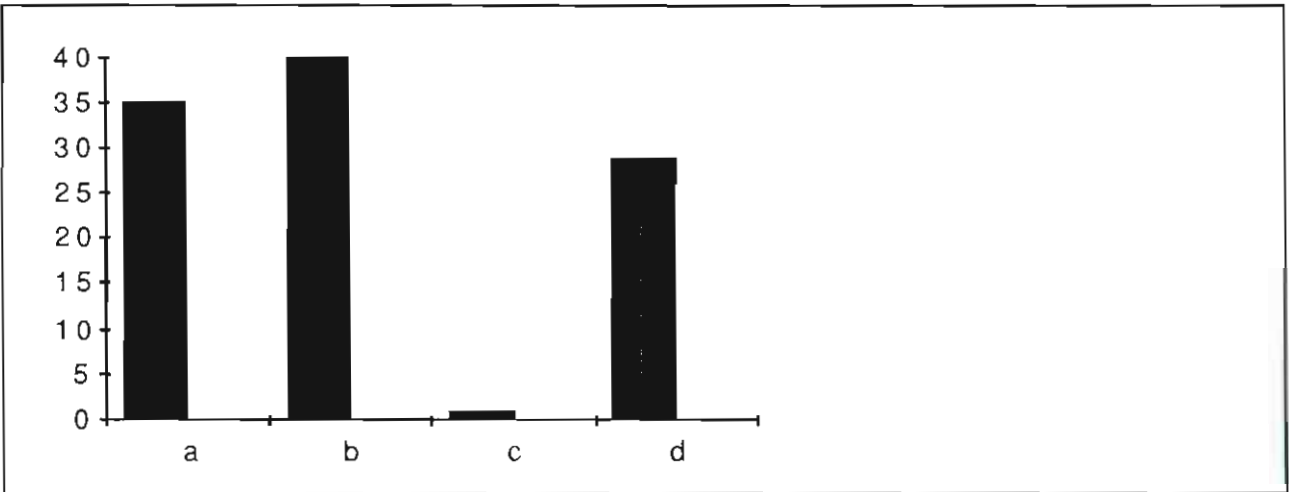


Most respondents have relevant legislation in their countries, but a significant

Relevant legislation does influence respondent museums in their collecting. Of museums with collections, 63 were influenced by legislation, while 17 were not. Of the 17 museums not influenced, 13 had collections of 1-100 items, while 2 had 100-1,000 items, 1 had 1,000-10,000 items, and 1 had over 10,000 items. This last museum operated under what it considered to be inadequate legislation.

2.14. Does your museum have an ethics policy as regards acquisition of objects from cultural heritage sites?

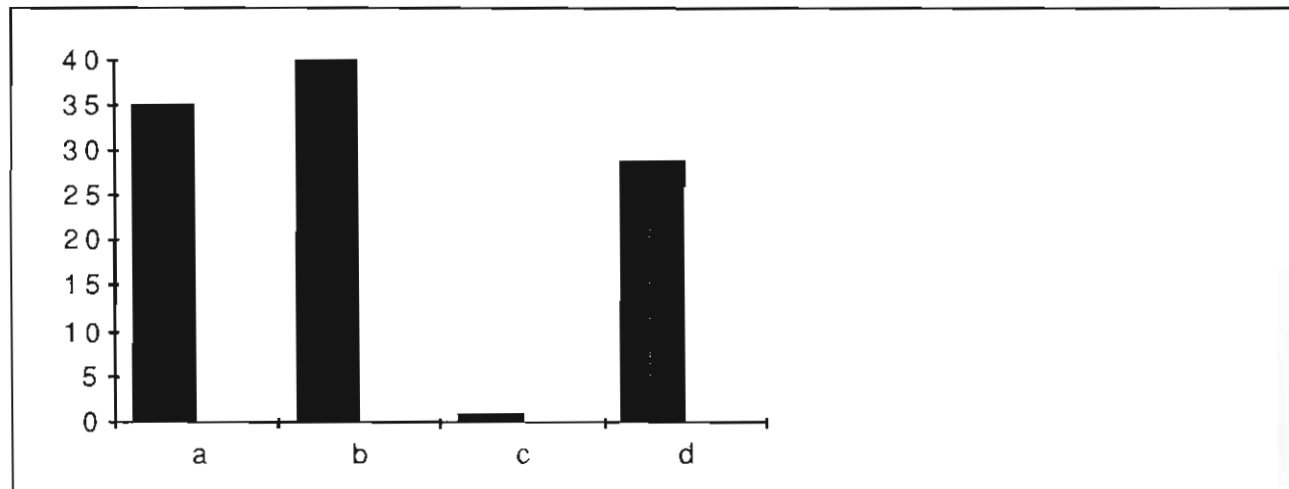
a)	no policy.....	35
b)	we have a policy, but it has not been written down and kept for reference.....	40
c)	we have a written policy but it is not generally referred to.....	1
d)	we have a written policy and it is generally referred to.....	29



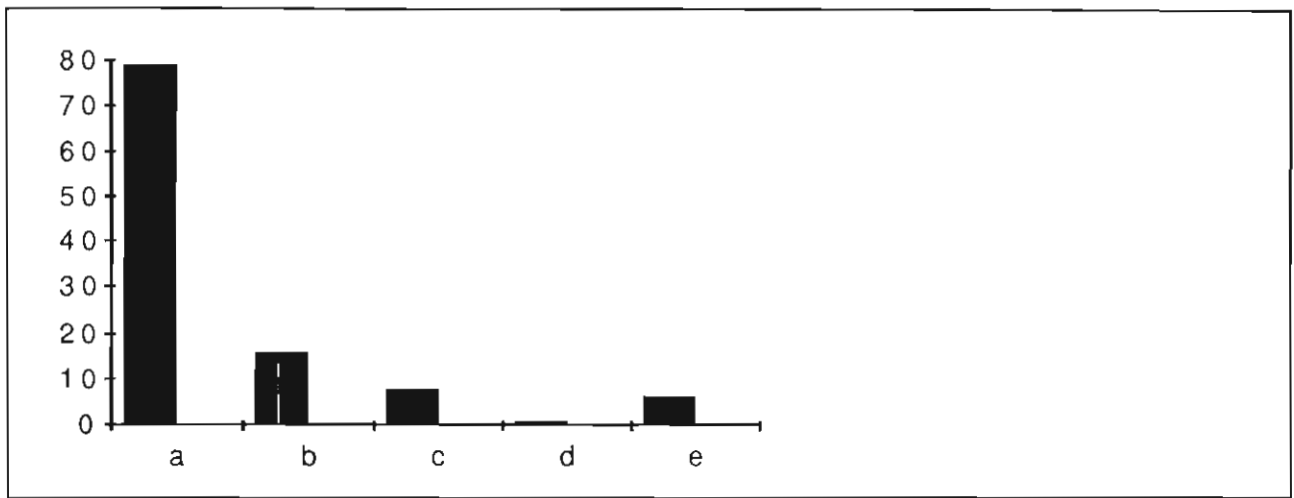
Most respondent museums either have no ethics policy on collecting, or at least no written policy. Those respondent museums that do have policies refer to them. Of those with collections 16 have no policy on acquisition, 38 have an unwritten policy, 1 doesn't refer to its policy, and 28 have a written policy to which they refer. This situation is cause for concern. Less than half of those with collections have a written policy to which they refer. Of those with no policy (16), 13 have less than 100 objects from underwater sites.

2.15. Does your museum have a separate acquisitions policy for underwater archaeological objects?

a)	no.....	79
b)	yes, but it has not been written down and kept for reference.....	16
c)	a written policy is currently being developed.....	8
d)	we have a written policy, but it is not generally referred to.....	1
e)	we have a written policy and it is generally referred to.....	6



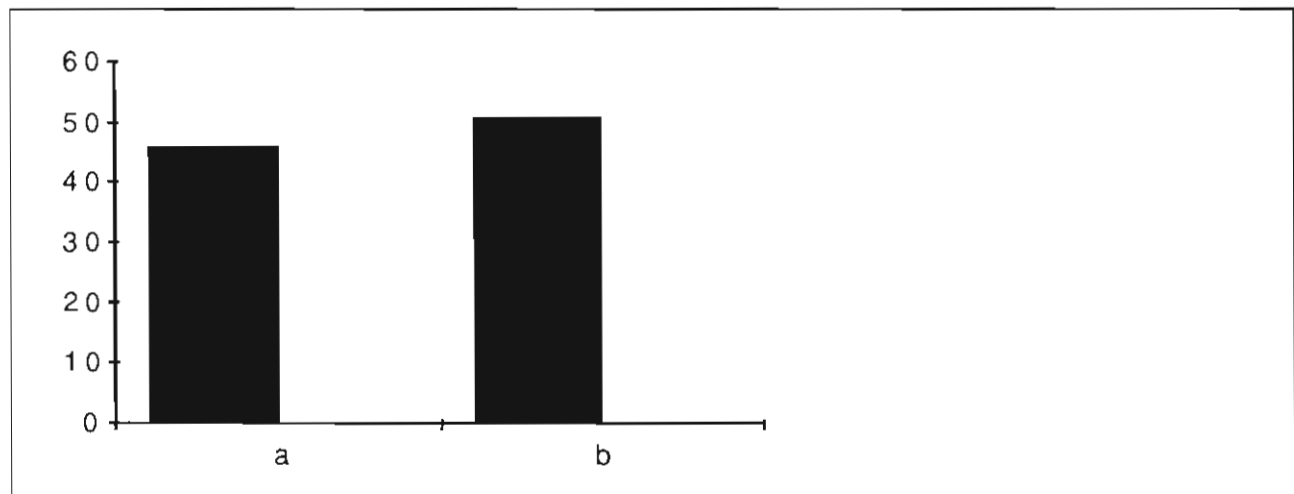
Most respondent museums either have no ethics policy on collecting, or at least no



Very few respondent museums have a separate acquisitions policy for underwater material. Many of the larger collections were acquired without separate policy.

2.16. Is a separate acquisitions policy for underwater archaeological material (as opposed to terrestrial material) necessary?

a)	yes.....	46
b)	no.....	51



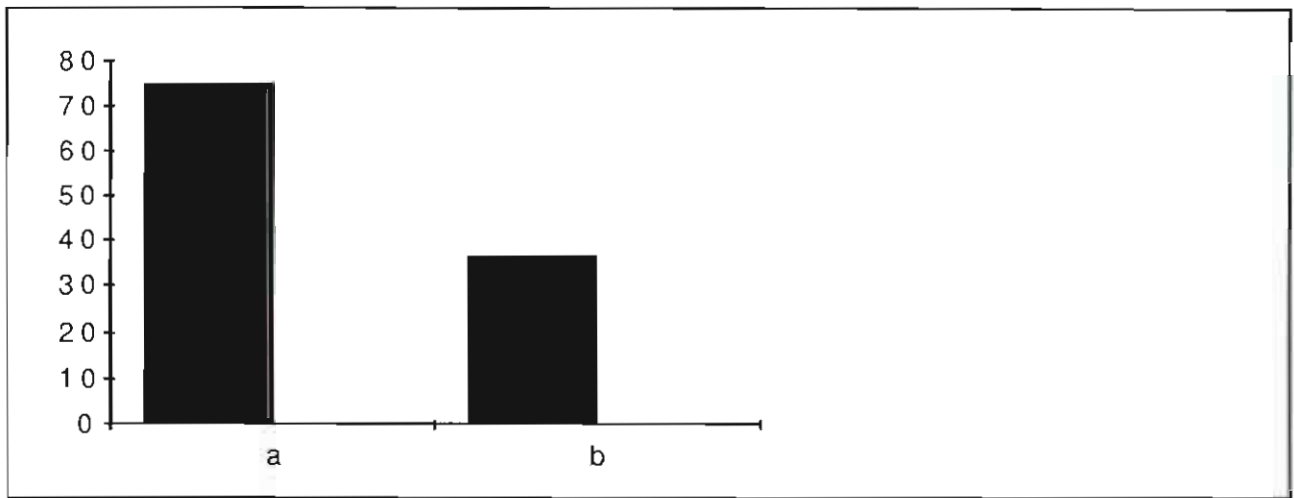
A small majority of respondent museums feel that there is no need for a separate acquisitions policy for u/w material. The holders of larger collections generally feel that a separate policy is necessary. Of the 5 larger collection holders opposing separate policies, 4 had general written policies. The museums with the largest number of publications saw a need for separate acquisition policy, but museums with small numbers of publications do not want separate policies.

Very few respondent museums have a separate acquisitions policy for underwater material. Many of the larger collections were acquired without separate policy.

2.16. Is a separate acquisitions policy for underwater archaeological material (as opposed to terrestrial material) necessary?

a)	yes.....	46
b)	no.....	51

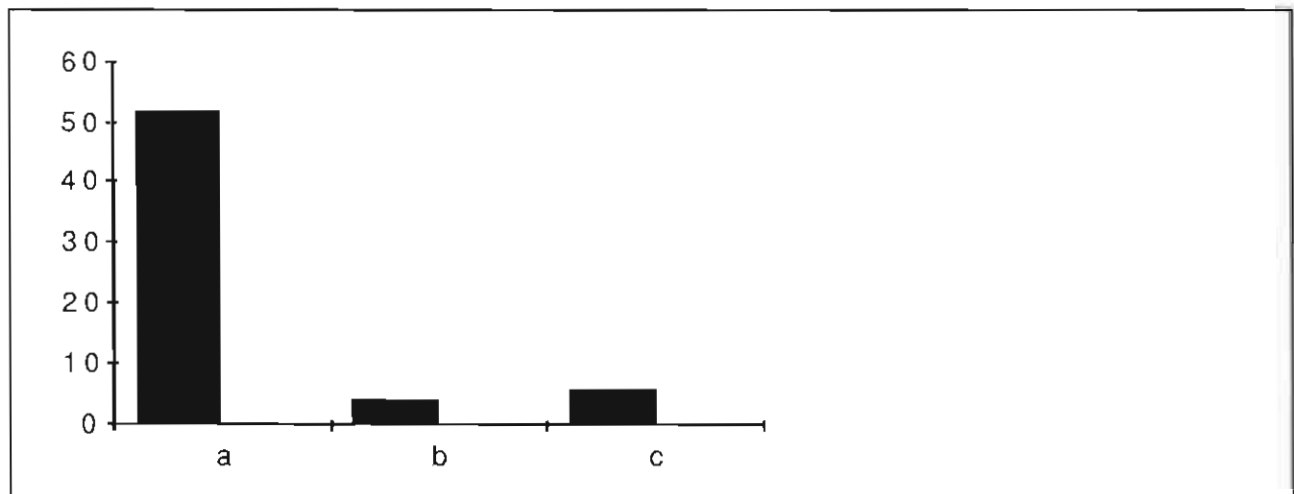




Most respondent museums are aware of the ICOM code of ethics as it applies to acquisitions policy.

2.18. If you are familiar with the ICOM code of ethics, which procedure do your collecting officers, when dealing with underwater archaeological material, follow?

a) follow its provisions, finding them a useful guide.....	52
b) follow its provisions, but find them to be inadequate.....	4
c) not follow its provisions, finding them not to be useful.....	6
If so, please elaborate.....	



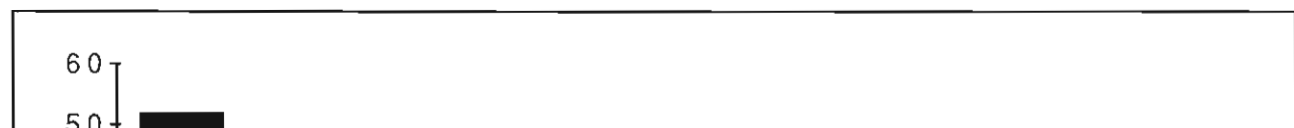
Respondent museums familiar with the ICOM code follow its provisions, finding them a useful guide.

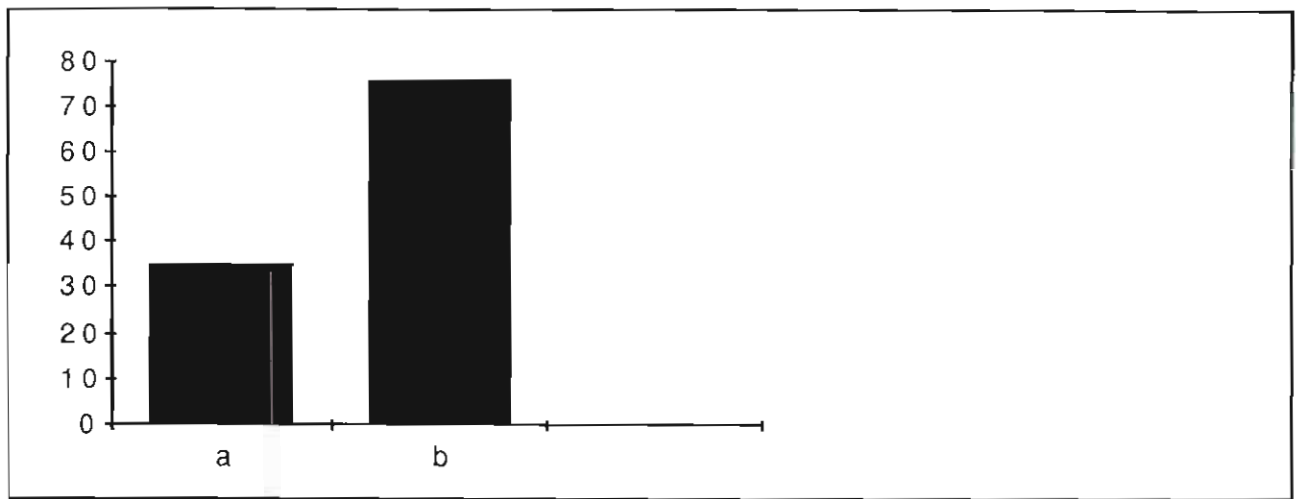
2.19. Are you familiar with the provisions of the International Council of

Most respondent museums are aware of the ICOM code of ethics as it applies to acquisitions policy.

2.18. If you are familiar with the ICOM code of ethics, which procedure do your collecting officers, when dealing with underwater archaeological material, follow?

a) follow its provisions, finding them a useful guide.....	52
b) follow its provisions, but find them to be inadequate.....	4
c) not follow its provisions, finding them not to be useful.....	6
If so, please elaborate.....	

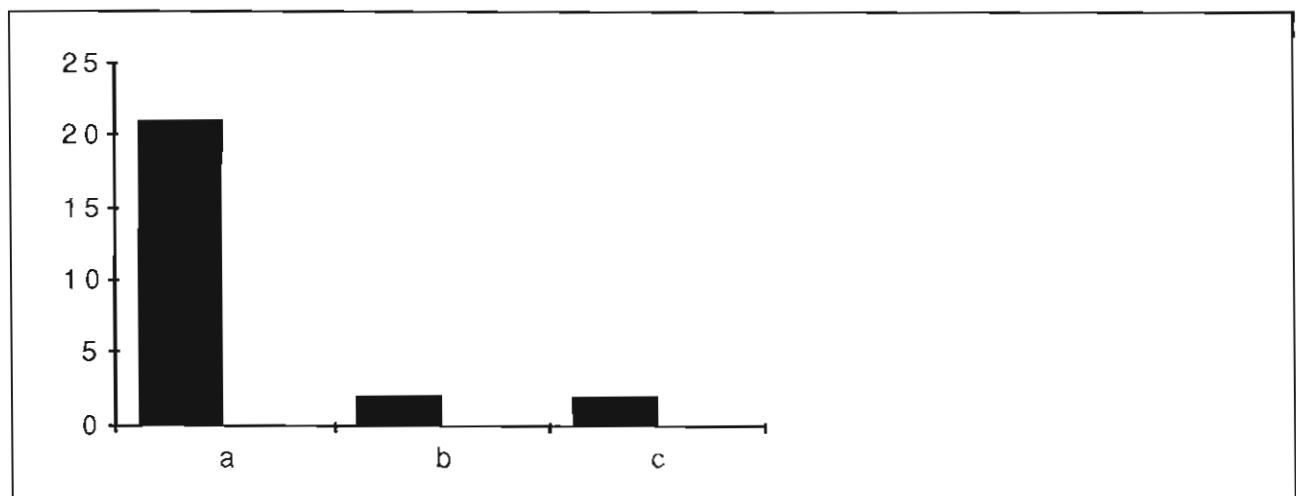




Most respondent museums are not familiar with the ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance.

2.20. If you are familiar with the ICOMOS Charter, which procedure do your collecting officers follow?

a) follow its provisions, finding them a useful guide.....	21
b) follow its provisions, but find them to be inadequate.....	2
c) not follow its provisions, finding them not to be useful.....	2
If so, please elaborate.....	



Respondent museums familiar with the ICOMOS Charter follow its provisions, finding them a useful guide.

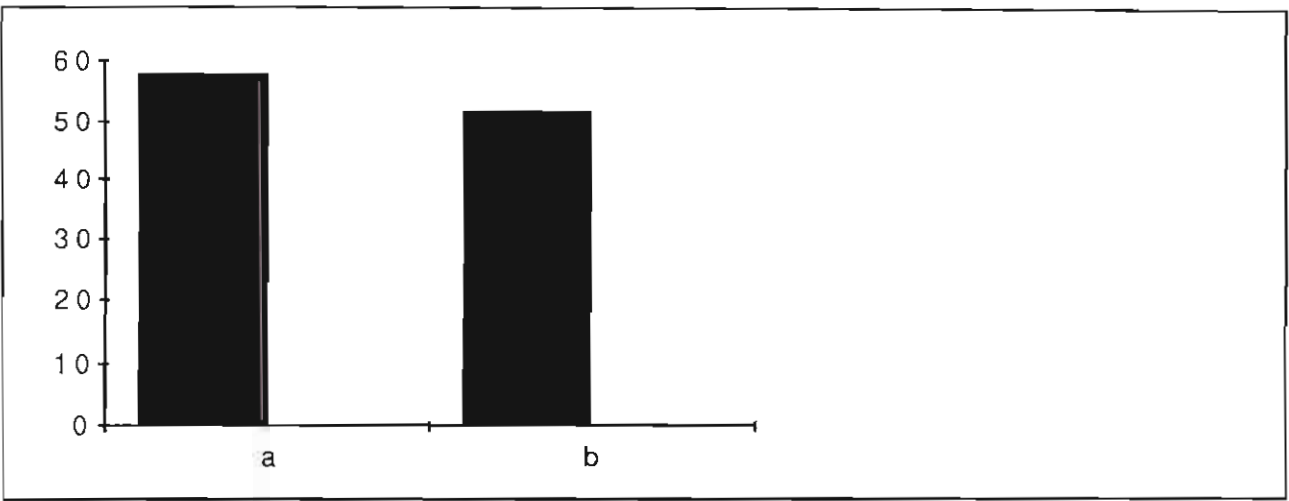
2.21. Are you familiar with the provisions of the UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Export, Import and Transfer of Cultural Property?

Most respondent museums are not familiar with the ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance.

2.20. If you are familiar with the ICOMOS Charter, which procedure do your collecting officers follow?

a) follow its provisions, finding them a useful guide.....	21
b) follow its provisions, but find them to be inadequate.....	2
c) not follow its provisions, finding them not to be useful.....	2
If so, please elaborate.....	

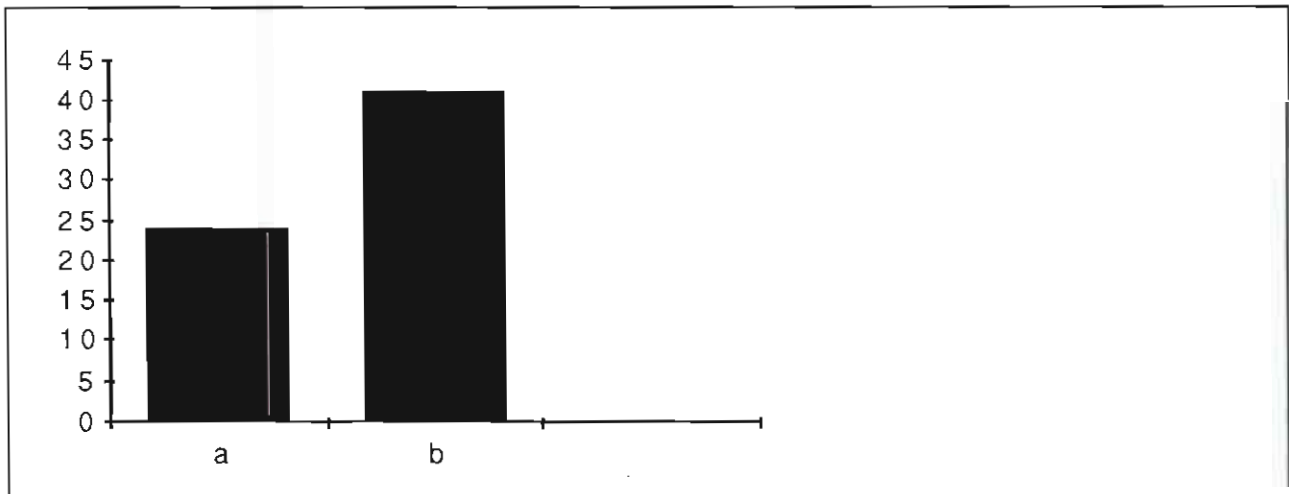




A small majority of respondent museums are familiar with the UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.

2.22. If you are familiar with the UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, which procedure is followed?

a) my government recognises this convention in legislative form.....	24
b) my museum follows the spirit of the convention in its collecting practice.....	41



Of respondents familiar with the UNESCO Convention, most follow its spirit in collecting practice and a good number have governments who recognise the Convention in legislative form.

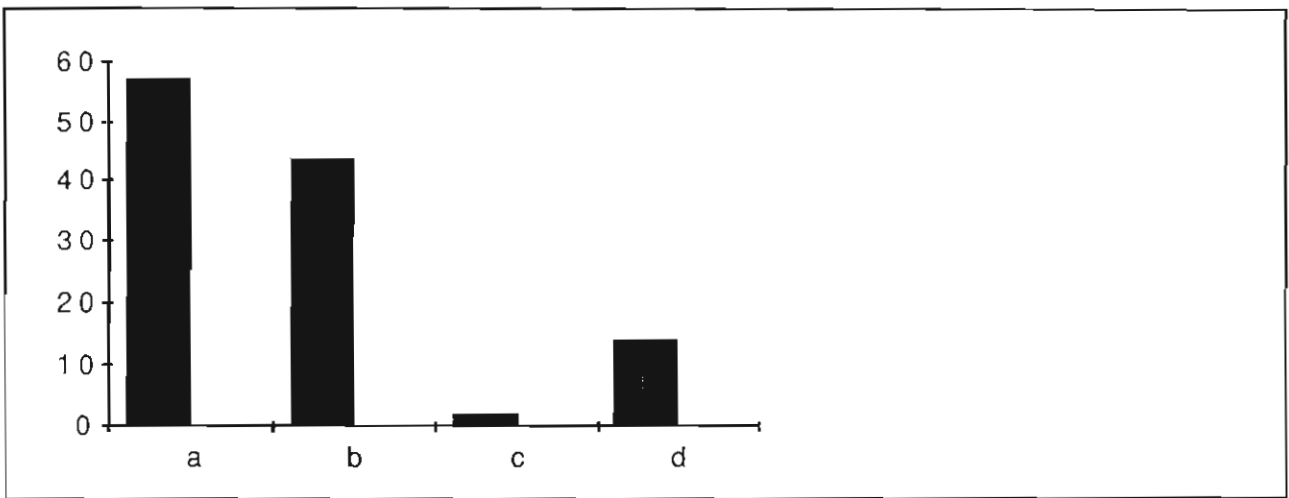
2.22. If you are familiar with the UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, which procedure is followed?

A small majority of respondent museums are familiar with the UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.

2.22. If you are familiar with the UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, which procedure is followed?

a) my government recognises this convention in legislative form.....	24
b) my museum follows the spirit of the convention in its collecting practice.....	41

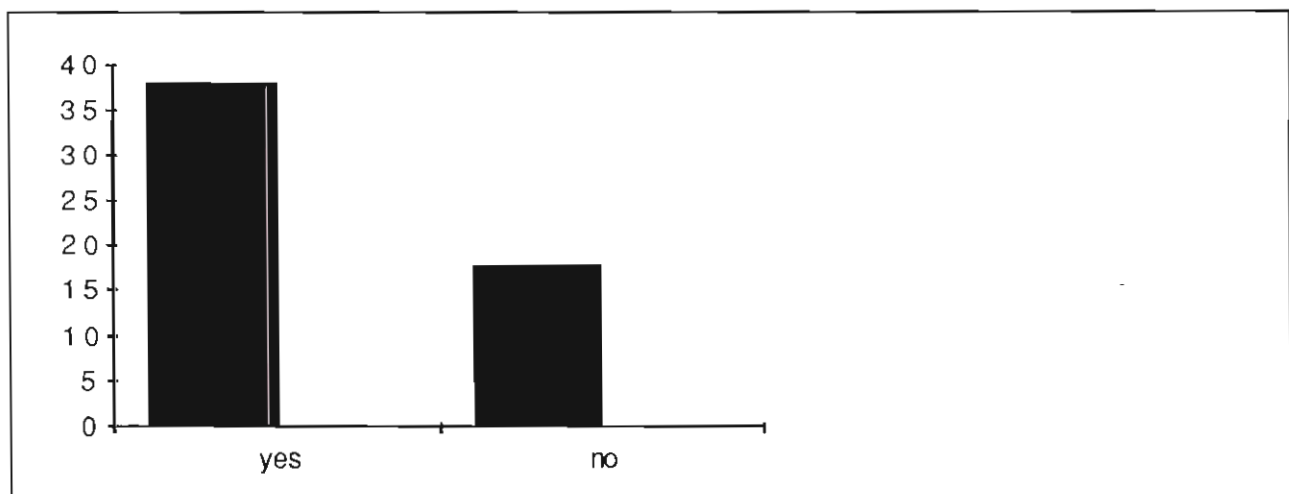




Most of the respondents are government funded, non profit organisations. A large number are privately funded, non profit organisations. Respondents with underwater collections are mainly government funded. Of those with collections over 100 items 20 are government funded, 7 are private non profit, and 2 are 'other'.

2.24. Does your museum refer to other printed national or international policies in regard to acquisition of underwater archaeological objects? If so, please list.

a)	Yes.....	38
b)	No.....	18



Most respondent museums refer to other printed national or international acquisition policies.

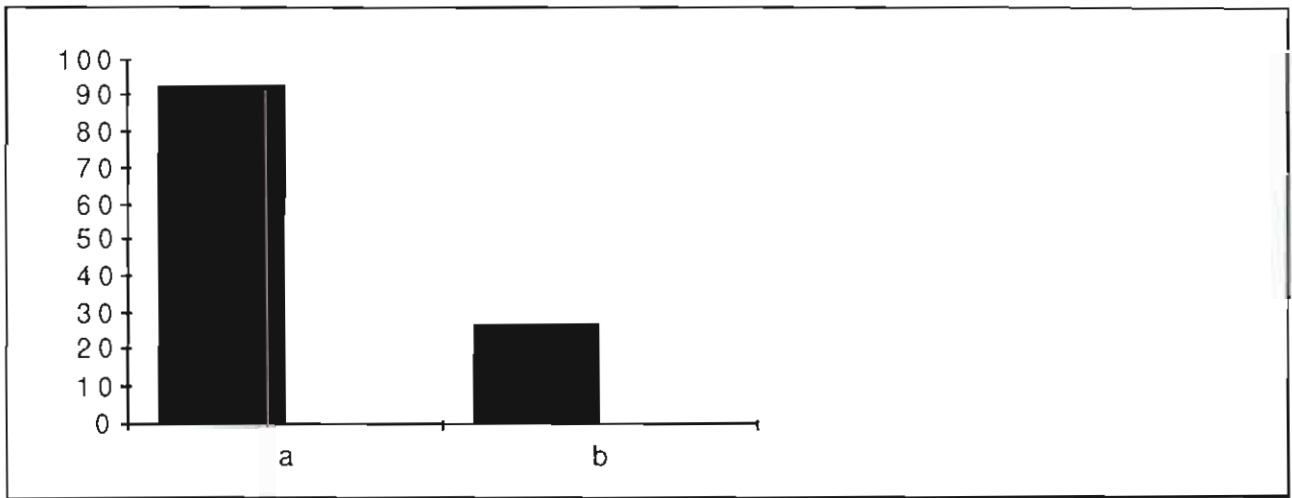
2.25. Would the term 'Maritime Museum' be appropriate in describing your museum?

Most of the respondents are government funded, non profit organisations. A large number are privately funded, non profit organisations. Respondents with underwater collections are mainly government funded. Of those with collections over 100 items 20 are government funded, 7 are private non profit, and 2 are 'other'.

2.24. Does your museum refer to other printed national or international policies in regard to acquisition of underwater archaeological objects? If so, please list.

a)	Yes.....	38
b)	No.....	18

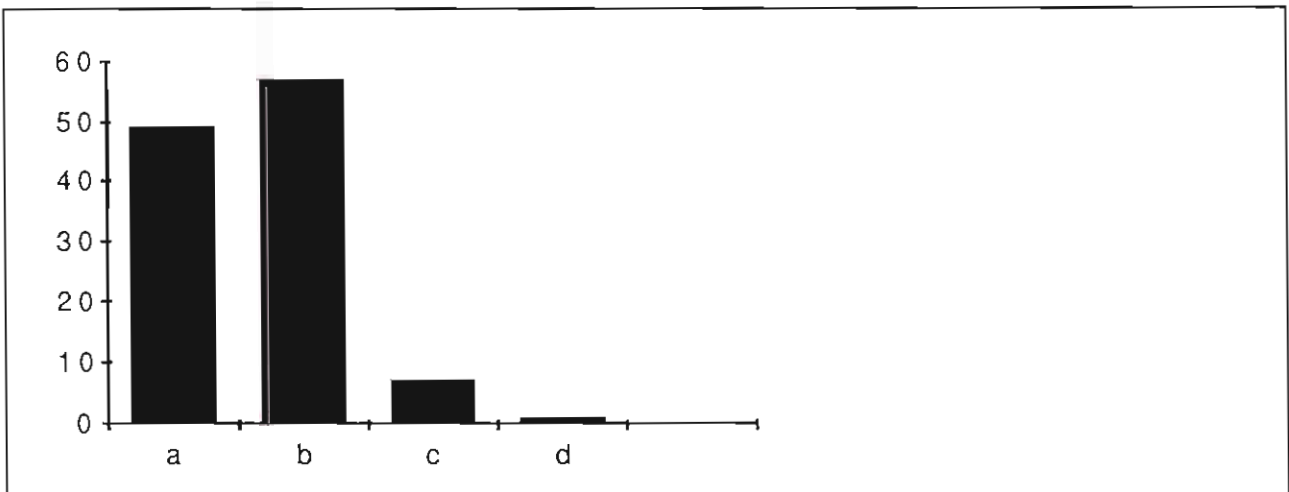




Most of the respondents are 'Maritime Museums' but a significant proportion are not.

2.26. How many staff are fully employed by your museum?

a)	1-10.....	49
b)	11-100.....	57
c)	101-500.....	7
d)	more than 500.....	1



Very few respondent museums have a fully employed staff exceeding 100. Five respondents had no fully employed staff. The museums with the largest underwater collections were generally 'medium' sized museums, having between 11 and 100 staff.

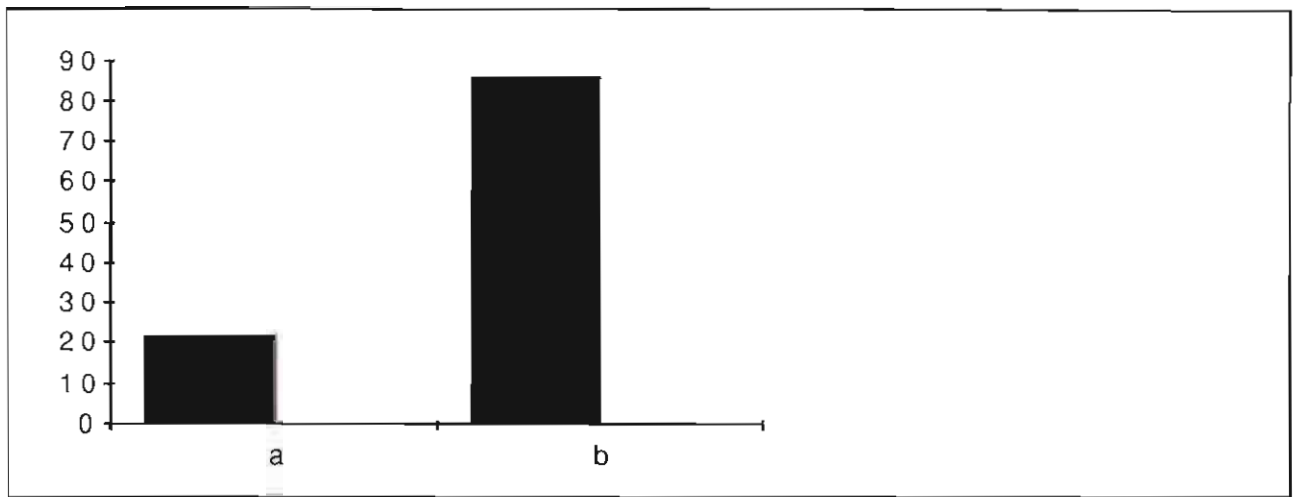
2.27. Does your museum have an archaeologist on staff with expertise in the area of underwater cultural resources?

Most of the respondents are 'Maritime Museums' but a significant proportion are not.

2.26. How many staff are fully employed by your museum?

a)	1-10.....	49
b)	11-100.....	57
c)	101-500.....	7
d)	more than 500.....	1





Few of the respondent museums have an archaeologist on staff with expertise in the area of underwater cultural resources. Museums with the largest number of publications have staff with expertise. Museums with larger underwater collections tended to have staff with expertise. Museums having staff with expertise more commonly have their collections used for study. Museums with collections having staff with expertise are more likely to have general acquisitions policy, but there is no clear correlation between the presence of expertise and the presence of separate policy for underwater collections. Nevertheless there is an overwhelming majority of responding museums with collections and expertise favouring the implementation of separate policy.

2.28. What is the name of your museum? (you can answer or ignore this question).

Few of the respondent museums have an archaeologist on staff with expertise in the area of underwater cultural resources. Museums with the largest number of publications have staff with expertise. Museums with larger underwater collections tended to have staff with expertise. Museums having staff with expertise more commonly have their collections used for study. Museums with collections having staff with expertise are more likely to have general acquisitions policy, but there is no clear correlation between the presence of expertise and the presence of separate policy for underwater collections. Nevertheless there is an overwhelming majority of responding museums with collections and expertise favouring the implementation of separate policy.

2.28. What is the name of your museum? (you can answer or ignore this question).

Attachment 1: The Survey Spreadsheets

Survey Spreadsheets

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	b*	b	b	21	19-21	1/2/05	b	a	b	
2	a	b	b	4-9-5-18	7-8-9-12	1-10-12-14-18	b	a	b	
3	a	b	b	21	7-S	1	a	a	b	
4	a	b	b	1-2-9-4-5-6	7-8-9-4-5-6	1-2-4-10	a	a	b	
5	a	b	b	1-2-3-4-5-12*	7-2-3-11	1-7-18-14-10*	b	b*	b	
6	a_c	b	b	1-2-21-4-5-6	7-8-9-4-11	6-12-18-14-10	a	a	b	
7	a	e	d	19-8-9-4-5	19-14-9-4-11	6-2-18-4-15	d	b*	a	b
8	no reply									
9	a	b	b	21	19	1	a	a	b	
10	see 274									
11	see 7									
12	a	c	b	21	19-8-9	6-7-18-9-10	b	b	b	
13	see 6									
14	see 6									
15	see 6									
16	a	d	b	19-9-4-5	7-14-9-4-5	1-7-18-4-10	a	a	b	
17	see 6									
18	a	b	b	9-12*	7-8-9-10	1-12-18-4-10	b	b MA dies	a	10-7
19	see 18									
20	b*c	b	b	3* 18*	19	1*	a	a	b	
21	see 18									
22	a-c	d	b	13-18*	7-8-9-4-5-6	1-2-18-14-5	b	PhD*	b	
23	no reply									
24	see 23									
25	a	c	b	21	9-14	7-9-10-11	a	a	b	
26	no reply									
27	no reply									
28	no reply									
29	a	d	b	21-12*	13-9	6-2	a	a	b	
30	no reply									
31	no reply									
32	a	c	a-less than 1%	2-3-12*	1-2-3-5	1/2/15	a	a	b	6
33	no reply									
34	a	b	b	9-12*	7-8	1-7-18-4-10	b	a	b	
35	no reply									
36	no reply									
37	no reply									
38	no reply									
39	see 36									
40	a	b	b	1-2-21-4-5	19	16-17-18-4-20	a	a	b	
41	see 36									
42	a	b-less than 1%	b-probably 1%	1-2-9-4-5-6	7-2-3-4-5-6	11-17-18-19-20	a	a	b	
43	no reply									
44	no reply									
45	a	b	b-max 5%	21	19-8-10	1-7	a	b	b	
46	a-b-c	c	b	7/8/10	7-9	1	b	a	b	
47	a	b	d	24*	19	1-2	d	b*	b	
48	d	a	a		1-2-3-4-5-6		a	a	b	
49	see 45									
50	c*-d									
51	c*	b	b	9	7	5	b	a	b	
52	d	a	a*							
53	no reply									
54	a	d	c	13-8-10	7-8-9-11	6-2-18-14-15	c	a	b	
55	see 51									
56	c*	b	b	7	7-8	6-2-18-4-10	a	a	b	
57	see 51									
58	see 51									
59	no coll									
60	a	c	b	9 in 1837-11-24	19-8-9	6-12-18-4-5	b	a	a	10 in 1837 -15
61	a	b	b	9	7-8	6/2/04	a	a	b	6*
62	c	a	a						b	1-2-3-4
63	no reply									
64	see 60									
65	d	a	a	1-2-3-4-5-6	1-2-3-4-5	16-17-18-19-20	a	a	b	
66	no coll									
67	no reply									
68	b	b	a-7%	11-12-wrecker	7-8	1	a	a	b	
69	a	c	b	21	19-8-9	6-7-18-9-10	b	b	b	
70	see 5									
71	see 6									
72	see 6									
73	see 6									
74	a	d	b	19-9-4-5	7-14-9-4-5	1-7-18-4-10	a	a	b	
75	see 6									
76	a	b	b	9-12*	7-8-9-10	1-12-18-4-10	b	b MA dies	a	10-7
77	see 18									
78	b*c	b	b	3* 18*	19	1*	a	a	b	
79	see 18									
80	a-c	d	b	13-18*	7-8-9-4-5-6	1-2-18-14-5	b	PhD*	b	
81	no reply									
82	see 23									
83	a	c	b	21	9-14	7-9-10-11	a	a	b	
84	no reply									
85	no reply									
86	no reply									
87	a	d	b	21-12*	13-9	6-2	a	a	b	
88	no reply									
89	no reply									
90	a	c	a-less than 1%	2-3-12*	1-2-3-5	1/2/15	a	a	b	6
91	no reply									
92	a	b	b	9-12*	7-8	1-7-18-4-10	b	a	b	
93	no reply									
94	no reply									
95	no reply									
96	no reply									
97	no reply									
98	no reply									
99	see 36									
100	a	b	b	1-2-21-4-5	19	16-17-18-4-20	a	a	b	

Survey Spreadsheets

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
280	no reply									
281	no reply									
282	d	a	a	1-2-3-4-5-6	1-2-3-4-5-6	n/a	a	a	b	n/a
283	no reply									
284	a	d	b	7-9	7/8/09	1-2-5-9-18	b	b		

	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
1	#NAME?	b, d	b	a	a	b	a	a	a	a	a
2		a	a	a	c	a	a	a	a	a	a
3		a	a	b	a	b	b		a	a	b
4		c	a	b	a	b	b		b		a
5		a	a	b	a	b	a	d*	a	a	a
6		a-c	a*	b	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
7	a	a	a	d	e	a	a	a	a	b	a
8											
9		a	a	a	a	b	b		b		b
10				a	a						
11											
12		a-c*	a	d	e	undecided	a	a	a		b
13											
14											
15											
16		a	a	b	b	a	b		b		b
17											
18	d	b	a*	b	a	a	b		a	a	a
19											
20		c	b	b	c	a	b		b		b
21											
22		c-d	a	d	a	b	a	a	b		a
23											
24											
25	c	a	a	d	a	b	b	a	a	a	a
26											
27											
28											
29		a-c	a	a	a	a	a	a	b		b
30											
31											
32	b*	c	a	d	a	b	a	a	b		a
33											
34		c-d	a	d-CAMM*	a	a	a	b	b*		a
35											
36											
37											
38											
39											
40	a*	b	a	d	a	a	b		b		a
41											
42		a-d-additiona	b	a	a	b	a	a	b		b
43											
44											
45		a	a	b	c	Int YES Den NO*	a	a	b		a
46		a	a	d	b	a	b		b		b
47		a	a	a	a	a	b		a	c-doesnt appl	a
48		a	b	a	a		a		a		a
49											
50		a*-d*	b	b-law of mus	a		b		b		*
51		a	b	b	a	a	b		b		b
52											
53											
54		a-c	a	d	e	a	a	a	a	a	b
55											
56		a-Law of A*	a	b	b	a	a	a	a	a	a
57											
58											
59											
60	a-b in1837	a	a	d-govt policy	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
61		a	a	b	a	a	b		b		b
62		a		b	a	b	a		a		a
63											
64											
65		a	b	a	a	a	b		b		b
66											
67											
68		a	b	a	a	b	a				
69	a	a	a	b	a	a*-b*	a	d*	a	d*	a
70											
71											
72		e	b	a	a	b	a	a	b		b
73											
74	d		a	b	b	b	b		b		a
75		e									
76											
19											
20		c	b	b	b	a	b		b		b
21											
22		c-d	a	d	a	b	a	a	b		a
23											
24											
25	c	a	a	d	a	b	b	a	a	a	a
26											
27											
28											
29		a-c	a	a	a	a	a	a	b		b
30											
31											
32	b*	c	a	d	a	b	a	a	b		a
33											
34		c-d	a	d-CAMM*	a	a	a	b	b*		a
35											
36											
37											
38											
39											
40	a*	b	a	d	a	a	b		b		a
41											
42		a-d-additiona	b	a	a	b	a	a	b		b
43											
44											
45		a	a	b	c	Int YES Den NO*	a	a	b		a
46		a	a	d	b	a	b		b		b
47		a	a	a	a	a	b		a	c-doesnt appl	a

Survey Spreadsheets

	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
280											
281											
282	d	e	n/a	a	a	b	a	n/a	b		b
283											
284				d	e	a	a	c	a	c	a

Survey Spreadsheets

	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB
1	b	a	NO	a	b	b	
2	a	a	AIMA ethics	a	a	a	
3		b	NO	a	a	b	
4	b	a		a	a	b	
5	b	a*	*	a	b	b	
6	a	b	***	a	a	b*	
7	a-b	a	AIMA ethics	a	b	a	
8							
9		b	NO	a	nil	b	
10		a		a		b	
11							
12		b	NO	a	No FTEs*	b	
13							
14							
15							
16		b		a	a	b	
17							
18	b	a		a	a	b	
19							
20		d-municipal	Schøepsearch*	pref Fishery	a	b	
21							
22	b*	b	NO	a	b	a	
23							
24							
25	b	a	3 Acts *	a	b	b	
26							
27							
28							
29		a		a	a	b	
30							
31							
32	a-not cert b	a	Finlay*	b	b	b	
33							
34	a-uncertain	a	Nothing in add*	a	a	b	
35							
36							
37							
38							
39							
40	a	b		a	a	b	
41							
42		b	Can Mus Ass P*	a-bl ig gen hst*	a	b	
43							
44							
45	a*-b	a		a	b-17	a*	
46			Danish leg	a	a	a	
47	a	d*		a	b	a	
48	a	b		a	b	b	
49							
50	a-think so -b	b*	Contemp mus*	a	b	b	
51		a-b		a	a	b	
52		a		a	a	b	
53							
54		a	Law of Antiquities	a	a	b	
55							
56	*	d-Munic nonpr*	Law of Ant 1963	a	a	a	
57							
58							
59							
60	a	a		a	b	a	
61		b		a	a	a	
62		d*		a	a-+4 volunts	b	
63							
64							
65	b			a	a		
66							
67							
68		a	*	b*			
69		a	x	a	b	a	
70							
71							
72		b		a	a-0	b	
73							
74	b			b	c	b	
75							
76							

20		d-municipal	Schøepsearch*	pref Fishery	a	b	
21							
22	b*	b	NO	a	b	a	
23							
24							
25	b	a	3 Acts *	a	b	b	
26							
27							
28							
29		a		a	a	b	
30							
31							
32	a-not cert b	a	Finlay*	b	b	b	
33							
34	a-uncertain	a	Nothing in add*	a	a	b	
35							
36							
37							
38							
39							
40	a	b		a	a	b	
41							
42		b	Can Mus Ass P*	a-bl ig gen hst*	a	b	
43							
44							
45	a*-b	a		a	b-17	a*	
46			Danish leg	a	a	a	
47		d*		a	b	a	

Survey Spreadsheets

	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB
94							
95		a		a	b	b	
96							
97		a		a	b	b	
98		a		a	b	b	
99		a		a	c	b	
100		a		a	a	b	
101	b	b		b-cult h of fis	a	b	
102		b		a	a		
103							
104							
105							
106							
107	a-b	d-Mun np Mus*	NO	b	a		
108		b			a-3	b	
109							
110							
111							
112		d*	x-Monumentenweta	a	b	a-vacant	
113							
114							
115							
116							
117	a	b	Norsk..has response	a-dist mus	a	a-ceramic*	
118	a	a-b		a	b		
119	a	a		b	b	a	
120		a	-	b	a	b	
121							
122	a	a	x*	b	b		
123							
124							
125							
126							
127							
128							
129							
130							
131		a		a-b*	a	b	
132							
133							
134	b	a		a	b	b	
135							
136							
137							
138	a	a	YES*	a	a	a	
139							
140							
141							
142							
143							
144							
145							
146							
147		a		a	b-23	b	
148		d*	YES*	a	a		
149							
150							
151							
152							
153		a		a	a	b	
154							
155							
156	b	b		a	b	b	
157		b*		a	b	b	
158		d-reg charity		a	a	b	
159							
160	b	a	NO	NO	All seasonal	b	
161				a	b	b	
162		b		b	a	b	
163		b		a	b	a	
164	b	a	YES*	a	c	b	
165	b	a*	YES*	b*	b	b*	
166		a	YES	a	c	a	
167	b	d*	NO	b	b	b	
168							
169	b	a	NO	b	c	b	
113							
114							
115							
116							
117	a	b	Norsk..has response	a-dist mus	a	a-ceramic*	
118	a	a-b		a	b		
119	a	a		b	b	a	
120		a	-	b	a	b	
121							
122	a	a	x*	b	b		
123							
124							
125							
126							
127							
128							
129							
130							
131		a		a-b*	a	b	
132							
133							
134	b	a		a	b	b	
135							
136							
137							
138	a	a	YES*	a	a	a	
139							
140							

Survey Spreadsheets

	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB
187							
188	b	d*		a	b-approx 30	b	
189							
190		*		a	b	b	
191							
192							
193	N/A	a	*	b	b	b*	
194		local govt NP	ND	a	b	a	
195							
196	b	b	ND	a	a	b*	
197							
198							
199		b	no	a*	b	b	
200							
201		b	yes-CAMM	a	b	b	
202	b	b	yes*	a	a	b	
203	a-b	b	yes*	a-in part	a	b	
204							
205	a	b	no	b	a	b	
206	b	yes*	a	a	a-b*		
207		b		a	b-approx 15	b	
208							
209	b	b	yes-CAMM	a	c	b	
210		a	yes*	a	b	b	
211	a-b	a	yes-CAMM	b	d	a	
212							
213		a	yes-CAMM	a	b	b	
214	b	b		a	b	b	
215		a		a	b	b	
216	a-b	a	yes-AAM	a	b	a	
217	b	b	no	a	b	b	
218		b	yes*	a	b	b	
219	b	b		a-MH mus	b	b	
220							
221	b	a	yes-CAMM	a	a	b	
222		b	yes-CAMM	a	a	b	
223							
224							
225							
226							
227		c		b	t	b	
228							
229							
230							
231							
232	a-b	a	yes-journals-IJNA	a	a	a	
233							
234							
235							
236	a-b	a	yes-CAMM	a-1 of 3 themes	b	b	
237							
238							
239		b	yes-CAMM	a	b	a	
240							
241							
242							
243							
244							
245		b		b-M 'Center'	b	a	
246	b	b		a-part of mus	b	b	
247							
248							
249							
250							
251							
252							
253							
254							
255							
256	b	b	yes	b	a	b	
257							
258							
259							
260							
261							
262							
206	b	yes*	a	a	a-b*		
207		b		a	b-approx 15	b	
208							
209	b	b	yes-CAMM	a	c	b	
210		a	yes*	a	b	b	
211	a-b	a	yes-CAMM	b	d	a	
212							
213		a	yes-CAMM	a	b	b	
214	b	b		a	b	b	
215		a		a	b	b	
216	a-b	a	yes-AAM	a	b	a	
217	b	b	no	a	b	b	
218		b	yes*	a	b	b	
219	b	b		a-MH mus	b	b	
220							
221	b	a	yes-CAMM	a	a	b	
222		b	yes-CAMM	a	a	b	
223							
224							
225							
226							
227		c		b	t	b	
228							
229							
230							
231							
232	a-b	a	yes-journals-IJNA	a	a	a	
233							

Survey Spreadsheets

	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB
280							
281							
282		d*		a-HistoricShip	b		
283							
284	b	a		a	b		

APPENDIX 2. The Recommendations:

RECOMMENDATIONS for ICMM's position with regards to museum acquisition of objects from underwater archaeological sites.

1. That ICMM member museums should in regard to collecting policy follow the provisions of the ICOM Code of Professional Ethics, the ICOMOS Charter, and the UNESCO Convention.
2. That ICMM member museums should follow section 3.1 of the ICOM Code of Professional Ethics and that in particular, 'Each museum authority should adopt and publish a written statement of its collecting policy'. Museums with collections derived from underwater archaeological sites should each adopt and publish either a written statement of their general collecting policy or a written collecting policy relating specifically to collections derived from underwater archaeological sites.
3. That ICMM member museums should follow section 3.2 of the ICOM Code of Professional Ethics as it relates to the acquisition of illicit material, and that in particular '...museum[s] should not acquire by purchase objects...where...their recovery involved the recent unscientific or international destruction or damage of ...archaeological sites...'.

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS and that in particular, Each museum authority should adopt and publish a written statement of its collecting policy'. Museums with collections derived from underwater archaeological sites should each adopt and publish either a written statement of their general collecting policy or a written collecting policy relating specifically to collections derived from underwater archaeological sites.
4. That ICMM member museums should follow Council of American Maritime Museums (CAMM) policy and '...not knowingly acquire or exhibit artifacts which have been stolen, illegally exported from their country of origin, illegally salvaged, or removed from commercially exploited archaeological or historic sites' in recent times.
5. That ICMM members should report to the responsible authorities any illegal activities at underwater sites or auction or sale of artifacts from illegally excavated underwater sites in their countries.
6. That ICMM members should recognise that artifacts from underwater sites are integral parts of an archaeological finds complex which should stay together for research and display.
7. That ICMM should follow an active policy supporting the abovementioned international codes on cultural heritage and report illegal activities at underwater sites to the responsible authorities.
8. That ICMM should explore ways whereby more member museums can involve students from tertiary institutions in the use of their underwater archaeological collections for study purposes.
9. That the survey results be made available to all ICMM members in published form.
3. That ICMM member museums should follow section 3.2 of the ICOM Code of Professional Ethics as it relates to the acquisition of illicit material, and that in particular '...museum[s] should not acquire by purchase objects...where...their recovery involved the recent unscientific or international destruction or damage of ...archaeological sites...'.

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS and that in particular, Each museum authority should adopt and publish a written statement of its collecting policy'. Museums with collections derived from underwater archaeological sites should each adopt and publish either a written statement of their general collecting policy or a written collecting policy relating specifically to collections derived from underwater archaeological sites.
4. That ICMM member museums should follow Council of American Maritime Museums (CAMM) policy and '...not knowingly acquire or exhibit artifacts which have been stolen, illegally exported from their country of origin, illegally salvaged, or removed from commercially exploited archaeological or historic sites' in recent times.

THE CRUISE

During the first three days in Stockholm the Kristina Regina functions as a hotel ship. Wednesday night we will cruise through the Stockholm archipelago with its thousands of islands to the Åland islands between Sweden and the Finnish mainland.

We will spend Thursday in Åland where we will visit the Maritime Museum and the Åland Museum. Sessions are held on board. After dinner in Mariehamn the cruise continues to Kotka where we arrive on Friday afternoon.

The final sessions are held on board on our way there.

The traditional dinner ending the official congress programme with its sessions is given on Friday night in Kotka. We go on board to wake up next morning in Leningrad. We have two full days of museum visits to meet with Russian colleagues.

The last leg of the cruise brings us to Tallinn, the capital of Estonia. After a day there the ship brings us during the night to Helsinki where we will be very early in the morning of Tuesday September 4. This is where the congress ends.

PRE-CONGRESS TOUR

Before the congress starts in Sweden you are welcome to Denmark for a two days pre-congress tour visiting some of the most important Danish maritime museums starting in Copenhagen Friday August 24.

The cost is restricted to the hotel cost: 780 DKR single and 960 DKR double per night at Hotel Christian IV. To Stockholm you can travel by air and use a common departure.

We will spend Thursday in Åland where we will visit the Maritime Museum and the Åland Museum. Sessions are held on board. After dinner in Mariehamn the cruise continues to Kotka where we arrive on Friday afternoon.

The final sessions are held on board on our way there.

The traditional dinner ending the official congress programme with its sessions is given on Friday night in Kotka. We go on board to wake up next morning in Leningrad. We have two full days of museum visits to meet with Russian colleagues.

The last leg of the cruise brings us

SUNDAY

August 26 STOCKHOLM

Registration at the Vasa Museum
M/S Kristina Regina available for boarding at the Vasa Museum at noon
Meeting of the Executive Council
Meeting of the Chairmen

MONDAY

August 27 STOCKHOLM

Registration at the Vasa Museum
Welcoming speech, Mr. Lars-Åke Kvarning, director of the National Maritime Museums
Official opening of the congress, Mr. Bengt Göransson, minister of Culture and Education

SESSION 1

Introduction to Swedish Maritime Museums
Chairman: Mr. Lars-Åke Kvarning

The National Maritime Museum. Dr. Sibylla Haasum
The Maritime Museum in Gothenburg. Mr. Göran Sundström
The Naval Museum in Karlskrona. Mr. Peter von Busch

Chairman: Mr. David Fleming

The Maritime Museum in Malmö. Mr. Per Söderhielm.
The Kronan project in Kalmar County Museum. Mr. Lars Einarsson
Relations between privately owned ships and maritime museums. Mr. Gunnar Nordlinder
Ideas behind the Vasa Museum. Mr. Lars-Åke Kvarning
Open house in the Vasa Museum
Departure by steam-ship for round trip in the Stockholm archipelago and dinner. Host: Stockholm County Council

TUESDAY

August 28 STOCKHOLM

SESSION 2

Systems of Documentation and the Question

MONDAY

August 27 STOCKHOLM

Registration at the Vasa Museum
Welcoming speech, Mr. Lars-Åke Kvarning, director of the National Maritime Museums
Official opening of the congress, Mr. Bengt Göransson, minister of Culture and Education

SESSION 1

Introduction to Swedish Maritime Museums
Chairman: Mr. Lars-Åke Kvarning

The National Maritime Museum. Dr. Sibylla Haasum
The Maritime Museum in Gothenburg. Mr. Göran Sundström
The Naval Museum in Karlskrona. Mr. Peter von Busch

WEDNESDAY

August 29 STOCKHOLM

Morning boat trip "Under the bridges of Stockholm". Host: Stockholm Sightseeing

SESSION 3

The Collecting of Contemporary Objects and the Future of Maritime History
Chairman: Mr. Revell Carr.

Can contemporary collecting be objective? Dr. Robert Anderson
The modern sailor. Mr. Johan Kloster.
Education in modern ship leading, SUSAN. Prof. Capt. Jens Froese
Modern fishing in the North Sea area. Mr. Alan Hjort Rasmussen
From cable to pipeline. Mr. Hans Jeppesen
Collecting modern technology. Dr. Thomas Wright
Down to the sea in monorails: new trends in maritime museums. Dr. Kevin Fewster
Evening free

Departure for Mariehamn

THURSDAY

August 30 MARIEHAMN

SESSION 4

Maritime Communities
Chairman: Mr. Bård Kolltveit

Maritime Museum of Åland. Open house and coffee. Mr. Göte Sundberg
Åland - maritime community. Mr. Justus Harberg
Hawaii - maritime community. Mr. Tommy Holmes
The problems of small museums. Dr. J.E. de Courcy Ireland

SESSION 5

Maritime Settings in Connection with Maritime Museums
Chairman: Major David R. Goddard

The Maritime Centre of Gothenburg. Mr. Bo Lindquist
Chatham Historical Dockyard. Sir Stewart Pringle
"Staraya SOLOMBOLA" - some ideas on the future of maritime history.
Chairman: Mr. Revell Carr.

Can contemporary collecting be objective? Dr. Robert Anderson
The modern sailor. Mr. Johan Kloster.
Education in modern ship leading, SUSAN. Prof. Capt. Jens Froese
Modern fishing in the North Sea area. Mr. Alan Hjort Rasmussen
From cable to pipeline. Mr. Hans Jeppesen
Collecting modern technology. Dr. Thomas Wright
Down to the sea in monorails: new trends in maritime museums. Dr. Kevin Fewster
Evening free

Departure for Mariehamn

THURSDAY

August 30 MARIEHAMN

Back to the future. Preserving small craft traditions in American Maritime Museums.

Mr. John S. Carter

Building of small boats. Mr. Denis-Michel Boell

Museums and university teaching. Dr. Carl-Olof Cederlund

Interactive video as a didactic tool for reconstructing history, starting from museums documentary sources. Mr. Antonio Zabala

The maritime museum as educator - the range of opportunities at Mystic Seaport. Mrs Jane Keener

General Assembly of ICMM

Meeting of the Executive Council

Arrival in Kotka. Information and round trip

Closure of the congress and traditional dinner given by the City of Kotka. Host: Mayor Risto Paranne

Departure for Leningrad

SATURDAY & SUNDAY

September 1 & 2 LENINGRAD

Programme under preparation..

Visits to Central Naval Museum, Museum of

Shipping, Hermitage

Evening arrangement Saturday

Departure for Tallinn Sunday evening

MONDAY

September 3 TALLINN

Arrival in Tallinn

Programme under preparation

Visits to the old town and the Estonian State

Maritime Museum

Departure to Helsinki at midnight

TUESDAY

September 4 HELSINKI

Arrival in Helsinki at 4.00 am.

End of tour. Journeys home



The tour with the Kristina Regina ends in Helsinki September 4.

The Danish Tour:

FRIDAY

August 24 COPENHAGEN

Reception in the Royal Danish Naval Museum, Copenhagen

The Museum is shown to members of the congress

Dinner at the museum.

If the weather is good the participants will return to the hotel by one of the harbour motor boats

Closure of the congress and traditional dinner given by the City of Kotka. Host: Mayor Risto Paranne

Departure for Leningrad

The VII.th ICMM is sponsored by:

City of Stockholm

City of Kotka

County Council of Åland

Johnson Line

Handelsbanken

Ministry of Culture and Education

National Council for Cultural Affairs

Royal Academy of Letters, History and Antiquity

Arrival in Helsinki at 4.00 am.

End of tour. Journeys home



The tour with the Kristina Regina ends in Helsinki September 4.