ERIC KETELAAR

APPRAISAL:

CONSTRUCTING CULTURAL MEMORIES?

ARCHIDIS 2011



- Memory of the World
 - The idea of uniqueness
 - Symbol or fetish?
 - Assigning values
 - The archival divide
 - · Societal provenance
- Conflating archives and collective memory?
 - Cultural memory: canon and archive
 - Romancing the archive
 - Invention and mediation
 - · Archives and other memory texts
 - Commemorative vigilance
- 3 Societal appraisal
 - Politics of memory
 - Appraisal: Constructing Cultural Memories?

Dutch West India Company
(Westindische Compagnie) Archives
submitted by the Netherlands, Brazil,
Ghana, Guyana, Netherlands Antilles,
Suriname, United Kingdom and United
States of America

Stockholm City Planning Committee
Archives
submitted by Sweden

Benz Patent of 1886
submitted by Germany

The uniqueness of an archival document

- the physical document itself is unique, or
- 2. the information it contains is unique, or
- 3. the process which the record produced is unique, or
- 4. the uniqueness is derived from the way individual items have been assembled into files, that is the document in the context of other documents.

James O'Toole, 'On the Idea of Uniqueness' (1994)



Selection criteria for the Memory of the World Register

The nominated item should have

created great impact over a span of time and/or within a particular cultural area of the world. It must have had great influence – whether positive or negative – on the course of history. and it works differently at different points in time."

"Memory is a process, not a thing,

Olick and Robbins (1998)

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Every interaction, intervention, interrogation, and interpretation of a record,

by creator, user, and archivist is an activation of that record.

Each activation attributes to the archive's infinite meaning.

Ketelaar (2001)

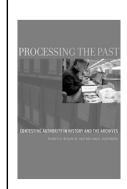
"Documentary sources do not possess an inherent value discernible within the documents themselves."

Hans Booms (1972; 1987)

Memories?

"We are nothing in an absolute sense. We are only what we have been – more exactly, what we remember we were. We are memories personified."

Franco Ferrarotti (1994)



Francis X. Blouin Jr. and William G. Rosenberg

Processing the Past. Contesting Authorities in History and the Archives

Oxford U.P. 2011

"The archival divide"

a divide "between the evolving conceptual frameworks for historical understanding and those related to the efficient and practical retention of records...a deeply conceptual separation based on different readings of the relation between past and present, and how pasts can and should be literally and figuratively processed."

Blouin and Rosenberg (2011)

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it is "somewhat ironic that as archivists and records managers have essentialized relationships between documents and institutions as the only viable way to create effective new classification authorities for retrievable records of enduring value, historians have developed radically different ways of understanding institutions themselves."

Blouin and Rosenberg (2011)

Provenance

The societal and intellectual contexts shaping the action of the people and institutions who made and maintained the records, the functions the records perform, the capacities of information technologies to capture and preserve information at a given time, and the custodial history of the records.

Nesmith (2002)

CONTROLLING
PAST
Documenting Society and Institutions

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Terry Cook (Editor)

Controlling The Past: Documenting Society and Institutions -Essays in Honor of Helen Willa Samuels

Society of American Archivists 2011

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"Further understanding of the role of archives in collective memory formation depends on placing archival documents in relation to an array of other memory devices and singling out the unique contribution of archives to this process."

"Rather than conflating archives and collective memory, archivists could build a more compelling case for the social value of archives by enumerating and investigating the conditions and circumstances where archives are instrumental in forming, reviving, or transmitting a sense of shared experience."

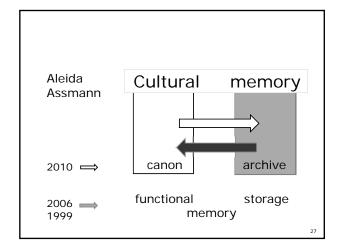
Hedstrom (2010)

Collective memory

"the representation of the past, both that shared by a group and that which is collectively commemorated, that enacts and gives substance to the group's identity, its present conditions and its vision of the future."

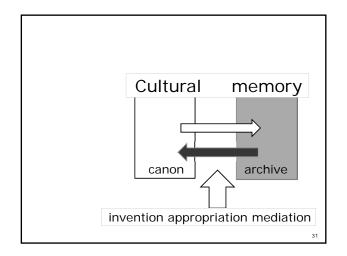
Misztal (2003)

Memories?



'invention' on the one hand discovering what is already there, and on the other hand inventing, constituting someone or something Jacques Derrida (2000; 2010)

The mediational aspects of collective memory runs through the literature, sometimes implicitly and other times more directly addressed. The shared, negotiated, dialogic, politically motivated, identity-forming, selective, generational, narrative, story-telling, and representational aspects of collective memory all imply that processes of mediation are at work in collective memory development. The Anthea Josias, Toward an understanding of archives as a feature of collective memory. Arc Sci (2011) 11: 95-112 Ř



Nikkei: the Japanese-Canadian community

- Issei First generation immigrants arriving prior to World War II
- Nissei Second generation Nikkei born in Canada
- Sansei Third generation Nikkei born in Canada
- Yonsei Fourth generation Nikkei born in Canada
- Shin-Ijusha First generation immigrants arriving after World War II
- Nipponjin Japanese people currently but only temporarily residing in Canada
- Hapa Children of mixed marriages

"Documentary sources become valuable only when the archivist accords them value during the appraisal process."

Hans Booms (1972; 1987)

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Societal appraisal
Politics of memory
Appraisal: Constructing Cultural Memories?

construction

Appraisal: Constructing Cultural Memories?		
	" must practice a politics of memory and, simultaneously, in the same movement, a critique of the politics of memory."	Appraisal: Constructing Cultural Memories?
	Jacques Derrida (2002)	
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