Digitalized Intangible Cultural Heritage
in Estonia and Estonian National Museum

Kristel Rattus, researcher-curator, kristel@erm.ee

Estonian National Museum

DIGITIZATION OF INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE
October 17-19, 2017, Škofja Loka, Gorenjska, Slovenia
• the Museums Public Portal: the digital database for objects, photographs and other materials found in Estonian museums: [www.muis.ee](http://www.muis.ee)


• Databases of National Archive, e.g.
  • Fotis (database of photographs):

• Database of Estonian National Broadcasting: [https://arhiiv.err.ee/](https://arhiiv.err.ee/)


• (Etc.)
UNESCO World Heritage Convention (1972)

- monuments: architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;
- groups of buildings: groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;
- sites: works of man or the combined works of nature and man, and areas including archaeological sites which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological point of view.

UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003, hereafter, ICHC)

- the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills – as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith – that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage. This intangible cultural heritage, transmitted from generation to generation, is constantly recreated by communities and groups in response to their environment, their interaction with nature and their history, and provides them with a sense of identity and continuity, thus promoting respect for cultural diversity and human creativity (UNESCO Convention 2003; Article 2:1)
ICH Practices in Estonia: the Inventories (1)

• ICH Inventory of the Folk Culture Centre
  • operates under the administration of the Ministry of Culture
  • is consulted by the Estonian Council for Intangible Cultural Heritage, which also operates by the Ministry of Culture of Estonia
  • organises various training courses, arranges state support programmes for the cultural regions of Estonia, and other cultural activities
  • 2010: home page www.rahvakultuur.ee/vkpnimistu
  • in order to compile inscriptions, financial support can be applied for
  • 2010: 52 inscriptions; 2016: 153 inscriptions. The number of authors of inscriptions amounts to 46
Eesti vaimse kultuuripärandi nimistu

Milline koht on traditsioonilistel teadmistel ja oskustel meie igapäevaelus? Kas oskame neli margata ja vaartustada? Kas peame naiteks vajalikus viiktaliga niita, kui trimmer teeb selle töö palju kiiremini ärä?

Valimse kultuuripärandi nimistu vahendusel saad tutvuda põlvest põlve edasiandud teadmiste, oskuste, kommente ja tavaode, mis on olulised meile ja meie kaasaegsetele.

Nimistu juhindub UNESCO vaimse kultuuripärandi kalte konventsiooni põhimõtetest ja on üks elava pärandi hoidmise ja mälestamise vahendeid. 2010. aastal avatud veebiplatvorm Rahvakultuuri Keskkond.

Osaedes nimistust sissekannete koostamises, saad ka ise valmim parand hoidmisele, hoidmisele, väärtustamiseks ja edasi andmiseks kaasa aidata. Tapsa info leid Rahvakultuuri Keskkond kodulehe.

Nimistu kätutusjuhend
Sissekandite koostamise juhend ja vormid

Nimistusse on juba kantud terve rida nähtusi, kombeid, tavisid, oskusi ja teadmisi. Lisaks saad teha tutvust nendega sooduga inimeste, asutuste ja ühenduste, paikade ja piirkondadega.

Ambla kihelkonna rahvarticke valmistamine

Haabia ehitamine Soomaal

Haapsalu sallide ja rättide kultume
ICH Practices in Estonia: the Inventories (2)

- Heritage Culture Inventory of the State Forest Management Centre

- “the traces of the activities of previous generations in the landscape. It is part of our culture, a small piece of our national heritage. The commonest heritage cultural sites are the sites of farm buildings, stone fences, old forest tracks and place names. The typology of heritage culture is incomparably more varied – all you have to do is notice.” (https://www.rmk.ee/for-a/heritage-culture/what-do-i-need-heritage-culture-for)

- 37,000 objects have been mapped (no intangible culture phenomena, though)
What do i need heritage culture for?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heritage culture objects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Gallery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Koiva-Gauja heritage culture and conservation area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gallery of the heritage culture objects
Digital ICH in Estonian National Museum

• 1909-1990s: Estonian pre-industrial peasant culture
• 1990s onwards: late and current everyday culture of all inhabitants of Estonia
• Collections include objects, photographs, drawings, films, manuscripts
  • ICH: traditional handicraft techniques, food culture, traditional rituals, etc.
• Digital exhibits: texts, large amounts of data, emotional and fun-providing exhibits
Thank you for your attention!

Kristel Rattus kristel.rattus@erm.ee