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■ museology is an independent science,

■ museology is an applied science, i.e.

concerns the application of the theory and methodology of subject-matter disciplines,

■ museology is not a scientific discipline.

- antimuzeologické (stačí praxe)
- muzeostředné (předmětem je muzeum a jeho činnosti a funkce)
- společenskostředné (new museology atd.)
- kulturostředné, muzeologické (osobité, kulturní osvojování skutečnosti)

MuWop

- MuWop, "**Museology - Science or Just Practical Work?**" (1980) and "**Interdisciplinarity in Museology**" (1982).

- **Hodge exclaimed (1983): 'What we need is someone to outline a theory in finite terms which we all understand'**
- **there is no English textbook on the theory of museology**
- **„We have some considerable epiphanic messages, but we still lack our bible“, Šola, 1992**
- Graesse (1883) – vyvstává před námi sama od sebe otázka, zdali se pro ty, kteří chtějí jako cíl svých studií zvolit muzejní kariéru, nedají opatřit alespoň krátké, nezávazné pokyny, stejně jako existují všelijaké příručky pro budoucí knihovníky?

- **'Every profession has its theology and its own ways with heretics. I personally mistrust all theologies'**
Hudson, 1989
- **Most articles are general, or even superficial treatments of topics**
- **Stránský, Graesse**
 - Gluzinski – muzeologie a vědci...ironický úsměv --- muzeologie a muzejní pracovníci...shovívavý úsměv

- **Sometimes the term museology is limited to the theoretical approach.**

group of German museum theoreticians

- **Wolfgang Ernst, Gottfried Korff,
Gottfried Fliedl, Eva Sturm, Wolfgang
Zacharias, Klaus Weschenfelder**

Leicester-group

- **Susan Pearce, Eilean Hooper-Greenhill and Gaynor Kavanagh**

Neustupny, 1968

- **The first comprehensive publication about the theory of museology, being more than just a handbook on museum work**

- **Brno in March 1965 (22. 3.)** (Sborník z prvního muzeologického symposia)
- **Graesse (1883) – Muzeologické sešity (1983)**

- **Museography – Neickelius**

- **Museology – P. L. Martin**

praxe vs. teorie...teorie x praxe

Guérin, 1957 – muzeografie = po druhé muzejní revoluci – výchova,
dynamická prezentace a pohostinnost

- pre-scientific
- empirical-descriptive
- theoretical-synthetic

(Stránský 1980)

Graesse, Neickelius - museology - when at all accepted as a science - was considered an applied science

- **'museolore stage' ; Tsuruta 1980**
- **'Implizitstufe'; Jahn 1979**
- **pre-paradigmatic stage; Kuhn 1976**
- **= pre-scientific**

First museum revolution, 1900

- **empirical-descriptive phase**
- **'museography stage'; Tsuruta, 1980**
- **'Emanzipationsstufe'; Jahn, 1979**

- **M. recognised as a field of interest with its own identity**

Second museum revolution, 1960s

- **the recognition of the social (educational) role of museums.**
- **the ninth General Conference of ICOM, held in Grenoble and Paris in 1971 on the theme 'The Museum in the Service of Man, Today and Tomorrow'**

Pařížské revoluce

- „první pařížská revoluce v muzeologii“ – Musées, Paříž, 1931
- „druhá pařížská revoluce v muzeologii“ – 1968, „spalte muzea!“

The transition of the empirical- descriptive to the theoretical-synthetic stage, 1970

- **Wilcomb E. Washburn**

1967 - 'grandmotherology'

**Washburn – Neustupný...one-way flow of
information is characteristic**

Neustupný

- **Museology is an aggregate of scientific disciplines, each of the disciplines which it comprises has its own subject of study.**
- **historical museology uses the same method as history**

Singleton, 1970s

- Singleton, museum studies can be defined simply as "to study museums"; -
- it includes both **museology** and **museography** but has an even wider concept.

Gluzinski, 1983

Real Museology and Postulated Museology

- **the lack of a generally accepted new paradigm**

Beneš, 1981

- **museum workers are inclined to restrict their interest to their own type of museum, not identifying themselves with the whole museum field**
- **museum work has the disadvantage of heterogeneity of documents (objects) which belong to at least twenty different branches of science**

Nair, 1986

- **To define museology and to give it a spiritual and even metaphysical connotation seem to be the hobby of some museologists. They are wasting their time. Museology is simply a tool to good museum organisation and management.**

Bedekar, 1987

- **solving their own professional problems creatively or at least innovatively**
- **generate ideas, concepts, skills, methods and techniques which ought to be accepted by museums**
- **does contribute to the efficiency and effectiveness of museums**

Geoffrey Lewis, 1983

- Don't agree with Sola's heritology and with Hodge's manifestations museology in libraries...
- M. is not sub-set of heritology, no culturology

three basic criteria

(Stránský, 1989)

- **historicity, an inner logic of scientific knowledge, and objective social need**

historicity

- **continuity of museological thought from the 16th century onwards.**

Quicchebergh 1565, Major 1674

- Comenius, Leibniz and Goethe

Ennenbach, Gluzinski, Neustupny, Schreiner and Stránský

an inner logic of scientific knowledge

(building stones of the discipline's paradigm)

- 1. Does museology have a special object of knowledge?**
- 2. Does museology have a characteristic scientific language?**
- 3. Does museology have its own characteristic methods?**
- 4. Does museology have its own scientific system?**
- 5. Can museology be fitted in the existing system of sciences?**

objective social need

- East - marxist-leninist philosophy
- West - It seems to focus on the social relevancy of museological practice rather than museological theory

van Mensch, 1992

- the transition from 'proto-science' to 'normal science' is not completed

Waldisa Russio, 1989

- **five stages of development of museology as academic discipline**
 - the creation of the Mouseion of Alexandria;
 - the Renaissance;
 - the period of Enlightenment and the Romantic period.
 - (around 1900 ?), sees the recognition of the necessity of professionalisation and specialisation in connection with the emergence of new publics, resulting from urbanisation, industrialisation and modernisation.
 - the present time, characterised by new reflections on the social responsibilities of museums in view of world disasters.

Schreiner (2000)

- Museology embraces the study of the Museum in all its manifestations, from its institutional form to virtual reality.

Maroevic (2000)

- It develops from practice, is confirmed by practice and even anticipates practice, studying theoretically those phenomena which will manifest themselves in practice and applying the results within its framework. This makes it inseparable from practice.