UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

THE DISPLAY AND SHOWCASE DESIGN FOR SENSITIVE AND NON-SENSITIVE ARTIFACTS IN PENINSULAR MALAYSIAN MUSEUMS

NORASHIKIN BINTI ABDUL KARIM

Thesis submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science

Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying

Volume 1 of 2

May 2010

Candidate's Declaration

I declare that the work in this thesis was carried out in accordance with the regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA. It is original and is the result of my own work, unless otherwise indicated or acknowledged as referenced work. This thesis has not been submitted to any other academic institution or non-academic institution for any other degree or qualification.

In the event that my thesis be found to violate the conditions mentioned above, I voluntarily waive the right of conferment of my degree and agree to be subjected to the disciplinary rules and regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA.

Name of Candidate Candidate's ID No. Programme Faculty Thesis Title Norashikin Binti Abdul Karim

2006142351

Master of Science in Built Environment (By Research) Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying The Display and Showcase Design for Sensitive and Nonsensitive Artifacts in Peninsular Malaysian Museums

Atun

Signature of Candidate
Date

May 2010

i

ABSTRACT

This thesis's motivation is awareness on artifact preservation and care complications in museum display showcases particularly in tropical countries. For long-term artifact care, world renowned museums utilise durable showcase designs with state-of-art security techniques. In Malaysia, the climate, lack of expertise and knowledge in showcase design can exacerbate artifact deterioration. A specific design guideline for display showcases must be imposed with 'The Antiquity Act 1976' and ICOM (International Council of Museums) guideline. The literature in museum study is extensive but few address this topic.

The 4 methods of measurement used are: structured interview with experts, on-site measurement of showcases, display and environmental performance (light intensity, relative humidity and temperature) on artifact preservation, post occupancy evaluation/Jon-site observations and questionnaires to measure visitors' perception on the showcase displays. The 3 museums selected are: Islamic Art Museum Malaysia, National Museum and Terengganu State Museum. Display showcases selection entailed 3 inventory process; Inventory 1 (66 units), Inventory II (49 units) and Inventory III (35 units). The selection was made based on 5 factors that are: the museums' mission, selected 5 main artifacts, 2 showcase types (wall mounted and free standing), display strategies and artifact categories. Main aspects evaluated: display showcase design, accessories and materials, lighting, caption/text, artifact placement and showcase preservation.

The findings show each museum has different design characteristics like dimension, security system, material, accessories and lighting that are suitable to the philosophy and objective of each museum. It was concluded that the Islamic Art Museum Malaysia adheres more closely to the ICOM standards for display showcases design and artifact care.

The findings on the preservation of sensitive and non-sensitive artifacts in the display showcases at the three museums show that each museum has its own strengths and weaknesses in terms of artifact placement, the placement of text/caption, position of lighting, the temperature, relative humidity and light intensity readings plus visitors' comments and perception.

It is hoped that this thesis will produce a museum display design guideline for museums in Peninsular Malaysia for 2 categories of sensitive artifacts and 3 categories of non-sensitive artifacts will become a useful reference to curators, conservators and museum display showcase designers in Malaysia.

ii

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

TITLE PAGE	
ABSTRACT	ii
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	xx
LIST OF TABLES	xxi
LIST OF PLATES	xxvii
LIST OF DIAGRAMS	xl

CHAPTER 1 : INTRODUCTION

1.1	Backg	Background to the Study		
	1.1.1	Introduction		
	1.1.2	Museum Visitors and Human Factors Museum Exhibition and Object Collections Display and Museum Exhibitions		
	1.1.3			
	1.1.4			
	1.1.5	Museums in Eu	irope	10
		1.1.5.1 The A	shmolean Museum of Art and	
		Arch	aelology in Oxford –(1683)	10
		1.1.5.2 The V	atican Museum (Musei Vaticani) in	
		Rom	e - (1756)	. 11
		1.1.5.3 The E	British Museum in London - (1759)	13
		1.1.5.4 The L	ouvre Museum in Paris - (1793)	16
		1.1.5.5 The Si	mithsonian Museums	18
	1.1.6	History of Mu	seums in Malaysia	20

vi

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

1.1.1 Introduction

The preparation of a thesis on museum display in Malaysian museums is long overdue. The displays of many museum collections have received inadequate attention in the past, and in most cases, still receive inadequate attention. In fact, probably more harm has been done to museum collections through improper display than by any other means. It is crucial for the future of all museums, as the custodians of a substantial part of mankind's natural and cultural heritage that steps be taken to improve display practices and reduce deterioration in display showcases.

Most problems of inadequate collection display can be traced to a lack of funds, knowledge, or resources, or any combination of these causes. Many museums lack the funds to provide adequate display for their collections, or they spend their funds on other things because of ill-defined roles. Many also lack the technical knowledge about conservation, display system, or security needed to care properly for their collections, And finally, numerous museums lack the technical and human resources necessary to provide adequate care for their collections (Paine,T.A. 2006, p.5)

Each year, in countries throughout the world, millions upon millions of people visit museums. As result of growing interest in their collections and their work, the number of museums of all kinds increases year by year. A visit to a museum is a complete experience, to which every aspect contributes. Dirty toilets or offhand staff or poor publications will spoil the visit just as much as poor display. The public is quite right to identify museums with displays. Although museums do many other