INTER- REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR COLLABORATION ON PRESERVATION AND ACCESSIBILITY OF DOCUMENTARY HERITAGE

Strategies for successful Nominations to the Regional and International MoW Registers: lesson from Myanmar

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• Myanmar is rich in cultural heritage including tangible, intangible and documentary heritage, and fine arts accumulated for a period of 2000 years since Pyu era in the first century AD. Myanmar government has been established the “Central Committee for Revitalization and Preservation of Myanmar Cultural Heritage” to preserve, promote and sustain.

• Myanmar’s Documentary Heritage is rich and diverse, ranging from ancient texts carved in stone and palm leaf manuscripts to cinema and audio-visual materials.

• Manuscripts are in different language and in different scripts, they are written on different kinds of material like bark, palm leaf, cloth, paper and stone
• Our Documentary Heritage were protected and preserved by the different Government Institution like libraries, archives, museum, monasteries, and individuals.
• Each department and NGO’s has their own authority, mandate and independence and governance structure.
Capacity Building

• UNESCO first introduced in a 2011 training workshop for local stakeholders.

• The 2nd regional workshop in Jakarta, Indonesia on 11\textsuperscript{th} - 14\textsuperscript{th} March 2011. Director General attended this Workshop.

• high level coordination meeting in Yangon on the 25\textsuperscript{th} of November 2016.

• The objectives of the meeting was
  - to coordinate and discuss the implementation of the project,
  - take the preliminary steps to establish the inaugural Myanmar Memory of the World Committee.
• The ‘Safeguarding the Documentary Heritage of Myanmar through the UNESCO Memory of the World (MOW) Programme’ project has begun with a meeting that brought together representatives from the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs, the National Archive, the National Library, the Film Archive, the National Directorate of Historic Research, Myanmar Book Aid and Preservation Foundation, and the Myanmar National Commission for UNESCO.

• UNESCO has been working with stakeholders in Myanmar to support the identification, preservation and access to the country’s documentary heritage within framework of Malaysia-UNESCO Cooperation program.
• First workshop was held on 4- and 5 May, 2017,
• Second workshop was held on 20 and 21 February 2018 and
• Workshop on Applied Film Restoration Technique and Restoration Ethics on 18 and 19 October 2018.
Workshop on the Memory of the World Programme
Workshop on the Memory of the World Programme
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Workshop on Applied Film Restoration Technique and Restoration Ethics
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Recent nominations from Myanmar are as follows;

- MahaLawkamarazein or Kuthodaw Inscriptions Shrines; the International Memory of the World Register in 2013.
- MyazediQuadrilingual Stone Inscription; the International Memory of the World Register in 2015.
- The Golden Letter of the King Alungphaya to King George II of Great Britain; Documentary Heritage in the International Memory of the World Register in 2015.
- King Bayinnaung Bell Inscription in the International Memory of the World Register in 2017.
Maha Lawkamarazein (Kuthodaw Stone Inscription)

• Submitted the final nomination form to the UNESCO Memory of the World Register on 30th January 2012.

• According to the decision of the 11th Meeting of the International Advisory Committee for the Memory of the World Programme that was organized in Gwangju Metropolitan City, Republic of Korea, 18-21 June 2013, kuthodaw was listed to the MoW.
Maha Lawkamarazein (Kuthodaw Stone Inscription)

• The name of nominated heritage is Maha Lawkamarazein or Kuthodaw Inscriptions Shrine. Kuthodaw Inscriptions laid down at Kuthodaw Pagoda where locates at Mandalay Township, Mandalay Division, and central Myanmar flat plan of arid region. The inscription was made by King Mindon.

• King Mindon, the second last ruler in Myanmar monarchy of Konbaung Dynasty, wishes to leave a great merit for posterity meant to last five millennia after the Buddha. Therefore, he did a great work of construction of the world’s largest book, consisting of 729 large stone slabs with the Tipitaka Pali Canon of Theravada Buddhism inscribed on.
each of stone slab was housed in a masonry shrine within the precincts of the Kuthodaw Pagoda at the foot of Mandalay Hill where it and the so called “World’s Largest Book”, stands to this day.
Maha Lawkamarazein (Kuthodaw Stone Inscription)
Maha Lawkamarazein (Kuthodaw Stone Inscription)
Maha Lawkamarazein (Kuthodaw Stone Inscription)
Maha Lawkamarazein (Kuthodaw) Pagoda
MoW Logo
MoW Logo
MoW Logo setting up Ceremony
MoW Logo setting up Ceremony
Myazedi Quadrilingual Stone Inscription

• Submitted the final nomination form to the UNESCO Memory of the World Register on 28th March 2014.

• According to the decision of the 12th Meeting of the International Advisory Committee for the Memory of the World Programme that was organized in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates on 4-6 October 2015, Myazedi Quadrilingual Stone Inscription was listed to the MoW.
Myazedi Quadrilingual Stone Inscription

• Myazedi quadrilingual stone inscription, located in Bagan Historic city, is unique and significant written documents of Myanmar history, religion and culture in 12th century A.D. The inscription inscribed in A.D. 1113. There are described with four languages, such as Pyu, Mon, Myanmar and Pali, on each of the four faces. Myazedi stone inscription is the earliest Myanmar language document with chronological date. It is also very rare inscribed pillar of quadrilingual inscription in regional concerned. It is firmly identified the authenticity and intact writing document in 12th century A.D.
There are two such inscriptions. These two inscriptions are identical and set up by Prince Rajakumar of the Bagan period. Therefore they are well known in Myanmar history as Myazedi stone inscription, or Kubyaukkyi stone inscription or Rajakumar stone inscription.

Myazedi stone inscription is the oldest Myanmar Language inscription.
Bagan Archaeological Museum
Myazedi Quadrilingual Stone Inscription (Bagan Archaeological Museum)
Myazedi Quadrilingual Stone Inscription (Bagan Archaeological Museum)
Myazedi Quadrilingual Stone Inscription (c)
Myazedi Pagoda
Inscription sherd of Myazedi Quadrilingual Stone Inscription at Myazedi Pagoda
Logo erection ceremony of Myazedi Quadrilingual Stone Inscription at Bagan Archaeological Museum
Logo erection ceremony of Myazedi Quadrilingual Stone Inscription at Bagan Archaeological Museum
MoW Logo
Logo erection ceremony of Myazedi Quadrilingual Stone Inscription at Bagan Archaeological Museum
The Golden Letter of the Burmese King Alaungphaya to King George II of Great Britain

- The Golden Letter of the Burmese King Alaungphaya to King George II of Great Britain from the year 1756 is a unique attestation in world history as well as in the history of Burma and Europe in the eighteenth century and is of outstanding aesthetic value. The content of the letter is a trade proposal from Alaungphaya to the English.
Der GOLDENE BRIEF

des birmanischen Königs Alaungphaya an Georg II. von 1756

[Image of the gold document and golden container]
King Bayinnaung Bell Inscription (International register)

• Submitted the final nomination form to the UNESCO Memory of the World Register on 19th May 2016.
• New inscribed items will be announced after the decision of the international advisory committee meeting.
• The name of nominated heritage is the King Bayinnaung bell inscription, donated by King Bayinnaung at Shwezigon Pagoda in Bagan in 1557 AD.

• It was mentioned that the animistic practices and superstitious beliefs were eliminated by the royal order and the propagation and supporting of the Theravada Buddhism, the restoration of the ancient monuments built by the ancestors, and the construction of the religious monuments had been successfully managed.

• The Bell inscription contains 43 lines in Myanmar language, 35 line in Mon language and five lines in Pali language. It gives the correct regal titles for the king and his chief Queen. Now it is located with shelter at the Shwezigon Pagoda.
Inscription shed of king Bayinnaung Bell
Inscription
Inscription shed of king Bayinnaung Bell
Inscription
King Bayinnaung Bell Inscription
King Bayinnaung Bell Inscription
King Bayinnaung Bell Inscription (International register)
King Bayinnaung Bell Inscription (International register)
MoW Logo
Logo erection Ceremony of King Bayinnaung Bell Inscription
Logo erection Ceremony of King Bayinnaung Bell Inscription
Memory of the World Programme
Regional Register

• King Bayinnaung Bell Inscription; Documentary Heritage submitted by Myanmar and recommended for inclusion in the Asia Pacific Regional Memory of the World Register in 2016.
• Anandacandra stone Inscription; Documentary Heritage submitted by Myanmar and recommended for inclusion in the Asia Pacific Regional Memory of the World Register in 2018.
• Emerald Jungle (Mya Ga Naing); Documentary Heritage submitted by Myanmar and recommended for inclusion in the Asia Pacific Regional Memory of the World Register in 201
Emerald Jungle (Mya Ga Naing)

- Emerald Jungle (MYA GA NAING) is a silent black and white film produced by A1 Film Production in 1934 in Myanmar. It is the most ancient Myanmar feature film still in existence with film element. It was directed by one of the fathers of Myanmar Cinema. Considering the glorious past of Myanmar Cinema and its critical situation of conservation today, 1934, MYA GA NAING is indeed a national treasure. It is an emblematic film for Myanmar history of cinema at the colonial period.
Poster of Emerald Jungle (Mya Ga Naing)
Crucial scene of Emerald Jungle (Mya Ga Naing)
Crucial scene of Emerald Jungle (Mya Ga Naing)
The “Ānandacandra pillar inscription” is a square four-faced stone with inscriptions in Sanskrit from Rakhine State (Arakan) in Western Myanmar. It is a significant piece of evidence of the early history of Arakan from the end of the first millennium CE. It was identified and translated in the middle of the 20th century. This unique inscription is particularly important for the dynastic and political history of first millennium Rakhine and Southeast Bengal. It is the only Rakhine inscription from Rakhine that gives a sequence of ruling kings bearing the name of Candra over several centuries, providing the outline of a dynastic narrative of Rakhine in the middle of the first millennium.
Shittaung Pagoda
Anandacandra stone Inscription at Shittaung Pagoda
Inscription shed of Anandacandra stone Inscription
Anandacandra stone Inscription

- It is usually three days, two days of formal meeting and one day of visits to appropriate institutions and officials.
Group photo (after the MOWCAP Bureau meeting)
Bagan Archaeological Museum
Bagan View from Balloon
Ananda Temple
Bagan Panorama View
Bagan Panorama View
Bagan Sunset View
National memory of the world committee

• National Memory of the World Committee has not been established yet. But, the organizational chat and the term of reference for National Committee had been drafted, and the draft are submitting to the cabinets to get the permission for establishing now.