The Athenian Agora

Ancient Corinth

Paestum

Ancient Corinth

Today, Pompeii is a place of archaeological wonder. It is littered with bodies of humans in casts, locked in their final pose prior to death. Let's review how Pompeii came to be a museum of people buried alive. What happened centuries ago? What did archaeologist find out about Pompeii? Know the answers, and more, in this book today!

Guide to the Mesoamerican Gallery at the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology

The relationship between archaeology and conservation has long been complex and, at times, challenging. Archaeologists are often seen as interested principally in excavation and research, while conservators are concerned mainly with stabilization and the prevention of deterioration. Yet it is often initial conservation in the field that determines the long-term survival and intelligibility of both moveable artifacts and fixed architectural features. This user-friendly guide to conservation practices on archaeological excavations covers both structures and artifacts, starting from the moment when they are uncovered. Individual chapters discuss excavation and conservation, environmental and soil issues, deterioration, identification and condition assessment, detachment and removal, initial cleaning, coverings and shelters, packing, and documentation. There are also eight appendixes. Geared primarily for professionals engaged in the physical practice of excavation, this book will also interest archaeologists, archaeological conservators, site managers, conservation scientists, museum curators, and students of archaeology and conservation.

Eleusis

The Athenian Agora

Ampurias

Archaeological and Historical Guide to the Excavations, the Museum and the Antiquities of Poseidonia Paestum

Conservation Practices on Archaeological Excavations

Archaeological Museum of Andros

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Gordion

Ullastret

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Gordion

Ullastret

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Ancient Corinth

The University Museum has been involved in Mesoamerican archaeology for more than a century. Its collections include material from northern Mexico to Costa Rica and represent all of the major cultures of the region. This guide allows the visitor to gain on-site understanding and the off-site reader to grasp how the Museum's collections fit into current archaeological theory. The text underscores some of the pan-Mesoamerican aspects of pre-Columbian peoples and the way each group interpreted underlying similarities to create individual customs and beliefs, burials and caches, beauty and adornment. The guide focuses on the unique aspects of the collection, much of it stemming from the Museum's own excavations, including eight large carved limestone monuments from its historic early excavations at Piedras Negras, Guatemala (1931-39) and Caracol, Belize (1951-53), the only group of original Maya monuments on display in an American museum. The inscriptions on these monuments are reproduced in detail, accompanied by translations and explanations drawing on the latest epigraphic research. Also included are important pieces from the Guatemala highlands; figurines and carvings collected in the early nineteenth century by the U.S. ambassador to Mexico; as well as significant material from Central America, including the famous carved alabaster vases from the Uloa Valley in Honduras.
The Athenian Agora

In 2006 it will be 75 years since excavations by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens started in the ancient civic center. Almost every year since 1931 new areas of the ancient city have been cleared and exciting discoveries made, and this book presents the latest, detailed account of the monuments and artifacts that can be seen on a visit to the site. After a short introduction to the history of the Agora, each monument is described in turn. Famous buildings like the Tholos or Stoa of Attalos are discussed in detail, but also lesser-known areas, passed over by other books, are revealed. Plans and color illustrations help locate the reader, while a large fold-out map at the back of the book distinguishes the different chronological phases of the Agora. For the first time this map also shows discoveries made in the last few years at the northern edge of the site. A final section presents a guide to the museum, substantially reorganized in preparation for the 2004 Olympic Games. Written by the director of the Agora excavations for over a decade, this book presents the most detailed and up-to-date coverage available of the birthplace of democracy. It will be invaluable for any visitor to or student of the site.