

Name: Nodes\\Material conservation\\Architectural conservation

<Internals\\Antiquity 1994 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [1.94% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.37% Coverage

¶136: whose inspired scheme to re-make a Shakespearean Globe using evidence from these remnants is at last being built.

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

¶43: Housing culture: traditional architecture in an English landscape.

¶44:

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶71: the Archbishop's Palace

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶115: Inca architecture and construction

Reference 5 - 0.26% Coverage

¶132: An architectural approach to built spaces may make coherent that felt experience

Reference 6 - 0.75% Coverage

¶138: Around any great construction enterprise, whether Victorian railway viaduct or contemporary motorway, there will be a passing scatter of huts and buildings, swept away when the project is complete and the builders have moved on.

Reference 7 - 0.14% Coverage

¶159: House and households: a comparative study.

<Internals\\Antiquity 1995 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.33% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶43: Arhitecture & order: approaches to social space

¶44:

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶108: thelford Priory.

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

¶161: Meaningful architecture: social interpretations of buildings.

<Internals\\Antiquity 1996 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.37% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

¶11: San Vincenzo al Volturno

¶12: San Vincenzo al Volturno is an early medieval monastery in the high province of Molise

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶12: from the crypt of its great church, San Vincenzo Maggiore,

<Internals\\Antiquity 1997 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.61% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶4: under Christ Church, Spitalfields, a fine English Baroque church in east-central London designed by Hawksmoor,

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶106: at San Vincenzo al Volturno

Reference 3 - 0.25% Coverage

¶107: An abbot's tomb is a major find at San Vincenzo al Volturno, advancing our knowledge of a great Italian abbey-church of the 9th century

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶164: The Great Globe Itself: Sam Wanamaker's 'Shakespeare's Globe'

<Internals\\Antiquity 1999 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.39% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.19% Coverage

¶73: The threatened city of Venice, plagued by rising sea levels and subsiding ground,

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶207: Paradise Lost: the bombing of the Temple of the Tooth —

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1208: the Temple of the Tooth at Kandy

<Internals\\Antiquity 2000 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [0.29% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶119: and also of a large 17th-century Colonial period hacienda of Jesuit foundation.

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶196: A house in the Sicilian hill

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶248: The Medieval Hindu temples of Puri, Rhubaneswar and Konark

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1335: Rochester Cathedral 604–1540: an architectural history.

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1362:

Wall recesses for bee hives ¶1363:

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1385:

<Internals\\Antiquity 2001 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.39% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶169: Medieval yorkshire towns: People, buildings and spaces

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶136: Minster churches in the dorset landscape

Reference 3 - 0.57% Coverage

¶174: The Limestone Massif of northwest Syria has the largest concentration of late antique churches in the world. All date from between the second half of the 4th century and the first decade of the 7th century and are remarkably consistent in their conformity to a recognizably 'Syrian' architectural

style. Almost without exception they are apsed basilicas varying only in terms of size and the quality of decoration.

Reference 4 - 0.69% Coverage

¶175: whose monumental three-volume study *Villages antiques de la Syrie du nord* remains the definitive work on the area. Of the many ecclesiastical buildings included in this survey Tchalenko identified a group of approximately 45 churches possessing a bema. The bema is a horseshoe-shaped structure in the nave that mirrors the curve of the apse. Entered via steps at the east end, it provided benches for the clergy and a pulpit at the west end that was used for scriptural expositions and homilies.

<Internals\Antiquity 2002 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [0.76% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶261: Ireland played a full part in the general English interest in medieval castles and churches around 1900, with Champneys, Orpen and Westropp in particular listing and describing them and relating to their historical and European context.

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶369: Saltillo 1770-1810: town and region in the Mexican north,

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

¶375: an architectural study

Reference 4 - 0.26% Coverage

¶452: Scotland is fortunate in the quantity and quality of its historic towns, with a preponderance of small and medium-sized towns, many of which escaped the insensitive 1960s and 1970s redevelopment so eloquently lamented elsewhere.

Reference 5 - 0.11% Coverage

¶475: *The places where men pray together: cities in Islamic lands, Seventh through the Tenth Centuries*

Reference 6 - 0.03% Coverage

¶507: *Architecture in Roman Britain*

<Internals\Antiquity 2004 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶153: Christliche Architektur in Ägypten

<Internals\Antiquity 2005 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.26% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

¶149: Wind-towers and pearl fishing: architectural signals in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century Arabian Gulf

<Internals\Antiquity 2006 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶137: to Renaissance Villa and Beyond

<Internals\Antiquity 2007 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [0.96% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.41% Coverage

¶180: Medieval 'new towns' seem to echo Roman towns in having a grid of streets associated with a fortress, and have often been credited with a standard plan applied by the hand of authority. Here the authors analyse the new towns founded by Edward I in Wales and find some highly significant variations.

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶216: Boringholm: a fourteenth-century timber castle in eastern Jutland

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

¶255: Spaces speak, are you listening? Experiencing aural architecture

Reference 4 - 0.18% Coverage

¶337: Thresholds of the Sacred: Architectural, Art Historical, Liturgical, and Theological Perspectives on Religious Screens, East and West.

Reference 5 - 0.10% Coverage

¶392:

Spaces speak, are you listening? Experiencing aural architecture ¶393: . ¶394:

Reference 6 - 0.03% Coverage

¶474:

Amarna Palace Painting

Reference 7 - 0.06% Coverage

¶616:

Roman Theatres: An Architectural Study ¶617: .

<Internals\\Antiquity 2010 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶104: relationality and the life of buildings in a northern periphery of early modern Sweden

¶105:

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶138: The churches dedicated to St Clement in medieval England

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶202: Ancient churches of Ethiopia

<Internals\\Antiquity 2011 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶265: 6 Denmark Street (London) and the Sex Pistols

<Internals\\Antiquity 2012 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶108: Maya Christians and their churches in sixteenth-century Belize

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶171: Churches in Early Medieval Ireland: architecture

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

¶232: Bodh Gaya Jakata.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2014 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶110: The temple of Angkor Wat in Cambodia is one of the most famous monuments in the world and is noted for its spectacular bas-relief friezes

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1301: La Grava: the archaeology and history of a royal manor and alien priory of Fontevrault

<Internals\\Antiquity 2015 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [2.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶1252: concluding the first volume, writes of the restoration programme of 1943–1960 that “le palais est resté, malgré le pari des restaurateurs de la décennie 1950, le souvenir un peu vide et abstrait d’une ‘monarchie oubliée et éphémère’” (p. 539)

Reference 2 - 0.94% Coverage

¶1252: The Palace then passed into French ownership and was used as a barracks for three decades in the late fifteenth century. Following return to Spanish ownership in 1493, Emperor Charles V, Philip II and their successors made further modifications. The Palace finally came back into French hands in 1659 and was henceforth a barracks, graced by significant extension of the fortifications by Vauban. Under French military control, benign neglect preserved early architectural phases, a signal advantage for those subsequently involved in the restoration of the Palace. Following the fall of France in 1942 (and with Spain in fascist hands), the buildings were largely released from military use and handed to the local authorities of the Pyrénées Orientales. A programme of repair and restoration was established, and brought to fruition by the local socialist mayor, a former member of the Resistance, towards the end of the 1940s. The restored buildings were opened to the public in 1958.

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1290: The impressive architecture of Angkor Wat conveys a sense of harmonious design,

Reference 4 - 0.26% Coverage

¶1292: Considerable attention has been devoted to the architecture and art history of Cambodia's Angkor Wat temple in the last century. There has, however, been little research on the functions and internal organisation of the large rectangular enclosure surrounding the temple.

Reference 5 - 0.58% Coverage

¶1294: Famous for its role as a Vishnuite temple during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, Angkor Wat's subsequent fate has attracted less interest. Traces of modifications to the outer walls of the complex may, however, hold the key to understanding its role during its later phases. Here, holes in

the masonry and structural changes to the substantial walls are investigated to demonstrate how wooden structures with a defensive role were built to protect the site sometime between the late thirteenth and early seventeenth centuries. The results reveal how Angkor Wat may have made its last attempt at defence.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2016 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1246: Here, the authors contrast visibility and intervisibility within the surrounding viewshed of two tower kivas, Kin Ya'a and Haystack,

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1280: Westminster I: the art, architecture and archaeology of the royal abbey

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1281: Westminster II: the art, architecture and archaeology of the royal palace

<Internals\\Antiquity 2017 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.51% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶163: Isfahan in central Iran was selected as a capital city by both the Seljuk (AD 1040–1157) and the Safavid (AD 1501–1722) dynasties. During the Safavid period, and under Shah Abbas I (AD 1571–1629) in particular, the city was greatly expanded with important new quarters including Naqsh-e Jahan Square (AD 1590–1595).

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶198: Byzantine buildings: monumental architecture at Miletus and Resafa

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

¶182: Portmahomack on Tarbet Ness

Reference 4 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1224: The church of Santa Comba de Bande

Reference 5 - 0.21% Coverage

¶1225: The church of Santa Comba de Bande in north-west Spain has long been considered a model for regional Late Antique and early medieval architecture. Controversy, however, has recently emerged

concerning its construction date. Is it a 'Visigothic' (seventh century) or 'Mozarabic' (ninth to tenth centuries) church?

<Internals\\Curator 2008> - § 3 references coded [0.67% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶130: Old Buildings

Reference 2 - 0.22% Coverage

¶150: It's Not Just About the Building

Reference 3 - 0.37% Coverage

¶152: Literary Devices: Period rooms as Fantasy and Archetype

<Internals\\Curator 2010 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶169: "Starchitecture" and its Drawbacks

<Internals\\Curator 2011 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.22% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶160: the seventeenth-century Italian Palace, La Venaria Reale.

<Internals\\JCP 1995 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.33% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.33% Coverage

¶142: Asia's Architectural Heritage

<Internals\\JCP 1998 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.58% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.33% Coverage

¶125: Architectural heritage: the paradox of its current state of risk

Reference 2 - 1.25% Coverage

¶126: Conservators of immovables face special ethical and practical concerns in their efforts to preserve cultural heritage within its context - depicted in this article as case histories from the World Monuments Watch list of endangered sites.

<Internals\\JCP 2005 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.38% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶25: central Beirut, repository of centuries of historic structures

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

¶25: given the task of reconstructing the center of Beirut

<Internals\\JCP 2007 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.40% Coverage

¶6: promoting comprehensive reconstructions in the Dresden Neumarkt area, around the recently restored Frauenkirche

<Internals\\JCP 2008 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.58% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶12: Built Heritage Management: An Australian Perspective

Reference 2 - 0.45% Coverage

¶13: Dr. Cornelius Holtorf reviewed an expert report by Dieter Hoffmann-Axthelm, an architectural critic and author of several books on the history of architecture and urban planning

<Internals\\JCP 2009 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶3: Building Destruction:

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶4: traditional architecture

<Internals\\JCP 2010 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [2.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶11: Built Heritage Conservation and the Voluntary Sector

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶11: The Case of the Tung Wah Coffin Home in Hong Kong

Reference 3 - 0.38% Coverage

¶12: Built heritage conservation is not easily achievable through the market, as it involves use of urban space and thus opportunity cost

Reference 4 - 0.20% Coverage

¶12: a built heritage of Hong Kong—the Tung Wah Coffin Home—was conserved,

Reference 5 - 0.54% Coverage

¶12: the project won one local and one regional conservation award. While conservation of built heritage by the voluntary sector has been common among developed countries, it is new in Hong Kong

Reference 6 - 0.27% Coverage

¶12: then analyzes the case of the Tung Wah Coffin Home, in particular, in the context of Hong Kong

Reference 7 - 0.49% Coverage

¶12: The purpose is to examine what this case tells us about the role of the voluntary sector and its relationship with the government in providing built heritage conservation.

¶13:

<Internals\\JCP 2011 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.77% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.55% Coverage

¶23: This study focuses on the relationship between cooperative resolution of conflicts between the rights of the public to protect heritage buildings

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

¶23: the long-term utility and conservation of historic buildings

<Internals\\JCP 2012 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [3.78% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.36% Coverage

¶17: The Contribution of Islamic Waqf to Managing the Conservation of Buildings in the Historic Stone Town of Zanzibar

Reference 2 - 2.13% Coverage

¶18: The conservation of historic buildings depends on their physical maintenance as much as it depends upon their protection against external threats resulting from economic forces, the political climate, and human interference. Although physical conservation is what keeps the buildings standing, protecting buildings from these external threats can be considered more important because, without such protection, the buildings might not survive for any maintenance to be performed. To achieve the envisaged protection, proper management techniques are required. This article draws management inspirations from the unique and long-enduring tradition of the Islamic waqf,

Reference 3 - 0.36% Coverage

¶45: in the Pelourinho neighborhood of Salvador, Bahia, Brazil. This urban space is the nation's most expressive site

Reference 4 - 0.93% Coverage

¶59: The conference was organized and hosted in collaboration with Phuket Province, Phuket Municipality, the Thai Perankan Association, Phuket Old Town Community, Old Phuket Town Foundation, Department of Architecture–Chulangkorn University and the Department of Architecture–Thammasat University

<Internals\\JCP 2013 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [2.96% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.35% Coverage

¶28: the preservation of the monumental built environment from the colonial period is related to

Reference 2 - 0.66% Coverage

¶28: By referring to the actual problems encountered in the preservation efforts relating to the built colonial heritage in Paramaribo and subsequently explaining these problems

Reference 3 - 0.36% Coverage

¶28: this article throws light on a number of dilemmas. Conclusions are drawn widening the argument

Reference 4 - 0.70% Coverage

¶29: . An interesting complication to this issue is the question that arises where it involves the monumental built environment from the colonial period that is being preserved and restored

Reference 5 - 0.32% Coverage

¶129: as part of a management strategy for preserving built colonial heritage resources.

¶130:

Reference 6 - 0.46% Coverage

¶130: for the historic inner city of the capital, Paramaribo, with its monumental built environment from the colonial period.

Reference 7 - 0.11% Coverage

¶145: The example of Gurna, in Egypt

<Internals\IJCP 2017 ABSTRACTS> - § 1 reference coded [0.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.40% Coverage

¶17: the Making of a Music City: A Case Study of Select Iconic Toronto Music Venues

<Internals\IJHS 1994-6 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.51% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.36% Coverage

¶133: the broad remit of the conservation of the built heritage

Reference 2 - 0.32% Coverage

¶158: Castle Howard The Life and Times of a Stately Home

Reference 3 - 0.41% Coverage

¶164: A History of Architectural Theory from Vitruvius to the Present,

Reference 4 - 0.43% Coverage

¶165: Architecture in Conservation: Managing Development at Historic Sites

<Internals\IJHS 1996 Abstracts> - § 8 references coded [3.86% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶115: Protecting historic Hanoi

Reference 2 - 0.28% Coverage

¶129: History and Imagery in British Churches

Reference 3 - 0.33% Coverage

¶130: The Victorian Church. Architecture and Society

Reference 4 - 0.62% Coverage

¶131: The City of Collective Memory: Its Historical Imagery and Architectural Entertainments

Reference 5 - 0.65% Coverage

¶136: The Care and Conservation of Georgian Houses: A Maintenance Manual for Edinburgh New Town,

Reference 6 - 0.31% Coverage

¶145: Village restoration in the Czech Republic

¶146:

Reference 7 - 1.29% Coverage

¶146: An extensive Village Restoration Programme is now underway, which is here described, with a detailed example from south Moravia. The holistic nature of the programme is notable.

¶147:

Reference 8 - 0.20% Coverage

¶152: German Architectural Theory

<Internals\\JHS 1997-8 Abstracts> - § 9 references coded [2.53% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶130: Managing the built heritage

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶132: the built heritage

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

¶132: the conservation process

Reference 4 - 0.15% Coverage

¶138: A History of Architecture

Reference 5 - 0.40% Coverage

¶148: The challenge of adaptive use for a vacant mamluk palace in Cairo

Reference 6 - 0.50% Coverage

¶149: Bayt al-Razzaz, a vacant fifteenth-century palace in the heart of mediaeval Cairo

Reference 7 - 0.15% Coverage

¶152: two shaker village sites

Reference 8 - 0.40% Coverage

¶156: Concerning Architecture: Studies in Honour of Sir Bernard Feilden

Reference 9 - 0.50% Coverage

¶162: Saving Our Architectural Heritage. The Conservation of Historic Stone Structures,

<Internals\\JHS 1998 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [3.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.51% Coverage

¶133: A golden calf in sacred space?: The future of St Katherine's monastery, Mount Sinai (Egypt)

Reference 2 - 0.65% Coverage

¶134: The spectacular fortified monastery of St Katherine, continuously inhabited since the 4th century and with a library

Reference 3 - 1.75% Coverage

¶148: Despite the difficulty of defining objectives and evaluating results experience with the built heritage of the Czech Republic suggests that recording should be an on-going, flexible and integral part of the conservation process. It is best carried out largely by recorders working within the Conservation Office.

Reference 4 - 0.25% Coverage

¶151: The Dancing Column. On Order in Architecture

Reference 5 - 0.21% Coverage

¶154: The Fall and Rise of the Stately Home

<Internals\\JHS 1999 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.68% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.52% Coverage

¶156: Competing Visions. Aesthetic Invention and Social Imagination in Central European Architecture, 1867–1918

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶160: Architecture and Independence.

<Internals\\JHS 2000 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

¶117: has a negative impact on the values of those properties.

<Internals\\JHS 2001 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [2.84% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶13: Raffles Hotel in Singapore

¶14:

Reference 2 - 0.67% Coverage

¶14: the case of Raffles Hotel in Singapore which has been the subject of a conservation project with a significant element of redevelopment

Reference 3 - 1.07% Coverage

¶14: securing an acceptable balance between commercial and conservation objectives, with possibilities for confusion as a consequence of the combination of restoration, reconstruction and new building techniques employed.

Reference 4 - 0.48% Coverage

¶140: principally for its maximum-security prison that housed Nelson Mandela for nearly twenty years.

Reference 5 - 0.49% Coverage

¶140: whether or not it should be developed as a conference centre including residential accommodation,

<Internals\\JHS 2002 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.24% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

¶131: concerned with groups of historic vernacular buildings

<Internals\\JHS 2003 Abstracts> - § 9 references coded [7.70% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶18: at Fannie Bay Gaol, Northern Australia

Reference 2 - 0.40% Coverage

¶15: The Threat of Obsolescence to Police Precincts on the Heritage 'Beat'

Reference 3 - 0.86% Coverage

¶16: These properties have become threatened with obsolescence as their precincts or 'beats' have altered through demographic change and urban development.

Reference 4 - 0.38% Coverage

¶16: presents examples of some heritage properties under threat in Asia

Reference 5 - 0.83% Coverage

¶16: others may continue to meet the need for security in historic neighbourhoods that have increasing levels of criminal activity targeting tourists

Reference 6 - 0.43% Coverage

¶19: Lost Heritage: a survey of historic building demolitions in Ontario, Canada

Reference 7 - 3.53% Coverage

¶20: While conservation of heritage structures has been successful in some places, an alarming number of significant historic buildings in the province continue to be lost. Relying on dozens of volunteers, this study examined thousands of buildings in over twenty Ontario communities and sought to establish how many heritage buildings had been demolished and to determine why these losses were occurring. It was discovered that in the municipalities surveyed over 400 historically recognised buildings had been lost in the last sixteen years. Recommendations for how to deal with this problem are included in the study.

Reference 8 - 0.16% Coverage

¶30: the Halifax Memorial Tower

¶31:

Reference 9 - 0.90% Coverage

¶131: review these ideas through an understanding of the situation, design, and the 1912 opening ceremonies of the Halifax Memorial Tower, in Halifax, Nova Scotia

<Internals\IJHS 2004 Abstracts> - § 9 references coded [6.00% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶12: The Conservation of English Cultural Built Heritage

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

¶19: New and adapted buildings and streetscapes

Reference 3 - 0.23% Coverage

¶14: examines Beijing's Lugou Bridge (Marco Polo Bridge)

Reference 4 - 1.14% Coverage

¶18: Bolsover Castle is a 17th-century mock-medieval castle built for the Cavendish family. First impressions suggest that its Pillar Parlour has survived with little alteration for nearly four centuries. In reality, there have been minor but telling changes to its fabric.

Reference 5 - 0.50% Coverage

¶23: the three principal naval/military bases involved, namely Argentia (Newfoundland), Bermuda and Chaguaramas (Trinidad),

Reference 6 - 0.48% Coverage

¶24: The Influence of Building Attributes on Residents' 'Images of the Past' in the Architecture of Salt City, Jordan

Reference 7 - 1.45% Coverage

¶25: The objective was to identify building attributes that influence these residents' images. A survey research design using multiple sorting tasks with open-ended questions was used to identify these building attributes. The images were elicited through the observation of coloured photographs of a sample of older buildings in the city centre.

Reference 8 - 0.45% Coverage

¶25: The building attributes investigated were: contour, size, shape, surface quality, signage, visibility, use

Reference 9 - 1.36% Coverage

¶25: The results of the study suggest that older buildings in the centre of the city evoked similar images of the past focused on public or social buildings along with residential settlement building. Attributes relating to images of the past were original use, date of construction, historic signage, and historic integrity.

<Internals\\JHS 2005 Abstracts> - § 8 references coded [2.95% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.46% Coverage

¶11: This is examined in the case of Paldiski, a small town on the Pakri Peninsula west of the Estonian capital Tallinn.

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶20: The historic core of the Arab-Islamic city

Reference 3 - 0.79% Coverage

¶20: Today, many forces of neglect and deterioration have diminished this role. While attempts have been launched to confront this situation, they have focused mainly on restoring the historic city of Cairo

Reference 4 - 0.64% Coverage

¶20: This paper probes the actual reasons for the deterioration of the historic core of Cairo, as well as those that dominate the current efforts for revitalisation.

Reference 5 - 0.23% Coverage

¶22: the value of preserving the built heritage of the Troubles.

Reference 6 - 0.14% Coverage

¶23: at Twyford Down, Hampshire (England)

Reference 7 - 0.15% Coverage

¶24: Twyford Down (Hampshire) is an example

Reference 8 - 0.37% Coverage

¶57: The Thaddeus Stevens and Lydia Hamilton Smith Historic Site in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, USA,

<Internals\\IJHS 2006 Abstracts> - § 19 references coded [8.97% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.33% Coverage

¶15: It focuses in particular on some of the post-war dilemmas associated with the perceived agency of architecture

Reference 2 - 0.30% Coverage

¶15: Case Studies of Singapore and Jakarta

¶16: The former colonial port cities of Southeast Asia are complex

Reference 3 - 0.21% Coverage

¶17: East–West Transformations of a Small Historic Town in Central Germany

Reference 4 - 0.76% Coverage

¶18: While the conservation efforts and constraints in the medieval town of Quedlinburg are typical of the conditions in the smaller historic towns in the former German Democratic Republic, they also resemble those of small heritage towns in other countries

Reference 5 - 0.71% Coverage

¶18: Some valuable historic buildings were lost before 1990, owing to neglect and lack of funding. Since then, improved funding, combined with public–private partnership, has helped the town to make very considerable conservation progress.

Reference 6 - 0.36% Coverage

¶29: Evidence is gathered from walled towns across Europe, including member towns of the WTFC (Walled Towns Friendship Circle)

Reference 7 - 0.14% Coverage

¶33: has tended to focus on architectural ensembles

Reference 8 - 0.30% Coverage

¶44: Villages of relocated buildings now constitute a phenomenon of the world's repertoire of heritage.

Reference 9 - 0.28% Coverage

¶145: In practice, the villages manifest a deep commitment to collecting and saving old buildings

Reference 10 - 0.08% Coverage

¶150: in Buxton, Ontario, Canada

Reference 11 - 0.10% Coverage

¶159: colonial bungalow was redeveloped

Reference 12 - 0.12% Coverage

¶166: Rockfort Temple at Tiruchirapalli, India:

Reference 13 - 0.23% Coverage

¶167: Using Rockfort Temple complex at Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu, as a case study

Reference 14 - 0.27% Coverage

¶168: Does Adaptive Reuse Pay? A Study of the Business of Building Renovation in Ontario, Canada

Reference 15 - 3.03% Coverage

¶169: Older buildings are important aesthetic, cultural and economic resources but in many jurisdictions hundreds of historic buildings have been demolished because developers and bankers argued that the cost of adapting them for new uses is too high. Still, a growing number of reputable developers are completing exciting projects featuring innovative building renovation. However, when particular development projects are presented to decision makers, generally only the developer/lender's cost analyses are presented and, therefore, they are unable to make truly informed judgments. This study examines the business of heritage development, which consists of building renovation or adaptive reuse, in order to determine the characteristics of success. In Ontario, Canada, there exists a group of dynamic and creative investors with a passion for older buildings. Some reuse projects are more costly than new building but not all and the return on investment for heritage development is almost always higher.

Reference 16 - 0.15% Coverage

¶172: Celebrating Heritage and the Female Orphan School

Reference 17 - 0.74% Coverage

¶173: The Female Orphan School, completed in 1818, is now a part of the University of Western Sydney, in New South Wales, Australia. This recently restored building has been referred to as a rejuvenated heritage jewel and a forgotten heritage treasure

Reference 18 - 0.45% Coverage

¶175: It posed the following question: why is the activity in rural areas not acknowledged by the traditional approaches to studying architectural history?

Reference 19 - 0.42% Coverage

¶175: The reasons for seeking the conservation of our urban environment cannot be related solely to the peculiar interests of one discipline alone

<Internals\\JHS 2007 Abstracts> - § 14 references coded [5.24% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.33% Coverage

¶118: Managing Conservation of the Built Heritage in Post-socialist Budapest: Evidence from the Old Jewish Quarter

Reference 2 - 0.32% Coverage

¶119: This has led to new opportunities as well as challenges for managing conservation of the built heritage

Reference 3 - 0.20% Coverage

¶119: as in the case of recent urban renewal in the Old Jewish Quarter

Reference 4 - 0.23% Coverage

¶134: Criteria for the Assessment of the Modern Use of Ancient Theatres and Odea

Reference 5 - 0.41% Coverage

¶135: ERATO is a research project entitled 'Identification, Evaluation and Revival of the Acoustical Heritage of Ancient Theatres and Odea'

Reference 6 - 0.76% Coverage

¶135: The project was designed to identify virtual restoration and the revival of the acoustical and architectural heritage. The project also addressed the issue of establishing criteria for the assessment of the modern use of ancient theatres and odea.

Reference 7 - 1.51% Coverage

¶135: It is important to realise that we are dealing with man-made space designed for dialogue between audience and actors and hence criteria should be developed to enhance consistent and

conscious decisions aimed at the conservation of such spaces. Criteria should be sought that consider several parameters related to human comfort, besides architecture and acoustic qualities. This paper discusses and evaluates, in general, the criteria relating to the modern use of ancient theatres and odea

Reference 8 - 0.27% Coverage

¶135: ancient and current use, kinds of contemporary use, causes of deterioration and threats

Reference 9 - 0.16% Coverage

¶136: A Critical Review of Manzanar National Historic Site

Reference 10 - 0.11% Coverage

¶137: Founders' Hall, Prince Edward Island

Reference 11 - 0.15% Coverage

¶164: Ontological Security and the Built Environment

¶165:

Reference 12 - 0.27% Coverage

¶165: outlines a theoretical approach to the rationale for conservation of built environment

Reference 13 - 0.22% Coverage

¶165: Within the context of conservation of historic buildings and townscapes

Reference 14 - 0.32% Coverage

¶165: takes case studies from post-war Europe and contemporary South Korea to illustrate its propositions.

¶166:

<Internals\\JHS 2008 Abstracts> - § 15 references coded [5.58% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.86% Coverage

¶15: when it comes to appreciating historical zoo architecture today. Many old animal enclosures are artistic highpoints, but modern standards of animal welfare as well as contemporary visitors' expectations often make them ill-suited, or at least ill-reputed, as buildings for housing animals

Reference 2 - 0.59% Coverage

¶16: in order to safeguard Jemaa el Fna Square in Marrakech. Worrying that contemporary plans of local authorities would definitely change the character of the square and destroy its cultural traditions

Reference 3 - 0.17% Coverage

¶16: The wish to protect Jemaa el Fna Square on the one hand,

Reference 4 - 0.10% Coverage

¶17: Reconsidering Relocated Buildings

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

¶17: Mass Relocation

Reference 6 - 0.28% Coverage

¶18: Yet buildings have been moved for centuries. Neither the fabric nor the size of a building,

Reference 7 - 0.27% Coverage

¶18: have prevented their relocation. This article briefly examines the history of relocation

Reference 8 - 0.33% Coverage

¶18: and analyses two case studies involving the mass relocation of heritage buildings in the UK and in New Zealand

Reference 9 - 0.24% Coverage

¶45: The enclave is shown to be a historic, commercial, leisure and residential space

Reference 10 - 0.10% Coverage

¶45: Existing and planned developments,

Reference 11 - 0.38% Coverage

¶45: Conclusions have a wider applicability beyond Singapore, but the distinctive qualities of the city-state are also highlighted.

¶46:

Reference 12 - 0.30% Coverage

¶162: Using a biographical approach I concentrate on an historical hotel, the Gezira Palace Hotel in Cairo

Reference 13 - 0.29% Coverage

¶174: University of Montreal Research for the Preservation of the Montreal School Board Historic Schools

Reference 14 - 0.92% Coverage

¶175: has been collaborating with the Commission Scolaire de Montréal (Montreal School Board) for the preservation of the city's scholastic heritage. Research projects and other activities have been undertaken to raise awareness about these historic buildings and to find practical solutions to ensure their future

Reference 15 - 0.69% Coverage

¶175: First, it will provide an overview of different research projects carried out within the framework of the partnership between the School Board and the master's programme, concluding with the most important findings of that research

<Internals\\JHS 2009 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.19% Coverage

¶111: the Temporalisation of the Built Environment in Rural France

¶112:

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

¶112: it provides an analysis of how artefacts in the locality's built environment

Reference 3 - 0.32% Coverage

¶134: This dynamic process also has significant impacts on the conservation of heritage properties in Hong Kong.

¶135:

Reference 4 - 0.31% Coverage

¶138: The Demolition of Changi Prison, Singapore

¶139: In 2004 the Singaporean government demolished Changi prison

<Internals\\JHS 2010 Abstracts> - § 6 references coded [3.77% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶131: created for a seventeenth-century Italian Palace in Turin,

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

¶145: Kazimierz, the historical Jewish district of Cracow, Poland is a unique urban space

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶170: the Gothic Court of Savoy

Reference 4 - 0.50% Coverage

¶172: Two dominant themes in architectural conservation doctrine are to (1) avoid the fabrication of 'false' histories through the clear differentiation of 'new' from 'old' building fabric

Reference 5 - 1.00% Coverage

¶172: engaged in revitalising their historic downtown through the 'Main Street' program in Anderson, South Carolina, United States. This 'revitalisation culture' values and promotes treatments to its historic environment that emphasise the conjectural fabrication of 'historic' elements to existing buildings and the use of historicised design for new, infill construction

Reference 6 - 1.82% Coverage

¶174: Farm buildings that have become redundant due to agricultural change often find themselves in an area of conflict between conservation and further development. The Swiss Maiensäss, Alpine farms traditionally used at the intermediate altitude from spring to fall, are a prominent example of such a landscape element. The qualitative case study on which this paper is based focuses on different users' perceptions of the Maiensäss and their development. Our results show that the Maiensäss are a particularly lively element in Swiss cultural heritage. These small farms are often reused and thus have to satisfy the needs of different resident and non-resident users.

<Internals\\JHS 2011 abstracts> - § 21 references coded [4.70% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶14: over a beautiful Khmer temple

Reference 2 - 0.24% Coverage

¶19: Understanding and using built heritage: Singapore's national monuments and conservation areas

Reference 3 - 0.36% Coverage

¶121: Two American Revolutionary War era homes, now historic houses and sites for archaeological research, in Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts,

Reference 4 - 0.21% Coverage

¶123: These issues are explored through the Elihu Akin House, a late eighteenth-century

Reference 5 - 0.08% Coverage

¶127: the Matilda Joslyn Gage House,

Reference 6 - 0.22% Coverage

¶138: 'No more road to walk': cultures of heritage and leprosariums in Singapore and Malaysia

Reference 7 - 0.40% Coverage

¶139: is taking place at a time when the leprosariums are threatened by redevelopment and while social activists are calling for their conservation as heritage sites

Reference 8 - 0.19% Coverage

¶145: **Living with heritage in Cairo: area conservation in the Arab-Islamic city**

Reference 9 - 0.07% Coverage

¶152: distinct built environment

Reference 10 - 0.30% Coverage

¶154: Physically, most of these towns now survive only as archaeological remnants, yet both the tangible heritage elements

Reference 11 - 0.21% Coverage

¶154: have been conducted on the townships of Paradise, Mount Shamrock, Monal and Cania.

Reference 12 - 0.05% Coverage

¶155: A tale of two cities

Reference 13 - 0.08% Coverage

¶156: Alcoy (textile) and Elda (shoes).

Reference 14 - 0.04% Coverage

¶165: Streets of memory

Reference 15 - 0.03% Coverage

¶173: Røros, Norway

Reference 16 - 0.02% Coverage

¶174: of Røros

Reference 17 - 0.08% Coverage

¶175: in historic urban environments

¶176:

Reference 18 - 0.25% Coverage

¶176: particularly in historic urban areas where democratic decision making has the potential to conflict

Reference 19 - 0.22% Coverage

¶176: in historic urban environments.

¶177: Remnants of Scottish stone architecture in Nova Scotia

Reference 20 - 1.42% Coverage

¶178: During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, thousands of Scottish emigrants travelled to Canada. This paper concerns those buildings that were designed and constructed by Scottish settlers, utilising skills and materials transported from their homeland. The research concerns the extent to which buildings of those early generations of settler might still be intact, with specific reference to selected case studies from Nova Scotia. One is faced with still intact examples of Scottish architectural heritage, located thousands of miles from Scotland.

Reference 21 - 0.16% Coverage

¶178: care for and understand meaning within the built heritage.

¶179:

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 31 references coded [6.24% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶13: Reproducing temples in Fremantle

Reference 2 - 1.01% Coverage

¶14: explores the production and reproduction of a sacred-soliciting built environment in the Western Australian port town of Fremantle, drawing attention to temple iconography produced in the first century of European settlement and its preservation and reproduction at the hands of local and national heritage movements since the 1970s. I show how Fremantle's High Street solicits a sense of the sacred in its visitors, operating in a similar fashion to temple complexes

Reference 3 - 0.52% Coverage

¶14: such as Sukuh in Java. From purifying passage through the Whalers Tunnel under the Round House (the temple's porch), the visitor will be guided up High Street through an assemblage of neoclassical facades to Kings Square (the temple's house)

Reference 4 - 0.35% Coverage

¶14: The reading continues up High Street to the War Memorial on Monument Hill (the temple's Holy of Holies) for which a draft conservation plan was released in 2010.

¶15:

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

¶11: Constitution Hill, Johannesburg

Reference 6 - 0.44% Coverage

¶12: examines the development of Constitution Hill on the site of the Old Fort prison in Johannesburg, South Africa. Constitution Hill is the location of the new Constitutional Court and has two main purposes.

Reference 7 - 0.14% Coverage

¶12: while the Court and related heritage areas have been established,

Reference 8 - 0.06% Coverage

¶12: of Turku Cathedral, Finland

Reference 9 - 0.20% Coverage

¶17: investigates aspects of change in the historic town of Lhasa, holy city in Tibetan Buddhism.

Reference 10 - 0.15% Coverage

¶17: did not affect plans to transform the historic urban landscape of Lhasa

Reference 11 - 0.05% Coverage

¶148: Kalwaria Zebrzydowska

Reference 12 - 0.11% Coverage

¶149: Kalwaria Zebrzydowska: the Mannerist Architectural

Reference 13 - 0.14% Coverage

¶151: Two cities are taken as case studies: the Old City of Jerusalem

Reference 14 - 0.05% Coverage

¶151: the Old City of Hebron,

Reference 15 - 0.28% Coverage

¶153: Africa, the cradle of humanity, holds secrets among its uncountable cultural treasures. Timbuktu, a city of scholarship in Mali

Reference 16 - 0.28% Coverage

¶153: remains one of those treasures. Timbuktu is a city of earthen architecture, with three main mosques and 16 cemeteries and mausoleums

Reference 17 - 0.03% Coverage

¶173: Porto's old city

Reference 18 - 0.03% Coverage

¶174: Porto, Portugal.

Reference 19 - 0.08% Coverage

¶175: the case of the Royal Castle in Warsaw

Reference 20 - 0.11% Coverage

¶176: The present article takes the Royal Castle in Warsaw

Reference 21 - 0.08% Coverage

¶177: The mayor, the ancestors and the chapel

Reference 22 - 0.08% Coverage

¶86: Woomera Village in outback Australia

Reference 23 - 0.87% Coverage

¶87: An archetypal example is the Woomera Rocket Range in outback South Australia, where long-range weapons were trialled from 1947 under a joint project between the British and Australian governments. Woomera Village, established as a planned residential facility to support personnel employed on the Range, survives today in a similar role, but with a population greatly diminished from its late-1960s heyday

Reference 24 - 0.14% Coverage

¶90: architectural conservation according to traditions of Islamic waqf:

Reference 25 - 0.10% Coverage

¶91: in the conservation of architectural heritage

Reference 26 - 0.14% Coverage

¶91: discussing buildings managed through a tradition of Islamic waqf

Reference 27 - 0.05% Coverage

¶91: Stone Town of Zanzibar

Reference 28 - 0.19% Coverage

¶91: The relatively good survival rate of waqf buildings in the old town over several centuries

Reference 29 - 0.19% Coverage

¶91: Waqf was found to elaborate ways to strike a balance between heritage consumption and use

Reference 30 - 0.13% Coverage

¶92: a view from the historic cities of the Straits of Malacca

¶93:

Reference 31 - 0.10% Coverage

¶94: Re-thinking threats to architectural heritage

<Internals\\JHS 2013 abstracts> - § 21 references coded [6.34% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶14: Criticisms relate to the incursion of new buildings into the historic core, the loss of older dwellings

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶14: that causes disruption to the urban fabric of Luang Prabang

Reference 3 - 0.27% Coverage

¶36: with processes of transformation and rehabilitation; the dialectic perspective has often blocked this aspect in transformation activities.

Reference 4 - 0.28% Coverage

¶66: the Workers' Museum has, since 2009, inventoried a large number of workers' meeting halls worldwide with the purpose of suggesting a selection

Reference 5 - 0.21% Coverage

¶66: Following two years of research, nine workers' meeting halls erected between 1874 and 1938 have been proposed

Reference 6 - 0.22% Coverage

¶66: The suggested buildings are situated in Australia, the USA, Finland, Sweden, Germany, Belgium, France and Denmark.

Reference 7 - 0.15% Coverage

¶67: Remembering the buildings of the British labour movement: an act of mourning

Reference 8 - 0.10% Coverage

¶68: outlines the buildings of the British labour movement

Reference 9 - 0.12% Coverage

¶68: as opposed to the many historic buildings of the labour movement

Reference 10 - 0.18% Coverage

¶69: Volkshäuser (houses of the people) in Germany: a historical overview from 1900 until today

Reference 11 - 0.40% Coverage

¶170: A thorough historical account of the built heritage of the German labour movement is a desideratum of research. The typically German kind of assembly hall for workers is an integral part of their culture

Reference 12 - 0.26% Coverage

¶170: Most of the buildings changed in character, as they were converted into the modern office buildings typical of contemporary Germany

Reference 13 - 0.29% Coverage

¶171: The 'Volkshaus' (workers' assembly hall) in Germany between 1890 and 1933: architectural aspects of a building type of the early phase of modernity

Reference 14 - 0.54% Coverage

¶172: The article places the assembly halls of the German labour movement, which can be subsumed under the concept 'Volkshaus', in their historico-political context. The building type 'Volkshaus' is a significant part of the cultural heritage of the workers' organisations in Germany.

Reference 15 - 1.37% Coverage

¶172: It deals with the specific characteristics of the builders, the planners, the functions and uses of the buildings and the aesthetic and ideal aspects of the architecture. The Volkshaus is introduced by selected examples and placed in the context of the development of architecture in the early period of modernism and of the corresponding discourses. The text enters into the question of the historical preservation of the buildings as national monuments. The aim of the study is to argue for the recognition of workers' assembly halls as valuable cultural heritage. To achieve this it seeks to work out the essential architectural and historical-cultural aspects of the Volkshaus as a building type and

Reference 16 - 0.09% Coverage

¶191: Degraded towns in Poland as cultural heritage

Reference 17 - 0.70% Coverage

¶192: discusses how the concept of cultural heritage is currently used in relation to the so-called degraded towns (i.e. deprived of their urban status) in Poland. It shows the role of heritagisation in the process of restitution of urban status, and addresses the effects of the ongoing revitalisation of degraded towns in order to restore their lost urban glory

Reference 18 - 0.25% Coverage

¶192: I also discuss how alterations to the built environment made in the name of cultural heritage (revitalisation) are often conducted

Reference 19 - 0.23% Coverage

¶106: explores the relationships between heritage and conflict by focusing on the re-use of religious architectural heritage

Reference 20 - 0.13% Coverage

¶106: The study focuses on three churches in the northern part of Cyprus

Reference 21 - 0.24% Coverage

¶106: Accordingly, it aims to contribute to theories that question how architecture can maintain its autonomy following conflicts

<Internals\\JHS 2014 abstracts> - § 18 references coded [3.61% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶19: Furthermore, listed buildings are discussed as a set of potentially reusable buildings.

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶22: Hammams and the contemporary city

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶22: case of Isfahan, Iran

Reference 4 - 0.27% Coverage

¶23: Hammams, or public baths, are an essential part of the social life in urban Islam. Often, they have a rich and inspiring architecture. In Iran and, in particular

Reference 5 - 1.63% Coverage

¶23: in Isfahan – a large and historic city in central of Iran – numerous hammams were built since the Safavid dynasty (1501–1722). Social and urban changes have resulted in a significant decline in the number of hammams over the years. This paper starts by describing the multiple dimensions of hammams, such as their main architecture features, their role in health, society and culture. This is followed by an analysis of hammams in Isfahan, using a modified version of Büyükdigan categories for Ottoman baths: (i) ‘baths in ruins’; (ii) ‘baths continuing their original functions’; and (iii) ‘baths readjusted for new uses’. Anecdotal evidence from a survey conducted in 15 hammams is used

throughout this paper. The main conclusions relate to the rapid deterioration of hammams in daily life, coupled with the lack of detailed documentation, which would allow proper planning and development, and the deficient use of some of these magnificent buildings and places

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶157: facilitate its conservation

Reference 7 - 0.05% Coverage

¶166: Historic architectural heritage

Reference 8 - 0.13% Coverage

¶166: particularly in cities that have heritage sites and/or themselves have ancient

Reference 9 - 0.09% Coverage

¶181: Unchanging boundaries: the reconstruction of Skopje

Reference 10 - 0.12% Coverage

¶184: The examination is focused on the rural village of Sortelha, in Portugal

Reference 11 - 0.10% Coverage

¶184: in order to renovate the historic buildings and built fabric

Reference 12 - 0.10% Coverage

¶185: a new foundation for the conservation of historic buildings

¶186:

Reference 13 - 0.19% Coverage

¶186: the resulting tensions are particularly manifested when considering change to historic buildings and environments

Reference 14 - 0.16% Coverage

¶186: It is increasingly urgent therefore that we understand conservation's philosophical origins,

Reference 15 - 0.07% Coverage

¶187: in urban heritage conservation in China

¶188:

Reference 16 - 0.06% Coverage

¶110: Modern castles and country houses:

Reference 17 - 0.19% Coverage

¶111: deals with the question of why the architecture of new gated communities includes references to built heritage

Reference 18 - 0.15% Coverage

¶111: These groups identify with the reference to built heritage-like walled towns and castles

<Internals\\JHS 2015 abstracts> - § 18 references coded [5.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

¶15: This paper describes a recent project in Lakhnu – a small rural village in Uttar Pradesh, India – to restore a nineteenth century villa formerly used as the village school as an educational facility

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶166: Urban heritage ‘space’ under neoliberal development: a tale of a Jordanian plaza

Reference 3 - 0.22% Coverage

¶168: the case of Barrack 57

¶169: 19 July 2009. A barn burns down in a small Dutch town. Afterwards, this invisible and insignificant ‘barn’ became widely known as ‘Barrack 57’

Reference 4 - 0.27% Coverage

¶174: Transitions in the Ottoman Waqf’s traditional building upkeep and maintenance system in Cyprus during the British colonial era (1878–1960) and the emergence of selective architectural conservation practices

Reference 5 - 0.31% Coverage

¶175: How did the Waqf, a widespread Islamic historic institution in the non-Western world which promoted traditional building upkeep and maintenance systems, cope with the emerging architectural conservation understandings of the modern era?

Reference 6 - 0.51% Coverage

¶175: explores these questions by examining the case of the Ottoman Waqf (Evkaf) institution in Cyprus. By collecting and analysing archival evidence on conservation projects, initiated during the British colonial period between 1878 and 1960, a model framework of initiation, authorisation and implementation processes of the upkeep of the Waqf maintained properties has been identified.

Reference 7 - 0.45% Coverage

¶175: initiated the emergence of selective architectural conservation practices. By shifting the focus of conservation discourses to look specifically into the background dynamics of the institutional practice, a new argument has been developed. This revealed how heritage conservation practices are negotiated with the existing institutions

Reference 8 - 0.13% Coverage

¶195: Assessing stakeholders' perspectives towards the conservation of the built heritage of Suakin, Sudan

Reference 9 - 1.05% Coverage

¶196: This research examines how collaboration between stakeholders might be established to conserve and thus help regenerate the historic and largely abandoned port town of Suakin. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with representatives of Suakin's stakeholder groups and supported through archival analysis and observational studies. The intention was to explore the stakeholders' views of the 'conservation drivers', 'conservation practice', and 'conservation challenges and enablers' affecting Suakin. The stakeholders' response provides a preliminary status to the various perspectives concerning the conservation of Suakin's built heritage. The findings identify a number of major issues impacting Suakin's conservation and reveal a potential for implementing a comprehensive and

Reference 10 - 0.44% Coverage

¶196: . The research establishes the case for further research to determine best methods to enable stakeholders to collaboratively address the issues impacting Suakin's conservation. This approach to stakeholder involvement represents a new step towards the conservation of Suakin and a new contribution towards the conservation process.

Reference 11 - 0.05% Coverage

¶102: Iglesia de San Francisco, Santiago?

Reference 12 - 0.12% Coverage

¶103: on the north wall of a historical monument, the Iglesia de San Francisco in Santiago, Chile

Reference 13 - 0.05% Coverage

¶111: The Jing-Mei Detention Centre, Taipei,

Reference 14 - 0.02% Coverage

¶112: Bhaktapur, Nepal

Reference 15 - 0.11% Coverage

¶120: Epistemological paradigms in the perception and assessment of vernacular architecture

Reference 16 - 0.38% Coverage

¶121: The current situation of vernacular architecture is a result of the different perspectives of agents who have some sort of direct or indirect relationship with the architecture of the past which has influenced attitudes and ways of thinking, thus guaranteeing its assessment and survival.

Reference 17 - 0.41% Coverage

¶121: Now, in the twenty-first century, it has become the object of technological and scientific analysis for many experts. The current situation still presents many unresolved problems, which are perhaps the result of little thought having been put into specific aspects of the process of vernacular architecture.

¶122:

Reference 18 - 0.14% Coverage

¶148: I analyse this in relation to the commemoration of former post-war migrant reception centres in Australia.

<Internals\\JHS 2016 abstracts> - § 14 references coded [1.95% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶9: the case of Oberschöneweide, Berlin

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶15: on the Plaza de Armas of Havana, 1754–1828

Reference 3 - 0.46% Coverage

¶28: efforts to conserve modern architecture. The tension between preservation and functional concerns and the cleavage between form and function are brought to the fore by looking at a prominent case study of the concert hall of Tel Aviv, Israel. Between 2005 and 2013, the historic concert hall was the subject of a substantial renovation plan,

Reference 4 - 0.10% Coverage

¶128: examines the obstacles for attaining a balance between form and function

Reference 5 - 0.04% Coverage

¶144: Built heritage conservation

Reference 6 - 0.12% Coverage

¶144: However, while the purpose of built heritage conservation is widely recognised to be broad

Reference 7 - 0.03% Coverage

¶153: Sarajevo's Vijećnica

Reference 8 - 0.14% Coverage

¶154: through an examination of the reconstruction of Sarajevo's Austro-Hungarian city hall – the Vijećnica.

Reference 9 - 0.07% Coverage

¶154: The building's destruction during the Siege of Sarajevo

Reference 10 - 0.06% Coverage

¶160: a Romanesque church in the Catalan Pyrenees

Reference 11 - 0.14% Coverage

¶176: in two specific sites, Qaryon Square and Al-Kabir Mosque, located in the Historic City of Nablus, Palestine

Reference 12 - 0.08% Coverage

¶113: Kilmainham Gaol and the Crumlin Road Prison, respectively

Reference 13 - 0.42% Coverage

¶123: The significance of this paper lies in detailing how the news group has helped shift the project priority from being property-led to conservation-led. Its reports have gained a wide audience in appreciating and recognising the conservation value of non-designated vernacular architecture in inner city areas

Reference 14 - 0.19% Coverage

¶127: This paper examines the rural ethnic heritage-inspired transformation of the built environment of a relatively small county town in China.

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 23 references coded [3.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶12: with respect to Bückeberg,

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶23: the case of Santiago Millas

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶24: through the case study of Santiago Millas, a village located in the Maragatería region of Spain

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶26: in the Jewellery Quarter in Birmingham (UK),

Reference 5 - 0.04% Coverage

¶27: Buddhist buildings in England:

Reference 6 - 0.10% Coverage

¶28: Drawing on data from the first national survey of Buddhist buildings in England

Reference 7 - 0.16% Coverage

¶28: First, we draw upon spatial theory in the study of religion to examine three dimensions of minority faith buildings in England

Reference 8 - 0.22% Coverage

¶28: 'location' (i.e. the geographical location of the buildings); 'space' (i.e. what the buildings are used for and their relationship to local, national and transnational scales)

Reference 9 - 0.13% Coverage

¶47: The paper examines the rising social debates concerning the removal and conservation of built heritage

Reference 10 - 0.15% Coverage

¶158: By presenting the proposal for the protection of the historic rural village of Shuang Wan in the Jiangsu Province

Reference 11 - 0.09% Coverage

¶181: In order to answer this question, this study compares historic Charleston

Reference 12 - 0.09% Coverage

¶181: It is important to protect masonry patina because of its association

Reference 13 - 0.03% Coverage

¶101: in the Prestwich Ossuary,

Reference 14 - 0.09% Coverage

¶102: Rethinking architectural heritage conservation in post-disaster context

Reference 15 - 0.23% Coverage

¶103: aims to contribute to the understanding of architectural heritage and its conservation in a post-disaster context by taking into account the interrelationship of form and function.

Reference 16 - 0.14% Coverage

¶103: examines these issues with particular reference to examples from Banda Aceh post the 2004 Tsunami Disaster

Reference 17 - 0.20% Coverage

¶103: argues that the traditional architectural conservation practices, including adaptive reuse, that stress the importance of building forms should be expanded

Reference 18 - 0.15% Coverage

¶126: 'So long, and thanks for all the fish?' Examining the built and cultural heritage of the Jaffa port redevelopment

Reference 19 - 0.04% Coverage

¶127: heritage of the built environment

Reference 20 - 0.15% Coverage

¶133: After providing a brief overview of the marketplace's transformations since its construction in the seventeenth century

Reference 21 - 0.12% Coverage

¶171: The quest for a traditional style: architecture and heritage processes in a Pyrenean valley

Reference 22 - 0.70% Coverage

¶172: I focus on the construction and restoration of houses in the Catalan Pyrenees, on their materiality, and specifically on the relationship between architectural and heritage processes that shapes them. I provide an analysis of how architectural forms, norms and regulations, as well as building aesthetics and materials, were transformed in the past decades following a parallel process of changes in the region. The aim is to explore the relationship between the built environment and the cultural and economic shift of the area in recent times

Reference 23 - 0.08% Coverage

¶174: relates to the preservation of Palestinian buildings in Jerusalem

<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 19 references coded [2.64% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.61% Coverage

¶16: There is a rich, but unacknowledged, heritage of rural subalterns, crofters, in Scandinavia. A Swedish-Norwegian interdisciplinary research-network investigated the most prominent category – the remains of crofts. Due to industrialisation, urbanisation and the modern welfare state, the institution of crofting was abolished, and many crofters left for opportunities elsewhere. The welfare state transformed a landscape of living and working people into a one filled with relicts mostly from the nineteenth century

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶13: Maisons Tropicales/Maisons Coloniales

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶14: three so-called Maisons Tropicales as modern architectural heritage in Niamey and Brazzaville

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

¶34: the case of the 1933 building, Shanghai

Reference 5 - 0.11% Coverage

¶135: For most buildings survival depends upon finding a new economic use once original use has ceased

Reference 6 - 0.18% Coverage

¶135: The principal case study discussed in this paper is the former Shanghai Municipal Abattoir, a modernist concrete sculpture now branded 1933 Shanghai.

Reference 7 - 0.29% Coverage

¶135: Reuse is further considered within the wider frames of a 1920–1930s Shanghai urban branding 'imaginary' and as a 'building of control and reform' – a category of buildings developed from the eighteenth-century European Enlightenment-thinking

Reference 8 - 0.16% Coverage

¶137: Chawton Cottage (Austen's former home and now a museum), Lyme Park ('Pemberley' in B.B.C.'s 1995 adaptation of *Pride and Prejudice*),

Reference 9 - 0.08% Coverage

¶153: the case of the Theatre of Union N°6 of the Coal Miners of Lota, Chile

Reference 10 - 0.13% Coverage

¶154: examines the construction and preservation history of the Theatre of Union N°6 of the Coal Miners in Lota, Chile

Reference 11 - 0.07% Coverage

¶163: social, cultural and historical perspectives on ghost signs

¶164:

Reference 12 - 0.04% Coverage

¶185: the Southbank Undercroft, London, UK

Reference 13 - 0.16% Coverage

¶186: In 2013 the Southbank Centre proposed the redevelopment of a complex of buildings including a famous skate spot known as the Undercroft

Reference 14 - 0.11% Coverage

¶188: namely, protecting architectural and physical attributes of the building and its surroundings

Reference 15 - 0.08% Coverage

¶137: and how the concept of ecology was broadened to include built heritage

Reference 16 - 0.07% Coverage

¶138: administrative buildings of collective farms in Estonia

¶139:

Reference 17 - 0.18% Coverage

¶139: The administrative buildings of collective farms represent a particular socialist architecture of the 1960s–1980s in Estonian rural areas and small towns

Reference 18 - 0.11% Coverage

¶139: that affect the re-use and preservation of the administrative buildings of collective farms,

Reference 19 - 0.07% Coverage

¶155: It was gradually reconstructed in the decades that followed

<Internals\\JCH 2000 abstracts> - § 29 references coded [5.45% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶13: General methodology for the structural restoration of historic buildings: the cases of the Tower of Pisa and the Basilica of Assisi

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶14: The study and intervention on the Tower of Pisa and the Basilica of St. Francis of Assisi are considered.

Reference 3 - 0.28% Coverage

¶16: The Carrera del Darro is a street within the city of Granada, Spain, which is emblematic owing to the architectural value of its buildings, to its significance for the urban structure of the city and to the implications it has for the surroundings of the Alhambra.

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

¶12: Investigation of the technology of historic mortars

Reference 5 - 0.64% Coverage

¶13: Historical evidence on the use of mortars to meet several needs has existed for millennia. With reference to the characteristic historical periods of the city of Rhodes, mortar sampling was performed on historical constructions, masonry and architectural surfaces. In the present work the different mortar technologies are investigated aiming to answer questions regarding their finality, i.e. whether their differences arise mainly from the various historical periods of construction or from the purposes they had to serve, imparting to the mortars the properties required by their function in the structure.

Reference 6 - 0.04% Coverage

¶14: Computer aided analysis of the buildings

Reference 7 - 0.12% Coverage

¶15: information systems can assist experts to analyse the state of conservation of buildings of historic importance.

Reference 8 - 0.08% Coverage

¶17: On the conservation of architectural artistic handwork of the 'Pietra di Finale'

Reference 9 - 0.05% Coverage

¶19: in the Protaton Church, Mount Athos, Greece:

Reference 10 - 0.29% Coverage

¶40: in the city of Siena (Palazzo Pubblico, Cappella di Piazza, Baptistery, Logge del Papa and Palazzo Spannocchi). All the characteristic lithotypes of Sienese architecture are represented: Montagnola Senese marble, Cavernous limestone, Pliocene sandstone and Red Ammonitic limestone.

Reference 11 - 0.03% Coverage

¶63: to the mausoleum of Theodoric

Reference 12 - 0.13% Coverage

¶64: Within the conservation programme of the mausoleum of Theodoric, located in Ravenna, Italy, we applied a new cleaning procedure

Reference 13 - 0.04% Coverage

¶65: The Church of the Maddalena in Venice:

Reference 14 - 0.45% Coverage

¶166: The Church of the Maddalena was built between 1763 and 1778 by Tommaso Temanza. The building has a central plan and is surmounted by a copper-covered brick masonry dome. The conservation work conducted on the façade has highlighted the superb quality workmanship of the Istrian stone surfaces, which feature extremely fine grain, perfectly regular tooth-chiselling. This finish has led, however, to very specific conditions of decay

Reference 15 - 0.02% Coverage

¶167: The St. Orso Priory:

Reference 16 - 0.35% Coverage

¶168: The presence of a prevalently gypsum-based surface poses the problem of choosing a less aggressive and dangerous cleaning method. The St. Orso Priory in Aosta presents us with particular technological characteristics that induce us to search for and choose a cleaning method that is more efficacious and respectful of this surface.

Reference 17 - 0.03% Coverage

¶169: St. Stephen's Church in Vienna:

Reference 18 - 0.34% Coverage

¶170: The hewn sandstone and ornamental figures of the Albertino Chancel, built around the mid-14th century, are covered with black encrustations of plaster and carbon deposits, often several millimetres thick. Their removal constitutes one of the main objectives in the conservation of the precious materials of the cathedral.

Reference 19 - 0.06% Coverage

¶107: in the restoration of a medieval wooden panel chamber at Pirna

Reference 20 - 0.41% Coverage

¶108: A medieval wooden panel chamber was rediscovered during reconstruction of the Tetzehouse in the Saxon town of Pirna. Ceiling and walls are made from 600-year-old fire wood panels fitted together. The complete removal of layers (limewash, plaster, glue and dirt) from the wall panels was the precondition for conservation of the wood panels and for the restoration of the wooden panel chamber.

Reference 21 - 0.19% Coverage

¶145: Subterranean termites are a serious problem for historical and artistic structures in Italy. Remedial control is difficult because of their large populations and foraging territories.

Reference 22 - 0.04% Coverage

¶145: at the church of S. Maria della Sanità,

Reference 23 - 0.19% Coverage

¶147: frescoes by Piero della Francesca (S. Francesco Church in Arezzo), G.F. Bembo, G. Romanino, R. Boccacino (Cathedral in Cremona) and G. Vasari and F. Zuccari (Cathedral in Florence).

Reference 24 - 0.45% Coverage

¶157: The Grotta of Buontalenti (GB) was built at the end of the 1500s during the Medicean period. One of the rooms that constitutes the Grotta is decorated with mosaics composed of tesserae of stained glass. The GB underwent several restorations, which took place between the end of the 1700s and 1980s, which are poorly described and documented, leading to some uncertainties about the extent and phase(s) of restorations of the mosaics.

Reference 25 - 0.16% Coverage

¶157: Restorations of the GB involved partial substitution of the mortars whereas the glass tesserae were largely recycled with limited addition of new materials.

Reference 26 - 0.09% Coverage

¶175: Building stone and related weathering in the architecture of the ancient city of Naples

Reference 27 - 0.14% Coverage

¶176: The survey of materials constituting the buildings of the ancient city centre of Naples and of their decay typologies was carried out.

Reference 28 - 0.36% Coverage

¶176: The research pointed out that the use of different lithotypes was mainly as a result of their availability and/or ease of exploitation. Furthermore, the importance of the preservation of the quarrying sites was stressed, both for their historical and cultural interest and, above all, for possible forthcoming provisioning finalized to restorations.

Reference 29 - 0.15% Coverage

¶177: The building stones of the ancient centre of Naples (Italy): Piperno from Campi Flegrei. A contribution to the knowledge of a long-time-used stone

<Internals\\JCH 2001 abstracts> - § 10 references coded [7.83% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶126: on a wall of the Saint-Gatien cathedral in Tours, France,

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶136: Dismantling the stele of Axum

Reference 3 - 0.66% Coverage

¶137: This operation was very delicate, as for cultural reasons it was not acceptable to cut the stone (granite) of the stele with a saw; therefore the only option was to disarticulate the stele in two of the joints.

Reference 4 - 0.22% Coverage

¶142: the columns of the cathedral of St Maria in Randazzo (Catania, Italy)

Reference 5 - 1.04% Coverage

¶143: Lava columns from the cathedral St Maria of Randazzo (Catania, Italy), were studied in order to establish the classification of these rocks and to investigate their origin. At the beginning of the XIX century, some columns of the old frame of the nave were removed to build the dome and stored in a fornix beneath the cathedral.

Reference 6 - 0.12% Coverage

¶146: Domus Aurea: the conservation project

Reference 7 - 2.25% Coverage

¶147: The principal technical problems faced are classified in three main categories related to: a) structural and safety analysis and works; b) control of the internal environmental conditions; c) elimination of water infiltration. The purpose made survey and the stability study carried out by applying the finite elements numerical methods add new data to the knowledge already acquired. The structural analysis and model show clearly that the complex of the octagonal hall and the surrounding parts form a well constructed and ingeniously conceived building, with low strain, mostly directed to the foundations. The project for the closure of the 'eye' in the octagonal hall is also illustrated in this article.

Reference 8 - 0.27% Coverage

¶163: An investigation has been undertaken at St Andrew's church, Walpole St Andrew, Norfolk,

Reference 9 - 1.31% Coverage

¶63: to establish the underlying causes of the observed stone decay to the upper parts of the six stone piers. The stone decay was first recorded in the early 1930s. The salt-contaminated masonry within the church has been shown to undergo severe salt decay during the summer, with little damage occurring over the winter months. The south aisle piers have been shown to decay 2.5 times faster than the north aisle piers.

Reference 10 - 1.68% Coverage

¶63: Since, at the time of building, the church was situated on the coast, it is possible that the sodium chloride contamination occurred during the building process (1440–1520), particularly since the area was prone to sea-flooding at this time. Alternatively, the salt could have been applied as a treatment during the general restoration of 1897. Whatever the source of the salt, it seems likely that the ambient environment was changed by the insertion of a sealed floor in 1897, which could account for the onset of the salt decay.

<Internals\JCH 2002 abstracts> - § 33 references coded [13.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶4: Strategies for the Venice Arsenale

Reference 2 - 2.88% Coverage

¶5: The research on the Progetto Arsenale is being conducted by eleven operative units. The proposed concept/objective is the identification of relationships between environmental regimes, the system of buildings and the spaces in a manner congruent as much with the conservation of the architectural work as with the well-being of its habitability, i.e., the various ways in which large-scale urban architecture can be used. The research develops diagnostic procedures and advances models of intervention based on a number of sample buildings whose characteristics are representative of the entire body of the Arsenale. Intrinsic to the concept/objective is the study of a complex system allowing the identification of appropriate procedures of intervention and monitoring. This puts the interactive participation of many specialised disciplines to the test, and in this way satisfies one of the criteria of the Progetto Finalizzato Beni Culturali. To facilitate the work, the group of 11 operative units has set up a digital information centre, based on a three-dimensional representation of the Arsenale, for the exchange of data and for operative interaction. In February 2001 a partial 'test workshop' to discuss the Progetto Arsenale was held at the C.N.R. convention in Bressanone.

Reference 3 - 0.87% Coverage

¶7: The conservation of the XVI century buildings located in the northern part of the Venice Arsenal and the action plan to restructure them by inserting modern structures to house a scientific research institute raised a number of questions regarding, on one hand, the restoration itself and, on the other, what a subsequent change in their reuse could have on the phenomenon of subsidence.

Reference 4 - 0.12% Coverage

¶18: Monitoring of ancient buildings by the thermal method

Reference 5 - 0.35% Coverage

¶12: the characterization of historical mortars collected from a covered dockyard, called tezzone 105, erected in the Arsenal of Venice during the XVI century.

Reference 6 - 0.37% Coverage

¶15: Evaluation of compatibility and durability of a hydraulic lime-based plaster applied on brick wall masonry of historical buildings affected by rising damp phenomena

Reference 7 - 0.68% Coverage

¶16: In the framework of the CNR Cultural Property Project for the Safeguard of the Arsenale, it was decided to test some new macroporous plaster designated to resist salt crystallization in order to prevent crystallization phenomena that are damaging the brick wall masonry of Venetian historical buildings.

Reference 8 - 0.27% Coverage

¶20: Notwithstanding the absence of any damp proof course the state of conservation of the plasters seems to be satisfying.

Reference 9 - 0.11% Coverage

¶21: Arsenal Project – the timber roof of tesone '111'

Reference 10 - 0.23% Coverage

¶23: On the whole, the activities carried out referred to the timber roof of Shed 111 (Tesone) of the Arsenal

Reference 11 - 0.13% Coverage

¶26: Venice Arsenal: Shed 111: Overall view of the timber roof.

Reference 12 - 0.11% Coverage

¶30: Venice Arsenal: Shed 111: detail of truss n° 10.

Reference 13 - 0.32% Coverage

¶131: with typological characterization of the roof, visual inspections of the wood trusses, assessment of the state of conservation of the framework

Reference 14 - 0.32% Coverage

¶132: The result of such an activity is a good knowledge of the conditions of the wooden structure, a structure that dates back to the XVI century,

Reference 15 - 0.29% Coverage

¶132: A series of laboratory tests and behavior simulations allowed the suggestion as well of retrofitting the roof as a 'warm roof'.

¶133:

Reference 16 - 0.19% Coverage

¶134: Structural investigations and analyses for the conservation of the 'Arsenale' of Venice

Reference 17 - 0.19% Coverage

¶135: Systematic interventions are being planned and progressively designed on most buildings

Reference 18 - 0.31% Coverage

¶135: the Arsenale of Venice, the Venetian republic's shipyard, a very large complex of docks and sheds of peculiar construction characteristics.

Reference 19 - 1.51% Coverage

¶135: These renovation interventions are required in view of new uses for the revitalizing of that area, which is currently almost completely neglected. In the paper, after a general presentation of the main properties and of the most relevant deterioration phenomena of the principal parts of the monumental area, the methodology that is being used for the structural diagnosis, for the implementation of guidelines for the future interventions and for the maintenance of the restored conditions are presented. Some preliminary results, given by experimental tests performed both in situ and in laboratory on materials and structural elements, and by FE simulations, are discussed.

Reference 20 - 0.10% Coverage

¶136: Material structure and constructive history

Reference 21 - 1.45% Coverage

¶137: The features of materials and of constructive techniques have been singled out and recorded through techniques already experimented in the archaeological field (stratigraphy and typologies comparisons); it led to determining the constructive history, the alterations and the restorations of

the building on a wide scale which goes from the margin walling of the Arsenal to the colours of walls. Every single piece of the building can be associated to the general constructive history and can be representative of the whole body of materials and constructive techniques used in the different historical periods of construction and use of tesone 105.

Reference 22 - 0.06% Coverage

¶138: Damage on hydraulic mortars

Reference 23 - 0.04% Coverage

¶138: the Venice Arsenal

Reference 24 - 0.08% Coverage

¶140: tezone '105' of the Venetian Arsenale

Reference 25 - 0.19% Coverage

¶141: a detailed analysis of the measured data on the indoor air of an historical building

Reference 26 - 0.09% Coverage

¶141: tezone 105 of the Arsenale in Venice.

Reference 27 - 0.17% Coverage

¶142: The collected information could be used for the design of the thermal system.

Reference 28 - 0.16% Coverage

¶152: Typology of the granitic stones of the cathedral of Évora (Portugal):

Reference 29 - 0.13% Coverage

¶172: San Cristóbal and El Morro, San Juan National Historic Site

Reference 30 - 0.10% Coverage

¶179: Black limestone used in Lombard architecture

Reference 31 - 0.13% Coverage

¶183: the mosaics of the church of St. Maria Assunta in Torcello.

Reference 32 - 0.50% Coverage

¶189: The experimental results on six different colours, combined with the historic, stylistic and documentary evidences provided by a recent study, strengthen the hypothesis of the dating and the provenance of all the sculptures

Reference 33 - 0.49% Coverage

¶189: a prestigious building of Cividale in Veneto-Byzantine style, the palace of the Patriarch of Aquileia. The analyses also allow a first insight into the conservation history of the ensemble of architectural decorations.

<Internals\JCH 2003 Abstracts> - § 25 references coded [4.65% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶123: Durability of bricks used in the conservation of historic buildings

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶125: San Francisco Monastery, Quito, Ecuador:

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶125: characterisation of building materials, damage assessment and conservation considerations

Reference 4 - 0.23% Coverage

¶126: Founded in 1535, the Monastery of San Francisco in Quito is one of the oldest monastic complexes in South America. Due to the large scale of the monument, this work is limited to the principal church and the first cloister, which are the oldest ones and most frequently visited.

Reference 5 - 0.51% Coverage

¶126: The building materials were characterised, their decay mechanisms were studied and conservation strategies were proposed. Adobe samples exhibit the most severe weathering, while bricks and mortars suffer from water percolation and past conservation treatments, correspondingly. The andesitic façade is covered by a dark, red to black patina, consisting mainly of gypsum and apatite. Cleaning with dilute acid or laser cleaning would be effective techniques for the stone façade. In the case of adobe bricks though, consolidation treatment is more difficult to be executed, since they are usually painted.

Reference 6 - 0.77% Coverage

¶141: The threat posed at cultural heritage by flooding is analysed for the historic centre of the town of Genoa. The area is subject to the risk of failure of the urban drainage system due to the lack of defensive and/or preventive structures that are now hardly compatible with the ancient urban texture. An extensive survey of the available records of flooding episodes in the last 100 years was completed in order to derive a map of historically flooded areas. The assessment of the portion of cultural heritage at risk has been performed by comparing such information with the distribution of monuments and buildings presently lying under the protection of the Superintendence of Environmental and Architectonic Heritage of Liguria. Low-cost solutions to the design of suitable preventive structures are proposed, involving technical and functional restoration of the existing underground cisterns of the ancient town.

Reference 7 - 0.06% Coverage

¶149: Characterisation of weathering of Sydney sandstones in heritage buildings

Reference 8 - 0.65% Coverage

¶150: "Yellow block" sandstone, a colloquial expression used for a locally quarried variety of sandstone, has made an important contribution to the cultural and architectural heritage of Australia's largest city, Sydney. The golden colour of this dimension stone adds to the attractive appearance of a number of significant landmarks of Sydney. After almost a century of exposure, the progressive decay of the natural consolidant, which is predominantly clay, is causing deterioration of many of these sandstone buildings. While in some cases partial and total replacements have been successful in the restoration work, a proper understanding of the cause of decay of the natural consolidant is necessary if a suitable consolidant is to be developed to preserve the original blocks.

Reference 9 - 0.23% Coverage

¶152: Tarring experiments with pine tar from Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) obtained from a traditionally accomplished kiln production have been carried out, in order to investigate potentials of improvement concerning tarring of the preserved Norwegian medieval stave churches.

Reference 10 - 0.12% Coverage

¶154: Fragments of a XIV century polychrome wooden ceiling of a chapel inside the castle of Mesones de Isuela in Zaragoza were selected for this study.

Reference 11 - 0.10% Coverage

¶166: Ancient covering plaster mortars from several convents and Islamic and Gothic palaces in Palma de Mallorca (Spain).

Reference 12 - 0.13% Coverage

¶167: Analysis of historic mortars including Islamic, Gothic and later ones taken from palaces, convents and mansions in Palma de Mallorca has been carried out.

Reference 13 - 0.13% Coverage

¶168: Provenance of the ornamental stones used in the baroque church of S. Pietro in Valle (Fano, Central Italy) and commentary on their state of conservation

Reference 14 - 0.11% Coverage

¶169: An archaeometric study of the ornamental stones in the interior of the baroque church of San Pietro in Valle (Fano) has been carried out.

Reference 15 - 0.27% Coverage

¶169: Both marbles from the Mediterranean region, used in the Roman and Byzantine period, and stones more typically found in baroque buildings were widely employed. Among the ornamental stones of local (Italian) provenance, a large number of lithotypes from the neighbourhood of Verona (Veneto Region, northern Italy) has been found.

Reference 16 - 0.14% Coverage

¶169: The high levels of relative humidity inside the church are not consistent with the most suitable conditions for the conservation of wall paintings and decorative stones.

¶170:

Reference 17 - 0.05% Coverage

¶178: Modelling and analysis of a basilica under earthquake loading

Reference 18 - 0.09% Coverage

¶179: a basilica-type church is analysed in order to assess its structural behaviour and seismic vulnerability.

Reference 19 - 0.23% Coverage

¶179: The insertion of rigid diaphragms, which represents a widely used retrofit technique, has also been investigated; such intervention triggers concentration of strength demand in the stiffest macro-elements, so that the seismic capacity of the building is not necessarily increased.

Reference 20 - 0.10% Coverage

¶191: Diversity of the cleaning procedures including laser for the restoration of carved portals in France over the last 10 years

Reference 21 - 0.18% Coverage

¶192: the south portal of the western façade of the Amiens cathedral. Since this site, around 20 portals of famous monuments such as the Paris, Amiens, Bordeaux, Bourges, Poitiers, Chartres cathedrals, to name a few,

Reference 22 - 0.04% Coverage

¶192: have been restored through various methods,

Reference 23 - 0.23% Coverage

¶192: In fact, on the site, the deontological criteria, which had assumed the initial promotion of the laser cleaning, have sometimes stepped aside in favour of the more subjective aesthetical notions linked to the presence of visible ancient treatment, patina, relics of polychromy.

Reference 24 - 0.04% Coverage

¶125: the Cathedrals of Cologne and Meissen (Germany).

Reference 25 - 0.07% Coverage

¶178: during the cleaning of a Gothic tympanum at St Martin's Church in Brunswick, Germany

<Internals\JCH 2004 Abstracts> - § 36 references coded [13.62% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶14: An algorithm for computing the original units of measure of medieval architecture

Reference 2 - 0.85% Coverage

¶15: Architecture is the expression of the artistic and technological culture of the age in which it is designed and realized. Stylistic features, building techniques and functional aspects change in time. Units of measure are also the expression of an age. In particular, during the Middle Ages these units changed from region to region. The considerable variability in time and space of units of measure led us to draw them a posteriori

Reference 3 - 0.17% Coverage

¶17: on the walls and vault of the Refectory in the Convent of Trinità dei Monti in Rome

Reference 4 - 0.22% Coverage

¶14: The Nasrid plasterwork at "qubba Dar al-Manjara l-kubra" in Granada: characterisation of materials and techniques

Reference 5 - 0.23% Coverage

¶15: Dar al Manjara I-kubra (The Royal Chamber of Santo Domingo) is a leisure room from the first period of Nasrid art.

Reference 6 - 0.08% Coverage

¶16: for the restoration of historic buildings

Reference 7 - 0.12% Coverage

¶16: the case study of the Collemaggio Basilica (L'Aquila, Italy)

Reference 8 - 0.35% Coverage

¶17: in the preliminary stage of a project of structural monitoring and restoration of the facade of the Collemaggio Basilica, a medieval church located in L'Aquila (central Italy).

Reference 9 - 0.08% Coverage

¶19: a village comprising an historic ensemble,

Reference 10 - 0.12% Coverage

¶19: and a cathedral representing an example of a historic monument.

Reference 11 - 0.38% Coverage

¶24: was used for the assessment of various traditional–historical materials and structures after they had been conserved, restored or repaired using, depending on the case, different treatments.

Reference 12 - 0.22% Coverage

¶29: The ornamental stones of Caserta province: the Campanian Ignimbrite in the medieval architecture of Casertavecchia

Reference 13 - 1.31% Coverage

¶30: This stone represented and still is an important building material since historical times. Given the huge extension of this formation (about 30 000 km²) the attention was mainly focused on the historical exploitation areas that provided building materials for the medieval village of Casertavecchia. Building stones (different facies of CI) used facciavista in some relevant monuments of this village were also characterized to carry out a comparison with the in situ corresponding rock. At the same time a complete survey of all the lithotypes used for the façades of the village as well as their state of conservation and weathering phenomena was also performed.

Reference 14 - 0.12% Coverage

¶41: the conservation of the Gilded Vault Hall in the Domus Aurea

¶42:

Reference 15 - 0.10% Coverage

¶42: in the Hall with the Gilded Vault in the Domus Aurea.

Reference 16 - 0.21% Coverage

¶42: The simulation was used to suggest actions for the conservation of the Hall and of the monument as a whole.

¶43:

Reference 17 - 0.12% Coverage

¶45: A study on the fire protection of historic Cumalıkızık village

Reference 18 - 0.56% Coverage

¶46: Historic structures and sites reveal the events, the problems, and the progress of the past. They present an opportunity to visualize the lives of the people before us. But every year some of these historic structures disappear, lost to future generations due to the ravages of fire.

Reference 19 - 0.82% Coverage

¶46: Cumalıkızık, which is a unique example of the Ottoman Civil Architectural historic villages, is also under the fire risk. This paper expresses the present situation of the village, and provides a study in recognizing the fire problems in the Cumalıkızık village. It also provides a guide for developing policies and procedures incorporating fire prevention and protection features into the structure and the village.

Reference 20 - 0.41% Coverage

¶155: Two types of stone structure are described that survive from past centuries. One is a wall, usually facing south, in which recesses were built to accommodate individual hives: skeps, or log, cork or board hives

Reference 21 - 0.20% Coverage

¶155: The other type of structure is a massive stone enclosure built on a hillside, also usually facing south

Reference 22 - 0.39% Coverage

¶155: They were probably built to prevent bears and other animals from reaching the hives placed on terraces inside. Surviving examples of both types of structure have been dated to the 16–19th centuries.

¶156:

Reference 23 - 0.75% Coverage

¶158: “St. Agata la Vetere” in Catania (Sicily, Italy)

¶159: An investigation was undertaken at St. Agata la Vetere church in Catania, dating back to 333 D.C, in order to obtain essential information for the planned restoration works. In fact, the 1693 earthquake totally destroyed both the church and the adjoining monastery, which when rebuilt changed their original appearance enormously.

Reference 24 - 0.32% Coverage

¶160: Analytical study of traditional decorative materials and techniques used in Ming Dynasty wooden architecture. The case of the Drum Tower in Xi’an, P.R. of China

Reference 25 - 0.35% Coverage

¶161: Only few published information are available in the conservation literature on materials and techniques used by ancient Chinese artists to decorate wooden architectural buildings.

Reference 26 - 0.20% Coverage

¶161: from the decorated surfaces of the Drum Tower in Xi’an, a Ming Dynasty monument built up in 1380 AC.

Reference 27 - 0.38% Coverage

¶163: In studies of building stone soiling and decay, as well as in other areas of building research, there is a need for an inexpensive and reliable method of assessing colour across surface areas.

Reference 28 - 0.18% Coverage

¶168: A conservation assessment on metallic elements from Spanish Medieval stained glass windows

Reference 29 - 0.13% Coverage

¶169: the Monastery of Pedralbes (Barcelona) and the Cathedral of Seville.

Reference 30 - 0.29% Coverage

¶177: Two mural paintings by Ciro Ferri from the second half of the XVII century that decorate the Saturn Room–Palatine Gallery–of Pitti Palace in Florence

Reference 31 - 0.13% Coverage

¶184: Numerical modelling of the structural behaviour of Buti's bell tower

Reference 32 - 0.71% Coverage

¶185: for structural analysis of masonry constructions. The code is then applied to the analysis of "Buti's bell tower", a medieval structure located on the Pisa mountains, under two different conditions: firstly, with the structure subjected to its own weight alone, and then while subjected to both its own weight and a horizontal load, which models an earthquake.

Reference 33 - 0.18% Coverage

¶194: The impact of heating, lighting and people in re-using historical buildings: a case study

Reference 34 - 0.38% Coverage

¶195: The impact of lighting, heating and people in re-using historical buildings are discussed for the case study concerning the ceremony room (i.e. the Giant Hall) of a mediaeval palace in Padova.

Reference 35 - 2.04% Coverage

¶195: (ii) many cracks on the oak panels of the coffered ceiling; (iii) the soiling by dust and soot particles deposited on the frescoes; (iv) the stained glass windows. A microclimate study was performed to know the impact of the environmental variables, and the use of the room, on the artworks preserved inside. The study has proved the impact of the lamps (both incandescence and compact fluorescent lamps) on the ceiling, the penetration of external air in the room, the heat and the moisture released by people, the impact of sunshine through windows and the scatter diagram of the daily cycles in temperature (T) and relative humidity (RH). During winter concerts, the strips of lead which are wrapped round the edge of the cut glass pieces in stained glass windows easily drop below the dew point and form condensation, starting corrosion. A discussion concerns the allowed variability, which should not exceed risk thresholds. A safe interval can be established within the area determined by the most frequent T and RH natural cycles.

Reference 36 - 0.32% Coverage

¶195: Attention should be paid in the variability external to this area, especially approaching or exceeding a limit equal to twice the mode of the natural variability.

<Internals\JCH 2005 abstracts> - § 32 references coded [13.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶17: Provenance determination of trachytic lavas, employed as blocks in the Romanesque cathedral of Modena (Northern Italy)

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶18: Trachytic stones were used sporadically as building blocks

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶11: the Crypt of “Cattedrale di Otranto”

Reference 4 - 0.15% Coverage

¶12: in the Crypt of the “Cattedrale di Otranto”, situated in the south part of Italy.

Reference 5 - 0.10% Coverage

¶22: an old Arab tower in the Valencia Region of Spain.

Reference 6 - 0.16% Coverage

¶23: Polychromy on stone bas-reliefs: the case of the basilica of Saint-Ambrogio in Milan

Reference 7 - 0.25% Coverage

¶24: Remnants of colour recently discovered on the central entrance portal of the Romanesque Basilica of S. Ambrogio in Milano (XI century)

Reference 8 - 0.26% Coverage

¶28: Neorenaissance/Neobaroque stained glass windows from Madrid: a characterisation study on some panels signed by the Maumejean Frères company

Reference 9 - 0.34% Coverage

¶33: two studies were performed on the XIII century frescos in the little church of St. Passera in Rome, and on the XVI century frescos painted by Giorgio Vasari in his house in Florence.

Reference 10 - 0.21% Coverage

¶34: Salt damage at Cleeve Abbey, England: Part I: a comparison of theoretical predictions and practical observations

Reference 11 - 0.42% Coverage

¶135: The use of environmental control as an indirect means of reducing salt damage has long been proposed, but is only now becoming more feasible with the availability of new information on the thermodynamics of salt behaviour.

Reference 12 - 0.15% Coverage

¶136: affecting the C13th wall paintings in the Sacristy at Cleeve Abbey, Somerset.

Reference 13 - 0.17% Coverage

¶158: Artificial stones utilised in Florence historical palaces between the XIX and XX centuries

Reference 14 - 1.25% Coverage

¶159: Some Florentine historic buildings have ornamental elements (for instance stringcourse, metope, or coats of arms), ashlar, false “bugnato” or the complete façade, realised in artificial stone; this is mainly a characteristic of the period between the XIX and XX centuries, contemporary to the increasing use of the modern hydraulic binders (cements). The artificial stone is a mortar constituted by lime or hydraulic binder mixed with aggregate and water; this mortar can reach the hardness and appearance of a natural stone (for instance sandstone). The artificial stone can be either a mortar “worked” directly in façade or an ornamental element prepared in mould

Reference 15 - 0.27% Coverage

¶159: in some Florentine palaces (Palazzo Grifoni - Budini-Gattai, Palazzo delle Poste e Telegrafi, Palazzo dello Strozzi, Palazzo dell'Università),

Reference 16 - 0.25% Coverage

¶159: The results obtained allow a first characterisation of the artificial stones utilised in Florence between the XIX and XX centuries.

¶160:

Reference 17 - 0.24% Coverage

¶168: Salt damage at Cleeve Abbey, England. Part II: seasonal variability of salt distribution and implications for sampling strategies

Reference 18 - 0.22% Coverage

¶170: A series of site investigations were undertaken to assess the spatial and temporal variability of the salt distribution

Reference 19 - 0.17% Coverage

¶170: within the thirteenth century wall paintings in the Sacristy at Cleeve Abbey, Somerset, UK

Reference 20 - 0.72% Coverage

¶170: This has important implications for site assessment methodology, since analytical results can be strongly affected by factors such as the type of object under investigation, the sampling strategy, and the season during which the investigation is carried out.

¶171: The stone materials in the historical architecture of the ancient center of Sassari: distribution and state of conservation

Reference 21 - 0.88% Coverage

¶172: As many other Italian towns, the historical center of Sassari was built using materials of prevailing local provenance. This is the reason why, following the program research of the Progetto Finalizzato "Beni Culturali", the survey of materials constituting the buildings of the ancient city center of this town and of the decay typologies was carried out. All data were filed in a database and two thematic maps were also produced (materials/lithotypes, and weathering)

Reference 22 - 3.02% Coverage

¶172: Pedraforte (carbonatic conglomerate), showing better features but of limited availability, has been used for those portions of the buildings that needed better performances. Marly limestone and calcarenite are the most abundant materials. In particular, marly limestones, occurring in the immediate subsoil of the town, were widely used for plastered walls. Generally, all the surveyed materials display a poor state of conservation, except for those buildings recently restored. Almost all the weathering typologies have been recorded even though some of them are strictly correlated to a specific material. Pedraforte and ignimbrite are affected by alveolization whereas artificial patinae, erosion and granular disintegration have been mainly recorded for marly limestones and calcarenites. Oxalate patinae evidenced on Pedraforte in some buildings are possibly related to the use of organic matter for protective or even decorative purposes. A detailed study of the main façades of some relevant monuments contributed to a further understanding of the behavior of these materials whenever used as building stone and provided a useful tool for a correct restoration and conservation. The study also allowed to identify the exploitation areas of the main building materials used in the historical architecture of Sassari. Some of them are currently obliterated by recent building activity, and only few traces are still visible. This aspect evidences the importance of preserving the quarrying sites for their historical and cultural interest and, above all, for possible provisioning for restorations.

Reference 23 - 0.23% Coverage

¶176: "Pedra de Ançã"—which embodies a significant part of the nation's stone heritage, especially in central mainland Portugal

Reference 24 - 0.08% Coverage

¶179: The sound of the cathedral-mosque of Córdoba

Reference 25 - 1.75% Coverage

¶180: and architecture has been a fundamental element in this search. The cathedral-mosque of Córdoba is a unique example of this particular history of the search for God through architecture: first with its choice of a horizontal space on a human scale, adapted to the praying practices of the Islamic period, and then with a vertical space, symbolizing the grandeur and spirituality of the Christian period. The different religions that have been accommodated in this building in the course of its history have brought with them different conceptions of space and different liturgies. These needs, peculiar to each form of worship for the propagation of the faith, imply different acoustic conditions for the particular space. The aim of this study is to look at the sonic characteristics of the space and analyze the evolution of its acoustic characteristics and their adaptation to the different liturgical needs of each period.

¶181:

Reference 26 - 0.10% Coverage

¶182: located in the Cathedral of Palermo (Sicily, Italy),

Reference 27 - 0.14% Coverage

¶183: terracotta decorations of the portal of Palos of the Cathedral of Seville

Reference 28 - 0.23% Coverage

¶184: the soiled terracotta statues and decorations of the tympanum of the portal of Palos of the Cathedral of Seville in Spain.

Reference 29 - 0.23% Coverage

¶193: Characterisation of 15th century red and black pastes used for wall decoration in the Qijmas El-Eshaqi mosque (Cairo, Egypt)

Reference 30 - 0.34% Coverage

¶194: The use of coloured pastes for inlaying marble and limestone wall panels is one of the ornamental techniques that were widely used during the Mamluk period in Egypt (1250–1516 AD).

Reference 31 - 0.22% Coverage

¶194: Red and black pastes from Qijmas El-Eshaqe mosque (1482 AD) in Cairo were studied to identify their main components.

Reference 32 - 0.18% Coverage

¶194: The study provides the information required for the conservation of the coloured paste ornaments.

<Internals\JCH 2006 Abstracts> - § 19 references coded [13.68% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.80% Coverage

¶16: Rehabilitation and consolidation of high-value “camorcanna” vaults with FRP

¶17: This paper deals with the topic of the mechanical compatibility of interventions carried out with fibre-reinforced plastic (FRP) on light vaults (camorcanna) made up of plaster and reed laths hanging from wooden centrings that feature stucco decorations and pictorial cycles of high artistic value. A series of experimental tests and numerical analyses showed that such interventions must be considered with extreme caution as concerns the preservation of high-value intradoses. Practical criteria for suitable rehabilitation actions are also provided. As a matter of fact the research results showed that an extensive use of FRP at the extrados brought about both unwanted mechanical effects and—under the same conditions—the development of tensile stress at the intrados—and consequently cracking—on the paintings and decorations, while the stress was not there before consolidation.

Reference 2 - 0.30% Coverage

¶17: Capillary-rising salt pollution and granitic stone erosive decay in the parish church of Torre de Moncorvo (NE Portugal)-implications for conservation strategy

Reference 3 - 1.34% Coverage

¶18: allowed the investigation of geochemical characteristics of capillary-rising salt pollution and their relation to the development of erosive-decay features on granitic building stones. There is visible evidence of erosive decay affecting both stone and mortars in the parish church, with height-related distribution patterns that indicate the influence of capillary-rising solutions in the decay processes. Salt efflorescences detected in the parish church and in several places of the town evidence a widespread salt pollution affecting granitic stones and other building materials. Erosive decay in the parish church is more pronounced and extensive in the walls, principally in the portals (east, north and south).

Reference 4 - 2.74% Coverage

¶18: The existence of level differences between outside pavement and inside floor (as observed in the south wall) constitutes an additional solutions reservoir that favour stone decay. Lime mortar joints in the columns of the church's nave show accentuated salt pollution, but the granitic stones in these columns do not evidence the accentuated erosive decay features found in the walls, highlighting the influence of cycles of capillary rise of solutions and drying of stones. These results are relevant to the conservation strategy of this monument. Conservation measures must include isolation from soils (moisture- and salt-contamination reservoirs) and removal of mortar joints (salt-contamination reservoirs). Since intense and extensive erosion of ornamental stone elements is observed, almost obliterating their artistic value, replacement of some stones should be pondered. Remediation of the present salt-contamination (desalination) on the remaining stones needs to be considered and applied soon after isolation from solutions sources (or even begun simultaneously), since the removal of capillary-rising moisture would favour crystallisation of soluble salts from salt

solutions inside the porous media of the stones and further promote stone decay. Consolidation procedures are proposed after the contamination-sources removal and desalination procedures. Given the size of the affected volume, a phased intervention is proposed, beginning with the portals.

¶19:

Reference 5 - 0.17% Coverage

¶21: Condensation on ancient stained glass windows and efficiency of protective glazing systems

Reference 6 - 0.74% Coverage

¶22: The multidisciplinary EC VIDRIO project has the purpose of providing a better understanding of the effect of the environment on glass surfaces and paint (grisaille) and to evaluate the efficiency of the protective glazing system, in order to find sustainable solutions to protect ancient stained glass windows from the main causes of glass weathering, in particular the condensation phenomenon.

Reference 7 - 0.67% Coverage

¶22: The efficiency of the protective glazing system, as regards to the weathering of the stained glass windows, has been confirmed. In fact, the presence of a protective glazing reduces the danger of condensation on the internal side of the ancient window and also the total time of the high relative humidity values of the air in contact with the protected window.

Reference 8 - 0.12% Coverage

¶30: The digital opera house: an architecture for multimedia databases

Reference 9 - 0.23% Coverage

¶31: This paper deals with the problem of preserving, organizing and retrieving information for a typical opera house environment.

Reference 10 - 1.16% Coverage

¶44: Volcanic rocks in medieval building materials from north-eastern Sicily and southern Calabria

¶45: In the Arabic Norman architecture of XIIth until XVth century in Sicily it is recorded the use of a particular stone locally named "pumice" both in building and decoration. This relatively light material was commonly widespread and traditionally related to Etnean and Aeolian volcanic areas. However, a clear assessment of their provenance and a petrological definition is still lacking in the literature. Some churches and edifices of Medieval age in different locations of N.E. Sicily and southern Calabria, have been sampled

Reference 11 - 0.13% Coverage

¶55: Thirteenth century wall paintings under the Siena Cathedral (Italy).

Reference 12 - 0.12% Coverage

¶161: Surface strength: definition and testing by a sand impact method

Reference 13 - 0.66% Coverage

¶162: Many degradation processes affecting surfaces of buildings that are part of the Cultural Heritage manifest themselves by detachment of the component particles. The most important cases are the crystallisation of salts, the formation of ice, the intrusion of living forms, and the impact of particles transported, or at any rate mobilised, by the wind.

Reference 14 - 0.55% Coverage

¶178: Moisture in walls provides a key control on decay processes, but has proved difficult to measure. As part of a larger study investigating the ability of soft wall capping (soil and vegetation) to help conserve ruined monuments we have investigated moisture contents of walls at two ruined abbeys.

Reference 15 - 0.19% Coverage

¶190: Preliminary study of water mist suppressing ghee flame in historical building in the northwest China

Reference 16 - 1.92% Coverage

¶191: In order to protect historical buildings in the northwest China from fire, the most of which are temples for Buddhism, water mist suppression system is chosen due to less damage on water-soluble decorations. This study is to investigate the feasibility and efficiency of water mist suppressing fire occurred in historical buildings. Eternal ghee lamp over the years is serious fire hazard for these temples. In this paper, the interaction of water mist and ghee flame under different external radiant heat fluxes is studied. Water mist was generated by a downward-directed single pressure nozzle. The heat release rate, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide concentrations, and other important parameters of the interaction under various experimental conditions were measured with cone calorimeter. It is indicated that water mist can assuredly suppress ghee flame. But ghee combustion is enhanced for a short time just on discharging water mist, and then ghee flame is extinguished quickly under continuous water mist application.

Reference 17 - 0.20% Coverage

¶192: from the medieval Pavia Charterhouse (Italy)

¶193: The stained glass windows of the Pavia Carthusian Monastery

Reference 18 - 0.22% Coverage

¶198: Methods for documenting historical agro-industrial buildings: a comparative study and a simple photogrammetric method

Reference 19 - 0.42% Coverage

¶19: As an important element in the cultural heritage of a people, traditional rural constructions need to be conserved over time. Graphic and metric documentation methods play a key role in the preservation of cultural heritage

<Internals\JCH 2007 Abstracts> - § 49 references coded [9.55% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶15: Influence of different types of heating systems on particulate air pollutant deposition: The case of churches situated in a cold climate

Reference 2 - 0.32% Coverage

¶16: The influence of three types of heating systems (electrically heated pews, hot air blow heating and provisory electrical (infrared) heaters) on the transport and deposition of particulate pollution was investigated in churches located in a cold climate.

Reference 3 - 0.90% Coverage

¶16: The results show that all the heating systems re-suspend the particulate matter brought from outside. However, the extent of re-suspension of the systems is different. It is also shown that the hot air blow heating, – the oldest design of the studied systems, – warming the church by blowing in hot air could generate organic particles. Such particles can cause soiling, and/or blackening of works of art present in the church. The application of this heating system also provoked the deterioration of the plastered walls, thus leading to the creation of an extra internal source of Ca. The other two heating systems (more modern) demonstrate less influence on the works of art regarding aerosol deposition.

¶17:

Reference 4 - 0.35% Coverage

¶11: The old city of Xanthi (Thrace–Greece) is one of the biggest traditional settlements in Greece which has the specialty to exhibit mixed traditional Greek, European and Oriental architectural features. This paper presents a 3D reconstruction of a small part of the settlement.

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶20: coming from Grimani Palace in Venice (Italy)

Reference 6 - 0.14% Coverage

¶21: Stucco samples moulded during a long period (from 1500 to 1700) were collected from Palazzo Grimani in Venice

Reference 7 - 0.07% Coverage

¶126: crypts in San Sebastiano's church in Catania (Sicily)

Reference 8 - 0.07% Coverage

¶127: under the church of St. Sebastiano in Catania (Sicily).

Reference 9 - 0.08% Coverage

¶130: the Church of Saint Peter and Paul, Famagusta, Northern Cyprus

Reference 10 - 0.07% Coverage

¶131: the church of SS. Peter and Paul in Famagusta, N. Cyprus

Reference 11 - 0.07% Coverage

¶132: GPR technique as a tool for cultural heritage restoration

Reference 12 - 0.10% Coverage

¶132: San Miguel de los Reyes Hieronymite Monastery, 16th century (Valencia, Spain)

Reference 13 - 0.57% Coverage

¶133: inside the crypt of the San Miguel de los Reyes Monastery (1546–1835) in order to detect the exact location of its founders' remains, the Dukes of Calabria (16th century). This Monastery was erected to house their family mausoleum and the bodies of the founders were buried near the high altar of the church (1645). However, in the 18th century, the tombs were exhumed to provide them with a worthier burial site: the crypt below the high altar.

Reference 14 - 0.49% Coverage

¶136: The results obtained in this survey are a good example of GPR application as an efficient and respectful tool for use in Cultural Heritage restoration studies, providing it with a very useful technique for similar projects such as those carried out in the restoration of historical buildings and those in which the elements to be examined are beneath a shallow coating of material.

Reference 15 - 0.05% Coverage

¶141: The Basilica of San Vitale in Ravenna

Reference 16 - 0.10% Coverage

¶141: Investigation on the current structural faults and their mid-term evolution

¶142:

Reference 17 - 0.09% Coverage

¶142: the Basilica of San Vitale in Ravenna (Italy), a Byzantine building

Reference 18 - 0.22% Coverage

¶142: which suffers diffused cracking and excessive deformation, mainly as a consequence of complex architectural vicissitudes (extensions, demolitions ...) and ground settlements

Reference 19 - 0.07% Coverage

¶144: the Old Sacristy of Santa Maria della Scala in Siena

Reference 20 - 0.09% Coverage

¶145: the Old Sacristy of Santa Maria della Scala in Siena (15th century)

Reference 21 - 0.10% Coverage

¶148: A portable NMR device for the evaluation of water presence in building materials

Reference 22 - 0.56% Coverage

¶149: The direct recording of the water presence in stone materials or in masonry provides information about their state of conservation and it can also indirectly reveal the effectiveness and durability of protection treatments or chemical interventions for rising damp reduction. Evaluating the humidity, i.e. the water content, of a building material is a problematic issue because the water is distributed in a large volume in different amounts

Reference 23 - 0.13% Coverage

¶154: 2-D image analysis: A complementary tool for characterizing quarry and weathered building limestone

Reference 24 - 0.21% Coverage

¶155: The understanding of weathered processes and, more generally, of transfer properties of building stones, requires a detailed knowledge of porosity characteristics

Reference 25 - 0.33% Coverage

¶155: We selected two limestones that have been widely used for different types of buildings: a quarried and weathered Tuffeau stone (the latter being used in most châteaux of the Loire) and a quarried Sebastopol stone selected for numerous buildings in Paris.

Reference 26 - 0.64% Coverage

¶164: we present a novel use of virtual crowds for Cultural Heritage: we use them to predict behaviors, or to help scholars draw more educated conclusions on unknown matters. We specifically present a case study based on an artificial intelligence crowd simulation which is being used by scholars to study the ergonomics of the Roman Colosseum: it was formerly believed to be an excellent people-mover, but currently that belief is seriously questioned, as potential bottlenecks seem to have been detected.

Reference 27 - 0.05% Coverage

¶168: Durability aspects of ancient mortars

Reference 28 - 0.42% Coverage

¶169: In order to conserve the archeological site of Olynthos, a systematic study of materials preceded. The analysis of mortar samples taken from the remains of ancient Olynthos (400 BC) showed that different qualities of mortars were used for different purposes. Almost impermeable mortars were found in contact with draining canals.

Reference 29 - 0.03% Coverage

¶196: the Sainte-Chapelle, Paris

Reference 30 - 0.08% Coverage

¶197: in the upper chapel of the Sainte-Chapelle, Paris are discussed.

Reference 31 - 0.05% Coverage

¶101: the mountain church of Rocca Pietore

Reference 32 - 0.10% Coverage

¶102: a mountain church situated in the village of Rocca Pietore in the Italian Alps.

Reference 33 - 0.05% Coverage

¶106: from San Giacomo in Paludo (Venice).

Reference 34 - 0.07% Coverage

¶107: the Cistercian nunnery of San Giacomo in Paludo (Venice)

Reference 35 - 0.03% Coverage

¶108: Qusayr Amra, Amman – Jordan

Reference 36 - 0.08% Coverage

¶122: Insight into the conservation problems of the stone building

Reference 37 - 0.21% Coverage

¶122: “Bab Agnaou”, a XII cent. monumental gate in Marrakech (Morocco)

¶123: Bab Agnaou is one of the most beautiful gates of the 12th century town walls of Marrakech (Morocco).

Reference 38 - 0.07% Coverage

¶124: in the “Messer Filippo” cell of the tower of Spilamberto

Reference 39 - 0.49% Coverage

¶125: In the medieval tower of Spilamberto, near Modena (Italy), during the restoration works of 1946, a small cell was found. The four walls of the cell were entirely covered by monochrome reddish paintings and inscriptions, a sort of diary, work of a man imprisoned there in the first half of XVI century who wanted to leave a memory of the tragic history he lived as actor or witness.

Reference 40 - 0.13% Coverage

¶136: from San Lorenzo Church in Milan (Northern Italy) and from the Medicean Aqueduct in Pisa (Central Italy)

Reference 41 - 0.12% Coverage

¶137: The impact of electric overhead radiant heating on the indoor environment of historic churches

Reference 42 - 0.24% Coverage

¶138: The impact of electric overhead radiant heaters on the microclimate, air flows, transport and deposition of suspended particulate matter (SPM) was monitored between March 2004 and March 2005

Reference 43 - 0.13% Coverage

¶138: in the historic churches of Saint Michael Archangel in Szalowa and Saint Catherine in Cracow (Poland).

Reference 44 - 0.49% Coverage

¶138: This work has demonstrated that the overhead radiant heaters are capable of providing localised heat to the areas where people congregate without adversely affecting painted walls and the works of arts displayed in churches. Care, however, should be taken that sensitive works of art are not exposed to the direct infrared radiation.

¶139: Daily natural heat convection in a historical hall

Reference 45 - 0.13% Coverage

¶140: the Salone dei Duecento (the Hall of the Two Hundred of the Palazzo Vecchio (Old Palace)) in Florence

Reference 46 - 0.04% Coverage

¶149: from Mary City – Turkmenistan

Reference 47 - 0.05% Coverage

¶150: (currently Mary City – Turkmenistan)

Reference 48 - 0.37% Coverage

¶156: A historical building, which had been exposed to fire two times in Konya (Turkey), was photographed and its situation before and after the fire was demonstrated. In addition, the building's measured drawings of facade and its 3D model were completed using digital close-range photogrammetry.

Reference 49 - 0.12% Coverage

¶156: This study has been completed by photogrammetrists, architects, urban planners and restorers

<Internals\JCH 2008 Abstracts> - § 50 references coded [10.59% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶16: Stained glasses from Monastery of Batalha

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶17: belonging to the lateral north wing, to the Capela-Mor and to the Capela do Fundador of the Monastery of Santa Maria da Vitória, Batalha, Portugal

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

¶11: at the Duomo (Cathedral) of Siena (Italy) and the Santa Maria de Pedralbes presbytery windows of the church at the royal monastery in Barcelona (1326–27 AD).

Reference 4 - 0.10% Coverage

¶15: A recent revision of the 190 panels provided an opportunity for a careful examination of the materials used.

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

¶12: The São João Chapel in the São Roque Church in Lisbon

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶28: from the Ali Ebn Abi Taleb Mosque (Esfahan, Iran),

Reference 7 - 0.05% Coverage

¶32: Glass defects and the conservation of glazed buildings

Reference 8 - 1.50% Coverage

¶13: Today's window glass is usually expected by the end user to be nearly perfect, so that one can look through it at the scene beyond without distraction. Since the late middle ages manufacturing processes have evolved in pursuit of improved quality and lower costs. Each successive method of manufacture imposed its own fingerprint on the finished product, often visible in the nature of the inevitable defects left in the finished sheet. This paper argues that for buildings which are more than half a century old, it is likely that the imperfections of the original glass contribute positively to the overall effect of the architecture. Necessarily the original architect would have had his expectations informed by the glass available at the time, and arguably the design would incorporate characteristic optical effects both in transmission and in reflection. Replacing old glass with modern float glass will almost certainly introduce a jarring discord if any of the original glass is present, and if the reglazing is complete will produce an effect severely at odds with the original architect's intentions. If possible, any restoration of a building's glazing should employ glass which has been made by the same process as that used originally. The conservator, therefore, must appreciate the various methods of manufacturing window glass which have been used during the last five hundred years or so and be able to identify the nature of the original glazing if a sensitive and aesthetic restoration is to be achieved [D. Martlew, History and Development of Glass in Windows: History, Repair and Conservation

Reference 9 - 0.05% Coverage

¶136: Conservation–restoration of cloisonné windows: A case study

Reference 10 - 1.07% Coverage

¶137: Restoration–conservation of cloisonné glass is a little known method which requires specific techniques, materials, and skills. The steps taken in this method are very different from the common steps taken in stained glass conservation. In light of the fact that there are few objects manufactured and preserved in this method, conservation–restoration interventions are scarce, four in total to the author's knowledge, and as a result the bibliography is quite short as well. There is a great need to share methodologies and criteria about this method and to publish articles with descriptions and the results of the procedures used by conservators. In this article the steps taken to conserve a cloisonné glass window are explained. The restoration focused on minimal intervention, which, due to the technique and deterioration of the panel, was particularly challenging. The window was recently brought to light thanks to an antique dealer who was able to identify the piece through careful investigation. The window is assumed to be the work of Frederic Vidal Puig, the only known Catalan artisan who used this technique between 1899 and 1904.

Reference 11 - 0.05% Coverage

¶138: A new cleaning method for historic stained glass windows

Reference 12 - 0.24% Coverage

¶139: Historical stained glass has a clear tendency to form a crusted layer on its surface due to the environmental exposure. One of the most delicate aspects to be faced during the restoration of historic glass windows is the cleaning of these thick corrosion crusts.

Reference 13 - 0.54% Coverage

¶140: For several centuries, stained glass windows have been cleaned using damaging mechanical (scalpel) and chemical (high acidic or alkaline solutions) methods. Today's understanding of the cleaning process comprises two complementary aims: improving the readability of the glass and reducing the weathering process of the historical glass. The act of removing deposits and encrustations resulting from corrosion should not endanger the artwork itself. Mechanical methods, cleaning solutions or gel pads are now being developed. However, these methods could present further problems.

Reference 14 - 0.23% Coverage

¶141: In this study, we examine a new cleaning method that can be employed to remove encrustations in a quick and efficient way. Results up to now, obtained on specific stained glass windows are promising; further researches are in process for other cases

Reference 15 - 0.04% Coverage

¶41: from Avila Cathedral glass windows crust

Reference 16 - 0.03% Coverage

¶45: Materials for stained glass windows

Reference 17 - 0.14% Coverage

¶50: This material was used to outline the place where the glass needed to be cut to reinforce the heat effect of the red-hot iron and allow for a clear cut.

¶51:

Reference 18 - 0.06% Coverage

¶54: particularly in Marinha Grande known as the town of the glass

Reference 19 - 0.04% Coverage

¶57: Rome glassmakers for the Fabbrica di San Pietro

Reference 20 - 0.15% Coverage

¶68: For this we will focus in particular on the Belgian site of the Abbey of the Dunes, Koksijde (County of Flanders), with its exceptional window glass collection.

Reference 21 - 0.05% Coverage

¶70: Architectures “on ruins” and ambiguous transparency

Reference 22 - 0.50% Coverage

¶71: The contemporary architecture is characterized by an even more marked transparency, as a result of a continuous experimentation all directed towards the search of the built “lightness”, that is towards the “dematerialization” of the architecture and the consequent loss of weight connected to the excess of form. It is in 1851 that a New Architectural Age springs because of the realization of the Crystal Palace, in London – that has addressed towards the experimentation of the glass as an architectural, structural element and of design.

Reference 23 - 0.22% Coverage

¶71: Also they are expressions that give consistence to an architecture of glass defined by a strong identity and a proper language. In these cases the box of glass plays a determining role in the definition of the atmosphere that edges the ruins

Reference 24 - 0.30% Coverage

¶93: Sandstones, limestones, and marble stones with different porosity were used as building materials for thousands of years. In the last century these materials have become vulnerable to atmospheric pollutants; the reaction of sulphur dioxide with calcareous (and decorated) surfaces is well known to form gypsum and black crusts.

Reference 25 - 0.09% Coverage

¶97: collected from the bell-tower of St. Nicholas' Cathedral in Nicosia (Sicily) with encouraging results

Reference 26 - 0.04% Coverage

¶104: Swelling damage in clay-rich sandstones

Reference 27 - 0.15% Coverage

¶104: used in the church of San Mateo in Tarifa (Spain)

¶105: This study shows that the sandstone used in the construction of the Church of San Mateo in Tarifa (Cádiz, Spain)

Reference 28 - 0.11% Coverage

¶105: Two varieties of sandstone were used in the construction of the church, namely grey sandstone and brown sandstone.

Reference 29 - 0.11% Coverage

¶105: The latter effect favours the development of flakes, so causing the decay of the ornamental stone and the church façade.

¶106:

Reference 30 - 0.05% Coverage

¶130: in the church of Agios Sozomenos in Galata, Cyprus

Reference 31 - 0.04% Coverage

¶131: San Francesco d'Assisi (Apulia, South Italy)

Reference 32 - 0.05% Coverage

¶133: Natural light design for an ancient building: A case study

Reference 33 - 0.15% Coverage

¶134: presents a qualitative and quantitative approach to natural lighting design for historical buildings, in this particular case study used as a public library.

Reference 34 - 0.08% Coverage

¶134: The interior design proposed for the old library of Palagio di Parte Guelfa in Florence

Reference 35 - 0.60% Coverage

¶134: was based on solar radiation control and advanced daylight system application (two light shelves, a sky light and two light pipes) without modifying the architecture and structure of the building. The main objectives of the project were to increase lighting energy savings due to less artificial lighting system utilization, the corresponding daylight illuminance levels at long indoor distances from the windows, and to improve the uniformity of luminance distribution and illuminance gradient across the work-plane and at different inside levels and a comfortable lighting environment under variable sun and sky conditions throughout the year.

Reference 36 - 0.11% Coverage

¶142: GPR survey applied to Modernista buildings in Barcelona: The cultural heritage of the College of Industrial Engineering

Reference 37 - 0.24% Coverage

¶143: The campus of the College of Industrial Engineering of Barcelona was recently declared an Architectural Heritage Site due to the value of its Modernista buildings, which were built in 1868 under the direction of the architect Rafael Guastavino (1842–1908)

Reference 38 - 0.31% Coverage

¶143: Despite the great social and architectural significance of these buildings, the archives of the Barcelona city council do not contain complete architectural documentation or floor plans showing the major remodelling projects that were carried out during the 20th century, which considerably altered the architecture of the campus.

Reference 39 - 0.08% Coverage

¶144: Atmospheric deterioration of cement plaster in a building exposed to a urban environment

Reference 40 - 0.17% Coverage

¶145: results achieved in a research study on the effects of atmospheric deposition on the cement mortar of the basement in a twentieth-century building located in the city of Ancona (Italy)

Reference 41 - 0.33% Coverage

¶147: The town of Berati has a long history that goes back to the Bronze Age, and the old castle, situated on top of a hill, has always been the nucleus of the town and is still inhabited. Several churches within the castle walls are decorated with beautiful wall paintings and icons, beautiful examples of Byzantine and post Byzantine art and architecture.

Reference 42 - 0.05% Coverage

¶148: The “Pietra Serena” stones of Brunelleschi's Cupola

Reference 43 - 0.85% Coverage

¶149: Brunelleschi conceived the Santa Maria del Fiore (Florence Cathedral) Cupola as a self-sustaining structure. To that purpose, he introduced new techniques and a selected use of building materials. The archives of the Opera del Duomo show that particular materials were chosen for specific uses, and in many instances the precise quarry where the stones had to come from was specified. In the Brunelleschi's idea, the chains containing the outward thrusts of the Cupola involved a high structural relevance. These elements are made of a specific type of Pietra Serena, the ornamental stone derived from the excavation of the best-graded beds of Macigno sandstone. Brunelleschi selected some specific layers, outcropping at the “Trassinaia” quarry, peculiar for their mechanical strength. Though the Trassinaia quarry is frequently quoted in the Opera del Duomo documentation, its exact location remained uncertain so far.

Reference 44 - 0.16% Coverage

¶149: This discovery opens, therefore, new perspectives for comparative studies of compositional and mechanical characteristics of correlative stones on the Cupola and at quarry site

Reference 45 - 0.07% Coverage

¶209: Silicatescape – preserving building materials in the old urban center landscape

Reference 46 - 0.10% Coverage

¶210: In November 20th 2007 Tel Aviv-Jaffa Municipality confirmed its list of buildings earmarked for conservation

Reference 47 - 0.14% Coverage

¶210: The confirmation was related only to Tel Aviv cultural heritage, the city that was founded in 1909, along the Mediterranean seashore, next to old Jaffa.

Reference 48 - 0.29% Coverage

¶210: The list and the nomination were focused on architectural styles, which are based on building material, the silicate brick, used in Israel throughout the years 1918–1948. This building material and

technology left its imprint on Tel Aviv's landscape and is also a part of Tel Aviv's history and development.

Reference 49 - 0.28% Coverage

¶211: The thrust of this discussion is that the silicate bricks phenomenon, a building material and technology, due to its importance to Tel Aviv heritage and its vast distribution in Tel Aviv landscape, should be integrated into the current urban renewal development process in the old city of Tel Aviv.

Reference 50 - 0.16% Coverage

¶211: The silicate case should serve as an example of the role of a vernacular heritage, and in this case a common building material, in the urban renewal and conservation process.

¶212:

<Internals\JCH 2009 Abstracts> - § 30 references coded [3.62% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶11: of Palacio Rivero, the smallest of the Chan Chan palaces

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶11: Finally, the restoration of Palacio Rivero, an example of Chan Chan palaces

Reference 3 - 0.23% Coverage

¶31: This work, carried out with an integrated approach, represents an effort to evaluate the state of conservation of the historically built heritage of a medieval village in southern Italy, characterized by a valuable vernacular constructive culture

Reference 4 - 0.52% Coverage

¶31: and were put inside a GIS that is the base for analysis with the main aim to detect the priorities of intervention for their structural recovery and management in relation to geomorphological and anthropic risk. The vulnerability of historical buildings has been evaluated through a decay index calculation, while the risk level has been defined considering the presence of man-made caves and evaluating their relationships with historical buildings, as well as their possible collapse and evolution in time as a function of the natural geomorphological processes.

¶32:

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

¶38: involving historic temples in Thailand and Vietnam

Reference 6 - 0.14% Coverage

¶149: An interesting example of this treatment is the Renaissance Frieze in the Cloister of the Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela in Galicia (Northwest Spain).

Reference 7 - 0.12% Coverage

¶162: of the Aghia Sophia (Istanbul, Turkey) bricks, some of which had to be replaced due to weathering, during recent restoration works.

Reference 8 - 0.06% Coverage

¶162: a contemporary church in the island of Rhodes (Dodecanese, Greece).

Reference 9 - 0.08% Coverage

¶163: The second presents a classification of mortars from medieval (Byzantine) monasteries

Reference 10 - 0.05% Coverage

¶167: and the artefacts from Pernštejn Castle and Prague Castle,

Reference 11 - 0.04% Coverage

¶168: in the Convent of Müstair (Switzerland)

Reference 12 - 0.04% Coverage

¶169: in the Convent of Müstair (Switzerland)

Reference 13 - 0.05% Coverage

¶170: Documentation of soiled and biodeteriorated facades

Reference 14 - 0.07% Coverage

¶176: the Mediaeval stained glass window "Natività" in the Florence Cathedral

¶177:

Reference 15 - 0.13% Coverage

¶178: from the historical glass window "Natività" in the Florence Cathedral, designed by Paolo Uccello and realized by Angelo Lippi between 1443 and 1444

Reference 16 - 0.05% Coverage

¶189: Structural testing of Historical Heritage Site Towers

Reference 17 - 0.09% Coverage

¶190: to remotely survey the dynamic behaviour of the celebrated and historical towers of Florence, Italy

Reference 18 - 0.04% Coverage

¶103: to built heritage. The case of Calcutta

¶104:

Reference 19 - 0.09% Coverage

¶104: The application of this method is illustrated for several heritage buildings in Calcutta, India.

¶105:

Reference 20 - 0.15% Coverage

¶106: taken from the Romanesque rotunda of Saint Catherine in Znojmo (Czech Republic).

¶107: Vaterite in the mortars of a mosaic in the Saint Peter basilica, Vatican (Rome)

Reference 21 - 0.44% Coverage

¶108: The vaults of the Saint Peter basilica in Vatican (Rome) are decorated with mosaics whose realisation is dated to the end of the 16th century. The mortar layers beneath the mosaics are realised with the so-called "Roman stucco", a kind of mastic specifically employed as a binder in the mosaic's supporting layers. Its empirical recipe was known and reported by 18th century authors, accounting for the use of lime, travertine powder added to a mixture of herbs and linseed oil

Reference 22 - 0.10% Coverage

¶119: Numerical simulation of ancient natural ventilation systems of historical buildings. A case study in Palermo

Reference 23 - 0.37% Coverage

¶120: Some architectural structures inside historical buildings are often interpreted as cooling systems. The problem is the knowledge about the real functioning of these systems during the past and at the present. Full scale measurements can provide data on ventilation rate, airflow distribution, mean air velocity around and inside a building, but these experiments are really expensive and time consuming.

Reference 24 - 0.10% Coverage

¶135: from the church of Saint George in Kostofany pod Tríbečom, the oldest preserved wall paintings in Slovakia.

Reference 25 - 0.05% Coverage

¶136: S. Girolamo Chapel – SS. Annunziata Church in Florence

Reference 26 - 0.05% Coverage

¶137: at S. Girolamo Chapel – SS. Annunziata Church in Florence

Reference 27 - 0.05% Coverage

¶164: Mechanical behavior of leaning masonry Huzhu Pagoda

Reference 28 - 0.21% Coverage

¶165: The paper has been developed in the framework of a larger research program, in which the University of Rome “Tor Vergata” (Italy) and the Yangzhou University (China) are jointly involved to study and preserve historic towers.

Reference 29 - 0.12% Coverage

¶165: The research aims to evaluate the risk of collapse of the Huzhu Pagoda in Songjiang County, a leaning tower built in the XI century.

Reference 30 - 0.04% Coverage

¶168: in the convent of Müstair (Switzerland)

<Internals\JCH 2010 Abstracts> - § 39 references coded [9.62% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶4: The proposed procedure has been tested in five intervention projects on representative churches within the “Merindad de Aguilar de Campoo” medieval area, in the north of Spain.¹ This area has the largest collection of Romanesque art in the world,

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶5: Desalination of masonry structures

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶6: Desalination is a relatively new intervention in the field of conservation of architectural heritage.

Reference 4 - 0.19% Coverage

¶130: The present paper provides a qualitative and quantitative approach to natural lighting design for the Hall of Two Hundred in Palazzo Vecchio (the present town hall) in Florence.

Reference 5 - 0.09% Coverage

¶130: The suggested design does not modify the architecture and structure of the building

Reference 6 - 0.08% Coverage

¶132: Methodological bases for documenting and reusing vernacular farm architecture

Reference 7 - 0.17% Coverage

¶133: For the last decades, many traditional farm buildings have lost their original function because of the great changes in the European agricultural sector.

Reference 8 - 0.72% Coverage

¶133: The starting of a regional or local scheme to protect the built heritage in a particular rural area requires an appropriate knowledge of construction techniques and typological characteristics of the traditional architecture. According to the practical experience of the author in Central Spain, this paper deals with the proposal of methodological bases for data collection and subsequent analysis of the vernacular constructions in a particular rural area. The systematic assessment of the suitability for reuse of old agricultural buildings by multicriteria decision-making techniques to ensure the preservation of the most valuable examples is also discussed.

Reference 9 - 0.04% Coverage

¶134: Mechanical properties of adobe walls

Reference 10 - 0.13% Coverage

¶135: Adobe is a construction technique that uses raw earth mixed and moulded to form sun-dried blocks to realize a bearing wall.

Reference 11 - 0.12% Coverage

¶138: Comparative analysis of Rhodes University in South Africa and St. Mary's College of Maryland in the United States

Reference 12 - 0.13% Coverage

¶139: Many universities and colleges around the world have done extensive surveys of their campus built heritage resources

Reference 13 - 0.43% Coverage

¶139: sustaining built culture is also an important aspect of campus master planning of future buildings. Such institutions of higher education have deep historical roots, in Europe it is not uncommon for buildings to be dated prior to the sixteenth century. In countries where European colonies were established, institutions of higher education often date to the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries

Reference 14 - 1.28% Coverage

¶143: The knowledge of the morphological and mechanical properties of masonry walls is very important for the refurbishment of ancient buildings, particularly when the requirements of both structural safety and historical preservation must be fulfilled. The masonry is not of homogenous material: its mechanical properties depend on stones, mortar, and texture which are very variable due to their dependence on the historical periods and the geographical area of the erection. For this reason, a deep knowledge of masonries built in different sites and historical periods is essential in order to evaluate both the capacities of bearing vertical load and the seismic vulnerability of the masonry structure. Three fundamental typologies of tuff masonry have been defined: they are the characteristics of different historical periods from the XVI to the XX century. The models are in full-scale in order to reproduce the three defined chronotypes. Original tuff stones quarried in the corresponding historical period, mortars similar to the original ones, reproduced according to ancient documents and original constructive techniques have been used for the construction of the specimens

Reference 15 - 0.22% Coverage

¶149: We report the first results of a research study aimed at developing a new strategy for the conservation of wooden structural elements present in historical buildings, based on moisture regulating systems

Reference 16 - 0.17% Coverage

¶153: addressed the problems caused by the continuous or intermittent heating of historic churches, which disturbs the microclimatic conditions to which the building

Reference 17 - 0.13% Coverage

¶153: The detailed environmental monitoring was conducted in the church of Santa Maria Maddalena in Rocca Pietore, Italy

Reference 18 - 0.11% Coverage

¶155: on four selected wall portions of the historical church of Montepetriolo, Perugia, Central Italy. The

Reference 19 - 0.09% Coverage

¶161: An integrated diagnostic approach for the assessment of historic masonry structures

Reference 20 - 0.45% Coverage

¶162: Knowledge of the structural behaviour of existing masonry requires a multi-level approach, with the proper application of diagnostic and assessment methodologies. The structural performance of masonry wall structures can be understood provided that the history of their construction, their geometry, the characteristics of their masonry texture, and the characteristics of the masonry as a composite material are known

Reference 21 - 0.28% Coverage

¶162: Within this framework, several masonry heritage structures from Slovenia, which differ both from the historical and structural point of view (Pišce Castle, the Carthusian Monastery at Žiče, and a typical stone-masonry house from the Soča Valley region)

Reference 22 - 0.08% Coverage

¶165: the “Sala delle Nicchie” (Niches Hall) of Palazzo Pitti, Florence (Italy)

Reference 23 - 0.43% Coverage

¶166: investigate the internal walls of the “Sala delle Nicchie” (Niches Hall) of Pitti Palace, in Florence. The aim of this work was to verify that the original architectonic setting of this Hall was as reported in a planimetry of anonymous author dated late 1700. This document shows that the “Sala delle Nicchie” was characterized at that time by 10 niches instead of the six that are visible today.

Reference 24 - 0.07% Coverage

¶187: The renaissance frescoes of the Cathedral of Valencia (Spain)

Reference 25 - 0.59% Coverage

¶194: Historical buildings and castles that have been turned nowadays into museums, as an exhibition area for precious cultural heritage (CH) items, need more attention since they are CH objects by themselves. Moreover, the preservation techniques require often, significant interventions; however such changes are not always possible or are very limited. The aim of the present study was to investigate the influence of outdoor air pollution on the composition of particulate matter and gases inside the museum of Wawel Castle in Cracow, Poland

Reference 26 - 0.08% Coverage

¶195: A combination of NDT methods for the restoration of monumental façades

Reference 27 - 0.05% Coverage

¶195: The case study of Monte di Pietà (Naples, Italy)

Reference 28 - 0.08% Coverage

¶196: the XVII century monumental building of Monte di Pietà in Naples, Italy.

Reference 29 - 0.50% Coverage

¶196: The building underwent a series of restorations being the structural walls affected by humidity and cracks. The importance of this monumental building in the historical city center of Naples led to design an extensive surveying program to provide the designers of strengthening with a detailed investigation of the geometry of the entire structure, and particularly of the entrance façade, with great details on several materials, thicknesses and restraints

Reference 30 - 0.19% Coverage

¶196: The damage primarily concerned the entrance façade and its valuable decorations. Furthermore, the basic principles for the design of the strengthening have been discussed.

Reference 31 - 0.11% Coverage

¶104: Study of fire-extinguishing performance of portable water-mist fire extinguisher in historical buildings

Reference 32 - 0.07% Coverage

¶105: It is a potential fire protection means for historical buildings.

¶106:

Reference 33 - 0.10% Coverage

¶108: Pore structure of historic and repair Roman cement mortars to establish their compatibility

Reference 34 - 0.81% Coverage

¶109: In general, Roman cement stuccoes are in an excellent state of preservation in spite of their usual exposure to polluted urban environments for more than a century. Therefore, the coexistence of Roman cement mortars of widely different pore structures has not brought about any problems of incompatibility which field observations could reveal. The Roman cement repair materials have been found to develop pore structures similar to those of historic mortars. Therefore, they are in broad terms compatible with historic masonry or stuccoes. However, the porosity and strength of the repair materials can be controlled by a careful manipulation of the water-to-cement ratio of the mix to adapt them better to the properties of the host material.

¶110:

Reference 35 - 0.80% Coverage

¶117: One essential approach in preserving architectural heritage is the documentation of 3D geometries and surface textures of historic buildings. For example, precise colour information, excluding lighting effects, is an intrinsic property of the surface materials of building interiors and exteriors. However, while colour information has been recorded for small sample areas, it has not been accurately documented on the scale of entire building surfaces. This is critical, because building materials decay and their colours fade with time. The goal of this project is to develop a method to assist in recording and documenting the chromatic information of interiors and exteriors of historic buildings with low cost and high efficiency

Reference 36 - 0.06% Coverage

¶117: the Hall of Supreme Harmony in the Forbidden City, Beijing.

Reference 37 - 0.08% Coverage

¶120: A multilevel approach for the damage assessment of Historic masonry towers

Reference 38 - 0.16% Coverage

¶121: was performed to assess the suitability of a closed environment located outdoors respect to the conservation requirements of heritage materials

Reference 39 - 0.11% Coverage

¶127: during the restoration of the choir of the cathedral St. Michael and St. Gudule in Brussels (Belgium).

<Internals\JCH 2011 abstracts> - § 35 references coded [7.97% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶15: Castiglione Olona:

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶16: in the Baptistery of Castiglione Olona

Reference 3 - 0.18% Coverage

¶18: Forty years ago in a xxth-century church in Torino, a small fire partially burned some of the decorative external boards of the sound-box of the organ.

Reference 4 - 0.23% Coverage

¶120: As an example, the flour-milling windmills of Andalusia (Spain) have been chosen, given their importance in the economic, social and cultural development of the areas in which they were located.

¶121:

Reference 5 - 0.94% Coverage

¶128: various methods were combined to create a morphogenetic reconstruction of Liberty Square in Novi Sad using photo documentation as input data. Three-dimensional morphogenetic reconstruction of the city square provides the most comprehensive way of tracking changes in its structure through relative time periods. Transformations of Liberty Square are followed from the year 1885 to present day. Through that period, Liberty Square has undergone dramatic changes in its shape and structure. Previous appearances of the square are known from preserved historical photographs and mapping documentation. Old photographs and new digitally captured images were combined through different modeling approaches in attempt to find the most efficient way to reconstruct characteristic development phases of the square.

Reference 6 - 0.15% Coverage

¶132: Laser scanning the Garisenda and Asinelli towers in Bologna (Italy): Detailed deformation patterns of two ancient leaning buildings

Reference 7 - 0.48% Coverage

¶133: The Asinelli and Garisenda towers are the main symbols of the city of Bologna (Italy). These leaning towers, whose heights are about 97 and 48 m respectively, were built during the early 12th century and are two of the few surviving ones from about 100 tall medieval buildings that once characterized the city. Therefore, they are part of the Italian cultural heritage and their safeguard is extremely important

Reference 8 - 0.13% Coverage

¶138: pre-classic and classic monumental architecture of the ancient pre-Columbian city of Calakmul (Campeche, Mexico)

Reference 9 - 0.05% Coverage

¶160: What kind of volcanite the rock-hewn churches

Reference 10 - 0.09% Coverage

¶161: The extraordinary monumental complex of the 11 rock-hewn churches of Lalibela

Reference 11 - 0.17% Coverage

¶161: attracted the attention of the conservation science community mainly for their severe chemical weathering, physical decay and structural instability.

Reference 12 - 0.16% Coverage

¶161: seven churches (Biet Medhane-Alem, Biet Mariam, Trinity Church, Biet Giyorgis, Biet Amanuel, Biet Abba-Lebanos and Biet Gabriel Rufael),

Reference 13 - 0.19% Coverage

¶166: This paper deals with the problem of monument's façade pose recovery from a single image acquired with a completely uncalibrated camera (e.g. historical photography).

Reference 14 - 0.05% Coverage

¶173: the Historical Centre of Lugo (NW Spain)

Reference 15 - 0.31% Coverage

¶174: The rehabilitation of the degraded medieval quarter of A. Tinería, in Lugo (NW Spain) included the recovery of the traditional colours on plasters and woodwork. To achieve this aim, the paint materials on wooden elements (window frames and doors) have been characterised

Reference 16 - 0.33% Coverage

¶174: These results have contributed to the elaboration of the Colour Plan of the Historic Centre of Lugo. The rehabilitation of A. Tinería is still ongoing and has received one of the United Nations' International Dubai awards in 2008, recognizing good practices and local leadership.

¶175:

Reference 17 - 0.10% Coverage

¶179: Comparative structural analyses of masonry bridges: An application to the Cernadela Bridge

Reference 18 - 0.11% Coverage

¶180: presents a study of the structural safety of a medieval bridge located in the northwest of Spain.

Reference 19 - 0.06% Coverage

¶183: Provenance of marbles from the octagonal building

Reference 20 - 0.04% Coverage

¶183: Gadara "Umm-Qais", Northern Jordan

Reference 21 - 0.14% Coverage

¶184: investigates the provenance of white and colored marbles sampled from architectural elements of the octagonal building

Reference 22 - 0.09% Coverage

¶184: The octagonal building dates to the Roman times and was used in later periods.

Reference 23 - 0.04% Coverage

¶185: Assessment of vibration reduction

Reference 24 - 0.09% Coverage

¶185: the Baptistery of San Giovanni in Florence (Italy) after vehicular traffic block

Reference 25 - 0.35% Coverage

¶186: the dome of the Baptistery of S. Giovanni in Firenze (Italy). The measurement has been carried out to assess the structure oscillations reduction after the ordinance issued by the Major of Florence forbidding all kind of vehicular traffic in the square around the Baptistery starting from October 25, 2009.

Reference 26 - 0.11% Coverage

¶112: Color characterization of roofing slates from the Iberian Peninsula for restoration purposes

Reference 27 - 0.61% Coverage

¶113: Substitution of slate roofing tiles is a conventional operation during building restoration, since tiles are very difficult to restore or clean because of the high degree of alteration they suffer. Criteria for replacement of historical building stones must be based on geological, geotechnical and esthetic parameters, among which color is of great importance. In this sense, this paper constitutes a comprehensive and useful colorimetric study of roofing slates from the Iberian Peninsula, for the purposes of restoration.

Reference 28 - 0.09% Coverage

¶116: The contribution of urban-scale environmental monitoring to materials diagnostics

Reference 29 - 0.05% Coverage

¶116: A study on the Cathedral of Modena (Italy)

Reference 30 - 0.31% Coverage

¶117: The problem of environmental monitoring aimed at identifying and evaluating the weathering mechanisms affecting historical stoneworks is here discussed and a methodology based on the use of already available, long record, urban-scale environmental data is proposed.

Reference 31 - 0.09% Coverage

¶117: An example of its application to the Cathedral of Modena (Italy, XII-XIV century)

Reference 32 - 0.41% Coverage

¶117: In this case, the methodology allowed the identification of the main degradation causes, which found significant confirmation by material diagnostics on the available samples and finite element structural modelling. Thanks to the decay causes identification allowed by the proposed methodology, more effective restoration procedures can be outlined.

¶118:

Reference 33 - 0.08% Coverage

¶125: buildings, civil infrastructures (like dams, bridges, plants, etc.)

Reference 34 - 1.63% Coverage

¶127: presents a set of synthetic architectural parameters dealing with the morphological aspects of rural buildings. The definition of these parameters represents a fundamental step of the FarmBuiLD research model (farm building landscape design), proposed by the authors as a tool for the analysis of the architectural characteristics of both historical and contemporary rural buildings, as well as the meta-design of new construction and transformation of contemporary rural buildings. The FarmBuiLD's module of physiognomical characterization of rural buildings allows to define the analytical-design parameters through the following phases: a critical analysis of the international scientific literature, a preliminary identification of the essential physiognomical characteristics of rural buildings, and an in-depth study of validation and calibration focusing on specific study cases. This work presents the preliminary definition of the parameters and a discussion about their experimental application through illustrative examples. Given their numeric value and strictly instrumental, thematic and complementary nature, the proposed parameters do not have any geometric, formal or stylistic characterization, and thus can be considered as capable of leaving an appropriate level of freedom within the design of solutions aimed at meeting both contemporary and future functional and aesthetic needs.

Reference 35 - 0.05% Coverage

¶130: Stone in Architecture: Properties, Durability

<Internals\JCH 2012 Abstracts> - § 77 references coded [13.50% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶13: Future thermohygro-metric climate within historic houses

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶13: Detailed and simplified non-linear models for timber-framed masonry structures

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶15: Landscape quality of farm buildings: The evolution of the design approach in Italy

Reference 4 - 0.65% Coverage

¶16: Rural buildings have undergone deep changes with the historical transition from traditional agriculture to industrial society. This paper discusses these trends in Italy, focusing on major changes in agriculture, design approach, and land-use planning, referring to some regional cases and relative building typologies. The analysis of the main historical treatises on the subject of farm building design allowed us to evaluate how the evolution of the technical approach influenced the architectural quality of rural buildings. This latter was traditionally based on a close relation between aesthetic values, functionality, and simplicity, broadly acknowledged only recently, as shown by the loss of landscape integration of farm buildings constructed in the last decades. By analysing the processes of reuse of historical buildings and construction of new farm buildings

Reference 5 - 0.20% Coverage

¶16: In some cases, they have been considered important references, even through typological evolution aimed at combining traditional values with new needs and available techniques. In other cases, old farm buildings have been considered unsuitable things of the past

Reference 6 - 0.20% Coverage

¶16: the choice of architectural quality postulates to be adopted for the design of new rural buildings is a key theme. Both consistency with pre-industrial tradition and typological discontinuity must necessarily consider consciously the relationships with historical buildings

Reference 7 - 0.41% Coverage

¶16: Once consistency with historical farm buildings is assumed as a design postulate, contemporary interpretation of traditional typologies through modern building techniques is a very challenging and topical field of study. Various degrees of consistency with traditional typologies are possible. Therefore, this approach calls for the development of analytic and metadesign methods aimed at decomposing rural building typologies into their essential physiognomical features, allowing designers to modulate them to meet ever-changing requirements.

¶17:

Reference 8 - 0.11% Coverage

¶18: The study area is partially important due to the presence of cultural and historical buildings and structures distributed all over the peninsula

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

¶125: of Cheomseongdae

Reference 10 - 0.10% Coverage

¶126: Architectural heritages are exposed to natural and man-made disasters so that the need for research to prevent disasters has arisen.

Reference 11 - 0.11% Coverage

¶126: Cheomseongdae, known as the oldest astronomical observatory in East Asia, displays separation between the members and is tilted to the north-northeast.

Reference 12 - 0.08% Coverage

¶126: relates current tilted condition of structure and provides information on the stability of Cheomseongdae.

¶127:

Reference 13 - 0.07% Coverage

¶128: by applying these techniques to the survey of the great Gate of Antioch in the town of Aleppo,

Reference 14 - 0.15% Coverage

¶139: which decorated the votive chapel of St. Prosdocimus (Padova) until its replacement with the current frescoes of Renaissance age, and which is one of the only two known mosaics in the Veneto region (Italy).

Reference 15 - 0.05% Coverage

¶146: on the limestone monument King's Gate (Belgrade Fortress, Serbia)

Reference 16 - 0.07% Coverage

¶147: that is occurring in this part of the monumental complex of the Belgrade Fortress (Serbia).

Reference 17 - 0.15% Coverage

¶154: The development and application of self-cleaning treatments on historical and architectural stone surfaces could be a significant improvement in conservation, protection and maintenance of Cultural Heritage.

Reference 18 - 0.03% Coverage

¶157: Palazzo d'Accursio study case (Bologna, Italy)

Reference 19 - 0.10% Coverage

¶158: aimed at studying the ancient part of Palazzo d'Accursio (Bologna, Italy), a masonry building which is part of the Italian cultural heritage

Reference 20 - 0.03% Coverage

¶188: Timber structures

¶189: Structural interventions

Reference 21 - 0.97% Coverage

¶190: Wood has been available throughout history to most cultures all over the world. Consequently, it can be found in many applications such as tools, pieces of art and structures. Wood has always been one of the few (natural) materials used for structural design. Wood is still one of the major structural building materials resulting in many modern structures. Wood is among the few natural materials, which is able to resist compression, tension and bending stresses. Consequently, regarding older and historical buildings, wood can be found everywhere in structural design. From foundation piles, from which according to a rough guess about 25 million are still supporting all kind of structures in (mainly) the western part of the Netherlands, to timber floors, walls and roof structures. These (timber) structures are safeguarding our society for centuries already and they are supposed to continue doing this. However, being vulnerable to decay and, most probably, to ageing, (sometimes) structural interventions are necessary. Only interventions due to unacceptable loss of structural safety are regarded and discussed. This paper also discusses briefly a (theoretical) framework for the development of an assessment matrix for timber structures. Some intervention techniques used in practice are shown

Reference 22 - 0.10% Coverage

¶191: Behaviour and repair of carpentry connections – Rotational behaviour of the rafter and tie beam connection in timber roof structures

Reference 23 - 0.18% Coverage

¶192: An extensive experimental campaign on structural carpentry connections, namely the rafter and tie beam connection, was conducted to assess their rotational behaviour and the effectiveness of some common repair and reinforcement techniques.

Reference 24 - 0.04% Coverage

¶196: and the sacral wooden buildings in Eastern Latvia (Latgale)

Reference 25 - 0.04% Coverage

¶104: Monitoring the altarpiece in the church in Hedalen, Norway

Reference 26 - 0.02% Coverage

¶105: the church of Hedalen, Norway

Reference 27 - 0.06% Coverage

¶111: Wooden foundation piles and its underestimated relevance for cultural heritage

Reference 28 - 1.56% Coverage

¶112: For centuries, wooden pile constructions support buildings in areas with unstable soils in Europe, and many other parts of the world. Depending on the local soil conditions and the building above, pile foundations differ in construction type, pile length, timber species and timber quality applied and the degree of conservation. It is estimated that millions of wooden foundation piles are still in service, carrying small buildings like family houses, or bigger buildings like churches and palaces or constructions in water-like quay walls or bridges. Many of these buildings are old and therefore wooden foundations are an important asset for cultural heritage. This is not always realised probably because foundations are hidden in the soil and therefore not visual as part of the building and because the wooden pile is replaced by concrete from the 1950s and onwards. There are many examples of wooden foundations that have been in service for several hundreds of years, but there are also examples of severe settling of buildings founded on wooden piles in historical town cities like Amsterdam or Venice. All foundation problem causes are known and are explained in this article. However, the process of bacterial wood decay, one of the causes, is not yet fully understood and the immense population of wooden foundation piles in the European soil offers a unique chance to learn more about it. As bacteria can degrade wood under water, it is also one of the main threats of waterlogged archaeological wood. A better understanding of bacterial wood decay does not only give chances to improve the conservation of wooden foundations, but it can also improve the in situ conservation of wet archaeological sites. Conservation of wooden foundation piles does not only save the building above its construction but saves also a unique archive related to building history and past timber trade connections. This article advocates the importance of foundation piles on the cultural heritage agenda as key issue for wood conservation in wet soils and saving a huge building historical achieve.

Reference 29 - 0.07% Coverage

¶114: Bacterial wood decay is a serious threat to the many wooden foundation piles in the Netherlands.

Reference 30 - 0.30% Coverage

¶116: Awareness of the potential role of bacterial decay of wood in water-saturated environments is relatively recent, but has led to great concern that foundation poles under historical buildings in

Europe as well as waterlogged archaeological remains are under serious bacterial threat. The evaluation of the degree of degradation is essential in developing stabilisation and/or conservation strategies.

Reference 31 - 0.06% Coverage

¶142: aimed at restoring the urban cultural heritage of the city of Valdivia (Chile)

Reference 32 - 0.02% Coverage

¶157: Surveying the roofs of Rome

Reference 33 - 0.39% Coverage

¶158: A particular attention was devoted to building roofs described not only as the last defining touch given to a building, the aesthetic conclusion to a whole construction process, but also as expression and sign of a society's level of civilisation, culture and technical skill. Through the classification of objects and materials, we propose to combine history and science as different ways of interpreting a city, in this case Rome, and to implement an image processing technique as an effective tool in urban planning

Reference 34 - 0.03% Coverage

¶172: The Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem

Reference 35 - 0.10% Coverage

¶172: an interdisciplinary approach to a knowledge-based restoration

¶173: Historical and archaeological analysis of the Church of the Nativity

Reference 36 - 0.48% Coverage

¶174: considered the special status of the Basilica of Bethlehem, which is not just a monument of outstanding historic and artistic importance, but also and fundamentally a holy place, that has long been and is still perceived as a memorial site, marking the place of Christ's birth and transcribing into a sacred topography the main events of the Gospel narratives. Because of such a peculiarity, the team considered that it was indispensable to analyze the Basilica of Bethlehem from different viewpoints, namely those of archaeological and historical research. The historical approach aims at understanding the centuries-old development of the holy site

Reference 37 - 0.10% Coverage

¶175: These tools of investigation have been applied to the analysis of the church in its entirety, including its underground cavities.

Reference 38 - 0.03% Coverage

¶176: The Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem

Reference 39 - 0.04% Coverage

¶176: Non-destructive tests for the structural knowledge

¶177:

Reference 40 - 0.08% Coverage

¶177: deals with the activities performed within an integrated knowledge plan finalized to the restoration design

Reference 41 - 0.04% Coverage

¶177: the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem, Palestine.

Reference 42 - 0.61% Coverage

¶177: multipurpose and interdisciplinary research work was carried out, which is a representative example and benchmark for the methodological approach concerning conservation and restoration of monuments and historical sites. According to the work plan of the project, seven coordinate research teams worked on the same site in different or partially overlapping periods. Their activity concerned historical researches, laser scanning survey, non-destructive tests on masonry structures, inspections and tests on roof timber structures, identification of structural damage, analysis of plasters and mosaics. The mutual interchange of information and data, as well as the integrated and interrelated work allowed to achieving an accurate and reliable diagnosis of the construction, which was the basis for the restoration design

Reference 43 - 0.05% Coverage

¶178: The timber structures in the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem

Reference 44 - 0.04% Coverage

¶179: on the different timber structures of the Nativity Church.

Reference 45 - 0.48% Coverage

¶179: The surveys were performed in agreement with the Italian standards UNI 11161:2007 and 11119:2004. The uniqueness of some structures made it necessary also the analysis and description of structural typologies. The results allow describing the different timbers utilised, the state of preservation, mechanical and biotic decays and finally to determine the present strength of each wooden element, obtained through the combination of the evaluation of the defectiveness and the

measurement of the residual sections. The results of the diagnostic survey will influence the design of the structural restoration and of the maintenance operations.

¶180:

Reference 46 - 0.05% Coverage

¶180: the timber structure of the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem

Reference 47 - 0.42% Coverage

¶181: The roof rafters and the lintels of the trabeated system of the Church of the Nativity were analysed, determining their tree species, dating the structural timber and, thereby, identifying the principal building/restoration phases and maintenance operations of the Basilica. The likely provenance of the timber was also determined, giving insight into the commercial trade routes of the time and the prevailing geopolitical connections. The roof timber of the Church is mainly oak, cedar and European larch, whereas its lintel beams consist entirely of cedar.

Reference 48 - 0.16% Coverage

¶181: The oak site chronology correlates best with Turkish oak master curves made from Istanbul building timber, thereby pointing to a Turkish/Anatolian provenance of the Basilica's oak timber.

¶182: Structural assessments

Reference 49 - 0.03% Coverage

¶182: the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem

Reference 50 - 0.05% Coverage

¶183: presents a number of estimates of the structural vulnerability

Reference 51 - 0.02% Coverage

¶183: Bethlehem's Nativity Church

Reference 52 - 0.22% Coverage

¶183: Due to a lack of appropriate maintenance of the Church's roof over an extended period of time, a copious infiltration of rainwater caused serious damage to the structure's main elements. A damage survey was carried out for the main walls and grotto, in order to assess their structural vulnerability

Reference 53 - 0.04% Coverage

¶184: The roof of the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem

Reference 54 - 0.04% Coverage

¶184: Structural problems and intervention techniques

¶185:

Reference 55 - 0.05% Coverage

¶185: the roof of the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem is investigated

Reference 56 - 0.38% Coverage

¶185: The lack of maintenance for many years has determined a copious infiltration of rainwater causing serious damage to the wooden structural elements. The damage, both on the main trusses and on the secondary structure, is first analyzed. Then, the stress state is checked on the basis of the surveyed damage. Finally, an intervention of restoration is designed in order to recover the damaged parts and to increase the seismic strength of the entire structure.

¶186: Wooden doors and windows in the Church of the Nativity

Reference 57 - 0.04% Coverage

¶187: During the survey carried out as part of the Restoration

Reference 58 - 0.04% Coverage

¶187: the Roof of the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem

Reference 59 - 0.04% Coverage

¶187: the Church of the Nativity, Bethlehem, Palestine

Reference 60 - 0.04% Coverage

¶188: The conservation of the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem

Reference 61 - 0.56% Coverage

¶188: the preliminary restoration project of the decorated surfaces

¶189: The studies developed by the team of the School of Specialization in Architectural Heritage and Landscape of "Sapienza" University of Rome, that initially concerned the entire Basilica to be then focused on the main nave, on the aisles, on the transept and bema. At the architectural scale, the investigations concerning mosaics, mural paintings and coloring are aimed to the comprehension of the complicated relation between the single analyzed part and the architectural complex. The "reading" of the current state of the Basilica, i.e. the historical events that made it as we can see today, is the starting point for the necessary critical considerations to start the restoration project.

Reference 62 - 0.04% Coverage

¶197: The example of Diyarbakir Hasan Pasha Khan, Turkey

Reference 63 - 0.35% Coverage

¶198: The requirements of historical environments that are related to social and economical changes sometimes necessitate the re-use of historical buildings that no longer serve their functions. Deciding how to re-use historical buildings is a difficult problem when the concerns of decision makers are not aligned. This paper proposes a methodology for the appropriate re-use of historical patterns that have lost their original functions and discusses the results of such re-use

Reference 64 - 0.31% Coverage

¶198: evaluated through the application of the proposed method. Adaptation of the structure required knowledge of traditional construction techniques. The results reveal that the proposed methodology can be effectively used for historical patterns to prioritise between various re-use criteria. This methodology can be applied in the context of re-use problems and provides solutions for such problems in historical buildings.

Reference 65 - 0.03% Coverage

¶199: Fire protection of historic buildings

Reference 66 - 0.03% Coverage

¶199: A case study of Group-living Yard in Tianjin

Reference 67 - 0.03% Coverage

¶200: they can reveal past events and developments

Reference 68 - 0.19% Coverage

¶200: Tianjin, an ancient city originated from Yuan dynasty, is famous for its Group-living Yards. Derived from settlements in foreign concession districts, these Yards exhibit different building styles and are now an integral part of Tianjin's cultural heritage

Reference 69 - 0.49% Coverage

¶200: many of these buildings disappeared due to the ravages of frequent fire disasters. To protect Group-living Yards and to alleviate fire losses, fire hazard survey was conducted. Then corresponding control and mitigation methods were proposed. Yuan Residence, one of the typical Group-living Yards, was employed as an example to demonstrate the availability of the methods proposed by using fire dynamics simulator. Finally, comprehensive suggestions and disaster mitigation methods

were given for Group-living Yards in Tianjin, which gives guidance on developing policies and procedures for incorporating fire prevention and protection features into these buildings.

Reference 70 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1207: An architectural assessment method for new exterior additions to historic buildings

Reference 71 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1208: The design approaches of new exterior additions to historic buildings have been among the ongoing debates in the field of architectural conservation

Reference 72 - 0.32% Coverage

¶1208: The aim of this study is to develop an assessment method, which can be used to determine the compatibility in architectural expression of the new addition in relation to the characteristics of a historic building. This method is based on the architectural analysis, which includes environmental relations, building-lot relations, mass relations and the facade composition of the historic building both before and after the new addition

Reference 73 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1208: a selected group of historic buildings in Izmir, Turkey with new exterior additions

Reference 74 - 0.48% Coverage

¶1208: analysed with regard to their exterior architectural characteristics in order to evaluate the compatibility of the new addition, by employing the use of contemporary conservation principles. The importance of this study is to guide architects to form the basis of a decision for developing an integrated approach in designing new additions in the course of the actual design process. On the other hand, the proposed method can be evaluated as a contribution to the emerging field of heritage impact assessments as well as scientific assistance to local governments to criticize specific projects of cultural heritage assets submitted for appraisal.

Reference 75 - 0.18% Coverage

¶1208: a new addition should bear the identity of its own period. However, instead of altering the scale or form of the historic building, a new addition should complement and contribute to the sense of proportion, disposition and historical pattern.

¶1209:

Reference 76 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1211: Consolidation of stone blocks prior to placement

Reference 77 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1219: the arch of Augustus in Aosta

<Internals\JCH 2013 abstracts> - § 84 references coded [12.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶13: Self-cleaning materials on Architectural Heritage

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶13: Deterioration mechanisms of building materials

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

¶14: Almost all defects of earthen buildings such as roughening, erosion, volume reduction, cracking as well as crazing, etc., have been witnessed

Reference 4 - 0.24% Coverage

¶14: And then, four main deterioration modes can be identified, namely: wind-related deterioration, water-related deterioration, temperature-related deterioration and chemical related deterioration. It can be concluded that the greatest deterioration was wind-related deterioration on west-north facing façades, and chemical related deterioration on the surface of building materials.

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

¶19: Senate Room at Palazzo Madama in Turin (Italy)

Reference 6 - 0.09% Coverage

¶24: During restoration activities, a fungal reddish area was noted on a gilded wood carved ceiling decoration from a sacristy of a church in Aveiro, Portugal

Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

¶28: Degradability of building stone

Reference 8 - 0.24% Coverage

¶35: Conserving architectural heritage usually requires a multidisciplinary approach involving a variety of professionals and organizations. Since the evaluation of the state of conservation of historical buildings using destructive techniques should be avoided to prevent the integrity of the cultural heritage, the development of non-destructive and non-contact techniques is very important.

Reference 9 - 0.11% Coverage

¶135: the Church of Santa Maria ad Cryptas (XIII century), one of the most ancient buildings in the surroundings of L'Aquila and one of the best examples of Gothic art in Abruzzo

Reference 10 - 0.13% Coverage

¶139: Istanbul has been one of the most important as well as most populated major cities in the world during all the ages. Today, owing to its historical and cultural structures, the historical peninsula of Istanbul

Reference 11 - 0.18% Coverage

¶139: is one of the most unique and ancient urban settlement areas in the world. However, the cultural heritage stocks in the peninsula are under the risk of corrosion and critical air pollution level exposure caused by chemical reactions under the multi-pollutant situation of the air pollutants

Reference 12 - 0.20% Coverage

¶139: Subsequently, two hotspots were clearly identified, the tip of the peninsula and the area around the Ataturk Bridge, which fall under serious corrosion risks for copper, cast bronze, and carbon steel materials. However, no significant risk was identified for cultural heritage materials made of limestone in the peninsula.

Reference 13 - 0.03% Coverage

¶141: and focused on the town of Madrid (Spain)

Reference 14 - 0.05% Coverage

¶145: in historic palace and garden residences in the region of Lower Silesia in Poland,

Reference 15 - 0.04% Coverage

¶147: new insights into understanding the causes of deterioration

Reference 16 - 0.02% Coverage

¶147: the Corbii de Piatra rupestrian church

Reference 17 - 0.09% Coverage

¶147: shows the significance of studying the geological environment of historical rock-cut settlements when undertaking preservation and restoration actions

Reference 18 - 0.23% Coverage

¶147: The Corbii de Piatra church is one of the few rupestrian churches remaining in Romania and is an important part of the country's heritage. The church is carved in a stratum of polymictic sandstone of Oligocene age, which is part of the Getic Depression, located in the southern part of the South Carpathians. In the 14th century the interior walls of the church were decorated

Reference 19 - 0.05% Coverage

¶148: the state of conservation of Mudéjar plasterwork in the Real Alcázar in Seville

Reference 20 - 0.10% Coverage

¶149: This work has studied the traditional Islamic plasterwork in the halls and patios of the Mudéjar Palace (13–16th centuries) in the Real Alcázar of Seville.

Reference 21 - 0.02% Coverage

¶150: from Shahdara Complex, Lahore-Pakistan

Reference 22 - 0.09% Coverage

¶151: The glazed tile decorative art was one of the widely used ornamental techniques for the monumental buildings during the Mughal period, in Pakistan.

Reference 23 - 0.01% Coverage

¶155: historical city centres

Reference 24 - 0.01% Coverage

¶155: Timisoara, Romania

Reference 25 - 0.35% Coverage

¶160: research on gypsum decorated ceilings of Piemonte. They are a precious architectural and rural cultural heritage and are extremely delicate and fragile due to the material characteristics. Some examples of these ceilings date as far back as the late 16th century and the earliest examples were made near the end of the 19th century. Apparently similar to wooden coffered ceilings, the gypsum panels in these ceilings have a bearing function together with the wooden framework and they present a very rich collection of decorations derived from the wood carving tradition

Reference 26 - 0.28% Coverage

¶160: New information about their presence, state of conservation and reasons for their widespread occurrence are the basic pillars for planning possible conservation strategies. A first step in the analysis addresses the comparison of the similarities between ceiling decoration and certain traditional works of wood crafts found in the same area. The collection of data concerning the carved decoration of wooden doors between the 16th and the 19th centuries

Reference 27 - 0.09% Coverage

¶160: has provided the opportunity to identify the presence of gypsum ceilings and carved doors in the same places and belonging to the same period

Reference 28 - 0.05% Coverage

¶161: Evolution of design in building the quay breakwater of the dock in Cartagena harbour

Reference 29 - 0.03% Coverage

¶161: Paradigm of 18th century building knowledge

¶162:

Reference 30 - 0.05% Coverage

¶163: Adaptive re-use of monuments “restoring religious buildings with different uses”

Reference 31 - 0.53% Coverage

¶164: The most important problem today is how to protect the historical heritage. It is necessary to provide contemporary uses for protecting the historical heritage and transfer this attitude and new life to these buildings in order to carry them to the future generations. The method required for this attempt is adapting these old buildings when the original function is no longer relevant or desired with new uses which is called as adaptive re-use. The subject of this article is adaptive re-use methods and challenges or benefits of religious buildings. The religious buildings have a slightly more special significance than all other monumental buildings. When restoration of religious buildings come into practice, this case is even harder than restoring any kind of monumental buildings, when faced with adaptive re-use examples of religious buildings

Reference 32 - 0.28% Coverage

¶164: the researches to be made and the ways to be followed can be described in a systematically manner as: re-functioning process. Adaptation of the new function to the old building. Design concept in the revalorization. In this study the cases of adaptive re-use examples of religious buildings with many implementations from Turkey and different places of the Europe and how the architectural design concept is implemented in these buildings is researched

Reference 33 - 0.04% Coverage

¶165: The materials used to build the port of Cartagena, Spain (18th century)

Reference 34 - 0.22% Coverage

¶168: To fulfill this aim, a group of protective structures, which were completely transparent or with transparent façades, such as the Roman Villa at Piazza Armerina, Sicily (Italy), the Fishbourne Roman Palace at West Sussex (England), the Roman Bath at Badenweiler (Germany), the Cathedral ruins at Hamar (Norway) and the Terrace Houses 2 at Ephesus (Turkey)

Reference 35 - 0.04% Coverage

¶170: Energy incidence of historic building: Leaving no stone unturned

Reference 36 - 0.11% Coverage

¶171: both the technical solutions in order to solve impact of energy conservation and aspect of conservation and maintenance of architectural heritage, and also the bigger target

Reference 37 - 0.19% Coverage

¶171: In some way historic building are the building that was preserved by past generation, which spend more economic and social resources, in order to maintain the ability of future generations to meet it. The energy saving in historic building is a “new challenger” of research, but this may not able be a priority

Reference 38 - 0.07% Coverage

¶171: if they are not to be subject to preservation of historic building.

¶172: A new life of the Ottoman fortress Ram

Reference 39 - 0.32% Coverage

¶173: Taking into account the general suggestions and European standards in the field of education in conservation, at the Faculty of Architecture University of Belgrade in the recent years a series of students' projects has been carried out in order to investigate possibilities of protection, presentation and utilisation of historic sites. The idea was to broaden the students' knowledge and to educate them so that they could be able to solve complex issues while investigating, evaluating and renewing historic areas

Reference 40 - 0.03% Coverage

¶173: investigating renewal and modern utilisation potentials

Reference 41 - 0.03% Coverage

¶173: general methodology of the site condition valorisation

Reference 42 - 0.26% Coverage

¶73: the destroyed buildings restoration and regeneration potentials; and 3D models implementation in assessing and comparing approaches to the protection and presentation. The historic and architectural analysis included several research stages of the origin and development of the fortress and data collection from various sources, archives and institutes. Conducting such research, the students were able to find out tangible

Reference 43 - 0.05% Coverage

¶73: the basic architectural elements of the fortress and the surrounding buildings

Reference 44 - 0.06% Coverage

¶73: promoting an integrated approach in order to finding the most effective form of the historic site and

Reference 45 - 0.06% Coverage

¶74: Structural safety of historical buildings made of reinforced concrete, from Banat region – Romania

Reference 46 - 0.52% Coverage

¶75: At the end of the nineteenth and early twentieth century, in western part of Romania important buildings of reinforced concrete were built such as: water towers, bridges, industrial buildings. There are some buildings that used only reinforced concrete elements such as slabs, beams, walls and framing. Currently, these elements have low bearing capacity, putting at risk the security of buildings and their historical value. The main reasons are: low grade concrete, reinforcements without ductility that are highly damaged, low percentages of reinforcement. Different types of reinforcements do not provide the necessary ductility for buildings located in the seismic zone Banat, Romania. The article presents the state of degradation of these constructions and different ways to strengthen these historic buildings with reinforced concrete.

Reference 47 - 0.03% Coverage

¶78: Construction techniques of domes in some Ottoman baths

Reference 48 - 0.93% Coverage

¶79: In Ottoman bath architecture, the dome is the spherical structural component covering the square planned dressing hall, warm and hot spaces. In this study, the relationship between bond type, dome span, dome height, dome thickness, and the number of oculi of domes in some Ottoman baths located in Western Anatolia (Turkey) were investigated for the purpose of evaluating construction techniques and architectural characteristics. The studied domes were constructed with

brick and lime mortar as binder. In the construction of domes, whole and half bricks with different dimensions were used. In all domes, the surfaces were covered with brick-lime plaster, a thin layer on the interior and a thick layer on the exterior. Terracotta pipes placed in the brick bond or the openings made through the brick bond constituted oculi for lighting. Depending on the brick bond, a linear relationship was determined between the span, height, and number of oculi, whereas a mathematical ratio between 1:10 and 1:12 was determined between the span and thickness of the domes. It has also been noted that as the dome span increases, so does the height, thickness at the springing level and the number of oculi. The domes examined with these properties should be seen as historical documents representing the construction technology of the 15th century. Therefore, these properties of domes must be preserved and special care needs to be taken as not to lose the original qualities of these domes during conservation works.

Reference 49 - 0.04% Coverage

¶180: Restoration and refunction problems of Diyarbakır traditional houses

Reference 50 - 0.04% Coverage

¶181: The traditional urban texture of Diyarbakır is founded in the city walls

Reference 51 - 0.91% Coverage

¶181: The traditional Diyarbakır houses have their own architectural properties, which are shaped with the effect of family structure, economical structure, cultural interaction, city walls, climate, geological structure and building materials. They also take an important place in the cultural heritage context due to their distinctive architectural characteristics. These independent houses that are isolated from the outside are located in a court. The traditional Diyarbakır houses, which are designed as summer, winter and spring places regarding to the effect of climatic factors, are generally formed of a basement, ground floor and the first floor. The basement is the area where the fuel (wood and coal) and foods for winter are stored. The service and living spaces are found at the ground and first floors. The wide entrances (ivans) and the rooms with their sliced, flat arched, quadrangular windows with columns are the building elements, which give movement and richness to the courtyard. While the walls built by basalt stones, the authentic flat roofs of the houses are covered by earthen materials. During the recent years, restoration works are conducted on monumental buildings and traditional houses in Diyarbakır by some state institutions and organizations, and, private enterprises, which enable them to be utilized in today's needs assessment. The most of the traditional houses offer a wide range of usage possibilities take an important place among them

Reference 52 - 0.37% Coverage

¶181: have been destroyed due to the renovation works since 1960s. In these works, mostly additional floor and space constructions conducted by the owners. Deterioration and degeneration of the structures of the houses have increased because of the lack of proper control mechanism and incompetence of the technical staffs, working in this field. A few traditional houses have been restored to reuse with a new public functions by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, governorship,

municipality, non-governmental organizations and individuals. While restoring these houses, some of the wrong implementations

Reference 53 - 0.06% Coverage

¶181: Besides, the architectural building elements were also had renovation rather than conservation.

¶182:

Reference 54 - 0.19% Coverage

¶183: More than one and a half century later, several “generations” of plants have been installed in historic buildings or in buildings, which have meanwhile become historic, and a more attentive attitude has been developed, consisting in the preservation rather than the restoration of ancient architecture

Reference 55 - 0.14% Coverage

¶185: we describe two case studies of particular significance: (1) recovery and conversion of the former Convento di S. Croce (Turin) as university faculty; (2) preservative restoration of the Chiesa e Coro di S. Pelagia (Turin).

Reference 56 - 0.06% Coverage

¶186: Historical wooden churches from Banat Region, Romania. Damages: Modern consolidation solutions

Reference 57 - 0.06% Coverage

¶187: Historical wooden churches are spread in several countries in the Balkans and are considered

Reference 58 - 0.41% Coverage

¶187: because of the traditional manufacturing techniques, religious paintings and in plane and elevation forms specific to each geographic region. Over the years, some have disappeared, others have been moved and some have remained present in the same location. Depending on external factors that acted on them, they have recorded various failures and degradations. Among the most important factors we can mention: fire, floods, landslides, earthquakes, biological attacks. In the western part of Romania as in neighboring countries such as Serbia and Hungary, there are many historical wooden churches. Generally they were built between 1650 and 1850 with some exceptions.

Reference 59 - 0.13% Coverage

¶187: tries to focus on these monuments of great cultural heritage importance unknown in this region and present the main damages of these churches and some reversible consolidation and strengthening solutions

Reference 60 - 0.05% Coverage

¶190: Failure mechanisms for historical religious buildings in Romanian seismic areas

Reference 61 - 0.06% Coverage

¶191: Historic religious buildings located in seismic areas have developed different failure mechanisms.

Reference 62 - 0.05% Coverage

¶192: Characteristics of bricks used in the domes of some historic bath buildings

Reference 63 - 0.15% Coverage

¶193: In this study, characteristics of bricks used in the domes of some historic bath buildings dated to 15th century in Izmir were determined in order to indicate the properties of repair bricks that will be used in the conservation works of the domes

Reference 64 - 0.03% Coverage

¶194: The historical renderings of Valencia (Spain)

Reference 65 - 0.12% Coverage

¶195: The external traditional renderings of the residential buildings in the city centre of Valencia are a distinctive aspect of the constructive tradition and of the architectural heritage of the city

Reference 66 - 0.26% Coverage

¶195: This material characteristic of the façades significantly marks the historical city centre from an aesthetic point of view because it defines every building singularly and in consequence the whole urban environment. But, especially it establishes a few clear limitations both material and technological when it comes to restore these façades; furthermore, it supposes their immediate protection and preservation.

¶196:

Reference 67 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1104: he church of Saint Martin (Trujillo, Spain)

Reference 68 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1104: Study of the stone degradation

¶105: The Church of Saint Martin is located in Trujillo (Caceres, Spain) and it was built in the 15th century.

Reference 69 - 0.16% Coverage

¶105: The sub-soil is of granitic type. The climate of this area is Mediterranean type and the air pollution is scarce and of little relevance in terms of stone degradation. The predominant stone in the monument is of granitic type originated from local quarries

Reference 70 - 0.03% Coverage

¶106: The cathedral of Jerez De La Frontera (Cádiz, Spain)

Reference 71 - 0.09% Coverage

¶106: Stone degradation and conservation

¶107: In this paper, the alteration of the stone of the cathedral of Jerez de la Frontera (Cádiz, Spain) has been studied

Reference 72 - 0.02% Coverage

¶122: in the Padua Baptistery.

Reference 73 - 0.01% Coverage

¶123: Hagia Sophia mosaics

Reference 74 - 0.03% Coverage

¶124: south upper gallery mosaic areas of Hagia Sophia.

Reference 75 - 0.01% Coverage

¶127: Hagia Sophia

Reference 76 - 0.13% Coverage

¶146: The peninsula has two decomposed districts, which have different urban characteristics. The small district around the Sultanahmet Square is a matter of common knowledge including lots of historical buildings,

Reference 77 - 0.06% Coverage

¶187: The ornate limestone and tufa stairwell of the Monastery of Cartuja (1516), Granada, Spain,

Reference 78 - 0.05% Coverage

¶189: the historical development of St. John the Baptist's church (Žiče, Slovenia).

Reference 79 - 0.16% Coverage

¶204: The romanesque-byzantine style, 1000 year old leaning bell tower of Caorle (Venice Province, Italy) is a unique masonry structure, characterized by single and double lancet windows harmonically distributed on a cylinder-shaped shaft surmounted by a conic cusp

Reference 80 - 0.08% Coverage

¶212: Building typologies identification to support risk mitigation at the urban scale – Case study of the old city centre of Seixal, Portugal

Reference 81 - 0.71% Coverage

¶213: The old urban centres are marks of an historical and architectural heritage that should be protected and safeguarded. For such, it is fundamental to have a complete understanding of the genesis, regarding both building and the urban mesh. This fact is essential to the support of qualified, conscientious and sustainable rehabilitation interventions on the old building stock. The research carried out addresses the issue of the old urban centres from the perspective of the analysis and inventory of buildings features. The cataloguing process of the building typologies is presented in this work as a synthesis of the principal construction forms, with the old city centre of Seixal being used as a case study. The identification of building typologies has supported a seismic and fire vulnerability assessment of the old building stock. The assessment methodologies developed and used are based on the detailed survey and building inspection, therefore the building typology cataloguing is essential in the analysis at such a large scale. Then we discussed the strategy for the conservation actions incorporated in a broader risk management policy.

Reference 82 - 0.07% Coverage

¶228: Conservation of stained glass windows with protective glazing: Main results from the European VIDRIO research programme

Reference 83 - 0.24% Coverage

¶229: The methodology of protecting the European stained glass windows against environmental risk (e.g. meteorological factors, air pollution, microorganisms) by means of an external glazing is not new. In spite of many scientific studies carried out in the last 20 years, some questions were still up for discussion. The European VIDRIO (2002–2005) project gave an answer to these questions

Reference 84 - 0.16% Coverage

¶1231: The focus of this work is the wood polychrome model of the church of S. Maria della Consolazione in Todi, an artefact whose author and historical events are not completely known except a general reference to the construction period of the church (1508–1607 AD)

<Internals\JCH 2014 abstracts> - § 50 references coded [8.99% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶14: Stone conservation at Chambord Castle and monitoring of its changes over time is actually an urgent necessity in order to preserve and enhance this historic and tourist site.

Reference 2 - 0.25% Coverage

¶16: When timber elements in heritage buildings are moderately degraded by fungi and assuming underlying moisture problems have been solved, two actions can be taken: i) use a biocide to stop fungal activity; ii) consolidate the degraded elements so that the timber keeps on fulfilling its structural and decorative functions

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶16: studied at two major panel locations at Lordenshaw and Weetwood Moor in Northumberland.

Reference 4 - 0.03% Coverage

¶135: Historical plasters on light thin vaults

Reference 5 - 0.30% Coverage

¶136: Historical plasters on light thin vaults, usually made by mats of reeds nailed to an upper wooden framework, were used in several historical and monumental Italian buildings and churches built between the 16th and the 19th century and almost all of the historical Italian theatres built between the 18th and the 19th century to cover the theatre-hall and to improve its acoustic properties

Reference 6 - 0.39% Coverage

¶140: One of the major causes of pathologies in our historic buildings is the presence of moisture, particularly rising damp. Since these constructions tended to be built near water lines, to facilitate their supply, and because their walls are mainly made of high porosity materials, the presence of rising damp is constant. Although many historic buildings in Portugal have already been the targets of interventions to eliminate pathologies, the fact is that it has not been possible to do it properly.

Reference 7 - 0.45% Coverage

¶146: Organic-inorganic lime mortars were widely used in many ancient buildings due to their good performance in some fields (such as caking property, water repellency, weatherability, etc.). However, many ancient buildings and sites are suffering from various degrees of damage with the

development of the economy and society and appropriate conservation and restoration are needed. The application of traditional construction materials, such as organic-inorganic lime mortars, attracts more and more attention in the conservation and restoration of ancient buildings in the recent years.

Reference 8 - 0.13% Coverage

¶147: Recent advances for the conservation of the graffiti, Carceri dello Steri Palermo and of the 18th century lunettes, SS. Giuda e Simone Cloister, Corniola (Empoli)

Reference 9 - 0.14% Coverage

¶148: the Carceri dello Steri in Palermo with their graffiti and the 18th century lunettes at the SS. Giuda e Simone Cloister, Corniola (Empoli) with their lime-based mural paintings.

Reference 10 - 0.39% Coverage

¶158: In most cases, the polychrome paintings that decorated heritage buildings no longer exist or are reduced to mere remnants. These facts decontextualize the sites in their historical and artistic evolution, distort the intention under which they were conceived, and hamper their accomplishment. Current recovery methods are restricted to the stabilization of the remains in their present status, requiring a lot of completely manual work that is expensive and almost unrelated to the use of new technologies

Reference 11 - 0.05% Coverage

¶158: The results obtained at Sta. María de Mave (Palencia, Spain)

Reference 12 - 0.42% Coverage

¶160: The significant number of buildings constructed in the world before the appearance of compulsory earthquake projecting norms, as well as the subsequent construction in the safe seismic zones, requires a constant re-evaluation of the strength of the structures. For example, the 2009 earthquake happened in L'Aquila city (Italy), killed about 300 people. Furthermore, many old buildings, seriously damaged, were considered as historical monuments and their importance is still critical both from a cultural standpoint and for the city itself

Reference 13 - 0.09% Coverage

¶161: Guidelines for selecting roofing slate for the restoration of historical buildings and monuments: Two case studies

Reference 14 - 0.26% Coverage

¶162: Slate has been used for centuries as a building material, and many historical buildings and monuments use slate in roofs and structures. When slate roofs must be totally or partially replaced,

the structural and aesthetic integrity of the building as a whole must be guaranteed, based on both international criteria for restoration

Reference 15 - 0.15% Coverage

¶169: Roman cements, one of the most extensively produced types of hydraulic binders of the second half of the 19th century, played an important role in the architecture of many European countries.

Reference 16 - 0.07% Coverage

¶182: Dynamic identification of historic masonry towers through an expeditious and no-contact approach

Reference 17 - 0.04% Coverage

¶182: Application to the “Torre del Mangia” in Siena (Italy)

Reference 18 - 0.10% Coverage

¶183: The methodology is applied to a real case of great historical interest: the “Torre del Mangia” (Mangia's tower) in Siena (Italy).

Reference 19 - 0.14% Coverage

¶188: the vaulted ceiling at the Saadian Tomb of Mulay Ahmed Al-Mansour (Marrakech)

¶189: The Saadian tombs from the era of sultan Ahmed al-Mansour (1574–1603) are beautifully decorated and

Reference 20 - 0.20% Coverage

¶189: The central mausoleum, named the Hall of Twelve Columns, encloses the tombs of Ahmed al-Mansour and his family. The hall has a huge vaulted ceiling, carved cedar doors, opening windows with wooden marquetry screen (Mashrabiya), and grey Italian marble columns.

Reference 21 - 0.03% Coverage

¶192: Damage mechanism in Tournai limestone

Reference 22 - 0.21% Coverage

¶192: The case of the tomb of Admiral Tromp in the Old Church of Delft (The Netherlands)

¶193: The funeral monument of Maarten Tromp, in the Old Church of Delft (the Netherlands), is partially built with Tournai stone, a grey-blackish limestone from the Wallonia region (Belgium).

Reference 23 - 0.04% Coverage

¶196: Lime render layers: An overview of their properties

Reference 24 - 0.92% Coverage

¶197: Lime renders are of great importance not only to enhance the appearance of the buildings, but also to protect and preserve old masonries. They constitute a specialized system, composed of several layers, in which each of them depends on the others and carries out some specific functions in order to assure a suitable performance of the whole. Knowledge of the traditional materials and techniques, as well as the know-how, is one of the key points in the maintenance and conservation of lime renders and, by extension, of our Heritage. However, the promotion of the use of cement and the industrialization process, which in the case of Spain took place about the 1960's, caused lime mortars to fall into disuse. In this article, classical treatises as well as the state-of-the-art researches were analysed to compile the properties of lime render layers, on the whole. The knowledge of these characteristics is essential to maintain and repair the existing renders as well as to formulate new compatible ones, while assuring their durability and appropriate performance. Lime is the selected binder for these recommendations because it was widely used as drawn from the literature.

¶198:

Reference 25 - 0.06% Coverage

¶108: The diversity of volcanic tuff buildings standing in Western Mexico is large

Reference 26 - 0.03% Coverage

¶123: Cathedral of St. Lawrence in Trogir, Croatia

Reference 27 - 0.35% Coverage

¶124: Durability is one of the most important engineering properties of cultural heritage monuments. For the purpose of the preservation of structures for future generations, the causes of damage should be determined for the proper choice of type and location of strengthening. The condition of the foundation is difficult to determine without an extensive investigation which is critical because most often the cause of damage is found in such foundations

Reference 28 - 0.04% Coverage

¶124: the Cathedral of St. Lawrence in Trogir, Croatia,

Reference 29 - 0.09% Coverage

¶127: Using heritage risk maps as an approach to estimating the threat to materials of traditional buildings in Tainan (Taiwan)

Reference 30 - 0.04% Coverage

¶130: the Crypt of the Cathedral of Lecce (South Italy).

Reference 31 - 0.41% Coverage

¶138: Validation of non-destructive characterization of the structure and seismic damage propagation of plaster and texture in multi-leaf stone masonry walls of cultural-artistic value

¶139: Assessment of multi-leaf stone masonry in earthquake-prone areas is mostly related to the evaluation of its texture, morphology, leaf detachment and structural cracking due to previous seismic activity, as well as disintegration due to material deterioration. For the plastered masonry with heritage or artistic value (paintings, frescoes etc.)

Reference 32 - 0.04% Coverage

¶140: the Royal ditch aqueduct in the Alhambra (Granada)

Reference 33 - 0.27% Coverage

¶141: The structural and historical analysis of the aqueduct of the Alhambra is presented. In the 13th century, Muhammad I built the palatial city of the Alhambra. To provide a water supply, Muhammad I built an irrigation ditch, known as the Royal ditch. The aqueduct was reconstructed in the 18th century in ashlar masonry to replace the original one.

Reference 34 - 0.05% Coverage

¶142: Assessment of the compatibility of new uses for heritage buildings

Reference 35 - 0.28% Coverage

¶143: evaluates the compatibility of the adaptive reuse of heritage buildings in Egypt given that a growing number of projects featuring innovative building reuse are currently emerging nationwide. Accordingly, this research focuses on three objectives. The first objective is the evaluation of indicators drawn from literature, namely architectural integrity

Reference 36 - 0.02% Coverage

¶143: form and new building function

Reference 37 - 0.46% Coverage

¶143: The third objective is the assessment of the capacity of the heritage building to meet the criteria for reuse. The integration of the literature review and the case study is verified by examining research indicators. Semi-structured interviews with stakeholders, including laypeople and professionals are utilised in the assessment of Alexandria National Museum adaptive reuse project. Research results show that interviewees agree that the process preserved the building's

architectural integrity and that its new cultural function (i.e. as a museum) represents the optimal reuse of the building

Reference 38 - 0.03% Coverage

¶149: the Church of the Virgin in Martvili.

Reference 39 - 0.05% Coverage

¶177: The Benedictine monastic community at New Norcia, Western Australia

Reference 40 - 0.15% Coverage

¶181: The reuse of historical buildings can be seen as a complex decision problem because of the presence of different objectives to be pursued, the public/private nature of the goods under investigation

Reference 41 - 0.15% Coverage

¶181: In decision problems related to the reuse of historical assets conflicts can arise and the availability of analytical frameworks able to support the process is getting more and more important

Reference 42 - 0.09% Coverage

¶181: Starting from a real case concerning the reuse of historical buildings in the metropolitan area of Torino (Italy)

Reference 43 - 0.04% Coverage

¶187: The system was deployed at the former Peel Island Lazaret

Reference 44 - 0.08% Coverage

¶187: consisting of dozens of buildings of various sizes spread across an area of approximately 400 × 250 m.

Reference 45 - 0.07% Coverage

¶188: Modeling the thickness of vaults in the church of santa maria de magdalena (Valencia, Spain)

Reference 46 - 0.44% Coverage

¶189: Restoring cultural heritage is an extremely important job due to its immeasurable value. However, it also requires even greater attention in the case of a building. The actions taken on these constructions not only guarantee their preservation from the point of view of their historical value,

but they also guarantee their stability as structures. The need to control historic buildings, analyzing their defects and their possible consequences, is decisive in preventing significant damage. This work demonstrates calculating the thickness of vaults in a church

Reference 47 - 0.05% Coverage

¶190: Earthquakes and ancient leaning towers: Geodetic monitoring

Reference 48 - 0.04% Coverage

¶190: the bell tower of San Benedetto Church in Ferrara (Italy)

Reference 49 - 0.42% Coverage

¶191: In May–June 2012, several seismic events took place in the Po River Plane in northern Italy, with a maximum magnitude of MW 5.86 (ML 5.9)] and the epicentre located about 32 km from the centre of Ferrara. Many historical buildings were seriously damaged and others showed marked deformations or differential settlements. Therefore, it was necessary to place many of them under monitoring, using fast and safe measurement techniques to quickly obtain accurate information on ongoing structural deformation. This paper presents the case study

Reference 50 - 0.20% Coverage

¶191: the bell tower of San Benedetto Church in Ferrara (17th century), which was already under monitoring at the time of the earthquake because of its remarkable leaning angle. Immediately after the seismic events, monitoring of the bell tower was repeated

<Internals\JCH 2015 abstracts> - § 68 references coded [8.76% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶13: Supporting urban regeneration and building refurbishment. Strategies for building appraisal and inspection of old building stock in city centres

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶14: Situated on a hill, overlooking the city, the University of Coimbra-Alta and Sofia grew and evolved over more than seven centuries into the urban area within the old city centre of Coimbra.

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶14: Therefore, this acknowledgement is indissociable to the old city centre

Reference 4 - 0.16% Coverage

¶14: Urban regeneration and refurbishment of old building stock of the city centre of Coimbra is in this case a complex challenge and responsibility, necessarily requiring a master plan strategy for maintaining and improving the building stock to its functional levels

Reference 5 - 0.23% Coverage

¶14: resourcing to a correct appraisal and inspection tools. The master plan for the urban regeneration of the old city centre of Coimbra is exposed and discussed in this paper, going into detail in respect to diagnosis and appraisal strategy and inspection datasheets with concrete examples. Results from such strategy bring forward a clear image of the conservation state

Reference 6 - 0.14% Coverage

¶14: Inspection and appraisal actions proceeds building pathology reports define retrofitting and conservation activities and aid estimate rehabilitation costs. This case study has been a benchmark for other urban renewal processes.

¶15:

Reference 7 - 0.04% Coverage

¶11: A diagnostic ontological model for damages to historical constructions

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

¶133: Villa Thiene at Cicogna

Reference 9 - 0.24% Coverage

¶134: Palladio showed a new way of conceiving construction which was made of repeatable, scalable and proportional modules. This fact has an interesting development today. This paper explains how it is possible to shape from a few drawings a descriptive model, usable like learning approach. The goal of our research is to create a theoretical background in Palladio's unbuilt heritage modelling.

Reference 10 - 0.09% Coverage

¶134: In particular, our work analyses the project of Villa Thiene in Cicogna at Villafranca Padovana, of which only a barchessa was constructed.

Reference 11 - 0.03% Coverage

¶137: Trends in insect catch at historic properties

Reference 12 - 0.06% Coverage

¶148: Green volcanic tuff has been used in the construction of very important historic buildings

Reference 13 - 0.02% Coverage

¶148: the city of Guanajuato, Mexico,

Reference 14 - 0.04% Coverage

¶161: The sound of the Romanesque cathedral of Santiago de Compostela

Reference 15 - 0.14% Coverage

¶162: This context is used as the starting point for furthering knowledge of the relationship between architecture, liturgy and music in Romanesque church architecture – the first artistic style to become widespread in the West

Reference 16 - 0.04% Coverage

¶162: This case study of the emblematic cathedral of Santiago de Compostela

Reference 17 - 0.04% Coverage

¶167: enshrined in the St. Gotthard Parish Church of Mosonmagyaróvár, Hungary

Reference 18 - 0.18% Coverage

¶178: A seismic sequence that included a moment magnitude earthquake struck three regions of Northern Italy (Emilia Romagna, Veneto and Lombardy) in May–June 2012. The sequence caused significant damage to several historical buildings and in some cases caused complete structural collapse.

Reference 19 - 0.06% Coverage

¶178: Cracks appeared in the belfry and cusp of the 69 m high, ~3° leaning bell tower of Ficarolo (Rovigo).

Reference 20 - 0.03% Coverage

¶185: Chequered earth construction in south-western France

Reference 21 - 0.60% Coverage

¶186: Near the Pyrénées in France, there is a village called Castelnaud-Magnoac where a very specific earthen construction technique exists. It consists of alternating adobe bricks and pebbles in staggered rows, resulting in an effect that gives the name of “chequered construction” to this special technique. Between two and three hundred houses and farmhouses built using this technique exist on an area close to a thousand square kilometres. The date of the construction of these buildings is

estimated as the middle of the nineteenth century. In 2011, the municipality of Castelnaud-Magnoac, owner of a chequered earth farmhouse, initiated the rehabilitation of this building so that it could house a physiotherapy practice. This was the opportunity for a group of researchers to study the specificities of the building from the point of view of both the construction methods and the characteristics of the materials used. The main results of this study are reported in this paper.

Reference 22 - 0.13% Coverage

¶191: used in 19th century decorative mosaics at the Temple of the Emerald Buddha

¶192: The Temple of the Emerald Buddha in Bangkok, Thailand is noted for its glass mosaic decorations on exterior walls and statuary.

Reference 23 - 0.06% Coverage

¶194: in a palaeo-Christian polychrome mosaic of St. Prosdocius in the Basilica of St. Justine (Padova).

Reference 24 - 0.08% Coverage

¶199: Analytical studies of the Sirocco room of Villa Naselli-Ambleri: A XVI century passive cooling structure in Palermo (Sicily)

Reference 25 - 0.30% Coverage

¶100: This work focuses on a passive cooling architecture particularly popular from the Renaissance in Palermo area, as building sumptuous suburban villas became a real hobby for the Sicilian aristocracy. A Sirocco room is an artificial subterranean construction, built close to a water spring in order to reproduce the pleasant conditions of freshness that could be experienced in a natural cavern. In these places, nobles used to spend their time with friends to escape from the hot summer

Reference 26 - 1.26% Coverage

¶100: The room of Villa Naselli-Ambleri is nowadays the best preserved in Palermo thanks to its owners' conservation care and it is unique for its cooling operating principle. The above-mentioned considerations make this structure worth of deeper analysis regarding its architectural configuration along with some climatic studies. Following a well-established procedure intended for an intimate knowledge of historical architecture, the construction has been investigated from various points of view. A preliminary analysis of ancient documents (manuscripts, notary deeds, pictures) was performed to outline the historical evolution, the materials and constructive techniques used and the possible modifications it had undergone. Then, an architectural survey was performed in order to evaluate the geometrical/dimensional features. The collected data were compared with the historical quotes previously acquired. Furthermore, some thermo-hygrometric measurements were performed with the purpose of studying the unique cooling operating principle that is caused by the room peculiar architectural configuration and by the interaction water-air-limestone, recalling the antique Persian systems of passive cooling. Such a scheme was partially modified during the beginning of last century reducing de facto the cooling effect; a potential restoration project, as

hoped by the owners, the Counts Naselli Dukes of Gela of the Princes of Aragona, will deal – as a central theme – with the reconfiguration and re-functionalization of the structure. The knowledge of such a construction and operating principles is also particularly important to re-discover the forgotten “places of delight” that are a fundamental element in Palermo history and culture, a central part of its population identity. Furthermore, preservation and reuse of surviving rooms represent a useful way to understand a simple passive cooling system whose principles could be reproduced in a contemporary way in modern buildings intended for a valid and functional energetic control.

¶101:

Reference 27 - 0.05% Coverage

¶105: 17th century blue enamel on window glass from the cathedral of Christ Church, Oxford

Reference 28 - 0.05% Coverage

¶113: Measurement of intelligibility and clarity of the speech in romanesque churches

Reference 29 - 0.08% Coverage

¶114: Intelligibility and clarity of the speech are important acoustic parameters of sacred spaces, such as churches and temples

Reference 30 - 0.23% Coverage

¶114: The research objects are three important Romanesque churches with a matroneum in Slovakia—Christian Reformed Church in Kalinčiakovo, St. Stephen-King Church in Nitra and the Our Lady Queen of Angels Church in Sádok. The aim of the research is to highlight not just the differences but also the commonalities of the selected acoustic parameters of these churches.

¶115:

Reference 31 - 0.43% Coverage

¶142: coatings of 19th century wooden parquets from manor houses in South-Eastern Poland

¶143: The floor in a building is an integral part of the interior and is usually considered as a very valuable component of decoration. The flooring style, construction, manufacturing technologies, finishing and maintenance reflects local traditions, available resources and craftsmanship. Traditional techniques of parquet surface finishing were used in manor houses of South-Eastern Poland until the 1st half of the 20th century. Unfortunately, the major part of historical wooden parquets was irreversibly destroyed due to the introduction of collective property and the expropriation of manor houses after World War II

Reference 32 - 0.02% Coverage

¶143: manor houses in Tarnowiec and Falejówka.

Reference 33 - 0.12% Coverage

¶147: This study aims to enhance the body of knowledge available in relation to the mechanical performance of historical structures and the assessment of the expected service life of such structures.

Reference 34 - 0.04% Coverage

¶147: historic Ottoman building located in Urla, Izmir, Turkey.

Reference 35 - 0.02% Coverage

¶148: the Asinelli Tower (Bologna)

Reference 36 - 0.11% Coverage

¶149: The Asinelli Tower, built at the end of the 12th century, is one of the main symbol of the town of Bologna and a valuable historical heritage of the Medieval age of the entire Italy.

Reference 37 - 0.02% Coverage

¶152: the Shukhov hyperboloid tower in Moscow

Reference 38 - 0.04% Coverage

¶153: The Shabolovka radio tower in Moscow, also known as the Shukhov tower

Reference 39 - 0.37% Coverage

¶153: Despite being an iconic object of engineering and architectural heritage, it was deprived of technical maintenance for many years. Its technical condition has degraded since the early 1990s and has now reached an alarming level. Several restoration projects are still being discussed by the Russian government, including the full rebuilding of the tower in another place. Therefore, digital preservation of the tower's original geometry and design has become a crucial task. Its under-documentation is also a concern: the initial project and engineering documentation is almost completely lost

Reference 40 - 0.07% Coverage

¶162: Provenance investigation of white marbles of chancel screens from Rihab Byzantine churches, northeast Jordan

Reference 41 - 0.06% Coverage

¶164: Load and effectiveness of the tie-rods of an ancient Dome: Technical and historical aspects

Reference 42 - 0.23% Coverage

¶165: The analysis of the health condition of a Renaissance Italian Dome gave us the unique possibility to study some interesting, ancient tie-rods. The engineering analysis of the efficiency of these rods enables us to draw inferences about the technological evolution of handcraft, which becomes a mirror of the attitude of the time in approaching such technical problems.

Reference 43 - 0.04% Coverage

¶166: Post-earthquake diagnostic investigation of a historic masonry tower

Reference 44 - 0.04% Coverage

¶167: describes the methodology applied to assess the state of preservation

Reference 45 - 0.03% Coverage

¶167: the tallest historic tower in Mantua, the Gabbia Tower

Reference 46 - 0.03% Coverage

¶167: after the Italian earthquakes of May 2012

Reference 47 - 0.07% Coverage

¶169: The preservation of the chromatic image of historical cities as a cultural value. The old city of Valencia (Spain)

Reference 48 - 0.07% Coverage

¶170: Understanding the physical and material characteristics of our historical cities is essential for the preservation

Reference 49 - 0.07% Coverage

¶170: it aims to determine the formal and chromatic characteristics of original spaces that create the architecture of the city

Reference 50 - 0.07% Coverage

¶171: Restoration of the Arab baths of the San Francisco Parador Hotel in the grounds of the Alhambra (Granada, Spain)

Reference 51 - 0.09% Coverage

¶172: The renovation of the San Francisco de la Alhambra Parador hotel in Granada (Spain) involved preserving the archaeological remains of its Arab baths.

Reference 52 - 0.06% Coverage

¶173: Public abattoirs in Spain: History, construction characteristics and the possibility of their reuse

Reference 53 - 0.74% Coverage

¶174: During the final decades of the 19th century and first half of the 20th, over 2100 public abattoirs were built in Spain with the aim of improving the hygiene conditions associated with the processing of meat for human consumption, and to facilitate its marketing. Strict new health requirements that came into force in the 1970s, and the progressive substitution of public abattoirs by more modern, private, industrial-type slaughterhouses with larger handling capacities, gradually led to the closure and abandonment of these public buildings. This article traces the history of public abattoirs in Spain, examines their main architectural characteristics, and discusses the possibility of their reuse for new purposes. A specific survey on this typology of buildings, built between 1888 and 1930, has been carried out throughout the country (10 vacant abattoirs and 18 reused buildings) during the period 2008–2012. The paper provides ideas for the preservation of this interesting agro-industrial heritage and examines how some vacant abattoirs have found new uses as libraries, sports centres, exhibition centres, auditoria, museums, offices, restaurants and bird recovery centres, etc.

Reference 54 - 0.02% Coverage

¶180: Ninnaji Temple in Japan.

Reference 55 - 0.04% Coverage

¶194: single 18th century tiles from Palácio Centeno, Lisbon, Portugal.

Reference 56 - 0.05% Coverage

¶204: presents a material study of the altarpiece in the chapel at Křivoklát (Pürglitz) Castle

Reference 57 - 0.03% Coverage

¶204: located in Central Bohemia, Czech Republic.

Reference 58 - 0.17% Coverage

¶208: This work presents the first review on biodiversity, biodeterioration and bioreceptivity of architectural ceramics. Literature dating from 1972 to 2014 was compiled and analysed in order to summarise the current knowledge and to facilitate a better understanding of the subject.

Reference 59 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1210: The case of the castles in Valle D'Aosta Region, Italy

Reference 60 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1220: Sourcing limestone masonry for restoration of historic buildings

Reference 61 - 0.23% Coverage

¶1225: The definition of Flos Tectorii, originally suggested by F.S. Brancato in the 1980s' (Brancato, 1986), refers to a unique form of deterioration identified on both aerial and hydraulic mortars used in the external walls of historic and contemporary buildings. It is clearly recognizable due to the development of peculiar concentric (occasionally sub-circular) macroscopic forms

Reference 62 - 0.19% Coverage

¶1237: Various aspects of natural aging on wood, such as the physical and mechanical property changes as well as colour changes, were investigated on wood of Norway spruce, silver fir and European oak. Thereby, aged wood from several historical or old, deconstructed buildings were compared with recent wood samples

Reference 63 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1242: How to protect historical buildings against tunnel-induced damage: A case study in China

Reference 64 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1244: Acoustics as a cultural heritage: The case of Orthodox churches

Reference 65 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1244: of the "Russian church" in Bari

Reference 66 - 0.20% Coverage

¶1245: Architecture of Orthodox churches changed very little in its history as a consequence of the strict adherence of liturgy and its related aspects, to the original canons. This has important implications on the acoustics that characterizes such places which is therefore very specific. The paper starts by considering the case

Reference 67 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1245: the Orthodox church of San Nicola (also known as "Russian church") in Bari

Reference 68 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1253: rural and semi-urban historical buildings representative of the first phase of the Brazilian coffee cycle (1820–1880), in the upper basin of the Paraíba do Sul river, São Paulo State.

<Internals\JCH 2016 abstracts> - § 53 references coded [6.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶13: A Fibonacci abacus on the facade of the church of San Nicola in Pisa

¶14: A marble intarsia on the main entrance of the church of San Nicola in Pisa

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶112: In rainy climates, the external surfaces of earthen buildings suffer water erosion

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶120: in the Classense Library located in the city of Ravenna (Italy). This is a famous Italian historical library that houses many books of great value.

Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

¶130: Yeonghwadang (YHD; open building) and Juhamnu (JHN; closed building) in Changdeokgung Palace Complex located in Seoul and Unbong hyanggyo (UH; closed building) in Namwon.

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

¶146: in the factory of Henchir el-Guellal at Djilma, central Tunisia.

Reference 6 - 0.08% Coverage

¶175: Structures of architectural heritage are constantly exposed to natural and human-made threats that can compromise their cultural and artistic values

Reference 7 - 0.03% Coverage

¶188: (Santa Maria de Poblet Monastery, Tarragona, NE Spain)

Reference 8 - 0.07% Coverage

¶189: The main altarpiece of the Santa Maria de Poblet monastery (Tarragona, NE Spain; 16th century, Damià Forment) is the focus of this study.

Reference 9 - 0.04% Coverage

¶190: stucco statues of the Longobard Temple in Cividale del Friuli (Udine, Italy)

Reference 10 - 0.03% Coverage

¶191: the Longobard Temple in Cividale del Friuli, Udine (Italy),

Reference 11 - 0.02% Coverage

¶196: the Derwent Valley Mills WHS, UK

Reference 12 - 0.03% Coverage

¶197: based on investigation of the Derwent Valley Mills

Reference 13 - 0.01% Coverage

¶100: The case of Rialto Bridge

Reference 14 - 0.01% Coverage

¶101: the Rialto Bridge in Venice.

Reference 15 - 0.03% Coverage

¶120: Fire safety in Italian-style historical theatres:

Reference 16 - 0.38% Coverage

¶121: Architectural Heritage is often prone to fire risk especially when many significant wooden structures with a particular historic and artistic value are present. This is the case of the Italian style historical theatres. Increasing fire safety of this architectural heritage generally clashes with preserving the original building features: massive and irreversible interventions are often needed so as to respect current severe regulations. Moreover, upgrading interventions can be insufficient so as to effectively improve occupants' safety level, especially in overcrowded spaces and when people do not know much of the building itself. Occupants' safety depends on their behaviours and their possibility to rapidly evacuate to a safe place

Reference 17 - 0.02% Coverage

¶136: The sound of the Maior Ecclesia of Cluny

Reference 18 - 0.04% Coverage

¶139: the façade of the Palace of King Peter I, the Royal Alcázar of Seville, Spain

Reference 19 - 0.04% Coverage

¶140: the façade of the Palace of King Peter I (the Royal Alcázar of Seville, Spain)

Reference 20 - 0.03% Coverage

¶153: the Baptistery of San Giovanni in Florence, Italy

Reference 21 - 0.03% Coverage

¶154: The dynamic behavior of the Baptistery of San Giovanni in Florence

Reference 22 - 0.05% Coverage

¶157: Central lessons from the historical analysis of 24 reinforced-concrete structures in northern Spain

Reference 23 - 0.25% Coverage

¶158: Since the late-nineteenth century, the use of reinforced-concrete as a structural material has proliferated and is now commonplace in the modern built environment. Some of the structures from that century are even considered cultural heritage. In the early stages of its technical development, concrete was seen as practically immutable over time; however, prolonged exposure to environmental agents has revealed its very significant problems of weakening strength and durability

Reference 24 - 0.06% Coverage

¶167: The impact of building proportions in the preservation of Algiers architectural heritage against the seismic hazards

Reference 25 - 0.18% Coverage

¶168: According to seismic activity experts, the 1830–1930 architectural heritage of Algiers faces a serious vulnerability due to earthquake risk in the area of Algiers. Experts point out the acute sensibility of the masonry construction system to earthquakes. However, despite such vulnerability, this heritage is still standing in such a way that defies experts

Reference 26 - 0.05% Coverage

¶175: Traditional wisdom for disaster mitigation in history of Japanese Architectures and historic cities

Reference 27 - 0.82% Coverage

¶176: The objective of this paper is to reveal the reasons why the traditional buildings and cities have been able to survive the impacts of disasters in the long run that resulted in their heritage status. The study explains the new and old viewpoints on the cases of Japan with relation to the design of heritage buildings and historic cities that are sophisticated with traditional patterns, limited materials, and technologies of past, which is a kind of survival design for mitigation of unavoidable disasters. Recently, “disaster mitigation” has been looked upon to ward-off the unavoidable disasters within minimum damage as compared to “disaster prevention.” Aiming at zeroing the damage, even the latest modern technology cannot completely undo the damages caused by the disasters, such as Kobe Earthquake in 1995 and 311 Tsunami in 2011. The present cultural heritages are associated with traditional wisdom, resulting in its survival from many disasters. This paper introduces the traditional Japanese towns and architectural buildings from the viewpoint of their resistance to disasters and sheds light on the “survival designs” that employ limited materials and available technologies. As per the context, the targeted natural disasters are divided into four parts, i.e., earthquake, city fire, flood, and others, including tsunami and windstorm. Aiming at these disasters and the risk they pose, a strong traditional knowledge base has to be gathered leading to the adoption of the disaster-mitigation methods in the modern architectural designs and further passing them on to the future generations.

Reference 28 - 0.24% Coverage

¶178: Several scholars have recently pointed out difficulties when intervening on old and historical buildings due to the inadequacy and incompatibility of actual codes’ requirements in relation to the particular constructive, architectural and material characteristics of built heritage. As a result, this study aims identifying criteria to support a holistic methodology that assures maximum preservation of built heritage through minimum, but sustained interventions

Reference 29 - 0.06% Coverage

¶179: Treatment of rising damp in historic buildings: Experimental campaign of wall base ventilation and interface effect analysis

Reference 30 - 0.26% Coverage

¶180: The treatment of rising damp in historical building walls is a very complex procedure. In this work it is presented an extension of the continuous “in situ” results of the rising damp treatment conducted in a Portuguese historical church, using the wall base ventilation technology. The results, registered over four years, clearly reveal the best ventilations periods and indicate that the best solutions must correspond to admit outside air during summer periods and inside air during winter periods.

Reference 31 - 0.34% Coverage

¶182: The management, prevention and mitigation of urban risks are assumed as priority actions within the framework of any rehabilitation and requalification process at the urban scale, particularly in the case of the rehabilitation and refurbishment of old city centres. In the most specific domain of urban safety, seismic and fire risk, which can cause serious consequences, are

part of the collective memory of several communities and must be inevitably highlighted. The severity of the resulting damages is a more than valid reason to strongly value prevention, planning and mitigation strategies, limiting their consequences and guaranteeing permanent improvement actions

Reference 32 - 0.18% Coverage

¶187: For mitigation of the impact on flood-damaged cultural heritage buildings and sites, solely conservation-compatible and noninvasive strategies can be applied. All procedures have to take into account not only the specific situation after flooding but also the material properties and the characteristics of the artwork related to the building.

Reference 33 - 0.06% Coverage

¶188: The numerical assessment of a full-scale historical truss structure reconstructed with use of traditional all-wooden joints

Reference 34 - 0.05% Coverage

¶189: This paper focuses on description of the mechanical behavior of the historical gothic truss

Reference 35 - 0.01% Coverage

¶189: St. James's Church in Brno

Reference 36 - 0.03% Coverage

¶208: The energy performance improvement of historic buildings

Reference 37 - 0.12% Coverage

¶209: showing results of a multi-disciplinary research on a representative case study, the huge historical complex of the Albergo dei Poveri of Genoa (XVII–XIX Century), which will be completely restored and reused as a university campus.

Reference 38 - 0.08% Coverage

¶213: Mountain regions, world-widely, hold built environments of architectural value, preserved, mainly, due to a long time of natural and social isolation.

Reference 39 - 0.08% Coverage

¶213: Greek mountain regions hold important built heritage. Villages over 200 years old, maintain their initial building materials and structural patterns.

Reference 40 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1232: Acoustics in the restoration of Italian historical opera houses: A review

¶1233: Review article

Reference 41 - 0.36% Coverage

¶1234: The cultural heritage of Italian historical opera houses is of paramount importance in terms of architecture, music and acoustics. Much is known about the development of their architectural design and the selection of materials that guided the construction of such houses. In fact, traditional technologies are implemented as much as possible when refurbishments are required to ensure the halls maintain their original characteristics. Nevertheless, from an acoustic point of view, the correct approach to safeguard the heritage involves a number of issues which require great insight into the propagation of sound, the interaction with the boundary materials and the occurrence of structural vibrations

Reference 42 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1256: Intelligent evacuation guidance systems for improving fire safety of Italian-style historical theatres without altering their architectural characteristics

Reference 43 - 0.17% Coverage

¶1257: Fire risk in Architectural Heritage represents a fundamental problem for occupants' safety. Italian-style historical theatres are one of the most interesting examples because of their historic and artistic value, high fire vulnerability, fire sources and occupants' features (many people are not familiar with the architectural spaces).

Reference 44 - 0.65% Coverage

¶1259: The timber load bearing structures of the roofs are organized as a hierarchic articulation of members and structural units connected by joints and auxiliary beams to form structural systems. The authors list, for everyone of the cited levels, the techniques that can be considered obsolete as the indiscriminate replacements of members and units or, worst, of the entire system, the application of heavy steel profiles placed at the exterior or at the interior of the members and of the units or the invasive prostheses that stiffen the nodes and destroy their ductility. Considerations on the lack of appropriateness of these techniques are exposed. Today are available new techniques that, both obtained as adjustment of the old ones or based on completely new approaches, are inspired by conservation and repair criteria. Since they are based on interventions of minimal extent, they are able to ensure, within certain limits, respect for the original structure with the values they carry and rescue of the original configuration, materials and bond. The authors non acceptance of the practice of dismantling the structure, to some extent or entirely, in order to replace its damaged parts demands for working in situ thus allowing also the rescue of the original assembly.

Reference 45 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1264: Non-destructive testing of an ancient Masonry Bastion

Reference 46 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1265: Historical masonry structures have seismic vulnerability and most damages and demolishes arise from the seismic actions like earthquakes

Reference 47 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1265: the structural behavior of Zažanos Bastion

Reference 48 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1267: a celebrated neoclassical hall in the Royal Palace of Milan (Hall of Caryatids)

Reference 49 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1268: the apse of the Santiago Apóstol church in Alcazarén

Reference 50 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1269: the Gothic wall paintings in the Santiago Apóstol church in Alcazarén

Reference 51 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1272: The Sardinian coastal towers in the Mediterranean (16th–17th century)

Reference 52 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1273: The present study is part of wider research on the system of coastal towers in Sardinia aimed at investigating the material and construction features. Special emphasis was placed on the analysis of masonry techniques in the 16th and 17th century

Reference 53 - 0.36% Coverage

¶1273: This approach allowed us to achieve two different aims at the same time, that is: (1) to understand how a structure was made, and consequently to define a correct conservation project; (2) to identify typological and dimensional invariants referring to a specific geological context and period, able to represent 'benchmarks' that in the future can be useful tools for the comparison and dating of coeval structures, such as "minor architecture", which are otherwise difficult to date. In the present paper, we examine 8 of the 105 towers, homogeneously distributed around the island. The selected cases synthesise common features and differences, referred to in any specific historical context.

<Internals\\JCH 2017 abstracts> - § 68 references coded [7.55% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶124: The crypt of St. Francesco d'Assisi in Irsina (Basilicata, Southern Italy)

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶139: An insight in the late Baroque architecture: An integrated approach for a unique Bibiena church

Reference 3 - 0.13% Coverage

¶140: a masonry baroque church by Antonio Galli Bibiena in Villa Pasquali is analyzed using a multidisciplinary approach. The importance of this monument is due to the prestige of its architect and to the peculiar system of masonry perforated vaults, which is an unicum in architectural history.

Reference 4 - 0.14% Coverage

¶140: Nevertheless, until now this church has not been studied, but historical data and significant crack patterns have pointed out its high vulnerability. The first step related to the knowledge of the building consists of the historical record of archival documents, which allow for the identification of the vulnerable elements

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

¶141: A new way to explore the XIXth century Gregorian Cadastre of Bologna (Italy)

Reference 6 - 0.17% Coverage

¶152: In the interventions to historical heritage sites, it is necessary to have the characterization and identification of the raw materials in accordance with the architecture under study, in order to facilitate conservation and rehabilitation strategies. Pitch wood comes from the resinous heartwood of *Pinus canariensis* and is identity sign of traditional Canarian architecture

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

¶161: Pink discoloration on frescoes

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

¶161: Hurezi Monastery, Romania

Reference 9 - 0.03% Coverage

¶162: the frescoes of the refectory from the Hurezi Monastery, Romania.

Reference 10 - 0.14% Coverage

¶177: Salts are among the most active weathering agents acting in the degradation of cultural heritage, especially on stone and brick buildings. Most of the previous works on salt weathering studied only single salt composition despite the fact that in buildings a mixture of different salts is always present.

Reference 11 - 0.11% Coverage

¶179: Additionally, graffiti removal involves high costs. To protect the surface of materials, anti-graffiti products have been developed to prevent the penetration of graffiti paint into the pore system of the substrates, facilitating its subsequent cleaning.

Reference 12 - 0.20% Coverage

¶179: The results showed that, indeed, the anti-graffiti products facilitate cleaning the graffiti, especially those on the more porous substrate (mortar). However, the cleaning effectiveness protected with anti-graffiti products greatly depends on the type of graffiti paint applied (its colour and application by spray or marker). In general, grey paint was easier to remove than blue paints. However, it was found that the grey paint left yellowish stains.

¶180:

Reference 13 - 0.05% Coverage

¶100: Multivariate study and proportion study for classification and dating of Islamic Al-Andalus' minarets: A first approach

Reference 14 - 0.07% Coverage

¶101: we aim to continue the dimension studies of the Al-Andalus minarets that were conducted by Félix Hernández and Basilio Pavón between 1930 and 1975.

Reference 15 - 0.19% Coverage

¶101: These dimensions are obtained during any archaeological intervention or extracted from original documentation written by scribes and travellers. Furthermore, we have found one of the first evidences of the search of the efficiency in the Islamic constructions and their correlation with political and warfare changes.

¶102: Architectural heritage knowledge modelling: An ontology-based framework for conservation process

Reference 16 - 0.54% Coverage

¶103: This paper presents an ontology-based model to support the representation and management of information and knowledge during investigation activities for the conservation of architectural heritage. Despite the significant impact of information and communications technology (ICT) on architectural heritage, current approaches to its use in this context are often conceived only to

provide flexible and reusable tools and methodologies, thus proposing oversimplified procedures that are ultimately insufficient for a truly accurate conservation project. A few experiences recently have focused much attention on the specifics of conservation. Although they have generally been concerned with the specific activities and knowledge domains related to conservation processes (such as cataloguing or monument damage), the importance of dealing with them in an integrated way is often neglected. Hence, each step of the process – such as the preliminary phase of knowledge acquisition, the summaries, which facilitate the assessment of value, diagnostics, design, the construction phase, and maintenance – is treated in isolation from all the other activities. This lack of synergy often compromises the final result

Reference 17 - 0.08% Coverage

¶115: Practically all respondents believe that the local architecture should be preserved and they vote for a development plan aiming at protecting and promoting local architecture.

Reference 18 - 0.05% Coverage

¶116: Flexible repointing of historical facing-masonry column-type specimens with basalt fibers: A first insight

Reference 19 - 0.49% Coverage

¶117: The strengthening of facing-masonry columns represents a current challenge since from the past for architects and engineers. A typical past solution involves the use of a continuous or punctual jacketing of the column by metal profiles. Nowadays strips of composite materials have been substituting these last ones, but even if the column is surely strengthened, the aesthetic result can be unsatisfactory. To this end, an innovative solution has been recently proposed: the use of the reinforcement into the mortar joints (repointing). This permits to hide the reinforcement so as to completely preserve the aesthetic appearance. In general, high resistant materials have been tested till now but never reaching their final strength. This way, in this paper flexible basalt fiber ropes having low mechanical strength have been placed into the mortar joints to reinforce facing-masonry column-type specimens. The first results seem to be promising in enhancing their compressive strength without compromising their aesthetical appearance and, although preliminary, they encourage further in-depth analyses.

Reference 20 - 0.05% Coverage

¶120: Fast, low cost and safe methodology for the assessment of the state of conservation of historical buildings

Reference 21 - 0.02% Coverage

¶120: case study of Santa Maria in Portonovo (Italy)

Reference 22 - 0.11% Coverage

¶121: The assessment of the state of conservation and risk of historical buildings represents a current and more and more important challenge. It usually requires different steps and is traditionally a cost, time-demanding and often unsafe process.

Reference 23 - 0.12% Coverage

¶121: This method was applied to the case study of Santa Maria in Portonovo church, a little jewel of the Italian Marche Romanesque architecture, where quite evident mechanisms were found in the face of the vestibule, in the north side wall, in the main facade and in the original apse.

Reference 24 - 0.04% Coverage

¶134: Open-source digital technologies for low-cost monitoring of historical constructions

Reference 25 - 0.02% Coverage

¶138: The case of Palau Güell by Antoni Gaudí

Reference 26 - 0.18% Coverage

¶139: Using these techniques, we generate a method, which allows an objective determination of an arch's geometry in a heritage building. For architectural and historical reasons, and also due to discrepancies regarding the arch's geometry, as an application case for this method we have chosen the arch on the façade of Palau Güell (1886–1890) in Barcelona, a heritage building designed by Antoni Gaudí.

Reference 27 - 0.04% Coverage

¶156: Eco-compatible protective treatments on an Italian historic mortar (XIV century)

Reference 28 - 0.05% Coverage

¶168: Investigations of historical textiles from the Imperial Pavilion (Hunkar Kasri) of the new mosque Eminonu-Istanbul (Turkey)

Reference 29 - 0.04% Coverage

¶169: of Imperial Pavilion (Hunkar Kasri) of the New Mosque Eminonu-Istanbul (Turkey)

Reference 30 - 0.20% Coverage

¶187: Changing the function of a historical building through adapting it to new use is one of the more effective ways of extending the life-cycle of degraded historical structures. The process of selecting a new method of use of a historical building requires the involvement of conscious decision-makers,

whose view of the benefits associated with the adaptation reaches beyond economic gain, but also includes the importance of the protection of cultural heritage

Reference 31 - 0.05% Coverage

¶187: supporting the selection of a new form of use for the Great Armoury historical building, located in Gdańsk, Poland.

Reference 32 - 0.02% Coverage

¶188: Survey and seismic vulnerability assessment

Reference 33 - 0.02% Coverage

¶188: the Baptistery of San Giovanni in Tumba (Italy)

Reference 34 - 0.10% Coverage

¶189: For the assessment of the seismic vulnerability of a historical building, knowledge is a fundamental prerequisite for a reliable assessment of the current seismic safety and for the choice of an effective action of improvement.

Reference 35 - 0.06% Coverage

¶189: The case of study consists of an important and unique construction, which is the baptistery of San Giovanni in Tumba (Italy).

Reference 36 - 0.02% Coverage

¶202: Application in the historic center of La Habana

Reference 37 - 0.05% Coverage

¶203: through its practical application in the Historic Centre of La Habana, in which extreme situations are analyzed:

Reference 38 - 0.18% Coverage

¶203: with many degraded buildings at risk of collapse. In view of the urgency of the rehabilitation decisions, efficient criteria for “emergency actions” on the 3593 buildings of that historic centre were analyzed. The conclusions were that 1033 buildings were in need of one or various emergency actions, with 169 awaiting demolition or restoration and, finally, 597 in need of non-urgent repairs.

Reference 39 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1209: While the rest of the world started using architectural design to avoid these problems, in the Fujian region of China (near Xiamen) from the XI to the XII century megalithic stone beam bridges with spans of up to 21 m were being built. These bridges have resisted over the centuries.

Reference 40 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1250: The functionality of a sample of 100 parish churches was evaluated. However, the selection of maintenance strategies for buildings is usually a multiple criteria decision-making problem, encompassing various variables and constraints.

Reference 41 - 0.18% Coverage

¶1250: Currently, social, environmental and economic reasons are raising concern about the durability and functional service life of heritage sites. The results obtained in this study are useful to researchers and stakeholders responsible for the maintenance of historical buildings, since they allow reducing their probability of failure. The preventive maintenance programs can be considered as a cost-effective

Reference 42 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1250: to extend the serviceability of heritage buildings.

¶1251: The importance of structural monitoring as a diagnosis and control tool in the restoration process of heritage structures: A case study in Portugal

Reference 43 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1252: discusses the monitoring-based approach unfolded to evaluate the health condition of a heritage structure in Portugal

Reference 44 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1253: The case of a Buddhist Temple in Bagan (Myanmar)

Reference 45 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1254: on a very old Buddhist Temple in Bagan (Myanmar)

Reference 46 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1254: built in the XII century.

Reference 47 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1276: This work presents the diagnosis procedure followed to determine the degree of damage

Reference 48 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1276: a 100-year-old reinforced concrete building located in Barcelona city, the Sant-Manuel pavilion at Hôpital de la Santa Creu i Sant-Pau. Some structural components of this building were affected by severe corrosion problems in the reinforcing steel UPN profiles

Reference 49 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1283: Traditional earthquake resistant techniques for vernacular architecture and local seismic cultures: A literature review

Reference 50 - 0.42% Coverage

¶1284: Specific architectural elements can be identified in constructions located in regions frequently exposed to earthquakes. These earthquake resistant features were developed empirically by local communities to protect their built-up environment. Research in these traditional earthquake resistant practices, resulting from a local seismic culture, is a relevant and positive approach, since it focuses on the strengths of a system rather than on its weaknesses. Its integration into current vernacular building practices can help to preserve and retrofit surviving in-use examples without prejudice to their identity. This paper presents an overview of the most common techniques traditionally used around the world, based on literature review. Additionally, it identifies the use of these techniques in the Portuguese vernacular heritage in order to contribute for the awareness and strength of the local seismic culture in Portugal.

¶1285:

Reference 51 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1286: Impressionist wall paintings made using the fresco technique in the Franciscan Church in Ljubljana were selected for in-situ studies.

Reference 52 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1293: Analytical overview of different Baroque plastering techniques applied

Reference 53 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1293: in the post-Cistercian abbey in Lubiąż (South-Western Poland)

Reference 54 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1294: The proper reconstruction of historical architectural elements is not possible without precise knowledge of the materials used for their production. Therefore, this study presents a detailed mineralogical characterization of Baroque decorations occurring

Reference 55 - 0.18% Coverage

¶1294: one of the largest sacral objects in Europe (the post-Cistercian abbey in Lubiąż, South-Western Poland) carried out for the renovation purposes. Our analyses demonstrate that studied elements were prepared of raw materials exploited in the vicinity of the abbey, with the exception of dolomitic lime. The stucco lustro and stucco forte techniques, well known during the Baroque and the Renaissance, were applied.

¶1295:

Reference 56 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1295: in Santa Maria della pace in Rome

Reference 57 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1296: in Santa Maria della Pace in Rome

Reference 58 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1307: Evolution of construction techniques in the Early Gothic: Comparative study of the stereotomy of European sexpartite vaults using new measurement systems

Reference 59 - 0.38% Coverage

¶1308: Sexpartite vaults, built between the 12th and 13th centuries, stand out as the main feature of European Early Gothic, in a time of transition between the Romanesque and Gothic periods. The detailed study of sexpartite vaults provides an insight into how medieval construction systems evolved from the earliest times and facilitates our understanding of the knowledge and technical advances implemented through the stonemasons' lodges. Early examples show clumsy building solutions, which soon developed, however, new tools and different carving and erection techniques emerging together with intelligent building strategies that simplified the auxiliary wooden structures needed for construction. Sexpartite vaults did not evolve homogeneously across Europe, but rather in two radically different geographical areas, each developing in different stages.

Reference 60 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1308: The master builders' knowledge was constantly changing and evolving at this time in history and therefore any qualitative leap in the technology used enables us to determine regional influences.

¶1309:

Reference 61 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1315: Seismic vulnerability assessment

Reference 62 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1315: an old historical masonry building in Osijek, Croatia

Reference 63 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1315: using Damage Index

¶1316: Osijek is the largest city in eastern Croatia and the fourth largest city in the country. The most preserved Baroque buildings of Croatia are located in Tvrđja, the old historical city core. Tvrđja represents the educational, cultural and administrative centre of Osijek, and consists of 106 buildings.

Reference 64 - 0.28% Coverage

¶1316: One of the problems facing civil engineers today is preserving a large number of older masonry buildings, built in areas of seismic active zones. It is very important to evaluate the existing earthquake resistance of these buildings in order to strengthen existing buildings and/or prepare emergency plans using realistic seismic scenarios. Therefore, it is desirable to provide a relatively fast but accurate seismic vulnerability assessment, which the proposed method in this paper satisfies. The aim of the article is to determine, using Damage Index coefficient, the seismic vulnerability of a historical building located in Tvrđja

Reference 65 - 0.67% Coverage

¶1330: draws from the general literature on energy efficiency and historic buildings to explain the importance and potential of user-driven energy efficiency in historic buildings. It is the first review that places the user as a central object of study in the research field of historic buildings and energy efficiency. Relevant interdisciplinary topics and research results that make up the core of the field are presented and discussed in relation to user behaviour and its impact on energy consumption. The paper also investigates how user behaviour aspects can be integrated in a procedural approach to energy refurbishment in historic buildings. Research and experience from the building stock in general clearly shows how a user's awareness and behaviour, such as choice of temperature, zone heating and controlled airing, can have a significant effect on energy demand yet have no physical impact on the building. However, this has not received enough attention with regards to the historic building stock, where many physical energy efficiency measures can have negative impacts on the historic qualities of the building. Modification of user behaviour can therefore be a way not only to reduce energy demand but also to minimise the physical impact of increasing energy efficiency on historic buildings. The paper concludes that the current research agenda on historic buildings and energy efficiency has broken much ground but remains focused more on technical solutions than bottom-up user perspectives.

Reference 66 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1330: Accurate energy modelling of historic buildings is a complex field reliant on the thermal interplay between user-building and building-district. Improved knowledge and intensified research is necessary to avoid distorted energy modelling results and unwanted rebound effects

Reference 67 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1330: Second, awareness raising in order to foster a deeper understanding and knowledge about the construction, system

Reference 68 - 0.15% Coverage

¶1330: building and user level. An interdisciplinary bottom-up approach to energy refurbishment is presented. The essence of the model is that users and residents should always play a central role in the decision-making process because the well-being of the historic building will always depend on its day-to-day users, and vice versa.

<Internals\JCH 2018 abstracts> - § 88 references coded [11.41% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶125: An ontological model for the reality-based 3D annotation of heritage building conservation state

Reference 2 - 0.44% Coverage

¶126: The conservation and restoration of historical monuments require a diagnostic analysis carried out by a multidisciplinary team. The results of the diagnosis include data produced by different techniques and protocols, which are used by conservation scientists to assess the built heritage. Nowadays, together with the aforementioned data, a great deal of heterogeneous information is also available, including descriptive and contextual information, as well as 2D/3D geometrical restitution of the studied object. However, the integration of these diverse data into a unique information model capable of fully describing the building conservation state, as well as integrating future data, is still an open issue within the Cultural Heritage community. It is of paramount importance to correlate these data and spatialize them in order to provide scientists in charge of our heritage with a practical and easy means to explore the information used during their assessment, as well as a way to record their scientific observation and share them within their community of practice

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶126: , integrating into a unique spatial representation information about material and alteration phenomena, providing users with a means to correlate, and more importantly retrieve several types of information.

¶127:

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶135: Reusing grain silos from the 1930s in Italy. A multi-criteria decision analysis for the case of Arezzo

Reference 5 - 0.13% Coverage

¶136: Italian grain silos from the 1930s are emblematic buildings of an historical period characterized by technological progress and particular economic and political conditions. Due to their

unfavourable morphology related to the specific agro-industrial purpose, their conservation and adaptive reuse constitute a major challenge,

Reference 6 - 0.23% Coverage

¶136: For this reason, most of these buildings remained abandoned for a long time and are now affected by a serious material degradation. This study attempts to overcome the difficulties in selecting the best reuse proposal through a multi-criteria decision-making method. This approach makes it possible to effectively compare different scenarios and identify the most satisfactory use for the silos. The multi-attribute decision analysis applied to the case of the silo of Arezzo demonstrates its effectiveness and potential in the context of historic buildings.

¶137:

Reference 7 - 0.10% Coverage

¶142: Known as the living fossil of the ancient Chinese culture, Hakka culture has not been well studied and Tulou (Hakka Earth Buildings), which still inhabited by the Hakka as their traditional and permanent house, have been poorly maintained

Reference 8 - 0.23% Coverage

¶161: The historic building under study had been recently subjected to a rehabilitation intervention that encompassed the injection of a damp-proofing chemical at the ground level and the application of renovation mortar coats. The applied renovation plasters and renders showed striking moist stains within 6 months after their application. To unveil the reason behind the moist-related problems observed, several samples of repair plasters and renders, as well as of the underlying historic masonry materials, were collected from representative affected areas of the building.

Reference 9 - 0.04% Coverage

¶178: Innovative technologies for energy retrofit of historic buildings: An experimental validation

Reference 10 - 0.35% Coverage

¶179: to hamper usual energy efficient interventions on the building envelope side. As a consequence, in historical buildings, HVAC (Heating, Ventilation and Air-Conditioning) systems and control strategies should be further improved, since they are the only true means for energy efficiency. This paper presents the set of technologies implemented in the frame of the refurbishment of an historical building in the very center of Venice, in order to lower energy consumption and increase occupants' comfort. The refurbishment consisted mainly in the application of the following technologies: Surface Water Heat Pump (SWHP), Demand Controlled Ventilation (DCV) and trigeneration. Furthermore, the paper proves the achieved energy savings by comparing the actual energy consumption against detailed building energy simulations for baseline HVAC system configurations.

Reference 11 - 0.12% Coverage

¶181: . The paper presents the results of a statistical analysis and a detailed energy calculations applied to a historical town, partially abandoned after the 2009 Italian earthquake. In order to identify suitable retrofit guidelines, a baseline energy performance of the whole town was required.

Reference 12 - 0.04% Coverage

¶183: for assessing relative “historical significance” and “use potential” of diverse historic buildings

Reference 13 - 0.06% Coverage

¶183: the association of a building with the purpose of a NPS site's foundation, the current physical condition of a building, the building's historic character

Reference 14 - 0.04% Coverage

¶183: Specific measures of use potential consider the importance of historic building's operational, third party,

Reference 15 - 0.03% Coverage

¶183: The application of the framework is presented using a subset of buildings located

Reference 16 - 0.01% Coverage

¶183: and use potential

Reference 17 - 0.03% Coverage

¶190: MODIHMA 2018 Innovative Techniques for MOisture Detection in HIstorical Masonry

Reference 18 - 0.03% Coverage

¶192: State-of-the-art on methods for reducing rising damp in masonry

Reference 19 - 0.25% Coverage

¶193: Several materials and technologies have been proposed over last century to fight the capillary rise of water from ground in historic masonry buildings. These methods involve different operational principles and different strategies to cope with rising damp, which is one of the most critical problems in the conservation of architectural heritage. However, despite the extensive use of these technologies in historic buildings, the data about their actual effectiveness in the field are still quite limited and the reasons for their success or failure in real masonries have not been fully elucidated yet.

Reference 20 - 0.03% Coverage

¶194: Standardization activity in the evaluation of moisture content

Reference 21 - 0.30% Coverage

¶195: This review paper comments the international standards to measure the moisture content in building materials, i.e. EN 772-10:1999; EN 13183-1:2002; EN 13183-2:2002; EN 13183-3:2005; EN 1428:2012; EN-ISO 11461: 2014; EN-ISO 15512:2014; ISO 11465:1993; ISO 12570: 2013; ISO 16979:2003 and ISO 760:1978. The above standards do apply to new building materials, with standardized composition and shape, in satisfactory state of conservation, without sampling restrictions. If they are applied to aged and deteriorated materials, as in the field of cultural heritage, the results may be misleading. The paper discusses the difference between 'moisture content' and 'water content' and the various problems met with cultural heritage materials

Reference 22 - 0.27% Coverage

¶195: the biased response when wood was attacked by moulds or insect tunnelling, or was impregnated with oil, wax or preservatives; or when masonry contains soluble salts or subsurface discontinuities. The most recent, comprehensive standard is presented, i.e. EN16682 (2017) 'Conservation of cultural heritage – Methods of measurement of moisture content, or water content, in materials constituting immovable cultural heritage' that considers all existing methods and discusses pros and cons of each of them in relation with the real world of aged and deteriorated materials.

¶196: Effectiveness of methods against rising damp in buildings: Results from the EMERISDA project

Reference 23 - 0.29% Coverage

¶197: Rising damp is a recurrent hazard to ancient buildings in Europe and its relevance is expected to increase in the future, due to climate changes. The presence of rising damp in walls does not only create an unpleasant climate in buildings, but it also enhances damage processes such as frost action, salt crystallization and biological growth, with possible consequences on the health of the inhabitants.

¶198: The relevance of this problem is reflected by the large variety of products on the market. The wide and differentiated offer and the scarce scientific information on the effectiveness of the methods make it difficult, (even) for professionals working in the field, to choose a suitable intervention on a sound basis.

Reference 24 - 0.23% Coverage

¶199: The JPICH-financed project EMERISDA (2014–2017) [1] aimed at evaluating the effectiveness of different intervention methods against rising damp. The project involved universities, research institutes, heritage agencies and companies (producers and contractors) in Belgium (BBRI, co-ordinator), Italy (CNR-ISAC, Università' Ca' Foscari Venezia, Restauri Speciali s.r.l., Diasen s.r.l.) and The Netherlands (Delft University of Technology and the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands).

¶100: The research methodology included the use of an on-line questionnaire

Reference 25 - 0.11% Coverage

¶106: The treatment of rising damp is an important issue when dealing with the conservation and restoration of historic buildings. The most effective solutions for the problem of rising damp are usually very 'invasive': depending on the method, there might be a substantial loss

Reference 26 - 0.12% Coverage

¶106: the intervention may have a significant impact on the stability of the construction, there could be a mild to very important visual impact, and the intervention might be irreversible. An efficient treatment for rising damp, without these disadvantages, would therefore be more than welcome.

Reference 27 - 0.16% Coverage

¶108: The presence of water in masonries is one of the most relevant cause of decay in historic buildings. If water is present, particularly rising damp, degradation processes such as biological growth, powdering due to salt crystallization cycles may arise and be intensified. Treatment against rising damp is therefore generally advised for the protection and preventive conservation of historic buildings.

Reference 28 - 0.36% Coverage

¶113: The injection of chemical products, meant to penetrate in the capillaries of the materials composing an affected wall, is perhaps the most diffused method to deal with rising damp. The majority of these chemical products are hydrophobic treatments; they can be either solvent-based or (increasingly) water-based. Traditionally, these products are liquid. In the last years however, a tendency towards the use of cream-like products can be observed. From practice, quite contradictory opinions arrive with respect to the effectiveness of injections and quite often disputes develop between building owner and executing contractor on the performance of the treatment. Sometimes the slow drying of humid walls is used to cover a failing treatment; in other cases, it is not clear whether the injection or a simultaneously applied restoration plaster is responsible for a visual improvement

Reference 29 - 0.03% Coverage

¶114: New technique for treating rising damp in historical buildings: Wall base ventilation

Reference 30 - 0.16% Coverage

¶115: Intervene in historic constructions increasingly requires extensive and objective knowledge of what one will be working with. The multifaceted aspect of the works needed on this kind of constructions tends to encompass a growing number of different tasks, with the imperative need to know the causes of many of the problems that affect these buildings and the possible treatments that can solve them.

Reference 31 - 0.03% Coverage

¶116: Moisture monitoring experience in the old town of Genoa (Italy)

Reference 32 - 0.10% Coverage

¶117: It has had serious problems with rising damp both in the hall, where the damage is particularly evident on the walls of the lateral aisles, and in the space below the crypt. In 2012, the Abbot decided to use an active system of wall dehumidification,

Reference 33 - 0.05% Coverage

¶117:

¶118: When and how reducing moisture content for the conservation of historic building. A problem solving view or monitoring approach?

Reference 34 - 0.08% Coverage

¶119: The conservation of historic buildings requires to face the technical issue for preserving the historic building materials, as stated in the recent Code for protection of Cultural Heritage, in Italy (2004).

Reference 35 - 0.33% Coverage

¶120: Rising damp is a recurrent cause of damage, and the climatic changes are going toward the increase of humidity in the historic masonry: at 40/50° latitudes, at continental/Mediterranean climatic conditions, the alternance of dry seasons and almost monsonic seasons dramatically affects the distribution of rising damp in porous materials, as well as the water content. The evaporation of rising damp from the wet surface due to occasional or seasonal change of air temperature, causes the major damage due to salts crystallization. The evaluation of the increase of water inside the masonry is a critical issue for preventing the damages, because the presence of the water can sharply, naturally decrease in the dry seasons, as well as rapidly increases one month or more after the beginning of heavy and constant rain.

Reference 36 - 0.09% Coverage

¶121: The interventions against water intruding the masonry due to water table or rainfalls that are not properly taken away from the structure are totally different, although the damages caused by both these causes are the same.

Reference 37 - 0.09% Coverage

¶122: Monitoring the presence and distribution of the water is useful to support the choice of the most appropriate intervention, reducing the risk to apply not effective and expensive products and preventing an oversize intervention.

Reference 38 - 0.07% Coverage

¶132: 3D digital documentation for disaster management in historic buildings: Applications following fire damage at the Mackintosh building, The Glasgow School of Art

Reference 39 - 0.04% Coverage

¶154: An integrated approach to the conservation of the roofing structures in the Pompeian Domus

Reference 40 - 0.02% Coverage

¶155: The structural restoration interventions

Reference 41 - 0.38% Coverage

¶155: In the last century the old wooden roofs erected in the late 1800s were replaced with concrete structures similar to the old ones, realized after the Second World War. A systematic study of these structures is lacking, despite the number and the significant role they play in the stress state of the ancient masonry. The structural role of these roofing structures in the Pompeii buildings and atriums and in the suburban Villas is examined. Starting from a detailed geometrical and historical analysis of the roof, the impact of the restoration interventions actually present in the archaeological area of Pompeii is analyzed in order to assess the seismic vulnerability of the buildings and the key aspects in case of restoration or maintenance. The paper shows that maintenance of the existing interventions is a fundamental topic and substitution of r.c. roofs with timber structures cannot be justified with structural reasons

Reference 42 - 0.05% Coverage

¶155: As a case study the entire structure of the Domus of the Tragic Poet (masonry walls and concrete roof) is investigated.

Reference 43 - 0.03% Coverage

¶160: The case of the Monumental Complex of the Alhambra and Generalife

Reference 44 - 0.04% Coverage

¶161: taking the Monumental Complex of the Alhambra and Generalife (MCAG) as the parent brand for analysis.

Reference 45 - 0.03% Coverage

¶162: Wasting heritage. The slow abandonment of the Italian Historic Centers

Reference 46 - 0.21% Coverage

¶163: All the same, analysis of the statistical data on population and real estate in some Italian cities over the last 30 years suggests that the effects of the relationship between these policies and settlement choices should be further questioned. The goal of this paper is to define a precise framework for the dynamics characterizing northern Italian historic centers in the medium and long-term, focusing attention on the use of real estate property and the location choices of families, institutions and enterprises

Reference 47 - 0.17% Coverage

¶165: Thirdly, building performance simulation. A multi-zone building energy and indoor climate model with a proved record of simulating a wide range of buildings, including museums. Seven performance indicators were used: The mean indoor temperature; the mean indoor relative humidity; the mean heating demand; the mean cooling demand; the mean humidification demand; the mean dehumidification demand; the total energy demand

Reference 48 - 0.06% Coverage

¶167: Two experimental tests are applied to a Crowdsourc 3D model of the Haydarkhana mosque in Iraq and the model of the Georgia State Capitol in USA

Reference 49 - 0.06% Coverage

¶168: Enlightening the use of materials and techniques in earthen architecture in southeast Brazil during the first coffee cycle (19th century)

Reference 50 - 0.21% Coverage

¶169: The broad ensemble of fine rural and urban constructions erected during the first cycle of coffee production in Brazil (1820–1880) in the middle valley of the Paraíba do Sul River in southeast Brazil, is a legacy of earthen architecture of exceptional importance. A rare example of simultaneous presence of three different earthen architecture techniques (wattle-and-daub, adobe and rammed earth), this heritage faces threat of disappearance due to lack of public concern and loss of know-how directed to earthen techniques

Reference 51 - 0.05% Coverage

¶169: related to building practices in colonial and post-colonial Brazil and to support conservation and restoration actions.

¶170:

Reference 52 - 0.04% Coverage

¶172: Assessment of heritage timber structures: Review of standards, guidelines and procedures

Reference 53 - 0.62% Coverage

¶173: This paper reviews the official documentation (standards, guidelines and procedures) available for the assessment of heritage timber structures. The subsequent discussion does not catalogue all relevant technical literature. Instead, it intends to convey the state of background knowledge, recommendations and code rules using some illustrative examples. A specific focus is given to visual inspection as a fundamental first step for all different scopes and levels of assessment. The objectives of this review are to: (1) highlight the gaps and limitations in the currently available tools as well as the need for standardization; (2) contribute to the definition of an ontological approach, relating the scope of the assessment, information required and necessary procedures, (3) identify guidance for the different scopes of the assessment. The variety of timber species, architectural typologies and structural solutions, together with the varied response of these structures to climatic and other natural and man-made hazards, warrant a multifaceted and integrated assessment methodology that accounts for the hierarchical nature of timber structures behaviour and the multitude of agents affecting such behaviour. A review of existing standards and guidelines illustrates the need for a tool to consistently record the assessment process and the final decision taken, which will serve to constitute the knowledge base for the development of the next generation of more integrated and heritage specific guidelines.

Reference 54 - 0.02% Coverage

¶176: Practical building conservation: conservation basics

Reference 55 - 0.04% Coverage

¶185: Laboratory-prepared lime-gypsum mixtures based on the know-how of traditional technology

Reference 56 - 0.28% Coverage

¶191: and to develop a conservation approach: Dere and Karlı Mosques in Samsun, Turkey

¶192: Wood is one of the oldest traditional construction materials used for religious and civil architecture in the Black Sea Region of Turkey. Samsun, located in the central Black Sea Region, has qualified examples of wooden mosques in rural areas. In the scope of this paper, two wooden mosques (Dere and Karlı), located in rural areas of Kavak district (Samsun), were studied in detail with an interdisciplinary study. We aimed to emphasize the historical value of both mosques by determining their building dates, defining their conservation problems and offering proper conservation approach principles

Reference 57 - 0.07% Coverage

¶192: However, both mosques have similar conservation problems, caused particularly by improper management such as unqualified interventions, abandonment, neglect and fire risk

Reference 58 - 0.18% Coverage

¶192: it is important to reveal the historical value of the mosques and to develop detailed conservation proposals. We believe that this research will guide the quality refurbishment of

wooden structures with similar conservation problems in the region and stimulate the protection of wooden heritage.

¶193: Proposals for seismic retrofitting of timber roofs to enhance their in-plane stiffness and diaphragm action at historical masonry buildings in Cairo

Reference 59 - 0.27% Coverage

¶194: The in-plane stiffness of flat roofs plays crucial role in the structural stability and safety of historical load bearing masonry buildings under lateral hazardous loads. For decades, many restorers of historical buildings used to provide the original timber roofs with rigid diaphragms action using modern engineering systems; such as building reinforced concrete (R.C.) thin slabs. The present research studies analytically the installation of simple and robust timber bracing system above timber boards and under flooring layers of timber flat roofs; to improve the seismic behavior and stability of their historical load bearing masonry buildings in Cairo

Reference 60 - 0.12% Coverage

¶196: In order to assess the structural behavior and to evaluate the seismic vulnerability of masonry structures of relevant historical and artistic significance, which is a widespread building type in Italy and in the world, an historical masonry church is analyzed under earthquake loading.

Reference 61 - 0.02% Coverage

¶198: the Old Mint and the Cathedral) in Segovia (Central Spain).

Reference 62 - 0.02% Coverage

¶198: one from the Old Mint and three from the Cathedral

Reference 63 - 0.05% Coverage

¶198: From the point of view of cultural heritage, these data are of great interest for the history of the reconstruction of

Reference 64 - 0.12% Coverage

¶200: The seismic characterization of buildings plays a fundamental role in Portugal since a considerable percentage of the building stock is vulnerable to this phenomenon. It provides reasonable measures which helps to minimize and mitigate the consequences of an eventual seismic event.

Reference 65 - 0.02% Coverage

¶207: study of the George V and Neuilly Bridges

Reference 66 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1208: We apply the results obtained in the modeling of the Orléans Bridge over the River Loire (1751–1760) whose construction — initiated by Hupeau and completed by Perronet — made of three-centered oval arches and in the Neuilly Bridge over the River Seine, close to Paris, which is formed of eleven-centered oval arches.

Reference 67 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1227: A masterpiece of early Islamic architecture: The Noh-Gonbad Mosque in Balkh, Afghanistan

Reference 68 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1228: The Noh-Gonbad Mosque is one of the oldest examples of Islamic architecture, and it is undoubtedly the most ancient mosque of Afghanistan, dated from 794 A.D., few decades after Muhammad's Hegira. With its particular building technologies and magnificent stucco decoration, it represents a masterpiece.

Reference 69 - 0.27% Coverage

¶1228: a part of the multidisciplinary restoration project is reported. In particular, the comprehensive investigation carried out to define mechanical, physical and chemical characteristics of building materials is presented. The key findings available in the literature on the birth of the mosque have been synthesised and linked to technological and constructive evidence collected on site, which suggests the purpose of realising a simple but yet impressive building. Using data gathered on the field together with experimental results it has been possible to identify the static consistency of the arcade system and carry out a preliminary vulnerability assessment.

Reference 70 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1251: from the Main Altar of the St. James Church in Levoča (Slovakia)

Reference 71 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1254: Qasr Azraq, located in the city of Azraq (north-eastern Jordan). The castle has undergone several interventions and modifications during its service life; the archaeological surveys have shown that the actual building is a medieval reconstruction of a Roman fort, still reflecting the original structure.

Reference 72 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1269: The historical buildings can become an instrument for the growth of a territory

Reference 73 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1269: the ability to characterize environments and urban, rural and natural landscapes and on the basis of historical and documentary interest

Reference 74 - 0.18% Coverage

¶1269: Most of the time, however, the interventions on the historical–architectural building heritage do not respond to logic capable of simultaneously ensuring the conservation and valorization. This problem is accentuated when the decision-making process is not supported by operating logical models capable of bringing into account the many effects of an investment, which are not only financial, but also social, cultural and environmental nature

Reference 75 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1269: The application of the model to a concrete case, concerning the definition of the projects portfolio for the valorization of buildings of historical–architectural value in a Municipality of South Italy, confirms the potential of the instrument in analysis.

¶1270:

Reference 76 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1273: We investigated the cedar wood doors of the Bahia Palace in Marrakesh (Morocco), which are richly decorated with geometric motifs.

Reference 77 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1293: The case of the San Fruttuoso di Capodimonte Abbey (Genoa, Italy)

Reference 78 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1294: of the Abbey of San Fruttuoso di Capodimonte (Genoa, Italy). The abbey is located at the bottom of a bay few meters from the sea,

Reference 79 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1311: The assessment of environmental conditioning techniques and their energy performance in historic churches located in Mediterranean climate

Reference 80 - 0.22% Coverage

¶1312: There is a particular approach to the energy performance and indoor microclimate of historic buildings. However, the implementation of energy efficiency in historic buildings is limited, given that the materials, structure, geometry and artworks to be conserved inhibit the improvement of microclimate parameters or energy performance. The main aim of this work is to study the use of environmental conditioning techniques in a historic building and its impact on the conservation of artworks prior to the refurbishment project.

Reference 81 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1312: describes experimental research carried out on the church of Nuestra Señora de la Merced, a historic building in a Mediterranean climate.

Reference 82 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1328: The aesthetics of the Bayreuth Festspielhaus explained by means of acoustic measurements and simulations

Reference 83 - 0.25% Coverage

¶1329: The Bayreuth Festspielhaus (BF) is unique; the theatre was conceived by Richard Wagner to host the complex of Ring and it was opened in 1876. After this date, the BF played a key role in the development of the modern opera house and no other opera house is so discussed among non acousticians for its acoustics. Some solutions applied for the first time in this theatre influenced later opera houses: the position of all seats within the line of sight of the stage, the dimming of the lights during representations, the double proscenium arch and—the most relevant one—the use of a deep orchestra pit (mystic gulf).

Reference 84 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1330: Integrating spatial and spectral information for enhancing spatial features in the Gough map of Great Britain

Reference 85 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1332: Design and evaluation of concrete for restoration interventions on Byzantine monuments

Reference 86 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1334: The conservation of stained-glass windows in Latin America: A literature overview

Reference 87 - 0.58% Coverage

¶1335: This work brings the first inventory of existing literature on stained-glass windows from Latin America. Literature dating from 1989 to 2018 was compiled and analysed in order to summarise the current knowledge and to facilitate a better understanding of the subject. From the 22 Latin America countries, it was noticed that the majority of the studies came from Brazil, followed by Argentina and Mexico. A total of 68 studies related to stained-glass windows were analyzed and from these several works were related to the panels' general studies (70%), while a few focused on their conservation and restoration (30%). In order to clarify this work, data concerning general studies of stained glass was classified in five typologies: artistic; documental; economic; historic and iconographic. Moreover, data regarding conservation studies of stained glass windows was divided in four typologies: intervention report, material characterization, state of conservation and methodology. Within conservation studies, both state of conservation and intervention reports are

the predominant categories, with only 8 works. A synthesis of the main identified damages and restoration treatments made on stained glass window was done in order to access the knowledge gaps regarding protective measures. Finally, only few studies present an environmental approach. Therefore, further research should have this under consideration.

Reference 88 - 0.49% Coverage

¶1361: Integrating multi-criteria approaches for reducing greenhouse gas emissions while, at the same time, ensuring long-term maintenance of existing buildings, is a challenge that needs to be faced by both the present and future generations. The core objective of this paper is to integrate a life cycle approach within the framework of building conservation principles to help decision makers dealing with “green” maintenance and adaptation interventions of historic buildings. The proposed approach identifies conservation principles to respect, it considers low, medium, high levels of intervention, and it analyses the impact of interventions in terms of emissions and energy consumptions that should be compensated – while the historic building is in use – with on-site renewables. The method, in the whole, allows the comparison of different intervention scenarios and the selection of the most sustainable one over a long-term management perspective of the historic building. The benefits are twofold: under the conservative perspective, for helping in choosing the right time of interventions, in reducing the decay rate, in using materials that endure longer and are compatible with existing fabrics;

Name: Nodes\\Material conservation\\Art conservation

<Internals\\Antiquity 1994 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.39% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶110: From pasture to polis: art in the age of Homer.

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶154: Shifting paradigms in Classical art history

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1214: Voyages into pictured pasts

<Internals\\Antiquity 1995 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶41: The incomparable hallmark of the Divine image

¶42:

<Internals\\Antiquity 1996 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶12: The publication of portrait wall-paintings

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶125: Greek sculpture: the Late Classical period.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2000 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1268:

Ayia Paraskevi figurines in the University of Pennsylvania Museum. ¶1269:

C

<Internals\\Antiquity 2002 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1338: Copper and bronze in art: corrosion, colorants, conservation

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1490: Art offlip Middle Ages

<Internals\\Antiquity 2003 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.36% Coverage

¶146: Greek vases in new contexts: the collecting and trading of Greek vases - an aspect of the modern reception of antiquity

<Internals\\Antiquity 2005 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶179: The art of lfe: a descriptive catalogue and database

<Internals\\Antiquity 2008 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶93: Geometric templates used in the Akrotiri (Thera) wall-paintings

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶266: Amarna Palace paintings

<Internals\\Antiquity 2010 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.26% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

¶178: Art historians revealed how their bronzesmiths responded selectively to templates from not only states to the south but also eastern nomads.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2018 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶246: an Early Byzantine wall painting in the desert of the Holy Land

<Internals\\Curator 1995> - § 1 reference coded [0.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶156: 1871 Composite Portraiture

<Internals\\Curator 1996> - § 1 reference coded [0.22% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶123: Curating and Controlling

<Internals\\Curator 1997> - § 1 reference coded [0.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶129: Art 101, Hard Teacher of Curators

<Internals\\Curator 1998> - § 2 references coded [2.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.28% Coverage

¶133: STOLEN ART AND “DUE DILIGENCE”

Reference 2 - 1.79% Coverage

¶155: Art lovers should realize that many paintings are not entirely what they are said to be. This essay discusses some of these issues, as well as techniques that can now be used to analyze artworks.

<Internals\\Curator 2002> - § 1 reference coded [0.45% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.45% Coverage

¶125: AMERICAN SUBLIME: LANDSCAPE PAINTING IN THE UNITED STATES 1820–1880: Tate Britain

<Internals\\Curator 2003> - § 5 references coded [0.92% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶147: The Photography of Design, 1927–1936

Reference 2 - 0.20% Coverage

¶149: John and Mable Ringling Museum of Art

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶150: Mint Museum of Art

Reference 4 - 0.12% Coverage

¶151: Portland Museum of Art

Reference 5 - 0.30% Coverage

¶152: Art Held Hostage: The Battle Over The Barnes Collection

<Internals\\Curator 2005> - § 1 reference coded [0.46% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.46% Coverage

¶148: The Beaver Dam, a 1919 landscape painting by the Canadian artist J. E. H. MacDonald

<Internals\\Curator 2006> - § 4 references coded [0.97% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶154: "Buddha Mind in Contemporary Art"

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

¶155: At Play in the Meditative Fields of Art

Reference 3 - 0.29% Coverage

¶162: American Gothic: The Life of America's Most Famous Painting

Reference 4 - 0.33% Coverage

¶163: American Gothic: The Biography of Grant Wood as American Masterpiece

<Internals\\Curator 2007> - § 3 references coded [1.47% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶124: and the ongoing vitality of portraiture as an artistic form.

Reference 2 - 0.97% Coverage

¶136: A long walk in the "world" of contemporary art gives multiple views of interlocking ecologies that, in their particularities, contradict the stereotypes suggested by language, invert "north" and "south," question what is "traditional" in artistic practices

Reference 3 - 0.27% Coverage

¶136: What does our ramble reveal about the institution of contemporary art?

<Internals\\Curator 2008> - § 7 references coded [3.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.52% Coverage

¶14: Speaking in First Person: Why Contemporary Art at a General Fine Arts Museum?

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶21: in the art museum

Reference 3 - 1.00% Coverage

¶23: Studies conducted by the Phillips Collection in Washington, D.C., the Walker Art Center in Minneapolis, and the University of Leicester in England

Reference 4 - 0.53% Coverage

¶24: Measuring Infinity: José de Rivera's Smithsonian Sculpture on the National Mall

Reference 5 - 0.55% Coverage

¶25: Whether off-the-shelf or commissions by well-known sculptors, these pieces matter

Reference 6 - 0.07% Coverage

¶30: for New Art

Reference 7 - 0.31% Coverage

¶31: Art Rules: Pierre Bourdieu and the Visual Arts

<Internals\\Curator 2009> - § 2 references coded [0.37% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

¶12: Focus on the Detroit Institute of Arts

¶13:

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶19: aesthetic

<Internals\\Curator 2010 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.78% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶180: Artistic Practice and (Museum) Ethnography

Reference 2 - 0.33% Coverage

¶181: certain methodologies employed in artistic practice, such as techniques of assemblage

Reference 3 - 0.29% Coverage

¶185: The Neural Imagination: Aesthetic and Neuroscientific Approaches to the Arts

<Internals\\Curator 2011 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [2.75% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.33% Coverage

¶142: Art historians can learn a great about art from a close study of museum installations.

Reference 2 - 0.79% Coverage

¶142: And so, it is unfortunate that there is too little documentation of these installations. Assembling a wide range of examples, this essay shows what art historians can learn from the practice of curators.

¶143:

Reference 3 - 0.65% Coverage

¶144: A project to repurpose the old artifacts and dioramas as art involved student artists and art faculty from seven Michigan colleges, universities, and art institutions.

Reference 4 - 0.19% Coverage

¶145: The Wayward Curator: Italian Curators, Erotic Art

Reference 5 - 0.50% Coverage

¶146: an art historian experiences the ups and downs and the incomparable treasure hunt that delighted him in touring Italy for its art.

Reference 6 - 0.30% Coverage

¶153: Artists, Patrons and the Public: Why Culture Changes: What Good are the Arts?

<Internals\\Curator 2012 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶14: Art in the Rotunda

Reference 2 - 0.45% Coverage

¶15: Among the museum's permanent exhibits, a collection of Champa sculptures is presented in the rotunda, separately from the main historical displays

Reference 3 - 0.52% Coverage

¶174: Sculptors from 30 nations were invited to more than a dozen symposiums at the park and were given the means to create art. Recently, the site was opened to the public.

¶175:

<Internals\\Curator 2013 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [1.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.14% Coverage

¶15: Three artworks are discussed: Particle Fever, a film in development about particle physicists and the hunt for the mysterious Higgs Boson; The Great Immensity, a National Science Foundation-supported musical about climate change; and Guardians, a ballet co-produced by and performed in an aquarium

<Internals\\Curator 2014 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [2.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.31% Coverage

¶10: Why Were There No Great Chinese Paintings in American Museums before the Twentieth Century?

Reference 2 - 0.88% Coverage

¶11: To understand the major shift in Americans' attitudes about Chinese art between the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, it is essential to know not only what the American collectors thought, but also the social history of these collectors and their agents

Reference 3 - 1.22% Coverage

¶11: It seems that the lack of "great" Chinese paintings in American museums before the twentieth century may be due to the fact that the nineteenth century American collectors and their Chinese agents differed from their twentieth century counterparts in what they regarded as "great," what they thought was "Chinese," and what they defined as "paintings."

¶12:

<Internals\\Curator 2015 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶152: Fakes on Display: Special Exhibitions of Counterfeit Art

<Internals\\Curator 2017 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [1.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.13% Coverage

¶165: argues that this event succeeds in realizing the possibilities for revivifying three constants of cinema: film auteur, cinematic apparatus, and intermediality. The ambivalence demonstrates that while the museum's exhibition of cinema inevitably removes some of its ontological essences, it also preserves and revivifies others.

¶166:

<Internals\\Curator 2018 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [3.51% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶15: Historical Ivory Arts

Reference 2 - 0.34% Coverage

¶118: An Art Conservation Perspective: Saving the African Elephant and Ivory Cultural Heritage

Reference 3 - 0.52% Coverage

¶123: with an overview from the past to the present and across the three continents of Europe, Asia and Africa, anthropologists, historians

Reference 4 - 0.25% Coverage

¶159: Contemporary Art, the Archive and Curatorship: Possible Dialogues

Reference 5 - 1.70% Coverage

¶160: In recent years, a growing number of artists have been drawn to working with the documents and testimonies in archive collections to produce work that dialogs with historical events and the history of art itself. This article aims for an understanding of how and why a strand of contemporary art practice – or, more precisely, of present-day Brazilian art – has been exploring issues that traverse the archive and the act of archiving

Reference 6 - 0.60% Coverage

¶160: The article explores the theme of the archive and takes as its starting point the work of artists such as Rosângela Rennó and Mabé Bethônico, among others

<Internals\\JCP 1994 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [4.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶14: the World Art Community

Reference 2 - 3.05% Coverage

¶10: The recent dispute over the restoration work carried out by Daniel Goldreyer on the painting by Barnett Newman Who's Afraid of Red, Yellow and Blue III raises issues of importance for several disciplines concerned with the restoration of important works of art.

Reference 3 - 0.14% Coverage

¶12: Works of Art

Reference 4 - 0.68% Coverage

¶62: Art restoration: the culture, the business and the scandal

<Internals\\JCP 1995 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.74% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.35% Coverage

¶7: Cultural Objects for Art's Sake

Reference 2 - 0.67% Coverage

¶26: From Manet to Manhattan – The Rise of the Modern Art Market

Reference 3 - 0.28% Coverage

¶27: The Germans and their Art

Reference 4 - 0.44% Coverage

¶28: The Free Circulation of Art Collections

<Internals\\JCP 1996 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [3.94% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.69% Coverage

¶6: Doing so would create clear incentives for owners to report thefts and for buyers and art merchants to check the database, thus drying up the market for stolen art.

Reference 2 - 0.61% Coverage

¶9: Licit International Art Trade in Times of Armed Conflict?

¶10:

Reference 3 - 0.68% Coverage

¶10: a licit international trade in artistic and other cultural objects

Reference 4 - 0.49% Coverage

¶14: The Case of Thomas Holloway's Picture Collection

Reference 5 - 0.47% Coverage

¶20: Exklusivverträge zwischen Künstler und Händler

<Internals\\JCP 1997 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [4.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.56% Coverage

¶18: The Koenigs Collection of Old Master drawings was transferred during the course of World War II from private ownership to the German government. Most of the collection recently appeared in the Pushkin Museum in Moscow.

Reference 2 - 0.87% Coverage

¶19: Valuing Art for Tax Purposes in Canada – The Sarick Case and its Aftermath

Reference 3 - 0.49% Coverage

¶27: Fields of Vision: essays in film studies,

Reference 4 - 0.22% Coverage

¶50: Economics and Art.

<Internals\\JCP 1998 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [2.33% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.69% Coverage

¶30: recounts the process of acquiring a work of art, focusing on one object but encapsulating the thoughts and experience of many years.

Reference 2 - 1.64% Coverage

¶51: The 'Group of Seven' has a significant, though not totally uncontroversial, place in Canadian art. Robert McMichael's 'obsession' with the group led to the establishment of the McMichael Collection and then to an agreement between Mr. McMichael and his wife and the government of Ontario concerning the collection.

<Internals\\JCP 2000 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [7.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.72% Coverage

¶11: Reform of the French Art Market, Lyon, France

Reference 2 - 5.64% Coverage

¶18: The cleaning is judged to have been no more than the comparable treatment of marbles in other museums, though vigorous in places, the intention being to make them intelligible to the visiting public, but resulting in no serious loss of detail or academic value. Finally, a personal viewpoint is given of the purposes for which ancient art is conserved

Reference 3 - 0.79% Coverage

¶17: The Art Collection of the Prince of Liechtenstein

<Internals\\JCP 2001 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [2.44% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.31% Coverage

¶6: Distributional concerns about the international movement of art are considered.

Reference 2 - 1.13% Coverage

¶18: to establish why appropriation and reproduction are important issues.

<Internals\\JCP 2002 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [4.58% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.34% Coverage

¶3: "For the Greater Glory of Indian Art": The Life of an Endangered Art Treasure in Modern India

Reference 2 - 2.85% Coverage

¶4: acclaimed in recent history as a "masterpiece" of ancient Indian sculpture—to invoke the larger spectrum of practices and discourses that came to constitute the field of art history in modern India.

Reference 3 - 0.39% Coverage

¶6: art as cultural property.

¶17:

<Internals\\JCP 2005 Abstracts> - § 7 references coded [2.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶22: art history

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

¶128: Art Historians and Cultural Property Internationalism

¶129:

Reference 3 - 0.37% Coverage

¶129: It considers the increasing, although still limited, role that art historians working out of universities play

Reference 4 - 0.26% Coverage

¶129: art historians seem to be moving away from cultural property internationalism

Reference 5 - 0.38% Coverage

¶133: However, the art trade at present is based on the secrecy of transactions, and this has led to a number of scandals

Reference 6 - 0.45% Coverage

¶173: The painting was part of the Remaining Stock CCP ("Linzer Liste") within www.lostart.de enlisting cultural objects with provenance gaps

Reference 7 - 0.36% Coverage

¶173: The object was on loan from the Bundesamt and in possession of the Wallraf-Richartz-Museum in Köln (Germany).

<Internals\\JCP 2006 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [2.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶14: of their public art objects

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶14: Queenslanders clearly like monuments!

¶15:

Reference 3 - 0.45% Coverage

¶31: Almost every important art exhibition also exhibits art objects on loan from domestic or foreign institutions or private owners

Reference 4 - 0.90% Coverage

¶131: Boos devoted her research for a doctoral thesis, submitted to the University of Düsseldorf, Germany, to these problems, mainly those of a return guarantee given to the foreign lending institution with respect to art objects on loan for a local exhibition.

Reference 5 - 0.46% Coverage

¶134: In April of 2003 the collection of André Breton, one of the founders of Surrealism, was auctioned off at the Hôtel Druout in Paris

<Internals\\JCP 2008 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶142: Art in Dispute at the Beaverbrook Art Gallery

<Internals\\JCP 2009 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.34% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.34% Coverage

¶18: The focus is on their influence on international trade as instruments of art market regulation

<Internals\\JCP 2010 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [4.28% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.89% Coverage

¶18: The symposium was jointly sponsored by the Commission for Art Recovery, the Foundation for International Cultural Diplomacy, the Harvard Law School Arts and Literature Law Society, the Harvard Law School European Law Research Center, and the Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies of Harvard University.

¶19:

Reference 2 - 0.49% Coverage

¶131: the collection from the Bremen Kunsthalle, comprising 1715 drawings, 50 paintings, and about 3000 prints found by Soviet troops in castle of Karnzow near Berlin in May 1945

Reference 3 - 1.22% Coverage

¶132: After their return to the USSR and demobilization, some of the officers donated their loot to different museums around the Soviet Union. One of the most important parts of the collection, with 362 drawings and two paintings—among them works of Dürer, Rembrandt, Goya, and Van Gogh, was appropriated by Captain Viktor Baldin. In 1948 Baldin deposited his loot in the A. V. Shchusev State Research Museum of Architecture in Moscow

Reference 4 - 1.65% Coverage

¶134: other works of art from the same Bremen Kunsthalle collection were restituted from the United States, Ukraine, and Estonia. Another 101 drawings and prints of the collection, seized by another member of Baldin's brigade, were returned from Russia to Bremen in 2000, but that was in “exchange” for an original mosaic from the legendary Amber Chamber. However, despite more than 20 years of efforts by German officials and endless negotiations, the Baldin Collection remains in the Russian Federation. The return of those stolen drawings any time soon now looks highly improbable

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

¶138: Art Loans

<Internals\\JCP 2011 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [2.70% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.47% Coverage

¶14: China's increased interaction with the global community has led to significant changes in art and artistic expression. The China art market is expanding by leaps and bounds, and artists are subject to an increasingly broad range of influences. Not least of these are the discourses of artistic criticism, with targets that range from international financial institutions to domestic policies

Reference 2 - 0.75% Coverage

¶14: Among early examples are the bamboo and landscape paintings of the Yuan dynasty that conveyed a sense of whimsical alienation from the affairs of formal society—implicitly a critique of Mongol rule.

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶121: artworks on loan

Reference 4 - 0.43% Coverage

¶125: Deliberating over a failed football-field-sized art installation wryly entitled “Training Ground for Democracy,”

<Internals\\JCP 2012 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.74% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.74% Coverage

¶18: The antiquities market has flourished despite the increase in litigation surrounding some works and the number of works repatriated in recent years, making interdisciplinary study of the market more relevant and necessary than ever.

<Internals\\JCP 2013 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [2.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶18: discusses some of the issues regarding the acquisition of art

Reference 2 - 0.74% Coverage

¶18: The problems created by looted art in association with the ever-increasing number of fakes is highlighted, with examples of the issues surrounding pre-Columbian art and some classical antiquities

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

¶20: Reevaluating Art Crime's Famous Figures

Reference 4 - 1.02% Coverage

¶21: It underscores the ambiguities inherent in the figures and uses the 2003 theft of the Duke of Buccleuch's painting by Leonardo da Vinci, *Madonna of the Yarnwinder*, to illustrate the difficulties related to establishing monetary estimates for cultural property crimes

<Internals\\JCP 2014 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.81% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.81% Coverage

¶26: Visual Arts. In chapters entitled "Plunder, Destruction, and Reparation" and "An Artist's Life," I was taken by its commitment to culture, its questions—such as, Can art be more valuable than a life?

<Internals\\JCP 2015 abstracts> - § 15 references coded [9.28% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.37% Coverage

¶14: Nazi-Looted Art from East and West in East Prussia: Initial Findings on the Erich Koch Collection

Reference 2 - 0.55% Coverage

¶15: While most of the art from Kyiv was destroyed by retreating Germans when the Red Army arrived (February 1945), here we investigate "survivors."

Reference 3 - 0.80% Coverage

¶15: These initial findings draw attention to hitherto overlooked contrasting examples of patterns of Nazi art looting and destruction in the East and West, and the pan-European dispersal of important works of art.

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶130: In the art field

Reference 5 - 1.93% Coverage

¶132: for works of art that are at risk. One important example can be seen in the actions of the Menil Foundation. The Menil, with the permission of the Church of Cyprus, conserved a series of frescoes and created a purpose-built gallery on the Menil campus in Houston to safely house them. It was a novel solution to the problems caused by the situation in Cyprus. Acquiring and saving these thirteenth century frescoes gives an important template for the rescue and conservation of works of art that are at risk

Reference 6 - 0.36% Coverage

¶140: This article analyzes the dichotomy between the practices of the art market and of court judges

Reference 7 - 0.82% Coverage

¶140: While judges very much rely on experts acting in the art market, they may not necessarily pursue the same examination methods and conclusions, which can have serious repercussions on the art object and for its owner.

Reference 8 - 0.65% Coverage

¶141: Instead, scholars and art market actors should adopt improved authentication standards and, in the event of a dispute, refer to alternative means of dispute resolution.

¶142:

Reference 9 - 0.53% Coverage

¶143: when handling art-related matters. Due diligence is paramount to any activity in the art market and a key element in ascertaining ownership

Reference 10 - 0.25% Coverage

¶143: who are privileged witnesses of the functioning of the art market

Reference 11 - 0.17% Coverage

¶144: Purchasing Art in a Market Full of Forgeries

Reference 12 - 1.63% Coverage

¶145: Since the first lawsuit against the Knoedler Gallery was filed for selling forgeries, the art world has been abuzz with stories of high-end fakes. However, forgeries are not a new phenomenon. The law of supply and demand dictates that there will be no end to the rising value of artworks done by

the hands of “masters.” And with soaring market prices, art forgery will proliferate as forgers find incentive in skyrocketing sales

Reference 13 - 0.47% Coverage

¶154: for a contraband search. Customs authorities seized four crates containing hundreds of artworks by leading European artists.

Reference 14 - 0.58% Coverage

¶154: The National Gallery of Canada stored the collection from 1940 to 1949, when British courts instructed the collection’s Canadian custodian to release it

Reference 15 - 0.11% Coverage

¶156: a Camille Pissarro painting

<Internals\\JCP 2016 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶137: Contemporary Perspectives on the Detection, Investigation

<Internals\\JCP 2017 ABSTRACTS> - § 4 references coded [1.44% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.52% Coverage

¶134: In many temples in and around Kyoto, sets of wall and slide door paintings and folding screen paintings

Reference 2 - 0.78% Coverage

¶134: Accordingly, this article seeks to clarify the current status of, and problems arising from, the digitization projects taking place in and around Kyoto.

¶135:

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

¶143: Art

Reference 4 - 0.12% Coverage

¶143: Restoration and Forgery

<Internals\\JHS 1994-6 Abstracts> - § 7 references coded [2.50% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶18: The Art of Botanical Illustration,

¶19:

Reference 2 - 0.38% Coverage

¶34: Art Restoration. The Culture, the Business and the Scandal.

Reference 3 - 0.28% Coverage

¶41: Illustrated Dictionary of Narrative Painting

Reference 4 - 0.38% Coverage

¶53: Eighteenth-Century Aesthetics and the Reconstruction of Art,

Reference 5 - 0.34% Coverage

¶62: The Court Artist: On the Ancestry of the Modern Artist

Reference 6 - 0.43% Coverage

¶83: The Image of Antiquity: Ancient Britain and the Romantic Imagination

Reference 7 - 0.46% Coverage

¶84: Art Apart: Art Institutions and Ideology Across England and North America

<Internals\\JHS 1996 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.39% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.39% Coverage

¶73: Towards a Modern Art World, (Studies in British Art I),

<Internals\\JHS 1998 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

¶27: and the Hidden Masterpiece at Canford School,

Reference 2 - 0.30% Coverage

¶58: Sculpture Conservation: Preservation or Interference?

<Internals\\JHS 2000 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶19: East End Stories: the chairs and the photographs

<Internals\\JHS 2005 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.34% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.34% Coverage

¶46: the practical and theoretical fallout of the toxic methods used by museum conservators

<Internals\\JHS 2007 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.70% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.70% Coverage

¶6: In Europe's furnished urban landscapes of the 19th century peace was often personified in female allegorical form. She can be seen in many of the sculpted memorials that commemorate distant battles fought on the edges of Empire

<Internals\\JHS 2009 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.93% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶21: Towards an Exhibition of Highland Art

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶22: The Highlands of Scotland have an art history

Reference 3 - 1.68% Coverage

¶22: It extends into the present with internationally recognised contemporary art, such as that generated by An Leabhar Mòr—The Great Book of Gaelic in 2002. In exploring this history I investigate continuities, gaps and international links. In doing so I draw on work made possible by a project funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council, Window to the West: Towards a redefinition of the visual within Gaelic Scotland, a joint initiative of the Visual Research Centre at the University of Dundee and Sabhal Mòr Ostaig, the Gaelic college in the Isle of Skye.

<Internals\\JHS 2011 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.38% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.38% Coverage

¶37: This paper analyses the relationship of the two in a 2007 statue which is a monument to a lost place for which there is no surviving historic fabric

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.22% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶16: Western cultures and the artistic field in modern Japan

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶63: Methodologies are drawn from social art history

<Internals\\JHS 2014 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.61% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶58: Contemporary visual art

Reference 2 - 0.33% Coverage

¶64: The design suggests a sense of coherence in the collection and in British art in general. This article questions the purpose of this supposed coherence, by questioning its art historical basis

Reference 3 - 0.20% Coverage

¶64: the Millbank gallery's 1897 opening, the 2000 rebrand as Tate Britain and the current moment of this poster campaign

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶109: arts genre and aesthetics

<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶14: in the fields of art

<Internals\\JCH 2000 abstracts> - § 23 references coded [5.52% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶5: Mortars, pigments and binding media of wall paintings in the 'Carrera del Darro' in Granada, Spain

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶19: Panselinos' Byzantine wall paintings

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

¶19: a technical examination

Reference 4 - 0.23% Coverage

¶20: The sole surviving fresco paintings of Manuel Panselinos (13th century AD), one of the most celebrated Greek iconographers of the Byzantine era, are located in the Protaton Church (10th century AD) on Mount Athos, Greece.

Reference 5 - 0.37% Coverage

¶20: A collaborative analysis, its results demonstrate that the paintings were executed in both the true fresco and lime-painting techniques. They have also established Panselinos' choice of materials and colour palette. We believe this study to be an important and necessary prerequisite for the future preservation and restoration of these unique frescoes.

Reference 6 - 0.06% Coverage

¶55: Lichen removal from Chinese Spirit Path figures of marble

Reference 7 - 0.08% Coverage

¶56: from Ming-dynasty statues located in the Seattle Art Museum sculpture garden.

Reference 8 - 0.08% Coverage

¶59: Ince Blundell: the preservation of an important collection of classical sculpture

Reference 9 - 0.66% Coverage

¶60: During the late 18th century Henry Blundell, a wealthy aristocrat, formed a large collection of antique Roman sculpture at his house Ince-Blundell Hall. In the grounds of his estate Blundell built two garden temples and a rotunda, based on the Pantheon in Rome, to house the bulk of his sculpture collection. Although most of this sculpture is now under the protection of the National Museums and Galleries on Merseyside there are a number of reliefs and sculptures on the exterior of these buildings. Restoration of the larger of the garden temples has provided an opportunity to employ a range of modern conservation techniques:

Reference 10 - 0.11% Coverage

¶60: This paper describes the novel approach adopted to the conservation of this important collection of sculpture.

Reference 11 - 0.12% Coverage

¶161: The Garden Temple at Ince Blundell: a case study in the recording and non-contact replication of decayed sculpture

Reference 12 - 0.81% Coverage

¶162: Many important pieces of sculpture are located in exposed sites where they are open to chemical and physical attack by atmospheric agents. In some cases outdoor sculpture is now reaching a critical condition where the cohesion of the material of construction is almost lost. In these circumstances we face a stark choice between removing the sculpture to a safer environment or allowing its destruction. The removal of sculpture from its original site is an emotive issue and it is clearly not acceptable to simply leave a void where the original was located. The obvious solution is to replace the original with a replica. This presents a range of problems since we must achieve a sympathetic and accurate replica without any damaging contact occurring to the original object.

Reference 13 - 0.19% Coverage

¶162: The aim of this paper is to highlight a case study involving the non-contact replication of two decayed marble sculptures at the Garden Temple of Ince Blundell Hall on Merseyside.

Reference 14 - 0.47% Coverage

¶178: Daguerreotypes were the first form of photographs and were popular between 1840 and 1860, after which they were superseded by more modern techniques. The daguerreotype image is composed of silver/mercury microcrystals of varying size and density on a silver-coated copper substrate. Nineteenth century daguerreotypes, over the intervening 140 years, have suffered degradation and oxidation, which has greatly reduced their historic and artistic value.

Reference 15 - 0.07% Coverage

¶179: Conservation of the eighteenth century lead statue of George II

Reference 16 - 0.47% Coverage

¶180: The conservation of an eighteenth century lead statue of King George II by Jan Van Nost of London was undertaken. The statue had many layers of gilding, gold size and gesso over the fine detail of the figure's richly decorated armour. The gold leaf, gold size and gesso were largely removed by solvents to expose the existence of very fine, almost pristine, sharp, chased and punched detail, but the remnants of the coatings were resistant to solvents.

Reference 17 - 0.39% Coverage

¶180: No other cleaning method could have removed the material without damage to the lead. The level of fine detail represents a great deal of highly skilled, painstaking work, which suggests that

lead sculpture of the eighteenth century was not regarded as second rate. This contradicts currently held perceptions and a complete re-evaluation of the genre is now called for.

Reference 18 - 0.26% Coverage

¶190: Very often traces of paint and pigment have been found on medieval sculpture. Presently, little is known about the effects of laser radiation on polychromy. It is important to protect and preserve these traces during any cleaning or restoration process.

Reference 19 - 0.22% Coverage

¶118: two decorations of a medieval manuscript containing the 'Canzoniere' and the 'Trionfi' of Francesco Petrarca; namely a drawing attributed to Botticelli and the illumination of the Incipit of the 'Trionfi'.

Reference 20 - 0.22% Coverage

¶135: Diagnostic of the conservation state of antique Italian paintings on panel carried out at the Laboratorio di Restauro dell'Opificio delle Pietre Dure in Florence, Italy with ESPI-based portable instrumentation

Reference 21 - 0.12% Coverage

¶154: Microclimatic analysis in St. Stephan's church, Nessebar, Bulgaria after interventions for the conservation of frescoes

Reference 22 - 0.37% Coverage

¶155: A microclimatic field test was carried out in St. Stephan's church in Nessebar to check the actual microclimatic conditions before beginning the restoration of precious frescoes, painted on the internal walls and which date back to the end of the 16th century. Some years ago, a series of erroneous interventions caused heavy weathering of these frescoes.

Reference 23 - 0.05% Coverage

¶155: in order to prevent their further deterioration.

<Internals\JCH 2001 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [2.99% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶144: the wooden backing of Piero della Francesca's painting Pala of Saint Bernardino

Reference 2 - 1.09% Coverage

¶145: Samples from the wooden backing of Piero della Francesca's 15th century painting Pala of Saint Bernardino were analyzed in order to determine the type of adhesive used for the preparation of the panel. Wood, tow and drop-shaped glue fragments were collected from different sections of the reinforcements and the material connecting the planks.

Reference 3 - 0.43% Coverage

¶145: The results are consistent with historical evidence indicating the use of caseinate as an adhesive at the time of the painter's activity.

Reference 4 - 0.12% Coverage

¶157: The paintings by Canaletto (1697–1768)

Reference 5 - 1.10% Coverage

¶161: With the exception of the choice for an expensive pigment such as lapis-lazuli even for the background, the experimental data confirm that the art of miniature making, as well as the painting materials used in the Middle East, didn't actually differ much from what is considered to be the acknowledged practice for western art in the same period.

¶162:

<Internals\JCH 2002 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.96% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.32% Coverage

¶177: This work was undertaken in order to clarify which techniques were used in the past, through the identification of pigments and binding media

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶196: Three-dimensional modelling of statues: the Minerva of Arezzo

Reference 3 - 1.42% Coverage

¶197: We assembled a complete three-dimensional (3D) digital model of the Minerva before the restoration started. More 3D models will be produced to keep track of the variations that occurred during the restoration process, up to the final acquisition of the form of the restored artwork. The modelling of the Minerva will be the focal point of an ambitious "Minerva Project" that involves the integration of data from other sources in a 3D digital model of the object. Besides this, the project is aimed at showing how 3D techniques can be used to design useful and easily manageable new tools for the diagnostics of archaeological objects.

Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

¶198: Examination, conservation and analysis

<Internals\JCH 2003 Abstracts> - § 29 references coded [3.59% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶133: The technique has been applied to the examination of a 15th-century drawing, Untitled (The Holy Trinity), in the collection of the Winnipeg Art Gallery.

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶137: Botanic analysis of Livia's villa painted flora (Prima Porta, Roma)

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶143: Characterization of Chinese ink in size and surface

Reference 4 - 0.23% Coverage

¶144: Chinese ink, a mixture of soot and animal glue, has been used in East Asia for centuries as the sole black paint of choice. The combination of animal glue and soot particles create a distinctive dispersion system giving Chinese ink its unique properties among paints and inks.

Reference 5 - 0.10% Coverage

¶154: This type of pictorial artwork is very abundant in Spain and substantial effort is directed towards its conservation.

Reference 6 - 0.11% Coverage

¶154: The flat surface of the samples, decorated with red, green, yellow and black paints was covered with dark deposits and polymerised dirt.

Reference 7 - 0.56% Coverage

¶165: In recent years the control and monitoring of works of art has gained more and more importance. In particular, works partially or totally realized with wood, such as polychrome sculptures, painted panels or Crucifixes, are highly sensitive and delicate and thus need a particular attention. The wooden support is, in fact, an essential element for the stability of pictorial layers: the color lies on a preparation, which in turn, is anchored to the wood. Wrong conservation methods, i.e. in an environmental climate that is not controlled, or intrinsic mechanical stresses, can warp such structures, and the effects can be irreversible and destructive to the painted layer.

Reference 8 - 0.12% Coverage

¶175: The painting Il ritratto della figliastra (Portrait of the Stepdaughter) by Giovanni Fattori (1889, Gallery of Modern Art, Pitti Palace, Florence)

Reference 9 - 0.12% Coverage

¶187: The introduction of laser technologies into the field of art conservation and the formation of the associated professional society, LACONA

Reference 10 - 0.02% Coverage

¶188: Cleaning of stone and ivory

Reference 11 - 0.04% Coverage

¶117: Removal of dye-based ink stains from ivory:

Reference 12 - 0.07% Coverage

¶126: The Santi Quattro Coronati by Nanni di Banco: cleaning of the gilded decorations

Reference 13 - 0.03% Coverage

¶130: 19th century daguerreotypes II

Reference 14 - 0.04% Coverage

¶132: the Porta del Paradiso by Lorenzo Ghiberti

Reference 15 - 0.08% Coverage

¶133: the conservation of the Porta del Paradiso, gilded bronze masterpiece of the Florentine Renaissance.

Reference 16 - 0.06% Coverage

¶134: for the conservation of the Porta del Paradiso by Lorenzo Ghiberti

Reference 17 - 0.05% Coverage

¶136: tarnished silver and copper threads in museum textiles

Reference 18 - 0.16% Coverage

¶159: three 19th century Byzantine icons covered with natural aged varnish layers of different type and thickness. The varnish layers have representative problems due to aging and preservation.

Reference 19 - 0.13% Coverage

¶168: The controversial yellowing and the homogeneous aspect of many recently cleaned works of art are now accepted as being part of their genuine appearance.

Reference 20 - 0.07% Coverage

¶170: artwork conservation are the so-called yellowing effect and the discoloration of pigments

Reference 21 - 0.12% Coverage

¶187: With this system, we have investigated certain yellow pigment from Italian paintings of the XVII century whose composition is not yet exactly known.

Reference 22 - 0.12% Coverage

¶187: The paintings we have analysed here are “Lot and his daughters”, by G.B. Langetti, and “Entrance of Christ in Jerusalem”, by Luca Giordano.

¶188:

Reference 23 - 0.08% Coverage

¶190: Optical and structural properties of gemmological materials used in works of art and handicraft

Reference 24 - 0.28% Coverage

¶193: There exist many analytical methodologies and techniques to individuate the physical and chemical characteristics of artworks, but at present, their structural diagnostics mainly rely on the expertise of the restorer and the typical diagnostic process is accomplished mainly through manual and visual inspection of the object surface

Reference 25 - 0.16% Coverage

¶203: The presence of overpaintings consisting of egg and Venice turpentine in one case, and of “beverone” over a varnish (linseed oil and Venice turpentine) in the other one was highlighted.

Reference 26 - 0.06% Coverage

¶204: the restoration of the ostensory of the martyr St. Ignatius from Palermo

¶205:

Reference 27 - 0.26% Coverage

¶205: This technique is presently carried out at the Goldsmith Laboratory of the Opificio delle Pietre Dure in Florence to restore a precious ostensory of the 17th century made of gold, silver, painted enamels and gems. Before the restoration, the object was lying broken in more than 300 fragments of various sizes.

Reference 28 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1206: a wooden sculpture of Buddha

¶1207:

Reference 29 - 0.28% Coverage

¶1207: the processes involved in the conservation of a polychromed wooden Buddhist sculpture. The treatment of polychrome sculpture has for many years raised fundamental issues about methods of conservation due to the conflict between conserving the outermost surface and wishing to reveal more about the earlier structure which may lie beneath.

<Internals\JCH 2004 Abstracts> - § 14 references coded [4.66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶16: The wall paintings

Reference 2 - 0.25% Coverage

¶16: relating observations from restoration and archaeometric analyses to Andrea Pozzo's own treatise on the art of mural painting

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶17: The paintings of Andrea Pozzo

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶17: were recently restored

Reference 5 - 0.48% Coverage

¶17: Using both restoration observations and the archaeometric analyses, the painting execution methods were examined and compared with Pozzo's own recommendations in the appendix to his *Treatise Perspectiva Pictorum et Architectorum* (1693–1702).

¶18:

Reference 6 - 0.95% Coverage

¶115: Scholars consider that the Chamber is of key importance for defining art during this period and a forerunner of what would subsequently become the palaces of the Alhambra in Granada. This paper presents a study of the materials and techniques used in the plasterwork, carried out before the monument was restored. The study began with a detailed examination of the plasterwork before samples of the more significant areas were selected from what was clearly part of the original work.

Reference 7 - 0.60% Coverage

¶15: The data from material identification and a detailed study of the materials in situ defined the techniques employed and provided key data on Nasrid plasterwork. Very few studies have been made of the materials used in Hispano-Muslim plasterwork, especially in relation to this particular moment in history.

Reference 8 - 0.15% Coverage

¶35: Decay markers for the preventative conservation and maintenance of paintings

Reference 9 - 0.35% Coverage

¶38: "In situ" non-destructive characterization of the blue pigments present in the ceramic glazes of Della Robbia sculptures have been carried out at the Bargello museum in Florence.

Reference 10 - 0.04% Coverage

¶76: Ciro Ferri's frescoes

Reference 11 - 0.61% Coverage

¶77: in order to throw light on the painting technique, the original constituent materials (pigments and binders) and those employed in repaintings, and their state of conservation. The blue mantle of the king is of particular interest, painted by using smalt in fresco and then egg tempera of ultramarine blue.

Reference 12 - 0.28% Coverage

¶79: Above that, a layer of lead white covering the entire surface creates a white substratum serving the same purpose as the gesso on a wood panel.

Reference 13 - 0.53% Coverage

¶79: As far as we know, this is the first time that smalt has been found on a Byzantine icon. Since smalt was chemically synthesised only after 1500 AD, it may be concluded that this icon was painted after the end of the 15th century. Beeswax was used as a protective varnish.

Reference 14 - 0.28% Coverage

¶81: Outdoor bronze sculptures are highly susceptible to corrosion in many environments and organic coatings are widely used for their protection.

<Internals\\JCH 2005 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [3.35% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.72% Coverage

¶131: It has been recently restored, for the first time since the restoration by Alfred André done in 1896. That operation led to a description of the circumstances of the former restoration. It allowed to better understanding, through the detailed examination of the decoration, the techniques of polychromy on bronze pieces of art, as they were practiced by Egyptian metallurgist craftsmen

Reference 2 - 0.21% Coverage

¶131: Those observations are discussed in view of the existing literature about “black bronzes” or “black copper”.

¶132:

Reference 3 - 0.94% Coverage

¶133: The most frequent cause of damage in mural paintings, and particularly in antique frescos, is represented by the presence of detachments. An accurate diagnosis of damages and the successive evaluation of consolidation treatments are fundamental for the protection of many masterpieces. A special apparatus for the detection of detachments in mural paintings has been realised in the framework of the Italian Special Project “Safeguard of Cultural Heritage” in order to satisfy the above objectives.

Reference 4 - 0.27% Coverage

¶142: The main pigments identified were white lead, carbon black, indigo, gold, red ochre, red lead, ochre, gypsum, vermilion and a copper-based green.

Reference 5 - 0.21% Coverage

¶177: La Medusa by Caravaggio: characterisation of the painting technique and evaluation of the state of conservation

Reference 6 - 0.19% Coverage

¶178: The oil painting “La Medusa” executed by Caravaggio at the end of the XVI century on a wooden shield

Reference 7 - 0.09% Coverage

¶185: A study on a set of drawings by Parmigianino:

Reference 8 - 0.72% Coverage

¶186: Indeed, beside the high fragility of the support, drawings and graphical works are typically characterised by a very limited number of artistic materials, which in principle could give information on the work of art. In this paper an interdisciplinary study on a set of drawings by Parmigianino (1503–1540), selected from the collection of the Uffizi Gallery in Florence, is presented.

<Internals\JCH 2006 Abstracts> - § 11 references coded [4.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶10:

¶11: The subject of picture varnishes has concentrated the attention of numerous researchers from various scientific fields, during the last 15 years

Reference 2 - 0.63% Coverage

¶14: The main objective of our research is to develop an interpretative model, featuring both descriptive and quantitative characteristics, in order to predict the behaviour of panel paintings under environmental variations; this predictive ability should then open the way towards evaluating appropriate measures to improve their conservation

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

¶42: blue pigments used in Valencian ceramics from the 14th century to modern times

Reference 4 - 0.38% Coverage

¶43: In 67 of such samples, the pigment decoration was applied together with a tin opacified lead glaze cover on the clay body. In five samples the pigment was applied on the clay body without a glaze cover.

Reference 5 - 0.15% Coverage

¶53: Colour measurements on patinas and coating system for outdoor bronze monuments

Reference 6 - 0.38% Coverage

¶56: The thirteenth century wall paintings (45 scenes) recently discovered under the Siena Cathedral (Italy) constitute an unusually important pictorial cycle within the panorama of European medieval painting.

Reference 7 - 0.42% Coverage

¶56: Plaster joints with a specific horizontal and vertical trend that follows the separation of the different scenes indicates a “pontate” method of execution. The supporting plaster, lying directly on the masonry, is monolayered.

Reference 8 - 0.66% Coverage

¶56: The main results of the study are discussed in regard to their historical and artistic significance, and they are compared with materials and techniques known in other contemporary pictorial cycles.

The state of conservation of the wall paintings before the restoration is illustrated and related to the complex history of the room hosting the paintings.

Reference 9 - 0.04% Coverage

¶181: of Michelangelo's David

Reference 10 - 0.47% Coverage

¶182: This work presents an account of the results of diagnostic analyses on the lesions that were first detected in Michelangelo's David in the mid-1800s. After summarizing the events that may have affected the statue's stability and the state of deformation

Reference 11 - 0.45% Coverage

¶182: Lastly, the current situation was analyzed from the perspective of both deformation and stresses, evaluating the statue's stability also as regards its structural response to the seismic activity at the level expected for the Florence area.

¶183:

<Internals\JCH 2007 Abstracts> - § 26 references coded [5.94% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶17: Teodelinda's tales at Monza Cathedral

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶18: The pictorial cycle "Teodelinda's Tales" at Monza Cathedral, painted by Zavattari and his sons in 1444–1446

Reference 3 - 0.17% Coverage

¶17: Finally, the possibilities of preventive conservation of salt contaminated ceramics in typical museum environments are discussed.

¶18:

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶122: The combined use of lead–tin yellow type I and II on a canvas painting by Pietro Perugino

Reference 5 - 0.19% Coverage

¶123: from the background of the painting Gonfalone della Giustizia (confraternity of Justice banner) executed at Perugia around 1496 by Pietro Perugino.

¶124:

Reference 6 - 0.06% Coverage

¶130: The Re-emergence of The Forty Martyrs of Sebaste

Reference 7 - 0.26% Coverage

¶131: This article presents the first study of a painting, possibly the Forty Martyrs of Sebaste, which has been concealed for over 500 years, and which has, this century only, re-emerged through plaster removal

Reference 8 - 0.87% Coverage

¶131: Though very badly damaged the painting, which has remained undocumented and unstudied in the history and art history of Cyprus, may offer vital clues concerning internationalism and cultural interaction in Cyprus in the 14th and 15th centuries. It also offers specialists a rare glimpse at Italian ecclesiastical wall painting from this rich period in western art history, and makes clear the intellectual loss that might be felt if some basic conservation processes are not begun soon. Lastly, in the light of the changing political situation in that island it invites scholarship in a range of disciplines to the church and to other historic landmarks within the old city walls.

Reference 9 - 0.06% Coverage

¶144: The conservation of the Vecchietta's wall paintings

Reference 10 - 0.11% Coverage

¶178: Dating and technological features of wooden panel painting attributed to Cesare da Sesto

Reference 11 - 0.07% Coverage

¶180: the artwork cannot be attributed to Cesare da Sesto.

¶181:

Reference 12 - 0.17% Coverage

¶195: concerning an ancient stained window attributed to Nicolò di Pietro Gerini, Carthusian monastery, Galluzzo (Florence), are reported

Reference 13 - 0.04% Coverage

¶101: artwork conservation points of view

Reference 14 - 0.45% Coverage

¶102: The performance of a conventional, hot-air heating system and a novel design for heating the church, consisting of low-temperature heating elements, such as electrically heated pews and carpets, were compared for the supply, transport and removal of gases, the deposition and/or transformation of which may affect the preservation of displayed works of art.

Reference 15 - 0.08% Coverage

¶108: Painting technique and state of conservation of wall paintings

Reference 16 - 0.09% Coverage

¶109: The state of conservation of the frescoes at Qusayr Amra was investigated

Reference 17 - 0.95% Coverage

¶110: The frescoes appear darkened and severely damaged owing to the deterioration of surface treatments and to the widespread presence of different salts. These caused significant detachments of the painting layers.

¶111: The materials used in the painting and preparation layers and in the wall plaster were characterized in order to clarify the painting technique. Different pigments have been identified on the pictorial layers: the original ones correspond to green earth, yellow and red ochre, realgar, bone black and lapis lazuli and others, such as titanium white and cobalt blue, ascribed to recent restoration works. Proteinaceous materials (egg or yolk) have been identified as binders for the pigments, indicating a tempera painting technique.

Reference 18 - 0.06% Coverage

¶117: A study on Portuguese manuscript illumination

Reference 19 - 0.39% Coverage

¶118: The pictorial materials used in the decoration of the front page of a Renaissance Portuguese Charter, 1512, were studied. The front page is an illuminated manuscript incorporating a decorative border, and begins with a gilded initial; it presents iron gall calligraphy and also a red decorated initial A.

Reference 20 - 0.20% Coverage

¶119: the results were compared to what is described in medieval treatises on the Art of illumination, as De Arte Illuminandi and The book on how one makes colours.

¶120:

Reference 21 - 0.03% Coverage

¶124: XVI century wall paintings

Reference 22 - 0.37% Coverage

¶126: In the last sixty years the deterioration of the painted surface largely increased. In particular, a whitish substance covered the surface of the paintings, making them almost disappear. Thus, a conservative-restorative project was planned to preserve this particular historical document.

Reference 23 - 0.28% Coverage

¶128: The investigations of the materials and technique have been supported by a microclimatic monitoring of the cell, for a better understanding of the climatic conditions co-responsible of the degradation of the paintings.

Reference 24 - 0.12% Coverage

¶140: This is particularly important when their preservation and planned maintenance is the primary aim

Reference 25 - 0.41% Coverage

¶143: The knowledge about all those Pb-based yellows was in fact forgotten after introduction of modern synthetic yellows in 19th century. As late as in the last decade of the 20th century, the existence of Pb-Sb-Sn yellow and its production have been rediscovered, and only then it has been identified in colour layer of artworks.

Reference 26 - 0.20% Coverage

¶146: The preservation of early 20th century, late 19th century albumen prints is of great concern to collection managers and conservators of photographic materials

<Internals\JCH 2008 Abstracts> - § 28 references coded [4.26% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶12: The Siena samples are representative of traditional colour production, as explained by the monk Theophilus two centuries before (regarding yellow, pink and colourless glass) or as is well known before Theophilus for Co-blue glass.

Reference 2 - 0.21% Coverage

¶12: in spite of the more pristine artistic features. Both glass windows can be regarded milestones in the interpretation of technological evolution with the introduction of new colour recipes at the XIII–XIV century's transition.

¶13:

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶22: Glass weathering in eighteenth century mosaics:

Reference 4 - 0.15% Coverage

¶124: Glass backed with a tin–mercury alloy, commonly called the amalgam mirror, was the dominant mirror used from the 15th century until the beginning of the 20th century

Reference 5 - 0.26% Coverage

¶178: The necessary changes and improvements in the lustre process from the beginning of the lustre production (Iraq 9th and 10th centuries AD), through the Fatimid (Egypt 11th and 12th centuries AD) and later Syrian and Persian (late 12th and 13th centuries AD) productions are reviewed.

Reference 6 - 0.23% Coverage

¶180: Back in the Middle Ages, glass artists used to produce yellowish colorations in soda-lime glasses using mixtures that contained silver salts, clay composites and natural oils. The resulting colour was a characteristic pale yellow known as silver-stain.

Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

¶184: Luminescent glasses in art

Reference 8 - 0.11% Coverage

¶185: Future conservation was taken into account and the compatibility studies of mixtures of different glasses were studied.

¶186:

Reference 9 - 0.04% Coverage

¶106: The Russian avant-garde painting palette:

Reference 10 - 0.17% Coverage

¶107: In the present article an attempt is made to elucidate the organic colorants commonly encountered in the Russian avant-garde painting palette by a combined art historical, documentary and

Reference 11 - 0.34% Coverage

¶107: The overall approach based on written sources is confirmed by measurements on relevant paintings. The documentary research deals with the influences of Orthodox iconography, folkloric art, and occidental modernist tendencies on the Russian avant-garde palette, and studies the effects of contradictory historical processes in the chromatic profile of individual paintings

Reference 12 - 0.12% Coverage

¶107: in order to assist museum curators and conservators in every concrete case related to the broad spectrum of pigments examined.

¶108:

Reference 13 - 0.07% Coverage

¶110: Pigments and binders in “Madonna col Bambino e S. Giovannino” by Botticelli

Reference 14 - 0.19% Coverage

¶111: During the restoration plan of the famous painting “Madonna col Bambino e S. Giovannino” by Sandro Botticelli, located in the Museo Civico of Piacenza (Italy), a study on painting materials was carried out

Reference 15 - 0.18% Coverage

¶113: The identification of egg as a paint binder is extremely interesting in terms of the historical significance of the work of art itself and important in terms of the method of conservation.

Reference 16 - 0.05% Coverage

¶130: Analysis of paint samples from a 16th C. wall painting

Reference 17 - 0.08% Coverage

¶131: Study of a manipulated 13th century panel painting by complementary diagnostic techniques

Reference 18 - 0.33% Coverage

¶132: The panel painting “S. Francesco d'Assisi” (Museo diocesano “Mons. A. Marena”, Bitonto, Italy), executed around the half of the 13th century and manipulated at least two times in the following centuries, was studied by various complementary analytical techniques in order to characterise the original medieval painting technique and the subsequent editions

Reference 19 - 0.10% Coverage

¶132: The results obtained confirm that the painting belongs to the 13th century Italian painting tradition.

Reference 20 - 0.14% Coverage

¶132: The most important manipulation of the painting of S. Francesco probably dates back to the 16th century but shows a quite traditional technique.

¶133:

Reference 21 - 0.05% Coverage

¶135: the mural paintings at Kariye Museum of Istanbul

¶136:

Reference 22 - 0.05% Coverage

¶136: of the mural paintings at the Kariye Museum in Istanbul.

Reference 23 - 0.13% Coverage

¶146: Studying wall paintings in Berati Castle (Albania): Comparative examination of materials and techniques in XIVth and XVIth century churches

Reference 24 - 0.19% Coverage

¶147: the study is focused on the continuation of the Byzantine wall painting iconography in Albania through the study of two characteristic churches of the 14th and 16th centuries situated in the Castle of Berati.

Reference 25 - 0.11% Coverage

¶154: Deterioration of wood artwork is often connected to mechanical material degradation that starts on microscopic scales

Reference 26 - 0.11% Coverage

¶189: In the case of the Zellij's decors which cover great surfaces, the spine is formed by many connected polygonal forms

Reference 27 - 0.39% Coverage

¶216: A surface layer of dammar was completely removed from a test canvas with oil paint, an aged painting from the XIX century, and a XV century oil-on-wood panel attributed to Mariotto di Cristoforo. Finally, a surface acrylic polymeric resin (used in a restoration performed during the 1960s) was also successfully removed from Renaissance wall paintings decorating the Santa Maria della Scala Sacristy in Siena, Italy.

Reference 28 - 0.17% Coverage

¶223: There is little information in the conservation literature with respect to artists' alkyd paints; thus, artists and conservators are somewhat at a loss about how to use and treat alkyds

<Internals\JCH 2009 Abstracts> - § 19 references coded [4.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶168: Monitoring detaching murals

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶169: The critical condition of detaching historical murals

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶169: prompted a series of investigations and conservation actions over the last 40 years.

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶184: Diagnosis of weathered Coptic wall paintings in the Wadi El Natrun region, Egypt

Reference 5 - 0.12% Coverage

¶185: This paper deals with the impact of soluble salts on the deterioration of wall paintings in the region of Wadi El Natrun in Egypt,

Reference 6 - 0.06% Coverage

¶113: A study of the blue colors used by Telemaco Signorini (1835–1901)

Reference 7 - 0.38% Coverage

¶114: Telemaco Signorini (Florence 1835-1901), one of the most important Italian painters of the 19th century, was particularly famous among his colleagues for his way of depicting dark details and shadows by using primarily blue colors. The restoration of his painting Pascolo a Pietramala (c. 1889, Galleria di arte moderna, Palazzo Pitti, Florence) gave the authors the opportunity to study Signorini's blue palette

Reference 8 - 0.14% Coverage

¶114: The main pigments used by the artist in the aforesaid painting were found to be Prussian blue, artificial ultramarine blue, Thénard blue (or cobalt blue).

Reference 9 - 0.99% Coverage

¶127: Recording information of the strata removed during the cleaning process requires not only gathering information concerning the physical characteristics (description) of each strata and its composition, but also, gathering information concerning a stratum's relationships. In general, photographs, sections and maps are used in order to record the different layers (overpaint, filler, varnish...). These recording systems are very important but they are usually insufficient when the aim is to record complex stratigraphic structures. The objective of this research has been to develop a recording system to record non-original deposits removed during the cleaning of paintings. In order to do so, a number of tools have been borrowed from stratigraphic archaeology, such as a recording sheet for each stratum eliminated and a stratigraphic diagram. This allows a standardized

documentation to be obtained, which can be studied by any given researcher in order to understand how the non-original layers were arranged before cleaning and exactly how the cleaning was carried out.

Reference 10 - 0.11% Coverage

¶133: The purpose of this study was to determine if the red-brown stains on Isamu Noguchi's marble sculpture Slide Mantra (1991)

Reference 11 - 0.05% Coverage

¶134: Degradation of lead-based pigments by salt solutions

Reference 12 - 0.32% Coverage

¶137: In this mural painting cycle, a peculiar "fresco" technique has been used although an auxiliary binder for pigment distemper has been also employed. The use of this technique, sometimes in an improper way together with uncorrected restoration interventions, are the main responsible of the unsatisfactory state of conservation of many painted areas.

Reference 13 - 0.07% Coverage

¶140: Use of Spanish broom (*Spartium junceum* L.) canvas as a painting support:

Reference 14 - 0.22% Coverage

¶141: One of the problems in the field of cultural heritage is the degradation of artworks and especially paintings. They appear very sensitive to environmental conditions. In this work, Spanish broom canvas is proposed as a novel painting support.

Reference 15 - 0.08% Coverage

¶142: Consolidation of paint on stained glass windows: Comparative study and new approaches

Reference 16 - 0.62% Coverage

¶143: Stained glass windows belong to the most precious pieces of art in many European countries. Examples of heavily endangered paint on glass are reported in the literature and mainly related to condensation effects and air pollution, as stained glass windows preferably remain in their original architectural surrounding. Several surface coatings and paint treatments have been proposed to consolidate and protect degraded paint. Very often, the selection of the materials is based more on practical aspects than on scientific research. This study concerns the comparison of some traditional, modern and newly developed consolidants for the preservation of historic glass paintings.

Reference 17 - 0.43% Coverage

¶143: The three new materials developed in this study for the consolidation of paint on glass have the potential to offer alternatives to existing materials. Nevertheless, further research is necessary before their application in restoration workshops can be recommended. A strategic approach is requested to avoid risks for these valuable historical originals and to contribute to the long-term preservation of the paint on stained glass windows in their original sites.

Reference 18 - 0.02% Coverage

¶168: Monitoring detaching murals

Reference 19 - 0.20% Coverage

¶169: murals in the convent of Müstair (Switzerland) have progressively detached from their substrate over a time interval of 5 years (J Cult Herit 2009). Here, we focus on the dynamics of the ongoing detachment processes

<Internals\JCH 2010 Abstracts> - § 17 references coded [6.00% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

¶151: The need of inspecting a masterpiece of fine art without affecting it led to develop non destructive methods of investigation. In the field of art conservation, several diagnostic techniques are being widely used to inspect works of art, giving different but complementary results

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶151: This was confirmed during the inspections of a 13th century panel painting under restoration at the Opificio delle Pietre Dure laboratories (Florence, Italy)

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶153: and the artworks preserved inside have acclimatised.

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶167: The palette of the Macchia Italian artist Giovanni Fattori in the second half of the sixteenth century

Reference 5 - 0.29% Coverage

¶168: Giovanni Fattori (Livorno 1825–Firenze 1908) is the most representative artist of the Macchiaioli's current, an early group of Italian plein-air artists, whose work anticipates, in the sixteenth century, that of their younger contemporaries, the French Impressionists.

Reference 6 - 1.24% Coverage

¶168: This paper highlights the evolution of his painting technique during a time of great technological and social innovations and puts forward some hypothesis on his awareness about manufactured pigments, i.e. tube paints recently introduced into the artists' circles. The wide range of pigments and their different quality among the same synthetic products suggest that the artist used all the available materials, and that picking out the pigments he retained the early sixteenth century artists techniques, such as the use of mineral earths and Prussian blue, similarly to his contemporary Italian artists Federico Zandomenighi and Telemaco Signorini, but he also experimented new and peculiar pigment mixtures in the making of "colored darks" and an innovative use of the grounds in the final composition, that are also distinctive features of the French Impressionists. This work is aimed at contributing to overcome the lack of a comprehensive overview on the widespread historical and scientific data collected up to now on the Italian paintings in the sixteenth century, which has been severely underestimated with respect to previous art movements

Reference 7 - 0.13% Coverage

¶188: The renaissance frescoes of the metropolitan cathedral of Valencia, located at the vault of the apse, were restored in 2006.

Reference 8 - 0.96% Coverage

¶189: the "Duccio di Buoninsegna" exhibition at Santa Maria della Scala (Siena, Italy)

¶190: Maintaining the microclimatic parameters at the desired value is essential for artefacts preservation. In order to control the status of the microclimatic parameters, a continuous monitoring of the indoor environmental provides conservators, curators, restorers, and lenders with an exact knowledge of the microclimatic conditions under which the works of art are kept. Moreover, the monitoring results give important information in order to make adequate changes to the control strategy of microclimatic parameters. From this point of view, monitoring is an essential tool to develop an actual preventive control programme aimed at maintaining the optimal microclimatic conditions for preservation. As a consequence, long-term monitoring has to be applied to prevent deterioration of works of art.

Reference 9 - 0.19% Coverage

¶190: To this aim, the Italian Standard UNI 10829 (1999) defining monitoring, elaboration and analysis of the microclimatic data as supporting actions for artefacts preservation

Reference 10 - 0.22% Coverage

¶190: the large museum complex of "Santa Maria della Scala" in Siena (Italy) during the international temporary exhibition "Duccio. La nascita della pittura senese" ("Duccio. The birth of Siennese Painting").

¶191:

Reference 11 - 0.08% Coverage

¶198: A note on glass and silica in oil paintings from the 15th to the 17th century

Reference 12 - 0.49% Coverage

¶199: This article reports new discoveries relating to ground glass and silica in European easel paintings from the 15th to the 17th centuries that were created by various German, Italian and Netherlandish artists. The earliest known additions of these extenders date to the early 1430s. Glass powder of varying fineness, prepared from vessel or window cullet, is often found in red lake glazes as well as in other colours or preparatory layers of paintings

Reference 13 - 0.38% Coverage

¶199: Historical sources on painting techniques mention glass additions most frequently to accelerate drying of oil paints, but also occasionally to facilitate grinding of pigments. Another possible function of powdered glass and silica, especially in oil-bound red lake glazes, is that of a transparent filler, as will be here discussed based on paint trials.

Reference 14 - 0.24% Coverage

¶101: A specific system of this type has been used to remove an oxidized varnish coating from the surface of "Coronation of the Virgin with Saints", a 15th century egg tempera painting on wood by Neri di Bicci (Florence, 1418–1492)

Reference 15 - 0.19% Coverage

¶103: This study examines the materials of a contemporary pictorial artwork, belonging to the Macedonian Museum of Contemporary Art in Thessaloniki (Greece), and needing conservation

Reference 16 - 0.58% Coverage

¶123: In particular, in the 1820s, he obtained heliographs by coating a substrate with a light-sensitive substance, which was then exposed to light under a paper print made translucent with the help of varnish. The objective of the work described here is to determine how Niépce made these paper prints transparent. Did he use his experimental knowledge on photosensitive resins, or did he apply commonly used recipes of his time to make paper transparent? To date, no studies have been carried out on the varnish used by Nicéphore Niépce

Reference 17 - 0.35% Coverage

¶123: In this paper, we identify the varnishes used by Nicéphore Niépce on four transparent prints, now belonging to the Nicéphore Niépce museum in Chalon-sur-Saône, France. The varnish he used was based on a diterpenic Pinaceae sp. resin (most probably colophony). The finding is supported by historical knowledge about varnishes.

<Internals\JCH 2011 abstracts> - § 12 references coded [2.74% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶15: Insights into Masolino's wall paintings

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶16: Investigations of wall paintings by Masolino da Panicale

Reference 3 - 0.29% Coverage

¶16: Finally, the in situ study, with the support of early 20th century photographs, provided additional information on Masolino's style and revealed details and decorative elements of the painting, which are indiscernible under standard illumination.

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶13: Organic patinas on Renaissance and Baroque bronzes—

Reference 5 - 0.54% Coverage

¶14: For instance, it became apparent that the alterations in the composition of the oil-resinous coatings noted in the authentic varnishes were caused not only by the ageing processes over time but also by the specific method of the preparation and application of the coating by which the varnishes were originally applied on the surface of the bronzes, e.g. that the varnishes were often directly baked on the surface of the statuettes at temperatures exceeding 100°C.

Reference 6 - 0.16% Coverage

¶16: presents the results of a light levels survey conducted at the Donald W. Reynolds Center for American Art and Portraiture in Washington DC.

Reference 7 - 1.07% Coverage

¶16: The structure was not originally designed to house a museum collection since it contains numerous openings such as windows, doors and skylights, which provide a path for natural radiation to enter the building and come in contact with the artworks. From a preventive conservation standpoint, this is an important problem since sensitive works of art in the collection may be subjected to damage caused by light exposure. Environmental data loggers installed throughout the museum were programmed to take successive measurements every 10 min for 24 h a day, 7 days a week and 52 weeks a year. This light levels assessment started in November 1, 2007 and finished in October 31, 2008. This study presents a new method for determining natural radiation exposures registered in exhibition spaces that rely on both electric lighting and natural lighting, considering the growing trend of using daylight illumination in museums

Reference 8 - 0.10% Coverage

¶150: Stability studies of materials applied in the restoration of a baroque oil painting

Reference 9 - 0.13% Coverage

¶151: In the restoration of a baroque altar painting “Coronation of the Virgin Mary” originating in the 18th century

Reference 10 - 0.10% Coverage

¶177: The unprecedented identification of Safflower dyestuff in a 16th century tapestry through

Reference 11 - 0.15% Coverage

¶191: The studied painting is a portrait of a lady painted by the Austrian artist Franz Strotzberg, chosen for its several restorations.

Reference 12 - 0.03% Coverage

¶125: small or medium size artworks

<Internals\JCH 2012 Abstracts> - § 24 references coded [4.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶15: Assessment of seismic vulnerability of art objects: The “Galleria dei Prigioni” sculptures at the Accademia Gallery in Florence

Reference 2 - 0.52% Coverage

¶16: the possible interventions necessary for seismic risk prevention, finding a compromise between safety and conservation. This paper describes a first step in this direction, in which the different aspects of the procedure, from knowledge path of the art object to the structural analysis, were studied in the six Michelangelo's statues located in the “Galleria dei Prigioni” (Slaves’ Gallery) at the Accademia Gallery of Florence. We showed that the general principles and criteria expressed in the “Italian Guidelines for evaluation and mitigation of seismic-risk to cultural heritage”, which are specifically devoted to masonry constructions, could be profitably extended to other artworks, like statues

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶122: starting from three case studies of oil-paintings on canvas that belong to the permanent collection of the Gallery of modern art at the Pitti Palace in Florence.

¶123:

Reference 4 - 0.36% Coverage

¶124: The dyes and natural sources identified by both analytical techniques are discussed in the historical context of the textiles, with respect to earlier results collected for similar Romanian

objects. The study showed that the dye sources found in the 17th- and 18th-century Romanian velvets and embroideries were produced using a wide variety of dye sources, suggesting influences from Europe as well as from Asia Minor. Dye sources imported from New World have been also detected.

Reference 5 - 0.18% Coverage

¶130: Representing the Last Judgement, and painted by the Greek master Ioannis from the village of Kapesovo in the year 1771, the kneeling desk icon under investigation is a noteworthy contribution to the study of materials in post-Byzantine visual arts.

Reference 6 - 0.11% Coverage

¶155: 3D preserving xviii century barroque masterpiece: Challenges and results on the digital preservation of Aleijadinho's sculpture of the Prophet Joel

Reference 7 - 0.28% Coverage

¶156: our recent efforts in the digital preservation of a set of baroque sculptures made by Antônio Francisco Lisboa, known as O. Aleijadinho, which is an important American baroque artist. The set was made in the beginning of the xix century and is composed of 12 near real sized sculptures, hand-carved in soapstone. These sculptures represent 12 of the 16 prophets from the Holy Bible

Reference 8 - 0.11% Coverage

¶156: that aims to preserve all these statues. We hereby present our initial efforts, consisting of the 3D digital preservation of the Prophet Joel sculpture

Reference 9 - 0.24% Coverage

¶156: we present the 3D model of the Prophet which registers the sculpture's current state and will be used in restoration, research and educational activities. We believe this contribution may be useful to guide further research on similar scenarios, showing how to avoid some practical mistakes and achieve good results.

¶157:

Reference 10 - 0.36% Coverage

¶199: Painted panels are made of a wooden support, ground layers, paint layers and varnish, making them complex objects whose proper preservation relies, among other factors, on investigating their responses to climatic variations. In central Italy, panels used for paintings between the thirteenth and sixteenth centuries were predominantly made of poplar wood (*Populus alba* L.) not only because of its local provenance but also because of its technological and processing characteristics.

Reference 11 - 0.03% Coverage

¶100: Painted wood. What makes the paint crack?

Reference 12 - 0.17% Coverage

¶101: Painted wooden panels are multi-layered structures composed of wood, animal glue, gesso and paints, in which the gesso layer is particularly vulnerable to humidity fluctuations due to the development of internal stresses and fracture.

Reference 13 - 0.08% Coverage

¶106: Mechanical study of a support system for cupping control of panel paintings combining crossbars and springs

Reference 14 - 0.10% Coverage

¶107: Spring mechanisms have been developed, since late 1970s, to provide some freedom of deformation to the wooden supports of paintings

Reference 15 - 0.07% Coverage

¶149: An analytical investigation of the painting technique of Italian Renaissance master Lorenzo Lotto

Reference 16 - 0.34% Coverage

¶150: used by Lorenzo Lotto, one of the outstanding artists of the Italian Renaissance in the early 16th century. By investigating four paintings from The State Hermitage Museum collection (Saint-Petersburg, Russia), new insights into the artist's painting techniques were obtained, which contribute to our understanding of the transition from egg tempera to oil painting techniques that took place in Italian paintings between the 15th to the mid 16th century

Reference 17 - 0.20% Coverage

¶164: For the first time, a very unique set of data on the Near-East icon painting technique is made available through this publication. It includes analyses of wood support, canvas and painting layers of about 18 icons painted in the region from the 17th to 19th centuries.

Reference 18 - 0.47% Coverage

¶164: Walnut tree appears to be the preferred wood employed in this region to make the icon support. The latter is often of very good quality and special care is given to the assembling technique. The presence of canvas soaked in size is frequent in Melkite icons. The gilding technique on bole is especially used and various punches, chisels or grained patterns creating sophisticated decorative ornamentations are often employed. In all the icons analyzed, about 15 different pigments have been found. A characteristic of these Near-East icons is the systematic presence of orpiment in mixture with other pigments to obtain a green coloration

Reference 19 - 0.06% Coverage

¶167: the burial monument of Pope Sixtus IV by Antonio Pollaiolo (1493) in the Vatican

¶168:

Reference 20 - 0.23% Coverage

¶168: The bronze burial monument of Pope Sixtus IV (1471–84) by Antonio del Pollaiolo, now in the Treasure Museum in the Vatican was intended to be located at the center of a chapel, this explains its apparent asymmetry: lack of height and large base. The restoration of the burial monument started in May 2007

Reference 21 - 0.04% Coverage

¶193: Future climate-induced pressures on painted wood

Reference 22 - 0.04% Coverage

¶204: faces appearing in damaged Byzantine icons is presented.

Reference 23 - 0.08% Coverage

¶221: Proas Iluminadas by Quinquela Martín

¶222: The painting Proas Iluminadas (Illuminated Bows) by Benito Quinquela Martín

Reference 24 - 0.10% Coverage

¶222: provides information about the materials and techniques used in a period of Argentine art not studied before from this point of view.

<Internals\JCH 2013 abstracts> - § 9 references coded [1.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶12: The protocol was successfully applied on several samples taken from a Czech medieval polychrome sculpture, entitled “The Mourning of Jesus Christ” (16th century) belonging to the Moravian Gallery (Brno).

¶13:

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶49: Plasterwork, a very typical element of Islamic art, comprises highly artistic decorative elements on wall, arches, and vaults

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

¶121: medieval frescoes by Giusto de’ Menabuoi

¶122:

Reference 4 - 0.02% Coverage

¶122: on fresco's by Giusto de' Menabuoi

Reference 5 - 0.04% Coverage

¶129: applied to the study of two 14th century canvases by Lorenzo Veneziano

¶130:

Reference 6 - 0.32% Coverage

¶130: The purposes of this analytical approach were mainly to corroborate the authorship and to study the painting materials and execution technique of these two canvases. These two artworks are considered precious because they represent two evidences of the early use of the canvas support in this early period in the North of Italy. Since the paintings are in very delicate conditions, the principal objective of the investigations was to gather as much information as possible avoiding invasive analytical procedures

Reference 7 - 0.17% Coverage

¶175: Thus, a real case was selected from the permanent collection of the Contemporary Art Centre "Luigi Pecci" (Prato, Italy). The artwork, created in 1990 by the artist Stefano Arienti, was entirely constituted of expanded polystyrene (EPS) and it showed diffused signs of degradation

Reference 8 - 0.11% Coverage

¶185: how some innovative methodologies have been designed and employed to support the restoration of the Madonna of Pietranico, a terracotta statue severely damaged in the 2009 earthquake

Reference 9 - 0.12% Coverage

¶215: Xuan paper is a type of Chinese handmade paper produced for traditional calligraphy and painting in China since the Tang Dynasty (618–907 AD), and is therefore an important cultural heritage material.

<Internals\JCH 2014 abstracts> - § 19 references coded [3.85% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.38% Coverage

¶18: The most popular photographic technique in the USA between 1856 and 1900 was the tintype, with millions of these objects created by photographers in established studios, by itinerant artists in portable workshops, and by amateurs working from 'how-to' manuals and journal articles. Whereas the fundamentals for this photographic process (collodion binder on a japanned metal support) were largely invariant, historical documents recommended a wide variety of protective varnish materials

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶125: An integrated approach to the study of a reworked painting “Madonna with child” attributed to Pietro Lorenzetti

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶126: The painting “Madonna with Child”, attributed to Pietro Lorenzetti (14th century) and reworked around the middle of the 16th century

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

¶144: The artist Jordi Teixidor is one of the leading exponents of twentieth century Spanish abstract art

Reference 5 - 0.29% Coverage

¶191: depicted in the famous Piero della Francesca's fresco “The Resurrection”. The work has presented many challenges due to the fact that deliberate alterations to a mathematically correct perspective were introduced by the artist in order to visibly underline the contrast between the divine plane (Christ resurrected) and the human plane (a group of soldiers witnessing the scene)

Reference 6 - 0.21% Coverage

¶191: The application also allows to change in real-time the lighting conditions of the scene in order to compare the virtual illumination with the one present in the fresco so as to illustrate possible alternatives about the debated original collocation of the artwork.

¶192:

Reference 7 - 0.34% Coverage

¶199: Papermaking has a special place in the cultural heritage of China. Papers made from different types of plant fibers were, and are still used for particular applications. Bamboo paper is a handmade paper that has been traditionally used for book printing and restoration of ancient paper objects since antiquity in China, whereas Xuan paper, the subject of recent previous study, is used for traditional Chinese calligraphy and painting.

Reference 8 - 0.08% Coverage

¶117: Locating contact areas and estimating contact forces between the “Mona Lisa” wooden panel and its frame

Reference 9 - 0.07% Coverage

¶121: The history of the “Virgin with Child” sculpture (Ottaviano, Naples, southern Italy):

Reference 10 - 0.36% Coverage

¶122: A life-size whitish marble statue of a “Virgin with Child” has been recently rediscovered in the St. Rosario church located in Ottaviano, a small town near Naples (southern Italy). This artwork shows stylistic features of the Tuscan-Roman school of the 16th century, and is framed in an intriguing historical context. Historical documents testify that the sculpture was a property of the cadet branch of noble Tuscan family of the Medici, the Medici of Ottaviano.

Reference 11 - 0.06% Coverage

¶154: 20th century artists’ oil paints: The case of the Olii by Lucio Fontana

Reference 12 - 0.38% Coverage

¶155: During the 20th century, many innovative binders have been rapidly introduced to the art world and soon became popular as artists’ paints and pictorial media. However, despite the advantages that new synthetic materials presented, oil paints have never been entirely substituted. Indeed, this paper focuses on the results provided by the scientific analysis of a group works from the oeuvre of Lucio Fontana (1899–1968), all of which created between 1960 and 1964 using oil-based media,

Reference 13 - 0.11% Coverage

¶156: The case study of an Italian contemporary art object: Materials and state of conservation of the painting “Ragazzo seduto” by Remo Brindisi

Reference 14 - 0.40% Coverage

¶157: This paper deals with the scientific survey of Remo Brindisi's painting “Ragazzo seduto” (Seated boy), made at the end of the 1950s, that is a symbolic figure of both his personal artistic solitude and the crisis of values determined by the economic boom in the post-war period. In a period of great changes and economic regrowth, the need to find a new style that could be the most authentic and personal as possible pressed the artist to experiment innovative products, including non-conventional support.

Reference 15 - 0.17% Coverage

¶157: this paper highlights the general problems related to the conservation of contemporary art, a neglected area of research in Italy, where more efforts are committed to the enormous and more ancient cultural heritage.

Reference 16 - 0.27% Coverage

¶165: In research and in actual conservation practice, conservators have to choose adequate methodologies for carrying out treatments successfully, while respecting the integrity of artworks.

Besides the knowledge of the authentic materials present in each artwork, conservators must be able to choose appropriate conservation materials and methods

Reference 17 - 0.29% Coverage

¶171: Cheb relief intarsia is one of the most significant artistic techniques used in the early and middle baroque furniture manufacturing. The origin of this exceptional technique is closely tied to the city of Cheb and in a wider perspective, similarly to rondocubism or cubism applied in architecture; it is a branch of decorative arts distinctive just only for Czech lands

Reference 18 - 0.04% Coverage

¶192: the illuminations of a 15th century antiphonary

Reference 19 - 0.15% Coverage

¶193: we analyze a 15th century antiphonary from the Biblioteca Angelica of Rome to characterize the conservation state and the structure of the illuminations on the occasion of its planned restoration.

<Internals\JCH 2015 abstracts> - § 22 references coded [1.94% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

¶18: It has been noted since the mid 1800s that the Michelangelo's David, the standing marble male nude representing a masterpiece of the Italian Renaissance, is affected by small cracks on both legs that threaten its stability. Understanding the characteristics and the conditions under which these lesions developed is thus critical for the preservation of this universal masterpiece.

Reference 2 - 0.22% Coverage

¶16: Paper deals with the scientific identification of timbers utilised for the production of the sculptures preserved within the collection of the National Museum of the "Palazzo di Venezia" in Rome, Italy. After a brief description of the Museum and its sculpture collections, and, more specifically, the wooden sculpture collection which is the largest in Italy

Reference 3 - 0.18% Coverage

¶16: In the different Italian regions, several wood species were utilised and among them mostly poplar and limewood, while the alpine sculptors mostly used Swiss stone pine and the German artists, limewood. Finally in the Rhine delta, most of the sculptures were made out of deciduous oak.

¶17:

Reference 4 - 0.15% Coverage

¶120: namely the Badia Polyptych (c. 1300-1) by Giotto di Bondone in the Uffizi Gallery in Florence and the San Giovenale Triptych (1422) by Masaccio in the Masaccio Museum at the Pieve (Parish Church) of San Pietro at Cascia di Reggello, near Florence

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

¶123: Landscape painting

Reference 6 - 0.08% Coverage

¶124: Since the sixteenth century the Dutch landscape has been a valued subject for art painters. This inheritance offers our rural areas

Reference 7 - 0.15% Coverage

¶124: This article focuses on the region surrounding The Hague, where painters from the so-called The Hague School had brought a large number of sites to their canvases. This group of painters was mainly active at the end of the nineteenth century

Reference 8 - 0.07% Coverage

¶192: The original mosaic artwork dates to the early 19th century and is composed of variously-colored, mirrored glass pieces

Reference 9 - 0.07% Coverage

¶116: An experimental study on the artwork Eggs (1997, S.M.A.K.) by the Belgian artist Peter De Cupere was performed.

Reference 10 - 0.23% Coverage

¶151: 8th to 14th century wall paintings of Christian Nubia. The original plasters of the paintings were multilayer inhomogeneous structures cracked in some parts. They were removed from the cathedral in Faras, Sudan, between 1961 and 1964 as part of efforts to rescue archaeological works threatened by flooding and are now held in the collection of the National Museum in Warsaw

Reference 11 - 0.07% Coverage

¶178: Sculptures, one of the most important forms of cultural heritage, exist in numerous temples, towers and grottoes

Reference 12 - 0.02% Coverage

¶201: Simone Martini's Polyptych

¶202:

Reference 13 - 0.03% Coverage

¶202: the restoration of the Polyptych of Simone Martini

Reference 14 - 0.05% Coverage

¶203: The use of powdered bismuth in Late Gothic painting and sculpture polychromy

Reference 15 - 0.02% Coverage

¶204: called Křivoklát Ark (around 1480–1490)

Reference 16 - 0.10% Coverage

¶204: The Křivoklát Altarpiece is one of the most important works of Jagiellonian courtly art in Bohemia. It is decorated with polychrome sculptures and panel paintings.

Reference 17 - 0.01% Coverage

¶216: Leonardo's Vitruvian Man

Reference 18 - 0.08% Coverage

¶217: The pipeline from acquisition to visualization was tested on the most famous drawing in existence, Leonardo da Vinci's Vitruvian Man.

¶218:

Reference 19 - 0.02% Coverage

¶218: the statue of David by Michelangelo

Reference 20 - 0.05% Coverage

¶219: the Michelangelo's David, one of the most famous masterpieces of Western art.

Reference 21 - 0.04% Coverage

¶229: mediaeval mural paintings in 14 churches in south Sweden

Reference 22 - 0.05% Coverage

¶239: Korean paper cultural heritage made of traditional paper called Hanji was examined.

<Internals\JCH 2016 abstracts> - § 16 references coded [1.87% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶127: An integrated approach to the conservation of a wooden sculpture representing Saint Joseph by the workshop of Ignaz Günther (1727–1775)

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶128: reports the conservation procedure applied to a wooden sculpture representing Saint Joseph attributed to the workshop of Ignaz Günther (1727–1775)

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶155: The object of the work is a character of the Madonna con Bambino (XIII–XV century) mural painting (Fontecchio – L’Aquila, Italy)

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

¶166: Coade, Blashfield or Doulton? The in situ identification of ceramic garden statuary and ornament from three eighteenth and nineteenth century manufacturers

Reference 5 - 0.26% Coverage

¶167: In the eighteenth century, the emergence of a neoclassical style in architecture created a growing demand for a range of classically-inspired products – not only for architectural decoration but also for ornamentation of the garden. Producing individual items in stone, however, was time-consuming and expensive, so cheaper clay-based alternatives were adopted, most notably from manufacturers such as Coade (1769–1830), Blashfield (1840s–1875) and Doulton (1854–1890s). The artefacts of these manufacturers

Reference 6 - 0.17% Coverage

¶167: and their identification is important, not only for the historical record, but also for provision of the evidence necessary to carry out informed conservation. As the sale and copy of moulds was common practice during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, stylistic considerations do not provide reliable identification

Reference 7 - 0.06% Coverage

¶184: Alternative methodology for traditional interventions: A colonial painting and its lining with the nap bond method

Reference 8 - 0.24% Coverage

¶185: Lining treatments used in the conservation-restoration field can be classified according to the adhesive used. Traditional methods include those based on glue-starch and wax-resin whilst those using synthetic adhesives are considered alternative methods. Rise of new materials and mechanical

equipment like the low-pressure table expanded possibilities of intervention. However, alternative methods require previous exhaustive testing of procedures, tools and supplies

Reference 9 - 0.16% Coverage

¶185: painting of San Luis Gonzaga from the South American colonial period, deteriorated but with an important documentary value. In the case here presented a minimal intervention restoration criterion was applied and the nap bond method used proved to be the most suitable alternative lining for this particular situation.

¶186:

Reference 10 - 0.11% Coverage

¶156: The seismic protection of cultural heritage, particularly statues, is a critical issue due to its high cultural significance, difficulty to repair or replace artifacts, and observed poor behavior during past earthquakes

Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

¶190: The Pietà di Ragusa panel

Reference 12 - 0.12% Coverage

¶191: Obviously, we cannot confirm that Michelangelo himself painted the panel, but our results are coherent with his lifetime (1475–1564) and executive career. Our study contributes new science-based data to an on-going art historical debate.

¶192:

Reference 13 - 0.12% Coverage

¶193: The aim is to locate the chronological and geographical contexts by scientific analyses of the painted panel “Ragusa Pietà” under debate because of a possible attribution to Michelangelo who is believed to have painted it for Vittoria Colonna.

Reference 14 - 0.03% Coverage

¶220: paintings of the Avalokitesvara Statues in Dazu County (China)

Reference 15 - 0.24% Coverage

¶221: As painted and gilded statues carved on the cliff, the structure and material's making-ups of the Avalokitesvara Statues are very complex, which include sandstone substrate, mortar layers, golden plastic paints, gold foils, and paintings. These materials are usually overlapped with each other and synergistically make contributions to the degradation process of the Avalokitesvara Statues, which accelerate obviously with rapid industry development recently.

Reference 16 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1263: The painted sculpture of Dunhuang Mogao Grottoes is an important constituent of Dunhuang's cultural art

<Internals\JCH 2017 abstracts> - § 23 references coded [2.41% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶124: Low cost monitoring approach for the conservation of frescoes

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶143: on Bohemian Panel Paintings from the first half of the 14th century

Reference 3 - 0.19% Coverage

¶144: This paper deals with the results of a broad-based survey of both the binding media and the pigments used during the first half of the 14th century on Bohemian panel paintings from the collections of the National Gallery in Prague. The work is focused on the specific use of oil binding media and pigments in the workshop of the Master of the Vyšší Brod Cycle, the most important painter in the period around the 1340s in Bohemia

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶144: This unique identification of oil binding media opens new possibilities for the interpretation of the painting technique in Central Europe in the 14th century.

¶145:

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

¶145: The materials of Lucio Fontana

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶146: The present study aims to the characterization of the materials at the disposal of the artist Lucio Fontana.

Reference 7 - 0.03% Coverage

¶163: Analysis of mediaeval Swedish paintings influenced by Russian-Byzantine art

Reference 8 - 0.19% Coverage

¶164: Sweden has several hundred churches with relatively well-preserved mediaeval mural paintings. A few churches possess murals painted in a Russian-Byzantine style, most of them on the island of Gotland in the Baltic Sea. Four Gotland stone churches are included in this investigation as well as painted boards saved from three since-long demolished wooden stave churches. Most of the paintings are dated to the 12th century.

Reference 9 - 0.25% Coverage

¶164: The results show that the pigments used agree well with what has been observed for other Gotland murals, but are somewhat different from those commonly used in mediaeval church murals on the Swedish mainland. With the exception of Mästerby Church, the lead isotope measurements indicate a German origin for the lead pigments. It has for a century been argued whether these “Byzantine” paintings were produced by Russians or domestic painters. A contribution to this discussion is made in the light of the analyzed results and from historic and logical arguments.

¶165:

Reference 10 - 0.02% Coverage

¶124: The story of Indian yellow – excreting a solution

Reference 11 - 0.32% Coverage

¶125: The origin and composition of the artists’ pigment, Indian yellow, has long been debated. From the earliest documented ‘first-hand’ observations of its production, to modern Internet blogging, no clear understanding of the origin of this extraordinary pigment has been developed. It is said to derive from both a plant source and from the urine of animals, specifically the urine of cows fed exclusively mango leaves and water. The chronological history into the exploration of Indian yellow is presented, and the potential reasons for the confusion surrounding the origin of the pigment are discussed. Additionally, early scientific investigations into the composition of the pigment, and how it was produced, are offered.

Reference 12 - 0.07% Coverage

¶141: The geometric rosettes, which are the most known design elements of the Islamic rosette patterns, are usually tessellated in a concealed composition structure.

Reference 13 - 0.12% Coverage

¶155: Today, acrylic emulsion paint is widely used in the artistic area as an alternative to the traditional oil painting. However, after a short time of painting exposure to the environment, the acrylic tends to accumulate surface dirt for inherent reasons to its composition

Reference 14 - 0.03% Coverage

¶172: Chemistry for Restoration. Painting and Restoration Materials

Reference 15 - 0.31% Coverage

¶181: Over the last quarter of the 20th century, chromogenic colour process was the predominant photographic process on the market and has been used by the professionals, artists and the public at large. Today it represents a precious part of our photographic heritage. Unfortunately, some colour prints are very fragile and discolour during display or storage faster than others; it is well known that

some brands and production times correspond to different thermal and light-ageing behaviour for prints. Being able to identify a colour process, a brand and possibly a period of printing may inform us not only about the provenance of the artefact but also its sensitivity to the environment.

Reference 16 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1272: Examples are taken from the analysis of the 16th through 19th centuries historical drawings from the collection of Slovak National Gallery in Bratislava.

Reference 17 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1277: New simple procedure to produce white lead for special use in the plastic arts and in restoration

Reference 18 - 0.23% Coverage

¶1278: Paints based on the pigment white lead have traditionally been used in art. Currently, however, this pigment is difficult to find, either in powder or in paint, with sufficient purity and without undesired additives. Furthermore, the traditional methods of producing it are not feasible to use in the studio or laboratory. Therefore, the present work proposes a new method of producing the pigment on a small scale, to be used in the fields of the plastic arts, in restoration of works of art, and in research.

Reference 19 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1280: The result of this research opens new avenues of art historical and conservation investigation into the specific plant sources and types selected by artists and it has implications for future conservation treatment options.

Reference 20 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1282: Except for stylistic ones, there were no major differences found between the two icons, which is indicative of the use of similar pigments as well as of some shared painting techniques between these two geographical regions.

¶1283:

Reference 21 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1295: In-depth examination and analysis of Domenico Cresti's oil on wall paintings

Reference 22 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1296: closely examines Domenico Cresti's oil-based wall paintings

Reference 23 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1304: Handmade mulberry paper is a traditional bark paper of China dating back nearly two millennia and is still a popular medium used today for preserving and restoring Asian paper artefacts.

<Internals\JCH 2018 abstracts> - § 30 references coded [3.91% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶13: of a wooden panel painting from “Katharinenaltar” by Lucas Cranach the Elder

¶14:

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶14: Due to swelling and shrinking strains resulting from an inappropriate and restraining support frame, damage in terms of ruptures on the painting itself and large curvature have developed. A brief history of the painting and its conservation status are summarised.

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶16: In the field of cultural heritage conservation, wall paintings treatment is a particularly complex issue, which requires a suitable choice of materials

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

¶17: The sixteenth century panel Virgin with the Child and an Angel, confluences of material characterization and iconography

Reference 5 - 0.24% Coverage

¶18: Attribution of the panel The Virgin with the Child and an Angel today in the Art Museum of Girona is under study due to the existence of two hypotheses, both of them not thoroughly documented, pointing Jan Massys and Bernardo Luini as potential authors. Attribution process is an important issue in many museums and collections. In this article, the question is addressed by combining material and iconographic information, paying special attention to the information yielded by minor components, and by following the material characteristics of the existing restoration interventions.

Reference 6 - 0.21% Coverage

¶18: Results confirmed a 16th century palette and revealed the use of specific pigments such as Verditer and Smalt. Analytical results combined with iconographic characteristics, permitted the contextualization of the painting in North Europe in the circle of production of Antwerp between 1500–1550. This conclusion does not allow the direct attribution to Jan Massys but minimize the probabilities of Bernadino Luini as author.

¶19: Evaluation of display conditions of the Ghent altarpiece at St. Bavo Cathedral

Reference 7 - 0.10% Coverage

¶140: Due to an uncontrolled indoor climate or a poorly designed climate system, the environmental conditions in historical buildings are often suboptimal for the preservation of works of art. This is also the case for Jan and Hubert Van Eyck's Ghent altarpiece

Reference 8 - 0.47% Coverage

¶140: Years of poor conservation conditions have led to an urgent conservation treatment in 2010 and a conservation and restoration campaign that started in 2012 and will continue through 2019. In order to contribute to a better understanding of the state of preservation of the altarpiece and the display conditions and to assess damage risks related to the current location, this paper presents the results of a two-year monitoring campaign of the climate conditions in the glass cage in the Saint Bavo Cathedral in which the altarpiece is displayed. Based on the results of the first year, measures were taken to improve the indoor climate, including the installation of a local heating and humidification system. These new conditions were monitored during the second year of the measurement campaign and are representative for the display conditions today. The results of the second year showed that exposure to high humidity's was effectively reduced but conditions with large short-term humidity variations still occurred. However, given a correct management of the new heating and humidification systems, risks for mechanical damage may be largely eliminated.

¶141:

Reference 9 - 0.23% Coverage

¶151: More than one hundred samples collected from the V&A Burmese shrine were analysed to investigate the methods of manufacture of lacquer objects from Burma and the structure of the lacquer layers on this particular object, and establish whether there is any difference in the way the main body of the shrine and its decorative elements and satellite components were decorated. The differences we are looking for relate to the manufacture methods and the types of raw materials used. If found, these differences may suggest whether different workshops could have been involved.

Reference 10 - 0.03% Coverage

¶188: Subjective and objective quality assessment of degraded document images

Reference 11 - 0.17% Coverage

¶189: The huge amount of degraded documents stored in libraries and archives around the world needs automatic procedures of enhancement, classification, transliteration, etc. While high-quality images of these documents are in general easy to be captured, the amount of damage these documents contain before imaging is unknown. It is highly desirable to measure the severity of degradation that each document image contains

Reference 12 - 0.19% Coverage

¶125: Art objects conservation or historical analysis necessitates a thorough knowledge of materials used by the artist and their subsequent changes. In the case of paintings this requires the ability to

correctly identify the pigments that were used for creation or later restoration of the artwork. This is a challenging problem, as the applied method should be non-contact, robust for the wide variety of chemical substances used and straightforward in the interpretation.

Reference 13 - 0.04% Coverage

¶126: Predicting and grouping digitized paintings by style using unsupervised feature learning

Reference 14 - 0.07% Coverage

¶131: The tools could assist the preservation of culturally sensitive works of art for future generations, and provide new insights into works of art and the artists who created them.

¶132:

Reference 15 - 0.23% Coverage

¶139: A Corinthian alabastron by the Erlenmeyer Painter revisited

¶140: This paper presents the results of an investigation of an unusual unpainted area in the Corinthian vase painting silhouettes painting technique during the Archaic Period (late 7th to 6th century BC). A painting of two panthers in the heraldic scheme done by the Erlenmeyer Painter on an alabastron contains a striking unpainted circular area inside the shoulder of one of the panthers. Since this feature cannot be explained by iconographical constraints, it has previously been referred to as an “opening”.

Reference 16 - 0.04% Coverage

¶149: Gildings from Andalusia: Materials used in different types of artworks along centuries

Reference 17 - 0.19% Coverage

¶151: Zwischgold is a two-sided metal foil made by adhering a gold leaf over a silver leaf to present a gold surface while using less gold than gold foils. Corroded Zwischgold surfaces appear dark, accompanied by gloss loss and possible mechanical stability issues. Zwischgold applied artefacts are commonly found in museums and churches across Europe and they currently face an uncertain future as conservators have little knowledge to base conservation treatments on

Reference 18 - 0.05% Coverage

¶170: Use of magnets for reversible restoration in sculpture. The case of the “Virgen de los Desamparados” in Valencia (Spain)

Reference 19 - 0.18% Coverage

¶171: we present the use of a magnetic system for restoring a real piece of art: the Virgen de los Desamparados sculpture (1954) by the Valencian sculptor Silvestre d’Edeta (Valencia, Spain). This sculpture is made of artificial stone reinforced with iron rods in the matrix and, before the

intervention, showed a high degree of degradation due to various physical, chemical and biological processes causing internal strain, cracks and fragmentation

Reference 20 - 0.04% Coverage

¶171: The restoration returns legibility to the piece by restoring the missing head-hair-crown section.

¶172:

Reference 21 - 0.08% Coverage

¶223: offers a new hypothesis on the introduction of European enameling technology in Japan

¶224: This study was carried out in an attempt to resolve the issue of the introduction of overglaze enameling in Japan

Reference 22 - 0.08% Coverage

¶250: Twenty of the eighty-two jewels created by René Lalique, one of the most representative artists of the Art Nouveau movement, nowadays in the collection of the Calouste Gulbenkian Museum (Lisbon)

Reference 23 - 0.03% Coverage

¶264: Digital color restoration for the preservation of reversal film heritage

Reference 24 - 0.32% Coverage

¶265: During the last four decades of the 20th century, reversal films have been very popular in many parts of the world, being used for both educational and recreative purposes, even projected in many private homes. The Romanian Animafilm studios published throughout the decades an impressive collection of such films on various subjects, mostly animated stories, but also with historical or educational topics. Today, the existing film rolls are suffering from time decay, the obvious wear and tear from being projected so many times or simply stored, but also specific reversal-film preservation issues. The goal of our research is to investigate the possibilities of reversal film image digitization, color enhancement and digital restoration for the purpose of preserving its heritage

Reference 25 - 0.05% Coverage

¶272: Characterization of the artist's palette from the polychrome decorations of the El Bahia Palace doors (Marrakesh, Morocco)

Reference 26 - 0.10% Coverage

¶298: The production of devotional reliefs particularly flourished in 15th century Florence, where models from Renaissance Masters actually became the object of a serial-production. One of the materials mostly used to this purpose was the so-called "stucco

Reference 27 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1325: Ancient paintings, as one of the most important forms of artistic expression of Chinese traditional culture, are the most valuable

Reference 28 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1325: However, unfortunate situations occur, causing stains on paintings. Stains disfigure their artistry and values, and it is desirable to remove them. Traditional removal methods using physical means or chemicals may damage the original paintings. Recent virtual restoration effort may cause inconsistent content when applied to larger regions

Reference 29 - 0.24% Coverage

¶1347: The removal of aged pressure sensitive tapes (PSTs) from contemporary drawings is a frequent and challenging task for paper conservators: in this work, an innovative method to overcome this issue is presented. Aged PSTs are largely found on paper artworks due to their use for mending, mounting and framing operations. Nevertheless, they may provoke several drawbacks on artworks (e.g. media bleeding and adhesive mass migration): the necessity of their removal promoted the development of several methodologies, but they all pose risks to both artefacts and conservation professionals.

Reference 30 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1355: a 14th century panel painting signed by Barnaba from Modena, preserved at the Museum of San Matteo in Pisa, Italy and a 15th century panel painting preserved at the Regional Gallery of Palazzo Bellomo in Syracuse, Italy

Name: Nodes\\Archaeology\\Artefacts

<Internals\\Antiquity 1994 abstracts> - § 9 references coded [1.81% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶134: A report on human representations in cast bronze and terracotta

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶190: Cuneiform inscriptions made visible on bronze plates

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶191: of bronze plates

Reference 4 - 0.27% Coverage

¶118: Domestic wooden artefacts in Britain and Ireland from Neolithic to Viking times.

¶119:

Reference 5 - 0.23% Coverage

¶144: a waterlogged boat, of probable late 3rd- to early 4th-century AD date.

Reference 6 - 0.17% Coverage

¶187: Ubaid pottery from Mesopotamia and the Arabian Gulf

Reference 7 - 0.21% Coverage

¶196: Early Bronze Age lead — a unique necklace from southeast Scotland

Reference 8 - 0.32% Coverage

¶197: a unique two-strand necklace, with one string of cannel coal disc beads and another of lead beads

Reference 9 - 0.16% Coverage

¶221: Ceramics and ideology: Salado Polychrome pottery.

<Internals\\Antiquity 1995 abstracts> - § 13 references coded [3.44% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶13: The Troy treasures in Russia

¶14: The treasures from Troy

Reference 2 - 0.22% Coverage

¶14: are now being seen. Here is a first first-hand report on just what they amount to.

¶15:

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶18: the finding of a single hand-axe in Greece

Reference 4 - 0.03% Coverage

¶11: stone tools

Reference 5 - 0.19% Coverage

¶176: A cache of hippopotamus ivory at Gao, Mali; and a hypothesis of its use

¶177:

Reference 6 - 0.11% Coverage

¶177: A newly found cache of hippopotamus ivory

Reference 7 - 0.38% Coverage

¶147: An issue in the status of the flaked stones from Pedra Furada, Brazil is whether they are artefacts or fractures naturally made on falling stone

Reference 8 - 0.09% Coverage

¶180: Stone artefacts and the Transition

Reference 9 - 0.70% Coverage

¶181: Stone artefacts are made central in Australian prehistory by their dominance in the material we have from the field. Their contribution to this prehistory comes in the form of an unchanging tradition that spans the transition and changes only in the mid Holocene.

Reference 10 - 0.37% Coverage

¶214: There is silk from the Middle Bronze Age of Uzbekistan, in Scythian burials of Siberia and among the Hallstatt grave-goods of western Europe.

Reference 11 - 0.16% Coverage

¶216: Stone axes, it turns out, are unusually common in Ireland.

Reference 12 - 0.79% Coverage

¶122: The artefact assemblages from early Upper Palaeolithic sites in eastern European Russia contain flint tools of more Middle Palaeolithic type. With these artefacts are bifacially thinned triangular forms that may represent the first use of this technology in the area, and perhaps anywhere in Europe.

¶1223:

Reference 13 - 0.15% Coverage

¶1244: The Viking-Age gold and silver of Scotland (AD 850–1100).

<Internals\\Antiquity 1996 abstracts> - § 26 references coded [4.92% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.19% Coverage

¶114: Fine painted pottery is the archaeological trade-mark of the Greek presence overseas.

Reference 2 - 0.21% Coverage

¶122: archaeologically recognized by its characteristic artefacts of pottery and polished-stone axes.

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶125: Style and function in East Polynesian fish-hooks

Reference 4 - 0.29% Coverage

¶126: Fish-hook assemblages from Aitutaki, Cook Islands, are examined using this framework and related to previously studied collections.

Reference 5 - 0.02% Coverage

¶127: Antiquities

Reference 6 - 0.10% Coverage

¶141: pottery of the late Roman period from Zanzibar

Reference 7 - 0.16% Coverage

¶142: finding Roman ceramics stratified into levels at Arikamedu, in south India

Reference 8 - 0.12% Coverage

¶142: Late Roman pottery from far down the East African coast

Reference 9 - 0.32% Coverage

¶144: The find appears to be without close parallel in Roman Britain.

¶145: A remote analogy?: from Central Australian tjurunga to Irish Early Bronze Age axes

Reference 10 - 0.16% Coverage

¶151: two alabaster window-pane fragments from ed-Dur (United Arab Emirates)

¶152:

Reference 11 - 0.19% Coverage

¶152: two fragments of sheet alabaster, from a large private house dated to the 1st century AD.

Reference 12 - 0.08% Coverage

¶185: Antlers, bone pins and flint blades

Reference 13 - 0.04% Coverage

¶101: Clactonian bifaces

Reference 14 - 0.05% Coverage

¶140: interlaced woven finds

Reference 15 - 0.59% Coverage

¶141: To the art mobilier for which Dolní Věstonice and Pavlov have been celebrated, there has recently been added the technologies of groundstone and ceramics — and now woven materials, interlaced basketry or textiles, again of a kind one expects only from a quite later era.

Reference 16 - 0.13% Coverage

¶149: with weaponry and horse fittings, with agate and rush matting,

Reference 17 - 0.25% Coverage

¶149: for into one of the daggers is cast the full-face image of a Caucasian male, complete with handlebar moustache.

¶150:

Reference 18 - 0.05% Coverage

¶160: A miniature antler bow

Reference 19 - 0.75% Coverage

¶161: A little bow — at less than half a metre long too small to be a practical tool — comes from the later prehistoric Fenland of east England. Along with the wristguards, fine arrowheads and smoothing stones of the British Bronze Age, it tells of the special meaning of archery in later prehistory — whether in the animal chase or in human combat.

Reference 20 - 0.06% Coverage

¶178: Antiquities trade or betrayed

Reference 21 - 0.15% Coverage

¶190: a real Palaeolithic artefact, not a modern thing or a replicated copy

Reference 22 - 0.30% Coverage

¶200: Three carved wooden images have come to light in Jamaica, the most important find of Taíno carvings for two centuries from that island.

Reference 23 - 0.07% Coverage

¶217: the Flensburg antiquities and

Reference 24 - 0.16% Coverage

¶219: The boat models from Eridu: sailing or spinning during the 'Ubaid period?

Reference 25 - 0.05% Coverage

¶220: 6th-millennium BP models

Reference 26 - 0.35% Coverage

¶220: the earliest direct evidence for sailing-boats. Yet certain features of the models, and their contexts, identify them instead as spinning bowls used by weavers.

<Internals\\Antiquity 1997 Abstracts> - § 22 references coded [4.28% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶18: some, like soldiers from the Terracotta Army of the First Emperor's tumulus, have been exhibited outside China

Reference 2 - 0.43% Coverage

¶15: The Mildenhall Treasure: Roald Dahl's ultimate tale of the unexpected?

¶16: Just over 50 years ago, the most magnificent treasure of late Antique silver ever found in Britain was brought out of hiding in a sleepy village in rural Suffolk.

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶174: Pleistocene seed-grinding implements from the Australian arid zone

Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

¶176: 'Hair-rings' and European Late Bronze Age society

Reference 5 - 0.77% Coverage

¶177: 'Hair-rings', like other artefact categories of the European Bronze Age, are distinctive in form, and distinctively placed in space and in time. But we have not easily come to know just what they were for, or in what other ways we can discern meaning in and from them. Although modest in appearance, it does appear that 'hair rings' were significant objects that possibly indicate social ranking but also trading activities.

Reference 6 - 0.13% Coverage

¶180: The Berekhat Ram figurine: a late Acheulian carving from the Middle East

Reference 7 - 0.32% Coverage

¶181: The issue is raised below by the analysis of an archaic figure from the Levant in which a natural form was apparently intentionally modified to produce an enhanced human image.

Reference 8 - 0.06% Coverage

¶194: A lepidopterous cocoon from Thera

Reference 9 - 0.06% Coverage

¶198: A Cornish vessel from farthest Kent

Reference 10 - 0.22% Coverage

¶199: Recently, a Cornish-style vessel made from Cornish clays has been located in eastern Kent, almost 500 km from its source.

Reference 11 - 0.09% Coverage

¶108: More underwater finds of Roman medical equipment

Reference 12 - 0.09% Coverage

¶109: The intricacy and variety of classical 'small finds'

Reference 13 - 0.10% Coverage

¶130: the pottery, the defining stuff itself of the affair.

Reference 14 - 0.03% Coverage

¶139: wooden fish-hooks

Reference 15 - 0.09% Coverage

¶160: Spinning or sailing?: the boat models from Eridu

Reference 16 - 0.30% Coverage

¶161: More on whether the prehistoric pottery vessels from Eridu, in Mesopotamia, are models of precocious boats, or as was argued in a recent ANTIQUITY, spinning bowls.

Reference 17 - 0.08% Coverage

¶162: The Mildenhall Treasure: a first-hand account

Reference 18 - 0.18% Coverage

¶163: the Mildenhall Treasure, the mass of Roman silverware which came to light in east England in 1946

Reference 19 - 0.28% Coverage

¶207: Worthington G. Smith, who a century ago recognized, amongst the scores of sites with river-rolled handaxes, rare deposits of a more informative character.

Reference 20 - 0.28% Coverage

¶219: With grapes go wine, and with wine go the artefacts of wine, amongst them the cauldron on wheels — a grand and an odd artefact type of Bronze Age Europe.

Reference 21 - 0.11% Coverage

¶222: A horn worth blowing? A stray find of aurochs from Hungary

Reference 22 - 0.26% Coverage

¶223: Three aurochs horn cores, unearthed during the construction of the city baths in Vác (Hungary), were purchased from a private collector in 1951.

<Internals\Antiquity 1998 abstracts> - § 11 references coded [2.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.29% Coverage

¶15: Stone artefacts reported from the Orce region (Grenada, Spain) indicate a first human presence in western Europe as early as the Plio-Pleistocene boundary

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶15: two groups of lithic artefacts of 'Oldowan' type,

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶19: the Divje Babe I bone 'flute'

Reference 4 - 0.52% Coverage

¶20: The discovery of a perforated cave-bear femur from the Neanderthal levels at Divje Babe has been interpreted as the oldest musical instrument in Europe. Here we present the current discussion on the 'flute' and its implications for other similar bone finds from early prehistory.

¶21:

Reference 5 - 0.15% Coverage

¶47: revealed new decorated stones, which were apparently recycled from an earlier tomb.

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶84: The Magdalenian of Belgium

Reference 7 - 0.28% Coverage

¶96: Neolithic Danish flint daggers

¶97: Few chipped stone artefacts from prehistory were as technically complex as the flint daggers of Late Neolithic Denmark.

Reference 8 - 0.21% Coverage

¶108: Two early finds of gold-of-pleasure (*Camelina* sp.) in middle Neolithic and Chalcolithic sites in western France

Reference 9 - 0.06% Coverage

¶150: Sir Thomas Spencer's Chinese seal

Reference 10 - 0.41% Coverage

¶151: The discovery of an ancient Chinese seal in an Oxfordshire garden three centuries ago still provokes interest. This note examines how the seal came to be published by Dr Robert Plot, and what it might have represented.

Reference 11 - 0.08% Coverage

¶155: re-assesses stone tools from western Ireland

<Internals\\Antiquity 1999 abstracts> - § 15 references coded [2.58% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶5: lithic material from southwestern Egypt

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶6: A Later Bronze Age shield

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶7: A shield of beaten bronze

Reference 4 - 0.84% Coverage

¶25: The 'Kilnsea-boat', and some implications from the discovery of England's oldest plank boat remains

¶26: A single plank with integral cleats, recently discovered on the East Riding of Yorkshire coast at Kilnsea, has been identified as a fragment of a Bronze Age plank boat, and dated to 1870–1670 BC. This makes the 'Kilnsea-boat' England's oldest dated plank built boat.

¶27:

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

¶50: Pottery in Rajasthan

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶58: The Salisbury Hoard.

Reference 7 - 0.17% Coverage

¶186: A Levallois point embedded in the vertebra of a wild ass (*Equus africanus*)

Reference 8 - 0.18% Coverage

¶187: a fragment of broken Levallois point, embedded in the neck-bones of a wild ass

Reference 9 - 0.11% Coverage

¶189: New incised bone and limestone Natufian objects

Reference 10 - 0.06% Coverage

¶189: a bone object found earlier

Reference 11 - 0.13% Coverage

¶108: Neolithic Bog Pots from Zealand, Møn, Lolland and Falster.

Reference 12 - 0.06% Coverage

¶180: German stoneware 1200-1900.

Reference 13 - 0.40% Coverage

¶192: Flint implements with rounded ends, excavated at several Upper Palaeolithic sites in Denmark and Holland, are interpreted as strike-a-lights used in combination with pyrites.

Reference 14 - 0.11% Coverage

¶196: Analysis of knapped obsidian and flint artefacts

Reference 15 - 0.22% Coverage

¶222: Recent study of the prehistoric Lurgan logboat reveals many details of its construction and date.

<Internals\Antiquity 2000 abstracts> - § 23 references coded [2.99% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶4: a massive (in every sense) lithic collection including seven sediment samples, 8678 flint artefacts, 2058 flint nodules and a staggering 18,423 thermally fractured flint pieces (Gamble & ApSimon 1986)

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶130: distinctive fluted projectile point

Reference 3 - 0.17% Coverage

¶130: Bison antiquus skeletons suitable for museum display, and latterly on documenting the association of projectile points with those bison remains,

Reference 4 - 0.03% Coverage

¶140: Neolithic basalt adzes

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

¶146: A manuscript scroll preserved in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford

Reference 6 - 0.34% Coverage

¶146: The roller-board on which the scroll is mounted proves equally interesting, being a cavalryman's mapping board of a type in use from the 1870s to the late 1920s. These items are placed in their respective historical contexts and an explanation is offered for their seemingly improbable conjunction.

¶147:

Reference 7 - 0.10% Coverage

¶103:

The St Andrews Sarcophagus: A Pictish masterpiece and its international connections.

Reference 8 - 0.18% Coverage

¶109:

Between 1989 and 1994, north coast fishermen Nelson Torna and Pedro Guerra salvaged approximately 195 well-preserved wooden artefacts, mostly of lignum vitre

Reference 9 - 0.40% Coverage

¶109: They had collected the artefacts from a shallow lagoon, and from the shoreline near their village at a place known as Los Buchillones. The wooden artefacts include pins, eyed needles, hooks, fragments of dishes, handles for axes (including two that retained the stone tools), duhos or stools that served as badges of rank in Taino society, and zemis or

Reference 10 - 0.38% Coverage

¶117: a large number of perforated bone points, three flint axes and a number of stones. These included fragments of a broken stone battle axe. At the chest was a complete stone battle axe and a

circular stone with bevelled edges and polished surface. Also found were a jet or lignite ring and biconical beads, and a small bronze awl.

Reference 11 - 0.43% Coverage

¶121: These are basically flat, oblong slabs of nearly pure and unalloyed copper that weigh between 10 and 40 kg. The majority has an average weight of c. 29-30 kg however, and as a result this 'standard' has been traditionally equated with the existence of a 'talent'. They furthermore form a prominent part of the bulk cargo in shipwrecks discovered at Ulu Burun and Cape Gelidonya

Reference 12 - 0.03% Coverage

¶124:

New tools at Avebury ¶125:

Reference 13 - 0.03% Coverage

¶151:

An ivory cache from Botswana ¶152:

Reference 14 - 0.12% Coverage

¶152: Although small, this is one of the largest single concentrations of ivory recovered from southern Africa.

Reference 15 - 0.04% Coverage

¶165: evidence for rhinoceros tooth tools

Reference 16 - 0.01% Coverage

¶177:

Reference 17 - 0.03% Coverage

¶214:

An Aurignacian point

Reference 18 - 0.06% Coverage

¶215: The artefact and its implications are discussed. ¶216:

Reference 19 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1221: An offering box at the head of the man's coffin contained both remains of domestic animals and a human hyoid bone.

Reference 20 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1290:

Coití: logboats from Northern Ireland

Reference 21 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1340:

Khmer artefacts

Reference 22 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1343: A new decorated menhir ¶1344:

Reference 23 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1380:

Categorizing archaeological finds: the funerary material of Queen Hetepheres I at Giza ¶1381:

<Internals\\Antiquity 2001 abstracts> - § 33 references coded [4.97% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶112: A new Roman gladiator find

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶116: Antiquities Underground

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶119: Middle Palaeolithic tool assemblages

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶127: some very early horse bones

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

¶135: The discovery of carbonized date stones

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

¶144: A pot

Reference 7 - 0.04% Coverage

¶146: well-preserved oak-log coffins

¶147:

Reference 8 - 0.09% Coverage

¶184: A beaker/food vessel assemblage from the Northumberland Cheviots

Reference 9 - 0.02% Coverage

¶186: A new Maya stela

Reference 10 - 0.07% Coverage

¶193: The discovery of camel bones at two sites in Slovenia

Reference 11 - 0.10% Coverage

¶102: An engraved bone fragment from c. 70,000-year-old Middle Stone Age levels

Reference 12 - 0.04% Coverage

¶103: Examination of marks on a bone

Reference 13 - 0.17% Coverage

¶105: Blade, bladelet and microblade technologies are found as surface assemblages in a variety of contexts above 4500 m elevation.

Reference 14 - 0.05% Coverage

¶117: A set of gunflints and other artefacts

Reference 15 - 0.09% Coverage

¶159: led to the recovery of a charred, almost intact nut, in deposits

Reference 16 - 0.12% Coverage

¶160: The nut has a clear cut mark starting from the tapered end, running along the long axis.

Reference 17 - 0.08% Coverage

¶164: An Amarna-period ostrakon from the Valley of the Kings

¶165:

Reference 18 - 0.25% Coverage

¶171: have yielded a large number of pieces of articulated Roman armour and other items. This is the most important such find in Britain since the Corbridge hoard was excavated in 1964

Reference 19 - 0.80% Coverage

¶172: On the floor was a quantity of articulated and disarticulated fragments of predominantly ferrous Roman armour, including as many as three crushed, but complete, laminated arm defences. Although first used by Hellenistic cavalry and referred to in Xenophon's Art of horsemanship (XI.13-XII.5), and later used by gladiators, this type of armour was adopted by Roman legionaries. It was once thought that armguards (manicae) were very rare and only employed under special circumstances, such as Trajan's wars in Dacia where they were used to counter the deadly scythe-like falx

Reference 20 - 0.37% Coverage

¶183: A later Bronze Age gold penannular ring was recently found not to be treasure at inquest, because the piece was held to be a coin. Single, stray finds of coins are not counted as treasure, whereas any ornament of precious metal at least 300 years old, small or large

Reference 21 - 0.05% Coverage

¶184: an associated compound shell necklace

Reference 22 - 0.10% Coverage

¶185: was associated with a shell necklace restored from 68 gastropod shells.

Reference 23 - 0.12% Coverage

¶187: at which extinct megamammals and a 'fish-tail' projectile point have been recovered

Reference 24 - 0.11% Coverage

¶188: Rapanui (Easter Island) wood sculpture: moai kavakava ET 48.63 from Brussels

¶189:

Reference 25 - 0.07% Coverage

¶189: a wooden moai kavakava (anthropomorphic woodcarving)

Reference 26 - 0.12% Coverage

¶197: have failed to appreciate the post-excavation histories of artefacts, including mummies

Reference 27 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1242: Knobbed spearbutts of the British and Irish Iron Age: new examples and new thoughts

Reference 28 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1252: the North Ferriby boats

Reference 29 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1254: three sewn-plank boats from North Ferriby, Yorkshire, has provided consistent new dating for these craft

Reference 30 - 0.50% Coverage

¶1272: In 1990, about 30 km southwest of Dakhla oasis, the most remote settlement in Egypt's Western Desert, a hieroglyphic rock inscription was discovered that turned out to be the first clear evidence of an Ancient Egyptian presence so far into the Sahara (Burkard 1997). The short text states that a higher official named Meri went out to meet (?) oasis dwellers.

Reference 31 - 0.93% Coverage

¶1295: a small number of arrows from ethnohistorical and archaeological collections (Binneman 1994; Deacon & Deacon 1999: 158–9), a handful of mounted stone artefacts, and a significant number of mastic stained stone artefacts from archaeological sites (Deacon & Deacon 1999). On the basis of the limited sample of near intact mounted artefacts found in South Africa, it appears that small scrapers were side-mounted (at almost 90° to the axis of the handle) and fixed asymmetrically by surrounding resin (Deacon & Deacon 1980: 31–2). Adzes, on the other hand, were end-mounted (on one extreme, and along the same plane, of the handle) and held by a large ovoid lump of mastic

Reference 32 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1303: Lower and Middle Palaeolithic artefacts from deposits mapped as Clay-with-fints

Reference 33 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1308: The socketed bronze axes in Ireland

<Internals\Antiquity 2002 abstracts> - § 36 references coded [3.80% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶16: Contexts for cruciforms: figurines of prehistoric Cyprus

Reference 2 - 0.49% Coverage

¶141: I looked at a case in one of the windows seats, and was ahsolutely horror-struck to see in it three or four implements precisely resembling those found at Abbeville and Amiens. I enquirer¹ where they came kom, but nobody knew, as they were not labelled. On reference, however, it turned out that they had been deposited in the museum of the Society for sixty years, and that an account of them had been published in Archaeologia ...

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶187: Ancient Near Eastern glyptic in the National Gallery of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶197: The stamp-seals of ancient Cyprus

Reference 5 - 0.04% Coverage

¶108: Post-Medieval pottery, 1650-1800.

Reference 6 - 0.03% Coverage

¶165: Amelia Earhart's shoes

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

¶166: Artifacts

Reference 8 - 0.06% Coverage

¶215: A complete metal spindle in the Zintilis Collection

Reference 9 - 0.09% Coverage

¶215: It also indicates the appearance of such spindles and the mounting of the whorls

Reference 10 - 0.15% Coverage

¶217: Ceramic models of buildings are found at later prehistoric sites in Northern Europe. Their most likely prototype is the granary.

Reference 11 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1228: Finds consist mainly of bones from aurochs and red deer, with a few flint artefacts.

Reference 12 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1232: through study of figurines and faunal remains from Mesopotamia, the Levant and Anatolia.

Reference 13 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1233: Worked bone tools

Reference 14 - 0.21% Coverage

¶1234: examine the spatial distribution, use-wear patterns and surface residue of bone tools from al-Basra, concluding that they were likely to have been used by Islamic metalworkers.

Reference 15 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1236: a provocative theory — that the Mšecké Žehrovice stone head represents a Celtic druid!

Reference 16 - 0.15% Coverage

¶1257: from whose marshy edge four large Iron Age horns, at least one of which bore La The decoration, were recovered in the late 18th century

Reference 17 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1308: Greek funerary sculpture: catalogue of the collections at the Getty Villa

Reference 18 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1373: Catalogue of Cycladic antiquities

Reference 19 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1381: If these pots could talk: collecting 2,000 years of British household pottery

Reference 20 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1388: A unique Palaeolithic sculpture from the site of Zaraysk (Russia)

Reference 21 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1402: Perforated Homalopoma sanguineum

Reference 22 - 0.07% Coverage

¶403: Finds of perforated *Homalopoma sanguineum* from Tito Bustillo

Reference 23 - 0.03% Coverage

¶415: Middle Palaeolithic finds

Reference 24 - 0.05% Coverage

¶422: painted pottery and anthropomorphic figurines

Reference 25 - 0.13% Coverage

¶434: The abundance of obsidian artefacts preserved on easily recognized, well-defined and short-lived ground surfaces

Reference 26 - 0.08% Coverage

¶453: Artefacts and the Iron Age of Atlantic Scotland: past, present and future

Reference 27 - 0.08% Coverage

¶455: Investigating jet and jet-like artefacts from prehistoric Scotland:

Reference 28 - 0.71% Coverage

¶456: The black spacer plate necklaces and bracelets of the Early Bronze Age (Figure 1) are among the most technically accomplished prestige items of this period in Britain and Ireland. There has been much debate over the years as to whether these artefacts and other prehistoric black jewellery and dress accessories are the product of specialist jetworkers based around Whitby in North Yorkshire — Britain's only significant source of jet. As early as 1916, for example, Callander was arguing that the Scottish finds had been made using locally available materials — cannel coal, shale and lignite — rather than Whitby jet

Reference 29 - 0.08% Coverage

¶485: Retouchoirs, conipresseurs, percuteurs ... os à impressions et éailles

Reference 30 - 0.03% Coverage

¶508: Romano-British coin hoards

Reference 31 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1526: Objects and skeletal remains

Reference 32 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1591: Ancestral faces: a Preclassic Maya skull-mask from Cuello, Belize

Reference 33 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1600: The non-fraud of the Middle Bronze Age stone goddess from Ustica: a reverse Piltdown hoax

Reference 34 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1601: claims that the sole surviving example of relief sculpture from the Middle Bronze of Italy or Sicily

Reference 35 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1612: Beads and Beakers: heirlooms and relics in the British Early Bronze Age

¶1613:

Reference 36 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1613: involving British Beaker pottery and amber spacer plate beads are presented

<Internals\\Antiquity 2003 abstracts> - § 13 references coded [3.88% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.58% Coverage

¶110: Early Neolithic graves at Jiahu, Henan Province, China, include tortoise shells which are incised with signs – some of which anticipate later Chinese characters and may be intended as words.

Reference 2 - 0.20% Coverage

¶126: The authors used a log of celery pine from within Kaharoa deposits

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶128: Pottery found

Reference 4 - 0.19% Coverage

¶128: , has been claimed as among the earliest ceramics in the world

Reference 5 - 0.26% Coverage

¶176: Flints scattered in the earliest stratum of Mandrin, a rock shelter in the Rhône valley

Reference 6 - 0.33% Coverage

¶178: Using microscopy and experiment, the author was able to detect fruits previously sun dried for preservation.

Reference 7 - 0.30% Coverage

¶182: carbonised and damaged fragments of papyrus scrolls from Herculaneum, Petra and the Judean Desert.

Reference 8 - 0.13% Coverage

¶101: Worked bones of the Common Crane (*Grus grus*)

Reference 9 - 0.28% Coverage

¶149: A Neanderthal face? The proto-figurine from La Roche-Cotard, Langeais (Indre-et-Loire, France)

Reference 10 - 1.07% Coverage

¶150: A worked stone from a secure Mousterian context has a bone splinter driven through it and appears to modern eyes like an attempt to represent a face. The authors argue that a face was indeed intended, and that the Roche-Cotard "proto-figurine" can be counted among the earliest art objects. At this place and date it should refer to a Neanderthal people.

Reference 11 - 0.23% Coverage

¶169: The Warrior of Lattes: an Iron Age statue discovered in Mediterranean France

Reference 12 - 0.18% Coverage

¶170: a preliminary report on the stone statue of a Celtic warrior

Reference 13 - 0.08% Coverage

¶170: and dating to around 500 BC.

<Internals\Antiquity 2004 abstracts> - § 30 references coded [6.44% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶12: The Tula Adze: manufacture and purpose

Reference 2 - 0.70% Coverage

¶13: to produce an implement with a large bulb of percussion and a gouge-shaped cutting edge: the “gull-wing tula adze”. The author concludes that the tool results from a unique compromise between an inefficient knapping technique and a peculiar – but in this case desirable – phenomenon of fracture mechanics

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶14: conical cups in the late Bronze Age Aegean

¶15:

Reference 4 - 0.10% Coverage

¶30: Comment on dates from a resin-coated sherd

Reference 5 - 0.19% Coverage

¶31: Part of the enormous importance of the Spirit Cave pottery lies in the early date

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶31: one Spirit Cave sherd

Reference 7 - 0.06% Coverage

¶36: Roman military equipment

Reference 8 - 0.14% Coverage

¶68: Non-destructive provenancing of bluestone axe-heads in Britain

Reference 9 - 0.14% Coverage

¶69: The method is tested on axes of spotted dolerite bluestone

Reference 10 - 0.28% Coverage

¶71: The method was to examine 3200 prehistoric bronze artefacts from different museum collections in Sweden and Norway and

Reference 11 - 0.15% Coverage

¶87: Uruk: Siegelabdrücke auf hellenistischen Tonbulln und Tontafeln.

Reference 12 - 0.44% Coverage

¶1116: by examining stone tools found at the site of La Quina for residues and microwear. The Neanderthal people are found to be using their scrapers for working plants and woods as well as meat.

Reference 13 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1118: Artefacts

Reference 14 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1121: the bronzes of King Cuo

¶1122:

Reference 15 - 0.15% Coverage

¶1122: the bronze vessels in the tomb, blessed with dated inscriptions

Reference 16 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1123: Roman Game Boards

Reference 17 - 0.20% Coverage

¶1124: The discovery of twenty game boards – including some in a dedicated den or gaming room

Reference 18 - 0.26% Coverage

¶1124: This paper describes the boards, the likely games played on them and the areas of the fort where they were played

Reference 19 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1127: Saw-toothed sickles and bone anvils

Reference 20 - 0.41% Coverage

¶1128: Two curiously marked bones from a Medieval deposit in Tarragona are seen to have functioned as anvils, on which iron sickles were anchored while they were being given saw teeth.

Reference 21 - 0.29% Coverage

¶1132: of Middle Stone Age tools to show they had been hafted, making use of an adhesive compound which included ochre in its recipe.

Reference 22 - 0.05% Coverage

¶148: The Silver Treasure

Reference 23 - 0.25% Coverage

¶162: Analysis of the Jiahu bone flutes

¶163: The authors present the musical properties of well-preserved bone flutes

Reference 24 - 0.95% Coverage

¶163: Tonal analyses of five of the flutes indicate a gradual development from four-tone to seven-tone scale. By adding more holes to the pipe, structuring the pitch intervals closer to each other, and by alternating the keynote, the prehistoric musicians could play increasingly expressive and varied music. In addition, the flutes became progressively standardised in pitch, presumably so they could play in harmony

Reference 25 - 0.13% Coverage

¶164: The making and meaning of a Mississippian axe-head cache

Reference 26 - 0.06% Coverage

¶165: of 70 groundstone axe-heads

Reference 27 - 0.15% Coverage

¶174: An early eighteenth-century denture from Rochester, Kent, England

Reference 28 - 0.27% Coverage

¶175: report an unusual denture, fashioned from elephant ivory and designed for someone who had probably lost their teeth

Reference 29 - 0.37% Coverage

¶175: It was found in a latrine pit together with pottery and tobacco pipes, indicating that it had belonged to a wealthy tea-drinker of the early eighteenth century.

Reference 30 - 0.28% Coverage

¶188: Sudan displays some 350 exhibits, from an Acheulian handaxe to Medieval inscriptions, all from the Sudan National Museum

<Internals\Antiquity 2005 abstracts> - § 18 references coded [3.64% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶14: A 1934 photograph of a man dressed in an animal skin

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶16: The abandonment of microliths and the adoption of a broad blade technology

Reference 3 - 1.36% Coverage

¶18: By examining their rock sources and mode of manufacture, the author offers a new interpretation for the Neolithic polished axe blades found in the western Alpine region. The dominant examples were made from rock extracted on the Italian side of the Alps (eclogitic) and finished in workshops on the French side. These first appeared as large blades with symbolic status, as part of the Neolithic expansion in North Italy. By the middle Neolithic the blades were reduced in size, but enjoying their widest distribution, creating a cultural zone on the left bank of the Rhône, more than 200 km from their source.

Reference 4 - 0.34% Coverage

¶110: The silex blond or honey-coloured (Bédoulien) flints which originate in the Vaucluse are distributed over a wide area of the south of France and beyond.

Reference 5 - 0.20% Coverage

¶128: enables the author to argue that inland examples of Easter Island's famous stone statues

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶165: exotic and sacral finds

Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

¶171: Artifacts

Reference 8 - 0.07% Coverage

¶174: Early Holocene shell fish hooks

Reference 9 - 0.04% Coverage

¶113: The Heqanakht papyri

Reference 10 - 0.10% Coverage

¶123: Die Goldbrakteaten der Völker-wanderungszeit

Reference 11 - 0.11% Coverage

¶181: the arms and armour and other military equipment

Reference 12 - 0.35% Coverage

¶184: Glass beads from Early Anglo-Saxon graves: a study of the provenance and chronology of glass beads from Early Anglo-Saxon graves, based on visual examination

Reference 13 - 0.03% Coverage

¶190: Ceramics, seeds

Reference 14 - 0.11% Coverage

¶191: together with seed assemblages and types of pottery

Reference 15 - 0.21% Coverage

¶195: earth ovens, middens and flaked stone tools dating to the thirteenth–fourteenth centuries AD.

Reference 16 - 0.17% Coverage

¶206: Among the objects unearthed at al-Kilani were 4000 fragments of manuscripts.

Reference 17 - 0.13% Coverage

¶235: Archaische Silhouettenbleche und Schildzeichen in Olympia

Reference 18 - 0.06% Coverage

¶257: Gold and gilt, pots and pins

<Internals\Antiquity 2006 abstracts> - § 24 references coded [3.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.53% Coverage

¶14: In particular, the Egyptian alabaster vases found in Spain, far from being the products of pillage or trade, were appreciated as prestige objects which often ended their days as receptacles for high status cremations.

¶15: New light on the warrior stelae

Reference 2 - 0.24% Coverage

¶16: The famous stelae from the Tartessos region of southern Iberia are compared with new discoveries from the Levant.

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶20: the world's oldest sewn planked hulls

Reference 4 - 0.03% Coverage

¶39: The Madrid Codex

Reference 5 - 0.10% Coverage

¶43: miniature images of clay in the ancient Near East

Reference 6 - 0.15% Coverage

¶53: Late Roman Coarse Wares, Cooking Wares and Amphorae in the Mediterranean

Reference 7 - 0.13% Coverage

¶63: including a catalogue of the coins collected by Sir Aurel Stein

Reference 8 - 0.07% Coverage

¶93: Danish razors and Swedish rocks

Reference 9 - 0.12% Coverage

¶98: examine a sample of olive stones from Egyptian contexts

Reference 10 - 0.22% Coverage

¶140: The Corpus of Late Celtic Hanging-Bowls, with an account of the bowls found in Scandinavia by Sheila Raven

Reference 11 - 0.12% Coverage

¶149: Beaker age bracers in England: sources, function and use

Reference 12 - 0.16% Coverage

¶152: The find of a pot in Vanuatu, its sherds in different states of deterioration

Reference 13 - 0.09% Coverage

¶164: The unusual assemblage of aurochs horn cores

Reference 14 - 0.19% Coverage

¶164: The authors describe the assemblage, date it to the later Roman to early medieval period

Reference 15 - 0.24% Coverage

¶164: but also raise the possibility that it relates to craft-workers making use of the hot water supply to work the horn.

Reference 16 - 0.07% Coverage

¶178: the Janssen Americas Collection

Reference 17 - 0.02% Coverage

¶216: Shell beads

Reference 18 - 0.19% Coverage

¶219: Not only did it bring to light a fine assemblage of the famously diagnostic Lapita ceramics

Reference 19 - 0.03% Coverage

¶226: the axe-hammer

Reference 20 - 0.04% Coverage

¶227: The iron-axe hammer

Reference 21 - 0.09% Coverage

¶237: the teeth of fallow deer found at Fishbourne

Reference 22 - 0.08% Coverage

¶272: Objects: Reluctant Witnesses to the Past

Reference 23 - 0.03% Coverage

¶306: Die Öllampen

Reference 24 - 0.06% Coverage

¶366: English Delfware: Drug Jars

<Internals\Antiquity 2007 abstracts> - § 39 references coded [4.47% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶8: preserved the remains of wild grapes and figs.

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶13: Late Magdalenian feminine flint plaquettes from Poland

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

¶14: included woolly rhinoceros, horse and arctic fox. Also present were 30 flint plaquettes with curvy feminine outlines.

Reference 4 - 0.19% Coverage

¶20: The authors recovered pottery assemblages from a number of different servants' dwellings and here show that they differed from each other

Reference 5 - 0.04% Coverage

¶45: The Dover Bronze Age boat.

Reference 6 - 0.13% Coverage

¶95: Corpus of Cypriote Antiquities 29: Cypriote Antiquities in Collections in Southern California

Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

¶161: Medieval Pottery

Reference 8 - 0.03% Coverage

¶169: The oriental mounts

Reference 9 - 0.11% Coverage

¶178: The Nebra disc is one of the most sensational European discoveries of the decade.

Reference 10 - 0.35% Coverage

¶178: wrought in gold on a flat bronze disc just over a foot across (320mm). It is not only very strange, but, famously, appears to be winking, initially raising the suspicion that it may be a hoax. Scholars have, however, claimed it firmly for the Bronze Age,

Reference 11 - 0.06% Coverage

¶183: A shark-tooth ornament from Pleistocene Sahul

Reference 12 - 0.18% Coverage

¶184: The tooth of a tiger shark, perforated to make a pendant, was lost in New Ireland, New Guinea between 39500 and 28000 years ago

Reference 13 - 0.05% Coverage

¶230: Espadas de hierro, grebes de bronce

Reference 14 - 0.05% Coverage

¶231: British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards.

Reference 15 - 0.02% Coverage

¶277: The Plain Wares

Reference 16 - 0.21% Coverage

¶281: Classical Sculpture: Catalogue of the Cypriot, Greek, and Roman Stone Sculpture in the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Reference 17 - 0.04% Coverage

¶287: The Finds, a Contextual Analysis

Reference 18 - 0.02% Coverage

¶294: The Birthday Book

Reference 19 - 0.02% Coverage

¶323: The Ringlemere Cup

Reference 20 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1339: The Hoen Hoard: A Viking Gold Treasure of the Ninth Century

Reference 21 - 0.17% Coverage

¶1351: which were to produce flint bifaces and débitage and the bones of elephant, rhinoceros, horse and a wealth of other mammals

Reference 22 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1354: Late Mesolithic fish traps

Reference 23 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1355: five Mesolithic hazel fish traps some 6.3m below mean sea level in the River Liffey.

Reference 24 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1369:

From examining the remains of charred cowpeas from rock shelters in Central Ghana

Reference 25 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1425:

Reference 26 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1443: Die Buntmetallfunde der Grabung Feddersen Wierde: Chronologie — Chorologie — Technolog

Reference 27 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1473:

Temples and Tombs: Treasures of Egyptian Art from the British Museum

Reference 28 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1515: The Archimedes Codex

Reference 29 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1526: on the surface of a stone fr

Reference 30 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1528: ew finds of Upper Palaeolithic decorative objects fr

Reference 31 - 0.45% Coverage

¶1529: wo new examples of decorative art have turned up at the Gravettian site of Předmostí, dating to the twenty-sixth to twenty-fifth millennium BP: rectilinear grid patterns are executed on one side of flat bones, probably of reindeer. The authors speculate that the two pieces may have come from a single larger decorated object

Reference 32 - 0.38% Coverage

¶1531: A sickle, 21 flint lunates for tipping spears and evidence of the hunted quarry – gazelle bones – lay together by the wall of a Natufian building. The author deduces that these objects were contained in a bag and constituted the versatile working equipment of a hunter-gatherer ¶1532:

Reference 33 - 0.20% Coverage

¶1543: s

Beside one of the earliest Preclassic pyramids in Guatemala the authors discovered a large basin fashioned in clay and shaped like a quatrefoil. T

Reference 34 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1546: .

Ammonite fossil portrayed on an ancient Greek countermarked coin ¶1547: n

Reference 35 - 0.22% Coverage

¶1547: he image on a Greek coin of the second-first century BC is identified as an ammonite fossil and linked to the eponymous Ammon, the Egyptian ram-headed god ¶1548: .

Reference 36 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1551:

Waist-to-hip ratios of Jomon figurines ¶1552: s

Reference 37 - 0.18% Coverage

¶1561: As well as being modes of supplying metal, cross-shaped copper ingots in Zimbabwe are shown to be emblems of currency and status.

Reference 38 - 0.15% Coverage

¶611: . Volume VI: The pottery, other ceramic materials and their cultural role. The material culture (Part II) ¶612:

Reference 39 - 0.03% Coverage

¶619:

Medieval Pottery from

<Internals\\Antiquity 2008 abstracts> - § 23 references coded [5.91% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶9: The Qatna lion

Reference 2 - 0.41% Coverage

¶10: used for making the prestige artefacts found in a Royal tomb of c. 1340 BC. The objects included beads and a unique vessel in the form of a lion, likely fashioned in Syria from raw amber imported from the Baltic via the Aegean. ¶11:

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶11: a Mediterranean Bronze Age object from British coastal waters ¶12:

Reference 4 - 0.26% Coverage

¶12: include an implement which has its normal home in Sicilian agriculture – perhaps as a plough shoe. The authors assemble and classify the objects

Reference 5 - 0.23% Coverage

¶18: The Luzira head, a pottery figure discovered in a Ugandan prison compound in 1929, has remained curiously anonymous ever since.

Reference 6 - 0.07% Coverage

¶26: on a pot thrown into the sacred well

Reference 7 - 0.06% Coverage

¶62: le témoignage des amphores en Gaule

Reference 8 - 0.13% Coverage

¶163: production and distribution of hard stone ornaments (VI c. BC – VI c. AD)

Reference 9 - 0.80% Coverage

¶195: the Iron Age statue from Hirschlanden

¶196: The discovery of the extraordinary Hirschlanden figure was reported in this journal in 1964. Since then the statue has featured in numerous discussions of Iron Age art and society, to the extent that it has become one of the iconic images of the European Iron Age. It has become almost taken for granted that the Hirschlanden figure is an 'intensely masculine' warrior statue representing the heroised dead.

Reference 10 - 0.74% Coverage

¶198: From the first known human occupation in the second millennium BC, the shaped clay figurines remain remarkably conservative, suggesting their use as offerings, toys or in games or some role rooted in domestic everyday life. Only in the late first millennium BC and in one area (Walasa) does a more formal art emerge in north-eastern Nigeria, a development contemporary with the famous Nok culture further south. ¶199:

Reference 11 - 0.13% Coverage

¶108: the warrior slabs (stelae) with their horned-helmet motifs found in Iberia

Reference 12 - 0.54% Coverage

¶153: They consisted of hollow clay cylinders, each with a little hole at one end (for the bee) and a removable lid at the other (for the bee keeper). These beehives, the earliest found in the Near East, were identified by analogy with examples pictured on Egyptian tombs and in use by traditional peoples

Reference 13 - 0.09% Coverage

¶164: were isolated from early Neolithic carinated bowls

Reference 14 - 0.59% Coverage

¶172: The Acheulean handaxe is one of the most iconic, analysed and fiercely debated artefacts from the prehistoric period. Persisting for over one million years and recovered from sites across the Old World its distinctive, often symmetrical, tear drop or ovate shape appears to be over-engineered for a subsistence function alone.

Reference 15 - 0.13% Coverage

¶181: Prehistoric metal artefacts from Italy (3500-720 BC) in the British Museum

Reference 16 - 0.13% Coverage

¶205: a study of the copper alloy artefacts from the insular La Tène assemblage

Reference 17 - 0.09% Coverage

¶212: A Middle Palaeolithic bone tool from Crimea (Ukraine

Reference 18 - 0.73% Coverage

¶213: A fragment of equid tibia found with a Mousterian assemblage in a rockshelter in the Crimean peninsula is carefully examined. The authors show that it has been knapped like flint to produce a tool probably at a time when stone resources were becoming exhausted. This tool is thus the product of a Neanderthal response to a local need as well as proof that the technological properties of bone were known.

Reference 19 - 0.04% Coverage

¶216: New finds of art objects

Reference 20 - 0.06% Coverage

¶217: The new art objects from Zaraysk

Reference 21 - 0.05% Coverage

¶222: Eastern Anatolian obsidians

Reference 22 - 0.13% Coverage

¶223: A small group of exotic obsidian blades supplied from over 600km distant

Reference 23 - 0.34% Coverage

¶227: The famous headdress of Pu-abum at Ur is an object of great beauty. But the authors show that the gold leaves of the headdresses and diadems of her court circle can tell an even richer story.

<Internals\Antiquity 2009 abstracts> - § 25 references coded [4.69% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶3: The Lower Pleistocene lithic assemblage

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶14: The remains of rhino, hippo and horse were found with 135 modified quartz implements

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

¶18: by a red deer antler

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶21: the letters of those that loved him ¶22:

Reference 5 - 0.08% Coverage

¶36: took in an exhibition of striking ancient finds

Reference 6 - 0.06% Coverage

¶84: Extraordinary Early Magdalenian finds

Reference 7 - 0.39% Coverage

¶85: describe three splendid and newly discovered objects from the Upper Palaeolithic in northern Spain: an engraved scapula, a possible spearthrower and a decorated stone pendant. As well as adding to the corpus of iconic artefacts from the period

Reference 8 - 0.07% Coverage

¶88: Multiple uses for Australian backed artefacts

Reference 9 - 0.87% Coverage

¶89: Backed artefacts, otherwise microliths or backed bladelets, are key indicators of cultural practice in early Australia – but what were they used for? The authors review a number of favourite ideas – hunting, scarification, wood working – and then apply use-wear analysis and residue studies to three prehistoric assemblages. These showed contact with a wide range of materials: wood, plants, bone, blood, skin and feathers. These results are unequivocal – the backed artefacts were hafted and employed as versatile tools with many functions.

Reference 10 - 0.20% Coverage

¶93: The excavated assemblage includes a proliferation of lithic artefacts, beads, worked bone and fragments of a human cranium

Reference 11 - 0.10% Coverage

¶194: Flint and metal daggers in Scandinavia and other parts of Europe

Reference 12 - 0.05% Coverage

¶108: 230Th dates for dedicatory corals

Reference 13 - 0.07% Coverage

¶187: Sculptors' signatures on Iberian stone statues

Reference 14 - 0.06% Coverage

¶191: The Domitian II coin from Chalgrove

Reference 15 - 0.02% Coverage

¶192: A single coin

Reference 16 - 0.43% Coverage

¶192: has proved to have an exceptional significance in the world of Roman numismatics. It features a third-century emperor, Domitianus, unknown apart from a find of 1900 from a vineyard in Cléons previously described as 'doubtful'. The dies used to strike the two coins match

Reference 17 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1257: have brought to light a lithic and ceramic assemblage that dates from before 9400 cal BC

Reference 18 - 0.29% Coverage

¶1261: Particular stones found on Epi-Palaeolithic sites in the Levant are thought to be for grinding vegetable matter and to be essential instruments in the development of food processing.

Reference 19 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1265: together with pottery imported from areas several hundred kilometres distant.

Reference 20 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1278: Are the imposing, decorated copper-alloy shields of Bronze Age Europe

Reference 21 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1279: The ornamental trousers from Sampula (Xinjiang, China): their origins and biography

Reference 22 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1280: A decorated pair of trousers

Reference 23 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1280: proved to have a highly informative life history, teased out by the authors

Reference 24 - 0.96% Coverage

¶1280: Probably created under Greek influence in a Bactrian palace, the textile started life in the third/second century BC as an ornamental wall hanging, showing a centaur blowing a war-trumpet and a nearly life-size warrior of the steppe with his spear. The palace was raided by nomads, one of whom worked a piece of the tapestry into a pair of trousers. They brought no great luck to the wearer who ended his days in a massacre by the Xiongnu, probably in the first century BC. The biography of this garment gives a vivid glimpse of the dynamic life of Central Asia at the end of the first millennium. ¶1281:

Reference 25 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1287: High prestige Royal Purple dyed textiles

<Internals\\Antiquity 2010 abstracts> - § 17 references coded [4.83% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.55% Coverage

¶112: Surprisingly the first pottery arrives fully developed with mineral tempering, burnishing and stripey decoration in painted slip. The expected, more experimental-looking, plant-tempered coarse wares shaped by baskets arrive about 300 years later. Did the first ceramic impetus come from elsewhere?

Reference 2 - 0.65% Coverage

¶116: What type of implement was used to cut and move earth in prehistory? In the Mississippian culture at least, the key tool was the stone hoe – formed from a chert blade strapped to a handle. These blades were hoarded and depicted in use, leaving little doubt that they were for digging, in the service of agriculture and extracting earth for building

Reference 3 - 0.21% Coverage

¶130: The cremation urn is a tiny archaeological site of its own, with finds, features, stratification and structure.

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶155: la collection Louis Eloy

Reference 5 - 0.22% Coverage

¶189: Administrators' bread: an experiment-based re-assessment of the functional and cultural role of the Uruk bevel-rim bowl

Reference 6 - 0.38% Coverage

¶199: Putting all three together the authors begin to assemble a grammar of deposition: swords and rapiers in rivers, some mixed collections placed in still water and others on once-dry land with burnt mounds. ¶100:

Reference 7 - 0.14% Coverage

¶158: Revealing Iberian woodcraft: conserved wooden artefacts from south-east Spain

Reference 8 - 0.48% Coverage

¶159: captured a large assemblage of Iberian woodworking debris. The authors' analysis distinguishes a wide variety of boxes, handles, staves, pegs and joinery made in different and appropriate types of wood, some – like cypress – imported from some distance away

Reference 9 - 0.02% Coverage

¶165: A log-coffin

Reference 10 - 0.44% Coverage

¶178: Elaborately made imports, at for instance the Heuneburg, Vix or Hochdorf, have been interpreted as evidence for how aristocrats adopted Greek and Etruscan styles to reinforce their status and regional power between about 600 and 400 BC.

Reference 11 - 0.10% Coverage

¶200: The distribution of bronze drums in early Southeast Asia

Reference 12 - 0.36% Coverage

¶225: found and identified coca leaves of that date in house floors in the Nanchoc Valley, Peru. There were also pieces of calcite — which is used by chewers to bring out the alkaloids from the leaves

Reference 13 - 0.05% Coverage

¶234: The Sarmizegetusa bracelets

Reference 14 - 0.62% Coverage

¶1235: the authentication and analysis of these beautiful Dacian bracelets of the first century BC, originally pillaged by treasure hunters and recovered thanks to an international crime chase. They were originally fashioned from gold panned from the rivers or dug from the mines of Transylvania and hammered into the form of coiled snakes

Reference 15 - 0.39% Coverage

¶1257: Both featured prehistoric anthropomorphic figurines of fired clay. Whether or not because 'themore human, the less intelligible' (Hawkes 1954: 162), figurines are among the most intriguing and enigmatic finds

Reference 16 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1257: What were they for, and what did they mean?

Reference 17 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1272: Corpus of Indus Seals and Inscriptions.

<Internals\Antiquity 2011 abstracts> - § 43 references coded [5.73% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶18: highly decorated pots and then copper axes from the Hungary-Serbia area.

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶16: Dated and stratified potsherds

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶16: relatively sophisticated bowls decorated with a toothed wheel

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶124: A goldsmith's toolkit found in an Iberian tomb

Reference 5 - 0.16% Coverage

¶124: Two blowpipes for joining gold with a high precision jet of air unlock the techniques of brazing, granulation and filigree

Reference 6 - 0.13% Coverage

¶130: A large and intriguing collection of gold and silver fragments dating mainly to the seventh century AD

Reference 7 - 0.11% Coverage

¶132: who visited the finder at his home and prepared an initial list of 244 bags of finds.

Reference 8 - 0.20% Coverage

¶134: The hoard presents us with a startling number of unfamiliar images from the Anglo-Saxon past, not least in the new icon of treasure that it presents.

Reference 9 - 0.33% Coverage

¶134: Only one seventh-century Anglo-Saxon gold hoard exists, from Crondall in Hampshire, dated to c. 640; but that is essentially a coin hoard, the only non-numismatic items two small clasps which must have fastened the purse or satchel containing the coins.

Reference 10 - 0.03% Coverage

¶170: Caciques and cemí idols

Reference 11 - 0.22% Coverage

¶174: The rich, well-dated assemblages of lithics, bone tools and a few art objects, coloured fibres, pollen and animal remains deposited at Dzudzuana through 20 millennia

Reference 12 - 0.11% Coverage

¶180: a rich assemblage of animal bones, with some of the bones embedded in plaster objects

Reference 13 - 0.06% Coverage

¶184: Chance discoveries of weapons, horse bones

Reference 14 - 0.09% Coverage

¶184: The resources of war included horses, arrowheads and wooden clubs

Reference 15 - 0.12% Coverage

¶188: The graves also contain a quantity of swords and other offensive weapons used in conflict

Reference 16 - 0.03% Coverage

¶192: with a silver casket

Reference 17 - 0.23% Coverage

¶104: An important group of spindle whorls found at Tha Kae in Thailand carries traces suggesting the use of iron spindles, and includes an unusual type of whorl shaped like a door knob

Reference 18 - 0.27% Coverage

¶112: The bronze spearhead at the end of a long shaft is traditionally seen as a thrusting or throwing weapon, as seen in the movies. By examining the damage on a group of Late Bronze Age spearheads from Britain

Reference 19 - 0.06% Coverage

¶157: On the origin and significance of microburins

Reference 20 - 0.06% Coverage

¶162: include a range of wooden harvesting tools.

Reference 21 - 0.02% Coverage

¶164: the grave goods

Reference 22 - 0.15% Coverage

¶168: The salt pans uncovered were accompanied by copious amounts of decorated Beaker pottery, for which political and

Reference 23 - 0.07% Coverage

¶171: Restoring the balance: an Early Bronze Age scale beam

Reference 24 - 0.17% Coverage

¶172: The author reports an object of modest appearance but great significance — a small bone beam for weighing precious commodities.

Reference 25 - 0.30% Coverage

¶172: Well-stratified and dated to the early third millennium BC, this find puts the people of the Levant among the earliest to quantify mass. We are rightly urged to inspect faunal assemblages for similarly subtle modifications of bones.

Reference 26 - 0.02% Coverage

¶173: the three amphorae

Reference 27 - 0.18% Coverage

¶173:

T¶174: hree wine jars in Tutankhamun's fabulously preserved burial chamber had been opened and placed east, west and south of the sarcophagus

Reference 28 - 0.17% Coverage

¶180: The dead person wore an incised pectoral with an eventful biography, having started out as an Olmec heirloom 1000 years before.

Reference 29 - 0.16% Coverage

¶185: 'Treasures... of black wood, brilliantly polished': five examples of Taíno sculpture from the tenth–sixteenth century Caribbean

Reference 30 - 0.74% Coverage

¶186: Five wooden sculptures from the pre-contact Caribbean, long held in museum collections, are here dated and given a context for the first time. The examples studied were made from dense Guaiacum wood, carved, polished and inlaid with shell fastened with resin. Dating the heartwood, sapwood and resins takes key examples of 'Classic' Taíno art back to the tenth century AD, and suggests that some objects were treasured and refurbished over centuries. The authors discuss the symbolic properties of the wood and the long-lived biographies of some iconic sculptures.

Reference 31 - 0.02% Coverage

¶224: The Marshall Albums

Reference 32 - 0.07% Coverage

¶252: The animal bones, mainly those of cattle, pig and deer

Reference 33 - 0.06% Coverage

¶252: made mainly into pins, awls and arrowheads.

Reference 34 - 0.25% Coverage

¶1254: The pile dwellings emerge as special places where depositions of selected bronze objects in groups or as single discards, comparable to those usually found in dryland deposits or in rivers

Reference 35 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1255: Iron Age daggers, Alessi corkscrews

Reference 36 - 0.37% Coverage

¶1256: An ingenious derivation for the La Tène dagger with anthropoid hilt shows how craftsmen gave an agreeable character to a working weapon. The dagger remained every bit as effective, but the splayed person on the hilt added a touch of playful luxury to the serious business of stabbing

Reference 37 - 0.17% Coverage

¶1260: The Romans brought the mortarium to Britain in the first century AD, and there has long been speculation on its actual purpose.

Reference 38 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1261: coin moulds from

Reference 39 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1269: Coast Salish blankets

Reference 40 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1280: Die Schwerter in Niedersachsen

Reference 41 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1281: Die Lanzenspitzen in Polen

Reference 42 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1286: Life everlasting: National Museums Scotland collection of Ancient Egyptian coffins.

Reference 43 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1301: Prehension and hafting traces on flint tools

<Internals\Antiquity 2012 abstracts> - § 15 references coded [2.57% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶120: broken marble vessels and figurines, probably brought severally for deposition from elsewhere in the Cyclades.

Reference 2 - 0.40% Coverage

¶158: Carbonised textiles were found in a burnt down building inside a cave 30km from the far eastern coast of Russia. The textiles were made from untwisted or hand-twisted blades of sedge grass to form ropes, nets and woven mats.

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶98: Transport stirrup jars of the Bronze Age Aegean and East Mediterranean

Reference 4 - 0.35% Coverage

¶118: Decorated beads, pendants and needles connect the site to the Eurasian Upper Palaeolithic; but other forms and ornaments are unparalleled. Shallow dishes and anthropomorphic designs on mammoth tusks

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

¶119: A 14 000-year-old amber elk

Reference 6 - 0.06% Coverage

¶120: A Late Palaeolithic amber figurine

Reference 7 - 0.19% Coverage

¶120: Dated between 11 800 and 11 680 cal BC it occupies a key point between the Magdalenian and the Mesolithic.

Reference 8 - 0.17% Coverage

¶120: the figurine represents a female elk which was probably carried on the top of a wooden staff.

Reference 9 - 0.14% Coverage

¶136: Traditionally, the Muisca objects have been collected and studied as works of art

Reference 10 - 0.12% Coverage

¶141: The occurrence of tortoiseshell on a pre-Hispanic Maya mosaic mask

Reference 11 - 0.16% Coverage

¶142: The Dumbarton Oaks Maya mosaic mask is shown to have included tortoiseshell on an earlobe

Reference 12 - 0.11% Coverage

¶159: the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age fibulae of southern Italy

Reference 13 - 0.17% Coverage

¶160: Le fibule dell'Italia meridionale e della Sicilia dall'età del bronzo recente al VI secolo a.C.

Reference 14 - 0.18% Coverage

¶222: War and worship: textiles from 3rd to 4th century AD weapon deposits in Denmark and Northern Germany

Reference 15 - 0.15% Coverage

¶227: Handaxes in the Imjin Basin: diversity and variability in the East Asian Palaeolithic

<Internals\Antiquity 2013 abstracts> - § 23 references coded [4.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶12: The presence of daggers and drinking vessels in secondary burials

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶16: a newly found cow horn indicates a time in the early first millennium AD.

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶25: 'blubber' lamps from Northern Europe

Reference 4 - 0.43% Coverage

¶26: Shallow oval bowls used on the Baltic coast in the Mesolithic have been suggested as oil lamps, burning animal fat. Here researchers confirm the use of four coastal examples as lamps burning blubber—the fat of marine animals, while an inland example burned fat from terrestrial mammals or freshwater aquatics—perhaps eels.

Reference 5 - 0.15% Coverage

¶133: Lost and found: the remarkable curatorial history of one of the earliest discoveries of Palaeolithic portable art

Reference 6 - 0.15% Coverage

¶134: This was the case with the first handaxe recognised as manufactured by humans (Gamble & Kruszynski 2009: 468-70) or

Reference 7 - 0.29% Coverage

¶134: (Stringer & Gamble 1993: 13). Similarly, lack of recognition caused the near loss of an engraved antler from the Magdalenian site of Neschers (France), possibly one of the first examples of Palaeolithic portable art.

Reference 8 - 0.07% Coverage

¶154: An examination of prehistoric stone bracers from Britain

Reference 9 - 0.46% Coverage

¶171: Stratified stone tools found with elephant and hippopotamus teeth at Evron Quarry can be dated to before 780 000 years ago. The assemblage includes handaxes, but less expectedly, small stone tools in the form of flakes with notches and points. Not thought to be points for spears or arrows, these small tools are suggested to be usable for butchery.

Reference 10 - 0.02% Coverage

¶184: The Nordic razor

Reference 11 - 0.36% Coverage

¶185: The bronze razor with the horse-head handle appeared in Scandinavia in the fifteenth century BC. Where did it come from and what did it mean? The author shows that the razor had some antecedents in the Aegean, although none of these objects were imported to the north.

Reference 12 - 0.11% Coverage

¶109: JADE. Grandes haches alpines du Néolithique européen. Ve et IVe millénaires av. J.-C

Reference 13 - 0.14% Coverage

¶116: The Cuerdale Hoard and related Viking-age silver and gold from Britain and Ireland in the British Museum.

Reference 14 - 0.18% Coverage

¶137: Here fragments of five Neolithic arrowshafts and a Neolithic longbow discovered in 2010–11 in the Oppdal area of Norway are described

Reference 15 - 0.08% Coverage

¶141: the spectacular Sanxingdui bronzes of the second millennium BC

Reference 16 - 0.11% Coverage

¶143: Finely crafted bronze vessels are one of the most distinctive products of early China

Reference 17 - 0.07% Coverage

¶144: Lendbreen—a tunic from the early first millennium AD

Reference 18 - 0.33% Coverage

¶145: A recent example presented here consists of a whole tunic, made of warm wool and woven in diamond twill. The owner, who lived in the late Iron Age (third–fourth centuries AD), was wearing well-worn outdoor clothing, originally of high quality. ¶146:

Reference 19 - 0.62% Coverage

¶149: Tangas are small convex triangular pottery covers found in large numbers in the Amazon delta. Their suggestive shape has long been attributed to use as a cover or shield for the female Mound of Venus, for protection, modesty ('cache-sexe' is the French term) or embellishment. Here the author offers a typology and searches for correlations between the shapes, sizes and patterns of the tangas and the date, location, purpose and status of the women who wore them

Reference 20 - 0.13% Coverage

¶211: recovered a piece of tin bronze foil from an occupation layer dated to the mid fifth millennium BC.

Reference 21 - 0.15% Coverage

¶223: In 2008 a relief sculpture was discovered at the site depicting a crowned ruler accompanied by symbols of office.

Reference 22 - 0.02% Coverage

¶247: pottery figurines

Reference 23 - 0.16% Coverage

¶248: The pottery figurines of pre-Columbian Peru. Volume III: the figurines of the south coast, the highlands and the Selva

<Internals\Antiquity 2014 abstracts> - § 38 references coded [6.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶5: An Early Upper Palaeolithic decorated bone tubular rod

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶6: The tubular bone rod

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶6: is the first example of its kind from Central Europe

Reference 4 - 0.21% Coverage

¶6: It illustrates the cultural links across large areas of Europe at this time, although it is unique in its specific combination of size, raw material and decorative features.¶7:

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

¶11: the carved bone wand

Reference 6 - 0.16% Coverage

¶12: New light is thrown on the social context of these changes by the discovery of a bone wand displaying two engraved human faces

Reference 7 - 0.11% Coverage

¶12: , dating from the late ninth millennium BC. This small bone object from a funerary layer

Reference 8 - 0.06% Coverage

¶17: the bronze triggers of China's Terracotta Army

Reference 9 - 0.51% Coverage

¶18: Bronze trigger mechanisms are all that remain of crossbows that once equipped certain kinds of warrior in the Terracotta Army. A metrical and spatial analysis of these triggers reveals that they were produced in batches and that these separate batches were thereafter possibly stored in an arsenal, but eventually were transported to the mausoleum to equip groups of terracotta crossbowmen in individual sectors of Pit 1

Reference 10 - 0.02% Coverage

¶21: the Kargaly diadem

Reference 11 - 0.29% Coverage

¶22: Such is the case set out here for the Kargaly diadem, supposedly a headpiece, of gold and semi-precious stones buried in a pit on the southern edge of the steppe in the northern foothills of the Tianshan mountains some 2000 years ago

Reference 12 - 0.12% Coverage

¶25: The four horses of an Iron Age apocalypse: war-horses from the third-century weapon sacrifice

Reference 13 - 0.07% Coverage

¶28: Recording devices formed of knotted cords, known as khipus

Reference 14 - 0.26% Coverage

¶28: Important insights into that ancestry are offered by a group of eight khipus dating from the later part of the Middle Horizon period (AD 600–1000), probably used by the pre-Inka Wari culture of the central Andes

Reference 15 - 0.20% Coverage

¶28: . A feature of the Middle Horizon khipus is the clustering of knots in groups of five, suggesting that they were produced by a people with a base five number system

Reference 16 - 0.17% Coverage

¶36: A recent contribution to that controversy has been the dating of an olive tree branch preserved within the volcanic ash fall on Santorini

Reference 17 - 0.03% Coverage

¶41: The Thera olive branch,

Reference 18 - 0.11% Coverage

¶42: of an ancient olive branch, buried by volcanic tephra during the Minoan Santorini eruption

Reference 19 - 0.22% Coverage

¶48: The potentially great importance of the Santorini olive branch used by Friedrich et al. (2006) was that it came from the site itself, and possibly belonged to the destruction layer

Reference 20 - 0.45% Coverage

¶88: A growing number of examples from the steppes of southern Russia and Ukraine are providing new insights into the design and construction of these complex artefacts. A recent example from the Ulan IV burial mound illustrates the techniques employed and the mastery of materials, with careful selection of the kinds of wood used for the wheels, axles and other elements.

Reference 21 - 0.11% Coverage

¶91: Re-examining stone 'wrist-guards' as evidence for falconry in later prehistoric Britain

Reference 22 - 0.32% Coverage

¶92: The polished stone objects known as 'wrist-guards' found in Early Bronze Age graves in Britain and Continental Europe have proved difficult to interpret. Are they connected with archery, as has long been supposed, or were they instead associated with falconry?

Reference 23 - 0.25% Coverage

¶94: Analysis of the batch of cutaway-mouthed jugs adjacent to the kiln reveals a level of standardisation focused more on vessel shape than capacity, and shows that at a detailed level, no two jugs were alike.

Reference 24 - 0.65% Coverage

¶96: A biographical approach to an unusual assemblage of pottery from the Late Bronze Age site of Pico Castro in central Spain suggests that they had been used together at a communal feast. The shared social memory that they acquired thereby conferred on them a special status that resulted in their eventual placement in the pit, fine wares and coarse wares together. Thus the varied biographies of the individual vessels—and the individual sherds—eventually converged not only in their discard but in the episodes that preceded it.

Reference 25 - 0.05% Coverage

¶99: 2600-year-old dentate-stamped ceramics

Reference 26 - 0.17% Coverage

¶116: Here, two different techniques are applied to the impressive Easter Island statue on display in the Wellcome Gallery at the British Museum

Reference 27 - 0.07% Coverage

¶183: The Hasanlu (Iran) Gold Bowl in context: all that glitters...

Reference 28 - 0.05% Coverage

¶184: The discovery of a crushed golden bowl

Reference 29 - 0.14% Coverage

¶186: One distinctive ware from the Valley of Puebla, Tlaquexpa Red, used for the manufacture of sub-hemispherical bowls

Reference 30 - 0.05% Coverage

¶190: including prestigious bronze mirrors from

Reference 31 - 0.12% Coverage

¶192: The discovery of a leather bag containing snuffing tablets and traces of psychoactive substances

Reference 32 - 0.06% Coverage

¶192: . The bag had been buried by an emergent local elite

Reference 33 - 0.25% Coverage

¶194: Pottery and metalwork show strong links with both Pomeranian and German colonists, and caches of bricks and roof tiles indicate durable buildings of the kind associated with the monastic and military orders

Reference 34 - 0.07% Coverage

¶195: An Aboriginal shield collected in 1770 at Kamay Botany Bay

Reference 35 - 0.22% Coverage

¶196: A bark shield now in the British Museum can be identified from documentary and pictorial evidence as one collected by Captain Cook during his first voyage to Australia in 1770.

Reference 36 - 0.30% Coverage

¶196: This particular shield is known to have been collected in Kamay Botany Bay but analysis of the bark of which it is made revealed it to be of red mangrove, a tropical species found today more than 500km distant on the New South Wales north coast

Reference 37 - 0.24% Coverage

¶267: the beaded ornaments of the Western Zhou

¶268: Academic interest in the elaborate bead assemblages recovered from graves of the Western Zhou elite has grown in recent years. Beads and beaded ornaments

Reference 38 - 0.20% Coverage

¶270: The materials found in the Hepu tombs demonstrate the range and geography of contacts, including semi-precious beads from India and ceramics from the Parthian empire.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2015 abstracts> - § 28 references coded [4.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.28% Coverage

¶22: made of thin mica sheet are among the most spectacular of the special objects from the Hopewell sites of the Ohio Valley. Hitherto it has generally been believed that the mica was imported in raw material form from sources in the Appalachian Summit and cut into shape in the Hopewell core.

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶34: The results showed that artefacts found in southern Sweden were made from bronze mined in Cyprus.

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

¶43: Figurines

Reference 4 - 0.21% Coverage

¶44: Material relations: the marriage figurines of Prehispanic Honduras and Maya figurines: intersections between state and household, the authors carry out focused analyses of ceramic figurines from pre-Hispanic Mesoamerica.

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

¶67: an early Middle Holocene Tridacna adze from Ilin Island, Mindoro, Philippines

Reference 6 - 0.30% Coverage

¶168: Shell artefacts in Island Southeast Asia have often been considered local variants of ground-stone implements, introduced in the Late Pleistocene from Mainland Southeast Asia. The discovery of a well-preserved Tridacna shell adze from Ilin Island in the Philippines, suggests, however, a different interpretation

Reference 7 - 0.03% Coverage

¶175: The glass beads of Kaitshàa

Reference 8 - 0.06% Coverage

¶178: including pottery, glass, bronze, gold and semi-precious stone

Reference 9 - 0.04% Coverage

¶101: A corpus of Roman pottery from Lincoln

Reference 10 - 0.03% Coverage

¶108: some of the famous Nimrud ivories.

Reference 11 - 0.12% Coverage

¶108: the first of the famous colossal winged bulls and lions came to light, standing at the entrance to the temple of Ninurta.

Reference 12 - 0.11% Coverage

¶136: a recent debate (Hristov & Genovés 1999, 2011; Shaaf & Wagner 1999; Smith 2011) centred on the head of a Roman figurine

Reference 13 - 0.07% Coverage

¶162: The hidden Egyptian workshop: the lithic grave goods of King Khasekhemwy

Reference 14 - 0.15% Coverage

¶163: New analysis of these lithic artefacts has revealed that the presence of debitage among the grave goods was more than simply a by-product of manufacture

Reference 15 - 0.09% Coverage

¶176: Warfare and big game hunting: flaked-stone projectile points along the middle Gila River in Arizona

Reference 16 - 0.30% Coverage

¶177: analysis of a thousand years' worth of data from the middle Gila River in Arizona, the authors argue that side notched arrow points were produced for hunting large animals and were designed to be retrieved and reused, while unnotched points were intended for single use and for another purpose: to kill people

Reference 17 - 0.12% Coverage

¶179: Hence the discovery of Late Mesolithic microliths of apparently Belgian affinity at the western extremity of southern Britain

Reference 18 - 0.10% Coverage

¶183: The discovery of Mesolithic arrowheads on the Isles of Scilly with clearly continental European roots

Reference 19 - 0.07% Coverage

¶186: The 'microliths' from the Isles of Scilly and the continental Mesolithic

Reference 20 - 1.17% Coverage

¶187: Typologically, the majority of armatures relate to continental rhombic trapezes, called 'trapèzes à bases décalées'. Upon closer examination, however, several armatures display morphological or technical features that deviate from continental trapezes, making the Scilly assemblage both unique and enigmatic within north-west Europe. In particular, the presence of a dorsally or ventrally retouched base between both truncations on at least 20 of the armatures (p. 962, fig. 5) is remarkable. This is a feature that does not occur on continental trapezes, not even on the evolved rhombic trapezes known as flèches de Dreuil. The latter are particularly numerous in assemblages from the Somme valley (Ducrocq 1991), near the coast where the Channel crossing is narrowest. The combination of a length-width ratio typically <1 and the general use of flakes as blanks prompts us to interpret these implements as transverse arrowheads rather than standard trapezes. Pursuing this interpretation, the basal retouch might have been applied in order to facilitate their hafting, while the irregular small 'splinters' on the unretouched opposite end, visible on several of the drawings, might correspond to damage resulting from use.

Reference 21 - 0.07% Coverage

¶202: Early Cornish sculpture (Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture volume XI)

Reference 22 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1215: a new analysis of the Folkton Drums

Reference 23 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1216: The Folkton 'Drums' constitute three of the most remarkable decorated objects from Neolithic Britain

Reference 24 - 0.38% Coverage

¶1216: Hence these chalk drums were not decorated according to a single, pre-ordained scheme, but were successively carved and recarved over time. Such practices may have been widespread in the making of artefacts in Neolithic Britain. The study of these drums also demonstrates the ability of these new techniques not only to record visible motifs, but to document erased and reworked motifs clearly

Reference 25 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1220: smaller signifiers such as shell necklaces

Reference 26 - 0.28% Coverage

¶1242: The occurrence of tin-bronze artefacts in ordinary graves at other sites in north-east Thailand belies the proposed scenario that bronze was necessarily a 'prestige valuable' that generated a competitive milieu, particularly as the early metal artefacts at Ban Non Wat are unalloyed copper

Reference 27 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1282: sometimes contain iron sickles placed on the body or in direct contact with the deceased

Reference 28 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1321: The cruciform brooch and Anglo-Saxon England

<Internals\\Antiquity 2016 abstracts> - § 31 references coded [4.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶126: One element in these reconstructions are the stemmed obsidian points known as mata'a, which some have envisaged as spearheads produced in the context of endemic warfare

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶130: based on a sample from a large assemblage of terracotta and limestone sculptural fragments from the Cypro-Archaic period (c. 750–475 BC)

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶147: Roman sculpture from London and the South-east

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

¶170: Widely traded commodities such as terra sigillata tablewares in the Eastern Mediterranean

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶131: late second-millennium BC bronzes from the Hanzhong basin, China ¶132:

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶137: an Early Classic Maya codex fragment from Uaxactun, Guatemala

Reference 7 - 0.04% Coverage

¶138: from scarce fragments of a pre-Columbian document

Reference 8 - 0.45% Coverage

¶138: The plaster coating from decomposed bark-paper pages of an Early Classic (c. AD 400–600) Maya codex bear figural painting and possibly writing. Direct investigation of these thin flakes of painted stucco identified two distinct layers of plaster painted with different designs, indicating that the pages had been resurfaced and repainted in antiquity. Such erasure and re-inscription has not previously been attested for early Maya manuscripts, and it sheds light on Early Classic Maya scribal practices. ¶139:

Reference 9 - 0.02% Coverage

¶140: The Pictish silver hoard

Reference 10 - 0.30% Coverage

¶140: including coins, fragments of brooches and bracelets, ingots and parcels of cut, bent and broken silver known as Hacksilber. Comparisons with other hoards and with Pictish symbol stones illustrate the circumstances and date of deposition, the origin of the silver and the forms of society emerging in Scotland in the post-Roman period.

Reference 11 - 0.05% Coverage

¶141: Anglo-Saxon agriculture: the biography of a plough coulter

Reference 12 - 0.10% Coverage

¶141:

¶142: The discovery of an unusual early medieval plough coulter in a well-dated Anglo-Saxon settlement context in Kent

Reference 13 - 0.11% Coverage

¶142: The substantial investment required to manufacture the coulter, the significant damage and wear that it sustained during use

Reference 14 - 0.08% Coverage

¶147: The provenance of export porcelain from the Nan'ao One shipwreck in the South China Sea

Reference 15 - 0.13% Coverage

¶148: The primary cargo was a massive consignment of blue-and-white export porcelain, most probably destined for markets in Southeast Asia or Europe.

Reference 16 - 0.25% Coverage

¶148: 11 fragments of blue-and-white export porcelain from the wreck site and on 64 samples from 3 Chinese porcelain production centres. The results indicate that the blue-and-white export porcelain recovered from the Nan'ao One came from two sources: the Jingdezhen and Zhangzhou kilns

Reference 17 - 0.08% Coverage

¶163: a cross fashioned from wood salvaged from a migrant ship wrecked on the island of Lampedusa. ¶164:

Reference 18 - 0.02% Coverage

¶175: late prehistoric 'wheels'

Reference 19 - 0.03% Coverage

¶177: Dog molars as personal ornaments

Reference 20 - 0.05% Coverage

¶178: Two perforated dog molars were found directly associated

Reference 21 - 0.41% Coverage

¶178: Both teeth show trimming of the root ends and boring of a biconical hole through the lingual root with a hand-held stone tool. Expedient manufacture, the anatomical location of the hole and use-wear suggest that the molars were suspended in order to display their crowns as part of a necklace that also included two stone beads. This is an unusual type of personal ornament and the first of its kind reported in the South Caucasus. Its use in a Kura-Araxes burial

Reference 22 - 0.05% Coverage

¶179: The earliest Near Eastern wooden spinning implements

Reference 23 - 0.61% Coverage

¶180: A unique set of circumstances has preserved a group of rare wooden artefacts deep within burial caves in the southern Levant. Identified as spindles and distaffs, they are fashioned from tamarisk wood and date to the Late Chalcolithic period. Analysis suggests that these implements were used to spin flax fibres, and they provide the earliest evidence for two distinct spinning techniques, drop spinning and supported spinning (with rolling on the thigh). One wooden spindle with the whorl still in place is the oldest such tool to survive intact in the Near East. The lead forming the whorl may have originated in Anatolia, and it is evidence, perhaps, of early long-distance trade.

Reference 24 - 0.19% Coverage

¶184: Here, it is suggested instead that these extremely pure copper miniatures were produced as commercial samples, and were marked with a brand denoting their high quality and provenance, such as 'pure Cypriot copper'. ¶185:

Reference 25 - 0.08% Coverage

¶186: were buried with a variety of richly decorated weapons, tools, gaming pieces and animal bones

Reference 26 - 0.04% Coverage

¶174: The Late Bronze Age spearheads of Britain

Reference 27 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1309: Opium or oil? Late Bronze Age Cypriot Base Ring juglets and international trade revisited

Reference 28 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1310: The Base Ring juglets of Late Bronze Age Cyprus have long been associated with opium due to their hypothetical resemblance to inverted poppy heads

Reference 29 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1310: on Base Ring juglets from Cyprus and Israel, however, showed no trace of opium; instead, the vessels had contained a variety of perfumed oils.

Reference 30 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1310: The poppy-head shape of the Base Ring juglets was not a reference to their contents.

¶1311: A Roman miliarium from a private bath house in northern Gaul

Reference 31 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1322: The large number of Roman metal small finds documented, particularly brooches,

<Internals\\Antiquity 2017 abstracts> - § 77 references coded [6.52% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶15: Nubian ceramic assemblages from Sai Island (northern Sudan) from prehistory to the New Kingdom ¶16:

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶16: The woman was adorned with gold, bronze, jet and amber jewellery; gold filigree objects, amber fibulae and items of horse-head armour suggest close connections south of the Alps.

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

¶17: a Roman bronze lamp from Kavastu bog (Estonia)

¶18: Objects imported over long distances often have rich biographies, not least a collection of bronze objects found in a peat bog in Estonia that included an elaborate lamp of Roman origin

Reference 4 - 0.16% Coverage

¶18: the authors reconstruct the provenance, possible itinerary and changing use of the lamp over half a millennium, and across thousands of kilometres. They highlight its variable roles, from luxurious illumination to valuable raw material.

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

¶20: The differing colour schemes presented by each of the pieces are here assessed,

Reference 6 - 0.25% Coverage

¶22: Re-fitted vessels were found to be largely complete despite extensive fragmentation; two portions of one vessel were 10m apart with a wall in between. Conjoining fragments of other vessels

exhibited contrasting effects of thermal alteration, or were associated with lithic objects that may have been used to destroy them, or appeared to have been deliberately arranged

Reference 7 - 0.03% Coverage

¶124: a large number of Viking Age single finds

Reference 8 - 0.03% Coverage

¶126: contained a rich assemblage of grave goods,

Reference 9 - 0.15% Coverage

¶126: while Scottish, Irish and Scandinavian connections are attested by the grave goods. Weapons indicate a warrior of high status; other objects imply connections to daily life, cooking and work, farming and food production.

Reference 10 - 0.05% Coverage

¶130: The provenance, date and significance of a Cook-voyage Polynesian sculpture

Reference 11 - 0.13% Coverage

¶131: A unique wooden sculpture collected by James Cook during his first voyage to the Pacific is widely considered to be a masterpiece of Oceanic art, but its exact provenance has been unclear.

Reference 12 - 0.26% Coverage

¶131: now indicate that a) the tree from which it was carved was felled between 1690 and 1728, and that the carving was therefore up to 80 years old when obtained, and b) it originated in Tahiti, despite its stylistic affinities with art from the Austral Islands. Motifs and forms clearly travelled within regions, and populations interacted in ways that blur presumed tribal boundaries.

Reference 13 - 0.06% Coverage

¶157: Amongst the ceramic material excavated at the site, one particular sherd is of great interest.

Reference 14 - 0.04% Coverage

¶160: Boxing Day: a Maya polychrome pot from southern Belize

Reference 15 - 0.11% Coverage

¶161: on the basis of a polychrome vase from southern Belize and a series of Late Classic (AD 700–850) pottery figurines depicting similarly accoutred individuals,

Reference 16 - 0.04% Coverage

¶176: The earliest evidence of pattern looms: Han Dynasty tomb models

Reference 17 - 0.10% Coverage

¶177: Four model looms, along with accompanying artefacts and figurines relating to the weaving process, give insight into the technique of jin silk production.

Reference 18 - 0.10% Coverage

¶114: number of additional artefacts were located and studied on site; four artefacts—two bifaces and two Nubian cores—were retained for further study

Reference 19 - 0.07% Coverage

¶122: Animal bone and fragments of pottery were retrieved, and are currently stored in the school in Khuntsi.

Reference 20 - 0.09% Coverage

¶143: The Shang (c. 1500–1045 BC) and Zhou dynasties (c. 1045–771 BC) of China are famous for their sophisticated ritual bronze vessels.

Reference 21 - 0.04% Coverage

¶144: a 3000-year-old copper mask from the Argentinian Andes ¶145:

Reference 22 - 0.05% Coverage

¶145: The recent discovery of an anthropomorphic copper mask in north-west Argentina

Reference 23 - 0.32% Coverage

¶145: Found in a funerary context c. 3000 BP, at a time of transition from mobile hunter-gatherer bands to agro-pastoral villages, the mask from Bordo Marcial shows that the Cajón Valley and its surrounding region was an important locus for copper metallurgy. To date, the mask is the oldest intentionally shaped copper object discovered in the Andes, and suggests that more than one region was involved in the origin of this technology.

¶146: Polished greenstone celt caches from Ceibal

Reference 24 - 0.16% Coverage

¶147: numerous polished celts from contexts dating throughout the Preclassic Maya occupation of the site. The celts are made of different types of greenstone, and most were deposited in caches in public areas close to ceremonial structures.

Reference 25 - 0.03% Coverage

¶153: a large assemblage of imported glass beads

Reference 26 - 0.10% Coverage

¶155: Langgut et al. (2016: 973) proposed five Late Chalcolithic (c. 4300–4000 BC) wooden shafts to be “the earliest Near Eastern wooden spinning implements”.

Reference 27 - 0.03% Coverage

¶156: On Chalcolithic maceheads and spinning implements

Reference 28 - 0.03% Coverage

¶157: We identified a group of modified wooden shafts

Reference 29 - 0.04% Coverage

¶157: as the earliest Levantine wooden spinning implements

Reference 30 - 0.08% Coverage

¶157: Their detailed assessment culminated in the alternative hypothesis that the wooden objects functioned as sticks

Reference 31 - 0.08% Coverage

¶159: the emerging discussion on the identification of the recently discovered Chalcolithic artefacts from the Judean Desert,

Reference 32 - 0.26% Coverage

¶159: our interpretation of the lead artefact as a metallic macehead that happened to be found with its wooden shaft still attached (a rare find but paralleled in the hoard from the Cave of the Treasure) remains much simpler and more straightforward than the interpretation that this extremely rare metal was used as part of a mundane spinning implement (which has no parallels anywhere)

Reference 33 - 0.06% Coverage

¶184: On the Late Pliocene stone tools of the Quranwala Zone, north-west sub-Himalayas, India

Reference 34 - 0.27% Coverage

¶185: that includes a number of stone tools found in association with fossil animal bones with cut marks. Based on the date of the Pliocene rock outcrop, the tools and bones are suggested to date from 2.6 Ma (Gaillard et al. 2016). There is, however, a question mark over the context of these tools within an outcrop of Pliocene rocks and, hence, over the date of these tools and the fossil bones

Reference 35 - 0.03% Coverage

¶186: An Acheulean biface from the Deh Luran Plain, Iran

Reference 36 - 0.05% Coverage

¶187: In 1960, Robert Braidwood discovered, by chance, an Acheulean biface

Reference 37 - 0.08% Coverage

¶187: reports the discovery of an Acheulean biface during a survey of the Deh Luran Plain to the south of the plateau

Reference 38 - 0.01% Coverage

¶208: a clay silo model

Reference 39 - 0.06% Coverage

¶122: The epigraphic stela of Montoro (Córdoba): the earliest monumental script in Iberia?

Reference 40 - 0.02% Coverage

¶213: A remarkable stela from

Reference 41 - 0.05% Coverage

¶213: , is unique in its morphology, epigraphic traits and landscape context

Reference 42 - 0.03% Coverage

¶215: The discovery of a small portable grinding stone

Reference 43 - 0.02% Coverage

¶215: the Rach Nui grinding stone

Reference 44 - 0.07% Coverage

¶233: were accompanied by exceptional quantities of gold and glass beads, bronze trade wire and bangles.

Reference 45 - 0.01% Coverage

¶234: The glass beads

Reference 46 - 0.02% Coverage

¶235: Analysis of glass beads

Reference 47 - 0.18% Coverage

¶235: Following an unsuccessful attempt to locate the Ingombe Ilede beads in the Livingstone Museum, we analysed beads from a card with samples of Ingombe Ilede beads that had been originally prepared by A.P. du Toit (1965), and later sold to MuseuMAfricA in Johannesburg

Reference 48 - 0.19% Coverage

¶235: All analysed beads from burials 3 and 8 belong to the Khami series produced in India and traded into southern and south-central Africa from the mid fifteenth to mid seventeenth centuries. Some beads of an earlier type were present in other graves, and may have been kept as heirlooms. ¶236:

Reference 49 - 0.23% Coverage

¶239: Swan noted that both of the ingot moulds found at Great Zimbabwe (which have a clear stylistic connection to the Copperbelt) are of the earlier HH style (ninth to fourteenth centuries AD; de Maret 1995; Nikis & Livingstone Smith in press). But neither the later HXR-style copper ingots (fourteenth to seventeenth centuries)—some of which

Reference 50 - 0.02% Coverage

¶251: The pottery from Dhaskalio

Reference 51 - 0.02% Coverage

¶254: The small finds and vessel glass

Reference 52 - 0.02% Coverage

¶265: A human face carved on a pebble

Reference 53 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1266: a 12 000-year-old example unearthed at the Late Natufian site

Reference 54 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1286: a barbed point

Reference 55 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1287: a Final Palaeolithic barbed point from Westphalia in Germany

Reference 56 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1290: The afterlife of Egyptian statues: a cache

Reference 57 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1291: In 2014 an unusual favissa—an intentionally hidden cache of religious objects

Reference 58 - 0.15% Coverage

¶1291: Such caches are generally poorly documented and difficult to date. The favissa contained numerous fragmentary statuettes and figurines, including 14 representing Osiris, carefully arranged around a larger central statue of Ptah

Reference 59 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1302: Two Classic Maya ballplayer panels

Reference 60 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1303: yielded two remarkable Classic Maya ballplayer panels

Reference 61 - 0.16% Coverage

¶1306: an 'Idol from the West Indies'

¶1307: The Pigorini cemí is an icon of Caribbean colonial history, reflecting early trans-Atlantic cross-cultural exchanges. Although well documented, the piece has received surprisingly little systematic study.

Reference 62 - 0.21% Coverage

¶1307: These include indigenous shell and European glass beads, newly identified feather and hair fibres, and the enigmatic rhinoceros-horn mask carved as a human face. We also address the

sculpture's hidden internal wooden base, which is shown to be a non-indigenous display mount made of European willow (*Salix* sp.).¶1308:

Reference 63 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1323: In August 1998 the German archaeological world was stunned when two amateur archaeologists found decorated gold-sheet ornaments on a hill in Bavaria north of Munich

Reference 64 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1323: two incised pieces of amber hailed as Mycenaean.

Reference 65 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1347: The most iconic artefact of this culture is the socketed spearhead with single side hook; these have been found across the Eurasian steppes

Reference 66 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1356: A large handaxe

Reference 67 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1357: of an exceptional assemblage of over 1000 lithic artefacts, including the first known giant handaxe from the Arabian Peninsula.

Reference 68 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1360: Fishing in life and death: Pleistocene fish-hooks from a burial context on Alor Island, Indonesia

¶1361: Fish-hooks discovered among grave goods

Reference 69 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1361: are the first of their kind from a Pleistocene mortuary context in Southeast Asia. Many of the hooks are of a circular rotating design.

Reference 70 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1365: Neolithic pottery from Sakhalin Island in the Russian Far East.

Reference 71 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1369: in this case, blunt force trauma caused using a replica of the 'Thames Beater' Neolithic wooden club.

Reference 72 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1376: Shang and Western Zhou bronzes ¶1377:

Reference 73 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1383: peach stones (pits)

Reference 74 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1398: JADE: interprétations sociales des objets-signes en jades alpins dans l'Europe néolithique

Reference 75 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1400: Amphorae from the Kops Plateau

Reference 76 - 0.19% Coverage

¶1410: A characteristic IUP assemblage has also been recently found in Kazakhstan (Ushbulak-1) (Shunkov et al. 2016). Large blades and elongated pointed flakes dominate these assemblages, and there is a prevalence of Upper Palaeolithic tool types in tool sets.

¶1411: A Late Palaeolithic assemblage

Reference 77 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1416: because it has good organic preservation and, in addition to worked flint artefacts, it has yielded groups of articulated horse bone

<Internals\Antiquity 2018 abstracts> - § 44 references coded [4.47% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶18: A human parietal bone and a decorated bovid metatarsus recently recovered from the floor of the North Sea have been dated to this crucial transitional period.

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

¶129: the Mycenaean pendulum saw ¶130:

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶134: it can prove particularly problematic for iconic findings that have come to characterise entire periods or cultural horizons

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶157: studying Late Roman clay impressions on oil lamps and figurines

Reference 5 - 0.04% Coverage

¶158: Analysis of oil lamps and clay figurines recovered

Reference 6 - 0.11% Coverage

¶158: has revealed numerous fragments with evidence of the manufacturer's fingerprints preserved on some of the ceramic surfaces

Reference 7 - 0.08% Coverage

¶163: small detachment of warriors from the Terracotta Army on their first visit to the city.

Reference 8 - 0.04% Coverage

¶165: Recent analysis of the putative bone arrow point

Reference 9 - 0.11% Coverage

¶165: These features suggest that the Sibudu point was first used as an arrowhead for hunting, and afterwards was deposited in a hearth

Reference 10 - 0.25% Coverage

¶170: new research on the wooden sculpture from Shigir

¶171: The carved wooden object uncovered from the Shigir peat bog in the Sverdlovsk region towards the end of the nineteenth century remains one of the oldest, known examples of monumental anthropomorphic sculpture from anywhere in the world

Reference 11 - 0.05% Coverage

¶171: This discussion highlights the unique nature of the find

Reference 12 - 0.21% Coverage

¶173: At the time, little attention was paid to the textile. New analyses of the fabric, however, have led to a reappraisal of this find. The textile is presented here fully for the first time, with details of the analyses that have been undertaken

Reference 13 - 0.01% Coverage

¶174: A jade parrot

Reference 14 - 0.01% Coverage

¶175: of a jade parrot

Reference 15 - 0.09% Coverage

¶177: The accompanying funerary assemblage includes one of the earliest securely dated pieces of iron in Africa

Reference 16 - 0.05% Coverage

¶132: a small lithic assemblage of probable Aceramic Neolithic date.

Reference 17 - 0.06% Coverage

¶148: The unique Solutrean laurel-leaf points of Volgu: heat-treated or not?

Reference 18 - 0.32% Coverage

¶149: The laurel-leaf points of the Volgu cache found in eastern France rank among the most remarkable examples of skilled craftsmanship known from the Solutrean period of the Upper Palaeolithic. In addition to pressure flaking, heat treatment may have helped in the making of the points, as both have been previously described in association with Solutrean assemblages.

Reference 19 - 0.07% Coverage

¶166: 'The gleaming mane of the serpent': the Birka dragonhead from Black Earth Harbour

Reference 20 - 0.07% Coverage

¶167: an association born from the 1887 discovery of a casting mould depicting a dragonhead.

Reference 21 - 0.29% Coverage

¶167: have yielded a dress pin that can, almost 150 years later, be directly linked to this mould. This artefact introduces a unique 'Birka style' to the small corpus of known Viking Age dragonhead dress pins. The authors discuss and explore the artefact's manufacture, function and chronology, and its connections to ship figureheads.

Reference 22 - 0.07% Coverage

¶168: Classic Maya jade head pendants in the round

¶169: A newly discovered jade head pendant

Reference 23 - 0.29% Coverage

¶169: illuminates a rarely considered element of Classic Maya royal ceremonies: weight. The largest and probably the heaviest of its kind, this pendant is a rare example of Classic Maya belt ornaments. Finely carved jade ornaments symbolised the prestige and wealth of elite officials, but were also metaphors for the weighty burdens of office

Reference 24 - 0.14% Coverage

¶171: Russian canteen recovered from the German First World War prisoner-of-war camp at Czersk in Poland. Discovered in 2006, the canteen belonged to a Russian prisoner.

Reference 25 - 0.20% Coverage

¶207: and grave goods from the adjacent Fanshan cemetery include finely worked jades accompanying high-status burials. These artefacts were produced by a complex society more than a millennium before the bronzes of the Shang period

Reference 26 - 0.04% Coverage

¶215: notched bone tool made from a camelid scapula

Reference 27 - 0.27% Coverage

¶215: The use-wear pattern showed striations similar to those recorded in experimental bone tools used for scraping activities. The starch grains found on the active or working edge are similar to the Andean tuber crop *Oxalis tuberosa*, and suggest that the tool was used for peeling wild or domesticated *Oxalis* sp. tubers,

Reference 28 - 0.07% Coverage

¶218: Moving in mysterious ways: the use and discard of Cambridge college ceramics

Reference 29 - 0.04% Coverage

¶242: The discovery of seven engraved La Tène glass beads

Reference 30 - 0.05% Coverage

¶243: Analysis of seven newly discovered engraved La Tène beads

Reference 31 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1254: has yielded the earliest Oldowan stone tools in the world. Artefacts from

Reference 32 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1254: date back 2.6 million years

Reference 33 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1276: engraved bone artefacts

Reference 34 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1300: Provenancing the first obsidian artefact discovered in Belarus

Reference 35 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1301: the first obsidian artefact discovered in Belarus reveals its source to be the Trans-Caucasus

Reference 36 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1308: the Palmyrene corpus of funerary portraits ¶1309:

Reference 37 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1309: over 3700 limestone funerary portraits from Palmyra dating to the first three centuries AD. This represents the largest collection

Reference 38 - 0.17% Coverage

¶1324: The Paracas culture of Late Formative Period south coastal Peru (c. 900–100 BC) is renowned for its elaborate and colourful ceramics—particularly those decorated using the post-fire painting technique

Reference 39 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1326: the presence of artefacts imported from Anyang

Reference 40 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1338: a large assemblage of wooden objects

Reference 41 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1363: Mesolithic serpent-like sculptured stones from southern Ukraine

Reference 42 - 0.03% Coverage

¶364: Two ophidian sculptured stones

Reference 43 - 0.11% Coverage

¶373: Archaeometry of Roman Aquitania-Tarraconensis coarse ware pottery from the northern Iberian Peninsula and southern Aquitania

Reference 44 - 0.27% Coverage

¶374: This project studies the early Roman non-wheel-thrown Aquitania-Tarraconensis-type (AQTA) pottery from the Bay of Biscay region. The 'ollae'-type AQTA ceramics display clear evidence of specialised production, consumption and interregional exchange by both terrestrial and maritime routes throughout the region.

<Internals\\Curator 1995> - § 2 references coded [1.77% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.37% Coverage

¶9: The Wondrous Head of Roscrea: A Personal Account

¶10: The "Wondrous Head of Roscrea," a wooden head that combines Celtic and Maori features, was accepted by a number of professionals

Reference 2 - 0.41% Coverage

¶41: The Universe in Your Hands: Early Tools of Astronomy

<Internals\\Curator 1997> - § 3 references coded [2.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶7: The Models of Architeuthis

Reference 2 - 1.57% Coverage

¶8: Models of the giant squid (Architeuthis spp.) are probably unique in natural history exhibition: they are representations of a giant living animal that has never been seen in a healthy state by a human being.

Reference 3 - 0.41% Coverage

¶30: The Real Architeuthis—Still Unseen, but One More Model

<Internals\\Curator 2001> - § 3 references coded [1.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶166: Artifact Questions

Reference 2 - 0.97% Coverage

¶167: A photograph in the Louisiana State Museum collection raises many questions. The image compels a viewer to ponder the circumstances associated with the creation of the portrait circa 1860, and its subsequent defacement.

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶170: A Beadwork Primer ¶171:

<Internals\\Curator 2005> - § 1 reference coded [0.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶173: Fossil Fragments: The Riddle of Human Origins

<Internals\\Curator 2012 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶123: The Case of Masks of the Sacred Bush ¶124:

<Internals\\Curator 2014 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [3.39% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.36% Coverage

¶119: a knockdown furniture construction kit designed by Jewish refugee Mauritius Ehrlich during World War II.

Reference 2 - 0.24% Coverage

¶128: Life Histories and Dynamic Objects: The Klasies River Mouth Collection

Reference 3 - 0.46% Coverage

¶129: the site's artifact collection has demonstrated dynamic characteristics as the artifacts are analyzed, interpreted, and reinterpreted

Reference 4 - 0.61% Coverage

¶131: Through historic research on and preliminary analysis of Santa Catalina Island archaeological collections assembled by Ralph Glidden and held by museums across the United States

Reference 5 - 0.66% Coverage

¶135: This paper traces the biography of a Hopi sacred object collected by the Bureau of American Ethnology in 1879 from the Smithsonian Institution to the Musée d'Ethnographie du Trocadéro in 1885

Reference 6 - 0.17% Coverage

¶146: Bojale Drum: Material Culture in Living Contexts ¶147:

Reference 7 - 0.74% Coverage

¶147: discusses the three phases of the lifecycle of the bojale drum: its custodianship by the queen of Bakgatla-baga-Kgafela; the drum's use in bojale (girls' initiation ceremony); and its presence in Phuthadikobo Museum

Reference 8 - 0.13% Coverage

¶172: A Subtlety, or the Marvelous Sugar Baby

<Internals\\Curator 2017 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.62% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶125: Ancient Carvings

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

¶125: Unlocking the Mysteries of Jeffers Petroglyphs ¶126:

Reference 3 - 0.40% Coverage

¶132: This artifact offers a unique insight into a communication technology that relied extensively on female telephonists

<Internals\\Curator 2018 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [3.79% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.33% Coverage

¶117: Ivory for Cotton – Textile Trade Documents at the National Museum of American History

Reference 2 - 0.54% Coverage

¶121: presents studies on ivory in astronomical instruments through examples of ivory instruments from the collections of the Adler Planetarium

Reference 3 - 0.51% Coverage

¶123: owns nearly 300 ivories from the XII to the XVIIIth century, mostly coming from the Royal Treasure of the Savoy Palace in Turin.

Reference 4 - 0.15% Coverage

¶125: reviews the display of Baroque ivories

Reference 5 - 1.83% Coverage

¶154: The cabinets of obstetrics made by Calza in the 1760s was composed by a series of anatomic models in wax and clay, used for Calza's practical teaching to the pupils. These models represented the physiology and the pathology of the pregnancy, childbirth and breastfeeding. There are reports of a "pathological cabinet" in Padua from the early years of the XIX century: Caldani, Fanzago and Cortese collected pathological specimens in different part of the university.

Reference 6 - 0.44% Coverage

¶158: exploring the significance and legacy of Magna Carta without the star attraction: a copy of the Charter itself.

<Internals\\JCP 1996 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.82% Coverage

¶125: describes the removal of Canova's sculpture, The Three Graces, from Woburn Abbey

Reference 2 - 0.37% Coverage

¶132: The "Curse of the London Nataraja" ¶133:

<Internals\\JCP 1997 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [3.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.01% Coverage

¶135: At long last, the story of the "Mauerbach Treasure" has been concluded. This hoard of art objects has been the source of many legends owing to the secrecy, including even the identification of the objects themselves, which had surrounded it for many years.

<Internals\\JCP 1999 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶134: The Elgin Marbles

<Internals\\JCP 2000 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.32% Coverage

¶17: ancient Gold Phiale

Reference 2 - 0.74% Coverage

¶17: The Elgin Marbles: matters of fact and opinion

Reference 3 - 0.34% Coverage

¶18: the Parthenon marbles

<Internals\\JCP 2001 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [2.93% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.92% Coverage

¶17: The Elgin Marbles: questions of accuracy and reliability

Reference 2 - 2.01% Coverage

¶19: its care of the Parthenon sculptures. As this work is now likely to enter the core bibliography of the Parthenon sculptures

<Internals\\JCP 2002 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [7.87% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.05% Coverage

¶14: It explores the shifting locations and aesthetic trajectories that marked the transformation of this artifact from a curious archaeological “antiquity” into a national “art-treasure” and icon of Indian femininity

Reference 2 - 3.26% Coverage

¶122: In October 1997 the Times of London announced the sale by auction of fourteen hundred gold coins that formed part of the hoard lost by Clive of India when the East Indiaman Dodington was wrecked in Algoa Bay on July 17, 1755.

Reference 3 - 0.84% Coverage

¶124: In 1999 a load of about sixty kilograms of ancient coins,

Reference 4 - 0.72% Coverage

¶124: in the end the coins were returned to the dealer.

<Internals\\JCP 2005 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.85% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶153: The Case of the Houghton Urns

Reference 2 - 0.50% Coverage

¶154: for misrepresenting a pair of gilt and porphyry urns she purchased from Cholmondeley at a Christie's sale in London in 1994 for just under £2 million.

Reference 3 - 0.26% Coverage

¶167: The case studies included the Elgin/Parthenon Marbles, the Bust of Nefertiti,

<Internals\\JCP 2006 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.35% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶119: the translation of a seventeenth-century Dutch botanical text;

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶144: the Giant Antique Mogul Gold Coins ¶145:

<Internals\\JCP 2007 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.50% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.35% Coverage

¶14: This study focuses on a collection of 12 wall painting fragments from the site of Dunhuang, China

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶132: Hominid, Pongid, and Robotid Artifacts ¶133:

<Internals\\JCP 2008 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶17: The Dja Dja Warrung Bark Etchings

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶18: items now held in the collections of two London museums

Reference 3 - 0.41% Coverage

¶10: The first part of the paper sets out the historical provenance of the three items, and discusses how the items came to be collected and sent overseas in the 1850s

Reference 4 - 0.41% Coverage

¶126: A particular type of artifact, the meanings of photographs are promiscuous. Thinking about the shape of cultural property relations that are manifest photographs

Reference 5 - 0.12% Coverage

¶183: From Anatomic Collections to Objects of Worship

<Internals\\JCP 2009 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [1.49% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.49% Coverage

¶112: Stephanie Manning's mother, Marina Ovsenek, had a penchant for garage sales. In 2000 the daughter was driving the mother to the hospital for her cancer treatment when they stopped at one of these garage sales. The mother paid \$5 to buy a box containing a brooch and five gold-colored coins. She kept these in the room in her house that was used to store various items, including other trinkets bought at garage sales.

<Internals\\JCP 2010 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶150: Tracking the Sigeion Inscription ¶151:

<Internals\\JCP 2011 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.35% Coverage

¶21: Starting with the curious case of Hermitage treasures displayed in Winnipeg in the mid-1970s

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶136: the G'psgolox Totem Pole

Reference 3 - 0.41% Coverage

¶137: In July 2006, after 77 years at the Museum of Ethnography in Stockholm, the 134 year-old G'psgolox totem pole

Reference 4 - 0.42% Coverage

¶144: In June 2011, France returned to South Korea nearly 300 volumes of Korean royal archives from the Joseon Dynasty

<Internals\\JCP 2012 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶16: funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony

<Internals\\JCP 2013 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶146: The Hopi Masks Case

<Internals\\JCP 2014 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [4.94% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.76% Coverage

¶14: The Codex Calixtinus, the 12th-century manuscript at the heart of Spain's Camino de Santiago, was stolen, hidden for a year, and then found in a trash can wrapped in newsprint and plastic

Reference 2 - 0.27% Coverage

¶131: above all when it comes to ancient art and archaeological objects

Reference 3 - 0.25% Coverage

¶143: currently part of museum collections and photographic archives

Reference 4 - 0.36% Coverage

¶157: "A Fracture in Time": A Cup Attributed to the Euaion Painter from the Bothmer Collection

Reference 5 - 0.88% Coverage

¶158: In February 2013 Christos Tsirogiannis linked a fragmentary Athenian red-figured cup from the collection formed by Dietrich von Bothmer, former chairman of Greek and Roman Art at New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art

Reference 6 - 2.42% Coverage

¶158: The Rome fragment was attributed to the Euaion painter. Bothmer had acquired several fragments attributed to this same painter, and some had been donated to the Metropolitan Museum of Art as well as to the J. Paul Getty Museum. Other fragments from this hand were acquired by the San Antonio Museum of Art and the Princeton University Art Museum. In January 2012 it was announced that some fragments from the Bothmer collection would be returned to Italy, because they fitted vases that had already been repatriated from North American collections. The Euaion painter fragments are considered

<Internals\\JCP 2016 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.97% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶148: The “Begram Ivories”

Reference 2 - 1.87% Coverage

¶149: and were allocated to the museum in Kabul when the excavated finds were divided between the National Museum of Afghanistan and the Musée Guimet (Paris). In Kabul, the most important objects were put on permanent display, but they were placed in storage in 1989 when the museum was officially closed and the capital threatened by war after the withdrawal of Soviet forces. Many objects were hidden

<Internals\\JCP 2017 ABSTRACTS> - § 4 references coded [1.45% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶131: A Silver Service and a Gold Coin

Reference 2 - 0.67% Coverage

¶132: The coin, which is both rare and well dated, ostensibly offers a date and location for the ancient deposition of the silver service.

Reference 3 - 0.26% Coverage

¶139: The Recovery of 32 Chinese Gold Foils from France ¶140:

Reference 4 - 0.36% Coverage

¶140: provides a case study approach to analyze the case of gold foils stolen

<Internals\\JHS 2004 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.53% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.53% Coverage

¶51: , and the recent attempts to re-locate a number of memorial objects and icons accumulated during the expansion of the group.

<Internals\\JHS 2006 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.34% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.34% Coverage

¶11: With an emphasis on the conversion of Cornish shipping and fishing artefacts into recyclica and recycled narrative

<Internals\\JHS 2008 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [1.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.14% Coverage

¶7: The maps are analysed as texts that reveal narratives about the place of zoos as socio-cultural institutions, and the changing context of human–animal relations. We focus on the overall cartographic style shifts, and very specifically on the shifts in animal representation in the maps, across two distinct periods, namely scientific ‘plan maps’ and tourist-oriented ‘cartoon maps’

<Internals\\JHS 2011 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.75% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶27: has uncovered a rich array of domestic artefacts

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶29: Archaeological artefacts, for example

Reference 3 - 0.40% Coverage

¶29: and they ‘document’ the past. One can ‘listen’ to conversations carried out in the physical, or ‘read’ artefacts much as one would a deed, letter or newspaper

Reference 4 - 0.13% Coverage

¶54: (such as stampers, berdan pans, mine wheels, etc.)

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.69% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶4: with its mix of artefacts

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶122: the bishop's crosier

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

¶122:

T¶123: he old episcopal crosier of Turku Cathedral is a typical heritage item

Reference 4 - 0.16% Coverage

¶123: The damaged and worn state of the crosier, which has lost its hook of silver

Reference 5 - 0.27% Coverage

¶123: In 1931, the crosier was used as a model for a new one made for the Archbishop of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland

<Internals\\JHS 2013 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶150: Magna Carta

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶151: Magna Carta is an English legal document, of mediaeval origin

<Internals\\JHS 2015 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶152: the case of the Roman mosaics

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶154: Focusing on the case of the Roman mosaics discovered in Zeugma, southeast Turkey

<Internals\\JHS 2016 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶126: analyses a group of photographs of the old city of Porto

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶167: Putting the drum in conundrum: Guadeloupean gwoka

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶9: the katsinam

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶10: Katsinam (plural of katsina) are effigies

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶62: The Mongol Ger is a transportable felt tent deriving from an ancient nomadic civilization.

<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.29% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶104: many citizens enthusiastically present the artefacts of ancient cities alongside the balbals (stele) of ancient nomads

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶141: will examine this phenomenon using three related case studies featuring miniatures from the Northwest Coast of North America.

<Internals\\JCH 2000 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶10: Copper-based implements of a newly identified culture in Yemen

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶11: A cache of copper-based objects – consisting of two adzes, two daggers, four points, two razors and a leaf-shaped object – was found under one of the fallen megaliths.

Reference 3 - 0.22% Coverage

¶76: Tests were performed on a selection of archaeological samples, such as coins, plates, clamps and ornaments collected from Italian sites. Metals considered in this study are bronze, copper, silver and lead.

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

¶156: the Medicean glass mosaic tesserae and mortars

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶163: Reconstruction and virtual model of the Schickard calculator

<Internals\JCH 2001 abstracts> - § 14 references coded [13.56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.19% Coverage

¶13: Characterisation and provenance of stones used in the mosaics

Reference 2 - 5.31% Coverage

¶15: The floors were made mostly in opus tessellatum, only one in opus sectile. Tesserae used in opus tessellatum are made mainly of local stones, belonging to the so-called Umbro-Marchigiana Sedimentary Sequence: the white to pinkish and reddish tesserae consist prevalently of limestones belonging to the 'Scaglia Rosata' Formation (Late Turonian-Middle Eocene), and subordinately to the 'Calcare Massiccio del Burano', which is part of the 'Calcare Massiccio s.l.' Formation (Late Triassic-Early Lias). Most dark to black tesserae are composed of not fossiliferous marls and marly clays, which probably derive from the local 'Marne a Fucoidi' Formation; a number of them are made of very fine grained sandstones, which are found as pebbles in the alluvial sediments of the Cesano river close to Suasa, and, some, of aphyric leucite-bearing basanites from the potassic Quaternary magmatic province of central-southern Italy. Artificial glasses (red and green, rich in Pb and low in Sb; light blue, low in Pb and high in Sb), containing microliths of Pb-rich phase(s) and of wollastonite, were also used in some floors. The stones used in opus sectile are (1) sedimentary: nodular limestones belonging to the 'Rosso Ammonitico', which occurs in the Umbro-Marchigiana Sedimentary Succession; black marls and marly clays similar to those used in opus tessellatum; onyx marble; (2) magmatic: porphyrites ('porfido verde antico') and gabbros (ophite); (3) marbles: different kinds of coloured marbles, comprising 'marmo cipollino', 'rosso antico', 'pavonazetto', 'portasanta', 'giallo antico', 'bigio antico', 'breccie coralline'. White marbles from Marmara and Carrara were also employed.

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶16: Roman bricks from the Lagoon of Venice

Reference 4 - 0.62% Coverage

¶17: 75 bricks belonging to Roman and medieval building levels have been analysed. Chemical composition and geometric measures allow the characterization of a group of 24 Roman bricks of Imperial age.

Reference 5 - 0.09% Coverage

¶123: 'Terra Sigillata imitations'

Reference 6 - 0.53% Coverage

¶124: to prove if one piece stamped by the potter Fronto (ZA165) and found at the same place, was produced in the workshop of Nyon. Three Fronto stamped wasters found at Augst

Reference 7 - 2.61% Coverage

¶128: The 'Cotto Variegato' are tiles used in Lombardy, between the XVII and XIX centuries as flooring for several historical buildings. Tiles are produced by the processing of two compositionally distinct clays. The main stylistic character of these tiles is a banded texture producing a veined aspect, in which white and red bands are also folded. The artefacts were hand crafted using two clayey raw materials of different composition, that are only partially mixed before the firing. The colour differences are produced during the firing. In all samples white and red portions are always composed of Ca-rich and Ca-poor clay, respectively. The multi-layered texture was obtained by a multiple folding and pressing process of the mixture. The interference of fold limbs with the tile surface gives the 'variegato' style to tiles.

Reference 8 - 1.50% Coverage

¶137: The stele of Axum was brought to Rome in 1937, broken in five pieces. The erection of the stele in Rome, in Porta Capena square, required re-joining the pieces with mortar joints and bronze bolts. To give back the stele to the Ethiopian authorities, following an Italian/Ethiopian agreement, it was impossible to send the stele as it was, it required separation into three pieces so that the load and dimension of each piece was compatible with the aircraft characteristics.

Reference 9 - 0.57% Coverage

¶141: the miniatures contained in three membranous medieval codices (Fondo Vecchio 18 IX–X century, Messanensis S.Salv. Graec. 51 XIII century, Messanensis S.Salv.Graec. 83 XII century)

Reference 10 - 0.06% Coverage

¶148: transport amphorae

Reference 11 - 0.20% Coverage

¶149: performed on sherds of transport amphorae (VI–III century B.C.)

Reference 12 - 0.15% Coverage

¶149: , as well as on specimens of local manufacture.

Reference 13 - 0.37% Coverage

¶160: a precious XVI century illuminated Persian codex

¶161: A remarkable, richly decorated Persian manuscript dating from 1537

Reference 14 - 1.24% Coverage

¶161: Although the decorated area measures just a few tens of cm² and doesn't include any anthropomorphic motif, but consists in a very geometric, lacework-like decoration, it contains very elaborate and precious details. A very rich palette was revealed, showing extensive use of the extremely valuable and costly pigment lapis-lazuli, gold and orpiment, besides malachite, vermilion and red lead.

<Internals\\JCH 2002 abstracts> - § 12 references coded [6.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶148: A study of a distaff of the second century A.D. from

Reference 2 - 1.27% Coverage

¶149: several grave goods as a cosmetic trousseau, including a silver lock and a silver object consisting of a metallic cylindrical inner part threading beads, probably a distaff. It appeared to be partially covered with a red residue. Chemical–physical analyses carried out on all the materials constituting the distaff, with particular attention to the red layer, revealed the presence of an iron support threading amber beads. The red pigment, most likely used to decorate a wooden box, resulted to be cinnabar commonly used in the Imperial Age as a colouring material.

Reference 3 - 0.28% Coverage

¶155: A complete correspondence between samples belonging to the “Victory” statue (1723) and the S.S. Rosario oratory (1685–1689)

Reference 4 - 0.17% Coverage

¶156: Part I: a comparison of pottery findings in “the Strait of Messina area” ¶157:

Reference 5 - 0.08% Coverage

¶162: A study of the transport amphorae ¶163:

Reference 6 - 0.27% Coverage

¶183: Some significant glass findings, including fragments of pots used for glass melting, were found on the island of Torcello

Reference 7 - 0.27% Coverage

¶183: a large set of glass findings (and related materials) from the Venetian lagoon dating from the 7th to the 13th centuries

Reference 8 - 0.37% Coverage

¶189: obtained from an ensemble of marble and limestone finely sculpted architectural elements, kept in the National Archaeological Museum of Cividale del Friuli (Italy)

Reference 9 - 0.46% Coverage

¶197: The Minerva of Arezzo is an ancient bronze statue located at the Museo Archeologico in Florence and currently under repair at the Restoration Centre of the Soprintendenza Archeologica of the Tuscany Region.

Reference 10 - 0.07% Coverage

¶198: a gilded Egyptian bronze Osiris

Reference 11 - 1.71% Coverage

¶199: A heavily corroded Egyptian bronze figurine of the god Osiris was examined and shown to have been originally gilt with gold leaf and inlaid with blue glass. Detailed formal comparison between this Osiris figure and the known corpus of bronze and stone sculpture leads to the inference that the statuette dates to the time between the Third Intermediate Period and the fourth century BC, with a greater probability of originating from the Third Intermediate Period through to the 26th Dynasty, or even possibly as late as the fourth century on the basis of stylistic similarities. An extensive corrosion crust of atacamite and chalconatronite completely obscures inlaid glass decoration, found during the investigation, together with remnants of a gilded surface.

Reference 12 - 0.99% Coverage

¶199: The solid cast bronze is a leaded tin bronze, and the gold is a gold foil applied to the bronze surface, originally alternating in decoration with the blue glass. The chalconatronite and atacamite patina appear to be closely associated in the development of the unusual but extensive chalconatronite crust that now covers part of the surface, as a natural corrosion process in this case, not derived from subsequent conservation treatment.

<Internals\JCH 2003 Abstracts> - § 19 references coded [2.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶119: Chemical characterisation of degraded wood in ships

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶121: Physical characteristics of the wood

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶145: 15th century Vietnamese porcelains and celadons

Reference 4 - 0.12% Coverage

¶146: Fifteenth century porcelains and celadons are the most interesting ancient Vietnamese ceramics, both from the material and aesthetic points of view

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

¶147: in Italian Renaissance pottery from Gubbio and Deruta

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶148: Renaissance ceramic shards from Gubbio and Deruta (Italy)

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

¶160: lead finds at

Reference 8 - 0.06% Coverage

¶160:

T¶161: wenty lead finds, unearthed in Late Bronze–Early Iron Age levels

Reference 9 - 0.10% Coverage

¶172: Trachytes employed for funerary artefacts in the Roman Colonies Regium Lepidi (Reggio Emilia) and Mutina (Modena) (Italy)

Reference 10 - 0.97% Coverage

¶173: Roman funerary artefacts belonging to the archaeological collections in Modena and Reggio Emilia, two important Roman colonies (Mutina and Regium Lepidi, respectively) in the Cispadane region (Northern Italy), are made of trachytes from the Euganean Hills, close to Padua. In particular, the petrographic and chemical parameters, besides magnetic susceptibility of archaeological trachytes, suggest Monte Oliveto as their main source; very few of them, however, come from Monte Rosso and Monte Merlo. Surprisingly the trachytes from Monselice, which were used extensively to get flagstones for paving the Roman roads of the Po plain, were not implied in funerary art. Possibly the porosity of stones was determinant in addressing the use of the Euganean

trachytes: the stones from Monte Oliveto (and also from Monte Rosso and Monte Merlo), which contain frequent cavities and voids, are porous and might favour body decomposition, like important stones used in antiquity for sarcophagi (e.g. lapis sarcophagus). By contrast, the trachytes from Monselice are dense, not porous, hence harder and more resistant to abrasion, therefore suitable for flagstones.

Reference 11 - 0.06% Coverage

¶177: A significant number of archaeological finds of the 13th–16th century from

Reference 12 - 0.12% Coverage

¶104: included Parisian textile theater seats, leather-bound books, architectural stencil designs, courthouse ironwork, and Ming Dynasty marble statues

Reference 13 - 0.05% Coverage

¶125: various partially laser cleaned original glass fragments from

Reference 14 - 0.10% Coverage

¶127: to clean gilded decorations found on the hair and robes of the Santi Quattro Coronati, marble sculptures by Nanni di Banco

Reference 15 - 0.10% Coverage

¶139: The thread in the museum textile was made of silver and silk in which the silver ribbon wraps the bunch of silk fibres.

Reference 16 - 0.03% Coverage

¶141: the conservation of a Haida totem pole

Reference 17 - 0.15% Coverage

¶142: the cleaning of a 19th-century Northwest coast Native American totem pole using laser radiation. The surface of the pole (carved from western red cedar) was extremely fragile in places

Reference 18 - 0.17% Coverage

¶144: we cleaned sandstone with black encrustation, varnish layer on a piece of wooden furniture, a painting frame with synthetic colour, a gilded iron organ and a Russian icon covered with black candle soot

Reference 19 - 0.04% Coverage

¶150: The historical paper samples from XIII–XIX c.

<Internals\JCH 2004 Abstracts> - § 17 references coded [3.46% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶13: have produced extensive deposits of waste materials, known locally as ravaneti.

Reference 2 - 0.28% Coverage

¶13: These data demonstrate that ravaneti may be useful archaeological archives for reconstructing the history of marble exploitation in this area

Reference 3 - 0.23% Coverage

¶19: Seventy-five samples of marbles from Italy, Greece, Turkey and Former Yugoslavia Republic of Macedonia (F.Y.R.O.M.)

Reference 4 - 0.13% Coverage

¶131: Sa Huynh and Cham potteries: microstructure and likely processing

Reference 5 - 0.16% Coverage

¶132: Sa Huynh (10th century BC–2nd century AD) and Cham (2–15th centuries AD) pottery

Reference 6 - 0.21% Coverage

¶133: Late Roman cooking pottery from the Tavoliere area (Southern Italy): raw materials and technological aspects

Reference 7 - 0.24% Coverage

¶134: From the latter site, two fragments of a pottery kiln, coeval with sherds (IV and V centuries AD), were also investigated

Reference 8 - 0.19% Coverage

¶137: Non-destructive characterization of Della Robbia sculptures at the Bargello museum in Florence

Reference 9 - 0.15% Coverage

¶140: This paper focuses on the corrosion behaviour of tin objects stored in museums

Reference 10 - 0.15% Coverage

¶43: of two small copper-based statues from the Cividale Museum (Friuli, Italy) ¶44:

Reference 11 - 0.26% Coverage

¶44: This work analyses two small copper-based statues, found near Udine (Italy), focusing on their originality and their craftsmanship

Reference 12 - 0.23% Coverage

¶44: The two small copper-based statues were found near Udine and are currently in the Cividale Museum (Friuli, Italy). ¶45:

Reference 13 - 0.09% Coverage

¶56: The Codex Major of the Collectio Altaempsiana

Reference 14 - 0.33% Coverage

¶57: on the pages of the Codex Major, a manuscript musical anthology that belongs to the Collectio Altaempsiana (1600–1610) of Palazzo Altaemps in Rome, are here presented.

Reference 15 - 0.13% Coverage

¶78: A post-Byzantine icon of St Nicholas painted on a leather support

Reference 16 - 0.33% Coverage

¶79: The icon painter covered the leather support with silver leaf about 3 µm thick to create a smooth working surface. Animal glue was used to secure the leaf to the leather

Reference 17 - 0.21% Coverage

¶83: of a gun found in the Adriatic seabed and kept in the “S. Castromediano” Provincial Museum in Lecce (Italy)

<Internals\\JCH 2005 abstracts> - § 12 references coded [2.59% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶13: Part 2: vitreous finds and sands

Reference 2 - 0.26% Coverage

¶14: A variety of green vitreous finds (fragments of worked objects, cuttings, moiles, fluidity test samples, glass masses, skims, and frits)

Reference 3 - 0.28% Coverage

¶29: an important ensamble of early 20th century stained glass windows from Madrid and signed by the prestigious and well-known Maumejean Frères company

Reference 4 - 0.20% Coverage

¶30: The statue of Karomama, a testimony of the skill of Egyptian metallurgists in polychrome bronze statuary

Reference 5 - 0.30% Coverage

¶31: The statue of Karomama, Divine Adoratress of Amon during the XXII° Dynasty, is one of the masterpieces of the Department of Egyptian Antiquities, Louvre Museum

Reference 6 - 0.10% Coverage

¶37: lavic millstones in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica (Libya)

Reference 7 - 0.21% Coverage

¶38: We present the results of the first archeometric study of some Roman millstones and mortars made of volcanic rocks

Reference 8 - 0.52% Coverage

¶38: Two millstones from the first site dating from the III century AD and one from the second, also dating from the II–III centuries AD, were found to made from leucite–phonolite lavas from the quarrying area near Orvieto, in the Vulsini Volcanic District (Roman Volcanic Province).

Reference 9 - 0.36% Coverage

¶42: The pigments identified on four beautiful icons painted by Constantin Ieromonachou during the late 17th century in churches of the medieval city of Voskopoja (Moschopolis) in south-east Albania

Reference 10 - 0.07% Coverage

¶43: Part 3: vitreous finds and crucibles

Reference 11 - 0.06% Coverage

¶55: the ceramic bodies of 75 shards

Reference 12 - 0.17% Coverage

¶157: found inside a water tank at Poggio Imperiale (Poggibonsi-Siena) certainly filled in 1313

<Internals\JCH 2006 Abstracts> - § 10 references coded [2.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶15: An application from an example of a fake Chinese ding artefact is then given

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶19: of ceramic fragments

Reference 3 - 0.25% Coverage

¶119: from a Coronelli's terrestrial globe

¶120: During one of Coronelli's terrestrial globes restoration, belonging to the Bologna University,

Reference 4 - 0.18% Coverage

¶143: 73 pieces of Valencian ceramics from the beginning of the 14th century up to the 20th century.

Reference 5 - 0.09% Coverage

¶175: lead artefacts from ancient Thracia (Bulgaria) ¶176:

Reference 6 - 0.13% Coverage

¶184: Fifty crucible fragments and 10 fragments of the melting furnace of

Reference 7 - 0.68% Coverage

¶184: The analyzed red bricks were made with local calcium-poor clay. One of them was tempered with refractory fragments, demonstrating an in-house production and the recycling of such a material after its use. The crucibles and the refractory bricks were made with the same refractory clay. The former using unprocessed clay and the latter blending clay with chamotte

Reference 8 - 0.10% Coverage

¶185: a sarcophagus from ancient Tragilos, eastern Macedonia

Reference 9 - 0.34% Coverage

¶186: the funerary klinai (couches) of Tomb 1 from Amphipolis and a stone sarcophagus from ancient Tragilos—two painted monuments made by Macedonian craftsmen of the Early Hellenistic period

Reference 10 - 0.22% Coverage

¶195: in five Albanian icons painted by Onufri Qiprioti, in the period from the end of 16th to the beginning of 17th century

<Internals\\JCH 2007 Abstracts> - § 16 references coded [1.97% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶150: obsidian fragments from peri-Tyrrhenian area

Reference 2 - 0.40% Coverage

¶152: Analyses were carried out on 27 representative obsidian samples, collected from the main geological outcrops of Sardinia and the minor islands of Lipari, Pantelleria and Palmarola, in the peri-Tyrrhenian area, and on eight obsidian fragments recovered from three different Italian archeological sites of Neolithic age

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶171: Non-destructive assessment of a buried rainwater cistern

Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

¶185: Application to Antonio Santucci's armillary sphere of the 16th century

Reference 5 - 0.48% Coverage

¶186: Antonio Santucci's armillary sphere is one of the symbols of the wealth of the world cultural heritage: it is an elaborate representation of the geocentric universe as it was known at that time. Its exceptional dimensions (more than 3 meters high) make it an object which is considered as a complex structure, built with a technique of mixite made of nail-laminated timber.

Reference 6 - 0.08% Coverage

¶194: The ancient stained windows by Nicolò di Pietro Gerini in Florence

Reference 7 - 0.04% Coverage

¶196: ancient/modern stained glasses

Reference 8 - 0.03% Coverage

¶106: A pilgrim's ampulla

Reference 9 - 0.03% Coverage

¶107: A pilgrim's ampulla found

Reference 10 - 0.09% Coverage

¶107: This devotional object is one of only a few found in Italy of this type

Reference 11 - 0.08% Coverage

¶115: Byzantine and post-Byzantine icons from Chalkidiki (Greece)

Reference 12 - 0.33% Coverage

¶116: The present study is probably the first attempt to record the organic colouring materials found in Byzantine and post-Byzantine icons, made in the Mount Athos area and in the adjacent area of Chalkidiki. Fifteen icons, dated from the 14th to the 19th century

Reference 13 - 0.06% Coverage

¶117: The Charter of Vila Flor (Flower town), 1512

Reference 14 - 0.04% Coverage

¶121: The analysis of 42 glass fragments

Reference 15 - 0.02% Coverage

¶149: ceramic findings

Reference 16 - 0.08% Coverage

¶150: Eight findings of ancient ceramics (IX–X century) from Merv

<Internals\\JCH 2008 Abstracts> - § 16 references coded [1.35% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶7: The characterisation of stained glass fragments

Reference 2 - 0.31% Coverage

¶14: One of the most important Roman opus sectile (inlaid of stones and other materials to make a picture or pattern) is the both figurative and geometric decorated panel ensemble dating to the end of the 4th century A.D., discovered in 1959 near Porta Marina (Ostia, Rome) and now exposed in the National Museum of Early Middle Ages in Rome.

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶18: used with the glass beakers from Lübsow (Lubieszewo, Poland) ¶19:

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶21: Glasses, coming from a layer dating back to the 11th century A.D

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

¶28: on the glazes of several pieces of Moarraque tiles

Reference 6 - 0.03% Coverage

¶28: which date back from the 1960s

Reference 7 - 0.12% Coverage

¶68: This collection contains around 15 000 fragments of stained and plain window glass. The dating ranges from 13th century to 1578

Reference 8 - 0.06% Coverage

¶83: A small purple-red 17th century glass vase was also studied

Reference 9 - 0.03% Coverage

¶112: Qin Shihuang's Terracotta Army

Reference 10 - 0.06% Coverage

¶140: The King Alfonso XIII (1889–1901 “Pelón”) 15 cents definitive issue ¶141:

Reference 11 - 0.10% Coverage

¶141: on the Spanish 15 cents stamp from the King Alfonso XIII (1889–1901) issue with colour error is presented.

Reference 12 - 0.04% Coverage

¶166: Portuguese tiles from XVI to XXth centuries,

Reference 13 - 0.04% Coverage

¶196: The patinas of the Dogon–Tellem statuary

Reference 14 - 0.17% Coverage

¶197: Numerous African art objects collected in the course of colonial or ethnological expeditions during the 20th century are partially or completely covered with a so-called “patina”

Reference 15 - 0.10% Coverage

¶197: The anthropomorphic statuettes from the Dogon culture are well-known examples of this kind of practice

Reference 16 - 0.10% Coverage

¶198: During our study, we have worked on the patina of 12 Dogon artifacts from these three different periods.

<Internals\JCH 2009 Abstracts> - § 14 references coded [1.37% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶155: the Egyptian bronzes' collection of the Musée du Louvre

Reference 2 - 0.24% Coverage

¶158: Based on previous stylistic investigations (by J. Cooney, 1966) and personal observation, sixteen objects dating from the Middle Kingdom to the Late Period were selected. Thanks to elemental analyses, twelve of them were identified as being intentionally patinated.

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶174: the marbles imported into Volubilis during the Roman age

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶180: A group of 51 shards of medieval polychrome glazed pottery, coming from

Reference 5 - 0.02% Coverage

¶183: numerous potsherds

Reference 6 - 0.09% Coverage

¶149: The annals of the Choson dynasty, a group of archives including 2077 volumes dated from 1392 till 1863

Reference 7 - 0.08% Coverage

¶149: Some of these historical papers, coated with a wax substance, are called Korean wax papers

Reference 8 - 0.12% Coverage

¶150: We focused in this paper on four microsamples taken from different waxed Choson manuscripts dated from the 15th and 16th centuries

Reference 9 - 0.31% Coverage

¶154: No significant amount of mercury was observed in other red books, on a total of 11, all from XVIII century: 1720, 1732, 1753, 1756, 1780, 1798, 1800. More than one book for each year were analysed. The studied books belong to a private collection, and were selected taking into account the age and the reddish colour of their external parts.

Reference 10 - 0.03% Coverage

¶155: Islamic glasses from Al-Andalus

Reference 11 - 0.07% Coverage

¶167: In this work, 43 pieces of Iranian luster pottery (bowl, dish and tile)

Reference 12 - 0.08% Coverage

¶167: The luster shards which belong to Seljuks and Il-Khanids dynasties (12th–13th centuries)

Reference 13 - 0.03% Coverage

¶170: two 19th century English ferrotypes

Reference 14 - 0.12% Coverage

¶171: The two ferrotypes studied belonged to a private collection of a family from Durham, UK, and were made at the end of the 19th century.

<Internals\JCH 2010 Abstracts> - § 12 references coded [1.79% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶10: In the Paracas and Nasca textiles, dated from 200 B.C. to A.D.1476, purpurin and pseudopurpurin were the red dyes used. Carminic acid was detected in textiles dated close to the Inca Empire, A.D. 1000–1476

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶12: Painted glass magic lantern plates from the Museo Nazionale del Cinema, Torino (Italy)

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶16: This work focuses on the study of paper and textiles used in the binding of a series of manuscripts

Reference 4 - 0.23% Coverage

¶16: The books we analyzed belong to the collection of the Historical Archive of Malaga, the Archive of Sacromonte Abbey, in Granada, the School of Arabic Studies and the Library of P.P. Escolapios, also in Granada

Reference 5 - 0.04% Coverage

¶58: Unusual coin from the Parabita hoard:

Reference 6 - 0.44% Coverage

¶59: Out of the staters collection of the National Archaeological Museum of Taranto, during the full examination of about one hundred coins minted by the Greek colony of Taras between the V century BC and the III century BC, our attention has been devoted to a lead coin, which has been regarded for many years as a genuine silver coin. This artifact, entry number 13 in the inventory list for the Parabita hoard

Reference 7 - 0.06% Coverage

¶106: Application to two Chinese manuscripts from Dunhuang

Reference 8 - 0.32% Coverage

¶107: In order to develop their restoration, a material study was undertaken on two Chinese manuscripts, shaped like binded codex (Chinese Pelliot 2547 and 2490), supposed to be dated from 8th and 10th centuries, and belonging to the Pelliot collection of the National Library of France in Paris.

Reference 9 - 0.07% Coverage

¶125: 28 Qingbai wares excavated from different districts were determined

Reference 10 - 0.08% Coverage

¶127: of 11 glass panes originating from two 13th century non-figurative windows

Reference 11 - 0.07% Coverage

¶127: The windows were discovered in the back-wall of the triforium

Reference 12 - 0.06% Coverage

¶129: on a group of ethnographic objects that will be on exhibit

<Internals\\JCH 2011 abstracts> - § 14 references coded [2.45% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶47: The application section has been fulfilled by using the whole process in a piece of a historical carpet from fabric adhered with starch. This piece of carpet is in the museum of the Faculty of Applied Arts, Helwan University in Egypt. ¶48:

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶49: A complete crocodile skeleton, and many incomplete crocodiles were found in this area

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

¶52: Determining the resonance wood provenance of stringed instruments from the Cherubini Conservatory Collection in Florence, Italy

Reference 4 - 0.25% Coverage

¶53: The wood provenance of what is considered today's most important collection of stringed instruments by Tuscan violin-makers, the Collection of the "Luigi Cherubini" Conservatory, at the Accademia Gallery in Florence

Reference 5 - 0.08% Coverage

¶59: some silver coins pertaining to a Polish medieval numismatic collection

Reference 6 - 0.08% Coverage

¶62: 18th and early 19th century creamware from Slovenia and Northern Italy ¶63:

Reference 7 - 0.14% Coverage

¶163: the analysis of cream-coloured earthenware ceramics produced in the territory of Northern Italy and central Slovenia.

Reference 8 - 0.32% Coverage

¶178: A set of samples collected from two 16th century silk tapestries belonging to Quirinale Palace in Rome and presently under restoration at the Opificio delle Pietre Dure (Florence, Italy) was investigated in order to disclose the nature of the dyes employed in their production

Reference 9 - 0.10% Coverage

¶181: found in the Dama de Elche (V–IV century B.C.) reveal its use as an ancient cinerary urn

Reference 10 - 0.57% Coverage

¶182: The Dama de Elche figure is a polychromed stone life-size bust and is recognized as an emblematic piece of Iberian Art (V–IV century B.C.). The Dama de Elche possesses a small cavity in the back whose function has been object of several unconfirmed hypothesis since its discovery in 1897, due to the fact that no apparent indications of its former use could be found. This research has been centered on the analysis of the cavity and the search of data as to be able to confirm its former use.

Reference 11 - 0.18% Coverage

¶182: these new found data support that the Dama de Elche is a piece of Iberian culture. No data was found to support that it might have been a XIX century forgery.

Reference 12 - 0.05% Coverage

¶110: a silk textile in Islamic Art Museum, Cairo ¶111:

Reference 13 - 0.14% Coverage

¶111: The silk textile is highly decorated, multicoloured and dates to the Ottoman period, and was exhibited in case # 12014.

Reference 14 - 0.01% Coverage

¶125: cars

<Internals\JCH 2012 Abstracts> - § 20 references coded [1.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶124: In this study, the dyes present in five 17th- to 18th-century textiles from the National Museum of Art of Romania, three religious embroideries and two brocaded velvets

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶139: carried out on coloured glass tesserae from the palaeo-Christian mosaic

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶140: The case study of the Guarneri 'del Gesù' violin (1743) known as the 'Cannone' ¶141:

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

¶141: presents a deformative and structural study of the Guarneri 'del Gesù' violin (1743) known as the 'Cannone'

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

¶162: The Minutarium Majus, a register dating from the 13th and 14th centuries

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶163: Hellenistic painted plasters from 2nd century B.C., Sicily (South Italy)

Reference 7 - 0.15% Coverage

¶164: In the present work, an analytical characterization of painted plaster samples coming from ancient buildings dated back to 2nd cent. B.C., located in Licata (Sicily, Southern Italy), has been carried out.

Reference 8 - 0.02% Coverage

¶119: 6. Musical instruments

Reference 9 - 0.06% Coverage

¶122: The case study of the Guarneri "del Gesù" violin (1743) known as the "Cannone" ¶123:

Reference 10 - 0.05% Coverage

¶123: to which the violin Guarneri "del Gesù" (1743), known as the "Cannone"

Reference 11 - 0.07% Coverage

¶125: The Musée de la musique in Paris keeps a collection of more than 4500 musical instruments.

Reference 12 - 0.10% Coverage

¶129: It is now fifty years since the raising of the Swedish warship Vasa, one of the first wooden shipwrecks and certainly the largest

Reference 13 - 0.04% Coverage

¶131: Given the perilous state of the Oseberg find from Norway

Reference 14 - 0.02% Coverage

¶159: Archeometallurgical finds

Reference 15 - 0.07% Coverage

¶160: a considerable collection of slag lumps and iron artifacts of different forms and typologies

Reference 16 - 0.06% Coverage

¶163: Characterisation of 18 Melkite icons dating from the 17th to the 19th c. AD

Reference 17 - 0.01% Coverage

¶169: The Nippur cubit rod

Reference 18 - 0.19% Coverage

¶170: The Nippur cubit—the first known standard measure of length—was a heavy copper bar, unearthed at Nippur on the Euphrates River dating from about 2650 B.C. This ancient measuring device is nowadays exposed in the Archeological Museum of Istanbul, Turkey

Reference 19 - 0.05% Coverage

¶187: the Armenian door, which features unique, finely carved panels

Reference 20 - 0.02% Coverage

¶214: the fine pottery production

<Internals\JCH 2013 abstracts> - § 15 references coded [1.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶16: The quality of the 1958 and 1988 reprints of the fairytale edition from 1944 designed by the Slovenian architect Jože Plečnik

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

¶126: Late Apulian red figured pottery [1]

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶131: Investigations were performed on a series of Roman glass samples (Fragments and complete objects)

Reference 4 - 0.36% Coverage

¶135: gemstone glyptics (seal stones and ceremonial stones) and ancient jewellerys mounted gemstones in İzmir Archaeological Museum (Turkey)

¶136: About 240 natural and man-made gemstone glyptics (artefacts) (seal gemstones and ceremonial stones) and jewellerys with gemstones in the İzmir Archaeological Museum belong to the Anatolian civilisations regarding to the Greco-Persian, Roman, and elder periods. Many of these glyptics are loose gemstone parts, the others were mainly mounted a ring or assembled into various jewellery parts, such as, pendants, necklaces, earrings, and bracelets

Reference 5 - 0.18% Coverage

¶138: the analysis of a bronze pendant of 6th–7th centuries B.C. (Venetic area, Italy) completely hidden by corrosion products. The three-dimensional reconstruction shows that the pendant is a very elaborated piece, with two embraced figures that were completely invisible at the excavation. ¶139:

Reference 6 - 0.04% Coverage

¶160: of various ceramics excavated from the Taean shipwrecks in South Korea

Reference 7 - 0.04% Coverage

¶167: Islamic copper alloyed artefacts from Umm Qais museum, Jordan

Reference 8 - 0.05% Coverage

¶176: A case study of the Guarneri “del Gesù” violin (1743) known as the “Cannone” ¶177:

Reference 9 - 0.04% Coverage

¶177: on the violin Guarneri “del Gesù” (1743), known as the “Cannone”.

Reference 10 - 0.08% Coverage

¶196: namely the load bearing archaeological oak of the Oseberg Viking ship, displayed at the Viking Ship Museum in Oslo, Norway.

Reference 11 - 0.08% Coverage

¶210: Transylvanian glass icons are very specific heritage items of Romanian folk art, produced from the middle of 18th century until now.

Reference 12 - 0.04% Coverage

¶210: a series of glass icons belonging to three important icon making centers

Reference 13 - 0.03% Coverage

¶221: Various types of Late Neolithic decorated pottery

Reference 14 - 0.06% Coverage

¶221: such as Crusted (C), Classical Dimini (CD), Black-on-Red (BoR), Cream-on-Red (CoR) and Graphite (G)

Reference 15 - 0.04% Coverage

¶230: the wooden model of S. Maria della Consolazione's church (Todi, Italy) ¶231:

<Internals\JCH 2014 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [0.94% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶10: To this aim, a very vulnerable object, i.e. a wooden inlay bookcase cabinet built by G.M. Platina in 1477 AD has been considered.

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶16: To examine this question, 18 rock art panels with varied art motifs

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶66: Waterlogged wood samples of *Ulmus* sp. and *Fraxinus* sp. from the ancient harbor of Otranto in Southern Italy

Reference 4 - 0.13% Coverage

¶187: Wool samples collected from thirteen Arraiolos carpets from the 17th–19th century belonging to the National Museum of Ancient Art (NMAA, Lisboa, Portugal) collection

Reference 5 - 0.15% Coverage

¶120: The experimental work was carried out on a particular type of late-Roman cooking ware finds (Pantellerian ware) found in a shipwreck near the shoreline of the Island of Pantelleria (Sicily).

Reference 6 - 0.10% Coverage

¶136: Methods and tools for the classification and cataloging of antique moulds from the collection of the Richard-Ginori factory

Reference 7 - 0.24% Coverage

¶137: moulds which belong to the historic collection of the Ginori porcelain factory in Doccia (Sesto Fiorentino, Italy). In addition to a vast number of antique plaster moulds, this collection includes artistic porcelain artifacts obtained from casting porcelain using the moulds and models made of various materials

Reference 8 - 0.09% Coverage

¶150: Investigation of a naturally patinated bronze artifact originating from the outdoor statuary group of Mathias Rex

<Internals\JCH 2015 abstracts> - § 22 references coded [1.65% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶129: Late republican transport amphorae of the Tiber Valley

Reference 2 - 0.44% Coverage

¶130: This paper focuses attention on the archaeometrical analyses carried out on the late republican amphorae kept in the Civic Archaeological Museum of Magliano Sabina (Rieti). The amphorae remains, which were found by chance in the 1970s in the rural settlements of Colle Rosetta and San Sebastiano located in the Sabina Tiberina near the River Tiber, belong to the ceramic classes of the Ancient Graeco-Italic Amphorae (V-V/VI types) with a “spinning top” like body and triangular shaped rim of the van der Mersch classification groups – i.e. Lyding Will A1 and B types – and of the Dressel 1 Amphorae. Chronologically, they range from the beginning of the 3rd century to the first half of the 1st century B.C

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶143: The sourcing of 14th–16th century Vietnamese and Chinese ceramic shards

Reference 4 - 0.02% Coverage

¶144: an assemblage of 13 ceramic shards

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶144: assigned to Vietnamese and/or southern Chinese productions by using stylistic/visual criteria

Reference 6 - 0.02% Coverage

¶163: on Qin Shihuang's Terracotta Warriors

Reference 7 - 0.07% Coverage

¶164: Qin Shihuang's Terracotta Warriors is one of the major discoveries in the archaeological history of the world.

Reference 8 - 0.06% Coverage

¶167: Condition assessment of the relics of the Early Christian martyrs St. Christine and St. Augustine

Reference 9 - 0.05% Coverage

¶190: Ulpia Domnina's sarcophagus (National Roman Museum in Rome, inv. no. 125891)

Reference 10 - 0.06% Coverage

¶106: has brought to light some very well-preserved 17th century van Linge enamel-painted glass fragments

Reference 11 - 0.14% Coverage

¶108: A collection of archaeological iron artifacts, whose age could be assigned from the Iron Age up to the post-medieval period, and coming from the Archaeological National Museum of Crotona (Calabria, Italy) were investigated.

Reference 12 - 0.04% Coverage

¶109: historical documents obtained from the National Library of South Africa

Reference 13 - 0.14% Coverage

¶121: Guan and Ge wares, produced during the Song Dynasty (960–1279 AD), hold a very special position in Chinese ceramic history because of their aesthetical qualities with a prominent crackle as their only decorative feature.

Reference 14 - 0.04% Coverage

¶125: This cabinet has been located in the castle since the 18th century

Reference 15 - 0.06% Coverage

¶127: A sample of hardwood from the Riksapplet shipwreck (Dalaro, 1676) and a softwood sample treated with PEG

Reference 16 - 0.03% Coverage

¶138: Funeral Shroud from the Egyptian Museum of Cairo ¶139:

Reference 17 - 0.03% Coverage

¶139: a Funeral Shroud from the Egyptian Museum of Cairo.

Reference 18 - 0.03% Coverage

¶232: Identification and conservation of a Neolithic polypore

Reference 19 - 0.04% Coverage

¶246: the waxed volume of the annals of King Sejong in the Joseon Dynasty ¶247:

Reference 20 - 0.05% Coverage

¶247: the wax treated volumes of the annals of King Sejong in the Joseon Dynasty of Korea

Reference 21 - 0.09% Coverage

¶251: Tripitaka, which means the “Great Treasury of Sutra”, is the most holy book of Tibetan Buddhism. There are limited numbers of Tripitaka persist today;

Reference 22 - 0.09% Coverage

¶251: We focused in this paper on two samples of Tibetan Tripitaka taken from the precious museum collections of Wuwei, dated from Ming Dynasty.

<Internals\JCH 2016 abstracts> - § 29 references coded [2.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶16: The investigated manuscripts belong to the Berlin Turfan Collection.

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

¶17: The case of the Shroud of Arquata

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

¶18: of the linen cloth of the shroud of Arquata, a precious copy of the Shroud of Turin, which dates back to 1653. The measurements aimed at finding the nature of the faint and low-contrast body impressions on the linen cloth, which are not produced by drawings or paintings as in the other copies of the Shroud of Turin

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶136: two Neolithic stone stelae and a faithful replica that was created in the course of an archaeological study

Reference 5 - 0.02% Coverage

¶145: Provenancing of VI–VII century terra sigillata

Reference 6 - 0.07% Coverage

¶146: three Terra Sigillata wares exhibited in the Matera National Archaeological museum and dating back to the sixth-seventh century AD

Reference 7 - 0.13% Coverage

¶183: Shosoin treasures, stored in Japan continuously since the mid-eighth century, represent an important collection of beautifully decorated housing artworks made by gluing a variety of ornaments such as marquetry, metal, crystal, pearl, and amber. The

Reference 8 - 0.15% Coverage

¶183: a red sandalwood armrest with marquetry decorations dedicated to Great Buddha of the Todaiji temple by Empress Komyo (701–760 AD), two biwa lutes with marquetry decoration, and the imperial ceremonial headdresses of Emperor Shomu (701–756 AD), Empress Komyo and Empress Koken (718–770 AD).

Reference 9 - 0.03% Coverage

¶192: the Bangudae Petroglyphs, the 285th Korean National Treasure

Reference 10 - 0.04% Coverage

¶106: glass trade beads imported into Southern Africa from the 8th to the 16th century AD

Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

¶107: Glass trade beads

Reference 12 - 0.03% Coverage

¶119: brought to light pottery showing a pink-violet substance

Reference 13 - 0.05% Coverage

¶122: Geo-information heritage contained within Kitab-ı Bahriye (Book of Navigation): The Sicily Island

Reference 14 - 0.15% Coverage

¶123: In this paper, one of the leading works of Piri Reis, Kitab-ı Bahriye (Book of Navigation) that is a book of geography and an atlas of the Mediterranean Sea is studied. Kitab-ı Bahriye combines numerous charts and maps with geo-information relating to the coasts and islands of the Mediterranean Sea.

Reference 15 - 0.09% Coverage

¶133: The bell from the church of S. Pedro de Coruche is one rare surviving example of early bells, cast during the 13th century in Europe, which was exhumed from a crypt-ossuary

Reference 16 - 0.31% Coverage

¶133: Of particular significance, it is believed to belong to a time period during which bell's profile has evolved noticeably, leading to bells with fine musical qualities and a well-defined sense of pitch. If the bell from Coruche was a tangible piece of evidence for tracing the history of bell casting in Europe, it had however lost all trace of its original sound: indeed the bell was found broken and incomplete and even if it has undergone a restoration process since the archaeological discovery, the use of an adhesive during the reassembly has changed somehow the vibrational properties of the bell structure

Reference 17 - 0.06% Coverage

¶148: a reduction treatment was performed on a lead seal belonging to the Departmental Archives of Loire-Atlantique (France). ¶149:

Reference 18 - 0.16% Coverage

¶160: Complying with current anthropological standards, a total of 6 ceremonial tsantsa and 36 commercial heads were identified. Greater confidence is prescribed to the assignment of commercial heads as their morphological appearance is at odds with the highly standardised presentation of ceremonial tsantsa.

Reference 19 - 0.03% Coverage

¶163: Lacquering craft of Qing Dynasty lacquered wooden coffins

Reference 20 - 0.04% Coverage

¶164: Three gilded samples collected from the ancient lacquered wooden coffins

Reference 21 - 0.06% Coverage

¶197: archaeological leather samples, which were taken from a historical leather book binding back to 1858, 1653 & 1472 A.D

Reference 22 - 0.02% Coverage

¶203: Twenty glass samples collected from

Reference 23 - 0.02% Coverage

¶216: Sound and vision of the violin of the Titanic

Reference 24 - 0.11% Coverage

¶217: On 19th October 2013, the auction house Henry Aldridge & Son sold a violin rescued from the Titanic for more than \$1.7 million. The violin is said to have been played to calm the passengers while the cruise ship was sinking.

Reference 25 - 0.09% Coverage

¶219: A bronze statue, coming from a judicial seizure and representing a satyr (Silenus), was examined to determine its provenience and the historical period of production.

Reference 26 - 0.03% Coverage

¶222: Analysis of Chinese Qin-Han dynasty lacquerware ¶223:

Reference 27 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1227: the Babylon Lion statue in Iraq (605 BC), the Aphrodite–Venus statue of the British Museum and the carillon tower of Virginia in USA (1926).

Reference 28 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1246: The case of Antonio Stradivari violins

Reference 29 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1254: the skin of the Chinchorro mummies of Ancient Chile

<Internals\\JCH 2017 abstracts> - § 39 references coded [2.44% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶142: The study subject is the first establishment urban map of the nineteenth century Gregorian Cadastre of Bologna, today kept at the local State Archives. The uniqueness of this cadastral cartography is to be composed by ground-floor maps and separate maps for the single floors above and below; written documentation on land lots completes the cadastre.

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

¶168: Identification of wood from Roman ships found

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

¶174: Chert artifacts from Atapuerca sites (Burgos, Spain)

Reference 4 - 0.03% Coverage

¶192: the bronze sphinxes at the Museo Arqueológico Nacional (Madrid)

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶107: The Turin Shroud is traditionally considered the burial cloth of Jesus Christ, but carbon-14 analysis indicated a medieval date

Reference 6 - 0.11% Coverage

¶107: Additionally, the unnatural position of the right hand's thumb, adjacent to the palm of the hand, positioned below it and, consequently, almost fully hidden except for its protruding end, seems to denote a stress, which could be consequent to crucifixion

Reference 7 - 0.08% Coverage

¶107: since the absence of the thumbs has been considered as one of the most important indirect proof that the Turin Shroud wrapped the body of a man who was crucified alive. ¶108:

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

¶150: the Turin Shroud

Reference 9 - 0.04% Coverage

¶151: taken from a copy of the TS produced in 1656 and conserved at Palma di Montechiaro, Sicily, Italy.

Reference 10 - 0.12% Coverage

¶153: Bread-made artifacts are the products of an ancient creative tradition in some parts of Sardinia. While early objects were intended for pagan events (e.g., grain harvest), later artworks were specifically made for Catholic celebrations, such as Christmas and Easter

Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

¶161: waterlogged elm wood

Reference 12 - 0.05% Coverage

¶169: two historic textiles (the original one and its repaired part), obtained from the ceiling decorations

Reference 13 - 0.07% Coverage

¶170: textile used in decorating the coronet of Empress Xiao of the Sui Dynasty (581–618 A.D.)

¶171: A well-decorated female coronet with some recognizable imprints of textile

Reference 14 - 0.09% Coverage

¶181: To carry out the study, a batch of a few hundreds of amateurs colour photographs printed on Agfa, Fuji or Kodak paper produced from the 1960's to the 2000's was gathered from private and public collections.

Reference 15 - 0.01% Coverage

¶213: Wooden Musical Instruments

Reference 16 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1225: Six violins were made by a known violin maker in Slovenia, who provided reliable information on the source of wood as well as on details on the wood processing.

Reference 17 - 0.22% Coverage

¶1225: Its possible origin and end date 1893 confirmed the opinion of organologists that the instrument may have been made by a German workshop in the 19th century, thus proving the label “Joseph Guarnerius fecit Cremonae anno 1721” being false. Violin 15, from a private owner in Paris, dated 1748 with chronologies from the northern Alps, is in agreement with the opinion of experts that it may have been made in Paris around 1750, while the label “STRADEVARIUS [sic] Filius Cremona” proved to be a fake

Reference 18 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1226: bowed string instruments at the Theatre Museum Carlo Schmidl in Trieste, Italy

Reference 19 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1227: The Civico Museo Teatrale Carlo Schmidl in Trieste, Italy, hosts a collection of bowed string instruments, the majority of which have been made by local violin makers in the 19th and 20th centuries

Reference 20 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1231: A total of 117 musical instruments from the “Luigi Cherubini” Conservatory's collection, preserved at the “Galleria dell'Accademia” Museum in Florence (Italy) were examined as case study.

Reference 21 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1238: a Torres guitar

Reference 22 - 0.25% Coverage

¶1239: Guitar FE09 – MDMB 626 is one of the best-known Antonio de Torres instruments and is an excellent sounding example of a guitar with tornavoz. Although the instrument is in playable conditions, the back plate has a deformation and cracks which are undoubtedly the result of the pressure exerted by the tornavoz supports. Over the last hundred years experts have chosen not to have the cracks repaired as it might result in a change in the sound. Recently, professionals stated that the guitar sounded different with strips of masking tape covering the cracks.

Reference 23 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1243: Going back in time, the second instrument that is studied is a Prellzungenmechanik built by Johan Andreas Stein at the end of the 1780s.

Reference 24 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1267: Investigating the materials and manufacture of Jinzi: The lining of Futou (Chinese traditional male headwear)

Reference 25 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1268: In China, the lining of Futou (Chinese traditional male headwear) is called as Jinzi, whose production information is little known. This paper focuses on the analysis of materials and manufacture of Jinzi

Reference 26 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1274: from woven-fibers `angarêb, which is exhibited at the Africa Hall of the National Geographic Society Museum (Cairo, Egypt).

Reference 27 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1279: of a Roman Egyptian painted mummy shroud

Reference 28 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1280: a Roman Egyptian painted mummy shroud (2nd–3rd century A.D.)

Reference 29 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1281: A comparative study of two icons representing the “Coronation of the Virgin by the Holy Trinity”: Walachia, 18th century and Transylvania, 19th century

Reference 30 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1282: An 18th century post-Brancovan icon crafted in a Valcea (Walachia) workshop and a 19th century one from Sibiu (Transylvania)

Reference 31 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1305: White halos surrounding the Dead Sea scrolls

Reference 32 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1306: The Dead Sea scrolls (DSS) are the most important archaeological find in Israel. Relatively well preserved in caves for 2000 years, additional damage has occurred since their removal in the 1950s.

Reference 33 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1319: A multi-analytical study of the Belarusian icon “Virgin Eleusa” (XVII cent.)

Reference 34 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1320: the results are reported on the multi-analytical study of the Belarusian icon “Virgin Eleusa” (XVII cent.).

Reference 35 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1321: Investigation of natural dyes in 15th c. documents seal threads from the Romanian Academy Library,

Reference 36 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1322: Dyes and biological sources in 40 samples from red seal threads in 38 documents issued by the Chancery of Moldavia between 1460 and 1503

Reference 37 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1322: in ecclesiastical embroideries from the same period, ordered by the same Prince, Stephan the Great (1457–1504). ¶1323:

Reference 38 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1325: Second World War camouflage German helmets

Reference 39 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1326: under the camouflage paint of Second World War German helmets

<Internals\JCH 2018 abstracts> - § 24 references coded [1.47% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

¶133: A Middle Age Qibla Finder

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶134: A hidden cache of medieval weaponry was discovered in Verona in 1915. A strange device found among the weapons has since been regarded as a Middle-Age hanging lantern. Here we suggest a different use as mathematical tool to find the Qibla

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶134: the tool embodies the application of al-Biruni's (973–1048) method of “azimuthal equidistant projection”, a geodetic theory for map representation that preserves angles and distances

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶156: Meteoritic origin and manufacturing process of iron blades in two Bronze Age bimetallic objects from China

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶138: The effectiveness of the proposed approach has been tested in the study of Liber Regulae S. Spiritus de Saxia, a 14th century illuminated manuscript of

Reference 6 - 0.02% Coverage

¶179: Archaeometric study of 17th/18th century painted pottery

Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

¶180: main groups of Austrian period painted pottery

Reference 8 - 0.03% Coverage

¶180: two groups of Malhornware and one group of Anabaptist faience,

Reference 9 - 0.05% Coverage

¶180: Investigated pottery was uncovered in the same archaeological context and dated the end of 17th/first decade of 18th century.

Reference 10 - 0.12% Coverage

¶182: original Dead Sea Scrolls (DSS) parchment fragments from Ronald Reed collection. The fragments are of paramount importance because they have never been subjected to any treatment of preservation and restoration, this allows to investigate the manufacturing method of real original Jewish parchments.

Reference 11 - 0.04% Coverage

¶190: Huaguangjiao I is a Chinese ancient wooden shipwreck of South Song Dyansty (1127–1279 AD).

Reference 12 - 0.02% Coverage

¶223: A polychrome Mukozuke (1624–1644) porcelain

Reference 13 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1224: the only known polychrome mukozuke dish (to be used in the tea ceremony) bearing the early Japanese date mark 'Kan'ei Nen Sei' (made in the Kan'ei period) (1624–1644)

Reference 14 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1226: This is a first time morphometric investigation into 65 shrunken heads from South America, comprising 6 ceremonial tsantsa, 36 commercial heads, and 23 ambiguous heads.

Reference 15 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1236: Textile

Reference 16 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1245: of a Renaissance glazed terracotta Madonna statue kept in the Museum of Fine Arts, Budapest

Reference 17 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1246: A glazed terracotta statue depicting the Virgin and the Child, dated to the turn of the 15th and 16th centuries, is a prominent object of the Collection of Sculpture before 1800 of the Museum of Fine Arts, Budapest. The provenance of the statue is unknown, it may stem from the place of its 19th-century purchase, Florence or its environs.

Reference 18 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1309: A multi-analytical study on the Mango Longo Guitar, a Baroque masterpiece from the Castello Sforzesco, Milan, Italy

Reference 19 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1310: This study takes into account the "Mango Longo guitar", a masterpiece of 17th century Neapolitan art.

Reference 20 - 0.18% Coverage

¶1310: The Mango Longo guitar belongs to the typology of the Baroque guitars of the seventeenth century, attributed to the lute-maker of German origin Magnus Lang, from which the name derives. The most recent tree-ring identified on the instrument belly is dated dendrochronologically to 1737, terminus post quem. This means that the actual soundboard may be considered a replacement, due to a restoration in the first half of 18th century

Reference 21 - 0.01% Coverage

¶320: Example of Mongolian deer stones

Reference 22 - 0.04% Coverage

¶321: The case study presented here concerns the famous deer stones erected by ancient Mongolian nomad populations

Reference 23 - 0.18% Coverage

¶331: The Gough map has been recognized as the earliest surviving map of Great Britain. The map, dated to late 14th or early 15th century, depicts many and sophisticated cartographical local details, which was unusual in European medieval maps. Moreover, the rewriting and re-inking of some names or areas could indicate the map was re-touched after its original production. The Gough map, today with restricted access and in a conservation environment

Reference 24 - 0.07% Coverage

¶331: Despite this familiarization, the Gough map has not been widely researched and inquiries about the original purpose of the map or the context in which it was made remain unknown.

Name: Nodes\\Authenticity

<Internals\\Antiquity 2011 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶116: began to be constructed as an authentic Classical space,

<Internals\\Antiquity 2013 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶124: regimes of the authentic in Berlin's Pergamon Museum

<Internals\\Curator 1995> - § 2 references coded [1.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.96% Coverage

¶18: Our need for and understanding of “authenticity” is changing, and we no longer rely purely on our objects to define our work.

Reference 2 - 0.21% Coverage

¶10: an authentic Irish sculpture

<Internals\\Curator 2004> - § 1 reference coded [0.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.36% Coverage

¶16: issues of truth, authenticity and accuracy in history exhibitions

<Internals\\Curator 2005> - § 1 reference coded [0.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶154: alongside exhibited authentic objects

<Internals\\Curator 2008> - § 1 reference coded [0.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶17: around authentic cultural information

<Internals\\Curator 2017 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶163: which allows museum visitors to handle authentic replicas

<Internals\\Curator 2018 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶11: Second, simpler but authentic

<Internals\\JCP 2001 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [2.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.01% Coverage

¶18: looks at the recent introduction of the Label of Authenticity.

Reference 2 - 1.06% Coverage

¶18: examines the problematic use of such concepts as “authenticity.”

<Internals\\JCP 2006 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶4: has not only called into question the authenticity

<Internals\\JCP 2009 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.31% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶6: set an authentic backdrop for cultural heritage

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶53: aspects of their authentic cultural forms

<Internals\\JCP 2013 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.36% Coverage

¶8: The utility of copies in relation to the protective value of the authentic piece is discussed

<Internals\\JCP 2015 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.73% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶39: Fake or Fortune? Art Authentication Rules

Reference 2 - 0.20% Coverage

¶40: when it comes to the authentication of works of art.

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶43: authenticity or provenance

Reference 4 - 0.27% Coverage

¶45: At the heart of forgery disputes is the determination of authenticity.

<Internals\\JCP 2016 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.95% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.48% Coverage

¶10: Unlike Western management systems that emphasize the authenticity and integrity of physical features

Reference 2 - 0.47% Coverage

¶10: Such physical interventions have disregarded structural authenticity and integrity of the monuments.

<Internals\\JCP 2017 ABSTRACTS> - § 1 reference coded [0.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶43: Authenticity

<Internals\\JHS 1998 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶57: Authenticity

<Internals\\JHS 2000 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶13: a cult of authenticity;

<Internals\\JHS 2002 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.69% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.69% Coverage

¶131: The location and situation offer certain advantages, but also present problems that stem from being authentic structures presented as a fictional village.

<Internals\\JHS 2004 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶17: Changing Notions of Authenticity

Reference 2 - 0.31% Coverage

¶18: In each case, these custodians aimed to present the site 'authentically'

Reference 3 - 0.75% Coverage

¶49: In Asia, integrity of heritage places and their continuing authenticity are fundamental concerns, particularly as the notion of heritage embraces traditions, and everyday places

<Internals\\JHS 2005 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶137: alarmed of the loss of authentic

<Internals\\JHS 2006 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.39% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶133: The paper is set within the framework of concepts of authenticity

Reference 2 - 0.20% Coverage

¶63: Such connectivity is vital to maintaining the authentic integrity

<Internals\\JHS 2008 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶17: Authenticity

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

¶18: to question the assumption that buildings lose their authenticity if moved.

¶19:

<Internals\\JHS 2009 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.81% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.19% Coverage

¶14: With a differing perspective on what may constitute authenticity

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶14: challenges the accepted ideas of authenticity.

Reference 3 - 0.23% Coverage

¶16: Moreover, western Anatolian landscapes have retained their authentic character

Reference 4 - 0.13% Coverage

¶139: that lack the authenticity attributed to them

Reference 5 - 0.11% Coverage

¶168: especially in terms of authenticity.

<Internals\\JHS 2010 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.60% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

¶118: that avoids contexts where authenticity is at question or fundamental to the negotiations

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶172: the revitalisation culture is preserving a kind of authenticity

Reference 3 - 0.19% Coverage

¶172: how the authenticity of historic places can and should be conserved.

<Internals\\JHS 2011 abstracts> - § 9 references coded [1.72% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶15: heritage performance and authenticity

¶16:

Reference 2 - 0.75% Coverage

¶16: utilise their understandings of 'the authentic' in making sense of their encounters with performances of the past. Although authenticity is a contested and controversial concept, it remains a significant measure against which our respondents analyse and critique their encounters with 'the past'

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶16: as a site of authenticity and authority

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶17: Re-investing authenticity

Reference 5 - 0.09% Coverage

¶25: 'authentic' portrayals of the past

Reference 6 - 0.13% Coverage

¶73: The social production of 'attractive authenticity'

Reference 7 - 0.22% Coverage

¶74: This paper examines how authenticity and its use as a way of conceptualising the past

Reference 8 - 0.17% Coverage

¶74: However, a symbolic capital production of 'attractive authenticity'

Reference 9 - 0.11% Coverage

¶74: The discourse of 'attractive authenticity'

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.99% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶20: Debating heritage authenticity

Reference 2 - 0.51% Coverage

¶21: Inherent in this is an underlying notion of cultural authenticity, implying that certain expressions, which are considered to be endangered and therefore in need of institutional protection, constitute 'original' and 'pure' manifestations

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶21: examines cultural authenticity

Reference 4 - 0.30% Coverage

¶121: which invites new ways for thinking about authenticity not according to predefined criteria, but with respect to local understandings.

¶122:

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

¶161: beliefs in authenticity

<Internals\\JHS 2013 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

¶153: the dilemma of whether we should preserve traditional foodways that have been modified for market interest as they are discredited for loss of authenticity.

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶166: have a high degree of authenticity and integrity

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

¶192: authenticity

<Internals\\JHS 2014 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶150: the production of authenticity in the museum

¶151:

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶151: raises a number of issues concerned with the production of authenticity,

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

¶107: The discussion explores some implications of my study regarding the nature of authenticity

<Internals\\JHS 2015 abstracts> - § 17 references coded [2.29% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶123: authenticity, integrity and ancestrality from the other side of the digital divide

¶124:

Reference 2 - 0.41% Coverage

¶124: it demonstrates how digital heritage is understood not in terms of deceit and a loss of authenticity, but instead, towards an understanding of authenticity in terms of completeness and integrity. A notion of completeness and integrity, I argue, has the effect of creating an authentic experience of the past

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶137: the concept of authenticity

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶137: articulated a developing Asian approach to authenticity

Reference 5 - 0.10% Coverage

¶157: Keeping it real? Subcultural graffiti, street art, heritage and authenticity

Reference 6 - 0.20% Coverage

¶158: It is argued that the continued integration of street art and subcultural graffiti into formal heritage frameworks will undermine their authenticity

Reference 7 - 0.28% Coverage

¶158: The article contributes to the current re-theorisation of heritage's relationship with erasure by proposing that subcultural graffiti should be perceived as an example of 'alternative heritage' whose authenticity

Reference 8 - 0.04% Coverage

¶186: Cultural effects of authenticity

Reference 9 - 0.04% Coverage

¶187: the concept of authenticity

Reference 10 - 0.39% Coverage

¶187: Rather than discussing authenticity as an objective criterion, I approach authentication as a social process in the heritage discourse that impacts on local cultural practice. Through illustrating two cases in China, I propose three cultural effects of authentication on local heritage practices

Reference 11 - 0.12% Coverage

¶187: When the concept of authenticity is imposed on local heritage practices by heritage agencies

Reference 12 - 0.06% Coverage

¶187: the concept of authenticity in various ways.

Reference 13 - 0.10% Coverage

¶98: using key concepts of authenticity and verisimilitude favoured by MacCannell.

Reference 14 - 0.04% Coverage

¶98: , authenticity of exhibits,

Reference 15 - 0.07% Coverage

¶113: There is no clear approach to defining the authenticity

Reference 16 - 0.19% Coverage

¶119: he also critically addresses the validity of authentic tourist experiences. This brief note attempts to elaborate on the concept of authenticity

Reference 17 - 0.02% Coverage

¶143: 'authenticity'

<Internals\\JHS 2016 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.37% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶4: notions of authentic and/or symbolic roots.

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶44: protecting the authenticity of tangible assets

Reference 3 - 0.25% Coverage

¶103: It also investigates how a nuanced view of 'authenticity' has been shaped, with regard to changes the living tradition has undergone, and is currently understood by those who embody it.

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 11 references coded [0.73% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶25: experiential authenticity of place

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶126: discusses notions and experiences of authenticity

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

¶126: it analyses authenticity

Reference 4 - 0.13% Coverage

¶126: the experience of origins, the experience of continuity and the experience of potentiality and actuality

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

¶126: activates and facilitates experiences of authenticity

Reference 6 - 0.07% Coverage

¶126: inform experiences of authenticity in the present.

¶127:

Reference 7 - 0.05% Coverage

¶145: including authenticity and integrity

Reference 8 - 0.03% Coverage

¶161: Authenticity and adaptation

Reference 9 - 0.17% Coverage

¶162: It will further be argued that to understand the ger in its totality requires an understanding also of the concept of authenticity

Reference 10 - 0.04% Coverage

¶181: an authentically 'old' place

Reference 11 - 0.04% Coverage

¶174: their valued 'authenticity'.

<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 23 references coded [2.58% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶13: contesting technologies of authenticity

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶14: analyse institutional practices of producing cultural authenticity

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

¶14: authenticity

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶14: as well as on the production of cultural authenticity

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶14: site-specificity, material integrity, and integrity

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

¶14: authenticity

Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

¶15: and authenticity

¶16:

Reference 8 - 0.06% Coverage

¶16: authenticity management, as reflected in the cases

Reference 9 - 0.14% Coverage

¶17: demonstrates the problematic nature of previous critical emphases on the authenticity – or lack thereof – of such spaces

Reference 10 - 0.04% Coverage

¶51: the negotiation of authenticity

Reference 11 - 0.58% Coverage

¶52: examines the question of authenticity in relation to 3D visualisation of historic objects and monuments. Much of the literature locates their authenticity in the accuracy of the data and/or the

realism of the resulting models. Yet critics argue that 3D visualisations undermine the experience of authenticity, disrupting people's access to the materiality, biography and aura of their historic counterparts. The ACCORD project takes questions of authenticity and 3D visualisation into a new arena

Reference 12 - 0.62% Coverage

¶152: to examine whether and how such visualisations acquire authenticity. The results demonstrate that subtle forms of migration and borrowing occur between the original and the digital, creating new forms of authenticity associated with the digital object. Likewise, the creation of digital models mediates the authenticity and status of their original counterparts through the networks of relations in which they are embedded. The current pre-occupation with the binary question of whether 3D digital models are authentic or not

Reference 13 - 0.04% Coverage

¶185: reconceptualising authenticity

Reference 14 - 0.10% Coverage

¶186: Firstly, the campaign uses the term 'found space' to reconceptualise authenticity

Reference 15 - 0.02% Coverage

¶103: Authentic Kyrgyzstan:

Reference 16 - 0.05% Coverage

¶134: Conceptualising the subjective authenticity

Reference 17 - 0.12% Coverage

¶135: Authenticity is a significant concept in the heritage field. However, the connotations of authenticity

Reference 18 - 0.12% Coverage

¶135: This paper ascertains the function of authenticity in the heritage field and reconceptualises authenticity

Reference 19 - 0.06% Coverage

¶135: Drawing on the idea of 'existential authenticity'

Reference 20 - 0.07% Coverage

¶135: this paper presents a concept of 'subjective authenticity'

Reference 21 - 0.11% Coverage

¶135: authenticity is evidenced and illustrated. Meanwhile, the materialist or 'objective' authenticity

Reference 22 - 0.03% Coverage

¶135: is critiqued as inappropriate

Reference 23 - 0.11% Coverage

¶135: of authenticity in heritage studies, but also to the theorisation of existential authenticity

<Internals\\JCH 2011 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶82: In relation to the bust authenticity,

<Internals\\JCH 2012 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶94: it increases the service life of historic timber structures while preserving their authenticity.

¶95:

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶198: Thus, the respectful conversion of structures for new uses based on economic and social needs ensures the authenticity of the structure and of the historical environment.

<Internals\\JCH 2013 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶81: The authentic textures of many of those houses

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶81: have been damaged the authentic texture.

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶81: It is understood that the authentic values and cultural persistence are preserved

<Internals\JCH 2014 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶164: the authenticity of the site

<Internals\JCH 2015 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶4: to its authenticity as well as its integrity overtime

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶4: authenticity issues for the whole old city centre

<Internals\JCH 2016 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶160: with regard to identifying the authenticity of a specimen

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶207: In particular, decay informs the experience of authenticity, as a tangible mark of age and 'the real'

<Internals\JCH 2017 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶107: about the authenticity of the relic

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶141: characterized by their authenticities and sophistication.

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

¶219: is for making an authentic reproduction of the instrument

<Internals\JCH 2018 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

¶106: authentic materials,

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

¶160: The effect of fit and authenticity

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

¶161: brand extension authenticity

Reference 4 - 0.02% Coverage

¶261: regarding the authenticity of the M-GWMDs

Name: Nodes\\'Critical' heritage discussion\authorised heritage discourse

<Internals\\JCP 2013 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.63% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.63% Coverage

¶143: much of it can be traced back to what Laurajane Smith has called “the Authorized Heritage Discourse” (AHD). The AHD is responsible for the dichotomization of heritage

<Internals\\JHS 2009 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

¶149: In Australia, the authorised heritage discourse contributes to shaping the stereotypically Australian.

<Internals\\JHS 2013 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.78% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.19% Coverage

¶100: although they may not always need to be labelled as belonging to an ‘authorized heritage discourse’.

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶101: the authorised heritage discourse

Reference 3 - 0.33% Coverage

¶102: and validated practice of conservation-planning are constructed as an authorised heritage discourse (AHD). Emphasis is placed upon the way that the AHD maybe mobilised

Reference 4 - 0.19% Coverage

¶102: Furthermore, the paper proposes that within the conservation-planning AHD we might detect sub-AHDs

<Internals\\JHS 2014 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.62% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.42% Coverage

¶136: Adapting Smith’s concept of authorised heritage discourse, we propose a three-way analytical framework that theoretically and methodologically foregrounds those practices and processes of authorisation that variously ascribe music heritage discourses

Reference 2 - 0.20% Coverage

¶136: that works in dialectical opposition to authorised heritage, or what we have more loosely termed 'big H' heritage.

¶137:

<Internals\\JHS 2015 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶111: compares it with the authorised heritage discourse defined by Smith

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶111: in practice it is as hegemonic as the Western authorised heritage discourse

<Internals\\JHS 2016 abstracts> - § 9 references coded [1.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.29% Coverage

¶123: drawing on Smith's conception of an 'authorised heritage discourse', the ways these understandings differ from hegemonic and generalised expert discourse emphasising the deficiencies of the material environment.

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶140: On the one hand, the 'authorised heritage discourse' is taken up by the government

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶144: through an 'authorised heritage discourse', emphasising expert knowledge and skills

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

¶134: the AHD

¶135:

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

¶135: investigates the authorised heritage discourse (AHD)

Reference 6 - 0.17% Coverage

¶135: The AHD is characterised as an exclusionary discourse that privileges the physical nature of 'heritage', defined scientifically

Reference 7 - 0.08% Coverage

¶135: the article advances understanding of the contemporary AHD.

Reference 8 - 0.24% Coverage

¶135: In doing so, a pervasive, yet nuanced AHD is exposed. At the same time, a complex variety of contextual factors that constrain radical readjustment of the AHD are also uncovered.

Reference 9 - 0.10% Coverage

¶135: The conclusions drawn from this research challenge and subtly refine the AHD

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶95: They largely relayed the authorised heritage discourse that favours expert and official declarations and emphasises monumentality over contemporary and alternative practices related to heritage

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶174: addresses the manner in which Jerusalem's authorised heritage discourse focuses only on

<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [0.78% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶6: these sites fall outside the authorised heritage discourse (AHD) in terms of both research and heritage management. This paper takes an environmental justice perspective to challenge the AHD

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶49: which have placed them outside the bounds of what archaeologist Laurajane Smith calls authorised heritage discourse.

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶67: of authorised urban and heritage discourses,

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶73: as well as developing what might be seen as the authorised heritage discourses for both sides.

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶73: can be used to resist authorised heritage discourses.

¶174:

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶120: regarding the authorized heritage discourse.

¶121:

Reference 7 - 0.07% Coverage

¶135: that exists in the Chinese Authorised Heritage Discourse

Reference 8 - 0.08% Coverage

¶155: The tensions between a politicised authorised heritage discourse

Name: Nodes\\Archaeology\\Changing archaeological narratives

<Internals\\Antiquity 1994 abstracts> - \$ 11 references coded [3.50% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.52% Coverage

No wonder the old men's stories, of chaps who hunt great mammals and eat their meat, still dominate our unthinking visions of hunter-gathering in that period.

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

provides a more balanced view.

Reference 3 - 0.18% Coverage

to revise our knowledge of early pastoralism in the Cape

Reference 4 - 0.46% Coverage

the keeping of domestic stock and the making of pottery are not simultaneous and intertwined but separate events in a more complex history.

Reference 5 - 0.69% Coverage

An alternative explanation for morphological variability is proposed which emphasizes the dynamic aspects of lithic technology in hunter-gatherer societies and questions current explanations of culture change.

Reference 6 - 0.15% Coverage

in contemporary archaeology pays much attention

Reference 7 - 0.08% Coverage

The creative use of bias

Reference 8 - 0.09% Coverage

an Annales perspective.

Reference 9 - 0.30% Coverage

challenges an old-established fundamental of the Lower Palaeolithic sequence in Britain.

Reference 10 - 0.63% Coverage

A re-examination finds that the interpretation of the statistical analysis was mistaken and shows that the data do not prove the existence of 'seafaring merchants of Ur' in the Ubaid period.

Reference 11 - 0.30% Coverage

Changing perspectives on hunter-gatherers in Continental and in Anglo-American archaeology

<Internals\Antiquity 1995 abstracts> - § 11 references coded [3.87% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.63% Coverage

A recent conference is occasion to review the regional picture, now broad as well as deep enough for patterns to emerge which look more like early prehistoric realities than the chance consequence of where the pioneers have been looking.

Reference 2 - 0.39% Coverage

Recent discoveries suggest that the importance of agriculture in the prehistoric period (before the 16th century AD) may have been underestimated.

Reference 3 - 0.26% Coverage

Alec Tilley's divergent ideas and proposals about these ships, together with their practicality.

Reference 4 - 0.37% Coverage

Across Eurasia and Africa new studies are encouraging archaeologists to rethink the age of the Middle to Upper Palaeolithic transition.

Reference 5 - 0.35% Coverage

suggest that the earliest Upper Palaeolithic emerged there as early as 39,000 years ago, 6000 years earlier than previously thought.

Reference 6 - 0.50% Coverage

The recognition that their success may have depended on the natural irrigation of river and lake floodplains leads us to a modified version of the wave-of-advance model of demic diffusion.

Reference 7 - 0.26% Coverage

its title a reminder that the biological view of Indo-European may again be a growing interest.

Reference 8 - 0.14% Coverage

The world system: five hundred years or five thousand?

Reference 9 - 0.24% Coverage

A century of approaches to Australian archaeology guides the frameworks of the issue today.

Reference 10 - 0.51% Coverage

The dry lands of the great central and western deserts of Australia, a hard place for humans to this day, have in the last couple of decades come to find a large place in the transitional story.

Reference 11 - 0.23% Coverage

Olwen Williams-Thorpe and colleagues, who have argued for the glacial transport theory,

<Internals\\Antiquity 1996 abstracts> - § 10 references coded [3.72% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

prompts reappraisal of the geographical and social context of the brochs, by developing untapped sources of social evidence.

Reference 2 - 0.21% Coverage

leads him to a new view of what created the pattern of these planned later prehistoric landscapes.

Reference 3 - 0.92% Coverage

Proponents of new sites need to submit their putative 'new and revolutionary' discoveries to a wider judgement, mainly contra sceptics and partisans of more conservative theories. Such a review is helpful, and we are grateful to our colleagues for their considered assessment of the evidence proposed in our Brazilian research. Nevertheless their view of the Pedra Furada evidence has gaps, misunderstandings and ambiguities.

Reference 4 - 0.58% Coverage

An important step in our knowledge of the British Lower Palaeolithic has been the finding that its two recognized components, 'Clactonian' and 'Acheulean', are not ranged into a simple sequence; the exact relationship between the two is the subject of much debate.

Reference 5 - 0.83% Coverage

Long-running discussions about when Europe was first colonized have recently been fuelled by new discoveries from the Iberian peninsula, which reports hominid occupation by 800,000, or even by 1.8 million years ago. The proceedings of the important Tautavel workshop (1993), published as *The earliest occupation of Europe* (Roebroeks & van Kolfschoten (ed.) 1995), are now central.

Reference 6 - 0.09% Coverage

Ageing structures and shifting ideologies

Reference 7 - 0.04% Coverage

a reconsideration

Reference 8 - 0.12% Coverage

It has been received wisdom for nearly half a century

Reference 9 - 0.45% Coverage

A defined 'Mesolithic' era is a fixture in the cultural sequences of European prehistory — though not of other regions of the world. Why and how did the entity come to be invented, and to take just that form?

Reference 10 - 0.22% Coverage

New dates and new finds give cause to look again at that central issue in later European prehistory

<Internals\\Antiquity 1997 Abstracts> - § 9 references coded [2.37% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.56% Coverage

the notion that those cultures of 'Old Europe' were woman-centred in society as well as religion. What is the long history which precedes these contemporary notions? What is the complex history of their political development? A chain runs from Classical times to Marija Gimbutas (Meskell 1995) and our own day.

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

a further opinion in the enduring debate about the nature of the diffusion of agriculture

Reference 3 - 0.38% Coverage

The 1950s, era of the first radiocarbon revolution, saw famous clashes between confidence in the old chronologies and the new results from radiocarbon, which sometimes appeared 'archaeologically unacceptable'.

Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

its dating and duration have been matters of debate.

Reference 5 - 0.37% Coverage

A review of the sources of these ideas and the evidence supporting them, especially based on work in Portugal, reveals that a reconsideration of the biological consequences of farming in Europe is overdue.

Reference 6 - 0.13% Coverage

hitherto largely a matter of re-working and criticism outside the trench.

Reference 7 - 0.33% Coverage

This calls into question the commonly held belief that native peoples lived in harmony with nature and has important implications for the management of modern vertebrate populations.

Reference 8 - 0.19% Coverage

For Inner Asia — centre of the Old World — there is belatedly now the means to resolve some fundamentals.

Reference 9 - 0.14% Coverage

a startlingly old series of dates from Jinmium in tropical north Australia.

<Internals\\Antiquity 1998 abstracts> - § 15 references coded [6.54% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

making a 'long chronology' for European hominids against the claims for a briefer human presence

Reference 2 - 0.68% Coverage

These results enable re-assessment of models addressing the how, where and when of arid zone colonisation, and human adjustments to environmental change in the later Pleistocene. Whilst the evidence supports early occupation of the central arid zone during wetter conditions, doubts are raised about the continuity of occupation during the height of glacial aridity.

Reference 3 - 1.05% Coverage

An ancient and contentious debate in prehistory (Owen 1846; Lyell 1863) asks if the megafauna of newly colonized worlds was exterminated by human hunting, or whether other factors, such as changing climate, were decisive. Debate on this issue remains lively in Australia, because its

harsh environments surely posed problems for very large mammals. A starting-point for this fresh look at megafaunal extinction was Flannery's (1994) adoption of the 'blitzkrieg' hypothesis, in which humanly caused kill-off was so rapid it left no decisive archaeological traces.

Reference 4 - 0.55% Coverage

hit the headlines a year-and-a-half ago when TL dates suggested human occupation might date from 116,000 years ago. Such dates were much earlier than any previously obtained for Australia, and thus suggested the continent was colonized at a very early stage in human dispersal around the Pacific.

Reference 5 - 0.19% Coverage

the motivation behind the current critique of the use of the term 'Celtic' for the La Tène Iron Age in

Reference 6 - 0.09% Coverage

a reinterpretation of the reappraised Iron Age

Reference 7 - 0.13% Coverage

raises important new questions about prehistoric migrations in Europe.

Reference 8 - 0.41% Coverage

Views of the Late Roman period in England have changed considerably in the past few years, with a tendency towards acceptance of a survival or resurgence of economic and political organization despite earlier decline.

Reference 9 - 0.16% Coverage

The re-evaluation of artefacts sometimes reveals a long history of misinterpretation.

Reference 10 - 0.41% Coverage

This bias carries with it two presumptions which have no reason to exist:

- Clovis and related industries had to be diffused throughout the Americas; and
- there should be a 'big-game hunting' horizon in South America.

Reference 11 - 0.60% Coverage

The pace of thinking has inexorably heated up. Both David's paper and the Hodder book are now primarily of historical interest in the development of a disciplinary consciousness in which archaeology is becoming increasingly self-reflexive, critically interrogating its intellectual presuppositions, procedures and practices.

Reference 12 - 0.30% Coverage

David Clarke's ideas about the development of archaeology as they relate both to the era when 'the loss of innocence' was written and to what has happened since.

Reference 13 - 0.99% Coverage

This is especially true for prehistory, which has suffered from devaluation by ancient historians such as Moses Finley (1979: 13) — '... the Greek settlers found wives among the natives, and also a labour force. Other than that, however, the lasting effects of the pre-Greek populations would not seem to have been very significant'—and where it has often been assumed that everything of worth came from outside. Enrico Giannitrapani presents the emerging consciousness of Sicilians that their island was not founded by the Greeks.

Reference 14 - 0.28% Coverage

The recognition of a social setting for these monument complexes and traditions different to that envisaged in chiefdom models is also very welcome.

Reference 15 - 0.51% Coverage

not only pushed the history of rice agriculture in the Huai River region back to 9000 BP, but also indicated the existence of an agricultural tradition of rice cultivation in the region from the beginning of the Holocene Anathermal until the end of the Holocene megathermal.

<Internals\Antiquity 1999 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [2.68% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.31% Coverage

This paper examines their influence, while noting significant changes in Childe's terminology and use of analogy between 1928 and 1957.

Reference 2 - 0.39% Coverage

provide an opportunity for comparison and discussion of whether central Europe was really subject to abandonment at various times during Glacial/Pleniglacial episodes.

Reference 3 - 0.17% Coverage

encouraged reassessment of Copper and Bronze Age settlement in the region.

Reference 4 - 0.25% Coverage

Previously considered a Bronze Age lacuna, the Northwest Xinjiang region of China has new archaeological finds

Reference 5 - 0.29% Coverage

This pattern confirms that prior models drastically underestimated the geographic scale of the Classic period regional system.

Reference 6 - 0.31% Coverage

may not only force revision of views about the peopling of Australia, but also have a wider impact on ideas about modern human origins.

Reference 7 - 0.96% Coverage

produced new information about the development of metallurgy that may change ongoing research not only in the Iberian Peninsula but also in the rest of western Europe. The discovery of metallurgy in this region in the first half of the 5th millennium BC poses serious challenges to the interpretation of how this industry developed and spread, given that the nearest European region with similar evidence is the Balkans.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2000 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.57% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

the place where in 1927 four decades of sometimes bitter controversy came to an end, when it was finally demonstrated humans had been in the New World since the Pleistocene

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

suggests archaeologists (and the media) may have been jumping to the wrong conclusions!

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

leading to a radical reassessment of the date for the introduction of the engraving wheel.

H

Reference 4 - 0.16% Coverage

These findings encourage review of earlier assertions that such technologies developed in northeast Asia prior to the last glacial maximum.

D

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

<Internals\\Antiquity 2001 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.37% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

The lack of modern analogues for foraging populations in high-elevation environments brings about a reconsideration of the diversity and organization of Pleistocene hunter-gatherer adaptations.

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

and throws doubt upon the evidence for both cannabis and cocaine in ancient Egypt.

Reference 3 - 0.26% Coverage

Recent finds suggest that past views on the date and distribution of doorknob spearbutts need to be revised with consequent effects on the interpretation of their cultural significance.

Reference 4 - 0.59% Coverage

This led to the hypothesis, differently and repeatedly formulated, of a Saharan focus for the emergence of food-producing activity, based on cattle herding, independent from the Nile Valley and the Near East (Mori 1961; Barich 1987). This is not the place to discuss in detail this interesting, but now largely discarded, hypothesis; what is important to underline, however, is the limited database used in its formulation.

Reference 5 - 0.14% Coverage

several major discoveries that change the way that the rise of urbanism is seen in the Horn of Africa.

<Internals\Antiquity 2002 abstracts> - § 11 references coded [1.81% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

Have ancestors replaces chiefs as the defining entity of prehistory? This provocative view from the Mediterranean world may provoke a little debate.

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

If that motif actually represents a live mammoth, it places mammoth extinction in the Urals nearer to the present than is currently accepted.

Reference 3 - 0.31% Coverage

suggest that a revision of the chronology of the Late mesolithic and early Neolithic is required. The subsequent Neolithic period up to the beginning of the Early Bronze Age (c.3000 cal BC) should be divided into two separate periods, the Neolithic and Neo-eneolithic.

Reference 4 - 0.20% Coverage

very little change occurred in lithic technology between the Lower and Middle Palaeolithic. Accordingly, a two-stage progression is proposed: Early and Late Palaeolithic.

Reference 5 - 0.11% Coverage

suggesting that the valley may have been central to this cultural development, rather than marginal.

Reference 6 - 0.11% Coverage

Hiatus or continuity? New results for the question of pleniglacial settlement in Central Europe

Reference 7 - 0.14% Coverage

Preliminary study suggests that current theories of the Mesolithic-Neolithic transition in northern Belgium require revision

Reference 8 - 0.18% Coverage

The transition from Palaeoindian to Archaic societies in North America is often viewed as a linear progression over a brief but time-transgressive period.

Reference 9 - 0.21% Coverage

The process was neither short nor linear, and the evidence shows that different but contemporaneous lifeways existed in a variety of locales in the south-central US in the Early Holocene.

Reference 10 - 0.09% Coverage

reinterpretation of the Mesolithic and Neolithic sequences in the Danube Gorges

Reference 11 - 0.13% Coverage

, and links this new evidence with the Mesolithic–Neolithic transition in the region by critiquing dominant models.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2003 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [4.24% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

which may seem startlingly early and demand dramatic revision to the traditional stylistic sequence.

Reference 2 - 0.94% Coverage

Scholars had previously tended to emphasise the ability of documented Saka leaders to plunder and collect tribute from sedentary agriculture groups through military aggression. But what really gave them a political and economic edge over other steppe groups was a dual economy based upon farming and herding.

Reference 3 - 1.32% Coverage

New archaeological field data by contrast is mapping nearly 3000 pre-European years of occupation which was marked by dynamic social and cultural change involving sophisticated economic strategies. The evidence suggests that the European anthropologists of the twentieth century were actually interpreting the social effects of the European explorers of the nineteenth century. The new archaeological model is providing food for thought

Reference 4 - 0.76% Coverage

Traditionally, the process of neolithization in the Dutch delta has been considered to have been slow, spanning some 1500 years. Re-examination of the available evidence makes clear that a 'short transition model' fits the available data equally well.

Reference 5 - 0.91% Coverage

The credit for the construction of massive public monuments in the northern part of Israel is here wrested from David and Solomon and attributed to the later Omride dynasty. The early Israelite monarchs actually ruled over a small kingdom in the highlands around Jerusalem rather than a great empire.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2004 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [2.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.68% Coverage

Did the Slavs invade eastern Europe and settle there? The traditional verdict of placename and historical studies is "yes – in the sixth century", and the archaeological evidence once seemed to fit this model too. Now Sebastian Brather presents some new archaeological thinking about the area:

Reference 2 - 0.46% Coverage

In recent years, for example, these new dates have allowed a thorough revision of Mesolithic chronology (Crombé 1999; Van Strydonck et al. 2001a) and a refinement of the (early) Neolithic chronology

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

prompts a new interpretation

Reference 4 - 0.60% Coverage

Contrary to previous ideas, the first farming in New Guinea was not owed to SouthEast Asia, but emerged independently in the Highlands. Indeed plants such as the banana were probably first domesticated in New Guinea and later diffused into the Asian continent.

Reference 5 - 0.17% Coverage

is liberating us from chronological assumptions based on Biblical research

Reference 6 - 0.13% Coverage

is considerably earlier than previous scholars assumed

<Internals\\Antiquity 2005 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [2.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.36% Coverage

Conard & Bolus (2003) opened a new debate by proposing that the Aurignacian arose from the migration of modern humans. Reviewing the data from the Swabian Jura,

Reference 2 - 0.72% Coverage

Life beside the ancient Indus may not have been so peaceful and egalitarian as has sometimes been thought. Arguing from weapons, the author shows that Harappans only appear to be militarily under-endowed in comparison with Mesopotamians because their assemblages are derived from settlement finds rather than grand tombs.

Reference 3 - 1.04% Coverage

Some North American writers consider pottery making to be a 'prestige technology' sponsored by aggrandising individuals. However, examples from south of the Nanling Mountains and other areas have simple tool assemblages and site plans showing very little evidence of social differences. Judging from recent debates about social agency, there are more appropriate explanations for the earliest pottery making, which focus on the collective rather than the individual.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2006 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [2.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.56% Coverage

by showing a rapid and widespread change from a marine to terrestrial diet (ie from fish to domesticated plants and animals) as people moved from a Mesolithic to a Neolithic culture. This could be a consequence of domestication, or as Julian Thomas (2003) proposed, of a kind of taboo ('Touch not the fish'). In a key challenge, Nicky Milner and her colleagues (2004) questioned the reality of this nutritional revolution, contrasting the message of the bones and shells found on settlement sites, with the isotope measurements in the bones of people. Here Mike Richards and Rick Schulting, champions of the diet-revolution, strongly reinforce the arguments. The change was real, it seems: so what does it mean? Milner and colleagues respond.

Reference 2 - 0.55% Coverage

These early dates, which pre-empt the appearance of the war chariot in the Near East, are transforming the ancient history of Eurasia and the early Mediterranean civilisations, pointing to the Volga-Ural area as an important centre of innovation for early Europe

<Internals\Antiquity 2007 abstracts> - § 11 references coded [3.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.33% Coverage

throws new light on the transition from a 'stone age' to an 'iron age'. The model of widespread cultural replacement by Bantu-speaking iron producers is questioned and instead the authors propose a long interaction with regional variations.

Reference 2 - 0.34% Coverage

By reconsidering the formation processes of some key stratigraphic sequences, the author demonstrates that the Rayssian is an idiosyncratic culture that does not have abrupt-backed bladelets, and that runs chronologically in parallel with the others.

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

suggests that we should expect to define different contemporary regional groups during this long period.

Reference 4 - 0.23% Coverage

These findings make us rethink the competence of pre-modern hominins and to review, in the author's words, 'the boundaries we erect to police the uniqueness of humanity'.

Reference 5 - 0.72% Coverage

But at Tell Brak Joan Oates and her team are turning this model upside down. A long campaign of study, culminating in the new discoveries from 2006 reported here, show that northern Mesopotamia was far along the road to urbanism, as seen in monumentality, industrialisation and prestige goods, by the late fifth millennium BC. The 'world's earliest cities' are as likely to have been in north-eastern Syria as southern Iraq, and the model of a core from the south developing a periphery in the north is now ripe for revision.

Reference 6 - 0.26% Coverage

in jungle terrain patrolled by soldier ants were thought in the nineteenth century to record an otherwise unknown early episode of invasion and resistance – and were widely published as such.

Reference 7 - 0.05% Coverage

and now offers fresh interpretations:

Reference 8 - 0.21% Coverage

for a Hansa culture, preferring a post-colonial interpretation that allows us to see the formation of cultures that are hybrid and local in context.

Reference 9 - 0.34% Coverage

In a brilliant analysis, the authors decouple the semi-legendary textual histories from the up-to-date archaeological sequence at Erlitou itself. This article strikes a blow for archaeological reasoning that will be felt far beyond the Yellow River

Reference 10 - 0.26% Coverage

e

Lands in south-central Chile, long thought to have been marginal until the Spanish conquest, are here shown to have been developing complex societies between at least AD 1000 and 1500

Reference 11 - 0.21% Coverage

: they could not bridge the gap between what was found and what La Tène had come to mean in the ensuing century. Thirty years on, things have changed.

<Internals\Antiquity 2008 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [2.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

the author makes a spirited case for regarding this activity as real archaeology, comparing it with today's heritage projects.

Reference 2 - 0.25% Coverage

Here the author shows that the culture of one of them, the Dorset people, owed nothing to the Norse and probably had no contact with them.

Reference 3 - 0.63% Coverage

The Baden culture, like others in central Europe, has long been assumed to be the material indication of a people. In a searing analytical deconstruction, the author shows that 'Baden' pottery has no equivalence with other cultural practices, and is itself an amalgam of a number of different pottery fabrics and styles, many of them regionally diverse

Reference 4 - 0.49% Coverage

evidence for an eastern influx into Lapland around the Preboreal–Boreal transition. This discovery has far-reaching implications for the colonisation of north Scandinavia, but also for the subsequent development of Early Mesolithic settlement in northern Finland and Norway.

Reference 5 - 0.49% Coverage

They challenge the structuralist interpretation – in which different parts of the site were allocated to kings, priests, wives or to circumcision rituals – and use the architectural, stratigraphic and artefactual evidence accumulated over the years to present a new sequence.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2009 abstracts> - § 11 references coded [2.91% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

In this they echo new thoughts on the locale of early agriculture in south-west Asia, on the hilly flanks of the Fertile Crescent rather than in the valleys of the Nile or the Euphrates.

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

The results are revolutionary

Reference 3 - 0.22% Coverage

this pivotal paper by a senior Danish scholar (born in 1922) that promises to revise many views of Late Neolithic and Bronze Age Europe

Reference 4 - 0.22% Coverage

In a radical re-interpretation, the author demonstrates that their use was most probably for the despatch of cattle or other livestock

Reference 5 - 0.11% Coverage

the authors are able to reveal the Xiongnu's economic complexity.

Reference 6 - 0.13% Coverage

Dante's heritage: questioning the multi-layered model of the Mesoamerican universe

Reference 7 - 0.60% Coverage

the authors propose a 'hierarchy of hypotheses' and consider a still earlier option, that these food plants were potentially grown in Australia at least 8000 years ago, while it was still joined to New Guinea. This hypothesis, first proposed by Jones and Meehan in 1989, locates early horticultural experiments among peoples too often seen as inveterate hunter-gatherers.

Reference 8 - 0.35% Coverage

New research into the Neolithic of Island Southeast Asia is broadening the old models and making them more diverse, more human – more like history: people and animals can move through the islands in a multitude of ways.

Reference 9 - 0.08% Coverage

but are these alternative or additional stories?

Reference 10 - 0.43% Coverage

reconsider the origins of metallurgy in the Old World and offer us a new model in which metallurgy began in c. eleventh/ninth millennium BC in Southwest Asia due to a desire to adorn the human body in life and death using colourful ores and naturally-occurring metals

Reference 11 - 0.43% Coverage

With its forts, swords, halberds and daggers the Argaric people of south-east Spain has long been seen as a warrior society. The authors dismantle this model, showing that defences around settlements and weapons and knives in tombs have quite different social roles.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2010 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.94% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

New work from the Caucasus is revolutionising the timing and character of the shift from Neanderthals to early Modern humans in Eurasia

Reference 2 - 0.69% Coverage

bringing together his thoughts about the Neolithic revolution, and comparing Childe's ideas with today's. These lectures, summarised here, announced the modern vision to a wide audience. It is a reversal of the old: Epipalaeolithic people came together in the first large, permanent communities, to form extensive settlements which only later needed to be fed by farming.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2011 abstracts> - § 11 references coded [1.95% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

to present a new picture of the transition to the Neolithic in the British Isles.

Reference 2 - 0.25% Coverage

Not the least exciting part of the work is the authors' contention that the prime movers of this maritime adventure were not the great empires but a multitude of small-scale entrepreneurs.

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

Anything but a backwater

Reference 4 - 0.19% Coverage

Bill was making all kinds of startling claims about the course of cultural evolution in what most scholars had taken to be a secondary backwater:

Reference 5 - 0.11% Coverage

to claim endorsement for a first human expansion into the open Pacific around 1500 BC

Reference 6 - 0.25% Coverage

This in turn offers support for the historical notion that this writing system was not an ancestral practice preserved through missionaries, but an invention of the early nineteenth century

Reference 7 - 0.08% Coverage

new interpretations gained from modelling the maritime network

Reference 8 - 0.22% Coverage

The story so far is striking: it brings many of the themes and techniques thought typical of the later painters into the repertoire of their much earlier predecessors.

Reference 9 - 0.14% Coverage

to describe a peaceful, well-integrated community with a common diet and largely indigenous inhabitants

Reference 10 - 0.27% Coverage

By way of a modern anthropoid corkscrew, the author lures us away from an obsession with symbolism and encourages us to look for a more down-to-earth 'psychological functionality' in decorated objects.

Reference 11 - 0.31% Coverage

deliver a decisive blow to the idea of unidirectional behavioural and cognitive evolution in this tightly argued account of why the bow and arrow was invented and then possibly laid aside by Middle Stone Age communities in southern Africa

<Internals\Antiquity 2012 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [2.86% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.38% Coverage

The 'Neolithic package' doesn't really work for this fascinating chapter of the human experience, where pottery, social aggregation, animal domestication and rice cultivation all arrive at different places and times

Reference 2 - 0.45% Coverage

We are more familiar with monumentality as an adjunct of cereal cultivators—but this study demonstrates a relationship between early herding and monuments, with clear relevance to pre-cultivation monumentality of very much earlier periods elsewhere.

Reference 3 - 0.45% Coverage

The author makes the case for cultural change during the period traditionally assigned to the Middle Palaeolithic in China (140–30 kya), challenging an earlier proposal (Antiquity 2002) that the period saw little change and the term should be abandoned.

Reference 4 - 0.59% Coverage

The evidence for this idea has been challenged in recent years, and the importance of the trance dance diminished accordingly. The authors confront these criticisms and place the shamanistic dance back on centre stage—with important consequences not only for the study of San peoples, but for wider prehistoric interpretations.

Reference 5 - 0.26% Coverage

This paper rewrites the early history of Britain, showing that while the cultivation of cereals arrived there in about 4000 cal BC, it did not last

Reference 6 - 0.46% Coverage

rewrite the character of Early Mesolithic settlement in Europe with their new research at one of its most famous sites. The picture of small mobile pioneering groups colonising new land is thrown into contention: far from being a small hunter-gatherer camp

Reference 7 - 0.27% Coverage

With some justice, they suspect that the 'small groups' of Early Mesolithic Europe may have their rationale in the small excavations of archaeologists.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2013 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [1.63% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

Why did humans walk upright? Previous models based on adaptations to forest or savannah are challenged here

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

, the variations in pottery use must have some other explanation.

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

shows how better recovery techniques have allowed the early history of the Mediterranean olive to be rewritten.

Reference 4 - 0.48% Coverage

One of the most remote of these island groups, the Marianas, is shown here to have been settled not from Taiwan or the Philippines, as has been argued in Antiquity by Hung et al. (2011) and Winter et al. (2012), but from New Guinea or Island Southeast Asia to the south. It represents an incredible feat of early navigation over an ocean distance of some 2000km.

Reference 5 - 0.24% Coverage

reported here, cast doubt on such a model, indicating that cereal cultivation, involving newly introduced crop species, began during the first half of the seventh millennium BC.

Reference 6 - 0.33% Coverage

The earliest tin bronze artefacts in Eurasia are generally believed to have appeared in the Near East in the early third millennium BC. Here we present tin bronze artefacts that occur far from the Near East, and in a significantly earlier period

Reference 7 - 0.20% Coverage

These tin bronzes extend the record of bronze making by c. 1500 years, and challenge the conventional narrative of Eurasian metallurgical development.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2014 abstracts> - § 14 references coded [3.58% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.34% Coverage

Reconsideration of the bone heaps themselves further undermines the 'mass kill' hypothesis, suggesting that these were simply the final accumulations of bone at the site, undisturbed and preserved in situ when the return to a cold climate blanketed them in wind-blown loess.

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

New views on old hands

Reference 3 - 0.19% Coverage

The resulting picture challenges recent studies that emphasise climate change and environmental stress as drivers of cultural adaptation in north-east Africa.

Reference 4 - 0.23% Coverage

The Theran olive-tree branch has gone the way of the Greenland Ice Core results of similar date and which enjoyed a similar devoted following until shown to be from a different eruption.

Reference 5 - 0.17% Coverage

up to 200 years beyond the traditionally accepted chronology. Careful re-examination of the evidence, however, throws doubt on these claims

Reference 6 - 0.51% Coverage

The recent proposal that North America was first settled by Upper Palaeolithic people from Europe who crossed the Atlantic along the edge of the Arctic ice sheet has generated considerable controversy. Here Michael O'Brien and colleagues challenge the evidence that has been presented in support of that hypothesis. There follows a response by Dennis Stanford and Bruce Bradley, and a closing reply from O'Brien et al.

Reference 7 - 0.31% Coverage

Across Atlantic ice: the origin of America's Clovis culture (Stanford & Bradley 2012) is the latest iteration of a controversial proposal that North America was first colonised by people from Europe rather than from East Asia, as most researchers accept

Reference 8 - 0.65% Coverage

Across Atlantic ice (AAI) sets out specifically to propose an alternative hypothesis of early human entry into the Americas and to stimulate research (Stanford & Bradley 2012: 16). O'Brien et al.'s response (above) primarily contains an unsupported dismissal of the evidence and these ideas. Unfortunately, to date, no work equivalent to AAI has been presented for any other Clovis origin hypothesis; this would be most welcome, especially from those who critique and reject the Solutrean hypothesis with unsupported assertions.

Reference 9 - 0.17% Coverage

they present a compelling case for re-examining fundamental cultural changes that took place over a period of little more than four centuries

Reference 10 - 0.28% Coverage

show that hominin ancestors were walking upright by at least 3.65 million years ago. Recent work, however, suggests a much earlier origin for bipedalism, in a Miocene primate ancestor that was still predominantly tree-dwelling

Reference 11 - 0.10% Coverage

The date of the first settlement of the Americas remains a contentious subject.

Reference 12 - 0.15% Coverage

The authors conclude that the currently accepted narrative of human settlement in South America will have to be re-thought

Reference 13 - 0.20% Coverage

These results indicate that Neanderthal hunting practices may have had more similarity to those of their Upper Palaeolithic relatives than is usually assumed.

Reference 14 - 0.25% Coverage

New dating evidence from Mainland and Island Southeast Asia, however, demonstrates that the earliest motifs (hand stencils and naturalistic animals) are of late Pleistocene age and as early as those of Europe

<Internals\Antiquity 2015 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [1.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

Andean exceptionalism and the new Inka scholarship

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

It may have occurred long before the migrations of Austronesian-speaking peoples and the emergence of the Lapita Cultural Complex that are traditionally thought to mark the first contact.

Reference 3 - 0.24% Coverage

Using data collected over 30 years and applying the full range of archaeological and historical sources, the authors offer an alternative reading of the evidence, identifying multiple pathways to urbanism within a single region—northern Mesopotamia

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

some 200 years earlier than previously thought.

Reference 5 - 0.22% Coverage

These findings revise our understanding of bronze production in Anatolia in the third millennium BC and demand a re-evaluation of Assyrian trade routes and the position of the Early Bronze Age societies of Anatolia within that network.

Reference 6 - 0.07% Coverage

led to several decades of a Tikal-centric view of ancient Maya civilisation.

Reference 7 - 0.06% Coverage

challenges the most deeply embedded ideas of Mesolithic specialists

Reference 8 - 0.16% Coverage

Most readers nowadays will agree that the chronologies for the inceptions of farming and bronze working in north-east Thailand, as put forward in the 1970s, were in error,

<Internals\\Antiquity 2016 abstracts> - § 10 references coded [1.89% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

The new insights afforded by this approach show that the contrast between the Neolithic and Aeneolithic may not have been as clear-cut as has traditionally been believed.

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

This discovery provides further evidence against the theory of the violent collapse of Rapa Nui society.

Reference 3 - 0.21% Coverage

Controversies about the 'Celts' have constituted an ongoing debate over the last few decades, with postures ranging from blank scepticism and denial, to critical revisions, but also to the maintenance of more traditional approaches.

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

has led to a substantial chronological revision for Preclassic southern Mesoamerica

Reference 5 - 0.18% Coverage

These shifts dramatically alter our understanding of sculptural developments in the Southern Maya Region, and emphasise the role of inter-regional interaction in the development of Maya civilisation.

Reference 6 - 0.45% Coverage

Archaeological research conducted over the last 16 years shows this to be far from true. A much more nuanced understanding of the complexities and relationships between Indigenous peoples and the new colonial forces can be achieved by comparing colonised, semi-conquered and unconquered zones within the Maya area. Such an understanding allows Maya archaeology to transcend the simplistic and limiting framework of conquest and collapse that has traditionally typified the narrative of colonial interaction.

Reference 7 - 0.25% Coverage

The weight of modern evidence is against the notion that contemporary human cultures can be tracked backwards into the Pleistocene (e.g. Lee & DeVore 1976; Kuper 1988; Wilmsen 1989; Solway & Lee 1990; MacEachern 2000). Modern-day hunter-gatherers are not our Stone Age ancestors

Reference 8 - 0.07% Coverage

These interpretations must now be reconsidered in light of lithic material

Reference 9 - 0.17% Coverage

New analysis urges a more holistic and culturally situated understanding. Contradictory evidence reveals that this burial practice was also used for adults and is represented in high-status tombs

Reference 10 - 0.25% Coverage

shows that the Metal Age in Taiwan began around 400 BC, much earlier than was previously thought. Furthermore, it seems that early trade predominantly prioritised links to the south, and not, curiously, with Mainland China to the immediate west as had traditionally been supposed.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2017 abstracts> - § 17 references coded [2.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

new perspectives on the origins of the bronze industry in central China

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

has radically changed our understanding of the events that precipitated the development of the first bronze casting in central China at Erlitou (Figure 1).

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

Recent genetic, isotopic and linguistic research has dramatically changed our understanding of how the Corded Ware Culture in Europe was formed.

Reference 4 - 0.15% Coverage

Recent issues of Antiquity have seen much discussion on the topic of Carthaginian infant sacrifice: was it a Graeco-Roman fiction or did it really happen? There are strongly held opinions on both sides of the argument

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

These results overturn the older argument for Mesolithic–Neolithic continuity at this key site.

Reference 6 - 0.10% Coverage

challenge existing models of eastward cultural dispersion, and demonstrate the need to reconsider the older chronologies and migration theories.

Reference 7 - 0.13% Coverage

These results challenge extant interpretations of Scandinavian Bronze Age textile provenance, and demonstrate the complexity of exchange networks in wool textiles during this period.

Reference 8 - 0.06% Coverage

however, draws new attention to the southern Andes as a centre of early metalworking.

Reference 9 - 0.20% Coverage

This remote location has long been taken to imply that the region was a political backwater, but the recent discovery of an ancient Maya causeway system associated with Quebrada de Oro—the first significant example to be documented in this area—sheds new light on this group of Maya sites

Reference 10 - 0.16% Coverage

challenge well-known narratives concerning trade and politics in greater Zambezia. For example, as the authors indicate, Ingombe Ilede now seems more an outcome of the destabilised politics of Great Zimbabwe than a cause of its demise

Reference 11 - 0.18% Coverage

adding new dimensions and important data relevant to interpreting the new Ingombe Ilede dates. These contribute to the recent wave of reassessments and critiques of earlier interpretations and frameworks for the development of trade and complexity in southern Africa

Reference 12 - 0.14% Coverage

Notwithstanding the many pertinent and pervasive problems that the archaeology of the North Sea still needs to overcome, recent research has made clear that these rather uninspiring beliefs are misplaced.

Reference 13 - 0.24% Coverage

Results indicate that these two sites were in fact contemporaneous at some point, but with distinct lunate assemblages. Distinguishing between Natufian phases is, therefore, more complex than previously thought; the social implications of diverse but co-existing cultural manifestations must be considered in any future reconstruction of the Natufian.

Reference 14 - 0.13% Coverage

More remarkably, it suggests, despite changes in material culture, the persistence of a single population over time, rather than population replacement as has been previously conjectured.

Reference 15 - 0.20% Coverage

has provided new evidence in the debate concerning the colonisation of the Palauan archipelago. An abundance of faunal material and the presence of transported artefacts contradict a previous interpretation that the site represents an early burial cave containing purported small-bodied humans.

Reference 16 - 0.09% Coverage

The results of this research here discount earlier claims for insular dwarfism among the earliest inhabitants of these islands.

Reference 17 - 0.15% Coverage

as well as how new discoveries over the last 60–70 years force serious rethinking of both the long-term history of pre-Columbian Mesoamerica and key tenets that underpin pre-industrial political economies more broadly

<Internals\Antiquity 2018 abstracts> - § 9 references coded [2.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

show that this view needs revising.

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

Recently published studies concerning the Fayum north shore and adjacent regions provide a different view of the state of research in this region and the Egyptian Neolithic in general.

Reference 3 - 0.37% Coverage

Even with these advances, the self-imposed opposition between prehistoric and Roman studies, whether in theoretical stance, approach or research frameworks, remains constant in modern scholarly debate (Hingley 2012: 629). As a consequence, and despite extensive debate to the contrary, the divide between 'Romans' and 'natives' endures in our current interpretations of the contact between pre-Roman and Roman society.

Reference 4 - 0.14% Coverage

These findings challenge us to move away from notions of centre-periphery, dependency and diffusion in discussions of intercultural contact in Eurasian prehistory.

Reference 5 - 0.22% Coverage

We conclude that the first centuries of the Scandinavian Neolithic saw cultural and economic negotiation between the last foragers and the first farmers. This has major implications for the understanding of agricultural origins in Northern Europe.

Reference 6 - 0.12% Coverage

however, fundamentally challenge traditional understanding of 'peripheries' and 'centres', and the emergence of Chinese civilisation.

Reference 7 - 0.11% Coverage

This study provides important new perspectives on narratives of state formation and the emergence of civilisation worldwide.

Reference 8 - 0.31% Coverage

suggest that the categories of 'elite' and 'commoner' were situational and transient, and that they require a more robust theorisation than that currently adopted for the site. The results provide a valuable study for the comparative archaeology of ancient cities, differing in many ways from established interpretive frameworks in global archaeology.

Reference 9 - 0.65% Coverage

It also aims to change the narrative of this region by re-interpreting the 'Inner Asian frontier' as a multi-centred, dynamic, diverse and changing 'contact zone' unlike the uniform barbarian steppe set apart from incipient Chinese civilization that an earlier literature tended to imagine. The authors focus on distinct yet overlapping aspects of life and interaction on this frontier—'technoscapes', 'individualscapes', 'lineagescapes', 'regionscapes'—departing from the Sinocentric view where the only interesting questions about ancient frontier peoples were how the barbarians contributed (or not), to the making of the (glory of the) Sino-centres. The recent exciting debates over the Shimao "city too far north" (Jaang et al. 2018) come to mind!

<Internals\\JHS 2013 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.34% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.34% Coverage

Such an interpretation leads the authors to question the canonical understanding of the role of the state and its military apparatus in the socio-religious life of Sirkap.

Name: Nodes\\'Community' heritage

<Internals\\Antiquity 1997 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶239: and communities

<Internals\\Antiquity 2000 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶240: individual communities over the last 200 years

<Internals\\Antiquity 2002 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

¶640: local claim

<Internals\\Antiquity 2004 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶127: A team of Elders and community officials from the island of Mua in the Torres Straits

<Internals\\Antiquity 2006 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶261: community

<Internals\\Antiquity 2008 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶162: from the new knowledge of its relevance to local people

<Internals\\Antiquity 2009 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶253: Heritage, communities and archaeology.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2011 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1205: it is encouraging the opportunities for outreach and 'community archaeology'

<Internals\\Antiquity 2012 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶186: the relationship between archaeology and local

<Internals\\Antiquity 2013 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶103: to hear multiple accounts of the past by other 'stakeholders' such as local communities.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2014 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1289: community in Africa

<Internals\\Antiquity 2018 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶197: In so doing, they urge archaeologists to abandon the soothing liberal but ineffective embrace of communities

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶199: based on a dubious equation of reactionary politics with communities and the popular.

¶1100:

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1221: supporting affected communities.

¶1222:

<Internals\\Curator 1995> - § 2 references coded [0.89% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶14: Community Connections

Reference 2 - 0.73% Coverage

¶152: Attention has focused on how well the museum, in changing its direction, serves its communities

<Internals\\Curator 1996> - § 6 references coded [3.47% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶16: Building a Community-Based

Reference 2 - 0.66% Coverage

¶17: the new museum's mission was instead shaped by community advisory groups

Reference 3 - 1.05% Coverage

¶17: most community/museum interaction was relegated to the program and outreach activities of the education department.

Reference 4 - 0.46% Coverage

¶19: Community-Based Museums: Past, Present, and Future

Reference 5 - 0.26% Coverage

¶28: the Community in West Africa

Reference 6 - 0.81% Coverage

¶39: The New-York Historical Society: Lessons from One Nonprofit's Long Struggle for Survival

<Internals\\Curator 1998> - § 2 references coded [1.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.87% Coverage

¶16: on the shared traditions, values, and language that make up the culture of the Deaf community.

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

¶39: local experience

<Internals\\Curator 2003> - § 1 reference coded [0.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

¶37: and the Jewish communities whose artifacts it shelters.

<Internals\\Curator 2005> - § 1 reference coded [0.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶156: and Source Communities

<Internals\\Curator 2006> - § 3 references coded [1.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶18: A Community Revealed

Reference 2 - 0.59% Coverage

¶40: This paper explores the theory of “communities of practice” and how the ideas contained in it could be applied to museums

Reference 3 - 0.74% Coverage

¶40: could form a template for how museums make themselves relevant to broader communities through active engagement with multiple communities of practice.

¶41:

<Internals\\Curator 2007> - § 6 references coded [1.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶17: the Evolving Ecology of Community

¶18:

Reference 2 - 0.42% Coverage

¶22: in their respective communities and to take bold steps in envisioning new ways of relating to their constituents

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶45: within their communities.

¶46:

Reference 4 - 0.25% Coverage

¶49: meld together their hopes and expectations with community needs.

Reference 5 - 0.32% Coverage

¶49: so it can write a purposeful mission and measurable intentions, and can demonstrate

Reference 6 - 0.25% Coverage

¶49: in people's lives and in its community through repeated assessment

<Internals\\Curator 2009> - § 1 reference coded [0.29% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.29% Coverage

¶121: to those that are “community-centered”

<Internals\\Curator 2010 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.98% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.29% Coverage

¶112: some museums have moved more in the direction of serving their communities

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶137: and communities of practice.

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

¶178: Connecting a Museum with Its Community

¶179:

Reference 4 - 0.43% Coverage

¶181: not only suggest ways in which collaborative initiatives between museums and their communities can be realized,

<Internals\\Curator 2011 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.67% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶126: through the adoption of community-centered policies and practice

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶144: for the benefit of community

Reference 3 - 0.13% Coverage

¶173: Heritage and Community Engagement

Reference 4 - 0.10% Coverage

¶180: The Denver Community Museum

Reference 5 - 0.09% Coverage

¶181: Denver Community Museum

<Internals\\Curator 2012 abstracts> - § 16 references coded [4.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶13: COMMUNITIES AND MUSEUMS

Reference 2 - 0.35% Coverage

¶14: “Why Haven’t We Been Taught All That At School?” Crosscultural Community Projects in North Queensland, Australia

¶15:

Reference 3 - 0.41% Coverage

¶15: Maria Wronska-Friend, Cairns-based curator and Museum Development Officer during 2000–2010, organized 14 community-based exhibitions

Reference 4 - 0.26% Coverage

¶17: It is a grassroots initiative that connects the memories of neighborhood participants

Reference 5 - 0.49% Coverage

¶17: Particularly interesting are the new ways in which the museum uses exhibitions and collections to foster a symbiotic relationship with the local community.

¶18:

Reference 6 - 0.08% Coverage

¶10: Searching for “Community”

Reference 7 - 0.16% Coverage

¶11: with the support of local and national communities.

Reference 8 - 0.75% Coverage

¶11: explores some of the meanings of the term “community engagement” for this type of collection. It aims to show that complex issues of spirituality, ethnicity, and “belonging” underlie the relationship of some communities to English collections

Reference 9 - 0.14% Coverage

¶11: different “community engagement” strategies.

¶12:

Reference 10 - 0.23% Coverage

¶13: investigates the complex relationships between audiences and communities

Reference 11 - 0.21% Coverage

¶13: It critically discusses the relevance of a community-based approach

Reference 12 - 0.14% Coverage

¶16: Consulting with Pacific Diasporic Communities

Reference 13 - 0.16% Coverage

¶134: our place in the evolving culture of our community

Reference 14 - 0.29% Coverage

¶151: Representatives from key community organizations were selected for a regional pilot program.

Reference 15 - 0.17% Coverage

¶151: leaders from local and national community organizations

Reference 16 - 0.24% Coverage

¶172: despite a desire by those museum professionals to serve the Oaxacan community

<Internals\\Curator 2013 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.77% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶140: between museums and communities.

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶161: which creates a community

Reference 3 - 0.55% Coverage

¶178: It discusses projects with committed participants and considers the role of communities of participants in engaging participants more deeply.

¶179:

<Internals\\Curator 2014 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [1.82% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶42: Gallery as Community

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶42: Museums and Communities

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶47: a community institution

Reference 4 - 0.24% Coverage

¶47: if the museum is to be relevant to the Bakgatla-baga-Kgafela community

Reference 5 - 0.36% Coverage

¶47: In conclusion, bojale drum is an example of how material culture can connect a museum with its community

Reference 6 - 0.39% Coverage

¶67: By engaging with communities in the documentation of local cultures—especially their folklife, or in other words

Reference 7 - 0.60% Coverage

¶67: museums can create collections that will serve as foundations for museum research, exhibitions, and programs that have more resonance with and relevance for those communities

<Internals\\Curator 2015 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.80% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.36% Coverage

¶15: with source communities to influence the process and outcome of an artwork, or in this case, a curated exhibition

Reference 2 - 0.40% Coverage

¶16: Permission Granted: A Case Study of the Challenges and Opportunities of Creating Community Experiences at the Gladstone Hotel

Reference 3 - 0.41% Coverage

¶17: The Gladstone Hotel is a contemporary community space that reflects Jane Jacobs's assertion that "new ideas need old buildings."

Reference 4 - 0.51% Coverage

¶21: In 2012, the University of Copenhagen's Medical Museion collaborated with members of the local DIY biology community to create a DIY biology lab and event series.

Reference 5 - 0.13% Coverage

¶25: is an exercise of community development

<Internals\\Curator 2016 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶34: and so to work within communities.

<Internals\\Curator 2017 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.47% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶41: with existing food communities and sites

Reference 2 - 0.33% Coverage

¶47: The benefits of co-creation between museums and their communities are increasingly acknowledged

<Internals\\Curator 2018 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.62% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶23: representatives of the local communities

Reference 2 - 0.47% Coverage

¶58: discusses facilitation with communities to help celebrate their own heritage and create their own collection of objects

<Internals\\JCP 1996 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [3.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.85% Coverage

¶7: The World of Tuscan Tomb Robbers: Living with the Local Community and the Ancestors

Reference 2 - 2.25% Coverage

¶18: they provide a unique insight into the relations between tomb robbers and the communities within which they operate. It is well known that public opinion in Italy and elsewhere to some extent sanctions illegal digging

<Internals\\JCP 2005 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶44: and diverse stakeholding communities.

<Internals\\JCP 2006 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶14: the authors of this book seek to inform communities

<Internals\\JCP 2007 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.54% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶43: of a Former Whaling Community

Reference 2 - 0.90% Coverage

¶44: Today, more than 100 years since the end of whaling, the community maintains a number of cultural properties, both tangible and intangible, dedicated to the spirits of whales, including prayers for the whales given daily by two elderly Buddhist nuns

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶48: hence the life of the community

Reference 4 - 0.34% Coverage

¶50: on cherished notions of community, rural life, belonging, and connectivity with the countryside

Reference 5 - 0.08% Coverage

¶57: and local communities

<Internals\\JCP 2009 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.38% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶43: the unfolding Sawau Project creates an archive of sites, stories

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶43: among Fijian communities and their allies

<Internals\\JCP 2010 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.58% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶12: in 2005, through a local voluntary organization,

Reference 2 - 0.33% Coverage

¶51: a more subtle interaction occurred between collectors and the local populations than hitherto has been recognized.

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

¶53: in its traditional communities,

Reference 4 - 0.03% Coverage

¶79: community

<Internals\\JCP 2011 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶12: the transfer of land rights to the community

<Internals\\JCP 2012 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶13: Lifting the Lid on “The Community”

Reference 2 - 0.36% Coverage

¶4: It uses insights from this analysis to problematize the assumptions about the use of concepts such as “community”

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

¶37: specifies that communities are to be full partners

Reference 4 - 0.29% Coverage

¶137: Based on fieldwork in British Columbia and Thailand, I show that community-based productions

Reference 5 - 0.48% Coverage

¶142: ensuring that while noncommercial values are respected, access and benefit sharing takes place on conditions that are acceptable to the communities.

<Internals\\JCP 2013 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶119: in marginal communities.

Reference 2 - 0.58% Coverage

¶119: It shows the complexity of this kind of activity, the need to encourage younger members of the community to learn the distinctive techniques of weaving

Reference 3 - 0.32% Coverage

¶141: in developing effective mechanisms for community participation in heritage management

Reference 4 - 0.14% Coverage

¶147: A Forum on Community Benefit Sharing

<Internals\\JCP 2014 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶117: as a Social Common

<Internals\\JCP 2015 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.57% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.33% Coverage

¶152: the formation and function of the subsequent self-regulating community tartan registers

Reference 2 - 0.24% Coverage

¶152: subsuming the community groups' role in self-regulating tartan.

<Internals\\JCP 2016 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.91% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.91% Coverage

¶10: However, living heritage, which is economically and spiritually beneficial to the local communities, has been protected and preserved with TMSs in communities such as Yeha, Konso, and Lalibela

<Internals\\JCP 2018 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.95% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.31% Coverage

¶17: of cultural heritage rights for communities and groups

Reference 2 - 0.71% Coverage

¶9: examines the different meanings that rights to land and culture hold in San Basilio de Palenque, an Afro-Colombian community

Reference 3 - 0.26% Coverage

¶9: I argue that while communal rights are invoked

Reference 4 - 0.67% Coverage

¶22: can be destructive of the community dynamic that maintains local crime prevention on an informal and unofficial level.

<Internals\\JHS 1996 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.90% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶41: a community movement

Reference 2 - 0.32% Coverage

¶44: Recognition of the needs of local communities

Reference 3 - 1.14% Coverage

¶63: amateur enthusiasts (German as well as French) persist in their efforts to restore the forts of the Maginot line to an order approaching their original state.

Reference 4 - 0.29% Coverage

¶63: a private heritage-subverting dedication

<Internals\\JHS 1997-8 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.96% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

¶13: the community which 'owns' the heritage

Reference 2 - 0.74% Coverage

¶29: heritage is integrated with aspects of community development. Practice in some communities is argued to be blazing paths

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶49: the local community

Reference 4 - 0.10% Coverage

¶55: local people and

Reference 5 - 0.76% Coverage

¶68: recent public enthusiasm for floral and other temporary memorials which have challenged the rhetoric of official mourning.

<Internals\\JHS 1998 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [2.70% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.32% Coverage

¶5: Changes in community planning from the 1880s to the 1990s

Reference 2 - 1.16% Coverage

¶7: The community planning process undertaken in the historic town of Pullman is an interesting model which attempts to accommodate the needs of all groups by recognising the value of their different interests.

Reference 3 - 0.73% Coverage

¶40: the use of heritage resources in community regeneration programmes and demonstrates their lack of objectives and unplanned nature.

Reference 4 - 0.49% Coverage

¶50: As soon as modest, individual or community, breaths were marshalled into corporate puff,

<Internals\\JHS 1999 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.85% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.85% Coverage

¶154: Some of the former children who were raised at the Mission have established a committee, the Umeewarra Nguraritja (meaning 'place' or 'home'), to oversee the Mission site.

<Internals\\JHS 2000 Abstracts> - § 7 references coded [4.56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶18: Community Involvement

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

¶19: from the experience of the community

Reference 3 - 0.38% Coverage

¶144: Community-based Heritage Management: a case study and agenda for research

Reference 4 - 0.62% Coverage

¶145: the majority of sites, despite statutory protection, remain unrecognised and without a role in their host communities.

Reference 5 - 0.33% Coverage

¶145: aim to encourage communities to recognise their heritage assets

Reference 6 - 2.21% Coverage

¶145: With reference to the case of Nether Poppleton near York (UK), the present study explores the factors and conditions for effective community management displayed in one locality by groups who are successfully conserving and managing a diverse set of local heritage sites. Interviews and joint tasks enabled an analysis of the complex range of factors and conditions that can lead to a successful community-based initiative.

Reference 7 - 0.72% Coverage

¶145: The importance of this agenda is underscored by the increasing reliance on community-based heritage management in the UK and elsewhere.

¶146:

<Internals\\JHS 2001 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.40% Coverage

¶10: Moreover, their sudden loss can constitute a collective trauma for a community.

Reference 2 - 0.55% Coverage

¶10: One of the projects attempting to transform the 'shadowed ground' into a place of human congress and community

Reference 3 - 0.46% Coverage

¶31: Grassroots community organisations offer simple ways of maintaining natural heritage values.

<Internals\\JHS 2002 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [2.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.47% Coverage

¶6: when applied to specific locales, these abstract theories have to negotiate local conditions and contexts.

Reference 2 - 0.30% Coverage

¶6: argued for a more appropriate memorial to Hull's fishing community.

Reference 3 - 1.41% Coverage

¶31: These are grassroots versions of open-air museums and heritage sites developed by public institutions and private foundations. The fairground heritage village structures are usually collected by volunteers and moved to existing county or state fairgrounds, then used in similar ways as professionally managed sites.

<Internals\\JHS 2003 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [3.78% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.03% Coverage

¶10: Community-driven Research in Cultural Heritage Management: the Waanyi Women's History Project

¶11: Community involvement in heritage management is an issue that is increasingly being debated within heritage studies and management agencies. This paper examines a case study from Queensland, Australia, of a community-initiated and controlled heritage project.

Reference 2 - 0.43% Coverage

¶11: a conscious decision to support, or otherwise, local community aspirations.

Reference 3 - 0.83% Coverage

¶16: Historically, many police headquarters were built in precincts to serve the needs of communities around the centre of a city, town, even village.

Reference 4 - 0.12% Coverage

¶16: of their communities.

Reference 5 - 0.36% Coverage

¶38: being revered by local people along the principles of geomancy;

<Internals\IJHS 2004 Abstracts> - § 6 references coded [1.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.37% Coverage

¶9: Through consultation with community workers and leaders within the Bengalee community

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶9: with the Bengalee community's

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶11: community leadership

Reference 4 - 0.49% Coverage

¶11: but that ultimately much depends on leadership and the identification of the local community as the key stakeholder.

Reference 5 - 0.11% Coverage

¶16: with a resident population.

Reference 6 - 0.30% Coverage

¶29: ignore elements integral to community perceptions of cultural heritage

<Internals\IJHS 2005 Abstracts> - § 9 references coded [2.38% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶11: how these messages fit the local circumstances

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶125: Community heritage

Reference 3 - 0.63% Coverage

¶126: with integrity when working within the complex dynamics of a small community. Some strategies to assist community-based interpretation projects are suggested.

¶127:

Reference 4 - 0.34% Coverage

¶137: by the involvement of local experts who are now taking charge of heritage protection.

¶138:

Reference 5 - 0.23% Coverage

¶139: Landscape Archaeology, Heritage and the Community in Devon

Reference 6 - 0.24% Coverage

¶143: Reconciling Archaeological Perspectives with Community Values

Reference 7 - 0.53% Coverage

¶144: draws on the Hareshaw Linn community project to illustrate the diverse ways in which communities construct relationships with landscape

Reference 8 - 0.08% Coverage

¶144: 'public' heritage.

¶145:

Reference 9 - 0.07% Coverage

¶156: Community Outreach

<Internals\\JHS 2006 Abstracts> - § 14 references coded [3.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶19: two museum-based community development projects

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶122: as communities

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶129: images of the communities they embrace

Reference 4 - 0.17% Coverage

¶131: This study analyses how one community in Western Australia

Reference 5 - 0.24% Coverage

¶131: how the community understood the relationship between these two forms of heritage

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶150: to Local Action

Reference 7 - 0.07% Coverage

¶151: through to local action

Reference 8 - 0.42% Coverage

¶151: This agricultural landscape confronts many of the challenges that are the focus of heritage studies today: how to give local people a voice

Reference 9 - 0.29% Coverage

¶159: This centre, Reflections at Bukit Chandu, has significance in terms of local heritage development

Reference 10 - 0.11% Coverage

¶162: Community, Connection and Conservation

Reference 11 - 0.22% Coverage

¶163: this paper illustrates how the local community's conservation commitment

Reference 12 - 0.44% Coverage

¶163: An examination of the formation of the community's conservation commitment for Shirakami reveals that it is the community's spiritual connection

Reference 13 - 0.26% Coverage

¶163: Forms of community involvement are discussed in an attempt to answer this question.

¶164:

Reference 14 - 0.71% Coverage

¶175: Over the past 30 years the Australian community has developed a substantial interest and appetite for heritage conservation and along with that has grown a broadening interest in how the importance of the urban environment is defined.

<Internals\\JHS 2007 Abstracts> - § 7 references coded [1.46% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶15: the Community Gardens of Central London

¶16:

Reference 2 - 0.47% Coverage

¶16: Drawing on international parallels, this paper examines in detail two community gardens in central London. Each owes its origins to radical local agendas

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶15: a democratic, community-based approach.

Reference 4 - 0.33% Coverage

¶129: also provided an opportunity to explore how these community-based heritage projects measure their 'success'

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

¶129: from local people's use

Reference 6 - 0.15% Coverage

¶169: where society demonstrates community membership.

Reference 7 - 0.19% Coverage

¶169: , how a community imagines itself and articulates its heritage

<Internals\\JHS 2008 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.35% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.32% Coverage

¶143: most importantly, the local communities that participate in and facilitate the evolution of this heritage.

¶144:

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶148: Local and Regional History as Heritage

Reference 3 - 0.17% Coverage

¶156: to small community groups and ex-prisoner organisations

Reference 4 - 0.21% Coverage

¶156: community-based groups often view the sites and symbols of the conflict

Reference 5 - 0.54% Coverage

¶175: it will describe the challenges facing the preservation of this vernacular public heritage, which—despite its modesty—is a significant part of the many neighbourhoods of Montréal.

<Internals\\JHS 2009 Abstracts> - § 14 references coded [4.39% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶112: This was the consequence of varied acts of commemoration by both independent individuals

Reference 2 - 0.40% Coverage

¶120: However, the forging of these memories through stories, monuments and cultural artefacts fall outside current professional frameworks

Reference 3 - 0.54% Coverage

¶130: For Botswana, this loophole is illustrated within a community-based natural resources management (CBNRM) programme that focuses exclusively on natural and neglects cultural resources

Reference 4 - 0.33% Coverage

¶130: A case study of a community-based organisation (CBO) called Sankuyo Tshwaragano Management Trust (STMT) is used

Reference 5 - 0.28% Coverage

¶130: is identified using a Community Based Cultural Heritage Resources Mangement (COBACREM) approach

Reference 6 - 0.42% Coverage

¶134: The current concern for local heritage has been primarily raised by the local community, including residents and non-government organisations.

Reference 7 - 0.31% Coverage

¶141: This paper unfolds a conception of landscape based on the day-to-day lifestyles of the village community

Reference 8 - 0.19% Coverage

¶143: which impact directly on the local resident communities of Angkor

Reference 9 - 0.10% Coverage

¶143: in attempting to marry local needs

Reference 10 - 0.33% Coverage

¶153: draws analogies with other national animal 'symbols' such as Greyfriars Bobby, and 'The Dog on the Tucker Box'.

Reference 11 - 0.36% Coverage

¶164: based on the adoption of a long-term strategic orientation and extensive local community participation in decision making.

Reference 12 - 0.07% Coverage

¶169: Community Participation

Reference 13 - 0.18% Coverage

¶170: greater participation by local citizens in their management

Reference 14 - 0.59% Coverage

¶170: To achieve development in forested, sparsely populated areas, there is a need for a broader approach, which relies less on tourism, and is more in harmony with the lifestyles of the local population.

<Internals\\JHS 2010 Abstracts> - § 46 references coded [15.22% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶13: Heritage and Community Engagement: Collaboration or Contestation?

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶14: Heritage and community

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

¶15: The recognition and misrecognition of community heritage

Reference 4 - 0.52% Coverage

¶16: This paper revisits the notion of 'community' within the field of heritage, examining the varied ways in which tensions between different groups and their aspirations arise and are mediated

Reference 5 - 0.19% Coverage

¶16: To do so, the paper places emphasis on those expressions of community

Reference 6 - 0.22% Coverage

¶16: This, inevitably, has serious and far-reaching consequences for community groups

Reference 7 - 0.19% Coverage

¶16: this paper proposes a more critical practice of community engagement.

Reference 8 - 0.09% Coverage

¶17: The politics of community heritage

Reference 9 - 0.72% Coverage

¶18: The community and heritage connection is one that is almost considered so natural an affinity it hardly needs justification or explanation. This paper looks critically at how community and heritage are understood and what arises when the two are brought together

Reference 10 - 0.11% Coverage

¶18: the value of community-heritage engagement

Reference 11 - 0.18% Coverage

¶19: community participation at some of Africa's cultural heritage sites

Reference 12 - 0.32% Coverage

¶10: Most of the goals – particularly those aimed at involving local communities in decision making in heritage resources

Reference 13 - 1.01% Coverage

¶10: This contribution deals with these issues within the context of case studies drawn from different areas of the sub-continent. The case studies demonstrate that the discourse of community participation is sometimes overly ambitious in its intents and, from a practical point of view, is not easy to apply. This is because communities are neither universal nor homogenous

Reference 14 - 0.16% Coverage

¶10: participation because the interests of local communities

Reference 15 - 0.04% Coverage

¶11: community-based

Reference 16 - 0.29% Coverage

¶12: The ultimate outcome was the development of a community-based approach for northern Cape York (Australia)

Reference 17 - 0.16% Coverage

¶12: that was only possible within a community-based approach.

Reference 18 - 0.26% Coverage

¶13: New frameworks for community engagement in the archive sector: from handing over to handing on

Reference 19 - 0.09% Coverage

¶14: independent 'community archives'.

Reference 20 - 0.26% Coverage

¶14: The most successful allow communities to combine the retention of control over their material

Reference 21 - 0.09% Coverage

¶14: Where once community-based groups

Reference 22 - 0.29% Coverage

¶14: archivists need to be more sensitive to the motivations and experiences of their community-based partners.

¶15:

Reference 23 - 0.08% Coverage

¶16: a community-negotiated concept

Reference 24 - 0.07% Coverage

¶16: than do local communities.

Reference 25 - 0.18% Coverage

¶19: realising the potential of community-driven heritage engagement

¶20:

Reference 26 - 0.53% Coverage

¶20: explores the development of community engagement work in the heritage sector and the danger of such projects conforming to a top-down model. An alternative community-driven approach is explored

Reference 27 - 0.58% Coverage

¶20: The role of the project manager in negotiating the politics and issues arising in community-driven approaches is crucial and a range of skills and techniques, which may assist those in this role, are highlighted

Reference 28 - 0.35% Coverage

¶20: This is imperative if museums, galleries or other organisations wish to move beyond rhetorical strategies for community engagement

Reference 29 - 0.09% Coverage

¶21: the local community, the contexts

Reference 30 - 0.21% Coverage

¶22: something relevant to local communities' contemporary contexts and cultures.

Reference 31 - 0.29% Coverage

¶23: community involvement in landscape-based cultural heritage management practice: an Australian case study

¶24:
Reference 32 - 0.38% Coverage

¶24: presents new and innovative opportunities for community control in cultural heritage management practice. Community approaches to heritage

Reference 33 - 0.47% Coverage

¶24: In this paper we illustrate the value of a community-led cultural heritage management project in a case study from North Stradbroke Island, southeast Queensland, Australia.

Reference 34 - 0.16% Coverage

¶36: among community residents: perspectives from Arizona, USA

Reference 35 - 0.20% Coverage

¶43: the Hope in Shadows Archive, and Friends of the Woodward's Squat Archive

Reference 36 - 0.20% Coverage

¶45: Based on the everyday interactions and understandings of local participants

Reference 37 - 0.46% Coverage

¶51: Successive productions have reached out to their audience in different ways, presenting competing images of the community by which, and for which, the plays are performed

Reference 38 - 0.48% Coverage

¶51: This article discusses the evolving tradition of performance and the techniques used to bind the audience into the images of community presented through, and within, the plays.

Reference 39 - 0.61% Coverage

¶53: then begin to discuss shared aspects of common histories due to that interaction. Often these personal memories about working-class families and post-war neighbourhoods express nostalgia for a time of community cohesiveness,

Reference 40 - 0.76% Coverage

¶155: Yet Flickr is more than an 'online photo album': it is a social and cultural network generated around personal photographic practices. Members can form 'groups': self-organised communities defined by shared interests in places, photographic genres, or the appraisal of photographs

Reference 41 - 0.06% Coverage

¶159: Concepts of community

Reference 42 - 2.47% Coverage

¶160: Community is a key concept that shapes how we approach our relationships with other individuals and groups. In this article, the author reviews how scholars and laypeople alike use the concept of 'community' in both theoretical and applied contexts. What do heritage professionals expect from the communities with whom they work? How do these communities define and constitute themselves? The answers to such questions have broad implications for the way that scholars interact and collaborate with stakeholders. Examples are presented from the author's archaeological projects at sites associated with communities in the African diaspora that illustrate the importance of an explicit and critical approach to the idea of 'community'. The discussion concludes with preliminary findings from an investigation of the meanings of community among black Chicagoans in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

Reference 43 - 0.13% Coverage

¶168: Community members, long the 'stewards' of Uxbenká

Reference 44 - 0.52% Coverage

¶168: Although they seek to maintain the relationship between Santa Cruz and Uxbenká, archaeologists with the Uxbenká Archaeological Project (UAP) challenge the legitimacy of the community's claim

Reference 45 - 0.26% Coverage

¶168: This paper is a data-driven analysis of the interactions and expectations of community members

Reference 46 - 0.11% Coverage

¶178: Community archives: the shaping of memory

<Internals\\JHS 2011 abstracts> - § 18 references coded [4.50% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶125: and meaningful relationships between community members and the Museum.

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶137: unsanctioned community performance

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

¶137: the emergence of the importance of the heritage community

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

¶142: local community's perspectives

Reference 5 - 0.32% Coverage

¶143: The study reported in this paper represents one of the first attempts at exploring the perspectives of the local communities

Reference 6 - 0.73% Coverage

¶143: It is premised on the widely acknowledged assertion that the local communities constitute an important group of stakeholders in the planning and implementation of development activities. Hence, the communities living in the geopark areas in Langkawi are considered important stakeholders

Reference 7 - 0.20% Coverage

¶143: This paper examines their views on their appreciation of the geopark as heritage

Reference 8 - 0.20% Coverage

¶143: and the extent of their involvement in the implementation of geopark activities.

Reference 9 - 0.16% Coverage

¶143: but also at generating stewardship actions from the community.

¶144:

Reference 10 - 0.29% Coverage

¶152: as a means of revealing a culturally dynamic and enduring community with close connections to its built heritage

Reference 11 - 0.25% Coverage

¶152: The authors argue that Broken Hill is a community whose determined social and industrial character

Reference 12 - 0.24% Coverage

¶154: contribute to the shared and continued attachment of the Burnett community to its mining history

Reference 13 - 0.50% Coverage

¶156: This 'weaves' the community around the existence of the textile and shoe factories; a social consensus is sustained by an image of capital and labour as citizens and members of the same community

Reference 14 - 0.15% Coverage

¶160: The meaning of the past within working class communities

¶161:

Reference 15 - 0.27% Coverage

¶161: It resulted from a period of consultation with a wide range of community representatives within the Borough

Reference 16 - 0.13% Coverage

¶161: by work with deprived communities in Great Yarmouth.

Reference 17 - 0.46% Coverage

¶170: Relying on fieldwork data collected in Viljandi County, Estonia in the summer of 2008, the authors sketch an overview of relations between artisans and the communities they live in

Reference 18 - 0.11% Coverage

¶176: This implies greater community consultation

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 13 references coded [2.45% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶145: has significantly evolved in the last decades. Efforts to empower local communities

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶146: Lhasa community

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶151: community development

Reference 4 - 0.15% Coverage

¶153: This case study presents initiatives to enhance community involvement

Reference 5 - 0.37% Coverage

¶153: The community has a duty to participate in the maintenance of the mosques, and the ability to continue this tradition represents an essential aspect of their cultural rights.

Reference 6 - 0.11% Coverage

¶155: illustrates how the stakeholders of a heritage site

Reference 7 - 0.11% Coverage

¶155: through local employment and community empowerment.

¶156:

Reference 8 - 0.02% Coverage

¶161: community

Reference 9 - 0.09% Coverage

¶161: curatorial practices of community museology

Reference 10 - 0.23% Coverage

¶163: in several community museums and historical sites dedicated to local social history in coastal Brittany.

Reference 11 - 0.24% Coverage

¶163: to represent the community's collective memories and to narrate the community's heritage to the outside world.

Reference 12 - 0.74% Coverage

¶188: local communities

¶189: Preservation of cultural heritage is often carried out by voluntary workers in local communities, especially when the objects are not of major national interest, not listed, and not preserved by heritage authorities. The motivation for local preservation, and for spending time and money on objects belonging to the community

Reference 13 - 0.12% Coverage

¶189: to investigate how the local understanding of heritage

<Internals\\JHS 2013 abstracts> - § 12 references coded [2.58% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶11: exploring some local views and issues

¶12:

Reference 2 - 0.26% Coverage

¶12: we think that it is important for local people to have understanding and control of what is and is not presented as heritage here,

Reference 3 - 0.45% Coverage

¶14: increases in foreigners renting and restoring properties as guest houses and restaurants and the movement of locals out of the historic core. Other criticisms relate to the effects on community support for the monastic communities

Reference 4 - 0.12% Coverage

¶14: 'community' are considered self-evident and bounded entities

Reference 5 - 0.20% Coverage

¶14: We propose a different way of conceptualising the relationship between heritage, community and tourism

Reference 6 - 0.19% Coverage

¶43: A theoretical framework has been suggested for an alternative civic-orientated heritage revival

Reference 7 - 0.19% Coverage

¶96: arguing that this may give a deeper understanding of its community meaning than present methods.

Reference 8 - 0.26% Coverage

¶98: attempts to explain why the Bopiliao movement in Taipei changed from protesting land acquisition to making demands for preservation

Reference 9 - 0.12% Coverage

¶100: Although the pit is decisively present in the local community,

Reference 10 - 0.25% Coverage

¶100: Instead, the potential of the landscape scar is to enhance the amount and recognition of shared memories in the local community.

¶101:

Reference 11 - 0.12% Coverage

¶106: in conflicts that resulted in the displacement of communities

Reference 12 - 0.36% Coverage

¶106: which had new functions assigned by the actual community after the displacement of the original users. The article argues that when heritage is conserved by the mandate of the community

<Internals\\JHS 2014 abstracts> - § 15 references coded [2.54% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶15: By supporting locally valued and accepted buffering measures

Reference 2 - 0.26% Coverage

¶29: Local pride in this history of disappearance runs strong, as was demonstrated when a proposed monument to the lost town was rejected by village residents.

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶34: to a variety of 'bottom-up' initiatives,

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶48: argues for the significance of popular music to the narratives of

Reference 5 - 0.14% Coverage

¶48: and the representations of cultural memories within the British Asian community.

¶49:

Reference 6 - 0.30% Coverage

¶57: sensitive of community views and aspirations. Villagers claim this building as a key part to their cultural heritage, and view its desertion and disintegration with frustration.

Reference 7 - 0.31% Coverage

¶157: investigate possible outcomes for its use through community participation. In this context, the concept of narrative is offered as means to establish the community meaning of a place

Reference 8 - 0.04% Coverage

¶175: Museums and communities

Reference 9 - 0.11% Coverage

¶183: local communities: residents' perceptions: a Portuguese case

¶184:

Reference 10 - 0.13% Coverage

¶187: International influence and local response: understanding community involvement

Reference 11 - 0.13% Coverage

¶188: explores the situation of community engagement in the heritage sector in China

Reference 12 - 0.20% Coverage

¶188: It is argued that government-led residents' committees do not essentially serve the interest of the local communities

Reference 13 - 0.34% Coverage

¶188: Given the situation of insufficient community involvement in the sector of cultural heritage conservation in China, local government has adopted the international approach introduced by donor agencies

Reference 14 - 0.18% Coverage

¶188: This paper examines the situation of community involvement in heritage management in the city of Yangzhou.

¶189:

Reference 15 - 0.11% Coverage

¶115: By doing so, a locally situated way of managing heritage is sought

<Internals\\JHS 2015 abstracts> - § 19 references coded [3.60% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶17: emotional communities and nostalgia.

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶17: forming an emotional community

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶14: Symbolic estates: community

Reference 4 - 0.37% Coverage

¶15: At Lakhnu, we plan to evoke grass-root conservation where local communities become the rightful stakeholders and decision-makers who are encouraged and facilitated in the realisation of their right to cultural heritage and to stimulate growth and build capacity for the community.

¶16:

Reference 5 - 0.52% Coverage

¶26: While it has long been a standard practice for field recordings to be lodged in institutions of learning, recent developments in Pacific research have emphasised the ethical and social benefits that can result from the repatriation of sound recordings to their communities of origin, and from the development of field recording practices in which cultural stakeholders are more directly involved

Reference 6 - 0.13% Coverage

¶35: we show how the community-heritage narrative is constructed in the official nomination file of the MD

Reference 7 - 0.03% Coverage

¶37: community involvement

Reference 8 - 0.03% Coverage

¶71: as this émigré community

Reference 9 - 0.17% Coverage

¶71: , undertaken both by members of the Greek American community and also by individuals and groups responding to their presence.

Reference 10 - 0.26% Coverage

¶85: Partly reflecting this crisis of the national container, researchers have sought opportunities both through processes of 'downscaling', towards community, family and even personal forms of heritage

Reference 11 - 0.06% Coverage

¶187: local communities are not passive recipients

Reference 12 - 0.12% Coverage

¶104: Vernacular museum: communal bonding and ritual memory transfer among displaced communities

Reference 13 - 0.14% Coverage

¶113: how it is understood by a community and with heritage conservation goals and development needs of that place

Reference 14 - 0.17% Coverage

¶116: The heritage 'NGO': a case study on the role of grass roots heritage societies in Iran and their perception of cultural heritage

Reference 15 - 0.33% Coverage

¶117: examines the activities of a group of heritage enthusiasts in Iran. Grass roots heritage activism is a relatively recent phenomenon that appeared in Iran since the late 1990s. They are increasingly operating collectively as cultural or heritage NGOs

Reference 16 - 0.28% Coverage

¶117: Referring to interview and other data collected during fieldwork in Iran, this paper traces and analyses the contours of that common ground and argues that there is a nascent heritage movement in the country

Reference 17 - 0.55% Coverage

¶117: reveal the dynamism and complexity of the cultural and political landscape of contemporary Iranian society. They also reveal the importance of generating further scholarship in the field of Iranian cultural heritage. In conceptualising the characteristics of a nascent heritage movement in Iran, the paper makes a new contribution to the approach of existing scholarship in the broader field of heritage studies.

¶118:

Reference 18 - 0.05% Coverage

¶137: faced by community archives and museums

Reference 19 - 0.25% Coverage

¶137: the article highlights difficulties faced by the founders and volunteers of physical and online archives in sustaining their 'do-it-yourself' heritage practices in the medium- to long-term.

¶138:

<Internals\IJHS 2016 abstracts> - § 31 references coded [5.98% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶4: Community involvement is arguably a key component

Reference 2 - 0.58% Coverage

¶4: Nonetheless, through remittances and philanthropic contributions to their respective communities, the Chinese diaspora have long been seen as an important source of foreign capital and a driving force behind homeland development. A transregional study (mainland China, Hong Kong and Canada) was carried out to explore the relationship between local communities in China and the diaspora, how each party was involved (or not) and

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

¶4: .

Reference 4 - 0.13% Coverage

¶8: The A'er people, despite their desperate situation, were determined to save their cultural heritage

Reference 5 - 0.26% Coverage

¶8: The Qiang people of A'er village themselves decided what they would record and produced an introduction to the A'er Qiang culture named 'The A'er Archive' and an elementary conversation booklet

Reference 6 - 0.24% Coverage

¶10: In recent years, the significance of the debate concerning the participation of local communities in the reuse and management of industrial heritage sites has grown considerably

Reference 7 - 0.11% Coverage

¶10: The article is theoretically grounded on debates on labour and community heritage

Reference 8 - 0.62% Coverage

¶10: The qualitative investigation consisted of interviews with different actors. The findings show that Oberschöneweide's industrial heritage site is important to the local community. Thus far, the community has been able to participate in the reuse and development process in a number of ways.

In addition to the provisions made for community participation by the relevant authorities, and local initiatives have exerted an influence on the development of the area

Reference 9 - 0.09% Coverage

¶19: While the ICH model contains promises of community empowerment,

Reference 10 - 0.15% Coverage

¶21: that this oppositional heritage discourse is not only premised upon idealist notions of collective identity

Reference 11 - 0.04% Coverage

¶33: Heritage-making 'from below'

Reference 12 - 0.16% Coverage

¶36: The various communities tend to remember a coal heritage that includes the story of migration, labour and survival.

Reference 13 - 0.21% Coverage

¶40: For its part, the major lineage in the village uses the ancestral hall to continue the long tradition of remembering their ancestors via worshipping ceremonies

Reference 14 - 0.34% Coverage

¶48: Focusing on processes of remembrance of nineteenth-century Highland emigration materialised through monuments and museums, it highlights the conflicting and shifting relationships that different communities – home and diasporic – have with their past

Reference 15 - 0.12% Coverage

¶52: that were determined by public contribution, and outlines examples from this collection

Reference 16 - 0.26% Coverage

¶56: how a community heritage discourse was used by a group of local residents (Kiefang), university students and professionals to object to the urban renewal project led by the Hong Kong government

Reference 17 - 0.04% Coverage

¶76: that involve both communities

Reference 18 - 0.26% Coverage

¶180: explores a key practice adopted by those local to or from Stoke-on-Trent, and outlines its significance in the wider context of 'ordinary' consumption and material cultures, globalisation and

Reference 19 - 0.37% Coverage

¶180: We carried out 20 interviews with those who turn over or who have an interest in local ceramics, and an online survey (n = 500) which explored the some of the reasons for turning over. Findings indicate the strong connections established by the practice of turning over to

Reference 20 - 0.14% Coverage

¶180: and further indicates the social salience and emotional attachments to the meanings of local ware.

¶181:

Reference 21 - 0.29% Coverage

¶192: The Iceland Brazil Association (AISBRA) was established in 1996 by a group of Brazilians of Icelandic descent, more than 100 years after the first generation of immigrants settled in Brazil in the nineteenth century.

Reference 22 - 0.24% Coverage

¶192: This paper examines how the members of Iceland Brazil Association produce their heritage independently, outside the state recognised heritage, within the Brazilian national context

Reference 23 - 0.07% Coverage

¶101: Public folklore's dialogic engagement with communities

Reference 24 - 0.06% Coverage

¶101: a project promoting places of local cultural

Reference 25 - 0.15% Coverage

¶103: an African American musical and spiritual expression that is distinctive to the Chesapeake Bay region of the US

Reference 26 - 0.13% Coverage

¶103: Moreover, it analyses how community agency has been exercised, and community needs accommodated

Reference 27 - 0.09% Coverage

¶123: that embody the unique essence and culture of local neighbourhoods.

Reference 28 - 0.13% Coverage

¶127: The paper explores the ways village-based ethnic heritage is being repositioned by local leaders

Reference 29 - 0.03% Coverage

¶138: Vernacular uses and

Reference 30 - 0.35% Coverage

¶139: documents local uses of artefacts in the vernacular style of Jingdezhen, China as a means for reclaiming local heritage. This is done by examining the use of ancient ceramic fragments by artisans, scholars, shopkeepers and vendors in building location-based

Reference 31 - 0.25% Coverage

¶139: . Based on ethnographic materials collected from 2012 to 2015, it argues that the vernacular uses of heritage artefacts facilitate the construction of identities for local communities

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 21 references coded [2.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶16: focuses on the role of the La Ponte-Ecomuseum, a grassroots heritage organisation that has worked to preserve and communicate the tangible

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶128: and what this tells us about the communities involved

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶137: This paper examines how the villagers of Pamsŏm village in Seoul acted as agents

Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

¶137: This study provides a useful case in examining a village community

Reference 5 - 0.08% Coverage

¶145: Communities who identify with WHS can ascribe meanings and

Reference 6 - 0.07% Coverage

¶145: to the new fabric, thereby reclaiming their heritage

Reference 7 - 0.08% Coverage

¶158: with increasing attention on the role played by local communities

Reference 8 - 0.07% Coverage

¶171: Siege of the spirits: community and polity in Bangkok

Reference 9 - 0.06% Coverage

¶195: among the local communities along Qhapaq Ñan.

Reference 10 - 0.05% Coverage

¶195: the participation of local communities

Reference 11 - 0.16% Coverage

¶199: A variety of actors are involved in this unconventional of heritage at safe a distance from traditional heritage practices.

¶100:

Reference 12 - 0.09% Coverage

¶114: a community in the periphery of Rio de Janeiro hosts some unique rituals

Reference 13 - 0.09% Coverage

¶114: to preserve the most important 'heritage' in the colony, the mangrove.

Reference 14 - 0.22% Coverage

¶114: focuses on people's readings of history and on the local versions of how the mangrove was sculpted over time. It explores people's nostalgic perception of land and community

Reference 15 - 0.03% Coverage

¶115: in two communities

¶116:

Reference 16 - 0.06% Coverage

¶140: Community archaeology and heritage in Africa

Reference 17 - 0.08% Coverage

¶145: Local heroes: notes on the highway statues of Colta, Ecuador

Reference 18 - 0.10% Coverage

¶148: community-based researchers through sustained recognition and redistribution.

Reference 19 - 0.08% Coverage

¶152: and disputes over the allocation of benefits to local communities

Reference 20 - 0.02% Coverage

¶152: local communities

Reference 21 - 0.25% Coverage

¶178: Of significance is the observation that the music has become a cultural marker and musical heritage for Chinese in Malaysia and in the region. The paper looks at factors behind this development.

¶179:
<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 28 references coded [4.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶16: Although numerous and important to local citizens

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶16: promoting crafts as heritage of importance to local citizens and demanding complex management due to the various historical narratives and risks

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶18: by the community of bereavement,

Reference 4 - 0.18% Coverage

¶10: From a local perspective, it may refer to a landscape that is associated with the provision of a culturally-specific sense of identity and belonging.

Reference 5 - 0.09% Coverage

¶10: the local associative landscape of emaXhoseni, which is not formally recognised

Reference 6 - 0.17% Coverage

¶25: Thinking in terms of precariousness not only underlines the contradictory role that this area plays in the local production of cultural heritage

Reference 7 - 0.09% Coverage

¶27: These tensions are seen throughout community-based museums in the region

Reference 8 - 0.10% Coverage

¶39: have contoured, and become entwined with, an embryonic sport heritage and archive project

Reference 9 - 0.04% Coverage

¶52: that of community heritage practice

Reference 10 - 0.06% Coverage

¶54: the communities' current preservation efforts.

Reference 11 - 0.22% Coverage

¶73: On other hand, the local community around the site has developed a different relationship to the site Ani because of their daily relationship with its landscape and built environment.

Reference 12 - 0.04% Coverage

¶73: can be distinct for local communities

Reference 13 - 0.14% Coverage

¶76: The heritage practices in a Chinese historic neighbourhood: the manifestation of traditional Feng Shui in Langzhong, China

Reference 14 - 0.19% Coverage

¶77: By describing different voices, practices, and understandings centred on Langzhong's Feng Shui, this research explores a vernacular way of manifesting, practicing

Reference 15 - 0.28% Coverage

¶177: Moreover, it is argued that Feng Shui as a locally meaningful heritage, which has spiritually enriched the historic neighbourhood, should be cherished and utilised for contemporary heritage conservation and cultural construction in China.

¶178:

Reference 16 - 0.04% Coverage

¶181: the participation of local communities

Reference 17 - 0.03% Coverage

¶104: in their community museums

Reference 18 - 0.15% Coverage

¶104: will describe several community museums and other grass roots education programmes that I have been involved with in Kyrgyzstan

Reference 19 - 0.20% Coverage

¶106: Incorporating stakeholder perspectives in a museum performance framework provides opportunities to report performance on dimensions which matter to wider communities

Reference 20 - 0.05% Coverage

¶112: It draws on notions of emotional communities

Reference 21 - 0.07% Coverage

¶114: with real and imagined communities within the museum and beyond

Reference 22 - 0.09% Coverage

¶120: These process, which is based on the fixation of that knowledge through recipes

Reference 23 - 0.30% Coverage

¶130: We argue that deploying and actively navigating between the different political logics of 'speaking out in public' and 'being person-centred' offers a way forward for ongoing debates concerning community engagement in archives, museums and heritage.

¶131:

Reference 24 - 0.07% Coverage

¶146: Tokyo vernacular: common spaces, local histories, found objects

Reference 25 - 0.09% Coverage

¶156: Learning from cultural engagements in community-based heritage scholarship

Reference 26 - 0.24% Coverage

¶157: explores the intellectual and methodological values of cross-cultural and institutional engagements in community-based heritage initiatives, specifically a cultural exchange and university training program

Reference 27 - 0.09% Coverage

¶157: community efforts to manage local environmental and cultural heritage resources

Reference 28 - 0.81% Coverage

¶157: The university training example highlights engagements in an international community-based public history field experience. By discussing these case-studies and situating them in relevant disciplinary literatures, I demonstrate how interactions between groups embedded in community-based heritage initiatives provide valuable learning opportunities for a range of stakeholders and contribute to heritage scholarship. I discuss considerations in implementing cultural exchanges, share details about the process and results of community, academic, and institutional engagements in heritage projects in Belize, and conclude with some learned lessons about community-based heritage scholarship.

¶158:

<Internals\JCH 2013 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶156: through the citizens' participation

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶146: should support the contribution of locals as well as tourists

<Internals\JCH 2014 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶143: including the absence of community participation.

¶144:

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶162: Digital Heritage: Digital Communities in Action

<Internals\JCH 2016 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1213: In view of an effective management policy regarding the preservation of built heritage, attitudes and preferences of its actual users shall be documented and considered.

<Internals\JCH 2018 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶158: Three-dimensional, community-based heritage management

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶159: with accessible three-dimensional modeling techniques – in particular photogrammetry – we propose a community-based methodology

Name: Nodes\\'Critical' heritage discussion

<Internals\\Antiquity 1994 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.49% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶177: The postmodern, or 'postprocessual', tendency

Reference 2 - 0.34% Coverage

¶177: What happens when the realities of archaeology in the real world meet with those of postmodern theory?

¶178:

<Internals\\Antiquity 2000 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.28% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶188:

As cultural resource management (CRM) in the United States struggles through another period of introspection, on

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

¶188: all provide points for the emerging discussion between professionals operating in the field and those in academia who design programmes

<Internals\\Antiquity 2001 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶140: Critical approaches to fieldwork: contemporary and historical archaeological practice.

¶141:

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶195: gender-sensitive approach for future work.

¶196:

<Internals\\Antiquity 2002 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶150: Boule's error: on the social context of scientific knowledge

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶656: Knowing the past: philosophical issues of history and archaeology

<Internals\\Antiquity 2005 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.46% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.46% Coverage

¶16: As western archaeologists, we have probably accorded relative neglect to the study of the material culture arising from Islam, although it clearly has much to offer for the understanding of all societies.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2006 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.32% Coverage

¶239: Exploring parallels between the careers of Lt.-General Pitt Rivers and Verne's Captain Nemo, this essay is concerned with time and disciplinary flagships

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶253: Envisioning the Past

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

¶291: Uses of Heritage

<Internals\\Antiquity 2007 abstracts> - § 28 references coded [11.89% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶79: Images, Representations and Heritage

Reference 2 - 0.28% Coverage

¶101: Biševo, Svetac, Palagruža and Štolta

¶102: Le commerce du vin oriental à l'époque Byzantine (Vè-VIIèsiècles): le témoignage des amphores en Gaule

¶103: The Classical and Roman world -

¶104: The Middle Sea: A History

Reference 3 - 0.26% Coverage

¶105: ca. 1200- 479 BCE. x

¶106: Polis: An Introduction to the Ancient Greek City-State.

¶107: Alexander the Great in his World.

¶108: Sport and Spectacle in the Ancient World.

¶109: Pliny The Younger, translated by

Reference 4 - 0.14% Coverage

¶109: Letters

¶110: Spirits of the Dead: Roman Funerary Commemoration in Western Europe

¶111: A History of the Later

Reference 5 - 0.49% Coverage

¶111: Transformation of the Ancient World.

¶112: Violence in Late Antiquity: Perceptions and Practices.

¶113: Western Asia

¶114: The Hellenistic Settlements in Syria, the Red Sea Basin and North Africa.

¶115: How Petra was Built: an analysis of the construction techniques of the Nabataean freestanding buildings and rock-cut monuments in Petra, Jordan

¶116: Survey of Rock-Cut Chamber

Reference 6 - 0.40% Coverage

¶117: Afghanistan: Its Fall and Survival.

¶118: Eastern Asia -

¶119: Pottery Production, Settlement Patterns and Development of Social Complexity in the Yuanqu basin, North-Central China

¶120: State Formation in Japan: Emergence of a 4th -century ruling elite.

¶121: Egypt and Africa -

¶122: Chronicle of the Queens of

Reference 7 - 0.33% Coverage

¶122: to the Death of Cleopatra.

¶123: People of Ancient Egypt.

¶124: Wondrous curiosities: Ancient Egypt at the British Museum.

¶125: Kerma et archéologie nubienne.

¶126: Forgotten Africa: an introduction to its archaeology.

¶127: A Commonwealth of Knowledge: Science

Reference 8 - 0.50% Coverage

¶127: White South Africa 1820-2000.

¶128: Oceania -

¶129: Temper Sands in Prehistoric Oceanian Pottery: Geotectonics, Sedimentology, Petrography, Provenance

¶130: Americas -

¶131: A Sourcebook of Nasca Ceramic Iconography: Reading a Culture through its Art.

¶132: Prehispanic Chiefdoms in the Valle de la Plata, Volume 5: Regional Settlement Patterns/Cacicazgos Prehispanicos del Valle de

Reference 9 - 0.78% Coverage

¶132: 5: Patrones de Asentamiento Regionales

¶133: Sex, Death, and Sacrifice in Moche Religion and Visual Culture.

¶134: Palaces and Power in the Americas: From Peru to the Northwest Coast. x

¶135: Archaeological Site Museums in Latin America.

¶136: The Memory of Bones: Body, Being, and Experience among the Classic Maya.

¶137: The Social Experience of Childhood in Ancient Mesoamerica.

¶138: The Carnegie Maya: The Carnegie Institution of Washington Maya Research Program, 1913–1957.

¶139: Janaab'Pakal of Palenque: Reconstructing the Life and Death of a Maya Ruler.

¶140: Cahokia: A World Renewal Cult

Reference 10 - 0.20% Coverage

¶144: Century Banklocks and Time Locks.

¶145: Britain and Ireland -

¶146: The origins of the British: A Genetic detective Story.

¶147: The English landscape in the

Reference 11 - 0.49% Coverage

¶148: the biography of a landscape.

¶149: Inscribed across the landscape: the cursus enigma.

¶150: Circles in Stone: a British prehistoric mystery.

¶151: The tomb builders in Wales 4000-3000 BC.

¶152: A woodland archaeology: Neolithic sites at Haddenham

¶153: Marshland communities and cultural landscapes from the Bronze Age to present day

¶154: Raunds Area Survey: an archaeological

Reference 12 - 0.62% Coverage

¶154: of Raunds, Northamptonshire 1985-94.

¶155: Settlement, Industry and Ritual: Proceedings of a Public Seminar on Archaeological Discoveries on National Road Schemes,

¶156: Early medieval, medieval and historic periods -

¶157: Corpus of Anglo-Saxon stone sculpture Volume VII, South-West England.

¶158: Medieval Villages in an English Landscape: Beginnings and Ends.

¶159: Medieval Devon and Cornwall: Shaping an Ancient Countryside.

¶160: Excavations at Hoddom, Dumfriesshire: An

Reference 13 - 0.19% Coverage

¶161: The 1974-6 Waterfront Excavations

¶162: The Conversion of Britain: Religion, Politics and Society in Britain c. 600-800.

¶163: In Search of the Holy

Reference 14 - 0.52% Coverage

¶163: Quest for the Middle Ages.

¶164: Lancashire's Medieval Monasteries.

¶165: The Senses in Late Medieval England.

¶166: Aristocratic Landscape: The Spatial Ideology of the Medieval Aristocracy

¶167: Fabricating the Antique: Neoclassicism in Britain, 1760-1800.

¶168: Scandinavia -

¶169: The oriental mounts from Birka garrison: an expression of warrior rank and status

¶170: Ribe Studier. Det Aeldste Ribe

Reference 15 - 0.20% Coverage

¶170: Ribe Å 1984-2000. 2

¶171: A History of Archaeological Thought.

¶172: A History of the Ancient Near East, ca. 3000-323 BC.

¶173: Chronicle of the Pharaohs: The

Reference 16 - 0.30% Coverage

¶173: and Dynasties of Ancient Egypt.

¶174: Mummies and death in Ancient Egypt

¶175: The Quest for the Ark of the Covenant: The True History of the Tablets of Moses.

¶176: ISSUE 2

¶177: An interpretation of the Nebra disc

¶178: The Nebra disc is one

Reference 17 - 0.16% Coverage

¶178: of a local warrior society.

¶179: Designs and designers of medieval 'new towns' in Wales

¶180: Medieval 'new towns' seem to

Reference 18 - 1.38% Coverage

¶180: precision survey and GIS mapping, they show that some towns, founded at the same time and on similar topography, had quite different layouts, while others, founded at long intervals, had plans that were almost identical. Documentation hints at the explanation: it was the architects, masons and ditch-diggers, not the king and aristocracy, who established and developed these blueprints of urban life.

¶181: The transition from the Lower to the Middle Palaeolithic in Europe and the incorporation of difference

¶182: The author argues for a significant social and cognitive transition between the Lower and Middle Palaeolithic in Europe. Between about 300 000 and 200 000 years ago, early Neanderthals developed stone working techniques which combined methods that were previously discrete, began to occupy high-relief terrain and to settle systematically the highly seasonal environments of central and eastern Europe – skill-sets here termed the 'incorporation of difference'. These findings make us rethink

Reference 19 - 0.18% Coverage

¶184: 39500 and 28000 years ago. The author argues that this has to be the work of anatomically modern humans, and implies the use of

Reference 20 - 2.57% Coverage

¶184: of Sahul, but also Eurasia.

¶185: Presumed domestication? Evidence for wild rice cultivation and domestication in the fifth millennium BC of the Lower Yangtze region

¶186: Prompted by a recent article by Jiang and Liu in *Antiquity* (80, 2006), Dorian Fuller and his co-authors return to the question of rice cultivation and consider some of the difficulties involved in identifying the transition from wild to domesticated rice. Using data from Eastern China, they propose that, at least for the Lower Yangtze region, the advent of rice domestication around 4000 BC was preceded by a phase of pre-domestication cultivation that began around 5000 BC. This rice, together with other subsistence foods like nuts, acorns and waterchestnuts, was gathered by sedentary hunter-gatherer-foragers. The implications for sedentism and the spread of agriculture as a long term process are discussed.

¶187: Beating ploughshares back into swords: warfare in the Linearbandkeramik

¶188: Armed with a number of powerful arguments, the authors invite us to face up to the evidence for violence in early Neolithic Europe. Linearbandkeramik (LBK) people first attacked the hunter-gatherers they encountered and then entered a period of increasingly violent warfare against each other, culminating in an intense struggle in the area of central and western Germany. The building of fortifications, physical mutilation and cannibalism, while no doubt enacted with ritual airs, nevertheless had their context and purpose in the slaughter of enemies.

¶189: What linked the Bell Beakers in third millennium BC Europe?

¶190: In this important new review the author shows that neither trade nor migration can account for the distribution of Bell Beakers and the associated artefacts and burial practices in Europe. The materials were generally local and rooted in local know-how. However recent stable isotope results

Reference 21 - 0.73% Coverage

¶190: the arrival of Beaker practice. The distribution of Bell Beakers could thus reflect the movement of marriage partners.

¶191: Towards a refined chronology for the Bronze Age of the southern Urals, Russia

¶192: Cultural interactions in central Russia are famously complex, but of very wide significance. Within the social changes they imply are contained key matters for Europe and Asia: the introduction of Indo-Europeans and other languages, the horse and the chariot, and the transition towards nomadism. Of crucial importance to future

Reference 22 - 0.74% Coverage

¶193: Kisiwani, Tanzania, AD 800-1300

¶194: Urban communities on the medieval East African coast have been previously discussed in terms of ethnicity and migration. Here assemblages from coastal towns and from surface survey in the interior are used to paint a different picture of urban (Swahili) origins. The author shows that coast

and interior shared a common culture, but that coastal sites grew into 'stonetowns' thanks to the social impact of imports: the material culture structured the society.

¶195: Materiality and memory: an archaeological

Reference 23 - 0.13% Coverage

¶220: Archaeological Fantasies: How pseudoarchaeology misrepresents the past and misleads the public.

Reference 24 - 0.08% Coverage

¶239: the meaning of archaeology in contemporary popular culture

Reference 25 - 0.03% Coverage

¶383: c

Heritage and science

Reference 26 - 0.02% Coverage

¶384:

Uses of Heritage

Reference 27 - 0.07% Coverage

¶385: x

Monumental Ambivalence: The Politics of Heritag

Reference 28 - 0.05% Coverage

¶386: Images, Representations and Heritage

<Internals\Antiquity 2008 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶109: Should archaeology be in the service of 'popular culture'?

Reference 2 - 0.21% Coverage

¶110: and the popular context replies in kind.

¶111: Academic critique and the need for an open mind (a response to Kristiansen)

Reference 3 - 0.87% Coverage

¶112: While I am in general sympathy with the attempt to analyse the role of archaeology in modern popular culture – and his 2007 book especially provides some good examples of that – I am deeply sceptical of Holtorf's theoretical and political programme for archaeology. It represents a dangerous attempt to deconstruct archaeology as a historical discipline in order to allow modern market forces to take over the archaeological heritage and the consumption of the past as popular culture.

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1277: The Heritage Reader.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2010 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.33% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶137: The other is a classic example of the approaches which would later be seen as belonging in the lunatic fringe of archaeology

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶163: Sceptics should read on...

¶164:

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶216: Understanding the heritage

<Internals\\Antiquity 2011 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶119: Soft targets and no-win dilemmas

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶120: Dimitris Plantzos comes at the museum from a different angle, but he too is determinedly on the attack.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2012 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶240: Critical historical archaeology.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2013 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶103: in the remnants of the past has become a major issue in the fields of heritage

<Internals\\Antiquity 2016 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶223: But other disciplines—anthropology, history, philosophy, sociology and beyond—also demonstrate a similar fascination. This wider attention has been diagnosed as symptomatic of late modernity. If so, what is the relevance and utility of memory for studies of the pre-modern past?

<Internals\\Antiquity 2017 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶129: We cannot simply fossilise the past

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶230: Post-colonialism, human origins and the paradox of modernity

<Internals\\Antiquity 2018 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [0.87% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶98: It's not all about archaeology

Reference 2 - 0.33% Coverage

¶99: As the authors of the Association of Critical Heritage Studies manifesto (Campbell & Smith 2011), there are aspects of the debate piece by González-Ruibal et al. (above) that we have no trouble agreeing with, but we take issue with other elements. This paper sets up far too many straw people, based on a limited engagement with the archaeological and heritage studies literature

Reference 3 - 0.21% Coverage

¶101: González-Ruibal et al. raise challenging issues that seem frightening in their implications. In both their specificity and their wider theoretical contexts, I had previously given these issues little thought, and some I had not even recognised

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶175: and suggest protocols with the aim of initiating public discussion.

¶176:

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

¶310: Critical heritage studies beyond epistemic popularism

Reference 6 - 0.13% Coverage

¶311: A response to the recent debate piece in *Antiquity* by González-Ruibal et al., examining the role of epistemic popularism in critical heritage studies

Reference 7 - 0.07% Coverage

¶313: The authors respond to the recent debate piece in *Antiquity* by González-Ruibal et al

<Internals\\Curator 1994> - § 2 references coded [0.60% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶7: Go Ahead, Criticize: A Critical Challenge

Reference 2 - 0.33% Coverage

¶24: Some Critical Reflections on “Critical Reflections”

<Internals\\Curator 1995> - § 1 reference coded [0.35% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.35% Coverage

¶47: Constructivism — Rediscovering the Discovered

<Internals\\Curator 2000> - § 1 reference coded [1.28% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.28% Coverage

¶10: these personal experiences rarely resulted in new conservation actions. In fact, their enthusiasm and emotional commitment to conservation (inspired during the NAIB visit) generally fell back to original levels, presumably in the absence of reinforcing experiences.

<Internals\\Curator 2007> - § 1 reference coded [0.43% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.43% Coverage

¶24: Given the Victorian origins of the idea of a national portrait gallery, how relevant are such institutions today?

<Internals\\Curator 2008> - § 1 reference coded [0.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶46: Uses of Heritage

<Internals\\Curator 2011 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.94% Coverage

¶50: posed provocative questions about the apparently arbitrary classification systems in which artifacts find final resting places. Tangible Things is certain to inspire a great deal of productive reflection and controversy among museum scholars.

¶51:

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶72: The Heritage Reader

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶73: Collaboration or Contestation?

¶74:

<Internals\\Curator 2012 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶5: A visitor asked in the comment book: "Why haven't we been taught all that at school?"

¶6:

<Internals\\Curator 2018 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶2: Crushing Burdens of Material Culture

Reference 2 - 0.34% Coverage

¶6: When Africa's Elephant Trails Became Mean Streets, the World Decided to Take Them Back

<Internals\\JCP 1996 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [2.44% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.44% Coverage

¶8: Rather than merely dismissing these stories as a justification, or glorification of an illegal activity, a more careful reading reveals many issues, which are of considerable importance to heritage management and archaeological research.

<Internals\\JCP 2005 Abstracts> - § 9 references coded [5.22% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶15: (Re)Introducing the International Journal of Cultural Property

Reference 2 - 0.24% Coverage

¶16: The difficulty in resolving these opposing forces—change versus stability

Reference 3 - 0.14% Coverage

¶10: This essay reviews recent scholarly work

Reference 4 - 1.13% Coverage

¶14: Numerous authors such as Aplin, Aplin, Heritage Identification, Conservation, and Management. Barkan and Bush, Barkan and Bush, Claiming the Stones. Brown, Brown, Who Owns Native Culture? and Greenfield, Greenfield, Return of Cultural Treasures. recognize the social, political, and symbolic aspects of heritage and discuss such issues in detail.

Reference 5 - 1.60% Coverage

¶20: Throughout the book, there is evidence of extensive research and careful analysis of the often complex issues that he raises. But it is not a dry tome. A sense of humor appears. Describing the ethnobotanist Richard Schultes, of Harvard University, Brown says: “He may have been the only Republican in America who freely admitted to having sampled just about every mind-altering plant yet discovered in the New World” (p. 96). The book is written in a clear style with no use of jargon.

Reference 6 - 0.68% Coverage

¶22: representing a broad set of perspectives on problems relating to cultural property, cultural heritage, and related issues. Contributions are welcome from the wide variety of fields implicated in the debates

Reference 7 - 0.05% Coverage

¶22: heritage studies

Reference 8 - 0.46% Coverage

¶22: Western, and non-Western; academic, professional and amateur; consumers and producers—to promote meaningful discussion of the complexities

Reference 9 - 0.71% Coverage

¶167: The format produced a lively, interdisciplinary, and sometimes passionate debate that helped crystallize issues and expose complexities but certainly produced no consensus around a simple solution of return or retain

<Internals\\JCP 2006 Abstracts> - § 6 references coded [2.93% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.74% Coverage

¶123: closely referring to the currently observed changes in its conceptual development. It argues that the conceptual focus of cultural heritage has shifted alongside three interrelated and complementary directions

Reference 2 - 0.50% Coverage

¶123: as opposed to the objectified, glass-covered, and frozen heritage of the past by referring to both practical and theoretical heritage domains

Reference 3 - 0.25% Coverage

¶123: integrating multiple perspectives from a variety of academic fields.

¶124:

Reference 4 - 0.71% Coverage

¶141: To draw on recent developments and find ways to break the deadlocks that have stymied discussions on cultural property and heritage, the International Cultural Property Society organized the conference

Reference 5 - 0.09% Coverage

¶142: What is Heritage Good For?

Reference 6 - 0.64% Coverage

¶143: The field of cultural property or heritage, as it appears to an outsider, is bedeviled by different, perhaps contradictory fundamental values and structuring metaphors, on one hand

<Internals\\JCP 2007 Abstracts> - § 6 references coded [3.24% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.43% Coverage

¶15: The Denkmalpflegediskussion in Germany

¶16: This paper is about the recent discussions (known as Denkmalpflegediskussion)

Reference 2 - 0.26% Coverage

¶16: This paper seeks to review some of the key issues of the German debate

Reference 3 - 0.94% Coverage

¶138: This book is the second in the series of cultural heritage studies initiated by the University Press of Florida with Paul Shackel of the University of Maryland as the series editor. The series explores the uses of heritage and the meaning of its cultural forms

Reference 4 - 0.33% Coverage

¶161: Conference on Cultural Heritage Issues: The Legacy of Conquest, Colonization and Commerce,

Reference 5 - 0.78% Coverage

¶162: On October 12 to 14, 2006, Willamette University hosted an international conference, "Cultural Heritage Issues: The Legacy of Conquest, Colonization and Commerce." Some 30 distinguished panelists addressed five themes

Reference 6 - 0.50% Coverage

¶162: Papers drew on the panelists' expertise in a broad range of disciplines, from archaeology to law enforcement. Topics included, for example,

<Internals\\JCP 2008 Abstracts> - § 12 references coded [3.38% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶15: Nature and Culture:

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

¶16: The understanding of the relationship between culture and nature

Reference 3 - 0.21% Coverage

¶16: many countries and their bureaucracies have not yet adopted these new perspectives.

Reference 4 - 0.18% Coverage

¶10: History, Strong Stories and New Traditions" appears in History Australia

Reference 5 - 0.44% Coverage

¶13: In a recent article published by the International Journal of Cultural Property, "What Does Not Move Any Hearts—Why Should It Be Saved? The Denkmalpflegediskussion in Germany

Reference 6 - 0.09% Coverage

¶18: Archaeology, Heritage and Ownership

Reference 7 - 0.15% Coverage

¶20: Doha Conference of 'Ulama on Islam and Cultural Heritage

¶21:

Reference 8 - 0.09% Coverage

¶30: Debates around cultural properties

Reference 9 - 0.37% Coverage

¶30: with media representations often producing stereotypes that reinforce and polarize the terms of the debate. The common, typically polemical, notion

Reference 10 - 0.47% Coverage

¶32: For the first time in their history, museums as institutions have been the subject of theorizing as well as intense academic and public debates about their place in the contemporary world

Reference 11 - 1.07% Coverage

¶85: it featured 40 speakers representing universities, museums, universities, and heritage organizations in Belgium, Canada, China, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Thailand, Turkey, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States. As in previous years, the colloquium was organized by the Ename Center for Public Archaeology and Heritage Presentation, with support from the Province of East Flanders.

Reference 12 - 0.09% Coverage

¶89: Cultural Heritage and Human Rights.

<Internals\\JCP 2009 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.70% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.64% Coverage

¶29: The Genographic Project is a fantasy of an idea. It represents the instinct of humankind to seek to understand ourselves, right down to the smallest pieces of our essential being.

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶42: Visible Debates

<Internals\\JCP 2010 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶179: working sessions focused on four themes in international heritage practice

Reference 2 - 1.11% Coverage

¶179: The event was co-organized by two members of the UMass Amherst Center for Heritage & Society, Director Elizabeth Chilton and Coordinator of Projects and Policy Initiatives Neil Silberman, whose main goal was to establish a permanent working group of international representatives engaging with issues of heritage in conflict charged with setting research and policy agendas for the field.

<Internals\\JCP 2012 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

¶113: Cultural Heritage Issues: The Legacy of Conquest, Colonisation, and Commerce

Reference 2 - 0.42% Coverage

¶145: In analyzing the role of morality in Pelourinho-based cultural property-making, I focus on popular critiques of heritage discourse

<Internals\\JCP 2015 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.64% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.64% Coverage

¶121: The concept of the “cultural heritage of all humankind” is often summarily dismissed by scholars, possibly due to the aura of unscholarly idealism it appears to emanate.

<Internals\\JCP 2017 ABSTRACTS> - § 1 reference coded [0.56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.56% Coverage

¶154: In this article, I review the concept of pastness and discuss its implications for the global heritage sector.

<Internals\\JCP 2018 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶126: David Lowenthal (1923–2018)

<Internals\\JHS 1997-8 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.36% Coverage

¶129: relevant Australian writing critical of theory and practice

<Internals\\JHS 1998 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.81% Coverage

¶14: at an academic level the cultural heritage lacks a strong disciplined presence and correspondingly an agreed framework of reference and research

Reference 2 - 0.44% Coverage

¶146: there has been largely critical discussion of the role which costume films play

<Internals\\JHS 1999 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.55% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶129: The Heritage Crusade and the Spoils of History

Reference 2 - 0.32% Coverage

¶132: History and Heritage: Consuming the Past in Contemporary Culture

<Internals\\JHS 2001 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [3.94% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.46% Coverage

¶135: Heritage Pasts and Heritage Presents: temporality, meaning and the scope of heritage studies

Reference 2 - 1.66% Coverage

¶136: With the apparent focus of work carried out by the heritage 'community' very much directed towards heritage practices in the present, the potential historical scope for the discipline as a whole, becomes ever-more temporally closed. This paper makes space for a longer historical analysis of the development of heritage as a process.

Reference 3 - 1.83% Coverage

¶138: There is an apparent contradiction between a modernity that is seen as being capable of destroying society's natural environmental heritage and, at the same time, is seen as also providing the curative to save it. This apparent contradiction, it is argued here, represents two sides of the same narrative coin, going back to the Bible and the Greek and Roman classics

<Internals\\JHS 2002 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.38% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.38% Coverage

¶120: also a problematic notion located in the dialectic of the universal and the particular

<Internals\\JHS 2003 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶134: critical review

¶135:

Reference 2 - 0.51% Coverage

¶136: It examines some of the work of major heritage theorists and the relevance of their ideas

Reference 3 - 0.45% Coverage

¶142: Traditionally, volunteer management in the UK has adopted a top-down approach.

<Internals\\JHS 2004 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.92% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.38% Coverage

¶129: a recognition of the contribution of recent research into constructs of cultural heritage

Reference 2 - 0.84% Coverage

¶129: It is argued that there is a need to investigate the opportunities for, and feasibility of, developing more integrated approaches that reflect the diverse and joined-up nature of cultural heritage.

Reference 3 - 0.18% Coverage

¶136: Concerns about cultural, natural, tangible

Reference 4 - 0.53% Coverage

¶136: what is the heritage that is being protected and promoted? This paper is a commentary on the theoretical basis of heritage.

<Internals\\JHS 2005 Abstracts> - § 8 references coded [5.85% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.32% Coverage

¶17: that a critical questioning of official heritage practice is therefore needed.

¶18:

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶14: Natural and cultural heritage

Reference 3 - 1.66% Coverage

¶15: relations between the two are marked less by cooperative amity than by envy and rivalry. This essay discusses the reasons for our dissimilar approaches to nature and culture, and shows how they bear on the campaigns to protect and preserve each. In some important ways, the history, politics, and rhetoric of conservation and destruction are shown to have converged, in others to have diverged, over the last half century.

Reference 4 - 0.40% Coverage

¶24: This essay goes to the heart of many of the accepted notions that inform heritage practice and theory

Reference 5 - 1.63% Coverage

¶24: can sites like Twyford Down not be interpreted in a very different way, by recognising the landscape as dynamic not static, and by understanding that the process of change is as relevant today as it was in the past? In this essay such a post-modern interpretation of landscape and heritage-management practice is suggested, placing Twyford Down's later 20th-century components alongside those of an earlier date.

Reference 6 - 0.33% Coverage

¶40: oral history techniques can be used to challenge and destabilise existing knowledge

Reference 7 - 0.54% Coverage

¶44: Despite this, the process of heritage management tends to obscure these links between landscapes and communities, and is thus neglectful

Reference 8 - 0.86% Coverage

¶44: This case study serves as a reminder that the heritage management process cannot usefully be reduced to the technical and scientific practice it is often assumed to be, as it is often both emotional and conflict ridden

<Internals\\JHS 2006 Abstracts> - § 6 references coded [1.59% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶13: it explores how curators actively reflect these debates through analysis of

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

¶146: The Utility of Discourse Analysis to Heritage Studies

Reference 3 - 0.31% Coverage

¶147: This paper reviews the methodological utility of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) in heritage studies.

Reference 4 - 0.61% Coverage

¶147: we argue that the way we talk, write and otherwise represent heritage both constitutes and is constituted by the operation of a dominant discourse. In identifying the discursive construction of heritage

Reference 5 - 0.08% Coverage

¶165: Valediction and Reflection

¶166:

Reference 6 - 0.20% Coverage

¶171: There is a gap between the ideals and what happens on the ground.

<Internals\\JHS 2007 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.89% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.70% Coverage

¶14: The current revolution in robotic technologies, coupled with the developments in artificial intelligence, suggests that the creation of self-reflective robots capable of semi-independent thought (processes) is not too far away.

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

¶158: The Heritage of Nature and Culture through the Looking Glass

<Internals\\JHS 2008 Abstracts> - § 7 references coded [1.84% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶127: Mapping the Conceptual Ground

¶128:

Reference 2 - 0.68% Coverage

¶128: then it is important to be clear on the conceptual ground on which any such exploration must stand. This essay aims to map out some of the ground that may be relevant here, and to clarify some of the concepts that are at issue.

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶140: Be Interested and Beware

Reference 4 - 0.19% Coverage

¶149: has given rise to both celebration and critical self-reflection.

Reference 5 - 0.47% Coverage

¶165: Pacific Island history, the site raises a number of significant issues. It occupies an ambiguous place in the museum/cultural centre/heritage site taxonomy

Reference 6 - 0.14% Coverage

¶169: This article is the summary of Winter's book

Reference 7 - 0.20% Coverage

¶171: provides the context for a discussion of conceptions of heritage,

<Internals\\JHS 2009 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.57% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.57% Coverage

¶132: Furthermore, we consider the way in which the experience of conducting this research contributed to the development of an active research culture on our relatively new campus, founded in 1999

<Internals\\JHS 2010 Abstracts> - § 6 references coded [3.63% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶110: still remain unfulfilled and at best experimental

Reference 2 - 0.56% Coverage

¶133: This article examines the way in which selected cultural institutions, government and non-government organisations and individuals in Australia's Northern Territory have responded to globalising influences

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶42: Heritage and Practices of Public Formation

¶43:

Reference 4 - 1.05% Coverage

¶49: A tension between similarity and difference also exists in the social scientific study of heritage. I use an analytical definition of heritage to examine three sites in northern New Mexico (a historical monument, a cultural centre, and a museum) within a single framework, but doing so obscures the incommensurable differences between them. This is more than just an analytical problem

Reference 5 - 0.62% Coverage

¶49: Western social science shares liberalism's universal aspirations and commitment to neutrality and relies upon the creation of a broad 'public' (humanity) made up of commensurable subjects available for cross-cultural comparison

Reference 6 - 1.14% Coverage

¶64: Such a perspective complicates the popular assumption that digitisation will be beneficial to participation and instead puts forward – by drawing on institutional theory and the sociology of expectations – a less technology-centric and more contextual understanding of digital heritage. The conclusion highlights the potential of institutional analysis and the sociology of expectations for digital heritage studies.

¶65:

<Internals\\JHS 2011 abstracts> - § 10 references coded [2.37% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶15: Culture, heritage and representation

Reference 2 - 0.35% Coverage

¶23: we must acknowledge discourses, define structures and critically examine the interplay of our own and others' practices of commemoration

Reference 3 - 0.78% Coverage

¶23: Existing site narratives are dissected through the social theories of Peirce and Bourdieu, revealing nostalgia as a structuring element of cultural logics. The author argues that mechanisms of nostalgia, approached critically, offer interpretive common ground for memory work at historic homes (and beyond).

Reference 4 - 0.46% Coverage

¶125: The theories of heritage and museum experience developed by recent heritage studies researchers create a theoretical frame through which to interpret the practices of this museum.

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶137: history and heritage.

¶138:

Reference 6 - 0.15% Coverage

¶159: originally developed by Smith (2006) in Uses of Heritage

Reference 7 - 0.17% Coverage

¶168: Conference announcement: Association of Critical Heritage Studies

Reference 8 - 0.08% Coverage

¶181: **Local heritage, global context:**

Reference 9 - 0.16% Coverage

¶184: **risk society, lived cultural heritage, re-designing reflexivity**

Reference 10 - 0.08% Coverage

¶187: the need for thematic studies.

¶188:

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶137: In this more critical heritage studies discipline

<Internals\\JHS 2013 abstracts> - § 24 references coded [7.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶14: While our research does not challenge these observations it raises questions about the type of analyses and conclusions reached.

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶18: Examining the Olympics: heritage

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶149: Using a critical heritage studies framework

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶154: Decennial reflections on A Geography of Heritage (2000)

Reference 5 - 0.16% Coverage

¶155: A decade ago, A Geography of Heritage: Power, Culture and Economy was published

Reference 6 - 1.72% Coverage

¶155: This article takes a retrospective view identifying those ideas that 'flew', by being developed and elaborated by others, those that 'stalled' being largely disregarded and those that were missed then but subsequently have received much attention. The burgeoning literature on heritage and a similar growth in academic courses in heritage studies prompts the prospective question, 'where are we going?' In particular, an increasing broadening of scope combined with an increasing diversity of academic approaches, promises both an enrichment of the study of heritage but also its fragmentation. Only the development of some core of accepted definitions, terminology and at least a modicum of grounded theory can bridge the widening gap between academics and practitioners, and prevent the different academic disciplinary perspectives retreating into mutually unintelligible solitudes.

Reference 7 - 0.12% Coverage

¶156: A geographer in heritage. Responding to 'decennial reflections'

Reference 8 - 0.14% Coverage

¶157: Reflections on reflections, or: less gloom please – let go and celebrate

Reference 9 - 0.11% Coverage

¶158: Rethinking heritage theory and practice: the US experience

Reference 10 - 0.17% Coverage

¶159: 'Where we need to go': comments on 'decennial reflections on A Geography of Heritage'

Reference 11 - 0.10% Coverage

¶160: What's in a name? A Geography of Heritage revisited

Reference 12 - 0.14% Coverage

¶161: Going places; challenging directions for the future of heritage studies

Reference 13 - 0.04% Coverage

¶162: Comments on comments

Reference 14 - 0.05% Coverage

¶178: Critical Heritage Studies

Reference 15 - 0.10% Coverage

¶179: Clarifying the critical in critical heritage studies

Reference 16 - 0.77% Coverage

¶180: This paper considers the term critical in the unfolding formulation of critical heritage studies. It argues for a shift in emphasis from the subject of our effort to the object of attention, in other words focusing primarily on the critical issues that face the world today, the larger issues that bear upon and extend outwards from heritage. To that end, the paper presents two key directions

Reference 17 - 0.13% Coverage

¶181: Framing theory: towards a critical imagination in heritage studies

Reference 18 - 1.52% Coverage

¶182: Heritage theory has developed piecemeal over the last 30 years, with little progress made in fully understanding the way the subject can or should be theorised. This paper identifies some of the main sources of theory in heritage, as well as the approaches and perspectives that have been formulated as a result. These are framed on the basis of their disciplinary origins and can be viewed as theories in, theories of and theories for heritage. As frames through which heritage can currently be examined they are still employed in relative isolation from each other and we suggest, therefore, a way by which they might be considered as complementary, rather than competing approaches in order to provide impetus for the development of a critical imagination in heritage studies.

Reference 19 - 0.18% Coverage

¶183: Engaging with the future of 'critical heritage studies': looking back in order to look forward

Reference 20 - 0.37% Coverage

¶184: engages with the Association for Critical Heritage Studies Manifesto which argues that heritage studies is in need of a complete renovation. We do so by looking back to two earlier moments

Reference 21 - 0.34% Coverage

¶184: Our conclusion points to the importance of the teaching of heritage studies as a potential site for such a practice as well as more collaborative models of research practice.

Reference 22 - 0.22% Coverage

¶186: Deaccessioning and disposal must become a key area of attention for critical heritage studies in the coming decades

Reference 23 - 0.13% Coverage

¶186: uphold its claims to relevance in contemporary global societies.

¶187:

Reference 24 - 0.16% Coverage

¶100: We conclude that landscape scars definitely can constitute critical cultural tools,

<Internals\\JHS 2014 abstracts> - § 13 references coded [3.61% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.39% Coverage

¶113: discusses a number of well-known critiques of the museum that seek to identify it as a problematic space for experience. The key argument put forward is that we can find within that analysis a critical geography around the museum

Reference 2 - 0.25% Coverage

¶113: This dynamic reveals the museum as a space to critically think about what it does with experience and the importance of spatial analysis for that.

¶114:

Reference 3 - 0.28% Coverage

¶127: From the perspective of heritage studies theory, this article demonstrates how the project both illustrates and contradicts several influential conceptions of heritage

Reference 4 - 0.42% Coverage

¶134: points to an underlying tension between the adoption and replication of conventional heritage practices to the preservation and remembrance of the popular music and its celebration as an expression of the dynamism of contemporary popular culture.

Reference 5 - 0.12% Coverage

¶135: Unauthorising popular music heritage: outline of a critical framework

Reference 6 - 0.42% Coverage

¶136: purpose of this paper is to set out a critical and analytical framework with which to explore the ways in which popular music heritage in the UK (or in England more specifically) is variously understood, discussed, critiqued, practised or performed.

Reference 7 - 0.29% Coverage

¶136: The arguments developed in the final section of the paper in relation to unauthorised music heritage are presented as a critical point of orientation – heritage-as-praxis

Reference 8 - 0.39% Coverage

¶168: However, academic critiques of healing-heritage typically cite the failure of heritage to heal, either because it cannot, or because it is managed incorrectly. Thus, an anomalous situation exists between expectations and critiques

Reference 9 - 0.04% Coverage

¶169: Critical urban heritage

Reference 10 - 0.08% Coverage

¶173: Heritage studies and the privileging of theory

Reference 11 - 0.57% Coverage

¶174: Heritage studies is yet to have a debate about its theorisation at the global level. Many of the core ideas that shape the field are rooted in the contexts of Europe and the USA and geographically rolled out in normative ways. This paper argues it is important we embark on pluralising how heritage is studied and theoretically framed

Reference 12 - 0.11% Coverage

¶186: they are increasingly out of step with other areas of cultural life

Reference 13 - 0.25% Coverage

¶186: The currently under-theorised state of conservation is positively harmful both to the conservation professions and to the buildings we seek to protect

<Internals\\JHS 2015 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [2.59% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶132: Between orthodoxy and heterodoxy: the troubled relationships between heritage studies and heritage law

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶133: heritage studies (HS)

Reference 3 - 0.65% Coverage

¶133: However, when it comes to heterodox (critical) analyses in these fields, the relationship is far more fragile and unbalanced, from the point of view of heterodox HS, the law tends to be neglected or even sometimes rejected; whereas from the point of view of HL, there is a more conscious effort to fully engage with HS, which is made difficult by heterodox HS's push against the law. This dissonance can lead to severe difficulties in understanding heritage work and even the field itself.

Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

¶137: that has broadened wider interdisciplinary debates in heritage studies.

Reference 5 - 0.40% Coverage

¶139: While agreeing with much of the critique levelled at the nostalgic approach to pop/rock culture, we suggest that with a more nuanced conception of reflective nostalgia, the affective appeal of the nostalgic approach can be harnessed without giving in to glamourised oversimplifications of the past.

Reference 6 - 0.08% Coverage

¶148: Heritage erasure: rethinking 'protection' and 'preservation'

¶149:

Reference 7 - 0.97% Coverage

¶183: When Raphael Samuel's *Theatres of Memory: Past and Present in Contemporary Culture* was published in 1994, it was critically received. Yet, the book has not had the impact of other key works such as Lowenthal's *The Past is a Foreign Country* (1985) or Hewison's *The Heritage Industry* (1987). A number of factors have contributed to this, such as *Theatres* essentially being an unfinished project, and 'heritage' in the book having multiple personas – the net result being that Samuel's arguments can at times be hard to pin down. Yet with interest in his approach to heritage now growing, this article seeks to unravel Samuel's core ideas and arguments pertaining to heritage, and to give an historical background to their evolution

Reference 8 - 0.23% Coverage

¶183: to challenge the dominant view that heritage was ultimately history's poor cousin, I argue that Samuel's ideas have much to offer contemporary research agendas in heritage.

¶184:

<Internals\\JHS 2016 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [0.88% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶17: Critical ethnographies of urban heritage in the western Mediterranean region

¶18:

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶20: Ethnographic reflections on 'oppositional heritage discourse' in two post-earthquake Italian cities

Reference 3 - 0.29% Coverage

¶21: Both have been instrumental in shaping an 'oppositional heritage discourse' in Italy that underscores the civic virtues of the nation's cultural patrimony while simultaneously railing against its marketisation.

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

¶99: Critical heritage work: public folklore in the United States

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

¶100: Public folklore dialogism and critical heritage studies

Reference 6 - 0.20% Coverage

¶101: For public folklorists, collaboration and increased dialogue with critical heritage scholars could foster greater awareness of hegemonic discourses

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 9 references coded [1.34% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶32: The Palgrave handbook of contemporary heritage research

Reference 2 - 0.50% Coverage

¶41: The framework for my analysis is provided by a dual reading of the term 'white noise'. Thus, for my purposes, 'white noise' describes both an acoustic phenomenon (the product of every possible frequency sounding simultaneously; a sonic expression of perfect equality and perfect chaos), and a

particular mode of racialised sound production and audition, modulated and constrained by whiteness

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶145: is a critical question, open to debate.

Reference 4 - 0.16% Coverage

¶158: overcoming, at the same time, the easy shortcut of the East–West discourse of difference in respect to heritage conservation

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶161: the Mongol Ger as a contemporary heritage paradox

Reference 6 - 0.08% Coverage

¶173: Gregory Ashworth, 17 May 1941–6 November 2016: a heritage created?

Reference 7 - 0.06% Coverage

¶107: Reconsidering cultural heritage in East Asia

Reference 8 - 0.10% Coverage

¶116: This essay first looks at the harmonising and divisive aspects of nostalgia.

Reference 9 - 0.26% Coverage

¶168: I argue that common or dominant notions of heritage cannot accommodate these new cultural identities-in-flux created by and acting in a transplanetary networked and culturally deterritorialized world

<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 21 references coded [3.43% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶14: the article reframes debates in heritage studies

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶14: It concludes that critical interjections by artists and ethnographers suggest potential to reassemble the dominant technologies

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶121: The concept of 'first-place' as an Aristotelean exercise on the Metaphysics of Heritage

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶152: The article both advances theoretical debates and

Reference 5 - 0.23% Coverage

¶158: Finally, we discuss some theoretical implications of negotiating visualisations, with emphasis on the recent debate about representational and non-representational theories in heritage studies.

Reference 6 - 0.74% Coverage

¶169: The theorization of heritage should also examine specific histories of how this trope arose. In Britain, John Ruskin's influential articulation of cultural heritage, for example, drew on the way inheritance featured in political writings of John Locke and Edmund Burke. Theorization of heritage can also be broadened by considering how inheritance is employed in other disciplines, such as its use in phenomenology and poststructuralism, an arc encompassing work by Edmund Husserl, Martin Heidegger, Jean-Luc Marion, Jacques Derrida, and Bernard Stiegler. These investigations help expand the conceptual dimensions of heritage.

Reference 7 - 0.22% Coverage

¶186: The campaign, which was ultimately successful as the Undercroft remains open and skateable, provides a lens through which three key areas of heritage theory and practice can be examined

Reference 8 - 0.19% Coverage

¶190: argues that the application of endangerment narratives to heritage reinforces uncritical understandings of both heritage and volunteering that preclude heritage

Reference 9 - 0.16% Coverage

¶194: This analysis demonstrates how the analytical framework of DMI can be used to advance important work in heritage and media studies.

Reference 10 - 0.05% Coverage

¶100: Introduction: tools for a critical heritage

Reference 11 - 0.11% Coverage

¶107: "I just don't ever use that word': investigating stakeholders' understanding of heritage"

Reference 12 - 0.13% Coverage

¶110: Drawing on methods stemming from critical museum theory, critical rural studies and critical heritage studies,

Reference 13 - 0.03% Coverage

¶116: Towards a Critical Manifesto

Reference 14 - 0.16% Coverage

¶122: It takes as its starting point the discussion initiated by Laurajane Smith and Gary Campbell concerning nostalgia in the field of heritage

Reference 15 - 0.03% Coverage

¶123: towards a critical manifesto

Reference 16 - 0.19% Coverage

¶124: ways in which the norms of historical practice, heritage and social memory can be transformed by new ways of thinking about and defining archival practices.

¶125:

Reference 17 - 0.16% Coverage

¶132: However, how theoretical models can be utilised by professionals in practice has not, in general, been adequately described or explained.

Reference 18 - 0.25% Coverage

¶132: The reflexive modelling process is explored via a use case. Future research in this area would look towards building and testing formal methods that deploy the reflexive modelling technique and use of the MRkM.

¶133:

Reference 19 - 0.07% Coverage

¶135: in line with the general aims of Critical Heritage Studies.

Reference 20 - 0.15% Coverage

¶141: It will consider what might have been misunderstood in these objects and what they might originally have been intended to achieve,

Reference 21 - 0.19% Coverage

¶145: make overarching statement about the destruction of cultural heritage and cultural rights violations too bold and call for more nuance and contextualised research.

¶146:

<Internals\JCH 2003 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶14: Disputes relating to the preference for one type of heritage over another are identified.

<Internals\JCH 2004 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶166: Is heritage an asset or a liability?

¶167:

<Internals\JCH 2008 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶190: Sociology in Cultural Heritage

¶191:

<Internals\JCH 2010 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.47% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.47% Coverage

¶82: The aim of this work is to analyse the evolution of the concept of cultural heritage in West European states. In the last decades of the 20th century, the term “heritage” was characterised by expansion and semantic transfer, resulting in a generalisation of the use of this word, frequently used in the place of another, such as, monument and cultural property. However, all these terms are not able to cover the same semantic field.

Name: Nodes\\Cultural landscapes

<Internals\\Antiquity 1999 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.94% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.94% Coverage

¶166: Sauer (1925) saw the terrestrial scene as more than a natural arena for human action. He recognized the repeated human impact on a living earth which created an ever-changing stage of landscape. Geographical conceptions of landscape have changed in the intervening 75 years. Today, geographers acknowledge the historically contingent qualities of nature and society and their inter-relationships (Zimmerer 1994).

<Internals\\Antiquity 2002 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.22% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶433: Cultural landscapes

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶434: Important new insights about long-term changes in human behaviour are gained when cultural landscapes rather than focal points or 'sites' are studied.

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

¶489: Europe's cultural landscape

<Internals\\Antiquity 2006 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶185: Cultural Landscapes

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶266: A Landscape Cultural History.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2015 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶191: tend to be more concerned about how landscapes—natural, built and imagined—reflect cultural values

<Internals\\Antiquity 2018 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶315: cultural landscapes

<Internals\\Curator 2017 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶26: explores the rich cultural landscape

<Internals\\JCP 2006 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶13: Signposts on a Cultural Landscape

Reference 2 - 0.90% Coverage

¶71: The first regional conference on integrative protection, entitled Cultural Landscape: A Modern Approach to the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage in the Balkans, was held in Banja Luka (Bosnia and Herzegovina) on October 30 to November 1, 2006.

<Internals\\JCP 2008 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.76% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.56% Coverage

¶6: They are also integrating a greater cultural perspective in their recent resolutions to the convention. Although the links between nature and culture have been clarified through this new attention to cultural landscapes,

Reference 2 - 0.20% Coverage

¶6: to illustrate the complexities of defining and conserving cultural landscapes.

<Internals\\JCP 2012 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.41% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.41% Coverage

¶22: Islands are places where culture and the marine environment are intertwined and offer the best locales to address this threat.

<Internals\\JCP 2014 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶19: changing the city's cultural landscape.

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶153: Cultural Landscapes

¶154:

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶154: cultural landscapes

<Internals\\JHS 1994-6 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.82% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.64% Coverage

¶129: The new interest in cultural landscapes is forcing a reappraisal of concepts of countryside heritage.

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

¶147: the Nordic cultural landscape

<Internals\\JHS 1996 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.75% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶140: Cultural landscape

Reference 2 - 1.23% Coverage

¶141: The concept of cultural landscapes as remarkable windows onto the past, and rich historical documents that can be read has gained increasingly wide acceptance in Australia

Reference 3 - 0.39% Coverage

¶141: landscape as a cultural construct plays a major role

<Internals\\JHS 1999 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.32% Coverage

¶123: Constructing a cultural landscape through a comparative narrative

Reference 2 - 0.69% Coverage

¶124: The concept of cultural landscape embodies a dynamic understanding of history, in which past, present and future are seamlessly connected.

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

¶24: cultural landscapes of tourism.

<Internals\\JHS 2000 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.94% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶11: debates about cultural landscapes

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

¶40: Cultural Landscapes of Britain

Reference 3 - 1.61% Coverage

¶41: with specific examples being named and briefly characterised. Relict landscapes are particularly noted. Threats to cultural landscapes are identified as of both development and decrepitude. A short discussion of the purpose and viability of cultural landscapes in Britain, for national and global purposes,

<Internals\\JHS 2005 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.00% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.34% Coverage

¶7: contrasting to the emblematic Swedish cultural landscape of forests and small hamlets.

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

¶8: cultural landscape heritage of Northern Friesland

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶43: Cultural Landscapes in England

Reference 4 - 0.35% Coverage

¶44: Like other forms of heritage, landscape provides a vital repository of cultural meaning

<Internals\\JHS 2006 Abstracts> - § 9 references coded [2.39% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶30: The Courage of their Convictions: Creating Cultural Landscapes in 1930s Western Australia

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶31: Building a cultural landscape

Reference 3 - 0.17% Coverage

¶31: processes through which the cultural landscape is shaped.

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶32: Cultural Landscapes in Asia-Pacific:

Reference 5 - 0.14% Coverage

¶33: under the wider concept of cultural landscapes

Reference 6 - 0.43% Coverage

¶33: In this sense the architectural monuments themselves are a component of a wider cultural landscape pattern to which they are inextricably tied

Reference 7 - 0.30% Coverage

¶33: Seeing the monuments without seeing their cultural context is akin to seeing leaves but not the tree.

Reference 8 - 0.20% Coverage

¶33: the increasing interest in the cultural landscape concept in Asia

Reference 9 - 0.69% Coverage

¶75: Part of the conclusion is that our understanding of urban cultural landscapes/townscapes will be improved if we look beyond the limitations of separate disciplines such as architectural and social history or historical geography.

<Internals\\JHS 2007 Abstracts> - \$ 6 references coded [1.67% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.50% Coverage

¶10: Custom and tradition represent different principles according to which cultural landscape can be maintained—with emphasis on dynamics or invariance, respectively.

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶41: particularly in cultural landscapes

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

¶159: Nowhere is this clearer than in cultural landscapes,

Reference 4 - 0.46% Coverage

¶163: The concept of cultural landscapes has a long and varied lineage, including antecedents in geography and ecomuseums, and can be applied at all scales.

Reference 5 - 0.18% Coverage

¶163: cultural landscapes as an additional category of property

Reference 6 - 0.25% Coverage

¶163: Not surprisingly, cultural landscapes have their own particular management issues

<Internals\\JHS 2008 Abstracts> - § 6 references coded [1.76% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶123: Cultural Landscapes in Asia and the Pacific

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶124: The notion of cultural landscape has been accepted

Reference 3 - 0.32% Coverage

¶124: This paper aims to address the issues of applying the concept of cultural landscape in Asia and the Pacific

Reference 4 - 0.15% Coverage

¶124: current issues related to the cultural landscape.

Reference 5 - 0.78% Coverage

¶124: This is followed by a discussion of the cultural landscape by referring to previous studies, with detailed analysis pointing out the major characteristics of the listed cultural landscapes in Asia and the Pacific, which are tabulated using the numerical data.

Reference 6 - 0.24% Coverage

¶124: the current issues on cultural landscape conservation in Asia and the Pacific.

¶125:

<Internals\IJHS 2009 Abstracts> - § 11 references coded [5.59% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶15: in the Cultural Landscapes of Western Anatolia

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶16: of cultural (historical) landscapes

Reference 3 - 0.66% Coverage

¶16: have made their impacts on cultural historical landscapes in recent years. In this paper, an attempt is made to explore the cultural heritage within the evolution of cultural archaeological landscapes in Western Anatolia

Reference 4 - 0.36% Coverage

¶115: Marginal Lands? An Overview of the Environmental Contexts of Cultural Landscapes in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland

Reference 5 - 0.88% Coverage

¶116: This introductory paper offers an overview of some of the environmental contexts of cultural landscapes in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. The changing so-called 'marginality', in several senses of the word, of a series of examples of the cultural landscapes of the Highlands and Islands

Reference 6 - 1.23% Coverage

¶116: 'Cryptic cultural landscapes' (those with altered ecologies which have been strongly influenced by human activity but which are without obvious built artefacts) feature alongside those that may appear more obviously 'cultural'. Comparisons are made with global examples of other cultural landscapes in which environmental limits have been stretched or breached by the ecological footprint of past human societies

Reference 7 - 0.06% Coverage

¶116: —cultural landscapes,

Reference 8 - 0.57% Coverage

¶132: considers a research project conducted at the University of Glasgow's Dumfries Campus, between 2004–5. This considered Scotland's longest long-distance walking route: the Southern Upland Way.

Reference 9 - 0.23% Coverage

¶156: Toward a Cultural Landscape Atlas: Representing all the Landscape as Cultural

Reference 10 - 0.90% Coverage

¶157: We advocate an alternative in which spatial representation of heritage is set within a cultural landscape framework, acknowledging that all parts of the landscape have inter-connected cultural histories, associations and meanings resulting from long-term and ongoing human–environmental interactions.

Reference 11 - 0.45% Coverage

¶157: demonstrate the advantage of this approach. The mapping products produced by the work comprise an interactive electronic DVD Atlas and hard copy maps.

<Internals\\JHS 2010 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶124: emphasise cultural landscapes

<Internals\\JHS 2011 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.98% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶154: The cultural landscape of these towns

Reference 2 - 0.58% Coverage

¶187: Cultural landscapes are intended to increase awareness that heritage places (sites) are not isolated islands and that there is an interdependence of people, social structures, and the landscape and associated ecological systems.

Reference 3 - 0.25% Coverage

¶187: have been effective in bridging the gap between culture and nature philosophically and in practice

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

¶190: cultural landscapes:

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶48: cultural landscape

<Internals\\JHS 2013 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶46: The cultural landscape and heritage paradox

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶48: cultural landscapes

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶49: Although cultural landscapes are natural and material,

<Internals\\JHS 2015 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶37: Meanwhile, there was another significant development and split in ideas around cultural landscapes in the 1990s

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶37: against the cultural landscapes concept developed in Japan

<Internals\\JHS 2016 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶69: Managing cultural landscapes

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶38: Cultural Landscape in Hongzhou, China

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶39: West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou.

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶164: Cultural landscapes of South Asia:

<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [0.62% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶19: From universal to local: perspectives on cultural landscape heritage in South Africa

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶10: The concept of cultural landscapes relates

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶10: From a professional perspective, the concept refers to a category

Reference 4 - 0.13% Coverage

¶10: We explore these two perspectives through a comparative analysis of three cultural landscapes in South Africa

Reference 5 - 0.10% Coverage

¶10: Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape and the Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape

Reference 6 - 0.16% Coverage

¶10: We propose that a biocultural diversity perspective of heritage not only recognises the inextricable relationship between nature and culture

<Internals\\JCH 2000 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶82: and cultural landscapes.

<Internals\\JCH 2013 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶198: Finally, we found the relationship between culture and nature to characterize best the integrity of a rural landscape, rather than nature or culture alone.

<Internals\\JCH 2014 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶12: This approach regards landscape as a cultural artifact, which is undergoing constant design, construction and transformation, where the road is considered as an axis that shapes the landscape and that contains individual elements such as associated structures or buildings

<Internals\\JCH 2015 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶28: National parks and outdoor heritage sites frequently protect elements of both nature and culture

Name: Nodes\\'Critical' heritage discussion\Power and political heritage\Difficult or contested heritage

<Internals\\Antiquity 1994 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.58% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.58% Coverage

¶126: The civil war in the former Yugoslavia, the largest conflict in Europe for half a century, is more than incidentally about objects from the past and proofs of past possession.

<Internals\\Antiquity 1995 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.22% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶157: the confrontations over the Cõa site that were in the headlines early this year.

¶158:

<Internals\\Antiquity 1999 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶148: Contested ethnicities and ancient homelands in northeast Chinese archaeology

<Internals\\Antiquity 2000 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [0.75% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶156:

After years of discussion and argument

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1244: is unacceptable to modern India and Indians.

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1249: there have been various views as to how the temples should be presented and to whom. ¶1250:

Reference 4 - 0.20% Coverage

¶1255:

After the destruction of Ayodhya's Babri mosque in 1992 by supporters of the Vishva Hindu Parishad (VHP), the statement above seems laden with premonition of the events to come

Reference 5 - 0.27% Coverage

¶1255: the initial documentation submitted to the government by a group of VHP aligned historians, which presented the 'archaeological proof' that the Babri mosque had occupied the site of a Hindu temple dating to the 10th and 11th century AD

Reference 6 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1255: a second group of 'progressive' Indian historians began a counter-argument,

<Internals\\Antiquity 2003 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.47% Coverage

¶127: After more than a decade after its demolition, the December 1992 destruction of the sixteenth century mosque in Ayodhya remains a powerful heritage issue.

Reference 2 - 0.62% Coverage

¶127: the mosque's demolition caused the loss of about 2000 Indian lives in Hindu-Muslim rioting across India and led to the destruction of Hindu temples in the neighbouring countries of Pakistan and Bangladesh.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2004 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶179: is a matter in which two viewpoints, both equally valid, are confronted.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2005 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.22% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶130: How have these goals clashed with western Europeans in pursuit of the Hittites and ancient Greeks?

<Internals\\Antiquity 2008 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1255: its contested reception in Denmark, Britain, and Ireland

<Internals\\Antiquity 2009 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.51% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶130: For years controversial plans to improve the Stonehenge environs (costed at £600m) had dominated media and much academic debate

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶154: stones in contention

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶137: Museums and the battle over our ancient heritage

Reference 4 - 0.20% Coverage

¶202: In response English Heritage have carried out a consultation, amidst considerable publicity and public debate (Hole 2008).

¶203:

<Internals\\Antiquity 2010 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶167: Contested objects

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶262: Islamic archaeology at a difficult age

<Internals\\Antiquity 2011 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶116: Classical antiquity became a disputed topos, a cultural identity of sorts contested between Greece on the one hand and the 'Western world' on the other

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶116: Archaeological sites thus became disputed spaces

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶120: Most of the opposition directed at the new AcropolisMuseum (herafter NAM),

<Internals\\Antiquity 2012 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.41% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶74: Sharing the inquiry with the public of today also revealed some of the disquieting mechanisms

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶109: Exhuming loss: memory, materiality and mass graves of the Spanish Civil War

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶232: Cross-disciplinary perspectives on a contested Buddhist site

<Internals\Antiquity 2015 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶175: testifying to the long-distance movement of slave labour.

¶176:

<Internals\Antiquity 2016 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [0.53% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶33: Conflict antiquities and conflicted antiquities

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

¶205: battle

¶206:

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

¶206: the full horror only registered later, after seeing many more bones, much finely crafted weaponry and armour, and pictures and plans of fights both modern and ancient

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

¶319: 'The most awkward building in England'? The 'Rotten' heritage of 'Tin Pan Alley' revisited

Reference 5 - 0.22% Coverage

¶320: Five years ago, comparisons in an Antiquity paper between the 'simulations of scenes' drawn on the wall of 6 Denmark Street by John Lydon, during Sex Pistols rehearsals in the 1970s, and the Palaeolithic cave art of Lascaux provoked a strong response.

Reference 6 - 0.03% Coverage

¶348: Victims of Ireland's Great Famine:

<Internals\Antiquity 2018 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.28% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶170: 100 years later: the dark heritage of the Great War

Reference 2 - 0.24% Coverage

¶171: Archaeological research into twentieth-century global conflicts has understandably focused on sorrow, pain and death when interpreting the associated material, structural and human remains. There are, however, other approaches to studying 'difficult' (or 'dark') heritage

<Internals\\Curator 1995> - § 2 references coded [0.70% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.31% Coverage

¶17: Controversial Exhibitions and Censorship

Reference 2 - 0.39% Coverage

¶52: controversial projects associated with repatriation

<Internals\\Curator 1996> - § 2 references coded [1.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.93% Coverage

¶24: Some Zuni community members always considered photography of religious ceremonies to be inappropriate.

Reference 2 - 0.30% Coverage

¶53: Lobbying the History of Enola Gay

<Internals\\Curator 1998> - § 4 references coded [1.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶3: ITS PROBLEMS

Reference 2 - 0.38% Coverage

¶35: The two present widely divergent versions

Reference 3 - 0.35% Coverage

¶36: Removing the Legacy of the Korean Past

Reference 4 - 0.18% Coverage

¶137: the tortured history

<Internals\\Curator 1999> - § 5 references coded [2.74% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶16: The simmering controversy

Reference 2 - 1.02% Coverage

¶16: Science in American Life was soon engulfed by that broader, often acrimonious debate about science and society which involved notions of pure and applied science.

Reference 3 - 0.54% Coverage

¶16: analyzed in terms of scientists' criticisms of three of the exhibition's case studies.

Reference 4 - 0.24% Coverage

¶17: Visitors' Role in an Exhibition Debate

Reference 5 - 0.79% Coverage

¶18: objections were raised by the exhibition's chief sponsor, the American Chemical Society, and by the American Physical Society.

<Internals\\Curator 2001> - § 1 reference coded [2.33% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.33% Coverage

¶152: AS museums respond to changing forces in our increasingly complex world, we who must make the changes find ourselves in the throes of discomfort and even conflict with formerly comfortable colleagues. We blame those on opposing sides of our views as obstinate, ignorant, or self-serving. Why then does change invariably engender conflict? This article explores the underlying factors — the world-views that each of us brings to the table — and presents a model of archetypes that hints at where museum professionals might fit.

<Internals\\Curator 2003> - § 2 references coded [1.38% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.25% Coverage

¶137: A Peace Corps volunteer who began work at the Museum of Moroccan Judaism—the only Jewish museum in the Arab world—just before the attacks on the World Trade Center in New York describes the shock waves engulfing her small museum

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶139: Interpreting Apartheid:

<Internals\\Curator 2008> - § 2 references coded [1.28% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.54% Coverage

¶127: can be challenging both for visitors and for museums as cultural institutions.

¶128:

Reference 2 - 0.74% Coverage

¶137: children's agendas are often overlooked, and are at times in competition with the accompanying adult's agendas

<Internals\\Curator 2009> - § 4 references coded [4.24% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.49% Coverage

¶119: This paper meditates upon a conundrum: Can there be a right way to represent the traumatic experience of Atlantic slavery within the context of a museum setting? The analysis deals with the question

Reference 2 - 0.42% Coverage

¶119: to the public memorialization of highly charged subjects

Reference 3 - 0.43% Coverage

¶143: Fred Wilson, PTSD, and Me: Reflections on the History Wars

Reference 4 - 1.90% Coverage

¶144: But if history is destined to be contested, where should museums be in that contest and how do we get there? Fred Wilson's Mining the Museum has turned out to be a path not taken; Enola Gay was a cautionary tale. But we should have these fights in museums

<Internals\\Curator 2010 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.33% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.33% Coverage

¶117: "Passion on All Sides": Lessons for Planning the National September 11 Memorial Museum

<Internals\\Curator 2011 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.28% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.28% Coverage

¶124: The outcome of this defensive turn is a retreat from difficult exhibitions

<Internals\\Curator 2012 abstracts> - § 12 references coded [6.51% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.79% Coverage

¶9: the site of one of the world's worst industrial tragedies in 1984, involving the Union Carbide pesticide factory. The government wants to build a memorial at the site, but some survivor groups say the government does not have the moral right to memorialize

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

¶9: to confront troubling social discourses for the first time.

¶10:

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶23: Concerning the Telling of Painful Tales

Reference 4 - 0.22% Coverage

¶24: The public seems more likely to take issue with what history museums say

Reference 5 - 0.17% Coverage

¶24: thereby making it easier to process difficult subjects

Reference 6 - 0.94% Coverage

¶24: Did the disciplines through which the story was approached remove the story temporarily from the highly charged slave narrative and place it in a different, less contested—because more reified—context, a different kind of narrative? If so, was that a constructive contribution or a missed opportunity?

Reference 7 - 0.13% Coverage

¶25: Interpreting Shared and Contested Histories

Reference 8 - 0.39% Coverage

¶26: Five principles are derived for the application of hot interpretive techniques in the context of shared and contested histories

Reference 9 - 1.78% Coverage

¶147: In the last 10 years or so, commemorative, archival, and educational spaces have been established all over Argentina, both to honor the victims of acts of state-sponsored terrorism perpetrated in the “Dirty War” of the 1970s and 1980s, and to explore the complex history of this era. The author spent four months living and working in Buenos Aires as a Fulbright Scholar in 2011 and was able to visit a few of these important new spaces and speak to staff. This article attempts to review some of the successes and problems each site experiences in doing this difficult work

Reference 10 - 1.00% Coverage

¶149: History museums and historic sites that back away from telling difficult history do a disservice to the victims of the trauma, the bearers of the historical knowledge, and the public. Staff members and visitors alike are frequently uncomfortable with broaching these subjects, yet helping people talk about difficult topics

Reference 11 - 0.61% Coverage

¶182: to what extent do city museums, for instance, actively and consciously reflect the ethical, political, or social dilemmas, contradictions, and conflicts that drive and impact the cities they serve?

Reference 12 - 0.16% Coverage

¶187: Museums and the Battle Over Our Ancient Heritage

¶188:
<Internals\\Curator 2014 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶114: a Contested Relationship

<Internals\\JCP 1994 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶131: Contested Culture

<Internals\\JCP 1995 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶127: A problematic heritage

Reference 2 - 0.53% Coverage

¶136: the sensitive (politically and otherwise) topic

Reference 3 - 0.24% Coverage

¶45: the Post-Colonial Era

<Internals\\JCP 1996 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [3.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.66% Coverage

¶10: What is barely mentioned in these articles, however, is the problem of the trade in art objects originating from occupied territories in times of armed conflict.

Reference 2 - 1.66% Coverage

¶12: Following the Six Day War in 1967, the Sinai Peninsula, the Golan Heights, the Gaza strip and the territory known as the “West Bank” came under Israeli control.

<Internals\\JCP 1997 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.45% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.45% Coverage

¶6: thus bringing the problem to a head.

<Internals\\JCP 1998 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.74% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.02% Coverage

¶6: the difficult area of antiquities and questions whether anyone involved in it - from source nations, archaeologists, and ethnographers to museums, collectors, and the art trade - has clean hands.

Reference 2 - 0.73% Coverage

¶14: juxtaposes the varying competing interests, particularly against the backdrop of denial of basic human and economic rights in these regions

<Internals\\JCP 1999 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [4.31% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.44% Coverage

¶13: The council also plays a role in mediating conflicting interests of Maori and others, such as scientists, in relation to the scientific investigation of various sites.

Reference 2 - 2.45% Coverage

¶22: The contentious, sometimes even raucous debate over the repatriation and reburial of Native American human remains has been calm compared to the clamor raised over the so-called Kennewick Man. Although the reburial debate has captured substantial worldwide media and public attention,

Reference 3 - 0.42% Coverage

¶132: The Washington Conference on Holocaust-Era Assets

<Internals\\JCP 2001 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [7.98% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.13% Coverage

¶18: The Elgin Marbles continue to be one of the more controversial issues

Reference 2 - 4.18% Coverage

¶18: Unfortunately but perhaps inevitably, the pace of discussion is often driven by emotion. In this highly charged atmosphere, misunderstandings and misrepresentations are so often repeated that they gain a reality of their own and are very rarely challenged.

Reference 3 - 1.27% Coverage

¶19: Recently the corpus of disinformation was given sustenance from a new quarter.

Reference 4 - 1.39% Coverage

¶19: this opportunity to correct some of its many misrepresentations and errors of fact.

¶10:

<Internals\\JCP 2002 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [1.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.20% Coverage

¶14: On the other hand, its career also pointedly reveals the clash of contending claims

<Internals\\JCP 2005 Abstracts> - § 8 references coded [2.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.87% Coverage

¶14: as soon as there was cultural property, there likely was dispute, although in a most primitive form. The destruction, supplanting, and taking of another group's cultural creations may not unreasonably be thought of as the earliest form of cultural property debate.

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶124: the Problem of Memory in Postwar Beirut

¶125:

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶127: negative heritage

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶135: the clash of cultures

Reference 5 - 0.24% Coverage

¶137: unfortunately resurrects some very old and contentious issues in America.

Reference 6 - 0.36% Coverage

¶144: Understanding and bridging the tension between these movements represents a vital and significant challenge.

Reference 7 - 0.44% Coverage

¶173: the return of cultural assets seized as a result of Nazi persecution, particularly those cultural assets removed from Jewish ownership

Reference 8 - 0.24% Coverage

¶173: in their search for cultural assets seized as a result of Nazi persecution

<Internals\\JCP 2006 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.78% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

¶14: but have instead converted them into points of contention among carnival producers.

¶15:

Reference 2 - 0.27% Coverage

¶19: Drawing on a close reading of cultural disputes over a single system of TMK

Reference 3 - 0.21% Coverage

¶134: This article focuses on how the sale sparked a heated debate

<Internals\\JCP 2007 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.37% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶17: Based on Private Sales Made as a Direct Result of Persecution

¶18:

Reference 2 - 0.33% Coverage

¶18: museums have made a commitment to purge their collections of artwork tainted by Nazi theft

Reference 3 - 0.44% Coverage

¶144: where divisive arguments collide over a wide range of issues. Although any study on whaling would play a role in the debate

Reference 4 - 0.37% Coverage

¶150: in terms of how, from the perspectives of the supporters of foxhunting, it is experienced as an attack

<Internals\JCP 2008 Abstracts> - § 7 references coded [1.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶17: "Historical Wounds"

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶18: The inspector then failed in a request

Reference 3 - 0.51% Coverage

¶110: I then describe how the debates at the time of the emergency declarations largely ignored this historical background, suggest some reasons why this occurred, and draw out some implications for the future

Reference 4 - 0.35% Coverage

¶121: On February 26, 2001, the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan ordered the destruction of "all statues and non-Islamic shrines" in the country.

Reference 5 - 0.23% Coverage

¶130: On both sides of the debate, the hegemonic position of many museums remains unsettling.

¶131:

Reference 6 - 0.09% Coverage

¶151: This case arose out of a controversy

Reference 7 - 0.10% Coverage

¶179: on Nazi-looted art in December 1998.

¶180:

<Internals\JCP 2009 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.59% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.39% Coverage

¶10: This tension intensifies when the cultural material to be conserved concerns a traditionally sensitive issue

Reference 2 - 0.39% Coverage

¶18: Recent controversies surrounding the Genographic Project, sponsored by the National Geographic Society and IBM

Reference 3 - 0.59% Coverage

¶51: Though the reasons for doing so were clearly political, contrasting cultural assumptions appeared to set Maori and Pakeha (New Zealanders of European origin) at odds.

Reference 4 - 0.22% Coverage

¶64: on grounds relating to events occurring during the Nazi era.

<Internals\\JCP 2010 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [3.63% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.61% Coverage

¶6: Alternative methods of dispute resolution enable consideration of nonlegal factors, which might be emotional considerations or a sense of “moral obligation,” and this can help the parties find a path to consensus.

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶14: certain Holocaust art cases

Reference 3 - 0.63% Coverage

¶20: Such issues have intensified on the Eastern Front since the collapse of the Soviet Union and the opening of the Soviet secret depositories of long-hidden cultural items brought to Soviet territories at the end of the war.

Reference 4 - 0.82% Coverage

¶24: The problems with cultural restitution reflected the clash of interests and ideologies. As a result, the four occupying powers had distinct approaches with radically differing results.

¶25: Stalin's Decrees and Soviet Trophy Brigades: Compensation, Restitution in Kind, or “Trophies” of War?

Reference 5 - 0.32% Coverage

¶129: with only scant provisions for restitution to those who fought against the Nazi regime and those victimized by it

Reference 6 - 0.37% Coverage

¶133: Since the days of Gorbachev's perestroika, these art works have frequently attracted public attention and provoked fierce debates.

Reference 7 - 0.71% Coverage

¶142: This article discusses the struggle of an orthodox Jewish organization to recover from the Russian Federation a collection of sacred, irreplaceable books and manuscripts seized in the aftermath of the Bolshevik Revolution and during World War II.

Reference 8 - 0.10% Coverage

¶178: Heritage in Conflict and Consensus

<Internals\\JCP 2011 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [1.84% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶16: played out in two contested public arenas

Reference 2 - 0.52% Coverage

¶133: The deal ignited immediate international controversy and charges of pillage from some Iraqi officials, archival organizations, scholars,

Reference 3 - 0.23% Coverage

¶133: on examination, a different and complicated narrative emerges

Reference 4 - 0.69% Coverage

¶137: also because it marked the end of a negotiation process that had been long and challenging and yet ultimately, according to the parties involved, mutually beneficial and restorative.

Reference 5 - 0.18% Coverage

¶144: the imperfect compromise satisfies neither side

Reference 6 - 0.08% Coverage

¶164: the Second World War

<Internals\\JCP 2012 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.74% Coverage

¶14: It highlights the complexities involved in these considerations by examining in detail the different claims to control by different segments of the population in regard to two case studies: Samoan tattooing and the Vanuatu land dive

Reference 2 - 0.36% Coverage

¶167: This institutional complexity and the ensuing rule fragmentation are indicative of multiple scenes of contestation

<Internals\\JCP 2013 abstracts> - § 9 references coded [5.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.85% Coverage

¶16: The results of fieldwork undertaken by the author in Byrne's native townland are also discussed, where folk tradition suggests that Byrne wished to be buried foremost at a local site remembered today as "the Giant's Grave."

Reference 2 - 1.86% Coverage

¶117: The seizure of Jewish cultural materials by the Mukhabarat recalled similar looting by the Nazis during World War II. The materials were spirited out of Iraq to the United States with a vague assurance of their return after being restored. Several years after their arrival in the United States for conservation, the Iraqi Jewish archive has become contested cultural property between Jewish groups and the Iraqi Jewish diaspora on the one hand and Iraqi cultural officials on the other

Reference 3 - 0.61% Coverage

¶128: Especially, when it comes to built colonial heritage as an imported alien resource from a colonial past, these issues are particularly interesting and sensitive

Reference 4 - 0.37% Coverage

¶128: clearly demonstrates an area of tension and difficulty between and within the interested parties

Reference 5 - 0.35% Coverage

¶128: especially as it relates to the global issue of managing the relics of now defunct empires.

Reference 6 - 0.22% Coverage

¶129: it may be viewed as a heritage based on alien resources.

Reference 7 - 0.36% Coverage

¶132: when the nation has moved beyond the grievance mode that has dominated the last quarter century

Reference 8 - 0.21% Coverage

¶134: This note examines the conflict and suggests a solution

Reference 9 - 0.41% Coverage

¶143: shows that, even within this seemingly small and cohesive universe, there is a lot of room for disagreement

<Internals\\JCP 2014 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [2.31% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.02% Coverage

¶114: This article argues that understanding the rationale for this claims process and the choice of remedies is essential for achieving such just and fair solutions, specifically whether the Panel aims to redress the past injustices of Hitler's tyranny,

Reference 2 - 0.41% Coverage

¶114: or prevent the public's unjust enrichment from access to objects "tainted" by their Nazi association

Reference 3 - 0.13% Coverage

¶114: to strip museums of unjust gains

Reference 4 - 0.64% Coverage

¶119: Although supported by German court decisions and local public opinion polls, the bridge has been denounced by many as an eyesore and an affront to the ideals

Reference 5 - 0.12% Coverage

¶156: controversial, but it is both

<Internals\\JCP 2015 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [3.83% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.58% Coverage

¶19: The development of the urban space of Ground Zero has been a long and difficult process, resulting in the removal of almost all of its material history

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

¶19: in the struggle between different stakeholders of Ground Zero

Reference 3 - 1.53% Coverage

¶19: This force of production asserted itself over possible modes of consumption of the space, each championed and represented by overlapping groups of people. Some wished to see the space redeveloped as a site of mourning, others as a site fit for touristic consumption, as a space for residence, or as a site representing a material past older than 9/11. It shall be argued that for these consumer groups

Reference 4 - 0.23% Coverage

¶17: These conflicting positions are often seen as irreconcilable

Reference 5 - 0.22% Coverage

¶24: of which their owners were dispossessed during the Nazi era

Reference 6 - 0.41% Coverage

¶24: whether moral title arises from the morally abhorrent dispossession that befell the claimant or his ancestor

Reference 7 - 0.47% Coverage

¶32: also exposes similarly-situated actors to the moral dilemma of purchasing looted art with the consent of the original owner

Reference 8 - 0.15% Coverage

¶56: which was wrongfully taken by the Nazis.

<Internals\\JCP 2016 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.24% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.54% Coverage

¶16: Through the ethnography of disputed cultural claims to folklore, such as those with Peru involving the devil dance

Reference 2 - 0.35% Coverage

¶133: Indigenous people with cultural connections to contested heritage objects

Reference 3 - 0.36% Coverage

¶143: resolving disputes surrounding Nazi era dispossessions of cultural objects.

<Internals\\JCP 2017 ABSTRACTS> - § 6 references coded [1.72% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶120: Class Antagonism over

Reference 2 - 0.25% Coverage

¶124: Will the God Win?: The Case of the Buddhist Mummy

Reference 3 - 0.29% Coverage

¶125: which caught the attention of the international community

Reference 4 - 0.16% Coverage

¶125: is controversial and sensitive

Reference 5 - 0.11% Coverage

¶136: led to heated protests

Reference 6 - 0.80% Coverage

¶150: Since 2014, when the Caribbean Community officially launched its claim against former European colonial powers for reparations for slavery and native genocide

<Internals\\JCP 2018 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.87% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.54% Coverage

¶118: , where addressing and recognizing the suffering caused by the nature of past crimes is central

Reference 2 - 0.33% Coverage

¶125: Consensus Building, Negotiation, and Conflict Resolution

<Internals\\JHS 1996 Abstracts> - § 20 references coded [10.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶13: **Contested heritage**

Reference 2 - 0.20% Coverage

¶14: The contested interpretation

Reference 3 - 1.95% Coverage

¶15: Because the nature of society is both negotiated and contested, cultural artefacts, including heritage landscapes, will be invested with differing and conflicting meanings by various social groups. This is but one aspect of what might be termed the dissonance of heritage.

Reference 4 - 0.16% Coverage

¶15: in a contested society

Reference 5 - 0.22% Coverage

¶16: Contested identities in Canada

Reference 6 - 0.55% Coverage

¶18: Conflicting concepts of identity have long exercised the Canadian imagination

Reference 7 - 0.13% Coverage

¶12: Contested heritage

Reference 8 - 0.42% Coverage

¶14: the various contested images of heritage evoked at the site

Reference 9 - 0.58% Coverage

¶14: a nostalgic perception of a harmonious past (by middle-class Capetonians) versus

Reference 10 - 0.23% Coverage

¶15: context of heritage contestation

Reference 11 - 0.47% Coverage

¶17: a long history of heritage contestation and redefinition in Hanoi

Reference 12 - 0.37% Coverage

¶44: the shifting resolution of contested cultural values

Reference 13 - 0.23% Coverage

¶58: A fascination with assassination

Reference 14 - 1.51% Coverage

¶59: the phenomenon that the authors have entitled Dark Tourism and to analyse evidence of its existence in the context of sites associated with the life and death of the former US President, John F. Kennedy (JFK).

Reference 15 - 0.94% Coverage

¶59: This paper considers media fascination with this subject and examines exploitation of this interest at three, contrasting sites.

¶60:

Reference 16 - 0.70% Coverage

¶61: the museum's motivation for proceeding into the deep waters of apparently delicate subject matter.

Reference 17 - 0.32% Coverage

¶61: contemporary standards of taste and morality

Reference 18 - 0.37% Coverage

¶64: Guided by the dark: From thanatopsis to thanatourism

Reference 19 - 0.33% Coverage

¶65: Death is the one heritage that everyone shares

Reference 20 - 0.34% Coverage

¶65: the Dark Tourism to which this issue is devoted

<Internals\\JHS 1997-8 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.76% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.89% Coverage

¶11: However, the meanings of the monument are not shared by all Romanians, and in particular are strongly contested by Romania's Hungarian minority.

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶140: in the post-colonial era

Reference 3 - 0.55% Coverage

¶68: The emotional and historical capital of these sites has made objective judgement difficult

Reference 4 - 0.17% Coverage

¶68: the burden of martial memory

<Internals\\JHS 1998 Abstracts> - § 10 references coded [6.22% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.71% Coverage

¶20: Even though Bran Castle appears to form the perfect home for a vampire count, this heritage destination is surrounded by debate

Reference 2 - 0.40% Coverage

¶26: Dissonant Heritage: The Management of the Past as a Resource in Conflict

Reference 3 - 0.19% Coverage

¶34: in the current political climate.

Reference 4 - 0.28% Coverage

¶35: Frank mccourt's Limerick: An unwelcome heritage?

¶36:

Reference 5 - 0.70% Coverage

¶36: it has provoked local controversy by revealing the existence of a number of hitherto largely concealed heritage dissonances.

Reference 6 - 1.38% Coverage

¶137: The historical vision of the interwar period that it vividly portrays is a working-class experience of poverty, poor housing, and absence of facilities compounded by an indifference of the local contemporary political and clerical establishment.

Reference 7 - 1.36% Coverage

¶137: Such an image contrasts not only with the tourism image projected externally but more significantly with much of the received interpretation of the post-independence Irish State that was until recently an almost unchallenged dominant ideology.

Reference 8 - 0.40% Coverage

¶138: the management of disagreeable or contradictory elements in a local past

Reference 9 - 0.51% Coverage

¶142: Despite its problematic nature, the term Celtic is often linked with Wales and its history.

Reference 10 - 0.29% Coverage

¶160: Contested Urban Heritage: Voices from the Periphery

<Internals\\JHS 1999 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [2.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.87% Coverage

¶114: a model of interculturality which seeks to comprehend a more internalised, contradictory, even conflictual, set of connections involved in cultural expressions of difference.

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶138: and potentially critical ways.

Reference 3 - 0.22% Coverage

¶154: These children are 'the Stolen Generation'.

Reference 4 - 0.12% Coverage

¶154: sensitively to visitors.

Reference 5 - 0.68% Coverage

¶154: the need for the researchers to be sympathetic to both indigenous and missionary cultures, playing both supportive and leadership roles

<Internals\\JHS 2000 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [2.66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶23: An Unwanted Past

Reference 2 - 1.47% Coverage

¶24: this is a heritage which is defined and constructed entirely outside Romania. Within Romania itself there is understandably little desire to remember the period of communist rule, and the legacy of this period is powerfully dissonant with the country's post-communist aspirations.

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶49: dissonance,

Reference 4 - 0.51% Coverage

¶56: archaeology comes into direct contact and conflict with governments and a range of interest groups

Reference 5 - 0.54% Coverage

¶58: notably between academic archaeologists, developers (the financial/administrative force) and the media.

<Internals\\JHS 2001 abstracts> - § 9 references coded [4.78% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.50% Coverage

¶4: Policies about conservation and use are influenced by these alternative and often contested meanings

Reference 2 - 0.48% Coverage

¶4: Raffles Hotel illustrates the difficulties involved in managing and marketing colonial heritage

Reference 3 - 0.82% Coverage

¶10: Armed conflict destroys people and property but, for obvious reasons, human losses have received most attention, as have the ways in which we have commemorated them.

Reference 4 - 0.53% Coverage

¶11: Collective Amnesia and the Mediation of Painful Pasts: the representation of France in the Second World War

Reference 5 - 0.52% Coverage

¶12: the mediation of this difficult period in French history; a period that many would like to forget . .

.

¶13:

Reference 6 - 0.15% Coverage

¶14: Confronting a Troubled History

Reference 7 - 0.40% Coverage

¶16: Heritage Noire: truth, history, and colonial anxiety in The Blair Witch Project

¶17:

Reference 8 - 0.69% Coverage

¶17: The Blair Witch Project takes the same notion and subverts it, giving its chosen audience a dark and unsettling sense of its own history.

¶18:

Reference 9 - 0.70% Coverage

¶17: There are, however, certain potential conflicts of meaning and interpretation amongst the interested parties that have still to be resolved.

<Internals\\JHS 2002 Abstracts> - § 10 references coded [4.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.31% Coverage

¶16: this was deemed insufficient by local protest groups and politicians

Reference 2 - 0.39% Coverage

¶16: Eventually, the redevelopment proposals were accepted, but not before attendant debates

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶15: The Contested Landscapes

Reference 4 - 0.61% Coverage

¶16: constitutes a further source of potential conflict which may have a wider relevance to other sites of a similar and indeed diverse nature

Reference 5 - 0.74% Coverage

¶16: In doing so it elucidates the manner in which these processes are locally mediated in and through contested values over the meaning and purpose of nature conservation

Reference 6 - 0.42% Coverage

¶18: are mobilised by different groups as symbolic resources in the politics of this divided island.

Reference 7 - 0.28% Coverage

¶20: provides the basis for a critique of the differing perspectives

Reference 8 - 0.33% Coverage

¶20: These various perspectives, on what is a contested 'national' heritage site

Reference 9 - 0.34% Coverage

¶20: the conflicts between the presentation of this city to a greater francophonie

Reference 10 - 0.66% Coverage

¶38: These may be discerned in the tensions permeating the commemoration of Riel's role in Canadian history at various sites throughout Canada over time.

<Internals\\JHS 2003 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.54% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.10% Coverage

¶16: Threats can be identified in the forms of functional and image obsolescence¹ and are most evident in postcolonial territories where the notion of image obsolescence is particularly contentious

Reference 2 - 0.44% Coverage

¶22: increasing the tensions between the history and heritage of British motoring

<Internals\\JHS 2004 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.59% Coverage

¶23: In all cases heritage constitutes a recessive if not contentious issue among the priorities of base reuse in now post-colonial environments.

Reference 2 - 0.51% Coverage

¶43: Currently, this case is not only a source of division in Italian politics but is also the subject of heated public debate

<Internals\\JHS 2005 Abstracts> - § 12 references coded [3.53% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.32% Coverage

¶13: the culture of natural heritage—northern perspectives on a contested patrimony

¶14:

Reference 2 - 0.36% Coverage

¶16: Regional cultural heritage versus national heritage in Scania's disputed national landscape

Reference 3 - 0.44% Coverage

¶19: The focus on the detailed analysis of the controversies about the 'Schleswig-Holstein Wadden Sea' National Park

Reference 4 - 0.35% Coverage

¶19: offers new perspectives on conflicts between local population and nature conservation.

¶10:

Reference 5 - 0.36% Coverage

¶12: the complexity of building a shared narrative from a contested past.

¶123: Discordant landscapes

Reference 6 - 0.10% Coverage

¶124: often result from conflict

Reference 7 - 0.16% Coverage

¶124: a concrete expression—of this discordance

Reference 8 - 0.16% Coverage

¶131: the contested meanings of Ainu traditions

Reference 9 - 0.68% Coverage

¶137: and the living society, alarmed at the deteriorating container quality of the city, caused by this Politics of the Past, are coming forward to prevent this disinheritance.

Reference 10 - 0.08% Coverage

¶137: and social disharmony

Reference 11 - 0.23% Coverage

¶158: Heritage and its Discontents at an Industrial History Site

Reference 12 - 0.30% Coverage

¶161: growing tensions over whose narrative should predominate at heritage sites,

<Internals\\JHS 2006 Abstracts> - § 11 references coded [3.91% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶14: Undesirable Heritage: Fascist Material Culture and Historical Consciousness in Nuremberg

Reference 2 - 1.47% Coverage

¶15: focusing on an empirical case of 'undesirable heritage', that is, a heritage that the majority of the population would prefer not to have. The case is that of the Nazi or fascist past in Germany, with specific reference to the former Nazi Party rally grounds in Nuremberg. By looking at some aspects of the ways in which this vast site of Nazi marching grounds and fascist buildings has been dealt with post-war, the article seeks to show both the struggle with the materiality of the site

Reference 3 - 0.52% Coverage

¶16: Centuries of European imperial domination have left a mark on their townscapes and, more so in some cases than in others, on their contemporary political and social cultures

Reference 4 - 0.26% Coverage

¶20: It also suggests that dissonance within and between these corporate visitors' centres

Reference 5 - 0.19% Coverage

¶28: The Dissonant Heritage of European Town Walls and Walled Towns

Reference 6 - 0.20% Coverage

¶29: Town walls can be conceptualised as a 'dissonant' form of heritage

Reference 7 - 0.10% Coverage

¶129: between different interest groups

Reference 8 - 0.27% Coverage

¶129: the varying attitudes of populations and heritage agencies to walled heritage are reviewed

Reference 9 - 0.16% Coverage

¶129: Areas of commonality and contrast are thus identified.

Reference 10 - 0.20% Coverage

¶147: the paper argues we may reveal competing and conflicting discourses

Reference 11 - 0.27% Coverage

¶147: This identification presents an opportunity for the resolution of conflicts and ambiguities

<Internals\\JHS 2007 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.29% Coverage

¶119: These different levels of conservation authority can sometimes lead to conflicting approaches

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶136: Internment in the Desert:

<Internals\\JHS 2008 Abstracts> - § 13 references coded [6.24% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.37% Coverage

¶145: however, generate conflicts and expose fundamental tensions between pressures for change and for preservation and continuity

Reference 2 - 0.34% Coverage

¶147: The focus then shifts to counter-narratives that have challenged the USA and American General Douglas MacArthur.

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶155: Selling Conflict Heritage

Reference 4 - 1.33% Coverage

¶156: The paramilitary ceasefires in 1994 and the ensuing peace negotiations brought to a close some three decades of ethno-nationalist violence in Northern Ireland. The conflict, colloquially termed the Troubles, cost almost 3,700 lives, and bequeathed both a tangible and intangible heritage of division and hurt. This paper considers the commodification of physical conflict 'heritage' such as military installations, memorials and street murals

Reference 5 - 2.16% Coverage

¶157: Tragedy: The Memorial at Belzec, Poland

¶158: In 1942, within in a period of 10 months, 500,000 people were systematically murdered in a specially built death camp at Belzec, Poland. When it had served its purpose the Nazis demolished it, and to hide its existence, grassed the site over, allowing the atrocities performed there to remain virtually hidden from public view for over 60 years. In 2004 an important new Holocaust memorial, covering the whole death camp area, was opened. Visually striking, this conceptual art/architectural artwork affectively elicits strong visitor responses. I explore ways in which the materiality of the reconfigured site makes the invisibility of such horror and collective loss paramount.

Reference 6 - 0.16% Coverage

¶165: the Musée Gauguin Tahiti as a problematic counterpoint

Reference 7 - 0.21% Coverage

¶165: Considering Gauguin's complex relationship to French colonial history

Reference 8 - 0.14% Coverage

¶166: Communal Violence in Post-independence India

¶167:

Reference 9 - 0.07% Coverage

¶168: Post-conflict Heritage

Reference 10 - 0.07% Coverage

¶168: The Burden of Angkor

¶169:

Reference 11 - 0.29% Coverage

¶169: The challenges arising from the intense convergence of these two paradoxical and unstable agendas

Reference 12 - 0.97% Coverage

¶169: This paper explores the critical trends that have surfaced at Angkor and why the challenges posed by surging tourism have been inadequately addressed. It argues Angkor's dominant role within Cambodia's post-conflict heritage and tourism industries requires closer, more critical attention given recent events in the country

Reference 13 - 0.07% Coverage

¶169: Post-conflict Heritage

<Internals\\JHS 2009 Abstracts> - § 9 references coded [1.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶17: Resonant Materiality and Violent Remembering: Archaeology, Memory and Bombing

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

¶18: As an affective and challenging archaeology-from-below

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

¶18: amidst the violence of warfare

Reference 4 - 0.37% Coverage

¶18: suggest a valuable application for this technique in the discourses of memory and bombing in contemporary German society.

¶19:
Reference 5 - 0.10% Coverage

¶138: Contested Trans-national Heritage:

Reference 6 - 0.11% Coverage

¶139: in the face of considerable opposition

Reference 7 - 0.16% Coverage

¶139: by the lack of a shared history surrounding Changi;

Reference 8 - 0.06% Coverage

¶166: civil disobedience

Reference 9 - 0.15% Coverage

¶166: have contested the official definition of monument

<Internals\\JHS 2010 Abstracts> - § 14 references coded [7.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.19% Coverage

¶16: Indeed, the net result has seen the virtual disappearance of dissonance

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶126: A fearsome heritage: diverse legacies of the Cold War

Reference 3 - 0.26% Coverage

¶133: to investigate how competing interests and expectations are managed at the state and local level

Reference 4 - 0.31% Coverage

¶143: In the context of fluctuating relations between competing and unequal publics in contested narratives and spaces

Reference 5 - 0.25% Coverage

¶145: The scholarship on heritage has been preoccupied with discussions of conflict and discord.

Reference 6 - 0.07% Coverage

¶145: with difficult histories.

¶146:

Reference 7 - 2.97% Coverage

¶147: The question of how to 'deal' with the past in post-conflict Northern Ireland preoccupies public conversation precisely because it separates a violent history from a fragile peace and an uncertain future. After a brief examination of contemporary Northern Ireland's culture of remembrance, this article provides some analysis of the potentials and dangers of efforts to confront the legacies of the Troubles. I argue here that the challenge for post-conflict heritage work in Northern Ireland lies in forging practices that permit and facilitate different ways of encountering complex and contradictory histories. These new efforts to remember encourage citizens to incorporate disparate, often conflicting memories into a patchwork of collected memory. Through a presentation of two case studies, this article offers an analysis of this memory work in an effort to show that it is as difficult as it is necessary. By forging a new tradition in memory work that transcends the long history of dual narratives and begins to make space for broader, more complicated engagements with the past

Reference 8 - 0.18% Coverage

¶61: Tropes of a Texan trauma: monumental Dallas after John F. Kennedy

Reference 9 - 1.06% Coverage

¶62: The assassination of President Kennedy on 22 November 1963 changed Dealey Plaza, the site where the first citizen of Dallas settled in 1841, from a symbol of civic pride into a place of guilt and shame. After the events of 1963, the Dallas community voiced a wish to forget and hence, the exact location where Kennedy was murdered was initially remembered by neither monument nor plaque.

Reference 10 - 0.62% Coverage

¶62: This article offers an analysis of the responses to this Texan trauma in terms of commemorative heritage and describes Dallas' shift from 'amnesia' to 'identification', two contrary responses to traumatic, or mourning, heritage.

Reference 11 - 0.07% Coverage

¶69: A case of local rejection

Reference 12 - 0.43% Coverage

¶70: this article, based on a case study of a little town in the French Alps, shows that public policy of this type may also be subject to criticism and dispute.

Reference 13 - 0.27% Coverage

¶70: but also a rejection of the alternative solution involving the development of the cultural heritage

Reference 14 - 0.28% Coverage

¶70: During the qualitative survey of the social reactions, three types of arguments have been raised.
(1)

<Internals\\JHS 2011 abstracts> - § 12 references coded [2.61% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶3: Border wars: the ongoing temple dispute between Thailand and Cambodia

Reference 2 - 0.21% Coverage

¶4: This article traces the history of the ongoing tension between Thailand and Cambodia

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶14: concerning contested nominations

Reference 4 - 0.57% Coverage

¶123: They might identify then disrupt pre-existing nostalgic narratives, finally bridging those disruptions through additional, critical nostalgic discourses. New and established narratives can coexist, in harmony and in tension

Reference 5 - 0.12% Coverage

¶125: negotiates between competing notions of heritage

Reference 6 - 0.08% Coverage

¶139: This paper finds both dissonances

Reference 7 - 0.29% Coverage

¶139: They reveal that while many residents reject the heritage discourse that seeks to save their homes from demolition

Reference 8 - 0.38% Coverage

¶152: The authors challenge the application of two-dimensional and static models of heritage interpretations too often applied to contested heritage sites.

Reference 9 - 0.04% Coverage

¶179: managing tensions

Reference 10 - 0.03% Coverage

¶184: **Unquiet pasts**

Reference 11 - 0.45% Coverage

¶193: Dissatisfaction with World Heritage listing expressed by the community of East Rennell is argued to reflect inconsistencies in the requirements for inscription of the property

Reference 12 - 0.17% Coverage

¶196: Reconstructing Spain: cultural heritage and memory after civil war

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 13 references coded [2.35% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶17: Interpretation of a sensitive heritage site

Reference 2 - 0.29% Coverage

¶18: explores the way an Australian site associated with a recent tragic event has been interpreted for the family and friends of the victims

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶18: established to commemorate the victims of a 1996 massacre.

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

¶18: the site given its sensitive nature.

¶19:

Reference 5 - 0.26% Coverage

¶110: Attendance at a selection of some of the most controversial of metal-detecting events in England, metal-detecting rallies

Reference 6 - 0.23% Coverage

¶112: as a heritage site it attempts to address the divisions that characterise contemporary South African society

Reference 7 - 0.23% Coverage

¶112: tensions regarding the site's different purposes have remained and resulted in its incomplete development.

Reference 8 - 0.06% Coverage

¶123: which aroused public debate

Reference 9 - 0.62% Coverage

¶149: Applying human rights to the equation may, on the one hand, increase tensions between different stakeholders in so far as, for instance, the conflict between individual rights to property and collective rights to enjoy cultural heritage that exist in Polish law will only be strengthened

Reference 10 - 0.02% Coverage

¶62: absence

Reference 11 - 0.08% Coverage

¶63: to account for loss of life at sea.

Reference 12 - 0.05% Coverage

¶64: The materiality of death

Reference 13 - 0.21% Coverage

¶67: or potentially problematic, philosophically, aesthetically and politically – than maritime museums

<Internals\\JHS 2013 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [1.58% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.47% Coverage

¶22: The debates and coaching initiatives that followed these Games challenged some of the fundamental tenets of British sporting heritage but amateurism was so ingrained into the sporting culture that changes were always slow and highly contested.

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

¶43: that transforms local cultures into contested heritage as it intensifies an official and civic nexus

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

¶43: The local mosaic heritage has hitherto been transformed into a competing culture

Reference 4 - 0.27% Coverage

¶88: relating to victims of the 1965–1966 killings in Bali and how, for those left behind, it might assume the ability to 'presence' a lost one.

Reference 5 - 0.11% Coverage

¶98: is a field of social action filled with controversies

Reference 6 - 0.22% Coverage

¶100: its present situation of decline and uncertain future prospects – despite a recent recovery in the mining industry

Reference 7 - 0.16% Coverage

¶105: Maintaining the absent other: the re-use of religious heritage sites in conflicts

<Internals\\JHS 2014 abstracts> - § 16 references coded [3.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶11: its implications on the local process of memorialisation of armed conflict.

Reference 2 - 0.22% Coverage

¶15: The primary goal is to consider the apparent contradictions and ambiguities inherent in the highly dynamic and contested process of

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶15: the first phases of this contested process are charted here

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶16: Slavery in Africa: archaeology and memory

Reference 5 - 0.60% Coverage

¶61: that materialises the turbulent and traumatic migratory experience of Returned Overseas Chinese, embodies their memories and exposes the contested nature of museumification. By looking at the socially and geographically marginalised dwelling of return migrants, the house draws people's attention to the often neglected importance of conceptual periphery

Reference 6 - 0.04% Coverage

¶67: Post-conflict heritage

Reference 7 - 0.03% Coverage

¶68: cultural trauma,

Reference 8 - 0.10% Coverage

¶79: Renegotiating dissonant heritage: the statue of J.P. Coen

Reference 9 - 0.49% Coverage

¶180: In 2011, a group of citizens petitioned the local authority to have the statue removed because they considered him responsible for genocide. After much discussion, the local authority decided to leave the statue in place and replace the old text on the statue with a new description of Coen

Reference 10 - 0.12% Coverage

¶180: In particular, reference is made to the concept of heritage dissonance

Reference 11 - 0.17% Coverage

¶199: It is a commonplace that cultural heritage is not only a highly contested concept of modern times,

Reference 12 - 0.09% Coverage

¶199: without considering their contested formation histories.

Reference 13 - 0.27% Coverage

¶109: The unsettled, recursive and processual nature of Ea Sola's performances suggest it is necessary to periodically re-encounter the continuing legacies of violence

Reference 14 - 0.03% Coverage

¶112: Tainted heritage?

Reference 15 - 0.09% Coverage

¶113: may be tainted through the history of its collections

Reference 16 - 0.49% Coverage

¶113: Through an examination of the predominant themes of some of the temporary exhibitions created since its inception, the paper argues that curators at the musée du quai Branly are conscious of the ethnological 'malaise' and have attempted, in novel and politically sensitive ways to break with

<Internals\\JHS 2015 abstracts> - § 20 references coded [4.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶31: Exhibiting madness in museums

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶145: Heritage that hurts: tourists in the memoryscapes of September 11

¶146:

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶186: contested heritage practices in China

¶187:

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶187: rather, they consume, contest and negotiate

Reference 5 - 0.62% Coverage

¶100: Discussions about the interpretation of the past, let alone of a shared past, are largely avoided. The reconciliatory function of heritage that the two European actors aspire to is still hard to find. By taking Serbia as a case study, this article presents some of the typical difficulties that one can expect to encounter when heritage is used as an instrument for reconciliation in an area where reconciliation is still seen as a challenging and threatening process.

¶101:

Reference 6 - 0.65% Coverage

¶106: in quest of a synaesthetic approach to 'dark memorials'

¶107: Although relatively recent, the concepts of 'dark tourism', 'difficult heritage tourism' and 'Holocaust tourism' have already been approached from historical, cultural, sociological, anthropological and managerial perspectives. The article offers a philosophical inquiry of 'dark attractions', inspired by Deleuze and Guattari's work on aesthetics, with an aim of divorcing the term 'dark tourism' from its typically negative valance

Reference 7 - 0.46% Coverage

¶107: especially because it provides an explanation to a situation (common at many Holocaust memorials) when visitors are pleased, or positively affected, with representation/image/expression of sadness/atrocities. The synaesthetic operations of 'dark attractions' will be briefly illustrated with an example of the Holocaust memory site in Bełżec, Poland.

Reference 8 - 0.12% Coverage

¶109: create conflict between local stakeholders and the national governments of Norway and Sweden?

Reference 9 - 0.03% Coverage

¶110: contested prison history

Reference 10 - 0.78% Coverage

¶111: is one of the primary sites associated with the 'White Terror', which took place during the imposition of Martial Law in Taiwan (1949–1987), by the authoritarian post-war regime of Chiang Kai-shek. Taiwan's intelligence agencies violated civil rights and liberties. Suspects suffered arrest, interrogation, torture, trial, and imprisonment. The former detention centre has become Jing-Mei Human Rights Memorial and Cultural Park, which is one of two penal facilities dealing with the processing of political prisoners and for the suppression of activists who struggled for human rights

Reference 11 - 0.06% Coverage

¶111: to represent a contested history, were examined

Reference 12 - 0.10% Coverage

¶119: While much of his account revolves around the covert resistance of locals

Reference 13 - 0.07% Coverage

¶123: While much heritage studies research concerns dissonance

Reference 14 - 0.17% Coverage

¶123: Contestation among the site's administrators and interpretative staff regarding representations of time and place in the village

Reference 15 - 0.31% Coverage

¶123: While the village is located within a state park and therefore has a clear hierarchical power structure, this case illustrates how dissent manifests in the actual communication of the village's narrative. Thus, this paper contributes to

Reference 16 - 0.03% Coverage

¶123: , contestation and

Reference 17 - 0.11% Coverage

¶127: This formed a space in which to challenge aspects of the region's contested past

Reference 18 - 0.05% Coverage

¶130: Slavery and the British country house

Reference 19 - 0.15% Coverage

¶139: To date much of the analysis regarding the politics of heritage has focused on contestation, dissonance and conflict

Reference 20 - 0.12% Coverage

¶141: Tracing the conflicting discourses of ritual in different stages of the past and the present

<Internals\\JHS 2016 abstracts> - § 35 references coded [8.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶15: classicism and dissonance

Reference 2 - 0.26% Coverage

¶21: Reflecting upon observations in L'Aquila, where locals involved in protests at government inaction have been scolded by fellow inhabitants for their lack of obeisance to cultural heritage,

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶23: describe points of convergence and conflict

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶27: the struggle over Tel Aviv's concert hall

¶28:

Reference 5 - 0.04% Coverage

¶28: examines conflict associated with

Reference 6 - 0.14% Coverage

¶28: which became contentious owing to its impact on the interior and exterior features of the building.

Reference 7 - 0.07% Coverage

¶34: Although residents use the Internet to voice criticism

Reference 8 - 0.36% Coverage

¶36: The Anthracite Heritage Project was founded to uncover one of the most tragic incidents in US labour history, the Lattimer Massacre. Initially, this work complemented the existing commemorative practices found in the anthracite coal region of Northeastern Pennsylvania

Reference 9 - 0.26% Coverage

¶140: investigates heritage practices in a Chinese village, by describing the tensions that have played out among different voices, meanings and understandings centred on the village's heritage.

Reference 10 - 0.16% Coverage

¶140: In between are a medley of heritage sites and artefacts existing in a state of flux and struggle over their conservation

Reference 11 - 0.05% Coverage

¶143: Competing discourses of built heritage

Reference 12 - 0.12% Coverage

¶144: exploring the competing values and priorities embedded within lay discourses of heritage

Reference 13 - 0.08% Coverage

¶145: Displaced heritage: responses to disaster, trauma and loss

Reference 14 - 0.11% Coverage

¶154: I argue that the crisis of common collective heritage in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Reference 15 - 0.19% Coverage

¶162: The global interest in the memory of war in recent decades has brought challenges in managing and conserving extra-territorial war heritage

Reference 16 - 0.07% Coverage

¶168: The move has been surprising, even controversial

Reference 17 - 0.30% Coverage

¶174: A former market site, the centre's key attraction is its archaeology which has been re-imagined and presented to communicate the horrors of war inflicted on the citizens of Barcelona following the War of Succession in 1714.

Reference 18 - 0.28% Coverage

¶175: contesting diaspora and homeland experiences in Palestine

¶176: Wars, colonialism and other forms of violent conflict often result in ethnic cleansing, forced dispersion, exile and the destruction of societies.

Reference 19 - 0.20% Coverage

¶176: . Such engagement can help explore the contentious nature of heritage and the resonances it may have for reconciliation in post-violent conflict times.

Reference 20 - 0.09% Coverage

¶187: Negotiating German colonial heritage in Berlin's Afrikanisches Viertel

Reference 21 - 0.73% Coverage

¶188: analyses the ongoing dispute over street names in Berlin's Afrikanisches Viertel. In 1899, Berlin named two of its newly-built streets Togo Street and Cameroon Street. Togo and Cameroon had been proclaimed the first German colonies in 1884. By 1958, 22 Berlin streets had been named after African regions that had been colonised by the German Empire or after German colonial protagonists. In 2004, several NGOs called for the renaming of some of these streets, igniting a fierce dispute over the heritage status of the German colonial past

Reference 22 - 0.09% Coverage

¶108: Memory and post-war memorials. Confronting the violence of the past

Reference 23 - 0.12% Coverage

¶112: Political imprisonment and the sanctity of death: performing heritage in 'Troubled' Ireland

Reference 24 - 1.08% Coverage

¶113: The 'Troubles' is a euphemism associated with sectarian conflict in Northern Ireland from the late 1960s until the late 1990s. Similarly, that term also is used to depict turmoil in all of Ireland between 1916 through 1924. During both eras, political imprisonment coupled with various forms of political violence (e.g. bombings, executions, and prisoner abuse) marred Irish society in ways that invoke socio-religious meaning. In particular, the sanctity of death captures the intense semiotics of those events and points to further theorising along lines of the Durkheimian tradition. As we shall examine herein, violations of the sanctity of death compound social conflict and the resistance it creates. Fieldwork was undertaken in Dublin and Belfast where official landmarks were explored in-depth

Reference 25 - 0.25% Coverage

¶113: Whereas Durkheimian theory remains at the forefront of the analysis, insights also are informed by heritage studies, in particular notions of cultural performance in contested societies.

¶114:

Reference 26 - 0.18% Coverage

¶115: HSIBJ is inextricably tied to regional Blackfoot and settler-colonial histories, as well as the tensions that emerge between the two

Reference 27 - 0.11% Coverage

¶117: It is a relevant microcosm of South Africa's past fraught with contending histories.

Reference 28 - 1.35% Coverage

¶118: Taboo and sensitive heritage: labour camps, burials and the role of activism in the Channel Islands

¶119: In this article we propose the concept of taboo heritage as a way to describe a legacy of war so sensitive that it never undergoes heritage creation. Attempts at creation, such as heritage listing, renovation or excavation, are blocked by local authorities. We also examine the transition from taboo heritage to sensitive heritage, the next step along the 'heritage continuum', which we propose can only occur through the combined efforts of the passage of time, the role of activists and official authorisation. We take as our case study two of the British Channel Islands of Jersey and Alderney, occupied by German forces from 1940 to 1945. Labour camps were built in both islands, where the dead were also buried locally. We explore how the existing legacy of these events is still taboo heritage in Alderney, but has achieved partial progress in the transition to sensitive heritage in Jersey.

Reference 29 - 0.14% Coverage

¶120: Essentializing 'Black Pete': competing narratives surrounding the Sinterklaas tradition in the Netherlands

Reference 30 - 0.06% Coverage

¶121: has become subject to nation-wide contestation

Reference 31 - 0.26% Coverage

¶121: new sensitivities have arisen about this institutionalised heritage practice. At the core of the controversy is the figure of Black Pete (Zwarte Piet), Saint Nicholas' black-faced companion

Reference 32 - 0.40% Coverage

¶121: The ensuing controversy can be understood as a matter of heritage narratives conflicting. These narratives do not just give meaning to the tradition, but are also instrumentalized by actors in the debate to achieve their goals. They are used to justify or reject the appearance of Zwarte Piet,

Reference 33 - 0.30% Coverage

¶133: is put in Western Asia by looking at the conflicts it initiated amongst the countries in the region over the ownership of shared culinary traditions. I first detail the conflict that has arisen between Armenia and Turkey

Reference 34 - 0.01% Coverage

¶141: Holocaust

Reference 35 - 0.10% Coverage

¶142: An archaeology of the troubles: the dark heritage of Long Kesh/Maze prison

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 40 references coded [6.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶6: The Civil War heritage presents cultural, political and practical challenges for the museum

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶11: Incidental heritage: difficult

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

¶12: the context of 'negative'

Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

¶12: explores Burström and Gelderblom's proposition of 'difficult heritage,'

Reference 5 - 0.08% Coverage

¶12: as a site where collective moments of cultural shame occur.

Reference 6 - 0.23% Coverage

¶12: then considers homelessness within this theoretical framework to ask whether those aspects of our inherited and contemporary culture, which are difficult and culturally shameful,

Reference 7 - 0.04% Coverage

¶19: Social divisions carved in stone

Reference 8 - 0.15% Coverage

¶120: Popular protests in 2015 in South Africa around statues and memorials, sparked off by the #RhodesMustFall campaign

Reference 9 - 0.18% Coverage

¶120: The protests and commentary in social and other media revealed the extent of polarisation along racial fault lines in South African society

Reference 10 - 0.09% Coverage

¶121: locating the punitive state in the historical penal landscape of Taipei

¶122:

Reference 11 - 0.02% Coverage

¶122: prison heritage

Reference 12 - 0.29% Coverage

¶122: Drawing on the literature of dissonant heritage and dark tourism it argues that the way in which the government erased the heritage and evicted squatters without regard for colonial histories and large-scale, post-war migration

Reference 13 - 0.06% Coverage

¶139: tensions between governments' understanding

Reference 14 - 0.08% Coverage

¶147: By examining various contested cases of heritage conservation

Reference 15 - 0.07% Coverage

¶147: the various government attempts to address these debates.

Reference 16 - 0.22% Coverage

¶160: The operation has left out other histories grounded in grassroots events, like the struggle for the land against the abusive landowners that took place during colonial times

Reference 17 - 0.17% Coverage

¶160: In light of these developments, the author explores how the people of Chinchero are contesting official versions of heritage and history

Reference 18 - 0.14% Coverage

¶179: can disrupt official narratives of The Troubles and challenge a regional identity based on conflict and division

Reference 19 - 0.20% Coverage

¶191: would not traditionally be the subject of intense media scrutiny, but the case of Sekhemka was widely reported in local, national and international press

Reference 20 - 0.03% Coverage

¶192: Contested heritages

Reference 21 - 0.19% Coverage

¶193: the rediscovery of sites and places of past conflict and all accompanied with uneasy narratives about what they mean and how they should be consumed.

Reference 22 - 0.11% Coverage

¶193: The 17thC walled city, the city of violence and the post-conflict renaissance city

Reference 23 - 0.09% Coverage

¶100: Truth as historical recapitulation: the dead of Cape Town's District One

Reference 24 - 0.44% Coverage

¶101: the gaze on Cape Town was redirected away from the city's past and towards its future; I explore how their reinterment foreclosed a series of discussions regarding the reconciliation of past events with the present realities of Cape Town. I argue, finally, that truth at District One can be understood as a form of historical recapitulation

Reference 25 - 0.07% Coverage

¶108: Britain's history and memory of transatlantic slavery

Reference 26 - 0.03% Coverage

¶119: Commemoration as conflict

Reference 27 - 0.01% Coverage

¶127: conflicts

Reference 28 - 0.13% Coverage

¶127: in a politically and culturally contested environment.

¶128: Commemorative events at destination memorials

Reference 29 - 0.14% Coverage

¶129: The term 'dark' was added with the aim of recognising heritage sites closely related to death and suffering

Reference 30 - 0.70% Coverage

¶129: Public commemorations, especially those that mark particularly disturbing occurrences, such as 'The Great School Hour' – an event which is presented in the artistic form of a 'school class' – are unique form of tourist activity that has not been thoroughly investigated previously. Thus, the aim of the study is to explore the influence of the main motivators on revisit intention and willingness to recommend for those who attended the commemorative event 'The Great School Hour' in Kragujevac, Serbia, with a particular focus on younger people.

Reference 31 - 0.26% Coverage

¶131: The ethos of a European cultural heritage in the videos is based on a paradox: the history of the several sites is in various ways intertwined with extreme agony, violence, hatred, oppression, and injustice

Reference 32 - 0.59% Coverage

¶137: was contested from the moment of its installation in 1928. The German-speaking inhabitants of Bolzano were offended by its expression of Italian patriotism and the monument continued to symbolise the antagonism between the Italian- and the German-speaking population in the period following the end of Second World War. The monument's explicit fascist propaganda attracted strong polemical reactions and some political groups even asked for it to be demolished

Reference 33 - 0.20% Coverage

¶137: This process also shows that it is possible for controversial, politically significant structures to become legitimate parts of a country's modern heritage.

¶138:

Reference 34 - 0.14% Coverage

¶162: Tranquebar – whose history? Transnational cultural heritage in a former Danish trading colony in South India

Reference 35 - 0.18% Coverage

¶170: from 2015–2016. Such feelings are needed after a war resulting in geographical displacement as occurred during the breakup of Yugoslavia.

Reference 36 - 0.11% Coverage

¶170: Alternative narratives to those of ethnic separation are taken into consideration,

Reference 37 - 0.15% Coverage

¶173: Preserving 'the Enemy's' architecture: preservation and gentrification in a formerly Palestinian Jerusalem neighbourhood

Reference 38 - 0.09% Coverage

¶174: bearing in mind the context of a difficult past and an on-going conflict?

Reference 39 - 0.10% Coverage

¶174: comes with the 'risk' of them being used as memory sites for subaltern groups.

Reference 40 - 0.21% Coverage

¶176: by discussing the debate series of Imagine IC and the Reinwardt Academy and zooming in on the commemoration of slavery and imagery of 'Black Pete' in the Netherlands.

<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 36 references coded [6.00% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶18: This article brings a new perspective on the heritagization of spontaneous memorials, seen as important in determining how a traumatic event such as a terrorist attack

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

¶126: a contested

Reference 3 - 0.20% Coverage

¶127: The historical struggles the immigrants faced upon settling the land are rooted in the landscape and commemorated in different versions of Patagonian regional history

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

¶127: explores how 'first-places' can be a source of symbolic conflict

Reference 5 - 0.16% Coverage

¶131: This study contributes to an understanding of the contested nature of heritage in the rapidly shifting urban landscape of contemporary China

Reference 6 - 0.18% Coverage

¶131: While such challenges might not replace the existing official discourse, people adapt, negotiate and contest these heritage discourses and practices

Reference 7 - 0.04% Coverage

¶134: Re-using 'uncomfortable heritage':

Reference 8 - 0.26% Coverage

¶135: with potentially difficult past events, we propose the category of 'uncomfortable heritage', as part of a wider spectrum of 'dark heritage', and conclude with a final reflection upon 1933 Shanghai as a heterotopic space.

¶136:

Reference 9 - 0.11% Coverage

¶140: the memory-work of producing and managing slavery heritage at southern plantation museums

¶141:

Reference 10 - 0.32% Coverage

¶141: We delve into the emotion-laden challenges confronting slavery-related museum theatre development at the North Carolina plantations and discuss the creative response formulated at the sites to help visitors work through unexpected feelings and understandings about the past.

Reference 11 - 0.09% Coverage

¶166: Heritage and resistance: irregularities, temporalities and cumulative impact

Reference 12 - 0.04% Coverage

¶167: often give rise to social conflicts

Reference 13 - 0.38% Coverage

¶167: In this study, we investigate how resistances to this change emerge, coalesce and revolve, and how they use heritage to generate cumulative impact. The analyses of urban change and resistance

in Gårda, a working-class neighbourhood of Gothenburg, Sweden, showed social conflicts to be instigated by their stigmatisation

Reference 14 - 0.09% Coverage

¶173: On one hand, the site marks a point of conflict between Turks and Armenians

Reference 15 - 0.20% Coverage

¶175: We argue that an academic reluctance to display any human remains is problematic – even if it is a well-intentioned acknowledgement of respect for their sensitive nature

Reference 16 - 0.09% Coverage

¶178: Speaking for the dead: the memorial politics of genocide in Namibia and Germany

Reference 17 - 0.33% Coverage

¶179: and as focal points of resistance to state regimes of commemoration. Tracing the material forms of memorialisation in Germany reveals the significance of both a ‘remembrance culture’ of the Holocaust and, at the same time, resistance to recognition of the Ovaherero/Nama genocide

Reference 18 - 0.18% Coverage

¶188: Such conflicts relate to a host of tensions between private and public concerns and specifically between pro-development and pro-conservation approaches

Reference 19 - 0.10% Coverage

¶108: at two contested sites in the central Midwest revealed both congruencies and conflicts

Reference 20 - 0.14% Coverage

¶108: At Mounds State Park a proposed dam and reservoir ‘Mounds Lake’ project would inundate a large portion of the site.

Reference 21 - 0.20% Coverage

¶108: It also highlighted the positions of the constituencies within the broader fields of power implicated in these contested sites.

¶109: Middle of nowhere: contesting rural heritage

Reference 22 - 0.09% Coverage

¶111: The legacy of communism: difficult histories, emotions and contested narratives

Reference 23 - 0.26% Coverage

¶112: This paper considers contested and traumatic narratives, using a case study of the planned National Museum of Romanian Communism and the site of Jilava Penitentiary, a former communist prison, near Bucharest in Romania.

Reference 24 - 0.51% Coverage

¶112: in order to understand the role heritage plays in contested situations. It also considers the nature of transitional justice ('Transitional justice is an approach to systematic or massive violations of human rights that both provides redress to victims and creates or enhances opportunities for the transformation of the political systems, conflicts, and other conditions that may have been at the root of the abuses'.) in this context.

Reference 25 - 0.16% Coverage

¶120: feel as if their local ecological knowledge has been frozen, homogenized and displaced, which has led to a series of local conflicts

Reference 26 - 0.06% Coverage

¶120: has come along together with more general conflicts

Reference 27 - 0.12% Coverage

¶126: Thus was established a silent dialogue that encapsulated the contested nature of the ribbons' symbolism

Reference 28 - 0.10% Coverage

¶126: discusses the meanings of the Loud Fences in relation to divided community sensibilities

Reference 29 - 0.06% Coverage

¶138: Socialist architecture as today's dissonant heritage

Reference 30 - 0.38% Coverage

¶139: The heritage studies of the socialist built legacy of the former Soviet Socialist Republics have mainly concentrated on the buildings and monuments representing the political ideology of the socialist era due to their evidently controversial character, while the more mundane and ordinary legacy has seldom been the focus

Reference 31 - 0.49% Coverage

¶139: These prosaic buildings, which used to play important role in the Soviet-time rural life, have become a dissonant heritage today, although their controversial nature lies in the complicated contemporary environment they fell into after the collapse of the socialist regime, rather than in the fact that they were constructed for ideological purposes. This paper examines the dissonant processes and the present contexts

Reference 32 - 0.05% Coverage

¶140: Miniature dissonance and the museum space:

Reference 33 - 0.05% Coverage

¶141: a situation I term miniature dissonance

Reference 34 - 0.14% Coverage

¶145: has been the topic of controversy. By implication what is – or is not – considered intentional destruction is contested.

Reference 35 - 0.04% Coverage

¶145: the dissonant nature of heritage

Reference 36 - 0.09% Coverage

¶155: acts of legitimated historical violence reveal the ethical dilemmas that exist

<Internals\JCH 2011 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶156: publication of illicit cultural property

¶157:

<Internals\JCH 2013 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶145: a heritage previously unwanted, ethnically and ideologically dissonant, but nowadays being rediscovered to an increasing extent.

¶146:

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶187: Since almost 50 years in the communist regime the consolidation of historical monuments was almost forbidden and they were intentionally left to deteriorate, in the present time they are extremely degraded

<Internals\JCH 2016 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.24% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶174: Due to the tensions between Israel and Palestine, the building complex, according to the Hebron Protocol, was divided into two to host Jews and Muslims in 1997.

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

¶174: Since this kind of a division creates difficulties in studying within the section of the “other” belief group, surveying the building complex as a whole, which is the initial stage of conservation process, is prevented. Thereby, the holistic approach of conservation cannot be applied for this building.

<Internals\JCH 2018 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶323: At Treblinka extermination camp, almost one million of people were killed during the Holocaust. A further 10,000 people are estimated to have been murdered at the nearby labor camp.

Name: Nodes\\'Critical' heritage discussion\Power and political heritage\Diversity

<Internals\\Antiquity 1996 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶159: diverse concerns

<Internals\\Antiquity 1997 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1269: Multicultural Japan

<Internals\\Antiquity 1998 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1246: People and the diverse past:

<Internals\\Antiquity 2000 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶180: diverse pasts

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1229:

Diversity

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1248: Such duality is typical among the diversity of community, ethnic,

<Internals\\Antiquity 2001 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1290: Mali is a country with a rich history and diverse cultures.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2003 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶111: for the modern multi-cultural country of New Caledonia.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2004 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.47% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶163: Welcome to an exciting new world of local cultural diversity ...

¶164:

Reference 2 - 0.32% Coverage

¶179: puts our diversity into context by the finding that we share something like 99 per cent of our genetic makeup with all other human beings.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2005 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶144: communities are diverse, exhibiting a culture that is rich, multicultural and complex.

¶145:

<Internals\\Antiquity 2008 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶254: Diverse histories and meta-narratives

<Internals\\Antiquity 2010 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶19: migration, ethnicity

<Internals\\Antiquity 2011 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶247: Roots of diversity

<Internals\\Antiquity 2016 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶316: social diversity.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2018 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

¶5: Diversity

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

¶184: and social diversity

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶197: the discourse of apolitical and abstract multiculturalism

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶101: people who “are diverse, fragmented and complex”

<Internals\\Curator 1994> - § 4 references coded [1.92% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶146: vs. Cultural Diversity

Reference 2 - 0.22% Coverage

¶163: Diversity and the Museum of London

Reference 3 - 0.96% Coverage

¶164: Increasingly, some — but not all — urban history museums are facing the challenges of reaching out to and serving growingly diversified populations.

Reference 4 - 0.59% Coverage

¶164: as urban history museums look at the growing diversification of the populations they serve.

<Internals\\Curator 1995> - § 1 reference coded [0.47% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.47% Coverage

¶134: to meet the needs and expectations of a more diverse public.

<Internals\\Curator 1998> - § 2 references coded [0.91% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.57% Coverage

¶15: Reexamining Diversity: A Look at the Deaf Community in Museums

Reference 2 - 0.34% Coverage

¶132: THE EXPANDING DEFINITION OF DIVERSITY

<Internals\\Curator 2000> - § 1 reference coded [0.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶21: that serve diverse constituencies.

<Internals\\Curator 2001> - § 1 reference coded [0.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶14: These include bringing together a diverse team

<Internals\\Curator 2002> - § 1 reference coded [0.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶14: DIVERSITY PLUS ONE

<Internals\\Curator 2004> - § 1 reference coded [0.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶38: while recognizing the diversity among audiences.

<Internals\\Curator 2005> - § 2 references coded [0.86% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.32% Coverage

¶18: Its cultural sector now openly displays a vivid diversity

Reference 2 - 0.54% Coverage

¶66: the responses of potential visitors from different cultural groups to ideas for narrative signage.

<Internals\\Curator 2007> - § 1 reference coded [0.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶36: "Diversity" hardly seems an adequate word.

¶37:

<Internals\\Curator 2009> - § 3 references coded [1.55% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.94% Coverage

¶121: this article explores the philosophical and pedagogical double binds that have brought multiculturalism to a political impasse

Reference 2 - 0.25% Coverage

¶121: in an increasingly diverse society

Reference 3 - 0.35% Coverage

¶125: Cité Nationale de l'Histoire de l'Immigration

¶126:

<Internals\\Curator 2010 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶123: cultural diversity as an integral resource for learning

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶127: for more diverse

<Internals\\Curator 2011 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶168: create new connections with diverse communities

<Internals\\Curator 2012 abstracts> - § 9 references coded [3.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.72% Coverage

¶15: The city of Cairns, in north Queensland, is home to one of the most diverse populations of Australia. Situated close to South and Southeast Asia as well as the Pacific islands, it has been attracting migrants for more than 120 years.

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

¶112: Working with Muslim Communities in a Multicultural Society

¶113:

Reference 3 - 0.96% Coverage

¶113: For museums in Western Europe, the presentation of Islam-related topics is closely related to the domestic issues of migration and multiculturalism. The new millennium has seen a vigorous debate about multiculturalism in Western Europe; several European leaders have declared multiculturalism a failed policy

Reference 4 - 0.25% Coverage

¶13: for museums that intend to reflect the cultural diversity of European societies.

¶14:

Reference 5 - 0.13% Coverage

¶15: in complex and culturally diverse societies

Reference 6 - 0.07% Coverage

¶17: diasporic populations,

Reference 7 - 0.08% Coverage

¶17: from the Pacific diaspora

Reference 8 - 0.53% Coverage

¶59: First, the rights granted to minority groups so they might guide their lives according to their traditions and the recognition of the multicultural character of the nation

Reference 9 - 0.12% Coverage

¶59: In the context of a multicultural nation

<Internals\\Curator 2015 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.90% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶21: that doesn't just involve the representation of diverse narratives

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶32: Talking Deeper about Cultural Difference

Reference 3 - 0.45% Coverage

¶33: encouraging participants to engage with one another's ideas about racism and cultural diversity by creating and responding to video questions

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶48: into how to educate a diverse public

<Internals\\Curator 2016 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.22% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶13: and human rights and diversity

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶30: diverse and democratic society.

¶31:

<Internals\\Curator 2017 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶41: particularly in their efforts to draw culturally diverse audiences

<Internals\\JCP 1998 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.91% Coverage

¶36: the historical and cultural issues it faces may yet find resolution through laws and responsive disciplinary practices that envision a society enhanced by cultural difference.

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶40: cross-cultural communication

<Internals\\JCP 2002 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.26% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

¶12: Cultural Diversity

<Internals\\JCP 2005 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶6: the diverse

<Internals\\JCP 2006 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.35% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶7: in Relation to Cultural Diversity

¶8:

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

¶8: is not sufficiently supportive of diversity in cultural property.

<Internals\\JCP 2007 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.45% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶128: Television Without Cultural Diversity

¶129:

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶129: diversity

Reference 3 - 1.28% Coverage

¶129: This paper examines whether and how the changes envisaged to the EC audiovisual media regime might influence cultural diversity in Europe. It addresses subsequently the question of whether the new AVMS properly safeguards the balance between competition and the public interest in this regard, or whether cultural diversity remains a mere political banner

<Internals\\JCP 2009 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶155: that migrants in a globalized world

<Internals\\JCP 2010 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶177: has been "as diverse as this, with people from as many parts of the world,

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

¶179: diaspora

<Internals\\JCP 2011 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶16: the need to protect the world's diversity.

<Internals\\JCP 2012 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶45: for multicultural difference

<Internals\\JCP 2013 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [1.74% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.31% Coverage

¶19: Recent efforts to ensure the survival of cultural diversity in a globalized world

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

¶29: in a multicultural and multiethnic context

Reference 3 - 0.43% Coverage

¶29: Although the discussion about the roles of heritage within a plural cultural and ethnic society has already begun

Reference 4 - 0.45% Coverage

¶30: proceeds to introduce Suriname as an instructive case study. It describes the existing multiethnic context of Suriname

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

¶38: Cultural Diversity

Reference 6 - 0.32% Coverage

¶39: Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions

<Internals\\JCP 2018 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.19% Coverage

¶7: members of a minority Somali clan

Reference 2 - 0.37% Coverage

¶7: might be improved to include migrant and asylum-seeking groups.

¶8:

<Internals\\JHS 1999 Abstracts> - § 6 references coded [0.98% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.19% Coverage

¶5: and the survival of cultural diversity

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶19: cultural diversity

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

¶10: Cultural Diversity

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶13: and cultural diversity

Reference 5 - 0.36% Coverage

¶14: Museums now need to recognise contemporary forms of cultural diversity.

Reference 6 - 0.14% Coverage

¶16: or perhaps 'multi-cultural').

<Internals\\JHS 2000 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [4.59% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.31% Coverage

¶42: The Strategic Significance of Workforce Diversity in Museums

Reference 2 - 2.76% Coverage

¶43: increasing international interest, both academic and professional, in the implications and strategic significance of workforce diversity. Drawing on research that has been undertaken principally within the field of human resource management, as well as the experiences of museum sectors internationally, the paper explores the rationale behind, and potential efficacy of, recent initiatives to enhance cultural diversity within the UK museum sector through an approach characterised by the use of positive or affirmative action.

Reference 3 - 0.59% Coverage

¶43: broadening the concept of 'diversity management' (which has emerged from the field of human resource management)

Reference 4 - 0.70% Coverage

¶43: within which the dynamic interrelationships between diversity within a museum's workforce, audiences and programmes can be considered.

Reference 5 - 0.22% Coverage

¶49: culturally diverse New World capital city.

<Internals\\JHS 2001 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.59% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.59% Coverage

¶40: Debates surrounding the future of the island include its position within the multicultural heritage of the Western Cape

<Internals\\JHS 2002 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶22: The diversification

<Internals\\JHS 2003 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.92% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.29% Coverage

¶7: Singapore's multiculturalism is an important theme

Reference 2 - 0.24% Coverage

¶7: in plural societies and its management.

¶8:

Reference 3 - 0.40% Coverage

¶25: by considering the interaction between migration, tourism and heritage

<Internals\\JHS 2004 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.45% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.45% Coverage

¶9: The Bangladeshi (Bengalee) community is the largest minority group in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets,

<Internals\\JHS 2005 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶11: out of diverse legacies

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶37: which is further diversified

Reference 3 - 0.20% Coverage

¶155: the interests and participation of multiple publics

<Internals\\JHS 2006 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.68% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.68% Coverage

¶16: During the colonial period, the integration of these port cities into global trade networks also fostered inter- and intra-regional migration and, thus, the development of complex cultural mixes in their demographic composition

<Internals\\JHS 2007 Abstracts> - § 6 references coded [2.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.36% Coverage

¶41: The Mediterranean is simply treated as the most diverse area of Europe both in terms of natural and cultural heritage.

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶158: Biological Diversity and Cultural Diversity

Reference 3 - 0.33% Coverage

¶159: Much older in concept is cultural diversity. These two diversities are now meeting each other in many ways

Reference 4 - 0.79% Coverage

¶159: And both diversities are recognised, explicitly and implicitly, as part of the global heritage of humankind, with the attendant responsibilities that flow from that. In this paper we show the extent to which the two diversities are mutually self-supporting

Reference 5 - 0.24% Coverage

¶159: are also now promoting new ways of viewing interaction between the diversities

Reference 6 - 0.38% Coverage

¶69: But in a country such as Canada where global economics and popular culture combine with an unprecedented influx of immigrants

<Internals\\JHS 2008 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.37% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.38% Coverage

¶120: provides a unique opportunity to underscore the complex system of interdependence between Africans and Europeans in America.

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶144: Managing Urban Ethnic Heritage: Little India in Singapore

Reference 3 - 0.82% Coverage

¶145: Historic urban ethnic enclaves are complex entities that serve multiple purposes and are used in various ways by different groups. This paper deals with the case of Little India in Singapore and examines the relationships, processes and underlying dynamics that are at work

<Internals\\JHS 2009 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.63% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶16: diversity

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶148: 'The Birthplace of Australian Multiculturalism?'

Reference 3 - 0.13% Coverage

¶149: The turn to multiculturalism from the 1970s

Reference 4 - 0.33% Coverage

¶149: to appropriate the new social history, using it to present diversity as an indicator of a fair and open society

<Internals\\JHS 2010 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶135: providing some initial guidance about how to best include this diverse population.

¶136:

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

¶143: While government archives have attempted to include and incorporate diverse histories

Reference 3 - 0.60% Coverage

¶149: Liberal multiculturalism highlights commensurable forms of difference that are equivalent, comparable, and subordinate to shared humanity and imposes rules such as secularism and rationalism to manage difference publicly.

<Internals\IJHS 2011 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.57% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.57% Coverage

¶189: Over the past decade the concept of biocultural diversity has emerged in scholarly and policy circles as an acknowledgement that biological and cultural diversity are interconnected and interdependent, and equally threatened

<Internals\IJHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 17 references coded [2.77% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.35% Coverage

¶121: This proclamation has been part of the broader remit of the international organisation to protect the world's cultural diversity from modernity and globalisation

Reference 2 - 0.30% Coverage

¶125: issues of social diversity have been little explored. Whilst some research has been undertaken on women and ethnic minorities in recent years

Reference 3 - 0.24% Coverage

¶125: and will place it in a context of how maritime museums are beginning to address questions of social diversity

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

¶125: to a wider and more diverse audience.

Reference 5 - 0.12% Coverage

¶136: Cultural diversity, cultural heritage and human rights

Reference 6 - 0.07% Coverage

¶137: maintaining cultural diversity

Reference 7 - 0.04% Coverage

¶137: cultural diversity

Reference 8 - 0.05% Coverage

¶138: documenting diversity

Reference 9 - 0.09% Coverage

¶139: the universal value of cultural diversity

Reference 10 - 0.04% Coverage

¶147: cultural diversity

Reference 11 - 0.23% Coverage

¶156: Embedding shared heritage: the cultural heritage rights of London's African and Asian diaspora communities

Reference 12 - 0.35% Coverage

¶157: The presence of such African and Asian communities in the UK dates back more than 500 years and they form a significant and rising proportion of London's population

Reference 13 - 0.07% Coverage

¶192: Multiculturalism, cosmopolitanism

Reference 14 - 0.04% Coverage

¶193: cultural diversity

Reference 15 - 0.35% Coverage

¶193: asserts the multicultural character of Malaysian society while upholding the peaceful coexistence of its three largest communities (Malays, Chinese and Indians).

Reference 16 - 0.28% Coverage

¶193: of the different ethnic groups that make up the Malaysian nation. Dubbed the 'Rainbow Nation' by the British during the colonial era

Reference 17 - 0.08% Coverage

¶193: communitarianism and multiculturalism

<Internals\\JHS 2013 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.44% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶18: for an ethnically and culturally disparate population

Reference 2 - 0.28% Coverage

¶12: Chitral has two main ethnic-religious groups: the Muslim Kho and the Kalasha, who are the largest non-Muslim minority group in the Hindu Kush.

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶14: the loss of community diversity

<Internals\\JHS 2014 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.59% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.28% Coverage

¶72: Hong Kong and Macao were once European colonies. A unique, hybrid culture of East and West now flourishes in these two Special Administrative Regions (SARs) of China

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶74: in ways that better address the heterogeneous nature of heritage, for both the West and the non-West.

Reference 3 - 0.14% Coverage

¶82: Through a discussion of Yugoslav politics towards religious and national 'minorities'

<Internals\\JHS 2015 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.29% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶8: Experiencing differences

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶108: Mixed world heritage in Scandinavian countries

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶117: They have diverse socio-economic origins and political views

Reference 4 - 0.12% Coverage

¶117: which is reflected in their embracing of diversity and the notion of historical continuity

<Internals\\JHS 2016 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [1.00% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.31% Coverage

¶16: It explores the way the Ise Shrine came to be represented as an iconic example of an 'Eastern approach' to heritage to become central in the paradigm shift within global heritage discourse towards acknowledging cultural diversity

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶16: recognition of cultural diversity would remain limited.

¶17:

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶134: triggered democratic polyphony

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

¶136: Recently, a new immigrant population has entered the region,

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶168: to symbol of humanity's cultural diversity.

Reference 6 - 0.16% Coverage

¶117: This is an archaeologically rich site with the histories of diverse peoples having left impressions on the landscape

Reference 7 - 0.17% Coverage

¶121: As Dutch society has become more multicultural, partly due to the immigration from the former Dutch colonies in the West-Indies,

Reference 8 - 0.10% Coverage

¶134: From bricks and mortar to social heritage: planning space for diversities

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 10 references coded [0.95% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶27: in a multicultural and post-Christian setting

¶128:

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶128: Little has been written about this 'under-represented' heritage.

Reference 3 - 0.14% Coverage

¶128: helps us think through the dynamics of modern religious belief in a multicultural and post-Christian setting.

¶129:

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶139: Asia is a region of extraordinary levels of cultural, religious and ethnic diversity

Reference 5 - 0.04% Coverage

¶147: to better accommodate diverse

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

¶150: diversity

¶151:

Reference 7 - 0.10% Coverage

¶179: in which diverse, unofficial and personal narratives can be presented together.

¶180:

Reference 8 - 0.08% Coverage

¶127: however, it becomes even more so in urban environments where

Reference 9 - 0.09% Coverage

¶127: and culture are pivotal, as in Israel's mixed Israeli-Palestinian cities

Reference 10 - 0.23% Coverage

¶168: Globalisation is creating new perceptions of social and cultural spaces as well as complex and diverse pictures of migration flows. This leads to changes in expressions of culture,

<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 9 references coded [0.83% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶127: by acknowledging local historical diversity

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

¶128: Moroccan Jewish

Reference 3 - 0.34% Coverage

¶129: At the heart of this idea and since the very start, there has always been the Jewish case. The diaspora of the Jews of Morocco, in the periphery, was presented by some authors, as a good case with which to relativize the theoretical pertinence and conceptual inspiration of the Jewish model.

Reference 4 - 0.20% Coverage

¶144: Supra-reveals, historical thematic foreshadowing, can help establish key links between themes of disenfranchisement of diverse groups in the past and those in the present.

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶144: brought focus to teaching issues of diversity

Reference 6 - 0.08% Coverage

¶160: to perceived challenges of globalisation and demographic changes

Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

¶173: diverse meanings

Reference 8 - 0.03% Coverage

¶108: for diverse stakeholders

Reference 9 - 0.03% Coverage

¶108: among diverse constituencies'

<Internals\JCH 2010 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶139: from more diverse backgrounds.

<Internals\JCH 2014 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶128: Tainan has nearly 300 hundred years of rich history and a multicultural background

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶143: In addition, the research highlights diversity amongst the stakeholders

<Internals\JCH 2018 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

¶83: diverse stakeholder groups.

Name: Nodes\\Economics

<Internals\\Antiquity 2015 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.48% Coverage

¶64: In December 2014 the International Monetary Fund announced that a long-anticipated milestone had been passed and that China had overtaken the USA to become the world's largest economy. Given the size of the Chinese population, numbering 1.4 billion people (or almost 20% of all those alive today) that is perhaps not a surprise, and in terms of individual living standards, China has some way to go before its citizens achieve the same average income level as those of western Europe or North America.

<Internals\\Curator 2007> - § 1 reference coded [0.57% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.57% Coverage

¶45: The prevailing worldview in North America is grounded in the belief that continuous economic growth is essential to individual and societal well-being

<Internals\\JCP 1997 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [4.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.60% Coverage

¶31: Evaluating Cultural Property: The Economic Approach

Reference 2 - 3.88% Coverage

¶32: In economics, several evaluation procedures are applied. This article briefly comments on impact studies and willingness- to-pay studies (hedonic market approach and the travel cost approach) and then focuses on contingent valuation surveys. The application of contingent valuation on the arts and related problems are discussed.

<Internals\\JCP 2012 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶10: we develop an economic perspective

Reference 2 - 0.21% Coverage

¶45: that depends on an emphasis on futurity and market reflexivity.

¶46:

<Internals\\JHS 2006 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.32% Coverage

¶127: It suggests that in this instance the concept is flawed in that volunteers operate outside the cash nexus.

<Internals\\JHS 2007 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.34% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.34% Coverage

¶123: Because of the generally precarious state of public finance in Germany, at federal, state and community levels,

<Internals\\JHS 2008 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.51% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶140: Joining Economic Valuation

Reference 2 - 0.21% Coverage

¶141: Economic thinking can provide great insight into heritage conservation

Reference 3 - 0.17% Coverage

¶141: could be well served by engaging with economic discourse

Reference 4 - 1.05% Coverage

¶141: Strategic and epistemological barriers to the inclusion of economic discourse in conservation are surveyed, and several arguments for including economic discourse as a more integral part of conservation practice are weighed. The essay concludes that thoughtful, critical engagement with economics discourse will lead to a dynamic new research agenda

<Internals\\JHS 2009 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.29% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.29% Coverage

¶124: wind power promises an economic future for rural regions whose prospects are otherwise uncertain.

<Internals\\JHS 2011 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.57% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.57% Coverage

¶161: In 2000, the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions published a review of the Indices of Deprivation, Great Yarmouth ranked fifth-worst in ward level intensity out of 354 local authority districts in England

<Internals\\JHS 2015 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶122: that have become over determined by economic logic

Reference 2 - 0.35% Coverage

¶162: According to Daniel Kahneman's theory of loss aversion in behavioural economics and decision theory, people tend to prefer strongly avoiding losses to acquiring gains of the same value. A recently proposed alternative explanation of the same behaviour is inertia.

<Internals\\JCH 2007 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶129: Économie du patrimoine monumental

<Internals\\JCH 2008 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

¶190: Economy

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶192: We also perform a cost-benefit analysis of the preservation project, and show how the outcome can be used to justify investments in cultural heritage preservation.

<Internals\\JCH 2009 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.88% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.41% Coverage

¶137: Possibilities and difficulties in cross-country transfers of economic values

¶138: Benefit transfer refers to the transfer of economic values from a primary valuation study (study site) to a site where we need to conduct policy analysis (policy site). Due to the considerable costs and time required to conduct primary valuation studies, using benefit transfers to estimate the values for sites not yet valued is likely to attract policy interest.

Reference 2 - 0.48% Coverage

¶138: tested the validity and reliability of benefit transfers between the two sites, and explored the possibilities and difficulties in such transfers. We found that the error in transferring unadjusted mean willingness-to-pay (WTP) ranged from 46% to 129%. Adjustments for differences in purchasing power parity (PPP), income level and income elasticity between the sites substantially increased

rather than decreased transfer errors in many instances. Function transfers did not perform better than unadjusted unit transfers.

<Internals\JCH 2010 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.59% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶179: Designing a business model for financial products for cultural heritage in the Korean market

Reference 2 - 0.49% Coverage

¶180: This paper conducted conjoint and willingness-to-pay (WTP) analyses for providing the design implication of these financial products. We calculated WTP for each attribute. The result of conjoint analysis shows that people prefer a short period of investment, high-expected rate of return and small amount of money invested. Only the amount invested and the rate of return on investment are significant to estimate WTP for these financial products.

<Internals\JCH 2012 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶142: Contingent valuation is used to estimate the expected benefits from heritage for both local residents and tourists visiting Valdivia. We then apply cost-benefit analysis to the findings to evaluate a project to restore the historical ensemble through a non-profit foundation.

<Internals\JCH 2013 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.33% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.33% Coverage

¶208: Turning to the interpretation of culture in economic terms, the goal of this paper is to adopt a practical evaluation tool in order to assess the efficiency of heritage institutions. This study evaluates the technical efficiency of a regional system of museums in Tehran, the capital of Iran, using Data Envelopment Analysis approach. The findings may prove useful for management of these institutions in economic point of view, as well as for those responsible for public resource allocation policies in the area of cultural heritage.

¶209:

<Internals\JCH 2015 abstracts> - § 9 references coded [0.71% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶128: Foremost, the travel cost method is used to estimate the economic use value

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶128: Overall, the results indicate that the economic value of the historic site is substantial.

¶129:

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

¶159: Results of a Contingent Valuation Survey

¶160:

Reference 4 - 0.18% Coverage

¶160: Furthermore, this study used a spike model to consider these zero responses because 46.7% of respondents stated “no” to the given bids for this project. The mean WTP for Jeonlabuk-do and other regions were estimated to be 4979.4 Korean won (USD 4.53) and 5411 Korean won (USD 4.92), respectively.

¶161:

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

¶156: Application of the travel cost method for the valuation

Reference 6 - 0.06% Coverage

¶157: the application of the travel cost method for estimating consumer surpluses and total values

Reference 7 - 0.08% Coverage

¶157: The results of the analysis show that the consumer surplus for visiting the Poseidon temple ranges from € 1.5–24.5 million per year

Reference 8 - 0.15% Coverage

¶157: Treatment of travel costs associated with multipurpose trips as well as the type of functional form used to estimate how travel costs influence visitation rates, seem to be the two most important parameters affecting the final results.

¶158:

Reference 9 - 0.07% Coverage

¶186: conclude by identifying the thresholds and risks that might weigh on heritage rehabilitation or renovation projects.

¶187:

<Internals\JCH 2016 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.39% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

¶93: To this end, the contingent valuation (CV) method is applied. Specifically, a combination of one-and-one-half-bound dichotomous choice model and spike model is used to reduce the potential for response bias while maintaining much of its efficiency, and to deal with the zero willingness to pay (WTP) data. Moreover, we consider the scale parameter in the CV model to reflect the geographical heterogeneity between Ulsan area and other Korean areas. The annual mean WTPs per household for the two areas were estimated to be KRW 988 (USD 0.84) and KRW 1833 (USD 1.55), respectively

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶165: Evidence from a contingent valuation in Scotland

¶166: We used a contingent valuation survey of a random sample of the general public living in Scotland to estimate how willingness to pay (WTP)

Name: Nodes\\Socio-economic role of heritage\Education and positive impacts

<Internals\\Antiquity 2010 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.39% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.39% Coverage

¶255: Archaeologists/anthropologists have a role to play in each of these areas; in particular the longue durée of the archaeological record can provide some fresh insights, a point on which both Mitchell and I agree

<Internals\\Antiquity 2018 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶292: as therapeutic practice

<Internals\\Curator 1994> - § 3 references coded [1.79% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶26: and public education.

Reference 2 - 1.16% Coverage

¶26: hands-on education and the support of systematics, and (perhaps most importantly) as the depository for the final physical evidence for the history and diversity of life on Earth.

Reference 3 - 0.48% Coverage

¶36: While opportunities for collections to serve society are greater than ever

<Internals\\Curator 1995> - § 4 references coded [1.63% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.64% Coverage

¶6: to further its commitment to teaching about cultural differences and similarities.

Reference 2 - 0.44% Coverage

¶37: between human needs and the purpose of museums in society

Reference 3 - 0.36% Coverage

¶52: how it met its mission of education and service

Reference 4 - 0.20% Coverage

¶153: Family Learning in Museums

<Internals\\Curator 1996> - § 6 references coded [5.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.72% Coverage

¶121: As zoos undertake transformations to address issues of conservation education,

Reference 2 - 0.22% Coverage

¶125: Families Are Learning in

Reference 3 - 1.18% Coverage

¶126: On the basis of coding family conversations and interview data for level of learning, we see that families do learn from exhibits

Reference 4 - 1.50% Coverage

¶135: The goal of the project is to increase the number of girls interested in pursuing careers in science, and to this end, women scientists are presented as role models.

Reference 5 - 0.46% Coverage

¶135: to improve science education on a statewide basis.

Reference 6 - 0.97% Coverage

¶146: It was designed to increase public awareness of, and interest in, the science and technology of daily life

<Internals\\Curator 1997> - § 8 references coded [18.47% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.47% Coverage

¶16: Descriptions of Hmong participation, newly formed partnerships

Reference 2 - 2.69% Coverage

¶132: have investigated the answer to this question as part of the PISEC (Philadelphia-Camden Informal Science Education Collaborative) Family Learning Project. PISEC is conducting research and exhibit development aimed at increasing understanding of family learning in science museums and identifying the characteristics of successful family learning exhibits.

Reference 3 - 0.93% Coverage

¶133: The four PISEC family learning components, embodying these characteristics, appear to have increased active family learning

Reference 4 - 3.97% Coverage

¶136: Pre-visit and post-visit surveys collected from 823 students in fifth through eighth grade showed the HOH program had an immediate, significant impact on statements of intent to use alcohol, tobacco, diet pills, downers, and inhalants as well as illegal drugs in high school. Two weeks after the field trip in a follow-up study of 172 students, those who initially intended to experiment with drugs still showed a significant reduction in their original intent (as indicated in their pre-visit survey) to use 12 of 15 drugs.

Reference 5 - 7.78% Coverage

¶138: Recent cognitive psychology and neuroscience research require a reappraisal of how and what to assess relative to school-field-trip learning. One hundred and twenty-eight subjects were interviewed about their recollections of school field trips taken during the early years of their school education: 34 fourth-grade students, 48 eighth-grade students, and 46 adults composed the group. Overall, 96% of all subjects could recall a school field trip. The vast majority recalled when they went, with whom they went, where they went, and three or more specific aspects of what they did. Most said that they had thought about their field-trip experience subsequently, nearly three-quarters said they thought about it frequently. Reinforced by this study were the strong interrelationships between cognition, affect, the physical context and social context. Even after many years, nearly 100% of the individuals interviewed could recall one or more things learned on the trip, the majority of which related to content/subject matter.

Reference 6 - 0.33% Coverage

¶145: The Long-Lasting Effects of Early Zoo Visits

Reference 7 - 0.58% Coverage

¶150: Can enhanced exhibits produce measurable increases in active family learning?

Reference 8 - 1.71% Coverage

¶150: the PISEC (Philadelphia-Camden Informal Science Education Collaborative) Family Learning Project. PISEC is conducting research and exhibit development aimed at increasing the understanding of family learning in science museums

<Internals\\Curator 1998> - § 9 references coded [9.86% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.78% Coverage

¶121: Whether an exhibition of this kind can facilitate cognitive change and aid personal judgment in environmental matters is considered on the basis of data from 16-year-olds' use of the exhibition.

Reference 2 - 0.61% Coverage

¶123: the effects of different museum visit agendas on visitor learning.

Reference 3 - 0.64% Coverage

¶123: (2) a tool for measuring visitor learning (Personal Meaning Mapping).

Reference 4 - 1.55% Coverage

¶123: Personal Meaning Mapping is a constructivist approach that measures change in understanding along four semi-independent dimensions: extent, breadth, depth, and mastery.

Reference 5 - 1.59% Coverage

¶123: Visitor agendas did significantly impact how, what, and how much individuals learned. Results are discussed in terms of the current debate about education vs. entertainment.

Reference 6 - 0.41% Coverage

¶124: Learning from Ruins: A Visitor Study at Uxmal

Reference 7 - 0.28% Coverage

¶125: test knowledge gain in visitors

Reference 8 - 0.40% Coverage

¶125: test epistemic curiosity arousal in visitors

Reference 9 - 2.59% Coverage

¶125: Results showed a significant increase in visitor knowledge ($p < .05$) and a significant difference between epistemic curiosity arousal in Spanish- and English-speaking visitors ($p < .05$). Latin-American Spanish speakers evidenced the greatest interest in learning more about the subject.

<Internals\\Curator 1999> - § 7 references coded [9.46% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.74% Coverage

¶12: Guests: From this point of view, the museum wants to “do good” for visitors primarily through “educational” activities.

Reference 2 - 3.69% Coverage

¶14: visitors who were surveyed as they entered the exhibition were closer in agreement with the message of the exhibition than the control group. It was also found that visitors surveyed upon exiting The Power of Maps exhibition were in closer agreement with the message of the exhibition than with visitors who were surveyed as they entered the exhibition. The study demonstrates that it is possible to document a change in visitors' conceptions about a topic as a result of hearing about or visiting an exhibition and reliably determine the degree to which exhibitions can influence visitors.

Reference 3 - 3.19% Coverage

¶18: The Institutional Studies Office was asked to conduct a study to determine whether or not the exhibition was affecting visitors' views of science, and, if so, in what direction. Using an entrance/exit survey design, the study determined conclusively that the visiting public entered the exhibition with a very positive view of science and technology and that their views were reinforced and confirmed by the experience of Science in American Life, rather than changed in either a positive or negative direction.

Reference 4 - 1.01% Coverage

¶25: Visitors valued museums as places for active, personal learning through the observation of objects and as outlets for physical and mental relaxation and escapism.

Reference 5 - 0.36% Coverage

¶29: recognition of education as the primary goal of the museum

Reference 6 - 0.32% Coverage

¶31: The Internet has the potential to amplify enrichment

Reference 7 - 0.13% Coverage

¶40: Learning from Museums

<Internals\\Curator 2000> - § 19 references coded [10.86% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

¶3: Community Impact of Science Centers: Is There Any?

Reference 2 - 0.41% Coverage

¶4: The educational aspects of science centers have been the subject of numerous studies

Reference 3 - 0.23% Coverage

¶14: learning behaviors occur in non-formal settings.

Reference 4 - 0.36% Coverage

¶16: asked to share their stories about pivotal learning experiences in museums.

Reference 5 - 0.35% Coverage

¶16: had their imaginations opened to the possibility of broader life horizons

Reference 6 - 0.28% Coverage

¶17: Visitors' Conservation Attitudes, Behavior, and Knowledge

Reference 7 - 0.68% Coverage

¶18: conducted to assess four key aspects of the visitor experience: (1) incoming conservation knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of NAIB visitors

Reference 8 - 2.24% Coverage

¶19: Participants were a self-selected population and were generally more knowledgeable about, more concerned about, and more involved in conservation-related issues than the general public. However, they were far from conservationists. Visitors in this study clearly absorbed the fundamental conservation message at the NAIB. In fact, the NAIB visit appeared to focus visitors' conservation-related thoughts, while also broadening their understanding of conservation.

Reference 9 - 1.16% Coverage

¶10: Changes in visitors' conservation knowledge, understanding, and interests by and large persisted over six to eight weeks after visiting NAIB. The NAIB experience also connected to visitors' lives in a variety of ways following their visit.

Reference 10 - 0.25% Coverage

¶15: Moving Toward Innovation: Informal Science Education

Reference 11 - 0.25% Coverage

¶17: Answering the Aliens: Museum Biodiversity Education

Reference 12 - 0.49% Coverage

¶18: Finding the Natural Interface: Graduate and Public Education at One University Natural History Museum

Reference 13 - 0.91% Coverage

¶19: The usefulness of the program as a model and as a means of training and nurturing future museum professionals is discussed.

¶20: University Natural History Museums: The Public Education Mission

Reference 14 - 0.64% Coverage

¶21: a prime example of a comprehensive university museum with a broad spectrum of programs that promote and enhance learning activities.

Reference 15 - 0.92% Coverage

¶24: The Web site also provides curricular, professional development, and other programs for educators, and allows access to paleontology collections and information for a diverse online audience.

Reference 16 - 0.51% Coverage

¶26: Does the informal learning environment of a museum offer anything unique to the adult learning experience?

Reference 17 - 0.32% Coverage

¶28: programs for research, teaching, and public education and exhibits.

Reference 18 - 0.43% Coverage

¶28: The museums are attempting to redefine, reposition, and clarify their educational mission.

Reference 19 - 0.19% Coverage

¶34: enhancing the educational effectiveness

<Internals\\Curator 2001> - § 7 references coded [5.92% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.29% Coverage

¶10: Working at Play: Informal Science Education on Museum Playgrounds

Reference 2 - 0.31% Coverage

¶122: Function Follows Form: How Mixed-Used Spaces in Museums Build Community

Reference 3 - 0.69% Coverage

¶123: It suggests that if museum planners were to pay overt attention to these, they could greatly enhance the community-building role museums increasingly play.

Reference 4 - 0.24% Coverage

¶149: Learning in Children's Museums: Is It Really Happening?

Reference 5 - 3.82% Coverage

¶150: what children learn while they are interacting with exhibits at a children's museum as well as the conditions that facilitate learning. Using naturalistic observations to get information on the kinds of observable learning that occurred in a variety of settings within the museum, the study found that much observable learning did occur and that different contexts supported different kinds and amounts of learning. Learning was more likely to occur with adult interaction than without, and certain types of exhibits invited more adult involvement than others. Examples of learning of relatively higher levels of cognitive complexity and higher degrees of generalizability were observed more rarely than examples of learning of lower complexity and less generalizability. Implications for children's museums and other settings of informal learning are discussed.

Reference 6 - 0.19% Coverage

¶153: Museum Visits, Education, and Topic Interest

Reference 7 - 0.37% Coverage

¶165: There is collective evidence of cognitive gain for visitors attending performances.

<Internals\\Curator 2002> - § 6 references coded [5.97% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.46% Coverage

¶123: Educating Zoo Visitors about Complex Environmental Issues: Should We Do It and How?

Reference 2 - 2.01% Coverage

¶124: However, visitors' lack of knowledge gains, even when disturbing images are used, suggests that a static display of text with photographs may not be the most effective method for educating about complex issues like bushmeat. Finally, the results show that zoos should provide on-site opportunities for people to turn their conservation interests into action.

¶125:

Reference 3 - 0.85% Coverage

¶134: Museums, art galleries, botanical gardens, national parks, science centers, zoos, aquaria and historic sites are important public learning institutions.

Reference 4 - 1.66% Coverage

¶134: perceptions of learning opportunities, engagement in motivated learning behaviors, and perceptions of the learning experience. The importance of learning to museum visitors and the unique opportunities and challenges of the museum in relation to other educational leisure settings are discussed.

Reference 5 - 0.74% Coverage

¶136: This study challenges researchers to further investigate in situ ecotourism as it relates to the broader conservation goals of zoos.

Reference 6 - 0.25% Coverage

¶148: Creating Extraordinary Learning Environments

<Internals\\Curator 2004> - § 16 references coded [14.90% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.53% Coverage

¶111: The focus is on the ways questioning can either enable movement towards scientific understanding

Reference 2 - 0.81% Coverage

¶111: It seeks to understand how collaborative dialogue meshes everyday understandings with canonical science, in this case through the use of questions.

Reference 3 - 0.59% Coverage

¶123: There is considerable interest in the nature of the learning that happens when visitors use interactives.

Reference 4 - 0.61% Coverage

¶125: the types of short- and long-term learning that resulted from use of interactives in these two institutions.

¶126:

Reference 5 - 1.79% Coverage

¶135: We can offer unique value to humanity by building on the importance of animals in our cultural history, the primordial affection people have for landscapes, and the imminence of the biodiversity

crisis. Our mission requires that we find a concept of nature in which the sharp divisions between humans and nature are removed

Reference 6 - 0.09% Coverage

¶137: Measuring Success

Reference 7 - 0.72% Coverage

¶138: it also communicates considerable educational content, stimulating visitors' interest in and awareness of ecological relationships.

Reference 8 - 0.55% Coverage

¶138: Success for this conservation exhibition is described in terms of achieving three educational goals

Reference 9 - 0.38% Coverage

¶139: Evaluating Visitor Conservation Research at the Monterey Bay Aquarium

Reference 10 - 0.89% Coverage

¶140: In 1997 the Monterey Bay Aquarium refined its mission to one concise statement: The mission of the Monterey Bay Aquarium is to inspire conservation of the oceans

Reference 11 - 0.95% Coverage

¶140: Findings suggest that visitors to the Monterey Bay Aquarium are interested in and receptive to conservation content and learn new conservation information from exhibitions

Reference 12 - 1.84% Coverage

¶140: After leaving the aquarium, there is evidence that visitors retain specific conservation information and maintain levels of concern about conservation topics for weeks, and even months, after their visit. Additionally, some visitors use the Seafood Watch pocket guide to choose sustainable seafood months after visiting the aquarium.

Reference 13 - 0.78% Coverage

¶143: Using a Behavior Change Model to Document the Impact of Visits to Disney's Animal Kingdom: A Study Investigating Intended Conservation Action

Reference 14 - 3.50% Coverage

¶144: Over the last 10 to 15 years, zoos and aquariums have set out to influence visitors' conservation-related knowledge, attitudes, affect, and behavior. In 2000, the Institute for Learning Innovation collaborated with Disney's Animal Kingdom (DAK) on a comprehensive baseline study conducted to assess the outcomes of a DAK experience on visitors in four areas: knowledge, attitudes, affect, and behavior. This article describes one aspect of the comprehensive study: an investigation of the long-term (two-to-three-month) impact of a visit to Conservation Station at Disney's Animal Kingdom on visitors' intended conservation action.

Reference 15 - 0.29% Coverage

¶155: recognized the powerful educational value of museums

Reference 16 - 0.58% Coverage

¶156: Learning from Culture: The Importance of the Museums and Galleries Education Program (Phase I) in England

<Internals\\Curator 2005> - § 9 references coded [7.88% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.40% Coverage

¶134: This shift has had important consequences for the young people themselves

Reference 2 - 1.06% Coverage

¶134: There are things to learn about the effectiveness of this approach in getting youth involved in museums, and about understanding how museums can become supportive sites of youth development.

¶135:

Reference 3 - 0.45% Coverage

¶136: that helps them to appreciate science connections that are ultimately empowering.

Reference 4 - 0.34% Coverage

¶136: facilitating participation in legitimate and empowering ways.

Reference 5 - 2.34% Coverage

¶136: The focus is on three adult female members' unique trajectories of participation, leading to sustained commitment and contribution, or "core member status." Each draws on different aspects of the program that she finds most salient, illustrating how different elements can serve as motivators for initial engagement, and can support continuation along the trajectory of participation in an informal science program for girls.

Reference 6 - 1.36% Coverage

¶138: The findings challenge the supposition that social interaction is more beneficial to learning than a solitary experience and suggest that, for adult learners, solitary and shared learning experiences can be equally beneficial but in different ways

Reference 7 - 0.40% Coverage

¶164: their potential to reshape the public's perception of aboriginal peoples

Reference 8 - 0.40% Coverage

¶164: However, other messages were successfully communicated to museum visitors

Reference 9 - 1.15% Coverage

¶166: Signage design can help people connect to science content by relating practical and theoretical knowledge, crafting explanations, understanding the nature of the medium, and conveying a message about science.

<Internals\\Curator 2006> - § 8 references coded [8.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.18% Coverage

¶112: The Ford agenda focused on economic value, educational initiatives, and enhanced community consciousness. Working for the community gives us purpose and value and suggests that we, too, can change the world, a little at a time, for the better.

Reference 2 - 0.75% Coverage

¶131: Preliminary findings suggest that these identity-specific motivational categories might help to explain the long-term learning impacts of a museum visit.

¶132:

Reference 3 - 0.78% Coverage

¶133: The mandate that museums place education at the center of their public service role has had the effect of framing a new set of questions and—invariably—problems.

Reference 4 - 1.73% Coverage

¶137: The provocations visitors endure during the course of the exhibition enhance a high degree of perceptual awareness, reflectivity and memory. In the aftermath of their experience, visitors indicate an increase of empathic understanding and experiential knowledge, whereas their interest in information and further background knowledge seems to be unaffected

Reference 5 - 0.67% Coverage

¶42: The research results from the Museum Learning Collaborative (MLC) indicate that learning in museums (defined as conversational elaboration

Reference 6 - 0.37% Coverage

¶56: Learning for Fun: The Unique Contribution of Educational Leisure Experiences

Reference 7 - 2.00% Coverage

¶57: Is it to learn something or to experience learning? This paper uses the term “learning for fun” to refer to the phenomenon in which visitors engage in a learning experience because they value and enjoy the process of learning itself. Five propositions regarding the nature of learning for fun are discussed, drawing on quantitative and qualitative data from visitors to a range of educational leisure activities.

Reference 8 - 0.53% Coverage

¶57: It is concluded that learning for fun is a unique and distinctive offering of educational leisure experiences

<Internals\\Curator 2007> - § 15 references coded [16.62% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

¶4: Rather than following a path towards community service or an educational mandate

Reference 2 - 1.01% Coverage

¶6: Throughout this period, they have struggled to achieve a balance between their role as “shrines” that celebrate, memorialize and inspire, and “schools” that can help visitors to better understand the complex nature of technological change and its impact on the world

Reference 3 - 0.28% Coverage

¶7: Inspiring Confident Learners and Museum Explorers at Children's Museums

¶8:

Reference 4 - 0.94% Coverage

¶10: Over the last 30 years, the international zoo movement has gradually adopted conservation as its mantra. World-class zoos have invested substantially in species conservation and animal research as part of their involvement in wildlife conservation.

Reference 5 - 1.96% Coverage

¶10: As museums increasingly redefine their role in society to speak about alternative futures for living with nature, zoos have the potential to become much more focused cultural change agents, potentially crafting a new vision for how society can live in a productive relationship with the world's remaining biodiversity. This article argues for an activist approach in which institutions with living collections would take on unique conservation tasks including scientifically grounded promotion of conservation values.

Reference 6 - 0.50% Coverage

¶12: Here is a selection of four children's museums which have founded inspiring and imaginative programs centered on children's welfare.

Reference 7 - 0.56% Coverage

¶14: As museum artifacts are carefully chosen and lessons are purposefully structured, students receive cognitive, creative, and social benefits as well.

Reference 8 - 0.60% Coverage

¶16: This study explores the effects of visitor observation of giant panda play on visitor concern for endangered species and satisfaction with seeing giant pandas

Reference 9 - 0.64% Coverage

¶16: Implications for zoos and their conservation efforts are discussed.

¶17: Adult Learning Experiences from an Aquarium Visit: The role of Social Interactions in Family Groups

Reference 10 - 1.80% Coverage

¶18: How and what adults learn in the context of a family visit to an aquarium is a valuable and important question to ask, given the significance of this demographic to institutions such as these. Based on a larger empirical work,¹ this paper reports on the nature and character of adult learning within a family group context while visiting the Vancouver Aquarium Marine Science Centre (Canada), and the longitudinal effects of such experience in the weeks following the visit.

Reference 11 - 0.86% Coverage

¶18: Our outcomes also indicate that the adult members of the participant family groups learned in a multiplicity of domains including the cognitive, the social, and the affective, as a result of their visit to the Vancouver Aquarium

Reference 12 - 5.34% Coverage

¶160: out of a desire to use the unique resources of MPM to advance informal science education and to address a community need of local and national concern: improving science education and accessibility for underserved audiences. In 2002, with support from the National Science Foundation (NSF) and private donors, MPM launched this after-school program for a target group of urban, mostly minority, middle school girls, a group at risk for underachievement in science and technology. The museum staff built a combined program with five middle schools and also sought to reach out to family members of the participating girls in order to increase support for the young women's science endeavors. A three-year evaluation of the Science Explorations program demonstrated positive findings from primarily quantitative data. An aim of this article is to present findings from the qualitative data to shed light on the reasons this program met nearly all of its targets. Findings from case studies and qualitative interviews suggest that the museum staff's efforts to demystify science—a process that provided ongoing access to real scientific endeavors and invited personal contact with scientists—influenced the program's success. Findings also suggest that strong school liaisons may help increase family support for young women's scientific pursuits, which can in turn play a role in their success in this program.

Reference 13 - 0.58% Coverage

¶162: This study investigates the effect of two different types of exhibitions on maternal scaffolding or teaching conversations within a natural history museum

Reference 14 - 0.18% Coverage

¶171: A Theoretical Framework for Art Museum Education

Reference 15 - 1.06% Coverage

¶174: Results from this preliminary analysis demonstrate that the framework could serve as a viable tool for program design, and could offer a clear, grounded framework with common language for articulating program impacts often known intuitively and/or anecdotally but not formalized.

<Internals\\Curator 2008> - § 6 references coded [4.93% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.42% Coverage

¶17: It also signifies a new possible direction for museum learning

Reference 2 - 0.65% Coverage

¶18: Beyond Learning: Exploring Visitors' Perceptions of the Value and Benefits of Museum Experiences

Reference 3 - 1.84% Coverage

¶19: This paper explores the beneficial outcomes that visitors seek and obtain from a museum visit, in terms that are not related to learning outcomes. It uses a deductive qualitative approach to investigate the meaning and value of a museum visit from the visitors' perspective

Reference 4 - 0.36% Coverage

¶137: We suggest that in a museum-based learning experience

Reference 5 - 0.99% Coverage

¶137: Suggestions are also made for ways in which educators can address children's agendas during museum visits in order to maximize learning outcomes.

¶138:

Reference 6 - 0.68% Coverage

¶160: Zoos aspire to be leaders in environmental conservation through their work in environmental education

<Internals\\Curator 2009> - § 11 references coded [24.97% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.56% Coverage

¶112: Although many zoos and zoo associations state the capability and importance of influencing the behavior of zoo visitors, the little research conducted to date gives limited support for these statements. Addressing this deficit involves more research, but zoos also need to design communication strategies with the specific purpose of influencing visitor behavior. However, it's important, before designing a communication campaign, that zoos identify which behaviors to target.

Reference 2 - 2.65% Coverage

¶112: Following NGT protocol, desired on-site and off-site visitor behaviors were identified and their importance prioritized. The most prioritized behaviors are presented here. The discussion in this paper focuses on the efficacy of the NGT sessions, the need for further capacity-building in Australian zoos, and proposals for some areas of future research.

¶113:

Reference 3 - 0.44% Coverage

¶121: their work has shifted from developing educational policies

Reference 4 - 2.70% Coverage

¶130: At times considered an unreachable audience, people with dementia have found a wealth of positive and meaningful experiences in museum settings. Making a case for the creation of museum programs for people with dementia and their caregivers, this article describes the experience of dementia both for those diagnosed with the disease and for those providing care

Reference 5 - 1.20% Coverage

¶132: We illustrate the power of narrative in illuminating the importance of the student's perspective in understanding the conditions for learning in a museum setting

Reference 6 - 0.57% Coverage

¶138: A common goal of science museums is to support the public in science inquiry

Reference 7 - 5.40% Coverage

¶138: This article summarizes the efforts of a team of researchers and practitioners to extend and deepen such inquiry by explicitly coaching families in the skills of scientific inquiry at interactive exhibits. The first phase of the project, reported here, involved designing a "best case" program that worked for small groups of casual visitors under ideal circumstances, facilitated by an experienced educator in a quiet laboratory near the public floor. The final program, called Inquiry Games, taught visitors to sandwich their spontaneous physical experimentation between two additional phases: asking a question to drive their investigation at the beginning; and interpreting the results of their investigation at the end

Reference 8 - 0.57% Coverage

¶144: because of how museums teach us, opening hidden windows on cloaked realities

Reference 9 - 0.54% Coverage

¶145: The Anticipated Utility of Zoos for Developing Moral Concern in Children

Reference 10 - 1.22% Coverage

¶146: This study asked why parents value zoo experiences for themselves and their children. It proposes a new theory regarding the psychological value of such experiences

Reference 11 - 6.13% Coverage

¶146: The study used a constructivist grounded theory approach to explore parenting perspectives on the value of zoo visits undertaken by eight families from three adjacent inner-city neighborhoods in a major American city. The results suggest that parents use zoo visits as tools for promoting family values. These parents felt that experiences with live animals were necessary to encourage holistic empathy, to extend children's sense of justice to include natural systems, and to model the importance of family relationships. The author concludes that parents find zoos useful as a tool for helping their children to develop skills with altruism, to transfer environmental values, to elevate children's self-esteem, and to inculcate social norms that they believe will aid in their children's social success in the future.

¶147:

<Internals\\Curator 2010 Abstracts> - § 15 references coded [12.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.87% Coverage

¶127: how we ensure, at a time of increasing interest and scrutiny from policymakers, that we continue to design for a variety of learning opportunities both across and within our institutions, thus sustaining rich, robust learning

Reference 2 - 0.66% Coverage

¶127: how we develop better assessment questions, methodologies, and instrumentation that can more effectively address the contributions museums make to local learning ecologies

Reference 3 - 0.50% Coverage

¶137: A call to action is made for further research and discussion about common learning goals and outcomes for the art museum experience

Reference 4 - 0.61% Coverage

¶144: while supporting a shared definition of museums as valid places of learning. It gives fresh substance to the role of museums as effective learning resources.

¶145:

Reference 5 - 0.56% Coverage

¶146: Science and art museum educators can and should advocate the value of looking, thinking, wondering about complexity, and discussing the results.

¶147:

Reference 6 - 0.09% Coverage

¶148: between individual gains

Reference 7 - 0.32% Coverage

¶154: What the Zoo Should Ask: The Visitor Perspective on Pro-wildlife Behavior Attributes

Reference 8 - 0.90% Coverage

¶155: Zoos have some choice about which pro-wildlife behaviors to ask their visitors to do, but with this freedom comes the difficult task of choosing behaviors that are appropriate, effective, and that do not affect visitors' experiences.

Reference 9 - 0.80% Coverage

¶157: We need museum professionals who act as ferrymen, guiding the museum community and its constituents through the troubled waters of our age to cultural reform that leads us to the essential purpose of art: love

Reference 10 - 1.51% Coverage

¶168: George Brown Goode, a former Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian in the late 1880s, said that the nature of museum work is not only knowledge creation, but also knowledge dissemination, and, ultimately, learning: "The museum likewise must, in order to perform its proper functions, contribute to the advancement of learning through the increase as well as through the diffusion of knowledge

Reference 11 - 0.13% Coverage

¶170: Museums as Restorative Environments

Reference 12 - 3.53% Coverage

¶171: Restorative environments possess a combination of attributes that facilitate recovery from mental fatigue. Most previous research in this regard has focused on natural environments, but this paper explores the extent to which museum environments also provide access to restorative experiences. Visitors (307 tourists and 274 local residents) to a history museum, an art museum, an aquarium, and a botanic garden completed a questionnaire regarding the restorative qualities and benefits of the environment they visited. The findings indicate that for some people, museums are at least as restorative as natural environments. The paper contributes to the development of a theoretical understanding of museums as restorative environments and provides insights into the factors that facilitate and enhance restorative experiences. Such experiences have the potential to contribute to visitors' well-being and satisfaction

Reference 13 - 0.64% Coverage

¶173: the impact of the ASTER III model on teacher perceptions about the role and effect informal science museum visits have on subsequent teaching and student learning.

¶174:

Reference 14 - 0.71% Coverage

¶175: During his tenure at MoMA, D'Amico explored the role of museums in developing creativity through direct aesthetic experience and the larger social implications of art museum education.

Reference 15 - 0.39% Coverage

¶183: that explores the educational potential of museums and science centers outside formal school settings.

<Internals\\Curator 2011 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [3.41% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶138: A Reflection for Art Museum Education

¶139:

Reference 2 - 0.77% Coverage

¶162: We start with the assumption that a museum has a responsibility to challenge and provoke its visitors and help them create new meanings, thus transcending the traditional model of information transfer

Reference 3 - 0.41% Coverage

¶164: Digital planetarium capabilities extend educational and cultural programming far beyond night-sky astronomy

Reference 4 - 0.27% Coverage

¶188: Benefits Visitors Derive from Sustained Engagement with a Single Museum

Reference 5 - 0.91% Coverage

¶189: The study's findings document a broad range of benefits visitors derive from a sustained relationship with a museum and reveal the significant contributions that sustained engagement with a museum make towards enriching visitors' lives.

Reference 6 - 0.57% Coverage

¶191: The education literature on dioramas, while growing, is still slight. Here we focus on dioramas as sites for learning science, specifically biology

Reference 7 - 0.33% Coverage

¶194: Made in Newark: Cultivating Industrial Arts and Civic Identity in the Progressive Era

<Internals\\Curator 2012 abstracts> - § 14 references coded [8.56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.36% Coverage

¶15: the exhibitions helped to create a crosscultural dialogue and made an important contribution to non-formal education

Reference 2 - 0.29% Coverage

¶126: with the aim of encouraging visitors to see their own history from a different perspective.

¶127:

Reference 3 - 0.25% Coverage

¶128: Visiting cultural sites helps introduce children and youth to cultural values.

¶129:

Reference 4 - 0.24% Coverage

¶130: we describe the particularities of Latin American museum visitors as learners

Reference 5 - 1.05% Coverage

¶130: The exploration of the learning experiences of Latin American family groups was carried out by means of a case study approach and from a socio-cultural theory perspective. This inquiry of 20 family groups reveals that nuances of the concept of “family,” in the Mexican context, are important in studying family learning in museum settings

Reference 6 - 0.70% Coverage

¶130: the outcomes of this study highlight the impact that the Latin American notion of educación has on museum education and research, as it encompasses issues that relate to the perpetuation of socio-cultural values, child-rearing

Reference 7 - 0.49% Coverage

¶132: Museums explicitly saw themselves as serving an essential role in American society to refine public taste and the aesthetic sophistication of their audiences

Reference 8 - 0.17% Coverage

¶149: can promote a sense of relief, bonding, and affirmation

Reference 9 - 0.63% Coverage

¶151: also examines how Taku Manawa has encouraged positive social change and greater awareness of human rights issues through the Waikato Museum’s community events, public programming, and exhibition planning.

Reference 10 - 0.29% Coverage

¶152: Vietnam: Activities Targeting Marginalized Women’s Groups for Gender Equality and Development

Reference 11 - 0.22% Coverage

¶161: Interactive exhibitions are a new medium for peace education in Israel.

Reference 12 - 0.29% Coverage

¶172: its innovative attempts to tangibly impact a specific community outside of the museum edifice,

Reference 13 - 3.39% Coverage

¶179: Applying Visitor Preference Criteria to Choose Pro-wildlife Behaviors to Ask of Zoo Visitors

¶180: Many zoos now emphasize that their role in conservation includes influencing the behavior of their visitors for the benefit of wild animals. However, there is limited evidence of behavioral change to support this emphasis; one reason may be that requested behaviors are not viewed favorably by zoo visitors. The purpose of the present study was to involve zoo staff in a process of identifying and prioritizing pro-wildlife behaviors using a set of criteria that noted what zoo visitors prefer. This was achieved by replicating Smith's (2009a) study but including visitor-preferred attributes identified in Smith, Curtis, and van Dijk (2010). Across several zoos in Australia, 152 staff members participated in seven Nominal Group Technique workshops. Initially over 500 behaviors were identified and prioritized, first by filtering behavior lists, then by participants voting on behaviors. When voting, participants tended to choose behaviors promoting wildlife-friendly consumerism and donations.

¶181:

Reference 14 - 0.19% Coverage

¶186: Open Conversations: Public Learning in Libraries and Museums

<Internals\\Curator 2013 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [2.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.73% Coverage

¶17: Science museums play a role in creating visitor experiences that relate to contemporary issues in science, and in linking audiences to the scientific enterprise and the community of scientists

Reference 2 - 0.41% Coverage

¶121: how visitors learn to observe more scientifically in museums, online, and through museum-based programming

Reference 3 - 0.87% Coverage

¶132: In the course of this dialogic social practice, each participant's cultural repertoire is enhanced and grows. Every dialogic event is part of a socio-cultural continuum that will engender other events, with other participants.

Reference 4 - 0.31% Coverage

¶136: challenged audiences to consider issues of historical memory and national history

Reference 5 - 0.16% Coverage

¶144: their transformative potential for society

<Internals\\Curator 2014 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.65% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.65% Coverage

¶149: we discuss the consequences that this fact has for the potential role that natural history museums could have in promoting science literacy and for the perception of science in general.

¶150:

<Internals\\Curator 2015 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [5.89% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶133: that facilitates intercultural dialogue beyond the walls of the museum

Reference 2 - 2.03% Coverage

¶140: In this paper we argue that rich educational opportunities could be lost through such actions. We highlight the ways that taxidermy provides a useful context for learning about, and understanding, the relationships between life and death in the animal kingdom. We draw attention to research on the ways taxidermic display is currently used, the ways children learn through family conversation, and the types of understandings children are known to have about life and death. We believe these collections represent potential research spaces for understanding the impact of parental communication on children's understandings of life and death

Reference 3 - 0.71% Coverage

¶140: Furthermore, we propose such studies might facilitate new interdisciplinary relationships between museum curators and researchers, thus contributing to wider debate on the place of natural history collections in society.

¶141:

Reference 4 - 1.78% Coverage

¶146: Improving Public Understanding of Emerging Biomedical Research

¶147: Although microbes directly impact everyone's health, most people have limited knowledge about them. In this article, we describe a museum and media public education campaign aimed at helping diverse audiences better understand emerging knowledge about microbes and infectious disease. Funded primarily by the Science Education Partnership (SEPA) program of the National Institutes of Health, this campaign involved crosscutting programs designed to extend impacts throughout a broad public audience.

Reference 5 - 0.11% Coverage

¶148: about emerging biomedical research.

Reference 6 - 0.32% Coverage

¶149: A Cultural Intervention with Pacific Islander Young People Who Offend in Western Sydney, Australia

¶150:

Reference 7 - 0.44% Coverage

¶150: and that a meaningful connection with their heritage would improve cultural knowledge and pride—thereby reducing their involvement in crime

Reference 8 - 0.28% Coverage

¶160: The exhibition was designed to generate interest in engineering among pre-adolescent girls

<Internals\\Curator 2016 abstracts> - § 9 references coded [6.97% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.12% Coverage

¶17: along with an array of benefits for participants. The most common outcomes of programs for older adults were increased socialization and improved mood. The review found that many models for museum programming and related research exist in the health sector, and implications for museum research and practice are discussed.

Reference 2 - 0.61% Coverage

¶19: which offers a vision for museums to engage with challenging topics. He then offers a series of examples where Museums have embraced a new role as a promoter of social good.

Reference 3 - 1.30% Coverage

¶123: Centered on the dynamism of the city, the exhibits carried conceptual information tailored to comment on the disastrous environmental consequences of the twenty-first century inventive technological hardware, fibers, and plastic waste (and its mismanagement) that plagues the city. It made powerful visual statements, in an artistic way, of how to control these problems.

Reference 4 - 1.84% Coverage

¶126: David Wildon Carr (1945–2016) was recognized in the international cultural community as a scholar and instigator whose critical thinking challenged museum practitioners to reflect on the purpose and responsibility of their work. In his recent papers and lectures, he argued that those discussing museum experiences are late to enter into a dialogue already in progress—a dialogue which carefully considers the whole person in a community, and wherein thinking with a museum is an enterprise embedded in the learner's experience

Reference 5 - 0.25% Coverage

¶130: who hope for their institutions to fulfill their educational mission in a

Reference 6 - 0.60% Coverage

¶132: Throughout their history, museums have performed diverse public services: from preservation, collection, and exhibition, to interpretation, education, and civic engagement.

Reference 7 - 0.16% Coverage

¶139: Museums: Fostering a Culture of 'Flourishing'

Reference 8 - 0.69% Coverage

¶156: increasing conversations about biodiversity and ecosystems issues, or in developing science skills such as observation and classification. We make recommendations for supporting family learning at

Reference 9 - 0.40% Coverage

¶157: Developing a Research Agenda Aimed at Understanding the Teaching and Learning of Science at a Natural History Museum

<Internals\\Curator 2017 abstracts> - § 16 references coded [13.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.39% Coverage

¶112: Public Support for Biodiversity After a Zoo Visit: Environmental Concern, Conservation Knowledge, and Self-Efficacy

Reference 2 - 2.81% Coverage

¶113: The present study used a nonequivalent pretest–posttest design to assess the impact of a zoo visit on conservation knowledge and engagement by comparing 88 visitors entering a zoo in Paris and 84 visitors on their way out. Those who had completed their visit scored higher on conservation knowledge, general concern about threats to biodiversity, and perceived self-efficacy to protect biodiversity. Notably, conservation knowledge was not highly correlated with the other dependent variables, but self-efficacy was significantly correlated with environmental concern, behaviour, and behavioural intent. We conclude that a zoo visit does have a positive impact on knowledge and concern, and by affecting self-efficacy, it has the potential to influence future behavior.

¶114: Climate Change Education at Nature-Based Museums

Reference 3 - 0.41% Coverage

¶115: The status of climate change education at nature-based museums (i.e., zoos, aquariums and nature centers) was examined

Reference 4 - 1.36% Coverage

¶15: Study 2 also reveals that, relative to non-visitors and visitors to non-participating nature-based museums, visitors to NNOCCI-participating nature-based museums were more knowledgeable about and concerned about climate change and ocean acidification, hopeful about their ability to talk about the topic, and likely to engage in climate change actions than those who did not visit these centers.

Reference 5 - 0.23% Coverage

¶20: as contributing to learning within broader educational ecosystems.

Reference 6 - 1.32% Coverage

¶20: strategy for producing evidence-based knowledge and practice. Leveraging perspectives and expertise of both researchers and museum practitioners, RPPs can help the field begin to redefine what learning looks like and how museums both support and expand it. This paper discusses the need to participate in this new approach to research and provides some strategies for getting started.

¶21:

Reference 7 - 1.31% Coverage

¶24: Museums hold the physical and intellectual resources, abilities, creativity, freedom, and authority to foster the changes the world needs most. The authors offer a mantra for the field's role in creating a world where people and cultures flourish as the environment thrives. The text includes a variety of international calls-to-action, and provides example institutional responses

Reference 8 - 0.37% Coverage

¶28: to understand how the museum contributed to cultural heritage, participated in the process of social cohesion

Reference 9 - 0.29% Coverage

¶36: focusing on the central topic of the museum's efforts to embody "a new integration,"

Reference 10 - 0.23% Coverage

¶41: with the aim to facilitate cross-cultural interaction and tolerance

Reference 11 - 0.42% Coverage

¶41: towards a sensory interpretation of cross-cultural tolerance both inside their galleries and within broader communities.

¶42:

Reference 12 - 0.50% Coverage

¶149: We discuss the importance of better understanding of such factors as museums and other programs continue to grow as important sites for learning

¶150:

Reference 13 - 0.22% Coverage

¶158: Museum Experience as a Facilitator of Learning and Socialization

Reference 14 - 0.51% Coverage

¶159: discusses a study focused on investigating the effects of an art museum cultural experience on learning and behaviors of visitors with special needs.

Reference 15 - 2.74% Coverage

¶159: The participants, selected by specific inclusion and exclusion criteria, were 10 families with children diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder. The author examined how the museum environment, with its opportunities for free-choice, object-based, and inquiry-based learning, helped facilitate their educational and social needs. To record changes in the subjects' content knowledge and behavior, the author employed a mixed-methods design, including the standardized Social Responsiveness Scale, parent surveys, behavioral observations, task evaluations, and parent interviews. The findings demonstrate that participation in a tailored educational museum program positively influences cognitive and social behaviors of children living with autism, thereby contributing to their overall well-being.

Reference 16 - 0.25% Coverage

¶163: highlighting potential educational benefits among other considerations.

<Internals\\Curator 2018 abstracts> - § 10 references coded [7.87% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.84% Coverage

¶115: It highlights the role of the ivory study collection to create public awareness and to address issues raised by the endangered status of the African elephant, supporting advocacy for both art and animal conservation

Reference 2 - 0.35% Coverage

¶116: Elephants and Ivory: Coordinating Natural History Museum Action to Address Wildlife Crime

Reference 3 - 0.72% Coverage

¶123: The Museum believes that, in order to introduce policies to save elephants and to combat poaching, it is necessary for citizens to see and understand ivory artefacts duly explained.

¶124:

Reference 4 - 0.98% Coverage

¶133: can play a key role in shifting patterns in interpersonal relationships and understanding between “us” and “them.” This objective of changing attitudes and shifting perspectives can be accomplished with exhibitions designed with a clear methodology

Reference 5 - 0.60% Coverage

¶139: in order to raise the population's awareness of its legacy and the importance of education inspired by heritage-related values of respect and protection.

Reference 6 - 3.46% Coverage

¶142: Empathy is often studied as it relates to humans. However, there is a increasing interest in its relationship, development and impact with non-human animals. This interest is often driven by a curiosity in empathy's role as an internal motivator for pro-environmental behavior change. As with many internal affective responses, the link is not always directly clear but growing evidence suggests that empathy towards others can influence the likelihood of pro-environmental behaviors as they relate to individual animals and potentially their larger communities or species. A hot zone for empathy development; zoos, aquariums, museums, sanctuaries, shelters, nature centers, and other informal environmental education organizations invested in animal conservation are challenged to understand, mitigate or capitalize on the empathy development already occurring in their institutions.

Reference 7 - 0.54% Coverage

¶144: Various studies have suggested the importance of emotional empathy in motivating concern for the biosphere and pro-environmental behaviors

Reference 8 - 0.09% Coverage

¶156: to address chronic pain

Reference 9 - 0.22% Coverage

¶156: felt to be beneficial to individuals with chronic pain.

Reference 10 - 0.07% Coverage

¶166: Curatorial Activism

<Internals\\JCP 2005 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.22% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶126: that cultural heritage holds a powerful position in reconstruction,

<Internals\\JCP 2009 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.56% Coverage

¶127: Molecular anthropologists are in a position to offer an alternative approach to research by pursuing enduring and mutually beneficial collaborative projects

<Internals\\JCP 2017 ABSTRACTS> - § 1 reference coded [0.49% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.49% Coverage

¶148: It forms a vital link to the past, wherefrom the present and future may be nurtured and enriched.

<Internals\\JHS 1994-6 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶177: and awareness of a town's heritage.

Reference 2 - 0.83% Coverage

¶177: heritage interpretation can play an important role in enhancing people's awareness, understanding and appreciation of time and place

<Internals\\JHS 1996 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.45% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.45% Coverage

¶114: academic concerns to commemorate the social history of the area

<Internals\\JHS 1997-8 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [3.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶121: The Educational Role

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶122: the Education of Adults

Reference 3 - 2.84% Coverage

¶172: four categories of beneficiary: the visitors; the users – those who may be researchers, or from the media or education, who seek information or assistance from a gallery, or look to it to provide research services; the stakeholders – groups or individuals with an interest in the gallery, including

politicians, donors, artists and so on; and society at large, which generally thinks galleries and museums are a good thing, although not every member visits them.

Reference 4 - 0.31% Coverage

¶74: developing our understanding of national identity.

<Internals\\JHS 1998 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.57% Coverage

¶6: the community was allowed to decay during the growth of democratic politics, but may yet be reprieved

Reference 2 - 0.43% Coverage

¶22: the creation of material identity is crucial to a family's sense of wellbeing

Reference 3 - 0.20% Coverage

¶36: It has both bolstered a local civic

<Internals\\JHS 1999 Abstracts> - § 12 references coded [7.45% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

¶5: The expressive possibilities of museums' multicultural

Reference 2 - 0.77% Coverage

¶7: In the globalising environment of homogenising culture, museums can strengthen local culture and even enhance the consciousness of humanity as a species.

¶8:

Reference 3 - 0.28% Coverage

¶9: the educational responsibilities of museums in the future

Reference 4 - 0.15% Coverage

¶10: the educational role of museums

Reference 5 - 0.56% Coverage

¶10: to promote the development of democracy and a brief speculation about possible developments in memorial education

Reference 6 - 0.56% Coverage

¶12: To counter the deleterious effects of disparition, museums should stress the importance of territory and history.

Reference 7 - 0.83% Coverage

¶12: The museum must help the community undertake not so much a duty of memory as a work of memory. The function of the museum is awakening consciousness in many dimensions.

Reference 8 - 0.21% Coverage

¶128: three places offering significant memories

Reference 9 - 0.20% Coverage

¶42: inspire a positive attitude to the future

Reference 10 - 1.68% Coverage

¶42: to give people interesting experiences in and knowledge of the countryside and thereby a greater understanding of the complexity of nature, the conditions for agriculture and perhaps an increased environmental consciousness. It was also the hope that if people had a greater understanding of nature, they will love and care for it better.

Reference 11 - 1.14% Coverage

¶44: The programme seeks to conserve the environmental resources by raising community awareness of the issues. The aim is to empower the greater community to take responsibility for its own actions and its effect on the environment.

¶45:

Reference 12 - 0.79% Coverage

¶46: In Vanuatu, interpretation games were used to interest and involve local villagers in writing a management plan to protected a recently protected Pacific Kauri

<Internals\\JHS 2000 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.57% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.31% Coverage

¶9: transferring knowledge of the past to future generations.

¶10:

Reference 2 - 0.48% Coverage

¶26: the consumption of museum services was seen as mainly for academic, or educational, utility.

Reference 3 - 0.21% Coverage

¶128: It has left a legacy, sometimes positive

Reference 4 - 0.57% Coverage

¶128: a legacy of pride in place and the importance of passing on heritage to the local community and the tourist.

<Internals\\JHS 2003 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.65% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.65% Coverage

¶17: perhaps can assist in increasing awareness of, and protecting, the cultural heritage of more marginalised groups.

<Internals\\JHS 2004 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.94% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.37% Coverage

¶127: that guarantee visitors an educational experience during their visits to historic sites.

Reference 2 - 0.57% Coverage

¶138: Using education, the Blackstone River is cleaner, historic properties are being thoughtfully restored, and visitor numbers are growing

<Internals\\JHS 2005 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.52% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.52% Coverage

¶142: several urban regeneration/heritage tourism projects in Jordan funded and orchestrated by international donor agencies in the 1990s.

<Internals\\JHS 2006 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶142: this article argues that they continue to instil and promote pride

<Internals\\JHS 2007 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.61% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.29% Coverage

¶163: These properties, however, also present many opportunities to increase people's understanding

Reference 2 - 0.33% Coverage

¶65: it examines the notion of ontological security and the importance of the physical world in its construction

<Internals\\JHS 2008 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.35% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.35% Coverage

¶13: Both zoos and archaeology provide opportunities for people to gain satisfaction by supporting the conservation ethos.

<Internals\\JHS 2010 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶20: that positively contribute to local communities.

<Internals\\JHS 2011 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.98% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶27: furthers the museum's goal of highlighting the significance of Gage's work.

¶28:

Reference 2 - 0.78% Coverage

¶29: they are thereby empowered to engage actively in the process of knowledge production. This approach not only cultivates a heightened respect and understanding for what archaeology does, but also makes dialogues of race, ethnicity, class or culture accessible and interesting to more people than ever before.

<Internals\\JHS 2014 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [1.24% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.38% Coverage

¶11: Since the formal end to the conflict of dissolution of Yugoslavia in 1995, cultural heritage has been given a central role in post-war recovery and reconstruction, and in the development of sustainable peace in the region.

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶57: As part of a larger scheme to improve village infrastructure and to enable its empowerment

Reference 3 - 0.19% Coverage

¶159: Engaging with contemporary visual art facilitated identity processes that contributed to participants' well-being.

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶166: as well as opportunity for gender

Reference 5 - 0.36% Coverage

¶168: Heritage is invoked for post-conflict development by international organisations, governments, and sub-national groups to provide emotional and cultural, including economic, healing for individuals and societies

Reference 6 - 0.03% Coverage

¶168: symbolic healing

Reference 7 - 0.08% Coverage

¶184: to generate benefits for the local community.

<Internals\\JHS 2015 abstracts> - § 11 references coded [2.51% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶18: negotiating prejudices

Reference 2 - 0.32% Coverage

¶19: The social agency of museums in countering prejudices and fostering respect for differences is increasingly recognised and empirical research has begun to illuminate the impacts of exhibitions devoted to 'difficult' subjects on audiences.

Reference 3 - 0.68% Coverage

¶19: in countering racism and increasing the acceptance of differences among Australian high school students. The paper focuses on narrative interviews with students which offer insights into how differences are experienced and prejudices become negotiated through processes of meaning-making and embodied engagements. The empirical evidence indicates that the exhibition moves beyond the orchestration of an abstract tolerance by unsettling 'the Self' and destabilising stereotyped interpretations of 'the Other'.

Reference 4 - 0.27% Coverage

¶114: empowerment through heritage

¶15: Heritage is important for the social and cultural health of communities, whilst local stewardship of cultural heritage has the capacity to empower and recover cultural identity

Reference 5 - 0.30% Coverage

¶15: We argue that heritage projects have the capacity to empower communities to sustain their heritage and identity and provide useful places for social and material advancement through the concept of a shared 'symbolic estate'

Reference 6 - 0.19% Coverage

¶196: The conservation of built heritage is recognized as a vehicle for sustaining local identity and a powerful instrument for urban regeneration.

Reference 7 - 0.26% Coverage

¶105: Eluding the danger of becoming trivialised or commercialised, they serve as powerful conduits of memory, which strengthen communal bonds in the face of the 'flattening' effects of globalisation

Reference 8 - 0.11% Coverage

¶105: nevertheless play an important role in maintaining and invigorating memory communities

Reference 9 - 0.09% Coverage

¶109: The overall national goals of the nominations have been to ensure

Reference 10 - 0.19% Coverage

¶127: As Northern Ireland transitions out of conflict, increased attention is being paid to the role heritage can play in building peace across society

Reference 11 - 0.08% Coverage

¶127: facilitated the renegotiation of accepted local histories

<Internals\\JHS 2016 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.80% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.58% Coverage

¶136: The history of the Lattimer Massacre, as well as other archaeological work that focuses explicitly on issues of immigration, has enabled the Anthracite Heritage Project to use and expand heritage to confront the racist tendencies found in the established community. The use of bridging social capital is one strategy being used to help better integrate the new population in this economically depressed area of Northern Appalachia.

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶101: foster cultural self-determination.

Reference 3 - 0.17% Coverage

¶115: in this way, also becomes the mechanism through which exogenous settlers assuage anxieties about their latecoming status.

¶116:

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶75: This way of disrupting ideas of heritage also turned the museum into a contact zone, a place for cultural and social mediation.

¶76:

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶150: and show that museums can serve as powerful contexts for developing this skill among school students.

<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [1.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.46% Coverage

¶39: considers how the impetus to develop a sports-based (basketball) heritage archive and study centre reflects the current fragilities of the two sectors, yet, concomitantly, reveals the potentials that might be developed from fostering greater intellectual and pragmatic alliances. The paper concludes by advocating the practical, political and ideological usefulness of network formation,

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶44: The project understands the purpose of history education as the preparation of informed citizens

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶101: From the ground up: cultural heritage practices as tools for empowerment in the Homeless Heritage project

Reference 4 - 0.27% Coverage

¶102: Drawing on data gathered over three and a half years this paper reflects on how collaborative cultural heritage practices can be useful in recording diverse stakeholder perspectives which can become catalysts for social change.

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

¶104: consider their potential for countering ethnic conflict.

Reference 6 - 0.13% Coverage

¶130: We argue the archive is important in making publicly visible the lives of people with learning disabilities

<Internals\JCH 2010 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶45: This article suggests a different perspective on the rationale for studying, preserving and developing our mining heritage as an educational facility.

<Internals\JCH 2011 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.28% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶30: CDSTM's e-learning functionality in promotion of scientific literacy in the public and enhancement of formal school science curriculum is also discussed.

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶30: has the potential to promote science education and science literacy in public as well.

¶31:

<Internals\JCH 2018 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶87: contributing to local social welfare.

Name: Nodes\\Education

<Internals\\Antiquity 1995 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.97% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶16: Sarah Colley, who teaches

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶16: at the University of Sydney, Australia,

Reference 3 - 0.37% Coverage

¶161: The archaeological department at the University of Bradford is the only one in Britain to be called a Department of Archaeological Sciences.

Reference 4 - 0.43% Coverage

¶163: David Harris, its Director, reports on recent academic developments at the Institute of Archaeology, 10 years after its incorporation into University College London.

<Internals\\Antiquity 1996 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [1.61% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.50% Coverage

¶18: The judgements shaping archaeology and every subject in British universities (see remarks in the Editorial above) are based on certain presumptions about how research and teaching can best be done. Some of these premisses are noted.

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

¶110: The criteria used in the British universities' current assessment of research quality

Reference 3 - 0.20% Coverage

¶172: Research Assessment Exercise in British universities: views from the judging and the judged

¶173:

Reference 4 - 0.22% Coverage

¶173: the Research Assessment panel for archaeology in British universities to write about the exercise.

Reference 5 - 0.30% Coverage

¶174: the real benefits of asking just what researchers do for their money in the supposedly tranquil and desirable échelons of our universities.

Reference 6 - 0.20% Coverage

¶232: The head of the Oxford University Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art

<Internals\\Antiquity 1997 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.60% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶128: Most archaeology and anthropology departments are grouped as Humanities or as Social Sciences in university organizations.

Reference 2 - 0.27% Coverage

¶246: Within the Higher Education sector in the United Kingdom there is now a national initiative to establish an Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS).

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶251: University archaeological education, CD-ROMs and digital media

<Internals\\Antiquity 2000 abstracts> - § 28 references coded [5.71% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶152:

Education in archaeology ¶153:

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶153: Archaeology in education ¶154:

Reference 3 - 1.11% Coverage

¶158:

Teaching the past in the United Kingdom's schools ¶159:

Contrary to popular opinion, there is no national curriculum in schools in the United Kingdom. Instead, there are four separate curricula for England, Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland. These cover education in state-funded schools between the ages of 5 and 16. The curricula in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, whose school and university systems share the same basic framework, are structured in similar ways, use similar jargon and are statutory (they lay down the minimum that has to be taught). The Scottish school and higher education system, however, has always been distinctive. The curriculum in Scotland is structured along very different lines and takes the form of

non-statutory guidelines. Differences between the curricula may well increase in future since education is part of the responsibilities being transferred to the new devolved parliament/assemblies in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.¶160:

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

¶162:

Archaeology in French education: work in the département of the Drôme¶163:

Reference 5 - 0.34% Coverage

¶163: This interest in prehistory begins at primary school; Lascaux and Tautavel are specifically mentioned in programmes of study, even though the 1999 programmes have been pruned and 'lightened' (alleges). French primary school children all know who 'Lucy' was.¶164:

Archaeology and education in Argentina¶165:

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶166:

Archaeology and education in Postsoviet Russia¶167:

Reference 7 - 0.09% Coverage

¶169:

Archaeology in education has been introduced in South Africa only recently

Reference 8 - 0.19% Coverage

¶169: This paper presents the background to South African education and educational archaeology and discusses some of the issues and studies undertaken in South Africa.

Reference 9 - 0.10% Coverage

¶170:

Archaeology and history for Welsh primary classes¶171:

The history Curriculum for Wales i

Reference 10 - 0.61% Coverage

¶171: Unlike the English curriculum, there is a clear opportunity to consider some elements of prehistory, and this has been seized with enthusiasm by schools at Key Stage 2, for children aged between 7 and 11 (Welsh Office 1991; Howell 1994). Study Unit 1, the Earliest Peoples, runs up to the Bronze Age, but it is provision for Study Unit 2, The Celts, which is of particular interest here.¶172:

Archaeology and education in Australia¶73:

Aboriginal, Historical and Maritime archaeology have been taught in Australian universities since the 1960s

Reference 11 - 0.11% Coverage

¶74:

Archaeology in Greek higher education¶75:

The teaching of archaeology in higher education in Greece

Reference 12 - 0.03% Coverage

¶77:

Archaeology, education

Reference 13 - 0.09% Coverage

¶78:

It is now well accepted that archaeology and education are inextricably linked

Reference 14 - 0.14% Coverage

¶78: The late educator Paulo Freire warned that educators 'need to use their students' cultural universe as a point of departure,

Reference 15 - 0.21% Coverage

¶78: Critical pedagogy has been concerned with student experience, taking the problems and needs of the students themselves as its starting point and fighting for pedagogical empowerment

Reference 16 - 0.64% Coverage

¶81:

Education is what's left: some thoughts on introductory archaeology¶82:

In over 30 years of graduate and undergraduate teaching, I have taught everything from large introductory offerings with an audience of 300, to advanced undergraduate seminars, even a graduate course for two people on writing about archaeology. In all these years, I am struck by two constants: the general enthusiasm of my students for archaeology and their startling lack of ability to think for themselves and be intellectually self-reliant, something found in every academic discipline.

Reference 17 - 0.41% Coverage

¶182: Yet, every winter, when I step into the classroom to address another audience of impressionable undergraduates, I find everything is the same. The expectations of my colleagues and students, the university regulations surrounding testing and scoring, the questions students ask, even the distinctive aroma in the classroom on a wet day.¶183:

Archaeology education

Reference 18 - 0.01% Coverage

¶184:

Education,

Reference 19 - 0.25% Coverage

¶184: To understand fully the place of archaeology within the framework of public education in the United States, some background in the broader political landscape and sanctioned curricula in American schools is necessary.

Reference 20 - 0.16% Coverage

¶184: It also looks at the status of archaeology education in the United States and considers an appropriate role for pre-college archaeology

Reference 21 - 0.07% Coverage

¶185:

Opening the ground: archaeology and education in Ireland¶186:

Reference 22 - 0.04% Coverage

¶187: A model graduate training programme

Reference 23 - 0.15% Coverage

¶188: one need for improvement consistently identified is in the area of graduate training of future practitioners of CRM archaeology

Reference 24 - 0.28% Coverage

¶188: To what extent training in the practicalities of the field needs to be embodied in curricular coursework, the relative role of research versus applied emphases in the graduate programme, the most appropriate terminal degree for CRM practice

Reference 25 - 0.10% Coverage

¶192: Whatever the justification there is no consensus about how to enable people to know more

Reference 26 - 0.21% Coverage

¶192: There is, however, an assumption that to be effective we should capture the interest of the young and therefore that knowledgeable teachers will produce a knowledgeable future public. ¶193:

Reference 27 - 0.13% Coverage

¶158: in the light of the consequent crisis of the funding archaeological fieldwork based in British universities. ¶159:

Reference 28 - 0.05% Coverage

¶203:

Archaeology in schools: an Indian example ¶204:

<Internals\\Antiquity 2001 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶192: leading to an initiative in 1997 to teach archaeology and heritage management at the University of Asmara.

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶193: Out of the combined training and research programmes conducted by the University of Asmara

<Internals\\Antiquity 2002 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.41% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶147: a doctoral dissertation was submitted to the Department of Archaeology at Jppsala [University. The author, Michel Notelid, presented and defended a text

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶142: Interrogating pedagogies: archaeology in higher education

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶158: Archaeology and 'QAA subject review': what did we learn?

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1599: their personal experience of the recent assessment of archaeology teaching in the United Kingdom.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2007 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.41% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶1206: this brief history of academic archaeology at St Petersburg. As well as applauding the department's many achievements

Reference 2 - 0.25% Coverage

¶1206: If suitably candid authors can be found, we look forward to receiving similarly instructive intellectual biographies of archaeology departments and institutes from around the world.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2011 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.29% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.29% Coverage

¶1106: I was studying archaeology at the University of Pennsylvania, I arranged to spend a semester at the University of Hawai'i. There I enrolled in Professor Wilhelm G. Solheim II's course in the prehistory of Southeast Asia.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2012 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.47% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.41% Coverage

¶184: This paper is intended to examine the learning process that most students of archaeology unconsciously experience, and it goes on to champion a respected role for fiction. As the status of history is reduced in the school syllabus,

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶186: an analysis of academic training

<Internals\\Curator 1994> - § 1 reference coded [0.56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.56% Coverage

¶130: relative to those of academic departments in the College of Biological Sciences (CBS).

<Internals\\Curator 1995> - § 1 reference coded [0.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.48% Coverage

¶155: issues involved in understanding the family learning process —

<Internals\\Curator 1996> - § 8 references coded [5.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.50% Coverage

¶13: Museum Studies Programs Are Not Prepared for the Ph.D

¶14:

Reference 2 - 0.58% Coverage

¶17: An Academic Home for Informal Science Education: Initial Steps

¶18:

Reference 3 - 0.67% Coverage

¶20: Zoos in Transition: Enriching Conservation Education for a New Generation

Reference 4 - 0.28% Coverage

¶26: The Academy of Natural Sciences

Reference 5 - 0.72% Coverage

¶26: It documented a relationship between learning levels and observable behaviors.

Reference 6 - 1.35% Coverage

¶35: The collaborative effort has included Nebraska Educational Telecommunications, curricula developers, biographers, graphic designers, and evaluators.

Reference 7 - 0.67% Coverage

¶41: Public Institutions for Personal Learning: Establishing a Research Agenda

Reference 8 - 0.35% Coverage

¶43: Toward a Doctoral Program in Museology

<Internals\\Curator 1997> - § 1 reference coded [0.39% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.39% Coverage

¶38: but remain skeptical about their educational value.

<Internals\\Curator 1998> - § 12 references coded [18.79% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.34% Coverage

¶18: John Dewey's Experience and Education

Reference 2 - 3.83% Coverage

¶19: John Dewey, one of the preeminent educational theorists of our time, wrote Experience and Education 60 years ago, toward the end of his career, as a review of his educational philosophy and the progressive schools it had spawned. Based on the principle that all genuine education comes about through experience, Dewey's ideas are still current and particularly relevant to the theory and practice of museum education.

Reference 3 - 7.38% Coverage

¶110: Dewey distinguishes two fundamentally opposed ideas: that education is development from within and that it is formation from without. Believing that experience is the basis for education, he basically takes the within position, although he also warns against either-or thinking. Dewey identifies two aspects of experience and two criteria for judging it which have implications for such things as setting exhibit goals, evaluating exhibits, developing exhibit content, and untangling education and entertainment. He goes on to look at problems of implementing experience-based learning such as maintaining social control, moving people from initial impulses to more purposeful inquiry, and developing organized subject matter from individual experiences. All of this applies to museums as well as schools.

Reference 4 - 0.47% Coverage

¶118: MORE ON DEWEY: THOUGHTS ON TED ANSBACHER'S PARADIGM

Reference 5 - 0.62% Coverage

¶143: LEARNING FROM THINGS: METHOD AND THEORY OF MATERIAL CULTURE STUDIES

Reference 6 - 0.32% Coverage

¶148: comprehensive education programming

Reference 7 - 0.52% Coverage

¶149: The Science Career Ladder at the New York Hall of Science

Reference 8 - 1.43% Coverage

¶150: The Science Career Ladder at the New York Hall of Science is a program that engages young people in a hierarchy of paid and unpaid experiences in the museum

Reference 9 - 1.56% Coverage

¶150: the history of the Science Career Ladder, describe how it currently operates, and address the challenges for sustaining the Career Ladder during a period of rapid growth.

Reference 10 - 0.84% Coverage

¶151: A Taxonomy of Museum Program Opportunities—Adapting a Model from Natural Resource Management

Reference 11 - 1.27% Coverage

¶152: a conceptual framework for the way museum managers might categorize different kinds of program opportunities, both existing and potential.

Reference 12 - 0.20% Coverage

¶159: Learning In The Museum

<Internals\\Curator 1999> - § 6 references coded [7.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.35% Coverage

¶17: including provision of a variety of learning strategies.

Reference 2 - 0.37% Coverage

¶126: An Effective Teacher Institute for Curriculum Dissemination

Reference 3 - 3.94% Coverage

¶127: This article recounts the development of Living in Water, a science curriculum for the middle grades, and the teacher training institute that was developed to disseminate the curriculum. This article also reviews how the teacher training institute was modified in response to findings from the evaluations of each of the three institutes that the authors presented. The evaluations included analysis of the teacher training institutes, the attitudes of the master teachers, the attitudes of the in-service workshop participants, and the demographics of the students who ultimately were taught using the Living in Water curriculum.

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶129: Universities

Reference 5 - 0.75% Coverage

¶143: the goals and preliminary work of Project Math-Muse, an interdisciplinary team of university and public school educators

Reference 6 - 1.53% Coverage

¶43: the rationale for the development of small, interactive mathematics exhibits for young children, based on the goal of matching (a) reform-based views of mathematics, which emphasize children's active, hands-on engagement in meaningful activities

<Internals\\Curator 2000> - § 2 references coded [0.91% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.40% Coverage

¶26: What teaching strategies are employed in successful and innovative museum programs?

Reference 2 - 0.51% Coverage

¶26: university museums advance our understanding of informal education theory and its application to practice.

<Internals\\Curator 2001> - § 3 references coded [2.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶11: the importance of play in informal science education and

Reference 2 - 1.02% Coverage

¶12: Play is characterized by intrinsic motivation, active engagement, attention to means rather than ends, non-literal behavior, and freedom from external rules, a means for acquiring information about and experiencing the environment.

Reference 3 - 1.04% Coverage

¶37: Some museum education collections are not being utilized to their fullest educational capacity. The application of cognitive, exhibition, and collections management theories can alleviate some problems with museum education collections.

<Internals\\Curator 2002> - § 3 references coded [6.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.25% Coverage

¶18: A recent lecture series at the Harvard University Art Museums titled "Art Museums and the Public Trust" marked the eightieth anniversary of the founding of Harvard's famed Museum Course. A graduate seminar begun in 1921 by the Fogg Art Museum's associate director, Paul J. Sachs, the Museum Course became the primary training ground for art museum leadership in the first half of the twentieth century.

Reference 2 - 1.05% Coverage

¶120: Based on concepts of experiential learning envisioned a century ago by the American educator and philosopher John Dewey, this paper explores bringing those purposes into closer alignment.

Reference 3 - 2.86% Coverage

¶151: veteran art museum educators who have wrestled for decades with the thorny issues involved in teaching about and learning from art objects in the museum setting. While there is general agreement within art museums today that the object should be the focus of educational practice, debate continues as to the most effective processes for facilitating learning. Gallery teaching is one of the most contested arenas, with much of the disagreement centering on the place of information in teaching beginning viewers.

<Internals\\Curator 2003> - § 2 references coded [4.83% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.35% Coverage

¶19: The Zoo Science Program: A Successful Zoo/University Partnership

Reference 2 - 4.48% Coverage

¶110: In 1988, Friends University and the Sedgwick County Zoo, both located in Wichita, Kansas, began a cooperative undergraduate program in zoo science. This program combines a modified biology curriculum offered through a medium-sized, private university, with the specialized instruction and practical experience provided by curators and keepers at a zoo. Students who complete the zoo science curriculum meet the needs of zoos seeking to fill entry-level positions. The program has grown in size, and now has more than 50 majors. About one-half of all zoo science students come from outside Kansas, and about one-half enter the program as transfer students. Graduates find entry-level positions in zoos, aquariums, nature and environmental centers, and veterinary clinics; others go on to graduate or veterinary schools.

<Internals\\Curator 2004> - § 5 references coded [4.35% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.00% Coverage

¶111: The socio-cultural framework of this research emphasizes Vygotsky's interpretation of the zone of proximal development (zpd). Questions are viewed as tools for mediation in the zpd.

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶133: Education

Reference 3 - 0.17% Coverage

¶154: John Dewey and Museum Education

Reference 4 - 2.42% Coverage

¶155: He assigned a central role to museums as integrative components of raw experiences in his educational theory, and he made extensive use of student visits to museums at the Chicago Laboratory School. Early twentieth-century museum educators and directors applied Dewey's ideas, and advocated a museum education philosophy, based on the progressive education movement, that has significance for current exhibition and educational practice.

Reference 5 - 0.71% Coverage

¶157: Learning outcomes for pupils and teachers are discussed, and the importance for museum education policy and practice is outlined.

<Internals\\Curator 2005> - § 9 references coded [10.60% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶129: Good Geometry for Effective Science Education

Reference 2 - 0.28% Coverage

¶130: Helping Young People Make Choices for the Long Run

Reference 3 - 1.16% Coverage

¶136: Such informal contexts, often thought to be marginal to prevailing educational beliefs and practices, can offer adults outside of the fields of science and education an entry into science learning and teaching,

Reference 4 - 4.05% Coverage

¶140: Evaluation of instructional materials, environments, and programs is an undertaking that is difficult to design and initiate due to its complexities. This paper seeks to offer guidance by presenting techniques that are gaining recognition within qualitative research. This is an area of study that characterizes learning by examining the products that learners create in response to instruction. These products are often referred to as "student work." By using protocols that facilitate a study of student work, museums can learn much about their own attempts to meet their educational missions, in addition to getting to know their audiences better. This paper offers a brief overview of published resources for examining student work

Reference 5 - 0.43% Coverage

¶154: Yet little is known about how these three categories of objects impact learning

Reference 6 - 1.41% Coverage

¶154: This study of family learning in a botanical garden specifically focuses on how 12 parent-child family units used explanations as they engaged with three plant types: living, model, and virtual. Family conversations were videotaped, transcribed, and coded.

Reference 7 - 0.45% Coverage

¶167: Responding to Change: Challenges for Professional Education in the Museum Sector

¶168:

Reference 8 - 0.25% Coverage

¶168: reflects on the changes confronting educators

Reference 9 - 2.33% Coverage

¶168: drawing on the experience gained in working with a wide range of learners, instructors and content issues through the Cultural Resource Management Program at the University of Victoria in British Columbia. Reflecting the society as a whole, professional education programs are called to respond to the needs of learners, and to institutional priorities for competency development and instructional design and delivery issues

<Internals\\Curator 2006> - § 4 references coded [7.47% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.98% Coverage

¶115: But in the field of science and technology there is a scattering of less-well-known data. More than 30 departments of chemistry and physics have closed at universities around Britain in the last few years. The take-up rate of students entering science and mathematics, and subjects leading to technological, engineering, and medical degrees, among certain socio-economic groups, has been falling dramatically

Reference 2 - 0.20% Coverage

¶134: John Dewey's "Wholly Original Philosophy"

Reference 3 - 4.82% Coverage

¶135: John Dewey's lifework was to create a philosophy that encompassed both life-experience and thought. He attempted to construct a philosophical system that incorporated life as it is lived, not in some ideal form. He rejected all dualisms, such as those between thought and action, fine and applied arts, or stimulus and response. An analysis of "experience" (defined as almost synonymous with "culture") is central to Dewey's writing and leads him to emphasize process, continuity, and development, rather than static, absolute concepts. This paper examines the significance of Dewey's educational views for museum exhibitions and education programs, and his complex definitions of relevant concepts, with special emphasis on his interpretation of "experience." Dewey's faith in democracy and his moral philosophy require that the value of any educational activity depends on

its social consequences as well as its intellectual content, a proposition that is discussed and applied to museums.

Reference 4 - 0.47% Coverage

¶160: Understanding Teachers' Perspectives on Field Trips: Discovering Common Ground in Three Countries

<Internals\\Curator 2007> - § 5 references coded [2.90% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.41% Coverage

¶14: the Lawrence Hall of Science is known at least as much for its curriculum development as for its exhibitions

Reference 2 - 0.43% Coverage

¶30: The science center movement is now faced with a new educational environment that it can either embrace or ignore.

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

¶53: Welcome to Art City: Place-based Education

Reference 4 - 0.63% Coverage

¶54: Through place-based education—including observation and activities—k-12 children and youth are given opportunities to experience their local culture on multiple levels

Reference 5 - 1.27% Coverage

¶54: Museum educators collaborate with local school personnel, along with educators from nearby Brigham Young University, to produce cross-disciplinary lesson plans and teaching materials. Benefits Springville educators are finding in place-based education are included in this article, along with specific ideas for lessons and activities

<Internals\\Curator 2008> - § 1 reference coded [0.50% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.50% Coverage

¶49: A Letter from the Executive Director of the California Academy of Sciences

<Internals\\Curator 2009> - § 1 reference coded [0.35% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.35% Coverage

¶41: A Conversation about Intended Learning Outcomes

<Internals\\Curator 2010 Abstracts> - § 26 references coded [24.49% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

¶20: The Learning Science in Informal Environments Study in Context

Reference 2 - 2.03% Coverage

¶21: to synthesize the growing body of diverse research underlying informal science learning. Intended outcomes were to establish a base for future research, to provide evidence-based guidance for those developing and delivering informal learning experiences, to broaden the definition of “learning” beyond that typically used in formal education, to encourage knowledge sharing across the heterogeneous informal science education field, and to provide a measure of external validation for the value of learning in informal settings

Reference 3 - 0.33% Coverage

¶22: Implications of the National Research Council’s Report on Informal Science Education

¶23:

Reference 4 - 0.50% Coverage

¶23: the editors of the recent National Research Council report Learning Science in Informal Environments: People, Places, and Pursuits

Reference 5 - 0.44% Coverage

¶23: The report is a synthesis of some 2,000 studies and evaluations of learning in non-school settings such as museums.

Reference 6 - 0.27% Coverage

¶23: a framework for developing and studying science learning experiences

Reference 7 - 0.08% Coverage

¶23: assessment of learning

Reference 8 - 0.38% Coverage

¶24: The LSIE Report and IMLS: Supporting Learning in the Informal Environments of Museums and Libraries

Reference 9 - 2.02% Coverage

¶125: Learning Science in Informal Environments: People, Places, and Pursuits (LSIE) is a milestone in a continuing quest to understand and articulate the impact of informal learning experiences. Its recommendations identify significant issues for future research and practice, with implications beyond science learning. This article places the report in the context of previous and future IMLS work, including increased agency focus on—and resources for—research, evaluation, collaborative projects, and professional development.

Reference 10 - 0.28% Coverage

¶128: The Challenges of Understanding Science Learning in Informal Environments

Reference 11 - 3.42% Coverage

¶129: The National Research Council report Learning Science in Informal Environments provides a much-needed synthesis of what research says about informal learning. LSIE makes key observations about science learning and emphasizes the challenges faced in trying to understand and document those complex processes. Yet assumptions about how—and under what conditions—people learn science are not necessarily universal constructs. Such assumptions are driven by the theoretical perspectives of the researchers, as well as the culture of the learners themselves. The limited scope of the volume prohibits it from fully addressing such cultural and historical contexts, and the subsequent implications for methodological approaches. Nevertheless, the report is an important starting point for informing educators, researchers, and policy-makers who work with or within informal science institutions.

Reference 12 - 0.16% Coverage

¶130: Adult Science Learning in the Internet Era

Reference 13 - 2.15% Coverage

¶131: a different view of the changing nature of adult learning in the Internet era. The old model of learning—the warehouse—is being replaced by a “just-in-time” system of information acquisition. The NRC report focuses too heavily on finding missions for existing institutions and pays too little attention to the pervasive changes in information acquisition and adult learning in all areas. An analysis of existing data demonstrates the relative impact of formal and informal learning and points to opportunities for enhanced adult science learning in the future

Reference 14 - 0.09% Coverage

¶132: Naturalizing Assessment

Reference 15 - 3.71% Coverage

¶133: Researchers and practitioners concerned with STEM learning (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) occurring outside the institutional boundaries of schools recognize the need for

assessment approaches that accommodate the characteristics of informal learning. These approaches, to be viable, must align with the activities, goals, roles, and outcomes we find in informal settings. A plausible starting point is in making use of naturalistic assessments—people’s own on-going, developing awareness of who can do what under which circumstances. People regularly and informally assess one another to shape and support learning activities, goals, and outcomes. This article seeks to make a case for developing a new research program for assessing learning outcomes by capitalizing on people’s everyday attunements, which are already in place, and by getting more value out of the cultural apparatus that exists for recognizing one another’s capabilities.

Reference 16 - 0.22% Coverage

¶134: A Response to Learning Science in Informal Environments

¶135:

Reference 17 - 0.28% Coverage

¶136: Beyond Science: Implications of the LSIE Report for Art Museum Education

Reference 18 - 0.89% Coverage

¶137: The Learning Science in Informal Environments report holds great potential for creating change among those who work in the field of science education. But to what extent can it inform other sectors of the informal education world?

Reference 19 - 0.55% Coverage

¶137: By comparing the report to a recent study in art education, the authors point out areas of overlap and divergence relative to content and skills

Reference 20 - 0.27% Coverage

¶143: The Gift of the ISE Frameworks: A Better Language for Museum Learning

Reference 21 - 0.62% Coverage

¶144: The publication of Learning Science in Informal Environments: People, Places, and Pursuits has garnered well-deserved attention from the whole museum profession.

Reference 22 - 1.39% Coverage

¶146: Learning through verbal information is part of it, yet the aesthetic experience is always outside of the “right-answer paradigm.” Cognitive development occurs when perceptions inform thinking, thoughts are expressed in language, and expressed thoughts invite reconsideration of the material at hand. Both science and art require the development of these skills

Reference 23 - 0.15% Coverage

¶61: Free-Choice Learning and the Environment

Reference 24 - 0.61% Coverage

¶72: Project ASTER III: A Model for Teacher Professional Development Integrating Science Museum Exhibits with State and National Science Education Content Standards

Reference 25 - 2.55% Coverage

¶73: Project ASTER III (Active Science Teaching Encourages Reform), a science professional development program for early elementary teachers, which is based on the premise that people learn best by doing. Very few professional development programs focus on early childhood teacher development and how best to integrate informal science centers into teaching. In ASTER III, development teams—consisting of university scientists, science educators, K-3 teachers, and educators from a hands-on science museum—developed 5E lesson plans aligned with the Ohio Academic Content Standards and the National Science Education Standards in conjunction with the museum's exhibits.

Reference 26 - 0.85% Coverage

¶83: Designed to support scientific literacy among students from upper secondary schools, the project is part of a reform that has increased focus on educational methods and alternative learning resources in Denmark since 2005

<Internals\\Curator 2013 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [2.56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶6: The Convergence of Informal Science Education and Science Communication

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

¶10: Science Centers in a New World of Learning

Reference 3 - 0.34% Coverage

¶12: The Right Kind of Wrong: A “Knowledge in Pieces” Approach to Science Learning in Museums

Reference 4 - 1.79% Coverage

¶13: In this paper we present a new approach to thinking about science learning in museums. Drawing on decades of research from the learning sciences, we argue that being “wrong” is an inescapable part of learning, and that not all simplifications are problematic. Instead, being “wrong”

involves the gradual restructuring of many fine-grained intuitive or commonsense notions that persist throughout the learning process and play an essential role in scientific expertise

<Internals\\Curator 2014 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.80% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.42% Coverage

¶15: We are four students out of a larger group of 15 German students in Cultural Studies at Leuphana University of Lueneburg

Reference 2 - 0.39% Coverage

¶16: Positioning Informal Learning Research in Museums within Activity Theory: From Theory to Practice and Back Again

<Internals\\Curator 2017 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.87% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.87% Coverage

¶17: maximize authors' rights to their own content; publish scholarship in open access or hybrid journals; develop an open access fund for museum studies researchers and scholars; deposit work in open access repositories; and create new open access resources.

<Internals\\Curator 2018 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.47% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶133: based on the Theory of Transformative Learning

Reference 2 - 0.47% Coverage

¶133: explain the Theory of Transformative Learning and how it is applied to exhibitions to facilitate exactly these objectives

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶155: an Academic Pain Center

¶156:

Reference 4 - 0.13% Coverage

¶156: an academic pain center (Art Rx)

Reference 5 - 0.60% Coverage

¶162: The FRD Framework translates ideas from Culturally Responsive Pedagogy to discover and recommend pedagogical strategies that apply to females and design

<Internals\\JCP 2007 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [1.62% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.62% Coverage

¶10: is offered as an example of cross-disciplinary teaching in heritage studies. It was one of the online components linking students and facilitators from the disciplines of archaeology, communications, conservation, medieval studies, journalism, and law, located in Canberra, Kabul, Nagoya, Sydney, Melbourne, and Toowoomba. It shows the value of informal online discussion in developing understanding of heritage issues from different perspectives.

<Internals\\JCP 2010 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶79: University of Massachusetts (UMass) Amherst Center for Heritage & Society

<Internals\\JHS 1998 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.95% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶41: and state education in Wales

Reference 2 - 0.93% Coverage

¶42: As the national curriculum has been adapted to the needs of schools in Wales, some of these aims and objectives have been made explicit in many parts of the syllabus.

Reference 3 - 0.86% Coverage

¶42: There is evidence that children find these portrayals of their past, as contained in the teaching in schools and site visits, interesting and informative.

<Internals\\JHS 2004 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.45% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.45% Coverage

¶49: Paralleling this is the development of university courses in heritage management and tourism in the region.

<Internals\\JHS 2006 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.99% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.99% Coverage

¶57: consider the kinds of learning outcomes implied or explicit in order to assess the learning effectiveness of the design. Using models and theories from education, the paper analyses two sites

and discusses how these models can be applied to create learning experiences that go beyond simple comprehension and recall of information

<Internals\\JHS 2007 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [3.63% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.37% Coverage

¶152: Inspiration, Enchantment and a Sense of Wonder ... Can a New Paradigm in Education Bring Nature and Culture Together Again?

Reference 2 - 1.99% Coverage

¶157: If education is to be a major part of the solution to climate change, habitat loss, degradation of cultural heritage, threats to biodiversity and ecological stability then the dominant paradigm in education must change from a transmissive to a transformative mode. Closely coupled and interwoven through this will be the need for a hands-on experiential element that is inspirational, interactive and socially developmental. Teachers, lecturers and interpretation professionals have not lost any of their talent as innovators or communicators— but in some countries they have an increasingly difficult culture of fear and litigation to work within.

Reference 3 - 1.27% Coverage

¶157: There are examples of excellent educational programmes and practices from many countries which deserve a higher profile; the challenge is to encourage these, research them effectively and share good practice. This paper encourages an increase in ecological and sustainability literacy, calls for a more holistic and interdisciplinary approach, and encourages practitioners to reclaim the education initiative.

¶158:

<Internals\\JHS 2008 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.87% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.44% Coverage

¶130: In this paper I will argue that while computer games do appear to be more successful learning environments than their critics give them credit for

Reference 2 - 0.43% Coverage

¶175: Since 2000, the Master's Programme in Conservation de l'Environnement Bâti (conservation of the built environment) of the Université de Montréal

<Internals\\JHS 2011 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶142: on public education

Reference 2 - 0.20% Coverage

¶143: The findings point to the need for more support for public education programmes

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶198: reflections from a Ph.D. course

¶199:

<Internals\\JHS 2016 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.77% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶137: by examining the one of the worlds longest-running education programme

Reference 2 - 0.68% Coverage

¶137: However, most of archaeological education programmes have failed to carry out this important component. In order to be effective and successful, the success of the education programmes and the ways in which they are implemented and their results must be known and critically examined. Specifically, this paper will discuss the necessity of measuring the effectiveness of education programmes, suggest the most suitable methodology for assessment through examining the Çatalhöyük education programmes.

¶138:

<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.33% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶138: Running with the ball? Making a play for sport heritage archives in Higher Education contexts

Reference 2 - 0.56% Coverage

¶139: For considerable time, academia (in particular, the Humanities) has been in an intellectual, economic and pragmatic par des deux with the culture and arts sector (in this case, heritage, museums and archives). In many ways, given their respective pursuits of scientific enquiry and learning, valuable contribution to a knowledge economy, commitment to public enlightenment, and exploration of critical and creative endeavour, a relationship between the sectors makes sense.

Reference 3 - 0.59% Coverage

¶139: structural and ideological shifts in funding acquisition and allocation, patronage changes and demands, and/or individual political priorities). Drawing on education and heritage scholarship, and theoretical frameworks of sport culture spaces, this paper examines efforts undertaken at one specific Higher Education establishment in the United Kingdom in which institutional agendas (vis-à-vis historical and cultural foci, encouraging 'impactful' academic activity, brand exposure, economic efficiency

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶144: These techniques used together, and the subsequent curriculum,

<Internals\JCH 2013 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶173: This paper presents a one-semester work with students

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶173: The project empowered the students to be informed about

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶173: Theory, investigation and education were complementary within the project

Name: Nodes\\'Critical' heritage discussion\Power and political heritage\Elite heritage

<Internals\\Antiquity 1997 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶189: A Society for American Archaeology survey (1997) reports that its membership is overwhelmingly 'European American'.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2000 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.62% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶178: the past is often represented as mirrored by the dominant groups in a given society.

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶238:

Whilst archaeological discoveries initiated by the Europeans have long encouraged a pride in India's past among its educated elite

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

¶243: Colonial Indology

Reference 4 - 0.36% Coverage

¶244: the key ingredient of this notion is the Indian Vedic literature, which thus makes it primarily a textual notion, and as long as it persists, the Indian upper castes, who ipso facto are given a place in the Aryan ruling order, have no particular reason to seek a primarily archaeology-based past for themselves

<Internals\\Antiquity 2001 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶95: a set of élite origin myths,

<Internals\\Curator 1994> - § 1 reference coded [0.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶46: Cultural Elitism

<Internals\\Curator 2003> - § 1 reference coded [0.31% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.31% Coverage

¶24: reinforced the idealized notions of the Colonial Revival

<Internals\\Curator 2005> - § 1 reference coded [0.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶52: Whether to be elitist

<Internals\\Curator 2012 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.71% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.35% Coverage

¶15: Local museums, run by historical societies, focus almost exclusively on the experience of Anglo-Celtic settlers.

Reference 2 - 0.29% Coverage

¶11: The nature of rural collections means they may privilege romanticized images of the rural past

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶48: No More White History

<Internals\\Curator 2014 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

¶69: Yet museums have mostly lived with the traditional, class-dependent notion of etiquette.

<Internals\\JCP 2007 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶23: 18 major museums, all located in Europe and North America

<Internals\\JCP 2010 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶51: The removals are often seen in an Anglo-French perspective

<Internals\\JCP 2013 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.65% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶44: Privileging One Heritage over Another

¶45:

Reference 2 - 0.28% Coverage

¶45: often presenting a privileged elitist interpretation of historic sites,

Reference 3 - 0.23% Coverage

¶45: In highlighting the preferential protection and presentation

<Internals\\JCP 2014 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.82% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.82% Coverage

¶43: Regardless of the medium, the aesthetic, disciplinary, and cultural biases practiced by the first generation of globe-trotters, diplomats, and commercial photographers to arrive in the Korean peninsula

<Internals\\JCP 2015 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.74% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.74% Coverage

¶48: Specifically, the “Europe and North America” regional group has historically been the most dominant region and, as we demonstrate, continues to be so despite measures such as the Global Strategy.

<Internals\\JCP 2016 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.62% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶17: Replicating Elite Dominance

Reference 2 - 0.57% Coverage

¶18: By conducting a comparative case study of two provinces, this article aims to identify the role of local elite networks

Reference 3 - 0.56% Coverage

¶18: It finds that the implementation of the Convention has not removed the power asymmetry between elite and popular actors

Reference 4 - 0.36% Coverage

¶16: hardly mark a departure from mid-twentieth-century mestizo-dominated liberal

<Internals\\JCP 2017 ABSTRACTS> - § 4 references coded [4.83% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

¶120: Hunters, Crown, Nobles, and Conservation Elites

Reference 2 - 2.03% Coverage

¶121: In this article, wildlife is seen to be sometimes subject to a shadow ownership by class interests in society. Hunters accuse protected wolves of being the “pets” or “property” of an urban-based conservationist middle class. This phenomenon fragments the common fauna and undermines responsibility taking and policy compliance for wildlife that is seen as being owned by an oppositional social class.

Reference 3 - 1.83% Coverage

¶121: A historical materialist analysis reveals that hunters once experienced ownership of wildlife by the nobility as co-opting state coercive power. Today, however, aristocracy is replaced by a new elite class of conservationists. Noting the hunters’ tendency to evoke quasi-aristocratic virtues of ownership, we advance recommendations for an alternative approach.

Reference 4 - 0.73% Coverage

¶136: “Their” graves were destroyed, and the bones reburied in secret, while “our” remains in the same areas were carefully excavated and preserved.

<Internals\\JHS 1996 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶114: a place of privilege

Reference 2 - 0.90% Coverage

¶144: Frequently identified with ‘establishment’ values the National Trust has as often been a focus of critique as of celebration.

<Internals\\JHS 1997-8 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.78% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.78% Coverage

¶168: British and Allied military cemeteries and memorial sites have been designed within a carefully controlled Imperial aesthetic.

<Internals\\JHS 1998 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.80% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.80% Coverage

¶46: Adaptations from historic classic novels are claimed to foist predominantly middle-class tastes and standards upon the broader viewing public.

<Internals\\JHS 2002 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.91% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.91% Coverage

¶6: , memory and heritage. Despite being Britain's leading fishing port in the 20th century, Hull's place-marketing strategy elided this past in favour of a sanitised vision of a modern, post-industrial city.

<Internals\\JHS 2006 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.19% Coverage

¶45: which celebrates white rural settlement as its central theme.

Reference 2 - 0.47% Coverage

¶73: and argues that many interesting aspects have been overlooked in an effort to produce a heritage designed to appeal to a relatively privileged constituency.

<Internals\\JHS 2007 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.38% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.38% Coverage

¶17: The mnemonic and didactic potential of monuments is used by elites in order to build a consensual understanding of the past

<Internals\\JHS 2008 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.70% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.70% Coverage

¶20: The dominant analysis and public discourse concerning antebellum plantations as national heritage sites, however, provides one perspective—primarily focusing exclusively on life as experienced by plantation owners and their families

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.26% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶4: for Anglican, Masonic

Reference 2 - 0.91% Coverage

¶167: They may ignore or fail to take their cue from a past composed of varied and different sensibilities and experiences to our own in order to compose a comprehensive account of seafaring cultures. Perhaps this is even more likely given the tendency to treat the sea, ships and boats with forgetfulness and nostalgia. However, in Australia, is this romance sustainable given the complexities of the nation's maritime heritage?

Reference 3 - 0.30% Coverage

¶182: the local populations see these heritage-based development projects as being based on a 'mythification' of labour and of the workers' culture

<Internals\\JHS 2013 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.41% Coverage

¶143: Urban heritage representation has been subject to passive dominant official discourse that rests upon orthodox mosaic practices of remote past – a praxis that is not necessarily endorsed by civic Ahl elbalad.

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶102: in relation to other elite discourses

<Internals\\JHS 2014 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.64% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶121: There is a long-standing debate concerning the suitability of European or 'western' approaches to the conservation of cultural heritage in other parts of world

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶121: But as Venice has come to stand as a metonym for a 'western' conservation approach,

Reference 3 - 0.23% Coverage

¶111: use them for purposes of social distinction. Moreover, they perceive historical as a symbolic marker for like-minded fellow residents.

¶112:

<Internals\\JHS 2015 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.53% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶13: In order to meet the increasing critique of official heritage as elitist and hegemonic

Reference 2 - 0.28% Coverage

¶113: It discusses how the textual construction of the bus shelter's relation to its locality, a small mining community, tends to bolster and reinforce the impression of a masculinist society and a dominant company

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶137: meant that the Indonesian authorities followed European ideas

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶105: which celebrates masculinity and social elites

<Internals\\JHS 2016 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.71% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.19% Coverage

¶128: particularly: (1) the role of cultural elites in shaping historic places and in determining the 'functional threshold' of modern buildings

Reference 2 - 0.39% Coverage

¶144: it takes place in the presence, and on behalf, of a wider public whose values and priorities may differ starkly from those of heritage power-players. Drawing on the perspectives of a range of built heritage actors in three small towns in Ireland, this paper contributes to these debates,

Reference 3 - 0.13% Coverage

¶139: This is held in contrast to the homogenised identity normally presented by government narratives.

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.31% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶139: Asian nations tend to utilise assessments and management ideologies that derive from a European viewpoint.

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶183: Further, these racialisations underpinned the popular anti-Muslim sentiment expressed in ways that positioned local heritage as that

<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.35% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.19% Coverage

¶141: In the southeastern United States, operators of plantation museums have traditionally engaged in a selective and romanticised remembrance of the antebellum past

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶146: but many remain rooted in authoritative and didactic conservatism.

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶108: an interpretation that is consistent with settler colonial ideologies.

Name: Nodes\\Ethics

<Internals\\Antiquity 1996 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶136: Genetics, ethics and archaeology

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

¶178: ethical

<Internals\\Antiquity 2000 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

¶180: ethics a

<Internals\\Antiquity 2002 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

¶133: ethical

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶143: archaeology and ethics

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1574: the ethical crisis in archaeology

<Internals\\Antiquity 2004 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶187: The first raises an ethical worry,

<Internals\\Antiquity 2006 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶277: The Ethics

<Internals\\Antiquity 2007 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶221: The Ethics of Archaeology

<Internals\\Antiquity 2008 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶4: more ethical.

¶5:

<Internals\\Antiquity 2009 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶34: 2007 was an eventful year for the ethics of burial in Britain

<Internals\\Antiquity 2010 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶26: In one case, excavation was discouraged on ethical grounds

<Internals\\Antiquity 2012 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶86: ethical aspects of the discipline,

<Internals\\Antiquity 2018 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [0.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

¶93: ethics

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶97: I am in broad agreement with them, and called some years ago for a shift from ethics to politics

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶103: There is, however, more than an ethical dimension to this

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

¶174: archaeological perspectives on ethics and best practices

¶175:

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

¶175: and raising ethical concerns

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶175: We review ethical issues particular to African aDNA contexts

<Internals\\Curator 1994> - § 3 references coded [1.33% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶4: A Question of Ethics

Reference 2 - 0.24% Coverage

¶5: Why Did the 1991 Code of Ethics Fail?

Reference 3 - 0.96% Coverage

¶48: A new awareness of museum ethics in the 1980s has led to questioning of some common practices, and issues such as censorship have come to the fore.

<Internals\\Curator 1996> - § 1 reference coded [0.26% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

¶24: legal and ethical thinking.

<Internals\\Curator 1997> - § 1 reference coded [0.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶3: Museum Ethics

<Internals\\Curator 1998> - § 1 reference coded [0.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶58: Museum Ethics

<Internals\\Curator 2002> - § 1 reference coded [0.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶31: Professional Ethics Revisited

<Internals\\Curator 2005> - § 2 references coded [1.62% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶10: Ethics and Leadership

Reference 2 - 1.50% Coverage

¶11: It appears to me that in Ethics, as in all other philosophical studies, the difficulties and disagreements ... are mainly due to a very simple cause: namely to the attempt to answer questions without first discovering precisely what question it is which you desire to answer.

<Internals\\Curator 2006> - § 1 reference coded [0.55% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.55% Coverage

¶13: Explaining national and world heritage views, the article concludes with a discussion of the ethics of collecting

<Internals\\Curator 2008> - § 3 references coded [1.89% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶20: Modeling Ethical Thinking

Reference 2 - 0.70% Coverage

¶21: This essay argues that such a shift is taking shape around the question of how to model ethical thinking

Reference 3 - 1.02% Coverage

¶21: Ethical thinking helps people (both museum visitors and staff) to make links between thinking and action: between beliefs (morals) and actions (ethics).

<Internals\\Curator 2009> - § 1 reference coded [0.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶19: and ethical codes

<Internals\\Curator 2012 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.53% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶67: The Ethics of Exhibiting Salvaged Shipwrecks

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶168: explores the ethical issues in two shipwreck exhibitions

Reference 3 - 0.22% Coverage

¶168: the specific responses museums have made to address the ethical issues

<Internals\\Curator 2013 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶132: well as important ethical issues.

<Internals\\Curator 2014 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [2.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶123: Tracking the Ethics of Collections across History and Anthropology

Reference 2 - 0.35% Coverage

¶134: Lost in Museums: The Ethical Dimensions of Historical Practices of Anthropological Specimen Exchange

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

¶135: in order to highlight the ethical implications

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

¶136: the Ethics of Accepting

Reference 5 - 0.29% Coverage

¶138: Ethics and the Archive in the History of Science and the Historical Life Sciences

¶139:

Reference 6 - 0.26% Coverage

¶140: Large Scale Collections of Biological Material and Ethical First Principles

Reference 7 - 0.91% Coverage

¶41: The establishment of collections, especially the large new biobanks of biological materials, requires an examination of the ways in which ethical first principles of autonomy, beneficence, and justice integrate with the goals and scientific aims of the collection

<Internals\\Curator 2017 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶20: perhaps more ethical

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

¶55: Ethics

<Internals\\Curator 2018 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶66: Towards an Ethics of Curating

<Internals\\IJCP 1994 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.51% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.51% Coverage

¶32: The Ethics of Collecting Cultural Property:

<Internals\\IJCP 1998 abstracts> - § 19 references coded [15.79% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.60% Coverage

¶4: establishing a framework for the discussion of how to evaluate ethical or moral behaviors in varying circumstances

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶5: Cultural property ethics

Reference 3 - 3.05% Coverage

¶6: After briefly discussing ethics in general, stating the public interest in cultural property, and positing that collecting and dealing in cultural objects are not inherently unethical activities, the writer contrasts ethical attitudes toward legal controls over the international movement of people and of cultural objects. He then discusses the ethical bases of cultural property export controls and ethical questions raised by dealing in and collecting cultural objects, and identifies particular applications of export controls that are ethically unproblematic or ethically clouded

Reference 4 - 0.92% Coverage

¶16: he states a hypothetical case of invited theft and asks readers to decide what the ethical response would be.

¶17: Codes of ethics: form and function in cultural heritage management

Reference 5 - 0.54% Coverage

¶18: Many institutions and organizations of professionals have promulgated 'codes' of ethics in recent years

Reference 6 - 0.49% Coverage

¶18: the processes of formulation, role, influence, interpretation, and effectiveness of such codes

Reference 7 - 1.36% Coverage

¶18: While acknowledging that it is often difficult to enforce these codes, the author suggests that they serve a valuable role both in educating the members of the various organizations and the public and in establishing goals for which these professionals aspire.

Reference 8 - 0.11% Coverage

¶11: archaeological ethics

Reference 9 - 0.74% Coverage

¶12: In the United States, consideration of archaeological ethics has been relatively recent and concerned primarily with defining professionalism.

Reference 10 - 1.02% Coverage

¶12: the Society for American Archaeology has attempted to address the problems by proposing an ethics code, but outsiders are likely to see the contradictions between stated principles and practice.

Reference 11 - 0.58% Coverage

¶13: The ethics of archaeology, subsistence digging, and artifact looting in Latin America: point muted counterpoint

Reference 12 - 0.17% Coverage

¶15: Codes of ethics for conservation

Reference 13 - 1.05% Coverage

¶16: the codes of ethics of the British, Canadian, Australian, and American professional conservation organizations and evaluates their success in meeting the needs of the discipline as it grows and matures.

Reference 14 - 2.09% Coverage

¶16: The fact that none of these codes are enforceable is considered as well as the issue of accreditation and what it means. While these codes are reasonably successful in setting forth the principles that should guide conservation work for straightforward cases, they are less successful in providing guidance for complex issues such as those presented by cultural sensitivity and the antiquities trade.

Reference 15 - 0.13% Coverage

¶17: The ethics of art dealing

Reference 16 - 0.76% Coverage

¶18: The ethics of dealing in antiquities may be discussed in two parts: first, the ethical standards that govern the trade and its relation to clients

Reference 17 - 0.24% Coverage

¶19: Ethics, the antiquities trade, and archaeology

Reference 18 - 0.13% Coverage

¶21: The ethics of collecting

Reference 19 - 1.70% Coverage

¶24: adopted its Code of Professional Ethics in 1986. The Code addresses both institutional and professional ethics and sets standards for the development of internal policies dealing with acquisitions, cooperation, loans and exhibitions, authentication, valuation, documentation, and the special problems raised by human remains.

<Internals\\JCP 2002 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.72% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.72% Coverage

¶15: A Roman View of the Ethics of Acquisition of Art

¶16:

<Internals\\JCP 2006 Abstracts> - § 7 references coded [1.71% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.32% Coverage

¶16: networks that have now disappeared because of current conceptions of archaeological ethics

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶151: is the ICOM Code of Ethics for Museums.

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶155: PIMA Code of Ethics

Reference 4 - 0.25% Coverage

¶156: PIMA and its members fully endorse and support the ICOM Code of Ethics.

Reference 5 - 0.15% Coverage

¶160: according to the highest ethical standards

Reference 6 - 0.17% Coverage

¶165: The first Intercongress, on Archaeological Ethics

Reference 7 - 0.61% Coverage

¶165: forms one of the primary ethics documents for the World Archaeological Congress, by which members of the WAC agree to abide in conjunction with the WAC First Code of Ethics

<Internals\\JCP 2007 Abstracts> - § 8 references coded [1.77% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶14: ethics

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶17: Expanding the Scope of Museums' Ethical

Reference 3 - 0.37% Coverage

¶18: Under the auspices of various ethical guidelines recognizing the horrific tragedies of the Holocaust,

Reference 4 - 0.30% Coverage

¶17: and as a result cannot by themselves form an adequate basis for ethical positions.

Reference 5 - 0.43% Coverage

¶34: The article outlines some of the conceptual issues that must be addressed if our heritage is to have an ethical future

Reference 6 - 0.02% Coverage

¶42: ethics

Reference 7 - 0.08% Coverage

¶43: Spirituality and Ethics

Reference 8 - 0.41% Coverage

¶44: This article suggests that these cultural properties convey the former whaling community's ethics and spirituality

<Internals\\JCP 2008 Abstracts> - § 7 references coded [0.52% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶30: ethics

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶34: as well as ethical issues

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

¶55: This concept introduces a model for a new ethics of conservation

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶72: Ethics, Policy and Practice

Reference 5 - 0.12% Coverage

¶73: ethical issues of portable antiquities in Europe

Reference 6 - 0.04% Coverage

¶173: codes of ethics,

Reference 7 - 0.05% Coverage

¶173: and ethical issues

<Internals\\JCP 2009 Abstracts> - § 7 references coded [1.31% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶17: Ethical Rules and Codes of Honor

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶18: The role of ethical rules and codes of conduct

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶13: From Ethics

Reference 4 - 0.40% Coverage

¶18: and its predecessors call attention to a need to better understand the broader ethical and practical implications

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶18: research ethics.

Reference 6 - 0.24% Coverage

¶120: This project was also designed to move beyond the kinds of ethical

Reference 7 - 0.29% Coverage

¶125: program administrators who organize collaborative and ethically rigorous research

<Internals\\JCP 2010 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶175: ethical

<Internals\\JCP 2011 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶155: Law Ethics and the Realities

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶156: Law Ethics and the Realities

<Internals\\JCP 2014 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶126: Law Ethics

Reference 2 - 0.22% Coverage

¶126: its overarching ethical yet concrete approach to them

Reference 3 - 0.14% Coverage

¶147: address some of the ethical issues

<Internals\\JCP 2015 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [0.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶118: Ethics

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶119: ethical guidance

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶123: the ethical guardians

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

¶123: Code of Ethics

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

¶123: Code of Ethics

Reference 6 - 0.03% Coverage

¶42: Ethics

Reference 7 - 0.18% Coverage

¶48: ethical implications in the international arena.

<Internals\\JCP 2017 ABSTRACTS> - § 4 references coded [0.66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶19: explores the ethical,

Reference 2 - 0.20% Coverage

¶29: Ethics and Cultural Heritage: Viewpoints

Reference 3 - 0.17% Coverage

¶35: Archaeology, Heritage, and Ethics

Reference 4 - 0.18% Coverage

¶36: focusing on ethics about cemeteries

<Internals\\JHS 1996 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶61: of professional ethics,

<Internals\\JHS 1999 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.49% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

¶10: ethical requirements in cultural heritage management

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

¶10: the necessity for a museological code of ethics

<Internals\\JHS 2007 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶4: This paper explores the conceptual and ethical issues

<Internals\\JHS 2014 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶130: The ethics of sight-seeing

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 10 references coded [0.92% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶121: Ethics of heritage

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

¶122: it demonstrates the possibilities offered by ethics of heritage, with which we may counter the culture of punishment in the remaking of cities.

¶123:

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶169: Cultural heritage, ethics, and the military

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

¶187: ethics

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

¶190: Debating contemporary museum ethics: reporting Sekhemka

Reference 6 - 0.11% Coverage

¶191: became a key focus of international debate about contemporary museum ethics in 2015–2016.

Reference 7 - 0.22% Coverage

¶191: This article takes as its start point the question ‘What did media reporting of the sale of Sekhemka reveal about contemporary museum ethics, and the terms of their debate?’

Reference 8 - 0.10% Coverage

¶191: in the interests of a considered and informed contemporary museum ethics.

¶192:

Reference 9 - 0.03% Coverage

¶135: while highlighting ethical

Reference 10 - 0.11% Coverage

¶144: suggests that the impact of non-reporting of antiquities remains a significant ethical

<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶14: pertaining to the ethics

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶18: ethics in international heritage

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

¶174: the ethics

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶175: Though recent World Archaeological Congress accords detail a consent process for ethical display

<Internals\\JCH 2003 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶168: Does this result live up to what is expected by our professional code of ethics?

¶169:

<Internals\\JCH 2011 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.85% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶156: Ethical issues in research

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶157: There is much discussion in conservation, if it is ethical for conservators to 'touch' illicit antiquities.

Reference 3 - 0.69% Coverage

¶157: Whatever the belief, research and publication in conservation currently do not provide ethical reviews when studies involve such problematic material in order to ensure scientific integrity of the results. The paper presents case studies where ethical standards may have needed to be considered

and discusses the complexity involved in authentication studies of such antiquities. The paper concludes that a standard should be drafted on ethics in research and scientific publication of cultural property similar to the biomedical field, which warns when papers deal with human and animals testing

<Internals\JCH 2015 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶156: to the international codes of ethics.

¶157:

<Internals\JCH 2017 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1312: based on international ethics and guidelines.

<Internals\JCH 2018 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶195: .g. ethical problem when test specimens are needed

Name: Nodes\\Archaeology\Ethnography and anthropology

<Internals\\Antiquity 1994 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [1.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶121: California ethnographies as analogies for the ancient Near East

¶122:

Reference 2 - 0.26% Coverage

¶122: The mediterranean climate, and the lifeways, of California provide an analogy.

¶123:

Reference 3 - 0.23% Coverage

¶168: Landscape: politics and perspectives. (Explorations in Anthropology.)

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

¶188: Seeing stars:

Reference 5 - 0.12% Coverage

¶188: in the landscapes of modern Macedonia

Reference 6 - 0.40% Coverage

¶109: The craft of bird-watching lies in the distinctive look any bird has, so it may be recognized even from a passing glimpse.

<Internals\\Antiquity 1995 abstracts> - § 12 references coded [2.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶126: and from such clues as we have to ancient perceptions of significant others.

¶127:

Reference 2 - 0.33% Coverage

¶132: The designer of the reconstructed Greek trireme, Olympias, first proposed by John Morrison and now built and tested at sea,

Reference 3 - 0.14% Coverage

¶149: Flintknapping: making and understanding stone tools.

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

¶103: experimentally substantiated.

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

¶118: ethnohistory

Reference 6 - 0.13% Coverage

¶147: An experiment by other researchers is pertinent.

¶148:

Reference 7 - 0.10% Coverage

¶225: Ethno-history and 'reverse chronology'

Reference 8 - 0.57% Coverage

¶226: The overlooked Ottoman period offers a special opportunity to look back from contemporary knowledge into the archaeological past, explored here in a single village settlement whose full story spans five millennia.

¶227:

Reference 9 - 0.10% Coverage

¶233: Acorn-eating and ethnographic analogies

Reference 10 - 0.18% Coverage

¶234: used California ethnographies as analogues for the ancient Near East

Reference 11 - 0.30% Coverage

¶234: This reply explores some issues of analogy and explanation that go beyond the important specifics of the matter.

¶235:

Reference 12 - 0.15% Coverage

¶245: Sagas and popular antiquarianism in Icelandic archaeology.

<Internals\\Antiquity 1996 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [1.91% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶46: A more considered source of analogy than our limited experience is available at a certain distance.

Reference 2 - 0.28% Coverage

¶150: Here a classic case-study in defining an ancient European entity is explored from a fresh starting-point in contemporary Australia

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶152: using ethnohistoric observations,

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

¶182: That practical experience

Reference 5 - 0.42% Coverage

¶188: An ethnoarchaeological study from northern Cameroon illustrates how four ethnic groups in a single community use building shape to blur or define group boundaries for political self-interests.

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶213: ethno-historical study

Reference 7 - 0.28% Coverage

¶214: The nomadic peoples of central Eurasia are famous for their elaborate burial customs — both as those are known ethnohistorically

Reference 8 - 0.54% Coverage

¶214: To that era the ethnohistorical record may have relevance in inferring its ceremony, alongside a considered knowledge in experimental spirit of just what must have taken place at the grave in order to create the certain pattern seen on excavation.

<Internals\Antiquity 1997 Abstracts> - § 8 references coded [1.83% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.69% Coverage

¶134: We live, most of us, in agricultural societies; our food comes from the farm. We make gardens, many of us, and we eat some of the plants that we grow there. That farming is not the same as gardening we see in the responses of western observers when they made contact with societies whose food came more from the garden than the farm. A gardener's view of food makes its own story.

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶140: with archaeo-experimental help from unlucky inhabitants of the local aquarium!

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

¶175: An ethnography of the Neolithic: early prehistoric societies in southern Scandinavia.

Reference 4 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1202: Spearthrower performance: ethnographic and experimental research

Reference 5 - 0.22% Coverage

¶1203: Experimental study and considered dependence on ethnographic knowledge clarify the realities of the spearthrower in use.

¶1204:

Reference 6 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1224: Experiments of produce Roman styli by forging and machining

Reference 7 - 0.32% Coverage

¶1225: As has often been the case before, the actual manufacture of a distinctive class of ancient artefact offers valuable insight about the realities of an ancient craft knowledge.

Reference 8 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1265: The experimental earthwork project 1960–1992.

<Internals\\Antiquity 1998 abstracts> - § 15 references coded [3.81% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.33% Coverage

¶186: an intriguing analysis of the toys of childhood found in Inuit societies in Canada and Greenland, and assesses how such objects inform on the role of children in Arctic societies.

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶196: experiments in the production

Reference 3 - 0.17% Coverage

¶197: a study that examines, through experimental archaeology, many aspects of dagger production

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶141: The Experimental Earthworks revisited

Reference 5 - 0.25% Coverage

¶142: Few archaeological projects set out with the intention of running for decades. The committee of the Experimental Earthwork project,

Reference 6 - 0.53% Coverage

¶142: developed an elaborate programme from 1960 until well into the 3rd millennium AD, designed to study the long-term processes of earthwork construction and change. Paul Ashbee and the late Peter Jewell present their personal view of the aims, experiences and some results of this project.

Reference 7 - 0.04% Coverage

¶145: modern populations.

Reference 8 - 0.15% Coverage

¶179: ethnoarchaeology in the heart of the Eastern Bororo territory, Mato Grosso, Brazil

Reference 9 - 0.57% Coverage

¶181: research in areas where a link between ethnographically and/or ethnohistorically known groups and the archaeological record can be established presents a significant challenge for the study of processes involved in cultural continuities, ruptures, and the maintenance or abandonment of stylistic boundaries.

Reference 10 - 0.13% Coverage

¶186: from a substantial lack of interest for the anthropological theories.

¶187:

Reference 11 - 0.13% Coverage

¶245: provided examples from ethnographic studies to support this notion.

Reference 12 - 0.43% Coverage

¶247: drawing on analogies from Madagascar and elsewhere to elaborate the importance of ancestors in kinship-based societies. The presentation of practices and beliefs related to ancestors in parts of Madagascar is particularly powerful.

Reference 13 - 0.84% Coverage

¶249: We have identified a structuring principle of hardening in the passage from life to ancestorhood which can be found in contemporary Madagascar, Neolithic and Bronze Age Britain and, for that matter, contemporary Britain. The use of analogy that we have preferred is not the formal ethnographic parallel, nor is it crosscultural generalization, but a relational analogy; we did not intend to apply it as a 'universal' but as a 'What if ... ?' scenario

Reference 14 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1265: harvesting experiments on the grass

Reference 15 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1283: technology and experiments

<Internals\\Antiquity 1999 abstracts> - § 12 references coded [3.99% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶127: The Congress of Anthropology

Reference 2 - 1.04% Coverage

¶139: The 1950s were marked by a renewal of this debate mainly through the work of two social anthropologists (Leroi-Gourhan and Haudricourt), a historian (Gilles) and a philosopher of technology (Simondon). All looked for general principles in order to explain the evolution of technology and its place in society. Apart from Haudricourt, who emphasized social relations, all stressed the autonomy of the technical realm and its quasi-biological development.

¶140:

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶150: ethnoarchaeology in two Indian cities.

¶151:

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

¶181: ethnographic examples

Reference 5 - 0.11% Coverage

¶137: an archaeological and ethnographic evaluation

¶138:

Reference 6 - 0.69% Coverage

¶138: the British Medical Journal (ii: 1112) reported on increase in the 'disgusting habit' of chewing gum, prepared from rubber or plant resin flavoured with aniseed or peppermint. However, the use of masticants is a much more widespread and long-term behaviour with possible health implications for humans.

Reference 7 - 0.18% Coverage

¶145: Who were the ancestors? The origins of Chinese ancestral cult and racial myths

Reference 8 - 0.91% Coverage

¶158: In early anthropology, environmental determinism was used to explain race, human demography, material culture, cultural variation and cultural change. As anthropological interpretation evolved, simplistic reductionist thinking was replaced with more complex socio-cultural explanations. Despite these theoretical advances, environmental determinism continues to be invoked to explain Andean prehistory.

Reference 9 - 0.25% Coverage

¶192: Experimental flints employed in this way show use-wear traces similar to those on the prehistoric specimens.

Reference 10 - 0.13% Coverage

¶216: experimental methods attempt to explain this phenomenon.

Reference 11 - 0.36% Coverage

¶230: Experimental work on the techniques for making stone sarcophagi demonstrate how a variety of tools, material and drilling methods were employed in ancient Egypt

Reference 12 - 0.13% Coverage

¶249: Pottery ethnoarchaeology in the Central Maya Highlands

<Internals\\Antiquity 2000 abstracts> - § 10 references coded [1.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶165:

Archaeology — as a branch of anthropology in Argentina

Reference 2 - 0.29% Coverage

¶167:

In the mid 1980s, anthropologists such as Marcus & Fischer (1986) called for a 'repatriation' of anthropology, bringing the tools of the discipline to bear on the 'home' situations of Euro-America rather than focusing on 'alien, exotic' traditions. ¶168:

T

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶120:

Experimental reconstruction of the casting of copper 'oxide' ingots ¶121:

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶168: Engraved features on quartz cylinder seals have been compared to those produced experimentally

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

¶246: Biological anthropologists are interested in the caste system

Reference 6 - 0.18% Coverage

¶246: or the opportunities it offers to understand the interaction of cultural behaviour with the biological patterning of human genetic and phenotypic diversity

Reference 7 - 0.13% Coverage

¶261:

Anthropology ¶262:

Anthropology and archaeology: a changing relationship. ¶263:

History and theory in anthropology. ¶264:

Reference 8 - 0.03% Coverage

¶298:

Experiment and design

Reference 9 - 0.06% Coverage

¶304:

Great House communities across the Chacoan landscape

Reference 10 - 0.04% Coverage

¶348:

The former Kano? Ethnoarchaeology of

<Internals\Antiquity 2001 abstracts> - § 11 references coded [1.37% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶36: Testing ancient Egyptian granite-working methods

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶137: Recent sawing, drilling and cutting tests of the granite in Aswan suggest how exacting were those tasks for craftworkers.

Reference 3 - 0.14% Coverage

¶157: supported by the journey of the experimental voyaging canoe Hōkūle'a from Mangareva to Rapa Nui.

¶158:

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶172: Ethnoarchaeology in jene, Mali

Reference 5 - 0.04% Coverage

¶189: on the basis of ethnography

Reference 6 - 0.06% Coverage

¶196: experiments using axe-based technology

¶197:

Reference 7 - 0.09% Coverage

¶197: experiments in megalithic construction using axe-based technology

Reference 8 - 0.21% Coverage

¶199: we demonstrate four different vulnerabilities of clay seal impressions using attack methods and materials that were available thousands of years ago.

Reference 9 - 0.05% Coverage

¶117: produced by Fred Snare at Brandon

Reference 10 - 0.19% Coverage

¶201: An ethnoarchaeological perspective in Southeast Asia gains major insights into how socioeconomic inequalities emerged and were maintained

Reference 11 - 0.33% Coverage

¶288: In the central highlands, and indeed elsewhere in Madagascar, there is an intimate relationship between peoples' understandings of their social and physical location in the world and their understanding of their relationship to the dead.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2002 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [0.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶150: The ethnographer's eye: ways of seeing in modern anthropology

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶271: Anthropological perspectives on technology

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶273: ethnographic perspectives on food, politics, and power

Reference 4 - 0.03% Coverage

¶286: an archaeological ethnography

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶287: Experimental presentations from New York and Carolina

Reference 6 - 0.03% Coverage

¶385: Ethnoarchaeology in action

Reference 7 - 0.09% Coverage

¶514: The hoe and the axe: an ethnohistory of shifting cultivation in eastern India

Reference 8 - 0.03% Coverage

¶557: What is modern behaviour?

<Internals\\Antiquity 2003 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [1.64% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.61% Coverage

¶111: First, explorers altered the social structure by their arrival and the introduction of western diseases, and then anthropologists created an image of communities which were ancient, simple and static.

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

¶120: Living Lithics: ethnoarchaeology in Highland Papua New Guinea

Reference 3 - 0.31% Coverage

¶121: The fieldwork was undertaken by Sillitoe as part of his ethnographic research in Papua New Guinea (PNG)

Reference 4 - 0.18% Coverage

¶144: an ethnography and archaeology of Andean camelid herding.

Reference 5 - 0.26% Coverage

¶156: Using ethnographic parallels the authors identify 'bark peelers' used in Ice Age Europe

Reference 6 - 0.10% Coverage

¶174: Based on experimental evidence

<Internals\\Antiquity 2004 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [1.90% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶13: ingenious knapping techniques

Reference 2 - 0.32% Coverage

¶25: the results of space syntax analysis of houses in Babylonian Ur with similar analyses on modern households in Baghdad and among the Ashanti.

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶26: Goba of Mua: archaeology working with oral tradition

Reference 4 - 0.38% Coverage

¶27: got together with archaeologists from Australia to study an episode which occurred on the island before the coming of Christianity in 1871. Oral tradition located

Reference 5 - 0.27% Coverage

¶27: Each type of evidence gave context to the other, and the project offered a vivid example of how history is fashioned.

Reference 6 - 0.08% Coverage

¶159: Combining history and ethnography

Reference 7 - 0.42% Coverage

¶159: The memory and opinion of current residents adds a fascinating aside to the function of these monuments, probably introduced four centuries ago, and their subsequent rôles in society.

Reference 8 - 0.23% Coverage

¶128: The interpretation drew on the knowledge of a modern blacksmith working in a village near the town,

<Internals\Antiquity 2005 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [1.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶128: were not in transport to the coast but mark out ancient territories proposed by ethnologist Katherine Routledge in 1919.

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶157: ethnohistory

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶140: and ethnographic data

Reference 4 - 0.49% Coverage

¶145: archaeological and ethnological investigations in the Iberian peninsula and Morocco

¶146: The social use of granaries in the medieval hinterland of Islamic Murcia is illuminated through ethnographic studies in modern Morocco.

Reference 5 - 0.12% Coverage

¶191: The evidence from actual words for food is also used

Reference 6 - 0.25% Coverage

¶204: can best be understood through ethno-archaeological studies of the Moroccan landscape and its living traditions.

¶205:

<Internals\Antiquity 2006 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [1.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

¶18: The system of exchange known as the Kula ring practised in recent times by the Trobriand Islanders has provided a powerful model for anthropology

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶184: Using ethnographic and archaeological evidence

Reference 3 - 0.13% Coverage

¶133: The Metaphysics of Apes: Negotiating the Animal-Human Boundary

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶173: known from ethnographic analogy

Reference 5 - 0.23% Coverage

¶235: the authors undertook experiments with a range of modern subjects who replicated the flutings with their hands

Reference 6 - 0.12% Coverage

¶273: EuroREA: (Re)construction and Experiment in Archaeology –

Reference 7 - 0.09% Coverage

¶338: Past and Present: Ethnoarchaeology in India

<Internals\\Antiquity 2007 abstracts> - § 10 references coded [0.98% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶72: Archaeology and Ethnoarchaeology of Mobility.

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶200: experiments with a replica Irish Early Bronze Age halberd

¶201:

Reference 3 - 0.30% Coverage

¶201: To find out if, and how, it might have worked as a weapon, the author tested a replica on a number of sheep's heads, finding it highly effective in administering killer blows. Studies taking off from these experiments

Reference 4 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1235: cultural, linguistic and biological histories of Papuan-speaking peoples

Reference 5 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1318: An Archaeological Ethnography

Reference 6 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1342: Basketry: A World Guide to Traditional Techniques

Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1433: anthropology

Reference 8 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1478:

Living with Pottery. Ethnoarchaeology among the Gamo of Southwest Ethiopia. ¶1479:

Reference 9 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1493:

Taino Indian Myth and Practice: The Arrival of the Stranger King

Reference 10 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1535: by analogies with contact-period observations made in the eighteenth century AD ¶1536:

<Internals\\Antiquity 2008 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [0.94% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶114: known to ethno-archaeologists of the Altai region

¶115:

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶152: Past and Present: Ethnoarchaeology in India.

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1129: Iron Age houses in flames: testing house reconstructions at Lejre

Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

¶162: Reconstructing their excavated tumulus in Albania

Reference 5 - 0.13% Coverage

¶162: not to mention the revival of a dying craft: the making of mud-brick.

¶163:

Reference 6 - 0.43% Coverage

¶231: Ethnohistoric observations of more recent peoples in the same region suggested an explanation: the cremation of a chief was followed by periodic feasts at his mound, where meat was steamed and maize beer prepared at the edge of the gathering

<Internals\Antiquity 2009 abstracts> - § 13 references coded [1.51% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶43: Living with pottery: ethnoarchaeology among the Gamo of Southwest Ethiopia

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶61: People and things: a behavioural approach to material culture.

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶171: convergences in ethnography

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶172: linguistic terminology and ethnography.

Reference 5 - 0.10% Coverage

¶176: Reviewing the evidence from herbaria histories and anthropology,

Reference 6 - 0.17% Coverage

¶184: an interpretation endorsed by analogy with dugong platforms noted in the Torres Strait in recent times.

¶185:

Reference 7 - 0.06% Coverage

¶190: Drawing analogies from modern practice

Reference 8 - 0.07% Coverage

¶195: Stone tool experiments and reduction methods

Reference 9 - 0.24% Coverage

¶196: What better way to understand how to make a handaxe or cleaver than getting into an Acheulean quarry and doing it yourself. The authors experimented

Reference 10 - 0.20% Coverage

¶196: finding that handaxes were best produced by reducing a slab to shape, while cleavers were best made by striking large flakes.

Reference 11 - 0.22% Coverage

¶198: In a series of well-controlled experiments the authors show that stone arrow-heads achieve barely 10 per cent extra penetration over wood

Reference 12 - 0.04% Coverage

¶218: ethnography in the Andes

Reference 13 - 0.09% Coverage

¶328: studio etnoarheologico sul pastoralismo in Sardegna

<Internals\Antiquity 2010 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶14: anthropological

Reference 2 - 0.22% Coverage

¶16: Drawing on a series of controlled experiments, the authors deduce the capabilities and biographies of the stone hoes

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶90: Well-designed experimental archaeology

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶279: Food and gender in Fiji: ethnoarchaeological explorations

<Internals\\Antiquity 2011 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [1.44% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶128: its documented nineteenth- and twentieth-century successors offer it many useful analogies

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶160: y la etnohistoria: un encuentro andino

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶111: Slashing and thrusting with Late Bronze Age spears: analysis and experiment

Reference 4 - 0.21% Coverage

¶112: replicating their use in combat, the author shows that the spear was an even more versatile weapon — for throwing, thrusting and slashing (with a short shaft)

Reference 5 - 0.04% Coverage

¶140: Social brain, distributed mind

Reference 6 - 0.47% Coverage

¶157: an experimental approach

¶158: The authors used knapping experiments to study the way that microburins are produced. Once thought of as signature pieces of the Mesolithic, these experiments suggest that they were by-products of a gradual technological development by knappers trying to make arrowheads that had no bulb of percussion — and were thus easier to haft

Reference 7 - 0.34% Coverage

¶192: shows how her study of the prehistoric potters was enhanced by what she learnt from their modern successors, pointing out that she was only just in time. These potters will be the last to practice and in this respect ethnoarchaeology is itself under threat.

Reference 8 - 0.12% Coverage

¶244: Pongo is the bark cloth used to make the distinctive loin cloths of men and aprons of women

<Internals\\Antiquity 2012 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.26% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶111: Living with herds: human-animal coexistence in Mongolia

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶118: recorded in the early twentieth century.

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

¶124: first-hand ethnographic accounts from living peoples

<Internals\\Antiquity 2013 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.60% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶122: ethnographic analogies

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶108: ethnographic perspectives

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1236: recent perspectives on San ethnographies and rock arts

Reference 4 - 0.36% Coverage

¶1237: that nineteenth-century ethnographies provide evidence for a trance dance and shamanic healing that are vital to understanding southern African rock art. In this reply, Anne Solomon challenges the claim that the ethnographic evidence describes shamanism and trance healing

Reference 5 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1260: Experimental archaeology and fire: the investigation of a burnt reconstruction

<Internals\\Antiquity 2014 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [0.69% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶192: Using trained birds of prey for hunting is an elite practice in many historical and ethnographic contexts, and would be consistent with the appearance of exotic materials in these graves

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

¶192: Detailed consideration of the wrist-guards and associated objects from a falconer's perspective, however, demonstrates that the argument is unconvincing.

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

¶182: This is in conflict with ethnographic evidence indicating that skilled specialist metalworkers are often accorded high social status

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

¶289: anthropology

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶290: The archaeology and ethnography of Central Africa.

Reference 6 - 0.03% Coverage

¶291: Temporalising anthropology

<Internals\\Antiquity 2015 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [1.56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶16: The contemporary Mursi of south-west Ethiopia transform favourite oxen in various ways, including horn alteration, ear cutting and decorative pattern branding

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶70: Ethnographic and anthropological methodologies allow the author to show how socio-cultural behaviours and individual social roles can be read from rock art.

¶71:

Reference 3 - 0.26% Coverage

¶88: we do not reject the self-medication hypothesis, but our observations of wild chimpanzees in Uganda, at Sonso in the Budongo Forest Reserve and at Kanyawara and Sebitoli in Kibale National Park (separated by about 150km), as well as ethnological and palaeontological evidence

Reference 4 - 0.51% Coverage

¶138: Whether or not a 'trance-dance' akin to that of today's Kalahari San (Bushmen) was performed by southern /Xam San in the nineteenth century has long been the subject of intense debate. Here the authors point to parallels between nineteenth-century records of San life and beliefs and twentieth-century San ethnography from the Kalahari Desert in order to argue that this cultural practice was shared by these two geographically and chronologically distant groups. More significantly, it is suggested that these ethnographic parallels

Reference 5 - 0.17% Coverage

¶177: Ethnohistorical and ethnographic observations from around the world indicate that projectiles were often made differently for warfare and hunting. Using experiential archaeology

Reference 6 - 0.12% Coverage

¶227: Using experimental archaeology and micromorphology to reconstruct timber-framed buildings from Roman Silchester: a new approach

Reference 7 - 0.08% Coverage

¶228: provides a case study for testing a new approach that combines experimental archaeology

Reference 8 - 0.11% Coverage

¶246: The pursuit of higher social rank by possessing artefacts of rare skill or distant origin is a familiar principle

<Internals\Antiquity 2016 abstracts> - § 10 references coded [1.41% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶83: Perceptions of the past within Tz'utujil ontologies and Yucatec hybridities

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

¶84: ethnoarchaeology

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

¶110: archaeology and ethnography

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

¶191: Primordialism and the 'Pleistocene San' of southern Africa

Reference 5 - 0.26% Coverage

¶192: Analogies are an important tool of archaeological reasoning. The Kalahari San are frequently depicted in introductory texts as archetypal, mobile hunter-gatherers, and they have influenced approaches to archaeological, genetic and linguistic research. But is this analogy fundamentally flawed?

Reference 6 - 0.22% Coverage

¶192: The authors argue that these and other claims for the Pleistocene antiquity of modern-day cultures arise from a fundamental misunderstanding of the nature of cultural and archaeological taxonomies, and that they are a misuse of analogical reasoning.

Reference 7 - 0.50% Coverage

¶200: This is an excellent and tightly written argument against the indiscriminate and essentialist extension of invented anthropological typologies, such as 'the San', back into the Pleistocene. While analogical arguments that relate similarities in excavated tools, poisons and so on to the repertoire of items used by extant peoples in order to interpret their function is a common approach in archaeology, as the authors rightly point out, the extension of these analogies to include particular cultural and linguistic forms is 'a theoretically flawed exercise'.

Reference 8 - 0.10% Coverage

¶233: How long does it take to burn down an ancient Near Eastern city? The study of experimentally heated mud-bricks

Reference 9 - 0.07% Coverage

¶241: The anthropology and history of rock art in the Lower Congo in perspective

Reference 10 - 0.12% Coverage

¶242: Multiple perspectives are used to integrate anthropological, historical and archaeological data with stories from local mythology

<Internals\Antiquity 2017 abstracts> - § 9 references coded [0.83% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

¶46: ethnography.

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶133: Using innovative experimental reconstruction, these holes are interpreted as features associated with wooden pole-built structures, some of which may have been dwellings.

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

¶171: African materiality

Reference 4 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1237: Oral-historical data from northern Zimbabwe counters persistent but often misleading views of pre-colonial states in south-central Africa as exercising power over static and stationary populations

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1309: The combination of archaeological data with ethnographic and historical accounts

Reference 6 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1368: Understanding blunt force trauma and violence in Neolithic Europe: the first experiments using a skin-skull-brain model and the Thames Beater

Reference 7 - 0.23% Coverage

¶1369: Experimental replication of cranial trauma has proved particularly problematic due to the lack of test analogues that are sufficiently comparable to the human skull. A new material now overcomes this issue, and for the first time allows accurate insight into the effects of different weapons and different blows in inflicting cranial injury;

Reference 8 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1375: allows us to address this imbalance, in combination with ethnographic data and cross-cultural parallels drawn from nomad-sedentary interactions in the Near East

Reference 9 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1381: Placing the corpus in relation to archaeological and ethnographic evidence from Amazonia and the Guianas

<Internals\\Antiquity 2018 abstracts> - § 11 references coded [0.98% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶14: the use of ethnographic parallels

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

¶128: ethnographic surveys

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

¶129: Experimental stone-cutting

Reference 4 - 0.25% Coverage

¶130: experimental research. This paper presents the results of stone-cutting experiments conducted with a modern reconstruction of a pendulum saw. The research investigates blade shape, size, design and the mechanics of the device, while questioning the accuracy of earlier reconstructions.

Reference 5 - 0.04% Coverage

¶139: Archaeology and anthropology: a growing divide?

Reference 6 - 0.31% Coverage

¶140: The three volumes reviewed here have different origins but a common theme: all try to put some social or cultural anthropology into, or back into, archaeology. In the United Kingdom these are separate disciplines anyway, but in North America they are usually taught in the same department and have similar interests. The problem is that they are growing apart.

Reference 7 - 0.08% Coverage

¶145: Comparative perspectives on past colonisation, maritime interaction and cultural integration

Reference 8 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1216: archaeological and ethnographic insights on social power

¶1217:

Reference 9 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1217: combined with insights from Shona philosophy, practice and ethnography

Reference 10 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1292: collaborative social anthropology

Reference 11 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1336: yet archaeological and ethnographic evidence suggest a relatively recent transition to agriculture there.

<Internals\\Curator 2003> - § 1 reference coded [1.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.21% Coverage

¶164: reports anthropological research conducted at the Royal Ontario Museum (ROM) by the author over three years. The purpose of the research was a traditional anthropological one: to listen to visitors at length and in depth.

<Internals\\Curator 2010 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.38% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.38% Coverage

¶81: they also offer practical direction for the development of complementary ethnographic techniques.

<Internals\\Curator 2012 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶72: which reflects on ethnographic fieldwork conducted in Oaxaca in 2010

<Internals\\Curator 2014 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [3.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶24: My Sisters Will Not Speak: Boas, Hunt,

Reference 2 - 0.40% Coverage

¶25: The contributions of George Hunt, the Tlingit/British culture broker who collaborated with anthropologist Franz Boas

Reference 3 - 0.56% Coverage

¶39: Anthropological collectors have long engaged in “salvage”—the attempt to metaphorically freeze those artifacts, traditions, and languages in danger of disappearing

Reference 4 - 1.66% Coverage

¶39: Jonathan Friedlaender, who was a Ph.D. student in biological anthropology at Harvard when he took his first blood samples in 1966. Eventually, Friedlaender began to salvage materials from his own career, assembling an archive that would ultimately be deposited at the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia. The archive would become part of a “collection of anthropologists,” out of which current and future historians might seek to make sense of the collections they made

Reference 5 - 0.42% Coverage

¶47: This lifecycle was observed by the author prior, during, and post initiation in bojale, a girls’ initiation school in 2009

<Internals\\JCP 1997 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.43% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.43% Coverage

¶27: visual anthropology, and photography.

<Internals\\JCP 1998 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.19% Coverage

¶136: disciplinary changes in anthropology

<Internals\\JCP 1999 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [1.89% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.89% Coverage

¶18: In the early decades of this century, ethnographers who believed that the indigenous cultures of the Americas were in imminent danger of extinction undertook a variety of methods to record the vestiges of these cultures.

<Internals\\JCP 2005 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶122: anthropology

<Internals\\JCP 2006 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.44% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶14: using ethnographic research

Reference 2 - 0.34% Coverage

¶19: the creation of an electronic database known as the Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL);

<Internals\\JCP 2009 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.71% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.59% Coverage

¶127: This trend in molecular anthropology, combined with the aggressive agenda of the Genographic Project, has an important implication for the future of the discipline.

Reference 2 - 0.26% Coverage

¶131: Anthropological genetics is an oddly liminal field—not quite anthropology

Reference 3 - 0.48% Coverage

¶131: Anthropologists are trained to be attuned to the people they work with; without the goodwill of its objects, the profession cannot exist

Reference 4 - 0.38% Coverage

¶49: Through an ethnographic concern with personal names and their attendant claims to ownership and creativity

<Internals\\JCP 2012 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶36: Cultural Heritage on the Web: Applied Digital Visual Anthropology

<Internals\\JCP 2018 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.35% Coverage

¶7: Based on participatory ethnographic fieldwork with the group

Reference 2 - 0.41% Coverage

¶9: Drawing from ethnographic field research conducted between 2009 and 2013

Reference 3 - 0.35% Coverage

¶11: It builds on an “event ethnography” undertaken by the authors

Reference 4 - 0.45% Coverage

¶20: This is followed by ethnographic accounts of Afro-Cuban folkloric dance classes

<Internals\\JHS 2000 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

¶68: The Social Life of Trees. Anthropological perspectives on

<Internals\\JHS 2003 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.36% Coverage

¶5: This is an ethnographic study depending on long-term fieldwork

<Internals\\JHS 2004 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.95% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.34% Coverage

¶125: presents an empirical study conducted in a small traditional city, Salt, Jordan.

Reference 2 - 0.61% Coverage

¶125: Images of the past were examined within three content areas: knowledge of the past; date of construction; and character of the past of Salt City

<Internals\\IJHS 2005 Abstracts> - § 9 references coded [4.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶19: Based on ethnographic fieldwork

Reference 2 - 0.54% Coverage

¶13: Empirical material from a qualitative study among farmers on the south-western coast of Norway will take its departure from this account.

Reference 3 - 0.28% Coverage

¶42: Discourse analysis and ethnographic encounters enabled the researcher

Reference 4 - 0.16% Coverage

¶150: A Public Interest Anthropology Approach

¶151:

Reference 5 - 0.57% Coverage

¶159: Arguing that heritage sites offer a particularly porous boundary between anthropologists and the discursive and social worlds of their informants

Reference 6 - 0.29% Coverage

¶159: to show how anthropological analysis might move beyond simply documenting

Reference 7 - 1.05% Coverage

¶159: producing broader ethnographic studies of heritage sites, anthropologists can extend their analyses into more public and activist arenas, ultimately reframing the contemporary anthropological encounter as it occurs within social spaces created by heritage discourse.

Reference 8 - 0.18% Coverage

¶160: Public Interest Anthropology in Heritage Sites

Reference 9 - 0.83% Coverage

¶61: public interest anthropology offers a valuable approach for scholars engaged in heritage research. As the articles in this issue illustrate, not only does public interest anthropology offer more nuanced insights

<Internals\\JHS 2006 Abstracts> - § 6 references coded [1.91% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.37% Coverage

¶11: It does so from an interdisciplinary approach grounded in social anthropology, human geography and material culture studies.

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶13: at the core of ethnographic exhibiting

Reference 3 - 0.45% Coverage

¶27: The article initially draws upon the notion of non-alienated labour to explain the motivations of volunteers who offer their time and expertise freely

Reference 4 - 0.48% Coverage

¶27: In drawing upon the anthropological concepts of liminality and communitas it aims to develop the notion of non-alienated labour by adding a subjective dimension

Reference 5 - 0.30% Coverage

¶61: Drawing on her own preliminary fieldwork in Zanzibar (June 2004) and on the work of Laura Fair (2001)

Reference 6 - 0.18% Coverage

¶61: Placing the ethnography in a broader and contemporary context

<Internals\\JHS 2009 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶12: Drawing on anthropological fieldwork in the village of Monadières,

Reference 2 - 0.46% Coverage

¶32: Here, we consider its methodology and main findings, and then focus specifically on the contents of one of our most useful data sources: walkers' diaries.

<Internals\\JHS 2010 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.62% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶14: This article uses ethnographic research methods

Reference 2 - 0.39% Coverage

¶22: This is an ethnographic study based on a fieldwork carried out in Khriebt al-Suq, in Jordan, in the time between 1 June and 14 September 2004.

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶75: Return to Alexandria: an ethnography

<Internals\\JHS 2011 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶54: Oral history, documentary and

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶70: The authors use an applied anthropological approach

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 6 references coded [1.26% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶60: a heritage ethnography of maritime Bermuda

Reference 2 - 0.31% Coverage

¶61: The summarised single-region, grassroots-orientated, maritime-themed heritage ethnography examines relationships with past and present maritimes

Reference 3 - 0.49% Coverage

¶61: Together, these five ethnographic dimensions offer a holistic and realistic picture of maritime heritage in this mid-Atlantic community. This overview encapsulates and expands upon this ethnographic analysis of maritime heritage

Reference 4 - 0.03% Coverage

¶72: Ethnographies

Reference 5 - 0.15% Coverage

¶179: an ethnography of Maroon heritage policies in the Brazilian Northeast

¶180:

Reference 6 - 0.18% Coverage

¶197: through wikis and focus groups with constituencies in Australia, Israel and Palestine

<Internals\\JHS 2013 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.41% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶110: The present article draws on recent anthropological fieldwork in the Trobriand Islands

Reference 2 - 0.24% Coverage

¶112: presents the results of a recent (2009) survey of understandings and attitudes to heritage and culture in Chitral, Pakistan.

<Internals\\JHS 2015 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.34% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶122: Drawing on ethnographic research conducted at the festival, this paper focuses on how the concept of heritage is employed at the festival

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

¶124: Through an ethnographic analysis of digital heritage use amongst the Nalik community in New Ireland (Papua New Guinea

<Internals\\JHS 2016 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [0.87% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶119: As a practical case study, it is based on fieldwork among the performers

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶121: and drawing on longstanding ethnographic research in Naples,

Reference 3 - 0.29% Coverage

¶126: Illustrated postcards were also analysed. The findings demonstrate the usefulness of this particular form of image-based ethnographic research in understanding the forms in relation to a heritage lived-in place.

Reference 4 - 0.10% Coverage

¶160: We will examine two ethnographic cases from South European mountain areas

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

¶168: In this article, I draw from my ethnographic work

Reference 6 - 0.24% Coverage

¶172: The value of long-term ethnographic studies is well recognised, however, such approaches are generally not possible in many heritage studies due to time or other constraints.

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 11 references coded [1.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶16: oral history interviews

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶124: Based on long-term ethnographic engagement with different actors (newcomers, local residents, and public officials)

Reference 3 - 0.13% Coverage

¶126: Drawing on qualitative informant interviews with representatives of traditional and new businesses

Reference 4 - 0.10% Coverage

¶139: based on three and a half months of fieldwork in Beijing, Shanghai and Hangzhou.

Reference 5 - 0.26% Coverage

¶199: Based on a multi-sited study including offline and online ethnographic observations, photography and qualitative interviews with shop owners and staff at a selection of central streets in Gothenburg, Sweden

Reference 6 - 0.08% Coverage

¶103: to do this, borrows some methods from architectural anthropology

Reference 7 - 0.09% Coverage

¶112: Using interviews with visitors, volunteers and staff at sites and museums

Reference 8 - 0.09% Coverage

¶152: Through ethnographic study of the initial implementation of the listing

Reference 9 - 0.04% Coverage

¶170: through fieldwork carried out

Reference 10 - 0.11% Coverage

¶172: Drawing on extensive ethnographic research conducted in a valley of the Catalan Pyrenees

Reference 11 - 0.03% Coverage

¶181: ethnographic perspectives

<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.77% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶14: This article draws on multi-sited anthropological fieldwork

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶52: and uses rapid ethnographic methods

Reference 3 - 0.55% Coverage

¶128: The article concludes with Anna's reflections on the benefits and residual complexities inherent in basing a participatory approach around friendship, including its fit with shifting epistemological approaches being adopted in the recordkeeping field. This is followed by a final response from Dolly, reinforcing from her perspective why embedding friendship into participatory methodology was vital in enabling a richer experience of joint research and practice.

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶143: The data used for my analysis were collected during fieldwork in Palenque in 2014 and 2016.

¶144:

<Internals\\JCH 2002 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.42% Coverage

¶145: For an anthropological interpretation of ancient urbanized territory, a multidisciplinary approach focused on gathering both archeological data and topographical information is necessary.

<Internals\JCH 2005 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.29% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.29% Coverage

¶122: Therefore, 252 individuals were randomly interviewed. On conducting our study we distinguished between low, average, and high consumers of cultural goods.

<Internals\JCH 2008 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.43% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶198: to see if they can be compared to ethnological reports, as is often done in the literature on ethnological studies.

¶199:

Reference 2 - 0.33% Coverage

¶200: the results are in agreement with the ethnological reports. For the Tellem objects, the significant quantity of minerals and the lack of stratigraphy suggest that the patina was deposited according to a different recipe. This difference suggests the existence of a diversity of rituals that are more extensive than that described by the ethnologists.

<Internals\JCH 2010 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.58% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.46% Coverage

¶135: The research was developed through an experimental approach, in order to characterize the mechanical behavior of this type of walls: firstly some adobe blocks similar to the original ones were reproduced by using the soil directly came from the archaeological site near the adobe walls and adding straw to reduce hygrometric shrinkage and coarse sand, taken from a local quarry, as a stabilizer, as Romans were used to do.

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶135: Then, after a seasoning period of 4 months, four adobe walls were produced to be tested by compression and shear.

<Internals\JCH 2016 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1213: In this paper, we shed light on the users' of built heritage viewpoint. We present the results of five Contingent Valuation (CV) surveys that took place in two mountainous settlements examining the social dimensions of built heritage

<Internals\JCH 2017 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶167: We employ a questionnaire survey method in this research. The results show that: most farmers in the Hani terraced areas are part-time farmers who are engaged in non-farm jobs in the cities near their hometowns during the slack farming season; Local non-farm work provides the convenience of returning home and avoids difficult employment in distant cities; most people plan to continue farming and support landscape conservation, but do not want the next generation to farm

<Internals\JCH 2018 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶42: First, the materials and knowledge of Hakka culture was surveyed and collected on site, including historical evolution, Tulou or its ruins or remains

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

¶158: Archaeological ethnography

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

¶159: Coupling the results of detailed ethnographic interviews

Name: Nodes\\Legislation and policy\European Union

<Internals\\Antiquity 1998 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.19% Coverage

¶237: because of cultural policy and funding from the Council of Europe and, especially, the European Union.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2000 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶90: in the wake of a European Directive on the need to conserve the historic environment,

<Internals\\Antiquity 2016 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶38: The Council of Europe declared 1992 to be the 'Year of the Ancient Celts',

<Internals\\Antiquity 2017 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶274: has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme, Marie Skłodowska-Curie Action

<Internals\\JCP 1994 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [2.44% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.14% Coverage

¶15: European Community Free Movement of Cultural Goods and European Community Law Part V: A Summary of Current Legislative Initiatives and a Note on the Progress of the European Convention

Reference 2 - 0.30% Coverage

¶43: European Union Hallmarking

<Internals\\JCP 1995 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [5.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.00% Coverage

¶19: A substantial document containing a list of urgent measures against illicit traffic in cultural property was produced and recommended for consideration by the European countries.

Reference 2 - 0.46% Coverage

¶135: in View of the European Union Legislation

Reference 3 - 2.94% Coverage

¶136: Since the interpretation of Article 36 of the Treaty of Rome has been thoroughly discussed in recent years,¹ the last part aims at examining the compatibility of Greek legislation on the issue of protecting cultural heritage with existing European legislation.

<Internals\\JCP 1997 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [2.78% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.12% Coverage

¶146: European Council Regulation (EEC) No 3911/92 of 9 December 1992 on the export of cultural goods

Reference 2 - 1.67% Coverage

¶147: European Council Directive 93/7/EEC of 15 March 1993 on the return of cultural objects unlawfully removed from the territory of a Member State

<Internals\\JCP 2000 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [1.64% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.64% Coverage

¶125: The restitution of the Parthenon marbles and the European Union: a historical-cultural-legal approach.

<Internals\\JCP 2006 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.88% Coverage

¶110: as a nonmember state of the European Union (EU) and the European Economic Community (EEC), the Council Directive 93/7/EEC of March 15, 1993, on the Return of Cultural Objects Unlawfully Removed from the Territory of a Member State is not applicable

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

¶163: support came from the Culture 2000 program of the European Union,

<Internals\\JCP 2007 Abstracts> - § 6 references coded [3.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

¶128: The Reform of the European Community Audiovisual Media Regulation:

Reference 2 - 1.77% Coverage

¶129: In the profoundly changing and dynamic world of contemporary audiovisual media, what has remained surprisingly unaffected is regulation. In the European Union, the new Audiovisual Media Services Directive (AVMS), proposed by the European Commission on 13 December 2005, should allegedly rectify this situation. Amending the existing Television without Frontiers Directive, it should offer a “fresh approach” and meet the challenge of appropriately regulating media in a complex environment.

Reference 3 - 0.39% Coverage

¶129: while respecting the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality inherent to the European Community (EC).

Reference 4 - 0.30% Coverage

¶158: Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society

Reference 5 - 0.40% Coverage

¶168: In Italy the droit de suite, introduced by the European Union (EU) Directive of 2001/84/EEC, entered into force

Reference 6 - 0.21% Coverage

¶169: Also Germany amended the German copyright act accordingly

<Internals\\JCP 2009 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.31% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.31% Coverage

¶159: COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 116/2009 of 18 December 2008 on the export of cultural goods

<Internals\\JCP 2011 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.84% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.44% Coverage

¶151: Increasing Europe's Competitiveness Through Cultural Heritage Research: An Initiative of the EU Project NET-HERITAGE

Reference 2 - 0.41% Coverage

¶152: Common priorities became apparent at a conference about the EU project NET-HERITAGE on 24 March in Brussels.

<Internals\\JCP 2012 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.45% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.45% Coverage

¶157: was established according to the principles of the European and International Conventions signed in recent years by the Republic of Moldova.

<Internals\\JCP 2018 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶15: the Council of Europe

<Internals\\JHS 1997-8 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [3.77% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.26% Coverage

¶131: This places an obligation on such aspirant countries to fulfil the requirements of certain conventions. The Granada and Malta Conventions set out obligations in the field of heritage protection and identify that parties should seek to exchange information on their conservation policies and afford mutual technical assistance by sharing experiences. In this context a programme of support initiated by the Council of Europe to provide technical assistance regarding the development of heritage legislation and policy is reviewed.

Reference 2 - 0.51% Coverage

¶132: the progress made in fulfilling the articles of the Granada and Malta Conventions.

<Internals\\JHS 2000 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.35% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.35% Coverage

¶141: and potentially relevant to the European Landscape Convention 2000.

<Internals\\JHS 2002 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [2.56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.56% Coverage

¶144: These countries are a representative sample of thirty-two countries that have brought the provisions of the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada, 1985) into force. Set against the articles of the Convention the paper examines the different approaches that are in operation. Bearing in mind that the Convention called for subsequent monitoring of provisions adopted by countries, which has not yet taken place, this paper provides a current overview of the extent of implementation and the different procedures and policies utilised.

<Internals\\JHS 2007 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.75% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.92% Coverage

¶41: Next, the tools that the EU presently uses to conserve its natural heritage are discussed. It is emphasised that mere lists of species and habitats must not be misperceived as comprising the whole natural heritage of Europe, the conservation of which cannot be achieved solely within protected areas

Reference 2 - 0.83% Coverage

¶41: Finally, it is suggested that the effective way to support conservation of the European natural heritage is to channel through the agriculture sector, a large part of the subsidies to support such practices in farming and forestry, or their closest modern applications.

<Internals\\JHS 2009 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶51: the latest member of the European Union.

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.19% Coverage

¶69: the Council of Europe is discussed from the perspective of a wider international project

<Internals\\JHS 2014 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶11: in creating 'greater understanding of one another among the peoples of Europe'.

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶11: the Council of Europe

<Internals\\JHS 2015 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.47% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.41% Coverage

¶100: Responding to this destructive use of heritage, the Council of Europe and the European Commission introduced the Regional Programme on Cultural and Natural Heritage in south-east Europe. By means of this programme, they seek to change local perceptions on heritage and instigate debates about uses of the past

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶100: However, progress of the programme is slow

<Internals\\JHS 2016 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.37% Coverage

¶128: the making of a European cultural heritage in EU heritage policy

¶129: The EU has recently launched several initiatives that aim to foster the idea of a common European cultural heritage. The notion of a European cultural heritage in EU policy discourse is extremely abstract,

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

¶129: Nevertheless the EU initiatives put the abstract policy discourse into practice and concretize its notions about a European cultural heritage.

Reference 3 - 0.50% Coverage

¶129: On the basis of a qualitative content analysis of diverse policy documents and informational and promotional material, this article presents five strategies of 'placing heritage' used in the EU initiatives. In addition, the article presents a theoretical model of circulation of the tangible and intangible dimensions of heritage in the EU heritage policy discourse

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶130: Politics of affect in the EU heritage policy discourse: an analysis of promotional videos of sites awarded with the European Heritage Label

Reference 2 - 0.41% Coverage

¶131: European cultural heritage is discussed with affective rhetoric in current European Union (EU) policy discourse. How does affect contribute to the meaning-making of a European cultural heritage and how are the workings of affect used by the EU to promote certain meanings of heritage and effect thereupon? The analysis

Reference 3 - 0.22% Coverage

¶131: awarded with the European Heritage Label by the EU. In the videos, affective textual, visual, audible, and narrative tropes intertwine with the tropes of EU policy rhetoric

Reference 4 - 0.23% Coverage

¶131: support for the EU and European integration. The analysis indicates how affect has a key role in producing an impression of the irrefutability and choicelessness of EU politics.

<Internals\JCH 2003 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶196: Although laser safety within the European Union is covered by a common standard, EN 60825, we still lack specific adaptations of this standard to the field of artwork conservation.

<Internals\JCH 2009 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶174: are reported herein the sixth framework program of the European Union.

<Internals\JCH 2012 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶116: Since landscape integration of rural buildings plays a crucial role in the EU concept of agriculture

<Internals\JCH 2013 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶141: Within the sixth Framework Programme of the EU, the overall aim of the CULT-STRAT project

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶156: The need to protect our cultural heritage was stressed upon by “The Leipzig Chart for Durable European Cities”, a European Community act, which appeared in 2007 in response to the danger of destruction of European city centres

<Internals\JCH 2015 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶156: In addition, we address the current situation of deaccessioning in Europe and argue that, while the subsidiary principle prevents the European Union from ruling in matters of national heritage

<Internals\JCH 2016 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶118: recently awarded 2019 European Capital of Culture.

<Internals\JCH 2017 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.37% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.37% Coverage

¶111: The recently (2014) adopted Marine Spatial Planning directive (Directive 2014/89/EU) will be implemented – for the first time – by all EU member states by 2020. The specific goal of this directive is to establish a framework for maritime spatial planning (MSP) aiming to foster coordinated and coherent decision-making, to maximize the sustainable development, economic growth and social cohesion. For these tasks, MSP should take into consideration the protection of cultural heritage (both underwater and coastal) as well to intensify integrated planning for coastal areas. In addition, the European marine region of Mediterranean Sea adheres the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean adopted in 1995, with Cyprus being one of the 22 Contracting Parties.

<Internals\JCH 2018 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.41% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1284: Scenario configurations for the EU as a cultural heritage protection actor in armed conflicts

Reference 2 - 0.20% Coverage

¶1285: aims to identify under which circumstances the European Union, in the next ten years, would be able to become an influential actor in the field of cultural heritage protection in the context of armed conflicts and the Middle East in particular. The wider rationale of this research is to engage policy-makers and experts in the field of international cultural relations in debates on scenario configurations, with a first specific focus on the 2018 European Year for cultural heritage.

Reference 3 - 0.17% Coverage

¶1285: It then provides with an overview of EU actions in the field of heritage protection, from prevention to crisis management and the fight against terrorism, both within the EU and abroad. The third part consists of building up a scenario framework made of key necessary factors, trends or determinants affecting the evolution of the EU as an actor in the field of cultural heritage protection in the context of armed conflicts

Name: Nodes\\'Critical' heritage discussion\Power and political heritage\Exclusivity

<Internals\\Antiquity 1997 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.50% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶188: Why are there so few black American archaeologists?

Reference 2 - 0.40% Coverage

¶189: Although it is no longer true that archaeology in the US is simply man's business rather than woman's, where are the practising archaeologists descended from historically marginalized groups so much of archaeology studies?

<Internals\\Antiquity 2000 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶149: images of ethnicity tend to be defended as if at risk of pollution or theft by outsiders

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶149: Although literacy — including in the 'English medium' — is spreading, archaeology is not appreciated by everyone in Orissa. Partly

<Internals\\Antiquity 2009 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶41: from people 'without history' -

<Internals\\Antiquity 2011 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

¶20: Not the least of the achievements of this paper is the definitive rehabilitation of the lost co-author of Early Celtic Art, Eduard Neuffer, whose name never appeared on the cover and whose contribution was perforce unrecognised.

¶21:

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

¶68: Hidden hands:

<Internals\\Antiquity 2018 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.22% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶128: and elsewhere in the Caribbean, has been downplayed by traditional narratives of colonialism

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶101: The authors find fault with the multi-vocal, multi-cultural approaches of epistemic populist archaeologies that tend to exclude most of those who fit this description

<Internals\\Curator 1994> - § 1 reference coded [0.59% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.59% Coverage

¶126: commonly poorly explained to, and therefore commonly misunderstood by, the general public.

<Internals\\Curator 1996> - § 1 reference coded [0.59% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.59% Coverage

¶17: threatened community access to the exhibition-development process

<Internals\\Curator 1998> - § 1 reference coded [2.37% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.37% Coverage

¶16: While these programs and provisions are necessary museum services, they do not acknowledge the view of many Deaf people—that they are not disabled but rather members of a community that does not hear. Nor do accessibility programs generally include programs

<Internals\\Curator 2009> - § 1 reference coded [0.28% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.28% Coverage

¶132: socioeconomic constraints on visits.

<Internals\\Curator 2010 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [1.55% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.55% Coverage

¶14: Have visitors been telling us this and we have failed to listen? For many people, museums play many roles in their lives; for most others few or none. How can this be? “Museum-adept” visitors seem to prize museums as theaters in which their own emotional and spiritual journeys can be staged, but what about the non-museum-adept? Can the museum-adept teach us how to realize our medium’s full potential?

<Internals\\Curator 2012 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.59% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.59% Coverage

¶124: In part, this is because these disciplines are understood to be challenging, not least because of the often opaque language and methods designed to impart psychic distance from their content

<Internals\\Curator 2014 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.22% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶125: yet their voices are nearly invisible in the published record.

<Internals\\Curator 2015 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.52% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.52% Coverage

¶138: exclusions in museum curation. Just as traditional age and gender distinctions are both problematized and perpetuated in public images and press reports on knitting

<Internals\\Curator 2016 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.89% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.62% Coverage

¶15: reports on a study that was designed to provide insight about the barriers that limit families with children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) from visiting fine arts museums.

Reference 2 - 0.27% Coverage

¶15: were frustrated with reactions from others during typical museum experiences.

<Internals\\Curator 2017 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [3.45% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶15: Coming Together to Address Systemic Racism in Museums

Reference 2 - 0.20% Coverage

¶128: after decades of exclusion as residents in a refugee camp.

Reference 3 - 1.31% Coverage

¶130: and then compare the proportion of women among the artists in their collections. For this purpose, the number of works and artists was counted and analysed in each museum in the sample taking into account the social, political and economic conditions of the institution and relating them to the rest of art institutions. The results show a clear underrepresentation of women artists.

Reference 4 - 0.75% Coverage

¶41: The results, however, indicated that the formalisation of the restaurant space in this context further exaggerated cultural difference rather than attempting its engagement towards tolerance through museological means

Reference 5 - 0.55% Coverage

¶47: challenges remain in creating opportunities for and facilitating enactments of co-creation. Time, funding and supporting infrastructure are significant hurdles.

Reference 6 - 0.46% Coverage

¶49: Demographic factors also were a factor, and race/ethnicity was more strongly associated with program placement than household income.

<Internals\\Curator 2018 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶52: Challenging Exclusion

<Internals\\JCP 1998 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.24% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

¶12: American archaeology has alienated its public.

<Internals\\JCP 2005 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶10: returned to the exclusive control

<Internals\\JCP 2007 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶6: some of which are said to alienate and patronize people

<Internals\\JCP 2008 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.42% Coverage

¶13: Of Hoffmann-Axthelm's criticisms, the most resonating was the view that heritage management processes in Germany were often patronizing, centralized, and undemocratic

<Internals\\JCP 2009 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.35% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.35% Coverage

¶139: the use of intellectual property as either a form of enclosure or as a form of ethnic boundary.

¶140:

<Internals\\JCP 2010 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.32% Coverage

¶151: with the result that other voices are erased, both those of the local populations and of other foreign observers

<Internals\\JCP 2011 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.74% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.74% Coverage

¶17: The study found that the multilateral forums' power structures, mandates, and decision-making processes disadvantage indigenous peoples and hinder their full participation in the forums' processes

<Internals\\JCP 2012 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶133: subject to exclusive claims by individuals or corporate groups, including the state.

<Internals\\JCP 2013 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.52% Coverage

¶15: This article traces the fate of that proposal and underlines the intransigence of sovereign states during those short-lived discussions.

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

¶41: I first detail how Alevi voices were silenced

Reference 3 - 0.21% Coverage

¶41: that claim Alevis' active engagement and full support.

Reference 4 - 0.18% Coverage

¶43: that exclude heritage holders and communities.

<Internals\\JCP 2014 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶17: impedes other historical readings of the past in these places

Reference 2 - 0.78% Coverage

¶41: As a result of the lack of consistency between the indigenous and cultural heritage laws in most countries, the participation of indigenous peoples in heritage management is still exceptional.

<Internals\\JCP 2015 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.48% Coverage

¶50: further argues that most of this cultural heritage addresses a fairly well-defined audience, most especially those sympathetic

<Internals\\JCP 2016 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.33% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.33% Coverage

¶33: do not always have a clear voice in decisions made about their use.

¶34:

<Internals\\JCP 2017 ABSTRACTS> - § 1 reference coded [0.51% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.51% Coverage

¶8: not only fails to equally value non-dominant, unconventional, or alternative iterations of culture

<Internals\\JCP 2018 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.35% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.65% Coverage

¶7: in which other state actors (that is, immigration authorities) are emboldened to advance skepticism over matters

Reference 2 - 0.70% Coverage

¶9: individual rights, conceived as exclusive prerogatives, serve to mark hierarchical distinctions between community members.

<Internals\\JHS 1996 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [2.52% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.75% Coverage

¶15: the institution's effectiveness in this regard is undermined by the middle-class bias of those consumers

Reference 2 - 0.81% Coverage

¶11: A social construction approach reveals the problematic nature of these symbolic reconstructions, their partiality

Reference 3 - 0.50% Coverage

¶11: The rhetoric of post-industrialism conceals poverty and alienation,

Reference 4 - 0.47% Coverage

¶14: and exclusion (by predominantly black working-class inhabitants)

<Internals\\JHS 1997-8 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.98% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶29: a prejudicial, narrowly conceived system

Reference 2 - 0.30% Coverage

¶29: it is not readily embraced by the public at large

Reference 3 - 0.42% Coverage

¶29: does not relate well to vigorous public concerns for the environment.

<Internals\\JHS 1998 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.36% Coverage

¶46: such films generally holster partial and conservative interests

<Internals\\JHS 2001 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶25: ignored that of the majority, later Chinese immigrants

<Internals\\JHS 2002 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.41% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.61% Coverage

¶16: It argues that a sense of the forest as a place of cultural belonging has been marginalised in favour of its intrinsic ecological value.

Reference 2 - 0.80% Coverage

¶18: whilst the other is tied to more exclusive notions of citizenship attached to membership of specific nation-states and riven by boundaries of ethnicity, religion, state and class.

<Internals\\JHS 2004 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

¶19: have not addressed the needs and aspirations of ethnic minority groups

<Internals\\JHS 2005 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.52% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.39% Coverage

¶155: other local residents advocate opening the site's benefit stream to a wider group of stakeholders.

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶159: patterns of exclusion and exoticism

<Internals\\JHS 2006 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

¶126: 'Working of the Train Gang': Alienation, Liminality and Communitas in the UK Preserved Railway Sector

<Internals\\JHS 2008 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶120: majority African communities go unrepresented

<Internals\\JHS 2009 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶137: particularly in the case of the industrial poor.

<Internals\\JHS 2010 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.75% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.28% Coverage

¶14: combined with pressure from historically marginalised groups for greater visibility for their histories,

Reference 2 - 0.46% Coverage

¶53: while ignoring the racism that insured the homogeneity of such neighbourhoods. As a white icon, the Hon also erases the heritage of Baltimore's African-American majority.

<Internals\\JHS 2011 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶80: the exclusion of owners in the decision-making process

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 8 references coded [1.80% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶25: Traditionally, maritime historians and maritime museums have adopted a very narrow view of seafarers' lives

Reference 2 - 0.22% Coverage

¶25: the experience of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgendered seafarers has received virtually no attention

Reference 3 - 0.25% Coverage

¶57: there is still very little attention paid in the UK to engaging diaspora and immigrant communities in these processes

Reference 4 - 0.18% Coverage

¶69: Exclusiveness will stand in the way of any improvement, as it has done in the past

Reference 5 - 0.45% Coverage

¶82: Finally, local populations seem to feel that such projects are imposed from 'the outside', which tends to result in local agents not fully accepting or identifying themselves with such heritage-based projects

Reference 6 - 0.12% Coverage

¶89: appears to meet limited resonance in local communities.

Reference 7 - 0.30% Coverage

¶195: because current heritage processes exclude many groups of people due to the psychological processes that are favoured in current procedures

Reference 8 - 0.05% Coverage

¶198: exclusion in heritage

<Internals\\JHS 2013 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.85% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶125: The marginalisation of Paralympic heritage

Reference 2 - 1.14% Coverage

¶126: The impact of the Paralympic Games and disability sport upon the lives of people with disabilities and the perceptions of non-disabled society regarding people with disabilities has been immense. Yet examples of this disability sport and Paralympic heritage are all but invisible amongst the wider area of sports heritage. This paper will attempt to outline some of the possible reasons why this might be the case and cite some examples of how this apparent marginalisation of Paralympic heritage might be overcome as we move forward beyond the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

Reference 3 - 0.32% Coverage

¶143: challenges the internal implications of heritage representation with its elevated feelings of alienation, disempowerment, gentrification and socio-cultural exclusion

Reference 4 - 0.31% Coverage

¶149: to truly decolonise heritage, we must locate and acknowledge how our models, theories and practices of heritage work through systems of power and exclusion.

¶150:

<Internals\\JHS 2014 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶182: I show that the ambiguous marginalisation of Ottoman heritage has been a continuous practice

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

¶188: but this has not resulted in power sharing and the state constrains community involvement within certain limits.

Reference 3 - 0.60% Coverage

¶111: The emergence of 'gated communities' in the Netherlands is especially interesting because its diffusion is not primarily driven by distinct urban segregation and the gap between rich and poor. 'Gated communities' in the sense of exclusive communities with rigid boundaries are basically seen as 'un-Dutch' by the planning community and the public media

Reference 4 - 0.17% Coverage

¶111: secondly, the reasons why 'gated communities' were nevertheless embraced by middle-income households

Reference 5 - 0.21% Coverage

¶113: what Tony Bennett described as the 'stigmatic othering', symptomatic of nineteenth and early twentieth century museums.

¶114:

<Internals\\JHS 2015 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [0.97% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶11: it empowers government by ignoring local residents' capability within heritage conservation

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

¶13: thereby forecloses alternative visions, in contrast with the initial intentions of the everyday perspective on heritage.

¶14:

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶51: regard collecting as lacking any value in contemporary society

Reference 4 - 0.46% Coverage

¶65: While once considered the realm of European States Parties and their particular style of properties, our analysis reveals that the demographics of the Committee in the last decade have gradually shifted. Finally, this leads us to question whether the older style polarisation of 'the West and the Rest' remains the most salient divide today.

¶66:

Reference 5 - 0.09% Coverage

¶67: while neglecting and marginalising local values and understandings

Reference 6 - 0.06% Coverage

¶187: namely spatial separation, emotional banishment

<Internals\\JHS 2016 abstracts> - § 13 references coded [2.26% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶14: Under strict government control, however, local community-led initiatives are difficult to find in China

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶10: Nevertheless, this participation has been limited and is in some respects problematic

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶18: Whom does heritage empower, and whom does it silence?

Reference 4 - 0.17% Coverage

¶19: its actual execution can in fact disempower many, merely replicating existing inequalities in the new context of ICH management

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

¶128: the failure of public participation

Reference 6 - 0.09% Coverage

¶134: foster the expression of different viewpoints only to a limited extent

Reference 7 - 0.22% Coverage

¶134: act as co-producers of the dominant discourse. Focusing on official heritage, this paper not only provides evidence for the perpetuating function of new digital tools

Reference 8 - 0.35% Coverage

¶134: Given the technological possibilities of involvement, it criticises official web representations for the exclusion of 'the public' and raises the fundamental question of what the digital mediation of cultural heritage in democratic societies should look like.

¶135:

Reference 9 - 0.17% Coverage

¶136: and they are facing many of the prejudices and xenophobic fears that the European immigrants faced several generations ago

Reference 10 - 0.20% Coverage

¶138: reproduces and prioritises domestic readings of exploration and colonisation over a reading of Antarctic engagement as a transnational endeavour.

Reference 11 - 0.04% Coverage

¶184: Introduction: Heritage-Outside-In

Reference 12 - 0.41% Coverage

¶186: It asks which outsider narratives are privileged and which are contained, and what the management of these boundaries inadvertently tells us about the politics and anxieties of the 'inside'. It offers reasons for the pervasiveness of the border despite various initiatives to invite the outside in.

¶187:

Reference 13 - 0.23% Coverage

¶188: Drawing on guided interviews and document analyses, we analyse this debate on three levels, showing how the NGOs and their claims have been marginalised on each level

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [2.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶128: overlooked buildings of minority faith traditions.

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶139: have been extensively criticised for being Eurocentric

Reference 3 - 0.25% Coverage

¶141: White noise displaces and silences its Others. The white 'listening ear', to borrow Jennifer Stoeber-Ackerman's terminology, is either deaf to, or appalled by, the sounds those Others make.

¶142:

Reference 4 - 0.92% Coverage

¶183: The region of Camden, located on the outskirts of Sydney, is a growing area set to morph from a country town to a thriving suburban district. In 2007, a Sydney Islamic charity sought to build an Islamic school in the region. Local opponents protested the application in ways that expressed contemporary forms of anti-Muslim racism in Australia. This article pays close attention to the narratives of heritage within these voices of opposition, as a sizeable number of protesters claimed the school would violate the local settler heritage in Camden. In uncovering these discourses, it was

evident that a narrative of white peaceful settlement informed the ways locals mobilised local heritage in relation to the school

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

¶195: whose voices are silenced

Reference 6 - 0.32% Coverage

¶127: I argue that while efforts have been made to conserve the waterfront's heritage, the redevelopment has resulted in an artificial space that does not speak to the local culture of Jaffa as it is interpreted by the port community, including the fishermen

Reference 7 - 0.21% Coverage

¶154: It concludes that the concept of maximal participation and release of agency to communities of interest may be difficult to achieve within existing museum frameworks.

Reference 8 - 0.34% Coverage

¶170: A sense of disassociation to the current city of Mostar and its narratives has led to the construction of narratives of home within a different time-period (pre-war Mostar). In turn, this may cause nostalgia, passivity, and an 'othering' of the newcomers to Mostar

<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 11 references coded [1.78% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶127: Spanish colonials. Curiously, the representation of these other heritage communities throughout heritage displays actually serves to bolster the Welsh 'first-place' claims over the region

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶141: that has regrettably silenced and marginalised the historical experiences and struggles of enslaved African people.

Reference 3 - 0.34% Coverage

¶144: The game is built upon historical narratives of disenfranchised populations that are seldom taught, those typically relegated to the 'null curriculum'. These narratives include the stories of women immigrant labour leaders in the early twentieth century, more than a decade before suffrage

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶144: and disenfranchisement typically written out of curriculum.

Reference 5 - 0.28% Coverage

¶149: This especially applies to underrepresented groups whose heritages have not been well served by traditional modes of preservation and interpretation due to a variety of factors. These range from disadvantages relating to material culture

Reference 6 - 0.07% Coverage

¶190: marginalising traditionally underrepresented demographics

Reference 7 - 0.20% Coverage

¶108: This narrative generally obfuscates connections between the heritage of the sites and contemporary peoples, and it effaces the history of colonialism and dispossession

Reference 8 - 0.07% Coverage

¶120: with reference to the marginalization of these individuals

Reference 9 - 0.13% Coverage

¶150: It also explored the implications of conventional Cultural Heritage Management's (CHM) indifference to this.

Reference 10 - 0.16% Coverage

¶155: The use of Rizal in the site marginalises alternative forms of suffering that might otherwise challenge the state's use of violence.

Reference 11 - 0.12% Coverage

¶155: when heritage management deliberately eulogises some forms of suffering and marginalises others.

¶156:

Name: Fieldwork and excavation

<Internals\\Antiquity 1994 abstracts> - \$ 19 references coded [3.50% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶18: Survey and excavation

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶20: Field survey of an unexplored zone of southern Africa

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶24: fresh fieldwork at neglected sites

Reference 4 - 0.17% Coverage

¶67: Excavation of deposits under the painted surfaces

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

¶71: Recent excavations at

Reference 6 - 0.04% Coverage

¶88: field survey

Reference 7 - 0.05% Coverage

¶89: in field survey,

Reference 8 - 0.06% Coverage

¶140: New field evidence

Reference 9 - 0.43% Coverage

¶144: Recent excavations on the Gwent Levels, in the wetlands of the Severn Estuary, south Wales, have recovered substantial remains of

Reference 10 - 0.28% Coverage

¶146: Evidence of Pleistocene cultural layers have been discovered in open-site excavations

Reference 11 - 0.10% Coverage

¶175: The last decades of fieldwork

Reference 12 - 0.11% Coverage

¶177: intensive excavations and analysis

Reference 13 - 0.20% Coverage

¶185: it has a particular role to play in the location and recovery

Reference 14 - 0.14% Coverage

¶189: the excavation of the Macedonian royal tombs

Reference 15 - 0.12% Coverage

¶190: Aerial reconnaissance in England 1994

Reference 16 - 0.72% Coverage

¶191: The summer of 1994 in Britain started cold and wet, with the spring growing season distinctly late, and then turned very hot. Each summer, with its own personality, makes for a different flavour to the air photography.

Reference 17 - 0.43% Coverage

¶193: Salvage archaeology in anticipation of destruction is an accepted response to a site in the way of a pipe-line or other development

Reference 18 - 0.04% Coverage

¶197: Excavation of

Reference 19 - 0.18% Coverage

¶218: Fenland survey: an essay in landscape and persistence.

<Internals\Antiquity 1995 abstracts> - § 10 references coded [1.22% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

¶16: Field survey of the Tebenkof Bay region, Kuiu Island, southeast Alaska, identifies the pattern of site positions.

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶138: Field survey of an asteroid

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶108: excavations at

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶119: The excavation in 1992–3 of

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

¶133: Recent excavations

Reference 6 - 0.20% Coverage

¶159: Olduvai Gorge 5: Excavations in Beds III, IV and the Masek Beds, 1968–1971.

Reference 7 - 0.12% Coverage

¶179: survey and excavation has begun to explore them

Reference 8 - 0.12% Coverage

¶217: Aerial reconnaissance in England, summer 1995

Reference 9 - 0.17% Coverage

¶218: sketches both their own work and that of the independent fliers.

¶219:

Reference 10 - 0.08% Coverage

¶220: recovered oak foundation piles

<Internals\\Antiquity 1996 abstracts> - § 19 references coded [2.88% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶12: site of most substantial excavations over the last 15 years

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶18: New fieldwork at the broch

Reference 3 - 0.18% Coverage

¶32: literally hundreds of sites being discovered and many systematically investigated.

Reference 4 - 0.10% Coverage

¶44: A skull excavated from a 2nd-century AD pit

Reference 5 - 0.14% Coverage

¶52: a University of Copenhagen excavation in the United Arab Emirates

Reference 6 - 0.04% Coverage

¶57: Survey at any price?

Reference 7 - 0.14% Coverage

¶82: excavated the settlement complex on the dry gravels at Fengate,

Reference 8 - 0.14% Coverage

¶89: isolating and interpreting site signatures from disturbed contexts

Reference 9 - 0.15% Coverage

¶131: new feature within the great circle first spotted on air photography

Reference 10 - 0.10% Coverage

¶147: thoroughly excavated by Bernabò Brea in 1949

Reference 11 - 0.59% Coverage

¶157: The hot and dry summer of 1995 once again proved the value and cost-effectiveness of aerial survey. Numerous parchmarks were a product of the dry conditions throughout England, but especially in chalk grassland, and they revealed important new archaeological information.

Reference 12 - 0.19% Coverage

¶157: confirmed by geophysical survey, which fills in further details of the Avebury enclosure.

Reference 13 - 0.26% Coverage

¶166: High-resolution satellite imagery in archaeological application: a Russian satellite photograph of the Stonehenge region

Reference 14 - 0.40% Coverage

¶167: . A generation after LANDSAT imagery vividly showed broad ecological zones, higher resolution pictures are now being released of a quality to allow practical archaeological application.

Reference 15 - 0.08% Coverage

¶191: An aerial archaeology training week

Reference 16 - 0.06% Coverage

¶201: excavation vs regional survey

Reference 17 - 0.03% Coverage

¶210: A GIS study

Reference 18 - 0.04% Coverage

¶228: New excavation at

Reference 19 - 0.06% Coverage

¶234: reported their excavations

<Internals\Antiquity 1997 Abstracts> - § 14 references coded [2.59% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶4: were archaeologically excavated

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

¶6: in the field circumstances which promoted a then-new approach to prehistoric materials.

Reference 3 - 0.25% Coverage

¶14: Stratigraphic explorations at Mezhirich, and excavation of the empty space between the buildings, leads to a decisive interpretation.

¶15:

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶120: The prodigious quantities of refuse recovered from excavations

Reference 5 - 0.21% Coverage

¶137: Geophysical surveys of stratigraphically complex Island California sites: new implications for household archaeology

Reference 6 - 0.61% Coverage

¶138: are known to produce useful data when deposits are crisply structured, as in the case of sub-surface masonry walls or large ditches. New studies of Californian coastal sites find the methods are effective in tracing the less sharp distinctions that define clay and sand house floors within these large and dense hunter-gatherer middens.

Reference 7 - 0.03% Coverage

¶148: Further fieldwork

Reference 8 - 0.18% Coverage

¶152: Survey in southwest Macedonia provides a new field record of the pattern of Neolithic settlement.

Reference 9 - 0.15% Coverage

¶151: 'Always momentary, fluid and flexible': towards a reflexive excavation methodology

Reference 10 - 0.24% Coverage

¶153: This site, as difficult to excavate as it is strange, is the object of a pioneering application of the 'post-processual' approach

Reference 11 - 0.30% Coverage

¶153: The Çatalhöyük project director explains his approach, in which the conclusions as well as the work in early progress will be 'always momentary, fluid and flexible'.

Reference 12 - 0.03% Coverage

¶155: Recent excavations

Reference 13 - 0.13% Coverage

¶195: from large-scale survey the focus has moved to assessment of what survives

Reference 14 - 0.14% Coverage

¶228: Beyond the surface: comments on Hodder's 'reflexive excavation methodology'

<Internals\\Antiquity 1998 abstracts> - § 24 references coded [2.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶15: Excavations of

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶12: Recent excavations

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

¶43: Excavations at

Reference 4 - 0.10% Coverage

¶43: (1989–91) revealed an important Anglo-Saxon settlement

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

¶74: Reflexive excavation methods'

Reference 6 - 0.03% Coverage

¶79: Excavations at

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

¶79: 1980–85

Reference 8 - 0.07% Coverage

¶84: following important new excavations

Reference 9 - 0.03% Coverage

¶94: Excavations at

Reference 10 - 0.11% Coverage

¶95: Recent excavation of Scottish Iron Age Brochs and wheelhouses

Reference 11 - 0.06% Coverage

¶105: Exploratory expeditions in 1834,

Reference 12 - 0.11% Coverage

¶117: Urban archaeological survey in Africa is rarely undertaken

Reference 13 - 0.09% Coverage

¶117: the results of a preliminary season at Timbuktu.

Reference 14 - 0.17% Coverage

¶153: Here David Kennedy explains the significance and use of some images in the Euphrates Valley.

Reference 15 - 0.13% Coverage

¶189: most field research is constrained by non-archaeological considerations

Reference 16 - 0.03% Coverage

¶211: Excavations at

Reference 17 - 0.05% Coverage

¶212: The Sphakia Survey (Crete)

Reference 18 - 0.08% Coverage

¶213: excavations Bernabò Brea–Cardini 1940-50.

Reference 19 - 0.06% Coverage

¶218: the re-opening of old excavations

Reference 20 - 0.28% Coverage

¶225: Excavations in the 19th and early 20th centuries, combined with the action of the sea, have removed virtually all of the cave's sedimentary sequence.

Reference 21 - 0.10% Coverage

¶233: the first in Britain to have been excavated underwater.

Reference 22 - 0.04% Coverage

¶241: The 1998 excavations

Reference 23 - 0.16% Coverage

¶243: The Shapwick Project has pioneered and tested a variety of new methods in field survey.

Reference 24 - 0.25% Coverage

¶247: That relationship may just have been reinforced by the recognition this year by RCHME on aerial photographs (Bob Bewley pers. comm.)

<Internals\Antiquity 1999 abstracts> - § 28 references coded [3.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶2: Gibraltar Neanderthals and results of recent excavations in

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶3: The discovery of the Gibraltar skull was in that famous year

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

¶3: new excavations

Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

¶7: by excavation on an archaeological site.

Reference 5 - 0.14% Coverage

¶47: 'When Mr Renaud, of Auray, during his 1811 excavation at the

Reference 6 - 0.08% Coverage

¶67: The results from the excavations at

Reference 7 - 0.07% Coverage

¶68: results of fieldwork 1997–98

¶69:

Reference 8 - 0.04% Coverage

¶69: Here, excavations

Reference 9 - 0.13% Coverage

¶169: and the results of regional site surveys are described.

Reference 10 - 0.14% Coverage

¶173: has been the subject of recent archaeological investigation.

Reference 11 - 0.17% Coverage

¶175: for survey and excavation. The recent work on Adriatic islands reported here

Reference 12 - 0.09% Coverage

¶179: Intensive survey in southwestern Spain

Reference 13 - 0.09% Coverage

¶183: The recovery of animal and plant remains

Reference 14 - 0.11% Coverage

¶189: discovered during the 1997 season of excavations

Reference 15 - 0.19% Coverage

¶191: Reconnaissance on the southern edge of the Massif Central is studying field evidence

Reference 16 - 0.13% Coverage

¶195: Excavations in the summer of 1998 have provided a solution

Reference 17 - 0.16% Coverage

¶127: archaeological interpretation and prospection in British river valleys

Reference 18 - 0.08% Coverage

¶127: investigating Holocene landscapes

Reference 19 - 0.08% Coverage

¶132: discovered during the excavation

Reference 20 - 0.05% Coverage

¶142: on-going excavations

Reference 21 - 0.07% Coverage

¶190: Detailed excavation and analysis

Reference 22 - 0.12% Coverage

¶198: A survey of the Easter Island landscape has resulted

Reference 23 - 0.36% Coverage

¶202: Recent discoveries made during marine archaeological exploration and excavations in the Lakshadweep have revealed evidences of early settlement and shipwrecks.

Reference 24 - 0.04% Coverage

¶220: Recent excavations

Reference 25 - 0.10% Coverage

¶226: As methods of retrieval become ever better,

Reference 26 - 0.10% Coverage

¶238: Excavations at the Lower Paleolithic site at

Reference 27 - 0.02% Coverage

¶238: , 1989-94

Reference 28 - 0.18% Coverage

¶250: Finding the walls of Troy: Frank Calvert and Heinrich Schliemann at Hisarlik.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2000 abstracts> - § 54 references coded [4.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.29% Coverage

¶4: was re-investigated in summer 1999. Three test-pits succeeded in relocating and exposing the artefact-bearing horizon first discovered in 1973 by J.C. Draper of Fareham and last seen in 1975 when a rescue excavation took place. This excavation produced

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

¶16: Since 1996 we have been conducting survey and excavation within this Wadi, and especially at its confluence with Wadi Ghuwayr, to locate the precursor to the PPNB site and any earlier prehistoric activity

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶10: Over the last century a succession of archaeological expeditions has revealed large areas of its plan.

Reference 4 - 0.10% Coverage

¶10: based on the survey which, in recent years, the Egypt Exploration Society has carried out

Reference 5 - 0.04% Coverage

¶13: Classical shipwreck excavation

Reference 6 - 0.12% Coverage

¶13:

¶14: In 1999 the Institute of Nautical Archaeology (INA) began the excavation of a 5th-century BC shipwreck

Reference 7 - 0.18% Coverage

¶14: during INA's annual survey, which has pinpointed more than 100 ancient wrecks off southwest Turkey. Since 1960 teams under Gorge Bass have excavated wrecks

Reference 8 - 0.02% Coverage

¶15: Intensive survey

Reference 9 - 0.06% Coverage

¶16: we have completed intensive mapping and surface survey

Reference 10 - 0.02% Coverage

¶16: Earlier surveys

Reference 11 - 0.19% Coverage

¶18: Part of this research has integrated field survey between the Sangro river and Monte Pallano with excavations conducted by the Soprintendenza on the mountain itself.

Reference 12 - 0.28% Coverage

¶18: Recent Italian excavations [with Anglo-American support] have aimed at clarifying the situation at a substantial public building complex on the mountain. This work has been fruitful in its initial phases; much, however, remains to be done.

¶19:

Reference 13 - 0.21% Coverage

¶20: An archaeological survey of the Thracian hinterland of Constantinople led by James Crow (Newcastle University) began in 1994 and its first stage is due for completion this year (2000).

Reference 14 - 0.05% Coverage

¶25: New Roman and prehistoric aerial discoveries

Reference 15 - 0.11% Coverage

¶26: Small-scale excavations between 1958 and 1968 demonstrated occupation for much of the Roman period

Reference 16 - 0.03% Coverage

¶29: Renewed investigations

Reference 17 - 0.16% Coverage

¶30: as the excavations done in the 1920s by the Colorado (now Denver) and American Museums of Natural History focused initially on the recovery

Reference 18 - 0.05% Coverage

¶33: the excavation of a 'Roman' megalithic tomb

Reference 19 - 0.03% Coverage

¶34: In 1931 Vera Collum excavated

Reference 20 - 0.04% Coverage

¶34: traces the course of her excavation

Reference 21 - 0.05% Coverage

¶144: Recent excavations in the Eurasian steppes

Reference 22 - 0.07% Coverage

¶146: key work in the history of archaeological aerial photography.

Reference 23 - 0.11% Coverage

¶157: she was renowned for her excavations in Gibraltar, Palestine, Southern Kurdistan and Bulgaria.

Reference 24 - 0.06% Coverage

¶157: identified the Natufian culture while excavating

Reference 25 - 0.06% Coverage

¶157: , directed the large, long-term excavations at Mt Carmel

Reference 26 - 0.02% Coverage

¶199:

Excavations on

Reference 27 - 0.10% Coverage

¶199: : results of the Greek-Swedish excavations—the excavations of the lower terraces 1985–1991.

Reference 28 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1101:

Between land and sea: excavations

Reference 29 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1108:

Excavations at

Reference 30 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1109: investigations began in 199

Reference 31 - 0.08% Coverage

¶111: the earliest village site hitherto excavated in the Maya Lowlands

Reference 32 - 0.15% Coverage

¶111: investigations between 1975 and 1993 documented occupation from at least 1200 BC to c. AD 400 (Hammond 1991; Hammond et al. 1995).

Reference 33 - 0.09% Coverage

¶115: f which some 1500 sq. m was excavated in several seasons between 1957 and 1964 (

Reference 34 - 0.03% Coverage

¶115: was excavated in 1964.

Reference 35 - 0.04% Coverage

¶117: His excavation in May 1802 revealed

Reference 36 - 0.04% Coverage

¶118: Archaeological investigations in

Reference 37 - 0.17% Coverage

¶123: This has been complemented with a desktop survey using vertical photographs from the sites archive, material which has not been available before. Th

Reference 38 - 0.17% Coverage

¶132: His expedition spent 16 months in the Tassili in 1956-7 making 'discovery after discovery' and copying 'hundreds upon hundreds of painted walls'.

Reference 39 - 0.09% Coverage

¶134: Excavations (1994-95,1997-98) have revealed seven principal phases. Activit

Reference 40 - 0.07% Coverage

¶149: regional application and interpretation of geophysical survey ¶150:

Reference 41 - 0.03% Coverage

¶162:

Results of recent excavations

Reference 42 - 0.03% Coverage

¶187: reliminary reports, 1990–95

Reference 43 - 0.01% Coverage

¶188:

Reference 44 - 0.01% Coverage

¶188: excavations

Reference 45 - 0.01% Coverage

¶211:

Excavation

Reference 46 - 0.05% Coverage

¶275: découvertes anciennes et fouilles 1966–1992

Reference 47 - 0.04% Coverage

¶287: discovery and excavation. ¶288:

Hadrian'

Reference 48 - 0.03% Coverage

¶293:

Roman Cambridge: excavations

Reference 49 - 0.01% Coverage

¶293: 1956–1988

Reference 50 - 0.02% Coverage

¶311: Exploration of the

Reference 51 - 0.02% Coverage

¶339:

Excavation of

Reference 52 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1342:

New fieldwork a

Reference 53 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1357: A fieldwalking project

Reference 54 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1403:

Sampling in archaeology.

<Internals\Antiquity 2001 abstracts> - § 47 references coded [8.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶19: : new discoveries

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶15: Survey and excavation

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

¶15: (1997–2000)

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶145: Pottery was found in situ in the Mesolithic layers

Reference 5 - 0.08% Coverage

¶155: Recent archaeological reports from excavations carried out

Reference 6 - 0.04% Coverage

¶170: The people (The excavation

Reference 7 - 0.06% Coverage

¶185: Recent excavations in Northwest Cambodia

Reference 8 - 0.05% Coverage

¶187: Recent rescue excavations in Albania

Reference 9 - 0.06% Coverage

¶134: excavations on the site of the Forum-Basilica

Reference 10 - 0.17% Coverage

¶146: a number of Middle Palaeolithic sites in the area have been discovered, sampled and, in some cases, partially excavated.

Reference 11 - 0.29% Coverage

¶147: Following a hiatus in archaeological research after the Iranian Revolution of 1979, an independent series of surveys in the area by the authors led to the discovery of three Mousterian sites at Bisotun in 1986

Reference 12 - 0.07% Coverage

¶148: Bridging the gap: new fieldwork in northern Morocco

¶149:

Reference 13 - 0.16% Coverage

¶154: Archaeological monitoring of the construction of the N21 road improvements, Co. Kerry, Ireland, in 1999 uncovered

Reference 14 - 0.08% Coverage

¶157: In June–July 2000 a sample collection programme was completed

Reference 15 - 0.80% Coverage

¶165: The Amarna Royal Tombs Project (ARTP) initiated its programme of archaeological survey and excavation in the central part of Egypt's Valley of the Kings in November 1998, and has now completed three successive seasons of work under the joint field-direction of Nicholas Reeves and Geoffrey T. Martin. The emphasis to date has been on the documentation and investigation of the ancient settlements which once occupied much of the central Valley — those neglected 'workmen's huts' which previous excavators have occasionally noted, sometimes 'cleared', and more rarely planned.

Reference 16 - 0.21% Coverage

¶165: in the early years of the 20th century was partially explored both by Theodore Davis (who left little record: cf. Davis 1908: 31) and by Howard Carter

Reference 17 - 0.09% Coverage

¶165: has now been excavated down to bedrock, with intriguing results.

Reference 18 - 0.41% Coverage

¶167: The Salemi regional survey project in western Sicily was conceived as a means to track long-term landscape change of this interior 'indigenous' landscape. From 1998 to 2000, this survey has conducted an extensive survey of 150 sq. km of the Salemi region, an intensive survey of 8 sq. km around

Reference 19 - 0.15% Coverage

¶167: (Mannino & Spatafora 1995; Spatafora & Mannino 1992; Tusa 1992), and an intensive survey of 25 sq. km around

Reference 20 - 0.12% Coverage

¶167: (FIGURE 1). Survey work is part of the Sicilian–Scandinavian archaeological project

Reference 21 - 0.13% Coverage

¶167: an international team of scholars who are undertaking large-scale excavations at Monte Polizzo

Reference 22 - 0.21% Coverage

¶169: A schematic mapping of the system was accomplished, but an accurate mapping of the canals and associated habitation and administrative sites was lacking.

Reference 23 - 0.02% Coverage

¶171: Recent excavations

Reference 24 - 0.10% Coverage

¶175: This region was extensively surveyed in the 1950s by Georges Tchalenko

Reference 25 - 0.23% Coverage

¶179: In 1998 extensive investigations were undertaken on Water Island, US Virgin Islands, by a research team from the Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service

Reference 26 - 0.06% Coverage

¶179: Earlier surveys had located a number of sites,

Reference 27 - 0.05% Coverage

¶244: A large area archaeological excavation

Reference 28 - 0.03% Coverage

¶244:

¶245: Large area excavation

Reference 29 - 0.10% Coverage

¶245: has revealed that the Pleistocene sediments have remained undisturbed.

Reference 30 - 0.04% Coverage

¶251: the earliest excavated deposits

Reference 31 - 0.06% Coverage

¶255: Geophysical and palynological investigations

Reference 32 - 0.10% Coverage

¶256: preliminary results of geophysical and palynological reconnaissance at

Reference 33 - 0.06% Coverage

¶256: The geophysical survey reveals the presence

Reference 34 - 0.03% Coverage

¶260: the recent excavations

Reference 35 - 0.36% Coverage

¶268: In January 2001, a team of researchers from the University of Ulster (Northern Ireland) conducted an innovative maritime archaeology project on the East African coast in partnership with the British Institute in Eastern Africa and the National Museums of Kenya

Reference 36 - 0.20% Coverage

¶1270: In three field seasons, 14 known and 38 newly identified rock-shelters and open-air sites with pictographs and peboglyphs have been recorded.

¶1271:

Reference 37 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1275: Rescue archaeology

Reference 38 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1279: Late Pliocene Oldowan excavations at

Reference 39 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1283: field research in Ghana

Reference 40 - 0.63% Coverage

¶1284: KARP is a field-based project designed around two separate areas of research, encompassing the Late Stone Age (LSA) Punpun (hunter-gatherers) and Kintampo Cultures (agropastoralists) and development and change within iron metallurgical technology in the region. These studies aim to elucidate the social, economic and technological dynamics of prehistoric Ghana and to generate material that will be made available to researchers from both Universities.

Reference 41 - 0.47% Coverage

¶1284: To date the project has undertaken three field seasons: an initial survey of the study area, followed by the excavation of several suitable sites during the second season and this year. An additional season will be conducted during summer 2002, completing the first phase of KARP. However, continuing joint collaborations are envisaged.

¶1285:

Reference 42 - 0.27% Coverage

¶1286: The results of only three excavations, all located in the mountain ranges, provided the basis of the evidence presented without any attempt to place these sites in a broader regional framework.

Reference 43 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1287: landscape survey in the Andratsay region of Madagascar

¶1288:

Reference 44 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1288: This is made manifest both in the on-the-ground experiences encountered during fieldwork

Reference 45 - 1.43% Coverage

¶1290: Within the framework of a long-term Malian-Dutch cultural heritage programme, the Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde at Leiden recently initiated large-scale excavations in the Inland Niger Delta at Dia, in close cooperation with the Université du Mali, the Institut des Sciences Humaines and the Musée National du Mali in Bamako, the Mission Culturelle in Djenné, the Universities of Paris I and VI, the C.N.R.S., University College London and Leiden University. This excavation, financed principally by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, started in 1998 and will continue until 2004. It is a continuation of previous international programmes of site survey and documentation in the Inland Niger Delta, which the Institut des Sciences Humaines in Bamako has co-ordinated over the past two decades (e.g. Raimbault & Sanogo 1991; Dembele et al. 1993; Togola 1996). An initial season of prospection was carried out in 1998 in the Inland Delta, following which the vicinity of Dia was chosen as the principal research zone for the project.

Reference 46 - 0.31% Coverage

¶1300: Archaeological research in 1991 in the south of the Delta, undertaken within the framework of the Malian-Dutch 'Toguééré' project of the Institut des Sciences Humaines at Bamako, showed that 450h of the 830 visited sites

Reference 47 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1306: results of excavations conducted by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens

<Internals\Antiquity 2002 abstracts> - § 51 references coded [3.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶14: Recent excavations

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶19: Residential Terrace Excavations

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶11: Caithness Archaeological Project: excavations

Reference 4 - 0.02% Coverage

¶17: Aerial archaeology

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

¶18: Excavation

Reference 6 - 0.02% Coverage

¶19: Reinvestigations

Reference 7 - 0.23% Coverage

¶21: Six seasons of excavation, survey and test pitting in the Peak District National Park, England, were conducted by the Park Authority and the Department of Archaeology & Prehistory, University of Sheffield

Reference 8 - 0.06% Coverage

¶31: Photographs produced during archaeological fieldwork

Reference 9 - 0.06% Coverage

¶33: excavation of battlefield features and volatile ordnance

Reference 10 - 0.09% Coverage

¶34: CORONA satellite photography: an archaeological application from the Middle East

Reference 11 - 0.17% Coverage

¶35: The declassification of CORONA high-resolution space photography has made a valuable new resource available for the study of ancient landscapes.

Reference 12 - 0.10% Coverage

¶35: various ways in which CORONA imagery can significantly enhance regional survey work.

¶36:

Reference 13 - 0.02% Coverage

¶96: Trial trenches

Reference 14 - 0.03% Coverage

¶96: adjacent to Areas 6 and 8

Reference 15 - 0.02% Coverage

¶104: The excavation

Reference 16 - 0.06% Coverage

¶105: excavations at seven sites within the medieval burgh

Reference 17 - 0.22% Coverage

¶129: The Civitella Cesi survey (Archaeological Investigations in Southern Etruria 1; Skrifter Utgivna av Svenska Institutet i Rom 4° XXVIII: I, Acta Instituti Romani Regni Sueciae ser. in 4° XXVIII: I)

Reference 18 - 0.05% Coverage

¶133: recording systems for archaeological projects

Reference 19 - 0.08% Coverage

¶135: Digital archives from excavation and fieldwork: a guide to good practice

Reference 20 - 0.03% Coverage

¶194: Geoarchaeological survey

Reference 21 - 0.02% Coverage

¶197: Excavations at

Reference 22 - 0.05% Coverage

¶199: Recent roundhouse excavations in Cornwall

Reference 23 - 0.04% Coverage

¶207: Ground-penetrating radar discovery at

Reference 24 - 0.06% Coverage

¶230: Recent excavations in southern Jordan have revealed

Reference 25 - 0.02% Coverage

¶236: the excavator of

Reference 26 - 0.02% Coverage

¶256: Recent excavations

Reference 27 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1290: Excavating

Reference 28 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1326: Potterne, 1982-5

Reference 29 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1331: Excavations at

Reference 30 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1331: archaeology after

Reference 31 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1372: Excavations at

Reference 32 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1372: , 1983–95

Reference 33 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1391: recent excavations

Reference 34 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1394: working on the site

Reference 35 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1401: Modelling terrain: the Global Positioning System (GPS) survey at

Reference 36 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1404: New exploration in the Chitral Valley, Pakistan

Reference 37 - 0.17% Coverage

¶1405: New survey in the Chitral Valley has doubled the number of recorded Gandharan Grave culture sites in the region and extended their geographical range.

Reference 38 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1414: investigations at

Reference 39 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1420: Excavations have uncovered the remains of two prehistoric zones

Reference 40 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1429: Regional survey

Reference 41 - 0.23% Coverage

¶1430: full-coverage regional survey is an effective tool for understanding change over time in regional settlement patterns in north China. Five seasons of survey in the Rizhao area of southeastern Shandong

Reference 42 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1446: the role of the Scottish Burgh Survey

Reference 43 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1462: The stone circles of northeast Scotland in the light of excavation

Reference 44 - 0.19% Coverage

¶1467: The last 25 years has been a period of rapid change in the approach to archaeological fieldwork in Britain and this has been reflected in the development of survey

Reference 45 - 0.29% Coverage

¶1467: Archaeological mapping has superseded monument planning as the key field objective, and all survey, whether terrestrial, aerial or desk-based, is underpinned by the RCAHMS Geographical Information System (GIs). The radical changes in field data-capture

Reference 46 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1492: Corinth: results of excavations conducted by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens

Reference 47 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1501: : new archaeological and palaeoecological investigations

Reference 48 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1584: the Bellary District archaeological project

Reference 49 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1592: Satellite image analysis and archaeological fieldwork in El-Markha Plain (South Sinai)

Reference 50 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1601: discovered in the excavations on the island of Ustica in 1991,

Reference 51 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1649: survey and excavation at Mons Porphyrites, 1994–1998

<Internals\\Antiquity 2003 abstracts> - § 15 references coded [3.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶14: A new Upper Palaeolithic occupation layer has been discovered in 2000

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶16: was discovered in Italy sixty years ago

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶122: Dorothy Garrod's classic excavation

Reference 4 - 0.03% Coverage

¶122: revealed

Reference 5 - 0.25% Coverage

¶158: On 14 April 2003 we made the first discovery of Palaeolithic cave art in Britain.

Reference 6 - 1.12% Coverage

¶158: as far as we knew, nobody with a trained eye and advantageous lighting had combed the British caves in search of engravings, which are often extremely difficult to see. Such was the purpose of our initial survey and, sure enough, we rapidly encountered engraved marks in a number of caves, which we will be investigating more fully and systematically in the near future.

Reference 7 - 0.44% Coverage

¶117: Recent excavations in Uttar Pradesh have turned up iron artefacts, furnaces, tuyeres and slag in layers radiocarbon dated between 1800 and 1000 BC

Reference 8 - 0.15% Coverage

¶160: has been radically illuminated by excavation in

Reference 9 - 0.14% Coverage

¶160: Examination of the well-stratified assemblages

Reference 10 - 0.05% Coverage

¶163: Excavations at

Reference 11 - 0.05% Coverage

¶164: Excavations at

Reference 12 - 0.16% Coverage

¶170: recently discovered at the celebrated excavation at

Reference 13 - 0.05% Coverage

¶185: Excavations on

Reference 14 - 0.15% Coverage

¶185: , 1982–88: prehistoric, Viking, Medieval and later

Reference 15 - 0.06% Coverage

¶193: Archaeological survey

<Internals\Antiquity 2004 abstracts> - § 40 references coded [8.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶11: Investigations in the El Multaga area, located in Upper Nubia,

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

¶11: The cemetery which had not been picked up by research surveys was discovered in a salvage project.

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

¶133: Aegean surveys

Reference 4 - 0.14% Coverage

¶142: Archaeological Investigation in Western Crimea: Panskoye I

Reference 5 - 0.04% Coverage

¶144: The excavation of

Reference 6 - 0.11% Coverage

¶153: Excavation of a Classic Kerma cemetery in Sudan

Reference 7 - 0.06% Coverage

¶159: with a survey on the ground

Reference 8 - 0.23% Coverage

¶165: This is one of the deductions drawn from this new study of the archive from the excavations of 1989.

Reference 9 - 0.05% Coverage

¶166: Geophysical survey at

Reference 10 - 0.44% Coverage

¶167: The development of geophysical survey remains a spearhead-priority for new research and cultural resource management alike – since geophysics can find and map sites without destroying them.

Reference 11 - 0.77% Coverage

¶167: However, there are current weaknesses of sensitivity and resolution – the instruments cannot easily “see” small features like graves and post-holes of which so many ancient sites are principally composed. Great hopes have been invested in caesium vapour magnetometers, which the Centre for Archaeology has been promoting in England

Reference 12 - 0.89% Coverage

¶167: Here, geophysical techniques have brought to light the lines of broad circles belonging to a previously unrecognised henge monument, and the caesium magnetometer showed these circles to be composed of individual pits about 1.4 m in diameter. The fine focus achieved for these buried features augers well for the discovery and preservation of similar sites and monuments in the future.

Reference 13 - 0.16% Coverage

¶172: Evaluating CORONA: A case study in the Altai Republic (South Siberia)

Reference 14 - 0.87% Coverage

¶173: Satellite photographs, such as the CORONA series, are proving valuable instruments of archaeological reconnaissance, especially for landscapes that are relatively unknown or unprotected. Moreover, satellite imagery can be used for detailed mapping of remote areas, so that a topographic map or Digital Elevation Model can form the background for the archaeological information

Reference 15 - 0.57% Coverage

¶173: However, images seen on the photographs may not be immediately recognisable as sites, and sites on the ground may escape detection from a satellite. In a current project in south Siberia the authors test the visibility of the one against the other.

Reference 16 - 0.05% Coverage

¶188: Recording Roman London

Reference 17 - 0.03% Coverage

¶189: Excavations at

Reference 18 - 0.11% Coverage

¶189: : from the Middle Bronze Age to the Great Fire

Reference 19 - 0.03% Coverage

¶190: excavations at

Reference 20 - 0.03% Coverage

¶192: excavations

Reference 21 - 0.24% Coverage

¶193: archaeological investigations (1991-8) for the London Underground Limited Jubilee Line Extension Project

Reference 22 - 0.16% Coverage

¶117: Discovery of the first Neolithic cemetery in Egypt's western desert

Reference 23 - 0.07% Coverage

¶118: The authors report the discovery

Reference 24 - 0.10% Coverage

¶118: The first such cemetery to be investigated

Reference 25 - 0.64% Coverage

¶120: Here the authors have chronicled a stratified sequence of human occupation from the tenth to the second millennium BC, recording natural and anthropogenic strata containing artefacts and micro- and macro- palaeoecological remains, mostly in an excellent state of preservation.

Reference 26 - 0.11% Coverage

¶137: Towards three-dimensional non-invasive recording

Reference 27 - 0.03% Coverage

¶160: excavations of

Reference 28 - 0.06% Coverage

¶163: recently recovered from

Reference 29 - 0.07% Coverage

¶165: The recent discovery of a cache

Reference 30 - 0.31% Coverage

¶169: Using new survey data, the author shows how both interest in the development of the riverside settlement area of the American Bottom

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¶176: new excavations and 14C dates

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¶177: Surface and topographic mapping

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¶177: was followed by stratigraphic excavations at an ancient fortress and two metal processing facilities located on the site surface.

Reference 34 - 0.13% Coverage

¶178: Ancient roads and GPS survey: modelling the Amarna Plain

Reference 35 - 0.39% Coverage

¶179: Remote mapping is painting in the context and filling the gaps of some of the best known archaeological places. Here Helen Fenwick shows what can be done to understand

Reference 36 - 0.03% Coverage

¶181: Investigation

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¶197: The Greek-Swedish Excavations at

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¶197: , 1970-87 and 2001: results of the excavations under the direction of Yannis Tzedakis & Carl-Gustaf Styrenius

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¶199: the surface survey

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¶200: excavation of the tombs

<Internals\Antiquity 2005 abstracts> - § 43 references coded [7.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.46% Coverage

¶122: is revealed by aerial and satellite imagery. It is at this site that the evidence of innovative Islamic industries has been revealed by excavations undertaken by the Raqqa Ancient Industry project since 1994

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

¶126: The survey traced 32 km of seven major roads, confirmed by features on the ground

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¶128: A new survey and spatial analysis

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¶142: excavations at

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¶161: significant places dug and read by contract archaeology

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¶164: the 1981 excavations

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¶165: Excavations

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¶169: final results from the Proyecto Tiksi Kjarka

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¶171: Archaeological survey

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¶181: new interpretations from fieldwork on the Faravel Plateau, Hautes-Alpes

¶182:

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¶182: But recent fieldwork in the French Alps shows that exploitation was not coincident with climatic conditions

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¶194: by archaeological excavation and survey

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¶199: Wings over Armenia: use of a paramotor for archaeological aerial survey

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¶100: Aerial survey in a country with restricted overflying can be frustrating. Armenian and British archaeologists solved the problem by acquiring a two-person paramotor and photographing with a digital camera at 300m

Reference 16 - 0.04% Coverage

¶124: investigations at

Reference 17 - 0.03% Coverage

¶124: , 1989-95, and

Reference 18 - 0.02% Coverage

¶124: , 1993-4

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¶125: Trethurgy: excavations

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¶150: New light on an ancient landscape: lidar survey

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¶151: Lidar (Light Detection and Ranging), which has recently come into use for airborne environmental monitoring, is now beginning to find success in archaeological survey.

Reference 22 - 0.06% Coverage

¶151: has led to a lidar survey of

Reference 23 - 0.90% Coverage

¶151: , where new sites have been discovered, known ones extended and its potential as an important new tool for the management of archaeological landscapes is discussed for the first time. Lidar has the potential to radically transform our future understanding and management of the historic environment. The article by Devereux et al. (pages 648-660 of this volume) shows the technique applied to woodland.

Reference 24 - 0.21% Coverage

¶152: The potential of airborne lidar for detection of archaeological features under woodland canopies

Reference 25 - 0.79% Coverage

¶153: The development of lidar opens a new era in archaeological survey. Working with Forest Research, staff of the Unit for Landscape Modelling here explain the technique, and demonstrate its application to woodland, showing how it can be used to see through the trees. The article by Bewley et al. (pages 636-647 of this volume) shows the technique applied

Reference 26 - 0.09% Coverage

¶175: Prospezione archeologica nel territorio

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¶181: The excavations

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¶181: conducted by Yale University and the French Academy of Inscriptions and Lettres, 1928 to 1937

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¶183: excavations 1984-8

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¶187: Excavations

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¶195: Archaeological research in the Auckland Islands, south of New Zealand, has disclosed

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¶195: The new data complete a survey of colonisation in the outlying archipelagos of South Polynesia

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¶197: The inner mechanics of Mongol empires are revealed through recent surveys by an American-Mongolian team.

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¶202: Archaeological investigations show

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¶204: Features excavated in Spain or Portugal

Reference 36 - 0.49% Coverage

¶206: a summary of the massive campaign of excavation and survey conducted by the author and his team from Japan in northern Egypt and the neighbouring coast of Sinai. Over the last few years they have excavated a large sector

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¶206: mapped the early Christian monastery

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¶206: recorded early Islamic rock inscriptions

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¶206: mapped the port and mosque

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¶206: investigated on a large scale the fourteenth–twentieth-century sequence

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¶246: excavations of a prehistoric to early medieval site by Colin Burgess and others 1954-1976

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¶253: Excavations at the prehistoric mound

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¶253: seasons 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1996

<Internals\Antiquity 2006 abstracts> - § 27 references coded [3.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶18: the author and his team have surveyed the stone monuments which characterise the region

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶10: Archaeological excavations in Kuwait have revealed

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¶24: With ever more inhibited programmes of excavation, new methods of site survey are always welcome.

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¶55: excavations and surveys 1994-1999

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¶57: Luigi Maria Ugolini's excavations at Butrint, 1928-1932

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¶61: London-Bahrain Archaeological Expedition Saar Excavation Report 3

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¶72: Ribe excavations 1970-76

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¶80: the high quality excavation and analysis of a well-preserved stratigraphic sequence

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¶186: New investigations and dating

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¶188: New excavations and survey on the island of Rapa

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¶124: The Asea Valley Survey

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¶155: geoarchaeological reconnaissance in the Jebel Gharbi, Libya

¶156: Intensive survey and three sample sections at Jebel Gharbi in north-west Libya

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¶160: the authors took a soil column over 2.5m deep from the inner moat of the Bakong temple.

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¶175: The excavation of the well in longitudinal cross-section is also something of a revolution in fieldwork.

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¶188: Untersuchungen zu

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¶189: Vasilikos Valley Project 7: Excavations

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¶190: Vasilikos Valley Project 8: Excavations

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¶191: Vasilikos Valley Project 9: The Field Survey of the Vasilikos Valley Volume I

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¶1219: was uncovered during quarrying in 2003

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¶1221: the excavation of

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¶1233: A long section

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¶1233: reveals a sequence of agricultural strategies

Reference 23 - 0.32% Coverage

¶1256: Kommos, An Excavation on the South Coast of Crete by the University of Toronto under the auspices of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens

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¶1301: excavations 1995-2000

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¶1306: vom Monte Iato. Grabungskampagnen 1971-1992

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¶1317: Portus: An Archaeological Survey

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¶1346: New Archaeological Investigations

<Internals\Antiquity 2007 abstracts> - § 69 references coded [7.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶14: Following this thorough evaluation, the project moved into its excavation phase which has brought to light several buildings of the first millennium AD

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶10: The exploratory investigation of two sites in Kenya

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¶12: First explored by Frank Hole and Kent Flannery in the 1960s, its strata and assemblage are here re-evaluated at first hand by a new international team

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶16: This report of the discovery of low walls

Reference 5 - 0.38% Coverage

¶22: In this new survey of the Mughan Steppe in north-western Iran, the authors map a 'signature landscape' belonging to Sasanian irrigators, and discover that the traces of the nomadic peoples that succeeded them also show up on CORONA – in the form of scoops for animal shelters

Reference 6 - 0.37% Coverage

¶23: for archaeological prospection in western Syria

¶24: Satellite surveys in Syria have made use of imagery recorded some 30 years apart. By comparing the earlier pictures (Corona) with the later (Ikonos), sites captured on the former can be accurately located by the latter.

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¶24: Based on their experience in the Homs survey, the authors have important advice to offer in the design and costing of surveys using satellite imagery.

¶25:

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¶26: A case study, based on new work

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¶48: The excavations of Mrs. Diana Kirkbride-Helbaek

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¶54: The Archaeological Report

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¶100: Ancient Illyria: An Archaeological Exploration

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¶101: The Adriatic Islands Project Volume 3.

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¶116: Survey of Rock-Cut Chamber-Tombs in Caria

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¶154: Raunds Area Survey: an archaeological study of the landscape of

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¶154: 1985-94

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¶155: Proceedings of a Public Seminar on Archaeological Discoveries on National Road Schemes,

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¶160: Excavations at

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¶161: The 1974-6 Waterfront Excavations

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¶170: Udgravninger pa nordsiden af Ribe Å 1984-2000

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¶180: Rediscovering the original layouts by high precision survey and GIS mapping

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¶197: High in the mountains between Norway and Sweden, archaeological survey has brought to light

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¶1232: am Beispiel der Grabungsflächen der Jahre 1965-1967 und 1971 and Hermann Gersden.
Fundstellenübersicht der Grabungsjahre 1961-1974

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¶1268: Overview of the 1985-1991 Excavations

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¶1277: , Results of Excavations conducted by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens
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¶1290: Between Text and Territory: Survey and Excavations

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¶1305: Excavating Asian History

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¶1324: Heathrow Terminal 5 Excavations Volume 1

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¶1325: Excavations, Lewis

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¶1328: excavations in Insula IX since 1997

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¶1331: Die Keramikfunde der Grabung Feddersen Wierde, 1. Jh.v. bis 5.Jh.n. Chr

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¶1351: this interim report on the discovery of open settlement sites of the early Palaeolithic in the Paris basin

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¶1355: An opportunity to investigate in advance of new construction led to the discovery

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¶1355: Do we always know how to find and access such delicate and important traces?

Reference 38 - 0.17% Coverage

¶1359: Here the authors describe the recent discovery and investigation of a planned, circular, mid/late-third millennium BC city

Reference 39 - 0.40% Coverage

¶1361: A current campaign of research, being waged by probably the strongest archaeological team ever assembled, is focused not just on the monument, but on its landscape, its hinterland and the monuments within it. The campaign is still in progress, but the story so far is well worth reporting

Reference 40 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1365: A recent survey by a Myanmar-Australian team has made more correct records of the earlier forms

Reference 41 - 0.43% Coverage

¶1371: is currently the subject of one of the world's largest and most intensive archaeological research projects. Having traced its growth from an Iron Age village to a medieval city, the research team now moves to the task of modelling the surrounding landscape. Three seasons of fieldwork have located numerous sites

Reference 42 - 0.32% Coverage

¶1375: Here is a new application of infra-red photography with a digital camera to record rock art. The need to make full and accurate records of the images, without touching (and thus degrading) the rock, requires a method of remote mapping

Reference 43 - 0.16% Coverage

¶1401:

The Amuq Valley Regional Projects, Volume 1: Surveys in the Plain of Antioch and Orontes Delta, Turkey, 1995-200

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¶1406: Heathrow Terminal 5 Excavations Volume 1

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¶1408: Excavations, Lewi

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¶1434: The Archaeologist's Fieldwork Companion

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¶1464:

Excavating

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¶1464: South, North and KOPAL Area reports from the 1995–99 season

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¶1465: and evaluation of the Pre-Pottery Neolithic A site of WF1

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¶1466: Excavations

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¶1467: e Mamasani Archaeological Project: Stage One. A report on the first two seasons of the ICAR — University of Sydney expedition to the Mamasani District, Fars Province, Iran

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¶1468: , Syria Volume 2. Part 1: Text, Part 2: Figures & Plate

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¶1498: e Your Own Landscape Detective: Investigating Where You Are

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¶1503: 1998–1999

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Excavations at

Reference 59 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1535: s recently discovered during excavations beneath a bus shelter in Narrabeen on Sydney's northern beaches

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¶1541: t

Evidence for a Neolithic funeral feast has been excavated in northern Israel

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¶543: . Excavations in an adjacent mound exposed an affluent community, rich in figurine

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¶556:

Ever since Wheeler's triumphant discovery of Roman pottery at Arikamedu in the 1940s

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¶558: D

Investigations in a catacomb revealed

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¶571: an investigation in Neolithic northern Greece ¶572:

Reference 65 - 0.13% Coverage

¶575: We berated the methods of investigation of the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries:
th

Reference 66 - 0.04% Coverage

¶607: : the Area WF Sounding at Nippu

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¶608: e Mamasani Archaeological Project: Stage One. A report on the first two seasons of the ICAR –
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Reference 68 - 0.02% Coverage

¶611: e excavation

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¶619: : the 1974-6 Waterfront Excavation

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Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶7: Harappa and the Beas regional survey

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¶18: New archaeological work on the northern shores of (Lake) Victoria Nyanza

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¶23: Finding the early Neolithic in Aegean Thrace: the use of cores

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¶27: Exploring the lower Gulf, 1947-2007

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¶29: Excavating the eternal

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¶46: excavations 1995-2000

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¶48: Survey and Excavations 1999-2003

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¶49: An Archaeological Survey of the Port of Imperial Rome

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¶56: Excavations at

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¶57: Archaeological survey

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¶82: Excavations at

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¶88: The authors describe the discovery

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¶100: is here tracked archaeologically by survey and excavation.

Reference 14 - 0.19% Coverage

¶105: for archaeological feature detection

¶106: LiDAR is developing into a formidable instrument of aerial survey.

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¶116: Excavating

Reference 16 - 0.11% Coverage

¶116: : South, North and KOPAL Area reports from the 1995-99 seasons

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¶117: reports from the 1995-99 seasons by members of the Çatalhöyük teams

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¶118: reports from the 1995-99 seasons by members of the Çatalhöyük teams

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¶119: reports from the 1995-99 seasons by members of the Çatalhöyük teams

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¶121: Excavations

Reference 21 - 0.03% Coverage

¶130: Excavations at

Reference 22 - 0.06% Coverage

¶133: excavations in Insula IX since 1997

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¶134: Les Fouilles

Reference 24 - 0.16% Coverage

¶147: the author shows how the settlements found by archaeological survey in northern Mesopotamia

Reference 25 - 0.16% Coverage

¶162: When a monument is excavated it removes a piece of cultural property from the landscape.

Reference 26 - 0.31% Coverage

¶168: CORONA satellite imagery, preserving an account of the earth's surface from 40 years ago, is a most important archaeological survey tool and we have often sung its praises

Reference 27 - 0.08% Coverage

¶170: use geophysical survey to scan suitable places

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¶201: investigations

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¶207: Investigations in Sanday, Orkney

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¶208: Investigations in Sanday, Orkney

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¶221: discovered by the authors in 2002

Reference 32 - 0.18% Coverage

¶221: but further excavations and analyses indicate that it actually represents a totally new phenomenon

Reference 33 - 0.06% Coverage

¶233: After a century of investigation,

Reference 34 - 0.22% Coverage

¶1237: The results of investigations into these structures were achieved with minimum intervention and disturbance on the ground

Reference 35 - 0.29% Coverage

¶1243: Methods for mapping and determining the condition of archaeological resources while they are still underground have been in development for nearly half a century

Reference 36 - 0.41% Coverage

¶1245: The authors assess the potential contribution of lidar surveys to national inventories of archaeological resources ('Historic Environment Records'), and compare the relative costs and sensitivity of lidar and aerial photography.

¶1246:

Reference 37 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1270: Excavations at

Reference 38 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1270: , 1990-1999

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¶1272: the occupation sequence, c. AD 600-1000

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¶1285: New Survey of Clare Island

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¶1288: survey and excavation at Mons Porphyrites 1994-1998.

Reference 42 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1289: site gazetteer, pottery and other survey finds

Reference 43 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1296: excavation and fieldwork on

Reference 44 - 0.02% Coverage

¶296: 1997-2003.

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¶298: Excavations at

Reference 46 - 0.02% Coverage

¶298: 1990/1991

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Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶16: In this new study of the twentieth-century excavations,

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶18: found in its ditch in the 1940s

Reference 3 - 0.18% Coverage

¶18: New excavations by the authors found another antler in a much tighter context, and dating a millennium earlier.

Reference 4 - 0.03% Coverage

¶19: survey, sampling

Reference 5 - 0.17% Coverage

¶10: The authors show that the precise investigation of tomb architecture and identification of residual pottery

Reference 6 - 0.06% Coverage

¶10: And having recorded 1286 pillaged tombs

Reference 7 - 0.10% Coverage

¶18: By mapping and dating artificially dug or enlarged waterholes

Reference 8 - 0.04% Coverage

¶18: in the survey methods.

¶19:

Reference 9 - 0.05% Coverage

¶20: from well-stratified excavations

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¶57: Excavations at

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¶70: the finds, a contextual analysis

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¶85: these new finds have the special virtue of being meticulously excavated and recorded in context.

¶86:

Reference 13 - 0.06% Coverage

¶87: This newly discovered and excavated

Reference 14 - 0.06% Coverage

¶97: that survived from the 1930s excavation

Reference 15 - 0.06% Coverage

¶99: Thanks to a sophisticated survey project

Reference 16 - 0.41% Coverage

¶107: It is probable that 'The Farm Beneath the Sand' will come to stand for a revolution in archaeological investigation. The authors show that a core of soil from an open field can provide a narrative of grazing animals, human occupation and their departure,

Reference 17 - 0.49% Coverage

¶107: . In this case the conventional archaeological remains were nearby, and the sequence obtained by the old methods of digging and faunal analysis correlated well with the story from the core of ancient 'dirt' DNA. The potential for mapping the human, animal and plant experience of the planet is stupendous.

Reference 18 - 0.17% Coverage

¶123: while archaeological tests and excavations were carried out and the bulldozers and pile-drivers then moved in

Reference 19 - 0.05% Coverage

¶148: excavation of a Roman cemetery

Reference 20 - 0.08% Coverage

¶150: an archaeological survey of Western Avaradrano

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¶151: archaeological survey and excavations 1997-2000

Reference 22 - 0.15% Coverage

¶164: Remembering Awatovi: the story of an archaeological expedition in northern Arizona 1935–1939.

Reference 23 - 0.05% Coverage

¶172: using archaeological fieldwork

Reference 24 - 0.19% Coverage

¶190: Guided by modern miners of the region the authors track down pre-Inca mining sites in the Southern Nasca Region of Peru.

Reference 25 - 0.11% Coverage

¶193: three rediscovered illustrations from the 1825 and 1846 excavations

Reference 26 - 0.09% Coverage

¶194: disentangle the fascinating tale of the investigations

Reference 27 - 0.09% Coverage

¶194: are the only ones known from the earliest excavations

Reference 28 - 0.09% Coverage

¶215: Between text and territory: survey and excavations in the

Reference 29 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1232: excavation and survey of a Neolithic monument complex and its surrounding landscape

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¶1237: Excavations

Reference 31 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1254: Contemporary archaeologies: excavating now.

Reference 32 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1257: New excavations in ravines

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¶1258: results of environmental and archaeological reconnaissance

¶1259:

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¶1267: A recent review of all ivory from excavations in Chalcolithic and Beaker period Iberia

Reference 35 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1280: excavated from

Reference 36 - 0.20% Coverage

¶1284: It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good. The combination of land cleared of its rainforest for grazing and satellite survey

Reference 37 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1288: During the ongoing excavations

Reference 38 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1291: GIS modelling of a dated sequence

Reference 39 - 0.29% Coverage

¶1292: We will never be able to excavate everything – nor should we – but it would be good to know how to make the best use of what is visible in the landscape to write social prehistories

Reference 40 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1292: using 51 examples that have been excavated and dated.

Reference 41 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1302: Rescuing and publishing archaeology in Uppland, Sweden

Reference 42 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1303: rescue archaeology and afterthought

Reference 43 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1312: Excavations at

Reference 44 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1338: The Shapwick Project, Somerset: a rural landscape explored

<Internals\\Antiquity 2010 abstracts> - § 37 references coded [6.33% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶16: for bone excavated

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶118: The stone rings are mapped in detail by hand

Reference 3 - 0.42% Coverage

¶126: During its development years, geophysical survey has served field archaeology by defining possible sites underground, prior to excavation or preservation. Now we can see the art taking off as a research method in its own right

Reference 4 - 0.35% Coverage

¶126: three case studies from USA and Jordan, where ground-penetrating radar (GPR) has produced new interpretations of prehistory and history. Since GPR can map in horizontal slices without damage

Reference 5 - 0.24% Coverage

¶126: an early agricultural site, the GPR actually saw more than the excavators. This presages a research tool of particular power.

¶127:

Reference 6 - 0.35% Coverage

¶130: The old prescription was to take the pot apart, or slice it, and micro-excavate with inevitable damage and loss. Here is a new methodology – the application of a CT scan as used in medicine

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¶140: and the excavation of palaces and tombs

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¶150: Archaeology and desertification: the Wadi Faynan Landscape Survey, southern Jordan

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¶152: The invisible diggers

Reference 10 - 0.13% Coverage

¶178: A practical guide to in situ dog remains for the field archaeologist

Reference 11 - 0.11% Coverage

¶184: reveal a powerful signal of that change from excavations at

Reference 12 - 0.07% Coverage

¶186: eventually recovered by excavation.

Reference 13 - 0.32% Coverage

¶188: surveyed the little known paintings of the Kurnool area in central south India, bringing to light the varied work of artists active from the Palaeolithic to the present day

Reference 14 - 0.33% Coverage

¶192: Many of these burials were unearthed centuries ago, when archaeology was at its most eager and insouciant, but – happily for us – there were often a few careful recorders on hand.

Reference 15 - 0.19% Coverage

¶196: new results from aerial photographs, geophysical survey and dendrochronology on sites of Biskupin type

¶197:

Reference 16 - 0.34% Coverage

¶197: explore neighbouring sites around Poznań using aerial photographs, geophysical survey and dendrochronology – to stunning effect. These low impact methods have given high impact results

Reference 17 - 0.13% Coverage

¶105: Excavations in seventeenth-century Tornio (now in modern-day Finland)

Reference 18 - 0.52% Coverage

¶119: As well as being a new instrument for managing heritage, the author shows that the looting survey offers an important research dividend: the location of cemeteries not previously systematically documented, with potential for more thorough investigation even of already looted areas

Reference 19 - 0.08% Coverage

¶129: Palaeolithic studies in Zaraysk 1999-2005

Reference 20 - 0.20% Coverage

¶133: Bauhistorische Analyse. Die stratigraphischen Befunde und Funde der Ausgrabungen in den Jahren 1961 bis 1963

Reference 21 - 0.13% Coverage

¶135: The Traprain Law Environs Project: fieldwork and excavations 2000-2004

Reference 22 - 0.16% Coverage

¶146: Faces of the ancestors revealed: discovery and dating of a Pleistocene-age petroglyph

Reference 23 - 0.09% Coverage

¶149: the so far unique discovery and interpretation

Reference 24 - 0.07% Coverage

¶153: Intensive survey and initial excavations

Reference 25 - 0.08% Coverage

¶165: excavated in the early nineteenth century

Reference 26 - 0.12% Coverage

¶181: On the fringe of Neolithic Europe: excavation of a chambered cairn

Reference 27 - 0.06% Coverage

¶182: A place by the sea: excavations

Reference 28 - 0.03% Coverage

¶183: Excavations at

Reference 29 - 0.02% Coverage

¶183: 1992–2005.

Reference 30 - 0.23% Coverage

¶196: Fengate revisited: further Fen-edge excavations, Bronze Age fieldsystems & settlement and the Wyman Abbott/Leeds archives

Reference 31 - 0.07% Coverage

¶207: Satellite remote sensing for archaeology

Reference 32 - 0.12% Coverage

¶225: Excavation and chemical analysis at a group of neighbouring sites

Reference 33 - 0.30% Coverage

¶227: find a context for the rock art of the central Sahara by excavating and recording examples of engraved stones from circular platforms used to sacrifice animals

Reference 34 - 0.09% Coverage

¶232: an investigation of Vietnam's ancient capital

¶233:

Reference 35 - 0.17% Coverage

¶233: Survey, excavation and a set of radiocarbon dates now put this site on the historical map.

Reference 36 - 0.26% Coverage

¶253: Many thousands of metal objects are retrieved from arable fields every year, by casual discovery or by treasure-seekers with metal-detectors

Reference 37 - 0.16% Coverage

¶276: The Carnegie Maya II: the Carnegie Institution of Washington current reports, 1952–1957

<Internals\Antiquity 2011 abstracts> - § 49 references coded [5.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶4: Using large-scale survey and analysis of the structures

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶8: With new excavations

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

¶16: excavated

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶22: An excavated sequence from Burkina Faso shows

Reference 5 - 0.17% Coverage

¶22: Using high precision recovery from a well-stratified site, the author shows how the increasing use of chickens could be chronicled

Reference 6 - 0.07% Coverage

¶30: in 2009 by Mr Terry Herbert, while using a metal detector

Reference 7 - 0.19% Coverage

¶31: recovery of a treasure

¶32: The Staffordshire (Ogley Hay) hoard was found on the 5–10 July 2009 by Mr Terry Herbert while metal-detecting on arable land

Reference 8 - 0.09% Coverage

¶134: most of them the result of relatively recent metal-detecting activity.

Reference 9 - 0.15% Coverage

¶141: Application of sky-view factor for the visualisation of historic landscape features in lidar-derived relief models

Reference 10 - 0.04% Coverage

¶142: Aerial mapping and remote sensing

Reference 11 - 0.08% Coverage

¶152: Foundations for the documentation of Bohuslän's rock carvings

Reference 12 - 0.07% Coverage

¶153: Documentation and registration of rock art in Tanum

Reference 13 - 0.04% Coverage

¶163: Archaeological investigation

Reference 14 - 0.08% Coverage

¶166: Project Paphlagonia — regional survey in north-central Turkey

Reference 15 - 0.08% Coverage

¶168: Egyptian workforces in Petrie excavation archives, 1880–1924

Reference 16 - 0.03% Coverage

¶171: excavations 1988–90

Reference 17 - 0.09% Coverage

¶174: announces the important radiocarbon-dated sequence recently obtained

Reference 18 - 0.18% Coverage

¶174: Detailed information has been placed in a supplementary excavation report online. The data support the significance of these excavations

Reference 19 - 0.12% Coverage

¶178: Intensive research on China's Western Loess Plateau has located 63 Palaeolithic deposits

Reference 20 - 0.04% Coverage

¶180: Excavations in the rockshelter

Reference 21 - 0.06% Coverage

¶180: have brought to light a sequence of structures

Reference 22 - 0.17% Coverage

¶184: along the banks of the River Tollense led to a campaign of research which has identified them as the debris from a Bronze Age battle

Reference 23 - 0.07% Coverage

¶190: present and interpret rock drawings found in caves

Reference 24 - 0.09% Coverage

¶124: speculated on the basis of the handful of sites that had been excavated

Reference 25 - 0.13% Coverage

¶126: since Sven Hedin, Aurel Stein and Albert von Le Coq found the remains of settlements and cemeteries

Reference 26 - 0.02% Coverage

¶135: Excavations at

Reference 27 - 0.17% Coverage

¶135: excavations by Tom and Margaret Jones. Part 1: Introduction, catalogues and specialist reports. Part 2: Analysis and discussion.

Reference 28 - 0.09% Coverage

¶141: Autour de la Table: explorations archéologiques et discours savants

Reference 29 - 0.17% Coverage

¶141: Synthèse d'un programme de fouilles (J. L'Helgouac'h et S. Cassen, 1986–1994) et d'une Action Collective de Recherche (ACR) 2003–2006

Reference 30 - 0.02% Coverage

¶144: The excavations

Reference 31 - 0.13% Coverage

¶165: excavations at Forteviot, Perth and Kinross

¶166: Aerial photography and excavations have brought to notice

Reference 32 - 0.14% Coverage

¶168: take us to the salt lakes of Villafáfila in north-west Spain, where they have demonstrated by excavation

Reference 33 - 0.11% Coverage

¶170: has been the subject of a new and exemplary investigation by excavation and site survey

Reference 34 - 0.04% Coverage

¶180: the excavation and interpretation

Reference 35 - 0.09% Coverage

¶184: Through intensive archaeological investigation of temples in Hawai'i

Reference 36 - 0.09% Coverage

¶205: encourages them to have their finds registered by an archaeologist

Reference 37 - 0.05% Coverage

¶207: results and prospects of investigation

Reference 38 - 0.16% Coverage

¶220: Megalithic research in the Netherlands, 1547–1911: from 'Giant's beds' and 'Pillars of Hercules' to accurate investigations

Reference 39 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1230: excavations of

Reference 40 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1234: chronicle its lithic and shell ornament industries

Reference 41 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1242: Researchers in the High Andes in northern Chile report the study of a fine cave sequence

Reference 42 - 0.19% Coverage

¶1246: The activities of hunter-gatherers are often captured in rockshelters, but here the authors present a study of a riverside settlement outside one

Reference 43 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1252: Excavations at

Reference 44 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1252: have uncovered a massive bone-working industry

Reference 45 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1253: new investigations

Reference 46 - 0.27% Coverage

¶1254: On the most recent excavations, the bronzes have been mapped in situ, allowing comparison with assemblages from dryland sites and rivers, as well as providing a context for the nineteenth-century collections.

Reference 47 - 0.18% Coverage

¶1264: Commercial excavators often find that their way back to the past runs through relatively recent structures. What should we do with them?

Reference 48 - 0.70% Coverage

¶1268: In this neat investigation of a harbour site, the authors show how much can be learnt by site survey — and by surface plotting and remote mapping in particular. Here the excavations are used to pilot the geophysics, rather than the other way round, and ground-penetrating radar is employed to show not just where features are, but their sequence and their current vulnerability. This

exemplary project demonstrates how, in modern approaches to fieldwork, sites are to be studied rather than excavated, comprehended rather than stripped

Reference 49 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1310: Great excavations: shaping the archaeological profession

<Internals\Antiquity 2012 abstracts> - § 40 references coded [8.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶16: where courtyard houses have been excavated

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶16: by dint of satellite reconnaissance, over a vast landscape contemporarily covered by the flood.

Reference 3 - 0.17% Coverage

¶18: Renewed in-depth multi-disciplinary investigation of a large coastal mound settlement in Peru

Reference 4 - 0.23% Coverage

¶14: have excavated a settlement where the occupants were harvesting and processing barley 1000 years in advance of its domestication

Reference 5 - 0.20% Coverage

¶116: The archaeological exploration of a cave in the southern Caucasus revealed evidence for early social complexity

Reference 6 - 0.06% Coverage

¶122: Locating and excavating her house,

Reference 7 - 0.17% Coverage

¶123: Soilscares and settlements: remote mapping of activity areas in unexcavated prehistoric farmsteads

Reference 8 - 1.13% Coverage

¶124: It is excellent to be able to present this latest achievement in the onward march of remote mapping, the art and science of exploring archaeological sites without digging them. Using a particularly graphic case study in Hungary, the author shows that deposits characterised by

geophysical and chemical means can reveal their plans and the emphasis of their activity in some detail. This is not only a rapid and economic means of landscape investigation, but offers striking research results over a broad canvas, indicative of the numerous small dispersed settlements that so often escape the attention of the great excavation campaigns

Reference 9 - 0.09% Coverage

¶125: integrating geophysical and topographic survey at

Reference 10 - 0.65% Coverage

¶126: This naturally inhibits further excavation there, but the authors show just how much can be achieved through an integrated package of remote mapping techniques. Their exemplary methodology produced more than a high resolution plan of the unexcavated part of the site; this type of integrated procedure generates ground-breaking research, without breaking any ground.

Reference 11 - 0.05% Coverage

¶146: the first five years of work

Reference 12 - 0.04% Coverage

¶160: Using excavation and

Reference 13 - 0.23% Coverage

¶162: Surface collection, exposed sections and the use of irrigation wells and channels enabled the authors to map the settlement pattern

Reference 14 - 0.27% Coverage

¶168: The state of preservation has benefited the exemplary investigation currently carried out by a French-Senegalese team, which we are pleased to report here

Reference 15 - 0.46% Coverage

¶168: The investigation not only provides a new context for one of the most important sites in West Africa but the precise determination of the sequence and techniques used at Wanar offers key pointers for the understanding of megalithic structures everywhere.

¶169:

Reference 16 - 0.23% Coverage

¶178: What price then, the rich harvest of finds being collected by modern routine procedures of rescue work and by metal-detectorists?

Reference 17 - 0.08% Coverage

¶194: a research project on human origins (1995–2005)

Reference 18 - 0.10% Coverage

¶195: mammalian taphonomy, the assemblages of Layers V-5 and V-6

Reference 19 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1102: the excavations of Nathan Davis 1856–1859

Reference 20 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1103: Butrint 3: excavations at

Reference 21 - 0.16% Coverage

¶1116: their assemblages have been further depleted because early excavators ignored the microliths

Reference 22 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1118: The excavated site

Reference 23 - 0.16% Coverage

¶1120: has been skilfully recovered and reassembled from a ploughed open site in northern Germany

Reference 24 - 0.17% Coverage

¶1122: We are pleased to present a summary of work in progress by the excavators of this remarkable site

Reference 25 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1128: Investigations

Reference 26 - 0.24% Coverage

¶1132: Exploration of a group of Early Horizon platforms by quadrat in Peru made contact with a midden, rich in artefacts and faunal remains

Reference 27 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1150: In the course of their research campaign in Siberia

Reference 28 - 0.23% Coverage

¶150: Their procedure will undoubtedly have a big role to play in archaeological research in advance of the oil pipeline expected soon.

¶151:

Reference 29 - 0.10% Coverage

¶177: Traces of starch found on a large flat stone discovered

Reference 30 - 0.07% Coverage

¶181: deduced by its most recent excavators

Reference 31 - 0.06% Coverage

¶183: Using a detailed excavated sequence

Reference 32 - 0.34% Coverage

¶185: Today this is a troubled border zone, with difficult access on the ground, but our researchers make exemplary use of satellite survey to map the villages in their specific local environments.

¶186:

Reference 33 - 0.28% Coverage

¶189: As they point out, it is aerial photography that made this advance possible and we can expect many more discoveries, given appropriate investment in the art.

¶190:

Reference 34 - 0.10% Coverage

¶191: You never know until you look. The authors deconstruct

Reference 35 - 0.08% Coverage

¶200: Excavating in breccia: new methods developed

Reference 36 - 1.21% Coverage

¶201: Excavators examining breccia deposits are faced with the prospect of extracting finds from a material akin to concrete. Nevertheless such deposits are sometimes the only witness of early Palaeolithic occupation. Our inventive authors put aside the hammers, acids and explosives of earlier days, and used quarry techniques to cut the breccia into small blocks, which they then freed from their finds in the laboratory, using tools developed in palaeontology. As a result, they gathered a huge harvest of stone tools, bones and shells. It all goes to show that archaeological excavation is an exercise of infinite variety: to every problem, its solution; to every terrain, its method.

Reference 37 - 0.05% Coverage

¶233: The Greek-Swedish excavations

Reference 38 - 0.14% Coverage

¶233: 1970–1987 and 2001. Volume IV. The Late Minoan IIIB:1 and IIIA:2 settlements

Reference 39 - 0.02% Coverage

¶235: Excavations

Reference 40 - 0.06% Coverage

¶235: XVIII: conclusions and new aspects

<Internals\Antiquity 2013 abstracts> - § 54 references coded [6.79% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.53% Coverage

¶6: Tells famously capture the historical sequences of the earliest farmers—but digging them is not easy. With a depth of strata of 17m at Dikili Tash, the earliest occupation was out of reach of a trench. But our researchers got there by coring, extending the date of the first occupation back 1000 years, and deducing, from small samples, the changing environment and possible connections with Anatolia.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

¶9: excavating

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶10: report a summary of the results of six seasons of excavation

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶14: here applied to an excavated plaza site in Peru

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

¶22: archaeological excavation

Reference 6 - 0.11% Coverage

¶129: a quantitative approach to their identification from the air and interpretation

¶130:

Reference 7 - 0.69% Coverage

¶130: describes a process of systematic integration of aerial and satellite imagery, which has provided a huge increase in the number of known burial mounds in the area where the Danube meets the Black Sea. Careful evaluation of newly acquired and archival imagery from satellites and lower level platforms shows where data is comparable and how visibility varies with imagery type. Excavations to date suggest the majority of the mounds are of Greco-Roman date and associated with the large towns and their road networks

Reference 8 - 0.15% Coverage

¶131: Airborne spectral imagery for archaeological prospection in grassland environments—an evaluation of performance

Reference 9 - 1.06% Coverage

¶132: The new generation of aerial photographers is using different wavelengths to sense archaeological features. This is effective but can be expensive. Here the authors use data already collected for environmental management purposes, and evaluate it for archaeological prospection on pasture. They explore the visibility of features in different seasons and their sensitivity to different wavelengths, using principal components analysis to seek out the best combinations. It turns out that this grassland gave up its secrets most readily in January, when nothing much was growing, and overall the method increased the number of known sites by a good margin. This study is of the greatest importance for developing the effective survey of the world's landscape, a quarter of which is under grass.

Reference 10 - 0.05% Coverage

¶134: the 1856 discovery of _Neanderthal 1

Reference 11 - 0.10% Coverage

¶155: From machair to mountains: archaeological survey and excavation in South Uist

Reference 12 - 0.03% Coverage

¶156: excavations at Mound 1

Reference 13 - 0.08% Coverage

¶173: Here researchers present the latest results from Locality 2

Reference 14 - 0.15% Coverage

¶179: Intriguing wooden objects, excavated (mostly unstratigraphically) from peat bogs in the Trans-Urals region of Russia

Reference 15 - 0.10% Coverage

¶181: Systematic field exploration in Tennessee has located a wealth of new rock art

Reference 16 - 0.11% Coverage

¶187: since the first excavations of the 1950s. Fieldwork carried out during recent years,

Reference 17 - 0.07% Coverage

¶191: Recent survey work has, however, discovered evidence

Reference 18 - 0.02% Coverage

¶193: Excavations on

Reference 19 - 0.03% Coverage

¶195: Enhanced by recent survey

Reference 20 - 0.02% Coverage

¶119: Excavations at

Reference 21 - 0.01% Coverage

¶119: , 1991–2007

Reference 22 - 0.04% Coverage

¶121: Infernal traffic: excavation

Reference 23 - 0.20% Coverage

¶129: The authors have undertaken a systematic survey of rock art along the Jubbah palaeolake in northern Saudi Arabia and interpret the results using GIS.

Reference 24 - 0.21% Coverage

¶135: Survey in the hyper-arid 'Uvda Valley of the southern Negev Desert in Israel discovered 23 'leopard traps', 19 of them clustered in a relatively small area.

Reference 25 - 0.25% Coverage

¶137: In Scandinavia, melting snow patches have been systematically surveyed by volunteer groups for almost a century, and a growing collection of archaeological artefacts has been recovered.

Reference 26 - 0.03% Coverage

¶141: Recent excavations

Reference 27 - 0.04% Coverage

¶141: have recovered plant remains

Reference 28 - 0.13% Coverage

¶145: Archaeologists in Norway are now conducting regular surveys in the mountains to record the new finds

Reference 29 - 0.15% Coverage

¶147: research project in the Pyrenees mountains has located and excavated Roman kilns for producing pitch from pine resin

Reference 30 - 0.30% Coverage

¶149: He emphasises that in spite of this advance, better understanding requires new information from properly designed excavations; 85 per cent of known tangas have been acquired by looting, purchase or low-precision digging.

¶150:

Reference 31 - 0.13% Coverage

¶155: it has suffered from the attention of early excavators who have destroyed key categories of evidence

Reference 32 - 0.02% Coverage

¶174: The excavation of

Reference 33 - 0.05% Coverage

¶174: Part 2: the Neolithic occupation.

Reference 34 - 0.03% Coverage

¶175: The excavation of

Reference 35 - 0.03% Coverage

¶175: : Part 3: the Bronze Age

Reference 36 - 0.02% Coverage

¶176: The excavation of

Reference 37 - 0.06% Coverage

¶176: : Part 4: the Iron Age, summary and conclusions

Reference 38 - 0.08% Coverage

¶184: Archaeological Project, Volume 1: the plaza and palace complex

Reference 39 - 0.08% Coverage

¶186: Maya household archaeology and settlement survey, then and now

Reference 40 - 0.07% Coverage

¶208: recent excavations at the hunter-gatherer cemetery

Reference 41 - 0.02% Coverage

¶211: Excavations at

Reference 42 - 0.21% Coverage

¶219: The morphology and chronology of the terraced field systems are explored using a combination of aerial photography, GIS analysis and field investigations.

¶220:

Reference 43 - 0.01% Coverage

¶220: excavating

Reference 44 - 0.36% Coverage

¶221: has sought to overcome these limitations, providing direct archaeological evidence of the nature of an early Buddhist shrine and a secure chronology. The excavations revealed a sequence of early structures preceding the major rebuilding by Asoka during the third century BC

Reference 45 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1225: Recent excavations

Reference 46 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1225: The excavations

Reference 47 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1227: Excavations

Reference 48 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1227: reveal a settlement of the late first millennium AD

Reference 49 - 0.23% Coverage

¶1229: Japanese archaeology benefits from the large number of rescue excavations conducted during recent decades that have led to an unparalleled record of archaeological sites

Reference 50 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1233: excavated by the ASOR Punic project between 1975 and 1980

Reference 51 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1252: Les Fouilles de

Reference 52 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1252: 1980–1981 et 1985–1989—sous la direction de François Valla

Reference 53 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1253: The Ayl to Ras an-Naqab archaeological survey, southern Jordan 2005–2007

Reference 54 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1259: final report of the Wroxeter Hinterland Project, 1994–1997. Volume 2: characterizing the city.

<Internals\Antiquity 2014 abstracts> - § 41 references coded [6.69% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

¶4: Excavations

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶4: in the 1960s and 1970s

Reference 3 - 0.29% Coverage

¶24: Sophisticated techniques of archaeological survey, including airborne imaging spectroscopy, electromagnetic induction and ground-penetrating radar, are opening up new horizons in the non-invasive exploration of archaeological sites.

Reference 4 - 0.12% Coverage

¶24: Excavations in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries revealed many of the major elements

Reference 5 - 0.36% Coverage

¶24: Excavation, however, is no longer the only way of recovering and recording the details of these buried structures. In 2011, a combination of non-invasive survey methods in the area to the south of the civilian town, where little was visible on the surface, led to the dramatic discovery of remains

Reference 6 - 0.30% Coverage

¶24: The combination of techniques has led to the recording and visualisation of the buried remains in astonishing detail, and the impact of the discovery is made all the greater by the stunning reconstruction images that the project has generated

Reference 7 - 1.00% Coverage

¶32: The expansion of large-scale excavation in Britain and parts of Continental Europe, funded by major development projects, has generated extensive new datasets. But what might we be losing when surfaces are routinely stripped by machines? Investigation by hand of ploughsoils and buried soils in the Fenlands of eastern England reveals high densities of artefacts and features that would often be destroyed or overlooked. These investigations throw new light on the concept of site sequences where features cut into underlying ground may give only a limited and misleading indication of the pattern and timing of prehistoric occupation. The consequential loss of data has a particular impact on estimates of settlement density and population numbers, which may have been much higher than many current estimates envisage.

Reference 8 - 0.02% Coverage

¶57: survey, 1999–2001

Reference 9 - 0.07% Coverage

¶178: Recherches 1987–2000. Volume 1: l'architecture et son décor

Reference 10 - 0.02% Coverage

¶190: Recent excavations

Reference 11 - 0.23% Coverage

¶104: The excavations conducted by Philip Barker at Wroxeter from 1966–1990 produced evidence suggesting a post-Roman phase of urban activity that continued into the sixth or seventh century AD

Reference 12 - 0.28% Coverage

¶106: The detailed pattern of fluctuating abundance illustrates the potential of archaeological information that is now available from the high-quality urban excavations conducted in London and similar centres during recent decades.

¶107:

Reference 13 - 0.16% Coverage

¶108: through a combination of remote sensing, GIS, targeted excavation and AMS dating has revealed an extensive area of raised fields

Reference 14 - 0.40% Coverage

¶110: Recent work reported here has identified an entirely new series of images consisting of paintings of boats, animals, deities and buildings. Difficult to see with the naked eye, these can be enhanced by digital photography and decorrelation stretch analysis, a technique recently used with great success in rock art studies.

Reference 15 - 0.14% Coverage

¶113: Geophysical survey at Late Bronze Age fortresses: comparing methods in the diverse geological contexts of Armenia

Reference 16 - 0.43% Coverage

¶114: Geophysical techniques now available to archaeology have the potential to provide large-scale survey data that can map the buried structures of extensive and complex sites. Recent work at two Late Bronze Age hilltop fortresses in the mountainous volcanic terrain of Armenia provides an excellent illustration of their potential. Magnetometry revealed

Reference 17 - 0.36% Coverage

¶114: where magnetometry was less successful, ground-penetrating radar identified terracing extending down the western slope of the hill below the fortress, greatly increasing the size of the occupied area. Combined with targeted excavations, these geophysical approaches are providing novel insights

Reference 18 - 0.08% Coverage

¶138: archaeological excavation 1975–77. Fascicule 1: the excavations at

Reference 19 - 0.11% Coverage

¶139: archaeological excavation 1975–77. Fascicule 2: the ceramics, the metalwork and the wood.

Reference 20 - 0.10% Coverage

¶140: archaeological excavation 1975–77. Fascicule 3: the textiles and the leather.

Reference 21 - 0.17% Coverage

¶141: archaeological excavation 1975–77. Fascicule 4: living and working in a medieval Scottish burgh. Environmental remains and miscellaneous finds

Reference 22 - 0.06% Coverage

¶149: Archaeographies: excavating Neolithic Dispilio

Reference 23 - 0.08% Coverage

¶154: the excavation of a raised rath in the Glenarm Valley, Co. Antrim

Reference 24 - 0.11% Coverage

¶155: Excavations of the Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg 1998–2010 in the highlands of Yemen.

Reference 25 - 0.16% Coverage

¶174: Recent excavations indicate that they are the product of a small number of seasonal events during the later fourth millennium BC

Reference 26 - 0.04% Coverage

¶178: Excavations at three open-air sites

Reference 27 - 0.05% Coverage

¶180: Recent survey work in western Azerbaijan

Reference 28 - 0.30% Coverage

¶188: Excavations at four Iron Age moated sites in the Mun Valley in Thailand have identified seminal innovations, defined as emergent properties, that illuminate the origins of the kingdom of Angkor. Combined with recent research at Angkor itself

Reference 29 - 0.03% Coverage

¶197: in airborne survey data

¶198:

Reference 30 - 0.40% Coverage

¶198: is generating a new wave of landscape-scale research that promises to be as revolutionary as the application of aerial photographic survey during the twentieth century. Data are becoming available to historic environment professionals at higher resolution, greater frequency of acquisition and lower cost than ever before.

Reference 31 - 0.06% Coverage

¶222: The earliest Neolithic of Iran: 2008 excavations

Reference 32 - 0.05% Coverage

¶222: Central Zagros Archaeological Project

Reference 33 - 0.01% Coverage

¶226: excavations

Reference 34 - 0.03% Coverage

¶236: the excavations of 2006–2008

Reference 35 - 0.29% Coverage

¶254: fieldwork on the upland outcrops of Carn Menyn has also provided evidence for dolerite extraction in the later third millennium BC, and for the production of pillar-like blocks that resemble the Stonehenge bluestones in shape and size

Reference 36 - 0.02% Coverage

¶272: Recent fieldwork

Reference 37 - 0.20% Coverage

¶1276: Recent survey has revealed that the archaeology surviving in wooded landscapes can significantly enhance our understanding of ground combat in areas covered by forest

Reference 38 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1284: archaeological investigations

Reference 39 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1295: reports from the 2000–2008 seasons

Reference 40 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1300: Excavations at

Reference 41 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1300: conducted by Oxford Archaeology

<Internals\Antiquity 2015 abstracts> - § 66 references coded [6.79% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶112: Recent discoveries have expanded that distribution, assisted by new methods of detection, recording and analysis

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

¶114: Recent excavations of

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶114: have revealed burials contemporary with the peak of mining activity

Reference 4 - 0.02% Coverage

¶120: Recent excavations

Reference 5 - 0.02% Coverage

¶122: Recent excavations at

Reference 6 - 0.14% Coverage

¶124: At the very end of the sequence, however, excavations on the surface of the East Mound reveal changes in household construction and burial chambers

Reference 7 - 0.07% Coverage

¶151: Architecture and religion. Final report on Nelson Glueck's 1937 excavation

Reference 8 - 0.10% Coverage

¶152: Cultic offerings, vessels, and other specialist reports. Final report on Nelson Glueck's 1937 excavation

Reference 9 - 0.03% Coverage

¶154: Mosfell Archaeological Project

Reference 10 - 0.02% Coverage

¶156: The Hirsell excavations

Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

¶166: Excavations

Reference 12 - 0.04% Coverage

¶174: Except for some excavated coastal sites

Reference 13 - 0.09% Coverage

¶174: has been understood only from pot scatters recorded during landscape survey and fieldwalking

Reference 14 - 0.09% Coverage

¶174: This paper presents the results of the first systematic excavations in this part of the peninsula.

Reference 15 - 0.01% Coverage

¶176: Excavations

Reference 16 - 0.02% Coverage

¶178: New excavations

Reference 17 - 0.02% Coverage

¶180: Recent excavations at

Reference 18 - 0.01% Coverage

¶184: Excavations at

Reference 19 - 0.15% Coverage

¶184: have been ongoing for over 20 years and have involved multi-national teams, a diverse range of archaeological specialists and a vast archive of records

Reference 20 - 0.11% Coverage

¶184: They explore how digital data in a fieldwork context can break down communication barriers between specialists,

Reference 21 - 0.17% Coverage

¶186: Careful research design and methodological recording strategies tailored to sites destroyed by conflict or looting can, however, provide much more information than previously imagined

Reference 22 - 0.12% Coverage

¶186: Sufficient information was recovered to reconstruct many details, including the chronology and development of the site.

¶187:

Reference 23 - 0.04% Coverage

¶190: In the autumn of 2013, a discovery was made

Reference 24 - 0.38% Coverage

¶190: This excavation was as unusual as it was spectacular—the equally vigorous efforts of nineteenth-century enthusiasts (Leighton 2004: 12) and twentieth-century tomb robbers (van Velzen 1999: 180) have left little of the Etruscan burial record undisturbed. Unsurprisingly, there was a great deal of media excitement over the burial, as its excavator, distinguished Etruscan scholar Alessandro Mandolesi

Reference 25 - 0.04% Coverage

¶197: Die Ausgrabungen von Photis Petsas 1960–1961

Reference 26 - 0.02% Coverage

¶103: survey and excavations

Reference 27 - 0.07% Coverage

¶103: carried out by C.M. Daniels (1962–69) and the Fazzān Project (1997–2001)

Reference 28 - 0.07% Coverage

¶108: Five years later he began excavations, discovering two royal palaces and

Reference 29 - 0.03% Coverage

¶116: Investigations at the twin mounds

Reference 30 - 0.13% Coverage

¶128: aims to broaden the concept of material culture by considering the archaeological record that is retained in the bark of living trees.

Reference 31 - 0.02% Coverage

¶141: the series continues

Reference 32 - 0.74% Coverage

¶142: The University of Pennsylvania Museum's Tikal Project of 1958–1968 was one of the great Maya investigations of the twentieth century. It was the most ambitious study of a Maya city so far undertaken, with scores of staff, graduate students and local workers engaged in a range of activities from mapping the site core and its surrounding settlement, to stripping the tropical forest from the colossal temple-pyramids and restoring them, to establishing an occupation history that eventually showed an origin for Tikal in the mid-first millennium BC and abandonment more than sixteen centuries later at the end of the Classic period. The impact of the project's results, publications and cadre of trained Mayanists moving out into the academic world was substantial and

Reference 33 - 0.01% Coverage

¶149: Excavations at

Reference 34 - 0.12% Coverage

¶151: Humayma Excavation Project 2: Nabatean campground and necropolis, Byzantine churches, and Early Islamic domestic structures.

Reference 35 - 0.10% Coverage

¶158: Where are the 'Asturian' dwellings? An integrated survey programme on the Mesolithic of northern Spain

Reference 36 - 0.27% Coverage

¶159: In this project, evidence of Mesolithic activity together with the geomorphological and topographical suitability of particular locations were used to select areas for large-scale geophysical survey. The results demonstrate the potential of the new methodology: magnetometry survey

Reference 37 - 0.07% Coverage

¶159: revealed the very first Asturian open-air settlement site to be discovered.

¶160:

Reference 38 - 0.06% Coverage

¶163: over a century since the discovery of a large flint assemblage

Reference 39 - 0.06% Coverage

¶171: Excavations, osteoarchaeology and landscape survey have revealed

Reference 40 - 0.08% Coverage

¶173: One such installation was found in the Ottoman (fifteenth–seventeenth centuries) levels

Reference 41 - 0.06% Coverage

¶173: Excavations of an Ottoman tandır or ventilated earth-oven

Reference 42 - 0.09% Coverage

¶198: The West Bank Survey from Faras to Gemai I: sites of Early Nubian, Middle Nubian and Pharaonic Age

Reference 43 - 0.12% Coverage

¶199: L'area del Foro di Cesare alla luce delle campagne di scavo 2005–2008. Le fasi arcaica, repubblicana e cesariano-augustea.

Reference 44 - 0.01% Coverage

¶203: Excavations

Reference 45 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1203: : the artifacts and other studies.

Reference 46 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1234: Almost half a century has elapsed since the first area excavation of a prehistoric site

Reference 47 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1234: Results obtained during the past 20 years of fieldwork focused on the upper Mun Valley of north-east Thailand,

Reference 48 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1250: Albanian archaeologists engaged in missions across the country—nearly 50 in 1988

Reference 49 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1257: Excavations 2010–2011

Reference 50 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1258: archaeological survey of an ancient coastal town

Reference 51 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1260: Romano-British round houses to medieval parish: excavations

Reference 52 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1260: 1999–2002

Reference 53 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1261: Excavations at

Reference 54 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1261: , 2006–9

Reference 55 - 0.21% Coverage

¶1269: Colonel Hawley had completed his extensive excavations only the year before, new work was under way at neighbouring Woodhenge (Antiquity 1: 92–95) and attention was turning to its neglected but much larger neighbour

Reference 56 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1274: Recent excavations at the site

Reference 57 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1276: Recent excavations at

Reference 58 - 0.33% Coverage

¶1278: The discovery of a megalithic bluestone quarry at Craig Rhos-y-felin in 2011 marked a turning point in this research. Subsequent excavations have provided details of the quarrying process along with direct dating evidence for the extraction of bluestone monoliths at this location, demonstrating both Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity.

Reference 59 - 0.25% Coverage

¶1286: Less obvious to the casual visitor is that it was but a single element in a large dispersed city. The papers in this special section demonstrate how recent research using LiDAR, ground-penetrating radar and targeted excavation have transformed our understanding

Reference 60 - 0.65% Coverage

¶1288: have been the focus of archaeological study. These studies have been constrained substantially, however, by a lack of chronological resolution in the features of the landscape and the difficulty of dating elements of the cultural assemblage. Recently obtained LiDAR data have transformed understanding of the Angkor Wat complex, enabling archaeologists to map terrain usually obscured by dense and protected vegetation. The results have informed targeted ground-based research, demonstrated previously unknown relationships between elements of the site, shown that the complex is much more extensive than previously thought and revealed a massive, unique and unknown structure.

¶1289:

Reference 61 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1290: but recent survey using ground-penetrating radar (GPR), coupled with targeted excavation, reveals a more complex picture.

Reference 62 - 0.28% Coverage

¶1292: The results of LiDAR survey and excavation have now revealed evidence for low-density residential occupation in these areas, possibly for those servicing the temple. Recent excavations

within the enclosure challenge our traditional understanding of the social hierarchy of the Angkor Wat community

Reference 63 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1298: Since his discovery in July 1996 in the state of Washington

Reference 64 - 0.35% Coverage

¶1302: New insights into the Iron Age archaeology of Edom, reports on the results of a single major research initiative, the Edom Lowlands Regional Archaeology Project (ELRAP); the other, Southern Transjordan Edomite Plateau and the Dead Sea Rift Valley to the west, synthesises a number of smaller survey projects directed by Burton MacDonald over the past three decades.

¶1303:

Reference 65 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1316: excavations

Reference 66 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1316: 1993–4

<Internals\Antiquity 2016 abstracts> - § 53 references coded [7.58% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

¶118: Excavations

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶122: Excavations have now provided evidence for the date of this complex, and experimental research has estimated the labour costs involved in its construction.

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

¶103: Excavations

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶106: The excavation of the prehistoric burial tumulus

Reference 5 - 0.11% Coverage

¶118: Charred and calcined bone and thermally altered chert were recovered from a deep, 0.8-million-year-old sedimentary deposit.

Reference 6 - 0.19% Coverage

¶130: The later development of the city has precluded most excavations from reaching a depth sufficient to encounter any such deposits, and early finds have been mostly recovered from secondary deposits. A series of boreholes

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

¶136: Investigations

Reference 8 - 0.29% Coverage

¶136: help to fill this gap. The site can now be placed within its broader landscape, and discoveries of early mud architecture, circular structures, human burial remains, personal ornamentation and striking potsherd pavements can be contrasted with contemporary sites both within the inland Niger region and at Ife to the south.

Reference 9 - 0.03% Coverage

¶138: excavated in 1932 from a burial

Reference 10 - 0.09% Coverage

¶140: Modern excavations can sometimes provide surprising new insights on antiquarian finds of metalwork

Reference 11 - 0.12% Coverage

¶140: Recent fieldwork, including metal-detecting, has clarified the size and composition of the hoard, and uncovered 100 new silver items

Reference 12 - 0.03% Coverage

¶146: the discovery of new plague cemeteries

Reference 13 - 0.16% Coverage

¶146: But what was the true impact of this catastrophic episode? Systematic test-pitting can reveal changes in medieval demography that can be both quantified and mapped at a range of scales

Reference 14 - 0.04% Coverage

¶151: Results from excavations in 1990–93 and 2002.

Reference 15 - 0.05% Coverage

¶182: Excavation in 2009 added a new and unexpected feature

Reference 16 - 0.05% Coverage

¶220: autour du projet franco-libanais CEDRE 'Nahr Ibrahim'

Reference 17 - 0.06% Coverage

¶230: both from the original excavations and from more recent fieldwork.

Reference 18 - 0.10% Coverage

¶242: The first extensive, systematic survey of the region has identified key aspects of these rock art traditions

Reference 19 - 0.15% Coverage

¶246: Few of these enigmatic structures have been excavated, and archaeologists have consequently turned to landscape survey methods to understand their role and function

Reference 20 - 0.21% Coverage

¶252: Using a multi-scalar approach, the authors examine the extent and significance of changes resulting from water management and mining processes, which, in some cases, resulted in the creation of new landscapes far beyond the mining district.

¶253:

Reference 21 - 0.28% Coverage

¶254: Accurate, efficient and clear recording is a key aim of archaeological field studies, but one not always achieved. Errors occur and information is not always properly recorded. Left unresolved, these errors create confusion, delay analysis and result in the loss of data, thereby causing misinterpretation of the past

Reference 22 - 0.21% Coverage

¶254: This increased the rate of field recording, reduced the amount of field errors, provided a cost effective alternative to conventional field records and enhanced data presentation. Such a tool is useful to archaeologists working in the field

Reference 23 - 0.25% Coverage

¶258: Surveys near Alexandria in 1996 found ruins poking through the sands under four or five fathoms of murky water. Revealing complexes of temples, excavation then confirmed that these were the remains of Heracleion and the eastern part of Canopus, dating from the Late Dynastic era.

Reference 24 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1269: result from extensive developer-funded fieldwork in north-western Northamptonshire, in the English midlands.

Reference 25 - 0.22% Coverage

¶1269: Since 1990, there has been an enormous increase in the volume of such archaeological work in Britain and other European countries (Bradley et al. 2016), and these two volumes are representative of many of the best and worst aspects of this system.

¶1270:

Reference 26 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1271: Archéologie, environnement et évolution des gestes funéraires dans un contexte stratifié

Reference 27 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1272: excavations at

Reference 28 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1277: archaeological studies of the Iron Age and Roman landscapes

Reference 29 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1279: archaeological investigations 1904–79

Reference 30 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1284: New Palaeolithic and Mesolithic sites in the eastern Aegean: the Karaburun Archaeological Survey Project

Reference 31 - 0.61% Coverage

¶1285: Despite ongoing fieldwork focusing on the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods of the Aegean, the eastern part of this region, especially western Turkey, remains almost entirely unexplored in terms of early prehistory. There is virtually no evidence from this area that can contribute to broader research themes such as the dispersal of early hominins, the distribution of Early Holocene foragers and early forager-farmer interactions. The primary aim of the Karaburun Archaeological Survey Project is to address this situation by collecting data from the eastern side of the Aegean Sea, thereby contributing to the currently debated issues of Aegean and Eastern Mediterranean prehistory.

Reference 32 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1286: New investigations

Reference 33 - 0.73% Coverage

¶1288: the Zohreh Prehistoric Project

¶1289: The Zohreh Prehistoric Project (ZPP), a long-term archaeological research programme focused on the river valley south of the modern city of Behbahan in Khuzestan Province, was launched in April 2015 (Figure 1). The valley, which lies in close proximity to the northern coast of the Persian Gulf, was surveyed extensively during the early 1970s by Hans Nissen from the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago (Nissen & Redman 1971; Dittmann 1984, 1986). The ZPP aims to develop full-coverage archaeological survey of the valley, focusing on the human landscape over time, mostly in relation to settlement hierarchy and dynamics, modes of production and the emergence of regional centres at the end of the fifth and beginning of the fourth millennia BC. The focal point for the project is

Reference 34 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1290: Re-survey and spatial analysis of landscape developments during the first millennium BC on Cyprus

Reference 35 - 0.51% Coverage

¶1291: These regional contexts, whose settlements and land-use practices have now been recorded through several survey projects, provide a rich yet under-used source of material for investigating social transformations during this period. Ongoing interdisciplinary work in the Vasilikos and Maroni Valleys of south-central Cyprus has begun systematic analysis of these landscape changes and their long-term contexts. The project is focused on a 150km² research area situated 20km east of the ancient polity of Amathus, extending from the central Troodos massif down to the coast

Reference 36 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1296: Excavations at the Middle Pleistocene

Reference 37 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1304: Recent excavations

Reference 38 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1308: Recent research focusing on newly excavated sites

Reference 39 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1314: New investigations of the alluvial fans of the Tafí Valley show

Reference 40 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1316: Fieldwork

Reference 41 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1316: has identified a major central place complex of the early–middle Anglo-Saxon periods.

Reference 42 - 0.18% Coverage

¶1322: the systematic reporting of metal-detected finds in England and Wales has increased our knowledge of distribution patterns and complemented the evidence from assemblages uncovered by conventional excavation

Reference 43 - 0.42% Coverage

¶1322: now allows for a quantitative comparison between those recovered through excavation and those discovered by metal-detecting. This study shows that certain artefact morphologies are more easily detected than others, resulting in differential rates of representation in the archaeological record. It is suggested that similar biases can be seen in artefacts from other periods. This has important consequences for anyone wishing to use metal-detected material in synthetic studies

Reference 44 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1334: a monograph pulling together more than two decades of fieldwork led by Colin Richards and colleagues around the Bay of Firth in Orkney.

¶1335:

Reference 45 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1336: Our extensive knowledge of Roman London is the result of over four decades of large-scale excavation.

Reference 46 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1336: In the UK, the establishment and growth of professional archaeology since the 1970s,

Reference 47 - 0.63% Coverage

¶1336: A combination of intensive building development in the City of London and the world-leading technical quality of many of the excavations means that Londinium is now probably both the most extensively and best-excavated major town of the Roman world. Knowledge generated by these excavations, however, has not always been made available through publications as it should have been. Although there is an important archive in which the records of past projects are curated, how and where to publish results has been a long-running problem, especially for the excavations of the

1970s and 1980s where post-excavation work was often not properly funded or supported. One major project to publish a synthesis of work on

Reference 48 - 0.38% Coverage

¶1336: , did result in a series of important volumes (Sidell et al. 2002; Cowan 2003; Hammer 2003; Yule 2005; Cowan et al. 2009), but a programme designed to provide systematic coverage of such projects in the City of London, to the north of the river (Maloney 1990; Perring & Roskams 1991; Williams 1993; Davis et al. 1994), failed to produce one of the five volumes promised—that concerning the archaeology of the key eastern hill

Reference 49 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1341: : The Land of Carchemish Project, 2006–2010

Reference 50 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1345: Cinq années de recherches de la mission syro-française (2006–2010)

Reference 51 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1346: the excavation of an Anglian monastic settlement and medieval parish church

Reference 52 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1347: The science of a lost medieval Gaelic graveyard: the Ballyhanna Research Project

Reference 53 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1357: A field archaeological perspective on the Anthropocene

¶1358:

<Internals\Antiquity 2017 abstracts> - § 100 references coded [8.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶18: Systematic survey of the area

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶13: Exploring the lower settlements of Iron Age capitals in Anatolia and Syria

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶14: have been extensively excavated, but their lower towns—where most of the populace actually lived—remain under-explored. In 2014, an intensive surface survey was undertaken

Reference 4 - 0.03% Coverage

¶15: The 'Keltenblock' project: discovery and excavation

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

¶24: Metal detecting in England has recovered

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶29: Excavations and geophysical survey of the monumental landscape around this site

Reference 7 - 0.09% Coverage

¶37: In the Mediterranean region there are relatively few integrated, specialist research teams engaged in long-term and ongoing field- work.

Reference 8 - 0.13% Coverage

¶37: on the Earlier Bronze Age El Argar culture (2200–1550 BC). They report the results of several excavations in the province of Murcia, Spain, supported by a combination of public and private funding.

Reference 9 - 0.04% Coverage

¶37: to undertake large-scale fieldwork on a series of key sites

Reference 10 - 0.07% Coverage

¶43: 'A mersshy contree called Holdernessee': excavations on the route of a national grid pipeline in

Reference 11 - 0.07% Coverage

¶44: Lives in land—Mucking excavations by Margaret and Tom Jones 1965–78. Prehistory context and summary.

Reference 12 - 0.05% Coverage

¶54: Novel survey methods shed light on prehistoric exploration in Cyprus

Reference 13 - 0.05% Coverage

¶55: Our approach to this problem is to employ new methods of pedestrian survey

Reference 14 - 0.02% Coverage

¶159: Over the last five years, excavation

Reference 15 - 0.01% Coverage

¶162: Excavations at

Reference 16 - 0.01% Coverage

¶177: Excavation

Reference 17 - 0.06% Coverage

¶181: The protohistoric graveyards of north-western Pakistan were first excavated in the 1960s,

Reference 18 - 0.12% Coverage

¶181: Recent excavation of two graveyards in the Swat Valley has provided new dating evidence and a much better understanding both of grave structure and treatment of the dead.

Reference 19 - 0.07% Coverage

¶185: Since 2011, archaeological survey and excavation have exposed how use of the caves had changed over time

Reference 20 - 0.02% Coverage

¶189: Archaeological investigations

Reference 21 - 0.05% Coverage

¶189: provide the first detailed study of a large-scale urban centre of that period

Reference 22 - 0.05% Coverage

¶190: The Malian Lakes Region redefined: archaeological survey of the Gorbi Valley

Reference 23 - 0.20% Coverage

¶191: New archaeological survey of this region, however, shows a history far more complex than had previously been thought, with settlement mounds and multiple phases of migration and eventual abandonment in a landscape of shifting power structures between the first millennium BC and second millennium AD.

Reference 24 - 0.02% Coverage

¶105: fieldwork and analysis 1981–2011

Reference 25 - 0.04% Coverage

¶114: Since 2012, the French Mission in Oman has discovered

Reference 26 - 0.09% Coverage

¶114: The 2016 field season was dedicated to further investigation of the previously identified sites of the Sufrat Dishshah area.

Reference 27 - 0.17% Coverage

¶122: It was information from a local school teacher, Zoya Gadelia, that led the Anglo-Georgian Expedition to Nokalakevi to investigate the site in 2015.

¶123: Investigating the proposed sanctuary near the volcanic Lago di Venere, Pantelleria, Italy, in 2014 and 2015

Reference 28 - 0.32% Coverage

¶124: The Brock University Archaeological Project at Pantelleria (BUAPP) is working in the Lago di Venere area, examining past human activity on the north-eastern lake shore. A previous project in the Lago di Venere area (1998–2002) interpreted the site as a Punic and Roman sanctuary (Audino & Cerasetti 2004; Cerasetti 2006). Our project complements this and other archaeological investigations of the island's classical past, including the ongoing excavations on the

Reference 29 - 0.05% Coverage

¶124: , which have revealed the remains of the island's Punic and Roman centre

Reference 30 - 0.01% Coverage

¶135: The 1950s excavations

Reference 31 - 0.01% Coverage

¶147: Excavations

Reference 32 - 0.01% Coverage

¶147: have recovered

Reference 33 - 0.01% Coverage

¶151: Recent excavations

Reference 34 - 0.11% Coverage

¶167: In anticipation of remains at the sites of new stations and ancillary structures, more than 200 archaeologists investigated the route between 2009 and 2016.

Reference 35 - 0.03% Coverage

¶178: The field survey of the Vasilikos Valley

Reference 36 - 0.03% Coverage

¶178: Artefacts recovered by the field survey

Reference 37 - 0.03% Coverage

¶180: excavations by Margaret and Tom Jones, 1965–1978

Reference 38 - 0.01% Coverage

¶181: Viking Dublin:

Reference 39 - 0.01% Coverage

¶181: excavations

Reference 40 - 0.27% Coverage

¶185: The trench from which they were excavated at Masol 2 (Gaillard et al. 2016: fig. 3) lies in a depression at the bottom of a slope; the description provided in section 2 of the paper by Gaillard et al. (2016) suggests that the stone tools may not have been in situ within the Pliocene levels, but had accumulated there and were mixed with the fragments of fossil bone due to geological processes.

Reference 41 - 0.07% Coverage

¶188: Recent investigations of the early prehistory of the Wainganga River basin, eastern Maharashtra, India

Reference 42 - 0.02% Coverage

¶191: The Late Neolithic houses excavated

Reference 43 - 0.03% Coverage

¶191: rank amongst the best-preserved in Europe

Reference 44 - 0.56% Coverage

¶191: The site was first recorded in 1966, and the first large-scale excavations undertaken between 1968 and 1971 (Vetnić 1974: 125–39; Perić 2004). In 2004, the Archaeological Institute in Belgrade conducted further excavations to improve understanding of the site's chronology, stratigraphy, formation processes and occupation dynamics (Perić 2009; Perić & Perić 2014). Geomagnetic surveys were carried out in parallel with further excavations undertaken between 2008 and 2011 in cooperation with the Romano–Germanic Commission of the German Archaeological Institute (Perić et al. 2016) and, between 2012 and 2013, with the Viminacium Centre for New Technologies. An extensive geomagnetic survey here offers extraordinary insights into the layout and extent of the Late Neolithic settlement, and has enabled targeted excavations

Reference 45 - 0.48% Coverage

¶193: In 2012 and 2014, two systematic surveys were conducted on Mount Chikiani (Koyundağ) with the aim of defining the areas from which obsidian was obtained during different prehistoric periods, and to characterise its sources (Biagi & Gratuze 2016). A longer season of archaeological prospection was carried out in 2016. Among the many important finds was the discovery of a large number of obsidian mining pits along the northern and north-eastern lower slopes of the volcano (Figure 1), as well as several obsidian workshops. During the 2016 season, research focused on the 2417m-high trachyrhyolitic dome—a source of high-quality obsidian—emerging from the plain around 300m north-east of Lake Paravani.

Reference 46 - 0.05% Coverage

¶197: Archaeological work in the 1960s in the middle Nepeña Valley of coastal Peru

Reference 47 - 0.01% Coverage

¶203: excavated at

Reference 48 - 0.07% Coverage

¶207: The excavations at the site, including the results of various dating programmes, are described here

Reference 49 - 0.01% Coverage

¶209: Recent excavations

Reference 50 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1211: Recent investigations have provided new data that enriches and challenges interpretations of the site

Reference 51 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1216: Airborne LiDAR prospection

Reference 52 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1217: Recent archaeological investigations and technological applications have increased our appreciation of the intricacies of pre-Angkorian societal development

Reference 53 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1217: Excavation and remote sensing confirm that the two moats surrounding Lovea are testimony to the early adoption of water-management strategies

Reference 54 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1223: Archaeological excavations in those parts of the city therefore reveal snapshots in time from the moment at which disaster hit

Reference 55 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1227: The combination of high-resolution LiDAR mapping, geophysical survey and targeted small-scale excavation has demonstrated that the site belongs to a rare class of monuments—the Trelleborg-type ring fortress.

Reference 56 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1233: Several burials excavated during 1960

Reference 57 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1239: were excavated

Reference 58 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1243: expanded investigation of both new and previously excavated sites,

Reference 59 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1246: recent field research on the north and south coasts

Reference 60 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1251: the excavations of 2006–2008

Reference 61 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1254: excavations 1995–2006

Reference 62 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1256: Die Keramikfunde von 1965 bis 1998

Reference 63 - 0.20% Coverage

¶1264: Historically, Palaeolithic survey and excavations in Iran have mainly concentrated in western regions, especially the Zagros Mountains. As a result of recent studies, however, evidence for Palaeolithic sites in the southern regions of Iran, from Fars province to Qeshm Island, has greatly increased

Reference 64 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1268: preliminary reports of large-scale excavations

Reference 65 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1272: The Central Belize Archaeological Survey (CBAS) was initiated in 2005 as a sub-project of the Belize Valley Archaeological Reconnaissance project (BVAR; directed by Jaime Awe) to investigate

Reference 66 - 0.20% Coverage

¶1272: Subsequently, we began to survey other nearby cave and rockshelter sites (Hardy 2009) and to excavate the monumental civic-ceremonial centre of Deep Valley (Jordan 2008). CBAS became an independent project in 2009, with an increasing focus on sites in the neighbouring Roaring Creek Valley

Reference 67 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1272: In the area around these caves, we identified two large, previously unreported civic-ceremonial centres and a network of raised roads (sacbeob) connecting them and other sites. Our survey and excavations

Reference 68 - 0.17% Coverage

¶1276: Archaeological excavations of urban sites in the Mediterranean have a long history, but only recently are geoarchaeology-based landscape studies beginning to provide insight into the complex and dynamic relationships between cities and their hinterlands.

Reference 69 - 0.26% Coverage

¶1295: to which are added the relatively new techniques of large-scale geophysical survey, airborne laser scanning and geo-environmental analysis. The effectiveness of such an approach has been borne out by results from central Italy. These show that the underlying 'archaeological continuum' can be detected even in an area where archaeological evidence was previously thought to be absent.

Reference 70 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1301: New investigations at

Reference 71 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1301: have demonstrated the effectiveness of magnetometry as a survey method.

Reference 72 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1301: The geophysical survey has allowed the size of this important site to be reassessed and an industrial component to be identified.

Reference 73 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1303: Recent archaeological investigations

Reference 74 - 0.15% Coverage

¶1323: local amateurs having excavated it earlier in the 1990s; later, permission was granted for gravel extraction, trees were cleared and it was in this disturbed area that the gold appeared. The authorities were quickly alerted.

Reference 75 - 0.16% Coverage

¶1323: subsequently, excavations. More gold, including a 'diadem', appeared and, in late September 1998, perforated lumps of amber. Then in November 2000, on the edge of an area under excavation by the BLFD, came the sensational discovery of

Reference 76 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1327: Archaeological investigations

Reference 77 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1333: Piecing together Sha Po: archaeological investigations and landscape reconstruction.

Reference 78 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1338: Archaeological reconnaissance of the Late Pleistocene Red Sea coast in the Danakil

Reference 79 - 0.16% Coverage

¶1339: Encouraged by renewed geological studies (e.g. Atnafu et al. 2015), and recent archaeological discoveries (e.g. Walter et al. 2000; Beyin 2013), we initiated a pioneering exploration along the ancient Red Sea coast in the Danakil Depression

Reference 80 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1343: As a part of the multidisciplinary project entitled 'Archaeological Investigations into the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene of the Lim Channel, Istria', archaeological research has been conducted at four sites

Reference 81 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1343: Here we report work on the two sites that to date have yielded Pleistocene material:

Reference 82 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1349: Here we report results of excavations at a recently discovered cemetery

Reference 83 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1351: The study is based on survey work and site visits undertaken over the last five years, during the course of which certain patterns began to emerge

Reference 84 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1352: A recent reconnaissance of the central Helmand Valley

Reference 85 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1353: Archaeological fieldwork in the central Helmand Valley of modern-day Afghanistan has been sparse as a result of the region's remoteness and lack of security;

Reference 86 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1353: The Central Helmand Archaeological Study (CHAS) is the most recent archaeological field research to be conducted in the valley.

Reference 87 - 0.17% Coverage

¶1353: , to locate and record archaeological sites in the region and to report any evidence of looting or damage (Abramiuk & Wong 2015). This paper reports on some early findings in the course of continuing analysis and provides a preliminary assessment.

¶1354:

Reference 88 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1357: The DISPERSE Project has focused on south-western Arabia as a possible centre of hominin settlement and a primary stepping-stone for such dispersals. This work has led to the recent discovery,

Reference 89 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1371: the newly excavated burial mound

Reference 90 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1373: Recent excavation

Reference 91 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1379: The recent discovery

Reference 92 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1381: The panels were recorded photographically and photogrammetrically, and the spatial organisation and taphonomic factors affecting the corpus were investigated.

Reference 93 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1387: 2014, at last, revealed the wreck of HMS Erebus off Canada's Arctic mainland. Two years later, her companion, HMS Terror, was found 40 miles away, off King William Island

Reference 94 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1402: excavations 2006–10

Reference 95 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1403: Brown University excavations 1993–2008, architecture and material culture

Reference 96 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1405: Survey, excavation and analysis, 2013–16

Reference 97 - 0.09% Coverage

¶414: Intensive research on the Mesolithic of western Central Asia began in the mid twentieth century, when the discovery of key sites

Reference 98 - 0.22% Coverage

¶416: due to recent discoveries in the Colne Valley on the western edge of Greater London, north of the River Thames. An exceptionally well-preserved open-air site was discovered in 2014 as part of a wider project of archaeological investigation and excavation carried out by Wessex Archaeology (2015), on behalf of CEMEX UK.

Reference 99 - 0.02% Coverage

¶417: New archaeological investigations

Reference 100 - 0.06% Coverage

¶418: The site rose to archaeological prominence following Robbins's 1965–1966 excavations

<Internals\\Antiquity 2018 abstracts> - § 86 references coded [6.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶4: such as aerial photography

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

¶4: The analytical, and aesthetic, importance of aerial photography that Crawford worked hard to promote has too taken on a new lease of life through satellite imagery, LiDAR and, most recently, photography using drones or unmanned aerial vehicles (see Frontispiece 1).

¶15:

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

¶10: since the excavations of the 1950s

Reference 4 - 0.02% Coverage

¶11: recent excavations

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

¶12: The excavation of several structures

Reference 6 - 0.02% Coverage

¶14: Recent excavations

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

¶16: Excavations at

Reference 8 - 0.02% Coverage

¶18: collected during the 1930s

Reference 9 - 0.08% Coverage

¶20: presents the discovery of El Médano pictographs from new sites—in particular the Izcuña ravine

Reference 10 - 0.02% Coverage

¶26: excavated here in the 1980s

Reference 11 - 0.07% Coverage

¶28: Archaeological surveys in the northern Dominican Republic and open-area excavations

Reference 12 - 0.35% Coverage

¶32: From 1924–1928, Gertrude Caton-Thompson and Elinor Gardner surveyed and excavated Epipalaeolithic and Neolithic sites across the Fayum north shore in Egypt, publishing a volume entitled *The Desert Fayum* (1934). Since then, a number of researchers have worked in the Fayum (e.g. Wendorf & Schild 1976; Hassan 1986; Wenke et al. 1988; Kozłowski & Ginter 1989), and most recently the UCLA/RUG/UOA Fayum Project.

Reference 13 - 0.14% Coverage

¶32: A recent article in *Antiquity*, however, uses Caton-Thompson and Gardner's preliminary interpretations of their excavations at a stratified deposit in the Fayum,

Reference 14 - 0.11% Coverage

¶34: Information is very often fragmentary, and in most cases, field methods and recording techniques are not up to present-day standards

Reference 15 - 0.03% Coverage

¶44: Archaeological rescue excavations

Reference 16 - 0.02% Coverage

¶153: new investigations of a

Reference 17 - 0.03% Coverage

¶154: New archaeological investigations

Reference 18 - 0.02% Coverage

¶155: New excavations at

Reference 19 - 0.23% Coverage

¶156: Discovered during Robert Braidwood's 'Iranian Prehistory' project, the site has seen limited publication of its early excavations. Here, the authors challenge some of the initial assumptions made about the site by discussing the first findings of renewed excavations

Reference 20 - 0.03% Coverage

¶159: : the Cyprus Ancient Shoreline Project

Reference 21 - 0.05% Coverage

¶163: Fewer than 15 years had passed between the discovery of an army

Reference 22 - 0.04% Coverage

¶163: large-scale excavations at the mausoleum complex

Reference 23 - 0.09% Coverage

¶173: In 1990 the excavation of a group of tumuli in south-western Bosnia was published in the pages of Antiquity.

Reference 24 - 0.01% Coverage

¶175: excavated from

Reference 25 - 0.05% Coverage

¶177: The recent discovery of a well-preserved horse burial

Reference 26 - 0.19% Coverage

¶179: Two recent discoveries on the east bank of the Tiber are of major significance to the study of early Rome: the discovery that the sixth-century BC riverbank was in a different position to the modern bank, and the finding of

Reference 27 - 0.02% Coverage

¶183: Recent excavations

Reference 28 - 0.17% Coverage

¶185: Recent research on Inishark Island in western Ireland illuminates the diverse material manifestations of monasticism and contributes to the archaeological analysis of pilgrimage. Excavations revealed

Reference 29 - 0.03% Coverage

¶126: Newly discovered prehistoric sites

Reference 30 - 0.15% Coverage

¶128: The 'Karaburun Archaeological Survey' project aims to illuminate the lifeways of Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene foragers in western Anatolia. A recently discovered

Reference 31 - 0.01% Coverage

¶129: excavating

Reference 32 - 0.02% Coverage

¶130: Recent excavations

Reference 33 - 0.04% Coverage

¶132: Salvage excavations in Tehran have provided

Reference 34 - 0.07% Coverage

¶134: is being redressed by the 'Long Time No See' landscape project. A recently discovered

Reference 35 - 0.02% Coverage

¶136: Ongoing excavations

Reference 36 - 0.07% Coverage

¶138: Recent surveys around Mount Chikiani in the Georgian Caucasus have revealed

Reference 37 - 0.05% Coverage

¶140: The 'Landscapes of Production and Punishment' project

Reference 38 - 0.02% Coverage

¶155: Recent excavation

Reference 39 - 0.03% Coverage

¶157: evidence from recent excavations

Reference 40 - 0.06% Coverage

¶159: Recent excavations of campsites in southern Turkmenistan, however

Reference 41 - 0.19% Coverage

¶161: Recent work by the Mission Archéologique Française au Myanmar aims to establish a reliable Neolithic to Iron Age culture-historical sequence, which can then be compared to surrounding regions of Southeast Asia. Excavations

Reference 42 - 0.02% Coverage

¶165: Recent excavations at

Reference 43 - 0.02% Coverage

¶167: Recent excavations

Reference 44 - 0.06% Coverage

¶193: Two of the contributions are based on new excavations within Chaco Canyon

Reference 45 - 0.09% Coverage

¶193: by Patricia Crown and W.H. Wills (2018), and the other on Chaco's water management by Vernon Scarborough

Reference 46 - 0.03% Coverage

¶211: Recent archaeological discoveries

Reference 47 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1213: Excavations

Reference 48 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1217: Data from new excavations,

Reference 49 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1229: the prehistoric and Roman archaeology

Reference 50 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1236: new evidence from remotely sensed images

Reference 51 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1237: Satellite imagery analysis has revealed the presence

Reference 52 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1238: Archaeological LiDAR in Italy

Reference 53 - 0.18% Coverage

¶1241: The Tappino Area Archaeological Project combines remote sensing, intensive survey methods and excavation to illuminate the development and working of ancient society in the Apennine Mountains, southern Italy.

Reference 54 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1251: Recent research investigating the origins of Bahama archipelago habitation conducted archaeological surveys on the remote Bahamian Guinchos Cay and Cay Lobos.

Reference 55 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1258: the authors report on recent excavations

Reference 56 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1262: Recent excavations at the

Reference 57 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1264: Excavations at the

Reference 58 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1264: New investigations into these earlier excavations, however

Reference 59 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1270: New evidence from archaeological investigations in north-east Thailand

Reference 60 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1271: Lidar reveals the entire kingdom of Izapa during the first millennium BC

Reference 61 - 0.24% Coverage

¶1274: Very few of the features that accompanied the main tombs, however, have been fully excavated and investigated. This study is one of the first to assess completely the small archaeological features—and associated faunal remains—that surround the more monumental structures

Reference 62 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1276: Excavations at key sites

Reference 63 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1278: until recent excavations in eastern Sweden revealed funnel-shaped features

Reference 64 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1282: on a combination of unmanned aerial vehicle and surface reconnaissance data

Reference 65 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1288: The Shammakh to Ayl Archaeological Survey, southern Jordan (2010–2012)

Reference 66 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1297: These will be excavated to investigate

Reference 67 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1303: Rescue excavations in Bethlehem undertaken by the Sapienza University of Rome

Reference 68 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1304: new excavations at the largest pastoral burial cemetery in sub-Saharan Africa

Reference 69 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1305: New excavations

Reference 70 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1307: Excavation

Reference 71 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1318: Recent survey and excavation conducted in the Mil Plain region of the southern part of the Republic of Azerbaijan

Reference 72 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1322: First excavated in the early 1970s

Reference 73 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1322: has been subject to new investigations, which have identified

Reference 74 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1326: Extensively excavated village sites from the Chinese Bronze Age are rare

Reference 75 - 0.25% Coverage

¶1330: Excavations at the site were interrupted by civil war in 1984, delaying publication of these results and leading to the underestimation of Mantai's importance in the development of Early Historic Indian Ocean trade. Renewed excavations in 2009–2010 yielded extensive archaeobotanical remains

Reference 76 - 0.25% Coverage

¶1334: Difficulties in conducting archaeological investigations in seasonally flooded areas have restricted our ability to understand the societies that lived in these unique settlements. The results of recent fieldwork using non-invasive techniques to map, date and characterise these sites

Reference 77 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1338: Although archaeological investigations regularly uncover well-preserved wooden structures and objects, studies of the timber's provenance are rare.

Reference 78 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1338: excavated from former trenches on the Western Front

Reference 79 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1340: obtained by coring

Reference 80 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1340: Excavations at several other locations, however,

Reference 81 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1364: have been recovered from Mesolithic stratigraphic units

Reference 82 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1365: Prehistory at high altitude: new surveys in the central-southern Apennines

Reference 83 - 0.27% Coverage

¶1366: The 'Molise Survey Project' aims, through systematic survey, to document evidence for the prehistoric occupation and exploitation of the Apennine Mountains. Here, we present some of the first results of the archaeological surveys, with a focus on the evidence from the Middle Palaeolithic to the Bronze Age.

Reference 84 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1368: The ArqueoBarbaria archaeological project aims to characterise the economic strategies and environmental context of Formentera's first human settlers

Reference 85 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1370: It was not until 2012, however, that the Berenike Project team were able to identify the location and size of the legendary Berenike of the Ptolemies.

¶1371:

Reference 86 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1372: This article presents the results of the first excavations

<Internals\\Curator 2014 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [2.65% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶21: commemorates the centennial of the first German excavations

Reference 2 - 1.71% Coverage

¶27: examines scientific activities surrounding a series of excavations of Olmec archaeological sites in the 1930s and 1940s. These excavations were the first to concertedly explore areas of Tabasco and Veracruz, Mexico that would come to be called Olman. These sites were the locus of various collecting activities including the unearthing of monuments and systematic studies of stratigraphies and ceramic sequences, as well as the gathering of ornithological specimens from an underexplored region

Reference 3 - 0.56% Coverage

¶27: These collaborative scientific practices underline the need for ecological attention to how disciplinary knowledge-making practices interact during field research

Reference 4 - 0.17% Coverage

¶29: In the four decades since its original excavation,

<Internals\\JCP 1995 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.44% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.44% Coverage

¶13: the damage from clandestine excavations

<Internals\\JCP 1997 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.89% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.40% Coverage

¶6: The conflict is exacerbated by urban development, which, in this ancient land, necessitates rescue excavations of tombs

Reference 2 - 0.49% Coverage

¶6: of the archaeological excavation of tombs,

<Internals\\JCP 2000 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.85% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.85% Coverage

¶10: The problem of unpublished archaeological excavations

<Internals\\JCP 2006 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.19% Coverage

¶14: By surveying and documenting outdoor cultural objects

<Internals\\JCP 2008 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶73: practical issues of archaeological excavations

<Internals\\JCP 2013 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [1.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.10% Coverage

¶26: Singapore is not well known for its archaeological heritage. In fact, chance finds in the early twentieth century and systematic archaeological excavations since the 1980s conducted at sites around the Singapore River have unearthed artifacts shedding light on the island's early history.

<Internals\\JCP 2016 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.52% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.42% Coverage

¶49: These items had been excavated by the Délégation Archéologique Française en Afghanistan

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶49: during 1937 and 1939

<Internals\\JHS 1998 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [2.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

¶47: Systematic continuous heritage recording in the field

Reference 2 - 1.81% Coverage

¶48: various techniques of recording information about the built heritage. This is commonly regarded as a one-off record by field observation, but the author makes a case for recording to be a continuous process. Recording is not simply the first activity in the historic preservation process but an integral part of all phases.

<Internals\\JHS 2003 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.53% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.53% Coverage

¶18: Recent fieldwork, carried out as part of the Bloody Meadows Project on historic battlefields,

<Internals\\JHS 2008 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.39% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶66: The Archaeological Survey of India

Reference 2 - 0.29% Coverage

¶67: These four characteristics combined to form a traditionalist, location-driven excavation agenda

<Internals\\JHS 2011 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.64% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶48: excavations 1988–90

¶49:

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶60: 'Why can't we dig like they do on Time Team?'

Reference 3 - 0.28% Coverage

¶61: This paper describes the community excavation organised by Great Yarmouth Museums in Norfolk, England in 2001

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶61: the excavation took place

Reference 5 - 0.13% Coverage

¶61: Above all, they wanted to take part in an excavation

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶9: Searching for answers: a survey of metal-detector users in the UK

<Internals\\JHS 2015 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶103: on the north wall of a historical monument, the Iglesia de San Francisco in Santiago, Chile

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶127: Recent archaeological investigations

Reference 3 - 0.23% Coverage

¶127: have uncovered elements of the site's Gaelic past and the remains of an early seventeenth-century town built immediately prior to the Crown-sponsored Plantation of Ulster

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶16: based on a combination of archaeological recording

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶134: the case of Amphipolis excavations

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶135: explores the ways in which the archaeological excavations

<Internals\\JCH 2001 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.33% Coverage

¶22: to view the implications of an identification of wood species found during an archaeological excavation

Reference 2 - 0.72% Coverage

¶22: The excavation in Seydisfjörður is a part of a project entitled 'The transition from paganism to Christianity in Iceland' sponsored by The East Iceland Heritage Museum, the Research Council of Iceland and The European Commission.

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶22: the excavation at

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶48: excavated at

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

¶49: excavated

<Internals\JCH 2002 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [1.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

¶44: Multidisciplinary approach for archeological survey: exploring GPS method in landscape archeology studies

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶49: During the archaeological survey in view of an urbanistic project

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

¶49: complete archaeological investigation revealed the existence of 80 tombs

Reference 4 - 0.14% Coverage

¶56: A multidisciplinary investigation on archaeological excavation

Reference 5 - 0.14% Coverage

¶62: A multidisciplinary investigation on archaeological excavation

Reference 6 - 0.13% Coverage

¶65: excavated in the archaeological district of Canosa (Puglia)

Reference 7 - 0.07% Coverage

¶82: excavated in the Venetian lagoon

Reference 8 - 0.17% Coverage

¶83: more recently, in two emergency excavations in the historic centre of Venice.

<Internals\JCH 2003 Abstracts> - § 8 references coded [0.41% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶18: The surveying of the UCH is discussed first in terms of physical surveying, with particular reference to wreck sites. This has been improved by advances in underwater working, including sonar, seabed mapping, diving and the use of underwater vehicles.

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶19: discovered in a recent excavation of

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶19:

¶20: The discovery of several shipwrecks during a recent excavation

Reference 4 - 0.02% Coverage

¶21: from the excavations

Reference 5 - 0.02% Coverage

¶22: from the excavation of

Reference 6 - 0.04% Coverage

¶42: A GIS for the study of the mid-Tiber valley

Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

¶63: During the excavation of

Reference 8 - 0.03% Coverage

¶63: , several shipwrecks were found.

<Internals\JCH 2004 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶13: from excavations

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶16: Ground penetrating radar investigations

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶17: Ground penetrating radar (GPR) surveys were applied

Reference 4 - 0.14% Coverage

¶32: findings from the excavations at Quang Ngai province (Central Viet Nam).

Reference 5 - 0.30% Coverage

¶59: allowed a series of anomalies in the soils to be discovered which can be attributed to the presence of buried structures under the pavement of the church.

<Internals\JCH 2005 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.52% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶19: Excavations reveal complex stratigraphic sequences

Reference 2 - 0.20% Coverage

¶46: New geoarchaeological research reveals that the early ports actually lie beneath the modern urban centres.

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶55: excavated in the archaeological district of Canosa (Puglia)

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶82: was opened on 1998 to perform a multidisciplinary survey [1]

<Internals\JCH 2007 Abstracts> - § 13 references coded [3.64% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.71% Coverage

¶19: The considered test sites present complex topographical and morphological features, typical of many medieval settlements, which make archaeological prospection with any remote sensing technologies difficult. Results from the performed investigations showed that the satellite QuickBird imagery can be a valuable data source for reconstructing the urban shape of buried settlements up to single building scale. Such analyses can be useful for detecting locations and extracting features of archaeological sites especially prior to any excavation work and for

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶26: Ground penetrating radar (G.P.R.) surveys applied to the research

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶127: The aim of the present paper is the identification of natural or anthropic buried cavities

Reference 4 - 0.48% Coverage

¶127: To this purpose Ground Penetrating Radar (G.P.R.) surveys were performed on the pavement of the church and three in situ drillings were carried out outside the church. Through the G.P.R. investigation, the existence of hidden structures was revealed; the results obtained by in situ drillings allowed a detailed characterization of the most superficial layers of the ground.

¶128:

Reference 5 - 0.09% Coverage

¶133: This paper describes GPR (ground penetrating radar) surveys performed

Reference 6 - 0.25% Coverage

¶133: There is no documentation specifying the exact location of the tombs inside the crypt. Therefore, in order to reveal the exact location of the tombs the GPR survey was conducted inside the crypt.

¶134:

Reference 7 - 0.40% Coverage

¶134: However, after having performed the GPR analysis, we discovered that the mausoleums were solid and not hollow. The project required data collection on four areas in the crypt: the altar crypt, the Fernando de Aragón mausoleum, the Germana de Foix mausoleum and the floor between the two mausoleums and the altar.

¶135:

Reference 8 - 0.36% Coverage

¶135: After this complete analysis we concluded that the bodies were not located inside their mausoleums, because they were shown to be solid. Besides, a burial site was located in the crypt subsurface near the Germana de Foix mausoleum, in which four different elements could be identified.

Reference 9 - 0.46% Coverage

¶175: On these maps we can observe the shape of the body that is causing the perturbation in gravity values. And what is more, it led us to deduce that the central area of the cavity is deeper than the border area. In addition, we can assess that the cavity is 8 m wide and 12 m long, and is symmetrical along its longitudinal axis, but not along its transversal axis.

Reference 10 - 0.25% Coverage

¶176: that the ceiling of the cistern is located about 1 m under the cloister pavement and the cistern floor at a depth of 4 m. The cistern is slightly inclined towards one of its edges by about 20 cm.

Reference 11 - 0.09% Coverage

¶104: Remote hyperspectral imagery as a support to archaeological prospection

Reference 12 - 0.26% Coverage

¶105: Hyperspectral data were exploited to test their effectiveness as a tool for archaeological prospection, envisaging their potential for detecting spectral anomalies related to buried archaeological structures

Reference 13 - 0.08% Coverage

¶107: the only one to be recovered from a stratigraphical excavation.

<Internals\JCH 2008 Abstracts> - § 14 references coded [1.63% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶163: Information from excavations

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

¶163: (1997) and

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

¶163: (1986 and 1998) has confirmed

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

¶164: The recent excavation which took place in 2004–2006 in the

Reference 5 - 0.08% Coverage

¶166: Developing a new method from a selection of relevant excavations throughout Europe

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

¶108: GPR survey

Reference 7 - 0.06% Coverage

¶109: describes the ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey carried out

Reference 8 - 0.19% Coverage

¶109: The GPR survey was performed to detect the possible effects of the 1991 remodelling on the historical remains and to identify the point of contact between the present-day modifications and the Roman remains.

Reference 9 - 0.04% Coverage

¶113: which is still under excavation and study

Reference 10 - 0.33% Coverage

¶143: Since the building required major renovation work and insufficient structural information was available, it was necessary to carry out a non-destructive survey in order to analyse and evaluate the structural elements that would be affected by the planned remodelling. A GPR survey was recently performed and some useful results will be exposed in this paper.

Reference 11 - 0.03% Coverage

¶164: recovered from the excavations

Reference 12 - 0.03% Coverage

¶207: Georadar and passive seismic survey

Reference 13 - 0.03% Coverage

¶208: A geophysical survey was performed

Reference 14 - 0.71% Coverage

¶208: with the aim to study the lithological features of the foundation subsoil of the Amphitheatre and to identify possible underground voids, buried crypts and other heterogeneities. The survey consisted of a number of georadar prospections and of three mechanical drillings. In addition it was experimented a non-invasive technique (passive seismic stratigraphy), which allows to retrieve information on subsoil stratigraphy and on possible seismic site effects. The survey allowed to establish 1) the presence of clays below superficial lava layers in the foundation soil of the Amphitheatre, 2) the presence of 2-D structures below the external ambulatory and 3) the natural resonance frequencies of the structure and of the subsoil in the area of investigation.

<Internals\JCH 2009 Abstracts> - § 25 references coded [6.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶14: Addressing the challenge of detecting archaeological adobe structures in Southern Peru using QuickBird imagery

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶15: The detection of adobe archaeological buried remains

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

¶15: In this paper, Very High Resolution (VHR) satellite imagery have been used to identify archaeological features linked to the presence of shallow and outcropping adobe structures

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

¶17: The mission is carrying out a multidisciplinary survey

Reference 5 - 0.35% Coverage

¶17: Inside this project we want to explain a step of the research by means of a remote sensing analysis based on a Quickbird high-resolution image. By applying some image classification techniques, it has been possible to investigate the whole archaeological site, with the aim of a better definition of its general features and of a contribution to the exploitation of the surroundings.

Reference 6 - 0.18% Coverage

¶19: The first method involves the use of ground survey information with suitable surface rendition derived from merged images from satellites, second approach uses multi-date satellite imagery of the site

Reference 7 - 0.13% Coverage

¶19: Outcome of these three approaches are analyzed in the context of their respective abilities to delineate different topographical features.

Reference 8 - 0.05% Coverage

¶10: by means of satellite images, GIS and photogrammetry

Reference 9 - 0.20% Coverage

¶11: cannot be analyzed and studied without using great scale images as the high resolution ones from the Quickbird satellite, used for the quantitative measurement of the deterioration and the detailed analysis of the landscape

Reference 10 - 0.36% Coverage

¶13: The adoption of satellite imagery in archaeology is well recognized today, and is rapidly increasing with the greater availability of high resolution sensors, in the past limited solely to military applications. The metrical use of declassified satellite images from the intelligence CORONA project, the first US operational space photo reconnaissance project operating in the period 1960–1972,

Reference 11 - 0.32% Coverage

¶15: Archaeological remains can be automatically extracted by remote sensing data when their spectral characteristics are discernible from their background; however, problems arise when extracting and classifying archaeological spectral features relative to subsurface structures, as archaeological remains do not have unique shape or spectral characteristics

Reference 12 - 0.03% Coverage

¶18: Multi-scale cultural heritage survey

Reference 13 - 0.23% Coverage

¶19: Survey technologies play a leading role in the knowledge of cultural heritage and so far they have been finalized to data acquisition for describing geometric features and peculiarities of historical monuments in the context of conservation and safeguard

Reference 14 - 0.09% Coverage

¶20: Ancient and modern: Combining different remote sensing techniques to interpret historic landscapes

Reference 15 - 1.35% Coverage

¶21: A recent archaeological landscape survey project, undertaken as part of the English Heritage National Mapping Programme (NMP) looked at the relative value of using newly commissioned lidar data and pre-existing aerial photographic archives. The Savernake Forest NMP project covered 54 sq km near Marlborough in southern England and was mapped using both lidar and standard aerial photography and the results compared. As expected, the lidar revealed a lot of features not previously recorded within the forest, but systematic and careful analysis of all the aerial photographs showed that a number of features “discovered” by lidar had in fact been visible on photographs for 20, 30 and in some cases over 70 years! Furthermore, because the forest had been an important military site during the Second World War there were features visible on the wartime photographs that have left no physical trace and were hence not picked up from the lidar, but which help to explain surviving features and are vital to understanding the full history of the area. The survey showed that whilst various techniques will reveal certain features, to get a full understanding of a landscape you need to take advantage of as wide a combination of sources and techniques as possible. Lidar data alone cannot provide all the necessary information to understand the historic

landscape, but when it is combined with more traditional techniques, as at Savernake, it can prove a very valuable tool.

Reference 16 - 0.10% Coverage

¶123: This paper illustrates the results of these surveys, and the high level of terrain and monument detail recorded.

Reference 17 - 0.35% Coverage

¶125: The investigation was carried out for the archaeological area of Monte Irsi (Southern Italy) characterized by dense herbaceous cover and complex topographical and morphological features, which make air/space prospection very difficult. Results from our investigations pointed out that ALS is a valuable data source to detect and map cultural features even under dense vegetation.

¶126:

Reference 18 - 1.30% Coverage

¶127: having the aim of detecting buried objects within the first two meters of the subsurface.

¶128: Near-surface temperature survey: An independent tool for delineation of buried archaeological targets

¶129: An essential principle of geophysical methods application at archaeological sites is difference of physical characteristics between the ancient remains and surrounding medium. Majority of archaeological objects – industrial, agricultural and weapon targets, cultural and worship pieces, many remains of ancient constructions, etc. – have contrast (comparing with the host media) thermal properties. Thus, temperature near-surface measurements (in small boreholes at the depth from several tens of centimeters up to several meters) can contain useful and sometimes unique information about the ancient objects occurring at some depths below the points of observations. At the same time, near-surface temperature survey is rarely carried out at archaeological sites. It was caused by a few reasons, most important from which is the noise induced by seasonal temperature variations propagating with some delay from the earth surface to the points of observations. Other disturbing factor is terrain relief effect significantly distorting the observed temperature field. Finally, analysis of temperature anomalies during the long time was limited by the absence of efficient quantitative procedures for temperature field examination.

Reference 19 - 0.06% Coverage

¶131: Typological emergences were collected, through a field survey

Reference 20 - 0.14% Coverage

¶112: Latest excavation carried out by Konya's Archeology Museum in 1996 showed that the monument was built with some other parts and surrounded by a water channel

Reference 21 - 0.03% Coverage

¶112: Archaeological studies done

Reference 22 - 0.32% Coverage

¶112: were carried out by classical techniques. Therefore, those studies were limited by capabilities of classical techniques and were not able to present more than plan and some cross-sections. By this study, it is made a modern approach which is alternative to classical technique and using a digital and virtual environment provided by computer technology

Reference 23 - 0.03% Coverage

¶156: Rescue archaeological excavations

Reference 24 - 0.14% Coverage

¶167: Although luster potteries are frequently excavated at archeological sites in Iran, a thorough scientific study of their provenance has not yet been performed

Reference 25 - 0.01% Coverage

¶167: excavated from

<Internals\JCH 2011 abstracts> - § 10 references coded [2.72% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶4: An archaeological excavation has been carried out

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶17: GIS of landmarks management

Reference 3 - 0.93% Coverage

¶18: Locating buried antiquities in wide research areas requires the collection and the processing of a large number of data, i.e. aerial photographs, satellite images, historic and contemporary maps, bibliographic and special research, etc. The optimum management of all this data and discovered marks of buried constructions on the aerial photographs and remote sensing images can be achieved through a GIS. This paper presents a new Geographic System of Landmark Management with appropriated applications, making it easy for researchers with limited computer knowledge to use. Its application in the area of East Macedonia, Northern Greece, (an area of about 500 km²) has allowed the systematic management of a large number of data and the locating of hundreds of unknown buried ancient constructions.

¶19:

Reference 4 - 0.38% Coverage

¶124: The remote sensing approach described in this paper can quickly and accurately map terrain at coarse approximation and semi-detailed levels. This method, in combination with appropriate conventional methods, can associate diverse landforms with their possible controls, thus allowing further scientific geomorphic evaluation and

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶149: Many different archaeological materials were found

Reference 6 - 0.07% Coverage

¶149: during the excavation of the Egyptian–Polish mission in 2008

Reference 7 - 0.78% Coverage

¶170: Lately, many articles have been written for the use of satellite images from Google Earth. Some of them are dealing with the identification of new or already known archaeological sites. This work is an effort to analyse and evaluate the capacity of the Google Earth satellite images to identify new archaeological remains. The pilot area of the Eastern Macedonia, Greece has already been studied with the systematic-methodical selection process of satellite images and other archaeological predictive tools, such as historic and modern maps, historical aerial photographs, land distribution diagrams, etc., led to the detection of hundreds of new archaeological sites.

¶171:

Reference 8 - 0.09% Coverage

¶118: Applications of ground-penetrating radar and geographic information systems

¶119:

Reference 9 - 0.19% Coverage

¶119: Our team sought to (1) assess shoreline change on the southern portion of the Island; (2) map the boundaries of the unmarked cemetery using ground-penetrating radar

Reference 10 - 0.13% Coverage

¶119: The ground-penetrating radar surveys indicated that the low-lying central portion exhibited evidence for burials.

<Internals\JCH 2012 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶118: Over the past 50 years several wrecks have been excavated, raised

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶160: Within the framework of an excavation project aimed to systematically characterize the various aspects of settlement and activities in Northern Jordan,

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

¶160: excavated from

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

¶160: Excavations have revealed other metallurgical materials such as pottery tuyeres and furnace-like structure

<Internals\JCH 2013 abstracts> - § 13 references coded [1.37% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶131: coming from different excavations in northern Jordan.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

¶109: The area excavated

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

¶153: Archeological excavation monitoring

Reference 4 - 0.02% Coverage

¶156: archaeological excavation,

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

¶159: excavated from

Reference 6 - 0.03% Coverage

¶160: The ceramic artefacts, excavated from ancient shipwrecks

Reference 7 - 0.04% Coverage

¶169: Soviet military maps and archaeological survey in the Samarkand region

Reference 8 - 0.47% Coverage

¶170: we focus on an underestimated and unexploited type of remote sensing for the study of landscape change and anthropic impact on cultural heritage: 1:10,000 Soviet military maps of the 1950s. We present their use in the case study of the Archaeological Map of the Samarkand region. We argue that their precision and the early date at which they were produced make it possible to employ them as a reference tool for systematic survey and archaeological heritage management in Central Asia and throughout the former Soviet Union. We discuss the results of an archaeological survey based on these maps and show how they can be used to evaluate the destruction of archaeological mounds during the last 50 years, by contrasting them with modern satellite imagery.

Reference 9 - 0.10% Coverage

¶182: Application of geographic information technologies to historical landscape reconstruction and military terrain analysis of an American Revolution Battlefield

Reference 10 - 0.56% Coverage

¶183: geographic information technologies were employed to create a high resolution, spatially accurate representation of the 1775 landscape of Boston's Inner Harbor and to conduct a geospatial and temporal assessment of the location, extent, and preservation potential of an American Revolutionary War battlefield and its associated cultural resources. Geographic information technologies provide the tools and methodologies to accurately create digital representations of historical landscapes. These tools enable the visualization and geospatial analysis of landscapes and significant historical events, greatly enhancing the understanding of temporal and spatial interactions between these events and the physical landscape upon which they occurred. Data sources include historical bibliographic and cartographic records, high resolution orthophotographs, constant value raster grids, and LIDAR data.

Reference 11 - 0.06% Coverage

¶206: has been the focus of several previous archaeoseismic studies. One of these examined the setting of

Reference 12 - 0.01% Coverage

¶206: by a lidar survey

Reference 13 - 0.01% Coverage

¶221: excavated in

<Internals\JCH 2014 abstracts> - § 11 references coded [1.83% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶11: Identification and assessment of engineered road heritage: A methodological approach

Reference 2 - 0.64% Coverage

¶112: In this respect, the purpose of this article is to establish a methodology with which to identify sections of historic roads that were replaced by new alignments. The decision to focus the work on these sections is based on the fact that the infrastructure of these and particularly the older sections, have undergone a smaller degree of change and subsequently retain their original routing and geometry and a far higher number and variety of heritage elements more intact. This has made it possible to ascertain the diversity of elements composing the heritage of historic roads and enables the classification of the same. The identification methodology has been applied to a significant proportion of the Spanish main road network on selecting some 15 sections of historic roads of very different characteristics

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶119: from a submarine excavation at the island of Pantelleria (Sicily, Italy)

¶120:

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶160: through archaeological investigations and GPR imaging

¶161:

Reference 5 - 0.62% Coverage

¶161: presents results of an archaeo-geophysical investigation carried out in a tell site situated in the Syrian Middle-Euphrates valley within the framework of a Syrian-Spanish archaeological project. In the Near East, Tell is a hill formed by accumulation of muddy sedimentary layers mainly due to the decomposition of mud-bricks in ancient towns. First archaeological works (2005–2008) resulted in significant discoveries such as Early Bronze Age (c. 2600–2400 BC) buildings and pottery. In order to map the entire city, an extensive ground-penetrating radar prospection was undertaken in July 2009. GPR images reveal the existence of unknown buildings, streets and the enclosure wall of the city. Such information adds crucial information to understand the importance of the city in the region.

Reference 6 - 0.04% Coverage

¶183: An appraisal of the known remains was carried out first,

Reference 7 - 0.08% Coverage

¶183: This led to the identification of sectors where it is still possible to find remains in good condition.

Reference 8 - 0.04% Coverage

¶184: Uncovering a masterpiece of Roman engineering

Reference 9 - 0.13% Coverage

¶185: We investigate this segment by GPS techniques: results lead to uncover that the original project of the road was based on a complex interplay between geometry and astronomy

Reference 10 - 0.08% Coverage

¶186: Efficiently capturing large, complex cultural heritage sites with a handheld mobile 3D laser mapping system

Reference 11 - 0.03% Coverage

¶195: The recovery work ended only in 1950.

<Internals\JCH 2015 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [0.57% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

¶144: recently excavated from

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶144: excavated from different kiln places of the Hong River bank, Central Viet Nam,

Reference 3 - 0.22% Coverage

¶152: presents results from a study where identification and documentation of landscape changes using a combination of historical aerial photographs and newer airborne laser scanning (ALS) data were examined. The study was based on remotely sensed data covering a Norwegian protected cultural environment consisting of several pebble-stone built grave cairns.

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶152: The study demonstrates the importance of historical aerial photographs as a valuable source that makes possible retrospective monitoring of past landscape changes on a detailed scale.

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶172: extensive archaeological excavation of the site with structural and stratigraphic analysis of the remains

Reference 6 - 0.06% Coverage

¶233: An archaeological waterlogged polypore was found in the Final Jomon period (circa 2600 years ago)

Reference 7 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1249: The implementation of an archaeological excavation prior to construction revealed

<Internals\JCH 2016 abstracts> - § 9 references coded [1.31% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶177: A land survey of the area around the arena enabled us to establish the dimensions of its main axes, the curve described by the original remains of the podium, and the start of the seating tiers.

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶199: However, the ruins of the branch that would have flowed through Cumae have not been excavated yet.

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

¶107: excavated at 11 sites

Reference 4 - 0.02% Coverage

¶119: Archaeological excavations carried out

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

¶133: in an archaeological excavation carried out near Lisbon in Portugal

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

¶163: excavated from Shanxi, China

Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

¶164: excavated in Yangqu County, Shanxi Province

Reference 8 - 0.08% Coverage

¶270: Drones over Mediterranean landscapes. The potential of small UAV's (drones) for site detection and heritage management in archaeological survey projects

Reference 9 - 0.98% Coverage

¶271: Recent and ongoing technological developments make the application of unmanned aerial platforms increasingly accessible for archaeological research and heritage management. While the effectiveness of drones for documentation purposes of standing monuments and excavations has

been amply demonstrated in recent years, there are also promising developments in their application for landscape archaeological projects. In this paper, the potential use of drones for the detection of subsurface archaeological remains in mountainous, Mediterranean landscapes is explored by presenting a case study in Molise, South Italy. In this rugged, Apennine area, traditional aerial archaeology approaches have in the past failed to yield good results as regards the detection and documentation of subsurface structures through crop marks. Recent experiments with low altitude, both vertical and oblique aerial photography using small, consumer friendly UAV's drones have, however, produced important and clearly readable information about the existence and extent of subsurface features in a series of sites in the Tappino Valley in Molise. This paper presents the first results of a case study of a complex rural site of the Classical-Roman period. Consequently, the paper discusses the potential value and feasibility of UAV's for archaeological research and cultural heritage management. In particular, the potential of the integration of UAV imagery in existing standard landscape archaeological research methods, such as field survey and geophysical prospection, is discussed. It is concluded that the targeted use of small remote controlled aerial platforms can significantly add to existing practices of both site-recognition and heritage management in the heavily threatened Mediterranean landscapes, and that it can be feasibly and efficiently integrated within standard methodologies applied in field survey projects.

<Internals\JCH 2017 abstracts> - § 25 references coded [2.80% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶14: An overview of satellite synthetic aperture radar remote sensing in archaeology: From site detection to monitoring

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶15: In the last two decades, archaeology has benefited from the development of earth observation (EO) technologies, including optical multispectral, LiDAR and synthetic aperture radar (SAR) remote sensing.

Reference 3 - 0.33% Coverage

¶15: It is increasingly becoming an important tool in archaeology owing to specific characteristic of its operational modalities, e.g. all-weather, penetration, polarization and interferometry. However, compared to other EO technologies, SAR is encountering more difficulties in realizing its full potential for archaeological applications due to the greater complexity of data processing and interpretation tools. In this paper, SAR-based approaches for the reconnaissance of archaeological signs and SAR interferometry for the monitoring of cultural heritage sites are discussed. Ways and means to reduce complexity of data processing and interpretation tools are also explored.

¶16: Reading a difficult landscape from the air. A methodological case-study

Reference 4 - 0.40% Coverage

¶17: The landscape of Basilicata in Southern Italy poses arduous problems for reading the region's archaeological remains using remote sensing techniques.¹ While the nearby plain of Foggia is

famous for its wealth of archaeological sites detected from the air (Bradford, 1949; Ceraudo, 2009; Goffredo, 2006), hardly any archaeological traces have been identified in the adjacent Melfese area (North Basilicata). As both regions are characterized by large-scale cereal crop cultivation, this difference cannot be easily explained from agricultural practices alone. Solutions for this conundrum have been proposed by emphasizing the geological and pedological differences between the two regions. While acknowledging that these geo-pedological circumstances strongly influence the visibility of traces of the past in the Melfese landscape, this paper argues that this is only part of the explanation.

Reference 5 - 0.23% Coverage

¶17: this research highlights the importance of seasonal and climatologic circumstances in remote sensing, as well as human interventions in the landscape. These results complement previous knowledge and signal promising lines of enquiry for disclosing the well-hidden archaeological landscape of the Melfese area and Central-Southern Italy in general.

¶18: On the use of historical archive of aerial photographs for the discovery and interpretation of ancient hidden linear cultural relics in the alluvial plain of eastern Henan, China

Reference 6 - 0.11% Coverage

¶19: Hidden linear ancient cultural relics were discovered in the alluvial plain of Eastern Henan province (China) using historical archive of aerial photographs and further confirmed by regional features, historical documents and recent archaeological progress.

Reference 7 - 0.03% Coverage

¶12: Geoarchaeological remote sensing survey for cultural heritage management.

Reference 8 - 0.11% Coverage

¶13: In the specific case of Byblos, the comparison of the Orbview 3, Ikonos 2 and Geo-Eye 1 digital data indicates that a spatial resolution of about half-a-meter is necessary for archaeological purposes and particularly for mapping the walls and the buildings.

Reference 9 - 0.16% Coverage

¶17: Archaeological prospection of earthen buried structures, namely non-fired sun-dried mud bricks mixed with organic material, is a critical challenge to address. In fact, this building material exhibits a very low geophysical contrast compared to its surroundings and, therefore, earthen structures are very complex to be identified using remote sensing.

Reference 10 - 0.08% Coverage

¶17: Outcomes from our investigations clearly point out that the approach we adopted can be useful applied for preventive archaeology and for the planning of future excavation campaigns.

Reference 11 - 0.04% Coverage

¶19: A LiDAR survey along with satellite multispectral data (suitably elaborated for feature extraction)

Reference 12 - 0.02% Coverage

¶20: Detecting modern desert to urban transitions from space

Reference 13 - 0.11% Coverage

¶21: Finally, we show the relationship between the aforementioned disturbances and the new built-up areas, detecting 26% of the total new built-up areas constructed from 1998 to 2010 where undefined disturbances were identified in previous land use maps.

Reference 14 - 0.11% Coverage

¶23: This paper describes the use of satellite remote sensing data to uncover an ancient canal-based turtian system located in an oasis agricultural landscape adjacent to the ancient Kingdom of Loulan at the southern margin of the Tarim Basin.

Reference 15 - 0.01% Coverage

¶69: Archaeological excavations

Reference 16 - 0.12% Coverage

¶110: Scientific researchers and concerned persons combine their effort to pursue optimized solutions aiming at the mapping of underwater areas, the detection of interesting objects and, in case of archeological survey mission, the safeguard of the detected sites.

Reference 17 - 0.27% Coverage

¶111: Among the typical tools exploited to perform the cited operations the Autonomous Underwater Vehicles (AUVs) represent a validated and reliable technology. These vehicles are typically equipped with properly selected sensors that collect data from the surveyed environment. This data can be employed to detect and recognize targets of interest, such as manmade artifacts located on the seabed, both in an online or offline modality. The adopted approach consists in laying emphasis on the amount of regularity contained in the data, referring to the content of geometrical shapes or textural surface patterns.

Reference 18 - 0.10% Coverage

¶112: These features can be used to label the environment in terms of more or less interesting areas, where more interesting refers to higher chances of detecting the sought objects (such as man-made objects) in the surveyed area.

Reference 19 - 0.12% Coverage

¶113: This paper describes the methods developed to fulfill the purposes of mapping and object detection in the underwater scenario and presents some of the experimental results obtained by the implementation of the discussed techniques in the underwater archeology field.

Reference 20 - 0.07% Coverage

¶119: In the frame of excavation campaign it is becoming a demand to analyze the precious archaeological samples to know more about the composition of these materials.

Reference 21 - 0.05% Coverage

¶129: With the aim of shedding light on this problem we present here a new, complete, high-precision survey

Reference 22 - 0.01% Coverage

¶161: excavated from

Reference 23 - 0.01% Coverage

¶171: was excavated from

Reference 24 - 0.06% Coverage

¶183: because of the necessity of prolonged excavation and the need to gather sufficient resources to design and build a permanent shelter.

Reference 25 - 0.10% Coverage

¶197: explores the potential of integrating war records and non-invasive techniques (historical aerial photographs, geophysical soil-sensing techniques and airborne laser scanning) for the study of this buried war heritage in Belgium

<Internals\JCH 2018 abstracts> - § 19 references coded [1.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶20: Then, the method was used in an underwater survey in the Mediterranean Sea to sort the materials found in a shipwreck. In combination with high-definition video recording, this approach can provide an understanding of the materials and a permanent record of the unknown assets, this eliminating the need for underwater archaeologists to make handwritten notes of individual pieces while surveying shipwrecks.

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶121: 3D survey and modelling of shipwrecks in different underwater environments

Reference 3 - 0.14% Coverage

¶122: Experiments carried out by a combined team of the Ca' Foscari and IUAV Universities of Venice, on ancient shipwrecks with different characteristics in different environments (shallow water cargoes of marble stones and a deep water mound of amphoras), confirm the potential of three-dimensional surveys in documenting underwater archaeological sites

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

¶128: 3D surveying

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

¶128: a WebGIS of the area

Reference 6 - 0.07% Coverage

¶142: Then, the data sets associated with Tulou from terrestrial laser scanner, unmanned aerial vehicle and digital camera, are integrated in order to model in 3D realistic manner.

Reference 7 - 0.07% Coverage

¶147: Modern digital techniques of contemporary cartography allow us to study changes in the landscape character with the use of tools primarily designed for geomatics science

Reference 8 - 0.02% Coverage

¶155: since the beginning of excavation in the area.

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

¶180: excavated at the

Reference 10 - 0.03% Coverage

¶256: Remote assessments of the archaeological heritage situation in Afghanistan

Reference 11 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1258: Improved detection of archaeological features using multi-source data in geographically diverse capital city sites

Reference 12 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1259: However, little information is available in the literature about capital city sites using remote sensing because of its various geographical conditions. This paper designs new methodologies for detecting archaeological features in Northern and Southern China based on multi-source remotely sensed data.

Reference 13 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1275: However, there is a research gap regarding surveys and the digital documentation of Chinese classical gardens.

Reference 14 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1277: 3D digital surveying and mapping techniques represent an invaluable set of effective tools for reconnaissance, documentation, monitoring

Reference 15 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1314: Severe structural damage was identified near the NW corner during the archeological excavation

Reference 16 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1314: . An interdisciplinary team carried out an engineering diagnosis involving: detailed surveying and mapping of the geometry of the complex

Reference 17 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1339: has experienced a severe deterioration since the accidental discovery in 1868 and subsequent archaeological excavations starting in 1882.

Reference 18 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1351: Geophysical exploration methods allow the detection of archaeological features before any excavation is carried out on these sites. This is due to the contrast of properties between the buried archaeological structures and objects and the surrounding soil, sediment, or rock.

Reference 19 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1351: Firstly, we have tested in situ spot GRS measurements to detect rock-built structures buried in the sediments; secondly, we have excavated the surveyed area.

Name: Nodes\\Material conservation\\Garden and landscape conservation

<Internals\\Antiquity 1994 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.77% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.49% Coverage

¶17: cross-ridge boundaries and the prehistoric landscape of the Cleveland Hills, northeast England

¶18: On the North Yorkshire Moors, in northeast England,

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶158: Natural wonders

Reference 3 - 0.23% Coverage

¶120: Fire-clearance husbandry: traditional techniques throughout the world.

<Internals\\Antiquity 1995 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.33% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶16: is not an easy landscape to inhabit

Reference 2 - 0.24% Coverage

¶175: The role of fires set by people is an important issue in the changing 'natural' landscape.

¶176:

<Internals\\Antiquity 1996 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶187: nature conservation

<Internals\\Antiquity 1997 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶169: Peopling the landscape

<Internals\\Antiquity 1999 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.45% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶104: Landscape: gleanings of meaning

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶110: The Severn estuary: landscape evolution and wetland reclamation.

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

¶111: Swaledale: the valley of the wild river.

Reference 4 - 0.14% Coverage

¶167: Defining a contemporary landscape approach: concluding thoughts

<Internals\\Antiquity 2000 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶106:

The archaeology and anthropology of landscape: shaping your landscape.

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶148: palaeoecology has provided techniques for understanding physical landscapes. Despit

<Internals\\Antiquity 2001 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.73% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.73% Coverage

¶274: These included the construction of check-dams, contour bunds and contour planting with sisal. After independence, a second programme of soil conservation measures was launched. These were initially similar to those employed under colonialism, but later included de-stocking, resulting in the removal of some 90,000 livestock from the most severely eroded areas. As in the colonial period, recent overexploitation of land resources by local populations was regarded as the primary explanation for the continuing soil erosion.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2002 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶120: a landscape through time

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶173: Shotley Peninsula: the making of a unique Suffolk landscape

<Internals\\Antiquity 2005 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶145: Wessex landscapes

<Internals\\Antiquity 2007 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶177: Ideas of landscape

<Internals\\Antiquity 2010 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶136: Managing archaeological landscapes in Northumberland

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶194: The English coast: a history and a prospect

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

¶201: African landscapes: interdisciplinary approaches

<Internals\\Antiquity 2013 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶197: Making sense of an historic landscape

<Internals\\Antiquity 2018 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.59% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶146: Climate change and the deteriorating archaeological and environmental archives of the Arctic

Reference 2 - 0.51% Coverage

¶147: The cold, wet climate of the Arctic has led to the extraordinary preservation of archaeological sites and materials that offer important contributions to the understanding of our common cultural and ecological history. This potential, however, is quickly disappearing due to climate-related variables, including the intensification of permafrost thaw and coastal erosion, which are damaging and destroying a wide range of cultural and environmental archives around the Arctic. In providing an overview of the most important effects of climate change in this region and on archaeological sites

<Internals\\Curator 1994> - § 2 references coded [0.85% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.66% Coverage

¶133: Archeological and Natural Resource Collections of the National Park Service: Opportunities and Threats

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

¶134: natural resource collections

<Internals\\Curator 2012 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [1.83% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.83% Coverage

¶174: Guilin, a small city in subtropical southwest China, is an hour's flight north from Guangzhou or Hong Kong. This region, famous for its mountains, which appear in some important Chinese old master scrolls and also on the 20 RMB currency note of the People's Republic, is nicely described by a popular saying: "Guilin's scenery is best among all under heaven." An art park, Yuzi Paradise, founded in 1997 by Tsao Ryh-Chang, a wealthy Taiwanese entrepreneur, occupies 1,300 acres of land in this remote area. Ten percent of the acreage is the art park; the rest is mostly untouched landscape

<Internals\\Curator 2017 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [2.79% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

¶156: Plant Collection "Half-life:" Can Botanic Gardens Weather the Climate?

Reference 2 - 0.70% Coverage

¶157: Botanic gardens are organized around plant collections, and climate change will affect those collections. Land loss is expected for gardens near sea level, prompting a loss of plants from the collection.

Reference 3 - 1.33% Coverage

¶157: over the next 100 years within the context of sea level changes. Comparing predicted rates of collection change with projected rates of loss due to sea level rise, we expect plant collection development to keep pace with climate change. As actively curated resources, botanic garden plant collections can adapt to environmental change faster and more deliberately than natural systems.

¶158:

Reference 4 - 0.52% Coverage

¶161: Biomimetic is proposed as an existing or potential future technology that motivates conservation of biodiversity and environment in existing literature.

<Internals\\JCP 1999 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.26% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

¶15: How do you patent a landscape?

<Internals\\JCP 2007 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶19: A DISCUSSION ON LANDSCAPES

Reference 2 - 0.22% Coverage

¶10: A slightly edited discussion on the protection of landscapes

Reference 3 - 0.25% Coverage

¶12: The relationship between hunting and the landscape was not prioritized

<Internals\\JCP 2009 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.22% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶16: Wider landscape components

Reference 2 - 1.13% Coverage

¶16: and make the setting vivid and legible. Concentrating on this trend, this article explores the visual values of archaeological sites from the tripartite conceptualization view of visual landscape integrity, namely considering the archaeological landscape setting as an artifact, three-dimensional space, and scenery

<Internals\\JCP 2012 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

¶22: marine ecosystems are two important resources that are disappearing at alarming rates worldwide

<Internals\\JCP 2014 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.73% Coverage

¶19: At the heart of the controversy lay the construction of a new four-lane bridge, the Waldschlößchen Bridge, that would cut through scenic meadows, destroying long-protected vistas

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶153: South Carolina's Tidal Rice Fields

Reference 3 - 0.24% Coverage

¶154: South Carolina's tidal rice fields are significant historic

<Internals\\JHS 1994-6 Abstracts> - § 8 references coded [4.29% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶129: Modern landscape studies

Reference 2 - 0.96% Coverage

¶148: Intensified land use practices in the Nordic countries are increasing the need for more determined strategies in both natural and cultural conservation.

Reference 3 - 0.17% Coverage

¶157: Gardens and the Picturesque

Reference 4 - 0.44% Coverage

¶166: Invisible Gardens. The Search for Modernism in the American Landscape

Reference 5 - 0.12% Coverage

¶169: Landscape and Power

Reference 6 - 1.94% Coverage

¶178: the gardens of the inter-war semi

¶179: The study of landscape and garden history is now well established and is beginning to widen its focus. The importance of the vernacular garden both as an expression of popular culture and as an important element in the contemporary environment is beginning to be recognised

Reference 7 - 0.18% Coverage

¶182: — Historic Parks and Gardens

Reference 8 - 0.32% Coverage

¶186: Heritage Gardens. Care, Conservation and Management

<Internals\\JHS 1996 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.72% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.28% Coverage

¶4: heritage landscapes in northern Ireland

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶21: Le Désert de Retz

Reference 3 - 0.55% Coverage

¶23: Researching a Garden's History: A Guide to Documentary and Published Sources

Reference 4 - 0.57% Coverage

¶41: heritage evaluation of an historic rural landscape and moves for its protection

Reference 5 - 0.20% Coverage

¶46: the role of the countryside.

<Internals\\JHS 1997-8 Abstracts> - § 7 references coded [1.43% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶13: natural area management

Reference 2 - 0.28% Coverage

¶13: The conservation strategy for natural systems

Reference 3 - 0.35% Coverage

¶13: representative samples of biogeography in protected areas

Reference 4 - 0.12% Coverage

¶54: nature conservation

Reference 5 - 0.31% Coverage

¶58: The Cultivated Wilderness: or, what is landscape,

Reference 6 - 0.14% Coverage

¶164: Biological Conservation

Reference 7 - 0.10% Coverage

¶167: Memorial gardens

<Internals\\JHS 1998 Abstracts> - § 6 references coded [4.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.29% Coverage

¶17: The walled garden of Scotland as heritage landscape

Reference 2 - 0.52% Coverage

¶18: landscape heritage studies and the landscape design and conservation which may accompany them

Reference 3 - 0.47% Coverage

¶18: one of the many challenges is to discern what determines diversity in the landscape.

Reference 4 - 0.62% Coverage

¶18: At what point does the local expression of an international prototype become a local and unique landscape type

Reference 5 - 0.64% Coverage

¶18: the walled garden of Scotland as an example to explore issues of national, regional and local landscape identities

Reference 6 - 1.51% Coverage

¶18: cultural traditions, biophysical constraints and stylistic responses to availability and command of materials and technologies. It explores some of the origins of the walled garden, the way the landscape type was developed and refined in response to the Scottish context

<Internals\\JHS 1999 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.73% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.33% Coverage

¶130: Nature and Ideology. Natural Garden Design in the Twentieth Century

Reference 2 - 0.40% Coverage

¶146: part of a management plan to protect a private forest park forest from logging.

<Internals\\JHS 2000 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.48% Coverage

¶166: The History of Garden Design. The Western tradition from the Renaissance to the present day,

<Internals\\JHS 2001 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [6.56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 5.86% Coverage

¶131: Given the degradation of landscapes supporting fauna in many parts of the world, such organisations promise direct benefits for local communities and ecological biodiversity. Also, global warming, resulting in part from the removal of forest, will abate with the restoration of trees. The Bend of Islands (Victoria, Australia) boasts two organisations dedicated to the communal conservation of a landscape of remnant box-ironbark (eucalypt) forest. This woodland heritage is managed by residents to preserve its ecological values. The Round the Bend Conservation Co-operative (RBCC) is a land settlement co-operative. Members are committed to maintaining the local bushland in as natural a state as possible using minimal-impact environmental practices. The Bend of Islands Conservation Association (BICA) was established several years after the co-operative, but with the same environmental purpose. It covers a broader area, incorporating over 130 private land titles. This article describes the history and practices of RBCC and BICA and indicates their potential as models for the development of conservation principles and practices by other communities in similar landscapes.

Reference 2 - 0.26% Coverage

¶137: environmental heritage research and interpretation

¶138:

Reference 3 - 0.44% Coverage

¶138: modern science promotes itself as providing a means to restore that natural environment.

<Internals\\JHS 2002 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.88% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.34% Coverage

¶116: conservation and tourism development in and adjacent to this protected forest

Reference 2 - 0.54% Coverage

¶146: The data suggest that the failure to recognise an aesthetic that is primarily non-visual can lead to changes in landscape

<Internals\\JHS 2003 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [4.86% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.51% Coverage

¶137: Integrating natural and cultural heritage: the advantage of feng shui landscape resources

Reference 2 - 2.11% Coverage

¶138: in the feng shui woods beside villages in the New Territories, but their continued existence is threatened by urbanisation. To highlight the value of these natural resources, three feng shui woods and villages located in the New Territories of Hong Kong were selected for investigation. The study examined their sociocultural, ecological and botanical characteristics.

Reference 3 - 0.94% Coverage

¶138: an example of traditional human settlement that dates back several hundred years; and (3) characterised by historical continuity devoid of accelerated development.

Reference 4 - 1.30% Coverage

¶138: Similarly, they represent a natural heritage as they: (1) represent ongoing ecological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial ecosystem communities; and (2) contain important and significant natural habitats

<Internals\\JHS 2004 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.95% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.48% Coverage

¶116: Efforts are underway to declare the hill and the remains of the medieval city at its foot an archaeological park,

Reference 2 - 0.63% Coverage

¶116: and ecological integrity of the site. Working landscapes—farms, flower fields, orchards, and nurseries—can be employed as a landscape-design typology

Reference 3 - 0.37% Coverage

¶138: Private investment in the Valley is now 15 times the National Park Service investment.

¶139:

Reference 4 - 0.16% Coverage

¶145: Champaner-Pavagadh archaeological park

Reference 5 - 0.30% Coverage

¶154: Culture and nature in the mediterranean: towards an integrated approach

<Internals\\JHS 2005 Abstracts> - § 7 references coded [2.33% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶14: Nature as heritage: the Swedish case

Reference 2 - 0.71% Coverage

¶15: But as examples for Sweden indicate, it is difficult to make a heritage of a landscape. In this essay two separate discourses, namely antiquarian and environmental, are discussed.

¶16:

Reference 3 - 0.17% Coverage

¶17: the preservation of stereotyped landscapes

Reference 4 - 0.86% Coverage

¶17: To illustrate this, the landscape of the province of Skåne in southernmost Sweden is discussed from a heritage perspective. This province (which was Danish up to 1658) has a landscape characterised by its openness and

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶18: The natural and

Reference 6 - 0.08% Coverage

¶12: Farming the heritage

Reference 7 - 0.30% Coverage

¶140: As well as augmenting and supporting more traditional approaches to landscape

<Internals\\JHS 2006 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.77% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶154: The Heritagescape: Looking at Landscapes of the Past

¶155:

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶166: Conservation of a Sacred Landscape

¶167:

Reference 3 - 0.45% Coverage

¶167: we propose that an integrated conservation approach be based upon restoring the natural and spatial archetypes that constitute the landscape vocabulary

Reference 4 - 0.95% Coverage

¶167: The structure of the pilgrim landscape constituted by circumambulatory paths, tanks and groves, shrines and temples can be clarified and made legible by minor design interventions such as restoring historic buildings, reviving the holy tanks, planting sacred trees, and building rest pavilions along the pilgrim path

Reference 5 - 0.09% Coverage

¶174: Architects Creating a Landscape

<Internals\\JHS 2007 Abstracts> - § 16 references coded [12.54% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶16: such as designed landscapes, parks and gardens

Reference 2 - 0.37% Coverage

¶19: Transport Infrastructure in the Mountains: Why and How to Protect Landscape with Human Activity as Part of its Heritage

Reference 3 - 1.87% Coverage

¶110: In mountain areas without permanent settlements, human activity is entirely dependent on spatial interaction. For centuries, local and regional traffic has followed livestock trails and footpaths. Mainly during the 20th century, new public and private roads changed this situation significantly in large parts of Norway. While mountain summer farming decreased, hydropower development and leisure use became dominant. Protected areas have been established to preserve possibilities for outdoor recreation and 'wilderness'. However, seasonal farming activity is still an important upholder of cultural heritage

Reference 4 - 0.64% Coverage

¶110: The necessity of easy access to maintain the living cultural heritage in addition to 'wilderness' areas, however, requires taking both concepts into account, most probably treated as geographically separate.

¶111:

Reference 5 - 0.11% Coverage

¶15: of a defined geographical territory

Reference 6 - 0.06% Coverage

¶39: Nature as Heritage

Reference 7 - 0.30% Coverage

¶40: The Conservation of Natural and Cultural Heritage in Europe and the Mediterranean: A Gordian Knot?

Reference 8 - 0.74% Coverage

¶41: contributes to the discussion regarding the effective conservation of the European natural heritage. First it is argued that there are intrinsic difficulties in defining the terms 'conservation', 'natural heritage' and 'cultural heritage',

Reference 9 - 0.22% Coverage

¶42: 'One and the Same Historic Landscape': A Physical/Cultural Perspective

Reference 10 - 1.98% Coverage

¶43: The paper reviews, from a British perspective, the ecological contribution to landscape conservation. It focuses upon the development of an institutional framework for the study and stewardship of the 'living' heritage, the enquiries required of ecologists as to how plant and animal communities functioned, and the increasing support given to what came to be known as 'creative conservation'. Such endeavours, as were often pursued under the self-conscious title of 'historical ecology', have, in their turn, called for a greater discernment in the use of the term 'naturalness' to describe any protected area, let alone the larger countryside.

Reference 11 - 0.30% Coverage

¶45: Human society and the natural environment of the south Florida Everglades developed simultaneously

Reference 12 - 0.16% Coverage

¶46: A New Approach to Integrate Research and Management

Reference 13 - 2.89% Coverage

¶47: For more than 12,000 years, humans have modified, changed, and even destroyed many natural ecosystems in a large part of Europe, especially forest ecosystems. This evolution resulted in a European territory characterised by diversified rural landscapes where we can generally distinguish

three complementary parts including cultivated space, pastoral space and forest space. These systems connecting natural, modified ecosystems with agro-systems could have an interesting biological diversity. Since the middle of the 20th century, the modernisation of agriculture, and the extension of single crop and industrial breeding have completely changed this vision again. According to the evolution that we imposed on nature, the disappearance or the regression of certain species, the invasion by foreign species, we can discuss our strategy to preserve the future of the natural patrimony, biodiversity, the ecosystem's functioning and services

Reference 14 - 0.29% Coverage

¶148: The Evolution of Approaches to Conserving the World's Natural Heritage: The Experiences of WWF

Reference 15 - 2.06% Coverage

¶149: The development of approaches to nature conservation is explored broadly but with particular reference to the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). Starting from a crisis-driven, opportunistic approach, most organisations developed global strategies to increase the impact of their work and to improve the effectiveness of the resources at their disposal. For WWF this meant prioritising large geographical areas known as ecoregions and developing targeted outcomes at a global level. This approach has evolved with the growing public- and private-sector concern over environmental security. As awareness grows, former exploiters have become champions for nature conservation.

Reference 16 - 0.42% Coverage

¶163: Such recognition is an acknowledgement of the importance of human–environment interactions, especially those of a more traditional type.

<Internals\\JHS 2008 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶120: today part of the ACE Basin National Wildlife Refuge

<Internals\\JHS 2009 Abstracts> - § 16 references coded [4.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶13: Commerce and Conservation: An Asian Approach to an Enduring Landscape, Ohmi-Hachiman, Japan

Reference 2 - 0.37% Coverage

¶14: The historic region of Ohmi-Hachiman, located in central Japan, is an example of a Continuing Landscape in an Asian setting.

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶14: an agricultural landscape.

Reference 4 - 0.59% Coverage

¶14: It is the product of a long industrialised and developed nation, yet the site is quintessentially Asian with rice paddies and small villages sharing an ethos with the rest of this part of the world

Reference 5 - 0.56% Coverage

¶14: It is an approach worthy of close scrutiny by those overseeing heritage landscapes in the rest of the world who may also be facing the uncomfortable clash of commerce and conservation.

¶15:

Reference 6 - 0.54% Coverage

¶16: In Western Anatolia, archaeological heritage sites with ecologically rich areas, countryside, coastlines and seascapes are the most essential visual, spatial and structural features

Reference 7 - 0.36% Coverage

¶16: ecology, rural traditional systems and agricultural practices. However, rapid changes and developments due to urbanisation

Reference 8 - 0.26% Coverage

¶16: for development and conservation options for cultural heritage and their landscapes.

¶17:

Reference 9 - 0.05% Coverage

¶19: Island Landscapes

Reference 10 - 0.17% Coverage

¶131: The Southern Upland Way: Exploring Landscape and Culture

Reference 11 - 0.24% Coverage

¶140: Unfolding Landscape in a Lebanese Village: Rural Heritage in a Globalising World

Reference 12 - 0.15% Coverage

¶141: enhancing attachment to the land through employment

Reference 13 - 0.13% Coverage

¶41: inherited traditional agricultural practices

Reference 14 - 0.14% Coverage

¶57: undertaken at Culgoa National Park in Australia

Reference 15 - 0.11% Coverage

¶65: The Case of Dragon Garden in Hong Kong

Reference 16 - 0.14% Coverage

¶69: a Forested, Sparsely Populated Area in Sweden

¶70:

<Internals\\JHS 2011 abstracts> - § 16 references coded [7.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.77% Coverage

¶7: fishery heritage and natural conservation in Hong Kong

¶8: The north-western part of Hong Kong is a marsh with traditional freshwater fish farming; however, this brackish area has been agriculturally diversified to include cultivation of red rice, reeds, shrimp and fish, and has only largely concentrated on freshwater fish farming starting from the 1960s. By looking into the geographical and social changes that have taken place in the brackish area, I will explain how the coastal landscape was changed in the 1910s through the introduction of large-scale rice production in Tin Shui Wai which has turned into a high-density residential new town, and the wetland conservation of Mai Po marshes

Reference 2 - 1.90% Coverage

¶8: Inland freshwater pond cultivation was actually a major industry in the 1970s since it supplied most of the freshwater fish for the local market. Nowadays, the industry is shrinking because of lack of manpower and high operation costs compared to the mainland. With various kinds of social, economic and physical pressures, the local communities which are located at the buffer areas of the wetland in Mai Po are actually facing the tremendous dangers of losing those fishponds; most importantly, the fishponds have been serving not only as mitigation zone and source of a traditional local food but also as a major food supplier for migratory birds, adding to the conservation value of the Mai Po marshes and Inner Deep Bay in Hong Kong at large.

Reference 3 - 0.13% Coverage

¶43: on the designation of Langkawi Island in Malaysia

Reference 4 - 0.31% Coverage

¶171: a global model identifies the 16 natural heritage properties on the World Heritage List most at risk from climate change

¶172:

Reference 5 - 0.25% Coverage

¶172: producing the World Heritage Vulnerability Index (WHVI), a measure of relative risk among properties

Reference 6 - 0.37% Coverage

¶172: apparently relatively resistant to short-term climactic changes. The remaining 16 are likely to respond to climactic changes in the next 40 years

Reference 7 - 0.52% Coverage

¶172: Those properties are where society could most effectively invest in adaptation. I identify adaptive strategies and next steps for proactive climate change adaptation in the 16 natural heritage properties

Reference 8 - 0.07% Coverage

¶183: Conversations with landscape

Reference 9 - 0.15% Coverage

¶186: in conserving biocultural diversity on a landscape scale

¶187:

Reference 10 - 0.19% Coverage

¶187: implications for management to protect cultural and biological diversity

Reference 11 - 0.18% Coverage

¶188: supporting endogenous processes for nurturing biocultural development

¶189:

Reference 12 - 0.14% Coverage

¶190: a case study from the Australian humid tropical forests

Reference 13 - 0.25% Coverage

¶191: Australian humid tropical forests have been recognised as globally significant natural landscapes

Reference 14 - 0.29% Coverage

¶191: The resultant heritage nomination process empowered community efforts to reverse the loss of biocultural diversity

Reference 15 - 0.22% Coverage

¶191: as a means to empower community efforts to reverse global biocultural diversity loss.

¶192:

Reference 16 - 0.28% Coverage

¶193: Continuing traditional land tenure and resource use pattern the landscapes and seascapes of the Pacific Islands

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.73% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶17: the Port Arthur Memorial Garden, Tasmania

Reference 2 - 0.22% Coverage

¶18: In particular, the article investigates the Memorial Garden at the Port Arthur Historic Site, Tasmania,

Reference 3 - 0.37% Coverage

¶127: This paper introduces the concept of the 'memorialscape' as a tool for studying the inter-relationship of memorials within a single rural or urban environment or landscape.

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

¶144: to nature conservation

¶145:

<Internals\\JHS 2013 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶146: protection and development of the Dutch archaeological-historical landscape and its European dimension

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶199: The pit: landscape scars as potential cultural tools

<Internals\\JHS 2015 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.24% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶136: 'European' and 'Asian' approaches to cultural landscapes management at Borobudur, Indonesia in the 1970s

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶137: the Japanese during the 1970s

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶137: the practice of wider landscape protection.

¶138:

<Internals\\JHS 2016 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [0.89% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶160: the Parc National des Écrins in the French Alps

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶161: the Kokoda Track, Papua New Guinea

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶162: This article considers this issue in relation to the Kokoda Track in Papua New Guinea,

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

¶162: The successful conservation of the Track

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

¶189: The Turtle Garden: Tan Kah Kee's last spiritual world

Reference 6 - 0.11% Coverage

¶190: through a case study of the Turtle Garden built by Tan Kah Kee in Xiamen, China

Reference 7 - 0.43% Coverage

¶107: Drawing from my research on forest commoning in the Appalachian coalfields, I argue that land-based systems of commoning vital to communities in the path of resource extraction merit more attention from heritage workers. Commons tend to disappear through their atomization into siloed objects of study and stewardship

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶139: a Chinese cultural heritage site,

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶164: studies in heritage conservation and management

<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.22% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶120: Some problems regarding the reproduction of this ecosystem have triggered the creation of conservation proposals and the modernization of handmade food production derived from these palms.

<Internals\\JCH 2000 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶156: Grotta del Buontalenti, Giardino di Boboli, Florence, Italy

<Internals\\JCH 2002 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [2.34% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶172: Control of subterranean termite populations

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶174: Coastal cultural heritage: a management tool

Reference 3 - 0.18% Coverage

¶175: Two parallel processes have marked coastal realities in many parts of the world.

Reference 4 - 0.26% Coverage

¶175: Hence, the need of framing the coastal cultural heritage into coastal management programmes, strategies and actions

Reference 5 - 1.71% Coverage

¶175: To meet this need, the Guidelines for management of coastal cultural heritage, dealing with conceptual and methodological frameworks, and designing operational approaches were worked out for the use by decision-makers, managers and planners on the local scale. The Guidelines, which by now are available in the Italian language, have multimedia features and interactive properties, and are available in a CD-ROM format. They were devised in the framework of the Progetto Finalizzato Beni Culturali (Special Project for the Safeguard of Cultural Heritage) convened by the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (the Italian National Research Council). This paper aims at introducing their relevant background stimuli, their features, and their cardinal use criteria.

<Internals\JCH 2003 Abstracts> - § 13 references coded [1.76% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶15: The coastal cultural heritage facing coastal management

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶16: the role of cultural heritage in coastal areas, including land belts and coastal marine waters

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

¶16: Essentially, it aims at contributing to the discussion on how the mise-en-valeur of the coastal cultural heritage may be framed within integrated coastal management programmes.

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶16: At this point, attention is concentrated on the role of cultural heritage in the framework of integrated coastal management approaches.

Reference 5 - 0.13% Coverage

¶16: The final step consists of the design of a tentative Code of Conduct for Coastal Cultural Heritage consisting of some background and operational principles.

Reference 6 - 0.09% Coverage

¶10: The role of commercial and naval port evolution in the growth of coastal zone cultural heritage is outlined

Reference 7 - 0.10% Coverage

¶10: The conservation issue is explored through a case study of cultural heritage loss in the UK's South Wales coal ports.

Reference 8 - 0.47% Coverage

¶10: It is argued that both problems can be better understood with reference to clusters of interacting and controlling 'environments' within which the cultural heritage is set. It is concluded that coastal zone management must recognise the challenges posed by such 'environments' if effective strategies to secure the future of port-based cultural heritage are to be devised. It is also suggested that the scale and complexity of the challenges are such that there is a leadership role in this sphere for international organisations such as the European Union.

Reference 9 - 0.14% Coverage

¶12: considered a number of landscape and cultural characteristics of the region taking into account the influence exerted by the geographical distribution of these resources

Reference 10 - 0.11% Coverage

¶12: exploring the Ligurian geographical context and its significance for the nature and distribution of cultural heritage resources

Reference 11 - 0.12% Coverage

¶14: The south western peninsula of England has a rich variety of coastal heritage, analysis of which is undertaken via the 'fields' of nature, landscape

Reference 12 - 0.11% Coverage

¶14: The value of treating the cultural heritage apart from the natural heritage is seriously questioned, particularly in a coastal context.

Reference 13 - 0.11% Coverage

¶14: While major successes are demonstrated in landscape and urban conservation, numerous failures and challenges are also recognised.

<Internals\JCH 2005 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.96% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶18: evidence of landscape management

¶19:

Reference 2 - 0.36% Coverage

¶19: The second objective was to show the composition of remains from one garden. Samples were taken from Le Grand-Pressigny site in Touraine, a French garden dating from the XVIth–XIXth centuries.

Reference 3 - 0.53% Coverage

¶119: The results also identified spatial changes over time. This study suggests an interesting approach to understanding soil care by early human communities and can contribute to garden restoration projects considering the technical construction of these sites and historical techniques.

<Internals\JCH 2009 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.67% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶139: Landscapes, Heritage and Culture

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶174: Numerical model application for the restoration of the Racconigi Royal Park (CN, Italy)

Reference 3 - 0.56% Coverage

¶175: After years of neglect and an almost complete lack of maintenance, the Racconigi Royal Park was in an inevitable and widespread state of decay. This decay also involved the waterways that were designed in the nineteenth-century by Xavier Kurten (1811–1840). The seasonal lack of water and the agricultural needs of the farms around the Park made it necessary, during the planning stage of the restoration project, to consider the practicability and the effectiveness of some measures that were conceived to optimize the operation of the restored waterways, without altering the historical structure of the system

<Internals\JCH 2010 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.80% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶19: Seismic vulnerability of natural stone pinnacles on the Amalfi Coast in Italy

Reference 2 - 0.71% Coverage

¶20: In the southern part of Italy, along the National Road 163 (the Amalfi Coastal road), and particularly close to Positano, some stone formations are present with a cylindrical shape (pinnacles) due to the erosion of the rock and the presence of sub-vertical cracking planes in the rocky slope. The landscape beauty and the dangerousness of these pinnacles, more than 10 m in height, leaning on the underlying road, requested a vulnerability study. The dynamic behavior of these natural solids is influenced by the notable mechanical inhomogeneity due to the nature of the rock, to the presence of diffused crack patterns and to the position along the slope

<Internals\JCH 2011 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶23: Zhangjiajie Sandstone Peak Forest Geopark, China

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶124: aims to characterize the regional geomorphic features of Zhangjiajie Sandstone Peak Forest Geopark in northwest Hunan, China.

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶118: Assessing threatened coastal sites:

Reference 4 - 0.57% Coverage

¶119: determine the vulnerability of the cemetery to coastal erosion caused by long-term sea-level rise and episodic flooding. Shoreline change analysis indicates that the southern portion of the island has eroded on the north-facing beach at a rate of 0.2 m/yr while the south-facing beach has been stable. Topographic analysis of the landscape indicates that the central area of the southern portion is less than 1 m above sea level with a slightly elevated rim approximately 2 m above sea level

Reference 5 - 0.61% Coverage

¶119: The results indicate that the cemetery is vulnerable to erosion and coastal flooding. A storm with a coastal storm surge of approximately 1 m will result in flooding of the cemetery. The northern edge of the cemetery is extremely vulnerable to erosion and the first mapped burial on the northern side will be impacted in approximately 10 years. The southern edge of the cemetery is protected by horizontal and vertical accretion. As a result, conservation resources should be concentrated on the northern edge of the cemetery.

<Internals\JCH 2013 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [0.64% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶182: Preservation potential of historic lands in urbanized settings, Boston, Massachusetts, USA

¶183:

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶183: A military terrain model was created utilizing American Battlefield Protection Program's KOCSA system categories, in order to identify defining features of the battlefield.

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

¶183: The geospatial analysis will aid in the development of long-range management strategies for the Chelsea Creek Battlefield and facilitate the assessment of threats to cultural resources posed by both anthropogenic activities and environmental change

Reference 4 - 0.02% Coverage

¶197: A comparative study for rural landscapes

Reference 5 - 0.08% Coverage

¶198: Given this, our work aims to analyse the concept of integrity and how it can be used to preserve the heritage of rural landscapes.

Reference 6 - 0.21% Coverage

¶198: . Documents describing the historical, rural, and agro-ecological features of each of the fourteen rural sites were analysed. From this, several historical and ecological parameters were chosen as “values to have” and several socio-economic and management parameters were chosen as “values to maintain” to assess the integrity of each landscape.

<Internals\JCH 2014 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.50% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶132: A discussion on the development model of earthquake relic geopark

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶132: a case study of the Qingchuan Earthquake Relic Geopark in Sichuan Province, China

Reference 3 - 0.38% Coverage

¶133: Earthquake relic is a unique geoheritage. At present, the research on earthquake relic geoparks or national parks is less domestic and overseas, while the protection, development and exploration are in its infancy. This paper, taking ‘Qingchuan Earthquake Relic Geopark’ (QERG) as an example, analyses the characteristics of the geopark, and explores the development model, in order to provide reference for the earthquake relic geopark and national park development domestic and overseas.

<Internals\JCH 2015 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.28% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶124: For this study, some of these sites have been located. This article presents images of the historic paintings as well as photos of the current views. From comparing the scenery on the painting with the current situation it is clear that much of the nineteenth century rural landscapes surrounding The Hague nowadays has been eroded by urbanisation. It is especially during the last few decades that most of these sites have disappeared.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

¶135: A Landscape of Travel

<Internals\JCH 2016 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [0.76% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶186: Garden cultural heritage spatial functionalities

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶186: The case of anamorphosis abscondita at Vaux-le-Vicomte

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶187: analyzes the phenomenon of spatial functionalities for garden cultural heritage design

Reference 4 - 0.15% Coverage

¶187: the relationships between the sizes of the sections and elements of the baroque garden of Vaux-le-Vicomte and the specific visual phenomenon, anamorphosis abscondita, that was used in the design of this garden. The interpretation of the optical illusions in the garden of Vaux-le-Vicomte

Reference 5 - 0.28% Coverage

¶187: The quality of visual information in such a space leads to a change of the object of interest. Perspectives and optical illusions influence the design of the garden at Vaux-le-Vicomte, and the terraces and axes of symmetry are important tools in its spatial organization. The axis of symmetry contributes to the clarity, depth and order of composition. The parameters that influence the phenomenon of anamorphosis (distortion): the height of the eye point and the distance both affect the visual illusion of the change in size (depth of scene).

¶188:

Reference 6 - 0.13% Coverage

¶197: Future climate change is likely to pose significant challenges for heritage management, especially in landscape settings, such as river valleys as the magnitude, intensity and nature of geomorphological processes alter in response to changing threshold conditions

Reference 7 - 0.10% Coverage

¶197: Responding to these challenges requires the development of methodologies that consider landscape change beyond individual sites and monuments and this paper reports the development of such an approach

<Internals\JCH 2017 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.69% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.35% Coverage

¶15: Urban settlements growth is among the most threatening factors for the correct landscape preservation. Such phenomenon may result in corrupting the correct landscape-system functioning, particularly when the development occurs without precise planning prescriptions. Land-use/cover evolution dynamic is a subject widely and thoroughly investigated, especially concerning consumption of natural and other lands due to anthropogenic activities. This paper focuses on a region in southern Italy, where soil consumption is known to represent a urging matter of concern. However, although the negative impacts of soil consumption are well known, to our knowledge there are no case studies presenting a precise quantitative assessment of the intensity of such phenomenon for the region of interest.

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶15: Results highlight how current landscape preservation instruments alone cannot ensure a reduction in soil consumption phenomenon and how urban areas expansion is incompatible with a correct landscape conservation in the study area.

¶16:

Reference 3 - 0.23% Coverage

¶167: Rural landscape changes have attracted wide interest from related researchers. Economic factors driving land use changes in rural areas have been studied frequently. Up to now, however, the importance of culture in enhancing the resistance of landscapes to external shocks has not been given attention. In this paper, the key aim is to identify the importance of culture in maintaining agricultural landscapes through analyzing the employment of farmers and taking Hani rice terraces in Southwest China as a case.

<Internals\JCH 2018 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶146: Rapid reconstruction of historical urban landscape: The surroundings of Czech chateaux and castles

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1216: Murgia, a karst zone lying within Puglia, very famous for its fortified farms, dolines, sinkholes, and caves.

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1274: A case study of Huanxiu Shanzhuang, Suzhou, China

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1275: Chinese classical gardens, which contain various landscape elements and complicated spaces, are an important component of both gardens worldwide and culture heritage sites

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

¶275: In this study, we take one of the most famous and important Chinese classical gardens – Huanxiu Shanzhuang (HXSZ) in Suzhou, China

Name: Nodes\\Material conservation\Heritage as a non-renewable resource

<Internals\\Antiquity 2013 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶124: cultural heritage once destroyed cannot simply be rebuilt.

<Internals\\Curator 1994> - § 1 reference coded [0.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.36% Coverage

¶134: nonrenewable and become increasingly valuable over time.

<Internals\\JCP 2011 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.32% Coverage

¶18: Maritime cultural heritage is made up of finite and nonrenewable cultural resources

<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶145: but bases her statement on narrow understandings 'heritage' as irreplaceable

<Internals\\JCH 2015 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶154: because of irreversible cultural characteristics that can never be duplicated after being destroyed.

<Internals\\JCH 2017 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶136: Cultural Heritage is a precious resource that witnesses our past and that should be transmitted to future generations.

<Internals\\JCH 2018 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1325: non-renewable treasure of human civilization

Name: Nodes\\Heritage management

<Internals\\Antiquity 1994 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.51% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.45% Coverage

¶136: to tell us what is happening at both original theatre sites. His story is of scenes that are, by Shakespeare's standards, most static.

¶137:

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶176: Heritage management

<Internals\\Antiquity 1995 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶16: heritage management

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1207: Cultural resources management

Reference 3 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1208: have worked in the Zuni programmes for over 15 years.

¶1209:

<Internals\\Antiquity 1996 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.45% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶14: reports the current proposals to make a fit setting

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶128: The future of Avebury, again

Reference 3 - 0.19% Coverage

¶129: standing in an open landscape where archaeological concerns can direct land management.

Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

¶135: Property Manager for the National Trust

<Internals\\Antiquity 1997 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.64% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.64% Coverage

¶244: Those materials are gathered by some responsible agency, but they were created originally by others. They were made in the forms and with the methods chosen by their creators. That is, an archive contains materials that have been created by others, that have been formed and informed by the judgements of others and that are intensely idiosyncratic.

<Internals\\Antiquity 1998 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶176: and Management

<Internals\\Antiquity 1999 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.44% Coverage

¶130: This article promotes discussion of how archaeologists and museum curators are being forced into providing valuations for their 'resource' and collections, and conforming to accounting practices.

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶184: Management Plan.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2000 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1385: a review of progress towards sorting out the many problems of management,

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

¶1385: past strategies and the hope of future solutions as they were early this year. Already things have changed and the invited responses which we publish here discuss the recent changes of plan for Stonehenge.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2001 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.29% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1296: Cultural resource management

Reference 2 - 0.25% Coverage

¶1297: do not accord well with the concept that the remains of past human activities are actual resources, ones that can and should be managed in the interest of nations and their citizens.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2002 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1259: and the management plan in place

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1470: the administrative, legislative, environmental and social frameworks in which they have to be managed are changing rapidly.

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1489: the management of change.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2005 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.26% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

¶1227: The Rock Art Archaeological Park: ideas, strategies and actions for the integral management of Galician petroglyphs

<Internals\\Antiquity 2007 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1241: Archaeological Resource Management in the UK: An Introduction.

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1480: Cultural Heritage Management in China:

<Internals\\Antiquity 2008 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1178: as a framework for archaeological heritage management

<Internals\\Antiquity 2009 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.39% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.39% Coverage

¶130: but in November 2007 the British government announced that it couldn't afford them (Pitts 2008a). The plans were dropped (much cheaper changes are now being implemented to make Stonehenge look nice for the 2012 Olympics: English Heritage 2008).

<Internals\\Antiquity 2010 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1218: Understanding heritage and practice.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2014 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶142: Cultural heritage management:

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶144: Heritage management,

<Internals\\Antiquity 2016 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1320: How should we identify, protect and preserve contemporary heritage?

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1320: They also offer a novel, 'punk'-informed approach to the management of cultural heritage.

¶1321:

<Internals\\Antiquity 2017 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1129: Protecting heritage is a mission to which all archaeologists will readily subscribe. How best to do so is a more difficult question.

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1129: nor (most would agree) should we commodify it, converting it into monetary values that are open to buying and selling.

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1317: . The ironies are manifold.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2018 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶312: why cultural resource management

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶313: by ignoring the dominant practice of cultural resource management (CRM).

¶314:

<Internals\\Curator 1994> - § 1 reference coded [1.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.01% Coverage

¶34: Some would argue that collections and collecting have been severely threatened by decreasing financial and other support, especially over the last decade.

<Internals\\Curator 1998> - § 2 references coded [1.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.55% Coverage

¶25: Few evaluations have been conducted at archeological parks.

Reference 2 - 0.60% Coverage

¶25: the feasibility of conducting evaluations at archeological sites.

<Internals\\Curator 2001> - § 1 reference coded [0.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶31: QUALITY ISSUES IN HERITAGE VISITOR ATTRACTIONS

<Internals\\Curator 2017 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶26: This research/education/management project

<Internals\\IJCP 1995 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.72% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.72% Coverage

¶23: Archaeological Resource Management in the UK: An Introduction.

<Internals\\IJCP 1997 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [1.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.08% Coverage

¶13: Finally, the article combines the evaluation methods with democratic decisions by referenda.

<Internals\\JCP 2000 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [5.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.53% Coverage

¶13: Site management at Giza Plateau:

Reference 2 - 2.57% Coverage

¶14: The author describes the implementation of a four-phase management plan initiated in 1988. In the first phase, an organization scheme for the site was prepared.

Reference 3 - 1.40% Coverage

¶14: includes a tourism management plan, and will complete development of a site master plan

Reference 4 - 0.92% Coverage

¶15: The poverty of documentary heritage management in Nigeria

<Internals\\JCP 2008 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.51% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.19% Coverage

¶19: He worked in areas such as finance, law, and commercial administration and is thus well acquainted with legal and business issues otherwise outside the reach of ordinary archaeologists and even heritage scholars and managers. Thanks to his unique background, Carman acknowledges from the start that archaeology does not exist in a vacuum; and notions from law, finance, economics, environmental science, and management are deeply intertwined with archaeological heritage

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶15: reveals the macrostructure of heritage on different levels

Reference 3 - 0.17% Coverage

¶15: that goes beyond national borders, and which requires joint efforts

<Internals\\JCP 2009 Abstracts> - § 6 references coded [2.78% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶15: as a Tool for Archeological Heritage Management

¶16:

Reference 2 - 0.20% Coverage

¶16: I propose a visual landscape-oriented approach as a tool

Reference 3 - 0.17% Coverage

¶16: in the process of cultural resource management.

¶17:

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶42: Tangible Databases

Reference 5 - 0.46% Coverage

¶43: The Sawau Project has become a collaborative tool to encourage digital documentation, linkages, and institutional collaborations

Reference 6 - 1.71% Coverage

¶68: the Salzburg Global Seminar convened its 453rd session—and its annual arts and culture session—on “Achieving the Freer Circulation of Cultural Artifacts” at Schloss Leopoldskron in Salzburg. Sixty two participants from twenty-nine countries gathered for the five-day session, aimed at building consensus among cultural authorities and museum representatives from around the world on ways to overcome legal, political, and practical obstacles to the circulation of cultural objects

<Internals\\JCP 2010 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.50% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.50% Coverage

¶81: heritage, governance, and education were brought into discussion as the key factors for enlightenment of future global strategies for heritage preservation and safeguarding.

¶82:

<Internals\\JCP 2011 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [2.56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.46% Coverage

¶9: Stepping Stones Across the Lihir Islands: Developing Cultural Heritage Management in the Context of a Gold-Mining Operation

Reference 2 - 1.50% Coverage

¶10: The general approach to this collaborative venture involves the application of a specific development tool, the Stepping Stones for Cultural Heritage program. This consultative process is innovative in both Melanesia and the context of resource extraction, but also more generally within

the field of cultural heritage. We describe the outcomes of this process and some of the initial pilot projects

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶12: and management

Reference 4 - 0.37% Coverage

¶31: a short discussion of a notable case study of local management of a Bolivian archaeological site,

Reference 5 - 0.17% Coverage

¶56: this workshop included on-the-ground managers

<Internals\\JCP 2012 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.61% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.87% Coverage

¶18: The structure of waqf management is examined, along with aspects of finance and building maintenance. It was found that the ability of a management system to evolve according to prevailing conditions can be an effective shield against the external threats mentioned here.

Reference 2 - 0.67% Coverage

¶37: digital heritage initiatives can support decision making about the circulation—or restriction—of digital cultural heritage while drawing attention to the complexities of safeguarding heritage in the digital age.

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶59: Heritage Management

<Internals\\JCP 2013 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.68% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.19% Coverage

¶19: and to develop a niche market for its products.

Reference 2 - 1.07% Coverage

¶19: Reinstatement of quality improved its value by adopting wider looms, better dyeing techniques, higher quality thread, and by encouraging new creative efforts in the development of the final product, thus providing better economic returns to the weavers and the community in general

Reference 3 - 0.42% Coverage

¶19: it demonstrates the significant contribution that nongovernmental organizations can make to this kind of work.

<Internals\\JCP 2014 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

¶4: administrative negligence in the management of heritage assets.

Reference 2 - 0.31% Coverage

¶7: should imply the development of best management practices at inscribed sites.

Reference 3 - 0.28% Coverage

¶7: the use of which should also be considered in the European community

Reference 4 - 0.25% Coverage

¶17: An Analysis of Patrimonial Patronage in Postcolonial Nigeria

¶18:

<Internals\\JCP 2017 ABSTRACTS> - § 3 references coded [0.52% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

¶18: in terms of how cultural heritage—both tangible and

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶18: —is managed in the city

Reference 3 - 0.14% Coverage

¶18: are valued and dealt with

<Internals\\JCP 2018 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶25: for Heritage Place Management

<Internals\\JHS 1994-6 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.47% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.32% Coverage

¶135: Mapping the Futures Local Cultures, Global Change,

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶187: Collections Management,

<Internals\\JHS 1996 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶125: Manual of Heritage Management

<Internals\\JHS 1997-8 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [4.90% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.43% Coverage

¶17: the skills required for the management of both resources are similar,

Reference 2 - 0.26% Coverage

¶113: The management of cultural heritage places

Reference 3 - 2.38% Coverage

¶134: key management trends and indices associated with a particular segment of this market, concerning historic houses open to the public. While supporting the established orthodoxy that admission numbers are largely insensitive to increases in admission charges, certainly in the short term, the paper notes that wider structural changes in the market may undermine its long term stability.

Reference 4 - 1.82% Coverage

¶134: the paper concludes that house operators can no longer assume that annual increases in admissions charges alone will necessarily increase net income. Yet they do not, generally, possess the skills, either in market research or the presentation of their attraction, to confront and manage change.

<Internals\\JHS 1999 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.72% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.53% Coverage

¶126: used to evaluate Historic Scotland's and the National Trust for Scotland's approach to revenue management.

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

¶154: strategic planning of site management

<Internals\\JHS 2000 Abstracts> - § 9 references coded [4.28% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶19: pragmatic management

Reference 2 - 0.37% Coverage

¶15: the nature of archaeological sites to management needs and approaches.

Reference 3 - 0.13% Coverage

¶15: and heritage management.

Reference 4 - 0.32% Coverage

¶145: are safely managed by the state, voluntary or private sectors

Reference 5 - 0.52% Coverage

¶153: ?Theorising a Realm of Practice?: introducing archaeological heritage management as a research field

Reference 6 - 1.29% Coverage

¶154: The paper introduces the field of archaeological heritage management, and the four papers on this subject here presented. Comparisons are made with Cultural Resource Management, Cultural Heritage Management and Archaeological Heritage Management.

Reference 7 - 0.82% Coverage

¶156: the paper details how Cultural Heritage Management, in addition to protecting the archaeological data base, actually protects archaeological access to it.

Reference 8 - 0.37% Coverage

¶156: In effect 'doing' Cultural Heritage Management is 'doing' archaeology.

Reference 9 - 0.35% Coverage

¶165: Heritage Visitor Attractions: an operations management perspective

<Internals\\JHS 2001 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [11.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.79% Coverage

¶18: Heritage organisations depend on public support, which presupposes a reputation for responsible custodianship, technical expertise, sound financial management

Reference 2 - 4.50% Coverage

¶18: Public support, however, can be fickle; a reputation can be severely damaged in a few days as a result of an unexpected crisis. Heritage managers have traditionally adopted a reactive approach to crisis handling. Such approaches frequently give rise to panic-driven responses, which amplify the scale of the original crisis and lead to a breakdown of trust among stakeholders. Having explored some examples of crises in the management of the archaeological heritage, this paper concludes with a case for managers to develop proactive crisis-management strategies. The proposed framework recognises its symbiotic relationship with the disciplines of strategy and reputation management. It incorporates three key elements: the identification and evaluation of risks; procedural arrangements for operating in a disaster situation; and effective communications to ensure the continuing support of stakeholders.

Reference 3 - 0.14% Coverage

¶132: An Economy of Country Houses

Reference 4 - 4.91% Coverage

¶133: This paper presents an economy of country houses with the ultimate aim of generating a framework for the evolution of country house management theory for the development of management practice and education. Whereas traditional management theory (for large entities) has evolved from the modern and narrow interpretation of economy, this paper employs the old but broader archaic form (oeconomy). This is a device that has previously been used both to generate an alternative understanding of organisations in general as well as for specific types of organisation. When combined with empirical data collected from a range of different country houses, an economy of country houses has emerged. This oeconomy is based on a number of core concepts, each of which has a number of key issues associated with it. The results show that this economy is quite unique, although there are some similarities with the economy of small businesses and the conflict approach of business management theory.

Reference 5 - 0.28% Coverage

¶140: This haste, which did not permit much strategic planning,

Reference 6 - 0.57% Coverage

¶140: has created a situation where many potential futures for Robben Island as a visitor attraction can be identified.

<Internals\\JHS 2002 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [5.51% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.74% Coverage

¶127: where conservation takes precedence over resource exploitation and renewable resource exploitation takes precedence over the exploitation of non-renewable resources.

Reference 2 - 0.30% Coverage

¶132: Heritage Visitor Attractions: managing revenue in the new millennium

Reference 3 - 4.18% Coverage

¶133: However, with varying types of ownership, funding and organisational objectives, many unrelated to tourism, the management of heritage visitor attractions is particularly challenging. Based on a recent primary research study conducted in Scotland, this paper focuses on one particular component of management, that of revenue, and examines the appropriateness, role and utilisation of the concept of revenue management to the operational and strategic management of heritage visitor attractions. The paper concludes that while the majority of heritage visitor attractions employ a number of well-tested revenue-management techniques, there is limited evidence to suggest that pricing and revenue-generation policies reflect the attractions' organisational objectives. In particular, incumbent policies do not appear to reflect the wider needs of revenue management, such as the need to address seasonal and spatial limitations of demand.

Reference 4 - 0.29% Coverage

¶141: Organisational Needs and Priorities of Heritage Areas in the USA

<Internals\\JHS 2003 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.88% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.28% Coverage

¶143: An audit of friends' schemes at UK heritage sites

Reference 2 - 0.60% Coverage

¶144: characterises membership schemes by discussing their nature, management, status, purpose and activities.

<Internals\\JHS 2004 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶118: should give good cheer to those managing similar

<Internals\\JHS 2005 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.56% Coverage

¶15: Though management of both heritages has many features in common, and both realms often share similar, if not the same, leaders and spokesmen,

<Internals\\JHS 2006 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶134: Site Management: An Application

Reference 2 - 0.28% Coverage

¶155: Yet we are still without a sense of how they operate over time and in relation to each other.

Reference 3 - 0.48% Coverage

¶155: As such, heritagescape offers a coherent and overarching methodology by which to identify the universal processes and elements that characterise heritage sites

Reference 4 - 0.17% Coverage

¶159: This paper serves as an exploration of this heritage site

Reference 5 - 0.15% Coverage

¶159: it played the key role in developing this site.

¶160:

<Internals\\JHS 2007 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.62% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

¶14: that heritage managers face when dealing with the heritage such robots will create.

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶121: heritage management

Reference 3 - 0.58% Coverage

¶123: Therefore, cultural institutions such as heritage sites are virtually compelled to find additional sources of funding to improve their financial situation and ensure their long-term survival

Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

¶128: The Significance of Capital

¶129:

Reference 5 - 0.63% Coverage

¶147: we try to show that long-term multidisciplinary research is necessary to provide new knowledge and we propose a new system of management for complex ecosystems with users, stakeholders and elected members.

<Internals\\JHS 2008 Abstracts> - § 11 references coded [3.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶18: Constructed Landscapes in Zoos and Heritage

Reference 2 - 0.34% Coverage

¶128: If we are to explore the real possibilities and limits of new media as it stands in relation to cultural heritage

Reference 3 - 0.33% Coverage

¶136: Increasing recognition is being accorded to the important role of digital media in the management of heritage

Reference 4 - 0.18% Coverage

¶145: their consequences for the management of the heritage site.

Reference 5 - 0.18% Coverage

¶150: Islamic Waqf and Management of Cultural Heritage in Palestine

Reference 6 - 0.57% Coverage

¶151: This paper studies the salient features that characterise the Islamic waqf and the importance of its development through history as a system for management of cultural heritage in Palestine.

Reference 7 - 0.11% Coverage

¶151: the management of cultural heritage.

¶152:

Reference 8 - 0.17% Coverage

¶154: reviews these and other issues to chart a forward path.

Reference 9 - 0.60% Coverage

¶69: is enduring one of the most crucial, turbulent periods in its 1200-year history. Since the early 1990s over 20 countries have contributed millions of dollars to help safeguard and restore its temples

Reference 10 - 0.19% Coverage

¶77: At present, many estancias are developing alternative activities

Reference 11 - 0.53% Coverage

¶77: The purpose of this paper is to develop and verify a suitable model for the planning, execution and management of recreational and tourist activities in these rural settlements

<Internals\\JHS 2009 Abstracts> - \$ 11 references coded [2.50% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶4: a planning exercise is now underway

Reference 2 - 0.54% Coverage

¶10: Specifically, the paper identifies the time/space dimension as unique, and hence it should be valorised using context-sensitive, carefully thought-through and executed approaches.

Reference 3 - 0.22% Coverage

¶16: is examined in relation to environmental limits and socio-economic factors

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶29: Cultural Heritage Management (ECT-CHM)

Reference 5 - 0.17% Coverage

¶30: hence neglects the significance of alternative resources

Reference 6 - 0.29% Coverage

¶41: One of these projects, the Ecological Park Project of Ebel es-Saqi, is the subject of this paper

Reference 7 - 0.26% Coverage

¶143: In raising these issues, this paper highlights the challenges facing heritage managers

Reference 8 - 0.21% Coverage

¶157: Both focus on meeting the management needs of field-based park staff.

¶158:

Reference 9 - 0.32% Coverage

¶164: The framework is relevant to other complex heritage sites such as historic towns and cultural landscapes.

¶165:

Reference 10 - 0.05% Coverage

¶166: private donation,

Reference 11 - 0.23% Coverage

¶166: when neither the state nor the market has the incentive or commitment to do so

<Internals\\JHS 2010 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [2.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶19: Unfulfilled promises? Heritage management

Reference 2 - 0.62% Coverage

¶110: has had varied success in the field of heritage management depending on the context in which it has been applied, and the evidence from some heritage sites in sub-Saharan Africa reveals mixed results; some far from satisfactory

Reference 3 - 0.28% Coverage

¶120: Identifying and addressing potential problem areas is essential to ensure the success of such projects.

Reference 4 - 1.38% Coverage

¶163: From analogue to digital and back again: institutional dynamics of heritage innovation

¶164: This article traces the emergence of a digital imperative – the belief in the necessity of digitising cultural expressions – in a particular heritage project in the Dutch city of Maastricht. The main reason for doing so is to contribute to the growing body of literature on digital cultural heritage, a perspective that pays analytical attention to the organisational and institutional dynamics of heritage innovation

<Internals\\JHS 2011 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.76% Coverage

¶189: In this paper, we argue that it is important to move beyond conservation-driven management models towards models that support endogenous processes. Designations for biocultural diversity, accordingly, need to recognise that people, biodiversity and place are best managed as an interconnected whole

Reference 2 - 0.26% Coverage

¶189: Finally, we offer some lessons for managing beyond designations and supporting endogenous processes.

¶190:

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶194: Co-management redux

Reference 4 - 0.23% Coverage

¶195: This article explores the process of creating an overarching management plan (Master Plan)

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 9 references coded [1.67% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.43% Coverage

¶114: To support this argument, three case studies of virtual heritage evaluations are summarized, and recommendations made as to how experimental design and evaluation may be improved for future projects.

¶115:

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

¶121: other heritage interventions taking place in Vanuatu and recorded during fieldwork in 2007

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶133: to site management

Reference 4 - 0.14% Coverage

¶136: towards heritage management as human rights-based cultural practice

Reference 5 - 0.14% Coverage

¶149: includes many private properties as well as public (Church) lands.

Reference 6 - 0.29% Coverage

¶149: On the other hand, it might be that a human rights-based approach to planning suggests a way forward to peaceful conflict resolution

Reference 7 - 0.19% Coverage

¶151: The main aim of this short report is to discuss issues of heritage management practice

Reference 8 - 0.16% Coverage

¶151: The impact of the Palestinian management programme has been very positive

Reference 9 - 0.08% Coverage

¶153: to establish improved management tools

<Internals\\JHS 2013 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [1.33% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶116: and archaeological heritage management

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶141: conservation management processes

Reference 3 - 0.44% Coverage

¶145: examined two heritage districts in the Town of Markham, a fast-growing exurban municipality north-east of Toronto. Both of these neighbourhoods and both designated heritage areas have in place an economic development mechanism

Reference 4 - 0.19% Coverage

¶186: To deal with this crisis adequately, we must pay increased attention to the management of heritage.

Reference 5 - 0.40% Coverage

¶104: By reviewing quantitative data along each step of the chain, we construct a holistic perspective that shows interrelationships between activities and illustrates which parts of the system are underdeveloped

Reference 6 - 0.16% Coverage

¶104: we argue for increased attention to administrative issues within heritage studies.

<Internals\\JHS 2014 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.87% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.33% Coverage

¶14: We believe Belvedere can be called a success only if the heritage sector manages, under these changed circumstances, to actively respond to spatial challenges and forge links with social actors.

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶10: the management of heritage in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶69: from palimpsest to brecciation

¶70:

Reference 4 - 0.32% Coverage

¶70: By way of conclusion, the paper highlights the benefits of engaging with a concept that reveals concatenations at a site, and suggests that further work on brecciation could be expanded

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

¶77: new perspective on cultural preservation

¶78:

<Internals\\JHS 2015 abstracts> - § 12 references coded [2.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶17: Transformations, transactions and technologies: new directions in Pacific heritage

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶34: Heritage entrepreneurship.

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶35: Empirical evidence is presented for two basic patterns of heritage entrepreneurship,

Reference 4 - 0.17% Coverage

¶56: Lastly, it discusses the potential ramifications of the gouges for current approaches to heritage management and conservation.

¶157:

Reference 5 - 0.09% Coverage

¶185: consumed and experienced, managed and deployed at a variety of scales,

Reference 6 - 0.53% Coverage

¶192: Offering three 'stories' about the problem of music genres 'at risk' and critiquing each of these stories against the theory of wicked problems, I explore the implications of this conceptualisation for heritage scholars, music researchers, policy-makers and other cultural stakeholders, in terms of moving us closer to realising effective, resilient and innovative approaches to the problem at hand.

Reference 7 - 0.14% Coverage

¶194: It examines policies for and ideas about the support, management and safeguarding of the performing arts

Reference 8 - 0.11% Coverage

¶194: it reviews the place of music and dance in the cultural management of Micronesia.

Reference 9 - 0.20% Coverage

¶109: However, in both countries the nomination and implementation of mixed sites have produced a series of challenges at the municipality management level

Reference 10 - 0.03% Coverage

¶114: Heritage management

Reference 11 - 0.16% Coverage

¶144: Subject–object perceptions of heritage: a framework for the study of contrasting railway heritage regeneration strategies

Reference 12 - 0.65% Coverage

¶146: on the adoption of contrasting redevelopment and site management strategies at two historic railway workshop complexes in Australia. The two sites are the Eveleigh Railway Workshops in New South Wales where an object-centred approach was adopted, and the Ipswich Workshops in Queensland where a subject-centred approach was employed. Although both sites are comparable in terms of their history, scale and cultural significance, the alternative approaches to redevelopment and management

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [0.94% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶140: White noise: sound, materiality and the crowd in contemporary heritage practice

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶141: More broadly, I use the case study to think through two trends in contemporary heritage practice.

Reference 3 - 0.26% Coverage

¶158: this paper aims to reflect on this shift showing its advantages but also some of the risks. These are inherent in a discourse of heritage in danger of legitimising mere pro-growth development approaches

Reference 4 - 0.13% Coverage

¶175: Critics have debated on the advantages and challenges of the digital revolution in the heritage field.

Reference 5 - 0.08% Coverage

¶186: Managing cultural heritage: an international research perspective

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶139: Conserving and managing ancient monuments

Reference 7 - 0.18% Coverage

¶152: and challenges to effective governance. It focuses on two key locations of the site, offering an analysis of problems, their causes and effects

<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [0.74% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶15: 'managing change' in Ballarat and Cuenca

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶16: due to an enhanced understanding of an ideal urban heritage management

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶159: a case study from Oslo, Norway

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

¶160: between various levels of heritage management in and around Oslo,

Reference 5 - 0.18% Coverage

¶160: Combining the discourse theoretical concept of nodal points with the method of qualitative coding analysis, we study responses by heritage management

Reference 6 - 0.23% Coverage

¶184: This paper deciphers this dilemma through Nancy Fraser's three-dimensional model of participatory parity, which serves to reconcile cultural, economic and political pressures on the heritage field

Reference 7 - 0.09% Coverage

¶150: It informs heritage managers and policy makers on alternative strategies

<Internals\JCH 2000 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶123: Hydrogeological hazard and risk

<Internals\JCH 2005 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [3.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.37% Coverage

¶190: A specific attention is devoted to other forms of financing, about the role of the entrance fees and the entrances of the game "Lotto", which subsidy the cultural goods and the Interministerial Committee for the Economic Planning (CIPE) allocations to the depressed areas. We will also be faced up to the examination of other sources of private financing as the sponsorships, the entrances of collateral services about museum visits (coffee and bookstore) and the supply of banking foundations. The fiscal incentives refer directly to the cultural institution or to the external financing of the nonprofit institutions by donations or sponsorships. Finally, the cultural institutions will have always to operate more and more by a strategic vision of financial and managerial field, on the basis of high qualitative standards. The activities and cultural projects will have to be able to attract additional sources of income in addition to the public one; the search of private financial resources is developed in a situation of increasing competition among the institutions, while tools of innovative finance have to be used to satisfy the increasing demand of culture. It is difficult nevertheless to define the possible best method of public-private financing, if you take consideration of the distinctive features of the different institutions and interests of the operators who are involved:

artists, cultural institutions, public bureaucracy, besides the economic effects which follow alternative choices. The recent evolution of the institutional, financial and managerial models of the culture in Italy plans a larger integration between public and private sectors for a great involvement of individuals, enterprises and foundations about the financing of the cultural services offer.

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶191: Developing an effective management system for archaeology

<Internals\JCH 2008 Abstracts> - § 10 references coded [2.51% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.58% Coverage

¶118: A questionnaire requiring visitors to make choices between scenarios containing various pre-determined options for the management and content of the site was administered. This allowed the tradeoffs respondents were prepared to make between different options for the management of the site to be observed, and subsequently the utility visitors derived from these different elements to be estimated. The results show that CE can be used to obtain estimates for visitor utility for various options of the management of the site. The methodology thus has a potential use in the management of archaeological and heritage sites.

¶119:

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶179: To investigate cultural heritage sites,

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶179: in what cultural heritage site to first address their economic resources.

Reference 4 - 0.19% Coverage

¶181: To make both the management and the updating of the archive easy, a GIS platform is proposed. Such a database will be a 'constraint' for the decision makers responsible for safeguarding the cultural heritage.

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

¶183: A fuzzy number ranking in project selection for cultural heritage sites

Reference 6 - 1.06% Coverage

¶184: Any conservation and exploitation project of archaeological sites has the managerial aspects of a strategic intervention. Its character is defined by the variety of factors to be considered (durability of the materials and structures, landscape conservation, maintenance of cultural values and economic impact), the complexity of each of them (including those that are strictly technical such as those which relate to the structures and materials) and the projections of these actions into future,

the forecast of which is intrinsically uncertain (wars, earthquakes, climate and cultural changes, and kinetics of chemical–physical–biological phenomena).

¶185: We face the problem of creating a standardised but clear and easily understandable framework for the strategic decision of selection among the diverse projects of conservation and of cultural and economic enhancement. The characters of fuzzy logic and mathematic are extremely interesting in such situations, which are characterised by a quantitative and qualitative combination of factors, inevitably partial knowledge, intrinsic complexity, and the need for projection into the future.

Reference 7 - 0.11% Coverage

¶187: The anthropic erosion is intense. The fuzzy rating procedure clearly defines the best project between the five proposed.

Reference 8 - 0.09% Coverage

¶192: There is an increasing body of contingent valuation (CV) studies applied to cultural heritage sites.

Reference 9 - 0.20% Coverage

¶192: few provide advice on the policy use of the results and the ways these benefits could be captured and used to improve the condition of the sites. This study attempts to do exactly this by conducting a CV survey

Reference 10 - 0.10% Coverage

¶192: using the estimated benefits for visitors to assess optimal entrance fees that maximize revenues for the site

<Internals\JCH 2009 Abstracts> - § 7 references coded [1.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶17: with the purpose to study a methodology for the site maintenance and the creation of a local center of documentation.

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶17: All collected information are useful to organize a master plan in a GIS, dedicated to the conservation of the archaeological complex.

¶18:

Reference 3 - 0.23% Coverage

¶11: The GIS will help to schedule and implement the improvement procedures, as well as to regulate the various economic activities related to the management of the complex (tourist flow, multimedia products, constraints and integration with the modern city)

Reference 4 - 0.12% Coverage

¶43: Main methodologies concerning the management of the interactions systems of Landscapes, Heritage and Culture are also proposed

Reference 5 - 0.04% Coverage

¶103: An application of Multicriteria Decision Making

Reference 6 - 0.40% Coverage

¶104: The difficulty in creating an analytical framework to be used for grading is the multiple (often qualitative) attributes of heritage sites. How to combine the performances of heritage structures with respect to these attributes into an aggregative index is a major concern for urban planners and conservationists. This paper argues that the Multicriteria Decision Making (MCDM) method may be a relevant method for grading heritage sites.

Reference 7 - 0.17% Coverage

¶118: In this domain, cultural heritage management (CHM) as the art, vocation and practice of managing cultural heritage resources and as a multi-discipline research area has a vital role.

<Internals\JCH 2010 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.53% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶45: Accepting this point of view would mean an increase in efforts to identify and appropriately manage these vital signs.

Reference 2 - 0.28% Coverage

¶64: Obtained geological risk areas could be included in protection areas that could be used as the basis for the selection of the areas where further investigations and the application of prevention/mitigation measures would have a better cost/benefit ratio.

Reference 3 - 0.13% Coverage

¶115: This paper proposes an alternative decision support model to prioritize restoration needs within the executable budget.

<Internals\JCH 2011 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.92% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.67% Coverage

¶120: The results of this research generate a series of data, which should be managed and stored correctly, with the aim of providing simple and comprehensive access to results. The research which has been carried out and presented in this paper brings together historical, archaeological and technological results, generating a multimedia database containing information of different types, for example a detailed historical record, as well as graphical descriptions with virtual recreations of industrial heritage, or Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and technical analysis

Reference 2 - 0.25% Coverage

¶137: Its use greatly improves provenance information and management of the archaeological record, and results in the more accurate processing of artefacts in fieldwork routines, laboratory activities and museum storage.

¶138:

<Internals\JCH 2012 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.64% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶141: Using contingent valuation and cost-benefit analysis to design a policy for restoring cultural heritage

Reference 2 - 0.32% Coverage

¶142: Historical heritage is proving an ideal field to apply contingent valuation for estimating individual as well as collective preferences as goods tend to be non-market and publicly owned. Yet despite this, findings are seldom used to draw up cultural policies or assess cultural heritage related projects. The current paper thus posits an approach which merges contingent valuation and cost-benefit analysis to design a cultural policy

Reference 3 - 0.24% Coverage

¶142: The originality of the proposal lies in its merging the two approaches and may prove appealing to developing countries in which much of the heritage has been neglected and left to deteriorate, and where few or no resources have been devoted and a lack of effective institutional schemes to address the situation is evident.

<Internals\JCH 2013 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.61% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶155: The heritage chain management. General issues and a case study, China

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶156: proposes a framework for the study of cultural heritage management issues: the “heritage chain”. The notion translates the concept of supply chain derived from industrial organization

Reference 3 - 0.23% Coverage

¶156: in their relationships and abilities to impact performances. The concept can be used both to address problems and inconsistencies within an individual case and, in a comparative perspective, to understand how heritage became structured differently in different countries. In this paper it is applied to a specific case of heritage preservation and management in China

Reference 4 - 0.22% Coverage

¶156: While investigating several aspects of management of the Chinese heritage (a rather unusual field research made possible by an attitude toward international collaboration), the case highlights the ability of the “heritage chain” to grasp a single case of heritage management with a holistic view, opening up possibilities of development for the new framework.

¶157:

<Internals\JCH 2014 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶20: As the preservation of the denomination implies costs, it is of utmost importance to identify and value stakeholders’ preferences

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶20: with interesting directions for heritage safeguarding.

¶21:

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

¶73: The production chain involves content restoration, description and management of archived material, direction of documentary biographies, demonstration of folk customs and filming of chore-theatrical acts

<Internals\JCH 2015 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [0.90% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶28: We estimate several demand models using a 2003 intercept survey of visitors and find that the results are sensitive to how visitor type and non-response in the sample are handled.

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶188: In this context, multi-attribute value techniques can be used to synthesize stakeholder preferences because they can accommodate conflicting, multidimensional and incommensurable objectives

Reference 3 - 0.33% Coverage

¶188: The present paper proposes an experimentation employing the Multi-Attribute Value Theory (MAVT), which is a specific Multicriteria Analysis technique, in the domain of collective decisions about public goods. The objective of the work is to provide an integrated framework for planning and design of future actions according to both qualitative and quantitative elements, in order to help and support landscape and urban planners, policy and decision-makers, land managers and public organizations to manage complex territorial systems

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶188: The present contribution has thus an innovative and trans-disciplinary potential and may influence future applications referring to collective decisions about public goods.

¶189:

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

¶210: Giving space to multicriteria analysis for complex cultural heritage systems

Reference 6 - 0.07% Coverage

¶211: When dealing with cultural built heritage, the enhancement strategies are generally rooted on the history

Reference 7 - 0.12% Coverage

¶211: In addition to dissipation of resources and unsuccessful results, this approach highlights the need of using an evaluative framework starting from the early stages of the decision-making processes

<Internals\JCH 2016 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.60% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶166: This implies that public funds should not be allocated solely to conservation of the best-known sites.

Reference 2 - 0.20% Coverage

¶213: However, the efficient protection and maintenance of this built heritage requires financial resources and management decisions. The issue becomes more complicated when restricted public resources are involved, necessary for other public needs as well. Among the main stakeholders of built heritage are its actual users: residents and visitors who either live in or travel to traditional settlements.

Reference 3 - 0.34% Coverage

¶1275: The operative tool assists the decision makers in optimizing planning actions during the energy and environmental retrofit, maintenance and management, to: (i) extend the lifetime of heritage; (ii) identify the conservative risks and quantify the factors responsible of damage phenomena; (iii) improve the building performance; (iv) minimize consumptions and costs, (v) establish appropriate procedures and policies; and (vi) program the retrofit. To merge different aspects, we use the SOBANE strategy (screening, observation, analysis, expertize) to organize efficiently, economically, and durably the risk management and, consequently, the retrofit actions.

<Internals\JCH 2017 abstracts> - § 9 references coded [1.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶166: Traditional culture as an important power for maintaining agricultural landscapes in cultural heritage sites: A case study of the Hani terraces

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

¶167: We found that, in agricultural heritage sites, culture maintains the stability of traditional landscapes through its pull and resistance. The pull drives Hani people to stay in or near their hometown and to persist in farming in the terraces according to well-established land use ways. The resistance makes people hold on to stagnant thinking, poor scientific knowledge, etc. and not adapt to non-local society.

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶187: The will to include interdisciplinary benefits, as well as the distinct nature of the decision-making problem that is the imprecise nature of information and the conflicts between the parties invested in the decision-making process adds to the complexity of the problem

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶202: Multi-criteria decision-making for grading the rehabilitation of heritage sites

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

¶204: Assessing the benefits of slow mobility connecting a cultural heritage

Reference 6 - 0.17% Coverage

¶205: The Southern surroundings of the metropolitan city of Milan up to the province of Lodi (in Lombardy region, in the North West of Italy), represent a very interesting area hosting religious sites (cloisters and abbeys), historic and naturalistic heritage. Actually, it is only connected by roads for motorized mobility, while pedestrian paths and cycle lanes are disregarded.

Reference 7 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1205: in 2015 an infrastructural project for slow-mobility (bikers and pedestrians), titled “Cammino dei Monaci” (Monks’ Route, henceforth CdM), has been developed by the Politecnico di Milano.

Reference 8 - 0.43% Coverage

¶1205: Besides, they concern not only the “users” of the infrastructures, but also the “potential” users and the “non-users” (Litman, 2016, 2015, 2013, 2011). The results of the CVM show that the collective benefits outweigh the costs to develop the CdM, thus suggesting that the project is feasible and represents a good opportunity for the development of whole area. Furthermore, the paper fills the gap in the literature, since the CVM method has been mainly applied for evaluating environmental and cultural goods. Seven sections compose the paper. After the introduction, Section 2 describes the project, while Section 3 presents a brief literature review on the CVM. Section 4 is dedicated to the methodology, and specifically to the application of the CVM to the case-study. Section 5 focuses on data and descriptive statistics. The results of the econometric analysis follow in Section 6, while Section 7 provides some discussion and policy recommendations.

Reference 9 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1312: can be easily broken into subsystems to tolerate the interdisciplinary nature of the research problem.

¶1313:

<Internals\JCH 2018 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [0.31% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶182: A measurement framework to increase transparency in historic preservation decision-making under changing climate conditions

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶183: Today, cultural heritage planning and decision-making operate under considerable climate, political, and financial uncertainties and constraints.

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶183: can assist the decision-makers and stakeholders, and better inform both the cultural heritage management and allocation prioritization

Reference 4 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1212: maintain cultural heritage throughout the world;

Reference 5 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1222: for improving innovative managerial practices towards the sustainability, preservation and restoration of Cultural Heritage by assessing the environmental impact, the financial and economic feasibility

Reference 6 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1222: Finally, we have pointed out a set of valuable recommendations for future actions.

¶1223:

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1360: A developing decision making tool

Name: Nodes\\Legislation and policy\Heritage protection

<Internals\\Antiquity 1994 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶194: The Monuments At Risk Survey: an introduction

<Internals\\Antiquity 1995 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶1218: This report from the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England

<Internals\\Antiquity 1996 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.90% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶4: head of archaeology at English Heritage,

Reference 2 - 0.28% Coverage

¶16: The present system of English resource management relies on legal protected status given to a pre-designated group of monuments.

Reference 3 - 0.25% Coverage

¶16: The new management system would favour research rather than monumentality as the principal asset of the heritage.

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

¶130: Both the state agency English Heritage

Reference 5 - 0.20% Coverage

¶130: English Heritage is taking the management lead at Stonehenge, the National Trust at Avebury.

<Internals\\Antiquity 1998 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.37% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.37% Coverage

¶169: the PRONAPABA — Programa Nacional de Pesquisas Arqueológicas nu Bacia Amazônica — created by Clifford Evans, Betty Meggers and Mário Simões with the co-operation of several Brazilian archaeologists.

<Internals\\Antiquity 1999 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [2.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶150: the Office of Cultural Properties and archaeological heritage management in South Korea

Reference 2 - 2.01% Coverage

¶151: The origins of Korean archaeological heritage management can be traced to 1916, when Japan's Resident-general Government in Korea (Chōsen Sōtokufu: 1910-1945) promulgated the first comprehensive laws of historical preservation called the 'Regulations for the Preservation of Korea's Remains and Relics'. They reflected a combination of late Meiji and early Taishō era laws tailored to the Korean peninsula such as Lost and Stolen Antiquities (1909); Temples and Shrines Protection Laws (1911); the Preservation of Stone and Metal Inscriptions (1916); and most significantly, the establishment of an administrative apparatus, the Committee on the Investigation of Korean Antiquities (1916). The Chōsen Sōtokufu Museum laws governing art exhibitions and display were compiled from Imperial Museum laws (Tokyo National Museum 1976) dating from 1890-1907 (Chōsen Sōkufu 1924: 215-30).

<Internals\\Antiquity 2000 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.63% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.44% Coverage

¶90: requires developers, where possible, to preserve archaeological sites, and where not, to preserve by record, i.e. to excavate. Roles were split with, on the one side, local government having 'curatorial responsibility' to maintain Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs) and to advise on planning and development; and on the other, independent 'archaeological units' to carry out the work

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

¶156: As Professor Geoffrey Wainwright (former Head of Archaeology at English Heritage) describes, there is at last political will to ensure a better future for the monument

<Internals\\Antiquity 2001 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.19% Coverage

¶133: English Heritage's Monuments Protection Programme (MPP) aims to identify surviving sites and recommend appropriate protection for them.

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶247: who has directed an independent Trust through the transition from state funding to private funding.

Reference 3 - 0.31% Coverage

¶1276: To redress this, we believe that there is an urgent need to make impact assessments and mitigation work a mandatory precondition of development approval for entrepreneurs and public works professionals operating in the country.

Reference 4 - 0.25% Coverage

¶1290: Looting has dramatically increased in recent years, especially in the Inland Delta of the Niger, and has obliged Malian authorities to take measures to counteract this destruction.

Reference 5 - 0.21% Coverage

¶1297: All too often, the significance of CRM legislation and the archaeological research that stems from it is not recognized even by academic archaeologists

<Internals\Antiquity 2002 abstracts> - § 14 references coded [4.33% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1240: The Irish Heritage Council

Reference 2 - 0.65% Coverage

¶1241: The Heritage Act 1995 established An Chomhairle Oidhreachta, the Irish Heritage Council, as a statutory body with responsibility to propose policies and priorities for the identification, protection, preservation and enhancement of the Irish national heritage. The Heritage Act defines heritage as including both cultural and natural heritage and specifically refers to: monuments, archaeological objects, heritage objects, architectural heritage, flora, fauna, wildlife habitats, landscapes, seascapes, wrecks, geology, heritage gardens and parks and inland waterways.

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1242: The role of the Environment and Heritage Service in Northern Ireland archaeology

Reference 4 - 0.42% Coverage

¶1243: The Environment and Heritage Service (EHS), an agency within the Department of the Environment, aims 'to protect and conserve the natural and built environment and to promote its appreciation for the benefit of present and future generations' (EHS 1996: 7). EHS has a central statutory, regulatory, management and participatory role in Northern Ireland archaeology.

Reference 5 - 0.86% Coverage

¶1244: Official care of archaeological sites and monuments in what is now Northern Ireland goes back to the Disestablishment of the Church of Ireland and the Irish Church Act of 1869. This made

provision for the upkeep of certain important ecclesiastical sites; 137 ruined churches and crosses were vested in the Commissioners of Public Works, to be maintained as National Monuments. Of these, 17 were in what was to become Northern Ireland. This precedent was noted in Parliamentary debates on the Ancient Monuments Protection Act 1882, which applied to Britain and Ireland, and of the 18 Irish sites, 3 were in what is now Northern Ireland. The Ancient Monuments Protection (Ireland) Act 1892 increased the scope for protection of sites in the earlier schedule.

Reference 6 - 0.61% Coverage

¶1249: Only in the last decade has government in Northern Ireland been responsible for the management of maritime archaeology. The Department of the Environment agency, Environment and Heritage Service (EHS), administers the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973 in Northern Ireland's territorial waters. Having no knowledge of the subject and faced with the management of shipwrecks, EHS first created a register of known shipwrecks. A Senior Fellow, Colin Breen, was appointed in 1993 in the Institute of Irish Studies at Queen's University Belfast.

Reference 7 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1409: Military aircraft crash sites are currently being reviewed by English Heritage's Monument Protection Programme

Reference 8 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1444: Treasure Trove in Scotland

Reference 9 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1445: The Treasure Trove system in Scotland operates to protect portable antiquities

Reference 10 - 0.48% Coverage

¶1445: A broad interpretation is taken of 'portable antiquities', encompassing those items of past material culture to which archaeological, historical and/or cultural importance may be attached. Objects which are 'museumworthy' might be another way of expressing this, though 'worthiness' applies not just to items with obvious display potential but also to those likely to reside in study collections as reference material.

Reference 11 - 0.51% Coverage

¶1467: within the Royal Commission on the Ancient & Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS), the government financed body responsible for maintaining the national record of archaeology and architecture. The monolithic county-based inventory approach of RCAHMS' first 60 years has been replaced by a more broadly-based archaeological strategy founded on programmes of work that range from national overviews and regional surveys to individual site plans.

Reference 12 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1468: and the protection

Reference 13 - 0.35% Coverage

¶1470: Recently warship wrecks have been given a significantly higher degree of attention in the UK and world-wide, and the recent 'scheduling' of the German High Seas Fleet wrecks under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 2979 (AMAA 1979) has led to new challenges in heritage management.

Reference 14 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1546: Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus,

<Internals\\Antiquity 2004 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.19% Coverage

¶171: This interdisciplinary project, initiated by the National Heritage Board in Sweden

<Internals\\Antiquity 2005 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.52% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.19% Coverage

¶106: For some, legislation, state control and strong penalties are the best or only option.

Reference 2 - 0.32% Coverage

¶106: Here, the co-ordinator of the English Portable Antiquities Scheme makes the case for a voluntary code, led by co-operation, education and reward.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2006 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.45% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶170: negotiation and protection is then possible

Reference 2 - 0.22% Coverage

¶1246: formerly Secretary of the Royal Commission of Ancient and Historical Monuments for Scotland, looks back.

¶1247:

Reference 3 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1302: Annual Report of the Department of Antiquities for the Year 2003

<Internals\\Antiquity 2007 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [0.53% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1271: Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus.

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1272: Annual Report of the Department of Antiquities for the year 2004.

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1273: Annual Report of the Department of Antiquities for the year 1999.

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1425:

Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus. ¶1426:

Reference 5 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1426:

Annual Report of the Department of Antiquities for the year 2004. ¶1427:

Reference 6 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1502: Shared Visions: The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment. ¶1503:

<Internals\\Antiquity 2009 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1351: Listing

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1352: Listing archaeological sites, protecting the historical landscape

<Internals\\Antiquity 2011 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.47% Coverage

¶132: These were then taken to Birmingham Museum and HM Coroner was informed. Duncan Slarke also contacted the relevant archaeological authorities including English Heritage, the Staffordshire

Historic Environment Record, the Potteries Museum, Stoke-on-Trent, Birmingham Museum & Art Gallery and the Portable Antiquities & Treasure Department at the British Museum

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

¶132: It was also agreed that one of the Portable Antiquities Scheme's National Advisors, Dr Kevin Leahy, should compile a hand-list of finds in preparation for the Coroner's Inquest.

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶136: Then there is the paradox of the English system:

Reference 4 - 0.36% Coverage

¶1205: The best known cases involve metal-detectorists who, under the English 'Treasure Act (1996), are permitted to make agreements with land-owners to search for antiquities and keep them, although the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS; set up to complement the Act's provisions)

<Internals\\Antiquity 2012 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶186: the protection of archaeological heritage

<Internals\\Antiquity 2015 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶186: Despite legislation to protect sites and minimise the impact of war or civil unrest

<Internals\\Antiquity 2016 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.62% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.39% Coverage

¶1269: Under the system introduced in 1990, local authority curatorial archaeologists assess the impact upon archaeological remains of planning applications, and make recommendations for any further investigative work. Developers are normally responsible for the costs of any archaeological evaluation or excavation work necessary, and they award the contracts to commercial field units who bid for this work in a competitive tendering process.

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1320: Less contentious was the recent listing of the building, bringing its punk artworks under statutory protection

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶322: Since the establishment of the Portable Antiquities Scheme

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

¶336: coupled with the funding provided by property developers since 1990 (Fulford & Holbrook 2015),

<Internals\\Antiquity 2017 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.35% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶24: that have been reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme.

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶323: Both the Staatssammlung in Munich (Bavarian State Archaeological Museum) and the Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege (BLfD, Bavarian State Office for Monument Care) took part in inspections

Reference 3 - 0.17% Coverage

¶387: The government was already confident enough about their whereabouts in 1992 to declare the entire area a National Historic Site and, among other responses to the retreating ice and increasing shipping, Parks Canada began searching for the wrecks in 2008

<Internals\\Antiquity 2018 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.84% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶145: With a still relatively new administration in the White House making policy changes with significant implications for the nation's cultural heritage,

Reference 2 - 0.57% Coverage

¶145: , and the SAA Government Affairs Program pursued meetings on Capitol Hill to press the case for the protection and promotion of cultural heritage. The theme was reinforced through the SAA Presidential Sponsored Forum, entitled 'Bears Ears, the Antiquities Act, and the Status of our National Monuments', where the panel reflected on the effectiveness of the Antiquities Act of 1906 (now safeguarding over one million square kilometres of US territory) and the emerging threats to the protection it provides. In particular, the unprecedented proposal by the new administration to reduce significantly the size of one of the most recent additions to the list

Reference 3 - 0.14% Coverage

¶145: has led to concerns—and lawsuits—over political interference and the weakening of the protection that the Act provides for sites and landscapes across the USA.

<Internals\\JCP 1994 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [4.91% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.83% Coverage

¶12: the first universal instrument for the protection of cultural heritage.

Reference 2 - 1.00% Coverage

¶17: The Reunification of Germany as a Challenge for the Protection of Historical Monuments

Reference 3 - 0.51% Coverage

¶35: Protecting Ireland's Archaeological Heritage

Reference 4 - 0.98% Coverage

¶45: The Protection of Turkey's Underwater Archaeological Heritage – Legislative Measures

Reference 5 - 0.63% Coverage

¶50: Code of Conduct of the Antiquities Dealers Association

Reference 6 - 0.97% Coverage

¶51: Theft and Smuggling of Cultural Relics in China and Counter-Measures Against Them

¶52:

<Internals\\JCP 1995 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [5.34% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.21% Coverage

¶17: Countries of destination of stolen and illegally exported cultural objects from Africa were also requested to seriously consider this problem, currently of endemic proportions in the continent.

¶18:

Reference 2 - 0.87% Coverage

¶20: The Protection of the Cultural Heritage of the Middle East and North Africa:

Reference 3 - 0.64% Coverage

¶32: The Protection of Australia's Movable Cultural Heritage

¶33:

Reference 4 - 0.64% Coverage

¶135: The Legal Protection of Archaeological Heritage in Greece

Reference 5 - 0.40% Coverage

¶136: the protection of cultural heritage

Reference 6 - 0.58% Coverage

¶136: the protection of national archaeological treasures

<Internals\\JCP 1996 Abstracts> - § 8 references coded [19.65% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.61% Coverage

¶18: in my view, changing these attitudes could prove to be one of the most important steps towards a more effective policy of protecting the cultural patrimony.

Reference 2 - 0.57% Coverage

¶122: Cultural Heritage Legislation and Management in Nigeria

Reference 3 - 1.81% Coverage

¶123: Nonetheless, the Nigerian commission for museums and monuments remains a marginal institution without adequate resources to manage and protect the country's cultural heritage.

Reference 4 - 2.99% Coverage

¶123: The cultural heritage managers need to evince a greater commitment and a higher sense of probity than hitherto in order to have a comprehensive cultural heritage management programme for the country. Cultural heritage management in Nigeria today is neither well organized nor coordinated.

Reference 5 - 0.35% Coverage

¶124: The Protection of British Heritage

Reference 6 - 6.83% Coverage

¶125: and the British laws that determined its subsequent treatment and ownership. In this case, the group of laws intended to protect the integrity of Woburn Abbey's Sculpture Gallery was deemed to be less important than the goal of retaining the sculpture within the country. It is therefore necessary to examine the relationship between the object and the building and the effectiveness of the laws designed to preserve objects and buildings for the benefit of the public. This article

examines the implications of the laws regulating the preservation of historic buildings and the export of works of art for definitions of cultural property and national patrimony.

Reference 7 - 0.62% Coverage

¶126: The Protection of Cultural Heritage in the Sultanate of Oman

Reference 8 - 4.88% Coverage

¶127: The Sultanate of Oman has enacted a modern and detailed statute protecting its cultural heritage. It is one of the newest and most modern pieces of legislation within the Arab world and provides broad protection for the rich cultural heritage of the country. The enactment of the statute and its application to protect culture and the nation's cultural heritage became an important political aim, and the year 1994 was officially declared as the "Year of National Heritage".

<Internals\\JCP 1997 Abstracts> - § 7 references coded [5.56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.62% Coverage

¶13: The Protection of Cultural Property in the Arab World

Reference 2 - 0.60% Coverage

¶136: The Protection of Cultural Property in Internal Law

Reference 3 - 0.63% Coverage

¶137: Protection of Cultural Heritage in Turkish Private Law

Reference 4 - 0.66% Coverage

¶138: La protection des biens culturels dans le Droit espagnol

Reference 5 - 0.73% Coverage

¶139: The Protection of Cultural Heritage and International Commerce

Reference 6 - 1.00% Coverage

¶142: Protecting the National Heritage: The Implications of the British Treasure Act 1996

¶143:

Reference 7 - 1.32% Coverage

¶145: Protection of Cultural Property and Conflict of Laws: The Basel Resolution of the Institute of International Law

<Internals\\JCP 1998 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [5.66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.84% Coverage

¶138: it is therefore necessary to consider the reasons for the protection of cultural objects.

¶139: Cultural heritage protection: legitimacy, property, and functionalism

Reference 2 - 1.23% Coverage

¶140: the question of whether the nation-state or the international community is the legitimate guardian of cultural property can only be answered with reference to what we expect measures of protection of our cultural heritage to accomplish.

Reference 3 - 0.23% Coverage

¶140: The very concept of 'protection' is at stake,

Reference 4 - 0.56% Coverage

¶140: These two criteria should guide our thinking about the legitimate guardian of cultural heritage in general.

Reference 5 - 0.34% Coverage

¶141: Property rights and protection of the cultural heritage in Sweden

Reference 6 - 2.46% Coverage

¶142: a summary of the Swedish law pertaining to the treatment of the cultural heritage. After a review of the property rights implicated through such a protective scheme, the article examines the national legislation as well as its implementation at both the national and local levels through administrative procedures that define and regulate the protection of ancient sites and monuments, historic buildings, archaeological finds, church-owned property, and movable objects

<Internals\\JCP 1999 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.71% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.71% Coverage

¶113: Maori concerns have led to major changes in New Zealand heritage conservation law.

<Internals\\JCP 2000 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [4.84% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 4.84% Coverage

¶120: the approach to 'protection' ranges from absolute prohibition to the sale of state licences to the highest bidder. Even the former raises difficult problems of enforceability and the choice of mechanisms to determine whether in situ preservation is the preferred option for any particular wreck site.

<Internals\\JCP 2001 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [2.75% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.44% Coverage

¶11: Moral rights and the protection of cultural heritage: Amar Nath Sehgal v. Union of India

Reference 2 - 1.31% Coverage

¶123: Raises Troublesome Issues Regarding Protection of Underwater Cultural Property

¶124:

<Internals\\JCP 2002 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [1.86% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.86% Coverage

¶122: The wreck and its contents lie within South African territorial waters and are protected by South African heritage legislation.

<Internals\\JCP 2005 Abstracts> - § 11 references coded [5.70% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.45% Coverage

¶11: The "Caring and Sharing" Alternative: Recent Progress in the International Law Association to Develop Draft Cultural Material Principles

Reference 2 - 0.38% Coverage

¶12: Increasingly those concerned with cultural property favor an approach that focuses on protection and shared access

Reference 3 - 0.77% Coverage

¶12: It then outlines the intent behind "Draft Principles for Cooperation in the Mutual Protection and Transfer of Cultural Material" presently being developed by the Committee on Cultural Heritage Law of the International Law Association

Reference 4 - 1.33% Coverage

¶12: describes and discusses the draft principles being developed by the Committee. Its hope is that a set of principles could be developed that would form the basis for expediting the resolution of a variety of cultural property disputes. These principles are at an early stage in their development and

the Committee welcomes suggestions for changes and additions to the draft principles as they now stand.

Reference 5 - 0.36% Coverage

¶15: National Ownership Laws as Cultural Property Protection Policy: The Emerging Trend in United States v. Schultz

Reference 6 - 0.16% Coverage

¶24: Forever Nearing the Finish Line: Heritage Policy

Reference 7 - 0.62% Coverage

¶27: drafting laws that will enable its protection. Legal reform carried out with the goal of balanced heritage policies that accommodate negative heritage is key for postconflict urban spaces

Reference 8 - 0.40% Coverage

¶50: In the late nineteenth century, while advocates garnered support for a law protecting America's archaeological resources

Reference 9 - 0.69% Coverage

¶59: Regional Framework for the Protection of Traditional Knowledge and Expressions of Culture, Secretariat of the Pacific Community: Model Law for the Protection of Traditional Knowledge and Expressions of Culture

Reference 10 - 0.34% Coverage

¶60: Federal Act on the International Transfer of Cultural Property: (Cultural Property Transfer Act, CPTA)

Reference 11 - 0.21% Coverage

¶62: The Export of Objects of Cultural Interest (Control) Order 2003

<Internals\\JCP 2006 Abstracts> - § 24 references coded [14.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶6: The foundations of national patrimony legislation

Reference 2 - 0.24% Coverage

¶16: galvanized Honduran efforts aimed at national patrimony legislation.

Reference 3 - 0.26% Coverage

¶16: the contemporary legislative efforts aimed at cultural heritage protection

Reference 4 - 0.43% Coverage

¶16: the increasingly strict cultural patrimony legislation, specifically the 2004 U.S.–Honduran Memorandum of Understanding.

¶17:

Reference 5 - 0.12% Coverage

¶19: New Swiss Law on Cultural Property

Reference 6 - 0.62% Coverage

¶10: On June 1, 2005, the Swiss Federal Act on the International Transfer of Cultural Property (Cultural Property Transfer Act [CPTA]) and the regulations thereof became effective.

Reference 7 - 0.62% Coverage

¶10: The CPTA fills a gap, because Switzerland is not a member state of the Convention of June 24, 1995, on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects (Unidroit Convention 1995).

Reference 8 - 0.39% Coverage

¶12: even more useful in showing the loopholes in the investigations, the lack of coordination between countries,

Reference 9 - 0.08% Coverage

¶18: Making Heritage Legible

Reference 10 - 0.28% Coverage

¶19: In recent years an increasing number of state-based heritage protection schemes

Reference 11 - 1.13% Coverage

¶19: the classical South Asian medical tradition of Ayurveda—the paper traces some of the problems, ambiguities, and paradoxes of making heritage legible. The focus is on three recent state practices by the Indian government to protect Ayurvedic knowledge, each revolving around the production of a different cultural object

Reference 12 - 0.57% Coverage

¶19: They also reveal some complexities of heritage protection on the ground and the unintended consequences that policy imperatives and legibility set into motion.

Reference 13 - 0.71% Coverage

¶25: Dugong v. Rumsfeld, a case charging the United States Department of Defense with violation of Section 402 of the U.S. National Historic Preservation Act, highlights the cultural importance of animals

Reference 14 - 0.38% Coverage

¶25: in the interpretation of natural and cultural heritage legislation on both national and international levels

Reference 15 - 0.41% Coverage

¶30: Kulturgut als Gegenstand des grenzüberschreitenden Leihverkehrs (Cultural Property as Objects of Transnational Loans)

Reference 16 - 0.27% Coverage

¶34: about the French state's role as the protector of French cultural patrimony

Reference 17 - 2.31% Coverage

¶36: Recent developments in U.S. case law have strengthened the power of private individuals to sue foreign sovereigns in U.S. courts over claims for artwork and cultural heritage property. Traditionally, however, the U.S. government granted a large amount of deference to foreign sovereigns regarding ownership rights in such property. Principles such as grace and comity with other nations, respect for cultural heritage property ownership, and increasing public access to art are reflected in U.S. legislation. For example, the adoption of the Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act (CPIA), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA),

Reference 18 - 0.41% Coverage

¶45: Switzerland is undergoing a period of change from the perspective of fighting the illegal traffic of cultural goods

Reference 19 - 0.56% Coverage

¶45: the adoption of the Federal Act on the International Transfer of Cultural Property (CPTA) and its related ordinance, both of which took effect on June 1, 2005

Reference 20 - 0.30% Coverage

¶152: Principles for Cooperation in the Mutual Protection and Transfer of Cultural Material

Reference 21 - 0.11% Coverage

¶153: Conscious that cultural material

Reference 22 - 0.24% Coverage

¶168: The Legal Protection of Cultural Objects: Its Challenges and Limits

Reference 23 - 1.95% Coverage

¶169: The Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Mexican Center of Uniform Law, under the auspices of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT) based in Rome, organized an international seminar in Mexico City from September 6 to 8, 2006. The purpose of the seminar was to evaluate how efficiently international conventions protecting cultural objects. The seminar was attended mostly by Latin American colleagues and the secretaries of culture and general directors of cultural institutes of the Mexican Federal States

Reference 24 - 1.67% Coverage

¶171: The conference was organized by European Center for Peace and Development (ECPD) of the University for Peace established by the United Nations with support of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Serbia, Republican Institute for Protection of Cultural-Historical and Natural Heritage, Banja Luka, and the City of Banja Luka. More than 100 participants attended the conference, which consisted of papers on various issues prepared by experts from the Balkan region.

<Internals\\IJCP 2007 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [4.44% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.05% Coverage

¶16: on the principles and practices of state heritage management in Germany. In an expert report commissioned by the prominent German politician Antje Vollmer from Dieter Hoffmann-Axthelm, a number of fundamental criticisms were made. They concern existing practices of state heritage management

Reference 2 - 0.46% Coverage

¶16: begin a discussion of how it might relate to states heritage management in other countries for which Sweden serves as an example

Reference 3 - 2.93% Coverage

¶14: Until the last quarter of the twentieth century, few nations around the world felt compelled to protect historic shipwrecks and other underwater cultural heritage (UCH) from vandalism and exploitation. However, as long-lost shipwrecks became more accessible through the growing popularity of scuba diving and increasingly sophisticated underwater search and salvage technology, the need for such legislation became more apparent. Dromgoole's first edition of this book, *Legal Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage: National and International Perspectives* (The Hague: Kluwer, 1999), provided a much-needed look at how various nations were coming to grips with the problem through domestic legislation. In the first edition, 13 essays explored a wide variety of legislative schemes from as many nations

<Internals\\JCP 2008 Abstracts> - § 15 references coded [4.75% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶4: the protection of cultural heritage.

Reference 2 - 0.44% Coverage

¶4: Second, if internal measures aimed at protecting cultural heritage can be challenged by foreign investors, is mixed arbitration a suitable forum to protect public interests

Reference 3 - 0.45% Coverage

¶4: This paper holds that jurisprudential balancing may not provide an adequate protection to cultural heritage; thus, cultural exceptions should be included in investment agreements.

Reference 4 - 0.14% Coverage

¶6: as they grapple with the heritage conservation policies

Reference 5 - 0.08% Coverage

¶8: under the Heritage Protection Act

Reference 6 - 0.26% Coverage

¶13: to the German Parliament on the principles and practices of state heritage management in that country

Reference 7 - 0.45% Coverage

¶14: This paper is a response to an invitation by Holtorf for international comparisons and discussion. It aims to present an overview of Australia's approach to heritage management

Reference 8 - 0.30% Coverage

¶141: However, countries like Ghana have been using the intellectual property system as one of its tools to protect folklore

Reference 9 - 0.16% Coverage

¶144: The Protected Objects Act in New Zealand: Too Little, Too Late?

Reference 10 - 0.23% Coverage

¶145: The Protected Objects Amendment Act (POA) was passed by the New Zealand Parliament in 2006,

Reference 11 - 0.68% Coverage

¶145: This represents a significant delay after the drafting of these two conventions. This article explores why New Zealand has taken so long to give domestic effect to these conventions and examines the manner in which they have been given domestic legal effect in the POA.

Reference 12 - 0.23% Coverage

¶145: the practical implementation of the POA, and the cultural heritage climate in New Zealand.

¶146:

Reference 13 - 0.16% Coverage

¶168: International Law Association, Committee on Cultural Heritage Law

Reference 14 - 0.34% Coverage

¶169: The Committee on Cultural Heritage Law of the International Law Association (ILA) held an interim meeting in London on May 17–18, 2007

Reference 15 - 0.73% Coverage

¶169: The first one is concerned with a study of the concept of safe havens for temporary deposit of cultural material rescued from circumstances of armed conflict and other serious threats; the second study deals with the relationship between international trade law and cultural heritage law.

¶170:

<Internals\\JCP 2009 Abstracts> - § 17 references coded [11.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.35% Coverage

¶18: in the field of art law and international protection of cultural property, together with the adoption of the relevant international conventions, has constantly increased in the last decades. This article considers the main codes of conduct drafted by international organizations as well as international, national, public, and private institutions, federations, and associations

Reference 2 - 0.75% Coverage

¶18: Specific attention is paid to the interaction with the private international law approach and to a survey of both direct and indirect effects of these rules on the international circulation of cultural property.

Reference 3 - 0.60% Coverage

¶19: A Tug of War Between Heritage Conservation and Property Rights: Some Success at Last for Heritage Conservation—City of Cape Town v. Oudekraal Estates (Pty) Ltd. [2007]

Reference 4 - 0.42% Coverage

¶16: Second, I address the way such cultural preservation laws fail to influence ownership rights over genetic information

Reference 5 - 0.36% Coverage

¶18: The event was co-sponsored by the Intellectual Property Issues in Cultural Heritage Project (IPinCH)

Reference 6 - 0.22% Coverage

¶137: **Pacific Discourses About Cultural Heritage and Its Protection**

Reference 7 - 0.28% Coverage

¶138: Pacific Discourses About Cultural Heritage and Its Protection: An Introduction

Reference 8 - 0.46% Coverage

¶139: aim at addressing the debate about the protection and use of cultural heritage in the Pacific within the context of globalization

Reference 9 - 0.20% Coverage

¶139: who seek protection of the use of their cultural heritage

Reference 10 - 0.54% Coverage

¶41: it will require new forms of intellectual property protection to save it. There are fundamental incongruities between Western intellectual property law

Reference 11 - 0.72% Coverage

¶143: In response, international agencies in collaboration with Pacific Island countries are promoting sui generis forms of protection. The Institute of Fijian Language and Culture's Cultural Mapping Programme

Reference 12 - 0.43% Coverage

¶143: to promote sui generis protection measures in lieu of western intellectual property law. Supported by an Institute grant

Reference 13 - 0.70% Coverage

¶143: to negotiate and promote alternative forms of protection.

¶144: Keeping Rong from Wrong: The Identification and Protection of Traditional Intellectual Property in Chuuk, Federated States of Micronesia

Reference 14 - 0.78% Coverage

¶145: Finally, we review the nature of traditional knowledge in Chuuk State and its current status and recommend specific steps that the Federated States of Micronesia might take legislatively to protect traditional knowledge

Reference 15 - 0.56% Coverage

¶155: In addition, Jo Recht's contribution provides a discussion of attempts to protect culture and tradition through international conventions and national laws.

Reference 16 - 0.55% Coverage

¶160: Final Document from the Regional Workshop: "The Protection and Safeguard of Cultural Heritage Property of the Church of Latin America and the Caribbean"

¶161:

Reference 17 - 2.20% Coverage

¶170: In August 2008 the Seventy-third Conference of the International Law Association (ILA) in Rio de Janeiro adopted the Cultural Heritage Law Committee's "Guidelines for the Establishment and Conduct of Safe Havens for Cultural Material," the text of which appears in this issue. The Committee, after discussing its on-going project concerning the relationship between international trade law and the protection of cultural heritage, decided to focus on national export controls.

¶171: Regional Seminar on the Protection and Safeguard of the Church's Cultural Heritage Objects Held in Mexico City September 29—October 1 2009

<Internals\\JCP 2010 abstracts> - § 9 references coded [3.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶15: Cultural Heritage Protection—Protection of Artists' Rights:

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

¶157: Law and the Politics of the Past: Legal Protection of Cultural Heritage in Greece

Reference 3 - 1.24% Coverage

¶158: examines the main lines of Greek legislation on antiquities and on cultural heritage in general, in the course of its history, with an emphasis on the innovations and continuity of the current Law 3028 of 2002. It attempts to place the Greek case in the context of the relevant international experience and the broader debate about ownership of the past. It throws light on the relationship between the legal framework of antiquities

Reference 4 - 0.22% Coverage

¶168: Salzburg Declaration on the Conservation and Preservation of Cultural Heritage

Reference 5 - 0.27% Coverage

¶170: Law No. 117 of 1983 as Amended by Law No. 3 of 2010 Promulgating the Antiquities' Protection Law

Reference 6 - 0.32% Coverage

¶172: Concerning Management of Collections: NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, Constitution of October 4, 1958, Thirteenth Parliament

Reference 7 - 0.11% Coverage

¶173: concerning management of collections.

¶174:

Reference 8 - 0.21% Coverage

¶182: The Cultural Heritage Law Committee of the International Law Association

Reference 9 - 0.55% Coverage

¶183: Twenty-two members of the International Law Association's Committee on Cultural Heritage Law attended a working session in The Hague. The committee first reviewed the status of its past projects

<Internals\\JCP 2011 abstracts> - § 14 references coded [10.93% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶13: The Grading of Cultural Relics in Chinese Law

Reference 2 - 1.96% Coverage

¶14: Legal systems which triage protection to cultural relics based on a relic grading system have been adopted by several countries. This article examines the implementation of such a relic grading framework by the People's Republic of China. The current state of the law is summarized, and a recent criminal trial is described to illustrate the role the grading system plays within the law. The factors involved in defining the grades of cultural relics are then discussed in context of a cultural relic structural framework

Reference 3 - 0.65% Coverage

¶14: The analysis highlights the problems and general considerations with the use of relic grading systems as a means to protect a large number of relics with finite resources.

¶15:

Reference 4 - 0.39% Coverage

¶18: that may be integrated into existing U.S. environmental and historic preservation regulatory procedures

Reference 5 - 0.58% Coverage

¶122: Rogers' Chocolates Ltd. and the Corporation of the City of Victoria: A Case Comment on Involuntary Designation and the Conservation of Heritage Buildings

Reference 6 - 1.08% Coverage

¶123: The process adopted by the local government to protect the interior of an old building in Victoria, British Columbia, culminated in a significant compensation award in favor of the building's owner and highlights the shortcomings of a coercive regulatory approach to heritage conservation

Reference 7 - 1.37% Coverage

¶123: Analysis includes discussion on (a) key issues arising out of an involuntary heritage designation, (b) flexible alternative conservation mechanisms and incentives available to local governments, (c) approaches to conservation of heritage buildings in other jurisdictions, and (d) opportunities for improvement in the local government heritage conservation program

Reference 8 - 0.35% Coverage

¶128: where climate change combines with generally weak law and policy for culture and traditions,

Reference 9 - 0.34% Coverage

¶30: Archaeology and Autonomies: The Legal Framework of Heritage Management in a New Bolivia

¶31:

Reference 10 - 0.40% Coverage

¶31: These autonomies are charged with the management of archaeological sites and museums within their territory

Reference 11 - 0.21% Coverage

¶40: International Law and the Protection of Cultural Heritage

Reference 12 - 0.24% Coverage

¶42: Combating transnational organized crime against cultural property

Reference 13 - 0.38% Coverage

¶45: Fundamental Modifications to Archaeological Heritage Protection Regulations in Hungary: A Brief Report

Reference 14 - 2.80% Coverage

¶46: Continuous changes are happening in the legislation of preventive archaeology in Hungary. The protection of cultural heritage in Hungary is currently regulated by the Cultural Heritage Law Nr. LXIV of 2001, according to which, if an development project endangers an archaeological site and its replanning would raise the budget considerably, preventive excavation is needed. All the costs of the excavation should be covered by the investor, but the financing should be at least 0.9% of the total budget of the project. Normally, the archaeological works covered 1–5% of the overall cost of the constructions. This law made possible the complete excavation, documentation, deposition, and primary study of the finds endangered by the development

<Internals\\JCP 2012 abstracts> - § 20 references coded [10.91% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶4: in legislation designed to protection

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶9: Protection of Cultural Goods

Reference 3 - 0.26% Coverage

¶10: addresses the current international debate on the protection of cultural goods.

Reference 4 - 0.71% Coverage

¶10: are arguing for the creation of cultural property rights analogous to classic intellectual property rights such as patent and copyright, most industrialized countries advocate to keep cultural goods within the public domain

Reference 5 - 0.34% Coverage

¶10: clarify the question of which cultural goods should be protected, regulated, or left in the public domain.

Reference 6 - 0.67% Coverage

¶12: He suggests that systems to apply such measurement devices be built into things like the procedures for addressing impacts on historic properties under Section 106 of the U.S. National Historic Preservation Act

Reference 7 - 0.22% Coverage

¶21: Protecting Culture and Marine Ecosystems Under the Law in Micronesia

¶12:

Reference 8 - 0.33% Coverage

¶37: the notion of safeguarding has been complicated by the politics and mechanisms of digital circulation.

Reference 9 - 0.08% Coverage

¶38: Strategies for Protecting

Reference 10 - 0.42% Coverage

¶42: Some academics and civil society groups have suggested that traditional knowledge commons and biocultural protocols will be useful

Reference 11 - 1.34% Coverage

¶50: which are intended to assist domestic legislative bodies in the establishment of a legislative framework for heritage protection, to adopt effective legislation for the establishment and recognition of the State's ownership of undiscovered cultural objects with a view, inter alia, to facilitating restitution in case of unlawful removal. They are followed by guidelines aimed at better understanding the provisions.

¶51:

Reference 12 - 2.34% Coverage

¶153: in pursuit of relevant applicable provisions at the Parties, in consideration that theft, looting and the illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property representing harm to the cultural heritage of mankind, endeavoring to make a contribution to maintain and secure cultural heritage and to prohibit and prevent the illegal transfer of cultural property, in the belief that cooperation between both countries may constitute an important contribution in this regard, endeavoring to ease the repatriation of illicitly imported, exported and having its ownership illegally transferred cultural property and to strengthen contacts between both countries with regard to cultural exchanges, have agreed as follows.

Reference 13 - 0.37% Coverage

¶154: REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, THE PARLIAMENT, LAW No. 218 from 17.09.2010: ON THE PRESERVATION OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

Reference 14 - 0.39% Coverage

¶155: Every nation has the obligation to preserve its cultural goods and to valorize it for the benefit of the entire humanity.

Reference 15 - 0.30% Coverage

¶156: A New Law—A New Perspective for Archaeological Heritage Preservation in the Republic of Moldova

Reference 16 - 1.09% Coverage

¶157: provides one of the first presentations of the Law of the Republic of Moldova on Archaeological Heritage Preservation recently approved by the Moldovan Parliament. Since 1993, Moldova has had a general law on monument preservation, but the part on archaeological heritage was poorly developed. The new law is the first of its kind in Moldova

Reference 17 - 0.65% Coverage

¶157: This law opens new avenues for Moldovan society to improve the situation in of its archaeological heritage, specifically to fight the black market in archaeology and illegal trafficking of antiquities.

¶158:

Reference 18 - 0.23% Coverage

¶162: Heritage Inc.: A Mini-Symposium on Heritage Protection and Private Actors

Reference 19 - 0.87% Coverage

¶163: In response to the emerging phenomenon of the role of nonstate actors in heritage protection and preservation, a one-day symposium took place on 16 March 2012 in the new Allard Hall building of the Faculty of Law at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, Canada

Reference 20 - 0.10% Coverage

¶167: cultural heritage preservation

<Internals\\JCP 2013 abstracts> - § 10 references coded [7.79% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.18% Coverage

¶14: Legal pluralism raises significant difficulties, including in the way cultural heritage is protected and managed. To date, the courts have rarely been called on to deal with such issues, but in 2010 the High Court had to examine legislation designed to regulate the recovery and export of World War II relics

Reference 2 - 0.76% Coverage

¶14: A consideration of this case and the legislation that applies to this heritage serves to illustrate some of the difficulties that arise in protecting cultural heritage within pluralistic legal systems

Reference 3 - 0.32% Coverage

¶125: A Presence of the Past: The Legal Protection of Singapore's Archaeological Heritage

Reference 4 - 1.56% Coverage

¶126: Nonetheless, Singapore law provides only a rudimentary framework to facilitate archaeological investigations and protect cultural artifacts. This article considers how the National Heritage Board Act (Cap. 196A, 1994 Rev. Ed.), the Planning Act (Cap. 232, 1998 Rev. Ed.), and the recent Preservation of Monuments Board Act 2009 (No. 16 of 2009, now Cap. 239, 2011 Rev. Ed.) may be strengthened in this regard

Reference 5 - 0.04% Coverage

¶127: Legislation

Reference 6 - 1.33% Coverage

¶128: It argues that an effective built environmental preservation policy for colonial heritage is strongly related to and dependent on issues such as legal property ownership, legislation on listed buildings, enforcement of such legislation, and the willingness among different categories of potential owners to participate and support such preservation

Reference 7 - 0.13% Coverage

¶128: and monument preservation policies

Reference 8 - 0.70% Coverage

¶129: An important aim of national governments is to use legislation to safeguard their cultural property by embedding it in law, especially, when this cultural property has a high monetary

Reference 9 - 1.63% Coverage

¶130: This article examines in particular the effectiveness of policies and laws pursued in Suriname as an instrument for the preservation of resources. It highlights the legal and administrative challenges facing the implementation, management, and enforcement of these strategies and measures. The first part of this article examines the debate about the approach and strategy in using law in conservation and preservation policies

Reference 10 - 0.13% Coverage

¶130: the evolution of legislative policy

<Internals\\JCP 2014 abstracts> - § 13 references coded [6.87% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶13: Pondering Dysfunctions in Heritage Protection

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

¶14: ambiguities in heritage protection law

Reference 3 - 0.87% Coverage

¶14: The focus is on Spain, but the questions have broad relevance. This article concludes that one way to better protect movable heritage assets like the codex is to recognize them as part of a broad heritage landscape

Reference 4 - 0.16% Coverage

¶110: Issues in Cultural Heritage Protection.

Reference 5 - 0.20% Coverage

¶120: Underwater Cultural Heritage and International Law

Reference 6 - 0.14% Coverage

¶140: Archaeological Heritage Legislation

Reference 7 - 0.43% Coverage

¶41: In general, the archaeological remains are ruled by specific laws that do not consider, or vaguely mention

Reference 8 - 0.40% Coverage

¶43: and the hierarchical ranking system of national treasures and famous places in postwar South Korea.

Reference 9 - 0.26% Coverage

¶44: Global Cultural Law and Policy in the Age of Ubiquitous Internet

Reference 10 - 1.59% Coverage

¶52: examines the problematic state of the holy heritage in the Italian territory from a legal perspective. In particular, it looks at Italian legislation and the international instruments entered into by the Italian State. The article argues that this protective legal regime is affected by various shortcomings and loopholes that mostly relate to the implementation of existing legal standards

Reference 11 - 0.96% Coverage

¶52: calls for a more efficient management of such precious vestiges by the stakeholders involved and for a revision of the domestic legislation with a view of properly incorporating the achievements of international cultural heritage law.

¶53:

Reference 12 - 1.07% Coverage

¶56: placing such “national treasures” as “antiquities, archeological sites, cultural buildings, manuscripts, and coins” under federal jurisdiction to be “managed in cooperation with the regions and governorates.” This provision may not immediately appear significant

Reference 13 - 0.44% Coverage

¶56: but also could void much existing domestic law and unravel the country’s entire heritage management system.

<Internals\\JCP 2015 abstracts> - § 17 references coded [12.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.13% Coverage

¶11: which have hired archaeologists specializing in cultural heritage management. The fight against the criminal aspect of looting and the illicit trade of antiquities has also been intensified by the creation of police and prosecuting bodies dedicated to the area of cultural heritage, among others

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

¶12: Indonesia's Implementation of Inventory Obligation

Reference 3 - 1.81% Coverage

¶13: published the Practical Handbook for Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Indonesia. With the legal vacuum, the Handbook became a source for guidelines on the implementation of the inventory obligation in Indonesia; it provides that there shall be a manual inventory and an online inventory. However, in practice, there are two web sites functioning as online inventories, and the contents of the two web sites do not seem to reflect one of the Convention's purposes

Reference 4 - 0.63% Coverage

¶13: finds that the absence of statutory regulation has resulted in difficulties for those inventories to fulfill the purpose of awareness as mandated by the Convention.

Reference 5 - 0.57% Coverage

¶21: it is opportune to initiate a discussion on the adequacy of the existing legal mechanisms for the protection of cultural heritage in armed conflicts

Reference 6 - 0.43% Coverage

¶25: Art Law & Balances. Increased Protection of Cultural Heritage Law vs. Private Ownership: Towards Clash or Balance?

Reference 7 - 0.34% Coverage

¶26: Private ownership and cultural heritage protection are two interests in continuing tension

Reference 8 - 2.53% Coverage

¶26: However, interference in this right may restrict its exercise and impose charges on the owner, such as classification measures and conservation easements. This paper formulates a hypothesis about an increased protection of cultural heritage along with that of private ownership.

¶27: Against the background of a complex constitutional allocation of cultural powers, Belgian law provides a pertinent illustration of this development. At the one hand, Belgian governments have been adopting more extensive legislation protecting cultural heritage. On the other hand, Belgian courts, traditionally reluctant to recognize any compensation right when the protective measure

Reference 9 - 0.30% Coverage

¶28: The authors gauge the merits of a new model of cultural heritage protection.

¶129:

Reference 10 - 0.34% Coverage

¶133: Syria and its Regional Neighbors: A Case of Cultural Property Protection Policy Failure?

Reference 11 - 0.44% Coverage

¶134: Cultural property protection policy as implemented in Syria since 2011 is structured around standards and practices

Reference 12 - 1.87% Coverage

¶134: Policy emphasis is on the in situ protection of cultural sites and the recovery and return of stolen or looted cultural objects. But policy initiatives have very obviously failed to stop the plunder and illegal trade of cultural objects in Syria, as they have failed before for neighboring countries. This paper describes why policy initiatives aimed at site protection and object recovery have failed and how policy might be improved by a market reduction approach aimed at subduing demand.

Reference 13 - 0.40% Coverage

¶135: Reality and Practicality: Challenges to Effective Cultural Property Policy on the Ground in Latin America

Reference 14 - 0.21% Coverage

¶151: Pattern Recognition: Governmental Regulation of Tartan

Reference 15 - 0.27% Coverage

¶152: It is notoriously difficult to design and attach suitable legal rights

Reference 16 - 0.56% Coverage

¶152: investigates the effects of government intervention relating to Scottish tartan in order to trace the relationship between formal proprietary rights

Reference 17 - 0.35% Coverage

¶152: the 2009 governmental intervention with the establishment of a governmental tartan register

<Internals\\JCP 2016 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [8.43% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.20% Coverage

¶14: first provide an overview and explanation of the national and international legal framework for protecting cultural property in conflict as it applies to the Syrian State and the non-State actors

involved, using examples from the whole conflict, including the recent actions of Da'esh. Second, we demonstrate that the destruction of all types of cultural property, regardless of its importance, can be considered a prosecutable violation of these laws, and we examine the possibilities for prosecution. Following from this discussion, we question whether the existing framework can be considered effective and consider the role the international heritage community can play.

¶15:

Reference 2 - 0.35% Coverage

¶19: Perceptions, Legislation, and Management of Cultural Heritage in Ethiopia

Reference 3 - 2.17% Coverage

¶10: the development of heritage management in Ethiopia against the background of various pieces of legislation. Compared to many colonized countries of sub-Saharan Africa, the enactment of laws for the protection and preservation of cultural heritage is a recent phenomenon in Ethiopia. Even though archaeological research in Ethiopia dates back to the mid-nineteenth century, there have been no formal heritage laws or scientific restoration programs until 1966

Reference 4 - 2.36% Coverage

¶10: Due to foreign invasions, continuous civil conflicts, and sporadic famines in the past, attention to cultural heritage and the implementation of heritage legislation has been negligent. However, Ethiopia has witnessed growing interest in the conservation and preservation of its heritage—cultural and natural; tangible and intangible—during the last twenty years. With the support of international collaborators, the Ethiopian government has initiated several measures to protect its heritage assets.

Reference 5 - 0.35% Coverage

¶10: investigates China's heritage development from an evolutionary perspective.

<Internals\\JCP 2017 ABSTRACTS> - § 12 references coded [8.55% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.13% Coverage

¶16: It is argued that the current law in the United Kingdom prevents museums from managing their collections properly and rationalizing them where necessary. New legislation has been proposed that would assist Scottish museums

Reference 2 - 1.36% Coverage

¶18: in light of the comparatively weak regard accorded to intangibility within the available heritage protection legal frameworks of Canada, Ontario, and, specifically, Toronto. The currently underdeveloped recognition for intangibility in the heritage protection equation

Reference 3 - 0.44% Coverage

¶11: The New Unified Civil and Commercial Code and Cultural Heritage Protection in Argentina

Reference 4 - 0.42% Coverage

¶14: Meeting of the Cultural Heritage Law Committee of the International Law Association

Reference 5 - 0.46% Coverage

¶34: which are designated either national treasures or important cultural properties of Japan,

Reference 6 - 0.73% Coverage

¶37: What Does It Take to Protect Cultural Property? Some Aspects on the Fight against Illegal Trade of Cultural Goods from the Greek Point of View

¶38:

Reference 7 - 0.89% Coverage

¶38: also information on law enforcement and the effort to establish a network to fight the phenomenon on an international level. Aspects such as conforming to the international law

Reference 8 - 0.41% Coverage

¶40: For a better understanding of the challenges that confront the Chinese government

Reference 9 - 0.18% Coverage

¶47: The Protection of Cultural Property

Reference 10 - 0.73% Coverage

¶48: The situation is worsened where these objects have been removed during an era where there were no laws and regulations to control such removal.

Reference 11 - 0.96% Coverage

¶48: Through an analysis of the relevant laws and regulations, this article evaluates Sri Lanka's rights to its cultural property and its efforts to regain, and preserve, its cultural heritage.

Reference 12 - 0.83% Coverage

¶52: Concerns about the loss of heritage have resulted in international multilateral and bilateral agreements intended to prevent the illicit trade in looted antiquities

<Internals\\IJCP 2018 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [4.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.34% Coverage

¶15: in protecting cultural heritage from state-led destruction.

Reference 2 - 3.92% Coverage

¶132: These temporary refuges for at-risk cultural goods in a third country have recently been implemented by Switzerland, France, the United States, and the Association of Art Museum Directors. We assess the contributions and shortcomings of these four regimes using a comparative approach. Mainly, we find that, despite variations in their scope and structure, none of the models accounts entirely for today's major difficulties in protecting endangered cultural properties. We draw recommendations for future safe haven states against the backdrop of the existing models and hope to see the instrument used in practice as a way to safely isolate cultural property from destructive conflicts.

<Internals\\JHS 1994-6 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.31% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.45% Coverage

¶127: policy in Australia from the late colonial period to the postmodern era

Reference 2 - 0.61% Coverage

¶133: Neither do these areas enjoy the same degree of statutory protection as their built counterpart,

Reference 3 - 0.25% Coverage

¶182: English Heritage Conservation Division

<Internals\\JHS 1996 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.47% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶137: English Heritage

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

¶140: protection in Australia:

Reference 3 - 0.17% Coverage

¶144: of its statutory purpose

<Internals\\JHS 1997-8 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.68% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶129: official protection of the nation's heritage

Reference 2 - 0.41% Coverage

¶132: the development of machinery for its protection since independence

<Internals\\JHS 1999 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.39% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.39% Coverage

¶133: Politics and Preservation: A Policy History of the Built Heritage, 1882–1996,

<Internals\\JHS 2000 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [2.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.50% Coverage

¶117: historic designation of properties, under the heritage legislation in Canada's largest province,

Reference 2 - 1.52% Coverage

¶147: As the number of conservation areas within England continues to rise, it is increasingly important that adequate care and attention be given to their management. If not, the concept will be devalued and initiatives to protect and enhance such areas will not receive sufficient consideration.

<Internals\\JHS 2001 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [2.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.92% Coverage

¶142: A comparative analysis of the Monuments Protection Programme (England) indicates considerable potential for the introduction of selective elements of the English system to New Zealand.

Reference 2 - 1.12% Coverage

¶142: The issues raised unequivocally demonstrate the need for a comprehensive review of the strategic options for cultural resource management in New Zealand, together with an explicit statement of commitment to historic heritage.

<Internals\\JHS 2002 Abstracts> - § 6 references coded [5.78% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.03% Coverage

¶14: The relationship between the designation of heritage areas, property values and the role of local authority policy is examined through the case of Canada's oldest and largest Heritage Conservation District, St. John's Newfoundland

Reference 2 - 0.20% Coverage

¶19: Consequences of Designating the Recent Past:

Reference 3 - 2.73% Coverage

¶10: In The Netherlands the national government is busy designating residential districts from the recent period 1910-1940. To gain deeper insight into the consequences of designating the recent past, a case study of a residential district from the period 1910-1940 in the city of Groningen in the north of The Netherlands will be discussed. The Korreweg-district was designated as an urban conservation area in 2000. The reactions of the residents with regard to the designation of their residential area as an urban conservation area, and in some cases their dwelling house as national monument, will be described.

Reference 4 - 0.47% Coverage

¶135: An examination of the general operating philosophies of state conservation agencies in England and Germany

Reference 5 - 0.40% Coverage

¶143: A Comparative Review of Policy for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe

Reference 6 - 0.95% Coverage

¶144: a comparative study of the policies for the protection of the architectural heritage currently in place in Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Georgia, Ireland, The Netherlands, Spain and the UK.

<Internals\IJHS 2003 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [4.41% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.27% Coverage

¶14: is expressed by the official heritage locations (the seventy-five Declared Monuments) designated by Hong Kong's Antiquities and Monuments Office. The discussion takes account of other heritage initiatives, in particular two recent monuments that commemorate the 1997 Handover of Hong Kong to China. Conclusions are that designated heritage in Hong Kong, more by chance than by deliberate strategy

Reference 2 - 1.98% Coverage

¶120: There has been legislation in place since the 1970s in Canada's largest province, Ontario, that encourages the identification of significant heritage buildings and is supposed to provide them with at least a degree of protection. Both heritage recognition and most other land use decisions, however, are exercised at the local government level.

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

¶122: questions of national policy

<Internals\\JHS 2004 Abstracts> - § 8 references coded [2.86% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶18: Heritage Protection

Reference 2 - 0.32% Coverage

¶19: The bodies charged with identifying and protecting England's built heritage

Reference 3 - 0.53% Coverage

¶19: Possible mechanisms for the identification and protection of sites of importance to the Bengalee population are put forward.

Reference 4 - 0.61% Coverage

¶16: which will ensure protection and conservation of cultural and natural resources. The challenge in designing the site as an archaeological park

Reference 5 - 0.19% Coverage

¶136: organisations to conduct awareness campaigns

Reference 6 - 0.17% Coverage

¶41: the inadequacy of Bulgarian legislation

Reference 7 - 0.55% Coverage

¶41: As no changes in the legislative basis can be observed at this stage there is a real threat to the country's cultural inheritance

Reference 8 - 0.42% Coverage

¶49: This paper sets out to review current interest in cultural heritage and the various charters we use

<Internals\\JHS 2005 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.44% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶24: it has legal protection

Reference 2 - 0.35% Coverage

¶24: It is difficult to give such contemporary places the official recognition they deserve.

¶25:

<Internals\\JHS 2006 Abstracts> - § 10 references coded [2.41% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶31: This paper investigates why legislation to preserve buildings and documents failed

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶46: The Burra Charter

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶47: Using the Burra Charter as a case study

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶50: Travelling the Route from Designation

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

¶51: from federal designation

Reference 6 - 0.14% Coverage

¶51: Buxton is designated as a 'continuing landscape'

Reference 7 - 0.23% Coverage

¶51: while coordinating conservation across multiple scales of government policy.

Reference 8 - 0.33% Coverage

¶161: The author concludes by outlining some of the challenges that heritage regimes face in the Indian Ocean region

Reference 9 - 0.41% Coverage

¶167: Unlike heritage monuments, cultural and historic landscapes have not been the focus of institutional protection and preservation efforts

Reference 10 - 0.69% Coverage

¶169: This has important implications in Ontario where recent legislative changes have finally given local councils the authority to prevent the demolition of listed buildings, but the lessons for other jurisdictions are also important.

<Internals\\JHS 2007 Abstracts> - § 6 references coded [3.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.41% Coverage

¶110: Increased differences in accessibility and protection status have resulted in diversification of human activity in different locations

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

¶110: Recent landscape protection focuses primarily on tradition

Reference 3 - 0.70% Coverage

¶119: In Budapest, protection of the built heritage is achieved either through state protection of outstanding 'monuments' or through conservation objectives dictated by planning authorities within a two-tiered local government system

Reference 4 - 0.32% Coverage

¶119: This paper examines the approach to urban conservation taken in Budapest at the various official levels

Reference 5 - 1.31% Coverage

¶121: Third, it outlines how this potential asset is managed currently within the heritage protection system and the heritage challenges posed by these remains, particularly the attempts which have been made to incorporate them into a mainstream heritage agenda. Finally, the paper considers the successes and limitations of heritage conservation strategies, under the auspices of the Cold War Monuments Protection Programme (MPP).

Reference 6 - 0.24% Coverage

¶132: China's Burra Charter: The Formation and Implementation of the China Principles

<Internals\\JHS 2008 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶118: nor even heritage listing,

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶167: as practised by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)

<Internals\\JHS 2009 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.29% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.34% Coverage

¶110: Furthermore, a stretching of governance space for the identification, (re)presentation and conservation of heritage

Reference 2 - 0.22% Coverage

¶120: to enable such knowledge of local heritage to be recognised and protected

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

¶143: with the demands of international heritage protection

Reference 4 - 0.32% Coverage

¶157: Many government and non-statutory registers utilise point datasets to represent cultural heritage places.

Reference 5 - 0.25% Coverage

¶166: which only managed to evoke perfunctory conservation measures from the government.

¶167:

<Internals\\JHS 2010 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.73% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.73% Coverage

¶174: The recently introduced building regulations for these farms allow some scope for creative innovation and appear to be well accepted by users. This successful regulation measure might serve as a precursor for managing the development of other traditional landscapes.

¶175:

<Internals\\JHS 2011 abstracts> - § 11 references coded [3.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.49% Coverage

¶10: Issues of heritage administration in the city state of Singapore are examined in the paper with specific reference to decisions about the designation of national monuments and conservation areas

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶61: during the development of the Borough's Heritage Strategy

Reference 3 - 0.21% Coverage

¶80: with a special focus on the relationship between heritage conservation legislation

Reference 4 - 0.80% Coverage

¶80: The objective of this paper is to identify the reasons for owners' objections to the heritage conservation law and their motivation to exclude their properties from the heritage list. The ways in which owners have made use of gaps found in the legislation to exclude their buildings from the list were also examined

Reference 5 - 0.24% Coverage

¶80: Furthermore, channels of communication between heritage conservation authorities and landlords,

Reference 6 - 0.23% Coverage

¶80: the legal aspects of heritage legislation and the assessment of their success are explored

Reference 7 - 0.15% Coverage

¶86: The roles of local, national and international designations

Reference 8 - 0.07% Coverage

¶87: the IUCN Protected Landscapes

Reference 9 - 0.51% Coverage

¶89: Emerging designations used for conservation of biocultural diversity can be useful, but by themselves are unable to protect the ongoing relationships and processes that create and nurture the diversity

Reference 10 - 0.12% Coverage

¶189: how they interact with exogenous designations.

Reference 11 - 0.09% Coverage

¶191: international heritage designations

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 10 references coded [3.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶134: Human rights and cultural heritage.

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

¶135: focusing on the way this concept surfaced as new treaties and guidelines evolved.

¶136:

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶142: Human rights and cultural property protection

Reference 4 - 0.22% Coverage

¶143: considers the relationship between the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict

Reference 5 - 0.94% Coverage

¶143: The article uses the author's personal experience of working with the UK Ministry of Defence to attempt to protect cultural property in Iraq to illustrate the failure of the military, and its political masters, to understand the importance of cultural property and argues that there needs to be a closer relationship between the military and cultural heritage experts if the human rights of those caught up in conflict are to be ensured.

Reference 6 - 0.37% Coverage

¶149: Despite the fact that the park enjoys relatively restrictive legal protection, its management faces a real challenge. Conflicts between the common duty of heritage protection

Reference 7 - 0.04% Coverage

¶149: better protection.

¶150:

Reference 8 - 0.15% Coverage

¶151: argues that in areas of armed conflict, protecting cultural heritage

Reference 9 - 0.14% Coverage

¶169: are discussed in the context of national practice and regulation.

Reference 10 - 1.14% Coverage

¶169: Nevertheless, it would be natural that the coastal state will coordinate efforts in the coastal maritime zones. Other options are legally possible but not attractive from a heritage perspective. The coastal state, however, should act on behalf of international stakeholders and will only do so if it accepts that international heritage exists. This acceptance that international heritage exists is even more vital and inevitable for protection, cherishing and good use of heritage in the area beyond any national jurisdiction.

¶170:
<Internals\\JHS 2013 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [1.72% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.19% Coverage

¶129: in an attempt better to understand the role of heritage designations in the context of urban change

Reference 2 - 0.38% Coverage

¶136: The protection of cultural heritage and restrictions for interventions and renewal projects in the historic city centre of Rome have led to a ruthless exploitation of the peripheries of the city

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

¶136: Heritage can now be regarded as an asset and not as an obstacle in urban development

Reference 4 - 0.69% Coverage

¶145: Most jurisdictions have some kind of measures to protect physical fabric and manage change within historic neighbourhoods. In Ontario, Canada's largest province, these are called Heritage Conservation Districts. While much has been written about such aspects as identifying such districts, the designation process and their role in the urban landscape,

Reference 5 - 0.13% Coverage

¶149: this paper examines the historical, cultural and legal contexts

Reference 6 - 0.06% Coverage

¶166: They are all nationally listed

Reference 7 - 0.11% Coverage

¶196: War memorials often find their way on to heritage registers

<Internals\\JHS 2014 abstracts> - § 10 references coded [4.55% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶13: Heritage planning and spatial development in the Netherlands: changing policies and perspectives

¶14:

Reference 2 - 0.35% Coverage

¶14: Numerous commentators argue that heritage conservation needs to rethink its purpose and role if it is to maintain its place in the planning system specifically and urban and rural development more generally

Reference 3 - 0.75% Coverage

¶14: analyses the Belvedere Memorandum and its incentive programme (1999–2009) by which the Dutch government actively encouraged the integration of heritage conservation with spatial planning. It is a first attempt to identify the impact of Belvedere on Dutch heritage planning practises. We argue that Belvedere has contributed to a reorientation of heritage conservation. At the same time, however, heritage conservation now faces new challenges

Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

¶18: Archaeological legislation in the Sultanate of Oman

Reference 5 - 1.39% Coverage

¶19: reviews legislation relating to the safeguarding and management of Oman's diverse archaeological resource. It focuses on the National Heritage Protection Law (NHPL), other national legislation and regulations, and international conventions signed by the Omani Government. It also discusses the extent to which these existing legislative tools support the management of the nation's archaeological resource and the socio-economic changes that are taking place in the country. The paper also examines whether the legislation in place is apt for purposes of identification, management, conservation, research and for development planning needs. Certain concerns are raised. For example, the NHPL has not been amended since it was issued in 1980 and the issue of archaeology protection is absent from related national laws

Reference 6 - 0.69% Coverage

¶19: What also emerges is that current legislation has not fully been implemented by the relevant organisations, which consequently has negatively affected Oman's archaeological resource

management. Finally, the paper proposes the evaluation of all the legislative tools that govern archaeological practice in Oman. It also urges an updating of the NHPL in accordance with new theoretical and practical changes.

¶10:

Reference 7 - 0.10% Coverage

¶10: the case of the Commission to Preserve National Monuments

Reference 8 - 0.22% Coverage

¶11: present and analyse the current formal/legal system of heritage construction and reconstruction in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH)

Reference 9 - 0.34% Coverage

¶19: Heritage legislation in Egypt allows the listing of properties that have historical significance. Decisions about listed buildings are made in the context of development practice and planning regulations

Reference 10 - 0.47% Coverage

¶19: It is suggested that a better understanding, both in the public and private sectors, of the economic factors surrounding the listing of buildings and their reuse may lead to an increase in the conservation of listed buildings, rather than their being delisted and demolished.

<Internals\\JHS 2015 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [1.49% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.29% Coverage

¶13: The Norwegian Directorate for Cultural Heritage undertook an interesting and surprising move when they decided to grant 12 'everyday' sites Special Protection Orders as a contribution to the Norwegian 2009 Cultural Year

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶13: by critically examining the narratives the heritage authorities produced to sustain their listing of this object

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶13: discusses the relationships between heritage law (HL)

Reference 4 - 0.66% Coverage

¶13: from the perspective of international law. More specifically, it focuses on the ways in which HL scholars have integrated (or failed to integrate) HS considerations into their work, and vice versa.

The paper shows that the relationship between HL and HS is better resolved with respect to orthodox approaches to both law and heritage. More specifically, orthodox HS and HL take each other into account only lightly, a strategy that, while unsatisfactory on many grounds, is balanced on both sides

Reference 5 - 0.13% Coverage

¶194: In presenting an overview of cultural heritage policy in the FSM with regard to the performing arts

Reference 6 - 0.19% Coverage

¶148: It now receives, in some form, state sanction and is policed by the same state and national legislation as other cultural heritage, both tangible

<Internals\\JHS 2016 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶34: a modernist icon listed as a national monument in 1978,

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶44: statutory categories of heritage interest.

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [1.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶8: This study raises questions on regional inventorying of ICH

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶36: designation of a Korean village ritual

¶37:

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶37: which explores issues concerning Korea's Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) designation system

Reference 4 - 0.03% Coverage

¶70: Protecting Siam's heritage

Reference 5 - 0.79% Coverage

¶144: legal challenge both for heritage protection policy and the antiquities market in the U.K. and beyond. Attention is given to the Code of Practice for Responsible Metal Detecting in England and Wales, and to the landowner-finder search agreement as potential ways of mitigating the flow of unrecorded antiquities of uncertain legal status. While neither document is enforceable, both have potential to improve the protection of the archaeological record. Many of the themes conceptualised by 'floating culture' are relevant to the wider discussion on heritage protection and the global trade in illicit antiquities.

Reference 6 - 0.14% Coverage

¶174: raises the question why state-sanctioned institutions act to preserve Palestinian architecture built pre-1948

<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 11 references coded [1.63% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶10: designated conservation areas

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶12: has become a priority of China's cultural heritage safeguarding policies at all levels.

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

¶60: Despite vibrant paradigmatic shifts in archaeological thought, Norwegian heritage legislation remains unchanged since the 1970s

Reference 4 - 0.23% Coverage

¶60: policy-makers and developers of alternative frameworks face the challenge of epistemic standstill and recycling of ideas. This article examines and seeks insights into causes for the current status

Reference 5 - 0.09% Coverage

¶67: and resulted in a government decision to protect Gårda as a 'heritage site'.

Reference 6 - 0.30% Coverage

¶84: This model reveals how larger systems of representation and distribution are impacting official grain elevator recognition under Saskatchewan's Heritage Property Act (1980) and proposes solutions to increase grain elevator preservation in Saskatchewan.

¶85:

Reference 7 - 0.06% Coverage

¶187: Looking into the 'black box' of heritage protection

Reference 8 - 0.09% Coverage

¶188: analyses conflicts associated with policies to protect the built heritage.

Reference 9 - 0.32% Coverage

¶188: Although inspectors are instructed to actively weigh in other (potentially overriding) considerations in heritage appeals, such as socio-economic and proprietary issues, these considerations do not appear to have the same standing within the decision-making process.

¶189:

Reference 10 - 0.18% Coverage

¶145: I discuss the case of Bagan in Myanmar to illustrate the limitations of the Rapporteur's statement. In Bagan, whether and how 'heritage' should be protected

Reference 11 - 0.07% Coverage

¶153: Protection (protected status can act as a beacon for offenders

<Internals\JCH 2000 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.26% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

¶158: As the principal organisation responsible for the conservation of the historic built environment in England, English Heritage is the source of expert advice regarding conservation areas, listed buildings, archaeology and scheduled ancient monuments.

<Internals\JCH 2005 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶122: Due to a current and past lack of protection, the remains of this historic monument are few.

Reference 2 - 0.34% Coverage

¶192: . This situation makes it necessary for archaeologists to formulate and implement a systematic regulation in the sphere of protection and management of the archaeological heritage.

Reference 3 - 0.91% Coverage

¶192: The goals of this paper are (1) to identify problems that hinder the effectiveness of the Iranian national protection acts, and to suggest some way in which these problems could be remedied, (2) to promote further academic discussions of problems and solutions within archaeology and related

fields, and (3) to encourage official authorities and other interest groups to press for changes needed in the Iranian national protection policies, to make it better serve the public interest.

<Internals\JCH 2007 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶148: Some experimentation has been done on sites managed by the Service of the National Sites and Monuments of Luxembourg.

¶149:

<Internals\JCH 2009 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.64% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶11: by the protection of the site from the aggressive and uncontrolled growth of the near town of Trujillo through the creation of an Archaeological Park

Reference 2 - 0.45% Coverage

¶104: Given the civic and social commitments of urban local bodies in developing countries, renovation and maintenance of all heritage buildings and sites is a financially non-viable proposition. Urban planners, therefore, need to take decisions on which heritage sites are to be protected (either in their original form, or with suitable modifications that permit commercial use without destroying their architectural integrity) and the sites to be pulled down, ensuring more efficient land use.

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶149: were declared National Treasury by the Korean government in 1973

<Internals\JCH 2010 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.39% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶45: in defining an extended patrimonial entity, which has been recently presented to the cultural and political authorities

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶64: The increasing awareness of some local and international authorities has promoted the appearance of new legislation

Reference 3 - 0.14% Coverage

¶64: The geological risk should be considered together with other type risk evaluations in order to define effective protection areas.

<Internals\\JCH 2011 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.24% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶187: Safeguarding cultural heritage: Law and policy in Fiji

Reference 2 - 0.74% Coverage

¶188: This has triggered action including a rapid expansion of international heritage law in the last decade, which has both catalysed and complemented national and local initiatives. Fiji is a nation with a rich history and cultural heritage, now facing similar contemporary challenges to many other states. It is also a country that has sought to develop law and policy to protect a broad range of its heritage. This includes ratification of key international heritage treaties, as well as national and local initiatives. This article examines the laws, policies and programs in the Fiji Islands, which are focused upon heritage protection.

Reference 3 - 0.37% Coverage

¶188: highlights the strengths of the Fijian approach, identifies the legal and administrative challenges that remain and makes recommendations for the future. The experience of Fiji is not isolated and it provides a valuable case study, which may offer important lessons to other small island developing states in the region.

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶129: as the state-level key cultural relic preservation organ,

<Internals\\JCH 2013 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶125: Integrated documentation protocols enabling decision making in cultural heritage protection

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶126: Documentation on cultural heritage assets is an indispensable part of an overall strategy for cultural heritage protection

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶183: Through funding from the National Park Service's American Battlefield Protection Program,

<Internals\\JCH 2014 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶162: on current local legislation regarding historical buildings.

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶179: From the preset outcomes of our research, we conclude that social and institutional context is crucial in the city center regeneration and in heritage preservation in general

<Internals\JCH 2016 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.38% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶165: Should historic sites protection be targeted at the most famous?

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶177: Cultural built heritage and intervention criteria: A systematic analysis of building codes and legislation of Southern European countries

Reference 3 - 0.28% Coverage

¶178: as well as measures and levels of intervention through a systematic analysis of the codes and standards involving protection, conservation, rehabilitation and control of interventions on built heritage of three Southern European countries with similar cultural approaches: Italy, Spain and Portugal. The wide reflection and comparison of these documents allows discussing and pointing out different (and common) approaches and criteria; in particular, it underlines the need for inventorying and cataloguing methodologies and procedures.

<Internals\JCH 2017 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.39% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.35% Coverage

¶11: MSP can be extremely complicated since a variety of activities need to be planned keeping at the same time a balance from one hand between the ecosystem, cultural and natural Heritage and on the other economic growth. Within this framework, the present paper discusses the assessment and evaluation of Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) related to the pressures to historical and archaeological coastal sites in Cyprus, using Geographical Information Systems (GIS). As evidenced from the present study, MSP is an efficient strategic way for protecting known CH sites, as well as for future prevention and safeguarding of either known or unknown (i.e. unexcavated) sites, by reallocating various activities potentially threatening CH monuments and landscapes, both marine and littoral.

¶12:

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶15: Landscape preservation in Italy is a major issue in national cultural heritage conservation policies.

<Internals\JCH 2018 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [0.28% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶183: listed on the National Register of Historic Places (United States).

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

¶183: and National Register listing criteria

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶183: within two separately listed historic districts at Cape Lookout National Seashore, North Carolina

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶192: While the Dere Mosque was registered as immovable cultural heritage by Samsun Regional Council of Conservation, Karlı Mosque has not yet been registered

Reference 5 - 0.02% Coverage

¶231: Open Licensing for cultural heritage,

Reference 6 - 0.09% Coverage

¶285: first reviews the existing literature on heritage protection in the context of recent armed conflicts in the Middle East (Syria and Iraq in particular), emphasising recent legal, practical and theoretical debates.

Reference 7 - 0.03% Coverage

¶287: concludes with implications for public policy, law, and heritage preservation.

¶288: