

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910511900503321
Titolo	Conservation of marine archaeological objects // editor, Colin Pearson
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London, England : , : Butterworths, , 1987 ©1987
ISBN	1-4832-9465-X 0408106689 (print)
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (297 p.)
Collana	Butterworths Series in Conservation and Museology
Disciplina	930.1/028/04 930.102804
Soggetti	Underwater archaeology Antiquities - Collection and preservation Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front Cover; Conservation of Marine Archaeological Objects; Copyright Page; Table of Contents; Chapter 1. The underwater environment; Introduction; 1.1 The nature of the seawater; 1.2 The nature of the sediment; 1.3 The nature of the biota; 1.4 Classification of marine environments for wreck sites; 1.5 Classification of artefact sites within wreck sites; Chapter 2. Deterioration of organic materials other than wood; 2.1 Introduction; 2.2 Organic artefact material of plant origin other than wood; 2.3 Structure of cellulosic materials other than wood 2.4 Proteinaceous materials used in artefacts 2.5 Fabrication of leather and parchment; 2.6 Enamel and dentine structures - teeth and ivory; 2.7 Bony structures (bones and antlers); Chapter 3. Waterlogged wood; 3.1 Introduction; 3.2 The fundamental problem; 3.3 The structure of wood; 3.4 The drying of waterlogged wood; 3.5 Drying above the fibre saturation point: collapse; 3.6 Drying below the fibre saturation point: shrinkage; 3.7 Overall dimensional behaviour on drying waterlogged wood; 3.8 The condition of waterlogged wood; Chapter 4. Corrosion of metals; 4.1 Introduction 4.2 General factors in marine metal corrosion 4.3 Site conditions and corrosion; 4.4 Iron; 4.5 Copper; 4.6 Brass and bronze; 4.7 Lead; 4.8

Tin; 4.9 Pewter; 4.10 Silver and its alloys; 4.11 Aluminium; 4.12 Gold; Chapter 5. Deterioration of ceramics, glass and stone; 5.1 Introduction; 5.2 Ceramics; 5.3 Glass; 5.4 Stone; Chapter 6. On-site storage and conservation; 6.1 Introduction; 6.2 Responsibilities of the marine archaeologist; 6.3 Responsibilities of the conservator; 6.4 On-site storage and conservation procedures; 6.5 Metals; 6.6 Glass, ceramics and stone; 6.7 Organic materials  
6.8 Composite objects Chapter 7. The packing and transportation of marine archaeological objects; 7.1 Introduction; 7.2 Packing materials; 7.3 Specific methods of packing; 7.4 Transportation; Chapter 8. Conservation of wet organic artefacts excluding wood; 8.1 Introduction; 8.2 Water and the organic artefact; 8.3 Criteria for treatment proposals; 8.4 General approaches; 8.5 Conservation of marine leathers; 8.6 Conservation of marine textiles; 8.7 Cordage and wadding; 8.8 Matting; 8.9 Bone, teeth, ivory; 8.10 Cork; 8.11 Baleen, horn, quill, feather, claws, hoof, tortoise shell; 8.12 Amber  
Acknowledgements Chapter 9. Conservation of waterlogged wood; 9.1 Introduction; 9.2 Impregnation and bulking; 9.3 The development of treatments for waterlogged wood; 9.4 The development of polyethylene glycol methods for treating waterlogged wood; 9.5 The use of sugars; 9.6 In situ polymerization; 9.7 Impregnation with a wax or resin using a non-aqueous solvent and drying from a non-aqueous solvent; 9.8 Silicates and siliceous materials; 9.9 Comparisons between methods and guidelines for selection; 9.10 Practical conservation methods 9.11 The special problems of large items such as complete hulls (Richard Clark)

---

## Sommario/riassunto

Over the past twenty years there has been a significant increase in underwater activities such as scuba diving which, coupled with the adventure and romance always associated with shipwrecks, has led to rapid developments in the discovery and excavation of shipwrecked material. These shipwrecks are invaluable archaeological 'time capsules', which in the majority of cases have come to an equilibrium with their environment. As soon as artefacts on the wreck site are moved, this equilibrium is disturbed, and the artefacts may commence to deteriorate, sometimes in a rapid and devastating fashion.

---