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Titolo	Data Acquisition and Processing in Cultural Heritage // Gabriele Bitelli, Fulvio Rinaudo, Diego Gonzalez-Aguilera, editors
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Basel : , : MDPI - Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute, , 2020
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (263 pages)
Disciplina	609.43
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Sommario/riassunto	<p>Advances in the knowledge of the tangible components (position, size, shape) and intangible components (identity, habits) of an historic building or site involves fundamental and complex tasks in any project related to the conservation of cultural heritage (CH). In recent years, new geotechnologies have proven their usefulness and added value to the field of cultural heritage (CH) in the tasks of recording, modeling, conserving, and visualizing. In addition, current developments in building information modeling (HBIM), allow integration and simulation of different sources of information, generating a digital twin of any complex CH construction. As a result, experts in the area have increased the number of available sensors and methodologies. However, the quick evolution of geospatial technologies makes it necessary to revise their use, integration, and application in CH. This process is difficult to adopt, due to the new options which are opened for the study, analysis, management, and valorization of CH. Therefore, the aim of the present Special Issue is to cover the latest relevant topics, trends, and best practices in geospatial technologies and processing methodologies for CH sites and scenarios as well as to introduce the new tendencies. This book originates from the Special Issue "Data Acquisition and Processing in Cultural Heritage", focusing primarily on data and sensor integration for CH;</p>

documentation/restoration in CH; heritage 3D documentation and modeling of complex CH sites; drone inspections in CH; software development in CH; and augmented reality in CH. It is hoped that this book will provide the advice and guidance required for any CH professional, making the best possible use of these sensors and methods in CH.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910399872203321
Autore	Hionidou Violetta
Titolo	Abortion and Contraception in Modern Greece, 1830-1967 : Medicine, Sexuality and Popular Culture / / by Violetta Hionidou
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Palgrave Macmillan, , 2020
ISBN	9783030414900 3030414906
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Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (371 pages)
Collana	Medicine and Biomedical Sciences in Modern History, , 2947-9150
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Soggetti	Europe - History - 1492- Medicine - History Ethnology Social history Demography Population History of Modern Europe History of Medicine Sociocultural Anthropology Social History Population and Demography
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Nota di contenuto	1 Introduction -- 2 Fertility Trends, 1870-1967 -- 3 Involuntary

Childlessness -- 4 Self Help: Emmenagogues and Abortifacients -- 5
The Physician's Method: Curettage -- 6 Abortion: Law and (Dis)Order,
Physicians and Midwives -- 7 The Ethics of Abortion: Poverty and
Stigma -- 8 Contraception and its Methods I: Natural Methods -- 9
Contraception and its Methods II: Appliances and the Pill -- 10
Physicians and their Role: 'Medicine is an Art Form' -- 11 Conclusions.

Sommario/riassunto

The book examines the history of abortion and contraception in Modern Greece from the time of its creation in the 1830s to 1967, soon after the Pill became available. It situates the history of abortion and contraception within the historiography of the fertility decline and the question of whether the decline was due to adjustment to changing social conditions or innovation of contraceptive methods. The study reveals that all methods had been in use for other purposes before they were employed as contraceptives. For example, Greek women were employing emmenagogues well before fertility was controlled; they did so in order to 'put themselves right' and to enhance their fertility. When they needed to control their fertility, they employed abortifacients, some of which were also emmenagogues, while others had been used as expellants in earlier times. Curettage was also employed since the late nineteenth century as a cure for sterility; once couples desired to control their fertility curettage was employed to procure abortion. Thus couples did not need to innovate but rather had to repurpose old methods and materials to new birth control methods. Furthermore, the role of physicians was found to have been central in advising and encouraging the use of birth control for 'health' reasons, thus facilitating and speeding fertility decline in Greece. All this occurred against the backdrop of a state and a church that were at times neutral and at other times disapproving of fertility control.
