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Autore	Albree Joe <1939->
Titolo	A station favorable to the pursuits of science : primary materials in history of mathematics at the United States Military Academy / / Joe Albree, David C. Arney, Frederick Rickey
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Providence, Rhode Island : , : American Mathematical Society : , : London Mathematical Society, , 2000 ©2000
ISBN	1-4704-3886-0
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (273 pages) : illustrations, photographs
Collana	History of Mathematics ; ; Volume 18
Disciplina	016.51
Soggetti	Mathematics Mathematics - Study and teaching (Higher) - New York (State) - West Point - History Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
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ISBN	1-4832-9465-X 0408106689 (print)
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (297 p.)
Collana	Butterworths Series in Conservation and Museology
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Soggetti	Underwater archaeology Antiquities - Collection and preservation
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Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
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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 artefacts2.5 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 corrosion4.3 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. n-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 objectsChapter 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
AcknowledgementsChapter 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 andromance 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 themajoriety 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.