

The Marshall Albums: Photography Archaeology

The book presents a rich and surprising account of the recent history of the north Indian city of Banaras. Supplementing traditional accounts, which have focused upon the city's religious imaginary, this volume brings together essays written by acknowledged experts in north Indian culture and history to examine the construction of diverse urban identities in, and after, the British colonial period. Drawing on fields such as archaeology, literature, history, and architecture, these accounts of Banaras understand the narratives which inscribe the city as having been forged substantially in the experiences of British rule. But while British rule transformed the city in many respects, the essays also emphasize the importance of Indian agency in these processes. The book also examines the essential ambiguity of modernization schemes in the city as well as the contingency of elements of religious narrative. The introduction, moreover, attempts to resituate Banaras into a wider tradition of urban studies in South Asia. The book will be of interest to not only scholars and students of north Indian culture and urban history, but also anyone looking to gain a deeper appreciation of this remarkable, and complex, city.

The Handbook of Photography Studies is a state-of-the-art overview of the field of photography studies, examining its thematic interests, dynamic research methodologies and multiple scholarly directions. It is a source of well-informed, analytical and reflective discussions of all the main subjects that photography scholars have been concerned with as well as a rigorous study of the field's persistent expansion at a time when digital technology regularly boosts our exposure to new and historical photographs alike. Split into five core parts, the Handbook analyzes the field's histories, theories and research strategies; discusses photography in academic disciplinary and interdisciplinary contexts; draws out the main concerns of photographic scholarship; interrogates photography's cultural and geopolitical influences; and examines photography's multiple uses and continued changing faces. Each part begins with an introductory text, giving historical contextualization and scholarly orientation. Featuring the work of international experts, and offering diverse examples, insights and discussions of the field's rich historiography, the Handbook provides critical guidance to the most recent research in photography studies. This pioneering and comprehensive volume presents a systematic synopsis of the subject that will be an invaluable resource for photography researchers and students from all disciplinary backgrounds in the arts, humanities and social sciences.

This guidance is designed to help those intending to use airborne laser scanning (ALS), also known as lidar, for archaeological survey. The aim is to help archaeologists, researchers and those who manage the historic environment to decide first, whether using lidar data will actually be beneficial in terms of their research aims, and second, how the data can be used effectively. The guidance will be most useful to those who have access to data that have already been commissioned, or are planning to commission lidar for a specific purpose. They also provide an introduction to data interpretation in order to separate archaeological and non-archaeological features. Although important themes are introduced, this guidance are not intended as a definitive explanation of the technique or the complexities of acquiring and processing the raw data, particularly as this is a still developing technology. This document is intended to complement 3D Laser Scanning for Heritage, which covers a wider range of uses of laser scanning for heritage purposes (Historic England 2018). This Guidance is a revision of The Light Fantastic: Using Airborne Lidar in Archaeological Survey published by English Heritage in 2010. The text has largely been maintained except for certain areas where major changes have occurred in the ensuing years. This is particularly true with regard to increased access to data and the wide range of visualisation techniques now available. The case studies have also been updated to reflect more recent survey activity and to include examples from outside Historic England.

The History of Archaeology: An Introduction provides global coverage with chapters devoted to particular regions of the world. The regional approach allows readers to understand the similarities and differences in the history of and approach to archaeology in various parts of the world. Each chapter is written by a specialist scholar with experience of the region concerned. Thus the book focuses on the earliest beginnings of archaeology in different parts of the world, and how it developed from being a pastime for antiquarians and collectors to a serious attempt to obtain information about past societies. Woven into the text are various boxes that explore key archaeologists, sites and important discoveries in the history of archaeology enriching the story of the discipline's development. With such far ranging coverage, including an exploration of the little covered development of Russian and Chinese archaeology, The History of Archaeology is the perfect introduction to the history of archaeology for the interested reader and student alike.

Colonial Frames, Nationalist Histories

Studies in Heritage Conservation and Management

Using Airborne Lidar in Archaeological Survey

Photography and Archaeology

The Archival and Affective Lives of Five Monuments in Modern Delhi

Grenzgänge zwischen Theorie und Praxis

Air Photography and Archaeology

The Light Fantastic

This book unravels the formation of the modern concept of cultural heritage by charting its colonial, postcolonial-nationalist and global trajectories. By bringing to light many unresearched dimensions of the twelfth-century Cambodian temple of Angkor Wat during its modern history, the study argues for a conceptual, connected history that unfolded within the transcultural interstices of European and Asian projects. With more than 1,400 black-and-white and colour illustrations of historic photographs, architectural plans and samples of public media, the monograph discusses the multiple lives of Angkor Wat over a 150-year-long period from the 1860s to the 2010s. Volume 1 (Angkor in France) reconceptualises the Orientalist, French-colonial 'discovery' of the temple in the nineteenth century and brings to light

the manifold strategies at play in its physical representations as plaster cast substitutes in museums and as hybrid pavilions in universal and colonial exhibitions in Marseille and Paris from 1867 to 1937. Volume 2 (Angkor in Cambodia) covers, for the first time in this depth, the various on-site restoration efforts inside the 'Archaeological Park of Angkor' from 1907 until 1970, and the temple's gradual canonisation as a symbol of national identity during Cambodia's troublesome decolonisation (1953–89), from independence to Khmer Rouge terror and Vietnamese occupation, and, finally, as a global icon of UNESCO World Heritage since 1992 until today.

A common thread throughout the essays in this volume is a focus on new loci of power that emerge either in collision with colonial power structures, or in collaboration with or those that emerge in the wake of decolonization. While the authors recognize the presence of a larger structure of colonial hegemony, they also investigate those centers of power that emerge in the interstices of crevices of colonial power. Interdisciplinary and theoretically innovative, this book offers a global perspective on colonial and national landscapes, rewrites the master creator narrative, examines national landscapes as sites of contestation and views the globalization of processes such as archaeology beyond the boundaries of the national.

While written sources on the history of Greece have been studied extensively, no systematic attempt has been made to examine photography as an important cultural and material process. This is surprising, given that Modern Greece and photography are almost peers: both are cultural products of the 1830s, and both actively converse with modernity. Camera Graeca: Photographs, Narratives, Materialities fills this lacuna. It is the first inter-disciplinary volume to examine critically and in a theorised manner the entanglement of Greece with photography. The book argues that photographs and the photographic process as a whole have been instrumental in the reproduction of national imagination, in the consolidation of the nation-building process, and in the generation and dissemination of state propaganda. At the same time, it is argued that the photographic field constitutes a site of memory and counter-memory, where various social actors intervene actively and stake their discursive, material, and practical claims. As such, the volume will be of relevance to scholars and photographers, worldwide. The book is divided into four, tightly integrated parts. The first, 'Imag(in)ing Greece', shows that the consolidation of Greek national identity constituted a material-cum-representational process, the projection of an imagery, although some photographic production sits uneasily within the national canon, and may even undermine it. The second part, 'Photographic narratives, alternative histories', demonstrates the narrative function of photographs in diary-keeping and in photobooks. It also examines the constitution of spectatorship through the combination of text and image, and the role of photography as a process of materializing counter-hegemonic discourses and practices. The third part, 'Photographic matter-realities', foregrounds the role of photography in materializing state propaganda, national memory, and war. The final part, 'Photographic ethnographies' In a wide-ranging exploration of the creation and use of Buddhist art in Andhra Pradesh, India, from the second and third centuries of the Common Era to the present, Catherine Becker shows how material remains and visual experiences shape and reveal essential human concerns.

An Introduction

Heritage, Photography, and the Affective Past

Archaeology and Religion in Early Northwest India

Bureaucratic Archaeology

Authenticity in Architectural Heritage Conservation

The Afterlives of Monuments

Kulturerbe und Denkmalpflege transkulturell

Shifting Stones, Shaping the Past

The Return of the Buddha traces the development of Buddhist archaeology in colonial India, examines its impact on the reconstruction of India's Buddhist past, and the making of a public and academic discourse around these archaeological discoveries. The book discusses the role of the state and modern Buddhist institutions in the reconstitution of national heritage through promulgation of laws for the protection of Buddhist monuments, acquiring of land around the sites, restoration of edifices, and organization of the display and dissemination of relics. It also highlights the engagement of prominent Indian figures, such as Nehru, Gandhi, Ambedkar, and Tagore, with Buddhist themes in their writings. Stressing upon the lasting legacy of Buddhism in independent India, the author explores the use of Buddhist symbols and imagery in nation-building and the making of the constitution, as also the recent efforts to resurrect Buddhist centers of learning such as Nalanda. With rich archival sources, the book will immensely interest scholars, researchers and students of modern Indian history, culture, archaeology, Buddhist studies, and heritage management.

Die Geschichte der europäischen Expansion und Kolonialisierung kann ohne den Rückgriff auf Lastenträger nicht vorgestellt werden: Sie waren es, die das räumliche Vordringen europäischer Entdecker überhaupt ermöglichten. Alle Kontinente waren vom Trägerwesen betroffen, doch über das Schicksal der Träger_innen selbst ist bisher wenig bekannt. Die internationale Beirägerschaft des Bandes verschränkt kultur-, medien- und sozialgeschichtliche Fragestellungen und dokumentiert erstmals die zentrale Rolle, die den Träger_innen in ökonomischer, politischer und gesellschaftlicher Hinsicht zukam.

This book explores the ways in which past cultures have been used to shape colonial and postcolonial cultural identities. It provides a theoretical framework to understand these processes, and offers illustrative case studies in which the agency of ancient peoples, rather than the desires of antiquarians and archaeologists, is brought to the fore.

The pluralism of South Asia belies any singular reading of its heritage. In spite of this diversity, its cultural traditions retain certain attributes that are at their core South Asian—in their capacity to

self-organize, enact and reinvent cultural memories, and in their ability to retain an intimate connection with nature and landscape. This volume focuses on the notion of cultural landscape as a medium integrating multiple forms of heritage and points to a new paradigm for conservation practices in the South Asian context. Even though the construct of cultural landscape has been accepted as a category of heritage, its potent use in heritage management in general and within the South Asian context in particular has not been widely studied. The volume challenges the prevalent views of heritage management in South Asia that are entrenched in colonial legacies and contemporary global policy frameworks.

The Archaeological Record of Northwestern North Carolina Through 1769

O scurta istorie

The Archeology

Archaeology, Historiography and Indian Pasts

Banaras: Urban Forms and Cultural Histories

Imperial Legacies, Architecture and Modernity

Sculpture from the Buddhist Stūpas of Andhra Pradesh

Time, Islam, and Ecological Thought in the Medieval Ruins of Delhi

*Building Histories offers innovative accounts of five medieval monuments in Delhi—the Red Fort, Rasul Numa Dargah, Jama Masjid, Purana Qila, and the Qutb complex—tracing their modern lives from the nineteenth century into the twentieth. Mrinalini Rajagopalan argues that the modern construction of the history of these monuments entailed the careful selection, manipulation, and regulation of the past by both the colonial and later postcolonial states. Although framed as objective “archival” truths, these histories were meant to erase or marginalize the powerful and persistent affective appropriations of the monuments by groups who often existed outside the center of power. By analyzing these archival and affective histories together, Rajagopalan works to redefine the historic monument—far from a symbol of a specific past, the monument is shown in *Building Histories* to be a culturally mutable object with multiple stories to tell.*

Beginning with the French villages on the Mississippi River, the author explores the heritage of traditional fiddle music in Missouri.

Leading us chronologically through the settlement of the state, Marshall considers the place of homemade music in people's lives across social and ethnic communities from the late 1700s to the World War I years and into the early 1920s. Through the settlement of the state of Missouri, Marshall investigates how these communities established our cultural heritage, the "OldStock Americans," (primarily Scotch-Irish from Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia) ; African Americans, German-speaking immigrants, people with American Indian ancestry (focusing on Cherokee families dating from the Trail of Tears in the 1830s), and Irish railroad workers in the post-Civil War period. These are the primary communities whose fiddle and dance traditions came together on the Missouri frontier to cultivate the bounty of old-time fiddling enjoyed today.

Seit Ende des europäischen Kolonialprojekts und mit den aktuellen Auswirkungen der Globalisierung ist die eurozentrische und nationalstaatlich orientierte Konzeption von »Kulturerbe« in eine konfliktgeladene Schieflage geraten, die auch die institutionalisierte Denkmalpflege vor neue Herausforderungen stellt. Dieser Band stellt mit Fallbeispielen aus aller Welt die kulturwissenschaftliche Denkfigur der »Transkulturalität« vor, mit der sich neue Zugangsformen zu Kulturerbe ergeben: mit einer Wertschätzung grenzüberschreitender Kontaktzonen, flüchtig-bildhafter Erscheinungsformen, hybrid-ephemerer Materialität und heterogener Identitätskonstruktionen.

*The story of how lost civilizations, buried cities, and ancient scripts were rediscovered for the modern age, as seen through the lives and exploits of the great archaeologists who made these phenomenal finds *The Great Archaeologists* takes the reader on a journey from the first attempt to establish just how ancient the "ancient past" really was, through the revelatory discovery of lost civilizations and unknown cultures, right up to today's search for explanations about the past. We meet Thomsen and Worsaae, Danish researchers and rivals, and Sanz de Sautuola and Abbé Breuil, who astonished the world with their discoveries of cave art. Controversial figures such as Heinrich Schliemann and the Hungarian Aurel Stein, plunderer of ancient manuscripts from Central Asia, are given new assessments. Little-known pioneers such as Max Uhle in Peru and Li Chi in China are set beside the giants in the field—from Koldewey, Dörpfeld, and Woolley in the Near East, to Louis and Mary Leakey, who transformed knowledge of our African ancestry. Other indomitable women include Gertrude Bell, Kathleen Kenyon, and the script-decipherer Tatiana Proskouriakoff. Brian Fagan has assembled a team of some of the world's greatest living archaeologists to write knowledgeably and entertainingly about their distinguished predecessors in this handsome volume, full of fascinating anecdotes, personal accounts, and unexpected insights.*

Discourses, Opinions, Experiences in Europe, South and East Asia

The History of Archaeology

An Organ of the Friends of Cultural and Archeological [i.e. Archaeological] Heritage of Pakistan

Der Träger

History, Theory, Practice

Ancient Symbols for a New Nation

North American Edition

Dinosaurierfragmente

This book sheds light on the status of tribal communities in Central India with respect to governance, human development, gender, health, education, arts, and culture. Written by noted academics, thematic experts, and activists, this first-of-its-kind report by the Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation brings together case studies, archival research, and exhaustive data on key facets of the lives of Adivasis, the various programmes meant for their development, and the policy and systems challenges, to build a better understanding of the Adivasi predicament. This volume, Discusses the human development challenges faced by the Adivasis in India, covering the dismal state of health, education, and nutrition in Adivasi regions; Explores key issues related to gender and development in an Adivasi context, the impact of the loss of common lands and forests on their traditional economic roles;

Presents the progress made thus far in implementing PESA and FRA; Examines the current state of 'Denotified Tribes' in India, the policy response of the state post-independence, and the abrogation of the act, and discusses the immediate need for recognition of their political rights; Highlights the importance of recognising, developing, and preserving Adivasi arts, music, dance, crafts, language and literature, and knowledge systems. Companion to Tribal Development Report: Livelihoods, this book will be of great interest to scholars and researchers of indigenous studies, development studies, and South Asian studies.

The book contributes to a recontextualization of authenticity by investigating how this value is created, reenacted, and assigned. Over the course of the last century, authenticity figured as the major parameter for the evaluation of cultural heritage. It was adopted in local and international charters and guidelines on architectural conservation in Europe, South and East Asia.

Throughout this period, the concept of authenticity was constantly redefined and transformed to suit new cultural contexts and local concerns. This volume presents colonial and postcolonial discourses, opinions, and experiences in the field of architectural heritage conservation and the use of site-specific practices based on representative case studies presented by art historians, architects, anthropologists, and conservationists from Germany, Nepal, India, China, and Japan. With more than 180 illustrations and a collection of terminologies in German, English, Sanskrit, Hindi, Nepali and Nepali, classical Chinese and standard Mandarin, and Japanese, these cross-cultural investigations document the processual re-configuration of the notion of authenticity. They also show that approaches to authenticity can be specified with key analytical categories from transcultural studies: appropriation, transformation, and, in some cases, refusal.

The Archaeologist's Field Handbook: North American Edition is a hands-on manual that provides step-by-step guidance for archaeological field work. Specially designed for students (both undergraduate and graduate) and avocational archaeologists, this informative guide combines clear and accessible information on doing fieldwork with practical advice on cultural heritage management projects. The Archaeologist's Field Handbook presents firmly grounded (pun intended!), essential, practical archaeological techniques and clearly elucidates the ethical issues facing archaeology today. A wealth of diagrams, photos, maps and checklists show in vivid detail how to design, fund, research, map, record, interpret, photograph, and present archaeological surveys and excavations. The Archaeologist's Field Handbook is an indispensable tool for new and aspiring archaeologists as they venture into the field.

In the ruins of a medieval palace in Delhi, a unique phenomenon occurs: Indians of all castes and creeds meet to socialize and ask the spirits for help. The spirits they entreat are Islamic jinns, and they write out requests as if petitioning the state. At a time when a Hindu right wing government in India is committed to normalizing a view of the past that paints Muslims as oppressors, Anand Vivek Taneja's *Jinnealogy* provides a fresh vision of religion, identity, and sacrality that runs counter to state-sanctioned history. The ruin, Firoz Shah Kotla, is an unusually democratic religious space, characterized by freewheeling theological conversations, DIY rituals, and the sanctification of animals. Taneja observes the visitors, who come mainly from the Muslim and Dalit neighborhoods of Delhi, and uses their conversations and letters to the jinns as an archive of voices so often silenced. He finds that their veneration of the jinns recalls pre-modern religious traditions in which spiritual experience was inextricably tied to ecological surroundings. In this enchanted space, Taneja encounters a form of popular Islam that is not a relic of bygone days, but a vibrant form of resistance to state repression and post-colonial visions of India.

Photographing Tutankhamun

Zur Geschichte der Tendaguru-Expedition und ihrer Objekte, 1906 - 2017

The Paleoanthropology and Archaeology of Big-Game Hunting

Sarnath

The Handbook of Photography Studies

Zu einer »tragenden« Figur der Kolonialgeschichte

The Marshall Albums

Monuments, Objects, Histories

The first analytical history of Sarnath, the place where the Buddha preached his first sermon and established the Buddhist monastic order. Sarnath has long been regarded as the place where the Buddha preached his first sermon and established the Buddhist monastic order. Excavations at Sarnath have yielded the foundations of temples and monastic dwellings, two Buddhist reliquary mounds (stupas), and some of the most important sculptures in the history of Indian art. This volume offers the first critical examination of the historic site. Frederick M. Asher provides a *longue durée* (long-term) analysis of Sarnath—including the plunder, excavation, and display of antiquities and the Archaeological Survey of India's presentation—and considers what lies beyond the fenced-in excavated area. His analytical history of Sarnath's architectural and sculptural remains contains a significant study of the site's sculptures, their uneven production, and their global distribution. Asher also examines modern Sarnath, which is a living establishment replete with new temples and monasteries that constitute a Buddhist presence on the outskirts of Varanasi, the most sacred Hindu city.

This book investigates what has constituted notions of "archaeological heritage" from colonial times to the present. It includes case studies of sites in South and Southeast Asia with a special focus on Angkor, Cambodia. The contributions, the subjects of which range from architectural and intellectual history to historic preservation and restoration, evaluate historical processes spanning two centuries which saw the imagination and production of "dead archaeological ruins" by often overlooking living local, social, and ritual forms of usage on site. Case studies from computational modelling in archaeology discuss a comparable paradigmatic change from a mere simulation of supposedly dead archaeological building material to an increasing appreciation and scientific incorporation of the knowledge of local stakeholders. This book seeks to bring these different approaches from the humanities and engineering sciences into a trans-disciplinary discussion.

At certain times of the day - at sunrise, and sunset - the outlines of prehistoric fields, barrows and hill-forts in the British landscape may be thrown into relief. Such 'shadow sites', best seen from above, and captured by an airborne camera, are both examples of, and metaphors for, a particular way of seeing the landscape. At a time of rapid modernisation and urbanisation in mid-twentieth-century Britain, an archaeological vision of the British landscape reassured and enchanted a number of writers, artists, photographers, and film-makers. From John Piper, Eric Ravilious and Shell guide books, to photographs of bomb damage, aerial archaeology, and *The Wizard of Oz*, Kitty Hauser delves into evocative interpretations of the landscape and looks at the affinities between photography as a medium to capture traces of the past as well as their absence.

Native Americans have occupied the mountains of northwestern North Carolina for around 14,000 years. This book tells the story of their lives, adaptations, responses to climate change, and ultimately, the devastation brought on by encounters with Europeans. After a brief introduction to archaeology, the book covers each time period, chapter by chapter, beginning with the Paleoindian period in the Ice Age and ending with the arrival of Daniel Boone in 1769, with descriptions and interpretations of archaeological evidence for each time period. Each chapter begins with a fictional vignette to kindle the reader's imaginings of ancient human life in the mountains, and includes descriptions and numerous images of sites and artifacts discovered in Boone, North Carolina, and the surrounding region.

India

Angkor Wat – A Transcultural History of Heritage

Human Development and Governance

Circulation, Articulation, Scales

Play Me Something Quick and Devilish

A Critical History of the Place Where Buddhism Began

The Great Archaeologists

Journal of the Institute of Silk Road Studies, Kamakura

This book offers both an insider and outsider perspective, moving from a period that saw the consolidation of western expertise and custodianship of India's "antiquities," to the projection over the twentieth century of varying regional, nativist and national claims around the country's archaeological, architectural and artistic inheritance, into a present time that has pitted these objects and fields within a highly contentious politics of nationhood.

Ein Jahrhundertfund: die wechselvolle politische und wissenschaftliche Geschichte des Brachiosaurus brancai im Berliner Naturkundemuseum. Ein Objekt ü berragt seit fast 100 Jahren die Berliner Museumslandschaft: das Skelett eines Brachiosaurus brancai. Der Dinosaurier ist eine Ikone der deutschen Museums-, Wissens- und Popul ä rkultur. Die Ausgrabung der Knochenfragmente am Berg Tendaguru in der damaligen Kolonie Deutsch-Ostafrika (heute Tansania) gilt weltweit als eine der erfolgreichsten pal ä ontologischen Unternehmungen. Im Zusammenspiel von Politik, Wissenschaft und Museum hat sich der Brachiosaurus als besonders vielschichtiges und fragmentarisches Wissensobjekt erwiesen. Die Beitr ä ger zeichnen die wechselvolle Geschichte dieses Objekts nach: Entdeckt und ausgegraben in der Kolonialzeit, aufgestellt w ä hrend des "Dritten Reichs" und nach dem Krieg in Ost-Berlin wiedererrichtet, steht es bis heute im Zentrum des Museums f ü r Naturkunde Berlin. Die Autorinnen und Autoren betrachten das ber ü hmt e Ausstellungsobjekt in seinem historischen Kontext und gehen auf aktuelle Debatten ein. Dadurch brechen sie vorherrschende Narrative auf und ö ffnen den Blick f ü r die Geschichten hinter dem Dinosaurier.

They are among the most famous and compelling photographs ever made in archaeology: Howard Carter kneeling before the burial shrines of Tutankhamun; life-size statues of the boy king on guard beside a doorway, tantalizingly sealed, in his tomb; or a solid gold coffin still draped with flowers cut more than 3,300 years ago. Yet until now, no study has explored the ways in which photography helped mythologize the tomb of Tutankhamun, nor the role photography played in shaping archaeological methods and interpretations, both in and beyond the field. This book undertakes the first critical analysis of the photographic archive formed during the ten-year clearance of the tomb, and in doing so explores the interface between photography and archaeology at a pivotal time for both. Photographing Tutankhamun foregrounds photography as a material, technical, and social process in early 20th-century archaeology, in order to question how the photograph made and remade ' ancient Egypt ' in the waning age of colonial order.

Drawing mainly on the photographic albums in the personal collection of Sir John Marshall, one of the most reputed British archaeologist of India and the longest serving Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India, this volume explores some of the civilisational histories of 'ancient India' that were founded through archaeological fieldwork and its photography. While maintaining focus on Marshall's contributions to South Asian archaeology, it encourages a critical review of archaeology's emergence as an authoritative science in the writing of India's history, and the agency of photographs in establishing parameters of archaeological field research. By engaging with the physicality of scopic and evidential regimes the contributors also showcase the diverse manifestations, and inevitable uses, of archaeological practices within British India. The Alkazi Foundation for the Arts is a registered charitable trust based in New Delhi. It is primarily dedicated to the exploration and study of the cultural history of India. Over the last 30 years, Ebrahim Alkazi, the Foundation's Chairman, has amassed a private collection of photographs known as The Alkazi Collection of Photography (www.acparchives.com), an archive of nineteenth- and early-twentieth century photographic prints from South and South-East Asia, amounting to over 90,000 images. The core of the Collection comprises works in the form of photographic albums, single prints, paper negatives and glass plate negatives from India, Burma, Ceylon, Nepal, Afghanistan and Tibet. Almost every region with a history touched by the British Raj is represented. These vintage prints document sociopolitical life in the subcontinent through the linked fields of history, architecture, anthropology, topography and archaeology, beginning from the 1840s and leading up to the rise of modern India and the Independence Movement of 1947. The photographic archive has been digitally catalogued and documented, and is accessed by researchers, curators, historians and teams of scholars. The material is now being made available to a larger academic community and the general public through a series of publications that are accompanied by exhibitions and seminars. Each volume, under the editorship of a specialist in the field, examines a particular region or topic represented in the archive, encouraging cross-disciplinary approaches and interpretations.

Old-Time Fiddlers in Missouri

Institutions of Art in Colonial and Postcolonial India

Transnational Memory

The Archaeologist's Field Handbook

Building Histories

Volume 1: Angkor in France. From Plaster Casts to Exhibition Pavilions. Volume 2: Angkor in Cambodia. From Jungle Find to Global Icon

Archaeological Perspective of India Since Independence

Boone Before Boone

An ethnography of archaeological practice in postcolonial India that reveals the bureaucratic culture in the making of knowledge about past.

This volume cross-examines the stability of heritage as a concept. It interrogates the past which materialises through multi-layered narratives on monuments and other objects that sustain cultural diversity. It seeks to understand how interpretations of "monuments" as "texts" are affected at the local level of experience, even as institutions such as UNESCO work to globalise and fix constructs of stable and universal heritage. Shifting away from a largely Eurocentric concept associated with architecture and monumental archaeology, this book reassesses how local and regional heritage needs to be balanced with the global and transnational. It argues that material objects and monuments are not static embodiments of culture but are, rather, a medium through which identity, power and society are produced and reproduced. This is especially relevant in South and Southeast Asian contexts, where debates over heritage often have local, regional and national political implications and consequences. Reevaluating how traditional valuation of monuments and cultural landscapes could help aid sustainability and long-term preservation of the heritage, this book will be useful for scholars and researchers of South and Southeast Asian history, heritage studies, archaeology, cultural studies, tourism studies and political history as well.

Since its inception, paleoanthropology has been closely wedded to the idea that big-game hunting by our

hominin ancestors arose, first and foremost, as a means for acquiring energy and vital nutrients. This assumption has rarely been questioned, and seems intuitively obvious—meat is a nutrient-rich food with the ideal array of amino acids, and big animals provide meat in large, convenient packages. Through new research, the author of this volume provides a strong argument that the primary goals of big-game hunting were actually social and political—increasing hunter's prestige and standing—and that the nutritional component was just an added bonus. Through a comprehensive, interdisciplinary research approach, the author examines the historical and current perceptions of protein as an important nutrient source, the biological impact of a high-protein diet and the evidence of this in the archaeological record, and provides a compelling reexamination of this long-held conclusion. This volume will be of interest to researchers in Archaeology, Evolutionary Biology, and Paleoanthropology, particularly those studying diet and nutrition.

South Asia is famous for its monuments, past and present. Monuments have been created, destroyed and rescued by competing communities and incoming empires in the making and re-making of history, identity and memory. This collection brings together an international cohort of senior scholars and younger researchers to examine the vast diversity of monuments (and conceptions of monuments) in South Asia from the 1850s to the present. The chapters investigate what constitutes a monument, and interrogate the conditions for its survival, demise or recycling. To explore the afterlives of monuments is to investigate how, where, when, and why monuments have been remodelled, re-sited, destroyed, defaced, or abandoned. It is to investigate the theories of memory, history and community, as well as new forms of artistic practice and global media. As different South-Asian communities claim a stake in the making of national, religious, cultural and local identities and histories, the status of monuments and debates about cultural memory have become increasingly urgent. This book was published as a special issue of South Asian Studies.

The Global, the National and the Transnational

Decolonising Heritage in South Asia

Photography, Archaeology, and the British Landscape 1927-1955

The Return of the Buddha

Transcultural Entanglements between Local Social Practices and Global Virtual Realities

Silk Road Art and Archaeology

Cultural Landscapes of South Asia

State, Science and Past in Postcolonial India

Heritage, Photography, and the Affective Past critically examines the production, consumption, and interpretation of photography across various heritage domains, from global image archives to the domestic arena of the family album. Through original ethnographic and archival research, the book sheds new light on the role photography has played in the emergence, expansion, and articulation of heritage in diverse sociocultural contexts. Drawing on wide-ranging experience across the heritage sector and two international case studies – Angkor in Cambodia and the town of Famagusta, Cyprus – the book makes a major contribution to our understanding of the role photography has played and continues to play in shaping our experiences and conceptualisations of heritage. One of the core aims of the book is to problematise and potentially challenge the varied usages of photography within current practice, usages which remain woefully undertheorised, despite the central role in shaping heritage. Ultimately, by focusing attention on a hitherto underexamined aspect of the heritage phenomenon, namely its manifold interconnections with photography, this book provides fresh insight to the making and remaking of the past in the present, and the alternative heritages that might come into being around emergent photographic forms and approaches. Heritage, Photography, and the Affective Past uses photography as a method of enquiry as well as a tool of documentation. It will be of interest to scholars and students of heritage, photography, anthropology, museum studies, public archaeology, and tourism. The book will also be a valuable resource for heritage practitioners working around the globe.

How do memories circulate transnationally and to what effect? How to understand the enduring role of national memory and their simultaneous reconfiguration under globalization? Challenging the methodological nationalism that has until recently dominated the study of memory and heritage, this book charts the rich production of memory across and beyond national borders. Arguing for the fruitfulness of a transnational as distinct from a global approach, it places the issue of circulation, articulation and the scales of remembrance at the centre of its inquiry. In the process, it sheds new light on ways in which mediation, post-coloniality, migration and regional integration affect both the way we remember and the production of memory in contemporary societies. In this interdisciplinary collection, humanities and social science scholars examine a rich sample of cases from the nineteenth century on, stretching across the globe from Vietnam to Europe and the Middle East, to the USA and the Pacific, and involving a wide range of cultural practices from quilting to films, from photography to heritage sites and monuments. In the process, the volume develops a new theoretical framework while proposing new methodological tools and resources for studying collective remembrance beyond the nation-state.

India a fost întotdeauna un pământ al marilor contradicții. Pentru Alexandru cel Mare, țara a fost un loc al filosofilor erudiți și al marilor oțetiri cflare pe elefanți – care, în cele din urmă, i-au forțat armata să se retragă. Pentru Roma, a fost o sursă de lux, în special de condimente și textile, plătite în aur – de unde și numărul enorm de monede romane în India. La apogeul Imperiului Mogul din 1700, India se lăuda cu 24% din economia mondială – o cotă aproape egală cu 25 de procente ale Europei. Dar, apoi, economia sa s-a prăbușit. India colonială era cunoscută pentru extremele sale bogății și sărăcie, reprezentate de Taj Mahal și de foamete, de maharajahi și de cei „de neatins” și, de asemenea, pentru spiritualitatea sa: multitudinea de zei hinduși și filosofia budistă, Mahatma Gandhi și Rabindranath Tagore. India: O scurtă istorie pune la fel de mult accent pe indivizi, idei și culturi ca și pe ascensiunea și căderea regatelor, a partidelor politice și economiilor. Oricine este curios să afle mai multe despre o mare civilizație și despre viitorul său, va descoperi în această carte o introducere ideală, pe alocuri controversată, scrisă de un autor care se dedică cu pasiune Indiei de mai bine de

decenii. Admirabil?... un rezumat plin de vigoare ?i de prospe?ime. The Times Literary Supplement

This book encourages us to critically regard the ways in which ideologies of cultural heritage and civilisational legacies transformed into tangible and visible things through archaeological scholarship. Through little-known histories of the practices, governance and scholarship of the archaeology of India, this book re-examines the manner in which the past is recalled and historicized. It guides us to think afresh of the histories of antiquarianism in South Asia, explore the implications of collecting and curatorial practices within the scholarship of pre-colonial India, and investigate the diverse linkages with the histories of Indian archaeology. It encourages a focus upon issues of historiography, methodology and notions of evidence. It looks in to the responsibilities and changing needs of the academic scholarship of archaeology.

Shadow Sites

Artefacts of History

Archaeology, Ancient Egypt, and the Archive

Protein, Fat, or Politics?

Camera Graeca: Photographs, Narratives, Materialities

Tribal Development Report

'Archaeologizing' Heritage?

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