

LE INIZIATIVE NEL CAMPO DELL'OPEN ACCESS E DEGLI OPEN ARCHIVES

Paola Moscati

CNR - ISMA

Istituto di Studi sulle Civiltà Italiche e del Mediterraneo Antico



Archeologia e Calcolatori

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Archeologia e Calcolatori journal. At the top, there is a banner with the journal's name in red, the CNR logo, and a classical building illustration. Below the banner, the text reads: "CNR - DIPARTIMENTO SCIENZE UMANE E SOCIALI, PATRIMONIO CULTURALE", "ISTITUTO DI STUDI SUL MEDITERRANEO ANTICO", and "Journal established by: Mauro Cristofani and Riccardo Francovich - Editor: Paola Moscati". A navigation menu on the left includes links for Home Page, About the Journal, Editorial Staff, Author Guidelines, Index by Year, Special Issues, Search, Image Gallery, OAIsistema, Contacts, and Supplements. The Supplements section features a thumbnail of a book cover titled "VIRTUAL MUSEUMS AND ARCHAEOLOGY". On the right side, there are sections for "Archeologia e Calcolatori is a peer reviewed open access journal", "Last Issue" (with a thumbnail of the journal cover), "Newsletter" (with a thumbnail of the newsletter cover), and a "20th Anniversary" section (with a thumbnail of a figure). The footer contains links for Creative Commons license (CC BY-NC-ND), W3C XHTML 1.0 validation, and ISICIMA.

Archeologia e Calcolatori: a peer reviewed open access journal
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Archeologia e Calcolatori

Archeologia e Calcolatori
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Base URL	http://purl.oclc.org/NET/ugent/lib/srepod/www.progettocaere.rm.cnr.it/databasegestione/A_C_oai_Archive.xml
Repository Name	Archeologia e Calcolatori - Published Articles
Protocol Version	2.0
Email	claudio.barchesi@iscima.cnr.it
Registration Date	2005-02-14T14:48:46Z
Date Last Validated	Mon Feb 14 14:48:46 2005
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Journal

Archeologia e Calcolatori

ISSN/EISSN: 11206861

Publisher: Italian National Research Council

Subject: Archaeology

Country: Italy **Language:** English, French, German, Italian, Spanish

Start year: 2000

Publication fee: No --- Further Information

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"Archeologia e Calcolatori": le ragioni di una scelta

Moscati, P. (2009) "Archeologia e Calcolatori": le ragioni di una scelta. Archeologia e Calcolatori (XX). pp. 145-154. ISSN 1120-6861

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Official URL: http://soi.cnr.it/archcalc/indice/PDF20/12_Moscati...

Abstract

As Editor of the international Journal "Archeologia e Calcolatori", the Author retraces the history of this editorial enterprise, which was established in 1989 by Mauro Cristofani and Riccardo Francovich. The Journal, which celebrates its 20th anniversary this year, is devoted to archaeological computing, a research sector characterised by the combining of information technologies with traditional archaeological methods. The path followed in the formulation of the editorial plan and its scientific coordination is reconstructed through various main stages: the reasons for the choice of the Journal's title, its field of application and chronological range; the description of the contemporary international panorama, still characterised by isolated initiatives; the members of the International Scientific Committee, all representatives of the major Italian and foreign institutions; the scientific contents, with particular emphasis on the publication of special thematic issues and international conference proceedings; the archaeological computing bibliography, an information tool as well as a practical approach to systematising this young discipline. The present-day editorial policy of "Archeologia e Calcolatori" is dedicated to increasing the visibility and on-line diffusion of the Journal, and in this way furthering its original purpose: acquiring sources of information, as well as providing them.

Item Type: Article

Additional Information: Moscati P. (ed.), La nascita dell'informatica archeologica. Atti del Convegno Internazionale (Roma, Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, 24 ottobre 2008)

Uncontrolled Keywords: History of applications and research projects; theoretical and methodological problems

Subjects: 900 Storia e geografia > 930 Storia del mondo antico fino al 499 ca. > 930.1 Archeologia (Classificare qui la Storia fino al 4000 a.C., l'Archeologia preistorica, le opere interdisciplinari sull'Archeologia)> 930.102 Archeologia - Opere, miscellanee > 930.1028 Archeologia – Tecniche, metodologie, apparecchi e strumenti (comprende: Archeometria) > 930.10285 Archeologia – Applicazioni informatiche (comprende: tecniche di datazione)

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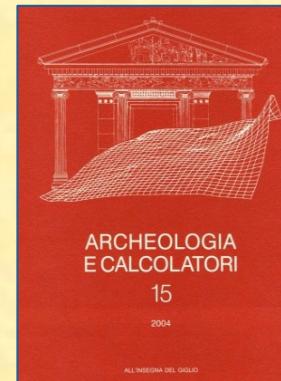
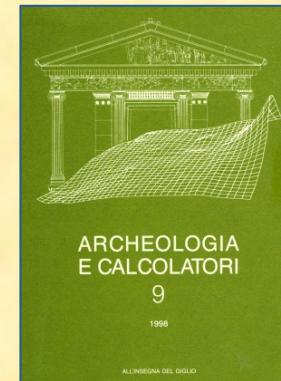
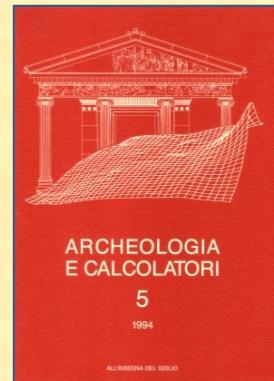
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Roma 2008

Archeologia e Calcolatori

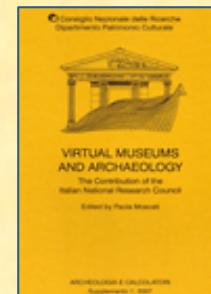
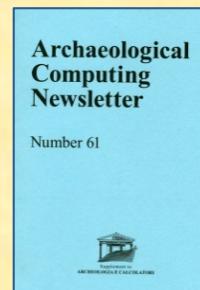
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Choice, Representation and Structuring of Archaeological Information

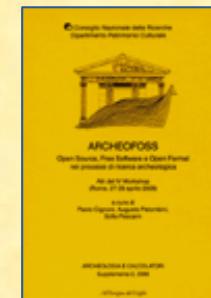
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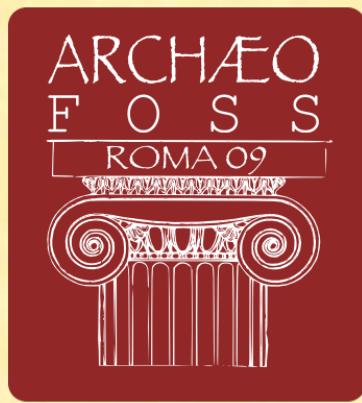
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Actes des 2èmes Journées d'Informatique et Archéologie de Paris – JIAP 2010
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Archeologia e Calcolatori

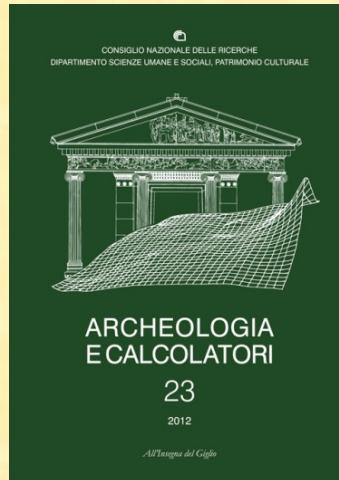


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Archeologia e Calcolatori



Journal established by: Mauro Cristofani and Riccardo Francovich
Editor: Paola Moscati

Authors	Caravale, A. - Piergrossi, A -
Title	Archeologia in rete. Le riviste open access: risorse e prospettive
In	«Archeologia e Calcolatori n. XXIII - 2012»
URL	http://soi.cnr.it/archcalc/indice/PDF23/11_Caravale_Piergrossi.pdf
Editor	Edizioni All’Insegna del Giglio
Date	2012-01-01
Subject	Multimedia and web tools
Subject	Data dissemination and education
Description	This article is intended to provide an overview of archaeological open access journals, with particular reference to Italy and a general survey of the situation in France and the Anglo-Saxon countries. The Internet is now established as an important tool for the dissemination of knowledge and exchange in research; all sectors are adapting to this new environment, including that of classical studies, which more than any other remains attached to traditional forms of knowledge transmission and publication. Alongside published journals, online open access journals (of which we describe some examples related to the above mentioned geographic areas) are increasing considerably, and are acquiring an important role for the publication of research studies. The article also provides a brief overview on open access features and creative commons licenses.
Description	pp. 187-207
Language	IT
Format	pdf
Type	text

ARCHEOLOGIA IN RETE. LE RIVISTE OPEN ACCESS: RISORSE E PROSPETTIVE

1. INTRODUZIONE

Pubblicare i risultati delle ricerche è per l’archeologo uno dei momenti fondamentali del proprio lavoro di studioso, uno dei momenti, come sottolinea D. Manacorda «in cui ci si assume fino in fondo le proprie responsabilità di archeologi», che sono anche «artigiani-professionisti-intellettuali-cittadini» (MANACORDA 2008, 235). Le strade percorribili per la diffusione e la condivisione di tali risultati sono numerose e diversificate per impegno, strumenti informativi, tempi di realizzazione ed eterogeneità di destinatari: articoli in riviste del settore, rapporti e relazioni preliminari, monografie. Gli articoli editi in riviste che hanno circolazione nella comunità scientifica sono ancora il mezzo privilegiato di diffusione delle ricerche e lo strumento primario di dibattito scientifico.

L'affermazione di Internet come strumento di divulgazione della conoscenza e degli scambi nella ricerca, nella didattica e nell'informazione (FILIPPI 2004, 537) ha fatto sì che negli ultimi decenni si sia sentita sempre di più l'esigenza di utilizzare la rete come veicolo importante di trasmissione e condivisione dei dati, anche in settori come il nostro, che rimane ancora fortemente legato a forme di trasmissione più tradizionali. Tale esigenza è stata particolarmente avvertita più di recente, per l'assommarsi di alcuni elementi importanti. Innanzitutto la necessità di abbreviare i tempi di edizione: «non di rado la pubblicazione, dilazionata per anni, rischia di apparire già superata dal progresso delle conoscenze», sottolinea ancora MANACORDA (2008, 235) e oggi rischia di andare contro le esigenze di prevenzione, tutela e valorizzazione, a cui anche la legislazione del nostro Paese è ormai particolarmente attenta. Si deve, inoltre, considerare la necessità di razionalizzare i costi: tagli, riduzioni, mancanza di fondi, particolarmente sentiti nel settore culturale, hanno necessariamente portato ad una riflessione sull'editoria tradizionale e alla ricerca di nuovi strumenti per la diffusione dei prodotti della ricerca.

Infine va considerata l'esigenza della “condivisione del sapere”: l'affermarsi graduale ma costante della filosofia “open”, cioè quella dell'open access e dell'open data, che si propongono l'accesso aperto all'informazione scientifica e la libera fruibilità dei dati e che permettono quindi maggiori scambi tra idee, metodi, discipline, porta naturalmente ad un ripensamento dei metodi tradizionali di comunicazione verso l'esterno e ad una ricerca di



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The Virtual Museum of Archaeological Computing intends to rebuild the main progressive steps of a boundary discipline, which set its roots in the 1950s. Narration starts with the first two decades of applications, between 1950 and 1970. In this period, the foundations of this discipline were laid and a lively debate arose about the theoretical and methodological implications related to the introduction of computers into the world of archeology.

A virtual tour, guided by specialists, will offer a view on the history of applications and technological tools, recontextualising them within the main archaeological sectors involved in the process of data digitisation. The general public and specialised scholars are invited to approach the most stimulating expectations for a dialogue between past and future, which is actualised through a present, even more frequently shaped in a digital format.

The female figure of Penelope oversees and accompanies visitors along the Museum. The choice is not accidental, but it refers to the first years of experimentation on automatic documentation of archaeological artefacts. In the brochure of the "Centre d'analyse documentaire pour l'archéologie", dating back to the end of the 1950s, Jean-Claude Gardin selected Penelope as the witness of his thoughts.

He wrote, at that time: "Les éléments d'information passent par un cycle sans fin d'analyses et de synthèses, chaque auteur décomposant les données assemblées dans les ouvrages de ses prédécesseurs, pour les "relier" à son tour dans ses propres publications, qui, elles-mêmes, seront dissequées, et ainsi de suite. La démarche proposée consiste au contraire à conserver les données sous forme analytique, et à les mettre sous cette forme à la disposition des érudits".

On the left hand side of the home page, the main navigation system, based on a chronological order, provides access to the website allowing users to move further into its content. Along with this more traditional navigation method into the subject matter, on the right hand side some cultural itineraries have been planned, where scholars are invited to share stories, reconstruct the establishment of institutions or laboratories dedicated to archaeological computing and propose innovative research routes.

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The Virtual Museum of Archaeological Computing

20th Anniversary

20th Anniversary

20th ANNIVERSARY

The journal *Archeologia e Calcolatori* celebrated its 20th anniversary. Several phases in the life of the journal have contributed to its international development: the periodical publication of special thematic issues and conference proceedings, the start of the new series of Supplements, and the participation in the Open Archives Initiative.

Two recent initiatives are directly connected to the anniversary of the journal: the international Symposium on "The Birth of Archaeological Computing", held in Rome at the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei in 2008, and the joint research project on "The History of Archaeological Computing".

These pages are intended to present significant evidence of the evolution of the journal over the past twenty years and celebrate its anniversary through the words of the scholars who have contributed to its success.

[Editorials](#) [Quotations](#) [Statistics](#)

LA NASCITA DELL'INFORMATICA ARCHEOLOGICA
Roma, Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei
24 ottobre 2008



The Virtual Museum of Archaeological Computing

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Lingua inserimento dati: English

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Virtual Museum of Archaeological Computing

The Virtual Museum of Archaeological Computing intends to recall the main progressive steps of a boundary discipline, which set its roots in the 1950s, narration starts with the first two decades of applications, between 1950 and 1970. In this period, the foundations of this discipline were laid and a lively debate arose about the theoretical and methodological implications related to the introduction of computers into the world of archaeology.

A new dimension is opened up by the application of computers on the history of applications and technological tools, recontextualizing them within the main archaeological sectors involved in the process of data digitization. The general public and specialized scholars are invited to approach the most stimulating expectations for a dialogue between past and future, which is actualized through a present, ever more experimental and open to new opportunities.

The female figure of Penelope oversees and accompanies visitors along the Museum. The choice is not accidental, but it refers to the first years of experimentation on automatic documentation of archaeological artefacts. In the brochure of the "Centre d'analyse documentaire pour l'archéologie", dating back to the end of the 1950s, Jean-Claude Gardin selected Penelope as the witness of his thoughts.

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On the left hand side of the home page, the main navigation system, based on a chronological order, provides access to the website also through the main sections of the site. On the right hand side, some cultural itineraries have been planned, while scholars are invited to share stories, reconstruct the establishment of institutions or laboratories dedicated to archaeological computing and propose innovative research routes.

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UNESCO
NECROPOLI ETRUSCHE DI
CERVETERI E TARQUINIA
CERVETERI
TARQUINIA

TURISTI
AMMINISTRATORI

Ricerca
Parola da ricercare:

Le necropoli etrusche di Cerveteri e Tarquinia

Le necropoli di Cerveteri e Tarquinia sono state incluse nella Lista del Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO nel 2004 e costituiscono il primo esempio di siti riferibili alla civiltà etrusca.

Riflesso diretto della vita culturale, economica e politica delle due metropoli dell'Etruria meridionale, le necropoli della Banditaccia a Cerveteri e quella dei Monterozzi a Tarquinia offrono una testimonianza unica degli usi funerari etruschi. Caratteristica della necropoli di Cerveteri è l'imitazione dell'architettura, mentre la pittura sepolcrale è tipica della necropoli di Tarquinia.



La necropoli della Banditaccia, la cui prima fase monumentale risale al VII secolo a.C. e in cui è stimata la presenza di circa 20.000 tombe a camera, fu definita da Massimo Pallottino "una delle zone archeologiche più interessanti e suggestive non soltanto d'Italia, ma di tutto il mondo mediterraneo". La varietà dei monumenti sepoltori, che comprendono tombe a camera, tumuli circolari con calotta emisferica e sepolture a falda, consente di seguire lo sviluppo dell'architettura funeraria etrusca che rispecchia da vicino anche quella civile.



La necropoli dei Monterozzi, che si sviluppa per circa 10 ettari, è famosa per le sue tombe a piramide, che costituisce la più preziosa serie di documenti pittorici conservata non solo in Etruria ma in tutto il mondo classico prima dell'età imperiale romana, offre un vivido quadro della vita, dei costumi e delle credenze degli Etruschi.

databili tra il VI e II-I secolo a.C. Questo complesso di monumenti, che si sviluppa per circa 10 ettari, è famoso per le sue tombe a piramide, che costituisce la più preziosa serie di documenti pittorici conservata non solo in Etruria ma in tutto il mondo classico prima dell'età imperiale romana, offre un vivido quadro della vita, dei costumi e delle credenze degli Etruschi.

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Ricerca
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La necropoli della Banditaccia

La necropoli etrusca della Banditaccia è la principale area di sepoltura dell'antica Caere, in cui si concentra la maggior parte delle tombe monumental. Si tratta di un complesso immenso (è stimata la presenza di circa 20.000 tombe a camera in questa sola necropoli) con caratteri di assoluta unicità, che sono valsi l'inserimento nella lista UNESCO del Patrimonio dell'Umanità.



Punto d'incontro tra la Via Sepolare e la Via dei Monti della Tolfa (foto a 180°)

Posta su un piano tufaceo parallelo all'area urbana, la necropoli della Banditaccia ha origini che risalgono dal VII sec. a.C. Al suo interno si distingue più settori, che riflettono i diversi ruoli in cui doveva essere articolata la necropoli nel suo insieme: a sinistra, la strada principale, che si estende per quasi 10 ettari, copre meno di un decimo dell'estensione complessiva della necropoli. Colpisce soprattutto gli imponenti tumuli circolari con calotta emisferica di terra, le tombe "a dado" e i grandi poげ gentilizi, che si dispongono lungo la Via Sepolare Principale e le vie minori.

Altri settori della necropoli sono quelli dell'"Autostrada", la strada asfaltata che dalla cittadina moderna porta verso la necropoli, così come la due sette gli scavi Mengarelli - e delle "Tombe del Comune", dove è presente un gruppo omogeneo di sepolture date di IV sec. a.C. A sinistra dell'Autostrada, lungo la strada che porta alla necropoli, si trova il cosiddetto "Borgo Quattro" (terzo quartiere del sec. a.C.), composto da quattro edifici privati, in gran parte ancora oggi intatti. Inoltre, a un passo dall'Autostrada, e di fronte all'ingresso del Recinto, è posizionata un'altra zona sepolcrale con tombe a camera e tumuli di epoca orientalizzante (area dei "Grandi tumuli").

Con il nome di Laghetto è indicata la collina situata presso il margine della zona centro-orientale del pianoro, compresa tra la Ripa del Manganello e la Via degli Inferi, dove sono stati individuati due settori, denominati Laghetto I e II. La zona venne intensamente sfruttata con la costruzione di tombe, piazzette e vie di passaggio, almeno fino al II sec. a.C.

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Virtual Museum of Archaeological Computing

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HISTORY

The history of archaeological computing has been subdivided into two main sections: Origins and Developments, each of which is, in turn, ordered into decades. This evidently facilitates the chronological order of events, but also highlights the fact that over time computer applications have consolidated and taken up innovative forms.

The 1950s and 1960s are the years of solitary experimentation, when mechanisation is gradually substituted by computerisation, and later on of an increasing enthusiasm towards new theories and tools, which gave birth to the "New Archaeology" movement.

The 1970s are the years of quantitative archaeology – with the use of statistics for typological classification of archaeological artefacts and the modelling of spatial distributions and cultural systems – as well as of the spread of archaeological data banks thanks to the progress made by recording techniques.

The 1980s are the euphoric years of the technological development, mostly related to the introduction of PCs and their placement on the desk of Humanities researchers, as well as to the diffusion of highly sophisticated excavation techniques.

The 1990s are the years of the birth of the Internet, with its new communication philosophy, and the development of GIS, a new computer platform for hosting and processing archaeological data, which permits to integrate spatial and thematic information, by following an investigative methodology under different scientific points of view.

And lastly the new century, in which the expectations are linked to the ever growing miniaturisation and portability of instruments, with the subsequent development of new data acquisition and location techniques, as well as to the overwhelming entrance of archaeology in the so-called information society, with tangible effects on cultural transmission.

1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 2020 2050

1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 2020 2050

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1.381.2004

Author/s: Gardin, J.-C. - Roux, V.

Title: *The Arkeotek project: a European network of knowledge bases in the archaeology of techniques*

Published in: Archeologia e Calcolatori n. XV - 2004

Date: 2004

Language: ENG

Publisher: Edizioni All'Insegna del Giglio

Subject: History of applications and research projects, Theoretical and methodological problems

Identifier: http://soi.cnr.it/archcalc/indice/PDF15/01_Gardin.pdf

2.349.2002

Author/s: Gardin, J.-C.

Title: *Les modèles logico-discursifs en archéologie*

Published in: Archeologia e Calcolatori n. XIII - 2002

Date: 2002

Language: FR

Publisher: Edizioni All'Insegna del Giglio

Subject: History of applications and research projects, Theoretical and methodological problems

Identifier: <http://soi.cnr.it/archcalc/indice/PDF13/01Gardin.pdf>

3.248.1999

Author/s: Gardin, J.-C.

Title: *Calcul et narrativé dans les publications archéologiques*

Published in: Archeologia e Calcolatori n. X - 1999

Date: 1999

Language: FR

Publisher: Edizioni All'Insegna del Giglio

Subject: History of applications and research projects, Theoretical and methodological problems

Identifier: http://soi.cnr.it/archcalc/indice/PDF10/10_05_Gardin.pdf

4.16.1996

Author/s: Gardin, J.-C.

Title: *La révolution cognitive et l'archéologie*

Published in: Archeologia e Calcolatori n. VII - 1996

Date: 1996

Language: FR

Publisher: Edizioni All'Insegna del Giglio

Subject: Simulation AI, Theoretical and methodological problems



Jean-Claude Gardin



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1.565.2009

Author/s: Kurtz, D.

Title: www.beazley.ox.ac.uk. From apparatus of scholarship to web resource. The Beazley Archive 1970-2008

Published in: Archeologia e Calcolatori n. XX- 2009

Date: 2009

Language: ENG

Publisher: Edizioni All'Insegna del Giglio

Subject: History of applications and research projects, Theoretical and methodological problems

Identifier: http://soi.cnr.it/archcalc/indice/PDF20/4_Kurtz.pdf

2.409.2004

Author/s: Kurtz, D.

Title: www.beazley.ox.ac.uk, con Appendici di G. Parker e A. Parks

Published in: Archeologia e Calcolatori n. XV - 2004

Date: 2004

Language: ENG

Publisher: Edizioni All'Insegna del Giglio

Subject: Multimedia and web tools, Data dissemination and education

Identifier: http://soi.cnr.it/archcalc/indice/PDF15/29_Kurz.pdf

3.258.1999

Author/s: Kurtz, D.

Title: The Beazley Archive's Information Technology programs in classical archaeology, 1988-1998

Published in: Archeologia e Calcolatori n. X - 1999

Date: 1999

Language: ENG

Publisher: Edizioni All'Insegna del Giglio

Subject: Database, Data dissemination and education

5.192.1993

Author/s: Kurtz, D.

Title: The Beazley Archive Database

Published in: Archeologia e Calcolatori n. IV - 1993

Date: 1993

Language: ENG

Publisher: Edizioni All'Insegna del Giglio

Subject: Database, Data dissemination and education

<http://www.beazley.ox.ac.uk/>

The Oxford University project began in 1970 to promote computerization of Sir John Beazley (1885-1970) archives, which were purchased by the University in 1954 and then brought to the Ashmolean Museum and housed after the scholar died. Now the Beazley Archive is housed in the Faculty's new Ioannou School for Classical and Byzantine Studies.

The use of computers, which initially affected Athenian figure-decorated pottery c. 625-325 BC, was favoured by a recording system the archaeologist himself had already formalised. The project was developed through a number of stages. In the 1980s the Athenian pottery database was created, followed by a series of databases for other types of ancient Greek and Roman material. By 1993 over 20,000 registered users. During the 1990s other databases on plaster casts of classical sculpture and engraved gems and cameos were created.

Today seven databases on different types of classical antiquities, an illustrated dictionary and an extensive bibliography are available on-line and the website receives about 250,000 hits a day. Since 2000 the Beazley Archive participates in the CLIMOS project, a virtual art collection that links together the online galleries of six museums from four different European countries.

The Beazley Archive Computer Project



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Quotations

QUOTATIONS

This page illustrates the research paths followed by the main authors involved in the birth and development of archaeological computing, through the selection of some relevant quotations extracted from the articles they published in Archeologia e Calcolatori. This selection mainly concerns the first issues of the journal, which cannot yet be consulted on-line.

The evidence of these scholars, almost all members of the Scientific Committee of the journal, helps us better understand how technology has influenced their theoretical and methodological choices and highlights the consistency of purpose which has characterised the research activity of these pioneers.

Amilcare Bietti
George L. Cowgill
François Djindjian
Francesco D'Andria
James Doran
Oreste Ferrari
Riccardo Francovich
Jean-Claude Gardin
René Ginouvès
Anne-Marie Guimier-Sorbets
Donna Kurtz
Tito Orlandi
Clive R. Orton
Paolo Sommella
Albertus Voorrips

20th Anniversary

20th ANNIVERSARY

The journal Archeologia e Calcolatori celebrated its 20th anniversary. Several phases in the life of the journal have contributed to its international development: the periodical publication of special thematic issues and conference proceedings, the start of the new series of Supplements, and the participation in the Open Archives Initiative.

Two recent initiatives are directly connected to the anniversary of the journal: the international Symposium on "The Birth of Archaeological Computing", held in Rome at the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei in 2008, and the joint research project on "The History of Archaeological Computing".



These pages are intended to present significant evidence of the evolution of the journal over the past twenty years and celebrate its anniversary through the words of the scholars who have contributed to its success.

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Ryan 1988 Arroyo-Bishop Lantada Zarzosa 1993 Moscati 1990-1999 Wilcock 1997

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ABERG T. A., LIECHI R. H.
title: The National Archaeological Record for England. Past, present and future
year: 1992
computer_applications: History of applications and research projects
subject_field: Cultural Resource Management

ABRIOL M.
title: Le programme Petráe et les diplômes militaires romains
year: 1990
computer_applications: Database
subject_field: Epigraphy and Numismatics

ACQUAVO E., FRANCISI M. T., MANFREDI L. I., VERGA F.
title: Project de conservation et de mise en valeur du site de Tharros (Sardaigne)
year: 2000
computer_applications: History of applications and research projects
subject_field: Documentation, conservation and restoration

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