

# Ancient Mediterranean Art & Archeology - Annotated Bibliography

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## ***Introduction***

I created this annotated bibliography as part of my coursework for the MLIS degree at the University of Pittsburgh School of Information Science. The assignment required a certain number of resources in various formats (e.g. statistical, government resources), which forced me to include some dated or redundant resources that I'd omit if I were creating a list of the "best" or "most useful" resources on the topic of ancient Mediterranean art and archaeology. However, someone might find a few of the oddities useful, so I decided to leave the bibliography in its original form for now. In addition to art historical resources, I also included resources on gender and sexuality because I'm especially interested in and have studied those topics.

## ***Bibliographic resources***

Bacus, Elisabeth, et. al. *A Gendered Past: A Critical Bibliography of Gender in Archaeology*. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology, 1992.

This interdisciplinary bibliography contains critical annotations of books and articles on archeological studies of gender, feminist archaeological theory, and issues of gender in the field of archaeology itself. Its 197 references are indexed and labeled with subject terms.

Coulson, William & Friert, Patricia. *Greek and Roman Art, Architecture, and Archaeology: An Annotated Bibliography*. New York: Garland Publishing, Inc., 1987.

A well-written critical bibliography targeted at undergraduate or graduate students.

Includes series, biographies, and even a section on novels. Chapters devoted to archaeological method and theory, prehistory, Greece, the Etruscans, and Rome.

Includes an author index.

Hand, Richard A. *Bookman's Guide to Archaeology : A Compilation of over 7,000 Books Pertaining to the Scientific Study of Prehistoric and Historic People [... ]*. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, Inc., 1994.

Though targeted at collectors, dealers, and librarians, this bibliography will be equally useful to scholars hoping to do a thorough survey of historical literature on a given topic. This is a valuable resource for differentiating between various editions of older archeological texts. It includes a title and subject index. Each annotation includes price information and a description.

Heizer, Robert, et. al. *Archaeology: A Bibliographical Guide to the Basic Literature*. New York: Garland Pub., 1980.

Despite the lack of descriptive annotations, this bibliography is useful for its breadth.

Its sections cover the various types of archaeology, different kinds of sites, field work and analysis, dating methods, interpretations, and archeology as a profession. Useful both for teaching and research, and may be especially helpful in orienting

undergraduates to certain topics in archeology.

Hershenson, Carol, ed. *Nestor*. [Cincinnati, OH: University of Cincinnati]

<<http://classics.uc.edu/nestor/index.php> > (Accessed March 28, 2009).

*Nestor* is a monthly international bibliography of classical and archaic Greek studies, Indo-European linguistics, and related fields. Accompanied by an annual author index.

Illsley, John Sherwood. *Indexed Bibliography of Underwater Archaeology and Related Topics*. Owesry, UK: Anthony Nelson, 1996.

This extensive bibliography covers topics from excavating pottery to cultural heritage protection. Although the title indicates that underwater archeology is the subject of the bibliography, only two of the seven sections are directly devoted to it. A section on the historical background of significant sites would be useful to scholars undertaking field

work, while the section on conservation contains resources for museum staff and technicians.

Kerber, Jordan, ed. *Coastal and Maritime Archeology: A Bibliography*. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, Inc., 1991.

The focus of this bibliography is the archaeology of coastal and maritime indigenous cultures in prehistory. It contains 2,823 references on excavating coastal sites, reconstructing maritime cultures, shell midden sampling and recovery, and a variety of ethnographic resources.

Petrie, Lyn et al., eds. *GIS in Archaeology: An Annotated Bibliography*. Sydney: University of Sydney, 1995.

A comprehensive resource providing a historical perspective on the use of geographic information systems in archeology, this bibliography provides over 300 annotated references. There are separate sections for overviews of GIS, references relating to method and theory, and practical applications.

Runnels, Curtis. *The Archaeology of Heinrich Schliemann : An Annotated Bibliographic Handlist*. Boston: Archaeological Institute of America, 2002.

This is the only comprehensive, English-language list of publications by the “father of modern archaeology.” It organizes Schliemann’s writings by date and differentiates between varying editions. The bibliography also includes a list of important works about the infamous archaeologist.

Steitz, Lothar. *Bibliographie zur Aussprache des Latein*. Saarbrücken, Germany: Institut für Phonetik, Universität des Saarlandes, 1987.

Includes over 14,000 un-annotated citations for books, articles, and dissertations in German, Czech, English, French, Spanish, and other languages. Sections focus on books about the pronunciation of Latin, reading written Latin aloud, accent, dialects, and encyclopedias. Citations are arranged alphabetically by author within chapters, and an author index is included.

Vermeule, Cornelius. *Bibliography of Applied Numismatics in the Fields of Greek and Roman Archaeology*. London: Spink, 1956.

In addition to annotated lists of resources on the art and archaeology of Greek and Roman coins, this book includes a bibliography of works that contain illustrations of coins. The main content is followed by a list of all the preceding citations organized geographically, and a bibliography of relevant works in the cognate fields of history, politics, and religion.

## ***Indexes and abstracting resources***

American Anthropological Association. *Anthrosource*. Wiley InterScience.

<<http://www.anthrosource.net/Default.aspx>> (Accessed April 13, 2009).

Database providing content from 32 of the research publications produced by the American Anthropological Association. Abstracts are searchable by keyword, author, and title. Most full-text is available through links to JSTOR. Search results can be narrowed using author and publication facets.

American Philological Association. *L'annee Philologique (Aph)*: <<http://www.annee-philologique.com/aph/>> (Accessed April 1, 2009).

Online database of bibliographic records of scholarly works (journal articles, books and book chapters) in ancient history and classics. The online version of the APh covers 1949-2005. Users can search full-text, or use ancient author, subject, modern author, or date indexes.

*Anthropology Plus*.

<<http://firstsearch.oclc.org/fsip?autho=100323307&dbname=AnthropologyPlus&done=referer>> (Accessed April 13, 2009).

Provides citations for articles from the 1800s to the present, from Harvard's *Anthropological Literature* database and the Royal Anthropological Institute's *Anthropological Index*. OCLC FirstSearch interface displays when an item is accessible from the user's home institution, and allows browsing by linked LC subject headings.

Beazley, J.D. *Attic Black-Figure Vase-Painters*. Oxford: Clarendon, 1956.

One of the most important works in the history of ancient art history, Beazley's index of vases and painters allows scholars to locate black-figure vases by museum collection, artist or workshop, iconography, or shape. Arranged by vase type, and then by painter/workshop, each entry lists where the pot is held, where it was first published, and the subjects it depicts. Includes 5 indexes and appendices on kalos-names.

Beazley, J.D. *Attic Red-Figure Vase-Painters*. Oxford: Clarendon, 1963.

Like *Attic Black-Figure Vase-Painters*, this is a catalog of vases, listing painters, location, publishing information, and subjects depicted. However, ARV is three volumes instead of one. It includes the same indexes as ABV, with an additional appendix on artist signatures with their Greek transcriptions.

Carpenter, Thomas & Mannack, Thomas. *Summary Guide to Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000.

Designed to help students make sense of the varying numbering systems used by the editors of the *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum* throughout its long history, this resource consists of four indexes: fascicules by country and by city, index of vase shapes, and index of other wares. Some scholars refer to the CVA's plates or fascicules by their

national numbers, and some by the museum and fascicule numbers. The indexes in this source cross-reference the varying systems to prevent students from having to search through the fascicules to verify a citation.

*Humanities International Index*. EBSCO. < <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.asp?profile=hii> > (Accessed April 13, 2009).

Provides citations and abstracts for journals and books published in the humanities. EBSCO interface enables complex searching and provides faceted options for narrowing search results. 54 archaeology journals are indexed by the database, with coverage beginning in the 1980s or later.

H.W. Wilson Company. *Wilson Art Index*, *Art Full Text*, and *Art Index Retrospective*. Ovid Technologies / SilverPlatter.

<<http://web5.silverplatter.com/webspirs/start.ws?customer=c76295> > (Accessed April 13, 2009).

Provides citations and abstracts for articles from a variety of art and architectural journals. Links to full-text when available. Combined, these databases provide coverage from 1929-present.

Jones, Charles E., ed. *ABZU*. [New York: Institute for the Study of the Ancient World, New York University] <<http://www.etana.org/abzu>> (Accessed March 14, 2009).

An index to online texts dealing with the study of the Ancient Near East. It indexes and provides links to scholarly essays and websites, as well as to digitized versions of primary source material from the ancient world. Users can browse or search by keyword, author, title, or subject. The site currently claims to have indexed nearly 2,000 electronic materials.

Matheson, P.M.W. & Poucet, Jacques, eds. *Tables of Contents of Journals of Interest to Classicists: TOCS-IN*. [Toronto: University of Toronto]

<<http://www.chass.utoronto.ca/amphoras/tocs.html>>(Accessed April 1, 2009).

Provides searchable tables of contents from over 185 journals in Classics and Near Eastern studies. Some links to freely accessible content are integrated into search results. Most content is from 1992 or later. Users can search or browse by author, title, or keyword.

Rochelle, Mercedes. *Mythological and Classical World Art Index*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Co., 1993.

This subject index lists people, events, gods, and goddesses alphabetically with cross-references for name variants. For each entry, it provides titles of art works featuring the subject, with artist's name, date (if known), the collection where the piece resides, and sources in which reproductions have been printed. Includes bibliography, artist index, and a directory of museums/collections.

## *Dictionaries and encyclopedias*

Ackermann, Hans Christoph, Gisler, Jean-Robert, et al. *Lexicon Iconographicum Mythologiae Classicae (LIMC)*. 16 vol. Zürich: Artemis, 1981-1999.

Entries are arranged alphabetically by mythological character name. Each entry includes: name variations and meaning, a short biography with references to ancient and modern sources (detailing which sources present certain parts of the story), a detailed catalogue of art depicting the subject, with information on where each piece is held or where it is mentioned in ancient texts, and an essay on the history of the subject's iconography. Indices include an index to mythological names (listing where two names are mentioned in conjunction with one another), index of museums and collections, and index to literary sources of lost works.

Bogucki, Peter, ed. *Encyclopedia of Society & Culture in the Ancient World*. New York: Facts on File, 2008.

Most entries in this encyclopedia are at least a page long, and each is followed by suggestions for further reading and numerous cross-references. Entries are arranged alphabetically, and focus on themes like religion, politics, labor, art, and other topics relevant to the study of everyday life in ancient civilizations.

Campbell, Gordon, ed. *Grove Encyclopedia of Classical Art and Architecture*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2007.

This authoritative resource is comprehensive but not too large for a small library. Entries in the two volume set are accompanied by illustrations, architectural sketches, and photographs. Includes alphabetical and thematic indexes.

Cancik, Hubert & Schneider, Helmuth, eds. *Brill's New Pauly Encyclopedia of the Ancient World*. 17 vols. Boston: Brill, 2002.

Brill's New Pauly is the English edition of an authoritative German encyclopedia known for its lexicographic approach to ancient history. Entries contain transcriptions, quotes in translation, numerous illustrations, survey maps, and tables. This edition includes added emphases on the Oriental precursors of Greek and Roman culture, and on the history of daily life. This massive set of 13 volumes is divided into three sections: Antiquity, the Classical Tradition (or the study of antiquity throughout history), and Chronological Supplements.

Hornblower, Simon & Spawforth, Anthony. *Oxford Classical Dictionary*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2005.

This dictionary is especially excellent for biographical and geographic information. It is more technical than other dictionaries while still providing good introductions to broad topics.

J. Paul Getty Museum. *Thesaurus cultus et rituum antiquorum (ThesCRA)*. 5 vol. Los Angeles, CA: J. Paul Getty Museum, 2004.

This follow-up work to the *LIMC* (see above) focuses on the iconography of religion, cult, and ritual in antiquity. Each scholarly essay includes a bibliography of ancient and modern sources, and a catalogue of artistic works relating to the topic. Each volume is dedicated to a set of themes comprising ancient religious practices, places, and representations. Includes index.

Lightman, Marjorie & Lightman, Benjamin. *A to Z of Ancient Greek and Roman Women*. New York: Facts on File, 2008.

Organized by woman's name. Each entry is followed by a bibliography of sources, both ancient and modern. Entry length ranges from one paragraph to multiple pages. Index includes subjects and names mentioned in entries, but not having their own entry.

Murray, Tim, ed. *Encyclopedia of Archaeology*. Santa Barbara, C.A.: ABC-CLIO, 2001.

The lengthy articles in this encyclopedia are each followed by a bibliography of multiple sources for further study. Three volumes are dedicated to "great archaeologists", and two volumes to significant discoveries and the history of archaeology.

Parker, John Henry. *Concise Dictionary of Architectural Terms*. Mineola, N.Y.: Dover Publications, 2004.

This illustrated manual is especially valuable for its inclusion of Greek, Roman, and Italian architectural terms. Most entries are short, but those for significant architectural elements are longer, and discuss their history and construction. Includes a topographical index to illustrations used in the text.

Preston, Percy. *A Dictionary of Pictorial Subjects from Classical Literature: A Guide to Their Identification in Works of Art*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1983.

Arranged alphabetically by subject, with many cross- and see-references. Entries list places where an image appears in classical art and literature, with short summaries for contextualization. Entries are devoted to both symbols and emotions portrayed in art, and there are many illustrations.

Richardson, Lawrence. *New Topographical Dictionary of Ancient Rome*. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992.

The geographical, topographical, and architectural information in this resource is made even more valuable by in-text citations from ancient writings that mention each site or monument. Entries provide historical and technical information on Roman structures, and an extensive chronology provides useful contextualization.

Salisbury, Joyce ed. *Encyclopedia of Women in the Ancient World*. Santa Barbara, C.A.: ABC-CLIO, 2001.

Each entry in this encyclopedia discusses the history and significance of a specific woman, whether mythological or real. Useful features include maps, genealogical charts, and a list of the entries sorted into religious and geographic categories. Entries include suggested readings.

Shaw, Ian & Jameson, Robert. *A Dictionary of Archaeology*. Oxford: Blackwell, 2002.

This work provides both keyword definitions and longer, encyclopedic articles on architectural

theory, survey, and excavation. A short bibliography accompanies each article.

### ***Directories, almanacs, handbooks, etc.***

Adkins, Lesley & Adkins, Roy. *Handbook to Life in Ancient Greece*. New York: Facts On File, 2005.

This handbook is arranged thematically, with chapters addressing topics like everyday life, art and science, politics, geography, etc. Essays are richly illustrated with maps and images of artwork and artifacts.

American Association of Museums. *The Official Museum Directory*. 30th ed. New Providence, NJ: National Register Publishing, 2000.

Vol. 1 provides contact information and an overview of personnel, collections, research foci, admissions, attendance, facilities, and major exhibits for museums throughout the United States. Vol. 2 is a directory of products and services of use to museums. Indexes to institutions, personnel, and type of museum.

Beazley Archive. *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum*. [Oxford: Beazley Archive]

<<http://www.cvaonline.org>> (Accessed February 19, 2009).

CVA is an illustrated directory or catalogue of ceramics held by museums around the world. The gigantic print version dedicates one or more volumes to each of the 26 participating countries, while the online version is free and can be searched by a variety of criteria, such as iconography or workshop. Results in CVAOnline link users to the Beazley Archive's database of pottery images.

College Art Association. *Directory of Graduate Programs in Art History*. New York: College Art Association, Inc., 2008.

Provides information on admissions, degrees, faculty, research specialties, and curricula for U.S. graduate programs in art history, museum studies, arts administration, and library science. Useful as a ready-reference tool for grad students and faculty, and helpful for undergrads interested in pursuing graduate-level study.

Ellis, Linda. *Archaeological Method & Theory*. New York: Garland Publishing, 2000.

This comprehensive volume covers the processes of archaeological site formation, discovery, excavation, documentation, conservation, and post-excavation analysis. Not just a technical text, it includes entries on the history of theoretical models for interpretation in archaeology, and biographies of important figures.

Hazel, John. *Who's Who in the Greek World*. New York: Routledge, 2000.

Starting with Homer and ending in Roman Imperial times, this resource contains a wide range of alphabetically arranged entries on literary and historical figures. Appendices include a list of rulers, maps, and a seven page timeline.

Matz, David. *An Ancient Rome Chronology, 264-27 B.C.* Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland & Co., Inc., 1997.

Arranged chronologically within topics, this book provides a survey of the final 237 years of the Roman republic. Topics include politics, laws, military events, literary milestones, and art and architecture. Appendices focus on the Second Punic War, Cicero's speeches, the life of Julius Caesar, a chronology of omens seen in Rome and Italy, birth and death dates of noted individuals, and Roman consuls from 264-44 B.C. This is a significant resource for handy reference and in-depth research. Includes bibliographies of ancient and modern sources.

Nelson, Sarah Milledge, ed. *Handbook of Gender in Archaeology*. New York: AltaMira Press, 2006. Covers theoretical and thematic issues that form the basis of archaeological research on gender (material culture, mortuary analysis, landscapes and households). Discusses the state of gender archaeology in various parts of the world, and provides background on feminist theory and the process of doing gender research.

Rockwell, Cynthia, ed. *International Directory of Training in Conservation of Cultural Heritage*. Rome: ICCROM, 1994. Course/program listings by country, world-wide. Includes admission requirements, language, contact info, duration, subjects (painting, general materials, etc.). Subject index enables users to find a course or program by specific type of conservation method or focus.

Sprague, Roderick. *Burial Terminology: A Guide for Researchers*. Lanham, MD: AltaMira Press, 2005. This book lays out the classification system and nomenclature used when analyzing and discussing physical remains and funerary archaeological evidence. It includes a history of the system, a field guide, and discussion of the classification system.

### ***Atlases, maps, gazetteers, etc.***

Bell, Robert. *Place-Names in Classical Mythology: Greece*. Santa Barbara, C.A.: ABC-CLIO, 1989. Covers roughly one thousand place names and their role in mythological and religious history. One of few works to put myth into geographic context. Entries include references to ancient authors when citing stories from their texts.

Camp, John M. *The Archaeology of Athens*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2001. Part 1 of this book provides a descriptive narrative of monuments and sites in Athens, with historical context and cross-references to Part 2, which provides topographic representations of each site and describes its excavation history and physical context. The majority of this book's content is its detailed maps, drawings, architectural plans, and aerial views of archaeological sites, each accompanied by bibliographic notes and citations from ancient authors.

Cribb, Joe et. al. *The Coin Atlas: The World of Coinage from Its Origins to the Present Day*. New York: Facts on File, 1990.

Coins in this book are arranged by country, in groups according to their geographical, cultural, and historical relationships. Within each country entry, coins are discussed in chronological order, with illustrations that match the original scale of each coin. Maps highlight regions of coin production and circulation. The book emphasizes the geographic history of coin groups and includes many maps.

Grant, Michael. *Routledge Atlas of Classical History*. 5th ed. London: Routledge, 1994.

The 92 black-and-white maps in this resource are labeled with archaeological finds and significant events. Special maps address topics like trade, colonization, language diffusion, and road building in the Greek and Roman worlds.

Hammond, Nicholas. *Atlas of the Greek and Roman World in Antiquity*. Park Ridge, NJ: Noyes Press, 1981.

This atlas is one of the best geographic resources on the ancient world. Roman Spain, topography, political organization, wars/battles, economic resources, and migrations are just a few of the numerous topics depicted by its large and detailed maps.

Lanciani, Rodolfo. *Forma Urbis Romae*. Rome: Quasar, 1989.

An atlas depicting ancient ruins in Rome as of 1893-1901, when the maps were first published by archaeologist Lanciani. The maps are color coded to show ancient and modern areas, and they cover most of central Rome. Useful for research on the ancient city as well as on the history of archaeology in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Rinne, Katherine Wentworth. *Aquae Urbis Romae: Waters of the City of Rome*. [Institute for Advanced Technology in the Humanities, University of Virginia]  
<<http://www.iath.virginia.edu/waters/>> (Accessed April 6, 2009).

This site provides an “interactive cartographic history” of hydrological and hydraulic systems in Rome, beginning in 753 BC. A “GIS Timeline Map” allows users to select specific features (e.g. canals, rivers, altars, fountains) and time periods to investigate, while links on the bottom of the main page provide snapshots of specific eras, with clickable maps leading to descriptions of architectural features. The site also includes articles and historic maps that have been digitized.

Romano, David Gilman, ed. *Corinth Computer Project*. [Mediterranean Section of the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania]  
<<http://corinth.sas.upenn.edu/corinth.html>> (Accessed April 7, 2009).

A digital survey of the architecture and topography of Roman Corinth. Includes a city plan showing the location of major buildings, and a 3-D “digital terrain and elevation model” of the landscape. Based on over 15 years of excavation and surveying. Includes bibliography.

Simpson, Hope. *A Gazetteer and Atlas of Mycenaean Sites*. London: University of London Institute of Classical Studies, 1965.

Although this resource is dated, its information on Mycenaean settlements and archeological finds is useful. The book includes multiple fold-out maps of Mycenaean settlements in Greece, the coast of Asia Minor, the Dodecanese, and the Argolid. It also contains a history and chronology.

Stillwell, Richard, ed. *Princeton Encyclopedia of Classical Sites*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1976.

A one-volume resource on sites that have produced artifacts from the Classical period. Entries discuss location, geographic features, and literary references to sites in ancient sources. Each entry also contains excavation history and an overview of significant finds made at the site. Includes short bibliography after each entry, and each entry references a map. Maps make up the majority of the book's content, and are indexed.

Sturzebecker, Russell. *Photo Atlas: Athletic-Cultural Archeological Sites in the Greco-Roman World*. [S.I.]: Artistide Caratzas, 1985.

Arranged by geographic region. Entries contain many black and white photographs, and are several paragraphs long. Each contains a description of the archaeological site's location in relation to well-known geographic features. Entries also discuss measurements and dates of the sites.

Talbert, Richard & Bangall, Roger. *Barrington Atlas of the Greek & Roman World*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 2000.

This atlas covers archaic Greece through the late Roman Empire, with maps showing the physical landscape as it was in ancient times. Both ancient and modern place-names appear on the large format (34 x 45 cm), full-color maps.

University of North Carolina. *Ancient World Mapping Center*. [Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina] <<http://www.unc.edu/awmc/>> (Accessed March 23, 2009).

Provides free digital maps of Aegean Greece, Italy, the Roman Empire, and Egypt. Site also includes articles on historic maps, cartographic discoveries, and the use of GIS in archaeology. The *Barrington Atlas of the Greek and Roman World* was created from the Ancient World Mapping Center's maps, and their site provides user guides and FAQs for the print atlas.

## ***Statistical resources***

Bintliff, John, Howard, Phil, & Snodgrass, Anthony. *Testing the Hinterland: The Work of the Boetia Survey (1989-1991) in the Southern Approaches to the City of Thespiiai*. Cambridge: McDonald Institute of Archaeological Research, 2007.

Results and analysis of twenty-five years of archaeological survey focusing on the ancient city, Thespiiai. Includes statistics and analyses of numerous sites, along with spatial analysis and a chronology for the sites surveyed. Includes a CD-ROM with additional figures, data, and analysis.

Carr, C. *Handbook on Soil Resistivity* Evanston, IL: Center for American Archaeology Press, 1982.

Describes the use of electrical sensing to differentiate between various ways sites may have been used in the past. The first part of the book discusses the background of soil resistivity surveying, while the second half provides data provided by tests on an archaeological site in Illinois. Though the statistics are from North American tests, the

methods and statistical results would be instructive for archaeologists intending to use resistivity testing elsewhere.

Harl, Kenneth W. *Coinage in the Roman Economy, 300 B.C. To A.D. 700*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1996.

Organized chronologically, this history of Roman coinage uses metallurgical studies and statistical analysis to provide a geographic interpretation of prices, wages, and coin circulation. Especially useful features for reference include numerous photographs and an appendix on weights and measures in the Roman world.

Højte, Jakob Munk. *Roman Imperial Statue Bases: From Augustus to Commodus*. Aarhus: Aarhus University Press, 2005.

The first part of this book discusses the types of statue bases, practices for dating their inscriptions, and occasions on which they were often dedicated. The second, more voluminous part of the work is a catalogue of data on Roman statue bases, including province, location, type, dimensions, date, description, a short bibliography, and the part of the statue's inscription that mentions its dedicator. The catalogue also includes two sections that statistically analyze the statue bases by geographic area and by emperor.

Knapp, Bernard A. & Cherry, John F. *Provenience Studies and Bronze Age Cyprus: Production, Exchange, and Politico-Economic Change*. Madison, WI: Prehistory Press, 1994.

Statistical analyses of pottery and metallurgical data from Bronze Age Cyprus. Location, date, and fabric (material) are the primary variables used to create graphs focusing on various geographic areas. The authors discuss the implications of their findings on theories of trade and production in the prehistoric Mediterranean. Contains numerous figures and nearly forty pages of pottery data, in charts listing sites, type of material, publication information, and chemical composition.

Lockyear, Kris. *Patterns and Process in Late Roman Republican Coin Hoards, 157-2 BC*. Oxford: Archaeopress, 2007.

This book discusses the use of statistics to study distribution and use patterns of late Roman Republican coins. It provides a detailed analysis of almost 300 coin hoards, with a discussion of methodology and the implications of the presented data. Especially useful for reference is the book's catalogue of the analyzed hoards, with cross-references to previous publications mentioning each one.

Manning, Stuart. *The Absolute Chronology of the Aegean Early Bronze Age: Archaeology, Radiocarbon, and History*. Sheffield: Sheffield Academic Press, 1995.

With extensive charts, graphs, and tables, this book presents statistics from dating tests applied to the study of the Early Bronze Age in the Aegean. Numerous date series from radiocarbon and thermoluminescence testing of pottery and archaeological remains are used to propose a chronology for Minoan society on Crete and in the Southern Aegean.

Norskov, V. *Greek Vases in New Contexts*. Aarhus: Aarhus UP, 2002.

A statistical survey of Greek vases on the market between 1954 and 1998, in addition to case studies on how vases have been acquired and exhibited at a variety of museums.

Soles, Jeffrey, Brogan, Thomas M. et al. *Mochlos Ia - Ic : Period III, Neopalatial Settlement on the Coast : The Artisans' Quarter and the Farmhouse at Chalinomouri: The Sites, the Neopalatial Pottery, and the Small Finds* 3 vols. Philadelphia, PA: INSTAP Academic Press, 2003.

This three volume excavation report presents the findings and subsequent analyses from archaeological work in eastern Crete. The first volume addresses buildings and human skeletal remains, the second discusses the classification and identification of pottery, and the third presents coins and non-ceramic finds. The appendices contain statistics on the artifact deposits, stratigraphy of the site, and petrographic studies of the claybed in which artifacts were found.

United States International Trade Commission. *Summary of Trade and Tariff Information : Works of Art and Antiques, Articles of Carving or Molding Material, and Waste and Scrap and Nonenumerated Products [...]*. Control no. 7-X-35. Washington, D.C.: International Trade Commission, 1984.

Consists of tables indicating the duty rates, import/export statistics, and monetary value of art, antique, and ethnographic materials brought into or taken out of the U.S. in 1979-1983. The statistics could be useful to curators or faculty studying the history of the ancient art/artifact market in the U.S. and Europe.

## ***Government resources***

Butler, William B., ed. *State Archaeological Education Programs*. Denver, CO: National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Region, Division of National Preservation Programs, Interagency Archaeological Services, 1992.

Discusses approaches to public awareness and educational programming undertaken by museums and state agencies across the U.S. Includes advice and resources on funding, promotion, planning, and collaboration for public educational programs about archaeology and conservation.

Council of Europe. *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage*. ETS no. 066: London, 6. V.1969.

This convention defines archaeological objects and the measures member states should take to protect them and conserve the sites in which they are found. It sets forth provisions for regulating the movement, study and publication of objects, and promotes actions to educate the public about illicit trade and protecting archaeological objects.

Hamilton, Donny L. *Basic Methods of Conserving Underwater Archaeological Material Culture*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Defense, Legacy Resource Management Program, 1996.

Provides an overview of basic conservation procedures for marine artifacts, and detailed information for specific types of materials (pottery, glass, wood, etc.). Recommends procedures and synthetic resins to be used for stabilization, conservation,

and long-term preservation of artifacts. Includes figures illustrating conservation procedures and lab tests.

International Council on Monuments and Sites. *Heritage at Risk: ICOMOS World Report on Monuments and Sites in Danger*. Munich: K.G. Saur, 2003.

The main content of this resource is national reports for countries around the world where cultural heritage is in danger. ICOMOS is the advisory body for UNESCO on issues concerning monuments and sites that have been placed on the World Heritage List and are in need of protection or conservation. The national reports are followed by thematic reports on specific types of heritage that are at risk, and documentation issues for at-risk sites.

International Institute for the Unification of Private Law. *UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects*. (Rome, 24 June 1995).

<<http://www.unidroit.org/english/conventions/1995culturalproperty/1995.html>> (Accessed March 15, 2009).

This convention sets forth legal guidelines applying to international claims for restitution of stolen cultural objects. It defines the terms under which stolen objects must be returned to their original possessor, and it gives nations the right to request the return of objects and bring their requests before the court.

Sullivan, Lynne P. *Managing Archaeological Resources from the Museum Perspective*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, 1992.

Discusses the need for policy and planning in the development of curated collections of archaeological objects. Provides tips for creating museum collection policies that are cooperative, dynamic, and socially accountable. Emphasizes the importance of museums in caring for the primary data sources necessary for scholarly research.

Thorne, Robert M. *Site Stabilization Information Resources*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, 1991.

This technical brief focuses on the importance of information exchange between organizations responsible for protecting sites of archaeological value. The author provides an overview of resources that provide technical information on potential threats to archaeological deposits.

### ***Subject specialized reference, biographies, etc.***

Boardman, John, Griffin, Jasper, & Murray, Oswyn. *Oxford History of the Classical World*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1988.

This volume is especially useful as a quick reference, and for its extensively illustrated essays, many of which contain key maps and images of the most famous works of art. Though probably not in-depth enough for graduate-level research, it would be a valuable resource for introducing undergraduates to a variety of important topics.

Boardman, John. *The History of Greek Vases*. London: Thames & Hudson, 2001.

The authoritative text on Greek vase painting, this resource provides an overview of vases from the archaic through the Mannerist period. Richly illustrated, it highlights specific vases and themes important for each period while also providing socio-political contextualization.

Braymer, Marjorie. *The Walls of Windy Troy: A Biography of Heinrich Schliemann*. New York: Harcourt, Brace, & World, Inc., 1960.

Written as more of a narrative than a non-fiction work, this is the first biography of the famous “father of modern archaeology.” Includes a chronology, bibliography, and index.

Connolly, Peter & Dodge, Hazel. *The Ancient City: Life in Classical Athens & Rome*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1998.

The photos, drawings, and diagrams in this book are numerous and could be especially useful for teaching. Houses, theatres, marketplaces, and temples are just a few of the urban centers that are dissected and portrayed from various angles in artistic renderings of Athens and Rome. The accompanying text is basic, but provides references for further study.

Cook, Robert Manuel. *Greek Painted Pottery*. New York: Routledge, 1997.

An exceptional reference on the pottery production of different geographic areas of the ancient world, and on the life cycle of Greek vases. The first six chapters provide short but in-depth overviews of artistic techniques and themes in multiple regions over time. Next the book explains vase shapes, technique, inscriptions, chronology issues, the pottery industry, how to handle/collect/draw/examine pots, and a history of the study of Greek vases. With an extensive bibliography and a directory of museum collections, this book would be useful in both museum and academic settings.

Grant, Michael & Kitunger, Rachel. *Civilization of the Ancient Mediterranean: Greece & Rome*. New York: Scribner's, 1988.

Less lavishly illustrated than the *Oxford History of the Classical World*, this is a more in-depth reference resource covering more than just the classical period. Its lengthy essays are followed by lists of references for further study.

Hansen, William. *Classical Mythology: A Guide to the Mythical World of the Greeks and Romans*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2005.

This handbook begins with a detailed narrative timeline of events as they are described in classical mythology. The rest of the work is an A to Z dictionary of significant creatures, places, objects, and ideas. Many entries are illustrated, and each discusses the social and religious significance of its mythical topic.

Hays-Gilpin, Kelley & Whitley, David, eds. *Reader in Gender Archaeology*. New York: Routledge, 1998.

This sourcebook contains 20 controversial and/or highly influential articles on gender in prehistory. Organized topically into seven sections (method/theory, iconography, power/hierarchy, labor, etc.), each preceded by an introduction outlining the history of

the research in that area. A good place for students to start a review of the literature on a certain topic involving gender.

Horwitz, Sylvia. *The Find of a Lifetime: Sir Arthur Evans and the Discovery of Knossos*. New York: Viking Press, 1981.

Biography of the man who discovered the Minoan palace at Knossos in 1900. Includes photographs of excavations, a Minoan chronology, bibliography, and index.

Lefkowitz, Mary & Fant, Maureen. *Women's Life in Greece and Rome: A Source Book in Translation*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University, 2005.

This essential text contains excerpts of the earliest known writings by and about women. It is extremely useful for finding original source material on a certain topic – especially the legal, religious, and medical aspects of ancient women's lives. The readings are divided into thematic sections that facilitate browsing, and the book has an extensive index.

Mannack, Thomas. *The Late Mannerists in Athenian Vase-Painting*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2001.

This is one of very few monographs published on the painters and potters working in Athens from around 500 BC to the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> century. With 24 plates of images, a chronology, and a discussion of the shapes, ornaments, and iconography characteristic of the late Mannerists, it is probably the best resource on the topic since Beazley's *Attic Black-Figure Vase-Painters*.

Matz, David. *Famous Firsts in the Ancient Greek and Roman World*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2000.

Includes several hundred "firsts" divided into thematic sections on politics/government, mythology, military, art, architecture, literature and science. Also lists "firsts" attributed to significant historical figures from ancient Greece and Rome. Includes a large bibliography and index.

Montagu, John Drogo. *Battles of the Greek & Roman Worlds*. Mechanicsburg, P.A.: Stackpole Books, 2000.

Divided into sections for Greece and Rome, this resource includes an introduction to how armies were organized, a chronological table of battles, detailed descriptions of specific battles, diagrams of formations, and numerous maps. With more detail than is provided in most encyclopedias, this would be an ideal one-stop resource for any military information about the ancient Greece or Rome.

Poole, Lynn, and Poole, Gray. *One Passion, Two Loves: The Story of Heinrich and Sophia Schliemann, Discoverers of Troy*. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1966.

Focuses on the Schliemann's personal lives more than on their excavations. Includes many archival documents: portraits, drawings and photographs of and by the Schliemanns, reproductions of manuscripts, book covers, and articles. Appendices include the full text of an address given by Sophia Schliemann to the Royal Archaeological Society in 1877. Includes index.

Shapiro, H.A. *The Cambridge Companion to Ancient Greece*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2007.

The stated goal of this volume is to encourage more in-depth study of archaic Greece by undergraduates. It includes overviews of history, literature & philosophy, and material culture during the archaic period. Maps, tables, and illustrations add to the usefulness of this source as a ready reference on this specific era in Greek history.

Vivante, Bella. *Events That Changed Ancient Greece*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2002.

Organized by era, the essays in this book examine the most important political, cultural, and military events in ancient Greece. The editor, a women's studies specialist, discusses the influences of women throughout the book. A variety of scholars contributed in-depth essays to supplement the introductory information for each event. The book also includes a detailed timeline.

Whitley, James. *The Archaeology of Ancient Greece*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2001.

With numerous diagrams, maps, and charts, this book would be useful as a reference tool for finding out about specific artifacts and archaeological discoveries. It synthesizes current research on material culture and describes the evolution of scholarly opinion about specific discoveries and sites.

## ***Web and electronic resources***

American School of Classical Studies at Athens. [Athens, Greece] <<http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/>> (Accessed April 8, 2009).

The school's website provides information on fieldwork opportunities for students, excavation news, events of interest to classicists, a catalog of publications, and digital resources. The latter includes a freely-accessible database on the excavations of the Athenian Agora, with digital reproductions of field notebooks, find records, photographs, and drawings.

Crane, Gregory, ed. *The Perseus Digital Library*. [Boston: Tufts University] <<http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper>> (Accessed February 27, 2009).

One of the most important electronic resources in the field of classics, Perseus contains 489 original Greek and Latin texts and 112 secondary resources, as well as articles, images, and an interactive atlas. Its "Art & Archaeology Artifact Browser" is a catalog of thousands of art objects, sites, and buildings, all with descriptive metadata. Both ancient and modern sources are searchable by keyword, and users can display original Greek or Latin text side-by-side with their translations.

Hannick, Jean-Marie, and Poucet, Jacques, eds. *Bibliotheca Classica Selecta*. [Brussels: Université Catholique de Louvain]: <<http://bcs.fltr.ucl.ac.be/default.htm>> (Accessed February 27, 2009).

An online bibliography covering all aspects of classical studies. It is regularly updated, includes electronic and print sources, and is searchable by keyword. Subsections of the website are devoted to bibliographies of electronically published French-language works on Greek/Roman grammar, and French translations of Greek/Roman texts. Also includes a directory of online classics resources with short annotations (in French).

Jean and Alexander Heard Library, Vanderbilt University. *Electronic Texts and Ancient Near Eastern Archives (ETANA)*. [Nashville, TN: Vanderbilt University] <<http://www.etana.org>> (Accessed February 27, 2009).

Digital repository of archaeological research, editions of ancient and modern texts, dictionaries, and a growing collection of monographs. Contributing institutions include the American Oriental Society, Case Western Reserve, New York University, University of Chicago, and Vanderbilt University. The site also seeks to be an “electronic commons” for scholars to share archaeological data and images in addition to publications.

Kahane, Ahuvia & Mueller, Martin, eds. *The Chicago Homer*. [Chicago: Northwestern University] <<http://www.library.northwestern.edu/homer>> (Accessed April 8, 2009).

Free database providing electronic versions of well-respected translations of Homer’s works. English or German text is displayed side-by-side with the original Greek, which can be displayed in Greek font or transliterated. Provides line-by-line navigation and “fuzzy” search options. Lines in the *Iliad* link users to scholia and papyrus readings posted through a parallel project, “Eumaios”.

Killings, Douglas & Tennant, Roy R. *The Online Mediaeval and Classical Library*: <<http://omacl.org/>> (Accessed April 8, 2009).

Provides online versions of several key classical texts, including works by Hesiod, Homer, and Appollonius of Rhodes.

La Maison de l’Orient et de la Méditerranée. *La Bibliothèque Numérique : Digimom*. <<http://www.mom.fr/digimom>> (Accessed February 26, 2009).

La Maison de l’Orient et de la Méditerranée has digitized a number of popular and rare 19<sup>th</sup> century works on Greco-Latin archaeology and history. The digital collection is freely accessible to the public via their website, and contains keyword searchable metadata and a subject browsing feature.

*Leeds International Classical Studies*. [Leeds, UK: University of Leeds] <<http://www.leeds.ac.uk/classics/lics/>> (Accessed April 8, 2009).

A peer-reviewed on-line journal, associated with the Leeds International Classics Seminar. Publishes articles and papers on all aspects of Greek and Roman antiquity. Users can browse articles by topic, author, or volume. Articles are in PDF format.

Levoy, Marc & Trimble, Jennifer, eds. *Stanford Digital Forma Urbis Romae Project*. [Palo Alto, CA: Stanford University] <<http://formaurbis.stanford.edu/>> (Accessed April 8, 2009).

Website dedicated to exploring and reassembling a map of ancient Rome that was carved into 130 giant slabs of marble c. 203-211 CE. Only 10-15% of the map survives, broken into 1,186 pieces. This project provides a searchable database of records, models, bibliographic citations, and photographs related to the map and its digital reconstruction. All the extant fragments are in the database, and each entry includes a description, an analysis of its significance, and a review of literature relating to the piece.

Oxford University. *Beazley Archive*. [Oxford: Oxford University] <<http://www.beazley.ox.ac.uk/>>

(Accessed March 1, 2009).

The primary source for researching and finding images of pottery (and other artifacts) from the ancient world. This extensive electronic archive can be searched by a variety of criteria, including pot style, period, subject, and shape. Dictionaries, bibliographies, and many of Beazley's works are also available electronically through the archive.

Raia, Ann. R. & Sebesta, Judith Lynn. *Online Companion to the Worlds of Roman Women*. [Newburyport, MA: R. Pullins Co.] <<http://www2.cnr.edu/home/sas/araia/companion.html>> (Accessed March 23, 2009).

This website includes teaching guides, syllabi, a bibliography, and Latin excerpts of original texts. Its most distinguishing feature is a collection of images of ancient art and architecture, divided into thematic sections to illustrate childhood, class, work, marriage, family, and religion in ancient Roman women's lives.

Scaife, Ross, [et al.] eds. *Diotima: Materials for the Study of Women and Gender in the Ancient World*. Stoa Consortium. <<http://www.stoa.org/diotima>> (Accessed April 8, 2009).

A well-organized web portal and academic community devoted to ancient women's studies. Content on the site includes essays and syllabi/course descriptions uploaded by faculty from many institutions. Other pages provide extensive links to online translations of Greek/Roman works, and to online image collections.

Stevenson, Daniel C. *The Internet Classics Archive*. [Cambridge, MA: Massachusetts Institute of Technology] <<http://classics.mit.edu>> (Accessed April 7, 2009).

Provides online versions (in English translation) of 441 classical works by 59 of the most famous Greco-Roman authors. Google search integrated into the site allows for keyword searching across all texts.

University of California - Irvine. *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae (TLG)*.

<<http://stephanus.tlg.uci.edu/inst/fontsel>> (Accessed April 7, 2009).

Provides digitized versions of all Greek texts from the 8<sup>th</sup> century B.C. to 600 C.E. Users can search the database by author, work, published versions of the text, and keyword. Special features include search by epithet and information on text structure for each work.