Notice "The monuments of Afghanistan: history, archaeology, architecture"

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- Ball, Warwick

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- Ceramic
- Tomb
- Stone
- Garden
- Restoration
- Fortification
The Monuments of Afghanistan presents a complete survey of this remarkable land and its legacy, documenting all of the major as well as many lesser-known monuments and buildings that have since been lost or damaged.
evidence for the Kidarite Huns in the context of Classical and Chinese references to this group of Huns in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. The evidence shows Kidarite Huns ruling in more. Ancient History of Afghanistan, Cultural Heritage Management. Partnership for Preservation: The Digital Inventory of the National Museum of Afghanistan. The collateral damage and long-term effects of decades of war in Afghanistan have left the National Museum without a complete or secure inventory of its priceless and unique holdings. Over the past five years the collaborative project more. 2008. The Monuments of Afghanistan: History, Archaeology and Architecture. London: I.B. Tauris. Battuta, Ibn. A Few Conservation Problems Concerning Several Islamic Monuments in Ghazni (Afghanistan): Technical Report and Notes on a Plan of Action. Rome: Istituto Italiano per il Medio ed Estremo Orient (IsMEO). Godard, Y. 1936. Monuments were damaged by attacks and looted as a result, most notably the National Museum of Afghanistan, better known as the Kabul Museum. 1 Furthermore, many monuments were neglected because of a lack of attention or funds. Besides that, illegal excavations and the looting of already excavated sites took and still takes part on a large scale. Firstly, an outline of the archaeological history is given. Secondly, the Association for the Protection of Afghan Archaeology (APAA), founded by Nadia Tarzi in 2003, is described. Thirdly, the role of Zemaryalai Tarzi as the Director of the Bamyan Survey and Excavation Campaign and his search for the third Buddha is outlined, and several of his latest conclusions are included.