REBECCA YAMIN is an historical archaeologist specializing in urban archaeology and the former director of the Philadelphia branch office of John Milner Associates, Inc., a company that specialized in historic preservation and cultural resource management. She is the author of *Archaeology at the Site of the Museum of the American Revolution***, which won the 2022 James Deetz Book Prize given by the Society for Historical Archaeology, *Rediscovering Raritan Landing: An Adventure in New Jersey Archaeology*, and the co-editor of *Landscape Archaeology: Reading and Interpreting the American Historical Landscape*.

Published in 2008, the first edition of *Digging in the City of Brotherly Love: Stories from Philadelphia Archaeology* won the Society for American Archaeology book award in the public audience category. The book focused on Philadelphia excavations done in the 1990s and early 2000s, the archaeologists who did them, and the politics surrounding the projects. Yamin’s approach is interpretive and select projects are discussed in depth with a focus on the people from the past who emerge from the archaeology. Much has happened archaeologically in Philadelphia since the first edition was published and a second edition will add three new chapters reflecting three important new directions of research.

- Burial grounds, the challenges of preventing their destruction and the potential for using state-of-the-art techniques to gain insights into both Black and white early populations of the city. An ambitious mapping program meant to help avoid accidental discoveries is also described.
- Ongoing archaeology in the path of improvements to I-95 north of Center City, which is uncovering a material record of nineteenth-century working-class life that has not been available before as well as finding remnants of Native American presence within what is now part of the city.
- The role of archaeology in the development the Museum of the American Revolution from the early evaluation of possible sites to a full-out excavation of the site where the museum now stands at Third and Chestnut Streets. The ongoing relationship between the museum and the results of what was learned from the archaeology is also discussed as a model for how archeology can be incorporated into a history museum as an integral part of its programming.

While the text for the previously published chapters will remain basically unchanged, some photographs will appear for the first time in color in the new edition and the three new chapters will be liberally illustrated. Although the book is directed at the general public, it could be used to introduce students to the role of urban archaeology in understanding a city’s history.