

Pedagogical course handout for the module

INTRODUCTION TO TERMINOLOGY

First-year bachelor's degree – common core cycle

Module Manager : Dr Nedjma SERRADJ



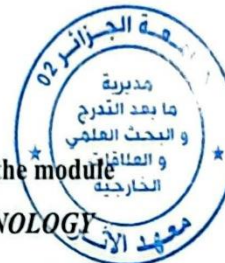
MODULE :

Introduction to terminology

Accademic year : 2023 - 2024

الجمهورية الجزائرية الديمقراطية الشعبية
People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
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University Algiers 2
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Institute of Archeology



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TABLE OF CONTENTS



- ❖ Terminology : definitions
- ❖ Archaeology terminology : definitions
 - Archaeological heritage
 - Excavation terminology
- ❖ Terminology relating to the conservation of cultural property :
 - Objects terminology
 - Actions terminology
- ❖ Prehistoric terminology : definitions
 - Hominisation terminology
 - Tooling terminology
 - Terminology of Prehistoric cultures
- ❖ Museology terminology : definitions
 - Functions of a museum
 - Architectural terminology of museums
 - Museum categories
 - Museographical terminology
- ❖ Ceramic terminology : definitions
 - Typology
 - Architectural ceramic
 - Common ceramic
 - Structure terminology
 - Ceramic handbuilding techniques
 - Wheel throwing techniques
 - Decorating techniques
 - Raw material terminology
 - Firing techniques
 - Flaws terminology
- ❖ Sculpture Art terminology : definitions
 - Categories
- ❖ Arches terminology : definitions
 - Origins
 - Arches typology
- ❖ Islamic architecture terminology
- ❖ Bibliography

TERMINOLOGY

What is terminology?

The terminology of a subject is the set of special words and expressions used in connection with it.

According to the **Merriam Webster Dictionary**, *Terminology* is the technical or special terms used in business, art, science, or special subject.

Terminology is a discipline that systematically studies the « labelling or designating concepts » particular to one or more subject fields or domains of human activity. It does this through the research and analysis of terms in context for the purpose of documenting and promoting consistent usage.

Terminology plays an important role in the understanding of contexts and specialized texts.

Understanding the intricate terminological details of the technical and scientific context helps students comprehend what the main message of the document is, and it helps specialists to transmit the content more effectively.

Key terminology?

Key terms are « the means of exchange » in a discipline. Students gain entry into the discussion by demonstrating how well they know and understand them. Some disciplinary keywords can be tricky because they mean nothing in ordinary speech but can mean something different in the discipline.

What is a terminological definition?

It is a natural language description of the conceptual content designated by a term.

What is the definition of a concept in terminology?

According to ISO 1087-1 (2000:1), a **concept** is a « unit of thought constituted through

abstraction on the basis of properties common to a set of objects ». An object is « any part of the perceivable or conceivable world ».

Terminology list ?

Terminology lists provide users (as archaeology students) with the ability to standardize terms

usage and to control the use of terms, variants of terms, and parts of speech allowed for terms. A terminology list includes a glossary, a specialized list of source terms, their definitions, and their preferred translations.

The best definition of terms :

A term is a word or expression with a specific meaning, especially one which is used in relation to a particular subject, such as archaeology domain.

Terminology is a system, not a list of words. It contains standard words and usually contains non-standard words, as well. The terms may or may not include a definition, illustration, sound or video. A term can be a single word, but it also can be multiple words (often called a noun cluster).

Using the right terminology will help ensure our content is consistent and that the terms it contains are accurately translated.

TERMINOLOGY OF ARCHAEOLOGY

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–WHAT'S ARCHAEOLOGY?

Scientific study of human's past, their culture and their relationship with their environment.

The purpose of Archaeology is to understand how humans in the past interacted with their environment and to preserve their history for present and future learning.

Archaeology is the scientific study of the past through their **sites and **artifacts**.**

– **Cultural property**= Bien culturel (objects that are judged by society to be of particular historical, artistic or scientific importance, they are classified into two major categories) :

- **Movable objects** = Biens meubles (**works of art , artefacts, manuscripts and other objects of natural, historical, archaeological origin**)

- **Immovable objects**) Biens immeubles (**monuments of nature, architecture, art or history, archaeological sites and structures of historical or artistic interest**)

- **HERITAGE:**

- according to the UNESCO Heritage is the cultural legacy which we receive from the past, which we live in the present and which we will pass on to future generations. Our cultural heritage is irreplaceable sources of life and inspiration. The UNESCO seeks to encourage the **identification**, **protection** and **preservation** of **cultural** and **natural heritage** around the world considered to be of outstanding value “remarkable” to humanity. **World heritage sites** belong to all peoples of the world, irrespective of the territory on which they are located.

- **Architectural Heritage** = Patrimoine Architectural

- **Cultural Remains**: Vestiges culturels

ARTIFACTS:

are any object made or modified by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest. It is a usually simple object (such as a tool or an ornament) showing human workmanship or modification as distinguished from a natural object. An object remaining from a particular period. Artifacts are portable remains that include tools, clothing, decorations, coins...

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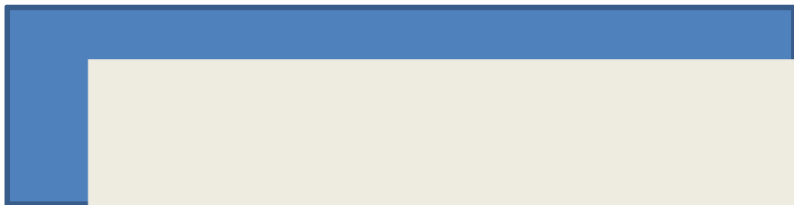
ARTIFACT
SET OF ARCHERY EQUIPMENT



ARTIFACT/CERAMIC

FEATURES:

Non-portable remains/immovable heritage such as monuments, buildings are called “features”. Non-moveable element of an archaeological site. Features are associated with human activity. Features represent areas of a specific past activity, they may be hearths (floor of a fireplace/base part of a furnace), or pits excavated (large hole in the ground) by prehistoric peoples for storage or garbage dumps (site for the disposal of waste materials or rubbish), house basins (circular container to hold water). Features were often formed in a short period of time and became a snapshot of the past.



FEATURES are distinguished from ARTIFACTS in that they cannot be separated from their location without changing their form. ARTIFACTS are portable / movable, while FEATURES are non-portable / immovable. ARTIFACTS and FEATURES can both be made from many available materials, with the primary distinction being portability.

MONUMENT

Type of structure that was explicitly created to commemorate a person or event, or which has become relevant to a social group as a part of their remembrance of historic times or cultural heritage, due to artistic, historical, political, technical or architectural importance. A building, structure that is of historical importance or interest, surviving from a past age and regarded as of historical or archaeological importance.



The Temple of Bacchus at Baalbek, Lebanon, ca. 150 AD. This stunning Roman temple, still very well preserved, is actually larger than the Parthenon of Athens. 🏛️

MONUMENT



**MONUMENT:TIMGAD
CAPITOLIUM**



**MONUMENT:CASTRUM OF
LAMBAESIS**

**Medracen Mausoleum– Bazina
IVth Century B.C(dendrochronology)**



MONUMENT



SITE: ANY PLACE WHERE EVIDENCE OF HUMAN ACTIVITY EXISTS

UNESCO Paris 16 Nov 1972

***United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural
Organization***

**Convention concerning the protection of the world Cultural
and Natural heritage**

Definition of the Cultural Heritage:

Are considered as «cultural heritage»:

- **MONUMENTS**: architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of outstanding Universal value from the point of view of history, art or science.
- **GROUPS OF BUILDINGS**: groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of outstanding universal value from the point of view Of history, art or science.
- **SITES**: works of man or the combined works of nature and of man, and areas including archaeological sites of an outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological point of view.

UNESCO Paris 16 Nov 1972

Are considered as «cultural heritage»:

- **MIXED CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE**: properties shall be considered as «mixed cultural and natural heritage» if they satisfy a part or whole of the definitions of both Cultural and Natural heritage.

- **CULTURAL LANDSCAPES**: are cultural properties and represent the « combined works of nature and man ». They are illustrative of the evolution of human society and settlement over time, under the influence of the physical constraints and/or opportunities presented by their natural environment of a successive social, economic and cultural forces, both external and internal.

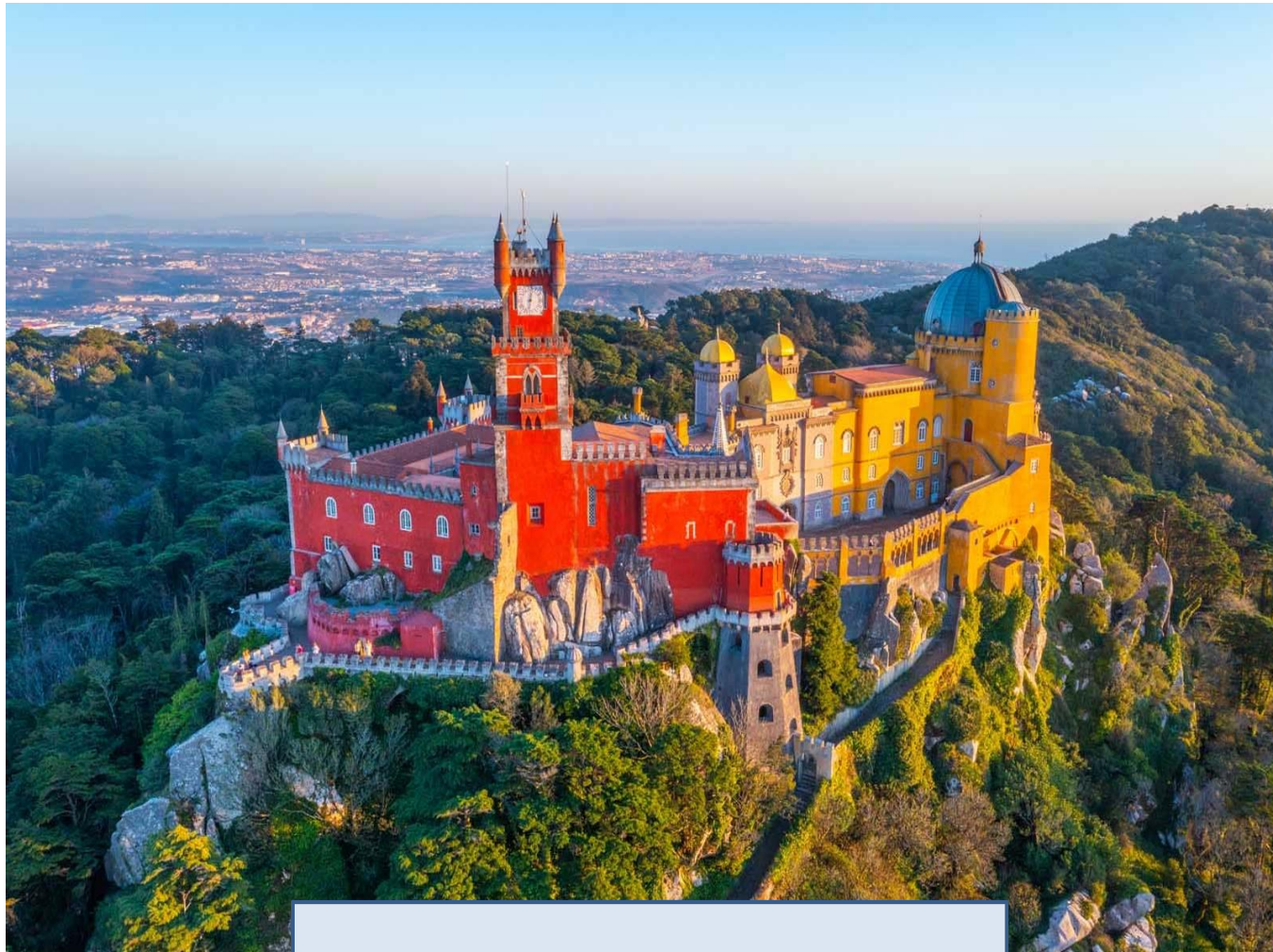
- Are considered as «natural heritage»:

- Natural features of physical and biological formations which are of outstanding universal value from scientific or aesthetic point of view.
- Geological and physiographical formations which constitute the habitat of threatened species of animals and plants of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.



***TASSILI N'AZZJER: Mixed Cultural and Natural
Heritage***

**Strange lunar landscape of geological and
archaeological interest**



**SINTRACULTURALLANDSCAPE: First centre of
European romantic architecture**



**IRAK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: archaeological
city of *URUK* in the world's largest inland delta
systems**



IRAKCULTURALLANDSCAPE:archaeological city
of *UR* in the world's largest inland delta
systems

EXCAVATION TERMINOLOGY

Excavation

- ▶ The method of archaeological explorations that help the archaeologists to find out the material remains from the surface.
- ▶ Based on the field surveys, they will proceed with the trial pits in order to understand the potential of the site.
- ▶ Consequently, the archaeologist will start extensive excavation in that area.
- ▶ Excavation is the most systematic and scientific method to retrieve the buried object of the past societies.

The excavations are mainly yielding the evidences of two main information on the human past societies;

- Human activities at a particular period in the past**
- Changes in those activities from period to period.**

Very broadly, we can say that contemporary activities take place horizontally in space, whereas the changes in those activities occur vertically through time.

It means in an archaeological excavation pit the horizontal space always represent the contemporary period and the material evidences collected from the horizontal spaces belongs to a particular period. However, after the excavation when we observe all these horizontal evidences we can see the changes occurred in different period.

EXVAVATION OF MOUNDS

The archaeological mounds are the locations that show significant traces of human activity, essentially where artifacts , features and eco-facts are found together.

It is a site where the continuous human occupations occurred in the past.

Two methods are using for the excavation of an archaeological site or mount: vertical and horizontal digging.

VERTICAL EXCAVATION

Vertical excavation reveals the total stratigraphy of the site.

The sediment layers cut perpendicularly and removed the soil in reverse order.

Therefore , vertical digging discloses the entire cultural deposit of a site.

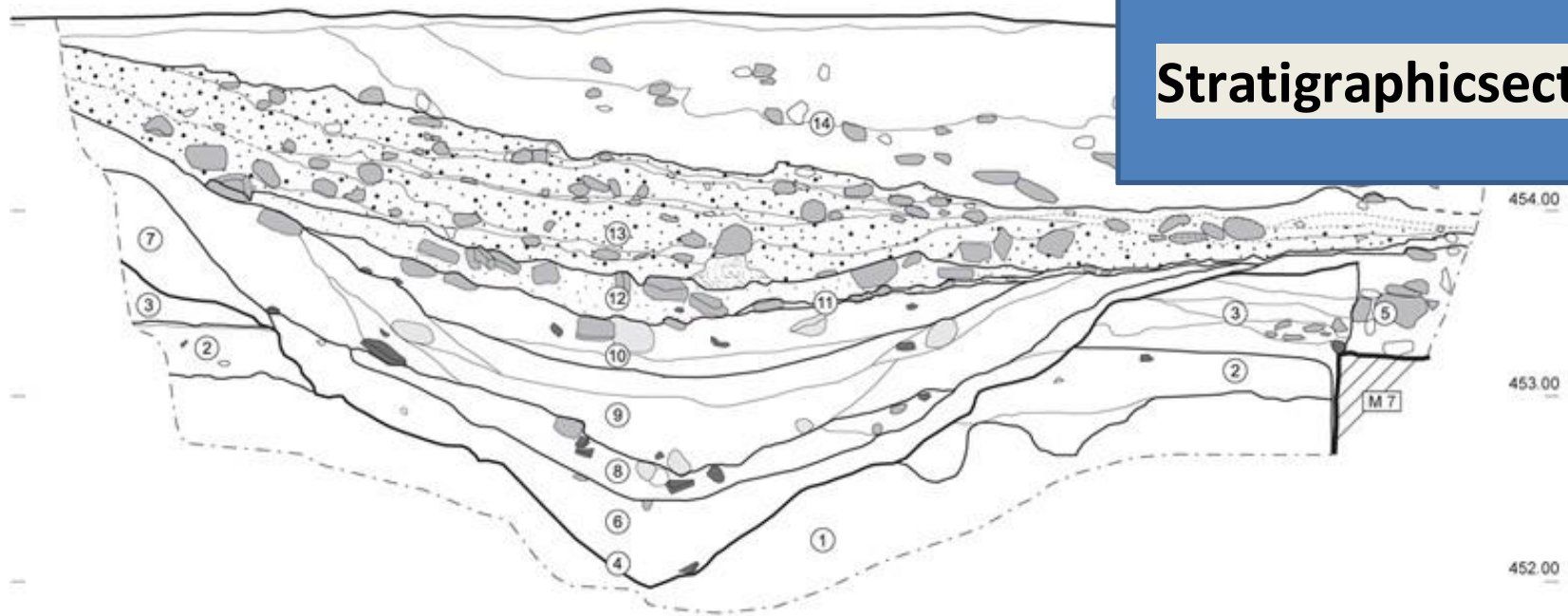
Vertical excavation often starts from the present surface, which is known as surface humus layer, and ends at the natural layer, a sediment layer without human interaction.

Verticalexcavationstratigraphic section and plaster cast



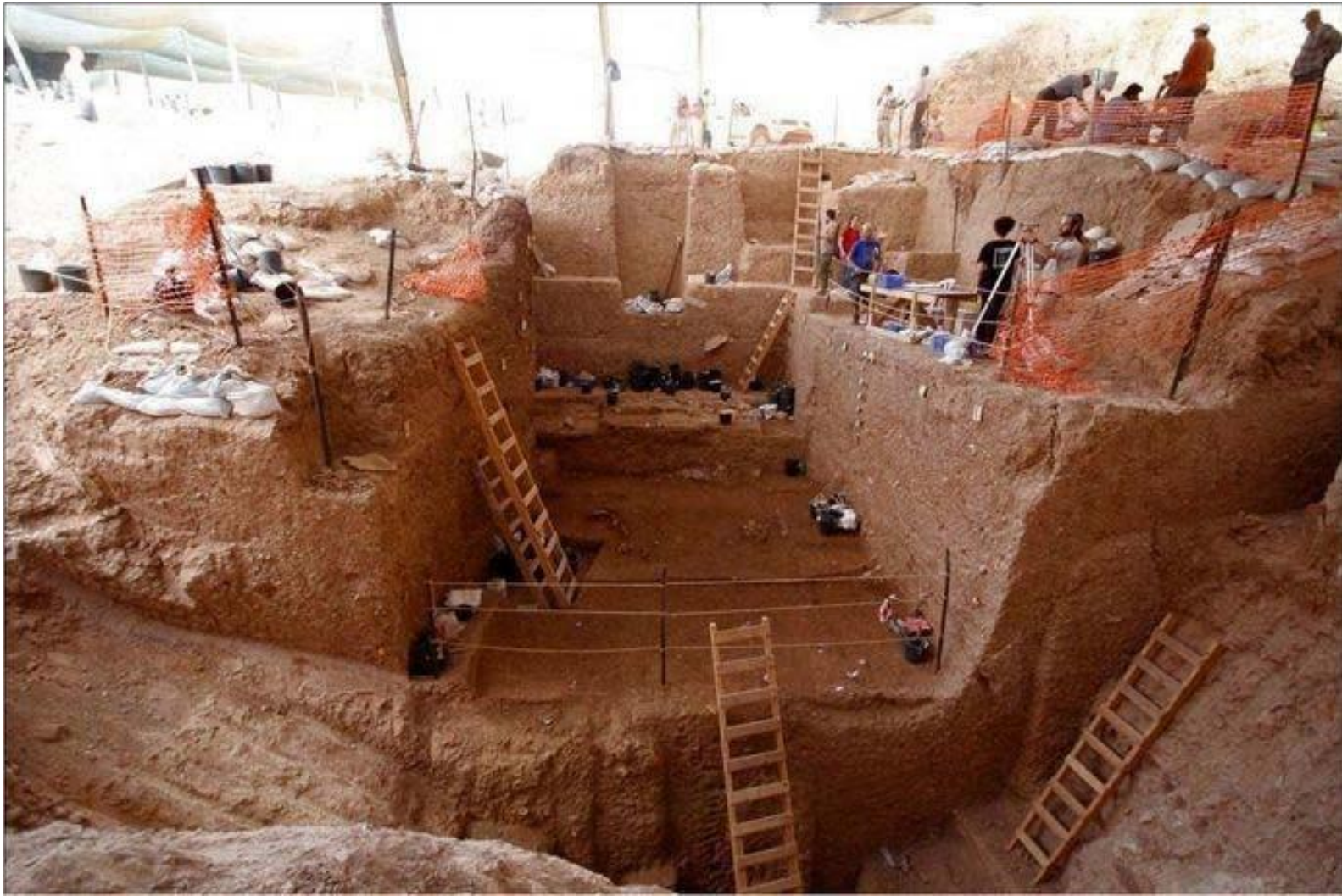
in V. Mourre et al.

Stratigraphic section



■ tuile/céramique ■ grès ■ calcaire □ boulet ■ mortier





HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL EXCAVATION

HORIZONTAL EXCAVATION

If the vertical digging exposed the cultural deposits of the past up and down, the horizontal excavation aims to expose the deposits horizontally.

It reveals the extension of the site while presenting a stratigraphic record in the baulk left between pits.

Mortimer Wheeler is one of the chief opponents of this excavation by using grid method.

EXCAVATION WITH GRID METHOD



HORIZONTAL EXCAVATION



SIEVING

Sieving is the most important part of excavations.

This method , also known as screening or sifting, used to recover quantifiable data from excavations.

The cultural materials meticulously recover through sieving and records its context properly.

Prior to the new archaeology of the 1960s, sieving was not widely practiced and usually was restricted to the use of coarse mesh for the recovery of small artifacts such as coins and beads.

However, presently the archaeologists collect and document artifacts, whether it is small or big, from the archaeological sites.



**Archaeological sieving using a
sieve**

STRATIGRAPHY AND LAW OF SUPERPOSITION

Stratigraphy is the analysis and interpretation of depositional layers or strata in excavated area.

In archaeology, stratigraphy involves a careful consideration of the characteristics of individual soil layers to understand how these layers relate to one another.

As we learned in the previous session, there are geological strata and archaeological strata.

The law of superposition is a statement about the depositional order between any two strata.

Since it only relates to any two units of stratification, it can make no declaration about the detailed position of strata in the stratigraphic sequence of a site.

The law is simply a statement about the physical relationships of superimposed deposits, one lies on top of underneath another, and is therefore later or earlier.

By recording super positional relationships, the archaeologist amasses a body of data, which be of assistance in determining the stratigraphic sequence of the site.

The relation between the top most humus layer and natural layer in archaeological site explains the continuity or rupture, and changes occurred in the site during the past.

Edward Harris strongly advocates that archaeological stratigraphy differ from geological stratigraphy.

There are certain basic laws and notions that are followed identifying the archaeological stratigraphy.

There are law of superimposition, original horizontality, original continuity and stratigraphical succession.

The law of superimposition is of first importance in the interpretation of the stratification. It assumes that the strata and features are found in a position similar to that of their original deposition.

In a series of layers and interfacial features, as originally created, the upper units of stratification are younger and the lower are older, for each must have been deposited on, or created by the removal of, a pre-existing mass of archaeological stratification.

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English Archaeology's Terminology

Absolute dating methods: Méthodes de datation absolue طرق التأريخ المطلق

Methods used in archaeology to date archaeological sites and specimens to a specific time. Eg of A D M the **dendrochronology** and **radio-carbon dating**.

Absolute date : Date absolue تاريخ مطلق

A date that's expressed in terms of specific units of time, such as years, centuries or millennia. Absolute dates obtained using radiometric dating methods provide a range of date rather than a single, exact date compare to relative date.

A D : Ap Jc سنة سيدناً عيسى عليه السلام

Ex: 350 AD = Anno domini

Aerial photography : Photo aérienne الصورة الجوية

A form of remote sensing to reveal the location of surfaces and subsurfaces archaeological remains.

Anthropology : Anthropologie الأنثروبولوجيا

Scientific study of the cultural and biological differences and similarities of human from the earliest time to the present. The subdisciplines of anthropology are archaeology, cultural anthropology, linguistics and physical anthropology.

Arbitrary level : Niveau arbitraire المستوى التعسفي

Vertical subdivision of an excavation unit assigned by archaeologists in sites lacking natural stratification or where such stratifications is difficult to observe, levels of 5 or 10cm in thickness are commonly used.

Archaeobotany : Archéobotanique علم الآثار النباتي

Specialized study of plain remains from archaeological sites. Archaeobotany provides important informations about past diet and other uses of plants by human groups.

Archaeological context : Contexte archéologique السياق الأثري

The location condition and association of artifacts and features within an archaeological site, the setting in which an archaeological site is found.

Archaeological resources : Ressources archéologiques الموارد الأثرية

Any site, artifact , ecofact or associated object that has been abandoned from years or more.

Archaeologist : Archéologue أثري

An individual who studies the past using scientific methods for the purpose of recording and interpreting cultures.

Archaeology : Archéologie علم الآثار

A sub discipline of anthropology, the scientific study of the human past involving the recovery, analysis and explanation of the processes underlying past human behaviour.

Articulated : Articulé(e) دفن منكمش

Term used to describe two or more bones found joined or linked in their correct anatomical position.

Artifact : Artefact قطع أثرية

Any object that has been manufactured or modified by humans.

Assemblage : Collection, ensemble مجموعة أثرية

All of the artifacts or other cultural materials excavated from a site or a unit (eg test pit, burial...) within a site.

Backfilling : Remblayage الردم

The processes of refilling a completed excavation, backfilling is done in order to return the excavated area as closer as possible to its original condition.

B C: Av Jc قبل الميلاد

Ex: 350 BC = Before the birth of Christ

B P Before present : A A Avant aujourd'hui قبل الحاضر

For archaeological dating purposes, it refers by international agreement to the year AD 1950 in which the discovery of the radiocarbon dating technique was announced.

Bifacial retouches : Retouche bifaciale تهذيب من وجهين

The removal of flakes from both surfaces or faces of a stone tool (the opposite is unifacial retouches).

Bioarchaeology : Bioarchéologie علم الآثار الحيوية

The analysis and interpretation of human remains to obtain informations concerning prehistoric societies.

Blade : نصال

A long, thin and parallel sided stone flake.

Burial (interment): Inhumation الدفن

Archaeological feature constructed for the purpose of interring human remains. Treatment of the dead varies considerably between societies, and burials often contain grave goods.

Burial ground (grave site) : Cimetière, nécropole مقبرة

A place where the remains of the dead are placed.

Burin : Burin مَحّت / منقار

Pointed stone tool with a distinctive chisel like edge used to shape and engrave materials such as bone, ivory...

Burin-like tool : Instrument de type burin أداة على شكل مَحّت

Similar in basic function to a burin but is distinguished from the latter due to the fact that's ground and polished on all working facets.

Burin-spall : Eclat de burin شظية مَحّت

Small or thin and rectangular flake removed from the edge or tip of a burin.

Butchering marks : Marques de dépéçage علامات السلخ

Cuts marks left on animal bones as a result of butchering and meat removal.

Calcination : Calcination الحرق

Burning processes that reduces bones to a bluish white colour and makes it very brittle. Calcined bones are often found in archaeological sites where bones were burned as fuel.

Carbon 14 dating / C14: Datation au C 14 التأريخ بالكربون: 14

A radiocarbonic dating one of the most widely used absolute dating techniques based on the rate of decay of radioactive carbon that's found in all living things. It gives approximatively 75000 and 500 years BP.

Catalogue number : N° de catalogue رقم السجل

The number assigned to individual archaeological specimens to index them to the site catalogue.

Chert : Silex noir صوان أسود

Type of cryptocrystalline quartz formed in limestone and chalk deposit.

Chronology : Chronologie تأريخ

Science of arranging events in time according to their date of occurrence.

Component : Élément, composant عنصر / مركّب

Culturally distinctive stratigraphic unit within an archaeological site, by contrast a “multi-component” site contains materials from two or more cultural groups.

Conservation : Conservation الصيانة

Term used to describe a variety of processes aimed to protect and preserve cultural property for future generations.

Contour lines : Lignes de contour خطوط التسوية

Lines on a topographical map that join points of equal elevation and indicate the shape and height of the land surface.

Contour map : Carte topographique خريطة طبوغرافية

A map showing the location of archaeological features within a site in relation to the surface of the surrounding landscape.

Cultural chronology : Chronologie culturelle الكرونولوجية الثقافية

The ordering of cultural groups in time to produce a history for a given area or region.

Cultural ecology : Ecologie culturelle علم البيئة الثقافية

The study of the relationships between a culture and its natural and social environment; this is an important area of research within anthropology.

Cultural level : Couche culturelle الطبقة الثقافية

Vertical subdivision of an excavation unit that contains evidence of human occupation or activity, an occupation level, a site occupied over a period of years or centuries will contain many cultural levels.

Culture : Culture ثقافة

The set of learned values, behaviours and beliefs that are characteristic of a particular society.

Data : Données, info البيانات

Informations based on observations made on an object.

Data analysis : Analyse de données تحليل البيانات

Debitage : Débitage التقصيب

The waste by products of stone tools manufacture sometimes called « detritus » they include stone fragments and flakes in a variety of sizes and shapes some of which can be made into tools.

Dendroclimatology : Dendroclimatologie علم المناخ بالأشجار

A technique of reconstructing past climatic conditions based on the analysis and interpretation of the tree-ring data.

Ecofact : écofact, artifact écologique

A product of the natural environment found in archaeological site, they provide important environmental info about an archaeological site and include such things as plants, pollen, seeds, bones and may be introduced to a site independent of human activity (eg wind blown pollen) or through specific human behaviours (hunting, gathering).

Elevation : élèvement ارتفاع

The height of an object or place measured in meters or feet above sea level.

Scraper : Grattoir مكشط

Ethno-archaeology : Ethno-archéologie علم الآثار العرقية

Study of material remains of contemporary human behavior as a means of understanding the archaeological record.

Ethnographic analogy : Analogie ethnographique القياس الإثنوغرافي

Direct comparison of the material records of modern and prehistoric cultures as a means of inferring the conditions under which

the prehistoric records was created.

Ethnography : Ethnographie الأنتروبولوجيا الوصفية / الإثنوغرافيا

Anthropological study and description of a specific culture based on direct fieldwork.

Excavation unit : Unité d'excavation, Unité stratigraphique وحدة ستراتغرافية

One of the smaller parts into which a site is divided for excavation. Unit boundaries are defined by the excavation grid (grille d'excavation) are typically square in shape and no longer than 2 M on any site (carroyage).

Experimental archaeology : Archéologie expérimentale علم الآثار التجريبي

The replication and use through controlled experiments of objects manufactured during prehistoric times or antique times as a means of providing data to aid in the interpretation of the archeological record.

Gallery : Allée archéologique couverte ممر أثري مغطى

Feature : Constituant مركب

Term used to refer to archaeological remains that are non portable and thus left on site, they may be found on or below the ground surface and take the form of architectural remains, clusters or artifacts or faunal remains, or a soil deposit stained as a result of the complete deterioration of an artifact or ecofact.

Field research : Recherche sur terrain التحري الميداني

Archaeological site surveys and excavations as opposed to research in laboratory, also called “field work”.

Figurine : Figurine تمثيلة

A small carving of a human figure ivory, bone or wood . Figurines probably functioned as children's toys.

Flake : Eclat شظية

A fragment of rock detached from a core or another flake as a result of the pressure or percussion flaking.

Flint : Silex صوان

a type of cryptocrystalline quartz formed in chalk deposits, chemically and structurally it's the same as chert

Foragers : Collecteurs الجامعين

Peoples whose subsistence is based on the harvesting of naturally occurring wildlife resources (plants, animals, fish...) they don't cultivate crops or breed animals for food, they used to be called “hunter-gathers”.

Geoarchaeology : Géoarchéologie علم الآثار الجيولوجية

A branch of archaeology research which utilizes the concepts and methods of the earth science (geology, geography, paleontology) to reconstruct the past.

Geographical positioning system GPS: Système de positionnement géographique نظام التموقع الجغرافي

A navigational device that uses satellites to determine the location of a place on the surface of the earth. Abbreviated GPS archaeologists use it to record the locations of archaeological sites while conducting surveys as well as mapping archaeological sites.

Geographical information system GIS : SIG- Systeme d'information géographique نظام الإعلام الجغرافي

A type of computer program specially designed to analyze geographical data, abbreviated GIS archaeologists use it to create and analyze spatial distribution of archaeological sites, features and related data.

Geology : Géologie الجيولوجيا

Scientific discipline concerned with the study of the earth, rocks and minerals and the various processes that have shaped the earth over time.

Grave goods : Présents ou mobiliers funéraires الأثاث الجنائزي

Items placed with the deceased at the time of burial, they may consist of tools as weapons that were personal possessions of the deceased or foods, jewels...

Grave marker : Repère funéraire مؤشّر جنائزي

Any object (headstone, sign) used to identify the existence of a grave site

Grave site : Site funéraire موقع جنائزي

A place, location where the remains of the dead are placed.

Ground stone : Pierre polie حجر مصقول

A technique of artifact manufacture in which stone artifacts are shaped by grinding against an abrasive material usually a hard rock.

Hammerstone : Percuteur القادح

Used to remove stone flakes from a core.

Historic archaeology : Archéologie historique علم الآثار التاريخي

Archaeological research that focuses on historically documented cultures.

Holocene : Holocène فترة الهولوسين

Geological time period that begins at the end of Pleistocene (last ice age) around 10 000 years ago.

Incised : Gravé منقوش

Refers to lines or shapes cut in the surface of an object usually for decorative purposes.

Inorganic : Inorganique غير عضوي

Term used to refer to materials (rock, mineral) that are not part of animal or vegetable kingdoms.

In situ ; Sur place, sur site بالموقع

A latin term refering to the location or position of archaeological materials when first discovered.

Level : Niveau couche طبقة / مستوى

Generic term used to refer to the wide variety of objects produced by human societies through the transmission between generations of knowledge and skills.

Microblade : Micro lame نصيل قزمي

Microwear : Micro usure اثار الإستعمال مجهريّة

Microscopic patterns of damage (polishing, scratching, chipping) on the edges of stones tools produced during their use. They permit to archaeologists to determine how the tools were used.

Midden : Débris حطام

Used by archaeologist to refer to a garbage deposit, they contain the discarded product of human activities (broken tools, pottery, food waste, animals bones).

Morphological type: Type morphologique النوع المورفولوجي

A descriptive system of artifact classification defined on the basis of the size, shape, colour of a specimen.

Natural level : Couche naturelle مستوى طبيعي

A vertical subdivision of a stratified excavation, each stratum, level has attributes (colour, composition) tha visually distinguish it from adjacent layers and allow archaeologist to excavate and analyze the content of each layer individually.

Oral History: Histoire orale التاريخ الشفوي

The history of a culture or society that is passed down from one generation to the next by word of mouth.

Organic: Organique عضوي

An archaeological specimen composed of parts of plants or animals. Organic remains are subject to decay over time. Bone, wood, ivory, skin, baleen and antler are examples of organic materials. Slate, quartz and chert are examples of inorganic materials.

Outcrop: Affleurement نتوء صخري

An exposed layer or layers of rock. Chert outcrops, for example, were important sources of raw material for prehistoric groups.

Overburden: Couverture الغطاء

Generic term that refers to the material(s) overlying an archaeological deposit. Vegetation, soil, rock, gravel, sand, and peat are common types of overburdens.

Palaeodemography: Paléo-démographie الديمغرافية القديمة

The science of reconstructing the characteristics of past human populations (mortality, disease, age, sex ration).

Paleontology: Paléontologie علم الحفريات أو المتحجرات

A branch of geology that specializes in the study of very ancient fossilized life forms.

Palynology: Palynologie علم اللقاح الأحفوري

The study of microscopic fossil pollen grains recovered from archaeological sites. The size and shape of pollen grains vary between species, and palynology involves the counting of pollen grains in a sediment sample in order to estimate the relative abundance of individual plant species. Fluctuations in the abundance of species over time indicates changes in prehistoric environments brought about by natural (e.g. temperature, moisture) or cultural causes (deforestation), or a combination of both.

Patination: Patine الزنجر

A change over time in the colour or texture of the surface of artifacts as a result of natural weathering processes.

Paving Stone: Dalle بلاطات

Flat slabs of rock set close together to form the floor of a house entrance, living or storage space and sleeping platforms.

Pedology: Pédologie علم التربة

The scientific study of the origin, nature, properties and classification of soils. Because different types of soils form under different environmental conditions, pedology can be used to reconstruct past environments.

Percussion Flaking : Taille par percussion التشظية بالمطرقة

A technique used in the manufacture of stone tools, in which stone flakes are removed by striking a core with a hard implement such as stone, antler, or bone. *See Flaker.*

Permafrost: Permafrost التربة الصقيعية

Ground that is perennially frozen. Permafrost is found throughout Arctic North America and is the reason for the exceptionally good preservation of ancient organic artifacts.

Petroglyphs: Pétroglyphe الصور منقوشة على الصخر

Images carved in rock, thought to have spiritual significance.

Photomapping: Cartographie photographique رسم الخرائط الفتوغرافية

A technique of recording archaeological information in which a grid is placed over an object or excavation area of interest and photographed to scale.

Pictograph: Inscription rupestre نقوش صخرية

Ancient paintings on rock, often on cave walls. Thought to have spiritual significance.

Potsherd: Tesson شقف

A fragment of a broken earthenware vessel or lamp. Pottery is rarely found in archaeological sites in Nunavut but has been recovered from several early Thule (ca. AD 1000/1200) sites.

Prehistoric Archaeology: Archéologie préhistorique علم الآثار ما قبل التاريخ

Archaeological research that focuses on the period of human history for which no written records exist.

Prehistoric Sites: Site préhistorique موقع ما قبل التاريخ

Places where people lived or carried out activities in the period before written records were kept.

Pressure Flaking: Taille par pression التشظية بالضغط

A technique used in the manufacture of stone tools, in which thin stone flakes are removed by pressing the point of a bone or antler flaker against the edge of the stone tool being manufactured.

Public Archaeology: Animation en archéologie النشاط الأثري

A subfield of archaeology focusing on increasing public awareness and education about archaeology as a means of managing and protecting archaeological resources.

Quarry: Carrière المحجر

A location from which stone is extracted for the manufacture of tools and weapons. Prehistoric soapstone and chert quarries are found.

Radiocarbon Year: Année(s) radiocarbone سنة الكربون المشع

A unit of elapsed time based on the rate of decay of radioactive carbon. Dates obtained on archaeological materials using the Carbon-14 method are in radiocarbon years, which are not exactly the same as calendar years. As a result, radiocarbon dates must be converted or “calibrated” into calendar years..

Radiometric Dating: Datation radiométrique التأريخ بالإشعاع

Any of several techniques for archaeological dating based on the constant rate of decay of radioactive isotopes. Dates produced by all radiometric dating methods are estimates that contain a degree of error known as a standard deviation. As a result, these techniques estimate a range of time within which the event took place (e.g. 550 ± 65 radiocarbon years B.P.).

Raw Material: Matière première المادة الأولية

Term used to describe the substance from which an artifact is made (e.g. bone, ivory, antler, wood, skin, etc.).

Reburial: Ré-enterrement إعادة الدفن

The placing of human remains and their associated grave goods in their original grave site after they have been excavated or moved.

Relative Date: Date relative تاريخ نسبي

An estimate of the age of an archaeological site or feature relative to another site or feature.

Relative Dating Methods: Méthodes relatives de datation طرق التأريخ النسبي

A method of dating archaeological remains that tells you only whether an object, component or site is older than, younger than, or the same age as something else. Relative dates do not, however, indicate how much older or younger an object or site is. The most common technique of relative dating is stratigraphy. *Compare Absolute Date.*

Relocation: Dérèglement et réenterrement حفر و إعادة دفن

The placing of human remains and their associated grave goods in a grave site other than their original.

Remote Sensing: Identification à distance التعريف عن البعد

A site survey technique in which observations are made from a distance. Photographs taken from aircraft or satellites for the purpose of identifying archaeological sites are a form of remote sensing.

Research Design: Plan de recherche مخطط البحث

The overall plan for an archaeological research project. A research design identifies the problem of interest, the investigator's hypotheses that will be tested, and the data required from field research to evaluate the hypotheses.

Retouch: : Retouche تهذيب

A general term that refers to the removal of flakes from the surface or edges of stone cores or flakes. This may be the final stage in producing a stone tool or it may be done to resharpen a tool that has become dull.

Sacred Site: Site sacré موقع مقدس

A site or place having religious, spiritual or ideological significance, and which is reserved for special activities.

Scale (Map): Échelle (carte à) سَلَم الخريطة

A map scale refers to the ratio of the distance between two points on a map, and the same two points on the ground. For example, a map with a scale of 1:50,000 means that a distance of 1 centimetre between two points on the map is equal to a distance of 50,000 centimetres (or 0.5 kilometres) on the ground.

Scraper: Grattoir مكشط

A type of tool used in the manufacture of skin, bone or wood tools, or the processing of other materials (e.g. skin). Chipped-stone scrapers are distinguished by one or more edges having a steep unifacial retouch. Bone scrapers used to prepare or clean skins.

Screening: Criblage/ Tamisage الغربلة

A field technique in which the excavated matrix (soil, gravel, etc.) is passed through a screen before being removed to the backdirt pile. Screening is done to maximize data recovery and to ensure that small artifacts or ecofacts are not overlooked. A common screen mesh size is 6 mm (1/4").

Settlement : Habitat المسكن

A location where members of a community reside for a specific purpose and period of time.

Settlement System: Système de peuplement نظام التعمير

The complete set of settlements used by a community throughout the course of an annual cycle.

Site: Site موقع

Any place where evidence of human activity exists.

Site Plan: Plan du site مخطط الموقع

A small-scale map of an archaeological site showing the positions of all features and artifacts.

Site Survey: Relevé du site الرفع الأثري للموقع

The systematic, on the ground search for archaeological sites in a specific area. Surveys involve the use of maps, air photographs, written and oral historical data, and may include the excavation of test pits. Information recorded through site surveys includes the geographical coordinates of a site, the number and type of features present, cultural affiliation(s) and local topography.

Sod Layer: Couvert végétal الغطاء النباتي

The uppermost or top layer of the ground in places that are covered in vegetation. The sod layer consists of the vegetation and the roots.

Special Purpose Site: Site avec affectation spécifique موقع بمهمة محددة

A site that was occupied or used for one or a few activities or purposes (e.g. burial, navigation cairn).

Stadia Rod: Règle stadimétrique

A surveying instrument consisting of a shaft marked off in units of metres and centimetres, and used in conjunction with a transit to create a contour map of an archaeological site, or to record the vertical provenience of an artifact.

Stratification: الترسب

Refers to something that occurs in layers or strata. In archaeology, stratified sites have two or more layers of cultural deposits superimposed on one another.

Stratigraphy: الستراتغرافية

A technique used to establish a cultural chronology. The analysis and interpretation of it is based on the stratification, or layering, of cultural and/or geological deposits, and the law of superposition, which states that a lower layer (stratum) is older than a higher layer.

Stratum: Strate طبقة

Descriptive term used in reference to something occurring or found in a layer. Multiple layers are referred to as strata.

Strata: Strates (pl.), strate (sing.) طبقات

The plural form of the word stratum. In archaeology, the term strata is used to refer to two or more layers.

Striations: تحزيزات

Microscopic scratches on stone or bone tools that are studied to understand the ways in which the tools were used.

Surface Collecting: الجمع السطحي

The recovery of artifacts and other archaeological remains found on the surface of the ground, without excavation.

Surface Scatter: Débris de surface حطام سطحي

A collection of artifacts or other archaeological materials distributed over the surface of the ground.

Taphonomy: Taphonomie طافونوميا

The study of the processes that affect the deposition of bones and other organic remains in archaeological sites.

Technology: Technologie تكنولوجيا

Human tools and knowledge of how to use them.

Temporal Type: Type temporel نوع زمني

A system of artifact classification based on stylistic change over time. Artifacts from a site of known age can be used to date other sites.

Test Pit: Puits de sondage بئر السبر

A typically small, exploratory excavation done to confirm the existence of a site, or prior to extensive site excavation. Test pits reveal the depth and stratigraphy of a cultural deposit, and provide the archaeologist with a means of assessing the potential of the site for answering the research questions.

Topographic Map: Carte topographique خريطة طبوغرافية

A map that shows the elevation and shape of the surface of the terrain. Topographic maps are used by archaeologists to plot the distribution of archaeological sites and to relate the sites to the major features of the natural landscape.

Transit: Tachéomètre

A surveying instrument used to measure horizontal and vertical angles. Transits are used to map archaeological sites and to record artifact provenience with a stadia rod.

Trench: Tranchée خندق

A rectangular excavation unit of variable size often used to determine the areal extent of a site or feature and to accurately record the site stratigraphy.

Trowel: Truelle المجرفة

A hand-tool with a triangular-shaped blade. Used by archaeologists during excavation to carefully scrape away layers of dirt or other materials covering a site or feature.

Type: Type طراز / نوع

A technique of organizing and classifying artifacts into groups for analysis and interpretation, also known as typology. Artifacts having several attributes in common can be grouped into a type, suggesting that they were made or used in the same or similar ways..

Uncalibrated Date: Date non calibrée تأريخ غير محسوب

An estimated date for an archaeological site or specimen that has not been converted from radiocarbon years to calendar years. Sometimes referred to as an “uncorrected” or “unadjusted” date..

Underwater Archaeology: Archéologie sous-marine علم الآثار تحت الماء

A specialized and expensive branch of archaeology focusing on the remains of shipwrecks and other submerged sites.

Unifacial Retouch: Retouche unifaciale تهذيب من وجه واحد

The removal of flakes from only one surface or “face” of a stone tool.

Unstratified: Non stratifié(e) غير ترسبية

Term used to refer to a site in which the matrix shows no visible evidence of layering or stratification.

Use-Wear Analysis: Analyse des traces d'utilisation تحليل اثار الإستخدام

The microscopic analysis of artifacts to detect signs of wear on their working edges. These studies are undertaken in order to understand how prehistoric tools were used.

Weathering: Érosion التعرية

The alteration over time of archaeological materials through natural environmental processes. Objects exposed to the effects of sunlight, water and wind are transformed over time.

Zooarchaeology: Zoo-archéologie علم الأثار الحيوانية

A general term referring to the specialized study of animal bones from archaeological sites

COMPARATIVE TERMINOLOGY FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY

A. Objects

– **Cultural property** = Bien culturel (objects that are judged by society to be of particular historical, artistic or scientific importance, they are classified into two major categories) :

- **Movable objects** = Biens meubles (**works of art , artefacts, manuscripts and other objects of natural, historical, archaeological origin**)

-

Immovable objects) Biens immeubles (**monuments of nature, architecture, art or history, archaeological sites and structures of historical or artistic interest**)

- **HERITAGE:** according to the UNESCO is the cultural legacy which we receive from the past, which we live in the present and which we will pass on to future generations. Our cultural heritage is irreplaceable sources of life and inspiration. The UNESCO seeks to encourage the **identification, protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage** around the world considered to be of outstanding value “remarkable” to humanity. **World heritage sites** belong to all peoples of the world, irrespective of the territory on which they are located.

- **Architectural Heritage**=Patrimoine Architectural

- **Cultural remains:** Vestiges culturels

- **ARTIFACTS:** are any object made or modified by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest. It is usually a simple object (such as a tool or an ornament) showing human workmanship or modification as distinguished from a natural object. An object remaining from a particular period. Artifacts are portable remains that include tools, clothing, decorations, coins...

- **FEATURES:** Non-

portable remains/immovable heritage such as monuments, buildings are called “features”.

Features are associated with human activity. Features represent areas of a specific past activity, they may be hearths (floor of a fireplace/base part of a furnace), or pits excavated (large hole in the ground) by prehistoric

peoples for storage or garbage dumps (site for the disposal of waste materials or rubbish), house basins (circular container to hold water). Features were often formed in a short period of time and became a snapshot of the past.

- **Existing Building Stock** = Patrimoine immobilier

- **Group of Buildings** = Ensemble

- **Site** = Site

- **Man-made Environment** = Environnement

- **Urban** = Urbain

- **Rural** = Rural

- **Rustic** = Rustique

- **Natural Scenery** = Paysage

- **Dilapidated, Deteriorated** = Dégradé

- **Unhealthy** = Malsain, Insalubre

- **Ruinous** = Croulant, En ruines

- **Used** = Usé

- **Old** = Vieux

- **Ancient** = Ancien

- **Historic** = Historique

- **Urban Fabric, Texture** = Tissus Urbain

- **Metropolis** = Métropole

- **City** = Ville

- **Town** = Petite ville

- **Village** = Village

- **Town Center** = Centre de la ville

- **Historic Center** = Centre Historique

- **AncientNucleus** =NoyauAncien
- District,Quarter**=Quartier
- **Slum** = Taudis
- ExistingUseValue**=Valeurd'Usage
- HistoricDistrict(USA),ConservationArea(GB)**= Secteur Sauvegardé

B. Actions

1-Planning=Planification

TownPlanning=Urbanisme

Conservation,Preservation=Conservation

Inventory, Listing = Inventaire

Protection = Tutelle

Restoration = Restauration

Strengthening=Consolidation

Maintenance, Upkeep = Entretien

Use = Utilisation, Affectation

Reutilization,Reuse=Reutilisation

Recovery(operationofregaininigpossessionorcontrolof monuments)= Recouvrement, Recupération

Enhancement=Miseen Valeur

Improvement=Amélioration

Rehabilitation=Réhabilitation

Urban Revitalization=Réanimation urbaine

Urban Renewal = Rénovation Urbaine

Reconstruction = Reconstruction Urbaine

Urban Rehabilitation = Assainissement

-**Urban Conservation**=Réutilisation du Territoire Urbain

-**Country Planning**=Aménagement du Territoire

-**Loft Conversion**=Aménagement des Combles

-**Site, Land Development**=Aménagement du Terrain

Remedial conservation = Conservation curative

préventive conservation = Conservation préventive

condition report = Constat d'état

Diagnosis= Diagnostic

Maintenance=Entretien

Conditions survey=Évaluation de l'état

Réhabilitation = Réhabilitation

Reconstruction = Reconstitution

Reassembly = Remontage

Renovation=Rénovation

Repair=Réparation

Anastylosis=Anastillose(Reconstruction of monuments or buildings from fallen parts.)

Conservation: The reconditioning and preservation of works of art.

Conservation condition : Etat de conservation

Conservation policy : Politique de conservation

Conservation principles : Principes de conservation

Conservation/condition report: Rapports sur l'état de conservation

Conversion of historic monument: Reconversion d'un monument historique

Country architecture: Architecture rurale

- ***MUSEOLOGY***
- ***TERMINOLOGY***

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WHAT IS MUSEOLOGY:

The study of **museums** it explores the history of museums and their roles in society, as well as the activities they engage in including curating, preservation, public programming and education. The science of organizing, arranging and managing museums. The term MUSEOLOGY appeared for the first time in the early 18th century (Neickelius 1727)

DEFINITION OF A MUSEUM:

A museum is a permanent not-for-profit institution, accessible to the public and of service to society. It researches, collects, conserves, interprets and exhibits tangible and intangible cultural, and natural heritage in a professional, ethical and sustainable manner for education, reflection and enjoyment.

ICOM

FUNCTIONS OF A MUSEUM:

- Acquisition of materials
- Recording of materials
- Preservation of materials
- Research
- Exhibition of materials
- Education

PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY

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1. What is Prehistoric Archaeology
2. The Stone Age: Paleolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic Periods
3. The Bronze and Iron Ages: Technological Advancements
4. Early Humans and Hunter-Gatherer Societies
5. Prehistoric Tools: Stone, Bone, and Antler

Prehistoric archaeology is the study of human history before the existence of written records. Archaeologists excavate and analyze artifacts, fossils, and other remains to reconstruct past human behaviors and societies. This field provides invaluable insights into the origins of humanity, cultural evolution, and technological advancements.

What is Prehistory?

1. Prehistory is the period of human history before the invention of writing.
2. Archaeology is the primary method to study and understand prehistoric societies.
3. Understanding prehistory provides insights into the origins and development of human culture and technology.

PrehistoricChronology:TheStoneAge

The StoneAge is a broad prehistoric period during which stone was widely used to make implements with an edge, a point, or a pounding surface. The period lasted roughly 3.4 million years and ended between 6000 BCE and 2000 BCEwiththeadventofmetalworking.Stonetools and artifacts provide crucial insights into early human technological and cultural development.

Paleolithic Period (Old Stone Age)

1. Early humans developed basic stone tools for hunting and survival.
2. Hunter-gatherer societies were dependent on seasonal resources and nomadic lifestyles
3. The Paleolithic Period marks a crucial stage in human evolution and cultural development

Mesolithic Period(Middle Stone Age)

1. A transitional period between the Paleolithic and Neolithic ages.
2. Characterized by the development of new technologies, such as microliths.
3. Human populations adapted to changing post-glacial environments

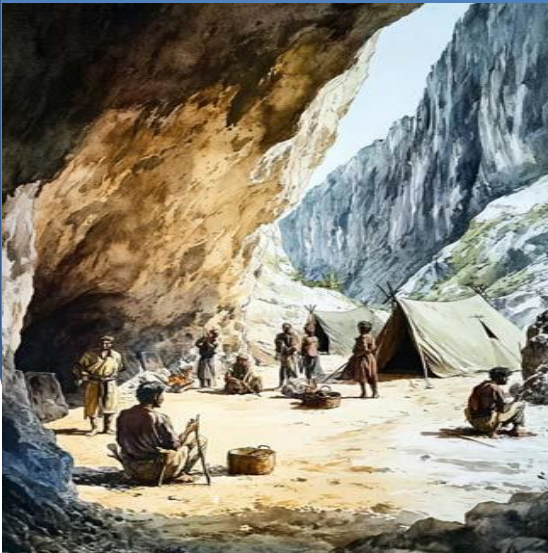


Neolithic Period(New Stone Age)

1. The Neolithic Revolution involved the development of agriculture, allowing humans to cultivate crops and domesticate animals.
2. The establishment of settled communities and villages, replacing nomadic lifestyles.

3. Neolithic people refined

Stone tool technology, creating polished axes, adzes, and other implements for farming and woodworking.



PrehistoricChronology:TheBronzeAge

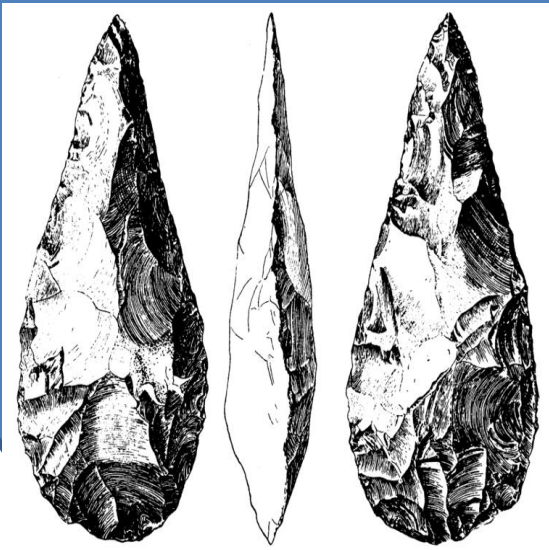
The BronzeAge marks a significant period in prehistory,characterizedbythewidespreaduse of bronze for tools and weapons. This era witnessed advancements in metallurgy

Leadingtomoreefficient
agriculture warfare
and.Thedevelopment
Ofbronzetoolsfacilitated
societal changes and
technological progress.



The Dawn of Metalworking

1. The discovery of metalworking marked a significant turning point in prehistoric technology.
2. Metal tools offered enhanced durability and sharpness compared to their stone counterparts, revolutionizing tool production
3. The use of metals in warfare led to the development of more effective weapons, transforming conflict and societal structures.



Technological Advancements in the Bronze Age

1. The development of bronze tools revolutionized agriculture, allowing for more efficient farming technique and increased crop yields.
2. Bronze weapons transformed warfare, leading to the creation of more powerful armies and changes in military strategies.
3. The mastery of bronze metallurgy facilitated trade and cultural exchange, connecting different regions and societies through the movement of goods and ideas

The Iron Age

The Iron Age marks a significant period in prehistory, beginning around 1200 BC and characterized by the widespread use of iron for tools and weapons. This era witnessed advancements in metallurgy, agriculture, and social organization. The Iron Age laid the foundation for many aspects of modern civilization.

Social and Economic Changes with Iron

1. Iron tools led to increased agricultural productivity and surplus
2. Iron weapons changed warfare and social hierarchies.
3. Iron facilitated long-distance trade and resource acquisition.



Hominisation: Human Evolution

Hominisation refers to the evolutionary process by which early hominins developed human characteristics. It includes changes in brain size, posture, and tool use. Understanding hominisation is key to tracing our origins.

Australopithecus: Early Hominids

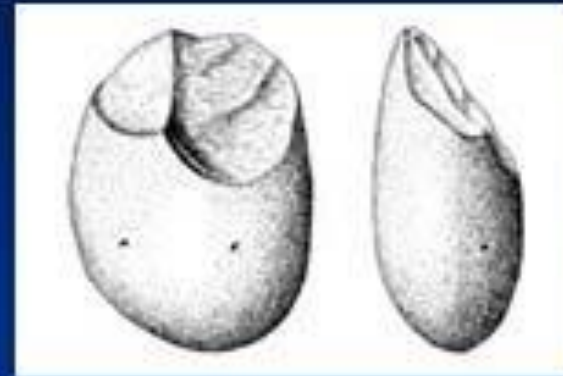
1. **Australopithecus** were early hominids that lived in Africa between 4 and 2 million years ago.
2. They were bipedal, meaning they walked upright on two legs, which is evidenced by fossilized footprints.
3. The most famous Australopithecus is "Lucy," whose skeleton provided significant insights into their anatomy and locomotion.

TheHomoGenus:AJourneyThrough Evolution

1. **Homo habilis**, known as 'handy man,' representsearlytooluseandatransitionalstage in human evolution.
2. **Homoerectus**,the'uprightman,'markeda significant step with increased brain size, migration out ofAfrica, and mastery of fire.
3. **Homo sapiens**, meaning 'wise man,' demonstratescomplexcognitiveabilities, adaptability, and global dispersion.



Gorges d'Olduvai



Chopper



Chopping-tool



Homo habilis

Early Human Societies: Life Before History

Before written records, humans developed diverse cultures and societies. Archaeologists study their tools, art, and settlements to understand their ways of life.

Exploring these
prehistoric
cultures reveals
the
Ingenuity and
adaptability
of our ancestors.

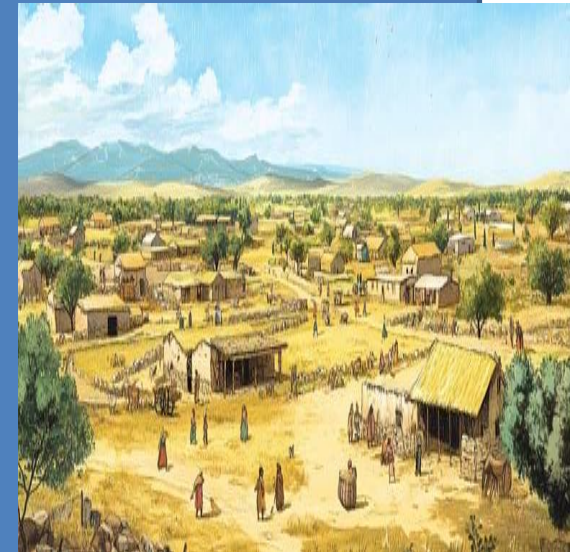


Hunter-Gatherer Societies

1. Hunter-gatherers followed a nomadic lifestyle, moving in search of food and resources.
2. Their societies were generally egalitarian, with minimal social hierarchy.
3. They had a deep understanding of their environment, adapting to seasonal changes and available resources.

Early Agricultural Societies

1. The development of agriculture marked a significant shift in human history, enabling a more reliable food supply.
2. Settled communities arose as people began to cultivate crops and domesticate animals, leading to permanent dwellings.
3. Early social structures started forming to manage resources, organize labor, and maintain order within these communities.



Prehistoric Industries: Stone Tools

Stone tools represent a pivotal innovation in human history. They provided early humans with the means to hunt, butcher animals, and process plants.

The development and refinement of stone tools mark significant stages in technological and cognitive evolution.

Types of Stone Tools

1. **Handaxes** were versatile tools used for chopping wood, butchering animals, and digging.
2. **Scrapers** were employed for preparing hides and working with wood or bone.
3. **Blades**, thin and sharp, were used for cutting and slicing, often hafted onto handles for greater efficiency.



Tool-Making Techniques

1. Percussion flaking involves striking a stone core with a hammerstone to remove flakes.
2. Pressure flaking uses a pointed tool to precisely detach small flakes, creating sharp edges.
3. These techniques allowed early humans to create a variety of tools for different purposes.



BoneTools

1. Bone was a versatile material for crafting tools like **Needles** for sewing clothing and shelters.
2. **Awls**, made from sharpened bone, were used for piercing hides and preparing materials.
3. **Harpoons** crafted from bone were essential for hunting aquatic animals, providing a crucial food source.

Tool Terminology in Prehistoric Archaeology

Understanding the language of prehistoric tools is crucial for archaeologists. Terms like **'flake'**, **'core'**, **'blade'**, and **'assemblage'** help categorize and analyze artifacts. This shared vocabulary allows researchers to effectively communicate their findings and interpretations.





galet taillé de
Levallois



clappe r
oldowaye



biface
bifacial
silex (L : 18
cm)
-150 000 ans



racloir
non strié
silex (L : 11
cm)
-45 000 ans



grattoir
barbé
pé rigordé
silex
(L : 7 cm)
-30 000
ans



racloir de
barbé
silex
(L : 10 cm)
20 000 ans



pointe de
flèche
silex



pointe Levallois
silex (L : 9,5 cm)
-45 000 ans



racloir, aiguille,
rapport
magdalénien
-15 000 ans

Artifact Classification

1. Artifacts are often classified by their material composition, such as stone, bone, or ceramic.
2. Another way to classify artifacts is by their function or use, like tools for hunting or cooking.
3. Artifacts can also be grouped by their cultural context or the time period they belong to.





Cheval de la grotte de Lascaux (France)



Empreinte de main (Grotte Chauvet, France).



Bison de la grotte d'Altamira (Espagne);

Specific Tool Terms

1. **Biface**: A stone tool worked on both faces or sides, often used for cutting and scraping.
2. **Uniface**: A stone tool worked on only one face, commonly used for tasks like hide scraping.
3. **Microolith**: A small, geometrically shaped stone tool, often used as components of composite tools such as arrows.



Conclusion

- 1. Prehistoric archaeology uncovers human history before written records.**
- 2. The Stone, Bronze, and Iron Ages mark significant technological advancements.**
- 3. Early humans adapted through tool use, hunting, and agriculture.**
- 4. Hominisation is the evolutionary process of developing human characteristics**
- 5. Artifact analysis provides insights into past societies and cultures.**

ARCHITECTURAL TERMINOLOGY OF MUSEOLOGY

ARCHITECTURAL TERMINOLOGY

Architectural layout: Dispositif Architectural

Gallery- Room: Galerie

Gallery-

Museum: Musée **Room:**

Salle

Arrangement (of an area): Aménagement (d'un espace)

Arranged museum space : Espace muséal aménagé

Branch museum : Annexe

Pavillion: Pavillon

Reception desk: Accueil

Information desk: Renseignement

Cloakroom: Vestiaire

ARCHITECTURAL TERMINOLOGY

GIFTSHOP: Boutiquedemusée

CHILDREN'S WORKROOM: Atelier pour enfants

STORAGE ROOM: Reserves

GUARD ROOM : Loge de gardiennage

CONSERVATION LABORATORY: Laboratoire de conservation

READING ROOM: Salle de lecture

PUBLICATIONS OFFICE: Service des publications

ARCHIVES-RECORDS : Archives

CURATOR'S OFFICE: Bureau du Conservateur

ACCESSIBILITY (of museum/collections): Accessibilité



LOUVRESMUSEUM.PARIS
GENERAL VIEW



LONDON NATIONAL GALLERY.



ARRANGED MUSEUM SPACE
DESIGN



BRITISH MUSEUM CLOAKROOM



**NATIONAL PUBLIC
MUSEUM OF CHERCHELL–
Children's workroom**





BRITISHMUSEUM—
STORAGE ROOM

MUSEOGRAPHICAL TERMINOLOGY

TYPES OF MUSEUMS

Archaeology Museums: They display archaeological artifacts, can be open-air museums or can exhibit items in a building.

Art Museums: Also known as Art Galleries, spaces for showing art objects (paintings, sculpture, drawings, photography, ceramic...)

Encyclopedic/Universal Museums: refers mainly to famous museums with collections of different items from around the world, not just from the nation where they are located.

Historic house Museums : a house turned into a museum for a variety of reasons most commonly because the person that lived in it was important. Often equipped with original furniture like it was when it was used.

findings)

TYPE SOF MUSEUMS

History Museums: display objects and artifacts collected that tell a chronological story about particular locality. Could be buildings, historic house or historic site. (documents, artifacts, archaeological findings)

Maritime Museums: specialized museums for displaying maritime history, culture or archaeology. They exhibit artifacts and preserved shipwrecks recovered from bodies of water. They educate the public about humanity's maritime past.

Military and War Museums: specialized in military histories, usually organized from a point of view of a nation and conflicts in which that country has taken part. They collect and display weapons, uniforms, decorations, war technology...

TYPE SOF MUSEUMS

Natural History Museums: usually display objects from nature like stuffed animals or pressed plants. They educate about natural history, dinosaurs, zoology, oceanography, environmental issues...

Open-air Museums: characteristic for exhibiting outdoors, exhibitions consist of buildings that recreate architecture from the past (first in Scandinavia 19th century).

Science Museums: specialized for science and history of science. In the beginning they were static displays of objects but now they are so the visitors can participate and that way better to learn about different branches of science...

Specialized Museums: are museums concerned with research and the display of all aspects of a single theme or subject.

TYPES OF MUSEUMS

NATIONAL MUSEUM: museum maintained and funded by a national government, run by the central government.

CITY/MUNICIPAL MUSEUM: museum run by municipal governments

LOCAL/COMMUNITY MUSEUM: museum run by regional or local governments

CLASSIFIED MUSEUM: National Public Museum, on the national list category B



**ISTANBUL ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MUSEUM**



**MILITARY / WAR
MUSEUM OF ALGIERS**



MOUDJAHIDMUSEUM

MUSEOGRAPHICAL TERMINOLOGY

COLLECTION: Collected objects/artifacts of a museum acquired and conserved because of their significance and of their potential value

Collection maintenance: Entretien des collections

Collection management : Gestion des collections

Permanent Collections: Collection permanente

Unique Collection: Collection Unique

Outstanding Series: Série exceptionnelle d'œuvres

Highlight Series : Œuvres majeures

In the museum collections: Dans les collections du musée

The museum holds: Le musée détient...

Class of visitors: Catégorie de visiteurs

MUSEOGRAPHICAL TERMINOLOGY

Exhibit: Œuvre exposée

Exhibitor: Exposant

Temporary Exhibition: Exposition temporaire

Touring Exhibition : Exposition Itinérante

Solo Exhibition: Exposition personnelle

Loan Exhibition: Exposition d'œuvres prêtées

Unique Collection: Collection Unique

Commemorative/Memorial exhibition: Exposition commémorative

Archaeological exhibition: Exposition archéologique

Complete exhibition (of donated works): Exposition complète

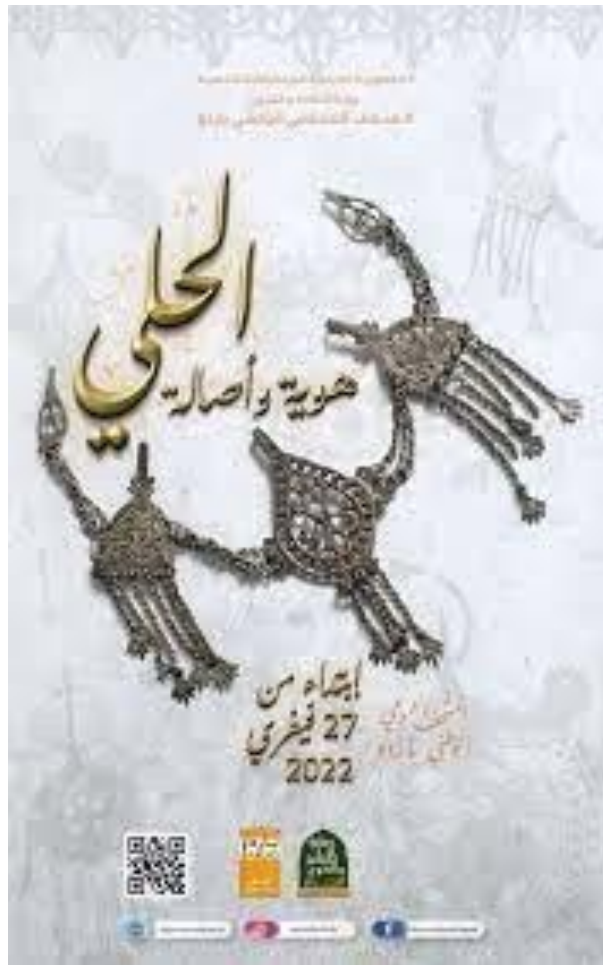
Group exhibition: Exposition Collective



**HIGHLIGHTSERIES
/DISPLAY–**



OUTSTANDING SERIES–



TEMPORARY
EXHIBITION BARDO

- ***CERAMIC/POTTERY***
- ***TERMINOLOGY***

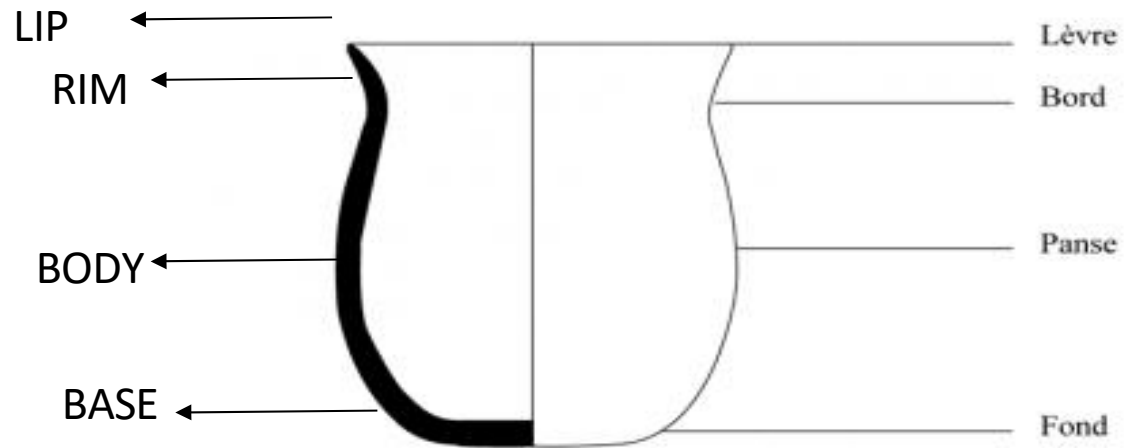
nedjma.serradj@univ-alger2.dz

CERAMIC

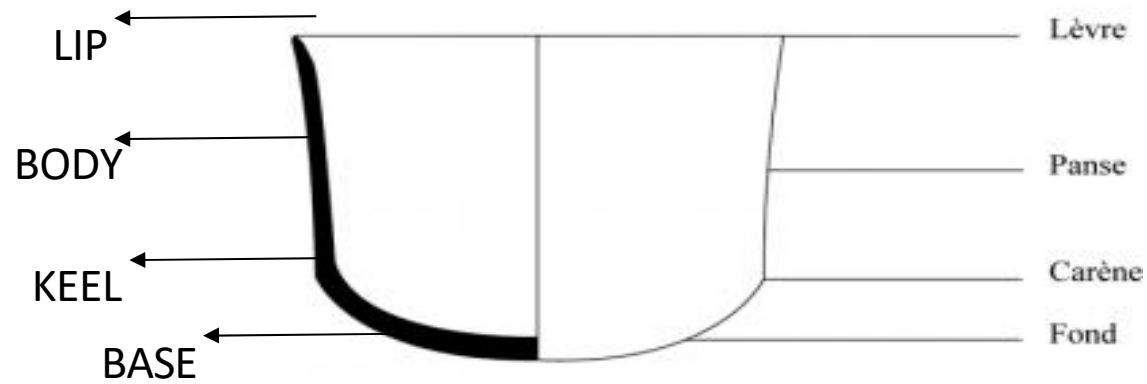
Derives from the greek *KERAMOS*

Made by combining naturally raw materials such as clay, earthen minerals and water and shaping them into forms of using handbuilding, wheel-throwing or moldcasting techniques.

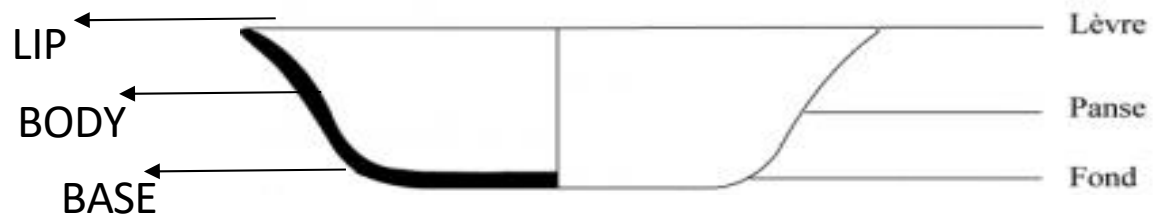
Made by shaping and then firing an inorganic, nonmetallic material (clay) at high temperature, then decorated or glazed (such as *slip glaze* = *glacure à la barbotine*)



SHRINKED CERAMIC
CERAMIQUE RETRECIE



KEEL-SHAPED CERAMIC
CERAMIQUE CARENEE



BELL-SHAPED CERAMIC
CERAMIQUE EVASEE



KEEL-SHAPED POTTERY
TIDDIS



KEEL-SHAPED POTTERY WITH
FOOT

**HANDLE/
ANSES**



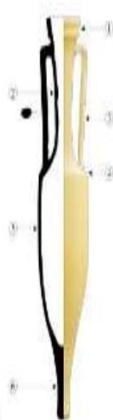
NECK/COL

FOOT/PIED

THE COMPONENTS OF A CERAMIC

A tall storage ancient greek and roman jar with 2 handles and a narrow neck,used to store oil,wine,garum...Sometimes used as containers for funeral offerings or human remains.

TYPOLOGY TERMS:



Amphora : Amphore

AMMPULLA: a small narrow-necked, round bodied vase for holding liquids, especially oil and perfumes during Greek and Roman era.

Usually used for toilet purposes: for holding oil for bathers (*ampulla oleria*) or wine, oil, vinegar for table use (*ampulla potaria*).

Also used for sacred and funeral purposes anointing the bodies of the dead, being then buried with them.



BALSAMARIUM = "Balm vessel / **LACRIMARIUM**= tears vessel / **UNGUENTARIUM**: small bottle used as containers for ointments, powders, balms and other liquids associated with the toilet, especially perfumes.

The small mouth of the ceramic flask is ideal for slow, careful pouring, while glass *balsamarium* was preferred for holding liquids due to its non-porous, non-absorbent nature.



Architectural Ceramic:

Brick: Brique

Tile: Tuile

Tiles: flat or curved piece of fired clay used in overlapping rows for covering roofs, floors or walls and often for ornamental work

Tegula: (Tuile à rebord) of fired clay overlapping roof tile used by Roman as a waterproof and durable roof covering

Imbrex: Imbrices (semi-cylindrical hollow tile placed above the vertical edges of the tegulae)



Incense-burner:(Brûle-parfum,Encensoir)containerinwhich
Incenseisburned,forpurification,orbeanofferingthatrisestothe
sacred celestial realm

Jug:(Broc,Cruche)cylindricalcontainerwithahandleandalip, used
for holding and pouring liquids

Lamp :a device that holds and burns oil as a means of producing
light. The basic required components are:a (linan) wick inserted
intoawick-holepiercedinthenozzle,fuel,anoilchamberandan air
supply to maintain a flame



SHAPE/STRUCTURETERMINOLOGY:

Bulging:Pansu

Bulging pottery :Pansu

Pot-bellied : Pansu

Concave : Concave

Conical : Conique

Convex : Bombé

Curved : Courbé, Galbé

Cylindrical:Cylindrique

Deep (shape) : Creux

Depressed(rim):Rabattu

Egg-shaped : Ovoïde

Flattened : Aplati

Fluted :Cannelé

Folded (rim) : Rabattu

Globular : Globulaire



ISLAMIC FLASK
800-1200 AD



HANDBUILDINGTECHNIQUES باليد المصنوع الفخار

Hand-Built: Fait à la main

Coil: colombin

Coil-built/construction: Fabriqué par colombinage

COILBUILDINGTECHNIQUE

This is one of the oldest method to create vessel, from the Neolithic era. The potter forms a base, walls and style by combining clay coils and then join the coils through pressure creating a vessel.



HANDBUILDINGTECHNIQUES:

تقنياتالفخارالمصنوعباليد

Hand-Built :Fait à la main **Slab-built/construction**:Fabriqué par plaques

تقنياتالصفائح



SLAB-BUILDINGTECHNIQUE

This technique dates back to 18.000 years

**B.C, it involves rolling out clay to an
Even thickness (average 1 cm) then cutting
shapes, foldings, bending, manipulating and
joining together to form a finished object. It
uses smooth slab of clay that are formed or
shaped by hand.**

The potter's wheel, often referred to as the process of "throwing," was invented around 3,500 B.C. in Mesopotamia in modern-day Iraq, and it remains one of the most significant inventions of all time. The wheel's centrifugal force allowed potters to create vessels with unmatched speed and quality, enabling the formation of thinner and more refined vessels than was previously possible with handbuilding techniques. The invention of the wheel is largely accountable for the more than 100,000 vessels that survive from [ancient Greece](#). The complex wheel-throwing process used to create the famous Greek red-figure/black-figure vessels often demanded two or more sessions of firing. The objects were painted with a slip before the third firing—usually with scenes of war, agriculture, and ceremony, or abstract, geometric designs.

Wheel-throwing ceramic: Fait
autour

To trim: Tournasser

Turn-Table: Tournette

Turning grooves: Stries de
tournage

Potter's Wheel: Tour de potier



SLIP-CASTING TECHNIQUE

The history of slip casting can be traced back to ancient civilizations such the Egyptians, Greeks and Romans who used this technique to create pottery, figurines and other decorative objects. This technique was also popular in China, where it was used to create porcelain pieces. It's a technique used to make complex shaped ceramics.

How to cast slip in order to obtain a moulded ceramic?

Pour liquid clay (the slip) into a securely fastened plaster mould. After a few minutes, allow the clay to form and solidify within the mould's interior wall, and then pour out any remaining liquid clay. After a few more minutes, remove the hardened clay from the mould, trim unwanted areas if necessary, and air-dry.



DECORATING TECHNIQUES

Before the pottery was dried, it could be decorated. Tools for decoration were often simple and included sticks, stones, or even fingers. Potters might impress patterns into the clay, carve designs or add relief decorations. The impressed decorations could be made with small sticks, seashells, bones or fingernails, cords of plant fibre were also used.

DECORATION TECHNIQUES

There are a range of techniques used to apply texture to clay, to create a decorative surface:

1-CARVING (Sculptée): with a use of a knife

2-INCISING (Incision): engrave a design by cutting/scraping into the clay surface before complete drying.

3- STAMPING (Estampillage): 2 types: a direct stamping of a vessel and a secondary form of applying ornamentation that involves the attachment of stamped clay to the vessel.

4-INLAY CERAMICS (Incrustation): are created by making incisions on the surface of the vessel which are filled with differently colored clay or any added material (seashell) to create a design.

5-COMBED (Peigné): with a comb to obtain a design.

6-HATCHED (Hachuré): by hatching on the surface of the vessel before drying.

SLIP(FrBarbotine)

Thin, decorative clay applied to a dry but unfired ceramic pot. It produces a smooth colored surface when the ceramic is fired. Mixture of clay + water (less clay than water) can also be used to stick patterns = Sticking slip (barbotine de collage).

SLIP GLAZE: glaçure à la barbotine

ENGOBE

Term generally used to describe any clay in liquid form that can also be colored with oxides, carbonates and stains, applied to pottery, ceramic usually for decoration or to improve the surface texture. It's a liquid clay that's primarily used for brushing or spraying over fired pots to give a high quality finish or simply used for decorating. It's more liquid than a slip.

Decoration:Décor

Decorated:Décoré,Orné

Incised : Incisé

Burnished:Brunissé, poli

Burnishing:Polissage(with a burnisher)

Combed : Peigné (with a comb)**Hatched**
: Hachuré

Hatching:Hachure

Inlay decoration:décor incrusté

Dipped (in liquid) : Trempé

Stamped/pressed:décor estampé



The closest art form which has been preserved is painting on pottery, and the principal pottery during the period of the great wall-painters is Athenian. From about 600 to 500 the principal ceramic techniques were **black figures** on a red ground (black-figure), and from around 500 to 300, a reversal of the firing procedure, giving **red-figures** on a black ground (red-figure).

A third technique outlines figures on a ground which has been made white by using a special clay free from the iron oxides, applied over the common reddish clay. This so called white-ground technique (white ground) has quite a long history, but is common only in Athens during the 5th century. It gives a more realistic effect than black- and red-figures and permits the addition of colors ranging from yellow to pink, red, violet and blue - and probably comes closest to painting on panels and walls.

GREEK DECORATING TECHNIQUES



An example of the black-figure technique



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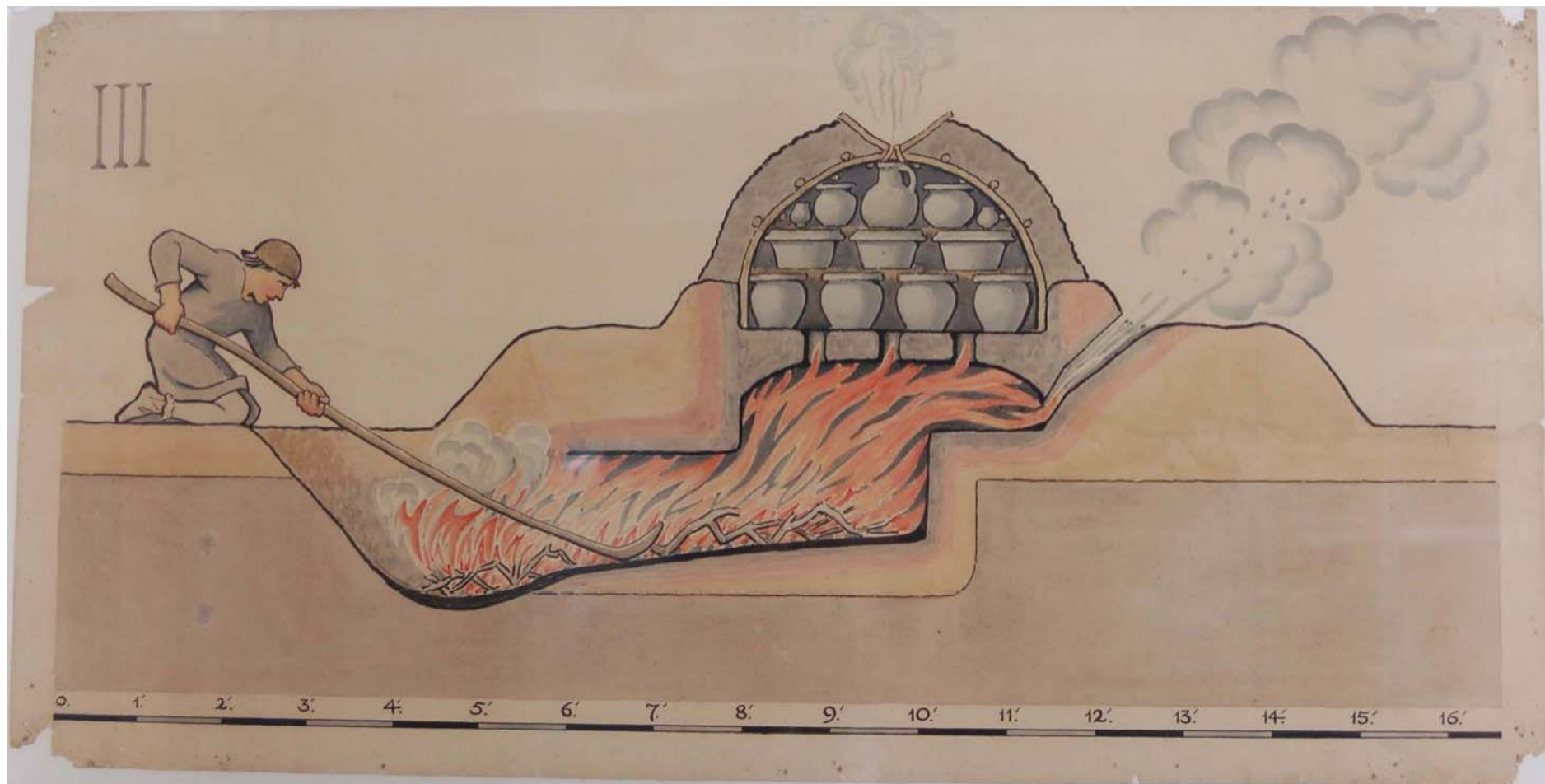


An example of the white-ground technique

BLACK FIGURE—RED FIGURES—WHITE GROUND TECHNIQUE

Ceramic kiln

Used during the Neolithic era; the kiln has got a funnel, pots are laid out under a pile of stick wood or dry grass and slowly stewed. The combustible used is wood sticks + dry grass as a dome of branches covered with soil



ROMAN CERAMIC KILN

GREEKFIRINGTECHNIQUES

The ancient greeks used a three-stage firing process that consisted of a cycle of oxidizing, reducing and re-oxidizing the atmosphere inside the pottery kiln. This three-stage process was necessary to achieve the lustrous black gloss of the slip against the natural or augmented color of the clay.

MATERIAL:

Bisque:Biscuit

Clay :Argile, Pâte, Terre glaise

Coarse-grained(clay):Granuleux

Coating : Couverte, Enduit

Earthen ware : Faïence

Fineware:Céramique fine, de luxe

Engobe:Engobe

Filler : Dégraissant

Grog : Dégraissant

Inclusions:Dégraissant

emper : Dégraissant

Glaze : Glaçure

Glazed tile:Carreaux de faïence

Roof tile:Tuile

Terracotta: Terre cuite from Italian «baked earth» and Latin «*terra cotta*» a type of earthenware, a clay based unglazed or glazed ceramic where the fired body is porous. The term normally used for sculpture made in earthenware, and also for various practical uses including vessels and roofing tiles bricks.

Varnish: Vernis

Ware= vessel assemblage, pottery

Group of ceramic types classified according to paste and texture, surface modification, as burnish or glaze and decorative motifs rather than shape and color. Also used in combination for manufactured articles : glassware, silverware, lusterware



MANUFACTURING FLAWS/DEFECTS

SHRINKAGE(Rétraction):

Clay used in ceramics shrink when they dry because of particle packing (tassement des particules) that occurs as inter-particle (l'eau interparticulaire) water evaporates. Excessive or uneven shrinkage causes cracks.

Clay shrinks both during the drying process and the firing process. Shrinkage in the drying process occurs due to the loss of water layers. How much do ceramics shrink?

About 8–12°/°

Why do ceramics shrink?

Because of water loss during firing.



GLAZE FLAWS



WASTERS



ENAMELLING FLAWS



- ***SCULPTURE***
- ***TERMINOLOGY***

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Iconography: Iconographie
(branch of art history which studies the
identification, description and
interpretation of the content of images: the
subject depicted, particular
compositions and details used to do so, and
other elements that are distinct
from artistic style.) The word iconography
comes from the Greek image and to write

Types of sculpture based on techniques: 1-

Sculptures on reliefs – High relief

-Low relief

2-Carved sculptures

3-Full round sculptures/Sculpture in the round 4-

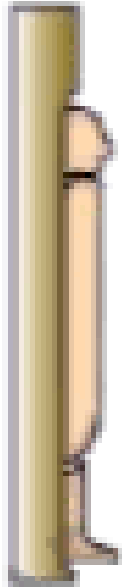
Cast sculptures

5- Modeling sculptures

6-Assembled sculptures

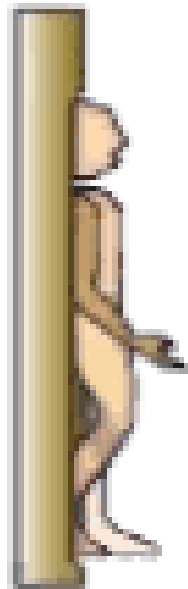
LOWRELIEF

Bas-relief



HIGHRELIEF

Haut-relief



SCULPTINTHEROUND



Ronde-bosse



Venus of Lespugue
18 000 BC



3-FULLROUND SCULPTURES/FREESTANDING SCULPTURES



**3-FULLROUND SCULPTURES
DISCOBOLUS - ARTEMIS**



FULLSCALE STATUE
Statue en pied
Venus of Milo
Hellenisticperiod

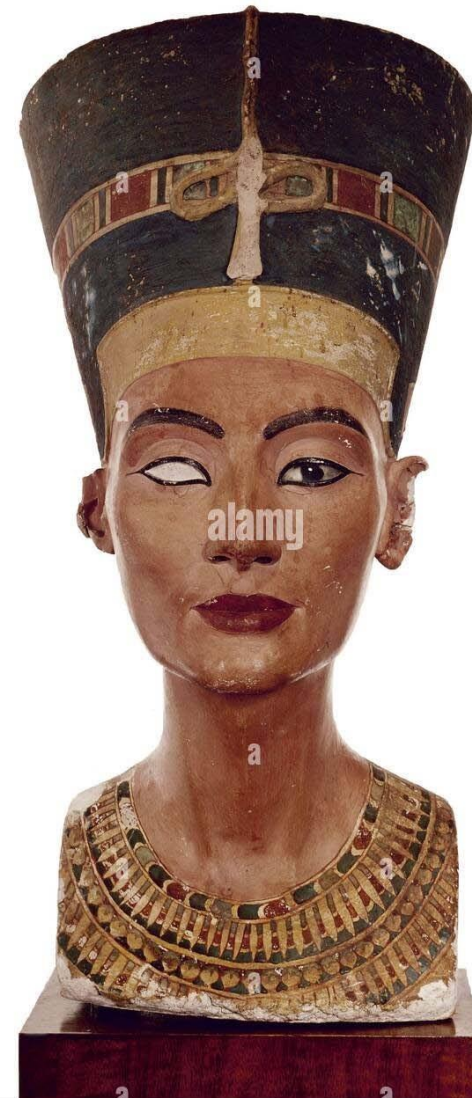


**BUST
MARCUSAURELIUS**



**FULL-LENGTH PORTRAIT
PORTRAIT EN PIED
LIVIA**

FULL SIZE PORTRAIT
Portraitgrandeurnature
PaintedLimestone
1335 B C



alamy

Image ID: P4NRWE
www.alamy.com

Moulding : (the technique)moulage

Moulding,Cast:(theobject)moulage

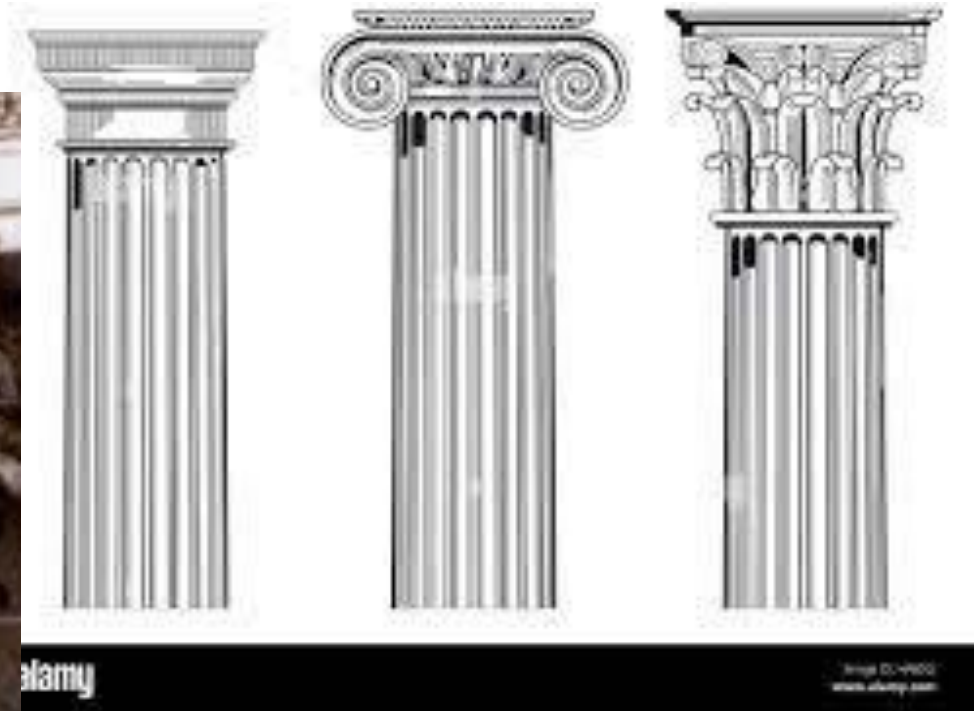
To Mould : mouler

To weld:Souder



**CAST BRONZE SCULPTURE
POSEIDON Athens Museum**





ARCHITECTURALSculpture

5-MODELING SCULPTURES



FIGURINE(Small sculpture made out of clay)

**NUMID HORSEMAN III-
IIBC.CIRTAMUSEUM**





**6-ASSEMBLED
SCULPTURE**

CARVINGTOOLS

Spatula :spatule

Chisel:ciseau,burin

To chisel : ciseler

Hammer : marteau

ToHammer:marteler

Sander:ponceuse

sand,sanddown:poncer

ARCHITECTURE: ARCHESTERMINOLOGY

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ARCHES

An arch is a usually curved part of a structure that is over an opening and serves as a support. An arch can either support the load above it or perform a purely decorative role. The arch formed the basis for the evolution of the vault, parts of a circular arch.

A true arch has a continuous line from one end to the other, almost like.

THE ORIGIN ?

Arches were first used in the 2nd millennium BC in Mesopotamia, but the technique was mastered by the, aqueducts and even in domestic buildings.

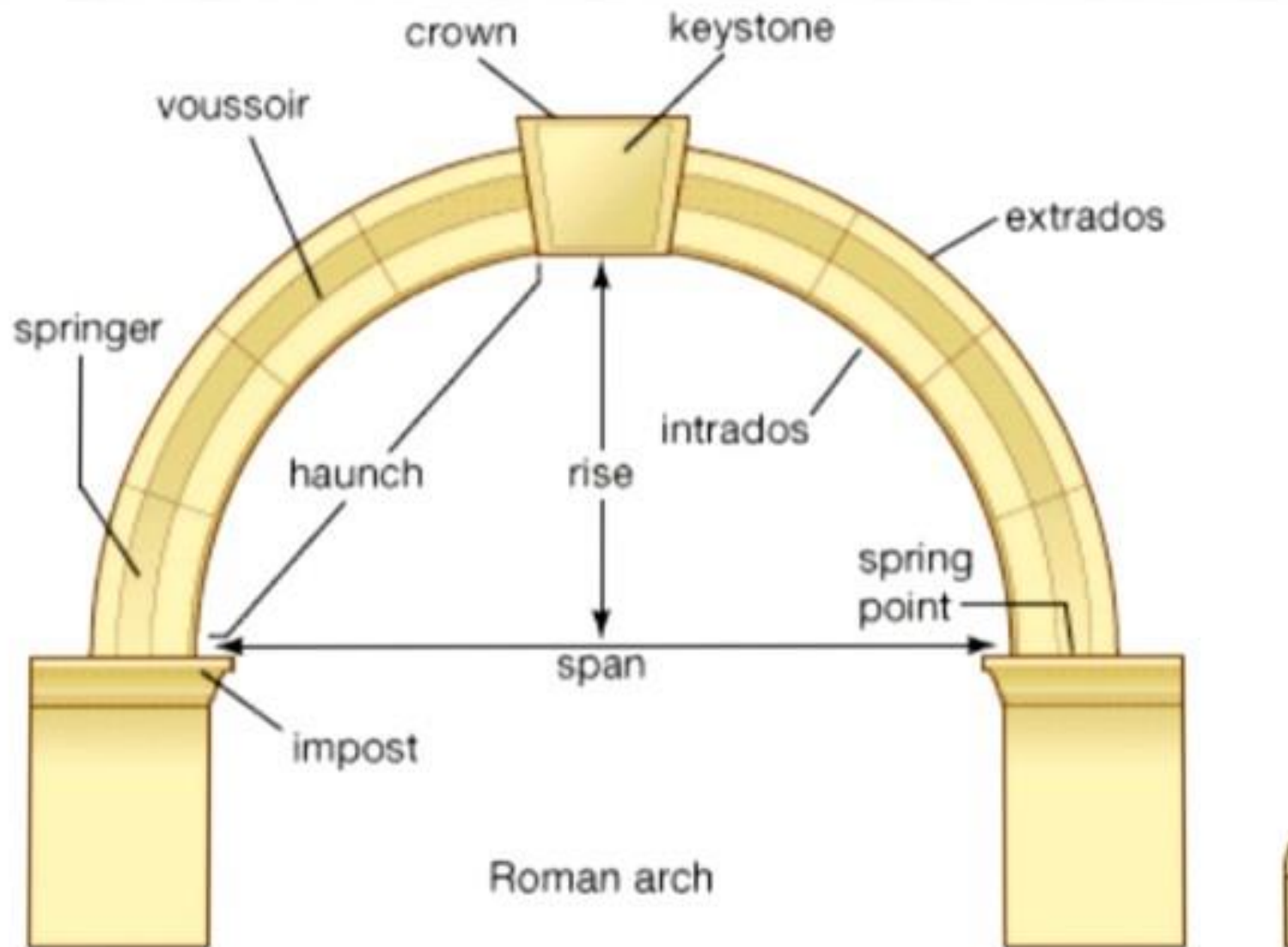
A TRUE ARCH

Is composed of wedge-shaped blocks (typically of a durable stone), called *voussoirs*, with a *key stone* in the center holding them into place. In a *true arch*, weight is transferred from one *voussoir* down to the next, from the top of the arch to ground level, creating a sturdy building tool.

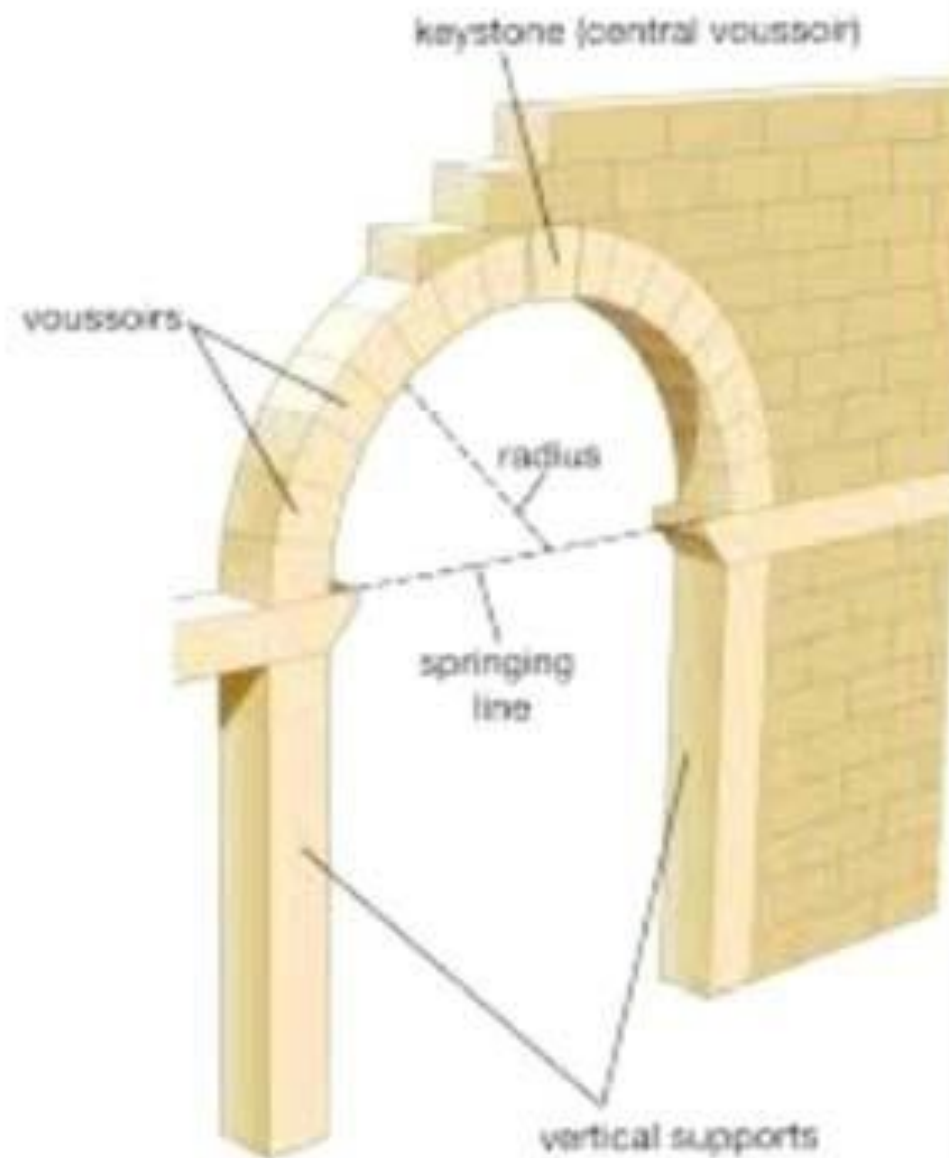
ARCH TYPES

Arches are classified by their shape (flat, segmental, semicircular), number of centers (one-centered, two-centered), and construction material (stone, brick, concrete).

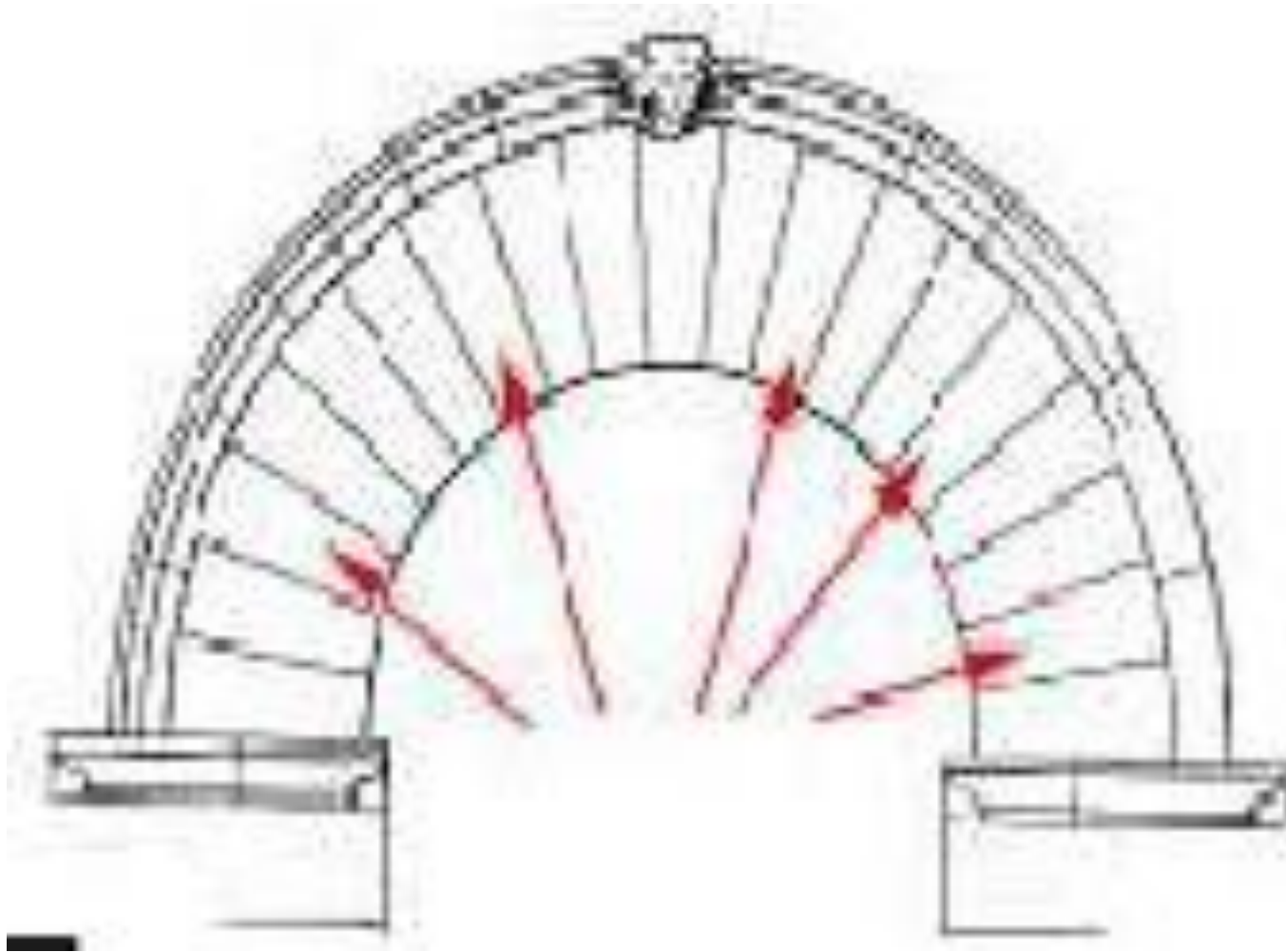
Arch's elements



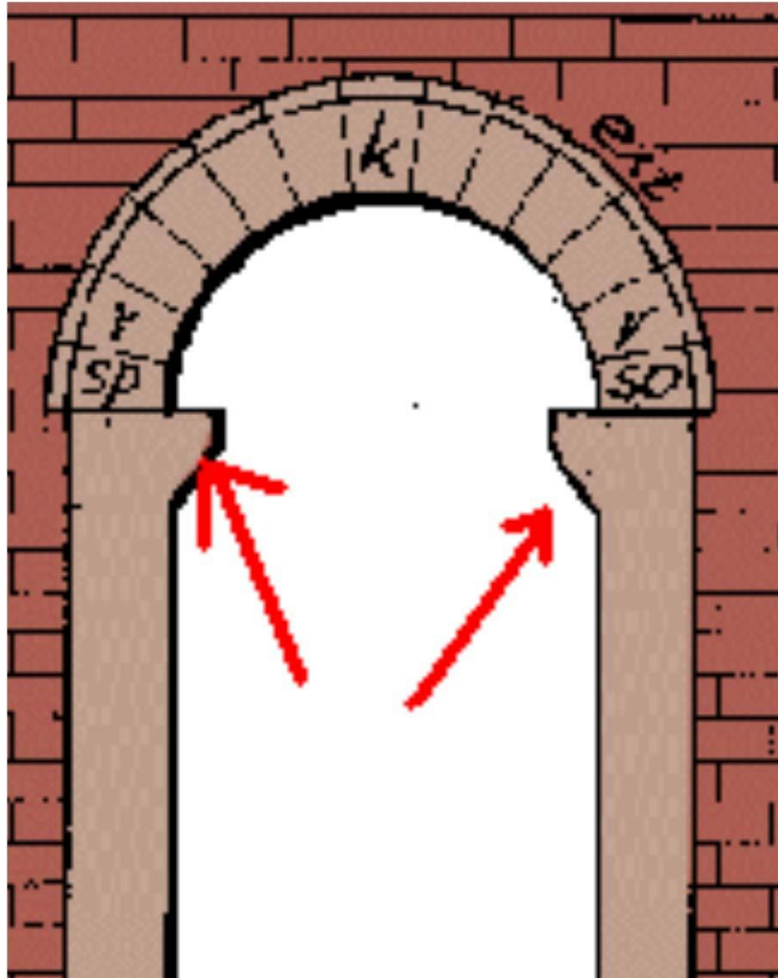
Parts of a circular arch



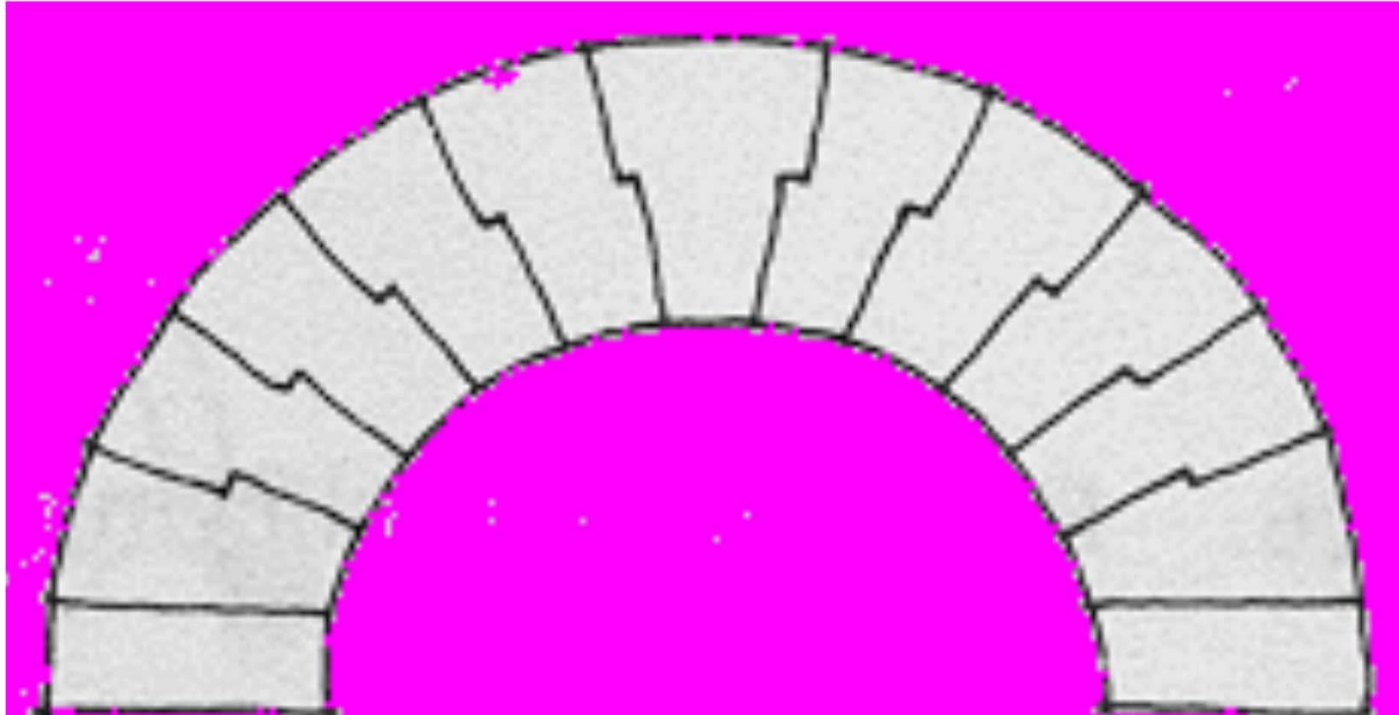
Voussoirs / صنج، صنجة

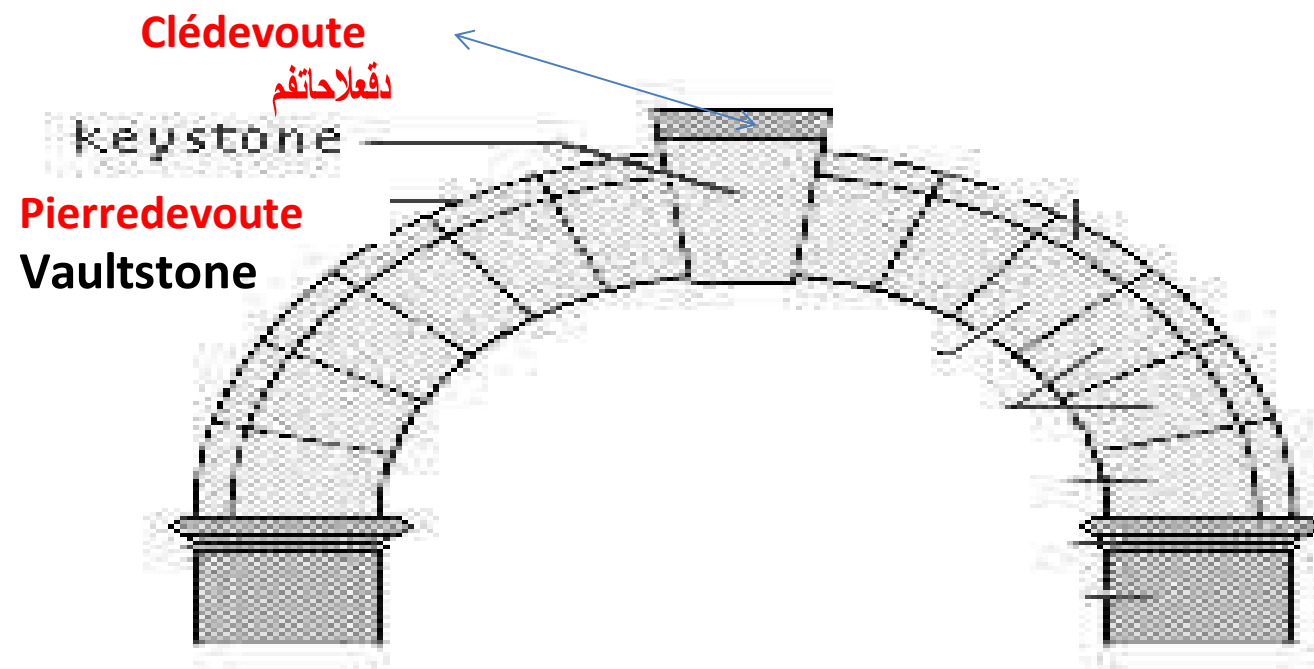


العقد خصر Transom



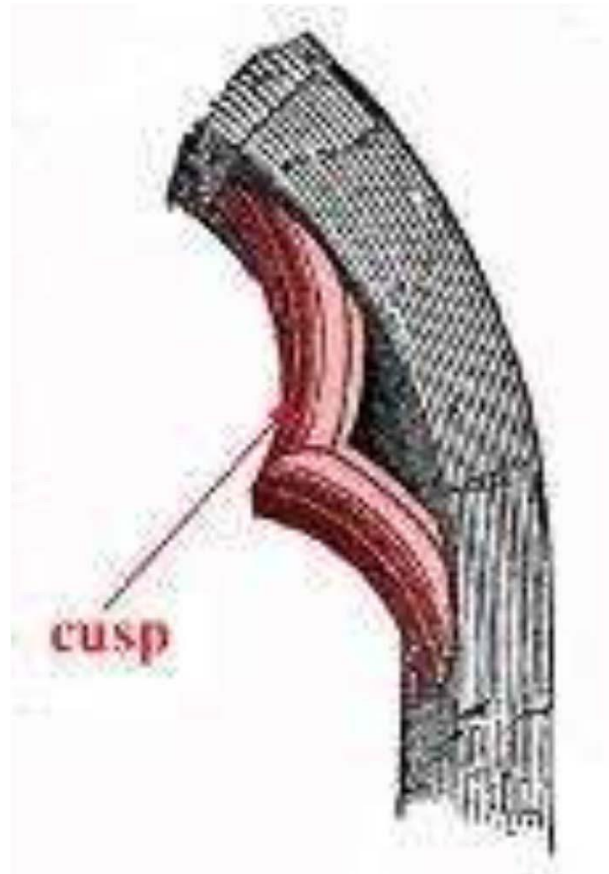
المعشقة الصنج Joggledvoussoirs





نقطة ناتئة للوجه الداخلى للقوس **Cusp**

Cuspide



TYPES OF ARCHES



TYPES OF ARCHES



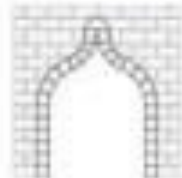
Semicircular



Horseshoe



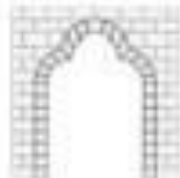
Segmental



Ogee



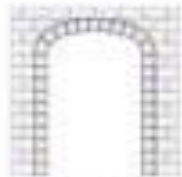
Gothic



Trefoil



Draped



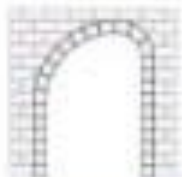
Basket



Tudor



Parabolic

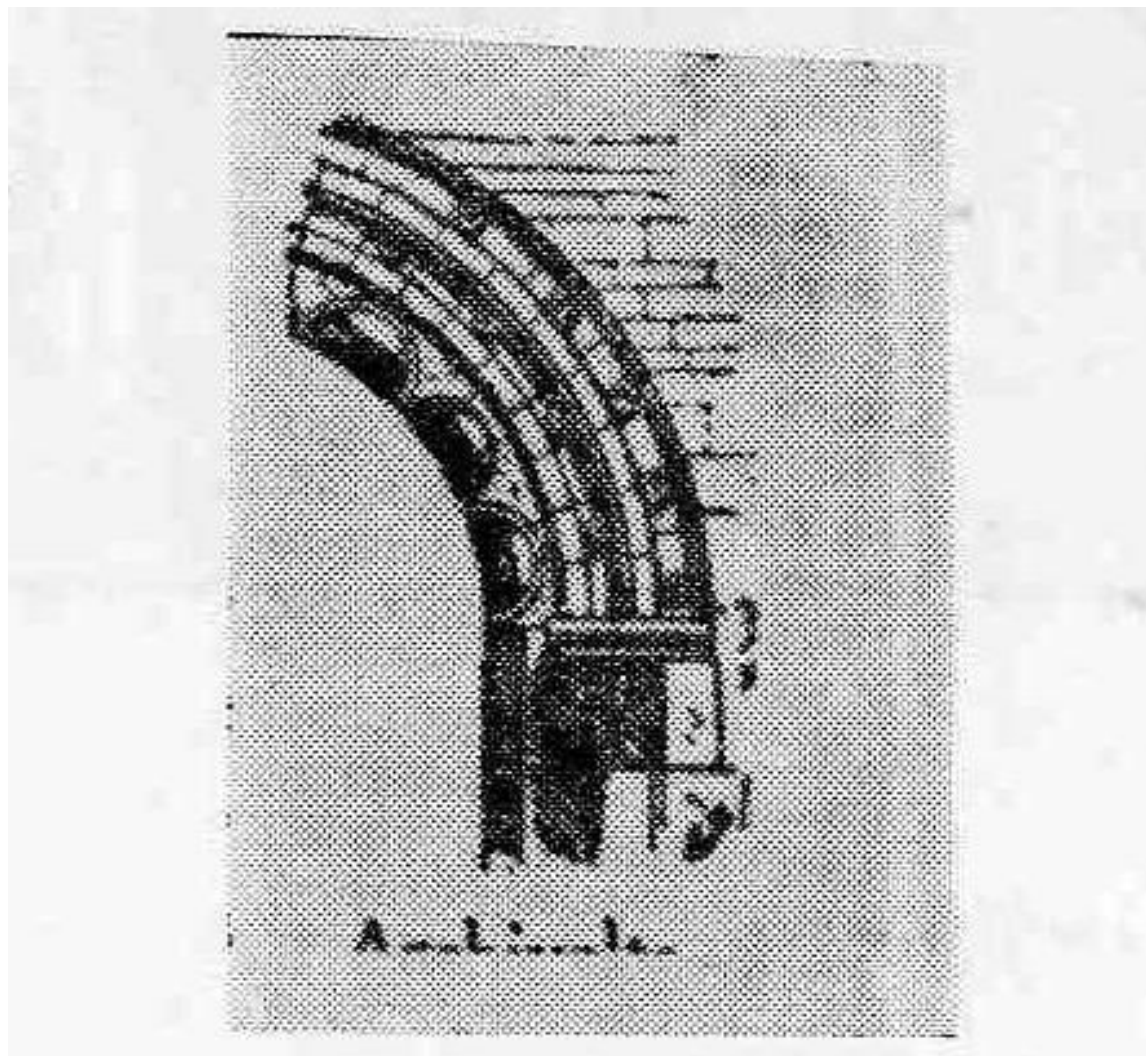


Rampant



Multifoil

واجهة العقد المزخرفة /Archivolt



Arcelliptique

Ellipticalarch

قوس إهليلجية

Chevronmouldedarch مقر نصعقد

Flatarch/Arcplat

قوس منبسط

Arcbombé/ROUNDED/CURVEDARCH

قوس محدبة

Arcsurhaussé/**HIGHARCH**

قوسمشرع

R/أوتامكامل، قوس دائر ينصف /Arcenpleincintre
OUNDARCH/CIRCULAR ARCH

Arctriangulaire/
Triangulararch

مثلثة

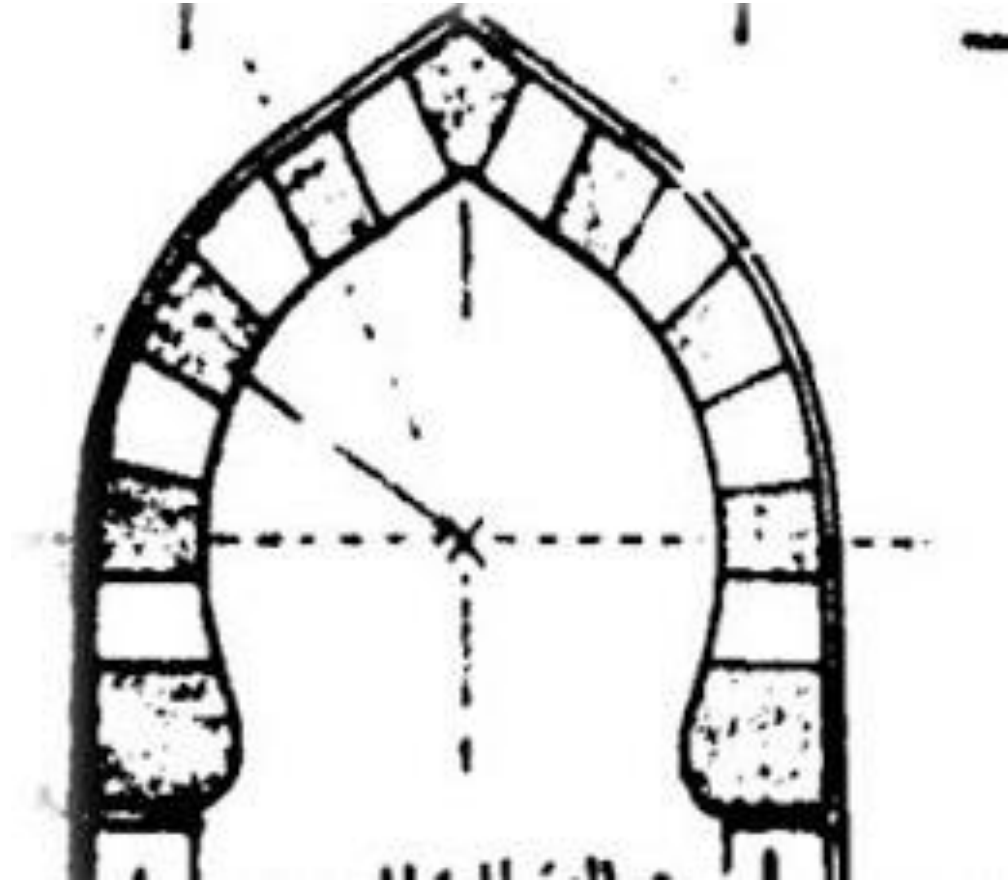
قوس

قوس على هيئة حدوة الفرس أو الحصان /outrepasséArc

Horseshoe arch / Arc en fer à cheval

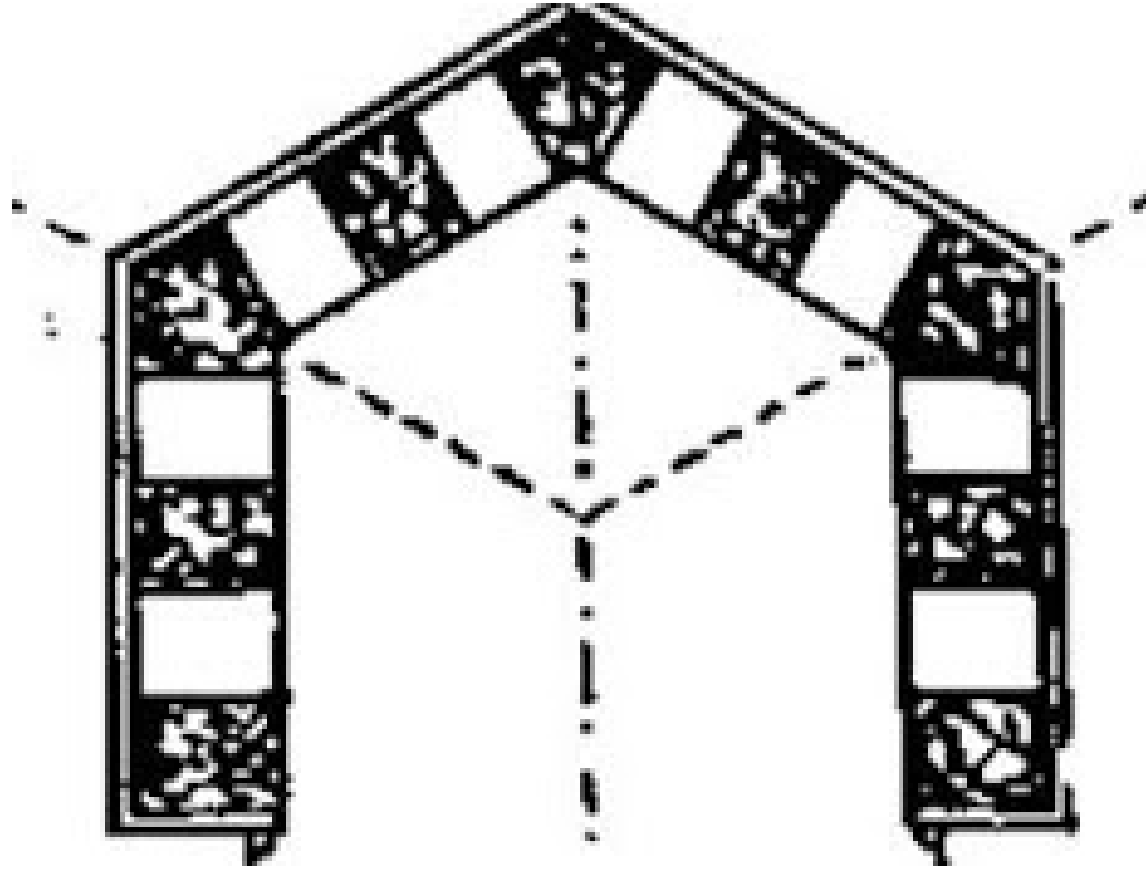
(mihrab of Cordoba mosque)

Arc outrepassé / OVERSHOT ARCH



العقد المرتد المديبأو القوطي/ Arcenogive

OGIVEARCH



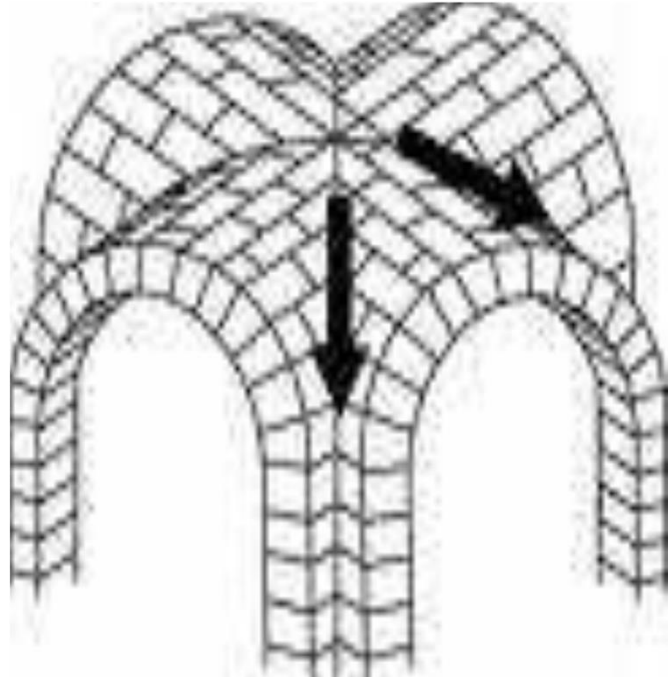
OGIVEARCH / ARCENOGIVE / المديب العقد

From Fatimide architecture

Arcàlobesoupolylobés

POLYOBEDARCH

Polylobedarch/Arcplolylobé
Aljaferia palace

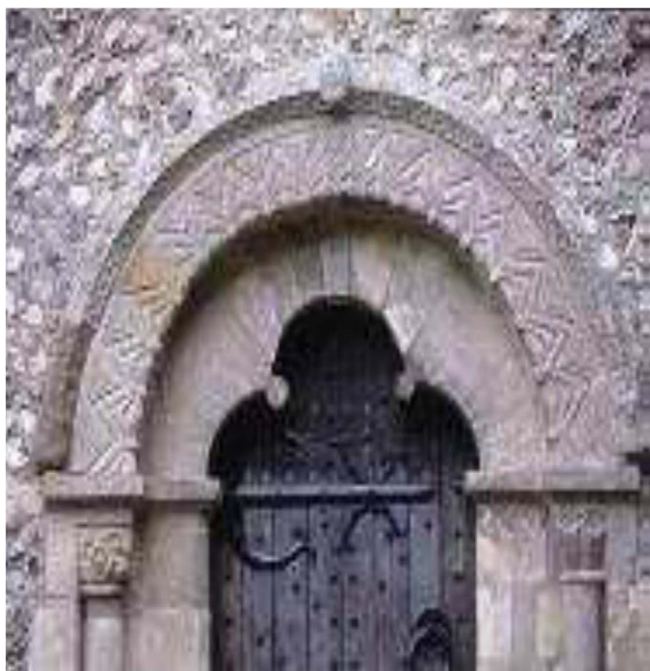


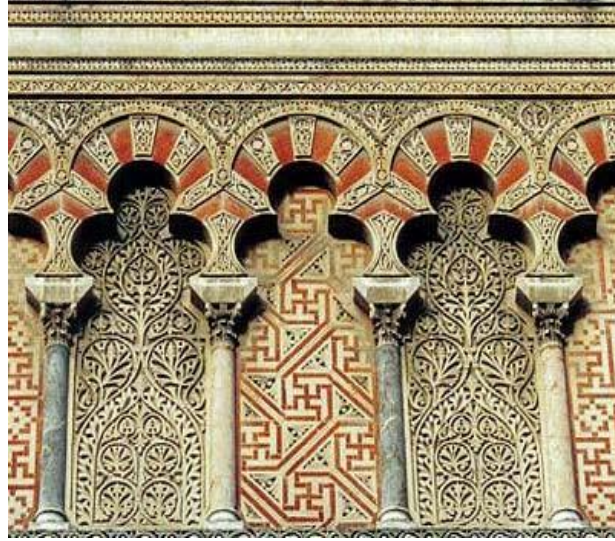
عقد متقاطع

Groinvault/Voûted'aine

Trefoilarch/Arcentrèfle

قوس ثلاثي





Trefoilarch/Arcstrilobés/

عقود ثلاثية الفصوص

Djamaa of Cordoba

Arcsentrelacés

عقود متداخلة

Interlaced arches



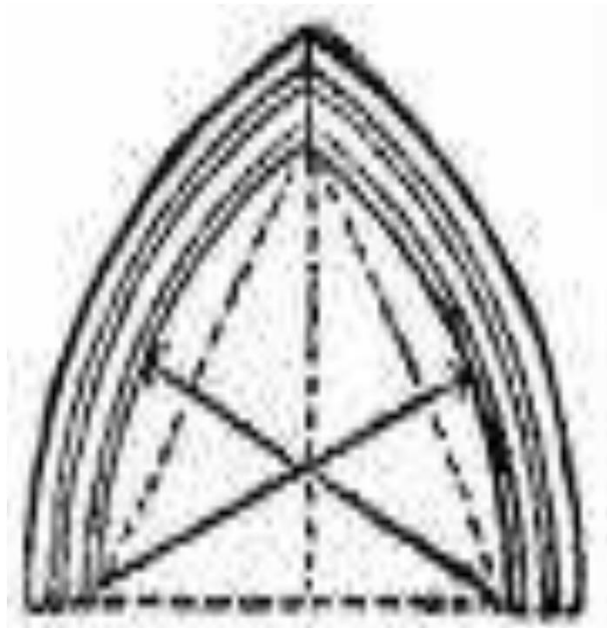
متداخلة عقود Interlaced archs ARCS

ENTRELACES

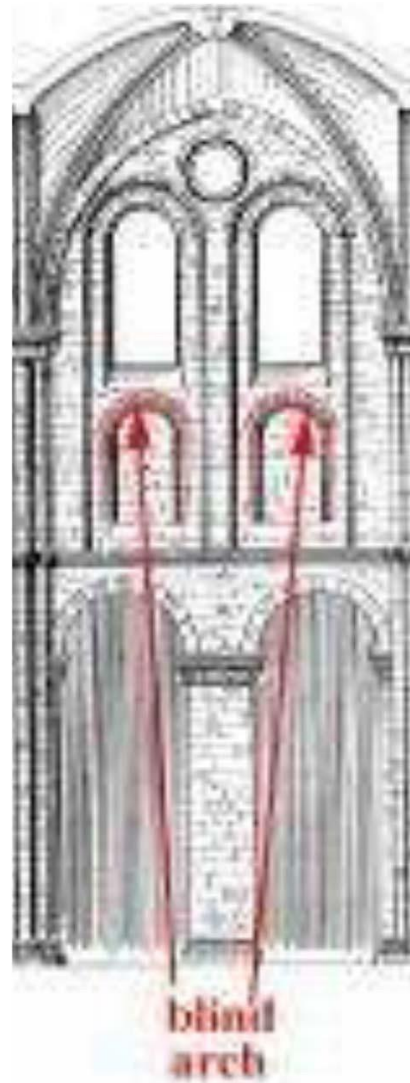
الأضلاع متساوي عقد Equilateral arch

Lancet arch/Arc de lancette

قوس محي



نافذ غیر عقد Blindarch



ممر مقنطر غير نافذ arcade Blind

RAMPANTARCH/ArcRampant



عقد منحدر



Semi-elliptical arch اهلیجی شبیه عقد

Semicircular arch دائري نصف عقد

Depressed arch

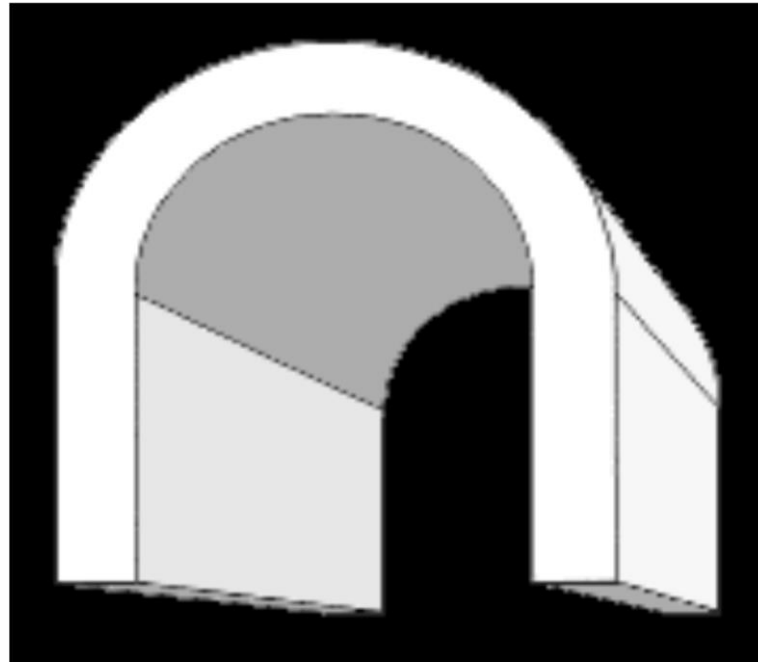


Arcsurbaissé/منخفض قوس



Barrelvault/Voûteenberceau

قبو بر ميلي



Diaphragmarch
(inviaduct) حامل عقد

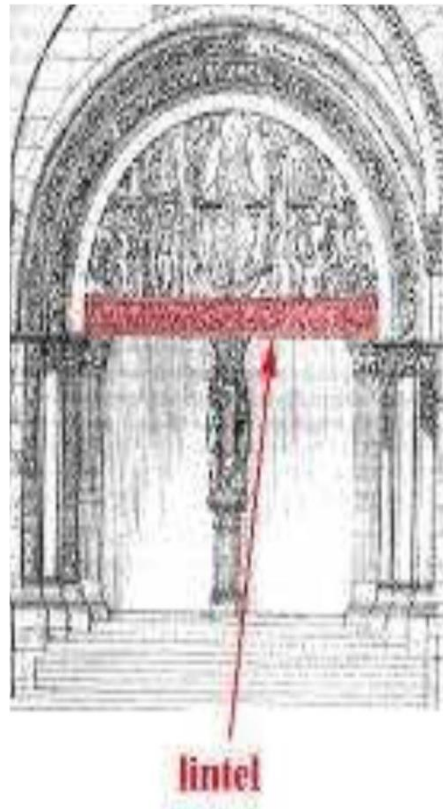
Obtusearch/ArcObtus

Ogeearch/Arcd'ogive
عقد مستدق الرأس

Dischargingarch/Arcdedécharge

Lintel/Linteau

عتبة الباب



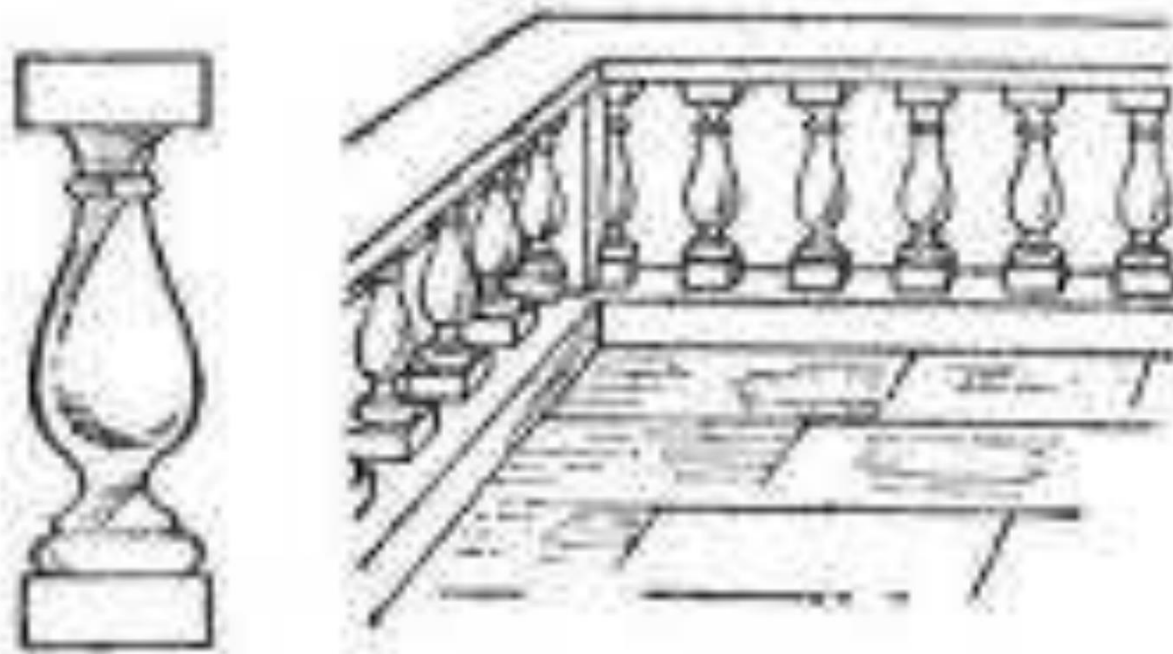
Domical vault/Voûte latérale

عقد مقبب

Dome on a drum/Dôme sur



tambours



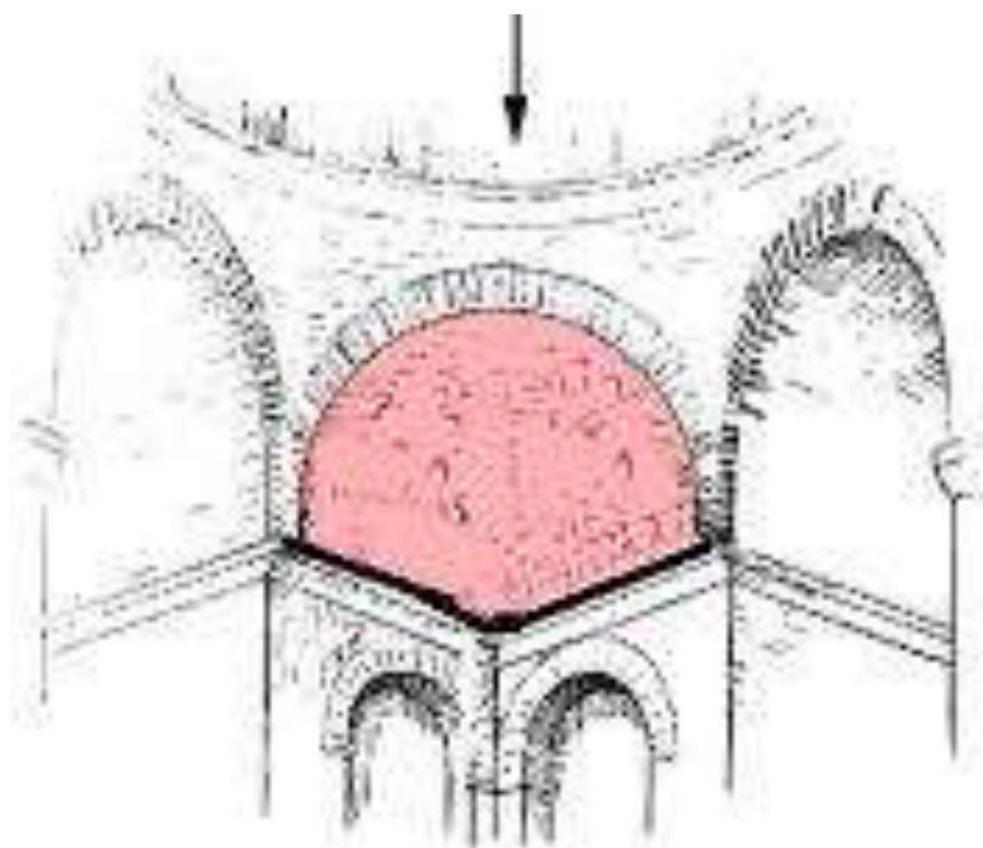
Baluster and balustrade

Bulbousdome/Coupolebulbeuse

قبة بصلية الشكل

مستدير ة قبة Circular dome





Conch/Conque



Crossvault/Voutedecroix

قبو بر ميليمتقاطع



Fan vault/Voute en éventail

قبو مروحي/قنطرة مروحية

رواق مسقوف بمعد Loggia



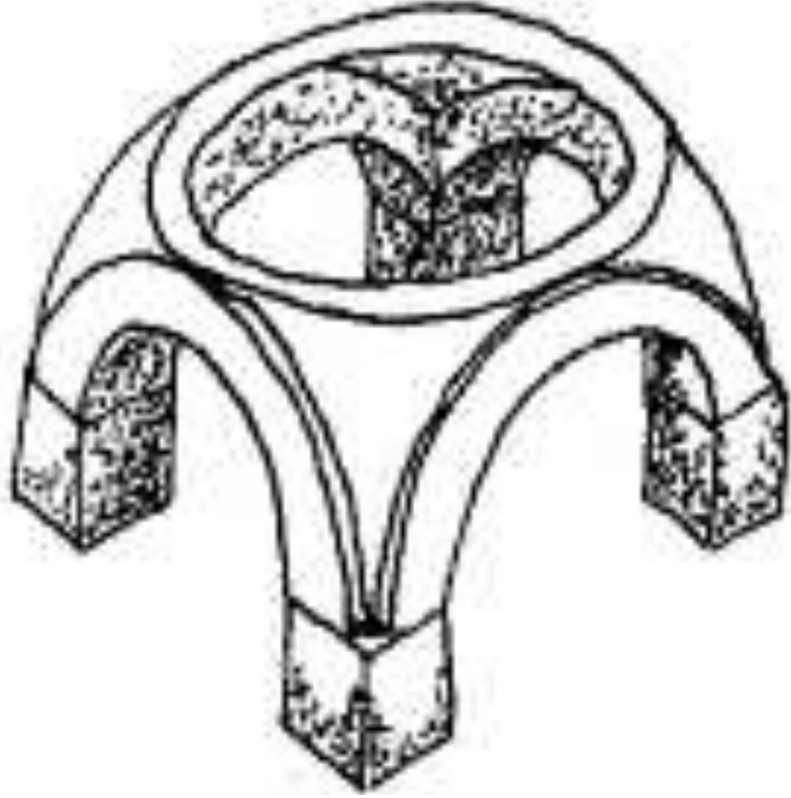


حليّة زخرفيّة تعلو القبة
Fleuron/ Finial

Pendentive/Pendentif



قبة معلقة على ثلاثيات كروية



عناصر العمارة
الإسلامية

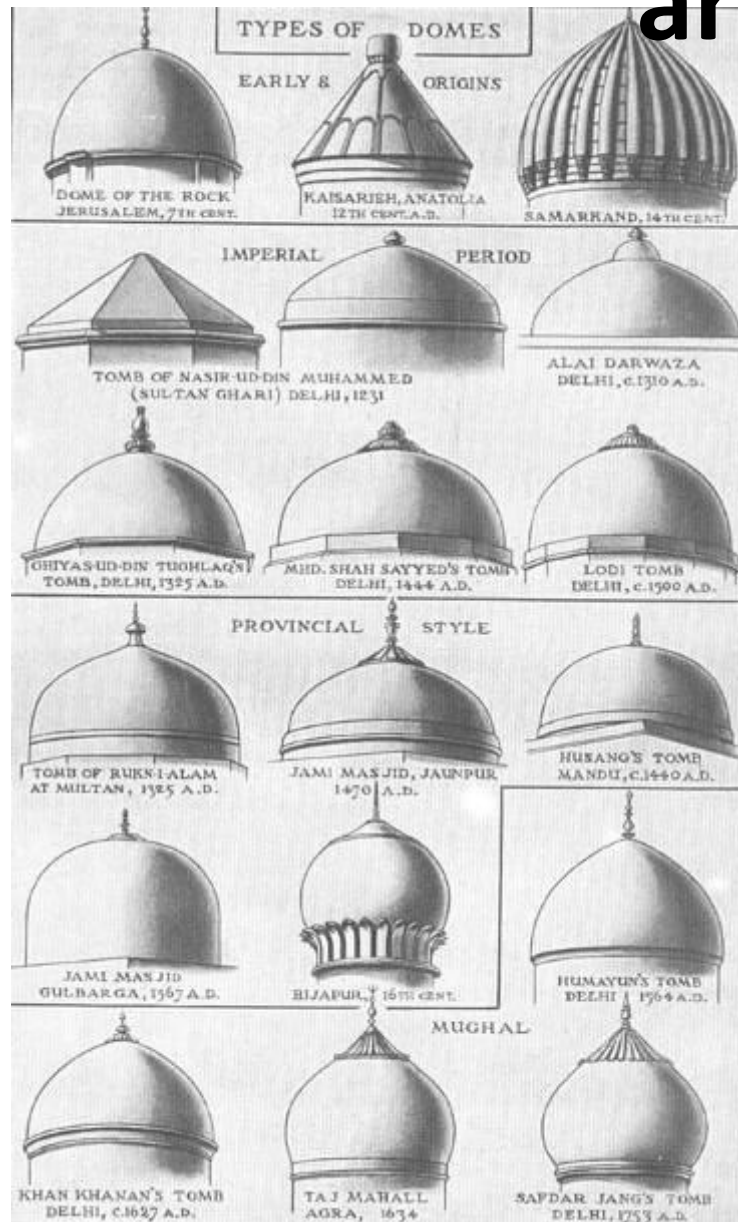
Les éléments de l'architecture musulmane
ELEMENTS OF ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE

Glossary

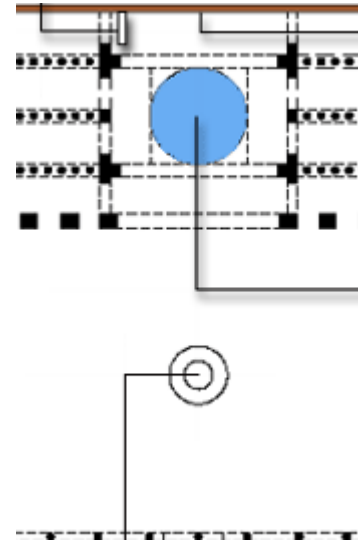
- **Courtyard:** الفناء
- Courtyards sometimes surrounded by a portico
- **Portico:** الرواق
- Structure consisting of a roof supported by columns at regular intervals, typically attached as a porch to a building or around a courtyard
- **Garden/Bustan:** بستان
- A piece of ground adjoining a palace or a house, in which grass, flowers, and fruit trees may be grown.
- **Iwan:** الإيوان
- Carving into mass of a building's façade associated with main entrances or prominent building elevations
- **Roshan/mashrabiyya:** الرواشين
- Wooden bay window that allows air into the building and ensure privacy

- **Malqaf/badkeer/Jela:** الملقف
- Element that draws air into building interiors, works like a natural air conditioner
- **Muqarnas:** المقرنصات
- type of corbel that take the form of small pointed niches, stacked in tiers which project beyond lower tiers, made of brick, stone, or wood, and typically applied to domes, pendentives, cornices, squinches and undersides of arches and vaults
- **Sabil:** السبيل
- Drinking water feature or fountain incorporated in a building facade
- **Takhtaboosh:** التختبوش
- a space annexed to the court in the Ottoman domestic architecture, as the hall on the ground floor allocated for receiving male visitors before they were allowed in other areas of the house. Usually flat roofed with a façade opening onto the courtyard.

القباب - Types of Domes in Islamic architecture



Lacour-الصحن - Courtyard



النافورة **Fountain-Fontaine**

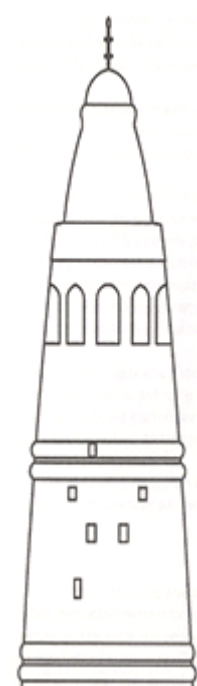
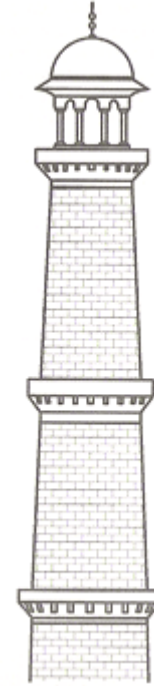
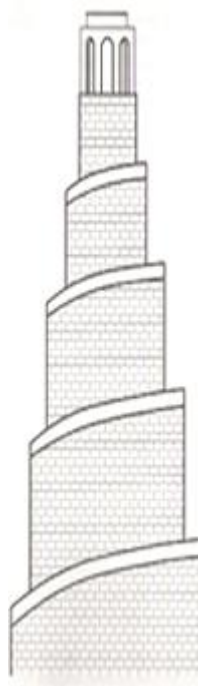
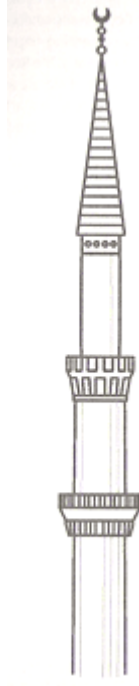
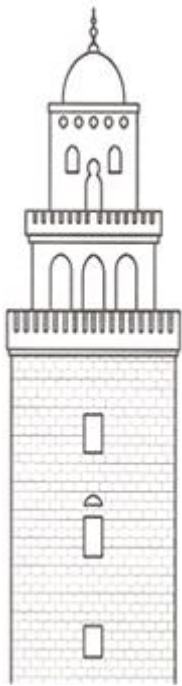
Cairo: Citadel :detail of a
water fountain in the
Mosque of Mohammed Ali

المِضْنَةُ

Ablution Kiosk



المآذن Types of Minarets



المحراب--The Mihrab



الإيوان-Iwan

From the Persian *Eyvàn* also Romanized as *ivan*, in arabic *lwan* •

This is a rectangular hall or space, usually vaulted, Walled on three sides, with one end entirely open. Usually used as an entrance, or if closed at one end, a hall facing a court in a madrasa or mosque. •

Iwans are most commonly associated with Islamic architecture, however, the form is pre-Islamic Iranian in origin and was invented much earlier And fully developed in Mesopotamia around the Third century CE during the Parthian period. •

Parapet crenellation-créniaux

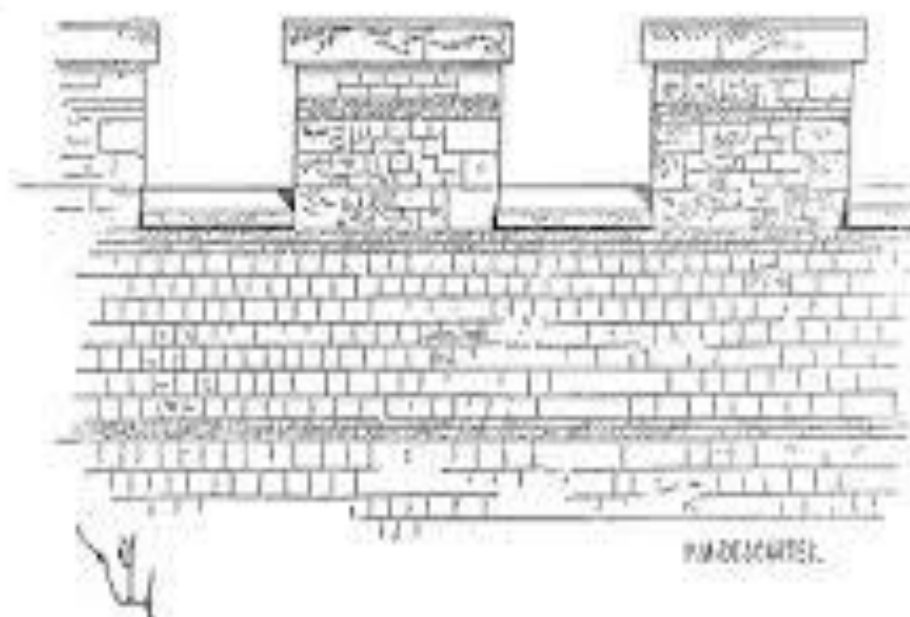
العرائس



Crenellation: a rampart built around the top of a castle or a Citadel with regular gaps for firing arrows



1



-المقرنص-Muqarnas(squinch)-

- It is a three dimensional



architectural decorative element that flourished in the most complete form mainly during the Islamic period and is most pervasively used in domes and semi-domes. One of the key features of this mesmerizing element is its geometry which still remains a mystery and is a subject that required a deeper study by artists and art

SQUINCHES

- Any or several devices by which a square or polygonal room has its upper corners filled in to form a support for a dome: by corbelling out the courses of masonry, each course projecting slightly beyond the one below, by building one or more diagonally across the corner...
- A squinch is a small arch placed on the inner corner of a square base and is used to connect the dome to the base, transferring some of the dome's weight to the corners.
- Pendentives, on the other hand, eliminate the blocky appearance of the squinch, providing a more refined look.

الكابولي Cantilever

Any beam built into a wall that has a free end project. Cantilever house plans provide a clear space underneath the beam without supporting columns or bracing.



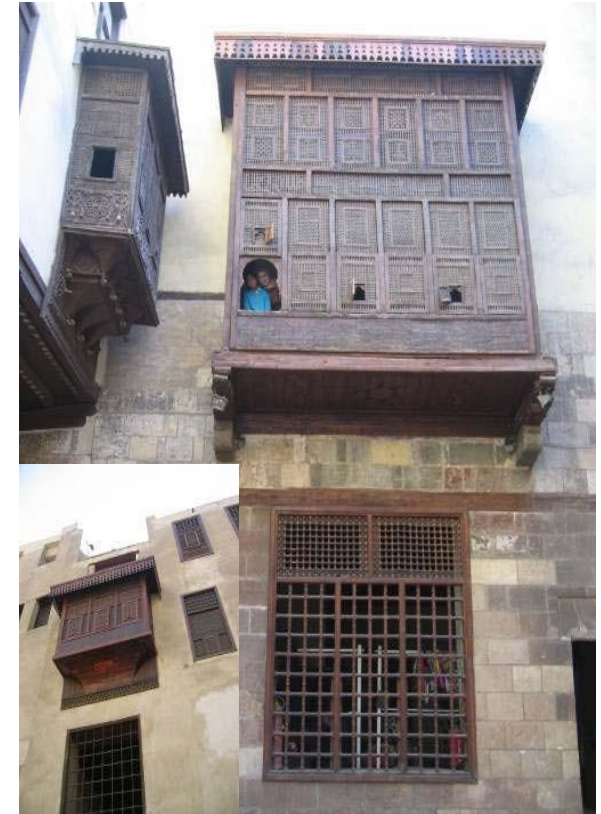
Colonnade: a row of evenly spaced columns supporting a roof, an entablature, or arches

TAKHTABOOSH

التختبوش



المشربية Interlaced woodenscreen

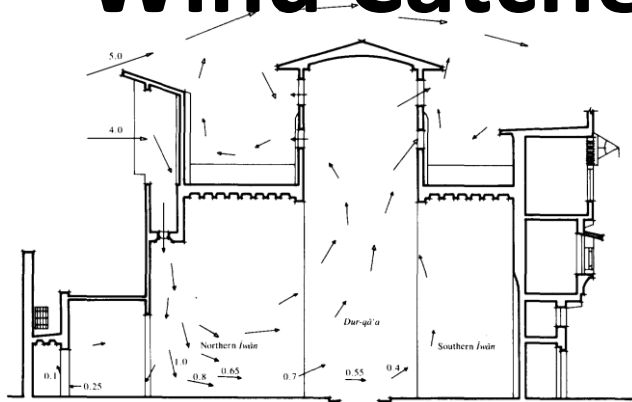


Encorbellement روشن Corbelling

-

A corbel is a structural piece of stone or wood •
jutting from a wall to carry a superincumbent
weight, a type of bracket. A corbel is a solid
piece of material in the wall, whereas a
Console is a piece applied to the structure.

الملقف-Badjiroutourde vent- Wind Catcher



الملقف-Badguir-tourdevent-Wind Catcher

Tall, chimney-like, towers rise from centuries old adobe houses in Iran's desert city of Yazd, drawing in a pleasant breeze for residents of one of the hottest cities on earth. They are just one of the engineering marvels inhabitants have developed in Iran and unlike energy-guzzling air-conditioners, they're cost and carbon-free. Traditional structures on rooftop to cool buildings.

Lanternon-KairaouanLantern-الجوسق

In architecture, originally an openwork timber construction placed on top of a building to admit light and allow smoke to escape.

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