

# **TECHNICAL TEXTS IN CONSERVATION**

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**CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT (39 STUDENTS)---2020  
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# CHAPTER 2

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL ARTIFACTS IN MUSEUMS AND SITES & THEIR TECHNOLOGIES.

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Archeological objects are the result or product of an activity in the past that has been recovered from an archeological site. Archeological objects may have originated in the ancient past or quite recently. Depending upon the soil and climate of the site, a wide variety of materials may be excavated

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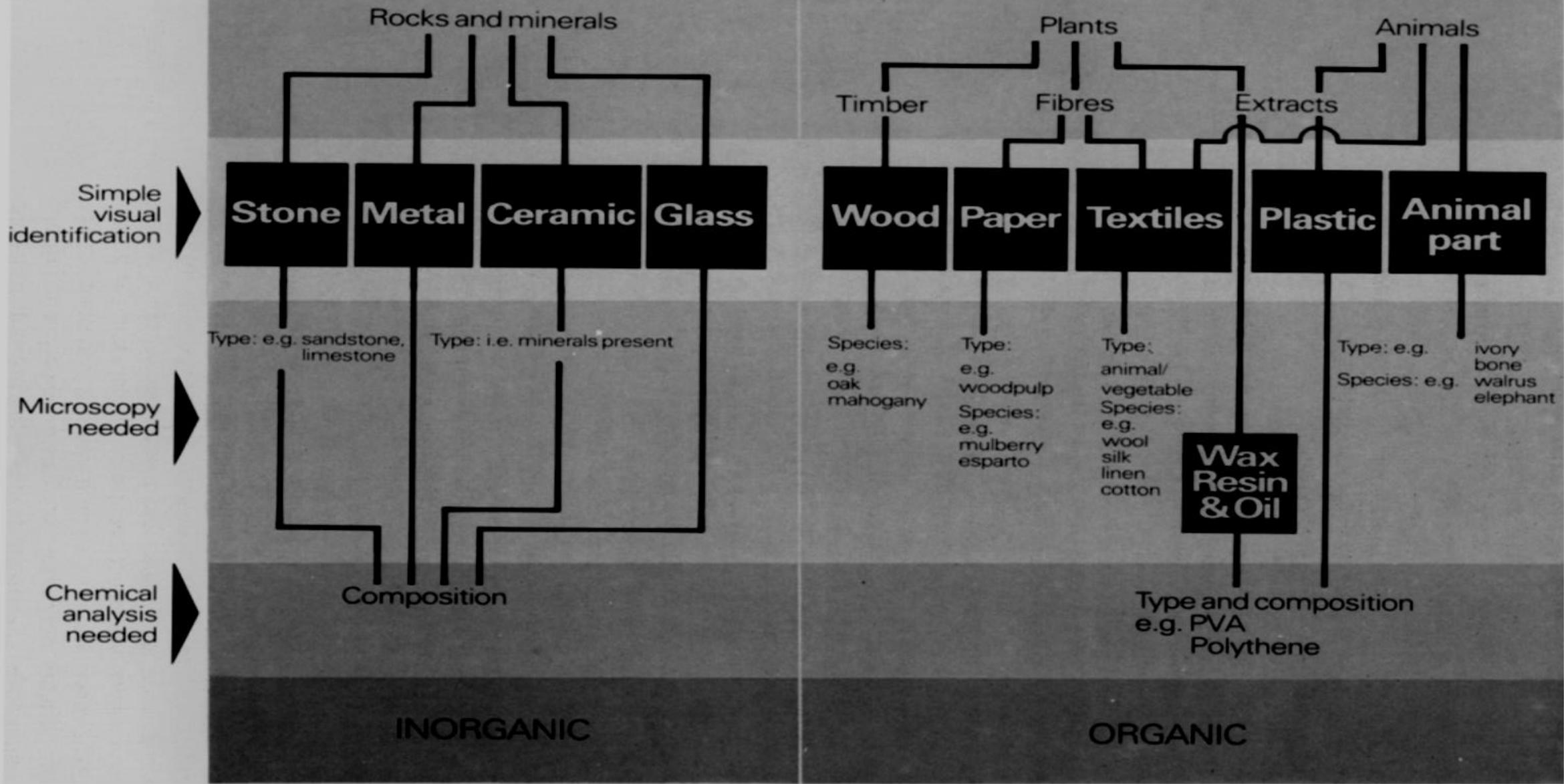
**Organic  
artifacts**

**Inorganic  
artifacts**

All

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## Sources



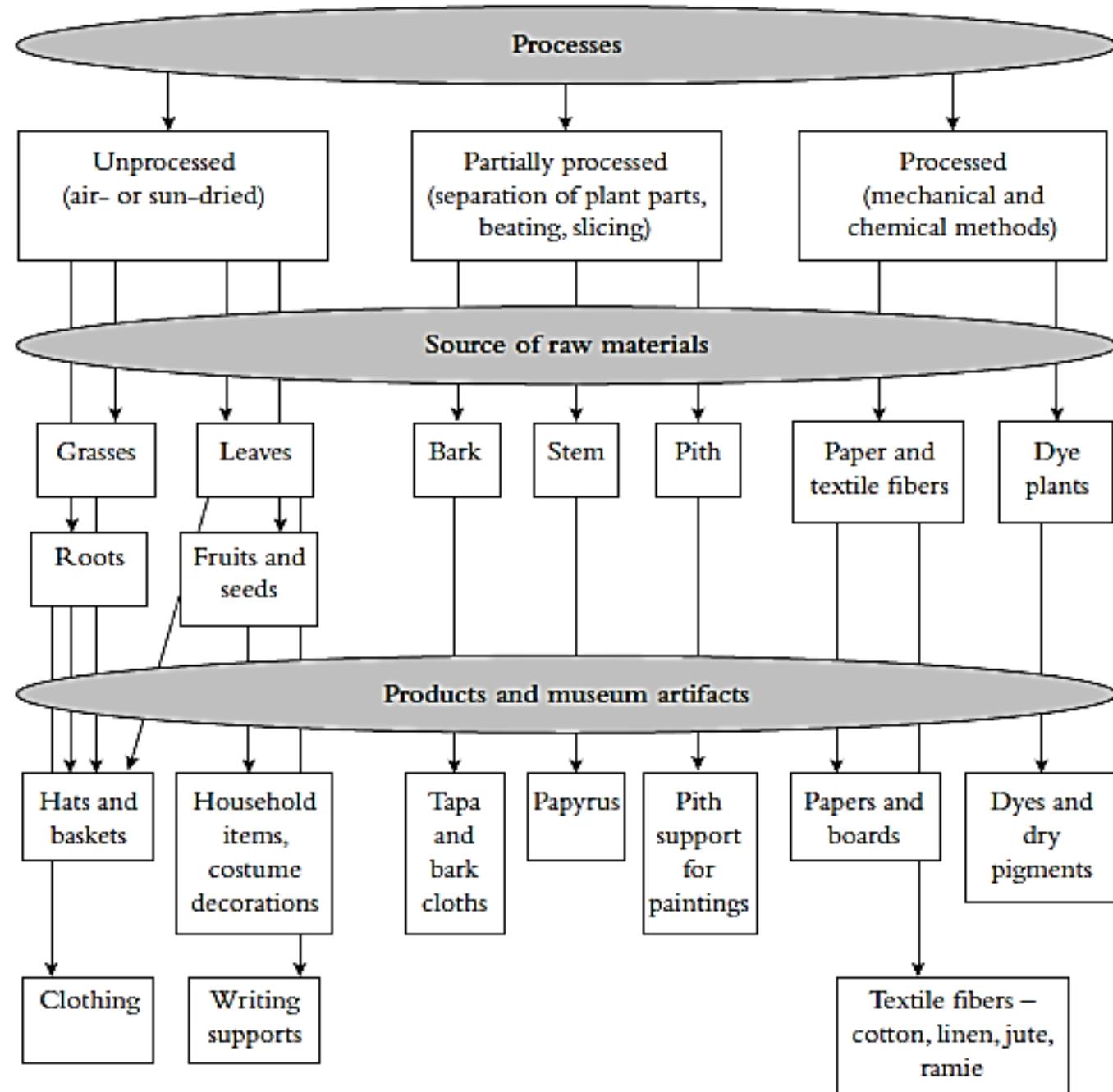


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Firstly, Organic artefacts represent objects which are made of materials of organic origin whether plant or animal. This category include artifacts such as textiles, bones, mummies, manuscripts, paper, leather and wooden artifacts, etc

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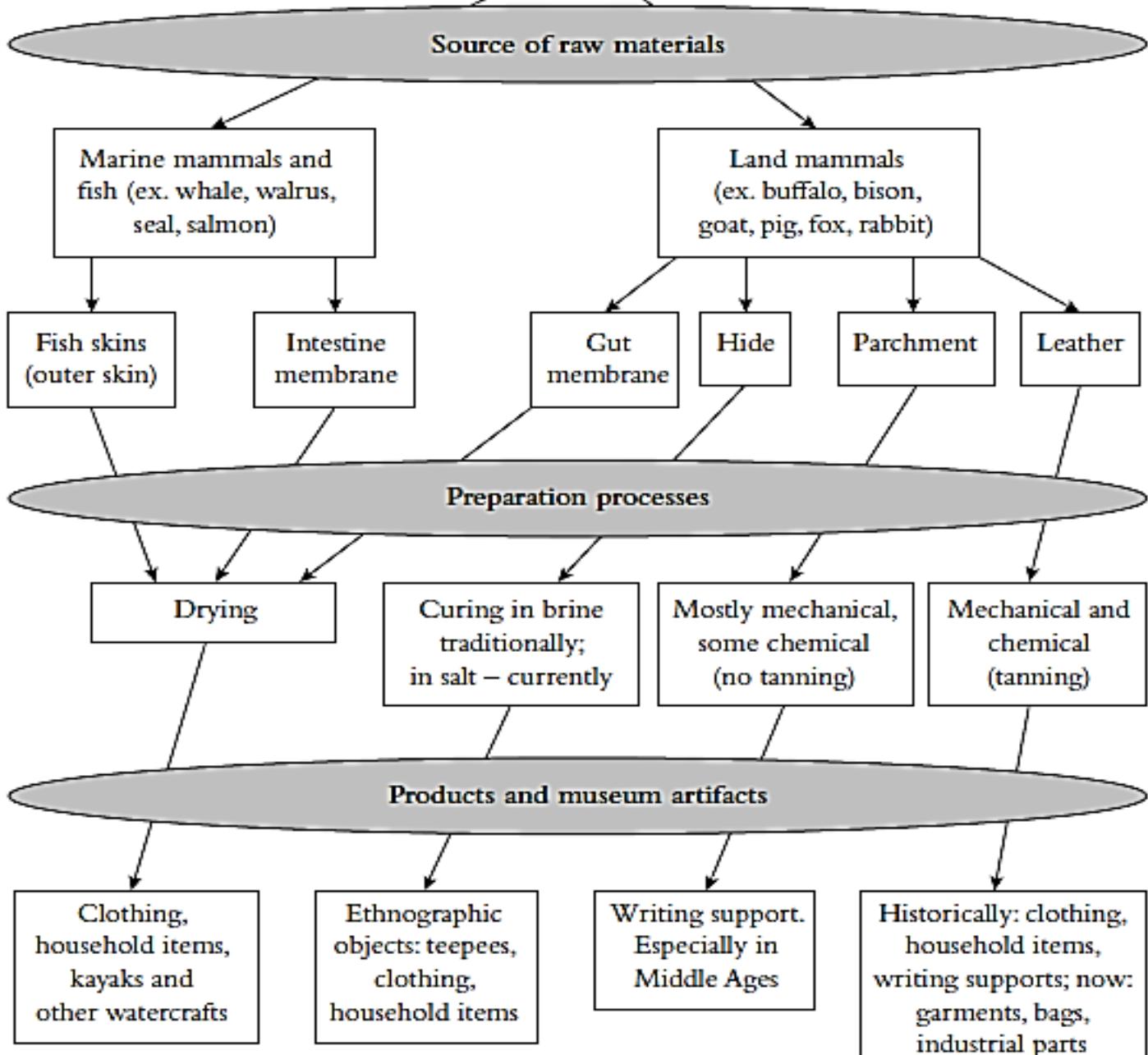
## PLANT MATERIAL



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**ANIMAL SKIN**  
Main element: protein collagen



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Secondly, inorganic artefacts represent objects, which are made of materials of non-organic origin. This category include artifacts such as pottery, ceramics, stone, mosaics, stucco, mural paintings, glass and metal artifacts, etc.

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Some other artifacts combines between organic and  
inorganic materials in their compositions and  
technologies of manufacture.

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## 2.2. INORGANIC ARTIFACTS

Inorganic materials used in archaeological artifacts can be found in museums and excavation sites or as building materials employed in the built cultural heritage and its decorations. Rocks and minerals are the main sources of such materials. Some were quarried mined and used directly, while others requires some sort of preparation steps and treatments before they have been used.

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**Artificial**



مواد غير عضوية

**Inorganic  
materials**

مواد مصنعة  
Artificial

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# **STONES AND THEIR TYPES FOR BUILDING:**

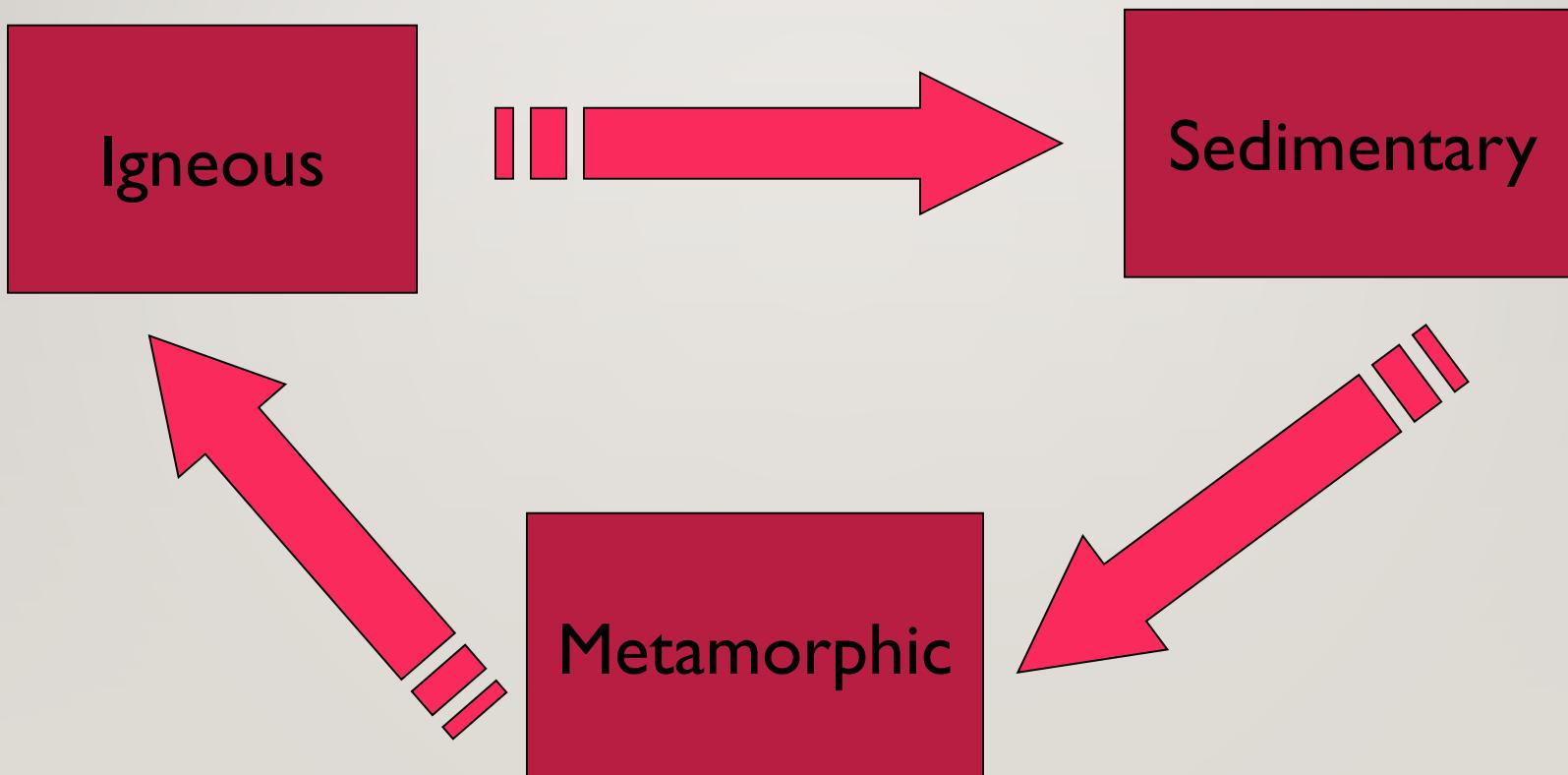
Rocks of many different kinds have been used for building, but they fall broadly into two main groups; the primary, or igneous rocks, such as granite, syenite, diorite, dolerite and basalt formed by cooling and solidification of a molten magma; and the secondly or sedimentary rocks such as sandstones and limestones, formed by the disintegration and decomposition of the primary rocks and the subsequent deposition and consolidation of the products in stratified form. There is a further group of rocks termed metamorphic.

They are derived from pre-existing solid rocks masses, either igneous or sedimentary, by action of pressure and, heat or chemical fluids acting separately or together to form a distinctive new type of stone. For example, gneiss, which generally has the same composition as granite, is derived by crystallization from igneous rocks; quartzite is similarly produced by crystallization from sandstone; marble by metamorphism from limestone, and slate is derived from argillaceous sediments or fine-grained volcanic ashes by metamorphism

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# THE ROCK CYCLE

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Minerals also used as pigments for decoration and painting of ancient walls. They provided freshness and brightness of the colors of the ancient tomb paintings, they are frequently naturally occurring minerals, finely ground, or they have been made from mineral substances.

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# MINERAL IS:

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A **MINERAL** is a **naturally occurring , solid** with a **highly ordered atomic arrangement** and a **definite (but not necessarily fixed), homogeneous chemical composition.** Minerals are usually inorganic.

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# The History of mineral - Mineralogy



CAVE PAINTING , OCHERS AND  
IRON OXIDE  
40 000 BC



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# المعدنيات والصخور ومواد البناء

