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Museum Collections and the Importance of Studying History

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ABSTRACT

Generally speaking, museums reflect people's civilizations, enhance patriotism, and play a vital role in serving culture and heritage .in addition, they monitor and document the history of nations and traditions of peoples through their cultural programs. They also provide an image of the cultural momentum and indicate how far the society is aware of the importance of historical documentation. From this perspective, museum visitors have the opportunity to be acknowledged with the cultures and civilizations of nations through their antiquity collections.

INTRODUCTION

The international council of museum (ICOM) defines the museum as non-profit permanent institution for serving the society which opens its door before the public for the purpose of study, learning, and pleasure.

The American Association of museum (AAM) defines the museum as a place where the human and natural heritage is collected, maintained, and display for educational and cultural propose.

Some researchers consider museum as inventories which combine both knowledge and antiquities, while others consider them as a cultural resource , a means of communication and educational institution which serves the society and preserves human heritage , in the light of these definitions, a museum is a center for collecting, maintaining, and presenting historical and scientific possessions for the generations to come.



Pottery:

Pottery is made of clay burnt into fire after it has been naturally dried to acquire new physical and chemical reactionary properties leading to a change in color and it is later turned into a solid porous object. Large quantities of potteries and earthenware of different shapes and sizes were found in various regions of the KSA such as Taimaa, Dawmat-Al-Jandal, Traut, Najran and other areas. After classification, it was noted that they were either made manually or by use of wheel or both.

الفخار:

الفخار هو ما يصنع من الصلصال (الطين) ثم يحرق في النار بعد جفافه أو جفف طبيعيا، ليكتسب صفات جديدة طبيعية وكيميائية، يتغير لونه ويتحول إلى جسم صلب مسامي. وقد عثر على مجموعات من الأواني الفخارية بكميات كبيرة و أشكال مختلفة ، وأحجام متباينة في مواقع متعددة من أرض المملكة كتيماء، ودومة الجندل، وتاروت، ونجران وغيرها . وقد اتضح بعد تصنيفها أنها قد صنعت إما باليد أو بالدولاب أو باليد والدولاب.



Ceramic:

Ceramic ware are coated with a thin layer of glass. Then they are burnt again until the paint is melted and stuck to the clay body where pores are covered and they got brighter and prettier to reflect the elements added to the product. The ceramic ware masterpieces in the Museum display the art of making ceramic ware and its development in terms of multicolor, lines, spirals and points. Multiple styles of ceramic were found in different shapes with multiple uses such as vases, dishes and jugs of different shapes and ornamentations in terms of their

الخزف:

منتجات فخارية مطلية بطبقة رقيقة من الطلاء الزجاجي ثم تحرق مرة ثانية حتى ينصهر الطلاء ويلتصق بالجسم الفخاري وتتغطى مساماته ويصبح لامعاً ويكتسب بريقا وجمالاً يعكس ما يضاف عليه من عناصر. ومن روائع الخزف في المتحف معروضات تبين فن صناعة الخزف والتطور الذي وصلت إليه من حيث تعدد الألوان والخطوط والحلزونات والنقاط. وقد وجدت أنماط متنوعة منه تمثل أشكال مستلزمات ذات استخدامات متعددة مثل الزهريات والأطباق والأباريق، تختلف أشكالها وزخارفها حسب اختلاف وظائفها و ذوق صانعها .





Metals :

Metals are solid non-organic materials found naturally in earth. Ancient man knew metals such as copper, which is the most common metal, bronze and gold. From these metals, tools, instruments, jewellery and other objects were fabricated. The Museum comprises metals in their raw state and a set of metal pieces of which man made his tools, instruments and jewellery.
Archaeological excavations in many sites in the KSA revealed many metal ware such as jars, knifes, needles, candles, pot handles and weights as well as human, animal sculpts and weapons.

المعادن:

عبارة عن مادة صلبة غير عضوية توجد في الأرض بصورة طبيعية. وقد عرف الإنسان القديم المعادن مثل النحاس الذي يعد أوسع أنواع المعادن انتشارا والبرونز والذهب. ومن هذه المعادن صنعت الأدوات والآلات والحلي وغيرها". ويحوي المتحف على معادن في حالتها الخام، كما يحوي على مجموعة من القطع المعدنية التي صنع منها الإنسان أدواته وآلاته وحليه.
وقد كشفت التنقيبات الأثرية في مواقع عديدة في المملكة الكثير من الأواني المعدنية كالقدور والسكاكين والإبر والمخايط والمسارج ومقابض الأواني ولأوزان، وكذلك بعض التماثيل الآدمية والحيوانية والأسلحة .





Glass:

Class industry was known in the year 2000 BC and since then glass became essential for the human daily life and was used in producing pots, ornamental accessories ... etc. Remnants of glass pieces such as bracelets, rings, perfume bottles and cosmetics were also found. Many glass models of different shapes and types were discovered in various sites in the KSA.

الزجاج:

تعود صناعة الزجاج إلى عام ٢٠٠٠ قبل الميلاد، ومنذ ذلك الوقت دخل الزجاج حياة الإنسان اليومية. فاستخدم في صناعة الأواني وأدوات الزينة وغيرها. وقد عثر على بقايا قطع زجاجية مثل الأساور والخواتم والقناني المخصصة لحفظ العطور ومواد التجميل. وقد اكتشفت نماذج كثيرة متعددة الإشكال والأنماط في مواقع متعددة من ارض المملكة.



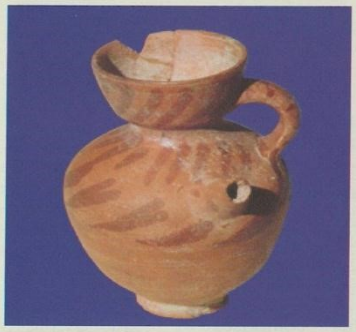
Fossils:

Fossils are remnants of animals and plants that were naturally preserved and their existence under the earth surface for thousands of years contributed to providing a proof of the change of the ecological system on earth across the ages where they turned into natural rock formations that took the original shape of the fossil type.
Fossils are discussed in the science of Paleontology which is concerned with the study of the ancient lifestyles in terms of their evolution and history as well as their living environments, correlation with the ancient ages and the impact of the environmental changes on animals and plants.

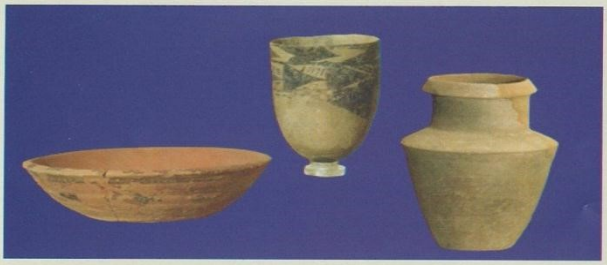
المتحجرات:

هي بقايا الحيوانات أو النباتات التي حفظت بواسطة أسباب طبيعية، أسهم وجودها تحت الأرض آلاف السنين في تقديم دليل على تغير نمط البيئة على الأرض عبر العصور، حيث تحولت إلى تكوينات طبيعية صخرية تأخذ الشكل الأصلي لنوع المتحجر.
وتُعرف المتحجرات بعلم الأحافير، ويُعنى بدراسة أنماط الحياة القديمة من حيث تاريخها وبيئات معيشتها، وماله صلة بالأزمنة القديمة وتأثير التغيّرات البيئية في الحيوانات والنباتات.





آنية فخارية نبطية برسوم هندسية مدائن صالح
An ornamented Nabataean pottery at Madain Saleh



أواني فخارية من موقع عين قناص– حضارة العبيد
Potteries from Ein Kanas site – Civilization of Slaves





مبخرة من حجر الكلس تستعمل لحرق البخور اكتشفت عام ١٩٩٦م تدل على إنتاج اللبان و المتاجرة به في النصف الثاني من الألف الثالث ق.م عثر عليها في موقع رأس الجنز بولاية صور (٢٢٠٠-٢١٠٠ق.م) .

LIMESTONE FRANKINSENCE BURNER DISCOVERED IN 1996 INDICATES THE PRODUCTION AND TRADE OF THE FRANKINCESE DURING THE FIRST HALF OF THE 3RD MILLENNIUM BC

RA'S AL-JINZ / SUR (2200-2100 BC)



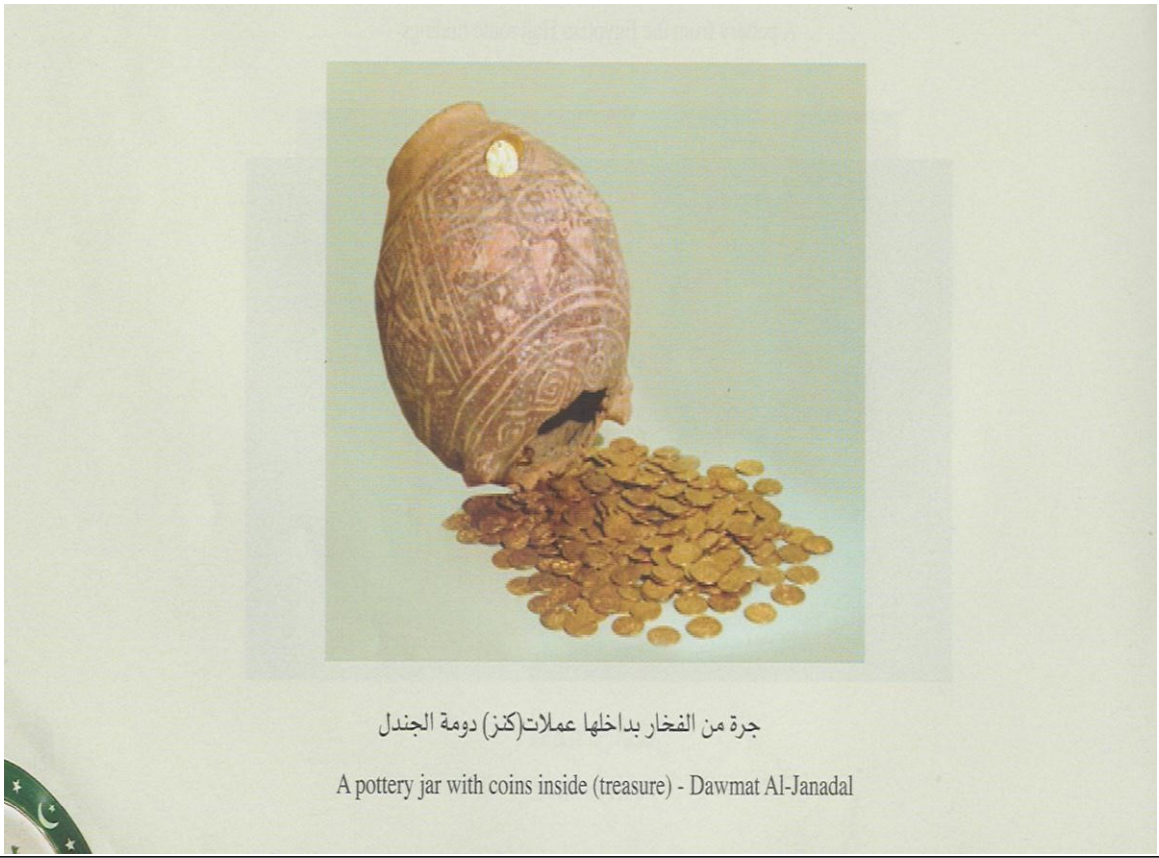
حجر كلسي كبير الحجم علية نقش بارز لرجل عثر عليه بوادي العميري بولاية أدم (الألف الثالث ق.م) .

LIMESTONE ENGRAVED WITH HUMAN FIGURE WADI AL-A'MAIRY/ ADAM (3RD MILLENNIUM BC)



CIRCULAR METAL BOWL PRESENTS SOME INCISIONS WHICH INCLUDE: A HUMAN RIDING A HORSE AND HOLDING A SPEAR IN HIS HAND. IN THE CENTER OF THE PLATE: AN ANIMAL PROBABLY A LION AND A VEGETAL DESIGNS. WHITE DOTS WERE USED TO HIGHLIGHT THE INCISION DETAILS ON THE

طاسة أو سلطانية معدنية مستديرة نقش عليها بالحفر الغائر إنسان يمتطي حصان و بيده اليمنى حربة ، إضافة لنقش حيوان قد يكون أسد و بمنتصف الإناء نقش نباتي، و قد تم استخدام نقاط متقطعة باللون الأبيض لإبراز ملامح النقوش على الإناء عثر عليه بولاية سمائل. ويعود للفترة من ٣٠٠ق.م إلى ٧٩٣م .



جرة من الفخار بداخلها عملات(كنز) دومة الجندل

A pottery jar with coins inside (treasure) - Dawmat Al-Janadal



ألواح حجرية عليها رموز كتابية وحيوانية خبة التماثيل- شمال غرب المملكة،(الألف الرابع ق.م).

Stone plates bearing writing symbols and animal sculpts – northern west of KSA (4000 BC)



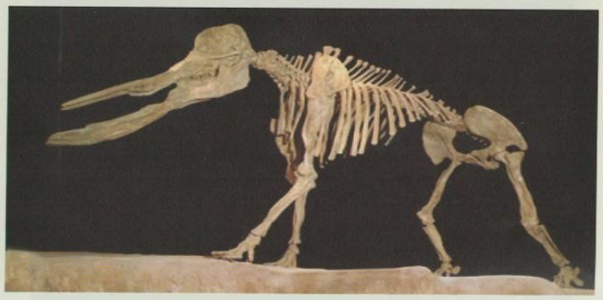
حجر مكعب منحوت بصورة متشابكة عليه نقوش من جهتيه، وهي ذات نمط ديني- قصر الحمراء تيماء

Cubic cross carved stone with engravings in both sides of religious style – Al-Hamara Palace - Taimaa



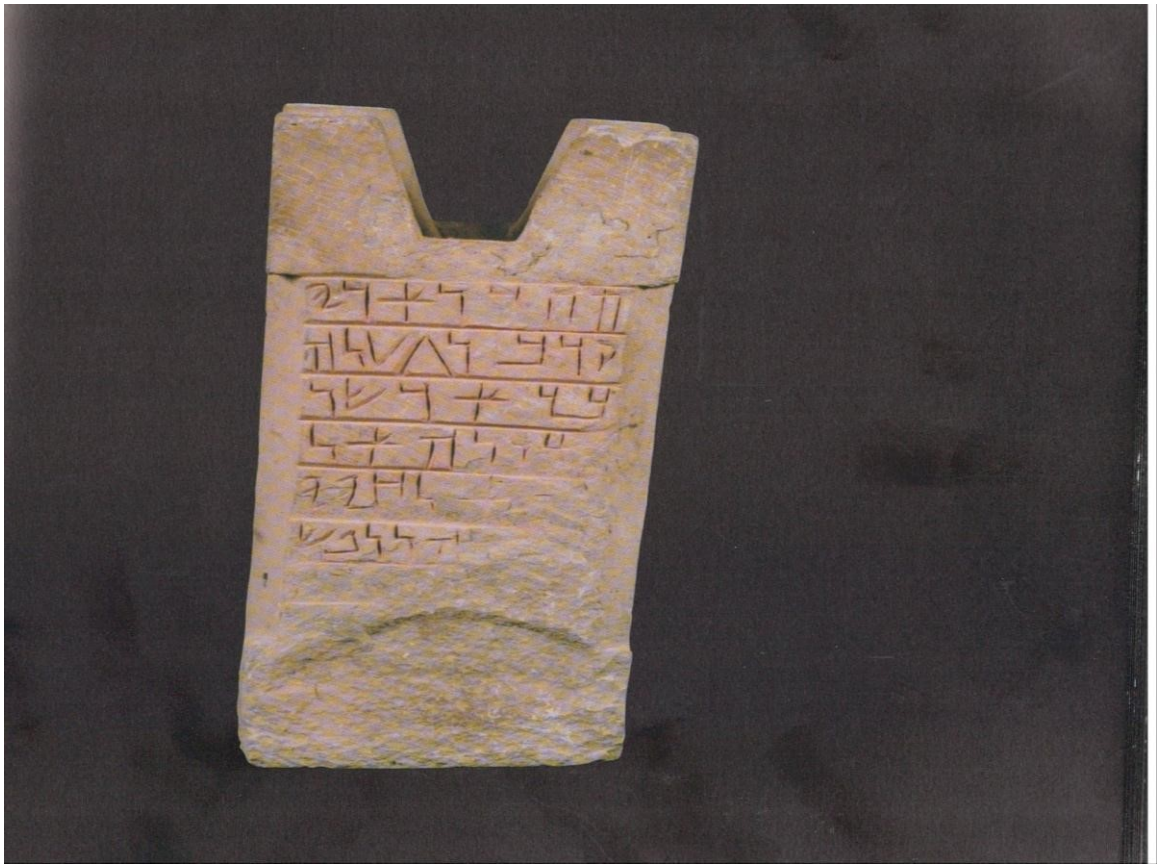
معثورات متنوعة- حي الطريف بالدرعية

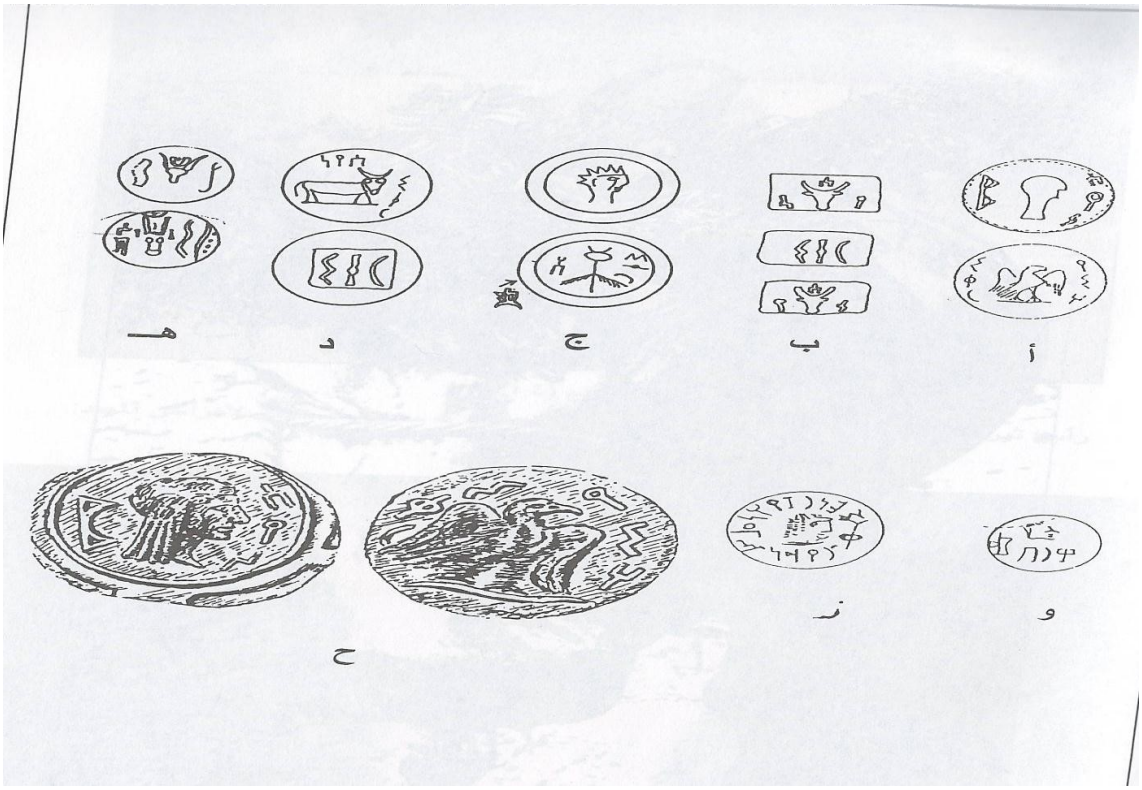
Various findings - Al-Tareef District in Al-Diriyah



مجسّم لفيل (الماستدون) وهو حيوان منقرض استوطن شبه الجزيرة العربية قبل حوالي ١٢ . ١٧ مليون سنة .

A model of mastodon elephant: an extinct animal which lived in the Arabian Peninsula 12-17 million years ago









TYPES OF MUSEUMS

There are three main types of museums

1. Art museums: Displays the paintings and works of art, sculptures and several other eras, and retain them. For example : the Louvre in Paris ,Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York and the National Gallery in London.
2. Historical museums: the past and the perception of life events, and include groups such Collectibles Museums documents, tools and other materials, including historical museums as well as museums of ancient monuments that display objects extracted from the earth.
3. science museums: offers exhibits on the natural sciences and technology
4. private museums: are museums owned by nongovernmental organisations, or individuals, and these museums are considered one of the most important sources for students of ancient history, as their owners preserved many ancient antiquities and manuscripts that provide assistance to history learners.

Contents of the museum

The museum contains huge exhibition materials that represent models of natural material , monuments and heritage antiquities in addition to documents , manuscripts , photo and maps. The museum further comprises creative and well designed wall paintings to fit the huge equipment of the museum in addition to maquettes representing some of the archeological , that materially capture the visitor to site.

The importance of museums

The museum collections is the most important sources for the study of ancient history. It can not be a student of history inference trial, whether archaeological inscriptions or writings or coins or pottery dishes without reference to museums that supports the truth of historical events. The museum contains the archaeological evidence important in the history of the taima , for example, preserved in the Louvre Museum in Paris (AO 1505) , one of the most important historical evidence . And dates back to the sixth century BC written in Aramaic script consists of 23 lines and talking about the inauguration of one of the priests in the temple of the pagan god Salm in Taima and provides other temples commitment to provide offerings to the temple of the god .

Has informed us that the obelisk from the gods and the importance of the temple and on the nature of the line Aramaic

We show you a collection of photos showing the contents of the Museum of the inscriptions and the writings and photographs of natural materials that make them the contents of the museum

CONCLUSION

At present , the role of museum , with the scientific development in all fields all over the world , become like open schools where their tangible and visual message is directed towards all groups of the community in the form of general cultural and specialized knowledge . The museum contains many valuable exhibits under one ceiling .

It is clear that the function of the museums is not only limited to displaying and maintaining archeological pieces , but they also became cultural institutions having multiple functions ad proposes . The scientific and cultural aspect of those exhibits became the top functions of the museum . Museum became a necessity for learning , know-how acquisition , expanding and providing cultural in a tangible and interesting manner to contribute to edifying and raising the awareness of the community.