
Advanced Certificate in Museum Project Management

Collections Management and Conservation

****Accessioning:**** The process of formally accepting an object into a museum's collection. This includes documenting the object's provenance, condition, and any relevant information, as well as assigning it a unique accession number.

****Active Collection:**** The portion of a museum's collection that is currently being used for exhibitions, research, or other museum activities.

****Acquisition:**** The process of obtaining an object for a museum's collection, either through purchase, donation, or bequest.

****Adventitious Binder:**** A substance, usually an adhesive, that is not originally part of an object but has been added during conservation treatment.

****Archival Supports:**** Materials, such as matboard and paper, that are used to support and protect objects during storage and display.

****Authenticity:**** The truthfulness or accuracy of an object's origins, history, or attribution.

****Basic Conservation:**** A level of conservation treatment that is limited to stabilizing an object and preventing further deterioration.

****Binder:**** A substance that holds particles together, such as the glue in paper or the proteins in leather.

****Condition Assessment:**** The process of evaluating an object's physical and chemical condition in order to determine its stability and potential treatment needs.

****Consolidation:**** The process of strengthening or reattaching loose or fragile parts of an object.

****Conservation:**** The field of study concerned with the preservation and protection of cultural heritage, including museum objects.

****Conservation Science:**** The application of scientific principles and techniques to the study and treatment of museum objects.

****Cultural Heritage:**** The physical artifacts, buildings, and landscapes that are valued for their historical, artistic, or cultural significance.

****Deacidification:**** The process of neutralizing or removing acid from an object, usually paper, in order to slow down its deterioration.

****Decorative Arts:**** Objects that are made for use and decoration, such as furniture, textiles, and metalwork.

****Deformation:**** A change in an object's shape or form, usually as a result of stress or pressure.

****Digitization:**** The process of converting analog information, such as photographs or documents, into a digital format.

****Disaster Planning:**** The process of developing and implementing a plan for responding to emergencies or disasters that could potentially damage a museum's collection.

****Documentation:**** The process of recording information about an object, including its provenance, condition, and treatment history.

****Easel Paintings:**** Paintings that are created on a flat, rigid support, such as canvas or wood panel.

****Exhibition Design:**** The process of planning and creating an exhibition, including the selection of objects, design of display cases, and development of interpretive materials.

****Exhibition Planning:**** The process of researching and developing a concept for an exhibition, including the selection of objects, development of interpretive materials, and scheduling.

****Exhibition Proposals:**** A written document outlining a proposed exhibition, including its theme, objects, and interpretive materials.

****Fiber Reactive Dyes:**** Dyes that form a covalent bond with the fibers they are applied to, resulting in a more permanent color.

****Fragile Objects:**** Objects that are easily damaged or broken, and therefore require special handling and storage.

****Fugitive Colors:**** Colors that are prone to fading or changing over time.

****Handling:**** The process of moving or manipulating an object, usually during exhibition or conservation treatment.

****Herbarium:**** A collection of preserved plant specimens.

****Historic Furnishings:**** Objects that are used to furnish historic buildings or recreate historic interiors.

****Housing:**** The process of providing support and protection for an object during storage or transport.

****Inorganic Materials:**** Materials that do not contain carbon atoms, such as metals, ceramics, and glass.

****Integrated Pest Management (IPM):**** A systematic approach to managing pests in museums, including the use of physical barriers, traps, and chemical treatments.

****Interpretation:**** The process of making museum objects meaningful to visitors, usually through the use of labels, audio guides, or interactive displays.

****Loans:**** The temporary transfer of an object from one institution to another for exhibition or research purposes.

****Matting:**** The process of cutting and assembling a frame for a painting or photograph, including the mounting of the object on a matboard.

****Material Analysis:**** The use of scientific techniques to identify and analyze the materials that make up an object.

****Matrix:**** The material in which an object is embedded or contained, such as the plaster in a cast or the resin in a fossil.

****Museum Registration:**** The process of documenting and tracking museum objects, including their provenance, condition, and location.

****Natural History Collections:**** Objects that are collected and preserved for their scientific or educational value, such as specimens of plants, animals, or minerals.

****Non-destructive Testing (NDT):**** The use of non-invasive techniques to examine and analyze museum objects, such as X-ray fluorescence or infrared reflectography.

****Objects Conservation:**** The field of study concerned with the preservation and protection of three-dimensional museum objects.

****Paint Analysis:**** The use of scientific techniques to identify and analyze the pigments and binders used in paintings.

****Paper Conservation:**** The field of study concerned with the preservation and protection of works of art on paper, including prints, drawings, and watercolors.

****Passive Collection:**** The portion of a museum's collection that is not currently being used for exhibitions, research, or other museum activities.

****Pest Management:**** The process of preventing and controlling pests in museums, including insects, rodents, and mold.

****Photographic Materials:**** Objects that are made using photographic processes, such as negatives, prints, and slides.

****Preventive Conservation:**** The field of study concerned with the prevention of deterioration and damage to museum objects, including the control of environmental factors such as temperature, humidity, and light.

****Provenance:**** The history of ownership or custody of an object, including its origin, previous owners, and exhibition history.

****Rehousing:**** The process of moving an object from one type of housing to another, usually in order to improve its protection or accessibility.

****Relating:**** The process of physically connecting or associating related objects, such as a pair of shoes or a set of dishes.

****Remedial Conservation:**** A level of conservation treatment that is more extensive than basic conservation, and may involve the repair or replacement of damaged parts.

****Restoration:**** The process of returning an object to its original appearance or condition, usually through the use of reconstruction or reproduction.

****Risk Assessment:**** The process of identifying and evaluating potential risks to a museum's collection, including the likelihood and impact of various threats.

****Sample Analysis:**** The use of scientific techniques to examine and analyze small samples of an object, such as paint chips or textile fibers.

****Scientific Analysis:**** The use of scientific techniques to examine and analyze museum objects, including the identification of materials, the analysis of pigments and binders, and the examination of stratigraphy.

****Sculpture Conservation:**** The field of study concerned with the preservation and protection of three-dimensional art objects, including statues, reliefs, and installations.

****Sensitive Materials:**** Objects that are vulnerable to damage from environmental factors such as temperature, humidity, and light, such as photographs, textiles, and works of art on paper.

****Storage Design:**** The process of planning and creating storage systems for museum objects, including the selection of appropriate materials, the arrangement of objects, and the provision of environmental control.

****Textile Conservation:**** The field of study concerned with the preservation and protection of textiles, including clothing, tapestries, and upholstery.

****Treatment Proposals:**** A written document outlining a proposed conservation treatment, including the rationale, methods, and expected outcomes.

****Treatment Report:**** A written document detailing the conservation treatment that has been carried out on an object, including the methods used, the results achieved, and any recommendations for future care.

****Unstable Objects:**** Objects that are prone to change or deterioration, and therefore require special

handling and care.

****Visual Documentation:**** The process of photographing or filming museum objects, usually for the purpose of documentation or interpretation.

****Works of Art on Paper:**** Objects that are created using paper as a support, such as prints, drawings, and watercolors.

****X-radiography:**** A non-destructive