

## Summaries

**Marc CÔTE: *The mountain dweller phenomenon, a slight clarification***

*The mountain is an exciting case study, because it enables us to bring geographical determinism risks to evidence. At a planetary scale, certain mountains reveal the highest human densities others among the lowest. Even in the Maghreb the mountains offer very different models. But today all of them are situated in a modern context in a marginal situation, nevertheless all of them have potentialities which cannot be denied.*

**Keywords:** Determinism - Maghreb - mountains - conservation - innovation - fringe.

**Lucie BETTINGER et Serge ORMAUX: *The intermediate mountain in European approach for a conceptual problem from a French example***

*The intermediate mountain is a “discrete” space, which remains a difficult category to grasp. This article tries to question the concept problem by replacing it in a European context and by tracing its evolution from various geographical studies: criteria of altitude terracing and the emergence of the intermediate mountain in discourse and representations, which reveal all the difficulties towards a coherent definition. However, the intermediate altitude spaces find their place today in spatial practices, what used to be a handicap is now a winning card; from enclaves they have become well sought after spaces, for their authenticity and for their relative distance from urban centers. The definition of the intermediate mountain could it therefore find itself in the common problematic linking these territories.*

**Keywords:** the intermediate mountain - European territory - conceptual approach - representations - countryside enclosure.

**Hosni BOUKERZAZA et Sabrina ACHERARD: *Mobility in the Algerian coastal mountain ranges : territorial organization and characteristics, the Jijel example***

*The Algerian mountains have known a severe security and economic crisis, which made them more and more isolated during a decade. A return to peace and the liberation of the transport market have favored an opening out to other territories and an increase in population mobility. This mobility has new forms and motivations, which are based on the means enabling citizens to go further and faster. Can it lead to a territorial recombining and changes in local society? This evolution seems encouraged by public authorities, concerned about establishing authority and in favor of an opening up and local development.*

**Keywords:** mobility - transformations - women’s mobility - territory - stakes.

**Nadia MESSACI: *An architectural reading of A. Sayad's article "The three ages of emigration"***

Reading A. Sayad's article "the three ages of emigration" inspired an architectural questioning about houses built in Kabylie. The hypothesis of a probable relationship between the social strata of the migratory movement and the diverse architectural typology of the Kabyle house is privileged by this reading and gives us three models corresponding to three emigration periods. We allowed ourselves to borrow this terminology from A Sayad, as it seems to us that the three habitat typologies present in the territory are a projection of the earth via architecture of this movement in its evolutionary aspect. The traditional home the one of the first age is characterized by the integration of two determinants which are the environment, and the population's way of life. The caesura comes with the second age house, a formal caesura which has its foundations in present social mutations in which emigration has been an active motor. The architectural interpretation of these changes is the house where the architectural and functional organization is what corresponds best to the emigrant's vision of his world, the emigrant status being from henceforth asserted. Nevertheless the second age house conciliates the bivalency between the emigrant's autonomy and dependence on the family group, a bivalency reflecting the choice of site, besides the style adopted. The nucleation process of the family previously started finds its consecration in the third age house, from now on the house will be built outside the village web, preferentially on a major route of communication, the architectural style will not only announce a total rupture with the original model but the adoption of a modern one, full of meaning entering in the national territory as a whole and establishing a national preeminence over a local one.

**Keywords:** Ath waghliis - the three ages for a house - emigration - A. Sayad.

**Abdelouahab BOUCHARB: *The Aurès mountains, this badly known range***

*The Aurès massif is fascinating. You need only to consider the written work concerning it since antiquity, to understand what astonishment this natural fortress has caused.*

*In fact, the scientists' attitudes tend to convey a history where the element of myth is not negligible. The thesis devoted to the Aurès adheres to this image of an impenetrable massif, neither subdued nor tamed. This vision tends to mystify the Aurès by bringing its singularity into evidence as something aloof on the fringe of history.*

*We must say that this assumption begins to reveal some weak points. Enlarging the scientific field to speculative disciplines such as archeology, epigraphy, historical geography, offers some interesting leads to put forward other hypotheses. These are always confirmed by material clues on the field.*

*This contribution develops this attitude by trying to prepare the way. As always this massif keeps its fascinating aspect in which certain "nooks" merit*

being seen in a different light by scholars.

**Keywords:** Mountain - Aurès - Antiquity - history - archeology.

**Jacques-Jawhar VIGNET/ZUNZ: *Erudite mountains – a recapitulation***

*The mountain has been a blind spot in scientific thought for a long time. It is usually represented as a milieu which is unsuitable for man, partitioned off, “on the fringe”, restive to innovations, cloistered in its unaltered traditions.*

*This has not always been the case in North Africa. There the a priori ideas that one can have in other latitudes resist badly to experience. Firstly the mountains are better watered than the plains thus offering a real alimentary security. They present a better guarantee for health, and finally it is true they are extremely populated.*

*The mountain can also appear as a privileged milieu when international merchant traffic routes, men and ideas cross it. From these junctions something for which we suggest the term “erudite mountains” emerges.*

*It is in Morocco, among the Jbala of the Rif, that we felt the singularity of certain Mediterranean Coast Mountains. The proximity to the Gibraltar Straights has favored a presence of maritime cities over thousands of years, besides the centuries old commercial routes linking the Straights to Fez the capital. This presence of a city over a long period has thus modified the regional natural vocation.*

*However this configuration is found all along the Mediterranean coastal ranges, in the Trara on the Tlemcen – Honaine route, in Kabylie between Qualaa des Bni Hamad or Constantine and Bougie, in the Jbel Oueslat near Kairouan, to the Jebel Nafisa between Ghat and the coast.*

*Hence, when in addition to scriptory fame, a transnational caravan route ending at the sea, with nearby ancient coastal cities appears and a village population which is dense and concentrated, we can see the characteristics rich in implications for a specific mountain society in a North African context.*

**Keywords:** Mountain - dynamism - culture - Rift - Tell.

**Fatima IBERRAKEN: *From saintly servitude : the Ben Ali Cherif family in Petite Kabylie (1841-1957)***

*The Petite Kabylie submission in the 18th century proceeded the reclassification of the main lineages. Only a fervent collaboration enabled negotiating the survival price in particular for the marabout Ben Ali Cherif family on which a division of the saintly group was imposed besides geographical decentralization. From the valley the religious capital was relegated to the wake of real estate decisions with new strategies to monopolize. The forming and putting into practice of a large agricultural exploitation operating by inveigling and the fixing of men, women and children for whom this forced labor sanctions a form of servitude.*

**Keywords:** Kabylie - Ben Ali Cherif - colonization - servitude - land.