

ACOR Newsletter

أخبار أكور



Vol. 20.1—Summer 2008

40th Anniversary Edition

40th Anniversary Celebrations in Amman

Barbara A. Porter

On 12 June 2008 at ACOR, we gathered to celebrate 40 years in Jordan (1968–2008). The event was presided over by Board President Artemis Joukowsky, H.R.H. Prince Raad bin Zeid, ACOR's First Vice President, and myself as director. Many other board members were in attendance, as well as four former directors, staff, fellows, and friends. The Department of Antiquities was well represented and so too the diplomatic community. This array of photos captures the event and the spirit of the occasion in which Mohammed Adawi, ACOR's chef since its inception, was also fêted and duly honored. The party was a fitting tribute to the ties that have been forged during four decades.



Artemis Joukowsky delivering remarks



H.R.H. Prince Raad bin Zeid and H.R.H. Princess Majda (right) along with honored guests listening to Artemis Joukowsky



Dakhilallah Qublan, Hussein Hamad, Naif Zaban, Martha Joukowsky and Hammoudi Nuweija



H.R.H. Prince Raad, Pierre Bikai, Bert de Vries and Fawwaz Al-Khraysheh



Christopher Tuttle and Humi Ayoubi



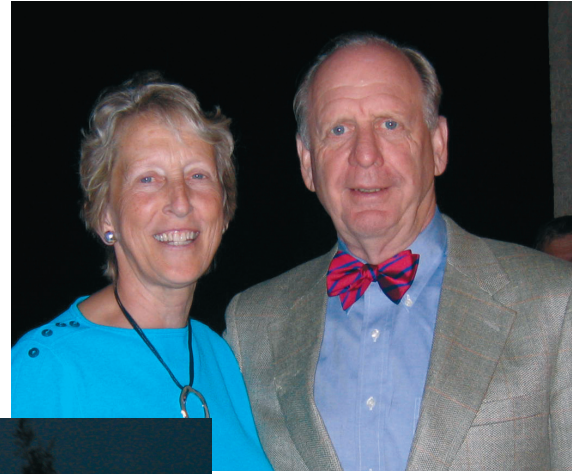
Rula Qussous, Qutayba Dasouqi and Adeeb Abu-Shmais



Don Keller and Barbara Reeves



Martha Joukowsky and Jane Taylor



Jody and Randy Old



Mona Saudi



H.R.H. Princess Majda, Karen Asfour
and Senator Leila Sharaf



Patricia Bikai and Hazem Malhas



Mohammad Adawi cutting the anniversary cake with H.R.H. Prince Raad, Artemis Joukowsky
and Barbara Porter looking on

40th Anniversary Party
photos courtesy of:
C. Ayoubi, B. de Vries,
B. Kowalska, D. McCreery
and B. Porter

Barbara Porter's Reflections

As the most recent long-term director in a sequence that started with James Sauer (1975–81), it has been a pleasure to get to know my predecessors who guided ACOR through many phases. In this issue are the reflections of former directors David McCreery (1981–88); Bert de Vries (1988–91); and Pierre Bikai (1991–2006). Their individualized recollections provide insights into the periods when they were here in Amman with their wives. Sue Sauer has provided reflections for the years that she and Jim Sauer lived in Jordan. He also served as President of the ACOR Board of Trustees (1991–92). Sue Sauer has been their voice since he died in 1999.

A list of the annual professors who acted as directors in the first eight years is also given below, and their important roles have not been forgotten. The historical listing also presents the presidents of the Board of Trustees. Although the names of all past trustees are not given here, they too are commended for their efforts in supporting ACOR. In 1970, ACOR was given the name it has today and a corporate identity separate from the American Schools of Oriental Research (ASOR), which created ACOR in 1968 through an Amman Committee. The one person who has seen it all during this forty-year period is Mohammed Adawi (Abu Ahmed), who is featured below.

I was fortunate to visit ACOR in 1977 when I came to Jordan to excavate with Jim Pritchard (a member of the First Amman Center Committee) and stayed on to work with Khair Yassine of the University of Jordan at Tell Mazar in the Jordan Valley. The start of this sojourn in January 1977 was spent largely at ACOR (then near Jebel Amman's 3rd Circle). As Jim and Sue Sauer were away for part of that time, it was Robin Brown who held the fort in Amman. She later ran ACOR's Baltimore office from 1993 to 1995 before the ACOR headquarters moved to Boston University in 1996. The stamp of Jim Sauer's work and outreach was manifest in so many ways then and thereafter. When I returned to Jordan ten years later, I again stayed at ACOR but this time in its new and permanent home that had opened in 1986 across from the University of Jordan. The construction of the building benefited greatly from numerous donations and a grant from ASHA (American Schools and Hospitals Abroad), part of USAID which has provided assistance to many archaeological and Cultural Resource Management projects undertaken by ACOR, as well as the source of funding for ACOR's main endowment.

At that time of my second visit in 1987, Dave McCreery was the director but as he was away for the fall ASOR meetings, I reconnected with Adriana Hopper whose husband Harry was administering ACOR. As she and I had worked together at Tell Mazar there was a sense of continuity—one of the special characteristics of research centers like ACOR. In both visits, the hospitality of the place and its role as a home-away-from-home remained strong personal memories for me, and I try to foster that feeling today.

To learn about ACOR's history there are two major sources: *ACOR: The First Twenty Five Years, The American Center of Oriental Research, 1968–1993*, edited by Branwen Denton and Patricia Bikai (Amman, 1993) and the chapter on ACOR written by Nancy Lapp in *An ASOR Mosaic: A Centennial*

History of the American Schools of Oriental Research, edited by Joe Seger (Boston, 2001). Dramatic moments in ACOR's history, due primarily to the political situation in the area, are covered in those two publications and are also mentioned in the sets of reflections that follow.

Much information about the later history of ACOR can also be gleaned from the *ACOR Newsletter* launched by Bert de Vries in November 1989. From that time on, two issues have appeared annually. They are a great asset in understanding the role of ACOR in Jordan and the range of North American scholarly activity in the country. The ACOR library was already featured in the first newsletter (No. 1, November 1989) with an article by Burton MacDonald. In this issue, Carmen ("Humi") Ayoubi, the head librarian since 1988, and other individuals who have played important roles in the library's exponential growth provide their insights on its development. Chris Tuttle, assistant director in Amman since 2006, brings the story of the library up to the present.

This is not the place to review ACOR's history. The citations above will provide some of that information including lists of the hundreds of archaeological projects sponsored or assisted by ACOR. Some of these are also mentioned in the personal reminiscences. Thanks to the efforts of Sarah Harpending, who was hired in May 2008 to work as a project consultant, ACOR's new website will be launched in 2009. It will include information on our history, the *ACOR Newsletter*, and *ACOR: The First 25 Years*. We shall also make available archival photographs. It has been interesting for me to review the photos and slides in the archives for this newsletter, as well as for the presentation that I gave in Boston at the 2008 ASOR Annual Meeting for the session "ACOR at 40" with my contribution being "The People and Places."

The website will also list past fellows of ACOR (many of whom receive this newsletter and return to ACOR on a regular basis). We are proud that since the early 1970s almost 600 grants for research in Jordan have been given through ACOR. Our fellowship efforts remain a very important part of what ACOR represents and the Fellowship Committee of the ACOR Board of Trustees has been crucial in sustaining this program. ACOR's assistant director in the United States is Donald Keller who has run the Boston office since December 1996. He has been an invaluable part of the fellowship process and has also been involved in the editing of the "Archaeology in Jordan" contributions to the *American Journal of Archaeology*.

Since 1986, the Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC) has conducted full-time operations in Washington, D.C. as an organization that supports the missions of the overseas institutes. Mary Ellen Lane has been the executive director since 1986 and her guidance has brought many programs to Jordan, including fellowships, Arabic language programs, and seminars for American college professors, as well as considerable assistance to the library.

For the period of my tenure as director beginning in April 2006, the main focus of my first year was the 10th International Conference on the History and Archaeology of Jordan (ICHAJ 10) described in *ACOR Newsletter* Vol. 19.1 (Summer 2007). Here we have used a similar format as there—photo montage—to capture our 40-year celebration in Amman in

June 2008. Both ICHAJ 10 and the 40th anniversary party demonstrate the role ACOR plays in bringing together scholars of many nationalities who care about the heritage of Jordan. All past assessments of ACOR's history have noted that many

people (indeed too many to be named) have contributed to its success and the sense of community it fosters. These are the relationships that will carry us on into the next decade to ACOR's 50th anniversary.

ACOR Staff 2008

Director
Assistant Director (Amman)
Assistant Director (Boston)
Special Project Consultant
Administrator
Comptroller
Head Librarian
Library Assistant
Library Assistant
Chef
Facilitator
Building Maintenance Manager
Conservation Technician
Head Housekeeping
Housekeeping Staff
Housekeeping Staff

Barbara A. Porter
Christopher A. Tuttle
Donald R. Keller
Sarah Harpending
Kathy Nimry
Nisreen Abu Al Shaikh
Carmen (Humi) Ayoubi
Patricia Masri
Samya Kafafi
Mohammed Adawi
Sa'id Adawi
Abed Adawi
Naif Zaban
Cesar Octavo
Norma Costales
Janet Lumbang



Back row, standing: Cesar Octavo, Norma Costales, Abed Adawi, Naif Zaban, Samya Kafafi, Patricia Masri, Nisreen Abu Al Shaikh, Sa'id Adawi, Sarah Harpending, Christopher A. Tuttle, Janet Lumbang. Front row, seated: Kathy Nimry, Mohammed Adawi, Barbara A. Porter, Humi Ayoubi; photo by C. Scarafile

Summary History of ACOR

Presidents of the ACOR Board of Trustees

1970–78	John H. Marks
1978–82	Walter E. Rast
1982–86	Gough W. Thompson, Jr.
1986–88	Edgar C. Harrell
1988–91	Robert A. Coughenour
1991–92	James A Sauer
1992–	Artemis A. W. Joukowsky

Annual Professor Directors

1968–69	Rudolph H. Dornemann
1969–70	Murray B. Nicol
1970	Bastiaan Van Elderen
1970–71	Siegfried H. Horn
1971–72	Henry O. Thompson
1972–74	Bastiaan Van Elderen
Fall 1974	James A. Sauer
Spring 1975	George Mendenhall

Directors

1975–81	James A. Sauer
1981–88	David W. McCreery
1988–91	Bert de Vries
1991–2006	Pierre Bikai
2006–	Barbara A. Porter

Associate Director (Amman)

Patricia M. Bikai	1996–2006
1991–1996: Grants Administrator and Publication Director	

Assistant Directors (Amman)*

Branwen Denton	1993
Glen R. Peterman	1993–96
Robert E. Mittelstaedt	1996–98
Megan A. Perry	1998–99
Kurt Zamora	1999–2005
Christopher A. Tuttle	2006–

Assistant Directors (United States)

Robin Brown (Baltimore)	1993–95
Carrie Nee (Baltimore/Boston)	1995–96
Donald R. Keller (Boston)	1996–

* During numerous periods when the director was absent from Amman, many people served as acting director in charge of ACOR. The list here is intended to document the individuals who held these positions on a more permanent basis.



Four successive ACOR directors: David McCreery, Bert de Vries, Pierre Bikai, and Barbara Porter; photo by S. de Vries

ACOR 1973–1981:

Reflections by Sue Sauer

I first came to ACOR in June of 1973, excited to be a part of the Hesban expedition. Bas Van Elderen was the director of ACOR, which was located near the 3rd Circle in Jebel Amman, across from the Jordan News Agency. He and his wife Viv lived on the first floor. Jim Sauer had just finished his Ph.D. in May, and was appointed the Annual Professor at ACOR for 1973–74, where he lived on the second floor. Jim and I met at the American Community School (ACS), where the Hesban dig was based. Jim was the pottery reader as well as the supervisor of Area B; I was assigned to Square B3. As the summer progressed, Jim and I fell in love. After a long day of excavating and washing and reading pottery, we would head up to the roof of the ACS to do some star gazing and dreaming. During that summer, Jim also hosted wonderful parties on the roof of ACOR, right outside his apartment. The second floor was half finished, consisting of a large living/dining/bedroom/study, a small kitchen and a bath. The rest was an open roof where Jim would set up his reel-to-reel tapes and play Oldies for people from the dig on weekends. He had taped those in Boston knowing that he would be away for several years. Jim and I were married on September 16, 1973 at the Anglican Church near the 1st Circle. Bert and Sally de Vries were our witnesses, and then we went back to ACOR for a reception planned by the Van Elderens and Dewey and Marion Beegle (as well as Bert and Sally de Vries). During that year, Jim taught courses at the University of Jordan, and I attended classes. The Van Elderens lived on the first floor and ran the institute smoothly.

George Mendenhall was appointed director of ACOR for 1974–75 but was only able to come for the second part of the term. Jim served as acting director after the Van Elderens left in July 1974 until George arrived in January 1975. Jim was then appointed director starting July 1, 1975, and continued as such until June 30, 1981.

Money was always tight at ACOR, and each director faced financial challenges. Starting in the fall of 1974, we decided to start a hostel in order to earn money and to have a place for archaeologists to stay comfortably. Rather than moving downstairs where previous directors had lived and worked, Jim and I decided to stay upstairs and convert the downstairs into a hostel and common area. Over the years we met many wonderful people. Our guests included teachers from ACS, representatives from USAID, CARE, UNESCO, UNWRA, and other international organizations, as well as our Annual Professors and other visiting archaeologists. Mohammed Adawi served us a wonderful meal at 2:00 pm every weekday. This gave us a chance to talk about what each person was doing and to share ideas. ACOR became an international center. Many countries had decided not to build archaeological institutes in Jordan after the 1967 war because of the political uncertainty. Thus, ACOR became the unofficial base for excavations from France, Spain, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Australia, and the United Kingdom (until some of these countries opened their own centers in coming years).

James Sauer at his 1981 goodbye party at the Department of Antiquities, Amman; photo from the ACOR Archives



It was stimulating to share so much information on what was being discovered on a daily basis, and the requests to stay at ACOR far outnumbered our capacity. As previous ACOR directors had done, Jim led numerous trips for members of the Friends of Archaeology. We also took some marvelous long trips with members of the American, British, and French embassies and friends from the Department of Antiquities.

Jim continued to teach at the University of Jordan and saw several students through their Masters' degrees in archaeology. Many of those students went abroad to complete their Ph.D.s and have since returned to teach at such places as the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University, and Mu'tah University. We also had very close contacts with the Department of Antiquities, which oversaw all projects from their inception to their completion. The paperwork could be daunting, but good will and camaraderie always saved the day. I know that these early affiliations continue to this day and have grown larger and deeper with time.

We were fortunate to acquire some of G. E. Wright's library after his death in 1974. Dr. Wright had been one of Jim's professors at Harvard and had dug in Jordan. It felt so right to bring these books to Amman and this collection provided the base for the current ACOR library.

As another way to earn money for ACOR and broaden its reach in Amman, Jim decided to offer courses at ACOR on the Pottery of Jordan, and later the Archaeology of Jordan. He made these courses accessible to the general public and charged a small fee (10 JD). Jim was an incredibly enthusiastic and passionate teacher, and these courses were very successful, usually attended by twenty to thirty students from varied backgrounds. Our Annual Professors and other visiting scholars would also offer courses in their own areas of expertise, thus offering a broad range of subjects. Jim traveled to the United States for several lecture tours in which he showed his amazing slides (many aerial shots) and gave talks on the archaeology of Jordan at numerous colleges, universities and museums. This helped to increase awareness of ACOR and encouraged other scholars to come and excavate and/or study in Jordan. Such outreach was critical, both in Jordan and in the United States.



Sue Sauer at ACOR's
40th Celebration in
Boston on
21 November 2008;
photo by B. Porter

In 1977 we were evicted from our building at the 3rd Circle, through no fault of our own, and had to find another place to rent. We found a suitable building, still under construction, located between the 5th and 6th Circles (circles that hadn't even been there when we arrived in 1973). We were able to move that summer with the help of many volunteers, mostly from visiting excavations (the day we moved was also the day that I graduated from the University of Jordan having earned my B.A.). The eviction really made Jim (and the board) think about how vulnerable ACOR was, and he started to work on how to build a center that would suit our needs, rather than renting houses that we then had to convert into institutional space. To make the new building practical for ACOR's needs, we once again used the first floor as a hostel and common area while Jim and I took the upstairs as our apartment, converting one bedroom to our living room and one to Jim's study. Once our son Tom was born in 1978, we converted the larger bathroom into his nursery. The upstairs kitchen became another hostel room, the upstairs living room the library, and the upstairs porch a drafting room. We were now able to accommodate more guests and would sometimes have twelve to fifteen people at lunch during the "off" season. Mohammed continued to provide us with phenomenal meals, even though his workload had doubled, tripled, then quadrupled, etc. Mohammed has always been the steady, even employee at ACOR. He has watched people come and go and would often shake his head at some of the antics of our visitors.

During our time in Jordan, we were fortunate to have strong support from the royal family. His Majesty King Hussein was a great lover of archaeology. I vividly remember when he flew his helicopter to the site we were excavating near the University of Jordan in the mid 70s. Jim, his university students, and members of the Department of Antiquities were excavating the site of Khilda. One day, a helicopter flew over, landed, and out of the cockpit stepped His Majesty. Jim gave him a tour of the site while the villagers gathered around. His Majesty asked questions of the students and made sure to have a connection with each one. He was gracious and kind and everyone appreciated the visit. This was not a big site with potential for tourism; it was simply a small tower in a small village being excavated by a small group of students.

We also enjoyed the support of H.R.H. Prince Raad and H.R.H. Princess Majda (who was a faithful attendee at Jim's classes) as well as H.R.H. Prince Hassan and H.R.H. Princess Sarvath. Professors at the University of Jordan became close friends, as did members of the Department of Antiquities. There are many, many others who became supporters of ACOR, and I cannot possibly name them all. Anyone who visits Jordan comes away knowing that the people there are warm and hospitable, which was certainly our experience. Whether in cities or out-of-the-way villages, we found the people very welcoming, even if they could not understand why we were so dusty and asked so many odd questions!

When we first came to Jordan in 1973, there was only one excavation affiliated with ACOR (Hesban). When we left, there were almost twenty and that does not include the many excavations and surveys conducted by other countries that used ACOR as a base or which had their own institutes. Archaeological activity in Jordan exploded in the 1970s. I can not even begin to list the projects. One of my favorites was the Jordan Valley Survey. In 1976 and 1977, we worked on this joint project with the University of Jordan and the Department of Antiquities. We lived in the Jordan Valley for eight weeks in the spring of each year (Jim and I set up our tent, which was quite comfortable), and explored this wonderful, rich area, mapping numerous sites and gathering data about occupation through the ages in the valley. Surveys produce a lot of data for a limited amount of time and money, and provide a good overview of an area. I am always pleased when I hear about other surveys and what has been found.

After being in Jordan for eight years, Jim accepted a position at the University of Pennsylvania where he would teach the archaeology of Jordan and be the curator of the Syro-Palestinian section of the University Museum. Our daughter Katie was born on June 20, 1981, and we left ACOR at the end of the month with our Bedouin sheepdog in tow. The decision to leave was a hard one for us, but with the appointment of David McCreery as the next director, we felt completely confident that ACOR was in good hands. Dave and his wife Linda had lived at ACOR while he was the Annual Professor, and they proved to be generous and kind. We had complete faith in their ability to continue to move ACOR forward, and knew that they shared the same love for Jordan, her people, and her history.

Plans were underway for raising money and building a new ACOR, one that would be designed from the beginning as a research institute. When we returned to the U.S. in 1981, Jim continued to work hard for ACOR as a trustee and helped raise money for the new building. He soon became the president of ASOR (1982–88), where he continued to support ACOR as well as the other institutes. When the new building was opened in 1986, he felt enormous gratification in seeing the completion of that project.

Jim and I met, fell in love, got married, and had two children in Jordan. ACOR was the center of our world for a long time, even when we no longer lived there, Jim worked hard to see that it continued to thrive. As I hear about the current work at ACOR, I know that the institute is doing a tremendous job helping us understand the history of Jordan and her people, and I am grateful to have been a small part of its story.

ACOR 1981–1988:

Reflections by David McCreery

My introduction to ACOR came in late May 1975 when I arrived in Amman to participate in the Bab edh-Dhra' excavation. After wandering around the Jebel Amman 3rd Circle neighborhood for some time, I finally found the center and was welcomed at the front door by the director, Professor George Mendenhall. At that time, ACOR was housed in a small rented house with only one guest room so I joined other newly arrived members of the Bab edh-Dhra' excavation and the Umm el-Jimal Project, sleeping on the living room floor for the first couple of days. It was during this time that I first met Bert and Sally de Vries as well as Jim and Sue Sauer. By the end of the excavation, Jim had been appointed the new director, a position he would hold for the next six years.

In May 1977, I returned to ACOR with my bride of three weeks, Linda Sutton. This time we shared ACOR's living room floor with Bob Coughenour and his Wardah Excavation team, as well as fellow members of the Bab edh-Dhra' Project. Linda's introduction to Jordan was truly a trial by fire. We lived in a wind-swept tent in Kerak Castle in the company of scorpions and camel spiders and endured the intense heat of the Jordan Valley, followed by ice-cold showers in the castle. It did not make for an idyllic honeymoon.

Following the Bab edh-Dhra' excavation, we returned to Amman in time to help move ACOR from the 3rd Circle building to a newly rented space between the 5th and 6th Circles. The new headquarters had not yet been finished and the doors had not been hung so we had a few adventures with neighborhood animals wandering around the building. Annual Professor Bill Fulco was even trapped when a four-hundred pound radiator fell and pinned him to the floor in the middle of the night. We settled in for a year at ACOR on an Albright Fellowship.

Fast forward to 1981—after several more trips to Jordan, we returned when I was appointed director in June 1981. Both Linda and I were enthusiastic about this new opportunity but also very much aware of the challenges that lay ahead. Jim and Sue Sauer would be a hard act to follow. Funding was also very limited, so it was difficult (and not always possible) to pay the monthly bills and meet the payroll on time. The permanent staff consisted of myself, our faithful cook Mohammed Adawi, and a part-time administrator and housekeeper. Our annual budget was about \$50,000 and we were charged with locating a building site and designing and constructing a new two million dollar institute as soon as possible. This was a truly daunting task, but I was determined not to let fund-raising and the building project detract from our promotion of new field projects or our lecture program.

The first year went well, although I often wished the trustees were more involved and supportive. The last six years also went well (more or less), but at times I yearned for that first year when the U.S. trustees were not second-guessing many of my decisions. By 1983, the fund-raising effort for the new building was fully underway. H.R.H. Prince Hassan was our patron and H.R.H. Prince Raad, Mohammed Asfour, and Widad Kavar, along with other Jordanians, were very supportive.



Linda and David McCreery with baby Krista at Lehun, October 1986; photo courtesy of D. McCreery

Then came November 24, 1984. There had been various bombings and threats around Amman, so as usual I checked out the grounds and vehicles before going to the new building for the final site survey and the beginning of the foundation excavations. As I drove back home I remember feeling great satisfaction that we were finally underway. My heart sank as I pulled up to the center and saw the police and army vehicles surrounding the building. As I suspected, a bomb had been found. Fortunately it was disarmed two minutes before it was set to detonate.

This incident provoked a strong reaction from many in the U.S. At first, our trustees insisted that we evacuate ACOR immediately. I thought that would be a mistake, as did all the ACOR residents. With the support of Crown Prince Hassan, Prince Raad, and the U.S. Ambassador, the trustees finally agreed to allow ACOR to remain open and continue to operate. Three months later, when another bomb was found and disarmed, people on both sides of the Atlantic seemed not to be very alarmed. I had many sleepless nights worrying about the safety of our fellows and wondering how these incidents would impact our fund-raising efforts. During this time our Jordanian supporters stepped in, providing surveillance, as well as financial and moral support. It was clear that these were isolated incidents and local support for ACOR was very strong. In retrospect, what I viewed as a potential disaster was actually a blessing in disguise. Having weathered this difficult period, Jordanian support for ACOR became even stronger and our Jordanian advocates began to join the Board of Trustees.



ACOR's permanent building near completion in 1986; photo from the ACOR Archives

Even as the new building went up, ACOR's programs continued to grow. New projects were initiated including the Naur Highway Survey and the Aqaba Excavation, both funded by USAID. ACOR mounted a number of emergency salvage excavations which led to the development of a cooperative CRM (Cultural Resource Management) program with the Department of Antiquities. The number of long-term fellows and short-term visitors at ACOR also grew. We rented the third floor of the building between the 5th and 6th Circles to accommodate those who wanted to live and work at ACOR. As the number of field projects increased, our basement soon became overwhelmed with crates of equipment and artifacts, and it was necessary to rent a large storeroom in Wadi es-Seer. It was becoming very clear that ACOR needed a larger facility.

In July 1986 we made the move into the new building across from the University of Jordan by multiple trips with our trusty Chevy Silverado pickup, which had been purchased from the U.S. Embassy for \$25. (We got a big discount because when we acquired the truck it did not run and the stick shift lever and gas cap had recently been stolen. A can of carburetor cleaner and a quick trip to the junk yard got the truck up and running.) I should add at this point that over the years I have taken a lot of flack for the time I spent maintaining ACOR's vehicle fleet that consisted of two Land Cruisers donated by Tom Schaub, Walt Rast, and Don Henry, a Land Rover donated by Ed Harrell, and an old red truck. In my defense, the income from these vehicles kept ACOR afloat during the difficult times of the early and mid-80s, and saved many field projects substantial amounts of money on vehicle rentals.

The high point of our time in Jordan was September 14, 1986, when we adopted our daughter Krista Jumana. This event caught everyone at ACOR by surprise except our Administrator Glen Peterman, who was "in the know." That evening we invited everyone at ACOR to the director's apartment to introduce them to two-day old Krista. Shortly thereafter, one of our fellows, Dr. Dee Miller, showed up. She was distraught, having been detained by the army for several hours as she vis-

ited sites near Qasr Hallabat, and wondered why nobody had noticed her failure to return to ACOR when expected. When she saw what was going on, you could literally see her heart melt. She joined the celebration and smoked what I suspect was the first cigar of her life. There are so many other stories that could be told, but this is not the place. Perhaps some day Linda and I will write our memoirs, with names changed to protect both the innocent and the guilty.

During my tenure as director, both Linda and I fell deeply in love with the country and people of Jordan and formed life-long friendships that have overshadowed many of the relationships we have had before or after. When I think of ACOR, I do not think of a building or even of an organization, but rather of the extraordinary people we have been fortunate to meet and work with over the years. ACOR is comprised of a large group of people who have lived and worked together, supported each other, and are dedicated to promoting scholarly research in Jordan. That is why I am so confident that ACOR's best days are yet to come.



Linda, Krista and David McCreery, Amman, June 2008; photo by B. Porter

ACOR 1988–1991:

Reflections by Bert de Vries

My short three-year term was sandwiched between the prior longer terms of Sauer and McCreery and after me the Bikais. It was also the midpoint of my longer involvement with ACOR, which spans its entire 40 year history. I began my archaeology career as architect at Hesban in 1968, and have been in Jordan, in or near ACOR, almost annually ever since. My vivid memories of ACOR itself begin in 1969, when 3rd Circle ACOR was the base for the Rujm el-Malfouf North Project. I can still see myself on the front porch inking the elevations of that great tower excavated by Roger Boraas and his Upsala College students, now the landmark of the main office of Jordan's Department of Antiquities. Imagine the commute between ACOR and our dig site—a pleasant fifteen minute stroll through the jasmine-scented lanes of Jebel Amman!

In 1972, the de Vries family, all six of us, began two years of residence under an Albright Fellowship in a home located within two blocks of ACOR where Hank Thompson was director. I had done architectural documentation for Thompson at Rujm el-Malfouf South, the Schneller School tower in Marqa, and at Tell Siran on the Jordan University campus. I can still see Hank, always in good humor, urging on students with Larry Tombs' aphorisms—"the answer lies below," and other archaeologists' self-evident motivational 'wisdoms.' My 'treasure' from Hank's director days is the assignment to draw the Tell Siran bronze bottle transforming its long cylindrical text of neatly incised Ammonite letters into a flat-paper ink drawing.

I remember well a happy evening the following year in the ACOR living room, playing Scrabble with Bas and Viv Van Elderen one long winter night. A final vignette of those early years sees Sally and me together with three other people standing in the rectory of the Anglican Church facing the priest, on either side of a handsome young couple, Sue Hamilton and Jim Sauer, as they say their nuptial vows. The humanity of this scene reflects what ACOR became during the Sauer years. The careers of the early directors were filled with colorful personal adventures and sacrifices. As ACOR transitioned from a temporary service organization to an institute serving growing numbers of foreign and local scholars, it never lost this aura of humanity, personal dedication, and hospitable service. I can still see David McCreery, tools in hand, on his back under the oil-bleeding engine of the short-bed Toyota Cruiser, old from too many miles racing across desert *gā's*.... There is Jim Sauer, planting red geraniums in ACOR's window boxes.... And so on.

These many fond memories motivated me to apply for the position of director and Sally was equally enthusiastic. We are still amazed how much got packed into those three years but realize that the intensity of involvement made every year the equivalent of two or more. I follow the "vignette" format to select a few key elements of the rich memories from the time I was director.

Early in my term I see myself in USAID director Lew



Bert and Sally de Vries at ACOR in 1989;
photo courtesy of B. de Vries

Reade's office with Aylette Villemain, program officer, discussing yet another draft of the Aqaba-Ayla proposal. The object was not to convince them of the worth of the project—David McCreery had already done that—but to find language that would convince the higher echelons of USAID that a cultural restoration project was in fact 'development.' To this, economic arguments were imperative, like answering the question, "How many bed-nights will be added to tourist occupancy in Aqaba as a result of the Ayla excavations and restoration?" The Ayla project joined Cultural Resource Management and was soon followed by the Amman Citadel Study and the Pella and Um Qais rest houses. Friendships with Reade and Villemain have survived these many years. Without precedent elsewhere in the world, at USAID-Jordan cultural development became acceptable alongside economic development as an excellent match of agency outreach and local Jordanian needs, yielding positive benefits for all involved.

I am driving west on the road from Jerash to Ajloun looking in the rearview mirror for the train of a hundred cars, all Friends of Archaeology members following me to the Warda Copper Mines in the Dibbin Mountains. As we turn left to circle the mountain to the south, the end third of the procession continued straight to Ajloun and never made it to our destination. In those days, the ACOR director led the very popular Friends' site tours, was expected to get everyone there, and then find the best picnic spot for consuming the hommos and Amstels. This was one of my favorite 'duties,' and the knowledge of the country roads and wonderful sites gained then still serves me well when I take students, family, and friends on back-road tours of Jordan today.

Sally and I are sitting in the director's apartment at the dining room table with long-time Jordanian friends, Prince Raad, Widad Kwar, Mohammed Asfour, and others, all staunch ACOR supporters who for many, many years constituted "The Jordan Committee" of the Board. By the end of our term they had become simply "Board Members," and, consequently, board meetings moved to Amman once every two years. The amazing bond of trust between the American and Jordanian members was a great asset in the first Gulf War, when Jordan was isolated from the rest of the world and no one knew if Americans would ever come back. ACOR survived

this crisis by delegating administrative responsibility to the Jordanian members. Mohammed Asfour had full responsibility for the finances, and the local staff continued to receive their salaries regularly during the two-month hiatus when ACOR was totally closed. I am most proud of ACOR when I recall how this American-Jordanian exercise of participatory responsibility has continued without any instance of rancor and dissent over the years.

It is January 1991 and the first Gulf War is on. In bed, alone in the closed-up ACOR building, I imagine SCUD missiles passing overhead, and remember from my childhood the sight of after burners of missiles high in the sky, headed west across the center of the Netherlands. Our precious library books, the heart of ACOR, have been boxed and stowed in the sub-basement, “safe” under tiers of concrete ceilings. Days before I had put Sally on the last Royal Jordanian flight out to New York. The ACOR fellows had stayed home after their Christmas breaks. The employees were on paid leave. In this eerie, silent loneliness, I am not afraid, but very frustrated by circumstances beyond my control. ACOR is a new, empty building that feels like a fresh corpse with no pulse, no heart pumping the blood through its veins. The next day, returning from an errand, Ghazi Bisheh, then Director General of Antiquities, and the Minister of Tourism are in the living room waiting for me. “Bert,” Ghazi said, “we feel you have to leave, for your own safety.” Their fear was pro-Iraqi fervor in the streets. When flights resumed, I left, virtually hitch-hiking my way across from New York on to Grand Rapids, where on January 25 I lectured on Jordan’s role in the Gulf War to a large Calvin College audience.

My mind’s eye can see local workers at Pella scouring the fields for stones and carrying them in baskets on the backs of donkeys to the construction site where the architect, *mu’allim* Ammar Khammash was reprising the local Ottoman construction methods to build the Pella Rest House. Here is the astounding thing: This is happening while I am home delivering my lecture. Ammar’s project was self-contained by design, not dependent on outside supplies or experts, and he saw no reason to let any outside circumstance stop the rhythm and momentum of his art. The Amman Citadel project in its excavation phase

under Mohammad Najjar also continued without interruption. To me, these deeds of peace in war, this pretense of normalcy in abnormal times, epitomized the dedication of all who have built ACOR during these forty years.

The war is over, ACOR survived and we are putting the library books, all 4000 volumes, back on those wonderful shelves paid for by the Canadian Embassy. This is the day the heart of ACOR started beating again. As complex as ACOR’s program had become, I have always thought that the essence of ACOR is people using books.

I come down from my office to find Sally at the front door welcoming guests. She and I ‘do’ ACOR together; our sojourn there is family centered and she maintained the feeling that everyone who comes to ACOR belongs there; this warm hospitality remains a striking feature.

There is much more to be said. For example, in the years we were there ACOR’s archaeological focus expanded backwards from the Iron Age to the pre-histories of anthropologists, and forward from the Byzantine Age to the medieval purview of Islamic archaeologists. I could conjure up many other pictures and stories, but I trust the above has captured the spirit of my memories as director during those fast, chock-full three years.

ACOR 1991–2006:

Reflections by Pierre M. Bikai

My first visit to ACOR was in 1979 when I joined the team of Wooster University as a field architect for restoration work at Pella. My second introduction to ACOR was during 1987–90 when I was assistant director of the University of California, Berkeley Excavation at Nineveh. On our way out of Iraq we used to stop at the French Institute for a few days in the sizzling heat of Baghdad. This made our next stop in Amman at ACOR a blessing as we journeyed back to California. During these visits I learned a lot about the importance of ACOR in the fractured Middle East. Due to its location, ACOR had a lot of potential for the future. During my enjoyable stays there, I met Bert and Sally de Vries, visited with the late Anne Ogilvy and Walter Rast, and spent time with many of the fellows and dig directors, such as Tom Parker, Gary Rollefson, Burton McDonald, and Pat McGovern.

I was back at Berkeley a few months later when the first Gulf War was threatening. Americans were advised to leave Jordan and the Middle East. We got the news that ACOR would be closing its doors, and that Bert and Sally were already in the States. I called Anne Ogilvy and volunteered to keep the center open until the situation calmed down. She urged me to apply for the job as director as Bert was ending his tenure. So I did. A week later Patricia and I went to Paris to lecture about our excavation work in the ancient city of Tyre. It was there that I got the news to be ready for an interview at the ASOR meeting in New Orleans in November; a few days later I became the ACOR director. The handing over ceremony was in June 1991. The highlight that evening for me was being introduced to Jordanian society, including members of the Department



Sally and Bert de Vries, Amman, June 2008; photo by B. Porter

of Antiquities, the Ministry of Tourism, the university faculties, Friends of Archaeology, and ACOR's Jordanian Board members. Some I had known before but others I met then for the first time. Many expressed their happiness to see an Arab-American in this sort of position.

ACOR was so calm in that period—too calm—there was only one person in residence, the architect Chrysanthos Kanellopoulos. All other fellows were scattered. The librarian Humi Ayoubi was reorganizing the library which had recently been moved back from the basement. Mohammed Adawi and Sa'id Adawi were there with big smiles, but I knew they were wondering what kind of director they had this time. Soon I had the help of Glen Peterman, who had lots of experience and was very dedicated to ACOR.

The Gulf War did a lot of damage to ACOR's financial situation; the building was heavily mortgaged. Following the recommendation of an expert in the lodging business, ACOR doubled its hostel capacity in order to cover its cost. We were able to make available eight more rooms with private bathrooms and added four more carrels for fellows and researchers. It was this expansion that allowed the fellowship program to begin to grow into the major draw for U.S. scholars that it is now. Hostel income reached over \$80,000 a year, a good income to offset a big part of the center's overhead. In time, we would have a very capable accountant, Nisreen Abu Al Shaikh, to watch over the growth and an administrator, Kathy Nimri, who also knew all the news and gossip in town. One day Mohammed Adawi asked me to hire his son Abed as ACOR's maintenance person. I could never say no to Mohammed, and said we would try him for six months. Abed proved his ability to maintain ACOR's infrastructure in an admirable fashion and has done so ever since.

Meanwhile ACOR was involved in a number of USAID-funded projects, namely the Pella and Um Qais rest houses and the Amman Citadel projects, begun under Bert de Vries. The first projects that were finalized were the rest houses, created because the two sites had previously had no facilities of any kind for visitors. The work on the Amman Citadel did not end without some spectacular events. Glen Peterman was present with his camera, as he and Chrysanthos Kanellopoulos waited to take a delivery of a single stone weighing 27 tons. The driver of the large truck decided to dump the stone by means of his hydraulic lift; so all of a sudden the stone slid, tossing the truck's cab with the driver into the air.

With H.R.H. Prince Raad bin Zeid, U.S. Ambassador Roger Harrison, and other dignitaries, my wife and I with other guests were present on the Citadel to witness the installation of the architrave over two restored columns of the temple. This single piece is approximately 15 tons and had to be raised about 35 feet. We were all nervously watching it rise when all of a sudden my wife disappeared. I could not find her again until the stone was put in place. We were all clapping and Patricia reappeared laughing—she couldn't watch the stone being moved for fear that someone would be injured so she hid in the museum! The project ended with a celebration in the presence of his H.R.H. Prince Hassan bin Talal and H.R.H. Princess Basma bint Talal. The Citadel's temple columns have become the symbol of Amman as they



Pierre Bikai showing Petra scrolls; photo from the ACOR Archives

can be seen from different parts of the city and appear in all kinds of publications and television events about Jordan. CNN, ABC, and the BBC often broadcast from there. This project triggered other restoration projects that have made the Amman Citadel a destination for visitors.

All of the ACOR projects had several components: development for tourism, training unskilled workers, excavation followed by publication, and restoration and presentation of sites. When we started in Madaba, there were only two souvenir shops and one restaurant. By the time we finished the Apostle's Church and the Madaba Archaeological Park in late 1995, there were more than fifty souvenir shops, restaurants, and hotels.

In late 1991, USAID wanted to help ACOR's shaky financial situation by giving us a project. The proposal for the Petra Church Project was put together by the late Ken Russell and Patricia Bikai. It received the approval of USAID immediately. The untimely death of Ken in May 1992 almost ended the project, but with the help of many people, we went ahead and the project became a great success; indeed it is considered a good model for future archaeology because of its comprehensive excavation, thorough publication, restoration activities, presentation, and shelter (which led to the discovery of the Petra Papyri) and, most unusually, its own endowment for maintenance. There were side benefits to the project. The discovery of the mosaic floors and, later, the scrolls brought CNN, Reuters, the *New York Times* and other news media to Jordan after each discovery—all valuable publicity for Petra and Jordan's tourism industry.

With Patricia negotiating, we were able to create other projects, as well as the beginning of the ACOR endowment.

I enjoyed taking the dignitaries by helicopter, from time to time, to visit Petra. During these visits I escorted many members of the U.S. Senate and House, and they were impressed by ACOR's accomplishments. A visit by Senator Richard Shelby resulted in a \$2 million addition to the endowment. Under the Patronage of H.M. Queen Noor, we inaugurated the opening of the site to the public in July 1998. The Queen was fascinated by the scrolls and she had visited the ACOR lab just to have a look at them. On that occasion, we named one scroll after H.M. King Hussein and H.M. Queen Noor. This is a very long scroll (6.5 m) about the settlement of a 50-year dispute between two families over water rights. Later on we were able to send His Majesty a tentative translation of a paragraph that contained a speech given by one of the parties.

The first crisis I faced when I arrived in 1991 was the failure of several of the Radio Shack telephones that served ACOR. To replace them would have cost about \$100. ACOR literally did not have that \$100! ACOR's endowment, now about \$3.5 million (October 2008), has removed the pressure that such situations put on the directors, and when I left the directorship in 2006, I was very happy for that. In 2002, with the help of the ACOR trustees in Jordan and U.S. Ambassador Edward "Skip" Gnehm, I was able to negotiate a Memorandum of Understanding between ACOR and the government of Jordan. This has defined ACOR's status in Jordan, and this is very important. During my tenure of fifteen years, I had tremendous help and support from my wife, Patricia, as well as from Board President Artemis Joukowsky and the wonderful board and staff of ACOR.



Pierre and Patricia Bikai, Amman, June 2008; photo by B. Porter

ACOR Library

The Early Years by Robin M. Brown

For the early ACOR directors who served from 1968 to 1974, building a library was not a practical goal, because their terms of office were brief and their activities had to focus on immediate needs. Jim Sauer as the first long term director (1975–1981) brought vision to expanding ACOR's capacity to support archaeological research in Jordan, and that included a library, however modest. Over the early years, ACOR haphazardly acquired volumes related to the archaeology and history of Jordan and the Levant. Jim partitioned the living room of ACOR on Abu Tammam Street (3rd Circle) with low bookshelves to create a library space and set up small reading tables in the center. When I was first introduced to ACOR in 1976 there were perhaps a couple hundred monographs on the shelves, many donated or left behind by guests passing through. The largest volume in the collection was Alan Gardiner's *Egyptian Grammar*, a gift from long-term resident Scott Rolston. In his words, "I thought we should have at least one book on Egyptology." In addition to occasional gifts, ACOR received some periodicals through the ASOR journal exchange, but others required subscription fees and Jim was hard-pressed to find the necessary funds on an institutional operating budget of less than \$35,000 a year.

In the mid-1970s, there were a few resident scholars at ACOR, a handful of guests during the school year, and a large host of summer visitors. Through the winter months, I shared table space with Ernest Will and Francois Larché as we worked on Iraq al-Amir. The summer excavation teams that bunked out in the garden always included avid readers, and the library was a popular place to drink coffee while discussing archaeological issues and topics. Jim's students at the University of Jordan passed by occasionally to meet with him and study in the library. Among them was Zeidan Kafafi who was enrolled in the new Master's program and soon to become the university's first M.A. graduate in archaeology.

Sue Sauer diligently served as ACOR's first librarian, and Jim actively sought benefactors among ACOR and ASOR trustees as well as other supporters of the institution. Jim was gifted at public outreach and offered popular courses in the archaeology and history of Jordan, using the library for his lectures and displays of pottery from various periods. Such events, and an occasional reception, gained ACOR friends and supporters, but garnering cash for acquisitions remained a challenge. To supplement ACOR's small holdings, Jim generously lent books from his own personal collection (housed in his "office," which was the alcove beneath the second floor stairway).

When Jim arranged for ACOR's move to a more substantial facility between the 5th and 6th Circles, the library was put on the second floor in an airy, spacious sunny room, where new shelves were installed. Adjacent was an artifact storage and lab area and drafting tables were set up on the porch beside the lab. There were still empty shelves after the library was unpacked. The community had made some important donations. Still with practically no money for acquisitions, Jim continued his

campaign to bring attention to the library and forged a life-long friendship with ASOR trustee Anne C. Ogilvy (d. 2000), who quickly became a dedicated supporter. They shared a lot in common, including a passion for the land of biblical history, a deep love of knowledge and scholarly pursuits, and the enjoyment of relaxing evenings, which included conversations on the future of ACOR and a great deal of laughter. As a result, Anne not only provided essential funds to enhance the library, but she was most often ACOR's only source of support for the ongoing acquisition of journals and serials.



Tom Parker in the ACOR library of the 5th/6th Circle building; photo from the ACOR Archives

Shortly after the move to the new location, Jim asked me to succeed Sue as librarian. I inherited her precise system of cataloguing and organized kit of materials. In exchange for a few hours of spare time on an occasional basis, Jim graciously offered me adequate compensation at a half dinar an hour. One day I mentioned plans to spend a week at the library at the W. F. Albright Institute in Jerusalem in conjunction with my final report on Byzantine ceramics from Iraq al-Amir. Jim suggested I might deliver some letters for him (at the time, there was no postal or telephone service between Jordan and Israel or the West Bank). Somehow the conversation quickly elaborated into a plan to raise in-kind donations for the ACOR library. It was probably late in 1977 or early in 1978 when I packed off for the King Hussein Bridge with a handful of letters of introduction. Jerusalem was a remarkable success. The Albright provided several books. Fr. Bellarmino Bagatti at the Studium Biblicum Franciscanum kindly prepared a large package of offprints and books. Père Pierre Benoit at the École Biblique et Archéologique donated a box full of books. Lunch at the British School with Nicholas Stanley Price was terrific, and I left with a few books in hand. I truly have no recollection as to how I packed and hauled all the library materials over the bridge and back to Amman, but Jim was greatly pleased and wrote lots of thank-you letters.

When the Sauers left Jordan in 1981, Jim arranged for his personal library to be merged into the ACOR library, marking a turning point for the collection. Even more significantly, Jim inspired the ACOR community with an enduring ambition to

Robin Brown at ACOR's 25th anniversary party in July 1993; photo from the ACOR Archives



create and sustain quality scholarly resources. His vision for the library was carried forward and ultimately realized by the tremendous success of the directors who followed. His immediate successor, David McCreery, viewed the library as the core of ACOR's contribution to the community. When Dave assumed the directorship, Anne Ogilvy was there to consult on ACOR's needs, and typically concluded her visit with an exceptional gift for the library. The ACOR between the 5th and 6th Circles was overflowing with monographs, researchers, and project materials when Dave opened the new, purpose-built ACOR facility in Tla' al-Ali in spring 1986. Anne was speechless at first sight of the new library with rows of stack shelves, office carrels, and an open reading room with display cases, tables, and chairs. She rummaged in her purse for her checkbook.

Back in the states, I missed ACOR and its unique library and found refuge from the demands of a doctoral program by devoting spare hours to raising acquisitions for the institute. Fellow graduate students were very generous, and letters to friends farther afield often paid off. The list of donors is much too long for this space, but I will mention George Mendenhall who provided many critical journal issues that were missing from the ACOR collections. I piled up the donations, then spent one day every few months strapping up boxes and writing out inventories for librarian Humi Ayoubi before filling up the station wagon and driving to the post office. In 1993, when I began working for ACOR in the ASOR offices at Johns Hopkins University, this work continued with the full support of ACOR director Pierre Bikai. On one occasion I arranged to exchange duplicate library materials with the American Institute for Yemeni Studies and hauled seven or eight weighty boxes to the Towson, MD post office to fill out customs forms and buy postage. On the drive home, I switched on the radio just in time to hear the newscaster announce that my postal contact in Yemen, Haynes Mahoney, had been kidnapped. I nearly drove off the road. Eventually he was released, and the monographs reached the library in Sanaa. After many long and thoughtful conversations with Bruce Gould, widower of Jennifer Groot (d. 1987), he graciously donated her library to ACOR. I traveled to Michigan to pack it up, and although heavy-hearted to dismantle the personal study of a close friend, felt that it was fitting that her books would serve ACOR well into the future.

The ACOR Library Committee—Anne Ogilvy, Meryle Gaston, and myself—met often in Baltimore, New York, or Amman, taking on as many tasks as possible. There were many other library supporters who provided excellent advice and often lent a hand, including Joe Greene (who eventually served on the committee) and Glen Peterman who had a never-ending stream of ideas. Glen's and my favorite scenario was to buy his uncle's old Winnebago and tour the U.S. to visit archeological friends and faculty, including former ACOR residents and fellows, with the idea of gathering up book donations for the library. Some years have slipped by and the library endowment is now named for the late Anne Ogilvy. Perhaps one day, Glen and I will get that Winnebago and come knocking on doors in hopes of honoring her tremendous commitment.

Recollections from 1986–1996 by Glen R. Peterman

I served as ACOR's administrator under David McCreery for a year (summer 1986–summer 1987) replacing David "Jake" Jacobson, who was heading back to Chicago to be married to Yang Zhi and later establish residence in Changchun, China at Northeast Normal University. As I started my tenure at ACOR, I believe it was one of Jake's final duties to receive the shipment of library furniture from the U.S., unpack and set it up in the newly opened ACOR. Since this was August, I think Jake simply press-ganged a whole bunch of folks from the various dig crews who had just finished their summer projects. Robin Brown—with whom I had just become acquainted—was just heading out to her project at Shaubak Castle.

With her project concluded later that summer, Robin established herself in Carrel #1. The other carrels were the research homes for Doris (Dee) Miller, Bob Coughenour (later to be President of ACOR's Board of Trustees, 1986–91), and Colin Brooker, an architectural historian. Burton MacDonald and his wife, Rosemarie Sampson, were also in residence at the time. One day, David McCreery was informed that the embassy was getting rid of some "old furniture" and would ACOR like to take whatever we wanted? David, Burton, and I went down to the warehouse near the 8th Circle—and to the dismay of the workers who had hoped to take home some free furniture—we basically cleaned out the place. We got many refrigerators (later to be used by dig teams), various sets for the dining room, living room, and bedroom, carpets, lamps and just about everything else imaginable. This was a huge boost, and I call it the "Great Furniture Heist." At that point we did not even have beds in the hostel rooms, and the apartments were barely furnished with what was brought from the old building.

One day in 1986 I remember particularly well. It was around Thanksgiving when David was in the U.S. on a fund-raising trip and attending the November ASOR meetings. That day I got a call from the USIS-Cultural Affairs Officer who asked if we were interested in applying for a grant to support a Visiting Librarian—and if so—could we have a proposal to them by first thing the next day? The grant program officer, a regional librarian based in Bahrain who was in Amman for



Glen Peterman at his ACOR desk; photo from the ACOR Archives

the weekend, came over that afternoon. I showed her around the new ACOR library, and picked her brain for about a half hour (with a tape recorder running so I would not miss anything!). I somehow made the next-day proposal deadline, and immediately got the feedback from USIS about how delightful it was to read a proposal that was not filled with government jargon and bureaucratese! We were informed a few months later that we had gotten the grant, and later learned (after I had left ACOR) that Meryle Gaston of New York University's Bobst Library would be joining the team for a year in order to develop an acquisition policy and plan.

I returned to ACOR in summer of 1989 to start my dissertation research, and Meryle and I briefly crossed paths as she prepared to head back to NYU. I was established in the now famous Carrel #1—which had a direct view, straight through past the front door and front offices to the dining room. Having an open-door policy, I was the first one whom researchers and excavators would see when they headed towards the library and they would always poke their heads in to say hello. I quickly learned to be prepared for sweaty, dirty colleagues showing up after the dig for lunch, or after a long drive down the Desert Highway. In addition to outfitting the carrel with a very comfortable easy chair from the old ACOR, I kept it well stocked with liquid refreshment. A splash of Arak or Johnnie Walker Black before lunch always seemed to go down very well with my guests, colleagues, and many, many new friends.

My memories are somewhat hazy regarding the 1990 American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) grant. I was at ACOR during the summer of 1989, working on my research, and I think it was Bert de Vries who wrote the proposal, perhaps with some input from Cynthia Shartzer who was working with the USAID-funded Cultural Resource Management project. I would love to be able to claim that I assisted on that grant proposal—all kudos should go to Bert for making that one happen. I had a limited role in the actual implementation of the grant. When George Janho (husband of ACOR's secretary Juliana) conducted a needs assessment to determine the kind of computers necessary for the library, I

made a few suggestions and ended up donating my computer printer to the library so that Humi could print up index cards. I also remember creating a simple database program to track book acquisitions and print index cards. That was all rapidly overtaken when Mohammed Bakhit helped Humi implement the UNESCO library cataloguing software (CDS-ISIS).

With the arrival of all sorts of books through ASHA and a substantial book donation drive undertaken by Robin Brown, concern arose about the security of the library and the holdings which had expanded dramatically. After I had started as assistant director in Amman in 1993, I was tasked with finding a security system. We decided on a detector/alarm made by Checkpoint, commonly used in U.S. libraries. I ordered it; Anne Ogilvy paid for it; and Bert and Sally de Vries very kindly went to the incredible trouble of bringing it to ACOR as part of their “luggage” on their return RJ flight. Those two were always doing volunteer work for ACOR and the library. We eventually had to get a Royal Jordanian Air Force radar technician to install and calibrate the Checkpoint.

During the remainder of my work with ACOR—until early 1996—Robin’s book drive continued to expand, and it was a regular occasion to receive numerous boxes of books through our friends at USIS. Even my father—whose only connection to ACOR was through his son—donated some of his Greek lexicons after he retired from the ministry. He noted a great sense of personal satisfaction in doing this at the close of his career—a satisfaction that I am positive other scholars have felt when they have donated their personal research libraries. It is a grand ACOR tradition and one that I trust will continue.

Reflections beginning in 1988 by Meryle Gaston

I feel a lot like the [wo]man who came to dinner. I came to ACOR as an American Library Association (ALA) Library Fellow in 1988 charged with some specific tasks. Although I went home at the end of the fellowship year, it would appear that I have never really left! I recently came across my “final” ALA report in which I wrote that there can be no doubt that my year at ACOR “has been one of the most enjoyable and satisfying experiences I’ve had professionally and personally.” It seemed a bit strange to have written a “final” report when I was still so involved with ACOR. Little did I know in 1989 that I would still be involved in the ACOR library in 2008. I have made many return visits (one of which was for six months in 1995 to make an evaluation of the library). I even spent part of my vacation one year evaluating (for the donor) a collection gifted to ACOR. Of course, how much of a hardship was it that the collection had already been sent to ACOR and I had to go there to do it?

What do I consider the major accomplishments in that all-too-short year? Although one of the major tasks of the fellowship was the automation of the ACOR Library, after encountering many difficulties in finding appropriate software locally and copyright problems with proprietary programs, the ACOR directors were agreeable to following a course of careful planning rather than makeshift solutions. Before any

meaningful automation could take place, standardizing the catalogue and classification of the materials in the ACOR Library had to happen. Over the years many dedicated volunteers had attempted to catalog the collection. However, the cataloging was far from consistent and it did not conform to any current standards. One of my most pleasant surprises was the discovery of a wealth of unpublished materials, such as theses, dissertations, and papers, and an incredible map collection (I particularly love single sheet maps). Alas, the majority of this material had never been cataloged, so was as good as lost to researchers.

However, collection development proved to be ACOR’s greatest need. Starting with the purchase of a very small collection of materials on Biblical studies, the collection grew primarily through gifts. No criteria had ever been applied to these gift items so that all manner of materials found their way into the library. The residents’ popular reading collection increased that year as these materials were weeded out. ACOR had just recently moved into its present building, and the leadership was committed to expanding the scope of the organization beyond archaeology. The directors under whom I worked were anxious to encourage scholars in the area of the modern Middle East to come to ACOR as fellows and visiting scholars, but the library was in no position to support their needs. It was time to come up with a collection policy statement and to get about the business of acting on it. The major subject areas of the collection were assessed, particularly Near Eastern archaeology, archaeological methodology, conservation, Islamic and Middle Eastern studies, and Biblical studies. It was not easy to find working bibliographies from which to make the collection assessments. In some cases there were no standard bibliographies and in other cases the standard bibliographies were not available locally.

The subject areas in greatest need of development were Islam and the modern Middle East. There were a few basic reference works in the collection but not much else. The library did not even have a copy of the Qur’an, and the one English translation it did have was one of the least satisfactory. Having spent the majority of my years as a Middle East Studies librarian in North American libraries, it was really terrific to build this particular part of the collection with so much of the material readily available in local bookstores, especially Arabic language materials.

One incident that comes to my mind was the acquisition of a set of *Lisan al-‘Arab*. Dave McCreery offered to take me downtown to the Arabic bookstores to find one. After a couple of hours of shopping (including the purchase of *Lisan al-‘Arab*), we started back to ACOR as a gentle rain began to fall. As we progressed to higher elevations, the rain became snow flurries, and then an out-and-out snowstorm. University Road and all the major thoroughfares leading to ACOR had become massive parking lots. Fortunately, Dave’s Isuzu was just the ticket for going off road; after some interesting twists and turns through empty lots and back roads we arrived safely back at ACOR. Ibn Manzur’s *Lisan al-‘Arab* will always be inextricably associated with snow in my mind.

In order to develop the library collection, the ACOR leadership began to pursue new and major ways of funding library

acquisitions. Voluminous want-lists of in-print and out-of-print materials were developed after the collection assessments were made. Although there was always the necessity of keeping the lists up-to-date, they were used for purchasing over the next several years as funding became available. In addition, the ACOR leadership was making contacts with retiring scholars to ask if they they would be willing to donate all or part of their personal libraries to ACOR.

The greatest achievement was ACOR's commitment to permanent, full-time professional leadership in the library. Consequently, I was able to leave the library in the very capable hands of Humi Ayoubi. What's more Humi and I were able to work together for about six weeks before my departure. With her solid professional background and abilities, familiarity with the Jordanian library community, and contacts within the academy, Humi was exactly the person to take the ACOR Library into its next phase of development. In addition, I am happy to say that Humi has been a most valued friend over all these years. I was invited to be a member of the Library Committee, which I readily accepted. I made a commitment to both Humi and Bert de Vries, the director when I left, that I would continue to be on call for the ACOR Library; the rest, of course, is history.

Recent History by Christopher A. Tuttle

The ACOR Library was founded in the most humble of circumstances. The preceding narratives show that the library began with little more than a vision of what it could become. From the moment of its conception, however, the library development was a vibrant force at ACOR—driven by the unwavering commitment of numerous individuals. This element of personal dedication is, I believe, the single most defining and enduring characteristic for the history of the ACOR Library.

We have heard here about the active roles played by individuals during the early days of the library's development.

This tradition of individual commitment continues through to the present day. In the 1980s, a special Library Committee was formed by the Board of Trustees to assist with the ongoing development efforts; over the years, many of ACOR's trustees have constructively served on this committee. A good example of this committee's contribution was the individual work undertaken by Burton MacDonald, who initiated the solicitation of important and out-of-print volumes for the holdings in the early issues of the *ACOR Newsletter* (Nos. 1 [1989]; 3 [1990]; 4 [1981]; 5 [1991]; Vols. 4.1 and 4.2 [1992]).

The 1990s inaugurated a new day for the library when ACOR received two U.S. federal grants to aid the development efforts. One of these was from the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) for the period 1990–1993 and the second was a Department of Education Title VI grant (1997–2000). These successes continued in the next decade when a second Title VI grant was received for the library (2000–2004), along with two consecutive three-year acquisition grants from The Getty Foundation (2001–2004, 2005–2008). Since 2002, the library has also received annual subgrants from the Department of State, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) through the Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC). The total received at present from these grants for the library infrastructure and holdings was approximately \$676,400. Key players involved during these decades in the application and administration processes for these grants were Bert de Vries, Cynthia Shartzter, Glen L. Peterman, Patricia M. Bikai, Kurt Zamora, Christopher A. Tuttle, and Nisreen Abu Al Shaikh.

Many private donors have also contributed to building the ACOR Library over the years (lists of the donors are published in each newsletter). These have been both in-kind and cash donations. Since 1999, the in-kind donations have ranged from single books to entire personal libraries, with a cumulative estimated value of more than \$36,000. The cash donations during the same period have amounted to approximately \$37,000. Prior to receiving these grants and donations, the library holdings included approximately 5,000 books



ACOR Library in 2008;
photo by B. Porter

and monographs in 1989 (Zamora, Vol. 12.2, Winter 2000). Today, the collection contains approximately 35,000 books, monographs, and journals, as well as numerous maps, slides, and electronic resources.

The current administration has focused for the past two years on improving the information technology infrastructure at ACOR, and with respect to the library in particular. All of the library computer hardware has been upgraded or replaced. Access to the internet has also improved by installing new internal networks and servers, as well as redesigning the wireless system and increasing the available bandwidth. With the assistance of Mary Ellen Lane (Executive Director, CAORC) and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, ACOR implemented a subsidized subscription to the online JSTOR database. ACOR is currently the only academic facility in Jordan that provides this service.

In 2007, the original electronic library database (CDS-ISIS) was replaced with a professional cataloging system. This Liberty3 software has streamlined and improved the librarian's ability to standardize the cataloging of the library holdings using the Library of Congress system. An additional advantage to Liberty3 is that this software had already been adopted by the W. F. Albright Institute for Archaeological Research (AIAR) in Jerusalem, the Council of British Research in the Levant (CBRL) in Amman, and The Kenyon Institute of the CBRL in Jerusalem, so all of our libraries can now be more easily coordinated. The new software also permits the ACOR Library's catalog to be searched over the internet (<http://80.90.165.134:777/liberty3/opac.htm>). This latter service will soon be even more accessible from a link on our new website (www.acorjordan.org), which is now being developed.

One can easily say that the theme of "personal dedication" permeates the entire history of ACOR as a research center. In reference to the library, however, it is particularly appropriate. As ACOR turns 40 years of age, it seems especially poignant to acknowledge that Carmen "Humi" Ayoubi has served as our librarian for exactly half of this period. During her 20 years of service, she has faithfully guided the library's development through periods both lean and fruitful. Although the available financial resources varied dramatically during these years, Humi's dedication to building a world-class research library never wavered. Together with her staff, she has always persevered with fortitude and grace toward this goal. On behalf of all of ACOR's researchers, past, present, and future, we offer a special note of thanks to Humi Ayoubi for her personal dedication.

The ACOR Library is widely recognized as one of the best in Jordan. This reality would not be possible without the work of the people mentioned in the preceding articles, as well as the dedication of innumerable others. Much has been accomplished in the past decades, but many other possible improvements still remain. ACOR currently has no grant funding available for maintaining the library acquisition rate at the same level. We are pursuing a course of active development in order to remedy this situation. It is our sincerest hope that all of our readers will continue to offer their support as well.

Reflections by Humi Ayoubi

One of the best things about the ACOR Library is the ongoing impact it has on scholarship in Jordan. It has historically played a variety of roles in the Jordanian academic community. Our facilities are regularly used by both faculty and students from the Jordanian universities, as well as by members of the Department of Antiquities. The ACOR Library provides Jordanians not only with access to research materials not available elsewhere in the Kingdom, but also a place to mingle with students and scholars from all around the world.

Over my years as the librarian, I have seen the ACOR Library play a vital role as a meeting place between cultures. Every year more and more Jordanian students and teachers come to use the library. They are attracted by the collection itself and by the chance to interact with foreign scholars. Their world is expanded, and they begin to consider new possibilities and develop a more global perspective. This influence is not one way; the foreign researchers benefit just as much from these encounters.

We have had many Jordanian student volunteers in the library since it opened. Oftentimes, they come to work with little vision of what their futures could be. It has been extremely gratifying that several of these volunteers, mostly female, have gone on with their education and achieved doctoral degrees. Some of them are now teaching at major local universities; one woman has an important job with the newly created Jordan Museum.

We hope students will continue to come to the ACOR Library and find here the motivation and encouragement to continue with their higher education. The greatest vision we can have is to play a role in helping them achieve these goals, which will not only contribute to their own betterment, but also to that of Jordan itself.



Humi Ayoubi (left), head librarian since 1988, stands with Patricia Masri, library assistant since 1990; photo from the ACOR Archives

Mohammed Adawi Remembers

One of the pleasures of putting together this newsletter was the chance to sit with Mohammed Adawi (Abu Ahmed) and listen to him talk about his life. If you have already read the other accounts in this anniversary issue, you will know that he has worked for ACOR since its inception and thus has been integral to ACOR for its forty years.

Mohammed thinks his birth year is 1938. He comes from the Palestinian village of Zakariyya, located northwest of Hebron. His parents (Ahmed and Jalila) were cousins and Mohammed was the eldest of their five children. His father was a shop owner in a community of more than one thousand. When the Adawis became refugees in 1948, the family moved to a camp in Jericho. During the first year, the family went in the summer months to a camp in Bethlehem and then returned to Jericho. At this point, Mohammed was the main breadwinner of the family and made money selling things, including kerosene for lamps. His early education had been very thorough, so he was too advanced for the camp classrooms and needed, in any case, to work to support the family. His family consisted of his parents (his father became too ill to work and died in 1954) and three sisters and a younger brother. One of his early jobs was working on the construction of the Sweileh-Naur Road, which leads from Amman to the Jordan Valley.

The family place in the Jericho camp was located near Tell es-Sultan and in 1956 he was registered by Kathleen Kenyon to be one of the workers at the site. Getting his foot into the Jericho excavation was the initial key to his work with archaeologists. At Jericho, he first assisted Phil Hammond whose trench demanded heavy dirt moving so Mohammed was glad to switch to Henk Franken's area where the work involved careful retrieval of skeletal material. His association with archaeologists almost came to an abrupt end when he joined the local outpouring of support for King Hussein's removal of Glubb Pasha as this action on his part was not appreciated by some team members. In 1957, Henk Franken engaged him to run his house in Jericho. Thus, he was no longer working at the tell but supported archaeological work by taking care of a home and learning how to cook. Among the people who stopped by was John Strugnell who was working on the Dead Sea Scrolls. He asked Mohammed to come to Jerusalem and so for 1958–60 Mohammed worked for him there. During those years Mohammed regularly passed the Jerusalem School on Salah ed-Din Street during his shopping rounds and when Strugnell left he suggested that Mohammed apply for a job there. At that time Marvin Pope was the school director (1959–60) and his wife took Mohammed in hand. There was a rocky start in which the housekeeper Wadiyah was unduly hard on the newcomer. It was Mrs. Pope who recognized his intelligence and persuaded him to take a bit of extra time with his family in Jericho and then start afresh.

Abu Ahmed looks back to the period of 1960–67 as the best years of his life. It was when he got married and started his family. At the Jerusalem School he was the assistant to Omar Jibrin, the head chef, and during that time they served under several directors: Oleg Grabar (1960–61); Paul Lapp (1961–64); George Mendenhall (1965–66), and John Marks



Mohammed Adawi in ACOR's kitchen in the mid 1980s; photo from the ACOR Archives

(1966–67). In 1961 Paul Lapp invited Mohammed to cook for his dig team at Iraq al-Amir, which was his first such experience. The following year he was recommended to serve as a chef for G.E. Wright's Shechem (Tell Balatah) excavations and in the first year he was able to have his younger brother assist him. During this period Mohammed also worked other seasons at Shechem and for Paul Lapp again at Iraq al-Amir as well as at Tell er-Rumeith, the Wadi ed-Daliyeh Caves, and Bab edh-Dhra'. He recalls that Lapp would create small teams of the fellows and annual professors of the school in Jerusalem. Another site for which he was the excavation cook was Pella.

John Marks of Princeton University was the director in Jerusalem for the fateful year 1966–67. It was Marks who had suggested that Mohammed find a home to rent in Jerusalem for his growing family. Aminta Marks describes that year and the tensions of the June war in her insightful book *Pieta for the Dispossessed: The Grace of Palestinians* (Princeton, 1993). She has a section entitled "Twins Are Born" about the first children born to Mohammed and his wife Kawther Adawi, twin boys Ahmed and Mahmud. Aminta Marks wrote that he "always answers a question seriously"—which remains true today.

In June 1967, Mohammed and his family left Jerusalem to stay in the home of an uncle in Jericho. Mohammed tried to get back to his own home in Jerusalem but he and hundreds of others were prevented from returning to the city and diverted to the other side of the Jordan River. He made his way to Zarqa on the northeast edge of Amman where he had relatives. Eventually his mother received word as to where he was and the whole family arrived en masse. Most of them still live in Zarqa in homes which they have been able to build over the years. Mohammed met up with a fellow Jerusalem worker and together they managed to get a letter to G. Ernest Wright, the President of ASOR (1966–1974) requesting certificates to prove they had worked at the Jerusalem School. Mohammed managed to find a job in a coffee shop in downtown Amman for the rest of 1967, and some extra money came in via much



Mohammed Adawi, flanked by his sons Abed (left) and Sa'id (right) in 2008; photo by B. Porter

appreciated donations from old friends who had heard of his plight and tried to help him and his family. Wright also asked what Mohammed needed to tide him over until a solution could be found and for part of that year he received 20 JD per month from ASOR. In spring 1968, he was gainfully employed again as an assistant working for Crystal Bennett at Tawilan on the British project. Through the Jordanian Department of Antiquities, he received a letter from Siegfried Horn engaging him as an ASOR employee for the Hesban dig to be the cook. Mohammed noted that this was a board decision and he was given a salary of \$100 per month. He had known Siegfried Horn from Shechem. On the Hesban project through 1976, he met many of the people he would see regularly at ACOR for the next four decades.

In 1968, Rudy Dornemann became the first annual professor director of ACOR, and Mohammed started working at ACOR after the Hesban season. For a short time, the Dornemanns lived in an apartment near the 1st Circle in Jebel Amman which can be counted as the first ACOR. Mohammed recalls learning a lot from Meredith Dornemann as well as Vivian Van Elderen, Sue Sauer, and Linda McCreery. Many of the recipes discussed with them are still enjoyed today!

Abu Ahmed well remembers all of the moves. In November 1968, the residential building near the 3rd Circle was chosen and ACOR remained there until 1977. In that same year he worked as a chef for Bert de Vries at Umm el-Jimal but that was the last year he worked on an excavation because ACOR now had hostel space for visitors and this required him to remain at the center. The move from the 3rd Circle to the building between the 5th and 6th Circles was orchestrated by director Jim Sauer. Mohammed had first met Jim in 1960 at Iraq al-Amir when the teenage Jim visited the site with his father. Mohammed also watched the romance of Jim and Sue flourish at Hesban and was part of their lives for their years in Jordan.

Mohammed feels that in terms of the physical reality of ACOR, each director built on the actions of their predecessor but the vision for owning a building actually started with Sauer. It was in turn realized by Dave McCreery, who deserves

the credit for the construction of the permanent ACOR, and then it was Bert de Vries who filled the center with furniture. Pierre Bikai added to the hostel capacity with additional rooms and apartments. Abu Ahmed described the move to the new building in 1986 as finally coming home.

Part of Abu Ahmed's philosophy has been to come to work whenever possible (even in the snow) and that everything has a reason. This logic was applied to the hiring of two of his sons by ACOR. Sa'id started helping in 1984 before he did his military service and then was hired in 1988 by Dave McCreery after he left the army. Sa'id has been an important part of the smooth operational running of ACOR ever since. Abed was asked by Pierre in 1992 to organize the garage and proved so capable at fixing things that he too was hired and has also become invaluable. He is indeed the only one who knows where everything in the building is located.

Mohammed describes the changes at ACOR as having been undertaken gradually, like raising children. He and his wife are experts as they have eleven children. Several of Mohammed's now adult children have degrees in higher education. Ahmed, Mahmud, and Ali have doctorates and Aladin should be finishing his this year at Birmingham. Their other sons Hussein and Adawi have degrees in computer science. The eldest daughter Leila has a large family and lives close to her parents. The two youngest daughters are Ahlam who achieved a Master's degree and now is a teacher and Alla who is pursuing her degree in Chemistry. Abu Ahmed believes it is important to have given each one of them the freedom to decide what they want but also important to help them realize it. Sa'id recalled that he and three of his brothers (Abed, Ali, and Hussein) all had the chance to work on the excavations at Ain Ghazzal in different capacities but that they could never match their father in the number of sites worked on in his earlier years.

The young man who caught the eye of Kathleen Kenyon in 1956 has gone on to meet many archaeological figures over the decades and has countless stories to share. It has been my privilege to convey some of his personal story and acknowledge his major role in the success of ACOR these past 40 years. We benefit greatly from his cooking but also from his wisdom, his sensibility, and his amazing memory.

Barbara A. Porter



ACOR in the snow, March 2007; photo by B. Porter

Fellows in Residence (January-June 2008)

Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC)
Senior Fellows:

Caroline (“Molly”) Davies, University of Missouri–Kansas City;
Modeling Paleoenvironmental Change and Basin Response on
the Jordan Plateau



Molly Davies and Danny Beale with sons Joshua and Gordon

Nancy L. Lapp, Pittsburgh Theological Seminary; Studies for the
Final Publications of the 1961 and 1962 Excavations at Iraq al-
Amir and the 1962 and 1967 Excavations at Tell er-Rumeith

Megan A. Perry, East Carolina University; Situating Biology: The
Historical and Archaeological Contexts of Bioarchaeological
Data from Nabataean and Byzantine Cemeteries in Jordan

Suzanne Richard, Gannon University; The EB III/IV Transition
at Khirbet Iskander—Volume 2 of the Expedition: A Report on
the Stratigraphy of Area B

Robert Schick, Independent Scholar; Final Report of the Hu-
mayma Excavation Project: Christianity at Humayma



Nancy Lapp



Megan Perry



Robert Schick



Suzanne Richard

*The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation East-Central European
Research Fellows:*

Beata Kowalska, Jagiellonian University, Poland; The Women’s
Struggle for Change in the Middle East

ACOR–CAORC Fellows:

Elizabeth Frantz, London School of Economics; Family Mat-
ters: Kinship and the Causes and Consequences of Sri Lankan
Migration to Jordan

Shadi Hamid, Oxford University; Islamist Electoral Behavior in
the Middle East: A Structuralist-Functionalist Approach

Philipp M. Rassmann, University of Washington; The Cutting
Edge of Technology. Ground Stone Technological Change,
Risk, Invention, and the Beginning of Farming



Beata Kowalska



Elizabeth Frantz



Shadi Hamid



Philipp Rassmann



Hanan Toukan



Rachel Grover

Hanan Toukan, University of London; *Creating Spaces of Freedom or Maintaining the Status Quo? Aid, Civil Society and the Politics of Cultural Production in Jordan and Lebanon*

Pierre and Patricia Bikai Fellow, The Harrell Family Fellow; and the Kenneth W. Russell Fellow:

Rachel Grover, Brigham Young University; *Placed in Paradise: Messianic Age Imagery in the Fifth- to Eighth-Century Floor Mosaics of Jordan*

Donations to ACOR Library (January-June 2008)

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Donors to ACOR (January-June 2008)

General Donations to the Annual Fund were made by: Donna H. Antoon; Roger S. Bagnall; Laird H. Barber; Marie S. Barbir; Roger and Aina Borass for the Roger S. Boraas Library Fund; Joyce E. Chelberg; Elena Dodge Corbett and Glenn J. Corbett; Anne Goheen Crane and Thomas Crane in honor of Barbara Porter's Birthday; William and Patricia Deaton; Peter and Kathy Dorman; Marie-Henriette Carre Gates and Charles Gates; Lawrence Geraty; Ann H. Gordon; Sami and Lily Habayeb; Gemma and Lewis Hall; Prudence O. Harper; Kathy and Walter Jamieson; Joukowsky Family Foundation; Nancy and Omar Kader; Peter and Anna Levin; Joan Porter MacIver and David MacIver; David and Linda McCreery; Holly Mak and

Marc Hersh; Renee Menard; Peter B. Nalle; Ryan and Janet O'Connell; Jean A. Peyrat; Tom and Alice Pickering; Marian S. Pillsbury; Jennifer Jacobs Porter and Benjamin Porter; Sarah and David Roberts; Landry T. Slade; John and Dorothy Sprague; Julia Strohm; Sally B. Strazdins; Edwin and Heather Taylor in honor of Elizabeth Fernea; Robert B. Trainer and Shirin Devrim Trainer; Theresa and Thomas Whetstine; Duffy Winters and Dan Onstad

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The Pierre and Patricia Bikai Fellowship: Lawrence Geraty; B.W. Ruffner, Jr.

Sally and Bert de Vries Fellowship: Connie and Roger Brummel in memory of Dr. Ann Hammink Kok; Joukowsky Family Foundation; Widad and Kamel Kawar, Bert and Sally de Vries

Jordanian Graduate Student Scholarship Fund: Bill Libby
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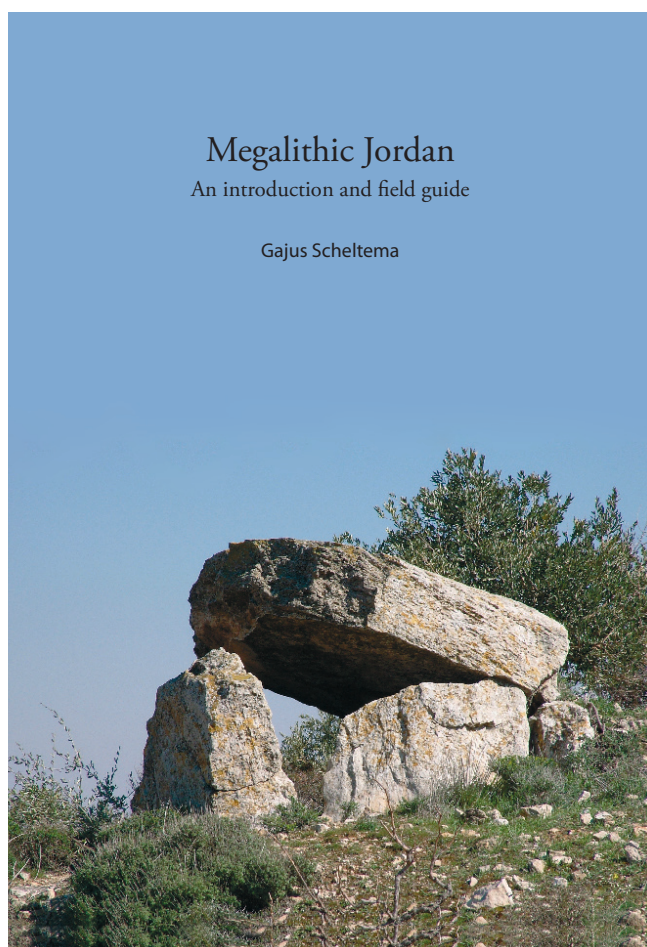
James A. Sauer Fellowship Fund: Lawrence T. Geraty; Sy Gitin; Stephen F. Lintner; William and Elizabeth Overstreet; Tom and Alice Pickering; Susan A. Sauer; Nicholas and Patricia Veliotis

ACOR 2008 Annual Appeal Results (1 October 2007 to 30 September 2008)

Annual Fund—\$37,271
General Endowment—\$27,194
Bikai Fellowship—\$1,615
de Vries Fellowship—\$13,675
Frederick-Wenger Fellowship—\$12,164
Groot Fellowship—\$3,350
Harrell Fellowship—\$1,750
Jordanian Graduate Student
Scholarship Fund—\$16,900
MacDonald-Sampson
Fellowship—\$3,861
Ogilvy Library Endowment—\$13,073
Roger Boraas Library Acquisition
Fund—\$4,000
Publication Fund—\$58,062
Russell Fellowship—\$6,275
Sauer Fellowship—\$3,375

Many thanks from ACOR!

New Publication



Megalithic Jordan: An introduction and field guide, by Gajus Scheltema (2008). This book is the first field guide to megalithic sites in Jordan and contains descriptions of dolmens, standing stones, and related features. Paperback, small format with 144 pages and 84 illustrations, mostly in color, and one map. Price with shipping from ACOR \$35.

For the list of all ACOR publications, see previous issues of the *ACOR Newsletter* or the ACOR website.

New Website to be launched in 2009
www.acorjordan.org

ACOR's Current Website: www.bu.edu/acor

ACOR's e-mail address in the U.S.
Boston: ACOR@bu.edu

New e-mail addresses in Jordan
acor@acorjordan.org
reservations@acorjordan.org
library@acorjordan.org

June 2008 Board Meeting

The ACOR Board of Trustees held their annual spring meeting in Amman on 12 June 2008 at the InterContinental Hotel in Jebel Amman. Class members of 2008 were re-elected as the class of 2011. The Board inaugurated the ACOR Jordanian Graduate Student Scholarship, in part to honor ACOR's 40th Anniversary. Board members attended anniversary festivities at ACOR that evening.

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