

# ACOR Newsletter

## أخبار أكور

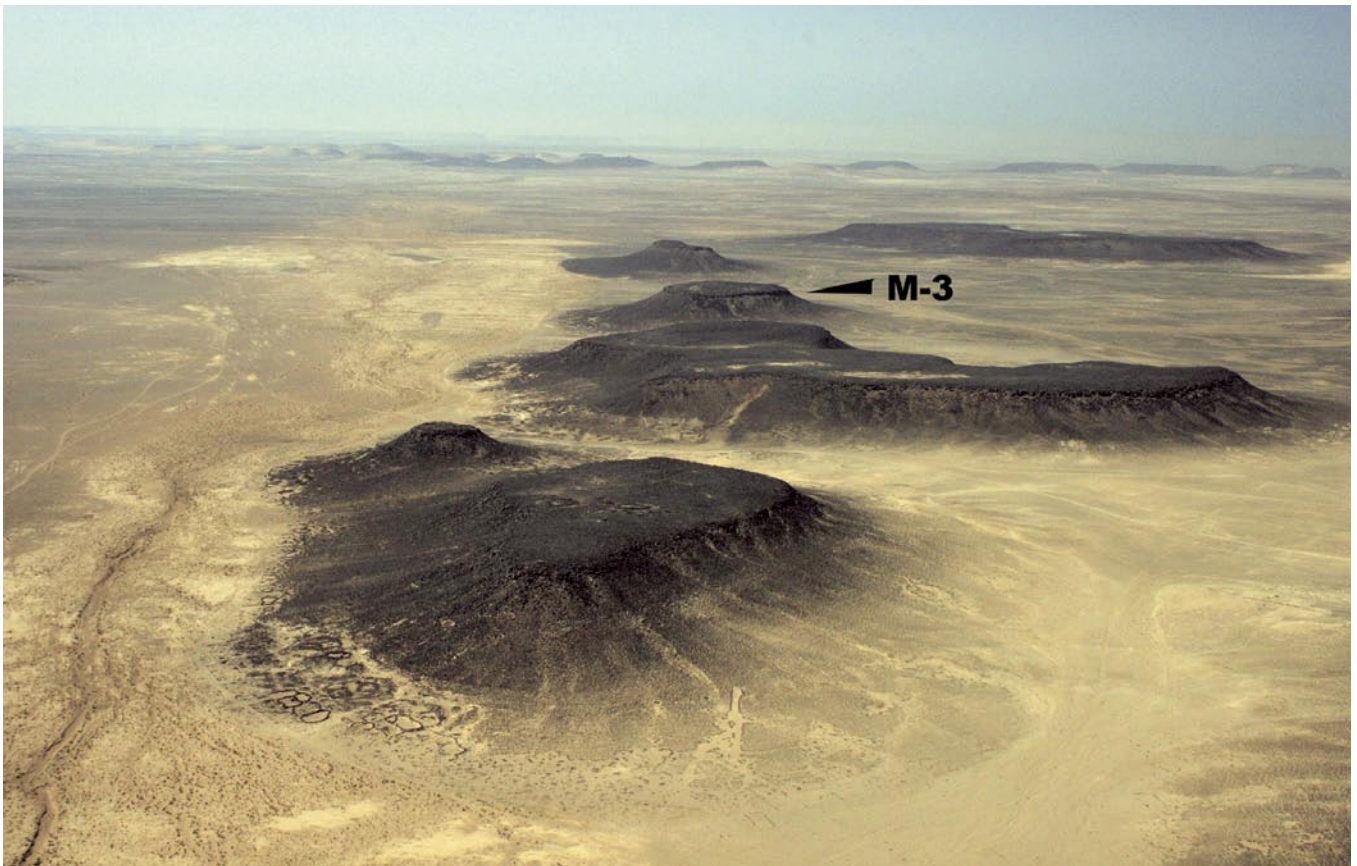


Vol. 22.1—Summer 2010

### Desert Monuments to the Dead: Views of the Early Pastoral Lifeways in Jordan's Eastern Desert

*Gary O. Rollefson, Yorke M. Rowan, and Alex Wasse*

The eastern sky reddens long before the sun actually begins to appear in its rise to its zenith, and birds, insects, reptiles, and mammals large and small are alert early to opportunities in another day of survival in the punishing heat and aridity of the black and bleak basalt-strewn sands of the summer desert east of Azraq. With an average of less than 5 cm of rain a year, life is a struggle there; yet the Bedouins of the recent past are testimony to the potential of what winter rains can do to what would otherwise be a sterile landscape. The barren lands have molded the Bedouin experience in terms of challenges, successes, and romantic histories, and there is clear and dramatic evidence of antecedent sheep and goat herders who celebrated this unlikely land and lifestyle thousands of years ago.



View towards the south of part of the Ghura al-Qattafi mesas. Maitland's Mesa (M-3) is indicated by the arrow. To the east of the mesas runs the Wadi al-Qattafi; photo by Isabelle Ruben



Location of Wisad Pools' necropolis and Maitland's Mesa in Jordan's eastern badia. (Image © Google Inc.)

Travelers who venture off the roads in Jordan's arid regions frequently note mounds of stones (cairns or *rujm*) which often are the final resting place of someone who died while on the move from one pasturage to another. Poignant as these markers may be, they relate the inevitability of death, particularly under the harsh circumstances of blasted landscapes, such as those in Jordan's Black Desert. It is all the more striking to find not one or two or even ten such graves, but hundreds of them as densely placed as houses in a large town: literally, a "city of the dead" in the midst of threatening black volcanic rocks and gritty sand, an apparently lifeless environment that would seem to support only the dead and certainly not the living. This silent municipality of tombs and ritual buildings is just the situation at Wisad Pools, a cemetery of monumental structures dedicated to powerful personalities among the prehistoric pastoral peoples who exploited the region in Wisad's territory, a necropolis that grew in size and population over more than two thousand years, from the Late Neolithic period through the Chalcolithic ("Copper Age") and into the Early Bronze Age, roughly from 5000 to 2500 B.C.

#### **Wisad Pools**

We first visited Wisad Pools in 2002 during a survey by two of us (AW and GR) of the upper reaches of the Wadi Sirhan, but since our attention was fully directed to locating Early Neolithic sites relating to pastoral groups, we barely noticed the cultural features surrounding us during our brief stopover. (This is a stellar case of finding what one looks for and ignoring anything else). When we returned in 2007, with our eyes lifted more towards the skyline, we noticed that almost as far as the eye could see the surface was covered with immense piles of large basalt blocks. On our return to Amman, we stopped by "Maitland's Hill Fort," a basalt-topped mesa about two

hours' drive to the east of Azraq. Here we noticed constructions at the base of the mesa that mimicked some of the structures at Wisad, and a number of the constructions on top of the mesa were also clearly related to funerary and other ritual practices.

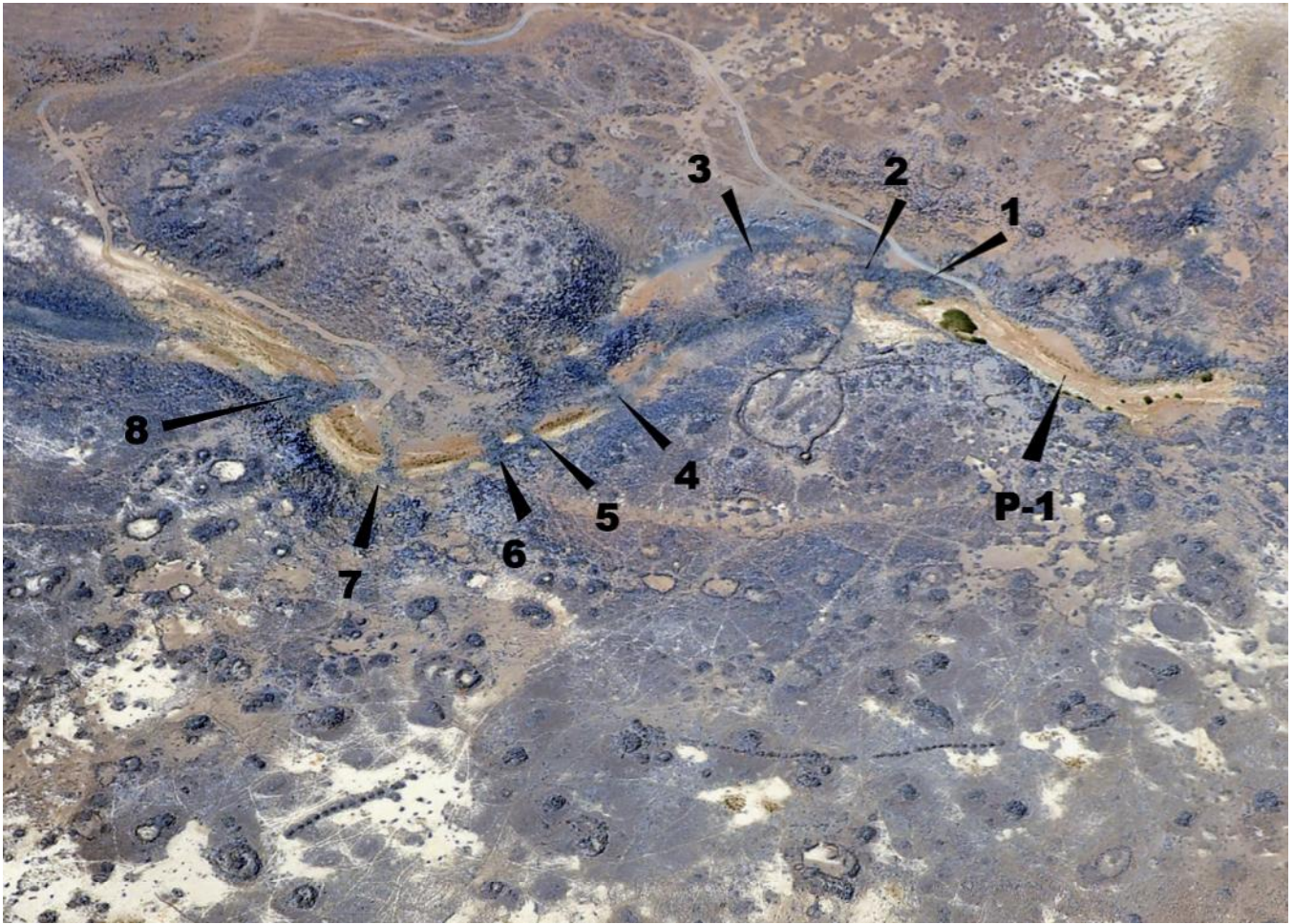
The enormity of the Wisad site stunned us, and the complexity of Maitland's Hill Fort and up to fifty other mesas in the region made it clear that we would need help to investigate these astonishing examples of mortuary and ceremonial architecture. Luckily, the third of us at that time (YR) was a CAORC fellow at ACOR, and his experience with the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age in the southern Levant was a perfect complement and he agreed to join the team.

In 2008, the three of us returned to Wisad and spent several weeks looking into the types of tumuli as well as to the extent of the site. Google Earth coverage of this part of Jordan's panhandle is far too low in terms of resolution to make a significant contribution to understanding the landscape, so we walked across the entire breadth of Wisad. The site has a "core" of approximately a kilometer and a half north-south by a kilometer east-west, where structures are relatively densely distributed, and the density decreases the farther one goes from the core. The peripheral area beyond is about four by seven kilometers; beyond

these limits structures are rare and probably unrelated to the central part of Wisad.

We undertook a pedestrian survey in 2008 using GPS devices to locate the variety of structures within both the peripheral and core areas. We counted 225 major constructions associated with elaborate burials over three-fourths of the core area. In addition to a great quantity of animal pens and some small possible shepherd huts, we identified a number of principal architectural types, some of these with considerable internal variation. Except for the animal pens (open circular enclosures with low stone walls), structures dealing with burials and ritual purposes dominate. These include roofed "tower tombs," some of which have chains of up to 44 chambers leading from them. There are also many large (ca. 10–15 m in diameter) mounds of basalt blocks that cover multi-chambered tombs constructed in the interior. Even more numerous (and not included in the 225 number) were low burial cairns, mostly oriented (when this could be determined) in a NW-SE direction. Several ritual structures were also present, buildings that incorporated paved platforms, walls of standing stones, and interior circles of standing stones. Finally, there were also several units that appear to have served as residential compounds with highly structured interior arrangements.

So what was the attraction to Wisad? Why did this locale in the center of an arid, bleak expanse become a cemetery of almost urban dimensions? Cutting through the middle of the Wisad necropolis was a small wadi in which natural basins had formed in the underlying basalt over the course of hundreds and thousands of millennia. The wadi is narrow: not more than a hundred meters wide in its short (ca. 1.5 km) traverse from one plateau to the next one, which is only 8 m lower in elevation. Those basins were capable of catching impressive



Aerial view of Wadi Wisad and eight barrage dams constructed to create pools to catch winter rain. “P-1” is Pool # 1; there are eight other pools in the wadi; photo by David Kennedy

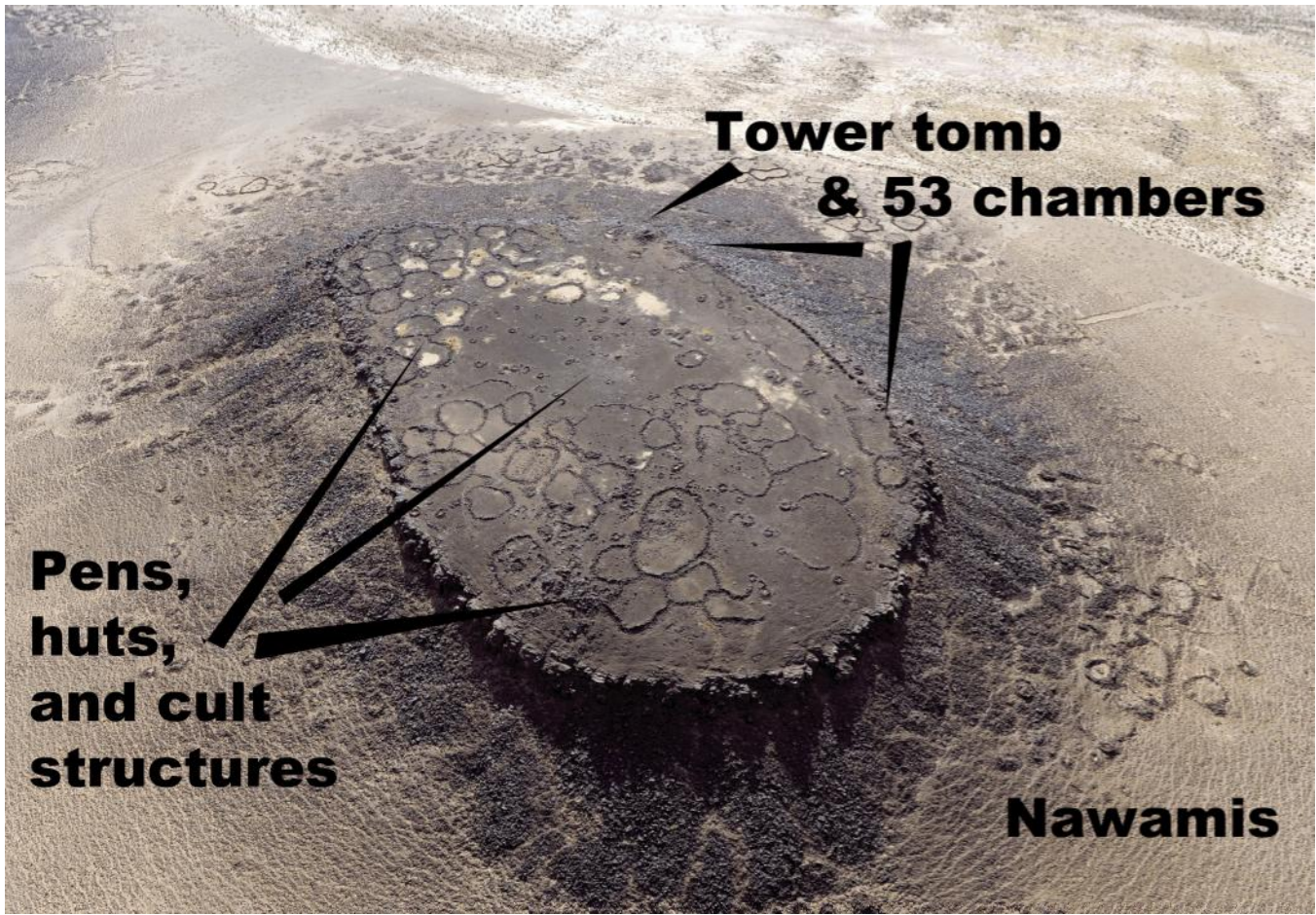
amounts of winter rain. At the northwest end of the wadi for Pool #1, based on silt lines visible on stones lining the pool, we calculated a potential storage of more than 2,000 m<sup>3</sup> (more than 50,000 gallons). Pool #9 at the opposite end of the wadi was a half-kilometer in length and was probably the main reservoir for people who lived in the semi-permanent Wisad Village at the wadi mouth. The other seven pools between Pools #1 and 9 were much smaller, and it appears that some were artificially constructed to increase the efficiency of the water catchment. Steppe and desert herders undoubtedly deeply valued or even revered water, so the pools at Wisad may have imbued the place with a mythical and mystical aura, a place that was the giver (or at least sustainer) of life, and an appropriate place to celebrate the end of life.

#### ***Maitland’s Mesa***

A drive of about two hours east of North Azraq leads to the Ghura al-Qattafi, a chain of twelve basalt-topped mesas along the western edge of Wadi al-Qattafi which constitute about a fifth of similar geological formations near the southwestern edge of the Black Desert. Among them, and relatively small in size, is Maitland’s Mesa, a bastion-like prominence which resembled Iron Age Welsh hill forts in the eyes of Flight Lieutenant Maitland in 1927 when he saw it from his biplane en route from Baghdad to Cairo. We now refer to this as Mesa 03, or Maitland’s Mesa.

We have separated the mesa into three main areas: the summit; the southern and western slopes; and the northern slope:

*The summit* with occupational evidence dating back at least to the Middle Paleolithic is characterized by more than 250 structures, most of them either animal pens or small temporary two-room dwellings (“ghura huts”). There is one large area in the northeast quadrant that is sparsely populated by buildings; the area is slightly concave and clearly forms a shallow pool during the winter rainy season. Animals were probably brought up from the pastures at night to afford better protection from predators, such as wolves, desert lions, and hyenas, among others, including perhaps other people. There is a considerable number of other kinds of buildings on the summit, including small U-shaped stone alignments – sometimes paved – which may have served some ceremonial purpose. There are also cobble pavements, burial cairns with standing stones, and a few elaborate residential (?) buildings with entrances that have low (ca. 50–60 cm) entrances below lintels. However, the most imposing structure is a roofed tower tomb that is 4 m in diameter and more than 2 m in height. Leading along the southern edge of the summit from this robbed-out tomb is a chain of fifty three chambers, some of them badly disturbed; the similarities with the tower tombs and chains of chambers from Wisad are striking.



Aerial view towards the east of Maitland's Mesa showing the animal pens, huts, and cultic structures on the summit, as well as a tower tomb and a chain of 53 chambers along the southern edge of the mesa top. A number of massive nawamis and other structures are located along the southern base of the mesa; photo by David Kennedy

*The southern and western slopes* are characterized by numerous nawamis (Arabic singular namus; pl. nawamis) in several forms. These small roofed tower tombs occur across this part of the base of the mesa, but there are also very large namus-like structures that are 5 m or more in diameter; clearly these were never roofed and probably functioned in a different way. There is at least one example of these at Wisad. One of the roofed nawamis has a narrow, low entrance at the southwest edge with a lintel across the top. There are also smaller burial cairns on the southern and western slopes. Many of the structures there partially cover earlier visits by hunting parties of the Middle and Late Pre-Pottery Neolithic (PPN) periods (9<sup>th</sup>–8<sup>th</sup> millennia B.C.) and hunting/maintenance stations of the Late Neolithic period (7<sup>th</sup>–6<sup>th</sup> millennia B.C.).

*The northern slopes* are very different in character as there are many tombs (more than eighty) and temporary dwellings (more than fifty), but none as complex as those on the southern and western slopes. Several of the dwellings may be idiosyncratic forms of the ghura huts on the summit, although the northern slope versions are not as standardized. Most of the burial cairns have been looted, but several intact examples were located, and we plan to excavate them in the future.

#### **Comparisons**

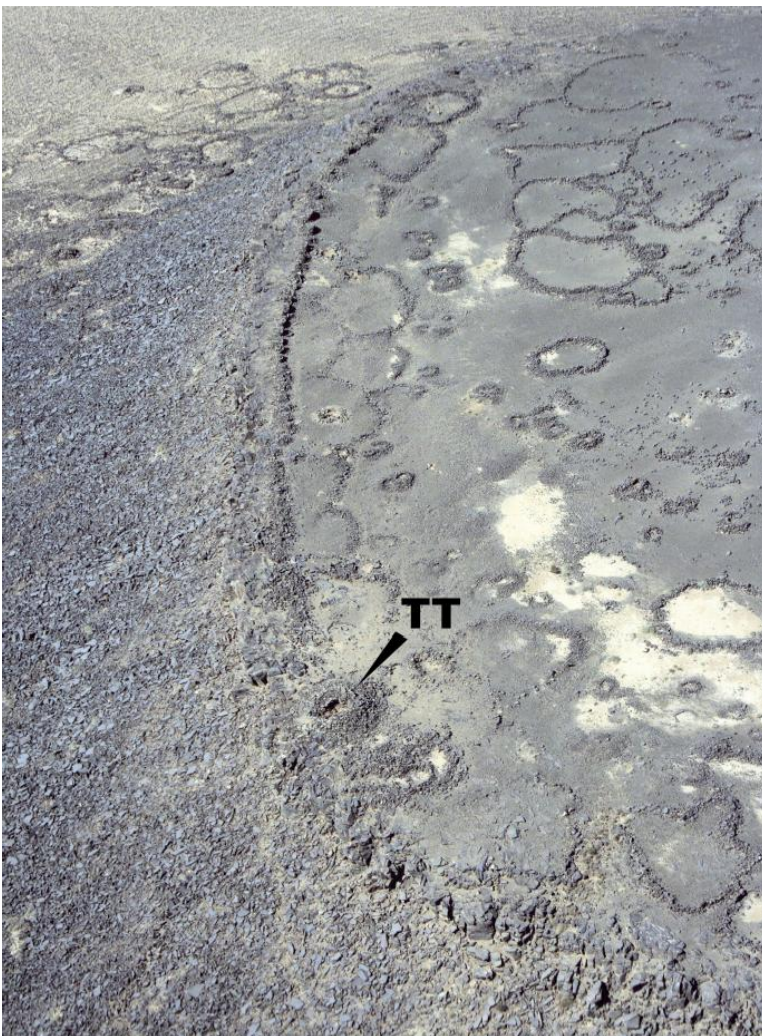
The funerary monuments at both Wisad and Maitland's Mesa have close counterparts across a broad stretch of south-

western Asia. First mentioned in travelers' accounts in the late 1800s in the Sinai Peninsula, tower tombs, both with and without chains of chambers, and nawamis have been described across the Sinai, central Saudi Arabia, and down into Yemen, and these all share many minute details. But there are also some unique aspects at Wisad and Maitland's Mesa, including the kinds of ritual complexes involving platforms and circles of standing stones. Wisad also stands apart from all its counterparts simply in terms of its size, which at 1.5 km<sup>2</sup>, makes it the largest necropolis we have noted in the literature.

Both Wisad and Maitland's Mesa were used over a long period of time. At Wisad, there are dense scatters from the Early and Middle Epipaleolithic periods (ca. 20,000–13,000 B.C.), from the PPNB (ca. 8500–6900 B.C.), and the Late Neolithic (ca. 6400–4700 B.C.). Some of the tower tombs and some nawamis might date to as early as the Late Neolithic based on artifacts recovered from the looters' backdirt and from OSL (Optically Stimulated Luminescence) dates of similar structures in the Negev Desert researched by Steven Rosen. However, most of them are probably later and date from the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age (ca. 4700–2200 B.C.). So far, we have not recovered any evidence we can use to date definitively any of the buildings, but we hope to obtain soil samples and bone fragments that might provide an absolute chronology.



Alex Wasse, Gary Rollefson, and Yorke Rowan in the field; photos by Barbara Porter and Isabelle Ruben



Aerial view of Maitland's Mesa towards the west showing more detail of the tower tomb ("TT") and the row of chambers; photo by Isabelle Ruben

The same dating range applies to Maitland's Mesa (there is one dense Epipaleolithic camp on the eastern slope), and the same lack of firm dating evidence also applies to this site. Based on stone tools recovered from the surface of the summit, we can postulate that the major pastoral use of this part of the mesa dates to the Chalcolithic period, although the tower tomb at the southeastern corner might be as early as the transition from the 6<sup>th</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> millennium. The nawamis on the southern slope remain enigmatic in temporal terms, but here again we hope to recover samples of soil and bones that might provide firm dates.

We envision another three to five years of intensive research at both areas, including the investigation of other mesas in the Ghura al-Qattafi range, which all appear to have a minimum of one tower tomb on their summits. We anticipate recovering substantial information that will provide unprecedented insights into the development of the ritual and economic aspects of a lifestyle that eventually developed into the historic cultural patterns of the desert herders of the Bedouin today.

*Gary O. Rollefson, Whitman College,  
Yorke M. Rowan, University of Chicago,  
Alex Wasse, Independent Scholar.*

## Seminar at ACOR: Teaching About Islam and Middle Eastern Culture

ACOR hosted twelve American college professors for more than two weeks (January 3–19, 2010) as a continuation of a seminar run in conjunction with the Council of Independent Colleges (CIC) and the Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC). This program had taken place three times before at ACOR: January 2004 and December 2004–January 2005 under Pierre Bikai and the December 2006–January 2007 program which I organized.

The 2010 seminar combined lectures, discussion groups, trips around Jordan—including exploring Amman’s neighborhoods, art galleries, and museums— as well as the chance to meet many people from diverse professions and backgrounds. Several ACOR Board members offered their expertise and hospitality. Senator Leila Sharaf addressed the topic of American-Jordanian relations and Widad Kawar discussed aspects of regional costume while Moawiyah and Buthaina Ibrahim opened their home to the participants for a wonderful dinner. The inaugural lecture was given by Ammar Khammash who presented a stimulating overview of the land of Jordan and provided insights into the impact of change in the country. The

group and other scholars in residence at ACOR also had the privilege of listening to H.R.H. Prince El Hassan bin Talal. Amongst the other speakers was Rami Khouri who came from Beirut to Amman especially for this seminar.

This year the Carnegie Foundation of New York offered an “Alumni Follow-up Grant” administered through CAORC. This grant has allowed the participants to build on their experiences in Jordan and make sure they were shared with their own communities in the United States. The seminar also provided chances for special relations to be forged amongst the participants, as well as with people whom they met in Jordan. January 2010 was an unusually warm month here and as many of the professors teach in cold places, they also appreciated the amazing weather that made for very pleasant visits to some of the special places Jordan has to offer in terms of history and natural beauty. As it was my privilege to accompany them on all excursions and be part of the activities that I planned for them, I too enjoyed the times shared and the chance to learn and be informed by numerous experts on a variety of topics.

*Barbara A. Porter, ACOR Director*



CIC-CAORC-ACOR Program Day 1 at the Amman Citadel in front of the Temple of Hercules restored by ACOR in the mid-1990s with funding by USAID. Seminar Participants and Hosts (from left): Kurt Jefferson (Westminster College, MO); Christian Krokus (University of Scranton, PA); Bill Campbell (College of St. Scholastica, MN); Vernon Pedersen (University of Great Falls, MT); Alaine Hutson (Huston Tiltson University, TX); Brian Lang (Jamestown College, ND); Sara Raley (McDaniel College, MD); Rosamond Rodman (Mount St. Mary’s College, CA); Millie Burns (Marymount Manhattan College, NY); Barbara A. Porter (ACOR Director); Mike Klabunde (College of Mount St. Joseph, OH); Mike Bradley (Blackburn College, IL); Rita Lester (Nebraska Wesleyan University, NE); and Nasser Abu Al Khair (Tour Guide); photo by Sarah Harpending (ACOR Project Consultant)

## ACOR Board of Trustees at June 2010 Meeting in Amman



Board Members present at reception hosted by H.R.H. Prince Raad bin Zeid and Princess Majda on the occasion of the 3 June 2010 Board meeting in Amman. First Row (left to right): Bethany J. Walker, Artemis A. W. Joukowsky, H.R.H. Prince Raad bin Zeid, Jane F. Geniesse, Barbara A. Porter; Second Row: Susan F. Alcock, Øystein S. LaBianca, Megan A. Perry, Bert de Vries; Back Row: William G. Bardel, Moawiyah M. Ibrahim, Henry Christensen III, Mohammed Asfour, John P. Oleson, Randolph B. Old; photo by Martha S. Joukowsky

## ACOR Jordanian Graduate Student Scholarship (JGSS)

Two years ago at the time of ACOR's 40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary celebrations, ACOR established the JGSS as a way of giving back to the country which has hosted the center for four decades. The JGSS is for Jordanian citizens pursuing Master's (MA) or Doctoral (Ph.D.) degrees at Jordanian universities in subjects tied to Jordan's cultural heritage.

Since it was established, the JGSS has benefited three students. Mariam Omar Ibrahim was awarded the JGSS both for 2009–2010 and 2010–2011. Her research focuses on Khirbet al Batrawy in Zarqa, one of the first fortified cities to emerge in Jordan during the Early Bronze Age II–III period. She excavated at this site for several summers with a bi-national team from Hashemite University and La Sapienza University of Rome. She has been working to develop the site for tourism in order to integrate it into existing plans for Zarqa's urban area. Mariam graduated in December 2009 with an MA in Archaeology and Sustainable Tourism from the Hashemite University and she hopes to enter a Ph.D. program at the University of Jordan.

Fatima Jalboosh was awarded the JGSS in 2009–2010, after receiving ACOR's Frederick-Wenger Jordanian Educational Fellowship as well as the James A. Sauer fellowship in 2008–2009. She graduated in July 2009 from the Hashemite University also with an MA in Archaeology and Sustainable Tourism. Her research was concerned with the nature of early Islamic occupation of the Umayyad Qasr and houses at

Hallabat. Fatima has participated during summers on various excavations. She is currently a lecturer and in the coming year she will relocate to the United Arab Emirates where she plans to continue lecturing and hopes to enroll in a PhD program there.

Amer Al Suleiman was awarded the JGSS for 2010–2011. His ongoing researchs focuses on the Neolithic site of Tell Abu Suwwan near Jerash. He has used this funding to help pay for excavation costs and expensive scientific analyses for his research into the ancient climate and geological environment. Amer expects to graduate in April 2011 from Hashemite University and is looking for funding to enable him to enter a Ph.D. program abroad.

Starting with the upcoming 2011–2012 cycle, ACOR plans to award four JGSS scholarships (versus only two per year to date) in order to help more Jordanian students. This scholarship reflects the desire of the ACOR Board of Trustees to expand ACOR's support of Jordanian scholarship. Many trustees have donated generously to fund this program. ACOR is committed to offering this opportunity and encourages students to apply for it as well as the other relevant fellowships which are announced annually in the fall on our website and by university professors. JGSS applications are reviewed by the ACOR Board Fellowship Committee and the scholarships are awarded in the spring and will help provide funding for the subsequent year.

*Sarah C. Harpending, ACOR*

## In Memoriam: Harold Odes Forshey

ACOR recently lost a devoted friend when Harold Forshey died in May in Tucson, Arizona, where he moved after retiring from Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. He was a faculty member of the Department of Comparative Religion from 1966 to 2003 and taught courses in the Hebrew Bible and archaeology of the ancient Near East. He also acted as Department Chair and Associate Dean of Arts and Sciences. In 1982-83, he was a Visiting Fellow at Princeton Theological Seminary. His degrees were a BA and MA from Abilene Christian College and a BA in Sacred Theology (STB) and doctorate of theology (ThD) from Harvard University.

In the testimonial written to note his retirement from the ACOR Board of Trustees, fellow board member Tom Parker wrote “we all greatly appreciate Harold’s soft-spoken demeanor as well as his collegiality, warmth, and many years of dedicated service to ACOR” (ACOR Newsletter 19.2 (Winter 2007, p. 9). He served on the ACOR board from 1984 to 1987 and rejoined in 1993. He was a generous supporter and faithful participant in board activities until the November 2007 meeting when he chose to step down. He was then unanimously elected as Trustee Emeritus. He played important roles in fellowship activities and the ACOR Library, to which he donated a substantial part of his personal collection; he also served for many years as the chairman of the ACOR Board Library Committee. He is survived by his wife Carol; daughters Suzanne Wubben and Elizabeth Mideiros, and four grandchildren. A memorial service was held on October 1 at Miami University where he taught for almost four decades.



Harold Forshey in Petra on an ACOR board meeting trip; photo courtesy of Carol Forshey

## Summer 2010 CLS Arabic Language Students in Jordan



Participants in the 2010 ECA-CAORC-ACOR Critical Language Scholarship Program for Arabic, in alphabetical order: Martha Baillargeon, Tara Beeny, Tyler Blackwell, Greta Bliss, Megan Brown, Ian Cameron, Caitlin Canney, Morgan Cassell, Morgen Chalmiers, Steven Chen, Rebecca Cuevas, Miriam Feild, Arturo Fuentes, Leah Goldberger, Michelle Ha, Kelly Heitz, Hannah Howard, Brittney Kingman, Anne Lippitt, Alison Lisi, Ashley Lohmann, Michael Lupsa, Adrian Mackie, Ashley Meredith, Joshua Moore, Jennifer Nehus, David Nelson, Hannah Niedel-Gresh, George Potter, Christopher Scott, Ruben Shimonov, Carissa Skrivanek, Ken Sofer, Marene Valdivia, Adam Vohra, Ivan Yagersky, Greta Bliss and Megan Brown. CLS Program Staff were Mohammad Al Azraq, Emily Hagemester, Joseph Nielsen, Emilie Zuniga and Sarah Harpending (ACOR). Visit to Petra; photo by Nasser Abu Al Khair



## New ACOR Fellowships for 2011–2012

**ACOR Publication Fellowship:** One maximum six-month fellowship available to scholars of all nationalities pursuing publication projects in the fields of Jordanian archaeology, anthropology, cultural resource management, or history with the goal of completing a final publication.

**ACOR Jordanian Travel Scholarship for ASOR Annual Meeting:** Two travel scholarships to assist Jordanians delivering papers at the November ASOR Annual meeting in the United States. For details, see ACOR websites: <http://www.acorjordan.org> and <http://www.bu.edu/acor>.

## ACOR Publication Fellowship Report

The Madaba Archaeological Park was established in the early 1990s. Part of the work involved a year and a half of continuous archaeological excavations from the summer of 1992 through the fall of 1993, directed by Cherie Lenzen and Ghazi Bisheh and sponsored by ACOR, USAID, and the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities. The archaeological park has long been open to the public, but no substantial publication of the excavations nor the important remains from the Byzantine and Early Islamic periods was ever produced. In order to write the delayed excavation report, I spent six months at ACOR from March through August 2010, as ACOR's first Publication Fellow.

My work entailed collecting the records of the excavations. Most of the daily notebooks and other written records were eventually located, but almost all of the photographs and many drawings and top plans remain unaccounted for. The loss of significant portions of the dispersed records points out the value of working on reports soon after a project ends.

The initial idea was for me to work with Ghazi Bisheh to publish the results of his part of the excavations around the area of the Byzantine-Early Islamic "Burnt Palace" in the

western part of the archaeological park and I was not at first concerned with the areas where Cherie Lenzen had worked. It soon became apparent that her areas needed to be included or otherwise there would be an artificial separation making little archaeological sense. The decision for me to include her areas in the study effectively doubled the size of this project and so I need to continue work on the report in 2011. In addition to my stratigraphic reports about the excavations, other specialists have agreed to study the pottery, glass, coins, lamp fragments, and animal bones from the excavation and this will make the final report all the more useful.

The results of the 1990s excavations in Madaba around the Roman Street, the "Burnt Palace," and the Church of Khader in the western part of the archaeological park, as well as the Church of the Prophet Elias in the eastern part of the park, are important for the light they shed on the Byzantine and Early Islamic periods in Madaba. An additional value to the project lies in the documentation and excavation of a number of late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century houses that overlay the earlier remains, providing information about that often neglected period of Jordan's history.

*Robert Schick, ACOR Publication Fellow 2010–2011*

## Fellows in Residence (January–June 2010)

*ACOR Publication Fellow*

**Robert Schick**, Independent Scholar; The Madaba Archaeological Park Excavations 1992-1993

*ACOR-CAORC Post-Doctoral Fellows*

**Joel Burnett**, Baylor University; Terra-Cotta Architectural Models as Evidence for the Religion of Iron Age Jordan

**Alysia Fischer**, Miami University; Investigating Jordanian Glass: Archaeological and Contemporary

**Angel Foster**, Ibis Reproductive Health; Assessing the Reproductive Health Content of Medical Education in Jordan



Chris Tuttle, Robert Schick, and Ghazi Bisheh discuss the Madaba Archaeological Park



Joel Burnett with his wife Jamie and children Hannah and Wilson



Alysia Fischer and Jason Rech with their children, Eva and Eli

**Jason Rech**, Miami University; Paleohydrology and Climatic Significance of the Mudawarra Lake Deposits, Southwestern Jordan

**Philip Wilke**, University of California, Riverside; Lower Paleolithic Adaptations in the al-Jafr Basin, Jordan



Philip Wilke and Leslie Quintero

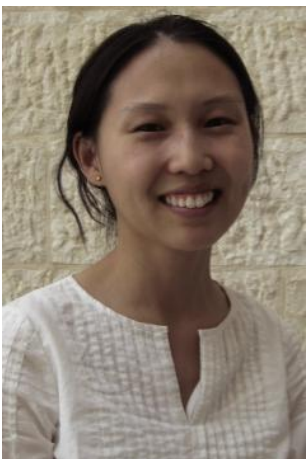


Angel Foster

*ACOR-CAORC Fellows*

**Eleanor Gao**, University of Michigan; Do the Buses Run on Time? Local Government and Public Goods Provision in Jordan

**Matthew Kroot**, University of Michigan; Early Villages of the Dead Sea Basin: The 'Asal-Dhra' Archaeological Project



Eleanor Gao



Matthew Kroot

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

**Lázló Csicsmann**, Corvinus University, Hungary; 'Terrorist Organizations' or 'Political Parties'? The Perspective of Political Engagement of Islamists Organizations in the Middle East—Lessons from The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

**Ivana Kvetanova**, Trnava University Slovakia; Christian Archaeology at Trnava University

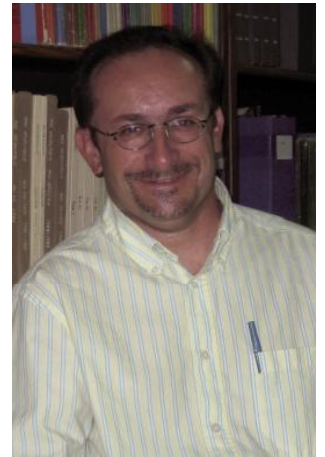
**Tomasz Waliszewski**, University of Warsaw, Poland; Green Gold II—Inventory of the Oil Presses in Jordan (Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, and Early Islamic Periods)



Lázló Csicsmann, his wife Mónika with their children, Bálint and Virág



Ivana Kvetanova



Tomasz Waliszewski

*Pierre and Patricia Bikai Fellowship; Harrell Family Fellowship; and Bert and Sally de Vries Fellowship*

**Theresa Barket**, University of California Riverside; Al-Jafr Basin Lower Paleolithic Project



Theresa Barket

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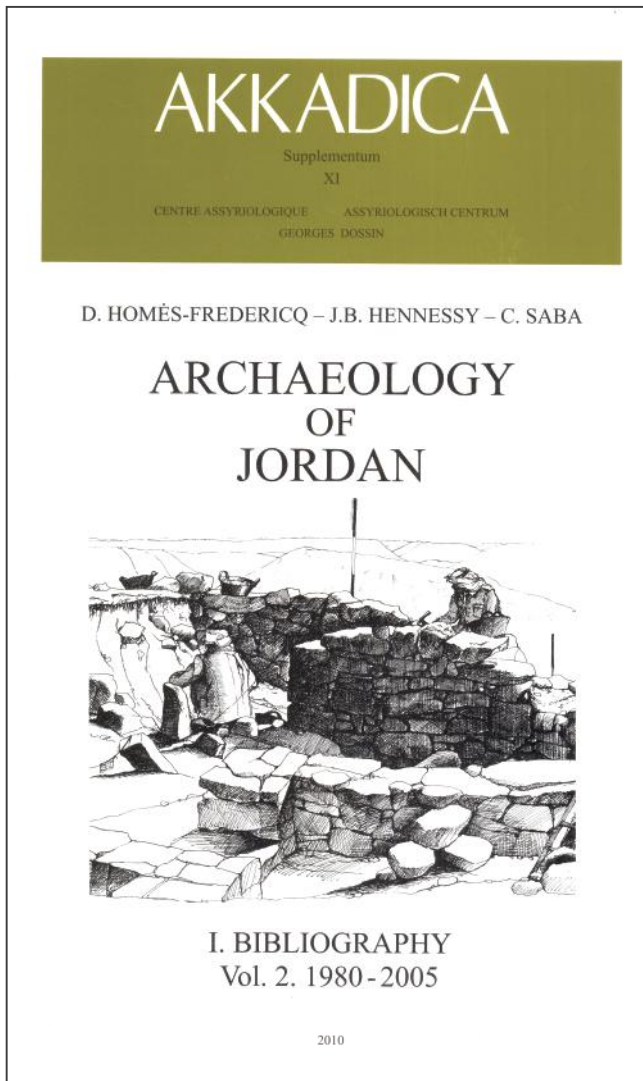
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*Annual Fund Donations for Library Support*; Mary Joan Barker; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Christensen III; Sami Habayeb; Joan Porter MacIver; Stanley M. Maxwell; Barbara A. Porter; Sally B. Strazdins  
*The ACOR Jordanian Graduate Student Scholarship Fund*; Mary Joan Barker; Widad Kawar; H.R.H. Prince Raad bin Zeid; Senator Leila Sharaf  
*The Anne C. Ogilvy Memorial Library Endowment*; The Virginia Wellington Cabot Foundation; Nita and Tom Dawson; Cecily Klingman; Moors C. Myers  
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*Kenneth W. Russell Fellowship Fund*; Bert and Sally de Vries in honor of Jane Taylor; Lysbeth A. Marigold and Skye Qi Marigold; Glen L. Peterman; Wendy Steward  
*James A. Sauer Fellowship Endowment*; Bonnie Lee Crosfield; Sy Gitin; Elizabeth F. and William C. Overstreet  
*Petra Papyri and Other Publications*; Donna Antoon; Jane S. Hart  
*In-Kind Donations*; Sy Gitin; Matthew V. Kroot; Joan Porter MacIver; Barbara A. Porter; Thomas R. Schaub

## ACOR Annual Appeal Results

Funds and Endowments	Fiscal Year 2009	Fiscal Year 2010
Annual Fund	\$20,050	\$26,458
Annual Library Support	\$4,609	\$10,375
Anne Ogilvy Memorial Library Endowment	\$7,906	\$29,508
General Endowment	\$7,495	\$3,100
Pierre and Patricia Bikai Fellowship Endowment	\$845	\$3,275
Bert and Sally de Vries Fellowship Endowment	\$871	\$1,350
Frederick-Wenger Jordanian Educational Fellowship Endowment	\$10	\$12,000
Jennifer C. Groot Memorial Fellowship Endowment	\$2,000	\$1,550
Harrell Family Fellowship Endowment	\$1,250	\$2,200
ACOR Jordanian Graduate Student Scholarship Fund	\$16,513	\$10,180
MacDonald-Sampson Fellowship Endowment	\$3,573	
Anne C. Ogilvy Memorial Library Endowment	\$7,906	\$29,508
Publication Fund	\$171	\$10,275
Kenneth W. Russell Fellowship Endowment	\$550	\$5,500
James A. Sauer Fellowship Endowment	\$5,175	\$5,525
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$71,018</b>	<b>\$121,296</b>

## New Publication



This 2010 volume of the bibliography is the follow-up of the one published in 1986. This compilation of references to scholarly articles and books is a useful source for those interested in archaeology and related studies concerning Jordan. Paperback, 400 pages, with more than 12,000 bibliographical references. Price 75JD when purchased at ACOR in Amman (limited supply); 75 Euros (plus postage) when acquired through Dr. Denyse Homès-Fredericq (densyehomes@yahoo.com) who should also be contacted for information concerning future volumes.

**ACOR e-mail address in Boston:**  
**acor@bu.edu**

**ACOR e-mail addresses in Amman:**  
**acor@acorjordan.org**  
**reservations@acorjordan.org**  
**library@acorjordan.org**

## June 2010 Board Meeting

The ACOR Board of Trustees held their annual spring meeting in Amman at Wild Jordan on 3 June 2010. Mrs. Elizabeth Barlow Rogers was elected to the Class of 2012. Members of the Class of 2010 were re-elected for three-year terms and are now the class of 2013. Trustee Henry Christensen III took on the role of Board Secretary, previously held by Randolph B. Old. Two ACOR staff promotions were duly noted—Dr. Donald R. Keller who has worked in the Boston office since 1996 as Assistant Director is now Associate Director and Sarah C. Harpending who has been Project Consultant since 2006 is now ACOR Assistant Director in Amman and she is overseeing the summer Arabic language program for ACOR.

## ACOR Trustees

Class of 2011: Mrs. Nancy Frederick; Mrs. Widad K. Kawar; Dr. David W. McCreery; Mr. Randolph B. Old (Treasurer); Dr. S. Thomas Parker (Second Vice President); H.E. Senator Leila Abdul Hamid Sharaf; Dr. James R. Wiseman

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Ex officio: Dr. Barbara A. Porter

Trustee Emeritae: Dr. Nancy Lapp; Mrs. Judy Zimmerman

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