

ACOR Newsletter

أخبار أكور



No. 4 - May 1991

ACOR's Past, Present and Future

This issue features an overview of ACOR's history, with an eye to charting future directions.

The Director's Report

Many ACOR activities continued normally until just before Christmas. However, as the January 15 UN deadline drew nearer, further security measures were implemented which resulted in a severe curtailment of almost all ACOR operations from January to March. At the director's instruction four ACOR residents who went abroad for Christmas holidays did not return in January. In the days before January 15, after the Jordanian university students completed their fall semester use of the library, all books, periodicals and computers were boxed and stored. This effectively closed the library and stopped computer-based ordering and office work. Grants administrator Cynthia Shartzler left for Cairo January 12, and Sally de Vries made it out on the last flight from Amman, January 15, 11:45 pm.

The director left on January 22 to give a lecture at Calvin College, after it became apparent that nothing positive was to be gained from staying in Amman. On advice of the Jordanian board members, he stayed away until March 17. Responsibility for ACOR was turned over to a caretaking committee made up of board members Prince Ra'ad bin Zeid, Mrs. Widad Kawar, Mr. Mohammad Asfour and Dr. Ghazi Bisheh. Day-to-day affairs were handled by interim administrator Sa'ad Asfour and caretaker Oscar Hicban, both of whom lived in the building and performed capably and courageously.

The ACOR community owes a debt of gratitude to these six people for their diligent performances in a period of great stress. Now, a month after the end of the "ground war," ACOR is returning to normal. Regular staff hours resumed March 18; the library reopened to the public March 22 and is once again frequented by university students. The Pella - Umm Qeis project is now working in full force, the Cultural Resource Management Program resumed in late February, and the other contract projects are resuming in April.

ACOR's hostel is open, and resident scholars and visitors are welcome to come back. All research facilities in the country-- libraries, museums, etc.-- are accessible. There are no travel restrictions in Jordan, and visits to known archaeological sites are possible as usual. Field work by foreign teams will be possible after June 15, with the usual procedures for permits and security clearances in force. The Arabic Speaking Academic Immersion Program plans its opening semester for the fall of 1991. Those interested in ACOR Fellowships should watch for information updating the flier published this January, or write ACOR Fellowships, c/o ASOR, the Rotunda, Suite 354, 711 W. 40th St., Baltimore, MD 21211, USA.

I am very pleased to have these three months before June 30 to oversee ACOR's return to normal before turning over the reins to my successor Pierre Bikai.



Rolling Stone Tomb at Hesban

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**Bert de Vries,
ACOR director
ACOR at Thirty,
1968 - 1998
I. The Past,
1968-1986**



Former director James Sauer
with Khair Yassine

ACOR's founding in 1968 was a by-product of the June War. It was to provide a base for those archaeologists with field projects east of the Jordan who could no longer operate out of Jerusalem. The beginning was small, and the first years provisional. The rent for the first building was \$3,000, and early budgets hovered at \$20,000. The library held zero books. The directorship was an annual affair -- seven directors in seven years.

Though there were other projects as well, this was the era of the Hesban Excavations (1968-76), which towered over others in size and complexity. The "dig" pioneered multi-disciplinary approaches and proved convincingly that a staff of 90 could survive on one bucket of water each per week without suffocating on its collective stench.

That seven of ACOR's nine directors were present at the November 1990 ASOR meetings indicates that ACOR's history still fits into one generation. However, in that span of a generation there was a dramatic transition from that temporary, ephemeral beginning to a functioning institute with a *raison d'etre* of its own. The transition owes much to the institution building during the tenures of directors James Sauer (1975-81) and David McCreery (1981-88).

These two men truly were the pioneers who put ACOR on its feet. In the mid-seventies a visitor to ACOR would have found Sauer as much at home holding forth to a pottery class as in the garden trimming the geraniums. And in the mid-eighties McCreery could have been spotted as readily in a suit and tie rushing out to an appointment as in oil-stained jeans with all the parts of a Toyota Cruiser engine strewn about him. They did what they had to for the building of ACOR.

"The Sauer Era." In the first two years of his tenure as director, there was no money to pay the rent for the house on Abu Tammam Street, and ACOR would have folded had it not been for Jim's energetic and stubborn enthusiasm. And behold, in the summer of 1977 ACOR moved to bigger and larger quarters between the Fifth and Sixth Circles, where it eventually occupied three floors and a sewage-flooded basement. There, the library filled a whole room; classes and lectures were held in the living room. By now, ACOR had become more than an enabler of excavations on the east side of the Jordan. From 1975 on it hosted scholars in residence, including the Annual Professor and fellows.

Perhaps the major achievement of the decade was that ACOR became a school. Not only were courses taught on the premises, but directors, annual professors and fellows also taught in the young Department of Archaeology at the University of Jordan (and later in the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology at Yarmouk), and contributed significantly to its growth to a mature department offering the M.A. in archaeology. This involvement is indicative of the fact that ACOR throughout its history has real-

Directors of ACOR

1968-69	Dr. Rudolph H. Dornemann
1969-70	Dr. Murray B. Nicol
1970	Dr. Bastiaan Van Elderen
1970-71	Dr. Siegfried H. Horn
1971-72	Dr. Henry O. Thompson
1972-74	Dr. Bastiaan Van Elderen
1975	Dr. George Mendenhall
1975-81	Dr. James A. Sauer
1981-88	Dr. David W. McCreery
1988-91	Dr. Bert de Vries
1991-	Mr. Pierre Bikai

ized a role far broader than the gathering of evidence for the research of its scholars. It has always contributed consciously to the building of Jordan's historical self-awareness and to the preservation of its cultural heritage.

The keynote "dig" of the era was Bab edh-Dhra, with heroic descents into the summer heat sink of the Southern Ghor, and "zillions" of complete Bronze Age vessels recovered from charnel houses.

"The McCreery Era." Everyone will always remember David for the Herculean effort of building the new ACOR facility (1982-86). And a true Labor of Hercules it was: four years of non-stop arranging, negotiating and fundraising. However, that major feat of physical development should not render one oblivious to the other happening of the era: the ongoing spectacular growth of ACOR as an academic institution.

The period witnessed a profusion of field projects with famous names like 'Ain Ghazal and spectacular advances in understanding of pre-historic cultures. The larger projects graduated from tells to territories, as witnessed by

project names like Madaba Plains, Southern Dead Sea Plains and Limes Arabicus. Others substituted wadi-walking for digging, as evidenced by project names like Wadi Hasa, Wadi Arabah, Wadi el-Yabis and Wadi Ziqlab surveys. The decade of the eighties also saw spectacular growth in resident scholarship.

There was an annual succession of Shell and Teagle Fellows and several Albright Fellows. A number of these were young, near or recent Ph. D.'s who sometimes "graduated" to an additional term as Annual Professor. Between 1980 and 1990 ACOR had 23 NEH post-doctoral fellows, whose collective bibliography since their tenures fills 25 pages.

ACOR's Board grew to 24, with a third of the members Jordanians who have performed yeoman service in the building and operating of ACOR.



Former director
David McCreery

The present I define as the first four years in the new building. Whereas the building was built in response to the growth of ACOR, its completion brought the challenge of filling the new spaces to their efficient capacity. ACOR's operating budget has grown fifteenfold since 1970. The numbers in residence at one time peaked at 50 in the summer of 1989. Two field teams have used ACOR as their "dig camp" - Tell Nimrin in 1989 and 1990, and the Spanish Citadel project in 1989. The astonishing fact is that in 1989 the Tell Nimrin staff made comfortable use of ACOR while seven other project staffs were in and out of the building.

The new spaces not only accommodated large numbers of people, but also expanded scholarly resources. A \$30,000 grant for computers in 1984 and a \$30,000 grant for surveying equipment in 1986, both from the Canadian Embassy, set the precedents for a series of grants to purchase library furniture, more com-

puters, computer software, books and laboratory equipment.

In the period the library doubled from 3,000 to 6,000 volumes, due to generous donations of money and books by many individuals. In the coming year another 4,000 books will be added, largely through the \$150,000 portion of a grant from the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA), and through donations of books pledged by several retiring scholars. Because these increases are based on a carefully structured acquisition policy and a detailed acquisition list prepared by Middle East librarian Meryle Gaston, the quality of the collection is far better than its size would indicate. The library has the basic reference works in the archaeology and history of Jordan and the region, linguistics and epigraphy, anthropology, and biblical studies.

II. The Present, 1986-1990

ACOR as a Research Facility

Presidents of the ACOR Board of Trustees

1970-78	Dr. John H. Marks
1978-82	Dr. Walter E. Rast
1982-86	Mr. Gough W. Thompson, Jr.
1986-88	Dr. Edgar C. Harrell
1988-	Dr. Robert A. Coughenour



ACOR near the Third Circle; before 1977

and growing strength in Islamic civilization.

The excellent professional work of Ms. Gaston, followed by that of present librarian Carmen Ayoubi, has prepared the library for computerization by means of a software

program donated to ACOR by UNESCO. In the fall of 1988 the long-awaited library furniture from the Worden Company (made possible through cooperative donations from the Worden Co., the Canadian Embassy, USAID and Royal Jordanian Air Line) also arrived, so that the library has both an attractive appearance and comfortable study spaces.

The ASHA grant has also supplied

\$50,000 of computer equipment, which prepares ACOR for the next generation of scholars, who bring their own portable PCs for word processing, but who need more sophisticated hardware and software for data configuration and analysis. In addition to hardware for the library, ACOR has a computer setup to do Geographic Information System recording and analysis run with ARC/INFO PC, an \$11,000 software package donated by ESRI Co., another computer setup for the processing of artifact data in the laboratories, and a new generation of IBM and Macintosh computers for use by scholars and in offices. And the ASHA grant includes \$100,000 for the equipping of the conservation and analysis laboratories. This equipment will be purchased and installed during the spring and summer of 1991, and will give ACOR a facility for processing almost all ceramic, metal and organic materials.

Scholarship at ACOR

In the four-year period, ACOR was used by 20 field teams and 20 resident scholars. A look at the list of these researchers indicates that fewer are generalists from departments of religion or biblical studies. More and more they are from specialized theoretical disciplines, the largest number from anthropology. Many of these scholars have little interest in "biblical archaeology" in the narrow sense. They see themselves rather as students of human behavior and culture in general, in which the research is framed by the theoretical parameters of their respective disciplines.

Collectively this work involved 34 different field projects. Analysis of the chronological and topical distribution of these projects is also indicative of research trends at ACOR. Here is a simple chart:

Excavations	
Pre-historic	8
Bronze/Iron	5
Hellen./Nab./Rom./Byz.	7
Islamic	4
Field surveys	3
Technical studies	
Tools and ceramics	4
Geographic	3

Note that the highest number of excavations were of pre-historic sites, and that these combined with work on Islamic sites make up 50% of the total excavations. While the traditional periods inspired by biblical and classical studies are not neglected, this signals a significant broadening of scholarly interest. This broadening represents a commitment by most scholars working in Jordan to deal fairly and objectively with research into the human condition in any period with evidence of the settlement patterns on the ground. While Jordan does have glamorous sites that perpetuate the romance of archaeology for the general public, I believe that this broad interest in the understanding of human culture from the Paleolithic to the present will give ACOR its personality



ACOR near the Fifth Circle; 1977-86

and staying power as an academic organization.

Use of ACOR's research facilities by the universities and the Department of Antiquities has grown considerably and expanded beyond archaeology and anthropology to students and staff of the faculties of architecture. In addition Jordanian students and Department of Antiquities staff have been active at ACOR in conjunction with several field projects.

Cultural Resource Management and Development Archaeology

In the seventies ACOR had a tradition of supplying teachers to the archaeology departments of the universities. As these departments matured, the need for contributions from ACOR diminished to involvement on the level of guest lectures.

However, as this activity decreased, ACOR's involvement in Jordanian heritage preservation grew. In 1988 I inherited an already well established Cultural Resource Management program, in which the long-standing ACOR tradition of volunteer participation in salvage archaeology had become formalized. The diminishing of the one activity and the solidification of the other represents a shift in

ACOR is still a young institute, especially when its 22 years are compared to ASOR's 90. However, as described above, the past two decades have seen ACOR move through rapid growth and experience fantastic changes in both facilities and program direction. We learn from that history that rapid changes in program and circumstances are the norm for the future as well. If we allow these to come by surprise, they may overwhelm ACOR. The lesson from ACOR's past is that vigilant planning rooted in past experience, but based on a clear vision of the future, is essential. Here is my vision of what should happen in order for ACOR to continue to change and to flourish:

A. Financial Stability

One constant of ACOR's past has been hand-to-mouth fundraising in the absence of a financial base. There have

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the nature of the contribution ACOR is making to the building of Jordan's cultural heritage. CRM and Development Archaeology are now a major part of ACOR's ongoing program.

This has been made possible by a strong cooperation with the Department of Antiquities and visionary support from USAID. Both the theoretical foundation and cooperative model were established with the publication of the booklet *Economic Development and Archaeology in the Middle East*. Funded by USAID, it was published jointly by the Department of Antiquities and ACOR, and authored by the two former ACOR directors Sauer and McCreery, with a forward by HRH Crown Prince Hassan bin Talal. For descriptions of the Cultural Resource Management Program and the current Archaeological Development Projects, see ACOR Newsletter 3, Nov. 1990: 2-6.



ACOR near the University of Jordan; after 1986.

been great successes, especially the building program and the various fellowships. ACOR's long-term debt is only six percent of its assets, and it has no short-term debts. However, covering current operating expenses is a pre-occupying force for director and board, and there is no cushion for the unexpected. Now, for example, the Gulf War has reduced our operating income to such a degree that we face a serious deficit, in spite of the successful but specified grant activities mentioned above. We have no cash

III. The Future, 1991-1998



David McCreery explains Tell Nimrin Excavation to Carol and Eric Meyers, 1990.



Walt Rast and Tom Schaub explain Khanazir Tomb to Nabil Beqa'in and Ghazi Bisheh, 1989.

reserves nor endowment to fall back on in times such as this.

We look forward, of course, to ASOR's united campaign with ambitious goals for raising endowment funds. However, this will not help in the short run, and though it promises a base in the long run, it will not give ACOR the financial elasticity for facing the inevitable but unpredictable economic and political crises in its future. What ACOR needs in addition, and immediately, is a loyal constituency of people who share its vision and are prepared to donate regularly and repeatedly. Such a group will be prepared to respond to the vagaries of the moment in a way that an endowment cannot. The cultivating of such a constituency across North America has begun and must be given high priority in ACOR's development planning. The combination of an endowment base and a loyal, contributing constituency will see ACOR into its fortieth year.

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B. Archaeological Planning

Although ASOR has had excavation strategies in the past, the preponderance of site selection has been according to the research design of principal investigators. The effect has been somewhat random coverage of available evidence. ACOR's project committee should develop a site selection strategy which takes into account at least the following:

1. Overall field research design. This could include not only neglected periods (e.g. the Hellenistic) and specific problems, and the need to rework some classic sites that were excavated long ago (e.g., Dhiban), but also the prioritizing of

sites according to the development needs of Jordan, as determined by the CRM site list.

2. The processing and organizing of already existing data. After 90 years of excavation much data exists in raw (published or unpublished) form. The adaptation of Geographic Information System and other computer cataloguing and sorting methods is but a small beginning in putting that mass of data into forms suitable for the latest analytical techniques. A systematic listing of goals in this area would be a tool for encouraging new graduate students in this direction rather than in the direction of new field work.

3. The interpretation of already existing data. The thrust of effort in the past 90 years has been on the discovery of new data, with the romance of dramatic finds serving as the magnet. Beyond this the efforts of archaeologists have been largely devoted to typologies, chronologies and corroboration of literary sources. The time is now ripe for major interpretive work in which the goal is the integration of the results of archaeological research with that of other disciplines. In a broad sense, I am pleading for a more thorough integration of archaeology into the humanities.

C. Diversification of research goals beyond archaeology

This is a direct outgrowth of the third point above. What I plead for is a broadening already expressed in ACOR's invitation to scholars in the ACOR Newsletter (No. 2, Apr. 1990: 10, underlining added): "Scholars are welcome from all disciplines concerned with the past and present human condition in Jordan and the surrounding areas." The vision is a vibrant community of scholars in which archaeologists and anthropologists rub shoulders and exchange ideas with historians, linguists, literary critics, economists, students of religion and (yes, even) traditional music. One could expect the public lecture series at ACOR to be supplemented by musical performances and poetry readings as long as all activity served the underlying goal of concern "with the past and pres-



Annual Professor Gary Rollefson and NEH Fellow Al Leonard examine plaster floors in bulldozer cut at Ain Ghazal, 1982.

ent human condition."

The result of such broadening will be more fundamental integration of research conclusions into the overall understanding of the human condition. Important by-products will be greater interest from a broader community and greater willingness of funding agencies to contribute grants.

D. Expansion of resident scholars' program

In the new facility ACOR is able to accommodate a larger and more diverse "community of scholars." The ideal to strive for in the nineties is a dozen residents from a variety of disciplines with even distribution between beginning and mature scholars. The new offerings of fellowships and the Arabic Speaking Academic Immersion Program is a beginning in that direction. (See ACOR Newsletter No. 3, Nov. 1991, and the ACOR Fellowship circular, Jan. 1991, for details.) However, the fellowship offerings need to be expanded and the research activities promoted in the North American academia. Thus the pool of applicants and the resulting number of active scholars may become sufficiently large to generate a healthy and vibrant "community of scholars."

E. A mature relationship with Jordanian colleagues and institutions

As the Jordanian academic community matured in the seventies and eighties its relationship with ACOR scholars became colleague-to-colleague. This means redefinition of ACOR's role in the Jordanian academic scene in the direction of mutuality and the two-way flow of expertise. With this in mind, let me suggest the following as considerations for future program planning.

1. Collegiality. Working in Jordan means working among Jordanian colleagues in a common venture. The model for this could be derived from the Arabic Speaking Academic Immersion Program (ASAIP), in which the underlying assumptions are the mutual sharing of scholarship, and the learning of academic Arabic by western scholars

from their Jordanian counterparts. Archaeologists too, must recognize that working in the Middle East means working with Middle Eastern colleagues in the scholarly languages of the region, including not only the European languages, but also Arabic.

2. ACOR as a school. As noted above, ACOR has always had a teaching function, but the shape of that function has changed in 20 years. Now, there is no longer the demand for teaching in the local universities. On the other hand, there is serious ignorance in North America of the area's historical geography, even among beginning graduate students specializing in the region. I recommend that ACOR develop a semester program for beginning graduate students (in liaison with their sponsoring institutions, not unlike that operated by the American School of Classical Studies in Athens). Such a program would not only build potential researchers' interest in the area, but also strengthen ACOR's ties with a network of North American academic institutions.

3. ACOR as a service organization. Obviously, ACOR has served and will continue to serve the interests of North American scholars and students. An important goal for the building of the ACOR library has been to provide sources for visiting scholars. However, another dimension of ACOR's objectives has been service to the Jordanian intellectual and cultural community. The academic efforts of the seventies and the cultural efforts of the eighties are testimony to that. The tireless service of Jor-



Mohammad Adawi preparing Thanksgiving dinner in Fifth Circle ACOR kitchen, 1982.



Pots from Bab edh-Dhra, ACOR collection.

danian board members has undoubtedly been a response to this service aspect of ACOR's programs. While ACOR's library and laboratory will continue to serve visitors from abroad, I recommend that such services continue to be geared for the needs of Jordanian students and scholars as well.

Conclusion: The lesson of ACOR's first 22 years is that goals and functions have to be perceived in conditions of

perpetual change, often beyond the control of ACOR's leaders. In order to remain viable beyond the first 30 years, constant planning lighted by creative vision is essential to ACOR's viability. I pass on my vision to the ACOR Board and to director designate Pierre Bikai, who, starting next July, will prime ACOR for its next 30 years. I wish him and ACOR all the best.

Robert Coughenour
Pierre Bikai
Becomes ACOR
Director

At its meeting in November 1990, the ACOR Board of Trustees elected Pierre Bikai as director-elect to replace outgoing ACOR director Bert de Vries.

Bikai has extensive archaeological field experience in a variety of roles and at many sites in the Near East. From 1968 to 1976 he served as manager of the Tyre excavation in Lebanon. He has also served excavation teams in Turkey, the Azores, Jordan, Iraq, Egypt and Syria. Bikai's formal degree work includes both the BA and MA degrees in

Anthropology and Near Eastern Studies from the University of California at Berkeley and the Candidate Philosophy at the same institution. Currently he is preparing a dendrochronological study of the cedars of Lebanon in completion of the Ph. D. at Berkeley.

Pierre is the husband of Patricia Bikai, who is known to ACOR readers for her own work in Near Eastern archaeology. The couple take up residence at ACOR this June, and Pierre becomes ACOR director effective July 1, 1991.

ACOR Colloquium
Explorations in
Arabia Petraea



"Petra scape"

On Dec. 30, 1990, the American Institute of Archaeology hosted an ACOR Colloquium on the Nabataeans. The venture was partially funded with a grant from the Kress Foundation, solicited by the AIA Development Office. The colloquium was a success, because it reported the latest developments in research on the Nabataeans, and it clearly demonstrated the strong links between Near Eastern and Classical Studies in the Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Umayyad periods.

It also demonstrated that research in Jordan is a great international team effort. The program follows:

- Introductory Remarks on Monumental Petra. Dr. Ghazi Bisheh, Director, Department of Antiquities of Jordan. Colloquium moderator.
- Household Excavations at Petra. Dr. Kenneth W. Russell, ACOR.
- The Manufacture of Fine Nabataean Pottery. Dr. Khairieh 'Amr, Department of Antiquities of Jordan.
- Nabataean Hydraulic Engineering. Dr. John P. Oleson, University of Victoria, Canada.
- The Nabataean Expansion into Syria and the Hauran. Dr. Bert de Vries, ACOR director. Colloquium convener.
- Nabataean and North Arabian Epigraphy: Dimensions of Identity. Dr. William J. Jobling, University of Sydney, Australia.
- Arabia Petraea and the Islamic Conquest. Dr. Zbigniew Fiema, University of Utah.

Cynthia Shartzer, ACOR
Resthouses
Near Completion

The resthouses at Pella and Umm Qeis being constructed by Ammar Khammash for the Ministry of Tourism with a USAID grant administered by ACOR, will be finished by May 30 (see Khammash's article, Newsletter 3, p. 4).

The resthouse at Pella features a high vaulted dining room designed to give visitors respite from the heat of the valley. Its balcony offers a dramatic view of the spring and the tell, and serves as the staging point for hikes to the

antiquities.

The resthouse at Umm Qeis features open-arched free standing vaults which provide the visitor with breeze-cooled shade and frame the spectacular vistas to the north and the west.

These buildings will not only provide comfort for visitors, they themselves add drama and excitement to the sites.



Pella Resthouse from above.

The ACOR library is seeking help from ACOR Newsletter readers in obtaining out-of-print books. Meryle Gaston of the Library Committee serves as the "clearing house" for donated books, which may be evaluated for income tax purposes if the donor wishes. She may be

contacted for information and shipping instructions at 18 E. 8th St., #3B, New York, NY 10003, or at E. H. Bobst Library, New York University, 70 Washington Square South, New York, NY 10012.

Early History and Archaeology of the Middle East

Boyd, J. M.

1967 International Jordan Expedition. London.

Canova, D. Reginetta

1954 Iscrizioni e monumenti proto-cristiani del paese di Moab. Vatican City.

Delougaz, P.

1960 A Byzantine Church at Khirbet al-Karak.

Dexinger, F.

1980 Die Nabataer: Kultur aus der Wüste. Katalog der Ausstellung im Museum vor Volkerkunde in Wien. Wien.

Hammond, Philip C.

1970 The Crusader Fort on el-Habis at Petra: Its Survey and Interpretation. Salt Lake City, Utah, USA.

Hennessey, J. B.

1977 Teleilat Ghassul: Interim Report. Sydney, Australia.

Wiegand, T.

1921 Petra. Berlin, Germany.

Kellner, H. J.

1970 Die Nabataer: ein vergessenes Volk am Toten Meer 312 v.-106 n. Chr. Munich, Germany.

Kennedy, D. L.

1982 Archaeological Explorations on the Roman Frontier in North-East Jordan: The Roman and Byzantine Installations and Road Network on the Ground and from the Air. Oxford, England.

Murray, Margeret A.

1939 Petra, the Rock City of Edom. London.

Negev, Avraham

1976 Die Nabataer. Felmeilen.

Ottosson, M.

1969 Gilead: Tradition and History. Lund, Sweden.

Palmer, P.

1906 Die Mosaikkarte von Madaba. Leipzig, Germany.

Palva, Heikki

1976 Narratives and Poems from Hesban. Goteberg, Germany.

Poidebart, A.

1934 La trace de Rome dans le desert de Syrie. 2 vols. Paris, France.

Rhotert, H.

1938 Transjordanien: Vorgechichtliche Forschungen. Stuttgart, Germany.

Saulcy, L. F. de

n. d. Narrative of the Journey Round the Dead Sea and an Account of the Discovery of the Sites of Sodom and Gomorrah. London.

Schmitt-Korte, K.

1976 Die Nabataer: Spuren einer ara bis cheri Kultur der Antike. Hannover, Germany.

**Burton MacDonald, St.
Francis Xavier University
ACOR Solicits
Out-of-Print
Books for
the Library**



Library assistant Pat Masri in expanded stacks.

- Schulten, A.
 1900 Die Mosaikkarte von Madaba. Berlin, Germany.
 Schumacher, Gottlieb
 1890 Northern 'Ajlun "within the Decapolis". London.
 Smick, E. B.
 1973 Archaeology in the Jordan Valley. Michigan, USA.
 Starky, J.
 1978 Une royaume aus confins du desert: Petra et la nabatene. Lyons, France.
 Stekelis, M.
 1961 La "necropolis megalitica" de Ala-Safat, Transjordania. Barcelona, Spain.
 Vogue, C. J. M.
 1870 La Stele de Mesa, roi de Moab (986 av. J.C.). Paris.
 Zohary, Michael
 1962 Plant Life of Late Palestine, Israel and Jordan. New York.



Administrative Assistant Sa'ad Asfour with Sally de Vries.

Scholars-in-Residence at ACOR

Besides enabling field research, ACOR operates a scholars-in-residence program. It provides library, study and work space, living quarters and meals under one roof, and is within walking distance of other institutes and the University of Jordan. In addition to archaeologists, scholars are welcome from all disciplines concerned with the past and present human condition in Jordan and the surrounding region. They may stay for as little a day to a year. To facilitate their scholarship ACOR offers a number of fellowships. Please send inquiries on fees, qualifications and fellowships to the ACOR director. (For fellowship application forms, write ACOR Fellowships, c/o ASOR, The Rotunda, Suite 354, 711 W. 40th St., Baltimore, MD 21211, USA.)

ABOUT ACOR AND ITS NEWSLETTER

ACOR, the American Center of Oriental Research, is an International Research Institute in Jordan. It is a non-profit academic institute, whose services are offered at or below cost, and which is supported through voluntary donations and grants. Inquiries and comments may be sent to ACOR, P.O.Box 2470, Amman, Jordan or to the American Schools of Oriental Research, 711 West 40th St., #354, Baltimore, MD 21211, U.S.A.

The ACOR Newsletter is edited by the ACOR director, Dr. Bert de Vries, and produced for ACOR by Al Kutba, Publishers, Amman, Jordan.

The pictures of Sauer and Yassine, McCreery, Rollefson and Leonard, and Adawi are file photos taken by Henry Cowherd and others; that of ACOR after 1986 is by David Vander Ark; the rest are by Bert de Vries. Layout is by Fadia Azzouni.

READERS' SURVEY

My name _____

Mailing address _____

Phone numbers O: _____
 H: _____

- I wish to continue receiving the Newsletter.
 Please take my name off your mailing list.
 We are pleased to add to your list:

- _____

 Put me on your list for nominal regular donations.
 I am willing to discuss a substantial gift.
 I am willing to share names/ideas for potential donors.

Suggestions: _____

Send me the following information: _____

Please copy or clip and return this form to the ACOR director, ACOR, P.O.Box 2470, Amman, Jordan. Checks may be made payable to ACOR.