

JORDAN DOCUMENTARY HERITAGE



Part I. Photography and Film

Mapping Report

On the cover: Salt notables in front of the Municipality (former ottoman *Saraya*), 1942
(Salt Museum permanent exhibition, National Library, Faour Faoury collection)

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Methodology

This Mapping of Jordan's Documentary Heritage is not an exhaustive catalogue of the existing institutes and sources, as the work was done by a single consultant over a period of three months (September-November 2013). As few institutions have indexed the collections and the consultant tried to produce indexes when feasible. Some institutions were reluctant to collaborate in order to preserve the confidentiality of their collections: the Royal Court but also the Royal Geographical Center did not allow the consultant to take pictures or to access indexes. The main objective of this report is to provide UNESCO with key elements with which to develop a preservation strategy and apply for external funding. The report focuses on photographs and films, as specified by the consultancy terms of reference. Manuscripts and archives are mentioned in the report, as the same actors dealing with both archives and photographs expressed financial and technical needs.

The main focus was directed upon major institutions and private collectors with structured and indexed libraries. Other major institutions with less organized archives could not easily be used for this research. The Jordanian historian, Dr. Raouf Abu Jaber, has suggested the names of major photograph collectors in the country: Dr. Hisham Al Khatib, Mr. Mamduh Besharat, Eng. Hani Al Khatib, the son of a former Mayor of Jerusalem. Mr. Hani Al Khatib suggested as well Sami Abu Duheysh, an art dealer and collector.

The report includes minority members of civil society, specifically the Circassians, who helped to build Amman, Sweileh, and Wadi Seer and have been strong supporters of the Hashemites since the Arab Revolt while also constituting the Royal Guard at the Kingdom's palaces. As the first photographers in Jordan and Palestine, the Armenian community has been included as well. The first photographs taken in Jordan were by Hagop Berberian and his sons Mardicand Kechechian, who maintained studios in Amman.

In order to ensure authentic conclusions, the report's main results were presented to 19 Jordanian librarians, archivists, private collectors, and historians on the 28th of November 2013. Ms. Maaly Hazzaz, Communication and Information Programme Specialist at the UNESCO Amman Office presented these results at UNESCO Amman offices during a meeting lasting two hours.

Summary of main findings

Created in 1921, Jordan gained its independence in 1946 and today enjoys a rich history as part of *Bilad al-sham* (as *liwaAjlun*) and the “Holy Land”. As such, it has attracted the interest of Western travelers since the 19th century. Jordan’s first photograph dates back to 1857 but the country’s urban history is relatively recent. Jordan cannot claim archival tradition comparable to that of other countries in the Middle East, which boast such established religious and administrative centers as Damascus, Aleppo, and Cairo. Yet Jordan’s congregational churches possess precious archives in Jerusalem and its most prominent families have been active in preserving their heritage in the form of thousands of manuscripts and photographs.

Several visits to the National Library, Jordan Radio and Television, the Department of Antiquities, the University of Jordan/Center for Documents and Manuscripts, the Royal Jordanian Hashemite Documentation Center, the Royal Jordanian Geographic Center and the private collections resulted in the following findings:

- Jordan does not have a single National Archive institution, but five separate and important institutions: The National Library that collects all governmental and private archives; the University of Jordan/Center for Documents and Manuscripts that holds a very precious collection of valuable books and microfilms from four centuries of Ottoman rule over Bilad Al Sham; the Royal Court and its renovation laboratory – the “Royal Jordanian Hashemite Documentation Center”; the Department of Antiquities and Jordan Radio and TV for films. It is important to also note the map and photographic collections of the Royal Jordanian Geographic Center;
- The various institutions working in this field do not work closely with each other with the exception of the National Library and the Royal Jordanian Hashemite Documentation Center. No exchange of sources, external funding or training was evident. The institutions have all started to digitize their collections, but do not link the hard drives;
- There is a real commitment by the institutions and their librarians to preserve Jordanian Heritage (Archives, Films and Photographs) but they require stronger financial support and improved training by UNESCO;
- The Royal Court is sending experts including former Statesmen and high ranking officers in an effort to digitize the personal archives these figures hold of major public events;
- The Jordan Radio and Television is maintaining a collection of more than 200,000 films in several formats (35 mm, 16 mm for the most ancient), and 5,000 archival films, 50,000 news videos, and 150,000 videos of TV programs. However, according to the 2010 Centre National de la Cinématographie CNC report, a uniform indexation with information about the collections does not exist for the public. A significant effort should be made to properly equip the library with modern software and computers and to transfer into digital format the most important films. This transfer was initiated by the Centre National de la Cinématographie in 1997 and is available in part on his French website, but is partly unknown in Jordan (not linked to the JRTV for instance);
- UNESCO should assist the Jordanian government in providing proper training using international experts in archiving, restoration, and digitization. This could be done in English, potentially with simultaneous Arabic translation. Following this, a transfer of technology from European Libraries would be an important step in order to train Jordanians to become local experts capable of then training civil servants from local institutions. This request was made by the Department of Antiquities with their 16 centers across the country.

Photography:

- Jordan has a rich collection of photographs and films dating back to the beginning of the 20th century, mainly after the 1920's. The main photographers were the Felix Bonfils family (dating back from 1867 in Beirut), The American Colony Jerusalem (from the date of the creation of a photographic department in 1898), Franck Mason Good (1860s), Lehnert and Landrock (1910s), Charles Nègre (1865), and the Zangaki Brothers (1890s-1900);
- There are no known Daguerreotype photographs from Jordan. This first process of photography was invented by Louis Daguerre in 1839¹. Jordan has no Ambrotype photography either, a technique using glass negatives and 'wet collodion'. These inventions were followed by the Salt print or calotype in 1841, technique using paper in a solution of salt and silver nitrates. However, Dr. Al Khatib has purchased a collection of precious albumen prints taken in the Holy Land and in Jordan after the invention of that process. Albumen prints, like the calotype, result from a practical process used to make positive prints from negatives (Jakobson, 2007, p. 281)²;
- The earliest photographs (dating prior to 1946) are commonly copies and not originals, even in public institutions. Negatives are scarce and often improperly stored. Some important photographs are stored outside Jordan (UK, Germany, USA and in Jerusalem at the Ecole biblique et archéologique);
- Thanks to the "Arab Image Foundation", several librarians including the National Library, the University of Jordan Center for Documents, Manuscripts and the Department of Antiquities, Jordan News Agency, Museum of Jordanian Heritage (Yarmouk University), Royal Protocol (Royal Hashemite Court) and Darat al Funun have received up-to-date training. Unfortunately, these institutions did not allocate sufficient budget to implement the recommendations provided including using acid-free paper, storing the documents in a climate-controlled room and scanning at high resolution;
- The librarians are very-well trained thanks to the "Arab Image Foundation" and the "Middle East Photograph Preservation Initiative" (MEPPI);
- Most of the institutions have started to digitize their photographs in the past five years, but some institutions such as the National Library are performing this task at too low a resolution (100 dots per inch rather than 300 dots per inch). Bigger servers need to be sourced and purchased.

No institutions are using acid-free paper and only the librarians at the Department of Antiquities are using gloves to handle the photographs.

¹ "The daguerreotype was produced on a silvered copper plate that was made sensitive to light by iodine fumes and, after exposure in a camera, then developed by mercury vapour. Each plate is unique, there being no negative" (Jakobson, 2007, p. 281).

² This process was invented in 1850 by Louis-Désiré Blanquart-Evrard. "Before sensitization, the paper surface was coated with a film of albumen (egg-white). This gives the resulting print a sheen that makes the image to be resting on the surface of the paper. Albumen prints were often made utilizing glass negatives (often from 'wet collodion'), giving the image a sharpness of definition not usually present in salt prints." (Jakobson, 2007, p. 281).

Film:

- Until 1956, films in Jordan were made by British officers and news agencies. Some of these films are stored in the UK, at the BBC archives;
- Jordan's first cinematographic film dates back to 1957 and is entitled, "Struggle in Jerash". Until the creation of the Royal Film Commission in 2003, there were only 7 narrative feature-length films created in Jordan. The number of Jordanian narrative feature-length films is now 24.
- Jordan requires training and support in order to improve the audiovisual archives based at the Jordan Radio and Television. Anywhere from 2000 to 5000 films have not been identified and these require proper inventorizing.

Former initiatives in preserving photographs and films

Several foreign institutions and embassies have been engaged in the preservation of photographs and films: the French Centre National de la Cinématographie (CNC) in 2010, the University of Munich in the 1990s, the German "Center of International Migration and Development Corporation-(GIZ)" from 2007 to 2008 and the Al Assad National Library in Damascus where several librarians have been trained.

The Middle East Preservation Initiative (MEPPI) is led by the Arab Image Foundation based in Beirut, the Art Conservation Department at the University of Delaware, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Getty Conservation Institute. The project is supported by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and the Getty Conservation Institute.

The last MEPPI conference was held at the National Library, Amman in January 2014 with great success.

MEPPI training has proved efficient. The Head of the Film and Photographs archives, Mrs. Muntaha Al Dir, was trained during the last MEPPI conference. While Mrs. Al Dir brought samples of acid-free paper to the administration, they were unable to purchase this material due to budgetary constraints.

<http://www.meppi.me/publications>

Recommendations

- Jordan urgently requires a comprehensive program to help the National Library, the University of Jordan's Center for Documents and Manuscripts, and the Hashemite Archives Center to restore and properly preserve their precious documents, some of which date back to the 11th century AD (4th century H.);
- The National Library requires a purifying laboratory in order to better conserve the archives and protect the librarians who are exposed to dust, fungi and bacteria.³ Mrs. Maaytah, former head of the Archives department of the National Library, requested UNESCO's support to create a photograph laboratory using only natural products, similar to the one created in Tunis by the French Centre National de la Cinématographie⁴. She highlighted that this facility would be the first in the Middle East, as all photograph laboratories in the Middle East continue to use chemical products to restore photographic archives⁵.
- The University of Jordan's Center for Documents and Manuscripts urgently requires a proper restoration laboratory to restore and correctly preserve their precious documents, some dating back to the 11th century AD (4th century H.);
- Jordan Radio and TV, the Department of Antiquities and the Royal Jordanian Geographic Center (RJGC) require galvanized metal cupboards. Jordan Radio and TV must transfer their paper and computer film indexes into an updated, modern format and inventory 2,000 films in 35mm and 16 mm;
- All the institutions mentioned above require acid-free paper boxes and folders.

Implementation of these recommendations could follow three steps:

- Providing the institutions with: acid-free boxes and folders, digital storage facilities (external drives of between 10-20 Terabytes each), scanners and galvanized metal cupboards. All these materials can be purchased in Jordan with the cupboards produced by the Ayoubi Company and the paper products provided by local producers. This initial intervention would cost approximately 20,000 JOD – 50,000 JOD;
- Organizing training lasting two weeks covering indexing, conservation and digitization. This training would cost approximately 20,000 JOD;
- Offering a purifying laboratory to the National Library and a restoration library to the University of Jordan's Center for Documents and Archives. External funding could be sourced to cover this infrastructure and would cost approximately 400,000 JOD.

³ <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3671707/>

⁴ <http://www.cnc.fr/web/fr>

⁵ Interview, 30th June 2013.

1. PUBLIC COLLECTIONS

1.1 THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY

About the institution

Administrated by the Ministry of Culture, the Department of the National Library was established in 1990 out of a former Directorate of Libraries and National Documents created in 1977. In addition to the exhaustive collection of books and newspapers printed in Jordan, the Department also runs two archival branches devoted to public and private photographic collections, comprising of some 600,000 photographs.

The Department of the National Library collects archives from all ministries and maintains a rich supply of Parliament Archives. The National Library archivists have a legal duty to collect archives from all of the ministries but regrettably, each time a new ministry building is enacted, a great deal of material is lost.

Description of the collections

Beyond the precious archive collection comprising of 1,500,000 documents, the National Library holds a collection of photographs and films. This collection was developed from folders given by members of prominent families serving in the military, the Royal Court, parliament and several other institutions. In most cases, they have provided the National Library with photographs of the original images, as they have preferred to keep the original photographs and negatives within each family.

This collection of photographs and films was enriched by a gift from the Petra News Agency which included nearly 150,000 photographs and negatives spanning the period of 1958 to 1990 as well as 139 films.

The French Embassy supervised a project in 2010 to identify these films with the help of the "Centre National de la Cinématographie". They were screened at the French Embassy by M. Haddad (see appendix).

Storage conditions

The National Library Photograph storage rooms are of an acceptable condition with a space measuring one hundred square meters, located in the basement with no direct light. As the climate is dry, the problem of fungi development is limited. Wooden drawers and galvanized cupboards (produced by Ayoubi Company) are used to house the collection. Inside the drawers, the photographs are piled on top of each other, or held in small kraft envelopes which is of concern due to the acidity of this type of paper.

At the Petra News Agency, thousands of photographs are dated and stored in kraft envelopes inside of carton boxes left on the floor or stored over top of the cupboards.

States of digitization and restoration

Since 2012, 14,000 of the 600,000 photographs have been digitized, albeit at a low resolution of 100 dots per inch (dpi) instead of 300 dpi. Even the negatives, which should be digitized at 2,400 dpi, have been processed at 100 dpi. Three employees were hired for one year to scan and digitize the Petra News Agency collection. These staff were not provided with gloves to handle the photographs and negatives. In the case of the small pictures and negatives, those processing have manipulated the scale, at times widening this to 200% and then scanning at 100 dpi. So far 13,396 photographs have been digitized and some of these images are available online.

Conservation needs

The server size of 4 terabytes has been expanded to 20 terabytes. However, when compared to the size of the collections, this remains quite restrictive. Optimiza Company provided the indexing software.

Other information

For three months, the National Library has been publishing archival photograph in Al Rai newspaper on a daily basis, calling for citizens to help them identify former MPs and notable people. A call for personal archives from citizens has also been issued.

The National Library director, Mr. Al Abadi, is a member of the Council for the Writing of the History of Jordan (*LajnalradatKitabTarikh al Urdunn*) that includes 14 members from several Jordanian Universities including: Dr. Adnan Al Bakhit, founder of the University Of Jordan's Center for Documents and Manuscripts. Mr. Al Abadi is active in promoting the creation of national archives within the National Library. Notably, the next MEPPi conference will be held at the National Library in January 2014, in partnership with the Arab Image Foundation based in Beirut.

Listing of the collections

The librarian Mrs. Muntaha al Diri has prepared an Arabic inventory of 103 photographic collections. Mrs. Al Diri's work was based on a former index prepared in the 1980s that included the sources of the photographs accompanied by descriptions on paperboard.

The following table (Table 1 below) is the translation of the index of the 103 photograph collections totaling 13,396 photographs. The original table in Arabic is attached as appendix 8. One column of the table highlights the presence of original documents as verified by the consultant with additional information stemming from an interview with Mrs. Al Diri.

Table 1: Photograph collection at the National Library of Jordan

	Collection name	Period	Number of photos	Original	General description
1	Great Arab Revolt	1916-1920	69		The Commandment, the army, several locations
2	Palestinian revolts	1917-1948	114		During the British Mandate
3	Said Jumhur (Circassian)	1950-1970	44	yes	King Hussein in several ceremonies
4	Dutch collection	1900-1901	120		Several places in Palestine
5	Harvard	1885-1888	65		Jerash and Petra archaeological sites; Palestine
6	Jordanian Army	1916-1990	148		Phases of expansion of the Jordanian Army, personalities, material
7	Palestine under sultan Abdel Hamid	1876-1909	140		Historical photographs of places and persons in Palestine
8	Naim Tuqan	1935-1938 / 1956	21	yes	Several views of Amman and Fuhays, and persons
9	Dutch collection	1926 / 1932	3		HRH Prince Faysal the First
10	Fawaz Hamed	1936-1951	24	yes	Personal photographs in the Arab Army
11	Mohammed Khair Khanduqa (Circassian)	1917-1960	42		Pictures of Circassian personalities
12	Hikmat Mihyar (Circassian)	1952-1970	170		Figures of the Government
13	HRH King Talal	1946-1952	66		Photographs of the King in several places
14	Jreiss Chaeibi	1957-1964	31		HRH King Hussein in several social events
15	HRH Sharif Hussein ben Ali	1890-1924	29		Photographs of the King in several places
16	Suleiman Tuqan	1940' 1950'	136		Personal photographs with King Abdallah the First
17	Wasfi Mirza (minister, Circassian)	1953-1970	876	yes	Social events, visit of King Saud to Jordan, photographs of King Hussein and of King Faysal of Iraq
18	Nizar Rifai	1947-1958	14	yes	Personal photographs with King Hussein
19	`Ind Al Kurdi	1946	2		
20	Comte André de Limur (French diplomate)	1932-1933	138		
21	Al Sharif Nahd Hamed Saed al Din	-	8		Number of archives
22	Shams al Din Shami	1904 / 1917/1922 / 1925/ 1944 /1948	6		Personal photographs and several Circassian leaders
23	Husn al Butame	1950	10	yes	Personal photographs and Palestinian villages
24	Hussein Tarawneh	1925	6	yes	Personal photographs
25	HRH King Abdallah the First	1916-1952	102		Photographs of the King in several locations
26	Nidham al Sharabi (King Hussein adviser at the Parliament)	1950-1969	43		Personal photographs and Jordanian statesmen
27	Ibrahim Hashem	1950	6		Personal photographs and with King Hussein
28	Saleh Al Jandawi (Circassian, Parliament)	1932 / 1939 / 1942 / 1952 / 1967 / 1968 / 1976 / 1978	91	yes	Photographs of the Jandawi's members of Parliament
29	Al Ashaqat (Circassian, army)	1950	71	yes	Photographs with King Hussein
30	Al Janbek (Circassian,	1928-1932	32	yes	In the Arab army

	army)				
31	The Jordan River (Al Ghor al Awsat)	1981-1982	33	yes	Social life along the Jordan River
32	East Ghor canal	1977	40		Building phases
33	Fadel al Mahmud (army)	1948-1964	23	yes	Personal photographs in several occasions
34	Tharwat al Talhoun	-	50		Personal photographs in several occasions
35	Amman and Philadelphia Hotel	1960	67		Several views of Amman and Hotel Philadelphia (city center)
36	Ghazi Arabiat (National Security)	1950 – 1970	38	yes	Personal photographs in several occasions
37	Abd Razaq Said Rachid	1918	1		Personal photographs
38	Asad Abd al Rahman	1927-1929	2		Statesmen during the Emirate Period
39	Suleyman Musa (writer)	1967-1968	17		Destructions in the Jordan Valley after 1967 and Karama battle
40	Mahmud Kheir Shuwaq	-	1		Border guard in Circassian costume
41	Fawzi Malqi (minister)	1950	6		Personal photographs in several occasions with King Abdallah the First
42	Al Saidi	1900-1920	83	yes	German families in Palestine
43	Salwa Mutawla	-	1	yes	King Abdallah at the Sport Club
44	Al Afghani	-	35	yes	Archaeological sites in Lebanon, Syria and Palestine
45	Nadim Al Maleh (religious leader)	-	30		Photographs with Prince Hussein
46	Al Abd Al Hadi	1940	18		Visit of King Abdallah in Nablus
47	Niazi Kanaan	1937-1948	6		Personal photographs at the American University of Beirut
48	Nadim Rassass	1940	7		Personal photographs in Jerusalem
49	Abu Zina	-	3		Photographs with King Hussein
50	Ashraf Ramu	1919	3		During several social events
51	Al Hindawi	1936	2		Second National Conference
52	Mahmud Ali Al Sa`ub	1940	1	yes	Personal photograph
53	Haydar Mahmud (poete)	-	1	yes	With Haza` Al Majali
54	Mahmud Al Safadi	1953	1		With King Hussein
55	Alfared Rasfur	1953	1		With King Hussein in Philadelphia Hotel
56	Ghaleb Zaytun	1985	10		Geological picture of Petra and Wadi Araba
57	Muhay al Din Al Najjar	-	21		Several personalities in Cairo
58	Ahmad Muflah Al Rusan	-	2		Personal photograph
59	Al Qatishat	1960	1		King Hussein and Amira Muna
60	Amil Al Ghoury	1946	18	yes	Several personalities in Palestine (Jamal Al Hussein)
61	Faghur al Fa`uri	-	1		Statesmen during the Emirate
62	Ibrahim al Majali	1920	3		Personal photographs with its family
63	Isma`il al Aridha	-	1		Personal photograph
64	Naser al Fawaz	1923	5	yes	Members of the Arab army
65	Al Sayd al Buhri	-	1		Officers and soldiers of the Arab army
66	Naji al `Azam	1951	2		Visit of King Abdallah to Irbid
67	Rawhi Al Takruri	1954	1		Opening of a school in Zarqa
68	Kamal Isma`il	1939	1		Personal photograph
69	Abd al Hamid al Na`imi	-	1		Personal photograph
70	Abd Al Rahman Al Arsheidat (minister)	1918-1952	13	yes	With King Hussein
71	Ahmad Al Inani	1940	5		Arab Academy

72	Saleh Kenj	1916-1920	9		Photograph of Tawfiq Kenj
73	Mamduh Besharat	1935-1942	6		Visit of King Saud in Jordan and Amil al Fares
74	Abdallah Rashid	1927-1970	218		King Abdallah the first, Acclamation of King Talal, city of Tafila
75	Wasfi Tell (minister, martyr)	1960-1970	38	yes	Photographs and his funeral
76	Jordanian personalities		65		Several photographs of statesmen
77	Hashemite Family		53		Photographs of several members of the Hashemite Family
78	Hashemite Family in Iraq	1933-1953	168		Photographs of several members of the Hashemite Family in Iraq
79	Bank of Jordan	1960-2002	7		Bank of Jordan opening
80	Dawud Hanania (son of a minister)	1950-1980	112	CD	Photographs of his father
81	HRH Queen Zayn al Sharif	1952 / 1965 / 1984	10		Photographs of the Queen
82	Arab Summit and conferences	1964 / 1967 / 1987 / 1988	83		Arab leaders at several conferences
83	HRH Prince Mohammed	Various	24		Photographs of Prince Mohammed
84	Hashemite nobilities (Al Ashraf Al Hashemia)	1922 / 1932 / 1933	15		
85	Khalef Jaza`	1958	2	yes	With King Hussein
86	Ramadan Arslan (writer)	1940 / 1970	259	yes	Several archaeological sites in Jordan and Palestine, King Abdallah the First, King Hussein
87	Circassians		87		Several Circassians personalities
88	HRH Amir Hussein	Various	406		HRH Amir Hussein and his family
89	Mahmud Mufdhi Khalaf	1952	2		King Talal
90	Abas Mirza	1936 / 1958	4		Visit of the Iran Shah to Jordan
91	Taysir Al Kurdi	1946	3		King Ghazi, Glubb Pacha
92	Ahmed Lawzi (First minister)	1970	18		With King Hussein
93	Parliament	Various	3264		All the Parliament sessions and members
94	German collection*	1914	2832		Aerial photographs of Jordan in 1917 by the Bavarian regiment
95	Um Darwish (Red Crescent)	1932 / 1943 / 1952 / 1955 / 1957 / 1958 / 1961	154		Several photographs of the founder of the Red crescent
96	HRH King Hussein	Various	648		Photographs of the King in several countries
97	Silver Jubilee	1977	1477	18 albums	Photographs of all the celebrations in the country with King Hussein
98	Fahran Shbeilat (Ambassador)	1948-1967	51	yes	Personal photographs in several events
99	Eith Shbeilat	1944-2003	67	yes	
100	Abd Hafez Abu Saraya	1914-1946	86		
101	HRH King Abdallah the Second	Various	60		
102	Mohammed Qatishat	1970			Amman ancient photographs
103	Petra News Agency	Various	100000	yes	

(Inventory by Muntaha al Diri, translated and edited by the consultant in September 2013)

* Among these collections, the German collection was given by the University of Munich. It contains 2,832 photographs taken by the German Red Cross in 1917, some of them by plane. The originals are kept in Germany.

Contacts

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<http://www.nl.gov.jo/ar/Pages/default.aspx> and <http://www.nl.gov.jo/en/Pages/default.aspx>

National Library collections



Weekly release of archival photographs in Al-Rai daily newspaper, November 2013.



Archival material in need of adequate folders.



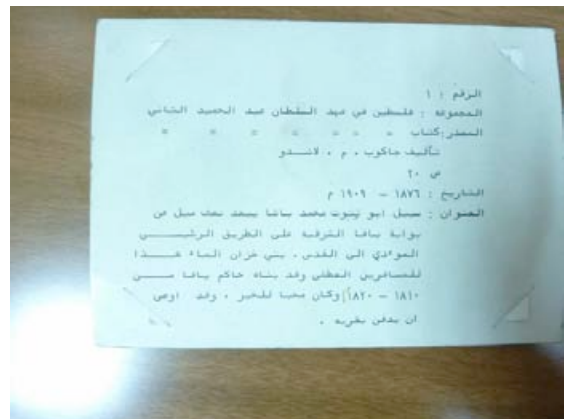
The photographic archives storage. On top, Kraft envelopes containing Petra News Agency photos.



Sample of photographs.



Metal cupboards for photographic albums.



Back of an index card (1980's).



The Parliament collection.



Aerial view of Amman, German Collection, 1917



Sample from the Parliament collection.



Sample from the Palestine collection.



The German collection.



Sample of the Mandate collection.



Samples from private photograph albums offered to the National Library.



A retired citizen, M. Mirza, helps the librarian identify members of Parliament appearing on a photograph (for indexation).



HRH King Hussein with King Saud in the 1960s.

(Photographs taken by M. Ababsa in November 2013)

1.2. THE UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN CENTER FOR DOCUMENTS AND MANUSCRIPTS

About the institution

Jordan's first archives department was created by Dr. Adnan Al Bakhit on the campus of the University of Jordan in 1972 (BAKHIT, 2009). It was created after the occupation of the West Bank by Israel in June 1967. Since then, it has worked both as an academic institution of great importance and a center for civil registry for the Palestinians whose marriage contracts and properties were recorded in Palestine. Yearly, the archives department attracts more than 500 Jordanian scholars and students, 300 foreign researchers and more than 400 Jordanians of Palestinian origin who managed to find relevant administrative documents (marriage contracts, property deeds, and inheritance).

"The Center for Documents and Manuscripts (CDM) was established in 1972 to promote the study of the Arab-Islamic heritage, and to provide researchers with primary and secondary sources, as well as bibliographic information on Greater Syria (Bilad Al-Sham), in general, and Jordan and Palestine, in particular.

The main objectives of CDM are:

- Collecting manuscripts and documents related to various aspects of the history of Bilad al-Sham and other Arab and Islamic countries. Such documents include memoirs, correspondence, official files, and reports;
- Collecting and classifying historical documents related to Arab countries, such as maps, pictures, sketches, travelogues, diplomatic reports and other writings, both old and new;
- Publishing updated indexes and catalogues of the documents and manuscripts available at the center;
- Cooperating and coordinating activities with regional and international organizations of similar interests.

<http://www2.ju.edu.jo/Pages/Centers/DocumentsandManuscripts.aspx>

Description of the collections

The Center for Documents and Manuscripts has an important collection of 10, 000 microfilms of 35 and 16 mm (see table 2 and 3 below) and f 50,000 microfiches. Each microfilm contains between 1,000 - 4,000 pages of archives. The center keeps only a few photographs, bought from Oxford, United Kingdom (St Antony's College collection, Historical Photographs of the Middle East) and from Paris, France

The Center for Documents and Manuscripts has collected judiciary archives of the Qada al Quds (Jerusalem) and other Palestinian cities as well as those related to the Ajlun governorate (from Niyabat Dimashq) from the 16th century onwards. The Center began creating microfilms of these archives in 1985 in Jerusalem. These microfilms represent valuable Arab heritage, including court records(sijilat mahkame sharia) covering the period of 1529-1984, legal records of endowments (Awqafs), and municipalities of Bilad al-Sham. Reportedly, the originals were burned in 1991 by Israel, according to Ahmad Khreisat.

Storage conditions

The microfilms are stored in 18 metal drawers in an air-conditioned room with a safety door located in the basement, without windows. Each drawer has the capacity to hold between 500 to 600 microfilms, stored inside their original boxes (it should be acid free paper boxes).

States of digitization and restoration

The librarians involved have been well trained in Damascus at Al Assad Library, with Russian support and in Markaz al Majed in Dubai, a center dedicated to preserving Arab Heritage. These two centers maintain modern laboratories for the restoration of manuscripts, using a Flex Scan scanner, purchased in 2009 for USD 100,000. This scanner facilitates the conversion of microfilms into electronic files and CDs allowing the files to be sent to readers in the adjacent rooms, on several computers if required. The manuscripts and documents are scanned at a resolution of 150 dpi.

Conservation needs

The CDM requires acid-free boxes for the microfilms and a 20 terabyte SanDisk Memory Storage. A vacuum scanner that does not require books to be opened completely is required for the manuscripts and ancient books.

Dr. Adnan Bakhit and his team of librarians require a full-scale renovation to create a chemical-free laboratory. This would be an important investment and the decision to move forward with this suggestion rests in the hands of the Government of Jordan.

Other information

In addition to these valuable microfilm collections, the CDM holds 31,000 original manuscripts, some dating as far back as the 11th century AD (4th Century H.). The microfilms are poorly stored, piled on top of each other in two, simple metal cupboards as depicted in the pictures below. The CDM is in critical need of support from UNESCO.

In 2012, the CDM applied through the National Library, to the “Memory of the World” UNESCO competition. But in June 2013, they received news that they would not qualify as they lack the original files in their collections and because copies are held in the Istanbul Bashpakanlik (Ottoman archives). Since the collection is considered of great value for humanity and includes various original manuscripts, it would be advisable for CDM to apply again in 2014.

Listing of the collections:

- Microfiches of the Middle East Centre, St. Antony’s College, Oxford, Historical Photographs of the Middle East collection.
- Grant Gillian, 1985, *Guide. Historical Photographs of the Middle East from the Middle East Centre, St. Antony’s College, Oxford*, Oxford: Warden and Fellows of St. Antony’s College in the University of Oxford, U.K., 81 p.

Here is the list of topics:

- Arabian Peninsula 1908-1959
- Palestine and Jordan 1857-1971
- Syria and Lebanon, ca 1858-1970
- Iraq, 1909-1956
- Turkey, Central Asia, Iran and Afghanistan, 1866-1962
- Egypt, The Sudan and Eritrea, 1870’s-1973
- North Africa, 1907-1955
- More than 10,000 microfilms

Source: [Historical Photographs of the Middle East Microfiche Catalogue](#)

Table 2: List of Microfilms at the University of Jordan (based on published catalogues)

Number	Titles of the Published Catalogues	Number of microfilms
1.	Catalogue of the Microfilm Arab Manuscripts. First part, edited by Dr. Mohammed Adnan Bakhit and Nofan Raja Al Hamud, Amman: University of Jordan, 1985, 225 p.	1,036 microfilms (35 mm)
2.	Catalogue of the Microfilm Arab Manuscripts. Second part, edited by Dr. Mohammed Adnan Bakhit and Nofan Raja Al Hamud, Amman: University of Jordan, 1985, 214 p.	1,031 microfilms (35 mm)
3.	Catalogue of the Microfilm Arab Manuscripts. Third part, edited by Dr. Mohammed Adnan Bakhit and Nofan Raja Al Hamud, Amman: University of Jordan, 1985, 246 p.	1,160 microfilms (35 mm)
4.	Catalogue of the Microfilm Arab Manuscripts. Fourth part, edited by Dr. Mohammed Adnan Bakhit and Nofan Raja Al Hamud, Amman: University of Jordan, 1985, 246 p.	831 microfilms (35 mm)
5.	Historical records of the Religious Courts and of the Awqaf Islamic in the Bilad Al-Sham, edited by Dr. Mohammed Adnan Bakhit and others, Amman: University of Jordan, 1984, 293 p.	473 microfilms (35 mm)
6.	Detailed Catalogue of the Philosophical Archives at the Center for Documents and Manuscripts, edited by Khaled Sa`id Salam, Khaled Ahmed al Gharaibeh, Amman: University of Jordan, 1991, 84 p.	Various films
7.	Al Quds Al Sharif (Holy Jerusalem): its Archives, its Manuscripts and Sijilat (records) present at the University of Jordan Center for Documents and Manuscripts, edited by Dr. Mohammed Adnan Bakhit and Nofan Raja Al Sawaraya, Ahmed Abd el Qader Khreisat, Amman : University of Jordan, 1991, 54 p.	626 and 323 microfilms (35 mm) and 82 films 16 mm
8.	Ottoman Archives, edited by Najati Aqtash, Asmat Binarq, Amman: University of Jordan, 1986, 521 p.	Book
9.	The Golden Mines of Aleppo Notables, written by Abu Al Wafa ibn Omar ibn Abd el Wahab Al Ardhi, Amman: University of Jordan, 1992, 551 p.	Book
10.	Archives of Nablus National Arab Committee, 1947-1949, first part, edited by Hussein Sabri, Amman: University of Jordan, 1991, 321 p.	Book
11.	Catalogue of the Manuscripts at Al Qamahawi Library in Nablus, edited by Mohammed Ali Ata Allah, Amman: University of Jordan, 1992, 161 p.	9 microfilms
12.	<i>Sijal</i> (record) of the Jerusalem Religious Court n°1, first part, presented by Dr. Mohammed Adnan Bakhit, edited by Ebla Sa`id Al Muhtadi, Amman: University of Jordan, 2008, 862 p.	Index
13.	<i>Sijal</i> (record) of the Jerusalem Religious Court n°1, second part, presented by Dr. Mohammed Adnan Bakhit, edited by Ebla Sa`id Al Muhtadi, Amman: University of Jordan, 2009, 1135 p.	Index
14.	<i>Sijal</i> (record) of the Jerusalem Religious Court n°389, presented by Dr. Mohammed Adnan Bakhit, edited by Ebla Sa`id Al Muhtadi, Amman: University of Jordan, 2007, 333 p.	Index
15.	<i>Sijal</i> (record) of the Jerusalem Religious Court n°388, presented by Dr. Mohammed Adnan Bakhit, edited by Ebla Sa`id Al Muhtadi, Amman: University of Jordan, 2006, 435 p.	Index
16.	<i>Sijal</i> (record) of the Jerusalem Religious Court n°387, presented by Dr.	Index

	Mohammed Adnan Bakhit, edited by Ebla Sa`id Al Muhtadi, Amman: University of Jordan, 2007, 148 p.	
17.	<i>Sijal</i> (record) of the Jerusalem Religious Court n°1, third part, presented by Dr. Mohammed Adnan Bakhit, edited by Ebla Sa`id Al Muhtadi, Amman: University of Jordan, 2010, 1140 p.	Index
18.	<i>Sijal</i> (record) of the Jerusalem Religious Court n°1 A, first section (qism), two parts, presented by Dr. Mohammed Adnan Bakhit, edited by Ebla Sa`id Al Muhtadi, Amman: University of Jordan, 2010, 1140 p.	Index
19.	<i>Sijal</i> (record) of the Jerusalem Religious Court n°1 A, second section (qism), two parts, presented by Dr. Mohammed Adnan Bakhit, edited by Ebla Sa`id Al Muhtadi, Amman: University of Jordan, 2012, 785 p.	Index
20.	<i>Sijal</i> (record) of the Jerusalem Religious Court n°1 A, third section (qism), two parts, presented by Dr. Mohammed Adnan Bakhit, edited by Ebla Sa`id Al Muhtadi, Amman: University of Jordan, 2013, 930 p.	Index
	Palestinian Families archives (Al Jahwari, Al Budeiri, Al Nabulsi)	500 microfilms
	Newspaper Archives (al Urdun Newspaper 1949-1953, Al Sharq Al Arabi 1923-1928, Official Journal 1928-1987, Kafah al Islamia 1953-1958, Defense 1942-1971, Palestine Newspaper 1939-1971, Carmel 1919-1936, Mara al Sharq 1919-1938, Anba 1968-1984, Palestine Post 1920-1986, Ittihad 1968-1987)	500 microfilms

(Inventory by the consultant, November 2013)

Table 3: List of microfilms purchased from abroad at the University of Jordan

Titles of the Published Catalogues	Number of microfilms
Catalogue of the Arabic Manuscripts in Chester Beatty Library, Dublin, Irland, Part 1, Ahl Al Bayt, 1992, 577 p.	1,485 microfilms
Catalogue of the Arabic Manuscripts in Chester Beatty Library, Dublin, Irland, Part 2, Ahl Al Bayt, 1992, 740 p.	2,036 microfilms
Catalogue of the Arabic Manuscripts in Chester Beatty Library, Dublin, Irland, Part 3, Ahl Al Bayt, 1992, 514 p.	Index
Catalogue of the Arabic Manuscripts in the National Library, Paris	498 microfilms
Catalogue of the Manuscripts, Islamic Heritage Commission Al Quds Al Sharif, Jerusalem	130 microfilms
Catalogue of the Mauritanian Manuscripts, Hamburg University,	104 microfilms
Catalogue of the Manuscripts, Assad Library, Damascus	109 microfilms

(Inventory by the consultant, January 2014)

Contacts

Director: Dr. Mohammed Adnan Al Bakhit hbc@ju.edu.jo 5355000 ext. 21066

Librarians: Mr. Ahmad Khreisat ahmadk2002us@yahoo.com

Mrs. Manal Al Eid manal_eh@windowslive.com

The University of Jordan Center for Documents and Manuscripts



Microfilms and microfiches archives (in a locked room).



Microfilms (35 and 16 mm).



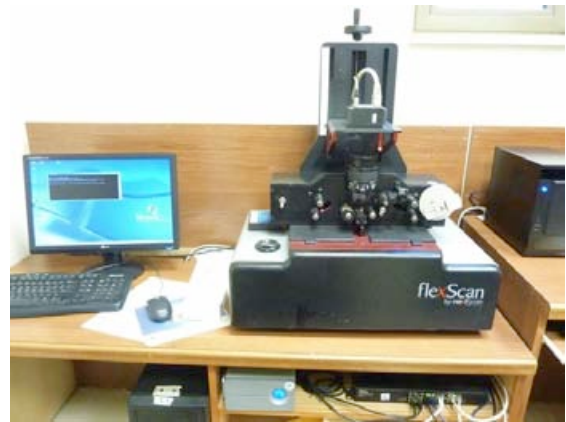
Sample of microfilms.



Sample of microfiches.



Microfiches boxes.



The Flex Scan machine used to transfer from microfilms and microfiches into digital format.

(Photographs taken in October 2013).



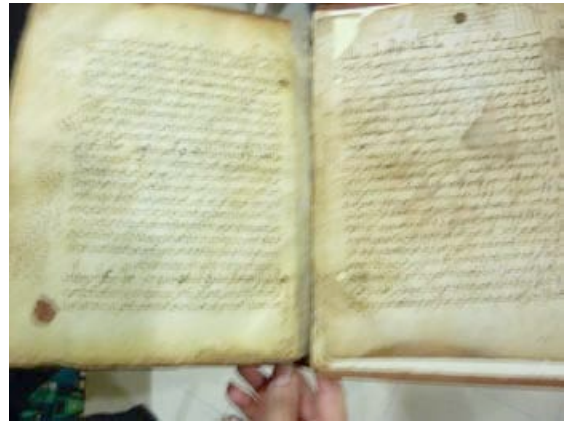
Viewing of microfilm.



Biological threat to precious medieval manuscripts.



Inadequate storage of the precious medieval archives.



XIth century on velin.

This archival material is in urgent need of a specific preservation program.



XIth century manuscripts improperly stored.

(Photographs taken in October 2013).

1.3. THE ROYAL AAL AL BAYT INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC THOUGHT

About the institution

The “Royal Aal Al-Bayt Institute for Islamic Thought” promotes a modern image of Islam and serves to highlight the achievements of the Hashemite Family among Aal Al- Bayt⁶. This institution is highly important to Jordan’s Documentary Heritage.

Directed by Crown Prince, H.R.H. Prince Hamzah Bin al-Hussein with the assistance of H.R.H Prince Ghazi, the senior fellows of the institution include several important Arab presidents of universities and muftis. Dr. Mohammed Adnan Bakhit is among the senior Jordanian fellows of the Institute.

Listing of collections

The “Royal Aal Al-Bayt Institute for Islamic Thought” has published several indexes of collections of Arabic Manuscripts in Chester Beatty Library, Dublin and displayed at the University of Jordan. In 1986, the institute published a comprehensive guide to photographs and documents pertaining to Jordan, 1287-1395 H.; 1870-1975 AD and conserved at the Middle East Center of St. Antony’s College, University of Oxford.

This publication is organized in two sections:

- Part 1: an illustrated index for a collection of photographs and 23 microfilms pertaining to Jordan, Palestine, and the Hejaz, held at the Middle East Center, St. Antony’s College, University of Oxford;
- Part 2: an annotated bibliography of a collection of documents dating from 1915-1975, organized in 21 files.

The archivist has detailed all the content of both collections, creating three indexes for places, persons and subjects. A list of sources of photographic collections has also been created.

All this material has been copied and is now kept in the archives of the institute in Amman and at the University of Jordan.

⁶ « The purpose of the Royal Aal al-Bayt Institute for Islamic Thought is to serve Islam and humanity at large. Among its objectives are: promoting awareness of Islam and Islamic thought, rectifying unsound ideas and misconceptions about Islam, highlighting the Islamic intellectual contribution and its impact on human civilization, deepening the dialogue and fostering cooperation between the schools of Islamic jurisprudence, highlighting the achievements of Aal al-Bayt (Household of the Prophet) and their calling for middle ground, moderation and tolerance, fostering the encounter of Muslim scholars, the strengthening of their intellectual links and exchange of opinions, and cooperating with research centres, institutes, academic entities and universities in accordance with the objectives of the Institute ». <http://www.aalalbait.org/en/index.html>

Other information:

Extract from the website:

External Relations:

The Institute established working relations with various Arab and international institutions and research centres, resulted in:

1. Cooperation with Cambridge University Library in publishing “Index Islamicus”, a major guide for researchers in Islamic civilization founded by Prof. J.D. Pearson. The first volume thereof was published in 1958. It is an indispensable guide for every researcher in the fields of Islamic Civilization because it traces periodically all the books and articles, which have been issued about the Islamic languages. Furthermore, the Institute signed an agreement with Cambridge University Library upon which an annual grant was given for ten years, 1982-1991. Since the third issue of volume VI (July 1982) until 1991, all issues of the quarterly “Index Islamicus”, 38 altogether, have been compiled at the University Library, Cambridge, under the auspices of the Aal al-Bayt Institute.

2. Compiling a Guide to Photographs and Documents Pertaining to Jordan (1870-1975 A.D.), in collaboration with the Middle East Centre, St. Antony’s College, Oxford University. The Aal al-Bayt Institute commissioned a specialized researcher to review the “Private Documents Collection” at the Centre with the aim of taking out what is related to Jordan and photocopying it. Subsequently, the Institute had more than three hundred rare photographs, which represent various phases of the history of Jordan, some of which were included in a book published by the Institute. It was published by the Institute in 1982. An Exhibition for these photographs was also organized by the Institute at its premises in June, 1983. Two guides in both Arabic and English were published in 1986, entitled: “A Guide to Photographs and Documents Pertaining to Jordan (1287-1395 A.H / 1870-1975 A.D.) from the Middle East Centre, St. Antony’s College-Oxford University”.

5. Compiling an “Annotated Bibliography of United States Government Documents Pertaining to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan: (1920-1983)” in cooperation with Alexandria Book Service in the United States of America. The bibliography was published by the Institute in English in 1984. This book comprises an annotated bibliography prepared by specialised researchers in the field of classifying and cataloguing under the supervision of Dr. George Atiyya, the Library of Congress, of the distributed documents in the major libraries in the United States pertaining to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

6. Publishing of “Treasures of Jerusalem”, a book comprising a full description of Muslim, Christian and Jewish religious sites in old Jerusalem, with the participation of Engineer Ra’ef Najm who coordinated among its writers.

<http://www.aalalbayt.org/en/index.html>

Contacts:

<http://www.aalalbayt.org/en/index.html>

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Assistant director: Mr Nabil Alsaheb, n.alsaheb@aalalbayt.org

1.4. THE ROYAL DOCUMENTATION CENTRE OF THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

About of the Institution

Founded in 2005 within the Royal Court, the Royal Documentation Centre of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is dedicated to the restoration of ancient archives, from the period of the Emirate of Transjordan in particular, but also from the Ottoman and contemporary periods. So far, they have restored Ottoman records (*sijilatothmani*), documents from the Judge of the Judges (*qaed al quad*), from the Department of Land and Surveys (*daira al aradi*), and from the Royal Court (Wasfi Tell archives).

In 2008, it moved to King Talal's former residence on Rainbow Street in Jabal Amman, giving an institutional dynamism to this street.

Description of the collections

It holds no photographs or manuscripts collections, as it is an archives restoration laboratory and an institution devoted to archiving techniques.

State of digitization and restoration

The Royal Documentation Centre holds a restoration laboratory, which was built through a partnership with Al Majed Center in Dubai. Its archivists and engineers were trained for three months in Dubai. They use cellulose to restore the archives.

The use of chemicals is limited to the stabilization of the ink.

Other information:

They have signed several cooperative agreements:

- 2005 with the Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation to "exchange information and expertise in the field of documentation especially that relate to restoration, documentation and IT exchange of publications and books addressing archive and documentation technology or any other documentation that might be of help in developing the documentation know how techniques between them".
- 2005 with Center for Documentation of Cultural and Natural Heritage (CULTNAT), affiliated to the Bibliotheca Alexandrina. The protocol focuses on the exchange of expertise and free publications in the field of heritage; and on cooperation in the use of information technologies to disseminate and preserve heritage.
- 2007 with ISESCO, the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to receive training in the preservation, restoration, photocopying and indexing of documents, with a special focus on exchanging information and expertise on the use of relevant information technologies.

The Royal Documentation Centre of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is affiliated with the ALESCO and the ISESCO Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

“Dr. Abdulaziz Othman Altwajri, Director General of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization -ISESCO-, signed a cooperation agreement today in Amman with Mr. Muhammad Issa al-Adwan, Director of the Royal Documentation Centre of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The two parties agreed to provide training for specialists in the preservation, restoration, photocopying and indexing of documents, with a special focus on exchanging information and expertise on the use of relevant information technologies. Under the agreement, ISESCO and the Royal Documentation Centre of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan can exchange copies of manuscripts available within the two institutions, and arrange for holding symposia, conferences, forums, training sessions, workshops, and exhibitions dealing with documentation issues as well as coordinate in fields of common concern on the international scene. Also, the agreement provides for visits to be exchanged among specialised documentation experts to mutually assist in the use of technical and technological means necessary to safeguard the repository of documents housed by both institutions, in accordance with organizational, administrative, and financial terms to be specified by the joint committees of ISESCO and the Centre in their regular meetings. It was agreed also to conduct joint activities for the transfer and promotion of cultural heritage within a number of Member States as well as co-publish relevant documents and manuscripts. As specified by the cooperation agreement, ISESCO and the Centre are to encourage specialists to work out studies and research works touching on issues of common interest as well as exchange invitations to attend and partake in activities falling within the gambit of either of the two parties”.

http://www.isesco.org.ma/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=6793:ISESCO%20and%20Royal%20Documentation%20Centre%20of%20the%20Hashemite%20Kingdom%20of%20Jordan%20to%20sign%20cooperation%20agreement&Itemid=29&lang=ar

Contacts

Director: Mohammed Al Qatarneh, tel 06 4626211

Archives restoration director: Dr. Bassam Al Rizq

Bassam.rizq@rhdc.gov.jo

The Royal Documentation Centre of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan



Final press for restored documents.



Preparing documents for restoration.



Using photography instead of scans.



Manual restoration with cellulose.



Restoration process.



A restored page.



Chemicals used for ink stabilization.

(Photographs taken in November 2013).

1.5. THE DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES

About the institution

The Department of Antiquities (DoA) was established in 1928. Under the administration of Dr. Rida Tawfeeq, the inaugural director from 1928-1936 was Major George Horsfield, a British architect trained at the Jerusalem School of Archaeology. Major Horsfield was followed by Gerald Lankester Harding, from 1936 - 1956.

These two British directors brought folders and albums with acid-free paper⁷ from the United Kingdom and introduced proper storage methods.

Descriptions of the collections

Table 4: Department of Antiquities photograph collections

Collection Name	Year	Description
Major George Horsfield	1929	80 original photographs
Gerald Lankester Harding	1936-1956	3,092 original photographs
DoA Golden System	1955-1975	10 albums of 989 original photographs
DoA Silver System	After 1975	397 original photographs
Jerusalem collection	-	89 original photographs
David Kennedy	2002	3,269 original aerial photographs

⁷ Mrs Hala Suyuf has taken samples of these albums and folders to a laboratory to test the pH.

		in 3 boxes and 7 albums
DoA main collection	1955-2013	33,000 original photographs 558 plans 604 maps 226 slide albums

(Survey at the Department of Antiquities, September 2013)

Storage conditions

The Department of Antiquities is the only Jordanian institution that has properly conserved its precious photographic collections. This care is due in part to the importance placed upon archaeology since the 1920s and is also thanks to the preservation materials imported by the British Directors from the UK. Additionally, the DoA has received technical support from several foreign institutions.

In 2007, the DoA received significant financial and technical assistance from the German Embassy GTZ – now GIZ – “Center of International Migration and Development Corporation”⁸ to upgrade storage and preservation. They were provided with metal cupboards and two safes within which to store Horsfield’s and Harding’s original photographs and negatives. Air conditioners and humidity monitors were installed within the inside of the cupboards. Up-to-date software to index the material, including the photographs and negatives (the Antiquities Archiving System) was introduced, linking all archaeological project reports with objects and site photographs.

States of digitization and restoration

Mrs. Hala Suyuf has been in charge of digitizing the photographs. After several training sessions during

⁸ <http://www.cimonline.de/en/index.asp>

the MEPPi workshop, Mrs. Suyuf attained a high level of professionalism in her work and her department scans have been in the correct format of 300 dpi in JPEG, (700 dpi in 'Tiff' format, 16 bit grayscale resolution). The negatives have been scanned at 1,200 dpi and Mrs. Suyuf wears gloves when handling the photographs and negatives, putting a sheet of glass above the photographs when scanning. For such scanning, she uses an *EPSON PERFECTION 4990 Photo scanner*.

Conservation needs

The Department of Antiquities requires furniture (galvanized metal cupboards, double-glazed windows) and electronic equipment. The priority is to purchase a memory storage device and Adobe Photoshop programs for several computers.

- Memory storage device (20 Terabytes)
- Adobe Photoshop programs for several computers
- Double-glazed windows for 12 windows in the storage room and curtains
- 5 new galvanised metal cupboards

Other information

The DoA has 16 regional centers, each hosting artifacts and archival material. These centers are located in: Amman, Zarqa (desert castle), Irbid (Qura), Mafraq, Ramtha, Umm Qays, Shuna Shamalia, Jerash, Balqa (Salt), Deir Alla, Madaba, Kerak (Qasr and Ghor Safi), Tafila, Maan, Aqaba. The training in conservation should integrate all DoA staff.

Contacts

Head of the Archives: Mr. Jihad al Nour, tel 06 4644336

Librarian: Samar Hababneh,
samarhab123@hotmail.com

Librarian in charge of photographs: Mrs. Hala Suyuf

The Department of Antiquities



Photographs, maps and plans archives.



Archaeological archives.



Main metal cupboards (German contribution).



Annexes to the archaeological reports (photographs).



Two safes for the Harding collection.



Sample of plastic photos albums to be replaced by acid free folders.

(Photographs taken in October 2013)



Sample of aerial photographs Albums.



Aerial photographs.



Cristal paper.



Albums dating back to the 1930s ready for conservation (acid free paper).



(Photographs taken in October 2013).



Slides under plastic (to be changed).



Slides collection (to be protected from the light).



Mrs. Hala Suyuf carefully handling the photographs (gloves, protection glass).



Sample of acid free paper available in Jordan.



Sample of acid free paper available in Jordan (Istiqlal library, good quality and cheap).

(Photographs taken in October 2013).

1.6. JORDAN RADIO AND TELEVISION

About the Institution

Jordan Radio and Television (JRTV) was established in 1968 and has maintained an archive of all its broadcasting since that date. Until 1990, this archive was on one and two inch films and then on Betacam videos.

Description of the collections

JRTV has two film libraries: the “Daily TV BroadcastsLibrary” (upgraded with UNESCO support in 2012) and the proper “Film Archives”. This section includes a Hashemite Collection that is very valuable and protected by an iron door inside the main room.

The collection accounts for 2,000 films in 35 mm for cinema produced in Jordan and purchased from Egypt and Europe. Forty films are in two inch format while 5,000 Films are in one inch format. Previously, the French Embassy’s former cinematographic mission helped transfer these to non-computer based digital videos. Within the collection, there are also 150,000 betacam and digital videos.

The JRTV holds a large series of photographs related to the history of the institution. Mrs. Vittoria Haddad has collected them since 2004 and prepared three large photographic albums that require scanning. Within this, there are two cartons of photographs of the Royal Hashemite family and several ministers and officials. These boxes were transferred by Imad Shabbar, Head of the Engineering (Qism al Handasa) in September, 2013 to a large room that will be transformed into a JRTV museum. The News Archives room includes a collection of one thousand slides kept in a wooden cupboard drawer. All three of these types of photographs and slides require digitizing as soon as possible.

Storage conditions

The JRTV maintains two film libraries in four rooms: two of these are 80 m² in the news building and two are 300 m², taking up three levels of the Film Archival Library.

Hundreds of slides and photographs are available at JRTV. The slides are kept in proper wooden drawers, but the photographs are randomly stored in two cardboard boxes.

The storage rooms do not adhere to international standards of preservation and storage for films, and inadequate ventilation and excessive humidity affect the state of the contents stored in the rooms.

At JRTV, digitizing is not an institutional policy and used only in response to official requests.

State of digitization and restoration

From 1997 to 2004, JRTV benefitted from the EU *CapMed Project* with the goal of “preserving the Mediterranean’s TV heritage by transferring archives held on obsolete formats to future-proof digital systems”. Some 5,000 Mediterranean films will be copied and a new internet based reference created in collaboration with the Middle East Center at St. Antony’s College, University of Oxford. This database will make it easier for program makers to access these archives”.

A series of films can be accessed online at: www.medmem.eu. « Collections » JTRV
<http://www.medmem.eu/fr/notice/INA00740>.

The JRTV began to transfer their “Cinema Films” and their one/two inch films to digital videos in the mid 1990s. It should be highlighted that digitization to digital video format is a higher quality of digitization than to computer format.

Table 5: Description of the JRTV equipment

Name and purpose of the machine	Status / use	Comment
Videotape recorder AVR 2 AMPEX (1976)	Not in service To transfer from 16 and 35 mm to videos (SP or Digital Video)	Need to change the reading heads (USD 100 each) Video Head Assy 10 MIL N° 1373047-01
3 SONY « Videocorder » BUH – 2000 PS	In service To transfer from One Inch to videos (SP or Digital Video)	
BTS - BCB70	In service To transfer from Betacam to SP	
SONY DVW A 500 P Videotape recorder	In service To transfer from Betacam to SP	
Sony Videocassette recorder PVW 2800 P	In service To transfer from Betacam to SP	
Sony BVW 70 P Betacam SP	In service To transfer from Betacam to SP	
Sony Videocassette recorder BVW 950 P	To transfer from U Matic to SP	
MATRIX PRO-BEL	To transfer any format to DVD and computer digital format	In service, but used only to give DVD to VIP's (Members of the Royal Family, Ministers...)
BOSCH FDL 60	Not in service To transfer 16 and 35 mm to videos	
Assembly Montage INTERCINE (16 mm and 35 mm)	Not in service	Provided by the French Embassy in 2012
Cinema Projector (German company from Hamburg) With Quick Speech Processor	In service	Provided by the French Embassy in 2012

(Surveyed by the consultant in January 2014)

Conservation needs

In 2012, UNESCO initiated the renovation of a large film archive storage room adhering to international standards focusing on the safeguarding and preservation of the films until the completion of future digitalization.

- Twelve new galvanised metal cupboards
- A computer and a scanner
- A montage unit for the news archives
- A cinema projector to view the ancient films
- Equipment to transfer from film to videos.

Other information

In 2010, a project was conducted at the National Library by the *Centre National de la Cinématographie in 2010*, with the aim of identifying 139 films. In November 2011, Bayan Al Tal, the former director of JRTV met with Beatrice de Pastre of CNC, Maaly Hazzaz of UNESCO and Nada Doumani of RFC to assess JRTV's needs in terms of film preservation. It was concluded that an inventory of the 5,000 available films should be created, with the most important films being restored in Egypt as the equipment to perform this task has an approximate price tag of 70,000 Euros. It was also decided that a proper building needs to be allocated to house the film collection⁹.

Listing of the collections (including inventories)

Main Collections:

1. The Hashemite Family Cinematographic Archives

The rich collection is comprised of thousands of films documenting official ceremonies, inaugurations and travels of the Hashemite Royal Families since the 1960s. Table 3 presents the main collections accompanied by the number of films per collection. The oldest films were purchased from the BBC.

Table 6: The Hashemite Family Cinematographic Archives

Collection name	Number of films
HRH King Hussein ibn Talal	1,650
HRH King Abdallah II	1,288
HRH Prince Hassan	380
HRH Amir Ali	30
HRH Prince Raed	12
HRH Prince Hamza ibn Hussein	40
HRH Princess Tharuat	6
HRH Princess Basma bint Talal	21
HRH Princess Aicha	3
HRH Princess Alia bint Hussein	45
HRH Prince Hashem	12
HRH Faysal ibn Hussein	35
HRH Queen Zayn al Sharaf (umm Hussein)	25
HRH Queen Rania	156
HRH Queen Alya	3
HRH Queen Noor	63

⁹ Minutes of the meeting provided by the French Embassy in September 2013

Table 7: Jordan Radio and Television Cinematographic Archives

Number of films	Format	Year	Transfer to other format
2,000 (cinema)	35 mm cinema format	1950 – 1970	To Digital Videos (less than half finished)
40	2 inch	1960– 1970	
5,000	1 inch	1980 – 1990	To Digital Videos (less than half finished)
4,800	U Matic	1970 – 1980	
29,043 (News Programs)	Betacam videos	1980 - present	
26,000 (Other TV Archives: documentaries, sport, comedies, sitcoms) - 4,500 sitcoms (<i>Musalsalat</i>) - 2,585 sport news	Betacam videos	1980- present	

(Surveyed by the consultant in January 2014)

Contacts

<http://jrtv.gov.jo/arabic/Pages/default.aspx>

General Director of JRTV: Ramadan Al Rawashdeh

Director of the TV: Areth al Fayez

TV broadcast librarian: Nayflbtush

Head of Jordan TV Archives Library: Ali Huneiti

Head of the Technical Unit: Issa Musleh

Director of Public Relations: Vittoria Haddad

The Jordan Radio and Television



Daily broadcast archives (storage room contributed by UNESCO in 2012).



Videos not yet stored (on the floor).



Daily broadcast videos.

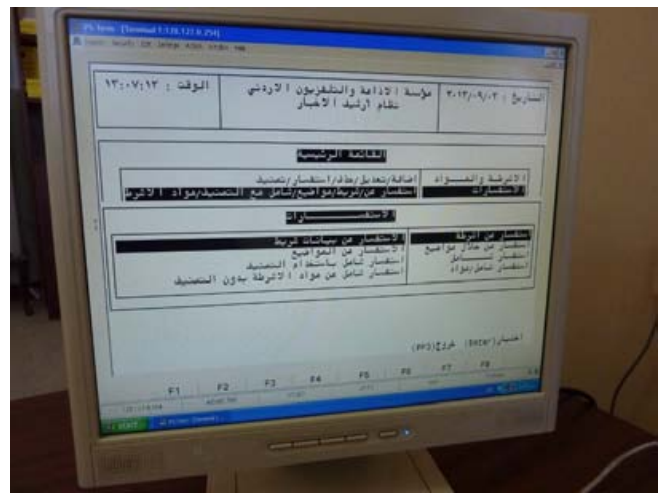
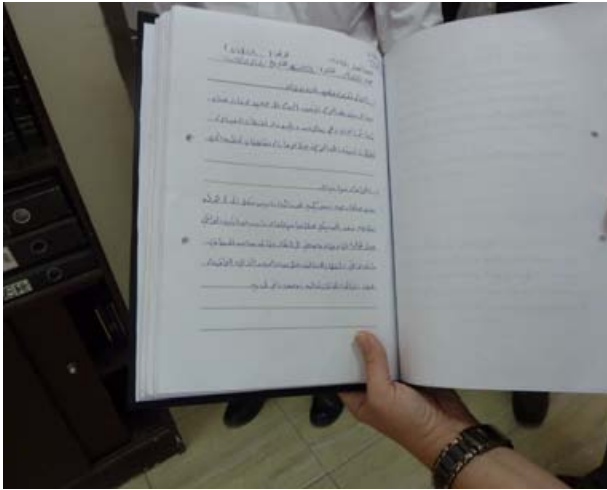


Mrs. Hazzaz (UNESCO) on visit.



HRH King Hussein (on opening day, 1968).

(Photographs taken in November 2013).



Electronic Indexes.



Sample of Betacam video (1-9-2013).



Wooden slides drawers –abandoned.

(Photographs taken in November 2013)



The Film archives.



Laboratory (transfers from 1 and 2 inch films to betacam videos) and digitization.



Cinematographic films.



Laboratory (transfers from 1 and 2 inch films to betacam videos) and digitization.

(Photographs taken in November 2013).

1.7. The ROYAL FILM COMMISSION – Jordan (RFC)

Aim of the Institution

THE ROYAL FILM COMMISSION - JORDAN (RFC) was established with a vision to develop an internationally competitive Jordanian film industry. RFC aims to create a world-class, cutting-edge film industry in Jordan within which all people of the Middle East can freely create films alongside the world's most talented artists.

Founded in accordance with the Royal Film Commission Law No. 27 (2003) and approved by Law No. 22 issued by the Parliament in 2008, the RFC is a financially and administratively autonomous Jordanian government organization led by a Board of Commissioners chaired by His Royal Highness Prince Ali Bin Al Hussein. The RFC reflects His Majesty King Abdullah II's resolve and commitment to having Jordan play a leading cultural and economic role, regionally and internationally.

The RFC is a member of the Association for Film Commissioners International (AFCI). The (AFCI) is the official professional and educational organization for film commissions. AFCI Members assist feature, television, commercial, industrial and stills production throughout the world.

RFC's mission is :

- Encouraging Jordanians and people from the Middle East to tell their stories, thus contributing to cross-cultural understanding and enhancing freedom of expression.
- Creating educational programs for Jordanians working or aspiring to work in the film industry.
- Promoting film culture throughout Jordan, thus contributing to educating and fostering a critical mind.
- Positioning Jordan as a location for international audio-visual productions, offering great locations, creative sources, as well as technical assistance and financial incentives.
- Offering management and support services to local and foreign productions.
- Providing work opportunities at world-class standards in all areas of cinematic art.

Description of the collections

The Royal Film Commission lacks a collection of ancient films, but has purchased a large collection of Arab and Foreign Pictures films, available to the members of the RFC. The public is encouraged to become a member of RFC, with ongoing membership costing 20 JOD.

Table 8: List of Jordanian feature narrative length films:

Year	Title (filmmaker)
2013	The Curve (RifqiAssaf) - Jordan
2013	Medina (Omar Shargawi) - Denmark
2013	Lifeline (Montaser Baddawi) - Jordan
2013	Hashtag (Mohammad Khairi) - Jordan
2013	Opium (Nour Suleiman) - Jordan
2013	Patchwork House (Hazem Al-Agha) - Jordan
2012	Al-Dakheel (Naji Abu Nuwar) - Jordan
2012	Facebook Romance (Dr. Mohydeen Quandour) - Jordan
2012	Over-Sized Coat (Nawras Abu Saleh) - Jordan
2012	Similar Differences in post-production (Mohamed Lutfi) - Jordan
2012	My Love Awaits by the Sea in post-production (Mais Darwazeh) - Documentary - Jordan
2012	When Time Becomes a Woman (Ahmad Alyaseer) - Jordan
2012	May in the Summer (Cherien Daibes) - Jordan
2010	The Last Friday (Yehya Abdullah) – Jordan
2011	When Monaliza Smiled (Fadi Haddad) - Jordan
2010	The Last Friday (Yehya Abdullah) – Jordan
2009	Cherkess (Mohieddine Quandour) - Jordan.
2007	Mission (Hammad Zou'by) – Jordan.
2007	Captain Abu Raed (Amin Matalqa) – Jordan.
1991	An Oriental Story (Najdat Anzour) – Jordan.
1971	The Snake (Jalal Toumeh) – Jordan.
1965	Storm on Petra (Farouk Ajrama) – Jordan.
1962	WataniHabibi (Abdallah Kawash) – Jordan.
1957	Struggle in Jerash (Wassef Al Sheikh) – Jordan.

Contacts

Director: Mrs. Nada Doumani

Tel: +962 6 464 22 66

Fax: + 962 6 464 22 99

Royal Film Commission – Jordan

P.O. Box 811 991

Amman 11181 Jordan

1.8. THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE

Two important projects directed by the Ministry of Culture are requesting UNESCO support.

1) This project aims to prepare a database and improve storage of all Jordanian painters and their works purchased by the Ministry since the 1960s. This is a “Fine Arts Heritage Project” that began in 2008 and is important as no similar work has been completed in Jordan to date.

The activities entail:

- Inventory of the artists;
- Inventory of the paintings purchased by the Ministry of Culture over the past 50 years;
- Photography of the paintings;
- Restoration of the paintings;
- Preparation of an exhibition;
- Preparation of book.

A minimum sum of 20,000 JOD is requested for the inventory and the preparation of the book.

2) Directed by Dr. Hikmat Hnawayseh, this project aims to register Jordan’s “Intangible Heritage”. This project began with UNESCO in 2003, upon the signature of an agreement.

« Since the adoption of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage by UNESCO in 2003, the Intangible Cultural heritage is protected by a legal instrument. The main purposes of the 2003 Convention are: to safeguard the intangible cultural heritage, to raise awareness about its importance and to encourage international cooperation and assistance in these fields. The Convention focuses on the role of communities and groups in safeguarding intangible cultural heritage, which is living heritage performed by people and mostly communicated through a live experience.

In November 2005, UNESCO’s Director-General proclaimed the Cultural Space of the Bedu in Petra and Wadi Rum a Masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity.

In March 2006, Jordan ratified the 2003 Convention and in 2008, the traditions and way of life associated with ‘The Cultural Space of the Bedu in Petra and Wadi Rum’ were inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. The Cultural Space of the Bedu celebrates the uniqueness of the Bedu way of life in these two areas of Jordan.

UNESCO Amman Office is focusing on building capacities in Jordan to strengthen implementation of the 2003 Convention, with particular regard to the identification of intangible cultural heritage and to legislative and administrative safeguarding frameworks. With the support of the European Union, in 2009 UNESCO launched the Mediterranean Living Heritage Project to support the implementation of the 2003 Convention in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic. This project aimed to build national capacities for the implementation of the Convention by developing national safeguarding projects and strengthening cooperation at the regional level. In Jordan, the project focused on inventorying the intangible cultural heritage in the Madaba Governorate. »

<http://www.unesco.org/new/en/amman/culture/intangible-heritage/>

Since 2003, the project has received funding from ALESCO.

Dr. Hnawayseh prepared a book containing 331 Jordanian poems from Bedouin tribes and writers, collecting the work of 198 poets. It is entitled, "With love" (Wajdaniyat in Arabic).

In 2012, Dr. Hnawayseh trained 18 women from the Madaba governorate to fill in questionnaires about popular poems, sayings, and songs in the governorate. These women wrote over 2,300 pages, in more than 30 folders stored in a room at the Ministry, covering subjects ranging from weddings, prayers, death, cooking, plants, astronomy, and love. Each woman received USD 10 per form and all forms were verified by Dr. Hnawayseh. This work is remarkable and requires further support.

The project, "Strengthening Capacities for Inventory-Making and Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Madaba Governorate", is implemented by the commission in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and funded by the European Union and UNESCO.

According to Ghaewi, "We collected valuable data about the intangible cultural heritage like folk medicine and how people used herbs to cure ailments,".

The USD 174,080 project also includes the preparation of a national assessment of the country's intangible cultural heritage.

Speaking at the press conference, HH Princess Dana Firas stressed the significance of heritage stating, "Heritage is important in setting up our national identity. This project is really important because it will enable the local community to search for intangible heritage and preserve what is in danger of being forgotten,".

<http://jordantimes.com/researchers-document-madabas-intangible-cultural-heritage>

Contacts

Director, "Jordan Intangible Heritage Project": Dr. Hikmat Hnawayseh

hnawayseh@hotmail.com

1.9. THE ROYAL JORDANIAN GEOGRAPHIC CENTER

Aim of the Institution

The Royal Jordanian Geographic Centre (RJGC) is the national agency responsible for all aerial and land surveying, as well as the production of maps of varying scales. Since its establishment in 1975, the centre has concentrated its efforts on training qualified technical staff in surveying, mapping and related modern applied sciences such as remote sensing, digital mapping, Geographic Information System (GIS), cartography, geodesy and Global Positioning System (GPS).

During the early years (1976-1983), the staff and engineers were trained in France at the Institut Géographique National in Paris. They were trained in geodesy and remote sensing.

The first scientific maps of Jordan were produced simultaneously by American scholars (the 1847-1848 US Expedition to the River Jordan and the Dead Sea by Lt. William Francis Lynch of the U.S. Navy) and French scholars (Louis Félicien de Saulcy in 1853). These maps were drawn using theodolites. Another series of maps were produced for military and cadastral purposes during the British Mandate. They relied on aerial photographs as early as 1918. A collection of old British aerial photographs of Jordan is held in the RJGC archives.

General Awni Khasawneh has been supportive of the present UNESCO Documentary Heritage inventory initiative and has dedicated a special budget for digitization of the archive in 2014.

Description of the collections

The archives section is directed by Eyad Mohammed Al Daabseh. The RJGC is reluctant to provide indexes of its collections, even with an official letter from UNESCO.

The section contains:

- Old maps from the 1920s to the 1960s: requiring scanning;
- Old aerial and oblique photographs from 1918: not scanned but with the original negatives. (These photographs were taken by the British Army covering Amman, Salt and Maan);
- Old aerial and oblique photographs from 1948: not scanned, but with the original negatives;
- Old aerial and oblique photographs from 1961, 1974, and 1978: not scanned, but with original negatives, at 5,000 and 10,000 scale enabling the production of maps;
- Hunting aerial survey from 1953: Covering the largest part of the country, in scale 1:25,000;
- In 1978: The whole country was covered in scale 1:10,000
- In 1992: The whole country covered in scale 1:30,000
- In 2000: The whole country covered in 1:25,000, these are the first color images

In addition to the above-mentioned images at the RJGC, old air photos exist dating back to 1918 and available at the Australian War Memorial and the Bavarian War Archive.

In addition, some are conserved at Keele University (for more information contact a.r.williams@lib.keele.ac.uk).

Storage conditions

The archives are properly stored in a well-ventilated basement room without windows. Nearly 300 special boxes have been made available to store the photographs and the negatives are stored in acid-free paper (Perma).

Conservation needs

The archive requires a galvanized, fire-resistant cupboard to store the precious negatives within and a high-quality scanner to facilitate the digitalization of the films.

The librarian in charge of the archives purchases acid-free paper from The Jordanian Company Manufacturing Paper.

Contacts

Director: General Dr. Awni Khasawneh, kawni@yahoo.com

Librarian: Eyad Mohammed Al Daabseh, eyadmo2000@yahoo.com

<http://www.rjgc.gov.jo>

2. PUBLIC FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS

The librarians of the following foreign public institutions would like to be included in a future training program organized by UNESCO on archive conservation, renovation and digitization.

2.1 The American Center of Oriental Research (ACOR)

Photographs and film collection

About the institution

ACOR in Amman, Jordan was founded in 1968 by the American School of Oriental Research (ASOR). ACOR promotes study, teaching, and increased knowledge of ancient and Middle Eastern studies with Jordan as a focus. ACOR's permanent headquarters opened in 1986 near the University of Jordan.

ACOR is a private, nonprofit academic organization registered with the government of Jordan and is also tax exempt in the United States as a 501(c) (3) organization as determined by the United States Internal Revenue Service. ACOR is supported by grants, contributions from foundations, corporations and individuals as well as by ACOR endowments and funds generated by the Amman operations. It is a foreign public academic institution.

ACOR stores important archival documents produced by the many scientific projects it has directed over 40 years.

The storage of the photographs, slides, plans, films, and general archives is maintained in two rooms on the basement level and are cool but without AC.

One room is dedicated to the "Temple of the Winged Lion" (TWL) Petra archaeological project, directed by Dr. Christopher Tuttle. This includes 25 albums of negatives dating back to 1974, 7 metal boxes each holding approximately 500 slides and 5 small metal boxes. All the materials, including thousands of index cards, are properly scanned in high resolution: 300 dpi for paper archives, 1,200 dpi for photographs. The scanner used is an Espo GT 20,000.

"ACOR and the Department of Antiquities launched a new cultural resource management (CRM) initiative for the "Temple of the Winged Lions" building complex in Petra in 2009. The TWL monument likely served initially as a center of worship for the main Nabataean goddess (al-Lāt/al-'Uzza) and then later included the worship of the Hellenized, cosmopolitan goddess Isis. Religious structures in ancient Nabataea that provide evidence for this type of inter-regional cultic synchronization are scarce, thus dramatically elevating the importance of this temple complex".

The second room includes institutional archives, former ACOR archaeological project archives, and photograph and slide donations made by individuals (scholars and amateurs). Dr. Rami George Khoury, a well-known journalist and director of the Issam Fares Institute for Public Policy and International Affairs at the American University of Beirut, gave his private photograph, slide and film collection to ACOR in March 2011. His collection is stored in 31 boxes (8 of plastic, 23 of cardboard). It includes 32 VHS videos of archaeological and folkloric culture of Jordan and the Middle East. This collection requires proper indexing and this process will take great time and effort as the photographs are not all labeled. An expert of Jordanian sites could complete this indexing task within three months of dedicated work. © UNESCO

The majority of ACOR's photographs have been digitized since 2000. For a period of three months in the fall of 2013, three American archivists came to index and classify ACOR's archives properly, producing several indexes.

Table 9: List of Compact Disks (CDs) of ACOR archives

Name of the collection	Number	Comments
Bert de Vries (former director 1988-1991)	6 CDs	Scans of 2 albums of 398 and 440 slides of various archaeological sites.
James Sauer (former director 1975-1988)	3 CDs	
Petra Church project (1992-1998)	28 CDs	
Khirbet Salameh (mid 1990s)	4 CDs	ACOR project with University of Jordan under Pierre Bikai.
Prescott H Williams	2 CDs	Former ACOR Board Member.
Kyle Mc Carter Jr	1 CD	Former ASOR Board Member.
North Ridge Project Inscriptions (Petra) 1988-2001	2 CDs	
Darat al Funun (mid 1990s)	1 CD	Pierre Bikai project.
Great Temple of Amman (mid 1990s)	1 CD	ACOR project.
WadiRajel (2004-2006)	2 CDs	Pierre Bikai project.
Madaba (mid 1990s)	4 CDs	
Jay Guikema	2 CDs	Freelance photographer Petra, Shobak, Madaba church, Irbid Conference 1992, ACOR employees.
Petra projects	2 CDs	
Different archaeological sites	2 CDs	
ACOR general	3 CDs	
Kenneth W Russell (d. 1992)	7 CDs	ACOR Fellow.
Roman Street Project (1998)	5 CDs	Zbigniew Fiona for ACOR.
Maps for archives	1 CD	Scanned maps of several projects.
North Ridge Projects (Petra) (2000-2002)	10 CDs	Pierre Bikai project.
Pierre Bikai Iraq slides (early 1990s)	3 CDs	Nineveh, etc.
Ain Ghazal slides by Gary Rollefson	1 CD	

(ACOR indexes updated by the consultant, January 2014)

Table 10: Inventory of ACOR photographic archives: Left Cupboard

Name	Description
5 albums of Institutional Events	
1 album ACOR building	
1 album of 1990-1992 events (with HRH Prince Hassan)	Yarmouk University Conference 1992 Opening Um Qays resthouse
9 albums of Petra Church Project	414 slides rolls of 20 slides each
1 album of Petra Church Project: Miscellaneous slides	
Larger photographs 1980-1995	2 photographs of Amman taken by the German army 1918 (Bavarian) Bonfils 949 Vue générale d'Amman prise de l'ouest Department of Antiquities, Lankester Harding Files Amman A 1703, A 1022, 63, A 2988 (Petra), A 2596 (Qasr Hisham)
Aqaba from 1954 (several aerial views of the city)	Album sold by PHOTO AGOP Aqaba
Aqaba 1990/1991 – 1997 – 2004 (several views of the city and Aqaba fort)	Excavations sites by ACOR
Darat al Funun 184 color slides	Pierre Bikai project
Khirbet Salameh slides	
Madaba color slides	Church and mosaic school
1 album of 1995 events in Madaba	With HRH Queen Noor
George Bass slide collection 1955	Trip to Holy Land, 36 slides (Jerusalem, Jericho, Jerash, Hisham palace, Balbek)
3 boxes of aerial photographs by IGN 1978, Department of Antiquities (produced by the RJGC)	150 photos of Wadi Mujib
3 boxes of photographs (boxes 7, 8 and 9)	HRH Prince Raed, Carol Meyer, Ghazi Bisheh, Ahmed Chalabi, Jack Lee and others James Sauer, Linda Mac Creery
Negatives of ACOR photographs 1980-1989	
"Negatives of almost everything from 1990-1999"	

Table 11: Inventory of ACOR photographic archives: Right Cupboard

Name	Description
1 album of old photographs of Amman, (Palestine Exploration Fund PEF) and J. Wilson Myers Balloon aerial photograph	PEF P1213 Amman Mosque, 1867, Phillips PEF P 1228 Amman Citadel, 1867, Phillips PEF G 155 Amman Theater, 1920, Garstong PEF G 172 Amman (roman theater), 1920, Garstong PEF G 183 Mosque of Amman, 1920, Garstong PEF G 184 Kufic inscription, 1920, Garstong PEF P 1707 Amman, 1875, Dumas PEF P 1708 Amman, 1875, Dumas PEF P 1710 Amman, 1875, Dumas St. Antony's 2915 The Citadel Amman Bonfils 949 Vue générale d'Amman prise de l'ouest Department of Antiquities, Lankester Harding Files Amman A 1703, A 1022, 63, A 2988 (Petra), A 2596 (QasrHisham)
Portfolio of G. Westley Burnett 1996	Large prints of gazels in WadiMujib, Shaumari, Petra, Wadi Musa, Qasr Tuba, QasrAzraq, Jerash, Al GhadeerBirqe, Jabal Masaie, ACOR building
Dr. Rudolf Dornemann PhD Thesis plates	148 plates, "The Cultural and Archaeological History of Transjordan of the Bronze and Iron Ages"
Jay Guikema (hired photographer)	2 albums and negatives Petra, Shobak, Madaba church, Irbid Conference 1992, ACOR employees
Byron L. Haines	5 albums of prints of artifacts
6 boxes of Nancy Lapp slides	9 slides dating back to 1962 68 slides dating back to 1967 450 digital photographs of Iraq al Amir 2005
Linda Jacob slides (1 Album and two metal boxes)	300 slides in a metal box 1. Jordan 1980 300 slides in a metal box 2. Syria, April 1982
Petra Papyry photographs (Z. Fiema)	241 photographs
Dead Sea scrolls 66 photographs	Ken and Bruce Zuckerman of the West Semitic Research Project and James H. Charlesworth of Princeton Theological Seminary
Dr. Kenneth Russell slides (2 albums)	Petra Ethnoarchaeological Project
Roman Street Project in Petra 1997 color slides	
Dr. Russel memorial service and burial	
Dr. James Sauer slides	1 album, 500 slides (with an index of 142 sites in Jordan)
Prescott H. Williams colors slides (1983)	Kherbet Samra, Jordan Valley, Dead Sea, Muqawir, Wadi Tannur, Bab al Dhra, Kerak, Wadi Musa
Ain Ghazal Excavations 1982/1983	Large prints

(Surveyed by the consultant, January 2014)

Rami George Khoury Collection
31 boxes of 200 to 400 slides and photographs and 32 VHS videos

Archaeological sites and folklore in the Middle East

(Surveyed by the consultant, January 2014)

ACOR Publications

The material linked to the following publications is stored and properly archived at ACOR:

The Great Temple of Amman - The Architecture, by Chrysanthos Kanellopoulos (1994). The architecture of the temple that was excavated and partially restored by ACOR. Large format, cloth-bound with 135 pages and 13 plates;

The Great Temple of Amman - The Excavations, by Anthi Koutsoukou, Kenneth W. Russell, Mohammad Najjar, and Ahmed Momani (1997). Description of the 1990-93 excavations. This hard-bound volume has 191 pages and 3 fold-out plates;

Mosaics of Jordan, by Michele Piccirillo (1992). A large format, cloth-bound volume with 383 pages, 874 illustrations, plans, and aerial photographs. Original printing films stored. Third printing (digital, 2008);

The Petra Church, by Z. T. Fiema, C. Kanellopoulos, T. Waliszewski, and R. Schick (2001). The volume contains reports on all aspects of the ACOR project that excavated and what was probably the cathedral of Petra. This large format (33 x 25 cm), cloth-bound volume has 463 pages and over 700 illustrations including 36 in full color.



ACOR photographic albums



ACOR photographic albums



Rami Khoury collection



HRH Prince Hassan at an ACOR event

Contacts

Director: Dr. Barbara Porter, acor@acorjordan.org

Head Librarian: Mrs. Humi Ayoubi, library@acorjordan.org

www.acorjordan.org,

Tel 06 5346117

2.2. THE BRITISH INSTITUTE (Council for British Research in the Levant, CBRL)

About the institution

“The British Institute in Amman is the Council for British Research in the Levant's local institute in Jordan. It provides support and facilities to researchers and students in the humanities and social sciences, including a library, hostel, IT facilities, and workspace. The first British field base for visiting scholars to Jordan was established in 1975. It was founded by Crystal Bennett. In 1978, it was registered as a UK academic charity under the name of the "British Institute at Amman for Archaeology and History" (BIAAH) and was approved as a sponsored overseas research institute by the British Academy. The first director, Crystal Bennett (1978-83) was engaged in archaeological excavations at the Amman Citadel as well as the completions of her investigations of Edomite sites in southern Jordan, notably, Buseirah and Tawilan”. In 1998, following a review by the British Academy, the Institute became incorporated into the "Council for British Research in the Levant" (CBRL) supporting research in the full spectrum of the humanities and social sciences.”

<http://www.bi-amman.org.uk>

Description of the collections and storage conditions

The Institute holds two important archives, from the first director Crystal Bennett and from Diana Kirkbride. Dr. Carol Palmer accompanied a site visit on December 9, 2013.

“Crystal Bennett Archives and Photographic collection”:

This collection pertains to the archaeological excavations conducted between 1960 and 1985 in Busayra, Tawilan, Um al Biyara, Amman citadel and Petra. There are also photographs from other archaeological sites in the region.

The collection is stored in a special room that includes maps and rare books, within a metal filing cabinet, inside brown paper envelopes and plastic boxes. While it is properly indexed and inventoried, the collection requires digitization. Negatives are held in special albums, in crystal paper.

“Diana Kirkbride Archives and Photographic collection”:

CBRL Amman has retained Mrs. Kirkbride’s excavation record book covering the period between 1950-1960, with various additional notes such as the names of the workers, sums paid for their food, cigarettes, hair dresser and entertainment. The rest of Dr. Kirkbride’s archive is stored in Copenhagen.

Conservation needs

The CBRL policy is to invite the researchers to give their archives to the Palestine Exploration Fund which stores all records for future research. However, the Institute currently houses the fieldwork records from the site of Khirbat Faris on the Karak Plateau, excavated in the 1990s by Alison McQuitty, former CBRL director, and Jeremy Johns.

CBRL wishes to raise funds to hire an archivist to organize Crystal Bennett's collection and digitize the hundreds of photographs and slides dating back to 1988 from Dr. Carol Palmer's hundreds. CBRL would like to perform the same digitization efforts for the collections of Mrs. Isabelle Ruben and Mrs. Torla Evans', containing photographs of Um Sayhoun, Petra and Pella from the 1980s which are of great value.

Contacts

Director: Dr. Carol Palmer, director@bi-amman.org.uk

Office Telephone: + 962 (0) 6 534 1317

Office Fax: + 962 (0) 6 533 7197

Office Email: info@bi-amman.org.uk



Storage of CBRL archives

CBRL



Sample of photographic albums.



Sample of slides.



Sample of photographs.



Sample of archaeological missions photographs.



Sample of Dr. Palmer's slides.

(Photographs taken in December 2013).

3. THE PRIVATE COLLECTIONS

3.1 DR. RAOUF ABUJABER COLLECTION

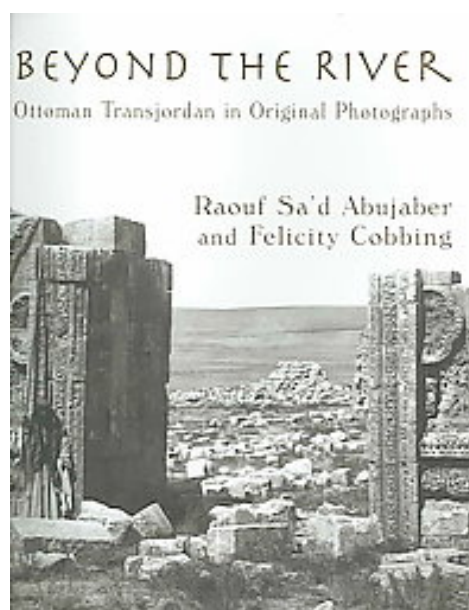
About the collector

Born in 1925, Dr. Raouf Abujaber is the son of one of Jordan's biggest landowners, Farhan Abujaber. Dr. Abujaber comes from a Christian family, originating from Nablus. They settled in the 1820s in Salt and purchased land south of Amman, in the village of Yadudeh in the 1850s. Dr. Abujaber documented the history of all the settlers who came to develop agriculture in the former kingdom of Ammon in his PhD defended at Oxford University, United Kingdom, and published in 1989 under the title *Pioneers over Jordan* by IB Tauris Publisher. Over his lifetime, Dr. Abujaber has written more than ten books about the Jordanian economy.

He is the co-author of the most important book published about old photographs of Jordan:

Beyond The River; Ottoman Transjordan in Original Photographs, Stacey International, 2005.

Edited with Felicity Cobbing, the curator of the Palestine Exploration Fund. In this book, he annotates photographs of Jordan taken between 1860 and 1920 by members of the PEF.



Description of the collection

Dr. Carney Gavin and Mrs. Elizabeth Carella from the Harvard Semitic Museum reviewed Dr. Abujaber's collection in 2002. The description of the materials is as follows:

As-Salt project (2 file boxes) 255 prints and reprints (mainly the latter) of 122 individual images: formal family poses, civic groups, ceremonial occasions; city views, street scenes & domestic architecture; 3 documents; also 19 photocopies of other photos. Second file box: Xeroxes of publications, other records multiple prints of many images; 2 folders of project correspondence, etc. in 1st file box w/ photos

http://hcl.harvard.edu/libraries/finearts/collections/semitic_access.cfm

Storage conditions

Some pictures remain in Dr. Abujaber's personal archives. In the past few months, his secretary has started preparing archival files to give to the National Library. However, his photograph collection is not yet classified nor digitized and it would take approximately a month to complete this work. Understandably, Dr. Abujaber is worried about his precious library and keen on providing the collection to the National Museum, as suggested.

The Image of the East: nineteenth-century Near Eastern photographs by Bonfils: from the collections of the Harvard Semitic Museum. Carney E.S. Gavin; compiled and edited by Ingeborg Endter O'Reilly. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982.



Dr. Raouf Abujaber in his private office, Amman, November 2013.



Dr. Abujaber's s photograph collection, Amman, November 2013.

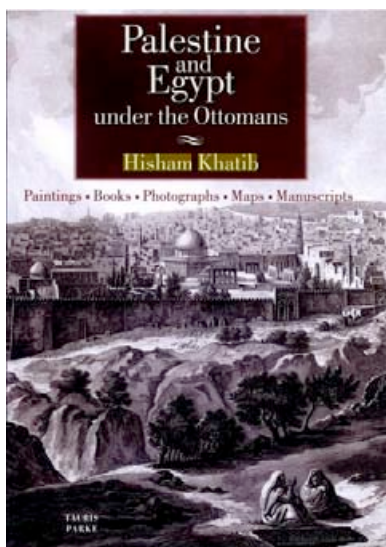
Contacts

Dr. Raouf Abujaber: 04625161

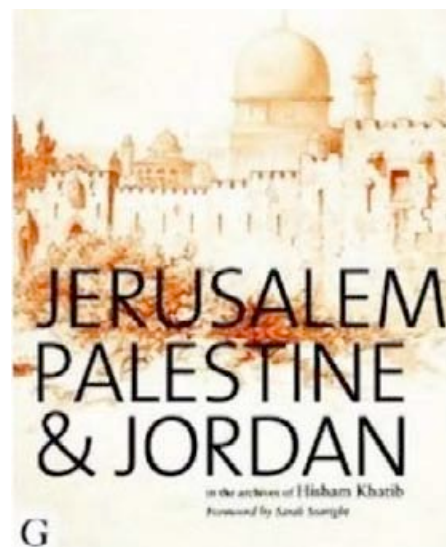
3.2 DR. HISHAM AL KHATIB COLLECTION

About the collector

A former Minister of Energy and Public Works, Dr. Hisham Al Khatib has created the precious private collection of books, paintings and photographs in his villa near the 7th Circle, Amman. Amassed over the past 30 years, his collection of historical artwork pertains mainly to Jerusalem, but includes also some works from Petra, the Dead Sea, Amman and Jerash. He has purchased these at auctions in England (Sotheby's) and in the United States of America over the years. Dr. Al Khatib is the author of two books about his own collections, the first published in 2004 the second in 2013.



2004



2013

State of conservation and digitization

Dr. Al Khatib's intention is to open his collection to the public. To achieve this goal, he has hired Mrs. Olsen, the former head of Copenhagen Museum Library and of the Danish Institute in Damascus, to prepare a complete index of all his books (some dating back to the 15th century), maps, painting and photographs. She began this work in September 2013, in a state-of-the-art fashion.

Dr. Al Khatib's photograph collection contains over 5,000 ancient, original photographs from around the world, of which 2,000 are dedicated to Jerusalem and Palestine and 36 to Jordan (Amman, Petra, Jordan River, Shobak, and Jerash).

None of his photographs have been digitized. There are kept in plastic A3 folders which are not made of inert polyester like Melinex or Mylar, polyethylene or polypropylene, as is recommended (Middle East Photograph Preservation Initiative MEPPi and Arab Image Foundation brochure Guidelines for the Preservation of Photographs).

Dr. Al Khatib possesses valuable original album prints from the 1860s to the 1890s and silver prints from the 1890s onwards. His collection also contains several ancient books with the first printed photographs, using the photogravure process invented by W.H. Fox Talbot in the 1850s. Dr. Al Khatib would gladly make use of acid-free paper and stable plastic folders if they were provided to him. He would also like to digitize his collection. It should therefore be considered where the collection is best displayed; perhaps on the National Library website or at the National Museum.

Index of Dr. Hisham Al Khatib Jordan Photographs Collection

Among his collection of 5,000 photographs, 2,000 of these pertain to the Middle East, focusing on Jerusalem with 36 focused on Jordan. The following index depicts Dr. Al Khatib’s main photographs:

Three A3 plastic Folders:



Masjid al Aqsa with Allenby, 1917, Bonfils.

Table 12: Index of Dr. Hisham Al Khatib Jordan Photographs Collection

Folder	Description of content
Folder 1: 42 original photographs, Albumen prints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Das Tote Meer</i>. Bruno Hentschel, Leipzig 1899. 21,8 x 28 cm - (Jerusalem). Maison Bonfils. 164 x 242 cm - (Masjid al Aqsa with Allenby 1917). Maison Bonfils. 11,1 x 15,7 cm - 405. <i>Entrée de Damas et le Barrada</i>. Maison Bonfils. 22,2 x 28,1 cm - 918. <i>Cours et gué du Jourdain</i>. <i>Course and ford of the Jordan</i>. Felix Bonfils. 22 x 28 cm - 316. <i>Piscine de Siloé</i>. <i>The Pool of Siloam</i>. Maison Bonfils. 22,4 x 28 cm - (Petra Mountains). F.M. Good. 1868. 15,1 x 20,6 cm - (Petra Tombs). F.M. Good. 1868. 15,1 x 20,3 cm

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 views of Palestine. Maison Bonfils. 17,8 x 22,6 cm - (Masjid al Aqsa). Maison Bonfils. 14,1 x 20,2 cm - 287. <i>Porte de Damas. The Damascus Gate.</i> Bonfils. 21,6 x 27,6 cm - 1119. <i>Zangaki. Cérémonie du lavement des pieds chez les Grecs devant le Saint Sépulcre.</i> 22,2 x 28,1 cm - (Jerusalem). Maison Bonfils - 290. <i>Vallée de Josaphat vue générale. The Valley of Jehoshaphat, general view.</i> Maison Bonfils - 879. <i>Mer morte prise du Mont des Oliviers. The Dead Sea taken from the Mount of Olives.</i> Maison Bonfils. 21,8 x 28,3 cm - 317. <i>Champ de Sang ou vallée de Hinnom. Field of Blood or Valley of Hinnom.</i> Maison Bonfils. 21,5 x 28,2 cm - 306. <i>Rochers des apôtres et lieu de la trahison de Judas. Rock of the Apostles: scene of the betrayal of Judas.</i> Felix Bonfils. 21,7 x 28,3 cm - (Jerusalem). Maison Bonfils. - (Nablus). Maison Bonfils - 9 photographs of Jerusalem by Lehnert and Landrock. - 736. <i>The Basilica of Amman. General View. Gesammtansicht. Amman vue générale.</i> American Colony. 23,8 x 29,2 cm - 737. <i>General view of Amman.</i> American Colony. 23,8 x 29,2 cm - 742. <i>Jerash. General view of the ruins.</i> American Colony. 23,8 x 29,2 cm - 730. <i>General View of Kerak.</i> American Colony. 237 x 293 cm - <i>Beershebah.</i> American Colony. 23,8 x 29,2 cm - <i>Mont Hor.</i> American Colony. 23,8 x 29,2 cm - <i>La Terre promise vue du Mont Nebo.</i> American Colony. 23,8 x 29,3 cm - <i>L'obélisque de Zibb Attuf.</i> American Colony. 23,8 x 29,3 cm - 735. <i>Distant View of Mount Nebo.</i> American Colony. 23,8 x 29,5 cm - 714. <i>Ext. Of Aaron Tomb. Tombeau d'Aaron.</i> American Colony. 23,4 x 29,4 cm - 729. <i>General View of Shoback.</i> American Colony. 22,8 x 29 cm - <i>Le Mont Nebo.</i> American Colony. 23,5 x 27,3 cm - <i>Tombeau d'Aaron. Intérieur.</i> American Colony. 23,3 x 27,3 cm
Folder II: 17 original photographs and 4 reprints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 photos of Sinai by James Sergeant Mac Donald, 16,4 x 21 cm - 14 photos of the Sinai Mountains by the American Colony. 23,8 x 29,8 cm - 4 photos of Jerusalem restored by Kelvin Bown, dated 2012.
Folder III: 21 original photographs by Maison Bonfils. Albumen Print	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Porte extérieure de Jérusalem.</i> Maison Bonfils. 22,8 x 28,2 cm - Jérusalem. Détails intérieurs de la mosquée El Aksa. Bonfils. 22,8 x 28,2 cm



- (Caravanes à Jérusalem). Bonfils. 20,8 x 28 cm
- Sea of Galilea. Mont Thabor. 15,8 x 21,2 cm
- Le Caire. Bonfils. 13,5 x 26,5 cm
- 5 photographs of Cairo. Bonfils. 21,9 x 27,8 cm
- *Port Saïd*. Bonfils.
- *Brindisi. Colonna Erculea*. Bonfils.
- Pyramids. Bonfils.
- Le Caire. Le Nilomètre de l'île de Roda. Bonfils.
- Nil. Bonfils.
- Grotte de l'Eschequie. Caire. Bonfils.

**Album by Franck Mason
Good (Winter 1866-67)**

15,5 x 21 cm. Albumen prints. Among 50 photographs, the following concern Jordan:

- 538. Defile near the Red Sea
- 539. Graia, on the Red Sea, Near Eziongeber
- 540. Encampment under shittim trees Wady El Illm
- 541. Petra. View in the desert
- 542. Petra. Ruins in the desert
- 543. Approach to Edom, from the East, with Mount Hor
- 545. Petra. View in the desert
- Petra. Arch over the Ravine
- Petra. View in the Necropolis
- Petra. Bold Rocks. West of the Sik
- Petra. Site of the city
- Petra. Rock cavern, probably Tombs
- 547. Petra. The Splendid Rock Temple. El Khasne
- Petra. Large Temple. South cliffs
- 551. Petra. The Theater
- 552. Petra. The Western boundaries
- 555. Petra. Western cliffs
- 556. Petra. Fine Rock Temple. El Deir
- 557. Petra. Mount Hor

**Mr and Mrs William Lindsay,
Album of Travel in 92 cities,
1879.**

This Australian couple album includes photographs by Felix Bonfils. The small character photographs were taken by the couple.



Franck Mason Good Album, 1866-1867



Franck Mason Good Album, 1866-1867



Franck Mason Good Album, 1866-1867



Dr. Hisham Al Khatib displaying a magic lantern slide, Amman, October, 2013.



Mr and Mrs William Lindsay, *Album of Travel in 92 cities*, 1879.

“A large elephant folio-sized album in six volumes, containing over 2,000 original albumen photographs. These were collected by Mr. and Mrs. William Lindsay of Australia, during their travels in 1879 from Australia to the UK, and with a return journey through Europe and Asia. Most of the photographs are large albumen prints. Among others, there are 128 photographs of Jerusalem, 49 of Cairo, 7 of the Suez, 7 of Ramla, 2 of Jaffa. Most of the photographs of Palestine were taken by Felix Bonfils; particularly notable is a detailed panorama of Jerusalem.”

KHATIB, Hisham, 2013, *Jerusalem, Palestine & Jordan in the Archives of Hisham Khatib*. Foreword by Sarah Searight, London: Gilgamesh Publishing, p. 289.

3.3 SAMIR ABU DEHAYS (JORDAN AND PALESTINE HISTORY)

About the collector

Born in 1937 in Haifa, Samir Abu Duhays is a private collector of Palestinian and Jordanian artifacts and artwork who has worked at several companies throughout the Middle East, Algeria and Canada. He holds a degree in History of Art, Islamic Art and Pottery from the American University of Cairo and has worked for several auctions in Khan Al Khalili Bazaar in Cairo in the 1960s. For many years he maintained an antique shop in Amman.

As a child in the 1940s, Mr. Abu Dehays enjoyed accompanying his father, a grain dealer, who traveled by car throughout Palestine. His interest in antiquities and art began the day his father bought old carpets and a buffet from a hotel in Tabarriya.

Description of the collection

Mr. Abu Dehays' collection is eclectic and focuses on Palestine and Jordan. It was displayed at the Royal Cultural Center from the 23 to the 29th of September 2010, under the patronage of Nabih Shequem, Minister of Culture. Entitled, *"Jordan and Palestine through the Ages: 7,500 Years of History"*, it was accompanied by a 10-page color brochure written in English. This document presented the main pieces: ceramics from the Bronze Age, Umayyad Islamic coins, Ottoman guns, agricultural tools along with books and photographs.



Mr. Abu Dehays' collection is stored in a heavy wooden, Algerian buffet in his salon and in a small museum of the second floor. Sweifieh, Amman, 2013.



Underwood and Underwood (J. L. Hurlbut).
Jerusalem through the Stereoscope, 1905.

Contacts

Samir Abu Dehays: 0777 393915

His collection counts around 270 photographs of Jordan. The others pertain to Palestine, Egypt and Algeria.

While of notable value for Jordan Heritage, the pieces are not indexed or digitized.

The originality of his collection relies in its Associated Press original photographs that he bought inside their folders on Ebay.

Table 13: Index of Mr. Abu Dehays private photographs collection

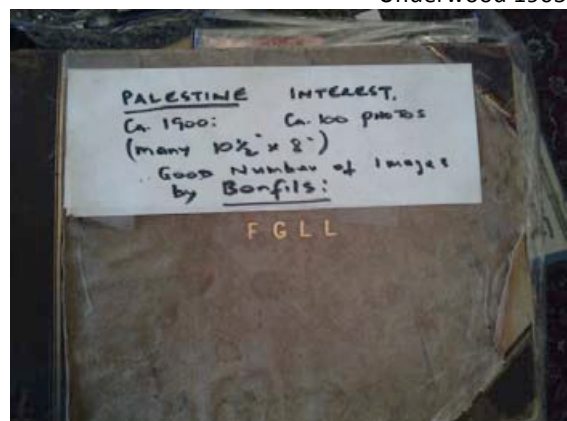
1	Underwood and Underwood (J. L. Hurlbut), Jerusalem, Through the Stereoscope, 1905 27 Stereoscopes views Underwood and Underwood
2	Magic lantern slides, C 1900 Keystone View Company. Studios Meadville, PA
3	5 envelopes of 25 ancient photos each by Bonfils and others (originals). Palestine.
4	3 folders of 30 photos each
5	80 photos from the Associated Press (1940s to 1970s)
6	100 photos in a brown envelope including by Maison Bonfils



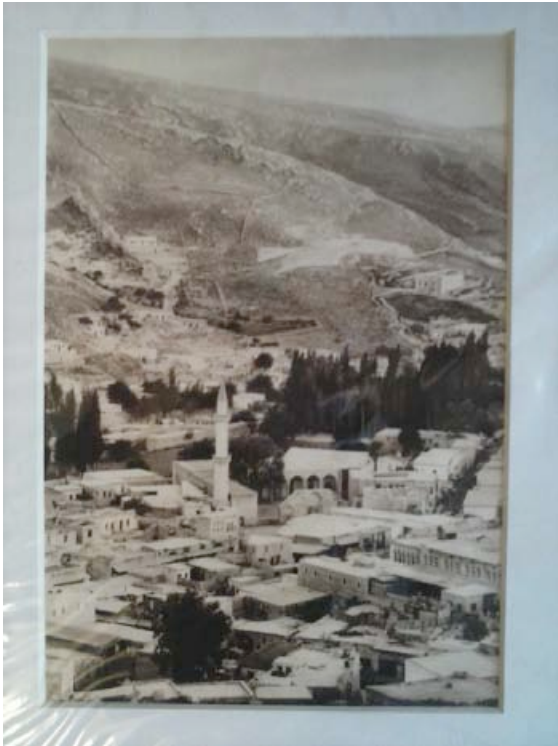
Magic lantern slides, C 1900
Keystone View Company. Studios Meadville, PA



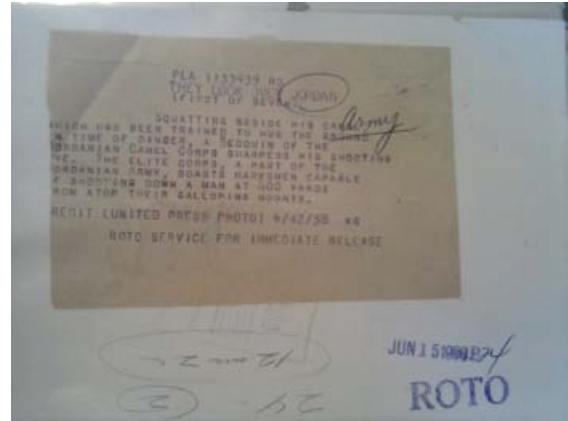
27 Stereoscopes views Underwood and Underwood 1905



Various photographs of Palestine



Amman circa 1920, original photograph



Back of the picture, Associated Press



Bedouin Soldier, Jordan Desert Army, Dec 1958
Associated Press original photograph



HRH Prince Hassan in the 1950's 1960's -AP

Storage needs

The photographs need to be indexed and digitized as they are of notable value for Jordan Heritage.

Proper folders in acid free paper must be purchased and utilized.



Samir Abu Dehays sharing his collection, October 2013, Amman.

3. 4. HANI AL KHATIB (JERUSALEM HISTORY)

About the collector

Engineer Hani Al Khatib, who worked for the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, is the son of the former mayor of East Jerusalem, Rawhi Al Khatib, elected in 1957 and sent into exile in Jordan in 1967.¹⁰ He remained the shadow mayor of Jerusalem until he passed away in 1994. Mr. Al Khatib's house in Jabal Weibdeh is still inhabited by his spirit, with giant photographs of the Dome of the Rock, all his medals and official photographs with the many Arab and world leaders. The keys of dozens of cities of the world were given to him.

For a few years Rawhi al Khatib wrote *Majalat Al Quds Al Sharif*, a monthly magazine about Jerusalem social and political life. A total of 120 issues were published and the complete series is kept in his former house.

Description of the collections

Rawhi Al Khatib's son Hani Al Khatib is in the process of preserving his personal archives and photographs. Around 1,500 photographs with major Arab personalities are featured within this collection with 50 photographic albums.

Conservation needs

The collection is not yet indexed or digitized and proper albums with acid free papers should be provided.

Contacts

Hani al Khatib



Among the 50 photographic albums



An album with Jerusalem last Mayor name (Rawhi al-Khatib)

¹⁰ <http://www.arij.org/atlas40/chapter1.5.html>



Rawhi Al-Khatib in the 1960's



Assembly in Jerusalem, 1960's



A celebration day in Jerusalem in the 1960's



A municipal dinner in Jerusalem in the 1960's

3. 5. ADNAN MAHJOUB YOUNES (CIRCASSIAN COMMUNITY)

About the collector

Adnan Afemajeka Mahjoub Younes is one of the main archivists of the Caucasian communities in Jordan, Circassian, Chechen and Daghestani. For the past thirty years, Mr. Afemajeka has methodically gathered all press articles, books and publications about these communities in several languages: Arabic, English, Russian and Caucasian languages. His collections are precious and worthy of inscription on the Memory of World Heritage Campaign for 2014-2015. Several Arab and foreign TV networks have featured programs about him. His collection also includes pictures of individuals using their names, as well as of the Circassian guards at the Royal Palaces and several official and cultural events.

Description of the collection

Dr. Afemajeka Younes has 13 small photographic albums and around 200 ID photographs including original, reprints and photocopies. This collection is highly valued as a vital piece of Jordanian history. To preserve its value, it must be properly digitized and stored.



M. Adnan Younes in his museum,
November, 2013, Zarqa.



His first book was published in 2008:
"The Circassians, the Chechens and Daghestanis
from Caucasia to Palestine and Golan"



Sample of Circassian ID pictures.



Adnan Younes using the tools brought from Caucasia by his father.



M. Adnan Younes as a child with his father in Zarqa.

Following the meeting with UNESCO in November 2013, Mr. Afemajeka Younes had an appointment at the National Library. He provided them with “30 important documents about the Circassian community” and expressed his gratitude to UNESCO for facilitating the encounter with the National Library.

Conservation needs

The collection is not indexed or digitized and proper albums with acid free paper should be provided and made use of. Mr. Younes needs two external drives to preserve its precious collections.

3.6 AL AHLI CLUB (CIRCASSIAN COMMUNITY)

The Nadi Al Ahli is the Circassian sports club. It was created in 1944 in Ras al Ayn, with support from the Royal Family. The Club organizes sports and cultural events through its folk dancing group.



Muawia Sufyan, the director of the Club, has gathered 53 photographic albums and carton box full of photographs. Not digitized, not properly stored.



There is a strong interest in preserving the memory of the club. Nearly 120 VHS videos of sporting events, weddings and celebrations are held in the club. These were recorded by Rifaat Irsasin the 1970s, as he was working for the Royal Court. In the 1990s, Ahmad Umar started to record the main events happening in the community.

All these videos are being transferred onto CDs at Studio Zara, Wikalat Street, with the costs covered by the club.



The Circassian Charity Association is supporting the club's activities.

Contacts

Director: Mr. Muawia Sufyan

Tel: 5823126 / 5861412/ 5825181

3.7. The Chechen Association, Sweileh, Sami Bino

About the collector

A tourist guide and merchant, fluent in German as he studied engineering in Germany, Issam Mohammed (Sami) Bino has opened a personal museum in the basement of his shop on the main street of Sweileh, Amman. In four large rooms, he displays most of the tools brought by his parents in 1900: a chariot, a plow, wheels, weapons and hundreds of photographs.

Description of the collection

These photographs depict the main figures of the Chechen communities, ministers, deputies, artists and community heads. They are not in original form but are instead printed upon paper. Sami Bino expressed that the originals are being kept in a suitcase buried in Sweileh, but this information cannot be confirmed.

A photograph of the Chechen Club that was held in 1923 with King Abdallah I is displayed inside Sami Bino's house.

Conservation needs

Although there are no originals, these important photographs and archives should be properly scanned, copied and subsequently provided to the National Library.

Creation of a small museum in Zarqa

Sami Bino and his friends Othman Dawlat Mirza, Deeb Mohammed Arslan and Farid Faycal Sultan are keen to talk about how much their ancestors brought to Jordan¹¹.

In Zarqa, a city that was first created by Chechens, 7,000 members of the community are interested in building a museum displaying their community's contribution to Jordan.

They brought with them their culture, songs, language, and rituals. Their intangible culture is rich and of great value. The founders created the first women's association in the 1920s and also cultural centers, which was a great asset to Jordanian society. Therefore, their role is considerable in the history of the country despite having a population today of only approximately 15,000.

¹¹ They like to remember how empty the land was; how they prepared the land for agriculture, built their village, allocating 10 dunums each for vegetables, 20 dunums each for cereals. They helped each other. In creating a village, they would first build the mosque together, and then help one another to build houses. They brought the first ox carts and built mills.

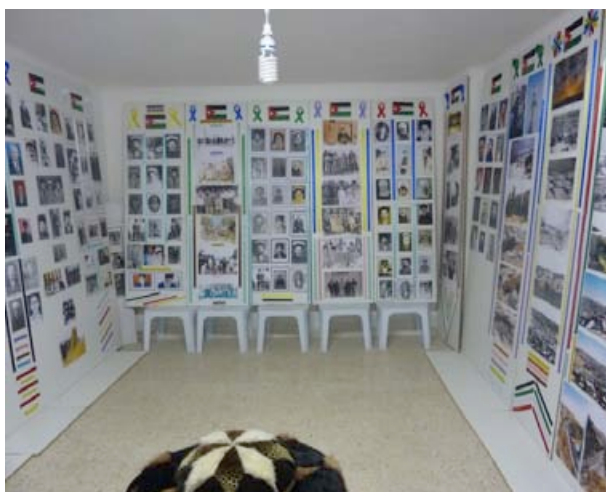
Chechen Association collections



Sami Bino Chechen museum, Sweileh.



Othman Dawlat Mirza displaying an ancient Hadith book.



Sami Bino Chechen museum, Sweileh.



An ancient annotated Hadith book brought into Jordan by Chechen migrants.

Contacts

Issam Mohammed Bino (Sami)

Othman Dawlat Mirza

Deeb Mohammed Arslan (Pacha)

Farid Faycal Sultan

members of the association

Haj_dawlat@hotmail.com

3.8. Zohrab Markarian (Armenian community)

About the photographer

Zohrab Markarian was His Majesty King Hussein's official and personal photographer for 25 years (1974-1999). As a young winner of the "Jordanian Flowers" competition in the 1960s, he received a scholarship from King Hussein to study at the Germaine School for Photography in Manhattan, New York. He has since published 14 photography books based on his collections.

As for Syria and Lebanon, Jordan's first and main photographers were Armenian. They came a century ago, after the 1915 genocide. They formed a community of around 5,000 members, with their churches in Ashrafiah (Amman). The Armenians had no choice other than to engage in crafts in order to make a living. Well educated, they were the first photographers in the young Transjordanian Emirate (Hagop Berberian), but also the first tailors (Haig Peltekian), jewelry makers (Garo Garatchian), mechanics (Tijo), and shoe makers (Boghos). The most renowned Armenian historian is Vahe Topahan Al Mutran.

State of conservation and digitization

Mr. Markarian's photographs are of great value for the history of Jordan and the Royal Court has lent him a powerful computer and an Artix Scanner 1800 Microtek scanner with 3 Tera of storage capacity to scan his collection. Mr. Markarian's son George is performing the digitization at high resolution, over 300 dpi.

Conservation needs

Mr. Markarian's collection is private and not yet open to the public. In order to accurately perform conservation, acid-free paper boxes and folders are required.

Contacts

Zohrab Markarian

zohrab@zohrabphotography.com

4. PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTIONS ABROAD

Apart from the collections held within Jordan, it is important to make mention of the existence of a wide breadth of collections abroad, built by the several Christian congregations since the mid-19th century and located in Jerusalem.

- The most important is the Dominican Fathers collection at the Ecole Française biblique et tarchéologique de Jérusalem (EFBJ), that counts 20,000 old photographs (since 1880) and 40,000 to 50,000 slides. The ancient fund of the EBAF is comprised of 15,000 to 18,000 glass plates; two thirds are negatives while the rest are positive for projection. They also have commercial albumen prints produced before 1914 by the Bonfils and other photographers. The fund includes a collection about Trans-Jordan (main cities, Dead Sea, Amman citadel and archaeological sites). A well-documented book was published in 2006 (second print in 2010) under the direction of Géraldine Chatelard and Father Jean-Michel de Tarragon.
- *L'empire et le royaume, la Jordanie vue par l'Ecole biblique et archéologique française de Jérusalem (1893 - 1935). The empire and the kingdom, Jordan as seen by the Ecole biblique et archéologique française de Jérusalem (1893 - 1935).*



- Of interest are also the contemporary photographs and slides taken after 1945, mainly of Jordanian archaeological sites.
- For ten years now, the director of the School, Father Jean-Michel de Tarragon¹², has been digitalizing the fund, using a high quality scanner (Epson 10,000 XL, A3 format). He scans in 300 dpi, 48 color bits, 18 x 24 cm format. The collection is not yet available online.

Website: http://www.ebaf.edu/?page_id=2528&lang=fr

Oxford Saint Anthony College
Cambridge University
University of Munich
Arab Image Foundation Jordan Collection
American University in Cairo, Rare Books and Special collections

¹² Father Jean-Michel de Tarragon is the director of the School and the editor of the *Revue d'Etudes bibliques*. Interview in Amman, 2nd September 2013.

5. Proceedings of the Meeting of Librarians, Archivists and Private Collectors At UNESCO Office in Amman (28-11-13)

Twenty-four people attended the meeting that was organized at very short notice (the invitations were sent by phone, email and official letter ten days beforehand). All the institutions invited sent representatives except for the University of Jordan Center for Documents and Manuscripts, as the invitations were received too late. UNESCO would like to express its gratitude to the people who participated in the two-hour meeting:

- Dr. Raouf Abujaber
- Dr. Bassam Abu Rizq from the Royal Documentation Center
- Mrs. Muntaha al Diri, Mrs. Muntaha Aqiya, Mrs. Soheir Al Ashab, Nasser Wasfi Mirza, Mohammed Mawajdeh, Shatha Fawaz Hussein from the National Library
- Mrs. Hala Suyuf and Samar Habahbeh from the Department of Antiquities
- Mr. Nayf Lbutush from the Jordan TV and Radio
- Mrs. Amal Fakhoury from the Ministry of Culture
- Mrs. Ruweida Mohammed Share and Mrs. Pia Olsen for Dr. Hisham Al Khatib collections
- Mr. Samir Abu Dehays
- Mrs. Salma Al Shuhail
- Mr. Issam Mohammed Bino, Mr. Othman DawlatMirza, Mr. Deeb Mohammed Arslan, Mr. Farid Faycal Sultan from the Chechen community
- Mr. Adnan Younes Mahzab from the Circassian community
- Mrs. Maaly Hazzaz, Shaden Abu Al-Haijaa and Myriam Ababsa from UNESCO.

The meeting began with a power point presentation of all the collections visited, mentioning the several projects that have dealt with archives and photograph preservation and digitization. The context of the war in Iraq and in Syria was recalled as in November 2013, Syrian merchants tried to sell original Ottoman manuscripts stolen from the Assad Library to the National Library. The context of the 1914-1918 “European Big Collect” aimed at asking each European citizen to give to the National Archives and, in France, to the 84 departmental archives, the letters, and personal journals (journaux intimes) of elder citizens.

The objective of this meeting was for the librarians to meet and exchange information about their needs and possible collaboration, in order to better prepare a UNESCO strategy for the Government of Jordan to improve the storage, indexing and digitizing of its documentary heritage. The main points were agreed upon:

- The National Library requires a purifying laboratory in order to better conserve the archives and protect the librarians who are exposed to dust, fungi and bacteria;
- The Royal Documentation Center is prepared to assist any institution to restore its documents using the best methods, with minimal use of chemicals;
- There is a request for Ottoman language classes for the librarians.

During the meeting, the following was discussed:

- Mrs. Maaly Hazzaz stated that UNESCO has started giving training to control the illegal sale and circulation of Syrian archaeological artefacts;
- Dr. Raouf Abujaber regretted that the report did not include the Christian churches as the Bishops Schools have photographic archives of Palestine dating back to 1860;

- Dr. Bassem Abu Rizq from the Royal Documentation Center said that the Jordanian institutions previously saved their archives on microfilms of various sizes but when this practice was abandoned, archiving became more chaotic and some documents were lost. Dr. Abu Rizq's center has the equipment to transfer microfilms to digital format and offers to help any institution to do so. He suggested that each institution prepare back-ups of their archives and store copies of them outside of Amman;
- Dr. Bassem Abu Rizq warned the group to be careful with the scanner as it can damage the archives and advised that using a camera, as they do in his center, often produces better results;
- Dr. Raouf Abujaber requested the names of all the persons attending this meeting and a paper was circulated for participants to sign. He wanted to receive precise information about how to preserve his archives, both in writing and from training. Other participants voiced similar requests;
- Othman Dawlat Mirza stated that he had heard that the Hashemite University has a restoration laboratory for ancient books and archives;
- The National Library is facing difficulties in getting archives from the ministries, except for the General Security Forces ('Amin `Am'). Some citizens come to sell their documents, but the National Library refuses to purchase the items as it feels the items should be offered for the sake of the national history;
- Dr. Bassam Abu Rizq said that his center has been working to preserve the archives of the first schools in Salt and Kerak working with the National Library and with the High Court ('Qaid al Quda'). The center is open to all citizens' archives and not only for those from the Royal family;
- Salma Al Shuhayl shared that the project must work on three different components: the archives, the photographs and the films as each is its own specific domain as she has discovered from her extensive experience in the Arab world. Mrs. Al Shuhayl added that the UNESCO project to preserve Jordan's Documentary Heritage must be done on two levels: policy making (a single institution able to unite all the institutions involved in document preservation) and technical assistance;
- Soheir Al Ashab from the National Library highlighted that it is a good idea to have a single institution in charge of all archive preservation and that this organization should have proper high quality equipment that could cost hundreds of thousands of Jordanian Dinars;
- Dr. Bassam Abu Rizq stated that to have a single institution would require a high-level political decision;
- The National Library shared that all the non-secret archives are already online;
- Some participants regretted that no representative from the University of Jordan Center for Documents and Archives was able to attend the meeting;
- All participants requested a day-long session at UNESCO, in an effort to present their own collections and laboratories and learn about the UNESCO strategy and collaboration.

Jordan Documentary Heritage First Meeting at UNESCO Amman (28-11-2013)

Contacts of the persons invited and of the ones who attended the meeting (in blue)

Institution / Name of person	emails
UNESCO Maaly Hazzaz Myriam Ababsa (consultant)	m.hazzaz@unesco.org Myriam.ababsa@gmail.com
National Library Ena'am Yousef Mutawe Muntaha al Dirir Muntaha Qaytuqa Aqiya Soheir Al Ashhab Nasser Wasfi Mirza Mohammed Mawajdeh Shatha Fawaz Hussein	tel 06 5662845 / 06 5662819 ext 5001 nl@nl.gov.jo muntaha.Al_Diri@nl.gov.jo muntaha_khaled@yahoo.com Mawajdeh75@yahoo.com Shatha.hussein@nl.gov.jo
Department of Antiquities Hala Suyuf Samar Habahbeh	tel 06 4644336 halasyoof@yahoo.com samarhab123@hotmail.com
Jordan TV and Radio Emad Shabbar Vittoria Haddad Ali Huneiti Nayf Lbtush	nayef.albtoush@yahoo.com
The University of Jordan Center for Documents and Manuscripts Manal Al Eid Ahmad Khreisat	tel 06 5355000 ext. 21066 hbc@ju.edu.jo manal_eh@windowslive.com
Royal Hashemite Documentation Center Bassam Rizq Abu Rizq	tel 06 4626211 Bassam.rizq@rhdc.gov.jo
Royal Court Archive Dr. Wasfi Kailani	wkailani@rhc.jo
Ministry of Culture Amal Fakhoury Dr. Hikmat Hnawayseh Dr. Bassem Zubi	hnawayseh@hotmail.com
Circassian Community Adnan Younes Mahzab Muawia Sufyan (Nadi Ahli)	adnanbzadog@yahoo.com
Chechen Community Othman Dawlat Mirza Issam Mohammed Bino (Sami) Deeb Mohammed Arslan (Pacha) FaridFaycal Sultan	Haj_dawlat@hotmail.com Ffsultan@yahoo.com

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Hani Al Khatib	
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Hisham Al Khatib Ruweida Mohammed Chareh	khatib@nets.com.jo
Samir Abu Dehays	Dehays121@hotmail.com
Salma Al Shuhail	Alshuhail.salma@gmail.com

6. Assessment of Institutional Needs:

Institution	Needs
National Library	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Memory Storage Device (20 Terabytes) - Purifying archives equipment - Dust cleansing equipment - Acid Free paper and folders - Renovation laboratory
University of Jordan Center for Documents and Archives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Memory Storage Device (20 Terabytes) - Acid Free papers and folders - Vacuum scanner (required so books do not need to be opened the whole way) - Renovation laboratory
Department of Antiquities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Memory Storage Device (20 Terabytes) - Adobe Photoshop programs for several computers - Double glass windows for 12 windows in the storage room and curtains - 5 new galvanized metalcupboards
Royal Jordanian Geographical Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 15 new galvanized metal cupboards
Jordan TV and Radio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 12 new galvanized metal cupboards - Computer and scanner - A montage unit for the news archives - A Cinema Projector to vision the ancient films - An equipment to transfer from Film to videos
Ministry of Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial support to index all the fine arts artists work - Financial support to publish a book
Dr. Raouf Abujaber	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acid Free papers - Training in conservation
Adnan Younes Mazhab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acid Free papers - Memory Storage Devices - Training in conservation
Sami Bino and the Chechen community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acid Free papers - Memory Storage Device - Training in conservation - Financial support to create a museum in Zarqa

7. Reference List: Jordan Documentary Heritage

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ONNE, Eyal, 1980, *Photographic Heritage of the Holy Land 1839-1914*, Institute of Advanced Studies, Manchester Polytechnic, Manchester.

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Major Websites

Library of Congress, Sources for Historical Photographs of the Middle East: Holdings at Selected Repositories, <http://www.loc.gov/rr/print/resource/mepbibliographySAA.pdf>

Arab Image Foundation, Beirut, Lebanon: <http://www.fai.org.lb/>

UNRWA photo archive, Gaza: <http://www.unrwa.org/etemplate.php?id=554>

Middle East Libraries Committee: http://www.melcominternational.org/?page_id=5

Manumed: Wide information on libraries holding written and intangible heritage of the North and South-Mediterranean region (Israel excluded) in Arabic, Hebrew, Coptic, Syrian, Armenian, Greek, Latin, Berber, etc. Manumed's other activities include publication, training, and supporting the conservation of manuscripts. It also hosts a virtual library.

Memory of the world register (UNESCO): Established to save endangered collections (looting, illegal trading, inadequate housing, etc.) the programme presents manuscripts or manuscript collections from various countries, among others, in Asia, Africa and the Arab world. It conducts projects aiming at the safeguarding of manuscripts in danger and provides wide access to them.

Lis-Middle-East: Deals with concerns common to librarians, archivists and academics with responsibility for or interest in Middle Eastern and Islamic collections and bibliography. It is used by **MELCOM UK**, Middle East Libraries Committee in UK and MELCom International for announcements and information exchanges.

MELA-Net: is the discussion list of **MELA**, the Middle East Librarians' Association (see "Professional associations")