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## **The Madaba Regional Archaeological Museum Project (MRAMP) Workshop**

The MRAMP ICHAJ 15 workshop session provided an update on the long-running endeavor to establish a new state-of-the-art regional archaeological museum in historic downtown Mādabā, Jordan. Officially formed in 2015, the MRAMP project has made significant strides toward its final goal of a new museum, even if focused for several years on the necessary preparation for a museum built around community archaeology following best practices, and even if interrupted along the way by the global COVID pandemic.

Here is the program, each element (except the 3-D video) developed and published below in this report:

- An Overview of Progress and Projections of the Madaba Regional Archaeological Museum Project (MRAMP)—2019–2022 (Douglas Clark, Suzanne Richard, Andrea Polcaro, Marta D'Andrea, and Basem Mahamid).
- A Report on Two U.S. Department of State Grants: “Repurposing Current Museum and Preserving the Collection” and “The Madaba Digital Documentation and Tourist Project” (Suzanne Richard)
- *The Pottery of Jordan: A Manual* (Jehad Haron)
- Madaba Archaeological Museum: Challenges and Opportunities in Handling Artifacts (Fatma Marii)

- New Five-Minute 3-D Museum Concept Design Video (view in Arabic at: <https://madabamuseum.org/ar/page/63/Building>; view in English at: <https://madabamuseum.org/en/page/44/THE-BUILDING>)
- Toward a More Inclusive Narrative of the Past at the Madaba Museum (Øystein S. LaBianca)

### **An Overview of Progress and Projections of the Madaba Regional Archaeological Museum Project (MRAMP)—2019–2022**

(Douglas R. Clark, Suzanne Richard, Andrea Polcaro, Marta D'Andrea, and Basem Mahamid)

This section provides an overview of recent efforts to preserve the cultural heritage of the Mādabā region of Jordan with a focus on the Madaba Regional Archaeological Museum Project (MRAMP), reviewing progress over the past three years and laying out projections for the near future. Built on partnerships with varied stakeholder groups in Mādabā, the Madaba Governorate, and national and international arenas, MRAMP and its partners can lay claim to numerous important accomplishments since ICHAJ 14 (held in Florence, Italy, in 2019), even if affected dramatically by the long reach of COVID over the past two-plus years. These include:

- Continued engagement in “Community Archaeology”. Community Archaeology is a relative newcomer to the scope and reach of archaeological research and practice around the globe. In essence, it treats human cultural heritage of any kind in any place from any period as a public asset, a treasure to be owned and respected by connected communities. This sense of ownership

facilitates preservation of the past, and it happens best and most sustainably when coupled with social and economic security in the present and future. Broadly based communal ownership of a group’s inherited legacy, achieved democratically from the ground up, may well be the only way to ensure a future for the past and, in the process, a productive and promising future for the present.

- Ongoing commitments to stakeholder development. With the announcement last year that Mādabā was designated by the Arab Tourism Organization as the Arab Tourism Capital for 2022, the profile of MRAMP and the region has risen significantly, along with pressure to move deliberatively and quickly through fundraising and construction phases of the museum. This translates into the need for ongoing stakeholder development and friend-raising, as well as the completion of pre-construction tasks on the ground, continued development of architectural plans, and consultations with contractors.
- Enlarging the scope of community engagement and stakeholder development through regular encounters with Mādabā citizens and other groups. More focused have been numerous meetings of the MRAMP Advisory Council (FIG. 1), a committee representative of a wide range of stakeholder groups, including formal partners; international, national, regional, and local communities; governmental groups (embassies, ministries, the governorate and municipality); Mādabā MRAMP staff; professional and business organizations; academic

and research entities; educational and religious communities; and donors.

- Expanding public relations opportunities, interpretive platforms, and enhanced website appeal. Through the agency of consultants, MRAMP has been able to develop its PR and awareness-raising platforms through focused signage at the site of the proposed new museum (in particular a 2 m-wide regional map of the region and its archaeological sites, along with a timeline (FIG. 2), in addition to renewed interpretive signs in the park). In addition, web-development consultants were engaged to help shift the focus of the robust website from project (MRAMP) to museum (MRAM). For the Arabic website, visit: <https://madabamuseum.org/ar>; for the English version: <https://madabamuseum.org/en>.
- Adopting new narrative themes for the region and the museum, focused less on traditional geo-political themes (these will be maintained in the renovated Introductory and Timeline Hall) and more on “global history” perspectives. Global history is particularly concerned with what many propose to identify as the “Anthropocene” epoch of life on earth, the most recent period on the geological column, which has been influenced pervasively by human agency and practice, even at times overrunning natural forces. It thus assumes and encompasses the effects of human behavior on climate and the environment which carries with it a global perspective of the human past with implications for the present and the future. Not tied to tradi-
- tional historical, geographical, and time-delimited categories, it can thus transcend territorial boundaries, colonialism, exclusivism, provincialism, and hierarchical systems of control, to encompass all of humanity through all time in all places with lessons to offer for life in the present in order to ensure a future. These themes, such as natural disasters and how local populations demonstrated resilience and resolve to survive and thrive, have not only been developed; they have been embedded into the architectural plans for each floor of the new museum.
- Undertaking several workshops and training courses. While MRAMP has sponsored or co-sponsored dozens of workshops and training courses since its inception in 2015, the two types that stand out over the past three years involve the handling of artifacts and the pottery of Jordan. Two sessions on how to safely and securely store, transport, curate, and display artifacts were initiated to assist Jordanian museum personnel (and others) with one of their major responsibilities (FIG. 3). Three workshops were held on the pottery of Jordan (FIG. 4), with presentations by ceramics experts in various chronological periods and their ceramic diagnostics.
- Producing two Jordanian museum manuals. Both types of workshops described above were built around specific manuals. Resulting from the artifact-handling workshops, the *Manual for the Handling of Museum Artifacts in Jordan* was published by ACOR and MRAMP in 2020 in Arabic and English (Marii and Dissi 2020) (FIG. 5). The year 2022 saw

the second manual published, also in English with Arabic version coming and also by ACOR and MRAMP: *The Pottery of Jordan: A Manual* (Haron and Clark 2022) (FIG. 6). Both manuals were produced with relatively heavy laminated pages in spiral-bound format for use in Jordanian museums and museum labs.

- Enhancing the architectural concept design of the proposed new museum. Initially, MRAMP produced a two-minute 3-D video tour of the new museum, replaced more recently with a five-minute version. The latter not only allows for a more leisurely stroll through all museum floors, public spaces, and exhibit areas; it also includes possible display cases and artifacts, arranged around newly created narrative themes based on global history. These themes are embedded in the video and in the architectural floor plans.
- Repurposing of the current museum for storage, research, and display. Funded by a two-year U.S. Ambassador's grant (extended two or three times due to COVID), MRAMP has been able, in collaboration with several professional curators and conservers, to transform two artifact display rooms into best-practices storage spaces complete with adequate shelving and hardcopy and digital recording systems which can now locate almost any of the 14,000 artifacts in the Mādabā collections (for a more complete treatment, see Richard in this paper).
- Continued excavation in parts of the region and in Mādabā. The spring of 2022 saw what is likely the final formal excavations in the park, at least for the present. After the long process to remove a late cinder-block building that occupied space intended for part of the museum footprint, a small MRAMP team excavated beneath where the building had stood, mostly in pre-1950s structures (FIG. 7). The short season did not allow time to reach older strata, but the space has been set aside as a permanent dig site inside the museum to serve either as a static excavation exhibit or for future excavations.
- Renovating parts of the Madaba Archaeological Park West. Mostly under the direction of the Italian co-directors of MRAMP, an early 20<sup>th</sup>-century traditional building was renovated and outfitted to serve as the Welcome Hall to the Park and museum complex. Its old massive wooden doors open onto the red-brick, sidewalk-inlaid Heritage Trail, inviting tourists walking between the Visitors Center and St. George's Church into the Park. Next up is the other traditional building, once an early 20<sup>th</sup>-century medical clinic, which will house the Introductory/Timeline space and displays. Support for these activities has come from MAECI (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy) and AICS (the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation).
- Conserving mosaic floors in the east and west wings of the Burnt Palace. Begun in 2022 and funded by AICS, an intensive effort was launched to conserve the artistically exquisite mosaics in both wings of the Burnt Palace, an elite palatial mansion from the 6<sup>th</sup> century (FIG. 8).

- Developing 3D videos and interactive virtual tours of Mādabā and the proposed new museum (see Richard in this paper for a more complete treatment). Because of COVID, MRAMP suspended in-country activities for virtually all of 2020 and part of 2021. However, through a new partnership with the U.S. Department of State and embassy, CyArk, StoryCenter, and the American University of Madaba, MRAMP created a high-resolution, interactive 3D tour of three archaeological locations in Mādabā (One Place, Many Stories: Mādabā, Jordan, available at <https://cyark.org/projects/madaba/overview>), complete with three professional tour guides. Supplementing the tours were stories from six Madabawis who told what it was like to grow up surrounded by archaeological remains.
  - Establishing new partnerships to foster children's education. Embedded in the architectural plans for the new museum is one floor of the northern extension (93 square meters) dedicated to children's education. That space has been doubled as a result of a new partnership with the Petra National Trust, which has expanded its reach to include education in cultural heritage throughout the country. Given the value of educating young people regarding their history and culture, this component of the new museum holds tremendous promise. A second partnership with MRAMP includes former partner in the production of online digital material, CyArk, along with The Children's Museum (TCM) of Indianapolis, Indiana, the largest children's museum in the world. A new exhibit on world religions being developed by the museum will focus on six global cities, each representing one of these religious traditions. Because of its extensive Byzantine Christian settlement and especially mosaic remains and because of the late 19<sup>th</sup>-century immigration of Christians from Karak, helping give birth to the modern city of Mādabā, Mādabā was chosen to represent Christianity. In the spirit of the overall exhibit, which seeks to encourage learning about other faith traditions, mutual understanding, and inclusion, Mādabā's current demographics lend themselves to interfaith dialogue and collaboration.
  - Storing digital data and the creation of a new national artifact inventory initiative to counter illegal artifact trafficking. While not the primary sponsors of the recent move to fund the development of a national artifact database, MRAMP co-directors have been involved in this promising endeavor. Following the 2019 MOU between the U.S. and Jordan to halt artifact trafficking, the U.S. Embassy dedicated more than \$2 million to design and implement a robust online program for recording data on as many Jordanian artifacts as possible—in Jordan and elsewhere around the world. Already, several illegally obtained Jordanian artifacts have been returned from an American businessman.
- Projections for future MRAMP involvement in preserving the cultural heritage of the Mādabā region of central Jordan include the following:
- On-site*
- Establishment of an official, gov-

ernment-approved “Steering Committee” to help oversee preparation for and construction of the new museum, an essential group to provide guidance through this entire process, as well as a prerequisite to fundraising in Jordan.

- Engagement of architects and engineers to prepare architectural documents to be approved by the Jordan Engineers Association, a major step in getting approval for construction and also a prerequisite to fundraising in Jordan.
- Fundraising to construct the museum.
- Core-drilling, with Cultural Resources Management training.
- Continued training workshops/courses focused on museum management, curation, and conservation.
- Continued development of stakeholders and the MRAMP Advisory Council/Steering Committee.
- Stonewall consolidation.
- Application of narrative story lines to the museum (these have been developed and are embedded in architectural plans but will need further refinement).
- Renovation of the Introductory Hall with Timeline in the old clinic building (already underway).
- Continued repurposing of the current museum:
  - Preparation of curation stations and research areas.
  - Completion of signage for recently redecorated display rooms.

#### *Online*

- Continued development of museum website features.
- Development of virtual museum for website (some components already completed by Studio Strati):
  - Comprehensive, interactive vir-

tual walk-through of entire museum.

- Separate galleries constructed digitally.
- Artifact-exhibit cases to illustrate narrative lines deriving from Mādabā region.
- Engaging interactive activities.
- Children’s educational capacity.
- Gift-shop purchase capacity.
- Virtual lectures and presentations.
- Virtual workshops.
- More virtual tours around Mādabā.
- Virtual tours of regional archaeological sites.

#### **A Report on Two U.S. Department of State Grants: “Repurposing Current Museum and Preserving the Collection” and “The Mādabā Digital Documentation and Tourist Project”**

(Suzanne Richard)

As the title of this section indicates, this short report is intended to be an update on the two projects awarded grants from the U.S. Department of State, both under the larger umbrella of MRAMP (for details on the MRAMP project, see Richard *et al.* 2016, 2019, 2020; D’Andrea *et al.* 2018, 2019–2020; Clark *et al.* 2017, 2018, 2020, 2022) and both aimed at preserving the cultural heritage of Mādabā, Jordan, and the Mādabā region. The first grant from the Ambassador’s Fund for Cultural Preservation/Cultural Antiquities Task Force (AFCP/CATF grant #SJ010020GR0058), awarded in September 2019, was a two-year grant focused on repurposing the current museum in the Department of Antiquities Mādabā regional offices. The grant, awarded to Gannon University, has been guided by co-directors Rich-

ard and Clark through two years of remote management due to COVID-19, and some 4–5 trips a year thereafter to oversee the work personally. With several extensions (end of grant in April 2023), the co-directors can attest that the project has been very successful and the proposed activities virtually all accomplished with additional work to go forward on the Mādabā Inventory in conjunction with the ACOR/DoA project to achieve a national inventory database for all of Jordan’s museum artifacts.

The purpose of the project was to transform two buildings in the current museum into a state-of-the-art storage facility, conservation lab, and research space that would serve as a repository of artifacts in support of the planned regional archaeological museum to be built in the Archaeological Park West in downtown Mādabā. The ongoing work has enabled the relocation of endangered artifacts from overcrowded, unsafe conditions to a renovated climate-controlled storage facility with a well-organized, inventoried database of the artifact collection, with ongoing conservation work. Ultimately, with the approval of the DoA, the lower building was repurposed into the storage center/workshop area/offices (FIG. 9) while the upper renovated building was transformed into a display area of antiquities and folklore materials with updated lighting, panels, and labeling (FIG. 10). The folklore display room has become a multi-functional area supplied with equipment like tables, chairs, and smart TV for children’s educational programming (FIG. 11). A fifth renovated room is for storage of textiles. Through training, capacity building, and the application of best practices in the preservation of cultural heritage, the project has sought to empower local stewardship as the

best promise for the conservation and sustainability of the museum collection. Notably, the publication of two handbooks for museums across Jordan (and beyond) evolved from a stream of workshops (Marii and Dissi 2020; Haron and Clark 2022).

In September 2020, a second grant (AFCP/CATFgrant#SJ010019GR0089) was awarded to Gannon University for “The Madaba Digital Documentation and Tourist Project”. Co-directors Richard and Clark spearheaded a collaborative endeavor of numerous entities (Amman U.S. Embassy English Training Center, CyArk, StoryCenter, AUM, and MRAMP), initiated by the Cultural Heritage Center at the U.S. Department of State, that sought to document endangered antiquities sites (CyArk, Richard, and Clark 2021; Richard and Clark in press). The digital project, whose genesis occurred due to a worldwide COVID lockdown, led to a community archaeology engagement to digitally document several important archaeological locations in Mādabā: The Burnt Palace in the Archaeological Park West, the Hippolytus Hall/Church of the Virgin Mary in the Archaeological Park East, and St. George’s Greek Orthodox church of the map, all along the Heritage Trail in historic downtown Mādabā. The project, which is streaming online as “One Place, Many Voices: Madaba, Jordan” (FIG. 12) included local voices, storytelling, and virtual reality, all accomplished remotely with training of the local community on the ground.

CyArk, a non-profit organization that digitally records significant cultural heritage sites (<https://www.CyArk.org>), trained a group of Jordanians from the American University of Madaba (AUM) in photogrammetry techniques, using equipment shipped to Jordan, and completed the terrestrial data capture within

a two-month period (FIG. 13). Along with additional drone capture (FIG. 14), the photogrammetric work was processed by CyArk into a 3-D video. Other components of the project included three tourist guides from Mādabā who narrated the tours of the antiquities sites, along with a group of six members of the local Mādabā community who, working with StoryCenter (<https://www.storycenter.org>) provided stories of their experiences growing up near the antiquities sites. The U.S. Embassy English Training Center helped prepare the group for their videotaping. The final product can be viewed at <https://cyark.org/projects/madaba/overview>.

To further promote the digital tour of Mādabā, the State Department initiated a series dubbed “Madaba Mondays”, which is still streaming on YouTube (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0hbMGBsE8zc>). It includes eight interviews with various members of the group and the co-directors, all aimed at promoting the idea and benefits of a community-engagement model that empowered a local community to play a major role in site preservation and cultural heritage awareness. This bottom-up relationship is the essence of community archaeology, closely allied to promoting local ownership of a project.

### **The Pottery of Jordan: A Manual**

(Jehad Haron)

Archaeologists typically feel that pottery is one of the most useful types of artifacts in the study of ancient cultures because it has so many different qualities that change over time and space, such as color, manufacturing technique, type, shape, and other characteristics. Over the past several decades, many specialists have tried to come up with a classification system and analyti-

cal typologies for the pottery found in Jordan. However, it has been a challenge to combine the pottery found in Jordan with the pottery of the Levant or the Holy Land.

As part of a grant from USAID SCHEP (a project implemented by ACOR), MRAMP worked on creating this manual. Different sets of training courses in Jordan were designed to help Department of Antiquities staff members, the MRAMP team, and graduate students understand pottery through illustrated presentations by international specialists, along with hands-on observations; all were linked with the chronological flow of the manual chapters.

This manual, which is written in both Arabic (in press at the time of this writing) and English (see FIG. 6), is for students, archaeologists, and museum curators. Its chapters have been written by a number of well-known and highly respected archaeologists who come from around the world to work in Jordan. The purpose of the manual is to teach more about pottery, its history, and the different types, styles, and ways to make it, as well as to serve regional archaeological museum curators as they seek to understand and identify the various forms in their collections. Also included are a long list of books and articles about pottery from each time period, as well as an extensive glossary of pottery-related terms.

Edited by Jehad Haron, Associate Director of ACOR, and Douglas Clark, Co-Director of MRAMP, the manual is available in digital format online at ACOR (<https://publications.acorjordan.org/books/pottery-of-jordan-manual/>) and on the MRAMP website (<https://madabamuseum.org/uploads/pdfs/Pages-The%20Pottery%20of%20Jordan%20Manual-01082023.pdf>).

## **Madaba Archaeological Museum: Challenges and Opportunities in Handling Artifacts**

(Fatma Marii)

Since September 2018, there have been several training workshops organized by MRAMP for the current Madaba Archaeological Museum staff and others from the Department of Antiquities. These workshops were theoretical and practical sessions. After each of them, there were follow-up visits to the museum staff, especially the trainees, to follow their progress with the project during transportation of the artifacts from the old museum display galleries to the new ones and packing and repacking the artifacts from the old storage room to the new ones (FIG. 15 [old] and FIG. 16 [new]).

These workshops occurred as follows:

### *1. Artifact Organization and Display in Madaba Museum Workshop*

This took place for four days in September and October 2018, with three instructors: Fatma Marii, Jack Green, and Qais Tweissi. The participants included ten individuals from different sections of the Department of Antiquities. This workshop mainly focused on curating museum artifacts including their display, storage, and transport; collection management systems; international practices in museum display; as well as designing and graphics in museum display with labels and panels.

### *2. Artifact-Handling Workshop*

This took place for two days in September 2020, with four instructors: Fatma Marii, Jack Green, Moath Al-Fuqha, and Tamara Dissi (FIG. 17). The participants included twelve from different sections of the Department

of Antiquities. This workshop mainly focused on handling museum artifacts and the different considerations for their handling and packing during transporting inside the building and outside. Examples involved handling and transporting artifacts from other local and international museums. There was practical training for planning and handling of museum artifacts. Later, the instructor supervised one day for the staff of the Madaba Archaeological Museum as they packed the artifacts from the old museum.

### *3. Manual for the Handling of Museum Artifacts in Jordan*

A manual was published in 2020, collected and written by Fatma Marii and Tamara Dissi then edited by Douglas Clark and Suzanne Richard (see FIG. 5). It was issued as a hardcopy and an online version, both in English and Arabic languages. This manual focused mainly on simple instructions for handling, packing, transporting, and storing museum artifacts of different materials (visit <https://madabamuseum.org/uploads/pdfs/Manual-Artifact-Handling-en.pdf> for the English version and <https://madabamuseum.org/uploads/pdfs/Manual-Artifact-Handling-ar.pdf> for the Arabic version).

### *4. Rehousing the Artifacts Training Workshop*

This took place for two days in June 2021 with five instructors: Fatma Marii, Jack Green, Jütta Haeser, Hashem Khreis, and Muath Al Fuqaha. The participants included eight from the Department of Antiquities staff and the local community. It focused mainly on the Documentation of Objects in Jordanian Archaeological Museums project (DOJAM, <https://www.deiahl.de/en/research-and-education/>

cultural-preservation-dojam/) and its functionalities and guidelines for the project and the space, as well as other museum experiences. Then instructors described team member roles, spaces, and supplies for rehousing, as per guidelines. Later, a trip to the Archaeological Museum at the Amman Citadel in November 2021 was organized for the Mādabā curatorial team to observe the methods that the DOJAM project used for documenting and preserving the museum artifacts, especially in the storage area.

##### *5. Conservation and Restoration of Ceramic Artifacts Workshop*

This took place for two days in October 2021 with two instructors: Fatma Marii and Tamara Dissi. The participants included five staff members from the Department of Antiquities of Madaba. This workshop focused mainly on the principles of conservation and restoration in general and the process of conservation of archaeological ceramics, as well as the basic materials and their uses for cleaning, gluing, and filling the gaps of ceramics with some practical training.

##### *6. Conservation and Restoration of Metal Artifacts in Museums*

This took place for two days in December 2021 with one instructor: Fatma Marii. The participants included five staff from the current Madaba Archaeological Museum. This workshop focused mainly on different types of metals in antiquity and their corrosion. The main process for examining, cleaning, and stabilizing the archaeological metals was presented, as well as some practical training. As this article is being written, the author (instructor) is still going to the museum on a regular basis for further practical training and

to supervise the museum staff in storing all the artifacts including the ones with fragile materials.

The results of these training workshops with the follow-up with trainees showed more accurate documentation for the artifacts and a better environment for housing the museum artifacts than the previous ones, in addition to the experience the staff gained in documenting and preserving the artifacts. Nevertheless, the sustainability of these daily practices for preserving the museum artifacts might be affected by the fact that the permanent staff could be replaced with new ones, while the part-time staff are working in the museum only when there is enough financial support.

#### **Toward a More Inclusive Narrative of the Past at the Madaba Museum**

(Øystein S. LaBianca)

This presentation made the case for a more inclusive approach to narrating the past in the exhibit plans for the proposed new Madaba Regional Archaeological Museum. Rather than repeating the tired, if familiar, Eurocentric narratives of Jordan's past, an alternative approach is proposed, namely the much more inclusive perspective and approach of global history.

Global history studies the cumulative impact of human activity on other living things and on our planet as a whole, spanning prehistoric times to the present. The starting point is not the traditional histories of particular nations, empires, and civilizations; instead, the narrative angle is the history of humans as ecosystem engineers. This interpretive lens focuses attention on human adaptive strategies and resilience as reflected in archaeologi-

cal evidence of local innovations and cultural appropriations. Global history is thus ultimately about tracing the long temporal arc of the accumulative cultural processes that have led to what we today know as globalization, the Great Acceleration, and the Anthropocene. Few world regions offer a better window on these processes than does the Southern Levant, and the Mādabā region is a great location from which to view and learn about them.

Twenty stories of humans as ecosystem engineers were briefly highlighted in the presentation. These include: the deep-time story of the control of fire; stories of modification of stones; stories of domestication of plants and animals (Natufians); stories of water and water harvesting; stories of the first agricultural villages and towns; stories of funerals and afterlife; stories of copper and iron extraction and smelting; stories of personal adornment and hygiene; stories of containers and storage; stories of fermentation of bread, milk, beer, and wine; stories of spinning and weaving;

stories of habitations, including caves, tents, and houses; stories of roads and transportation; stories of degeneration and regeneration of forests; stories of foodways and food production; stories of armies, armaments, and wars; stories of great religious movements, pilgrims, and pilgrimages; stories of money and trade; stories of epidemics, droughts, and famines; and finally, stories of the Great Acceleration and of the Anthropocene.

The global history angle for the exhibits at the new Madaba Museum holds promise not only as a more inclusive perspective on the region's archaeological past but also as a means to making the museum distinct among the several museums that already exist in Jordan. It would also provide a means to education and local agency for the host community and other visitors in dealing with the challenges of climate change. As has been said by a wise native American chieftain, Chief Seattle: "We do not inherit the land from our ancestors, we borrow it from our children."

### **Websites**

*Madaba Regional Archaeological Museum*

<http://www.madabamuseum.org/en> (English)

<http://www.madabamuseum.org/ar> (Arabic)

*Five-minute 3D Concept Design Video*

<https://madabamuseum.org/en/page/44/THE-BUILDING> (English)

<https://madabamuseum.org/ar/page/63/Building> (Arabic)

*Virtual Tours – One Place, Many Stories: Madaba, Jordan*

<https://cyark.org/projects/madaba/overview>

*Madaba Mondays—Episode #1*

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0hbMGBsE8zc>



1. Advisory Council meeting at Haret Jdoudneh in Madaba (photo courtesy of MRAMP).



2. Regional map and timeline at Park entrance (photo courtesy of MRAMP).



3. Workshop on handling artifacts (photo courtesy of MRAMP).

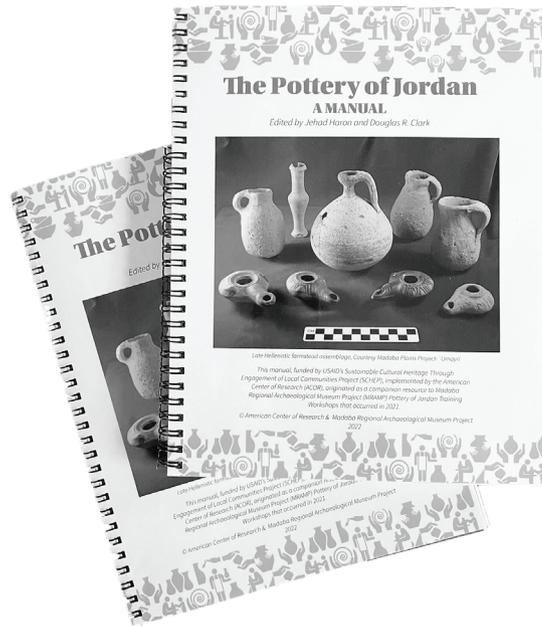
THE MADABA REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM PROJECT WORKSHOP



4. Workshop on the pottery of Jordan (photo courtesy of MRAMP).



5. Manual on the handling of artifacts in Jordan (image courtesy of MRAMP).



6. *The Pottery of Jordan: A Manual*, English version (image courtesy of MRAMP).



7. Final photo from the 2022 excavation season (photo courtesy of MRAMP).



8. Burnt Palace mosaic restoration in progress (photo courtesy of MRAMP).



9. New furniture in the research/storage/office area (photo courtesy of MRAMP).

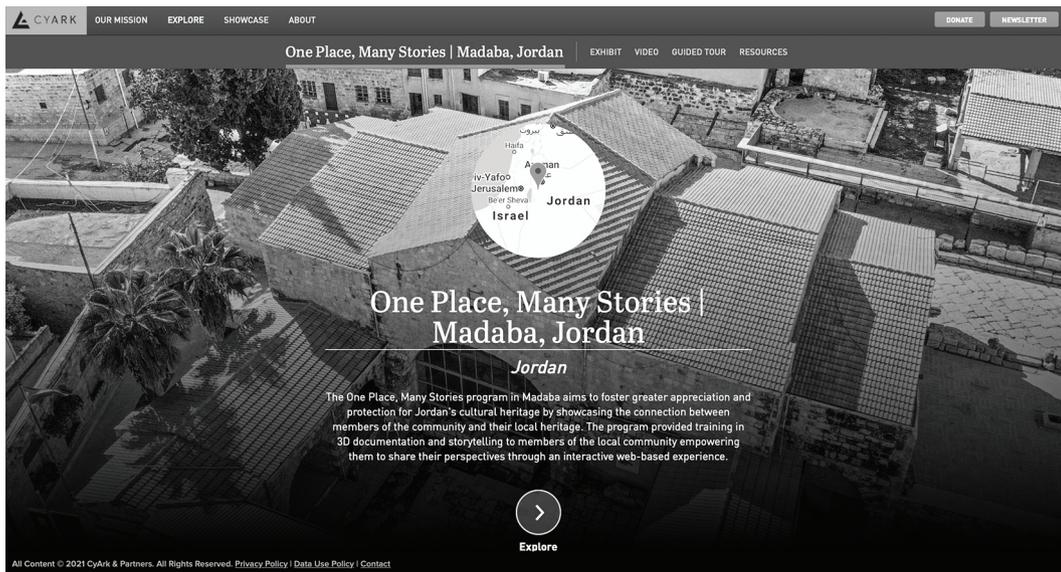


10. Display case with new interpretive panel, site label, and artifact labels (photo courtesy of MRAMP).



11. Children's education course in the Folklore Room (photo courtesy of MRAMP).

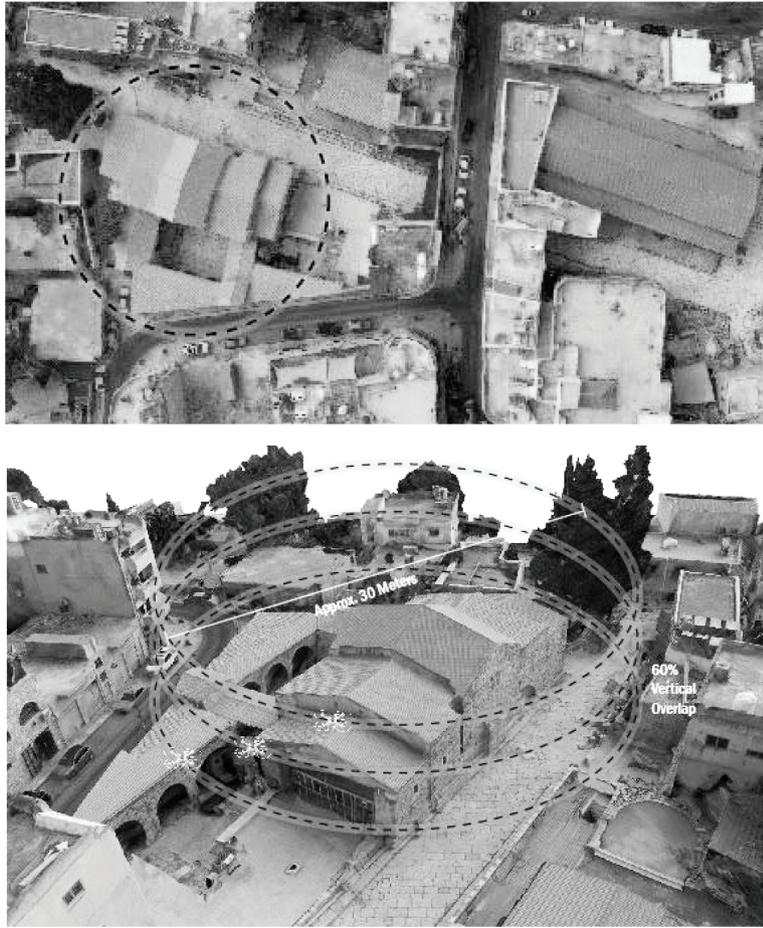
## THE MADABA REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM PROJECT WORKSHOP



12. One Place, Many Stories: Madaba, Jordan website landing page (image courtesy of CyArk).



13. Process of photogrammetric data capture at the three locations (image courtesy of CyArk).



14. Photogrammetric drone capture patterns at the Hippolytus Hall and Virgin Mary Church (image courtesy of CyArk).



15. Storage of artifacts in old storeroom (photo courtesy of MRAMP).



16. New storage facility (photo courtesy of MRAMP).



17. Conservation and restoration of pottery (photo courtesy of MRAMP).

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