

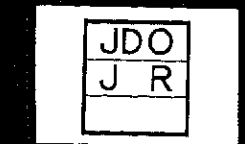


Report on the Basic Survey of the Cultural Resources in Salt

For Ecomuseum and Local Community Development in Salt –

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2010
 Japan International Cooperation Agency

Report on the Basic Survey of the Cultural Resources in Salt

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المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية
رقم الإيداع لدى دائرة المكتبة الوطنية
(2010/10/3982)
يتحمل المؤلف كامل المسؤولية عن محتوى مصنفة ولا يعبر هذا المصنف عن رأي
دائرة المكتبة الوطنية أو أي جهة حكومية أخرى.

No. 11 / 25

1 3 3 4 0

Preface

Tourism is one of the promising industries in Jordan due to shortage of natural resources and lack of industries to obtain foreign currency; however, the tourism sector still needs further development. Japan has supported tourism development in Jordan since 1990's, mainly through a Master Plan study and an Official Development Assistance (ODA) loan project called "Tourism Sector Development Project (TSDP)", which aims at infrastructure improvement and museum construction in Amman Downtown, Karak, Salt and Dead Sea areas.

Salt is one of the TSDP sites, where unique traditional buildings and other Jordanian culture remain until now. However Salt was not popular among tourists. Within TSDP, we have developed a number of facilities. An old merchant house called "Abu Jaber House" was developed as a museum, "Historic Old Salt Museum (HOSM)", displaying traditional culture of Salt.

"Salt Ecomuseum" concept offers a fascinating view of the town for tourists, by harmonizing tourism development along with the conservation of cultural resources of the town. Within the Ecomuseum concept, the "core museum" will function as the information center for tourists, and tourist will explore the culture outside the museum as well by following the "discovery trail(s)".

We would proudly like to present this joint survey by our Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs) and their Jordanian counterparts in Salt. This survey is a database of cultural resources within the town, especially of architectural features, and it will contribute for your future town management activities. We are looking forward for the Jordanians to utilize the survey results especially for tourism and community development in Salt.

Finally, we would like to express our sincere appreciation to those who involved in and cooperated to the survey.



Shigeru Okamoto

Chief Representative

Jordan Office

Japan International Cooperation Agency

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Acknowledgements

The survey was conducted by a joint team consisted of both Jordanian and Japanese members as follows;

Survey Team:

Ola KLOUB	Department of Antiquities
Mohammed HAWAMDEH	Municipality of Greater Salt
Doa HIARY	Municipality of Greater Salt
Roba AL-BANNA	
Kayo MURAKAMI, Aiko FUKUI, Akiko OGINO, Kaoru AMIMOTO, Mayumi AKAHOSHI, Keiko ISHII, Marina MATSUBARA	Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer

The following members also joined a part of the survey.

Randa ARABIAT, Fadi AL-ALWAN	Historic Old Salt Museum
Najeyah SHNEKAT, Fadia SHAHEEN, Botheneh AL-RAWSHEDEH	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities

The survey was originally requested by Salt Development Corporation and in response to the request, Japan International Cooperation Agency dispatched Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers for three times.

It could not be accomplished without coordination and cooperation of As-Salt City Development Project Unit, especially Ms. Lina Abu Salem who kindly supported and advised us. The survey team also express our appreciation to Ms. Lotus Abu Karaki, Project Management Unit - Tourism Sector Development Project, Mr. Jowad Banna, Mr. Koji Oyama, JICA Expert, for them kind support.

Special thanks are expressed to Ms. Ranwa Khatib, an ex-member of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS)'s survey entitled "Salt: A Plan for Action", for her kindness to be interviewed within our survey. We would like to express our thanks to Dr. Noriaki Nishiyama, Professor at the Center for Advanced Tourism Studies (CATS) Hokkaido National University, for his idea to initiate the survey and his continuous support to the survey.

Finally, the survey team would like to thank all people related to our survey, especially all Salt people, who cordially welcomed our visit to their home with utmost hospitality.

Summary

Tourism sites in Jordan are limited to archeological or environmental sites such as Petra, Dead Sea and Wadi Rum. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has assisted Jordan in tourism development especially in Amman Downtown, Karak, Salt and Dead Sea areas. JICA has supported tourism development of Salt through conservation of cultural resources and community development, including development of public facilities and renovation of Abu Jaber House, the Historic Old Salt Museum (HOSM).

Responding to requests from Salt Development Corporation (SDC), JICA has dispatched 10 Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) in 3 phases, since August 2008 till June 2010. The JOCVs conducted a survey that contributes to the promotion of "Salt Ecomuseum Plan" (See Chapter 1 for further details). We have worked together with many organizations such as, As-Salt City Development Projects Unit (ASCD) - Greater Salt Municipality, Project Management Unit for Tourism Sector Development Project (TSDP-PMU), HOSM, Department of Antiquities (DOA) and Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities (MOTA). The survey was conducted by a joint team consisted of both Jordanian and Japanese members (See Chapter 0 for further details).

The joint team conducted the survey on 1017 traditional buildings by collecting architectural data and cultural resources within the city. The Jordanian members grasped quite good knowledge of the survey method which was adopted by JOCVs.

The survey unveiled cultural resources that had not been recognized. Many among these were considered to have a strong potential to attract tourists. These cultural resources have been recorded on a database during the survey. This database can be utilized as a basis for town management, such as future townscape control activities.

It is also recommended to continuously conduct the cultural resources survey, for tangible and intangible resources (see Chapter 4), in Salt. This shall contribute to a further tourism development for Salt, such as creating more discovery trails.

【Section 1】

"Report on the Basic Survey of the Cultural Resources in Salt"

0. The Background and the purpose

Tourism has been called Global Force in the twenty first century instead of the petroleum and recognized as an attractive sector on a global basis. Jordan is located in the Middle East; however, abundant natural resources can not be found, so that tourism, especially the archeological remains, is the most important field in view of acquisition of foreign currency.

In 2004, the Government of Jordan set "National Tourism Strategy (Below, NTS)" supported by United States Agency for International Development (Below, USAID). It has been promoted to double its income until 2010. NTS seems to be one of big projects in Jordan on national scale because Tourism Industry has taken an active part in the process of planning and implementation with the government.

However, tourism sites in Jordan are limited to archeological or natural heritages such as Petra, Dead Sea and Wadi Rum so far. It can be said that a big issue for Jordan to become an attractive Tourism-Oriented country is how to develop various Tourism Resources spreading over Jordan, not only archaeological heritages.

To address the issue, in Salt, where local people still live, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Below, JICA) has supported the Tourism Development through conservation of Cultural Resources and Community Development. Responding to a request from Salt Development Corporation (SDC), JICA dispatched Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (Below, JOCV) to conduct a basic survey for promotion of the "Salt Ecomuseum Plan". (See Chapter 1.1 for further details)

JOCV's Missions are as follows;

- (1) To conduct the basic survey on the cultural resources,
 - (2) To introduce its method, and
 - (3) To publish the report and the map of the traditional buildings,
- for Salt Ecomuseum and local community development in Salt

The Definition of the Words of Buildings

"Heritage Building" means the buildings which SPFA surveyed. "Historical Building" means the building including "Heritage Building" and remains. "Traditional Building" means all buildings except modern buildings.

1. What JICA Have Done So Far

JICA has assisted Jordan's tourism sector for a long period. A Master Plan Study on Tourism Sector in Jordan was implemented from 1994 to 1996. It indicated importance to increase duration of tourists' stay through upgrading facilities. Based on the recommendation, Japan has extended an Official Development Assistance (ODA) loan project named "Tourism Sector Development Project", which includes seven sub-projects in Amman Downtown, Karak, Salt and Dead Sea areas.

Salt was selected as one of the project's sites, where an old merchant house called "Abu Jaber House" has been renovated into the Historic Old Salt Museum, and plazas, lookouts and trails have been improved.

In addition to the facility improvement, JICA has also extended technical assistance for museum operation through "Tourism Development through Museum Activities Project" and other technical support including dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers. Within this context, short-term JOCVs in the field of Program Officers, Heritage Conservation and Architecture were dispatched for supporting the "Ecomuseum Concept" since 2008 till 2010.

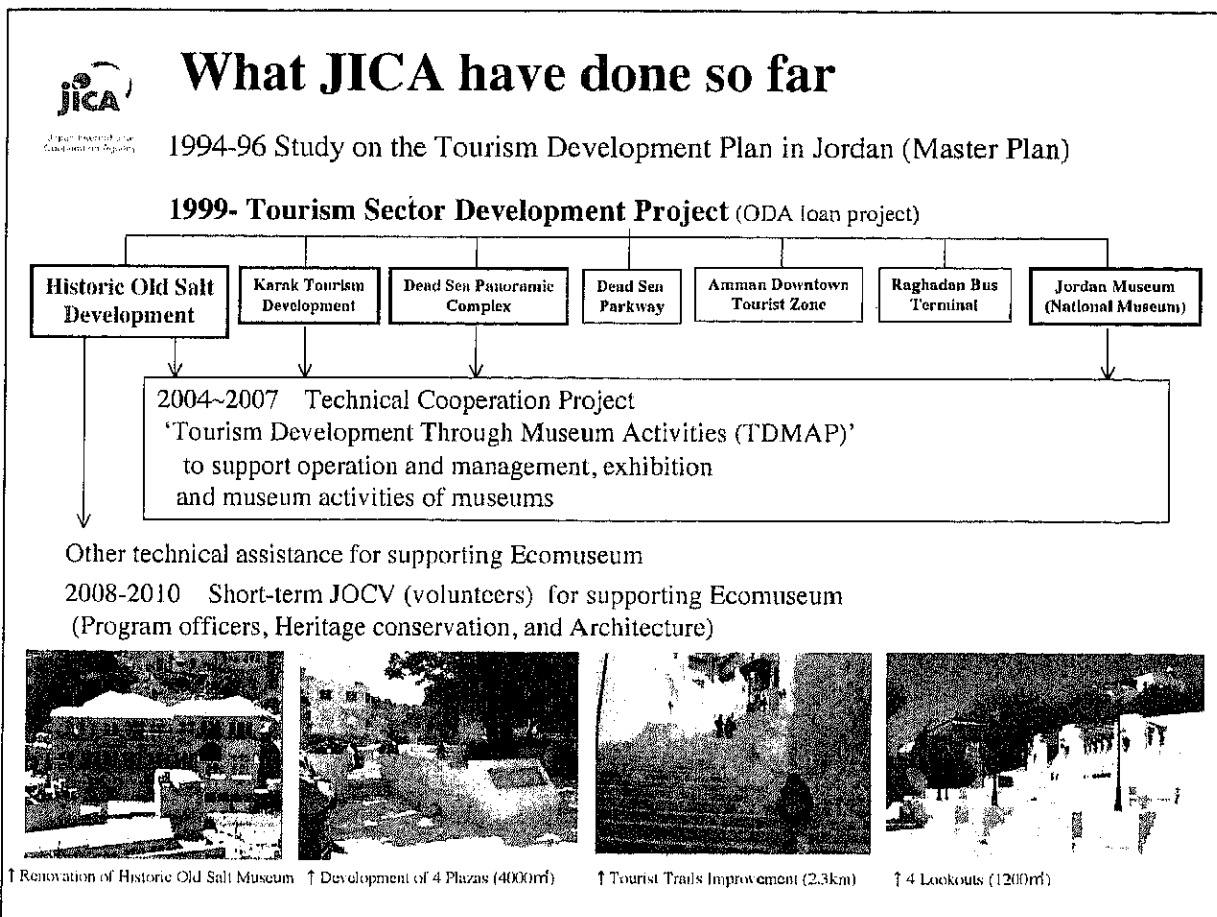


Fig.1-1 What JICA have done so far

2. The Salt Ecomuseum Concept and the survey

Salt is different from other touristic sites in Jordan. The other sites are either archaeological sites like Petra or wellness resort like Dead Sea or Aqaba, but Salt attracts tourists by the existing town itself, including heritage buildings in the town, and other cultural heritage in the town. For the sites like Salt, the Ecomuseum concept can be applied for tourism development and heritage conservation.

2.1 Traditional Museum and Ecomuseum

To explain the Ecomuseum Concept, it can be contrasted with traditional museums. As for traditional museums, curators collect the treasure and display them in the museum building. Visitors see the treasure in the MUSEUM BUILDING. (On the left side of Fig. 2-1) On the other hand, Ecomuseum means that visitors go around out of the museum building and have a look at the treasure on site. Visitors see the treasure at the ORIGINAL PLACE. (On the right side of Fig.2-1)

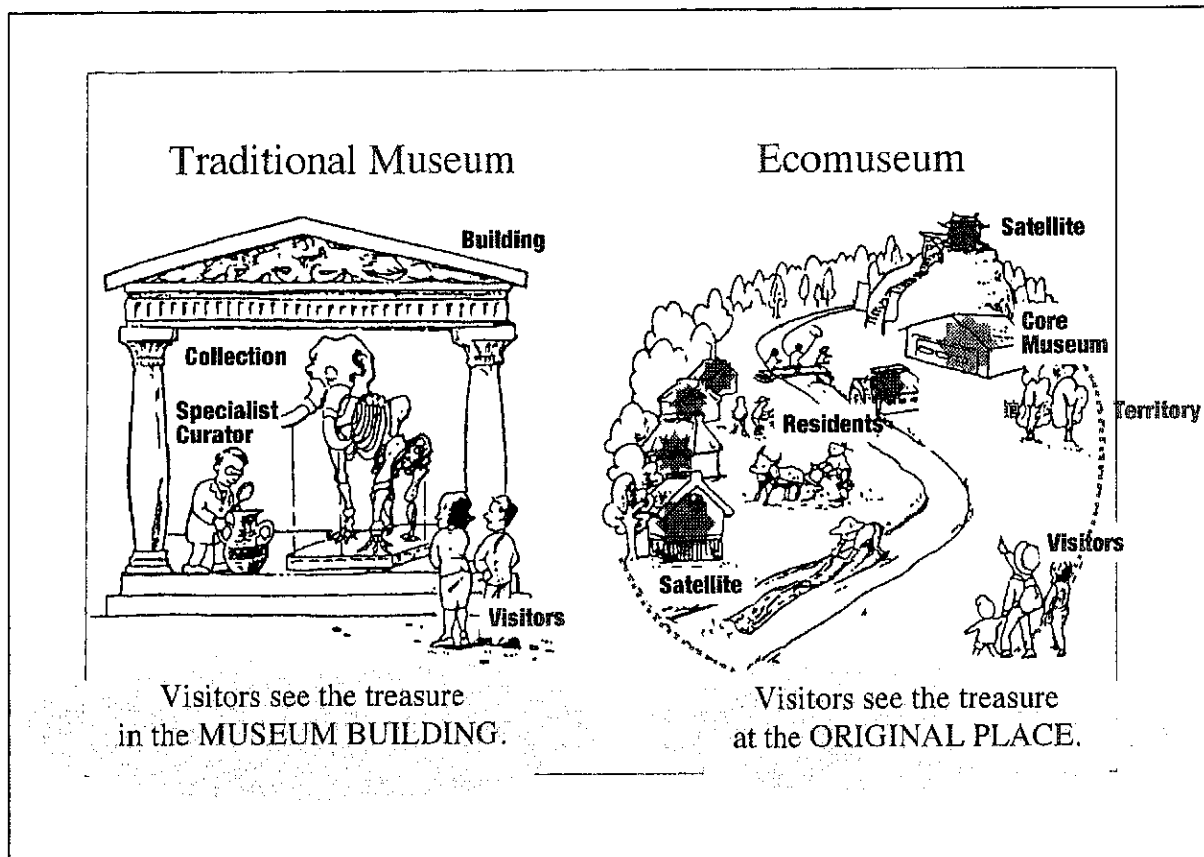


Fig.2-1 Traditional Museum and Ecomuseum*

2.2 Basic Elements of Ecomuseum

Ecomuseum has a common basic elements. It has a territory to extend the concept. (Fig.2-2) It has "Core Museum", which shall provide information to tourists for making tour in the town itself. The other sites or resources are called as "Satellite", which exist in the town. "Discovery Trail" is a trail for tourists to discover the town, visiting Core Museum and Satellites. Each Discovery Trail has its own story to be discovered.

* Juzo Arai "Ecomuseum rinen to katudou" Makino Shuppan, 1997

2.3 Image of Salt Ecomuseum

When it comes to Salt, we can say Historic Old Salt Museum as Core Museum. (Fig.2-3) As for Discovery Trail, for instance, Heritage Buildings Trail can include English Hospital, Qaqish House, Bakery, among others. Industry Trail can include Bakery or tobacco shop. Some Satellites can be included in some trails. Making the Satellite and the Trail depend on what story you choose. It requires comprehension of the Cultural Resources. That is the reason why we need to survey every Cultural Resource.

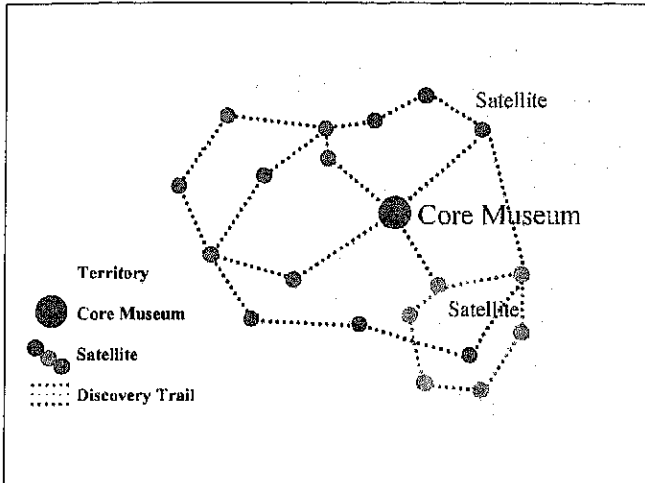


Fig.2-2 Basic Elements of Ecomuseum**

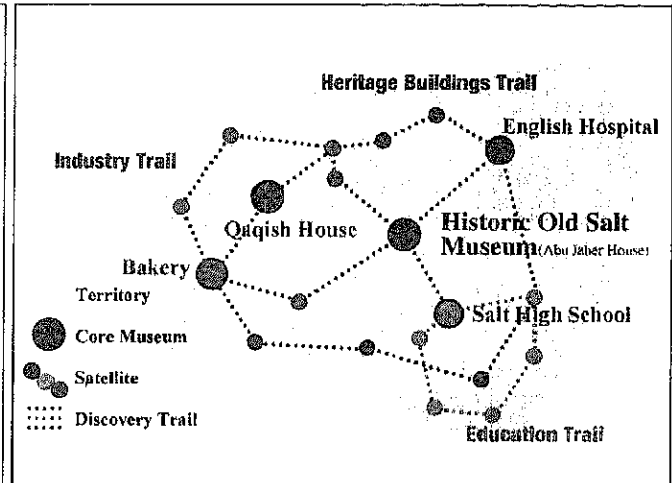


Fig.2-3 Image of As Salt Ecomuseum**

2.4 Cultural Resources Database and its application

If we do not know what kind of resources exist in Salt, it is difficult to understand what kind of story can be presented to tourists and what kind of trails can be developed. That is why it is important to know about resources through survey. At first if we pick up all cultural resources in Salt and know what does exist in Salt, then we can think about what kind of story can be presented to tourists. The comprehension of the Cultural Resources is vital to create the trails and the stories from town elements. (Fig.2-4)

Our survey was completed on Salt unique buildings among Salt Cultural Resources for the database. It is necessary to continue surveying all of them, including the tangible and the intangible resources, not only buildings.

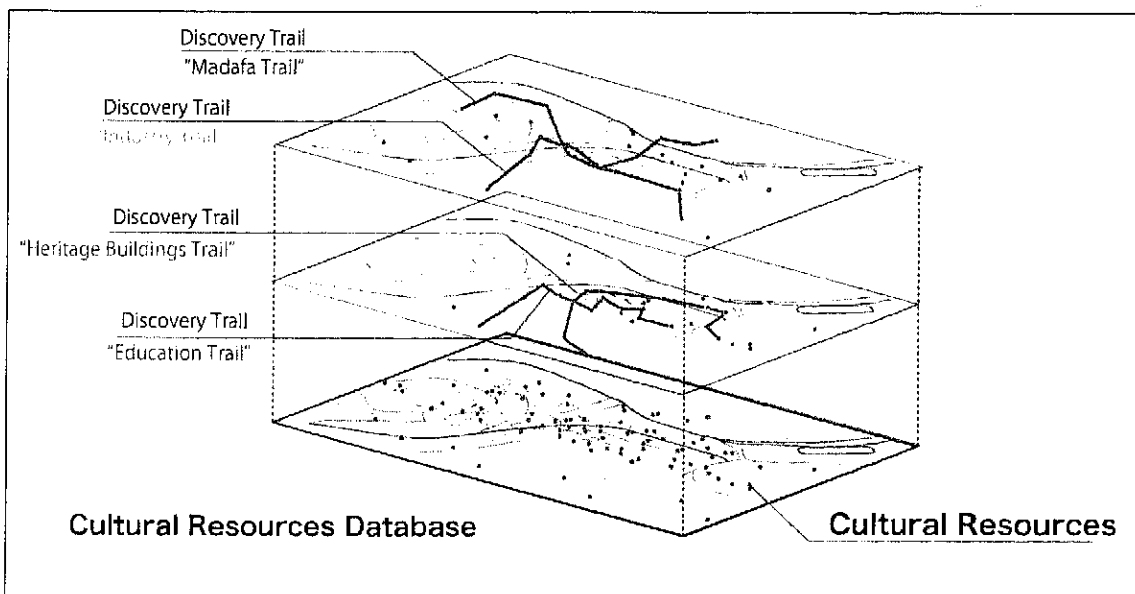


Fig.2-4 Image of Cultural Resources Database

2.5 What is Salt Ecomuseum Plan?

Ecomuseum Concept includes 4 pillars, namely, Cultural Resource Management, Tourism Management, Townscape Management, and Community Management. (Fig.2-5) These 4 pillars are all important and are interrelated each other, since Cultural Resources make the townscape attractive, appealing to tourists. Without daily lives of local people, the Cultural Resources will not be inherited. It means all are related.

Salt Ecomuseum Concept, which we are proposing, is a total plan and concept that all related parties can cooperate and coordinate each other towards a common aim with same picture of Salt's future. We hope that all parties concerned would move towards a common future of Salt. The figure shows an example how they can cooperate.

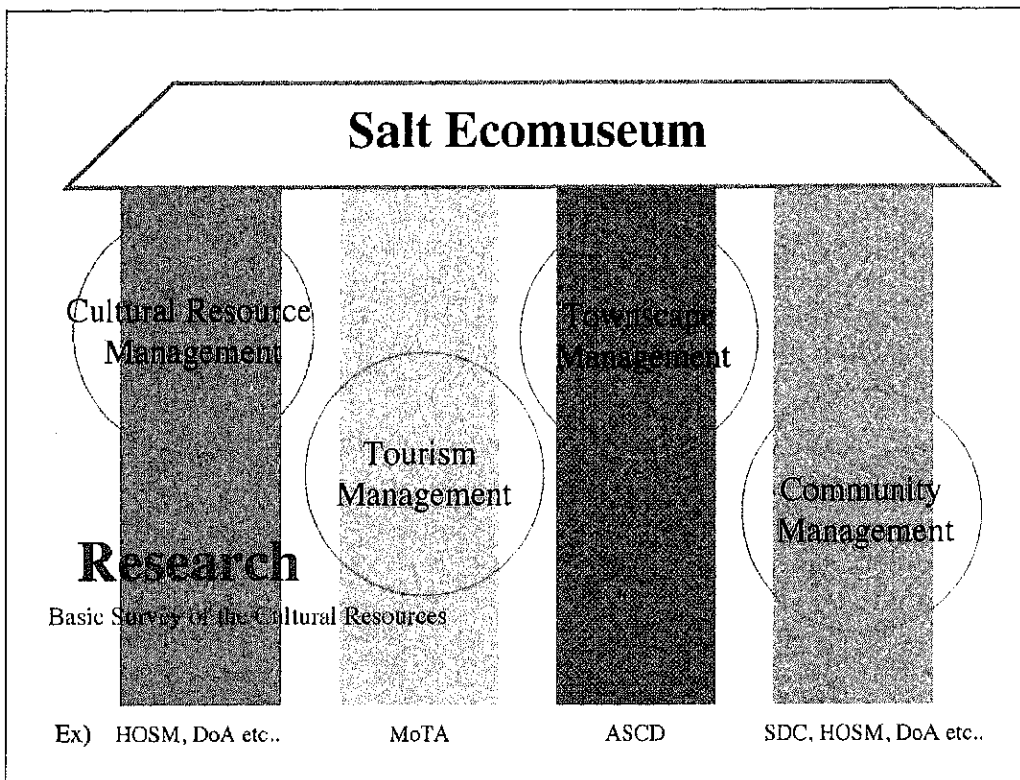


Fig.2-5 Image of Salt Ecomuseum Plan

3. The Basic Survey on the Traditional Buildings in Salt

As we explained in Chapter 1.1, Salt has many kinds of resources that can be considered attractive and in a cultural manner. Among them, we especially surveyed the traditional buildings.

Our survey followed the results of "Salt: A Plan for Action (SPFA)". It was surveyed by Royal Scientific Society (RSS) in 1989 and published, 20 years ago, in 1990 by Salt Development Corporation (SDC). And the law has protected 659* heritage buildings which SPFA selected.

However, there are some differences between our survey and SPFA's survey. So we indicate them as below.

		SPFA (1990)	Our Survey (2010)
Criteria		Points of architectural significance	
		Yellow Limestone or White Stone are used for its construction	
		Built from 1750 to 1950	Built before the 80's
		Survey Conducted only on buildings in use	Survey conducted on buildings in use and not in use
Area		Old Salt Area	Old Salt Area and Its Surrounding Area
Evaluation		Classified into 5 grades	Do not put a grade or rank
Method	Observation of the exterior	659*	1017**
	Interview Sketching Photographing	(19)	1017**
Final Product		Report (SPFA Vol.13)	Report / Database / Map
Total Survey No.		659*	1017**

Fig.3-1 A Difference of "Salt: A Plan for Action (SPFA)" and Our Survey

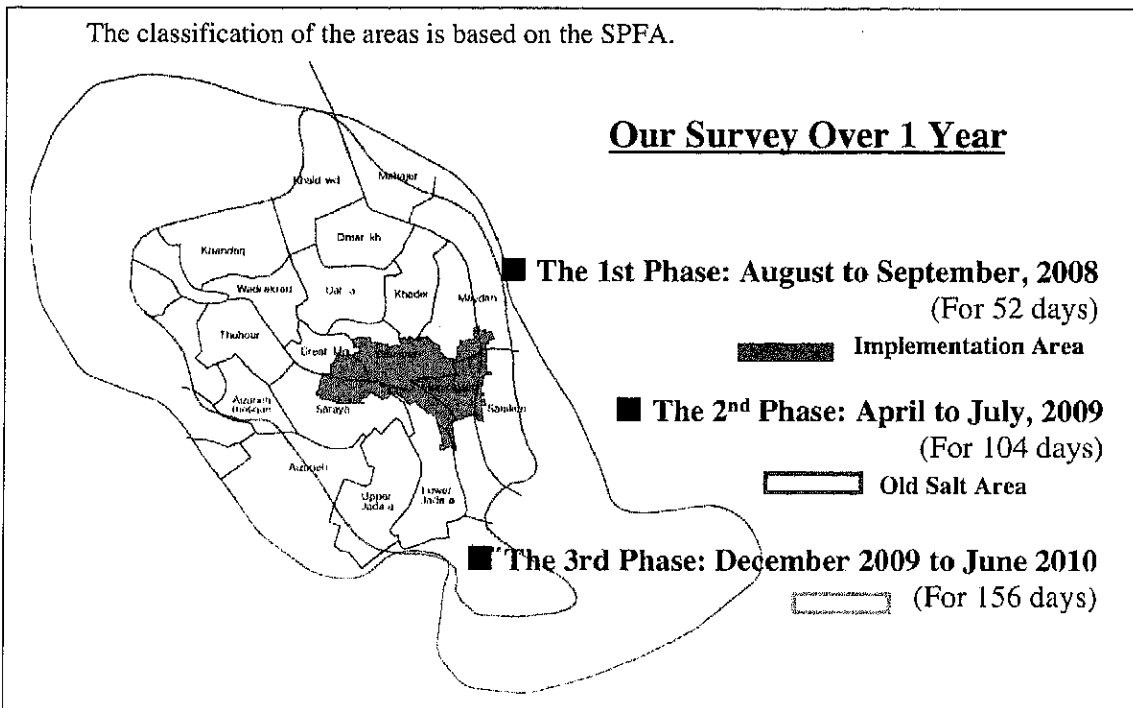


Fig.3-2 Target Areas and Phases of the Survey

* We found that there are two duplicate No. on the SPFA map. (See p.32 "Chapter 3.3.a")

** Tentative

3.1 Comparison of "SPFA" and "Our Survey"

a. Evaluation

The traditional buildings recognized by SPFA were classified into 5 grades according to the condition, the architectural quality and historical background. It was especially concentrated on 19 buildings from the survey. These buildings had high standards as a cultural resource as well.

On the other hand the survey conducted by us, do not put a grade or rank on these traditional buildings. It rather introduces the feature of the buildings, by recognizing its point of architectural significance. For example "Yellow Limestone" "White Stone". This is a better way to share the common value of the building.

b. The Target Areas and Phases of the Survey

Here is The Targeted Areas and Phases of the Survey. (Fig.3-2) Finally it took over 1 year to complete them. The first phase for our survey is the area surrounded by blue. The 2nd Phase is Old Salt Area, the area surrounded in Red. It shows on SPFA, too.

The survey for this time covers a larger area than the previous phase, which is the old salt area. This area surrounded by green is our survey area for this time.

c. Criteria

■ Points of Architectural Significance

We explain about the Points of Architectural Significance here. We extracted architectural elements of the buildings which shows Points of Architectural Significance. In our survey we have extracted, any building which has at least one Points of Architectural Significance. This differs from SPFA's survey which is chosen when they include more Points of Architectural Significance. We picked up the evidences to prove the architectural buildings, such as the pictures of "Points of Architectural Significance". (See p.22)

■ Yellow Limestone or White Stone are Used for its Construction

Both surveys have the same criteria that Yellow Limestone or White Stone are used for its construction.

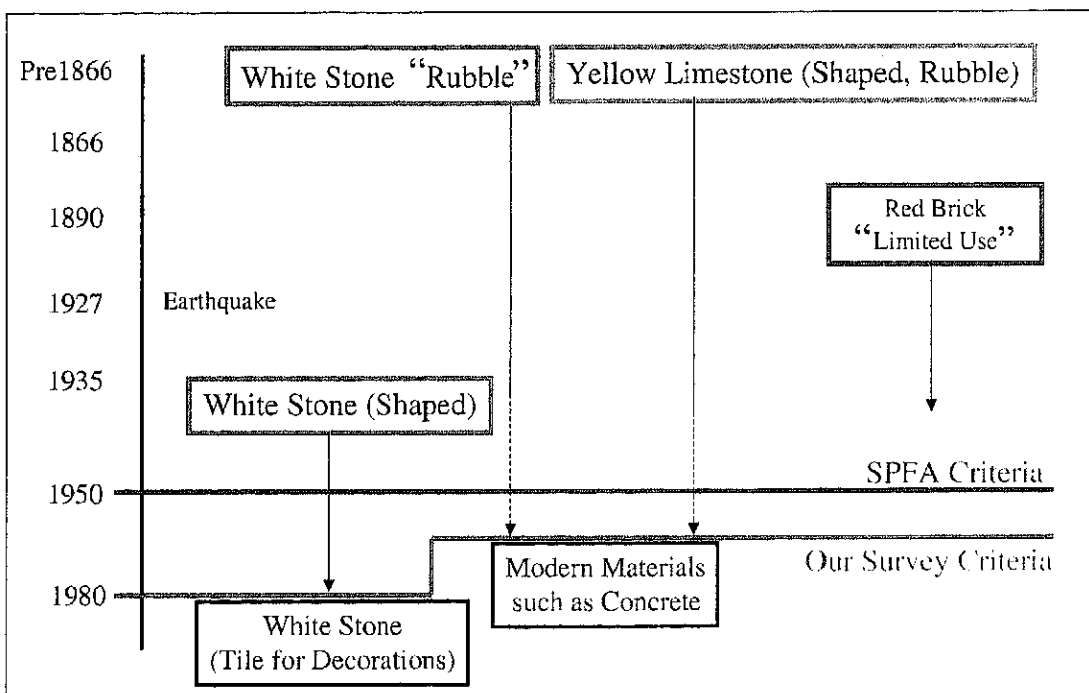


Fig.3-3 Feature of Exterior of Buildings

■ Year of Construction

SPFA's survey is conducted only for the buildings up from 1750 to 1950's. But our survey is conducted on the building around to the 1980's. So, we did not choose the survey target by the construction age. We continued the survey as long as we could confirm the Yellow Limestone and White Stone.

■ The Remains of the Traditional Buildings

Officially archaeological sites are defined in Jordan. The remains are not considered as archaeological sites. And SPFA did not conduct a survey for the remains traditional buildings, but we did.

The remains of the traditional buildings show a quite good feature of the original structure of the buildings. Indeed it is a part of Salt's townscape.

Therefore sometimes it is interesting for tourists and sometimes they can be restored.

You can see the Old Architectural structures and elements in the left picture. Since these special features are seen, this is why we also conducted the survey on the remains of buildings.



Fig.3-4 Old architectural structures and elements such as arches that can be recognized



Fig.3-5 Old architectural structures and elements which the original form can not be recognized easily

d. Method

In SPFA, the heritage buildings were evaluated by observation of the exterior by analyzing old pictures. They especially concentrated on 19 highly graded heritage buildings* among 659 buildings.

However, in our survey, we conducted the survey on 1017 historical buildings, including the 659 buildings from SPFA. We draw sketch and took photos of Points of Architectural Significance for these buildings. Also, we interviewed local people. (See Chapter 3.2 for further details.)



Fig.3-6 Interviewing local people and drawing sketch

e. Final Products

SPFA vol.1 to vol.3 were published in 1990. We have created this map which indicates the traditional buildings. (See Fig.3-41, 3-42)

We made Database of each building. All is converted to a soft data, so if someone wants to look for "Vacant", we can find "Vacant" and show only "Vacant Data".

No. 111	SPFA No. 111	Photo																													
ASCD No. 20-50																															
Domestic Name																															
SPFA Area	Low-Jadid																														
ASCD Area	Lower Jadida																														
Street Name	Sulaiman Al Sukkar																														
Area No.																															
Year of Construction	Unconfirmed																														
Year of Establishment																															
Original Building Type (Category)	Residence	Present Building Type (Category)	Residence																												
Original Building Type (Use)	Residence	Present Building Type (Use)	Residence																												
History of Renovation																															
Change of Uses																															
1P(7 rooms):	Residence - Vacant																														
2P(3 rooms):	Residence - Residence																														
Shape or Features of Roof (Original)		Shape or Features of Roof (Present)	Flat																												
Materials	Yellow Limestone	Exterior of Buildings	Yellow Limestone(Shajed)																												
Number of Floors (Original)	2	Number of Floors (Present)	2																												
Structural Addition	Nil	Integrity	1																												
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>The Investigation Situation</th> <th>Points of Architectural Significance</th> <th>Supplementary Information</th> <th>Memo</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ceilings</td> <td>I-beam Ceilings</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Structures</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Openings</td> <td>Segmental Arches, Polated Arches</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Balconies</td> <td>I-beam Balcony</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tiles</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>The Chairs</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				The Investigation Situation	Points of Architectural Significance	Supplementary Information	Memo	Ceilings	I-beam Ceilings			Structures				Openings	Segmental Arches, Polated Arches			Balconies	I-beam Balcony			Tiles				The Chairs			
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Balconies	I-beam Balcony																														
Tiles																															
The Chairs																															

Fig.3-7 Database (by FileMaker)

* We are not sure but SPFA team also might interview local people and conduct the survey of 659 buildings, take photos for Points of Architectural Significance.

3.2 The Contents on Survey Sheet

We recorded the information on the survey sheet. Annex 1.Database shows the contents of our Survey Sheet in detail. Each survey sheet is based on these contents.

In common of the sheet, "Unconfirmed" on the sheet means that we are not sure about the information we have. "-" on the sheet means that we don't or cannot ask about the information.

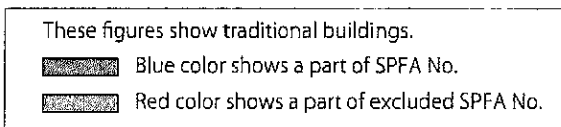
For example, when we are sure that someone lives at the historical building but the name is not sure, we put "Unconfirmed" on the "User's name". When there is no roof with ruins, we put "-" on "Shape or Feature of Roof". When there is no name of street with the map, we put "-" on "Street Name".

■ No.:

"No." is the number of the 1017 Historical Buildings we surveyed. Basically this No. follows SPFA No..

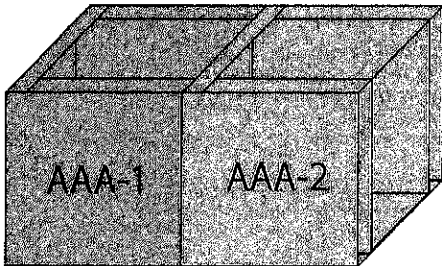
【Common Rule】

- a. In case that the building has two owners, but they are same family. Because the most of the cases has a possibility that their father owned it and they inherited by each part.
- b. In case that the condition of "Integrity" is different by each part.



【Rule of SPFA No.】

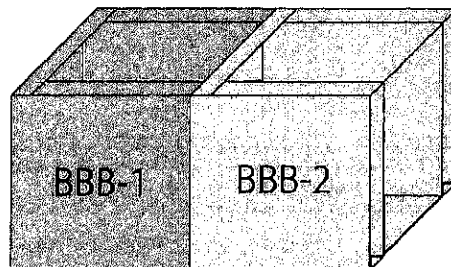
Case 1: The SPFA surveyed only a part of the historical buildings.



In this case, a part of SPFA No. is "-1" and a part of excluded SPFA No. is "-2" to specify the part which SPFA surveyed.

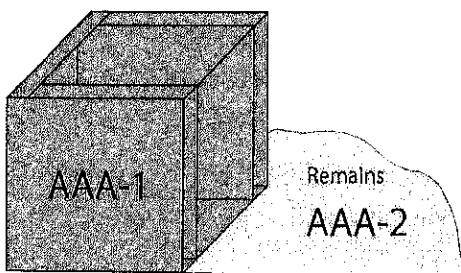
【Rule of New Discovery No.】

Case 1: One owner has both buildings. But the family of users is different by each building or these buildings are independent even though they share the same partition.



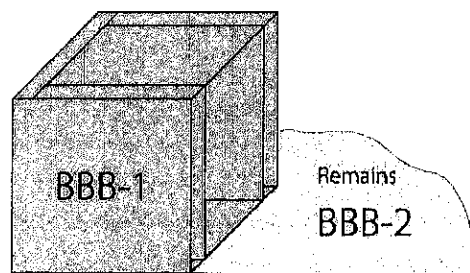
In this case, these buildings has "-1" and "-2" to specify the differences.

Case 2: The condition of "Integrity" is different by each part which SPFA surveyed.



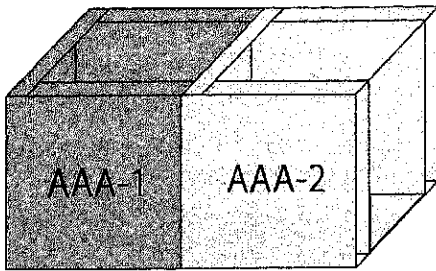
In this case, a building part of SPFA No. is "-1" and remains of SPFA No. is "-2" to specify the "Integrity" .

Case 2: The condition of "Integrity" is different by each part even though one owner has both.



In this case, a building part of New Discovery No. is "-1" and remains New Discovery No. is "-2" to specify the "Integrity" .

Case 3: Both buildings have same SPFA No.. But originally these were different buildings or different owners had each building.



In this case, these buildings has "-1" and "-2" to specify the original differences.

■ **SPFA No.:**

"SPFA No." is the number of the 659 heritage buildings in "Salt: A Plan for Action (SPFA)", and "-" after 660*.

■ **ASCD No.:**

"ASCD No." is the land number which the As-Salt Greater Municipality has used as "As-Salt City Development (ASCD) Numbers" since 1968. The government gave whole areas in Jordan that numbers made by the British consultant in 1961-1964, 1964-1966 (Two phases).

Example 1: 316-1

No.	316-1	SPFA No.	316
Common Name	-	ASCD No.	04-114
		Area No.	212.0729

"04" means ASCD Area Number.
(See Annex 1. SPFA Area Name and ASCD Area Name Fig.1-2)

"114" means Land No. that like small number.



■ **Common Name:**

"Common Name" is the name of the buildings which has a gold plate. The municipality put the 50 gold plates on all of Grade 1 heritage buildings and some of Grade 2 by SPFA.

* We found that there are two duplicate No. on the SPFA map. (See p.32 'Cheper 3.3.a')

■ SPFA Area:

"SPFA Area" is the name of area which SPFA described on the map in 1990 but it is partly different than "ASCD Area".
(See Annex 1.SPFA Area Name and ASCD Area Name Fig.1-1)

■ ASCD Area:

"ASCD Area" is the name of area which ASCD described on the map in 2003 but it is partly different than "SPFA Area".
(See Annex 1.SPFA Area Name and ASCD Area Name Fig.1-2)

■ Street Name:

"Street Name" is the street name under the municipality.
However, only big streets have names. So we put the nearest here or "-" when it is far from a named street.

■ Year of Construction:

"Year of Construction" indicates when first floor of the present buildings was constructed.

■ Year of Establishment:

"Year of Establishment" indicates when that organization was established in case that it is the public facility or religious facility.

■ Original Building Type; Category/ Use:

Present Building Type; Category/ Use:

"Building Type" indicates the original and present type of building. Other changes are recorded in "Change of Uses".

Category	Use
Residence	Residence Residence + Vacant Residence + Storage Storage (for Residence)
Madafa	Madafa Madafa + Residence
Religious	Church Mosque
Institutional	School
Commercial	Shophouse (= Residence + Shop) Shop Shop + Storage Storage (for Shop) Industry Office Office + Residence
Vacant	Vacant (Res / Com / ?)
Remains	Remains

Fig.3-8 List of Category

■ Change of Uses:

"Change of Uses" indicates not only the original use of building but also the changes till the present.

1F (The present no. of rooms): Original use - Changes of uses in case - Present use

Example 1:

1F (3 rooms): Residence-Shop-Vacant

Currently there are 3 rooms on 1F, including additional rooms. After 1F was built as a residence, people used it as a shop. But nowadays nobody uses it.

Example 2:

1F (2 rooms): Residence-Destroyed-Residence

Currently there are 2 rooms on 1F, including additional rooms. 1F was built as a residence. But it was destroyed intentionally or naturally. And then a new one was built there.

2F (The present no. of rooms): "None" in case of latter addition - Changes of uses in case - Present use

Example 1:

2F (3 rooms): None-Residence-Office

Currently there are 3 rooms on 2F. And 2F was added as a residence after the 1F was built. Nowadays people used it as an office.

Number of Floors; Heritage / Present: No. / No.

Number of Floors indicate the number of heritage floor of the building and the present additional floor by concretes.

Untraditional Addition: Yes or No

Untraditional Addition indicate whether the traditional building has new unhistorical parts, or not. Untraditional means that there is no traditional material and no Points of Architectural Significance.

- Example 1: Upper Addition (Floor)*
- Example 2: Upper Addition (Small Room)*
- Example 3: Side Addition*
- Example 4: Courtyard Addition (Roof and Wall)*
- [Example 5: Courtyard Addition (Roof)]*

...Untraditional Addition: Yes

...Untraditional Addition: No

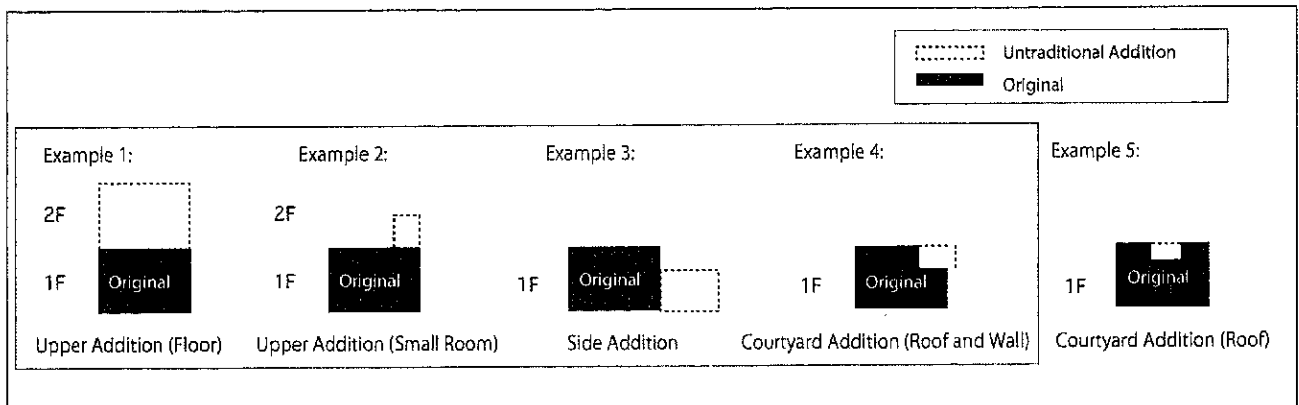
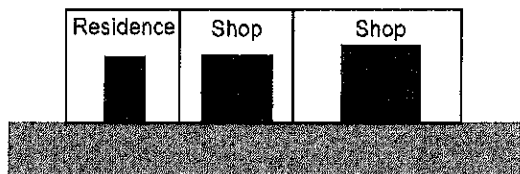
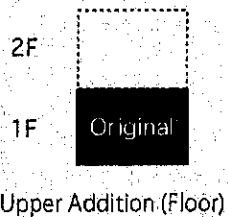


Fig.3-9 Case of Untraditional Addition

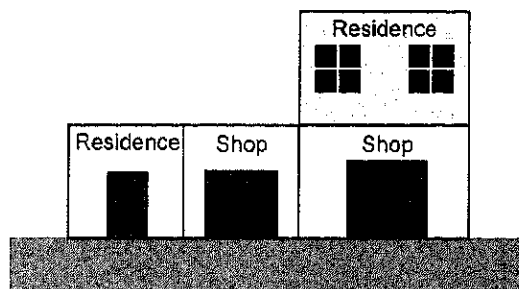
Untraditional Addition : CASE 1

Addition of 2F Floor on 1F : No.439-1
(At Tower)

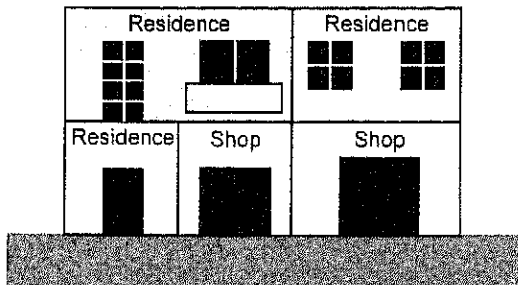
Example 1:



1. Original Part : 1F (2 Shops + 1 Residence)
[Before 1950]



2. First Addition : 2F on Right Side of the 1F
[After 1950]

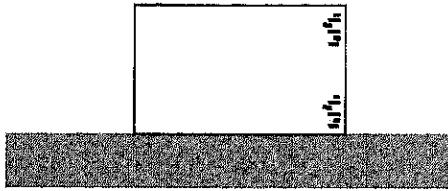
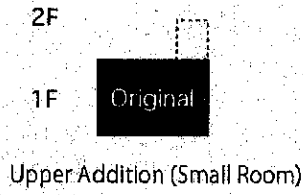


3. Second Addition : 2F on Left Side of the 1F
[After 1950]

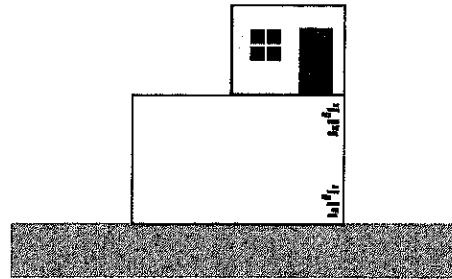
Untraditional Addition : CASE 2

Additional Room on the Rooftop : No.634-2 (Municipality)

Example 2:



1. Original Part : Residence (1930)

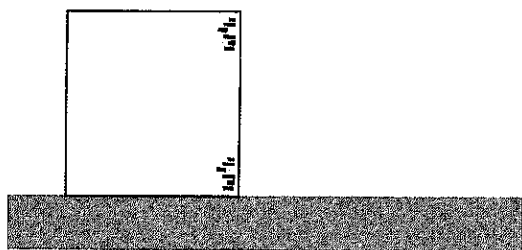
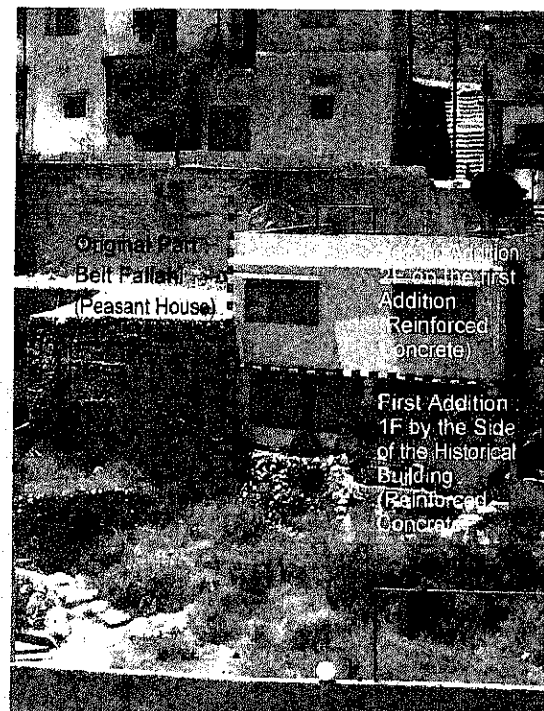


2. Addition : 1 Room on the Rooftop

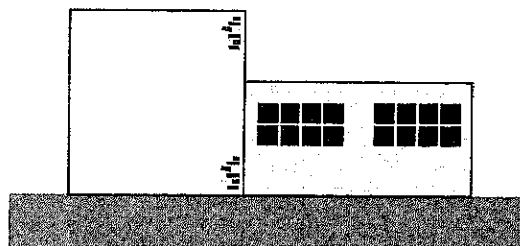
Untraditional Addition : CASE 3

Additional Building by the Side of the Historical Building : No.177 (At Tower)

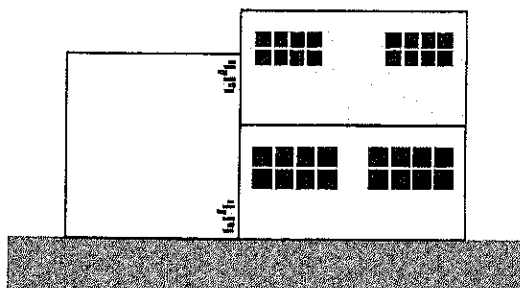
Example 3:



1. Original Part : Beit Fallahi (Peasant House) (1940)



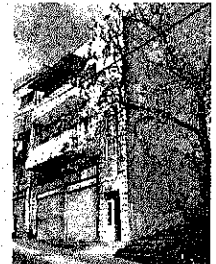
2. First Addition : 1F by the Side of Historical Building (1975-1980)



3. Second Addition : 2F on the First Addition (After 1980)

Untraditional Addition : CASE 4
Additional Building in the Courtyard:
No.204 (Wadi Akrad)

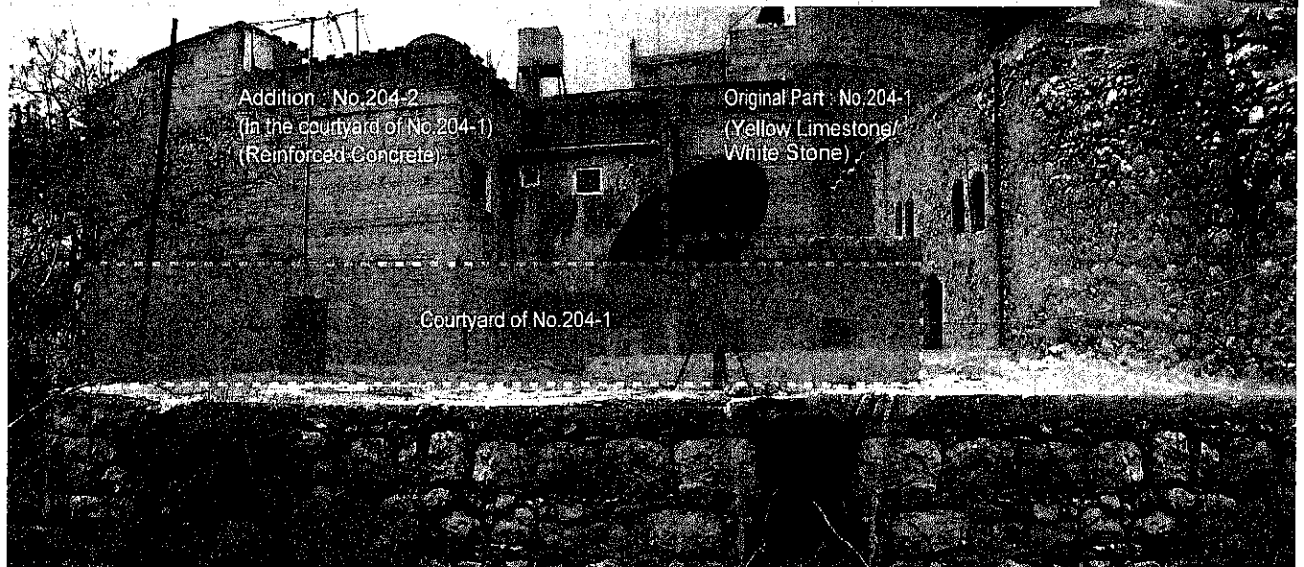
Example 4:



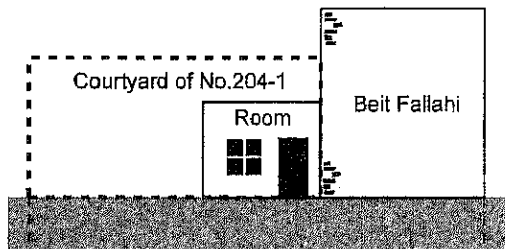
1F

Original

Courtyard Addition (Roof and Wall)

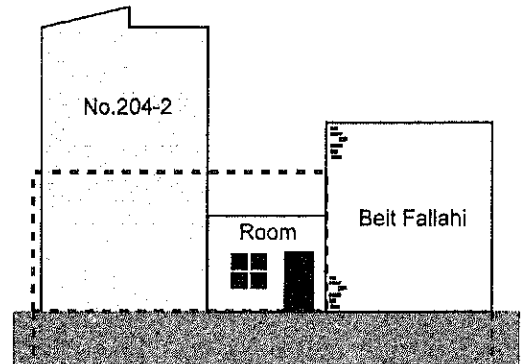
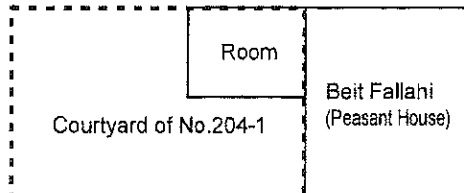


Side View

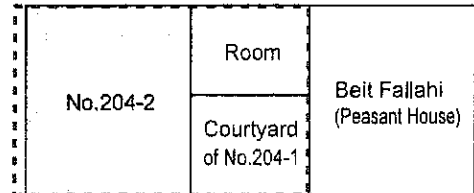


1: Original Part : No.204-1 : Beit Fallahi (Peasant House)
 [Before 1910, Room : 1940-1950]

Aerial View



2: Addition : No.204-2 in the Courtyard of No. 204-1 (1965-1970)



■ History of Renovation:

"History of Renovation" is the detailed information of its renovation and changes through the interview.

Example 1:

Covered the wall with cements on 1F in 1970.

Added 2F in 1980.

Put the ceiling on the courtyard to make a room in 1990.

■ User's Name:

"User's Name" is the name of the present user on each floor. We record it exactly as much as possible.

Example 1:

1F: AAAA Family

2F: Ahmad AAAA

3F: None (in case of vacant)

4F: Unconfirmed (unconfirmed name, not vacant)

■ Year of Initial Stay:

"Year of Initial Stay" indicates when the user started to live at this place, or when it was started to be left vacant.

■ Owner's Name:

"Owner's Name" is the name of the present owner. We write it as well as "User's Name". If possible, we write the previous owner's name.

■ Year of Ownership:

"Year of Ownership" indicates when the owner started to have this building.

Generally we show the basic definition of the structures as below before we explain the features of the heritage structures.

In view of the Salt Heritage Buildings, the constructions are classified into two general groups as below:

A. Arch (Qantara'ah)

B. Vault

A. Arch (Qantara'ah): a structure in arc

There are 2 ways of adoption for Arch as below:

1. Planar element that supports walls and ceilings
2. Planar element that spans an opening while supports a load (weight) from upper part.

Example 1. A doorway in a stone wall

Building or Ceilings are not made by only Arch (Qantara'ah).

Arch (Qantara'ah) is a building frame as a human being's bones.



Fig.3-10 Arch (Qantara'ah) 1

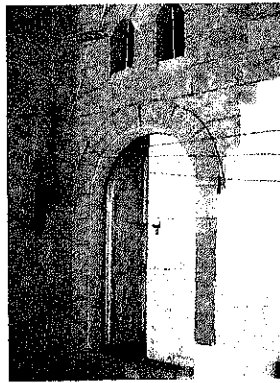


Fig.3-11 Arch (Qantara'ah) 2

B. Vault: A Vault indicates the structure for an arched form used in ceiling or roof. Vault itself can be a building frame and ceilings as a human being's body.

Please refer to the examples of Vault

(From left to right: Dome, Barrel Vault, Cross Vault (Groin Vault))

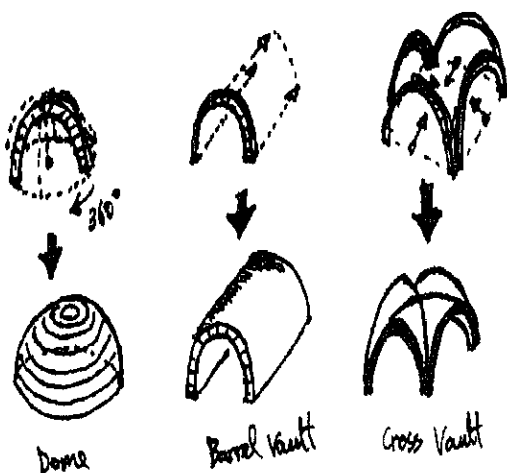


Fig.3-12 Examples of Vault

To be summarized, each building construction is defined as below:

Two Dimension Structure (Planar Structure): Arch (Qantara'ah) configuration

Three Dimension Structure (Solid Structure): Vault > Dome, Barrel Vault, Cross Vault (Groin Vault)

Now we show you the figures which explains

1."Materials"

2."Shapes or Features of Roof"

3."Ceilings"

4."Structure"

And we took three unique examples in Salt city.

[A] The Heritage Building which has "Qantara'ah"

[B] The Heritage Building which has "Barrel Vault" and "Cross Vault"

[C] The Heritage Building which has "I-beam"

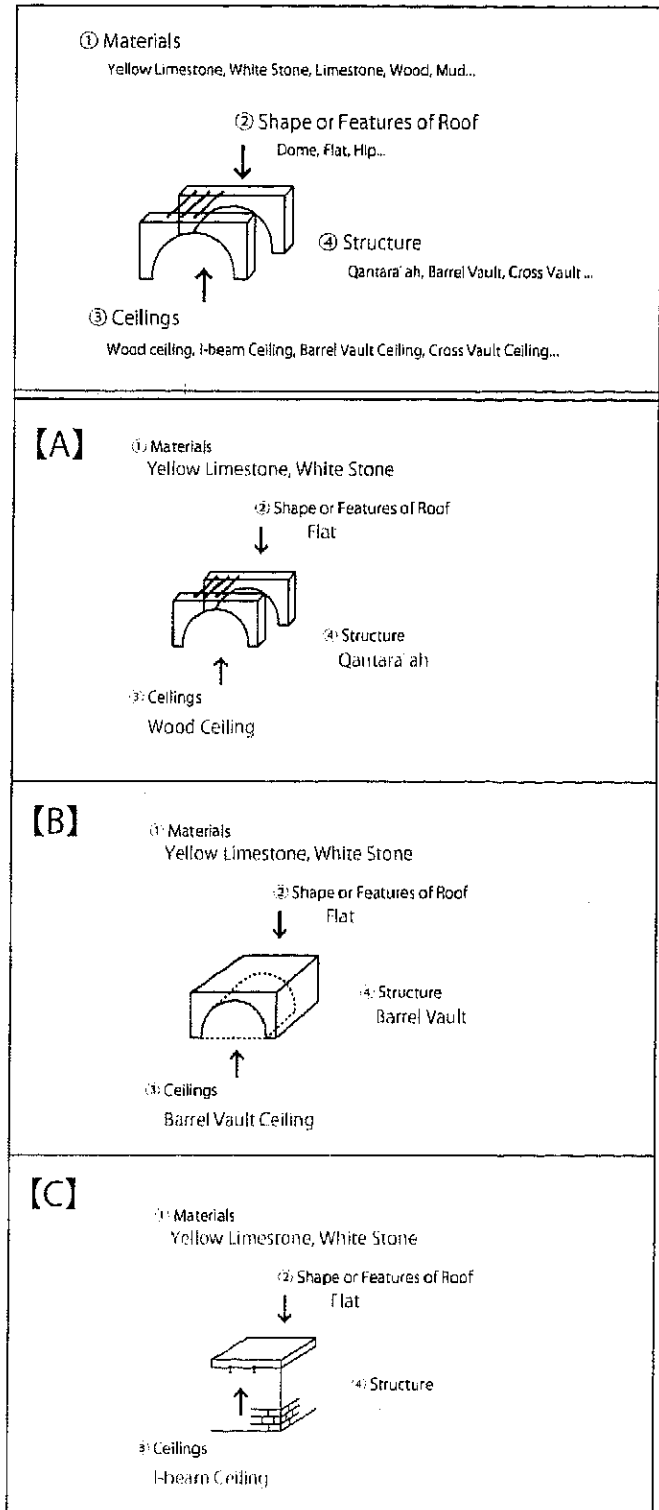
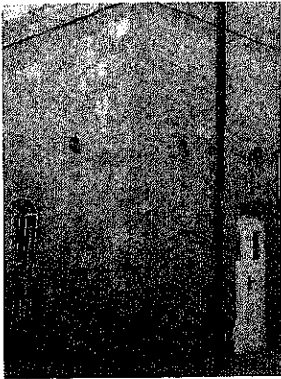


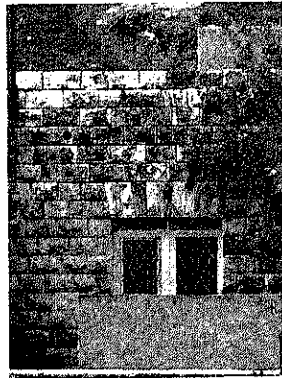
Fig.3-13 Three Unique Examples in Salt City

Materials:

Yellow Limestone, White Stone, Wood and Mud



Yellow Limestone



White Stone



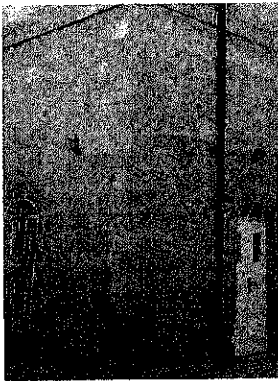
White Stone



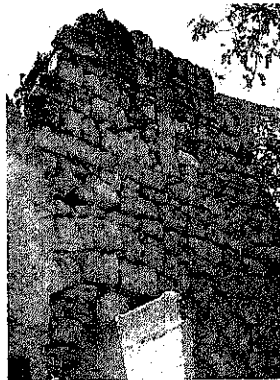
Wood and Mud

Exterior of Buildings

Yellow Limestone (Shaped, Rubble), White Stone (Shaped, Rubble)



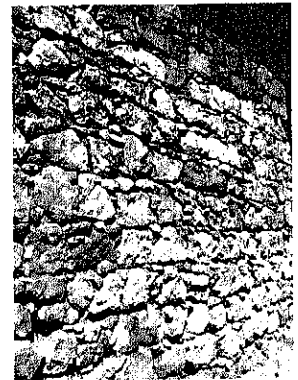
Yellow Limestone (Shaped)



Yellow Limestone (Rubble)



White Stone (Shaped)*



White Stone (Rubble)

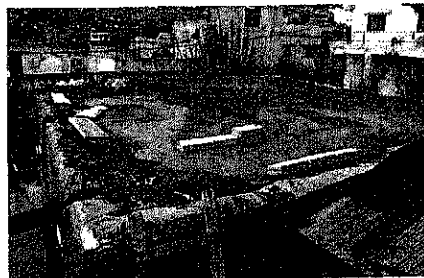
Shapes or Features of Roof; Original/ Present:

"Shapes or Features of Roof" indicates the outer shapes of the roof in the past and in the present.

> Flat, Vault, Hip, Gable.



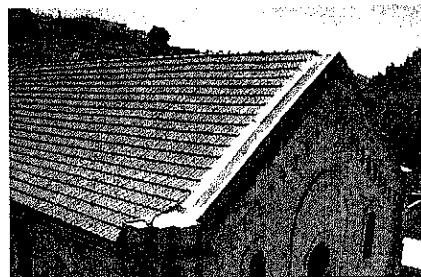
Vault



Flat



Hip



Gable

Points of Architectural Significance:

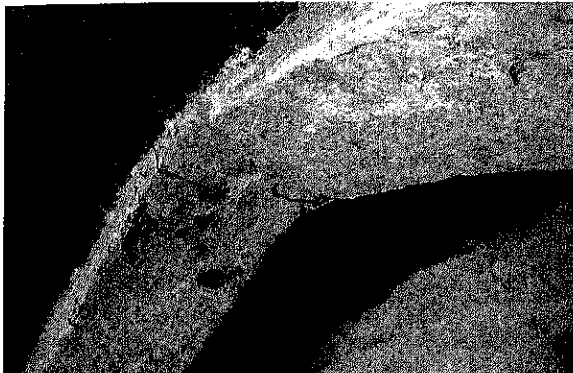
"Points of Architectural Significance" indicates the detailed points to prove historical.

* There seems to be 5 of White Stone (Shaped) Buildings which are counted as significant buildings rather than old in SPFA, such as historic Institutional or Religious.

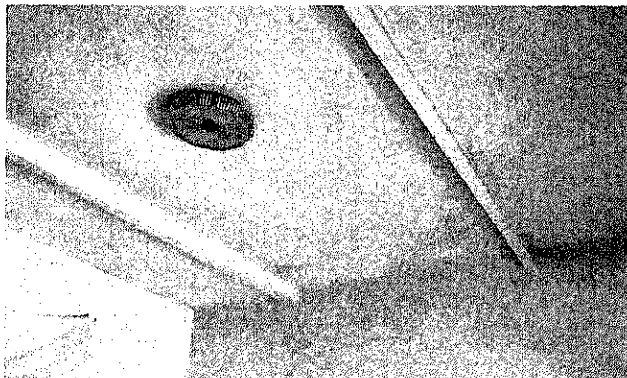
■ Ceilings:

"Ceilings" indicates what supports the ceilings.

> Barrel Vault Ceiling, Cross Vault Ceiling, I-beam Ceiling, Wood Ceiling.



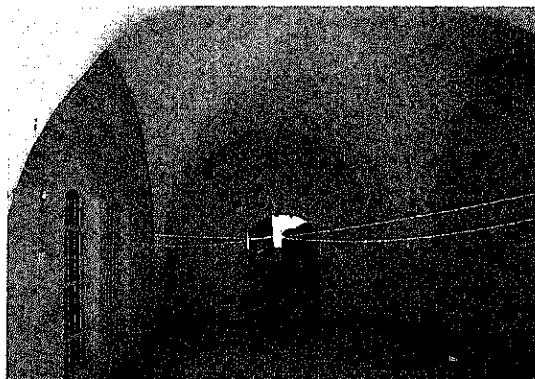
Wood Ceiling



I-beam Ceiling



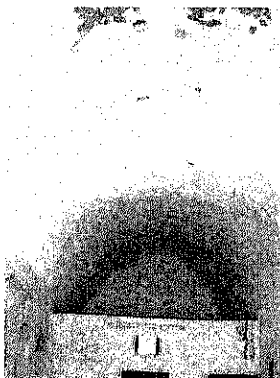
Barrel Vault Ceiling



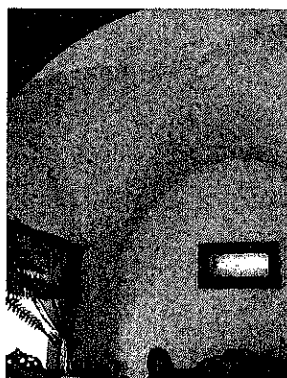
Cross Vault Ceiling

■ Structures:

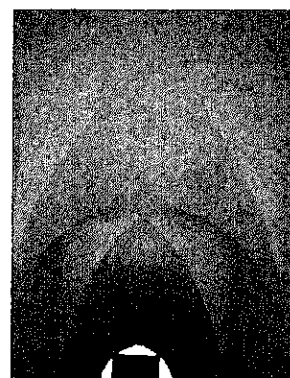
"Structures" indicates what frame supports the walls. > Barrel Vault, Cross Vault, Qantara'ah.



Barrel Vault



Cross Vault



Qantara'ah



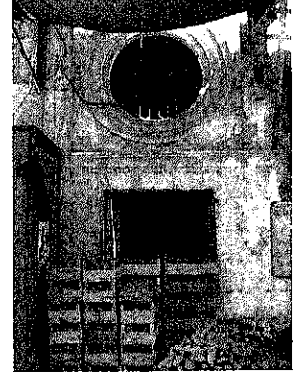
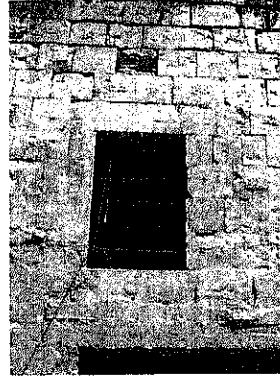
■ **Openings:**

"Openings" indicates the shape of the window and the door.

(1) Lintel



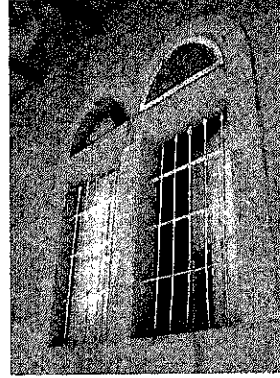
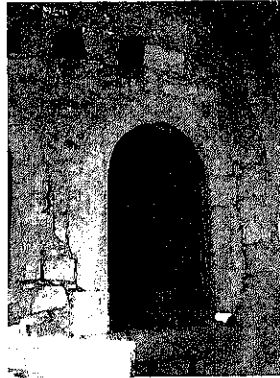
Basic Arch



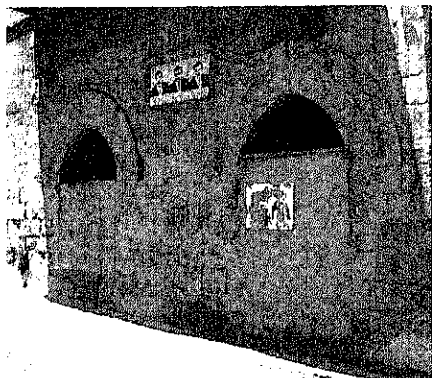
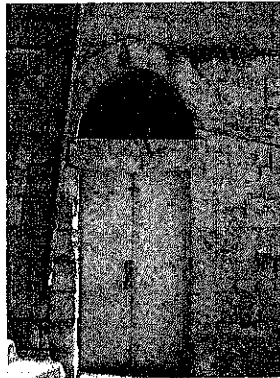
(2) Arch



Semicircular Arch



Pointed Arch

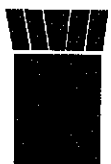
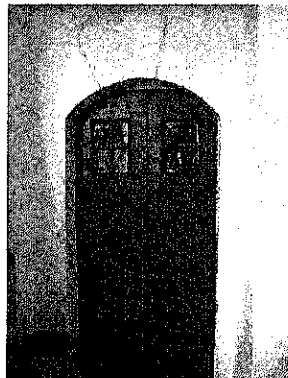
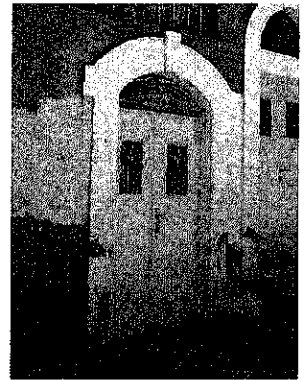
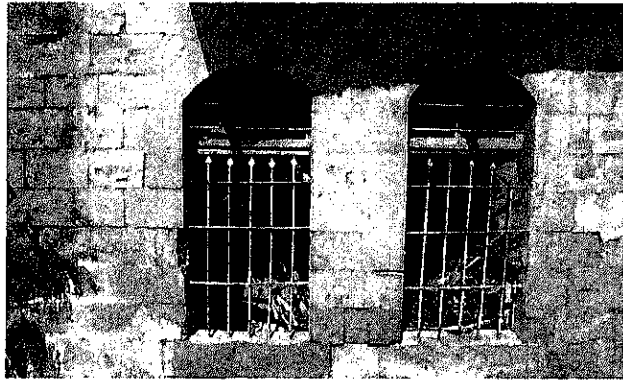




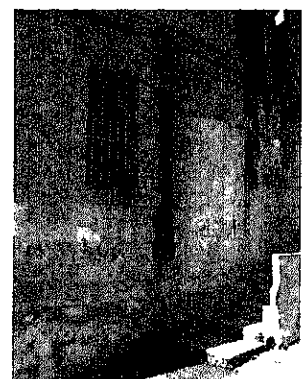
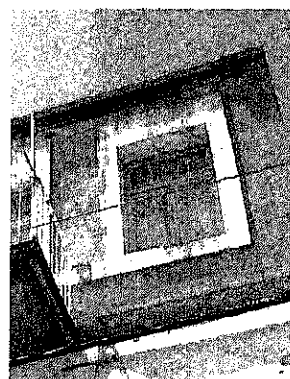
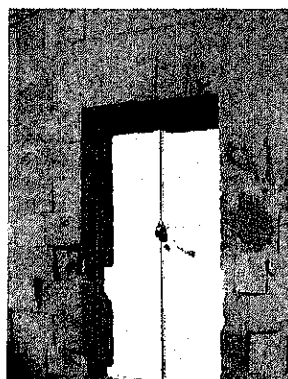
Horseshoe Arch



Segmental Arch



Flat Arch



■ **Balconies:**

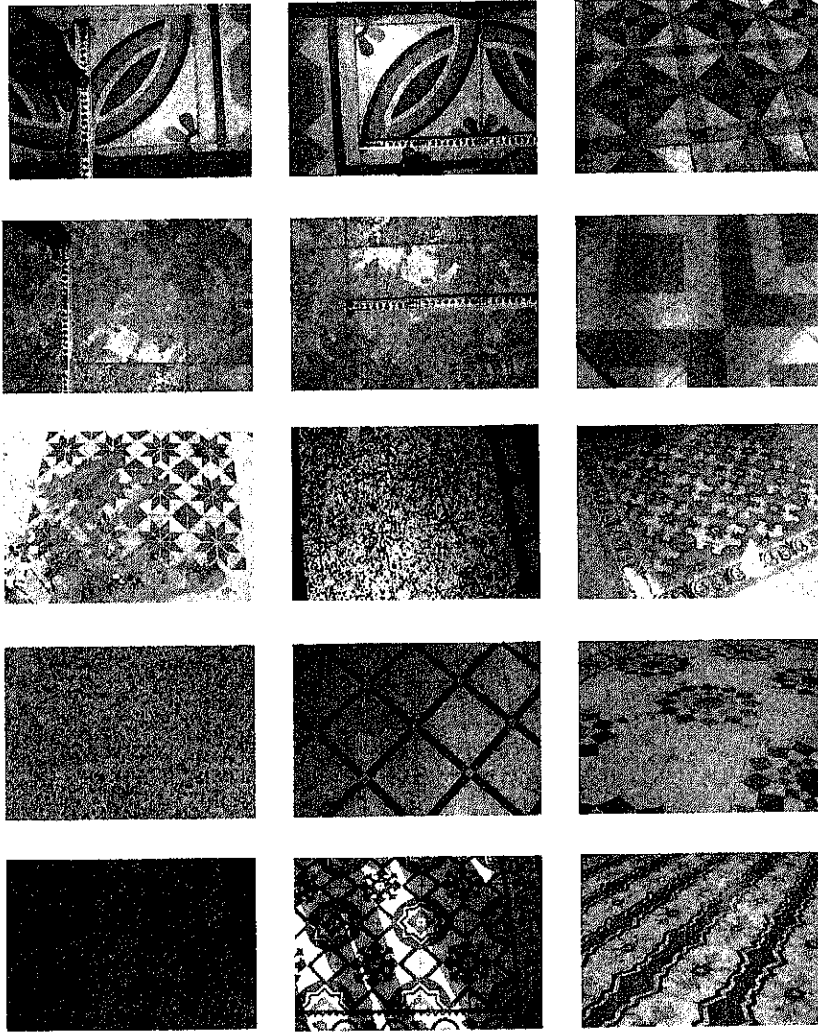
"Balconies" indicated the feature of the balcony.



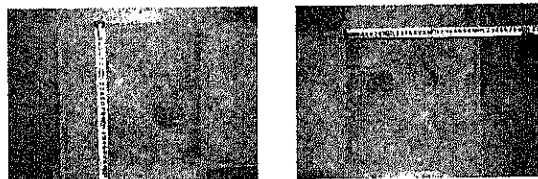
■ **Tiles:**

"Tiles" indicated that the tiles have old designs even though they are not historical. It is because we don't know about the criteria of historical tiles exactly. At least we record the size as much as possible. Probably its size is 20 x 20 (cm) and 30 x 30 (cm).

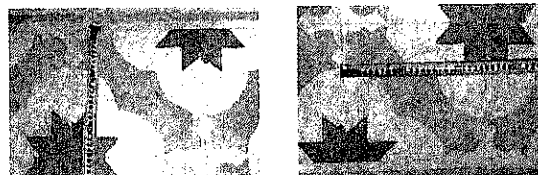
20x20cm



30x30cm

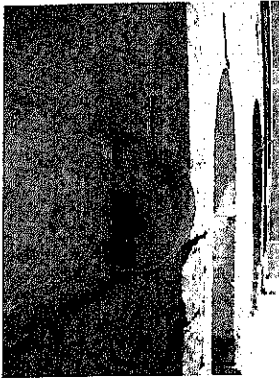


25x25cm



Old Design

■ The Others:



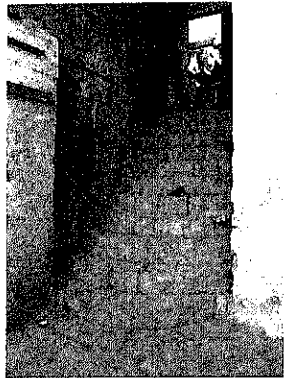
Stud Horse



Matban (Kawara for Animal)



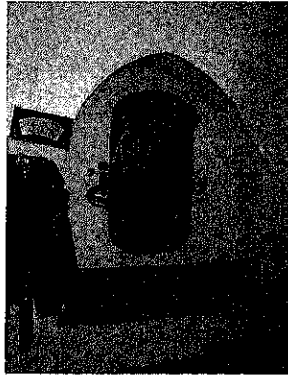
Stone Corbels



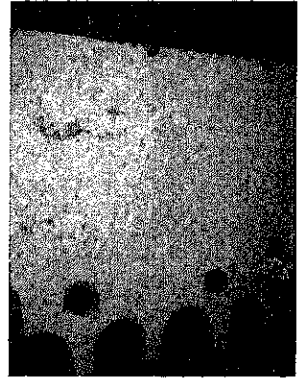
Original Stairs



Taga



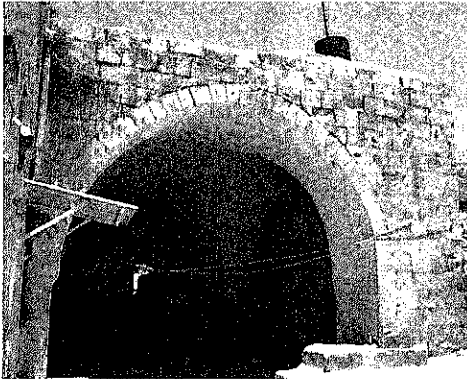
Matwa



Kawara



Rewaq



Iwan

■ Memo:

We record the extra information here such as a reason of the branch No. "-1, -2", of this building, the story concerned with this building or this area, what historical tools the user has and so on.

■ Integrity:

"Integrity" indicates the condition of its integrity. (See p.35 'Chapter3.3 a (3)')

■ Photo Date:

"Photo Date" is the date of the photo.

■ Photo No.:

"Photo No." is the number of the photo.

■ Survey Date:

"Survey Date" is the date of the survey.

■ Surveyors:

"Surveyor" is the person who did the survey.

■ Interviewees:

"Interviewee" is the person whom the surveyor interviews.

3.5 The Definition of the Peculiar Elements

We defined peculiar words as much as we can.


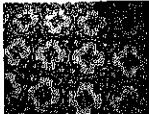





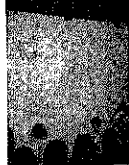
	English	Arabic (Singular)	Arabic (Plural)		English	Arabic (Singular)	Arabic (Plural)
	Stone Corbels	Dhefer	Dhefer		Original Tile	Ballat	Ballat
	Original Stairs	Daraj	Daraj		-	Matwa	Matwa
	Stud Horse	Marbat Farass	Marbat Farass		-	Matban	Matban
	-	Taga	Taga		-	Kawara	Kawaier

Fig.3-14 Definition of Peculiar Elements

3.6 Further Survey

We introduce the examples of further survey in view of Architecture field.

Exemple 1:

An Anlysis on the Methods of Historical Additions : No. 245 (Great Mosque)

1. Useful Information

Changes of Uses (Original - Present)

1F : Horse House - Residence (Renovated)

2F : None - Residence (100 Years Ago)

3F : None - Residence (80 Years Ago) - Vacant

Ceilings

1F : I-beam Ceilings

2F : Cross Vault Ceilings / Barrel Vault Ceiling

3F : I-beam Ceilings

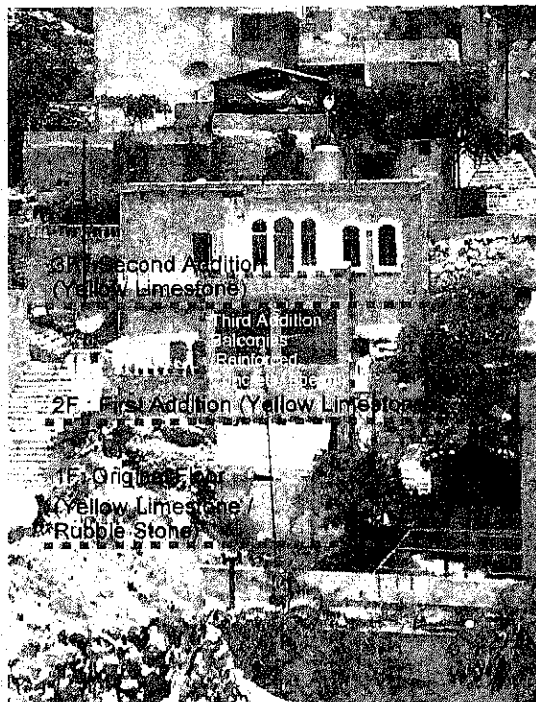
Materials of the Walls

1F : Yellow Limestone / Rubble Stone

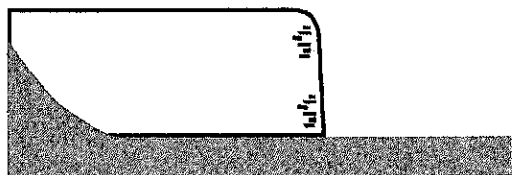
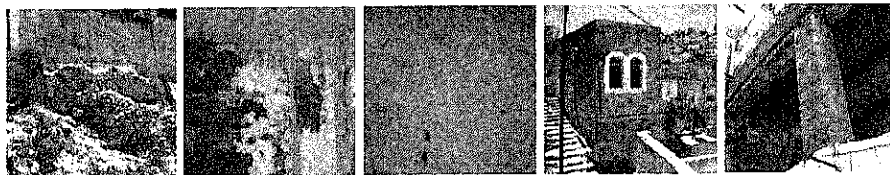
2F : Yellow Limestone

3F : Yellow Limestone

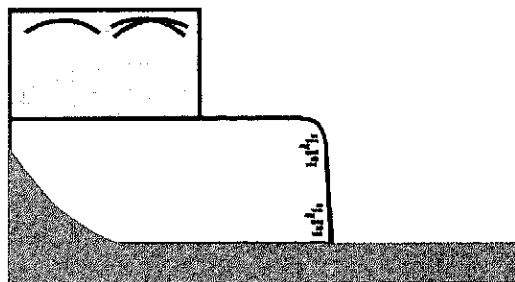
Changes of the Structures in Historical Order
Cave - Qantara' ah - Cross Vault / Barrel Vault -
Structure with I-beam - Structure with Reinforced
Concrete



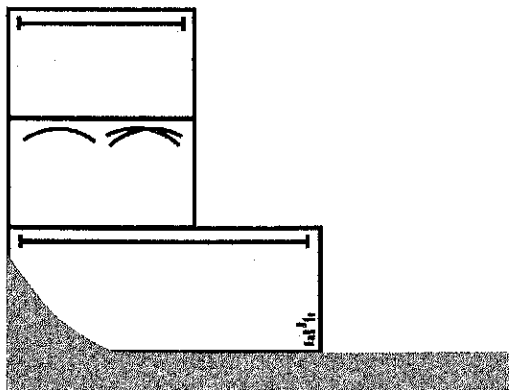
2. Useful Photos



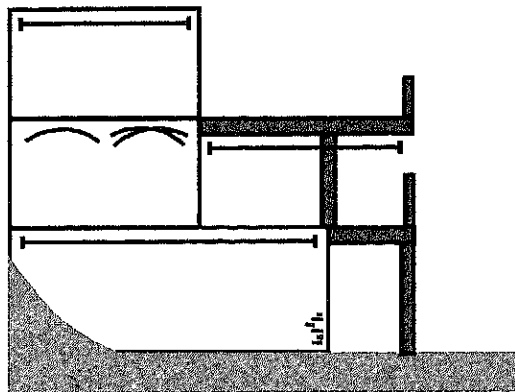
1. Original Part : 1F on the ground
[Before 1900]



2. First Addition : 2F on the 1F [1910]



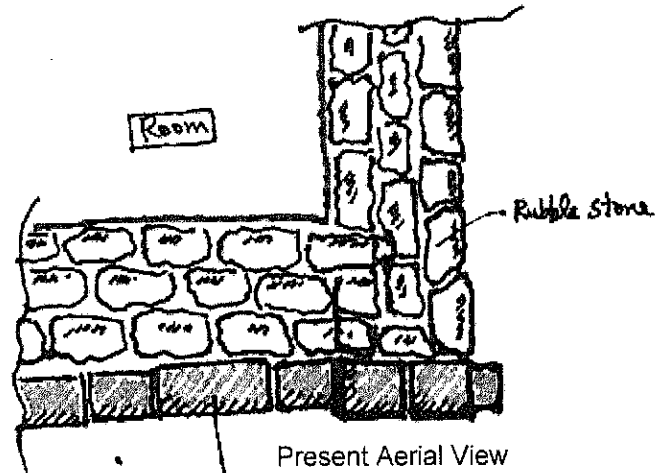
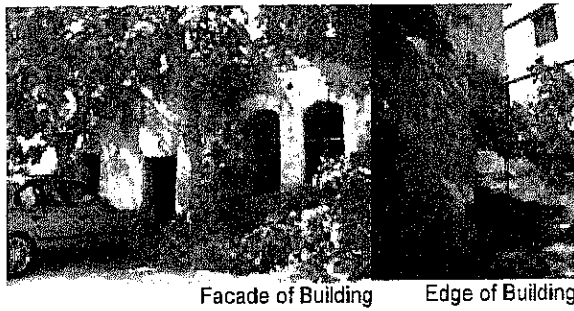
3. Second Addition : 3F on 2F [1930] /
First Renovation : 1F [1930]



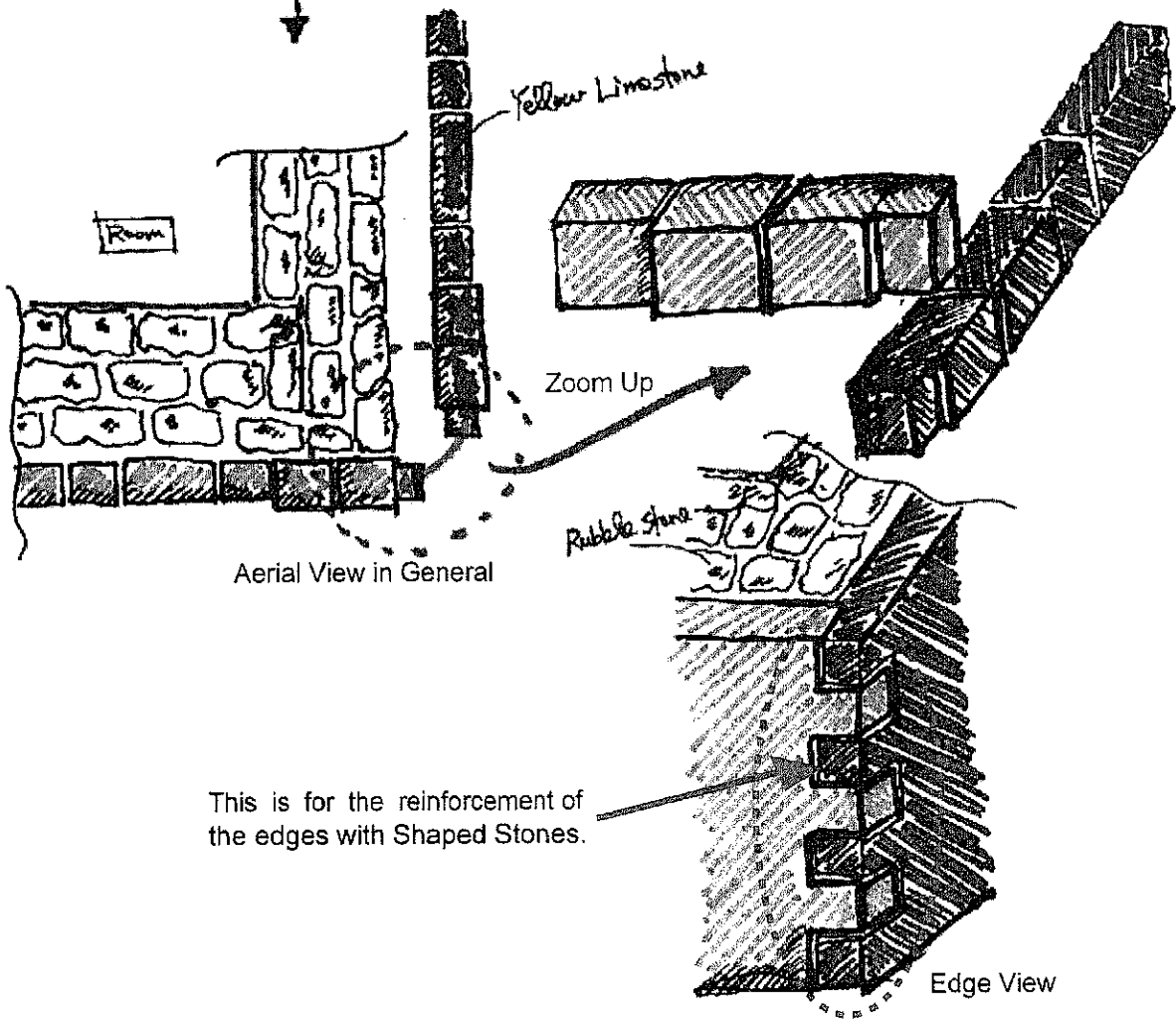
4. Third Addition : Extension of Balconies
2F and 3F [After 1940?]

Exemple 1-2:

Sketches on the Methods of Historical Additions of Historical Construction : Detail of Wall No. 1002 (Safih)

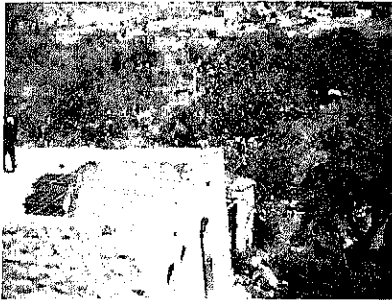


For completing the surface of the wall, it is better to put Yellow Limestone on it as below :



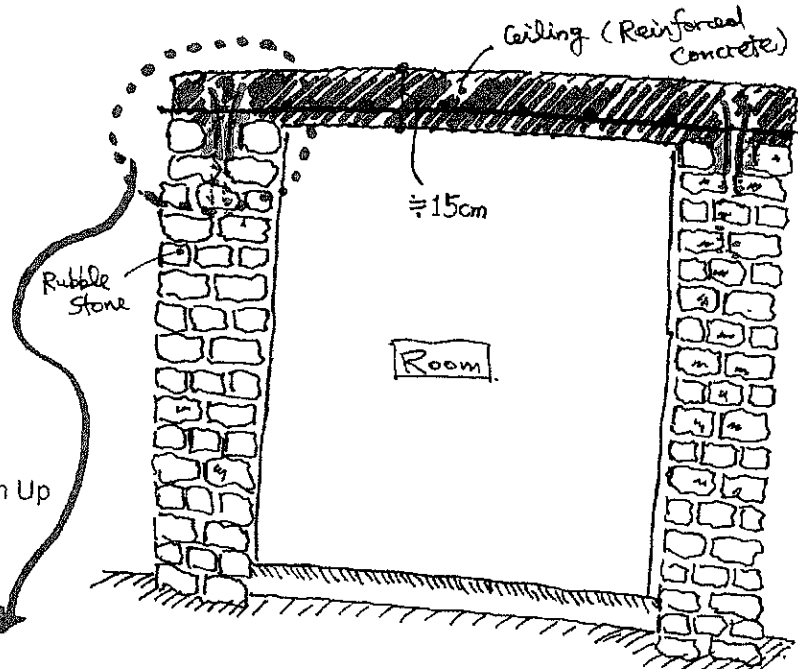
Exemple 2-2:

Sketches on the Methods of Historical Additions of Historical Construction : Details of Roof No. 993 (Safih)



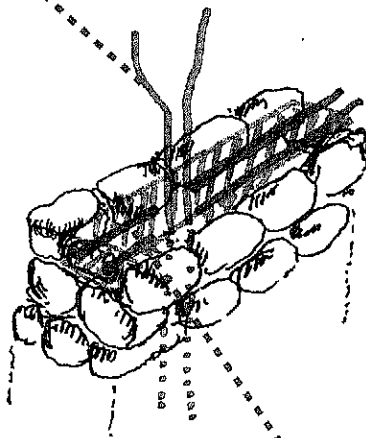
Building in 1980

Zoom Up

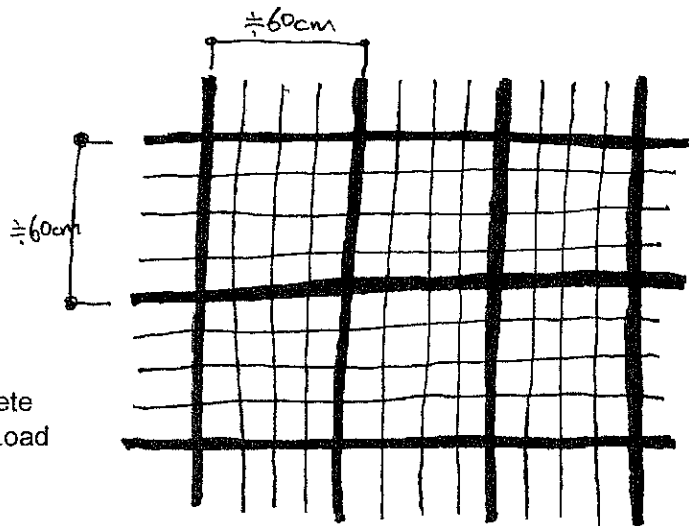


Cross - section Drawing

Anchor Point for the Roof



Reinforced Concrete for Distribution of Load



Bar Arrangement Drawing for Roof