

BAIT IBRAHIM HASHEM

A DOCUMENTATION REPORT



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Report Prepared by Columbia University Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation

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In Partnership with Columbia University Middle East Research Center
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1. INTRODUCTION

Since the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan was established over sixty years ago, the pace of change has been intense. Unlike other regional capitals, such as Damascus and Cairo, Amman has always been conceptualized as a “modern” city. However, over the past several decades, a younger generation of Jordanians has become increasingly interested in the built heritage of the city.

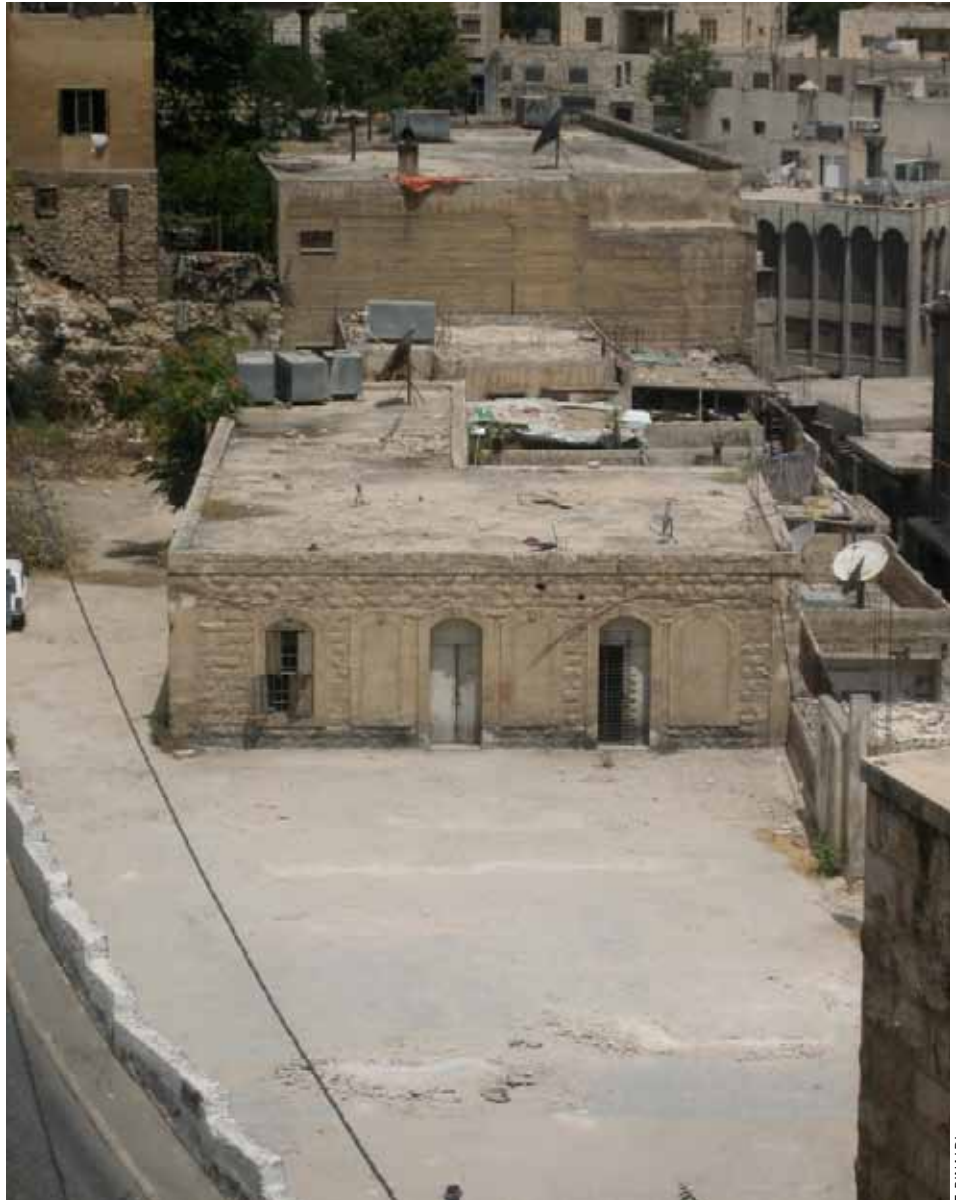
As part of an effort to revitalize the area of Jabal Amman, the Greater Amman Municipality made the house of Ibrahim Hashem (referred to in this document as Bait Ibrahim Hashem) available for Columbia University's Graduate School of Architecture, Planning, and Preservation (GSAPP) to reuse as part of the broader Columbia Global Centers initiative. In March 2009, Dean Mark Wigley and Historic Preservation Director Andrew Dolkart directed a preliminary research mission consisting of five Masters students from the GSAPP's Historic Preservation Program, an initiative sponsored by the Greater Amman Municipality (GAM). Over the course of a week and a half, the students studied the house and its history, presenting their preliminary findings during the launch of the Columbia University Middle East Research Center (CUMERC).

Bolstered by the success of the launch, the team returned for three weeks at the end of June 2009 to produce a more in depth study of the house, its surroundings, and the people who have lived and worked there throughout its history. The second research mission, again sponsored by GAM, was expanded to include two additional students as well as Dr. George Wheeler, professor of architectural conservation at the GSAPP. Our methods included photographic and representational documentation of existing conditions of the house and landscape; interviews with several of Ibrahim Hashem's surviving relatives who had lived in the house and a review of their family photograph collection; and consultation with local architects, geographers, city planners and development organizations. This report is a compilation of the results from both research missions.

Columbia University is fortunate to be involved in this project. Ibrahim Hashem's house, though modest in size and decoration, is situated in one of the oldest neighborhoods of Amman, and was an important political venue during the creation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Moreover, the house is in relatively good condition and is well suited to serve the Columbia community in Amman. Given its character, it provides a natural contrast to the modern, suburban context of CUMERC, and offers a wealth of possibilities for Columbia faculty, students and researchers to engage with and learn from Amman and its citizens.

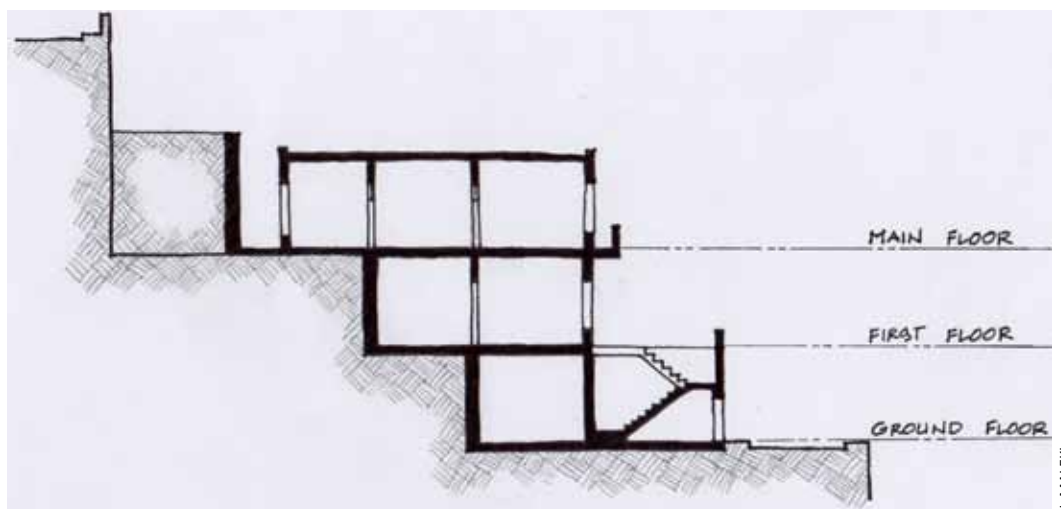
It is our hope that these efforts constitute a valuable resource for our colleagues in Amman as well as to the students and faculty of the GSAPP in New York. When the conservation and adaptation of the house is completed, we hope it will offer an instructive model for the preservation of similar structures throughout Amman.

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T. RINALDI

Bait Ibrahim Hashem, view to the west, showing entrance facade.



N. MALEKI

Section diagram to the west showing multi-level construction of Bait Ibrahim Hashem.

2. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The home of Ibrahim Hashem is situated on a steeply sloped, triangular site on the northeasterly face of Jabal Amman in the historic center of Amman, Jordan. Completed c. 1928, the house is comprised of two stories with an above ground cellar below. It is sited on a hillside such that the main part of the house occupies the second (or uppermost) floor, while the first floor and cellar are partially set back into the grade of the hill (Fig. 2.1). A series of additions and freestanding structures were added to the original core of the house over the years. Some of these remain intact, while others have been demolished.

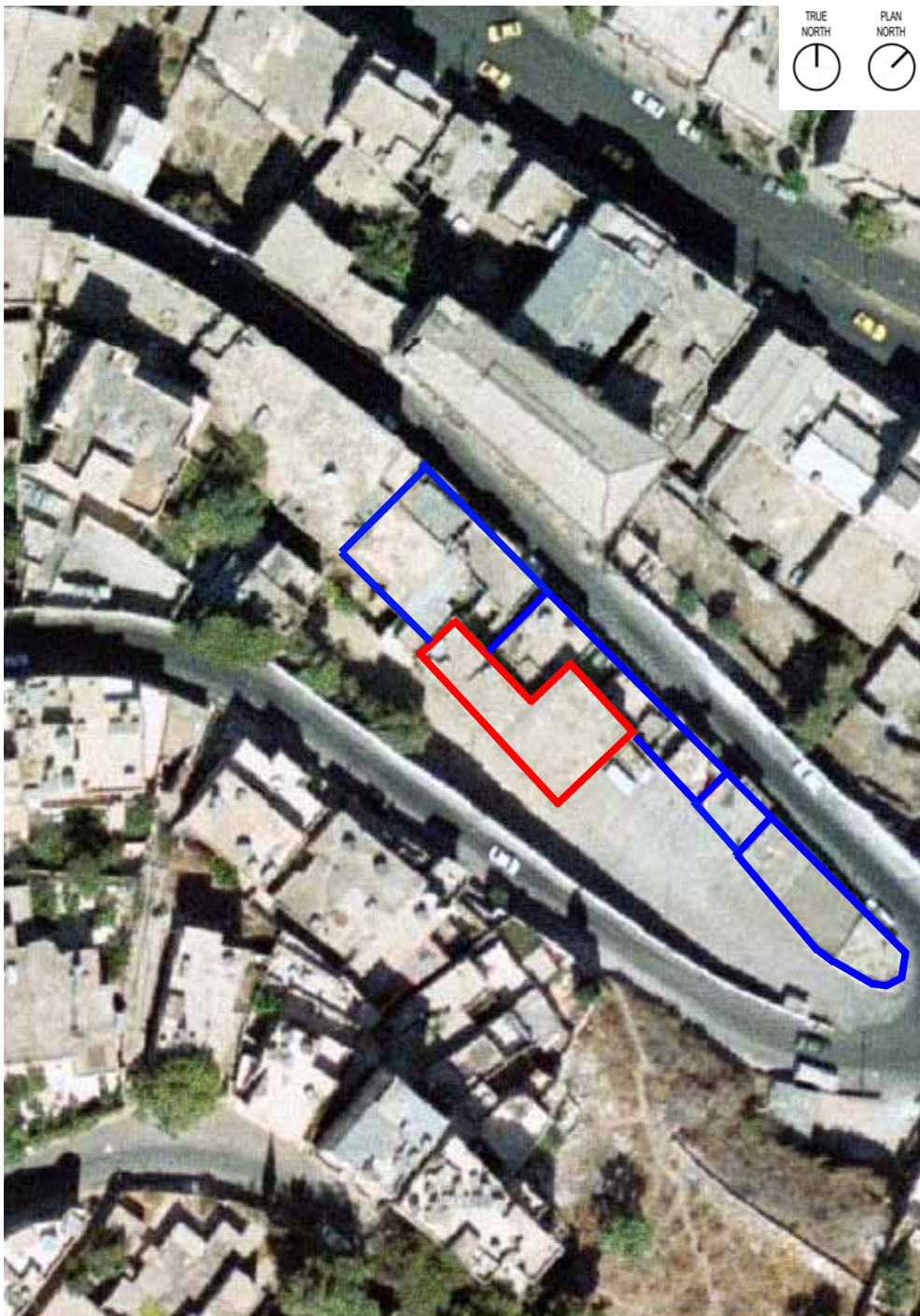


Fig. 2.1. Aerial Photograph.
Source: Municipality of
Amman. The house is outlined
in **red**. Additional structures
are shown in **blue**.

Exterior

The exterior elevations of the main part of the house are composed of typical local limestone laid in even courses of neatly hewn blocks. Most of the wall surfaces are of a rusticated finish known locally as *tubzeh*. Tooled stone bearing a raked finish, known as *musamsam* block, is used for window and door surrounds, pilasters at the corners of the front elevations, and for the entire surface of the prominent, north-facing elevation of the main floor. A shallow parapet wall above conceals a flat roof of reinforced concrete. Steel rebar projecting from the roof structure (fig. 2.2) suggests that the builder intentionally left a provision for the construction of an additional floor, a practice that remains common throughout the region.

The main entrance is approximately centered in the asymmetrical, east-facing



Fig. 2.2. (Left) Exposed rebar (circled) as it existed shortly after the construction of the house.

(Right) Exposed rebar still in existence in July 2009.

elevation of the main (floor (Fig. 2.3). It is flanked by two narrow windows forming a tripartite ensemble highly characteristic for houses of this type. The main doorway ensemble is situated between a single window opening to the left, and a secondary entrance door and window opening to the right. Historic photographs show wood paneled double doors installed in both door openings (these may still exist in storage within the house; see Existing Hardware Inventory).

The north (valley) facing elevation of the main floor is also asymmetrically arranged, with a second tripartite grouping of a door flanked by two windows opening onto a



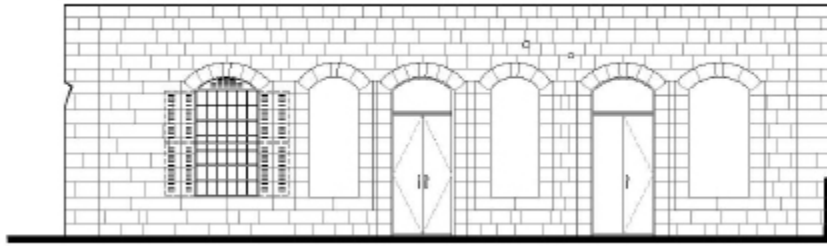


Fig. 2.3. East elevation

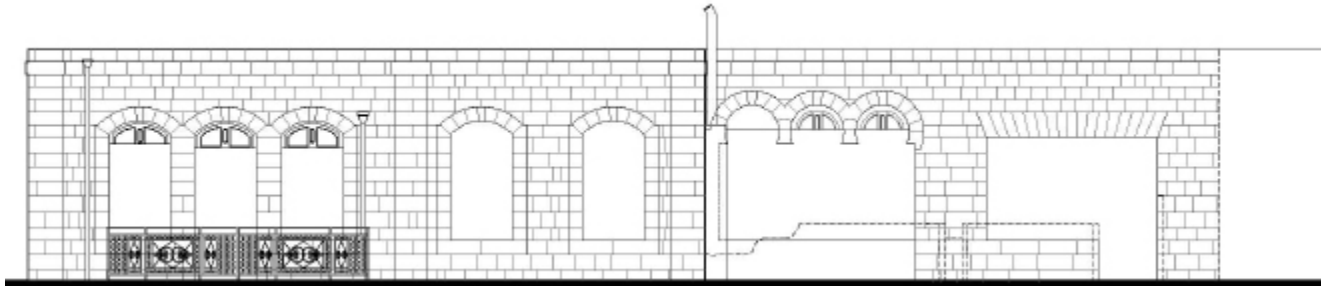


Fig. 2.4. North elevation of the upper level of the house.

balcony at left, and a pair of windows to the right (Fig. 2.4). An ornate metal railing lines the edge of the balcony. As noted above, this elevation is surfaced in tooled *musamsam* block, indicating the builder's acknowledgement of this as the building's most prominent façade. The side (south) and rear (west) elevations of the original part of the house are surfaced in un-tooled stone with window and door openings asymmetrically dispersed.

The elevations of the first floor and ground level are exposed only on the north and part of the west facades. The north facade of the first story level of the original part of the house embraces four masonry openings (two windows centered between two doors) with typical segmental arches above. These now face out onto a terrace over the roof of storefronts below, and are accessed by means of a stairway leading up from the sidewalk at ground level. The other portions of this elevation are largely obscured by later additions. The ground level elevations of the original part of the house are almost entirely obscured behind storefronts on Yazeed Bin Abi Sufan Street, except for one portion at the approximate center of the north elevation of the original house where an open stairway provides access to the level of the first floor (Fig. 2.5).

Segmental arches top all masonry openings of the original part of the house. Wood framed casement windows are typical throughout, with transoms above. The wood



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Fig. 2.5. (Continued from previous page) North elevation along Yazeed Bin Abi Sufan Street

transoms on the main floor of the original portion of the house are composed of six panes arranged in a distinctive inverted “T” pattern typical among houses of the period (Fig. 2.6). The corresponding transoms of the first floor level are of a different design, with curved muntins forming an interlocking pattern (Fig. 2.7), also typical for the period. Steel bars protected all window openings of the main part of the house from the time of its construction. One louvered steel window shutter remains in place in the southernmost window opening of the main façade. Historic photographs suggest that this shutter dates to the 1950s and that it may have been the only such shutter installed on the main portion of the house. The other windows of the unoccupied portion of the main floor of the house have been blocked with masonry fill.

A rear wing extends off the northwest elevation of the main body of the house. Seams in the masonry walls indicate that this wing was erected in two phases subsequent to the construction of the original house, probably beginning in the late 1920s, immediately after the completion of the main section of the house. The second phase probably dates from about 1947. The earlier part of the wing features a small loggia facing northeast into the wadi (valley) below. The loggia is comprised of three tall openings topped by Moorish arches and delineated by slender pilasters (Fig. 2.8). The openings are glazed with wood-framed casement windows with details matching those of the main floor of the original part of the house, though they appear to have been installed as a later alteration. The later portion of the wing is distinct in the color and texture of its exterior stone finish, evident on the north elevation, and in its fenestration, which is characterized by large, rectangular openings with jack-arch lintels. The windows themselves are wood-framed casements with operable transom lights above, separated by vertical and horizontal mullions.



(From left to right) Fig. 2.6. Master bedroom window, east elevation, main level, with typical transom sash; Fig. 2.7. former exterior door or window opening, west elevation, first story, with typical interlocking diamond pattern transom; Fig. 2.8. Arched openings to loggiai.

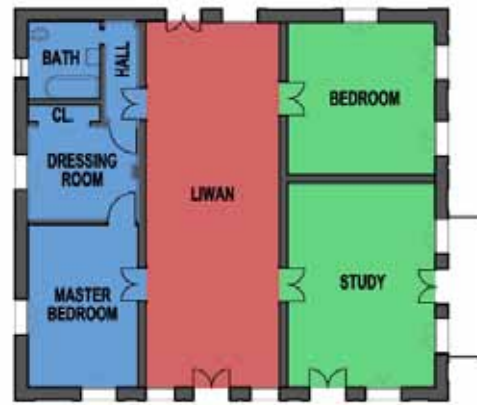


Fig.2.9. (Above) Speculated original floor plan showing three aisle design. (Left) Current layout as of July 2009 showing later alterations.
Fig. 2.10. (Below) Decorative floor tile in central hall.



Interior

The interior plan follows the central hall scheme typical for urban villas built throughout the region in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Houses of this typology are known variously as “central hall” or “three-aisle” villas. The main entrance leads directly into a large, central space used for dining, entertaining and circulation (Fig. 2.9). This hall is sometimes known as a *liwan*. Decorated terrazzo tiles pave the floor of this space (Fig. 2.10). Similar tiles, providing the effect of a carpet, are found in almost all contemporary villas in Amman. The room is divided by a glazed wood framed partition that is a later alteration. Double doors with transom lights overhead provide access to other rooms of the house from the central hall. These openings were originally symmetrically positioned around the room; one door opening was moved during a subsequent alteration (probably at the time the partition was installed).



Fig.2.11. Burnished plaster floor scored to imitate tile

The main hall was flanked by a study and bedroom to the north, and by a bedroom, dressing room, bathroom and hallway to the south. The hallway facilitated circulation between the dressing room and bathroom without passing through the main hall (or disrupting the room's symmetrical arrangement). All of these spaces are paved in polished plaster scored to imitate tile (Fig. 2.11). Walls throughout the interior are finished in painted plaster. Beaded wood moldings over

all interior and exterior door and window openings in the original part of the house probably served to hang curtains. Matching wood moldings elsewhere in the house may have been furnished for coat hooks or for wall hangings. Oval-shaped wooden disks mounted to the walls, about four feet from the floor, to the right and left of door and window openings throughout the original portion of the house were probably for curtain tiebacks.

A doorway at the west end of the central hall provides passage to the rear loggia, which now forms part of a long narrow hallway in the rear wing. Two doors and two interior windows in the hallway open into a small bedroom (nearest to the original core of the house) and a kitchen (adjacent). Bars over the interior bedroom window in the hallway suggest that this part of the hallway may have been initially intended as an open terrace (Fig. 2.12). Beyond the kitchen, the westernmost extent of the wing houses a separate apartment, with a bathroom and living space. The outline of a door that would have provided access between the apartment and the rest of the house remains visible at the end of the hall adjacent to the kitchen. Undecorated terrazzo tiles pave the floor surfaces throughout the rear wing. Traces of surface mounted electrical wiring (since removed) are evident in all rooms of the main floor of the house.

The first floor of the original part of the house was accessed by means of an exterior stairway to the rear of the building. This level provided space for a kitchen and for living quarters for family and servants. With the construction of the rear wing at the main level, the kitchen was moved upstairs to the level of the living quarters, and the space on the first floor was leased as an apartment. Additional rooms beneath the rear wing may have accommodated servants, family or tenants. Portions of the first floor level of the house are leased for storage (beneath Ibrahim Hashem's study), for one residential apartment (beneath bedroom no. 1), and for a small dress manufactory (beneath the rear apartment). One portion appears vacant (beneath bedroom no. 2). All of these spaces are now directly tied to later additions built off the main house.



Fig. 2.12 Hall side of the interior window of Bedroom#2.

The ground level of the original part of the house included two rooms accessible from the outside. These rooms may have been intended as storage space or as living quarters for servants or tenants.

Painted decoration applied to the plaster wall finish of the northeast room at the ground level suggests that this once may have accommodated habitable space. The research team had limited or no access to many rooms on the lower level and closer examination is needed to determine the character of these spaces.

Later Additions

The north façade of the original house is partially obscured behind a complex assemblage of later additions probably built in the 1940s and 1950s at the behest of Ibrahim Hashem on previously undeveloped parts of the site. A garage for one car is

situated near the main access point to the site, at its eastern tip. A series of nineteen storefronts, likely built in at least two phases, occupies the entire northerly boundary of the property along Yazeed Bin Abi Sufan Street (Fig. 2.5). This addition included two exterior staircases leading from the street level to apartments at the first story level of the original house. The new apartments were located over the storefronts and within the house itself. The roofs over the apartments formed two separate terraces accessible from the main floor of the house proper, one for the family and one for servants. A small addition to the rear of the wing off the main story of the house provided additional space for tenants in the rear apartment. Two masonry booth-type structures in the area to the east of the house were constructed after the property left the control of the Hashem family.

Lost Elements

The Diwan

A short distance to the east of the original residence stood a freestanding guesthouse known as a diwan. Ibrahim Hashem likely commissioned this structure c. 1933 with his appointment as Prime Minister of the Emirate of Transjordan, a position which brought an increasing number of guests and official functions to the house. According to historic photographs, oral histories, and archeological remains of the structure itself, the diwan was a one-story building offset approximately 10 meters (32.8 feet) from the east elevation of the main house. It occupied a rectangular footprint approximately 12.6 meters (41.3 feet) long by 11.4 meters (37.4 feet) wide. Its exterior elevations were composed of the same type of limestone blocks used for the neighboring house.

The main entrance was positioned to the right of center in the east-facing elevation. It provided access to a small vestibule. From here one could turn right and enter a large reception room, or continue ahead into a long corridor that bisected the structure, giving access to a bedroom, kitchen, and bathroom along the building's southern flank. The floors of these rooms were surfaced in typical decorated terrazzo tiles (some of which remain in situ at the site; Fig.2.13). The rear of the building faced across a small formal garden to the east elevation of the main house. The diwan served as accommodation for guests, including family and state dignitaries, and hosted family functions and state dinners and meetings. After Ibrahim Hashem's death the building was occupied by family members.



The diwan was demolished at some point after the sale of the property to developers c. 1961. Its site was subsequently used for parking. Additional archeological excavations and historic photographs could yield more information on the building's plan and exterior appearance.

W. RAYNOLDS ALL

Landscape

Fig. 2.13. Exposed decorative tiles assumed to belong to the diwan.

The historic landscape immediately surrounding the house has been entirely destroyed after a series of alterations made both before and after the Hashem family sold the property c. 1961. Although little documentation has surfaced thus far, an approximate understanding of the landscape can be gleaned from historic photographs, oral histories, and from field conditions observed on the site.

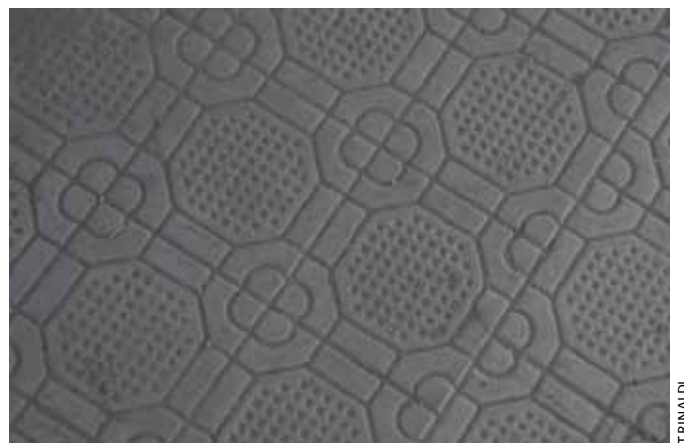
The main entrance to the property has traditionally been at its eastern tip, at the intersection of two streets at the level of the main floor of the house. A paved forecourt in front of the diwan would have greeted visitors at this location. Asphalt tiles extant in this location suggest that the forecourt was at least partially paved in this material. From this point one could either enter the diwan or continue west along a vehicular drive running along the diwan's southern façade. A masonry wall to the immediate south of the drive retained the grade of the street above.

The drive terminated at the southwestern corner of the diwan, where an arched opening in a high stone wall fitted with hinged metal gates provided access to a small formal garden between the diwan and the house (fig. 2.14). The garden was enclosed by the diwan to the east, by the house to the west, and by a stone retaining wall to the south. A cast-stone balustrade bordered the north-facing end of the garden overlooking the streets below. Plantings included pansies and rose bushes. Patterned clay tiles paved the garden and served as curbs for planting beds (Fig. 2.15). A small fountain in the shape of a quatrefoil was centered in this space, set within an octagonal planting bed (Figs. 2.16-2.17). Most historic photographs showing members of the Hashem family and guests at the house were taken in this garden, indicating the importance of this space to the family.

A second stone archway at the southwest corner of the formal garden provided access to a narrow walkway leading towards the rear of the house (Fig. 2.16). The walkway lay sandwiched between the house to one side and a tall retaining wall to the other, and was sheltered beneath a trellis supporting grape vines. At the rear of the house, a small wooden gate provided access to a curving staircase ascending towards a terraced garden situated atop the retaining wall above the south façade of the house. Information gleaned from oral histories indicates that this garden supported fig, pistachio, and cherry trees and was a favored place of repose for Ibrahim Hashem. The family also maintained another garden, farther up the hill (now the site of Wild Jordan) that Ibrahim Hashem planted with cacti.



THE HASHEM FAMILY



T. RINALDI

Fig. 2.14 (Top) Metal gate separating the drive from the central garden. Ibrahim Hashem is third from the right.

Fig. 2.15 (Bottom) Clay tiles that paved the central garden.

An exterior stair led down from the level of the main floor of the house, providing access to the first floor and to the street level below, where a lower garden lay between the house and Yazeed Bin Abi Sufan Street. This stair provided informal access to the house for family and servants from the street below.

New buildings for storefronts and apartments displaced the lower garden along Yazeed Bin Abi Sufan Street and the landscape to the rear of the house during Ibrahim Hashem's lifetime. Sometime after the Hashem family sold the house c. 1961, the diwan was demolished, the small formal garden paved over, and the entire upper garden excavated down to the level of the main floor of the house. The site was subsequently paved and used as a paid-access parking lot.



Fig. 2.16. (Left) Photograph of the decorative tile fountain, various planting beds and planters, and the archway that led to rear terraced garden.



Fig. 2.17. (Right) Photograph showing octagonal planting bed with quatrefoil-shaped fountain; garden balustrade behind.

3. CONTEXTUAL HISTORY

Bait Ibrahim Hashem is representative of residential buildings erected in Amman during the period of the British mandate (1920-1948). Built to varying degrees of sophistication, these houses bore the influence of urban villas developed in the more established urban centers of Palestine and Lebanon over the course of the 19th and early 20th centuries. Yet as vernacular iterations of these more sophisticated models, they also reflected the provincial character of the newly established Transjordanian capital. Like many of these buildings, the Ibrahim Hashem house fell on hard times in the second half of the 20th century as Amman's wealthier citizens moved on to newer and larger homes to the west of the city's historic center.¹

The Hashem house can be understood as belonging to a type of house known regionally as a three-aisle or center hall villa. These houses are found in old urban centers throughout the region known as the Levant or the Bilad al-Sham, including parts of what are now Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Israel, and the Palestinian Territories. Built primarily of stone (Fig. 3.1), they are characterized by a typical plan arranged around a large central hall flanked by bedrooms and sometimes by bathrooms, kitchens, and other rooms. (Fig. 3.2-3.4). Generally their arrangement was expressed on the exterior by a symmetrical main facade organized around a tripartite ensemble comprised of a central door bracketed between two narrow windows corresponding to the main hall (Fig. 3.5). Often built in residential neighborhoods on hillsides overlooking the markets and crowded commercial streets of old town centers, these houses tended to be oriented so that the central hall commanded a broad view of the townscape below.

This typology is thought to have derived from an earlier type of rural residential structure known as the *liwan* house (Fig. 3.1, 3.6). Similarly built of local stone, *liwan* houses are identifiable by plans arranged around a central circulation space. Whereas this space is fully enclosed in typical three-aisle villas, in the *liwan* houses it is sheltered beneath a common roof structure but left open at one end, usually facing out through a large,

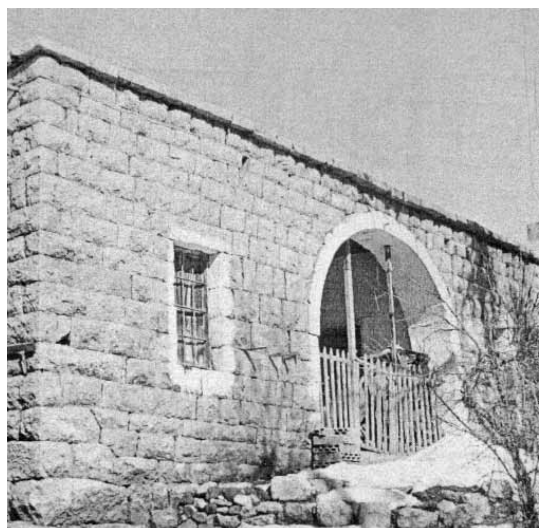


Fig. 3.1 Photograph showing typical *liwan* houses in Lebanon.

arched opening centered in the main façade. This typology may itself have evolved from earlier houses in which the central space would have existed as an open courtyard (Fig. 3.2). As this building type became adapted for modern urban environments in the 19th century, the large central arch evolved into a characteristic tripartite grouping of tall arched openings that enclosed the central hall and became the signature exterior detail for these buildings throughout the region. In Palestine, the central hall itself is sometimes referred to as a *liwan*.

The three-aisle villa appears to have evolved first in the older, more established urban centers of the Bilad al-Sham, especially in Lebanon and

¹ The information in this section of the report was culled largely from the following three sources: *Old Houses of Jordan*, by Mohammad Al-Asad (1997); *Memoirs Engraved in Stone: Palestinian Urban Mansions*, by Diala Khasawneh (2001); and *Architecture in Lebanon: The Lebanese House During the 18th and 19th Centuries*, by Fredrich Ragette (1979).

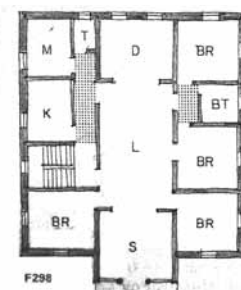
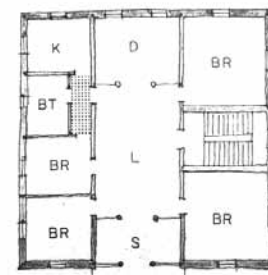
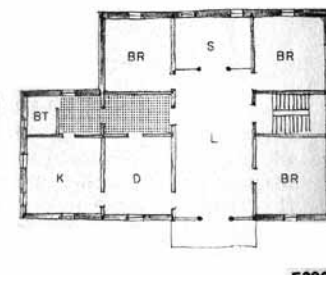
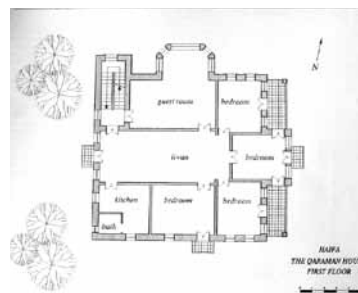
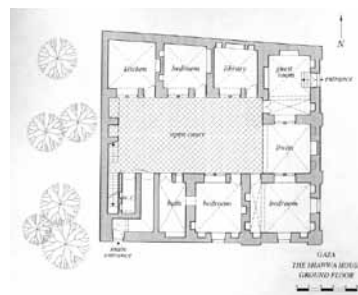
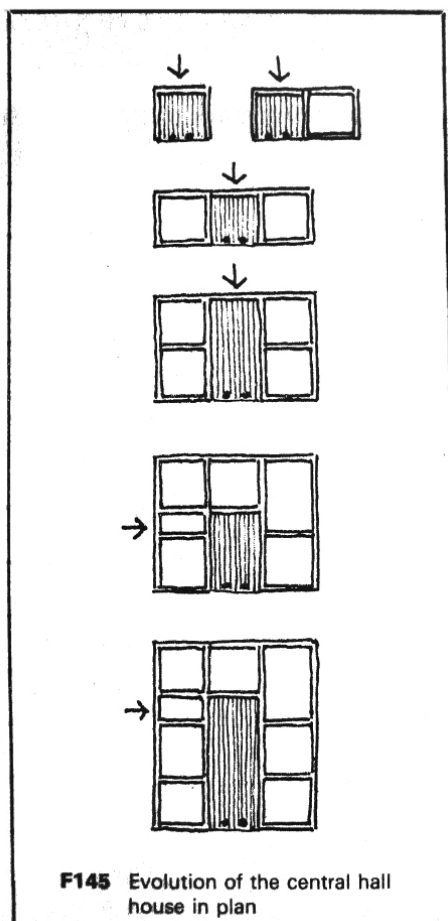


Fig. 3.2. (Above left) Schematic diagram illustrating evolution of the three-aisle or central hall villa in plan.
 Fig. 3.3. (Above center) Plan drawings of typical three-aisle villas in Palestine.
 Fig. 3.4. (Above right) Plan drawings showing typical three-aisle villas in Lebanon.



Fig. 3.4. (Right) Typical 19th century three-aisle urban villa in Lebanon..

Palestine, beginning in the first half of the 19th century. From there they migrated to more provincial parts of the region over the decades that followed, through the period of the British and French mandates in the 1920s, 30s and 40s. Early examples, particularly in Lebanon, feature wood-framed hip roofs sheathed in clay tiles. Later houses tended to have flat roofs built of reinforced concrete slabs supported by steel I-beams, reflecting the introduction of new building materials and facilitating the subsequent upward expansion of the structure by the construction of additional floors above. Late examples of this typology built in the 1940s and after continue to adhere to the traditional center hall floor plan while adopting modern elevations for their exteriors.

The three-aisle villa reached Amman near the twilight of its tenure as the dominant freestanding residential building type in the Bilad al-Sham. With the establishment of the Transjordanian capital at Amman in 1921, new buildings of all kinds were erected throughout the city, including the al Hussein Mosque (1923-24) (Fig. 3.7) the Raghadan Palace (1924-27) (Fig. 3.8) and the Philadelphia Hotel (1927). Previously, residential buildings in Amman were typified by the small, modest vernacular stone houses erected by the Circassian community that had taken root by the ruins of the Roman

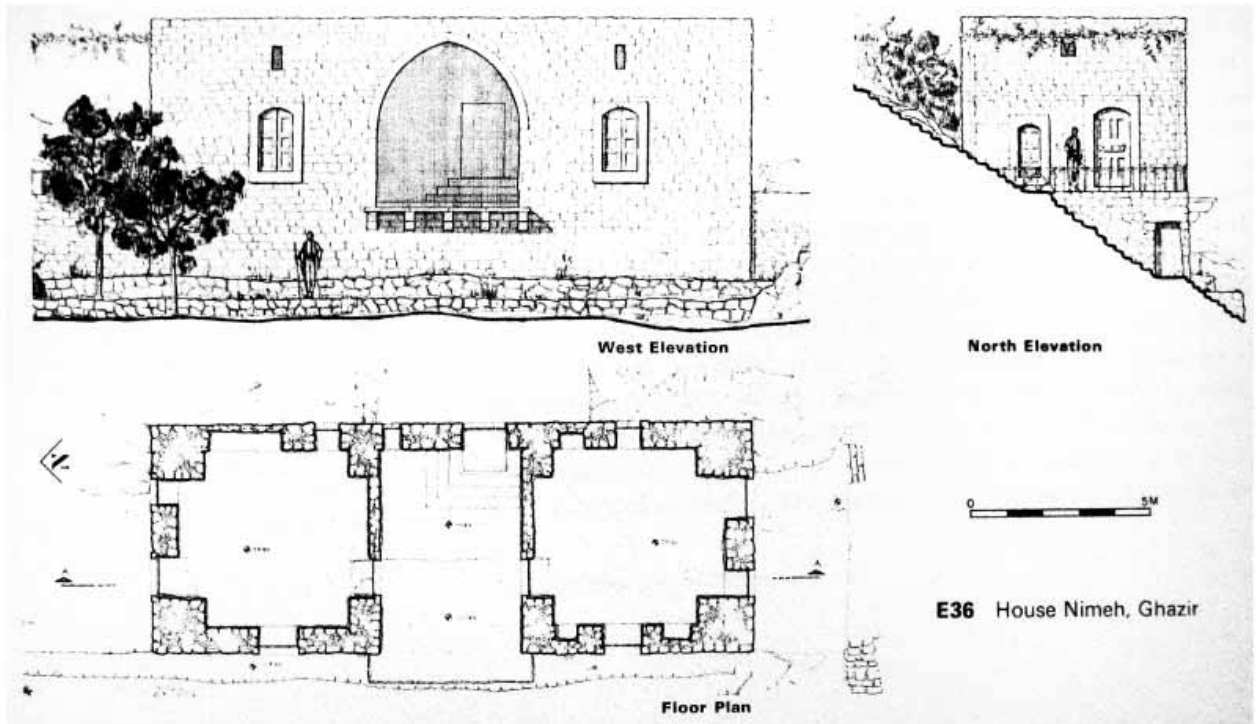


Fig. 3.6 (Above): Plan and elevations showing typical *liwan* houses in Lebanon.

amphitheater beginning in the 1870s (Figs. 3.9-3.11). By the late 1920s, as more of the region's political and business elite became permanently established at the new capital, three-aisle villas multiplied by the dozens across the hillsides of Jabal Amman and Jabal al-Weibdeh overlooking the town center.

The three-aisle villas of Amman span a broad spectrum in terms of the sophistication of their design (Fig. 3.12). While some were carefully patterned after typical urban villas



Fig. 3.7 (Above left) Al-Husseini Mosque, 1925.



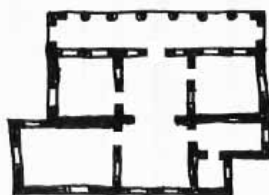
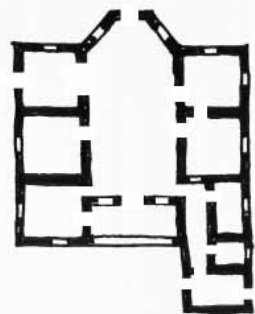
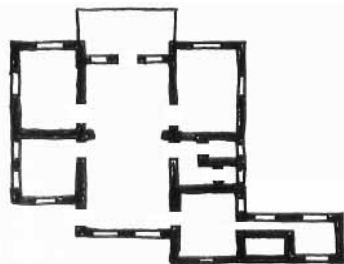
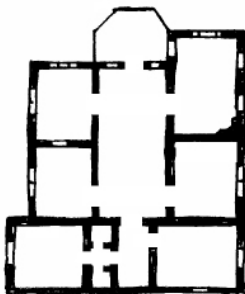
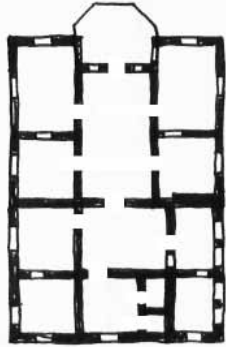
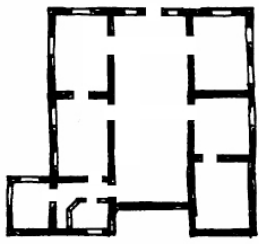
Fig. 3.8 (Above right) Raghadan Palace.



Fig. 3.9 (Below left) Typical Circassian house on Jabal al-Wal'a, Amman, 1948.



Fig. 3.10 (Below right) Early house, probably Circassian, off Hashemi Street, Amman, July, 2009.



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Fig. 3.11 (Above all) Schematic plans of typical mandate period three-bay villas in Amman.

in Lebanon and Palestine, others were crudely adapted into the regional vernacular, in some cases incorporating existing structures into their construction. Ammani villas generally tended to display a more vernacular character than their counterparts in cities such as Nablus and Beirut. As in Lebanon and Palestine, upper and lower floors were usually linked by means of an exterior stair. Lower floors were generally set back into a steeply sloping site. Earlier examples feature segmental arches for window and door openings; later buildings use jack arches and concealed steel lintels to allow wider masonry openings. Typical for the later products of this building type, these buildings were invariably flat roofed.

Erected c. 1928, the home of Ibrahim Hashem is a vernacular example of the three-aisle villas built in Amman during the period of the British mandate. It breaks from the typical formula for these houses in several ways. Whereas builders of typical three-aisle villas oriented the main hall perpendicular to the grade level contours to face out across the valley below, regardless of other site conditions, the main hall of the Hashem house is oriented parallel to the site contours, enabling it to be more easily entered from the east-facing main elevation. Though the main entrance shares the tripartite arrangement typical for these houses, this façade is treated as a side elevation: its masonry is left un-tooled, the entrance is not centered in the façade, nor is the elevation symmetrical.

In contrast to the front or east elevation, the more prominent, north-facing elevation of the house, overlooking the valley, is treated in a more sophisticated manner. Its masonry is tooled with a raked finish across the entirety of the main level of the house, as was the typical treatment for principle building elevations in Amman. Though the façade is asymmetrical, it is neatly arranged with a characteristic tripartite window and door ensemble to one side and a pair of arched windows to the other. Asymmetrical facades of one form or another are not uncommon among residential buildings of the mandate period. The tripartite grouping of window and door openings, of which the Hashem house has three, is perhaps the quintessential exterior architectural detail found at virtually all buildings of this period throughout the region (Fig 3.12). The triple-arched loggia, customarily positioned front and center in the typical three-aisle villa, appears to have been an afterthought at the Hashem house, built as part of a later addition.

Though the original core of the Hashem house appears to



Fig. 3.12. Tripartite masonry opening ensembles are perhaps the most characteristic exterior architectural detail of typical villas and commercial structures built in Amman during the mandate period.

Fig. 3.13 (Bottom right) curtain tie-back at former Haifa Hotel, Amman.

have been developed as part of a single building program, exposed steel rebar protruding from the roof suggests that its builder provided for the subsequent upward expansion of the house, if needed. This remains a highly common practice for buildings of all kinds throughout Amman and the region. Many three-aisle villas in Jabal Amman and Jabal al-Weibdeh were indeed expanded with new upper floors stacked in succession one atop the other. In some cases each successive level can be read chronologically as a distinct expression of the typical architectural design of its period of construction.

Many of the home's interior finishes likewise can be identified with common details found in other houses of the mandate period in Amman. Oval wooden disks mounted adjacent to interior door and window openings survive in other houses from the early part of the mandate period, including the Murtada house on Mu'ath bin Jabal Street (c. 1920s), and the former Haifa Hotel building at 12 King Faisal Street (1924) (fig. 3.13). Traces of freestanding wood-burning stoves that were typically vented out small openings in the exterior of the house to heat each room can be found in almost every residential building of the period.







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Fig. 3.14 (Opposite) Typical floor tiles found in villas of the mandate period in Amman.

Fig. 3.15 (Above) Paving tiles at the Amman railway station.

Probably the most characteristic interior details of these houses are the decorated terrazzo tiles that pave their floors (Fig. 3.14). These can be found in dozens of patterns and colors throughout the region. Patterns found in Amman turn up at least as far afield as Palestine, Damascus, and Aleppo. Although they are generally thought to have come from Damascus, it is possible that some were produced in Palestine or locally in Amman (more research is required to clarify their provenance). Some patterns are more common than others. The tiles found in the central hall of the Hashem house (see Fig. 2.10) appear to have been of an uncommon variety, of which no other examples were found in a survey of more than a dozen houses in Amman. Patterns remaining at the site of the diwan (see Fig. 2.13) are more common and can be identified frequently among other houses of the period.

The scored plaster floor surfaces of the secondary rooms of the original part of the house (see Fig. 2.11) are relatively common particularly among earlier houses of the mandate period. In addition to those at the Hashem house, a typical example survives at the restored Dar Khalid house (c. 1920s) at the Darat al-Funun contemporary art center in Jabal al-Weibdeh. The outdoor paving tiles (see Fig. 2.15) that survive at the Hashem house are of interest as comparable exterior paving tiles are rare. Double-sized patterned clay paving tiles of the same design as those in the formal garden at the Hashem house can be found on the platforms of the station of the Hejaz Railway in Amman (Fig. 3.15).

Narrow terraced gardens similar to those that may have existed at the Hashem house are a common feature of hillside villas throughout the older neighborhoods of Jabal Amman and Jabal al-Weibdeh. Several of these gardens survive to suggest the character of the landscape that may have existed at the Hashem house (Fig. 3.16).

Owing to the extreme slope of the hillsides, these gardens typically lie over stone retaining walls or embankments of exposed bedrock sometimes offset little more than one meter from the house proper. Small fountains of the type that existed in the formal garden to the immediate east of Bait Hashem were common elements of these designed landscapes. Two such fountains survive in the gardens of the houses at Darat al-Funun (Figs. 3.17-3.18). Another exists at the home of Salim al-Odat (c. 1920s, now home to the Bani Hamida Weaving Project).

By the 1950s and 60s, many of these homes had been sold by the descendants of their builders, split up into multi-family apartment buildings, and their gardens developed for new buildings that were leased to commercial, residential and light industrial tenants. As the downtown business district expanded up the hillsides around it, the lower gardens of the villas immediately above were developed for storefronts facing the lower street boundary of their respective sites. In some cases the lower gardens were given over to tall residential buildings or hotels that rose to the height of the house behind (Fig. 3.19). Many of these buildings served to accommodate an influx of Palestinian refugees who arrived in Jordan after the formation of the State of Israel



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Fig. 3.16 (Above left) Kawar house, Othman bin Affan Street, Jabal Amman. Typical arrangement of a terrace garden.

Fig. 3.17, Fig. 3.18 (Right top and right bottom) Darat al-Funun, Jabal al-Weibdeh, Amman. Small fountains were favorite features for formal gardens of the Mandate Period in Amman.

in 1948.

With new development encroaching on the character of their old neighborhoods, Amman's wealthier citizenry began to move out of the relatively modest villas of their fathers. These families moved to larger homes built further up the hillsides of Jabal Amman and Jabal al-Weibdeh and then further west over the decades that followed, beginning a westward trend of development that has continued into the 21st century.

Ibrahim Hashem began to develop the lower gardens below the house for storefronts and apartments as early as the 1940s. After his murder in 1958, Hashem's heirs sold the family home c. 1961 to developers who planned to demolish the house and build a hotel in its place. Though work appears to have begun clearing the site, the planned hotel never materialized. Instead the house was left to decay, serving as storage for garment establishments housed elsewhere on the site.

Similar scenarios of commercial development played out at other properties throughout the neighborhood (Fig. 3.19). By the 1970s and 80s, many of the old villas of Jabal Amman served various marginal uses or were abandoned and left to deteriorate as empty shells. The storefronts and commercial buildings developed in their gardens meanwhile continued to accommodate an active residential and business community, with a notable presence of furniture makers and upholsterers. This community remains established in the neighborhood in the early 21st century.

Beginning in the early 1990s, the picturesque streetscapes and neglected villas of Jabal Amman and Jabal al-Weibdeh began to be rediscovered for their historic significance and potential market value. Books@Cafe, a successful restaurant and bookshop housed in an old villa in the historic section of Jabal Amman, was among the first signs of neighborhood change when it opened in the early 1990s. Two books on the historic villas of Amman emerged at around the same time -- *The Early Houses*

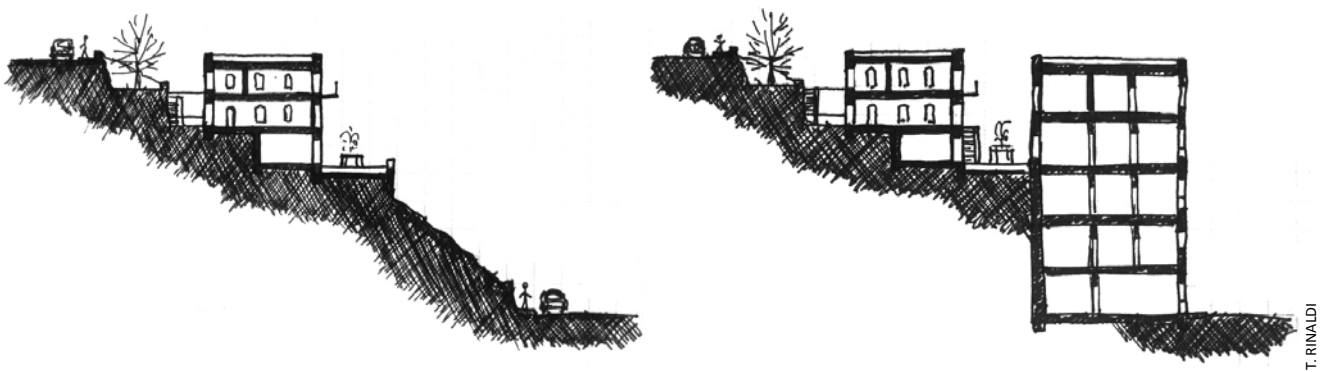


Fig. 3.19 Schematic section representation illustrating pattern of typical commercial encroachment in Jabal Amman during the 1950s and 60s.

of Amman, published in 1987, and *Old Houses of Jordan*, published in 1997.

A notable concentration of cultural and nonprofit institutions and non-governmental organizations have since moved into the area, many into restored villas that had been neglected or abandoned in the years prior. These include the Jordan River Foundation, the Royal Film Commission of Jordan, the Ali Jabri Human Heritage Foundation, the Nabad art gallery, the Bani Hamida Weaving Project, and the Darat al-Funun Art Center, all housed at least partly in restored three-aisle villas. The former Haifa Hotel on King Faisal Street was restored and reopened as a visitor center and event space (known as “the Duke’s Diwan”) by Mamdouh Bisharat in 2001. Other cultural institutions that have opened in the same area include the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (Wild Jordan), and the Masrah al-Balad Theater, the latter housed in a former cinema immediately to the north of the Bait Hashem.

Beginning in 1994, an Amman-based real estate development group called Ahiya Amman began investing in the acquisition of a large number of properties in Jabal Amman, with the intention of restoring many of the area’s historic houses and undertaking a coordinated revitalization of the neighborhood’s infrastructure and urban character. In 2006-07, the municipal government of Amman financed a major revitalization project to improve the character of Jabal Amman’s Rainbow Street corridor. In this context, the restoration of the home of Ibrahim Hashem stands to benefit from lessons learned in the course of previous revitalization initiatives in Jabal Amman and to contribute to the continued revitalization of this historic neighborhood in a way that engages and embraces the community of which it is a part.

4. BAIT HASHEM THEN AND NOW: FAMILY PHOTOGRAPHS



THE HASHEM FAMILY

Fig. 4.1a. (Left) Ibrahim Hashem, center, with his nephew Ehsan Hashem to the left and Shareef Shaker to the right.



W. RAYNOLDS

Fig. 4.1b. (Right) The same corner in July 2009.



THE HASHEM FAMILY

Fig. 4.2a. (Left) Wai'il, youngest child and son of Ibrahim Hashem. Note the quatrefoil fountain, flower boxes, retaining wall and arched passage entry.



W. RAYNOLDS

Fig. 4.2b. (Right) The same area in July 2009. Note the outline of the fountain can still be seen.



THE HASHEM FAMILY

Fig. 4.3a. (Left) Ibrahim Hashem's granddaughter Nisreen and her younger brother Ameer posing in the sitting room beside the radio.

Fig. 4.3b. (Right) The same position in July 2009.



W. RAYNOLDS



THE HASHEM FAMILY



W. RAYNOLDS

Fig. 4.4a. (Top) Ibrahim Hashem, center, posing against the balustrade at the north end of the central garden with Ehsan Hashem (far right) and British guests.

Fig. 4.4b. (Bottom) The view in July 2009. Note the decorative balustrade has been removed but its base remains. The small enclosure was erected sometime after the family sold the house.

5. BIOGRAPHY OF IBRAHIM HASHEM

Ibrahim Hashem (Fig. 5.1), born in 1888, completed his primary schooling in his hometown of Nablus, then within the borders of the Ottoman Empire.¹ An unusually gifted student, he gained admission to law school at the University of Istanbul, one of the first Arab students to enter this prestigious school populated mainly by ethnic Turks. In 1910, he graduated with honors.



Fig. 5.1. Ibrahim Hashem c. 1910s.

Upon graduation, Hashem began to work in the Ottoman judiciary, where he rose through the ranks quickly and was appointed as the Attorney General of Beirut and the Attorney General of Yafa. He left these posts on the outbreak of the First World War, when he moved to Damascus to become a reserve soldier in the Ottoman Army.

During his time in Damascus, he was exposed to a group of political dissidents advocating the liberation of Arabia from the Turkish state. Though he had enjoyed relative success in Ottoman society, Hashem had a crisis of conscience and could no longer justify collaborating with a power that he came to see as unjust and oppressive. He abandoned the army, fleeing to Jabal Druze, in what is now southern Syria, and remained in hiding until the Turks left the area at the end of the war.

As the British and French sought to rebuild the power structure in the Levant through the Mandates of Transjordan, Palestine, Iraq, and Syria, Hashem returned to Damascus to participate in the Arab congress under the allegiance of King Faisal bin Hussein, the King of Syria. He presided over the criminal court in addition to teaching criminal science at the University of Damascus.

Hashem continued to teach in Damascus until 1922, when he left for Amman at the invitation of his friend Ali al Rakabi, who was working with Prince Abdullah bin Hussein to establish an Arab ministry of Transjordan to interface with the British governors controlling the Mandate. Due to Hashem's strong credentials in law, he was appointed Minister of Justice, a position which he retained until 1926. He was then re-appointed as Minister of Justice in 1929.

Over the next fifteen years, Ibrahim Hashem occupied a variety of positions in the Mandate government (Fig. 5.2). In October, 1933, Sheikh Abdullah Siraj resigned from the post of Prime Minister of the British Mandate of Palestine. At this point, Prince Abdullah appointed Ibrahim Hashem to the post, forming a new government consisting of five ministries and lasting for approximately five years. In May of 1945, Hashem began his second appointment as Prime Minister. The most remarkable event during this government was the British recognition of Jordanian independence. In March, 1946, a Jordanian delegation including Prince Abdullah and Ibrahim Hashem

¹ This biographical sketch is a translation and summary of the information contained in Sa'ad Ashmari, "Ibrahim Hashem; awal shahada ar-r'asah." *Al Hilal*, July 20-26, 2006, and Mohammed Na'maan, *Ibrahim Hashem: rejul ad-dawla wa al-qanun*. Amman: al Mu'lef, 2008.

went on their first official visit to Britain. Hashem was the spokesperson for the group, and helped negotiate the treaty on Jordanian independence.

On the 25th of May, 1946, the British officially announced Jordanian Independence, making Abdullah the first king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Hashem, who continued his term as Prime Minister, presided over the dissolution of the government of the British Mandate and became the first Prime Minister of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

In the early part of 1947, Ibrahim Hashem resigned from his appointment to protest a treaty of Jordanian-Turkish alliance, but King Abdullah refused to accept this gesture, citing their long friendship and his reliance on Hashem for advice. Fortunately, Hashem kept his post, lending his expertise to help guide the young country through the political turbulence following the establishment of the state of Israel in 1948. King Abdullah briefly instituted military rule in the West Bank in response to the mass influx of Palestinian refugees; Hashem was given the tremendous responsibility of reincorporating the West Bank under the rule of Jordanian civil code, a daunting challenge given the tens of thousands of refugees then living in Jordan with an ambiguous status under Jordanian law.

An integral member of the Jordanian political scene, Hashem continued to serve the government as Minister of Justice following the assassination of King Abdullah and the brief ascendancy of King Talal. Along with Tawfiq Abu Al-Huda and A Ershadat, Hashem was one of the members of the Regency Council, exercising the powers of the King after Talal had been deposed from the throne on account of his psychological instability. Then, in 1956, he began his fourth and perhaps most difficult term as Prime Minister during the reign of King Hussein bin Talal. In the first months of 1957, nationwide chaos and disorder erupted following a power struggle between centrists supporting the Jordanian monarchy and a leftist revolutionary movement backed by other socialist countries in the region. King Hussein dissolved the parliament and appointed Hashem to a fifth term as Prime Minister of a crippled government. With the King's approval, Hashem proceeded to ban all political parties in the country.

In 1958, alarmed by the establishment of the Ba'athist United Arab Republic between Egypt and Syria, Iraq and Jordan agreed to create a Hashemite federal government in the form of the Arab Federation of Iraq and Jordan to counterbalance the U.A. R.'s regional influence. Iraqi Nuri al-Said was appointed prime minister of the new federation and Ibrahim Hashem was appointed as deputy prime minister. In July, Hashem travelled to Baghdad to solidify the new government. His timing was disastrous. Within days of his arrival, disgruntled military officers staged a coup d'etat in Iraq. Targeted by the revolutionaries, Hashem was stoned to death and his body torn into pieces that were never recovered. In this terrible way, Ibrahim Hashem died at the age of seventy, while working to serve his country. He was mourned by fellow Jordanians as the first martyr of the Hashemite Kingdom.



Fig. 5.2. Ibrahim Hashem c. 1930s.

6. IBRAHIM HASHEM: ORAL HISTORY

Amman, Jordan June 30 - July 11, 2009

While Ibrahim Hashem's political career has been relatively well documented,¹ his family life and day-to-day character have been largely eclipsed by the role that he played in the foundation of the Hashemite Kingdom. In order to understand his family to a greater extent and understand what it was like to live in the house, three members of the Columbia team interviewed several of his surviving relatives, including his youngest daughter Luli Ibrahim Hashem, his granddaughters Sawsan Ehsan Hashem and Randa Ehsan Hashem, and his grandson Walid Jamal Imam. Additional interviews with neighbors who have been living and working in the neighborhood since the time that the Hashem family moved out provided us with invaluable information about the transformation of the site from an inhabited residential complex, to one where the main house is abandoned and other portions of the property are small residential units or are used for stores, workshops, and storage.

The son of a religious family in Nablus, Ibrahim Hashem married his first cousin Sabriya (marriage between cousins being a common and even desirable match at that time) when he returned to Palestine following his education in Istanbul. The daughter of a prominent mufti, Sabriya's dowry and eventual inheritance supported the Hashem family in cases where the salary of a public servant fell short. Luli remarks on how the land for her family's house was purchased on what was then a very sparsely built, steeply sloping hill.

Luli: *My mother inherited money from her father who was the mufti and she bought this land for fifty pounds, fifty dinars. Imagine! Yea at that time it was something, nobody was buying. I mean, for fifty pounds. And then slowly, slowly he built.*

Over the next 25 years, Ibrahim and Sabriya had a total of nine children, born approximately 2 years apart, seven of whom survived to adulthood. The first of these children, Salma (the mother of Sawsan and Randa), was born in 1914, followed by Hani, Adma, Nelly, Fatimah, Qais, Luli, Abdullah and Wai'l. Luli, born in 1928, is the last surviving child of Ibrahim and Sabriya Hashem.

The purchase of land and subsequent construction of the house took place approximately between 1922-1928. Though Luli is sure she was not born in the house, it is unclear when the family permanently moved into their new residence. During construction, the Hashem family had been renting a house in the wadi at the base of the hill.

At the time of the interview, Luli was 81 years old. She was mentally alert and physically vigorous, though understandably, her memories of early childhood were general and vague. The precise dates of certain events are unclear, though she always recalls her experiences in the Bait with joy. While she was young, she and her siblings resided in the lower level of the house along with the servants. The upper level — now the only portion of the house readily accessible — was reserved for formal gatherings, guest accommodations, her parent's bedroom, and Ibrahim's study. This level was generally off-limits to the children.

¹ See, for example, Muhammad Na'maan, *Ibrahim Hashem: rejul ad-Dawla wa al Qanun* (2005).



Fig. 6.1. Seated from left to right in the diwan: Raghdah Hashem (a second cousin), Nisreen, Salma, Randa, and a doctor friend, with Ameer standing behind.

By 1933, an exterior structure — referred to by Luli as the guesthouse or reception space, but also called a diwan — was constructed. Earlier that year, Sheikh Abdullah Siraj had resigned as Prime Minister of the Emirate of Transjordan, and King Abdullah appointed Ibrahim Hashem to the post. With his increased status, Hashem needed more space to accommodate important guests of state. Given his desire to keep his family and private life separate from his public responsibilities,

Hashem conceived of a free standing structure in front of the main house.

Divided in half by a hallway extending the length of the building, the southern portion of the diwan contained a kitchen, bathroom and bedroom. The northern half was a single large reception room (Fig. 6.1). This configuration was derived from Luli's vivid memories of her time there and confirmed by Sawsan, though we have yet to corroborate this plan with any photographs of the diwan and its interior (aside from those taken in the reception room).

Though it has since been demolished, the diwan was the nucleus of Ibrahim's political life and accommodated emissaries and royalty from around the world. With room for more than one hundred people, the building was ideal for hosting political meetings, dinner parties, and many wedding receptions of family members.



Fig. 6.2. Ibrahim Hashem (front right) sitting next to King Hussein (front center) during a banquet held in honor of King Saud of Saudi Arabia.

The newly formed government of Transjordan was comprised of only a handful of individuals, and the Hashem family were well within the inner circle of the Royal Court. King Abdullah — first as prince Abdullah — came frequently to visit with Ibrahim. When Abdullah was assassinated in Jerusalem, his son Hussein was too young to take the throne. For roughly a year, a regency council of three, led by Ibrahim, ruled the country until Hussein's eighteenth birthday. A photograph taken during a banquet in honor of King Saud of Saudi Arabia during a state visit to Jordan shows a rather frail and somber Ibrahim seated to the left King Hussein (Fig. 6.2).



THE HASHEM FAMILY

Fig. 6.3. Ibrahim Hashem sitting at his desk in the room labeled "master bedroom." Date of photograph

Ibrahim, by all accounts, was serious by nature, working long hours in his study in the house when he was not at his office in the Parliament building. Though he kept all of his bookshelves permanently in his study, he would rotate the position of his desk and his bed depending on the season.² In the summer, he would sleep in the part of the building that we have labeled "study," and in the winter he would sleep in the "bedroom" (Fig. 6.3; see Fig. 2.9).

Because he remained relatively quiet and aloof, his daughter and granddaughters were cautious and even fearful of Ibrahim, though they did indulge in the occasional act of rebellion. Luli recalls how she and her niece, Randa, learned to drive on her father's car.

Luli: *You know that car. When the king of Saudi Arabia came on an official visit, his first official visit to Jordan, and he brought as a present you know a car for the king, I think it was a...Jaguar.. no a Cadillac...for the King, and one for my father and one for the mother, Queen mother. Three cars. And my father's car, it was black, I remember, although he had another car, but I remember he asked me "What color do you want?" I said, and he said okay black, he didn't care about the [color] you know he was too serious. And one day I wanted to learn driving. So he (Ibrahim) was sick so he didn't know anything about the car, if it left the garage. So I was with Randa, my niece, we were begging the driver to teach us some driving lessons, how stupid of us, without telling my father. So we went with him and said "My father is sick, he will not know anything, he is sick and is having men visiting him, so he will not know anything about it." So we went, I remember, and we tried to do reverse, imagine!, reverse and it fell in a ditch, and they couldn't get it out. A big ditch. And the poor driver, he was crying he said, "He'll put me in prison! It's a new car and the pasha hasn't ridden in it!" And everybody was gathering around us looking, because they knew it was the number of the car, it's number one, you know, prime minister's car number one. Everybody was looking "now he'll know because everybody in town knows about it."*

Fortunately for them, a group of bystanders gathered around the car and helped push it out of the ditch. Miraculously, the car was undented and unscratched and word of

² Following his assassination, Hashem's library collection and other personal effects from his study were donated to the Jordanian Parliament. Some memorabilia, including his first and last passports, are still held by the Hashem family.

the accident never got back to Ibrahim. Nevertheless, Luli was so traumatized by this narrowly averted disaster and the potential fury of her father that she vowed never to drive again. And she hasn't.

According to Luli, she always had a greater affinity for her mother Sabriya, a vivacious woman who helped establish the Jordanian branch of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Society in 1947. Sabriya's role as director of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Society kept her quite busy. In this capacity, Sabriya was able to provide great civic and humanitarian support to the growing city of Amman. Luli, during her early 20s, acted as secretary of the organization. Through their efforts, a new hospital was constructed in Amman. In an effort to raise money to continue its construction, Luli recalls that her mother, armed with photographs of the unfinished hospital, asked some American ambassadors visiting Ibrahim in the diwan for money to continue the work. Ibrahim said, "What are you doing? You cannot beg them for money, these are my guests!" to which Sabriya replied, "I am not begging for me, I am begging for the hospital!" The Americans replied that they would gladly solicit funding from their government, though Luli was uncertain if these promises came to fruition.

Sabriya's dedication to humanitarian concerns melded well with Ibrahim's political connections, making the couple uncommonly prominent in the hierarchy of Amman. At the outbreak of the 1948 Arab Israeli war, Luli recalls these scenes:

Luli: *We were having thousands of Palestinian refugees coming to Jordan. I remember my mother being the president of the Red Crescent Society. You know, they came and they had no where to sleep, they just run away from Palestine, the refugees. And my mother, she asked my father to give orders that all the churches, all the mosques, all the schools should be closed and let them sleep there. Yes, my father gave orders, because they were in the streets, you know they ran away with nothing from Palestine.*

Even the Hashem household was opened up to those in need. In the back bedrooms, friends and relations could come and stay until they found somewhere else to go. Food was scant for these waves of refugees.

Luli: *And my mother with the Red Crescent Society, with all the women helping her, and I was with them, I was the secretary, we ordered soup from the biggest restaurant here, big pots of soup. And we didn't pay him anything, my mother asked him to help. So we were going all night distributing this to the families. They had nothing to eat, just soup and bread. Yes, that I remember.*

Luli recalls that her mother worked tirelessly day and night, overseeing this preparation and distribution, and working until she became so ill that she had to stop.

Sabriya passed away in 1955. Little is spoken of the effect this had on the family — most of Ibrahim and Sabriya's children had married and were working abroad. For Luli who was still living at home at that time, it was a devastating loss. An entry in Ibrahim's personal diary on the day of her death conveys the event with little emotion or insight into his grievance: "Today my beloved wife died."

Still, Ibrahim was capable of tenderness, particularly if he could express it in an indirect way. According to Luli, when he wanted to express his fondness for his wife, he would do so by being friendly to her numerous cats (which he generally despised). When

Sawsan and her sister Ghada asked for a raise in their allowance, they wrote him a note and placed it amongst the piles of paper on his desk while he was away. When he returned, he read the note and smiled. They secretly watched from the doorway as he wrote his reply: "My dears, your grandfather is even more broke than you!" As this anecdote suggests, he was also a man of dry humor. One of the stories often repeated in the newspaper clippings about him and his family relates an incident in which a female lawyer appealed to him to amend the constitution and make it illegal for Jordanian men to marry more than one wife. To her plea he responded, "But Madame, if I change that law, then what chance do you have to find a man to marry?"⁴ While this exchange sounds harsh at the time of writing, the family all pointed to this as the ultimate proof of his good nature, and undoubtedly a certain amount of the comedic effect was tied to the timing and delivery of the line.

Beyond his study and the diwan, Ibrahim cared most for the gardens surrounding the house. When seeking respite, he would frequently ascend the stairs to the lush terraced garden that extended along the south side of the house or to the walled garden, across the road, higher up the hill. On the upper terrace, he had a table with a single chair, where he would sit among fig and cherry trees and consider the affairs of the newly formed kingdom of Jordan. When King Abdullah came for a visit, Ibrahim would have tea brought to the table on the garden terrace and receive him there.

As for the gardens on the lower level (i.e. the level of the house and diwan), Luli recalls the presence of a pistachio tree behind the house, which was Ibrahim's personal favorite. So fond was he of the nuts that he denied everyone else the right to pick from it. The central fountain and surrounding garden between the diwan and the house was used much more frequently and by a broader group of people. Ibrahim would regularly take his tea next to the fountain, where visitors and family would often join him.

As early as the 1940s, Ibrahim had a few small commercial/retail spaces constructed on the property along the lower street in order to supplement the family income. Additionally, the two apartments located beneath the study and the girls' bedroom were apparently converted into rental properties shortly after the main house was built. Luli recalls that a family friend of great importance from Palestine resided in one apartment until he was able to make better arrangements. As the children grew and married, the household shrank and the family moved itself entirely to the upper level. In order to move the kitchen upstairs, the Hashems expanded their house to the west, leaving a visible seam in the southern elevation. The lower level once occupied by the children and servants had phased into rental spaces for apartments and commercial use by the late 1940s.

Sawsan, Ibrahim Hashem's eldest grandchild from his eldest daughter, was born around 1932-33. When she was in her last year of high school, she had to prepare for the *tawjihi*, the Jordanian exit exam that decides college admissions. That same year, her father was selected as the Jordanian ambassador to France, but rather than travel with him, she stayed in the Hashem house studying so she could complete her

⁴ Then, as now, Jordanian men can marry up to four wives according to Islamic law. While legal, this occurs infrequently.



Fig. 6.4. Nisreen and Ameer posing by the radio in the chair where Ibrahim listen to the news.

THE HASHEM FAMILY

exams. She remembers visiting the movie theater next door frequently but recalls that her uncle was very strict about letting her go out in the evenings rather than doing her schoolwork.

In the evenings, if Ibrahim was at home, you could find him in a chair by the radio in the sitting room, listening to the news (Fig. 6.4). Ibrahim was a diabetic and would forego the sweet tea or Turkish coffee typically served at such times. However, he would occasionally delight in a plate of *kunefeh*, a popular Middle-Eastern pastry consisting of cheese and filo crust soaked in rose water syrup.

In 1956, King Hussein considered joining a security alliance with Iraq, strengthening the region against the growing leftist and communist movements in Egypt and Syria. In exchange for this agreement, Britain was prepared to offer both states considerable military aid. The Jordanian public was vehemently opposed to this initiative, recognizing

it as a continuation of the colonial powers of the Mandate period. Riots broke out in downtown Amman and demonstrators even threatened to burn down the palace.

The young King, unsure how to calm the crowds, called upon Ibrahim Hashem to take the post of Prime Minister. According to Luli, King Hussein said, "You are the one that people trust. If you accept to form the government, people will be quiet because they trust you." Hashem, bedridden with a painful case of shingles, was reluctant to take on such a daunting task. The King remained adamant that he do so, sending a tank to fetch Hashem to the palace. Realizing that Hashem was suffering, the King told his friend, "Go back and stay in your bed, let us announce that you are Prime Minister." Luli recalls that various ministers would visit the house, consulting Hashem in his bed. At one point, a crowd gathered outside of the house, even lobbing grenades down into the garden and damaging the fountain. Hashem got up from his bed, went to the gate and spoke to the gathered crowd: "No more Baghdad Pact. It's getting dark now. It's night-time. Go to your houses. Go to your beds."

At the time of Ibrahim's assassination in 1958, Luli and her husband were living in Baghdad, where her husband worked for British Airways. That morning, Ibrahim and Luli talked over a breakfast of tea and *gaymar* (a sweet cream) about Miriam, the woman who had been taking care of Ibrahim and the household since Sabriya's death. "Go and buy her some gold jewelry" Luli remembers her father's request of her. This was the last time they spoke. Later that day, while traveling in convoy with the rest of the delegation of the Arab Federation of Iraq and Jordan, Ibrahim Hashem was pulled from his vehicle and stoned to death by participants on a coup d'etat. One of the delegates escaped and later explained that as Hashem was accosted by the mob, he cried out, "Why are you doing this? We are your guests!" Luli quickly received news of the coup. Pregnant and fearing for her safety, her husband arranged for her to leave the country, but not before agents of the rebellion came to her house to search for any secret documents that her father had left. She managed to escape, but did not

learn the details of her father's fate until after her return.

Following the deposition of the Iraqi monarchy, Luli and her husband took up residence in the diwan. Walid, their first son, has been instrumental in gathering this research and arranging these interviews. He was born in 1959 and spent his first two years living in the diwan. At the same time, Hani, Luli's older brother, was living in the main house with his family. He left in 1961, having received another ambassadorship abroad.

Since Hani and his brothers were all working outside of Jordan and could not see a future use for the house, they agreed to sell the property in the early 1960's, alleviating the burden of maintaining or renting the house from overseas. The buyers were two partners from Hebron who intended to turn the site into a hotel. Soon after the purchase, they started to prepare the lot for a hotel with a much larger footprint than the buildings then on the site. They razed the diwan and tore off the terraced gardens, exposing a bedrock cliff on the southern border of the site. While these preparations were underway, one of the partners died, suspending their development plan indefinitely. In 2005, the municipality of Amman purchased the property, at which point the garment workshop was evicted, and Bait Ibrahim Hashem has been left empty since that time. Fortunately, the house remains intact.

Fig. 7.1 Regional map of Jordan. Local boundaries are defined. The regional culture of Bilad al-Sham is centered in the countries of Jordan, Syria and Israel/Palestine.



7. URBAN CONTEXT: Jabal Amman and the Greater Amman Region

Jabal Amman, located in the city's historic center, has become the focus of potential development in the sprawling city of Amman. The municipality's Master Plan implemented through 2025, hopes to increase density on underutilized sites in the central districts by emphasizing the historic quality of the area and its potential to attract a diverse tourist economy. In the development and preservation of the historic site of Bait Ibrahim Hashem, it is important to consider the established goals of the municipality in its vision for Amman in 2025, as well as the needs and requirements of the existing neighborhood population.

In order to understand the place of the house within a historical context, we will look at topography, land use, and population demographics within the study area. An understanding of the topography of the area and how this is reflected in the neighborhood character will indicate the use limitations at the site and incorporate issues of area circulation into the larger context. We will also explore the role and transitions that have taken place in the historic neighborhood as reflected in the resident population and existing built environment. In our considerations for preservation and reuse of the site, the work of the Greater Amman Municipality will be incorporated to integrate the site within the larger framework of urban development in the city.

Site and Neighborhood

The site of Bait Ibrahim Hashem is located on the steep hillside of Jabal Amman just one staircase above busy King Faisal Street and just below the popular neighborhood of Rainbow Street, recently renovated as a center of cultural activity. A large site with evidence of significant garden landscapes as well as a freestanding diwan, the preservation of Bait Ibrahim Hashem can act as a springboard of development for the surrounding neighborhood and a model for the preservation of the local and national history of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

In its largest context, by understanding and integrating the diversity of Jabal Amman into the Greater Amman Region, the unique experience and cultural value of the

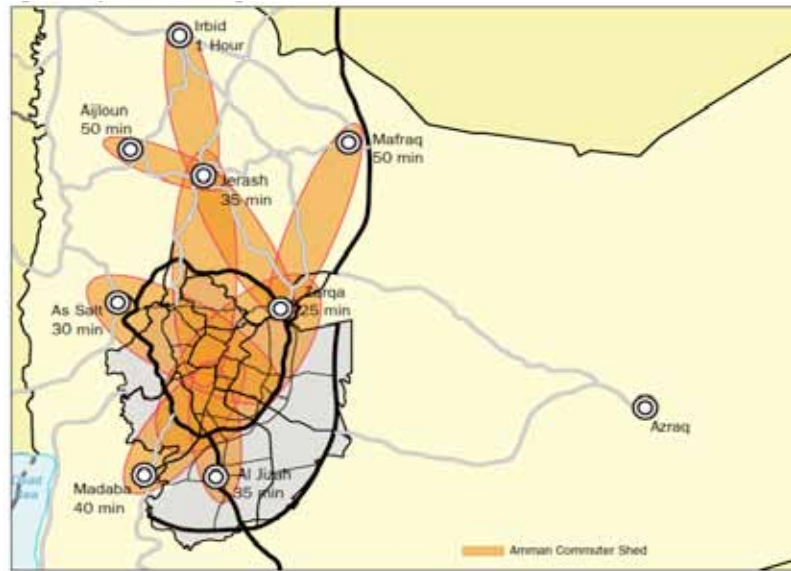
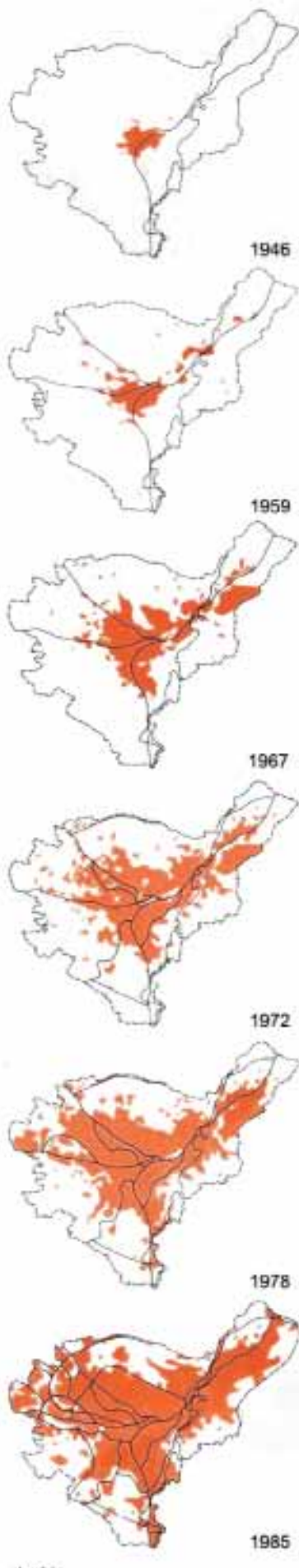


Fig. 7.2 (Above) Commuter map showing the routes of daily travel into Greater Amman Municipality.

Fig. 7.3 (Left) Increase in population density in Amman from 1946-1985.

historic city center can once again become the core of urban activities. In their proposed Master Plan, the Greater Amman Municipality seeks to organize and encourage densification within current city limits. The potential for infill of vacant and abandoned lots in and around Jabal Amman can reorient urban focus back to the historic center. As with many early 20th-century cities, the urban experience quickly shifted from a pedestrian oriented plan to one that favored the automobile as a standard that would produce sprawling suburbs in peripheral areas. In Amman, the suburban ideal would cause urban flight, leaving the historic city center underutilized by a majority of the middle-class population. With a current site vacancy rate of 40% in Greater Amman, GAM has stated their desire to decrease the use of fossil fuels and limit the lateral expansion of the Amman Region by bringing the downtown area into focus.

Celebrating its one hundredth anniversary in 2009, the city of Amman has developed over the century at a rapid rate. Once the ancient Roman city of Philadelphia, Amman is set upon the foundations of antiquity and has developed into the modern era as a settlement of regional displaced and immigrant populations. Abandoned after the Roman Period from 1300 to the middle 19th century, the beginning of modern day Amman is in the resettlement of groups of Circassians from the Caucasus Mountains by the

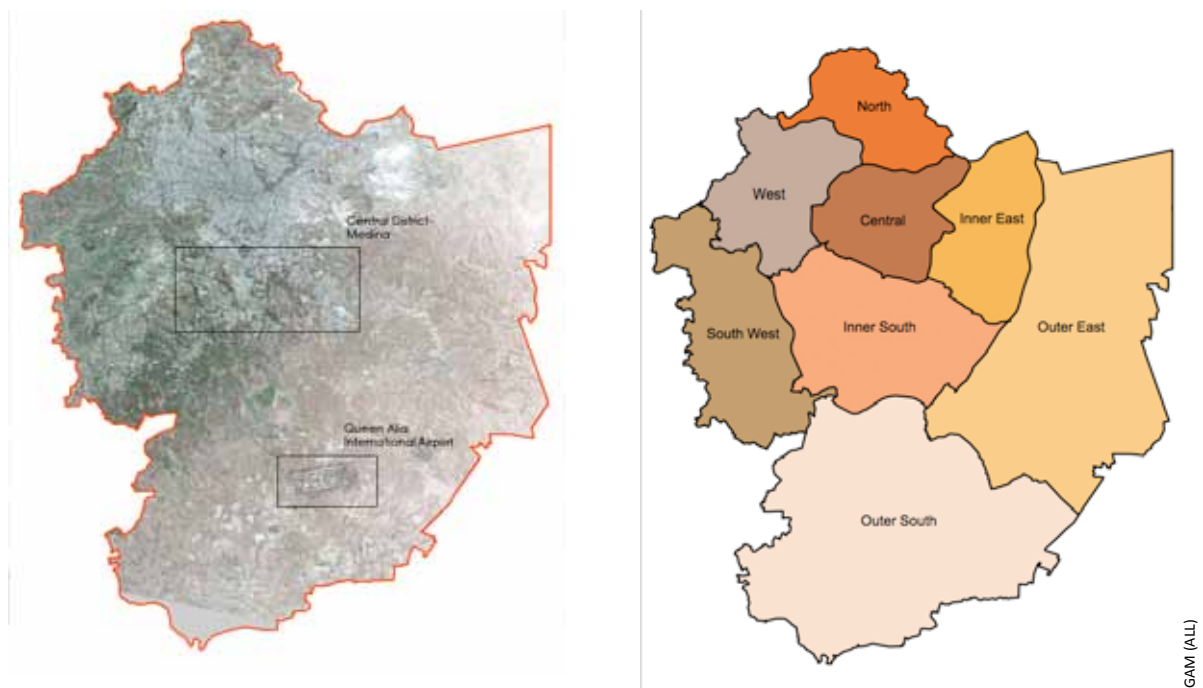


Fig. 7.4 (Left) Map showing terrain of GAM showing hilly terrain to the north in the historic areas and flatter, drier regions in southern Amman.
 Fig. 7.5 (Right) GAM district map.

Ottoman Empire in 1870. These early settlements would be established near an existing water source in the valley. Sharing borders with Israel/Palestine, Iraq, Syria, and Saudi Arabia, Jordan has been a haven to refugees fleeing from internal political warfare since 1948, most notably the Palestinian waves of 1948 and 1967 and the more recent diasporas of Iraqi's since the 1991 Persian Gulf War. The sudden influx of population would lead to city expansion without a predetermined city design plan.

Estimated Population Amman, Jordan	
Year	Population
1900	2 thousand
1921	3 thousand
1929	6 thousand
1946	63 thousand
1952	108 thousand
1962	240 thousand
1979	608 thousand
1987	938 thousand
1989	985 thousand
1990	1.2 million
1994	1.4 million
2004	1.9 million
2006	2.2 million
2025	6.5 million

The 1960's western ideals of urban development would support the growth of suburban living in the neighborhoods of Abdoun and Shmesani in West Amman, where the freestanding single family home would dominate within heavy commercial corridors of car based transportation. To support the sprawling development, the city would extend into consecutive traffic roundabouts, locally referred to as "circles," from First Circle (center) to Eighth Circle (far suburb) absorbing neighboring towns and villages



GAM (ALL)

Aerial Photographs of Jabal Amman.

Fig. 7.6 (Top) City center aerial view, with Jabal Amman highlighted in red on left side of the image and 1st circle and Rainbow Street highlighted in yellow. The Roman amphitheater is shown in red on the right side of the image.

Fig. 7.7 (Bottom) Bait Ibrahim Hashem (highlighted in red) and surrounding neighborhood.



Fig. 7.8 (Left) Historic image showing early Circassian houses on Jabal Webdya.

Fig. 7.9 (Right) Historic image of the Wadi facing the area that is now where the municipality buildings are located.

to encompass the greater Amman area. Commuter populations surround the city with workers flowing into the city from as far as one hour by car. The city continues to expand to the west as the population increases. As this occurs issues of traffic congestion become evident along the main street of Zahran, which connects each traffic circle. The expansion also taxes city infrastructure as electricity and sewage lines are expanded, rather than upgraded for increased capacity.

In the late 1950s, the traditional center was abandoned by the wealthy families who had initially built and inhabited the villas, many of whom moved to west Amman. By the second half of the 20th century, Jabal Amman, Jabal Webdya, and Jabal Q'ala became home to a largely immigrant population. Many of the early villas were inhabited by multiple families, while others stood vacant.

Early residences were built along the slopes to take advantage of landscape views and cooling breezes through the valley. Because of the steep natural terrain, systems of winding staircases developed on the terraced slopes, producing pedestrian friendly neighborhoods that provided privacy for neighboring residences as well as a diversity of views and pathways. The scale of construction is limited to four stories with few existing structures surpassing two stories. Like Bait Ibrahim Hashem, most construction was built into the hillside with stories integrated into the natural topography, preserving the view shed of the surrounding area. These houses can be seen interspersed between new construction and a network of garden walls. While the largest homes have in some cases been abandoned, many retain their structural integrity. Located in the center of large plots, the houses are frequently obscured by small-scale construction at the street-front. These new structures were often built without a larger vision in mind and with inexpensive materials, such as cinder block. With existing housing in the center, new immigrants moved into the vacated spaces of Jabal Amman, often building residential additions and establishing commercial and light industrial businesses along street fronts and in W'ast al-Balad, the valley.

These low income residents continue to live and work in the Wadi (valley), contributing to the character of the neighborhood. A high density residential area, the character of Jabal Amman today is one of diversity, convenience, craft, and culture. Necessities of bread, fresh produce, hardware, affordable clothing, and places of worship are all located within a short walking distance, providing a bustling streetscape throughout the day. These small businesses serve the local community up and down the sloping terrain. In addition to small independent services, several wood workers, upholsterers,



Fig. 7.10 Prominent examples of architecture in the neighborhood. (Top to bottom) A former Prime Minister's house adjacent to Bait Hashem; Bilbesi Mansion; Murtada house; similar structure uphill from Bait Ibrahim Hashem; mansion of commercial merchants across from the Bilbesi Mansion.

and blacksmiths export custom goods to the greater Amman area. The diversity of skilled labor in and around the site area supports a traditional crafts culture. In the wake of great vacancies, the undervalued sites of Jabal Amman shifted to light industrial production of furniture, clothing, and footwear within a predominantly residential neighborhood. Many of the existing workshops in the neighborhood have been in operation for up to fifty years and their presence as a furniture specialty corridor and textile production area are well known throughout the city.

Implementation of rent control laws in the 1960's prevented owners from raising rents over time, correcting for inflation or change in property value. This rent stabilization has allowed blue-collar skilled labor to flourish in the area with the benefit of low rents. As interest grows in the development of this area, many private groups are currently lobbying to overturn the laws regulating rents. These rent laws were scheduled for revision in 2010, recent parliamentary elections have postponed the change because of local opposition. With an estimated population of 3200 people in Jabal Amman, the majority of whom rent property, legitimate concerns regarding the housing of populations displaced by the shift in rent controls has forced the topic of public housing initiatives within greater Amman. Current plans would remove those displaced by revoked rent protections to a housing project in development near the Queen Alia International Airport, accessible only by car.

Jabal Amman is a pedestrian friendly neighborhood where foot traffic is heavy and vehicle circulation is inconveniently one directional, often necessitating a full loop to reach a destination. Parking is a problem in the entire central district and public transportation is limited on the winding roads of the hillsides. Yet the established network of staircases along the hillside allows for quick pedestrian movement through the area. These stairways not only provide access to the next block of built fabric on the slope, but also act as breezeways in the arid climate. The conditions of these integral staircases are often poor, with piecemeal construction producing inconsistent risers and decaying concrete. Cosmetic elements such as litter clean up and increased nighttime lighting would help to highlight this feature of pedestrian life in Jabal Amman.



GAM

Fig. 7.11 Neighborhood houses considered to be of architectural significance. Source: 2K Architects.



GAM



T. RASHEED (ALL)

Fig. 7.12 (Above) Map indicating staircases in Jabal Amman. Source: 2K Architects

Fig. 7.13 (Left) Variety of staircases that typify the connection between public and residential areas in Amman.

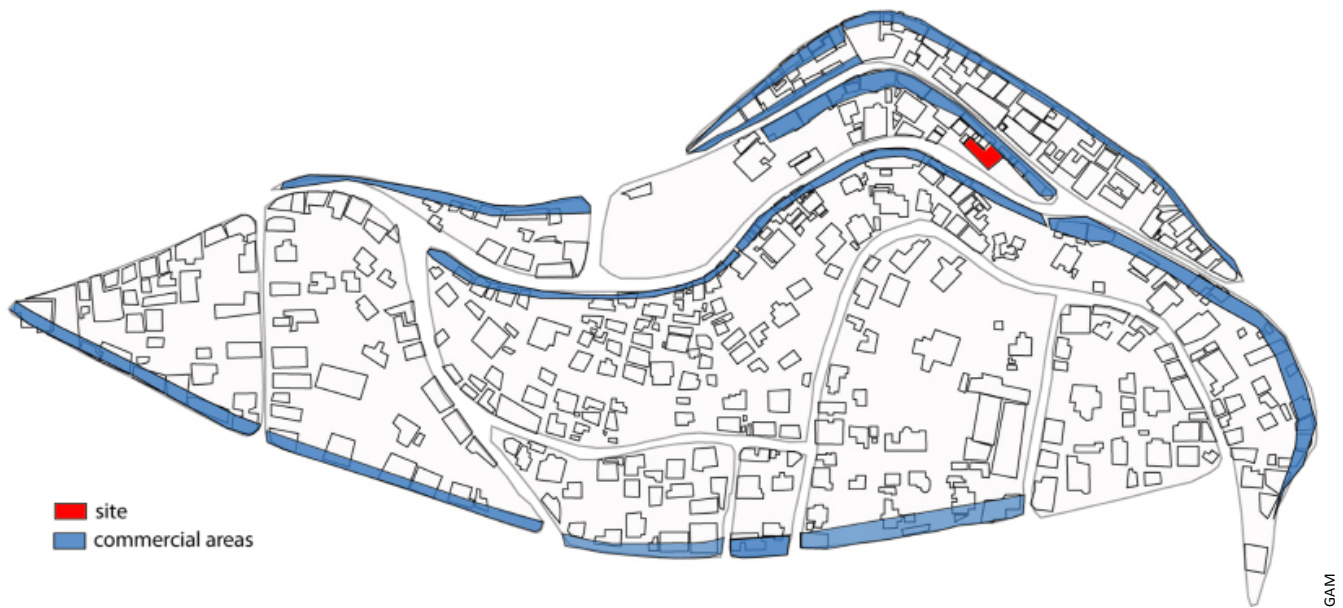


Fig. 7.14 Map indicates neighborhood land use showing commercial sites only at street front. Source: 2K Architects.

The location of Bait Ibrahim Hashem is integral to concepts for heritage preservation of the building itself and the historic neighborhood for which it is an anchor. Interest in the development of the site by numerous local groups underscores the importance of the large corner site owned by the city municipality and offered to Columbia University for reuse and development. Changes in city zoning, and the development of preservation regulations for Greater Amman's many historic buildings and other characteristics of the built environment are currently underway. In cooperation with Turath and GAM's Architectural Heritage Division, surveys were prepared over the summer and the fall of 2009 to document every existing building within a designated area of the downtown. From these surveys, preservation guidelines and significance assessments will be made regarding the protection of Amman's urban heritage. Motivations by local individuals to spearhead documentation and significance arguments for reclamation of the city center as a tourist destination both nationally and internationally, have pressed urban revitalization efforts. Amman, on its centennial anniversary, is embarking on a celebration of its identity, focusing on its vibrant growth in the past century and looking to its future development as a destination city.

The city Master Plan produced by GAM and the Amman Institute not only seeks to increase the population density in the core, but also to improve opportunities for public space and increase the tree canopy. An important aspect of life in Amman is that roughly 15% of the population produces some form of urban agriculture for private use, from the tending of sheep and chickens to the planting of fruit trees and small vegetable gardens. The restoration of Bait Ibrahim Hashem provides an opportunity to work in line with GAM's goals, particularly with the restoration of the historic gardens of the house.

GAM's master plan directly states that "urban regeneration in the city of Amman should not be at the expense of the local community, who should be incorporated into the plans and engaged in the discussion, informed of the gains, tradeoffs, and options, and respected for their authentic lifestyles even though it may not create 'boutique' sanitized places. In the end, we do not want to 'museumize' the historic areas."¹ To mitigate the potential for creating a "sanitized" neighborhood, purged of its existing

Amman Agricultural Production		
	% of Total Cultivated	Area % of Total Production
Orchards	56	28
Total Field Crops	30	3
Vegetables	10	45
Plastic House Products	4	24

cultural heritage, a measured and sensitive rebuilding of the deteriorated urban landscape is necessary. While many of the existing structures of historic significance on Jabal Amman are reflective of regional Bilal al-Sham architecture, it is the cumulative effect of architecture, plantings, view, path, stair, and winding topography that brings richness to the historic neighborhood.

Scale of development is yet another consideration within the local context in terms of increased neighborhood density and viewshed. A development plan for any significant additions to the Bait Ibrahim Hashem site of more than one story would put pressure on the city infrastructure already at capacity and compromise building foundations. With the expectation that pedestrian uses would increase in the area, there is also the opportunity to integrate the site with the hillside system of staircase accessibility. Sandwiched between the nature conservancy, Wild Jordan, and the community event oriented Baladi Theater, the site of Bait Ibrahim Hashem can contribute greatly to the existing character of the city. A historic house in the center of a evolving urban revitalization plan, the incorporating of restored gardens, and the retention of diverse uses (including a Columbia University-related community use) within some of the nineteen street level storefronts could serve as a connection between the gentrifying neighborhood on the hill above and the local culture of the valley.

¹ GAM Master Plan p. 210.

8. PROFILE OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD AND THE NEIGHBORS

The following profiles provide a portrait of the Hashem house site in 2009. Much of our efforts to document the house were assisted by these neighbors, all of whom inhabit and use the site.



Abu Hassan: The furniture maker who has been working for the longest in the neighborhood. For the past 45 years, he has had his desk in the same workshop below the parking area of Bait Ibrahim Hashem. Bit by bit, he expanded into the adjacent four workspaces. According to him, the street was once one of the nicest in the entire city, famous for its furniture production. As the city grew, people left the downtown area for the suburbs, and business in the area flagged. Though the past decade has seen the reopening of some shops in the neighborhood, business remains slow.

Since the beginning of 2009, for instance, the only thing Abu Hassan has sold has been a single bedroom set. As he sees it, the nearby workshops started by younger men have only been successful because the rent is so cheap. Readily available, mass-produced furniture from China threatens the entire hand-made furniture market in Amman. When asked about the future of the neighborhood, he expresses doubt that the furniture industry can survive. "The world has changed too much," he says.

'Ali Khalil al Musri: Runs a furniture production and repair shop and is partially employed by the city to keep an eye on Bait Ibrahim Hashem. When we were last at the house in March, the interior had been severely neglected and used as an outhouse by people parking their cars in the lot. Since that time, 'Ali cleaned the interior, welded a grate to one of the broken exterior doors to prevent further intrusions, and welded the front door shut, waiting for our return. When we arrived, he closed the parking lot for the duration of our stay, allowing us to survey the site, take measurements, and conduct small-scale excavations without the impediment of the cars normally in the lot. Spending his days fixing broken chairs and couches, 'Ali understands why the municipality and Columbia see value in the house and want to restore it.



Neighbors: 'Amer abu Khalil and his wife Iman, his mother, his two sisters and his son all live in a small apartment on the western end of Bait Ibrahim Hashem. This space was once connected to the main house via a door at the end of the corridor, which is now their collective bedroom. Originally from a town outside of Ramallah, the family left Palestine following the establishment of the state of Israel in 1948. The matriarch of the family says she has been living in the annex to the house for the past fifty years, so she and her husband must have

arrived just after Ibrahim Hashem died. Her husband worked in the British Embassy for forty-eight years, a position which provided the family frequent opportunities to interact with foreigners. When Queen Elizabeth came on a state visit, she and her husband were at the Embassy to receive her. Her husband died several years ago,

and now her son 'Amer works at the Cosmo supermarket in West Amman to support the family. During our work on site, the family frequently hosted us for tea, watermelon, and even a full lunch of traditional Jordanian food.



Mohammad Khadra: Started to work in the neighborhood nine years ago. When he's not building furniture, he's adding content to his website devoted to Palestinian issues. Malik, his assistant, was making couches at the time of the interview. While they say that business has declined slightly in the last year, its general revenues are strong enough to support savings for the expansion of the shop.



Mohammad al Belbeisi: Started to work in the neighborhood six years ago. When we arrived, Musa, his 12-year-old apprentice, went out to get us some cold drinks. But normally, Musa works alongside of Mohammad to learn the trade. This system of craftsmanship training, though informal, remains quite strong in the neighborhood.

Abu 'Az: A shoemaker who has a workshop on the balcony and servants quarters to the west of the house. He is a self-described "shoe-artist" and boasts that he can replicate any design that a customer brings to him. He has been working in the space since 1975. When he first arrived, he says that the parking lot was still filled with tiles and the fountain was still intact. Sometime in the next five years, the parking lot became a more sophisticated operation, with two guard huts collecting entrance fees.

9. CONDITIONS ASSESSMENT REPORT

Bait Ibrahim Hashem is a two-story house composed of a main upper story and a lower story with connected and adjacent spaces. Access was limited at this time to the main upper floor and its ground level site. Therefore this conditions assessment summary will focus on the main upper level and the immediate surrounding site.

Site

The house is situated on a plateau on a steep hill at a switchback. Upon entering the site, a large empty lot spans approximately 42 meters (137.9 feet) west towards the house (Fig. 9.1). The diwan, approximately 12.6m (41.3 feet) long by 11.4m (37.4 feet) wide, once stood on this site. Tile remnants from both interior and exterior portions of the building are seen beneath deteriorated asphalt paving. Further excavation yielded approximate borders of the structure.



Fig. 9.1 East elevation showing front lot where diwan once stood.

In the space between the west façade of the now demolished diwan and the east façade of the house is the remains of an octagonal planting bed within which stood a quatrefoil shaped fountain. Original tiling around the area is seen and corroborated with historic photographs.

Along the south runs a retaining wall that angles so as to widen the property as it moves west. The area to the south of the house along the wall was once a high terraced garden. At some point, likely in the mid to late 1960s, this terraced garden was razed to make a wider open space along the house and the area was paved over. The paving throughout the lot is uneven and deteriorated.

Stone Conditions

The primary building material is a regionally quarried limestone. At least three stone types are visible: a fine-grained, micritic limestone and a coarser limestone with what appears to be chert inclusions. Three stone finishes are visible: raked, chisled and rusticated finish (which accounts for the majority of the elevations).

In general, the stone walls of the house are in excellent condition. There are no cracks in the plaster or floor that would indicate settling or instability.

Some large losses—up to around 4" wide—are visible. Spalling, pitting and erosion are primarily seen along the east (front) elevation. Chipping and erosion are seen around areas where blunt impact has occurred.

After the front area of the property was paved and made into a parking lot, the east (front) elevation sustained a great deal of impact damage from vehicular traffic. Additionally this façade is open and most easily accessible to public interaction and therefore has taken the most abuse. Graffiti and scratches are pervasive throughout the building elevations but are most concentrated on the east elevation.

Conditions assessment drawings of the exterior elevations are located in Appendix D.

Roof

The roof of Bait Ibrahim Hashem consists of a poured-concrete flat slab with a tar membrane. There is evidence of locations where water has ponded, particularly along the south roofline near the front of the house (Fig. 9.2). Significant biological growth is visible in this area, which has clogged the scupper and inhibited adequate drainage. A cascading biological formation has formed from that scupper down the south elevation (Fig. 9.3).

This ponding corresponds with the internal water damage along the southern walls of the master bedroom and the dressing room. Damage has compromised the plaster and mold is growing in these areas (Fig. 9.4, 9.5).

Interior north and east study walls have visible water damage affecting the plaster. It appears that water is infiltrating the wall because of the clogged scupper located above on the northeast corner. Water damage is also seen on interior walls separating the study and master bedroom from the sitting room. Patches of concrete in the ceiling have deteriorated and spalled off because of the corroded rebar which is now exposed (Fig. 9.6). This damage runs along the same north-south axis as the damage previously described and implies that water may be traveling under the roof membrane and leaking through the slab.

Previous roof repairs are visible (Fig. 9.7) though no dates for those repairs are available.

Interior Finishes

Currently, multiple layers of colored limewash paint are visible in each of the interior rooms and hallways. Prevalent colors include pinks, blues and yellows. Samples were taken to determine



Fig. 9.2 Biological growth at south roofline



Fig. 9.3 Scupper



Fig. 9.4 Study



Fig. 9.5 Master Bdrm



Fig. 9.6 Spalling concrete



Fig. 9.7 Previous roof repair at northwest roofline

LISA MICHELA (ALL)

the original colors for each room.

Original door frames, window frames, transoms and hardware are present in nearly every room (Fig. 9.8, 9.9). The wood elements are in remarkably good condition and would improve with refinishing. Each wooden window frame is painted and samples were taken to determine the interior and exterior colors of the frames from each room.

Metal units such as the operating window hardware and security bars are also in good condition (Fig. 9.10). The interior and exterior doors were all removed at an unknown time, with the exception of the door between the hallway and bedroom #2 as well as the rear hallway exterior door (leading to the roof terrace), which was cemented in. A stockpile of doors and windows was stored in an interior storage area above the dressing room and bathroom. These were pulled down and inventoried. Some appear to be original to the house and others are presumed to have originated from the diwan. See inventory list for conditions of each item.



Fig. 9.8 Wooden partition dividing sitting and dining rooms



Fig. 9.9 Window hardware, sitting room



Fig. 9.10 Wooden transom in doorway of bedroom #2

E. EVANS (ALL)

Door frames facing the sitting and dining rooms are all finished with a brown stain. A reaction from a combination of the wood, finish, and possibly heat has resulted in a corpuscular effect along the finish. Some splintering and small losses of the wood are visible.



LAURA MICHELA

Fig. 9.11 Original tiles in sitting room

Floor tiles in the sitting and dining rooms are in good condition (Fig. 9.11). Rust staining is visible and a melted rubber substance is pooled in one location but appears easily removable. Flooring for the study, bedrooms, bathroom, and dressing room appears to be a burnished plaster finish, scored to look like tiles. Rust stains are visible in cleaned areas and the surface has crazed. Some large but isolated areas of damage exist. In the dressing room is a hole approximately one meter

in diameter that appears to have been deliberate. The southeast corner of the study has sustained damage and portions of the substrate are exposed. Generally it is in good condition.

Floor tiles in the back hallway, bedroom #2, and the kitchen are square with a coarse aggregate in a fine ground mass. It is difficult to fully ascertain the condition of these tiles, as this area is especially dark from the sealing of the windows and doorways.

Recommendations

Roof Repair

The first step should be roof repair. Water infiltration is compromising the interior walls and further damage could affect original flooring and wooden window and door frames. Once the building is watertight, interior ceiling repairs can be performed to repair and seal exposed rebar.

Interior

- Restoration of wooden window and door surrounds
- Original flooring should be cleaned and repaired
- Replacement of plaster as necessary with in kind material
- Metal hardware should be restored
- Exterior and interior paint colors should be chosen based on the results of the sample analysis conducted at Columbia University

Exterior

- Cementitious infill in door and window surrounds removed
- Lost mortar should be replaced with a material consistent with the original
- Stone dutchman repairs should be consistent with the original finish and type of stone

Site

- Lot should be secured and vehicular traffic on the site should be restricted
- Pavement should be removed to expose and restore original tiles
- Fountain and planting beds should be restored using historic photographs
- New landscape features should be created in front and to the side of the house
- Freestanding structure adjacent to the terrace should be removed as part of the restoration of the site
- Balustrade should be restored

10. CONDITIONS ASSESSMENT GLOSSARY

Below is a list of terms used throughout the conditions assessments, architectural descriptions and drawings with their corresponding images.

Raked Finish (left)

Cross Raked Finish
(right)



Rusticated Finish



Chisled Finish



Coarse Stone



Fine Grain
Limestone



Pitting



Repairs



Scaling



Dark (Black)
Soiling



Erosion



Paint Stains



Chips



Rust Stains



Damaged Edge



Tar stains



Losses



Water Stains



Biological Growth



Shellac/Lacquer Coating



Mortar Loss



Repointing



Pegs and Nails



Graffiti & Scratches



Parapet Remnants



Exposed Rebar



Cementitious Infill Around Doors & Windows



PHOTOS E. EVANS, N. MALEKI

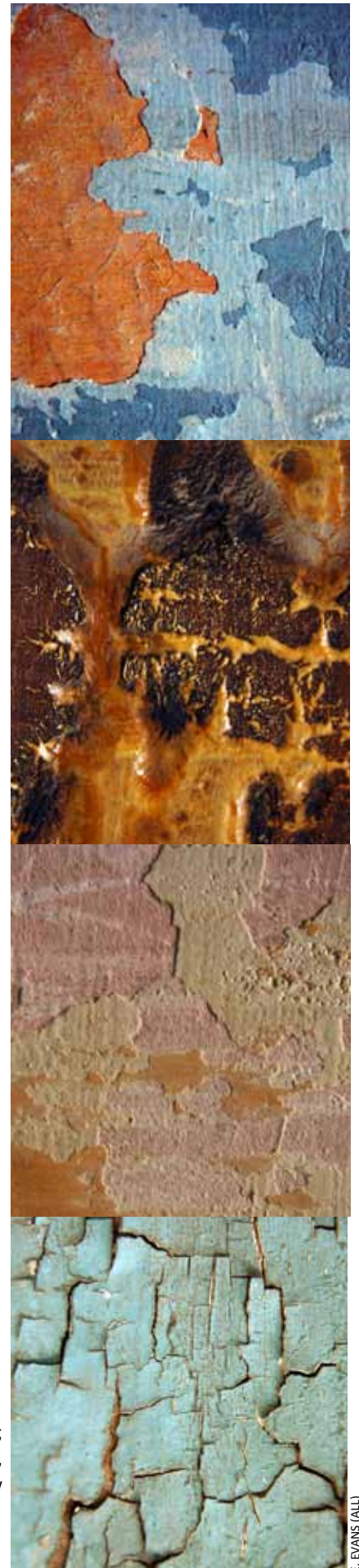
11. Sample Analyses

Between June 25-26, samples of wood, plaster, stone, and other materials were taken from Bait Ibrahim Hashem and the diwan site in order to ascertain types of materials as well as original colors and finishes. Samples were taken from the least intrusive areas possible so as not to harm the original materials.

Samples were taken from the interior plaster walls of each room and hallway that included paint layers and substrate to determine original wall color. Separate samples were taken from both the interior and exterior areas of window frames to ascertain if different colors were used for each side. A sample was taken from each door frame as well as from the center hall partition to determine color and/or finish. A floor sample from the “study” was taken to determine its material and finish.

From the exterior, samples were taken of the three perceivably different stone types. Mortar samples were taken from the east and south elevations as well as the parapets. These included the original bedding mortar as well as sites of repair and replacement.

Categories are as follows: Samples taken for paint analysis are divided into those taken from plaster (PP) and those from wood (PW); Finish analysis samples (F); stone analysis (S); stone and surface conditions (C); and mortar samples (M).



(Top to bottom) Paint from bedroom #1 plaster wall;
Corpuscular reaction on wood finish of door frame,
bedroom #1; Paint from study wall; Paint from window
frame, Bedroom #1

E. EVANS (ALL)

Analytical Techniques

X-ray Diffraction (XRD)

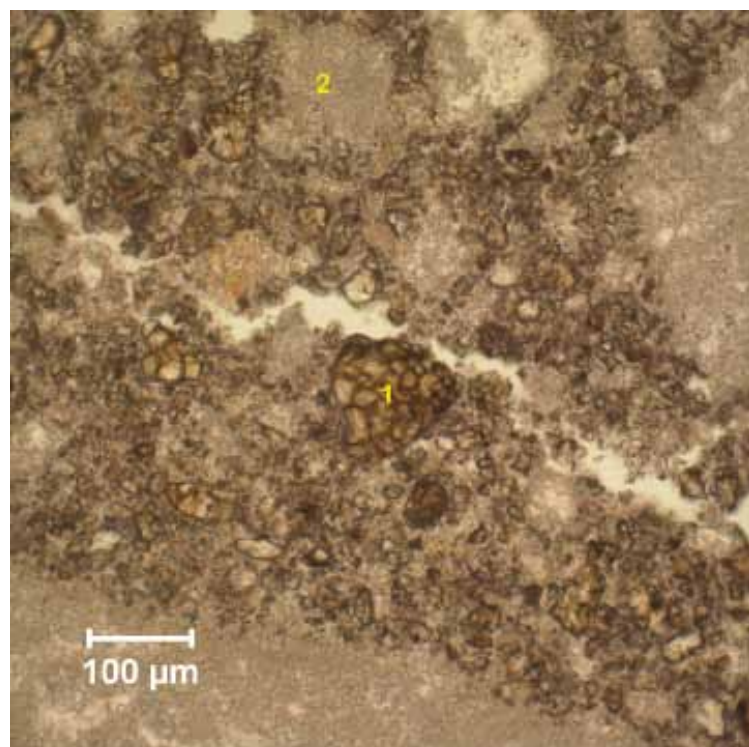
The mineral constituents of stone and mortar samples were determined by XRD. Samples were ground to a fine powder and adhered to a zero-background sample holder. Analyses were performed using a Philips 1710 Open Architecture X-ray Diffractometer operating at 40 kilovolts and 30 milliamperes and data were collected from 5 to 65 degrees of Bragg angle. The resulting diffractograms were processed and analyzed using Jade™ software.

Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM)

Light microscopy was performed using a Zeiss Axioplan 2 microscope with both transmitted and reflected light. Digital photography was carried out using a SPOT™ camera and associated software.

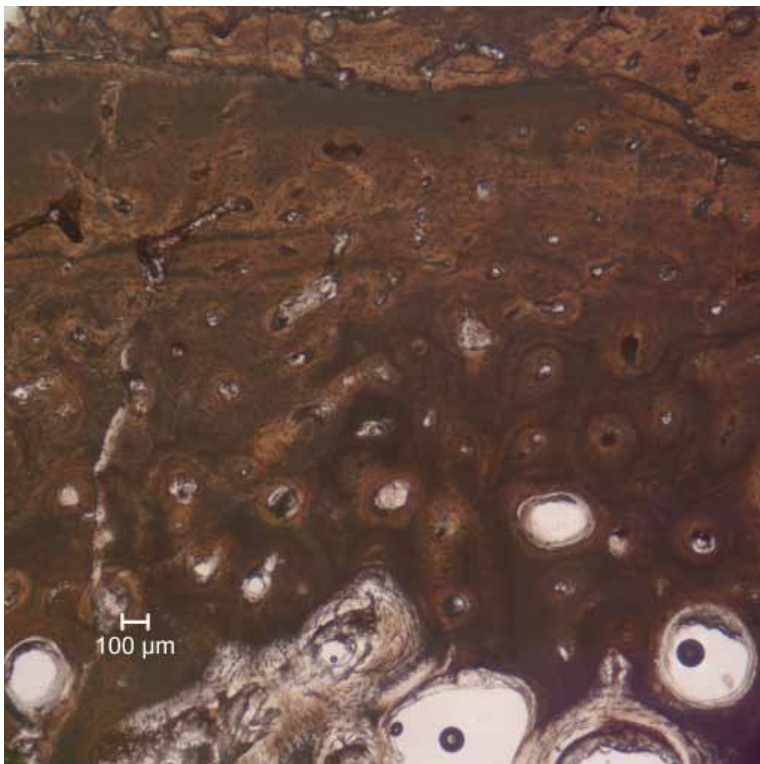
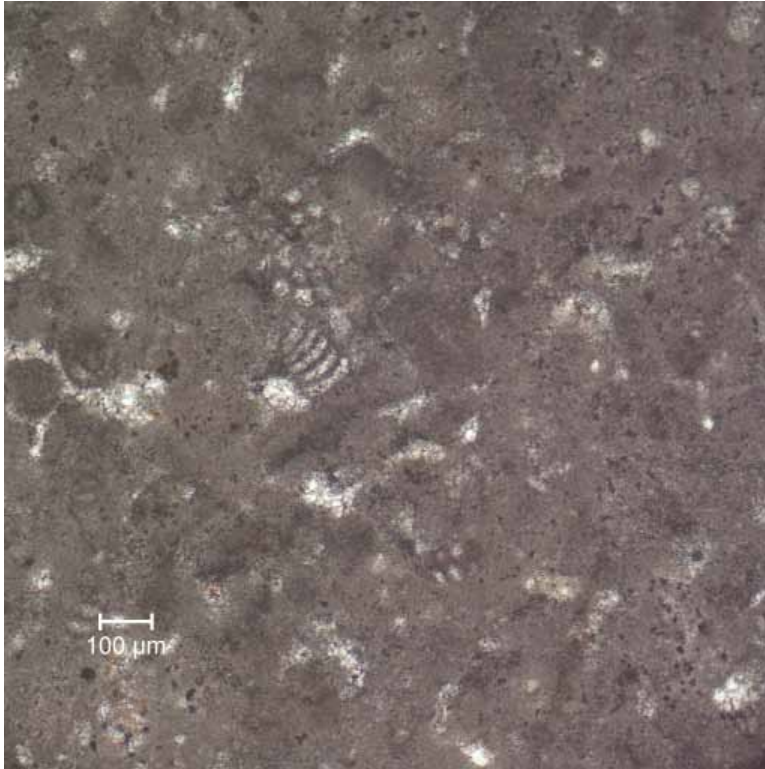
Mortar Samples

Three mortar samples were analyzed by XRD (M1, M3 and M6). Samples M1 and M3 are similar in that they contain calcite, dolomite, and gypsum, while sample M6 consists only of calcite and gypsum. No silicate minerals such as quartz or feldspars are noted in these samples (see Appendix for diffractograms) Sample M4 was also analyzed by light microscopy. This sample exhibited extensive cracking, abundant unhydrated cement grains (number 1 in the figure below), and abundant carbonate minerals both as aggregate (number 2 in the figure below) and matrix; a few quartz grains are noted in this sample.



Stone Samples

Three stone samples were analyzed by XRD (S2, S3 and S7) all are primarily calcite and minor amounts of gypsum with S7 also a calcium phosphate phase (see graphs for diffractograms). S2 (top image show below) is a fine-grained limestone with fossils, micrite and spar. S7 (bottom image), a sample removed from the exterior bathroom window sill, is not stone by a fragment of bone.



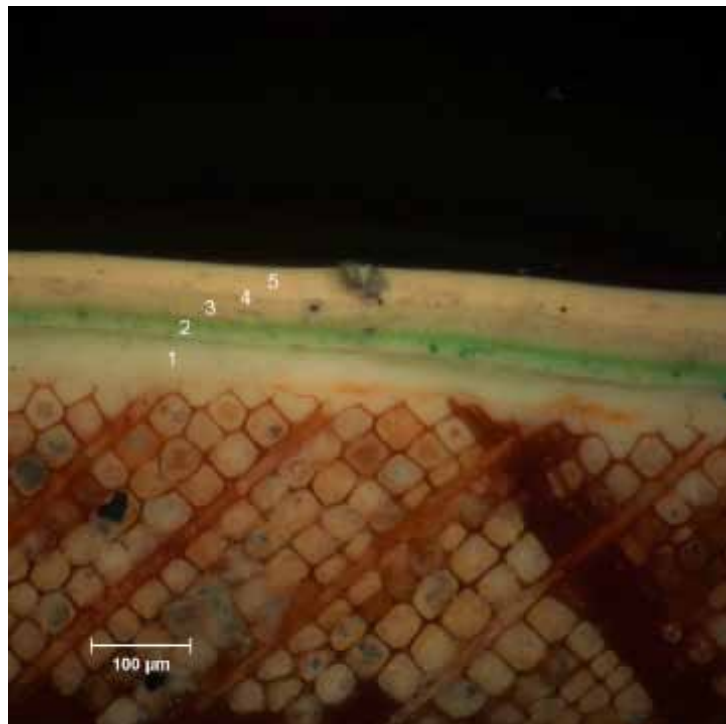
Paint Samples

Twelve paint samples were analyzed by light microscopy to help determine in the original colors and walls and wood work.

Master Bedroom



The main wall color of the master bedroom is creamy white shown above as layer number 1.

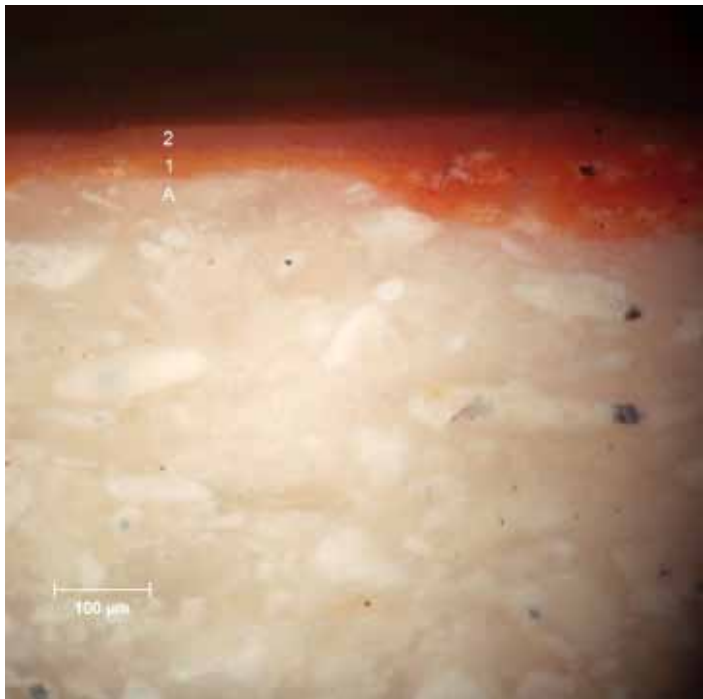


The main wood work color in the master bedroom is white, somewhat brighter than the wall color as seen in layer number 1.

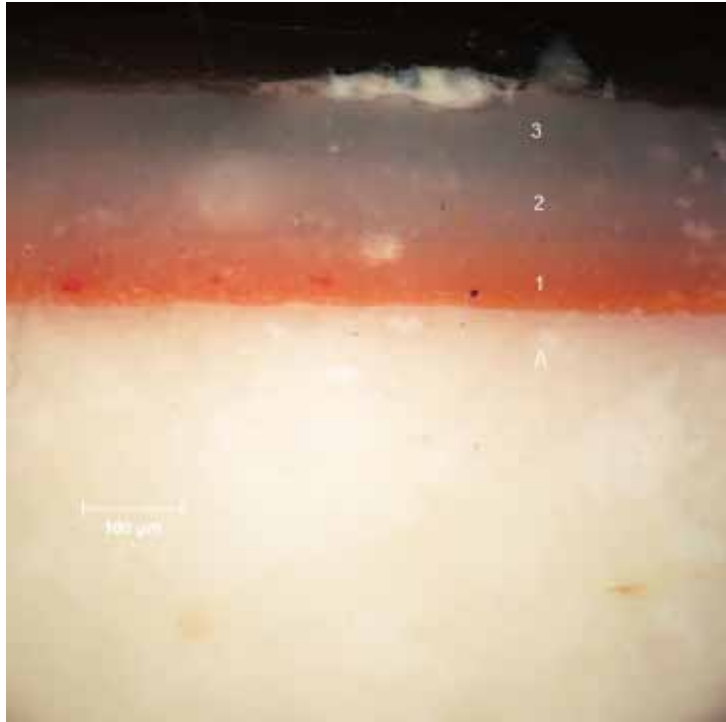


The exterior window frame paint for the master bedroom is a light tan color that is similar to the color of the limestone cladding of the building.

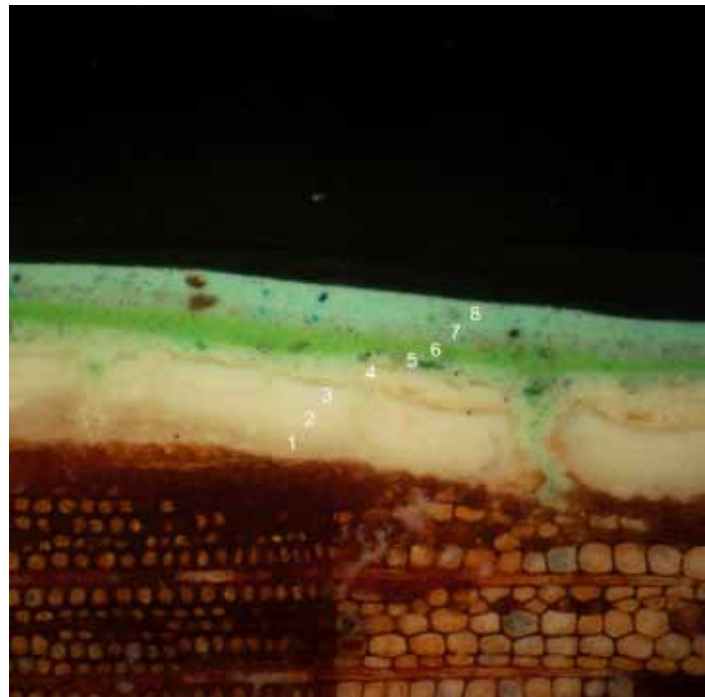
Sitting Room



The sitting room wall color appears to be peach-orange as seen in layer 1.

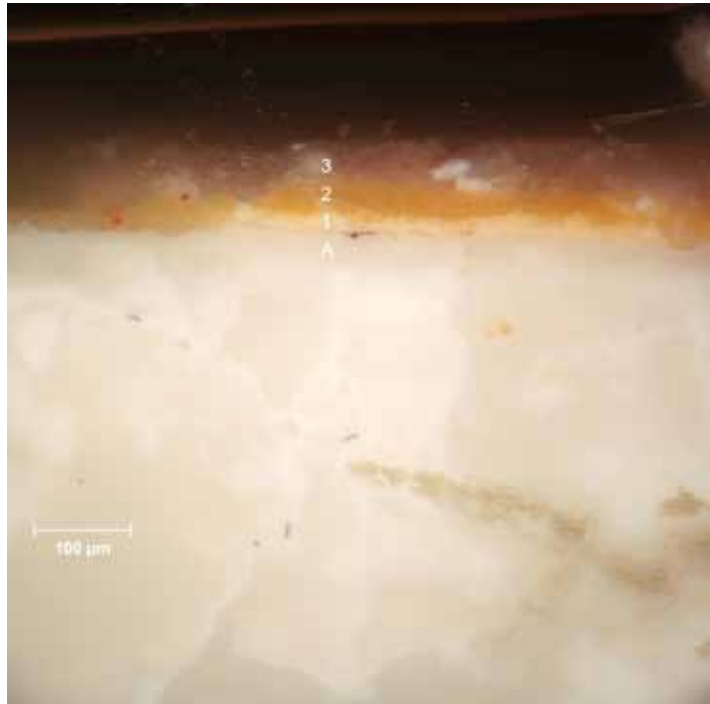


The part of the sitting room where a door frame was blocked in also has a peach-orange color (layer 1) suggesting that this is not the original color of the room.



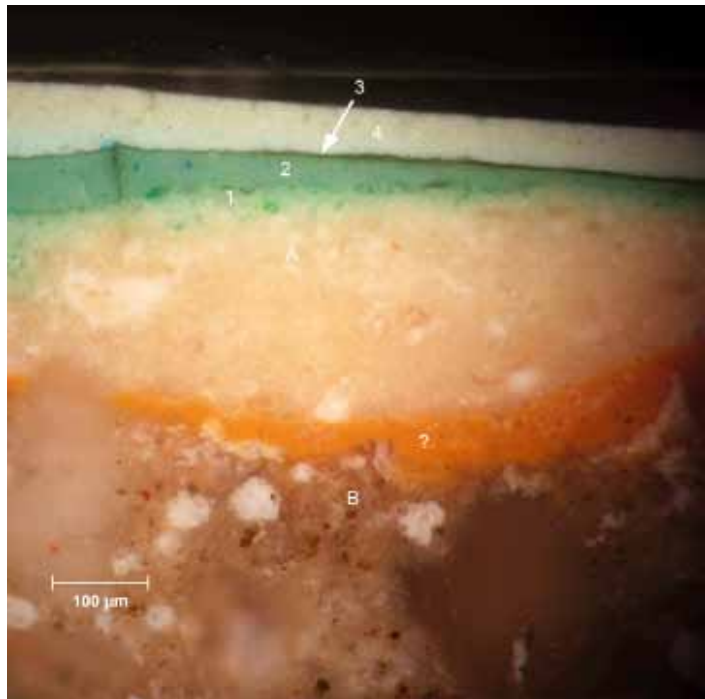
The exterior window frame color for the sitting room is white for the first few generations of paint (see layers 1-3).

Study

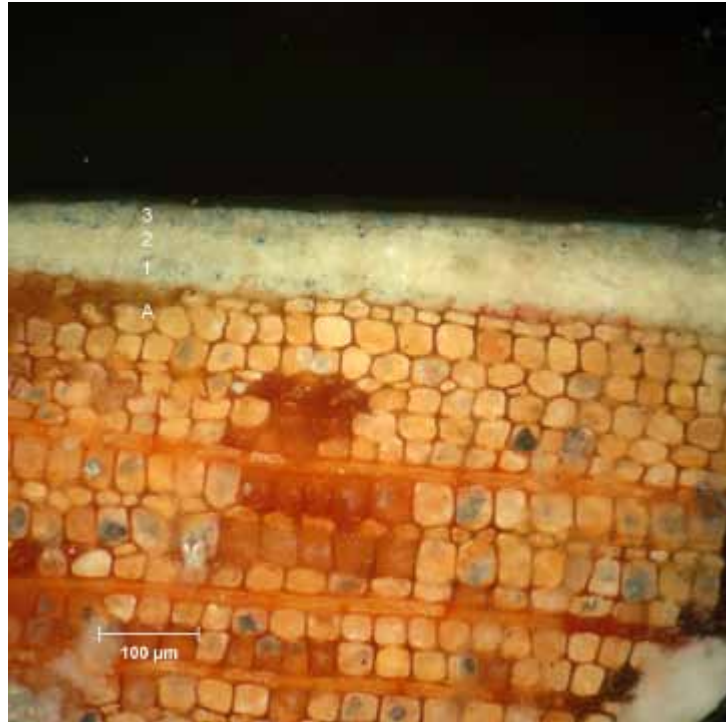


The original color of the study is a tan-white as seen in layer 1.

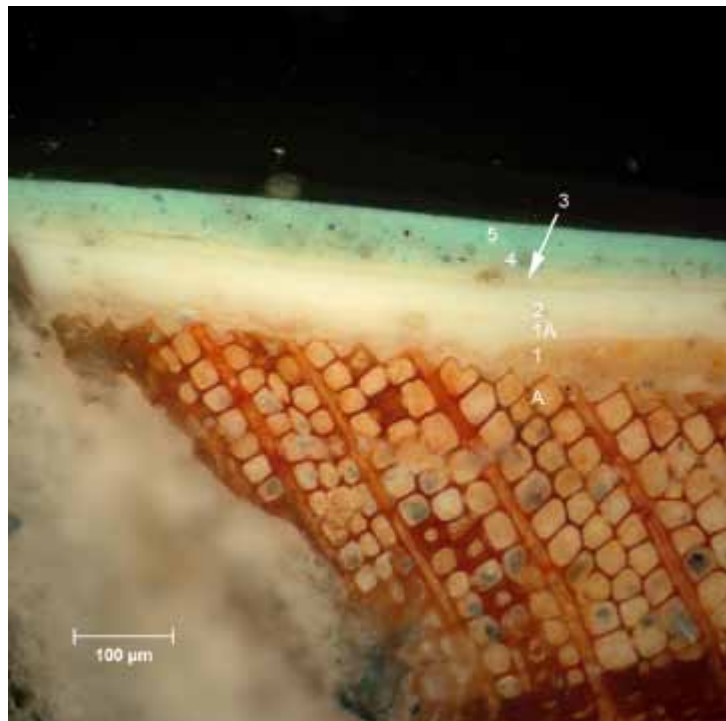
Back Bedrooms



The original color of the bedroom adjacent to the kitchen appears to be a light green as seen in layer 1.

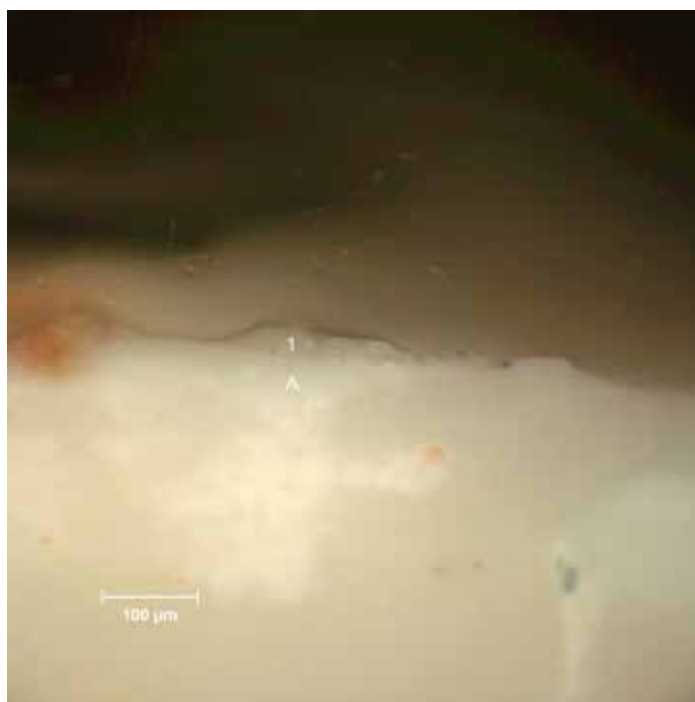


The door frame color in the back bedroom adjacent to the kitchen is a light blue-green as seen in layer 1.



The original color of the door frame in the bedroom adjacent to the study is either a light peach color (layer 1) or white (layer 1A).

Dressing Room



The dressing room wall color is light blue as seen in layer 1.

Discussion of Analyses

The mortar samples contain materials typical of the period of construction and the locale. The binder is a mixture of cement (probably Portland cement) and lime while the aggregate is primarily ground up limestone. The limestone is somewhat dolomitic but the lime itself does not appear to contain calcined, uncarbonated, or carbonated magnesium components. The texture of the mortar is quite fine and would blend well with the limestone ashlar comprising the walls.

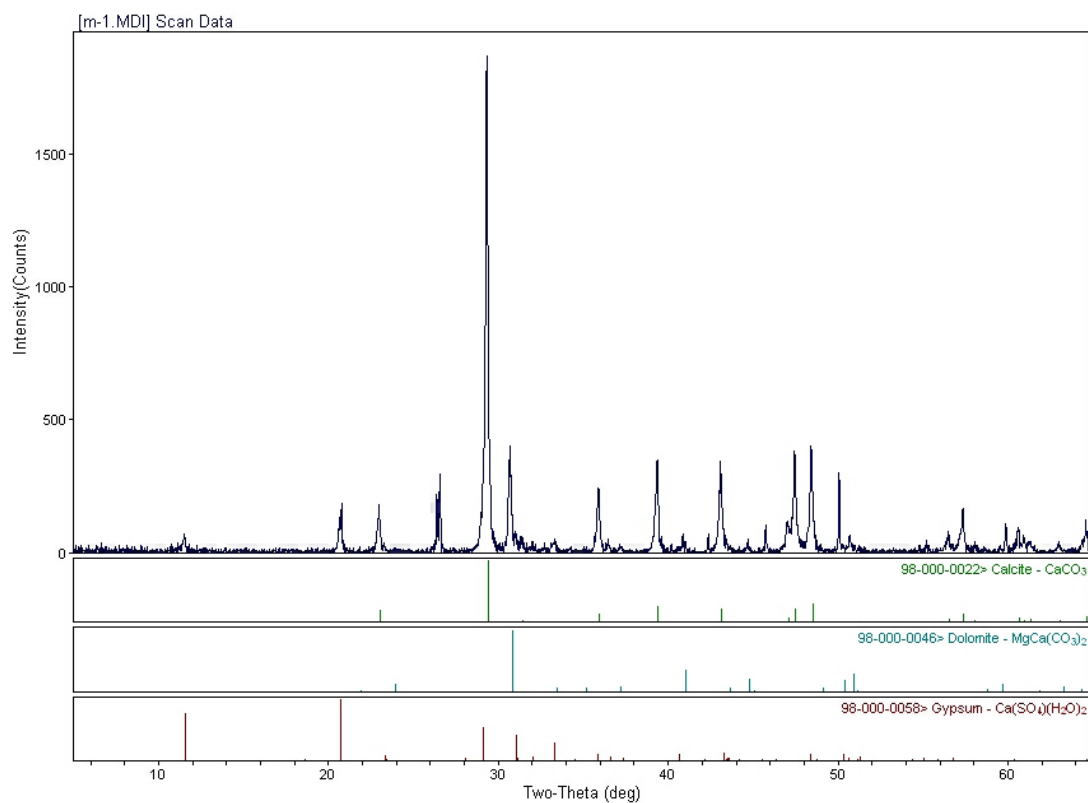
The stone samples are either purely calcitic or somewhat dolomitic, micritic, fossiliferous limestone typical of the regions. These limestones are easily carved, worked, and finished.

It would appear that the paint scheme of both the interior and exterior of the house tends toward a light palette. Exterior colors are chosen to blend with the limestone while interior colors are generally white, tan, peach, light blue and light green. In some cases, additional samples should be taken and analyzed to confirm original colors. This scheme appears to be in accord with Luli's recollections of the house.

List of Samples and Summary of Analytical Results

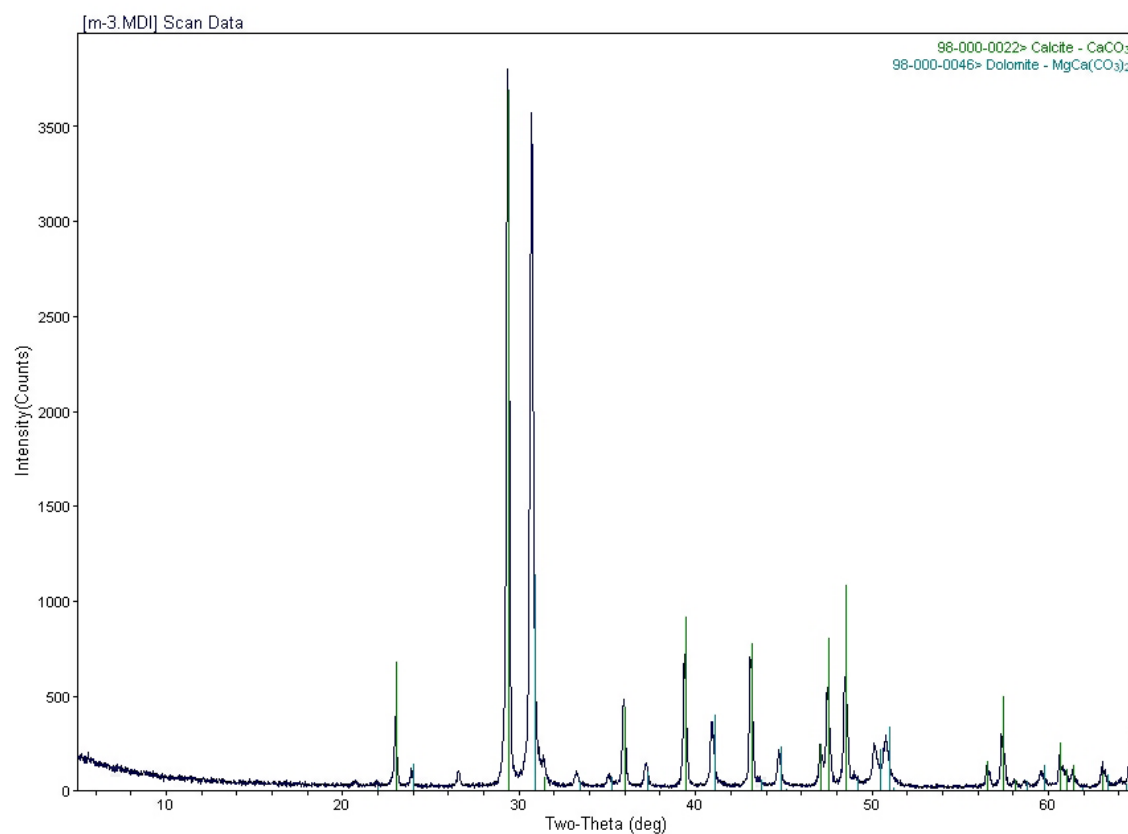
1. Master bedroom wall: 1 – creamy white paint, A – plaster finish coat, B – base plaster
2. Dressing room wall: 1 – bluish white; A – plaster finish coat
3. Study wall: 3 – red-pink over paint, 2 – yellow-tan over paint, 1 – creamy white, A – plaster finish coat
4. Sitting room wall: 1 – peach-orange paint, 2 – pink over paint, A – plaster finish coat
5. Back bedroom (adjacent to kitchen) wall: 1 – light green paint, 4 – white over paint, 3 – dirt layer, 2 – green over paint, A – plaster finish coat
6. Sitting room wall: 1 – peach-orange, 3 light blue over paint, 2 pale violet over paint, A – plaster finish coat
7. Master bedroom-door frame: 1 – white paint, 2-5 over paint layers
8. Back bedroom (adjacent to kitchen) interior door frame: 1 – pale blue paint, 2-3 over paint layers
9. Sitting room exterior window frame: 1-3 multiple white paint layers, 4-8 over paint layers
10. Master bedroom exterior window frame: 1 – light cream paint, 2-4 over paint layers
11. Kitchen door frame on hall side: 2 – light green paint, 2A-6 over paint layers
12. Bedroom (adjacent to study) interior door frame: 1A white paint or 1 light peach paint, 2- 5 over paint layers
13. Stone sample 3: 1 – calcite spar
14. Mortar sample 4 (200x): 1 – unhydrated cement grain, 2 – fossiliferous limestone aggregate

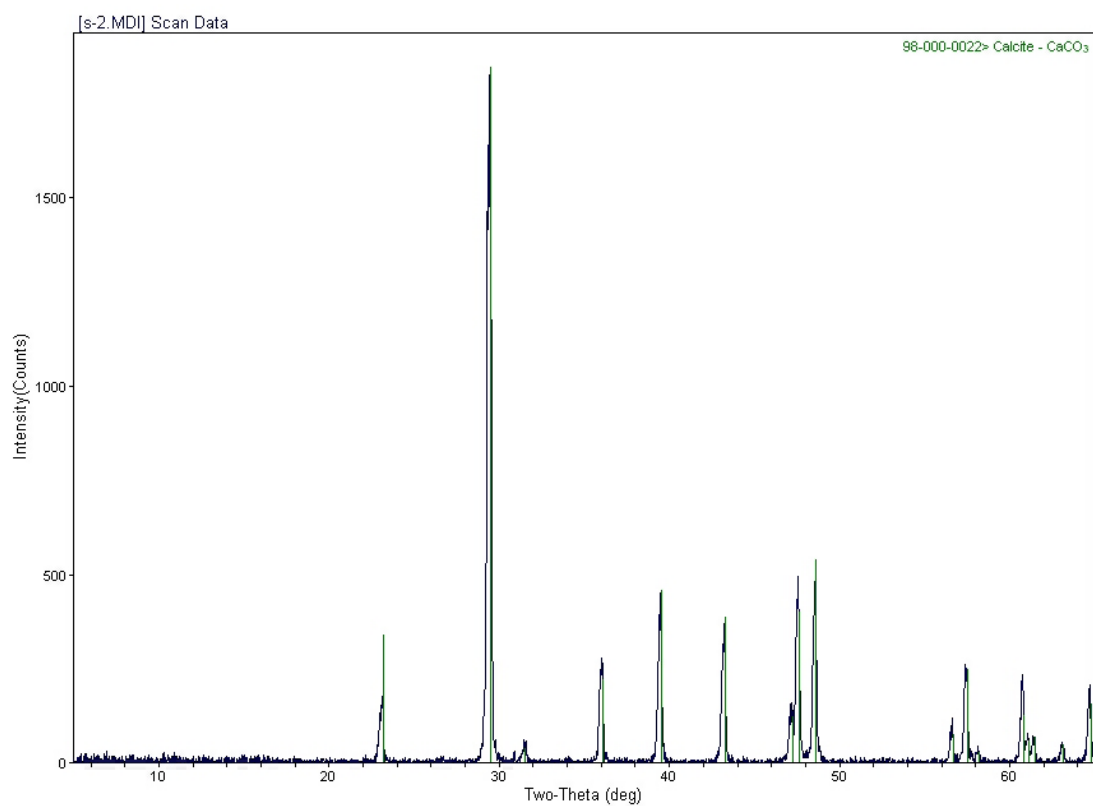
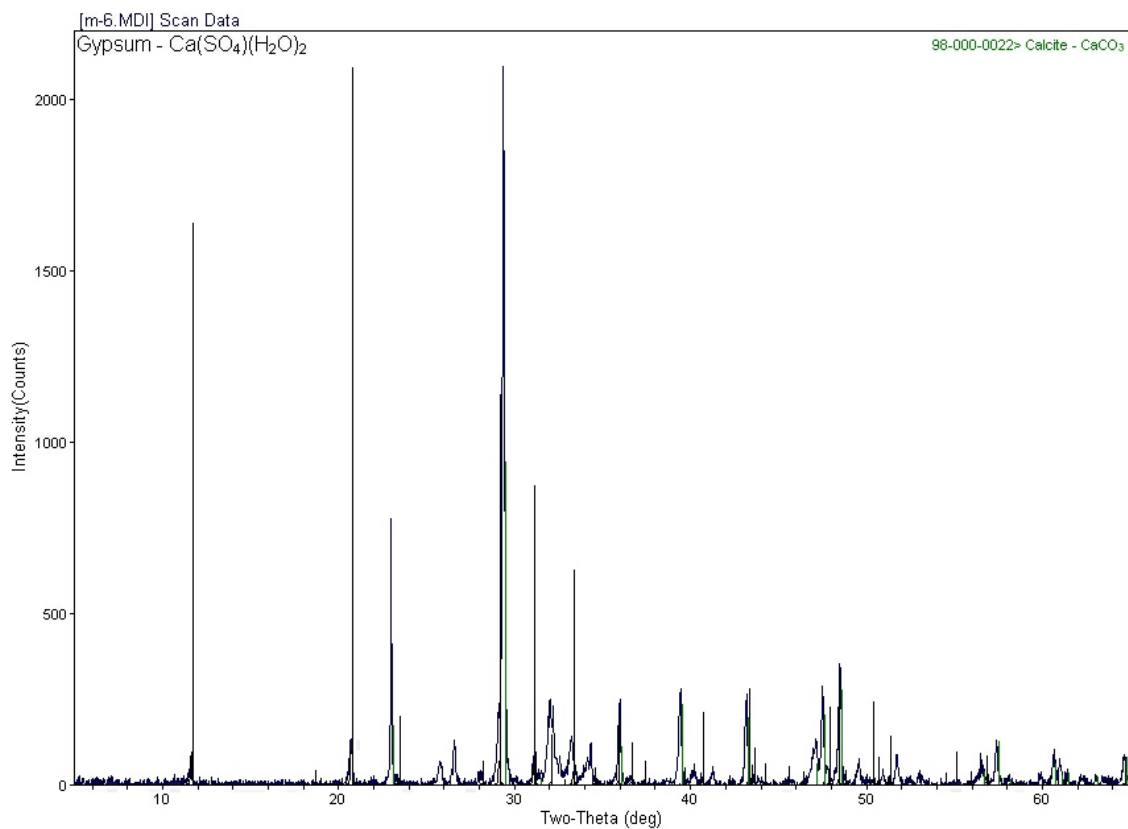
X-ray Diffractograms



Metropolitan Museum of Art

[DSC17891]wheeler[S:\DSR staff folders\George Wheeler\Amman-Hashem-House> Thursday, October 08, 2009 03:26p (MDI/JADE8)





12. CONCLUSION

The research findings and physical assessments of Bait Ibrahim Hashem are the result of two site visits made by seven students of Columbia University's Historic Preservation Program within the Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation. A one week preliminary visit in March 2009 and a three week site visit during the summer of 2009 offered opportunity to research and document the house and its surroundings. The assessment has uncovered important information about the house, the original configuration of the site, and the historic significance of Ibrahim Hashem in the development of the independent nation of Jordan. An understanding of the regional architecture and the neighborhood context has also been given consideration and allowed us to place the house within a larger framework. With the expectation that the site will be redeveloped in the near future, the larger impact of this project on its historic urban surroundings, are analyzed as part of this assessment. The pressures of growth, expansion, and alteration are the very elements that as preservationists, we hope to influence. The thoughtful development of the Hashem site would not only preserve important features of the city center, but also aid in the preservation of the memory of a key figure in Jordanian history. Preservation of the house located within one of Amman's oldest neighborhoods can celebrate the authentic and often undervalued character of the city's historic center.

Conditions assessments have shown that the most pressing issue is the roof where there is visible deterioration of the reinforced concrete slab. In several areas of the main house, open holes reveal rusted rebars. This problem may be a result of blocked downspouts that create sitting pools of water on the roof. Further investigation is required to determine if the roof should be replaced or repaired.

The facade of local limestone is in relatively sound condition. The exterior stone requires cleaning. Intermittent water washing could be used to remove the accumulation of carbon residue. In localized areas of biological growth, the use of a biocide in combination with gentle brush agitation will protect the stone surface from continued stone foliation. In localized areas of mortar loss, repointing should be carried out.

The interiors of the main floor are in remarkably good condition. With the decorative tile of the *liwan* intact, and the majority of the interior woodwork and hardware stored in the attic area, the restoration of these original features is possible. Areas of what may be identified as burnished plaster flooring have failed in some locations and require attention to arrest further deterioration. Based on our limited research and observations, the technique is uncommon, and should be further investigated and documented.

Excavations at the main level uncovered the foundations of what was once a large salon, or diwan, used for the entertainment of guests. This diwan was located in front of the existing structure. The space between the house and diwan was landscaped with a paved formal garden, raised flower beds, and fountain, all typical of the region. The knowledge that a large terraced garden once existed against the retaining wall to the south of the main house is of great interest. Through oral interviews with people who spent time in the house, in combination with historic family photographs and site investigation, the approximate proportions of the former garden have been determined. Family members recall that this garden was cultivated with fruit trees and

cacti. Since gardens were a key element of the house, a major part of any preservation campaign and reuse plan should include the landscaping of the site.

Bait Ibrahim Hashem is a three level structure, now used by families, shopkeepers, and craftsmen. The back addition to the west, and the lower floor once used for servants and children, has been rented as apartments to families, some there for over fifty years. Nineteen storefronts were also incorporated into the site in two phases during Hashem's lifetime and these spaces continue to be occupied by small businesses owned by locals and recent immigrants. Though much of the original population of early Amman fled the historic center in the post war period, those who remained have continued the local customs, trades, and urban traditions that impart a thriving and active city life.

Bait Ibrahim Hashem is located on a prominent site that can be seen across valley views from both Jabel Webbyda and Jabel Q'ala. While portions of the main building are masked by vernacular additions, the front elevation and the site of the diwan are unobscured. The winding road immediately above and below the lot has maintained the visibility of the site over time. The use and reuse of the lot will leave a marked impression on the entire historic urban view shed. The balance of existing urban fabric with new development is crucial to the preservation of a vibrant central district.

The Columbia University School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation's presence in the historic neighborhood of Jabal Amman has the potential to support a rejuvenation of urban living in Amman, a city typified by suburban sprawl for nearly fifty years. A sensitive restoration and adaptation of the site can offer an opportunity to unite diverse populations within the city and enhance an appreciation for the existing urban form reflecting local and traditional materials, climate, and history.

APPENDIX A: TIMELINES

TIMELINES INCLUDE:

HISTORY OF AMMAN
LIFE OF IBRAHIM HASHEM
BAIT IBRAHIM HASHEM

HISTORY OF AMMAN

1867	First Circassian tribe arrives at Amman, historic site of Philadelphia
1878	Circassian community established at Amman
1893	Amman population +/- 1,000
1902	Hijaz Railway reaches Amman
1903	Amman population +/- 3,000
1908	Hijaz Railway completed
1909	Amman municipal council formed Asbali Bridge built
1916	Arab Revolt
1921	Emirate of Transjordan established; first Council of Ministers formed Administrative seat moved from Salt to Amman Amman population +/- 6,400
1924	Central Post Office (Hotel Haifa) Husayni Mosque built
1924	Raghdan Palace begun
1925	First private electric generators in Amman Transjordan schools system established
1927	Palestinian monetary units established as official currency in Transjordan Italian National Missionary Society Hospital, Amman Earthquake damages Husayni Mosque and other important buildings
c. 1927	Philadelphia Hotel built
1928	Piped water in Amman
1930	Jordanian Desert Police Force established
1933	Ibrahim Hashem appointed Prime Minister of the Emirate of Transjordan
1935	First radio set (battery operated) demonstrated at Al-Shalati coffee house
1938	Electric utility established
1939	Electric power station, Ras al-Ain opens
1946	Full independence granted by the United Kingdom, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is born
1947	Population +/- 60,000
c. 1948	Streets and sidewalks paved in Jabal Amman Central Bank of Jordan building completed Electric lights replace kerosene lamps for street lighting
1948	Formation of State of Israel; influx of Palestinian refugees arrive in Jordan
1950	Jordanian Dinar established as official currency
1951	20 July: King Abdullah assassinated by Palestinian gunman in Jerusalem; his son Talal ascends to the throne
1952	1 January: New Jordanian constitution adopted, limiting the powers of the monarchy 2 August: Prime Minister Abu al Huda convenes an extraordinary meeting of Parliament, unanimous vote to depose King Talal on the grounds of insanity (schizophrenia), King Talal's advisors create the Throne Council which serves as a regency until Talal's eldest son Hussein reaches the age of majority
1953	2 May: King Hussein ascends the throne
1956	Intense protests in Amman against the British-proposed Baghdad Pact with Iraq

- 1957** Zarqa Uprising: group of pro-Nasser officers and civilians convicted of inciting violence to the east of Amman and sent to jail
- 1958** 1 February: Syria and Egypt join to form the Ba'thist United Arab Republic
 14 February: Arab Federation of Iraq and Jordan formed to counter-balance perceived regional threat of U.A.R.
 13-14 July: Iraqi King Faisal, Crown Prince Abdul Illah, Ibrahim Hashem assassinated in Baghdad
- 1959** Amman population 246,475
- 1960** Agents of the U.A.R. assassinate Jordanian prime minister Hazza al-Majali
- 1961** U.A.R. collapses, regional instability subsides
- 1965** Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) created, further polarizing Palestinians in Jordan
- 1967** 5 June: Egypt invades Israel; Jordanian troops under Egyptian command attack Israeli targets; Israel invades the West Bank
 10 June: Israel wins war; 300,000 Palestinian refugees arrive in Jordan; with the Israeli occupation of the West Bank, Jordan loses 60% of its fruit/vegetable production and 90% of its tourism sector (tied to holy sites like Bethlehem and Nazareth)
 22 November: UN Security Council Resolution 242 outlines basis for Arab-Israeli peace
- 1970** 15 July: PLO and fedayeen fighters decamp to Lebanon
 27 September: Black September; four international airliners hijacked and flown to a desert airstrip in Jordan; northern town of Irbid "liberated" by Palestinian guerillas; Jordanian army launches retaliatory attacks against Palestinian refugee camps of Wahdat and Hussein outside of Amman, Nasser brokers cease fire between Jordan and PLO.
- 1973** Egypt and Syria attack Israel; Jordan sends tank brigade to assist Syrian troops in the Golan Heights; Israel wins war and occupies the Golan
- 1974** Development of Aqaba port and Jordanian phosphate mines; Jordan becomes fourth largest global exporter of phosphate
- 1978** Camp David peace process; Egypt makes peace with Israel; Jordan refuses to participate
 After two divorces and the death of his third wife in a helicopter accident, King Hussein marries Lisa Halaby, an Arab-American who becomes Queen Noor
- 1979** Saddam Hussein assumes Presidency in Iraq, begins to send large sums of money to King Hussein in Jordan, sealing a close bond between the two countries
- 1986** Amman population +/- 870,000
- 1988** First draft of Amman Masterplan completed; Jordan severs legal and administrative ties with the West Bank; Jordanian dinar loses 23% of its value in six months
- 1990** Iraqi forces invade Kuwait, first Gulf War begins, Jordan refuses to join international coalition supporting Kuwaiti sovereignty
- 1993** Oslo Peace Process; Jordan accepts peace with Israel in exchange for \$950 million of debt forgiveness, military aid, and a favorable demarcation of the Israeli-Jordanian border in Wadi Araba
- 1994** Jordan and Israel sign an agreement for joint marketing of Holy Land tours abroad
- 1999** King Hussein dies; his eldest son becomes King Abdullah II

- 2001** Following the attacks of September 11, Jordan offers to share it's intelligence with other countries
- 2002** Jordanian debt rescheduled under Paris Club; American aid to Jordan doubles
- 2003** U.S. and Coalition forces invade Iraq, topple the government of Saddam Hussein. Unlike the first Gulf War, Jordan supports this initiative, providing a vital stop in the supply chain for the foreign armies
- 2004** Jordan fourth largest recipient of US aid worldwide after Israel, Egypt, and Columbia
- 2005** The lobbies of three luxury hotels in downtown Amman are destroyed by bombs from suicide bombers. As a motive, the terrorists cited Jordanian support for the war in Iraq

LIFE OF IBRAHIM HASHEM

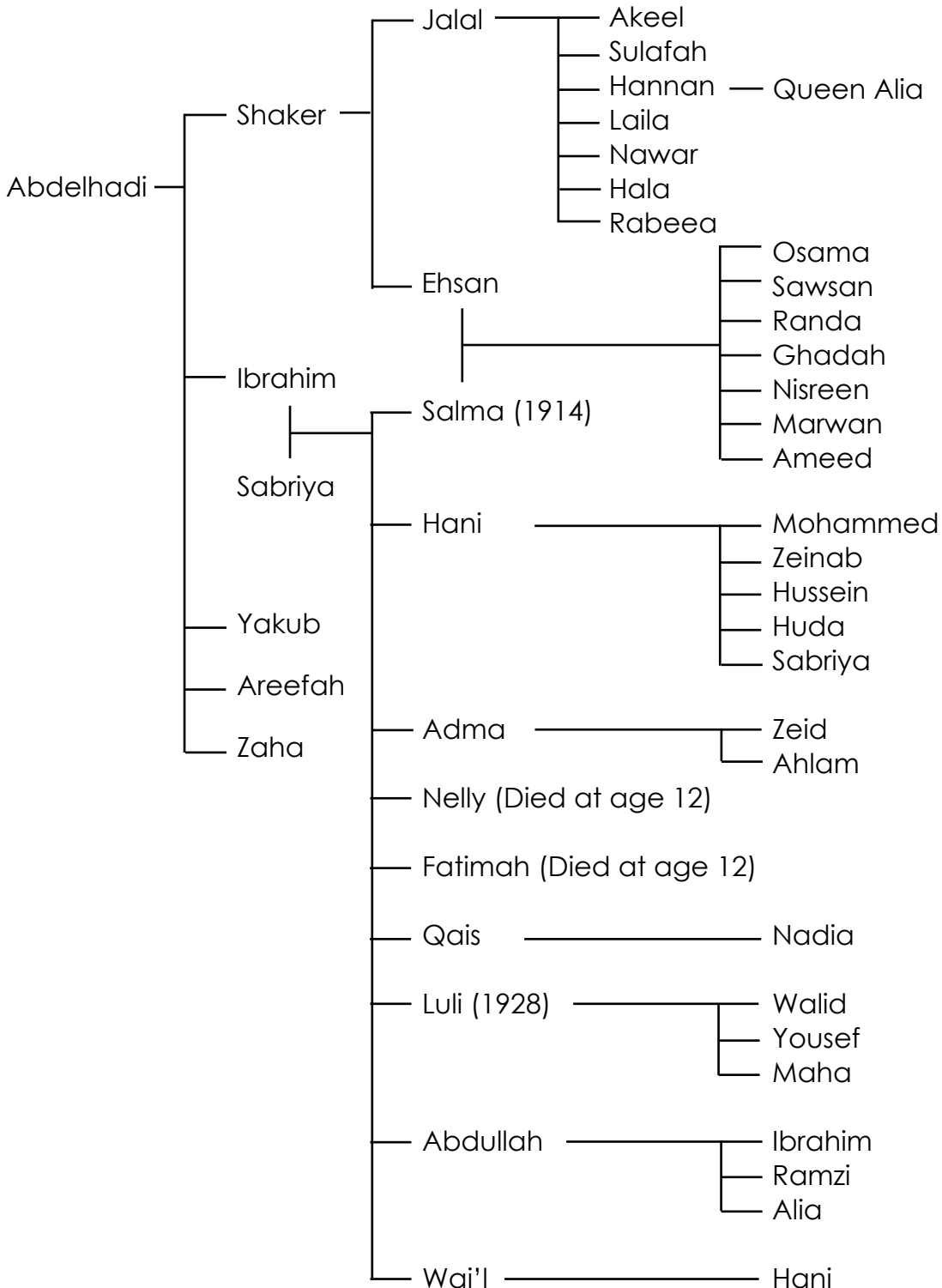
- 1888** Born in Nablus, Palestine
- c. 1906** Studies law in Istanbul
- 1910** Completes study of law in Istanbul, graduating with honors
- c. 1910** Appointed Attorney General of Beirut and Yafa
- c. 1912** Marries Sabriya
- c. 1914** Resigns appointed positions to serve as reserve soldier in Ottoman Army in Damascus
- c. 1914-18** Deserts Ottoman army and allies sympathies with Arab Revolt; Goes into hiding at Jabal Druze (now in Syria)
- c. 1918** Returns to Damascus to participate in Arab Congress under King Faisal bin Hussein of Syria
- c.1918-22** Teaches criminal science at University of Damascus
- 1922** Appointed Minister of Justice of the Emirate of Transjordan; moves to Amman; serves on-and-off in various appointed positions through 1933
- 1933** Appointed Prime Minister of Emirate of Transjordan
- 1946** Accompanies Prince Abdullah to London to negotiate terms of Jordanian independence from Great Britain
Presides over dissolution of mandate government; crafts Constitution of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; serves as first Prime Minister of the Kingdom
- 1948** Helps maintain order during political turmoil in the wake of creation of the State of Israel
- 1951** Presides over transition of power to King Hussein after assassination of King Abdullah
- 1956** Begins fourth term as Prime Minister
- c. 1957** Begins fifth term as Prime Minister
- 1958** March: Federal government established for the Arab Federation of Iraq and Jordan. Iraqi Nuri al-Said is made prime minister of the new federation, Ibrahim Hashem is appointed as al-Said's deputy
July 13: Assassinated during state visit to Baghdad, Iraq

BAIT IBRAHIM HASHEM

- c. 1927** Ibrahim Hashem purchases site of house for 50 dinars
- c. 1928** Construction of original house
- c. 1933** Construction of the diwan
- c. 1930s** First phase of rear wing
- c. 1948** Rear wing extended; kitchen moved up from first floor; first floor rented as apartments
- c. 1940s** Lower garden developed for storefronts with apartments above
- c. 1956** House attacked by angry mob lobbing grenades from the street above during deliberations on the Baghdad Pact
- c. 1961** Hashem family sells house to two partners who plan to develop a hotel on the site; this plan is postponed indefinitely when one of the partners dies
- 1960s-2005** House used as storage and workshop space for garment factories housed elsewhere on the property
- 2005** Property ownership taken over by Municipality of Amman

APPENDIX B: FAMILY TREE

To the best of our knowlegdge, this family tree represents the direct lineage of Ibrahim Hashem and his immediate family. Ibrahim and his wife Sabriya had nine children, seven of whom survived to adulthood. These children were born more or less two years apart.

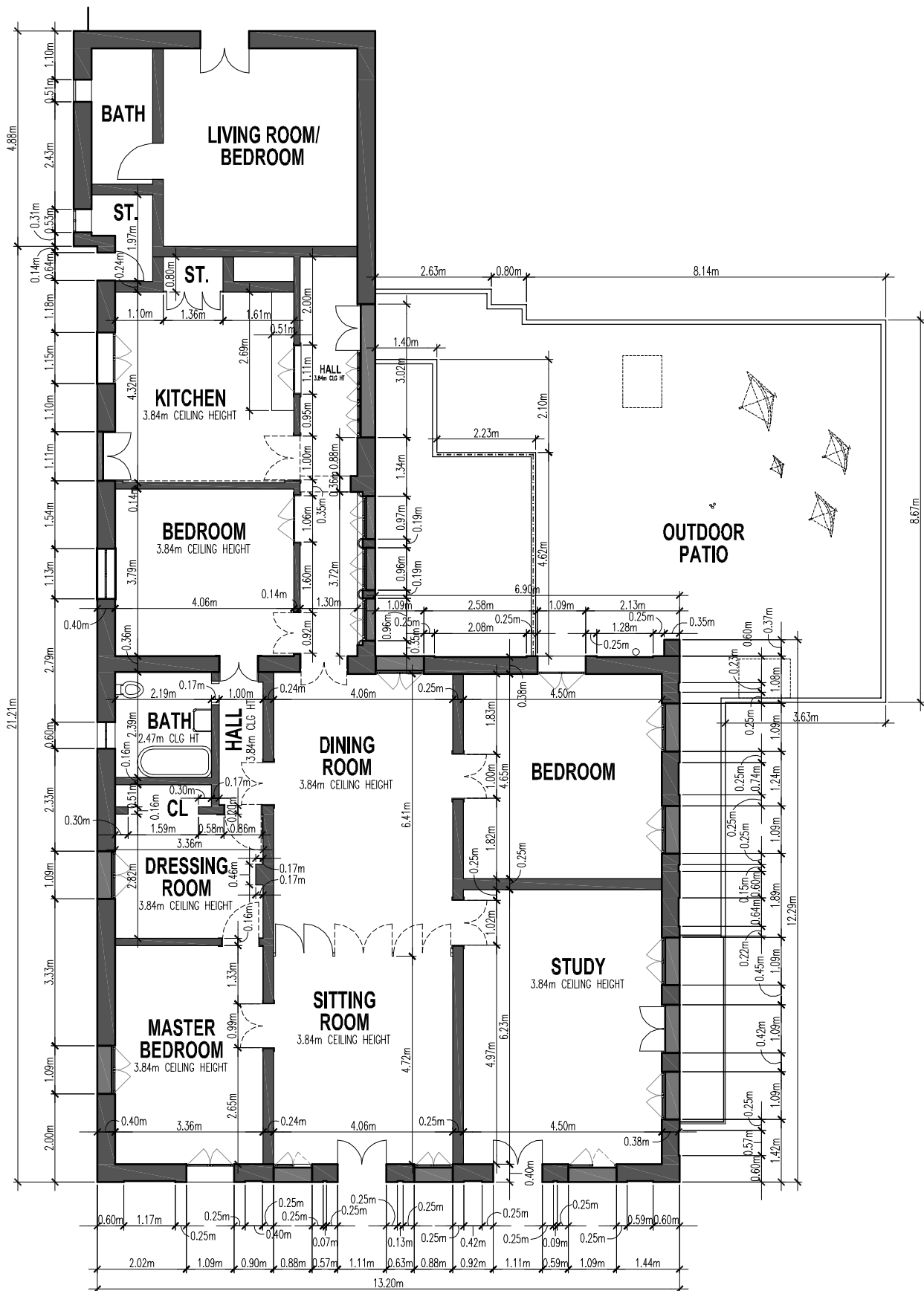


APPENDIX C: DRAWINGS

BAIT IBRAHIM HASHEM

Drawings Include:

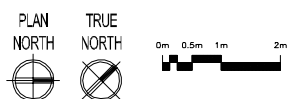
Floor Plan--Main Floor
Phasing Plan--Main Floor
Floor Plan--Middle Level
Floor Plan--Lower Level
Speculated Diwan Floor Plan
Speculated Site Plan
Decorative Tile Plan
Roof Plan & Conditions
Exterior Elevations
Typical Window & Door Elevation

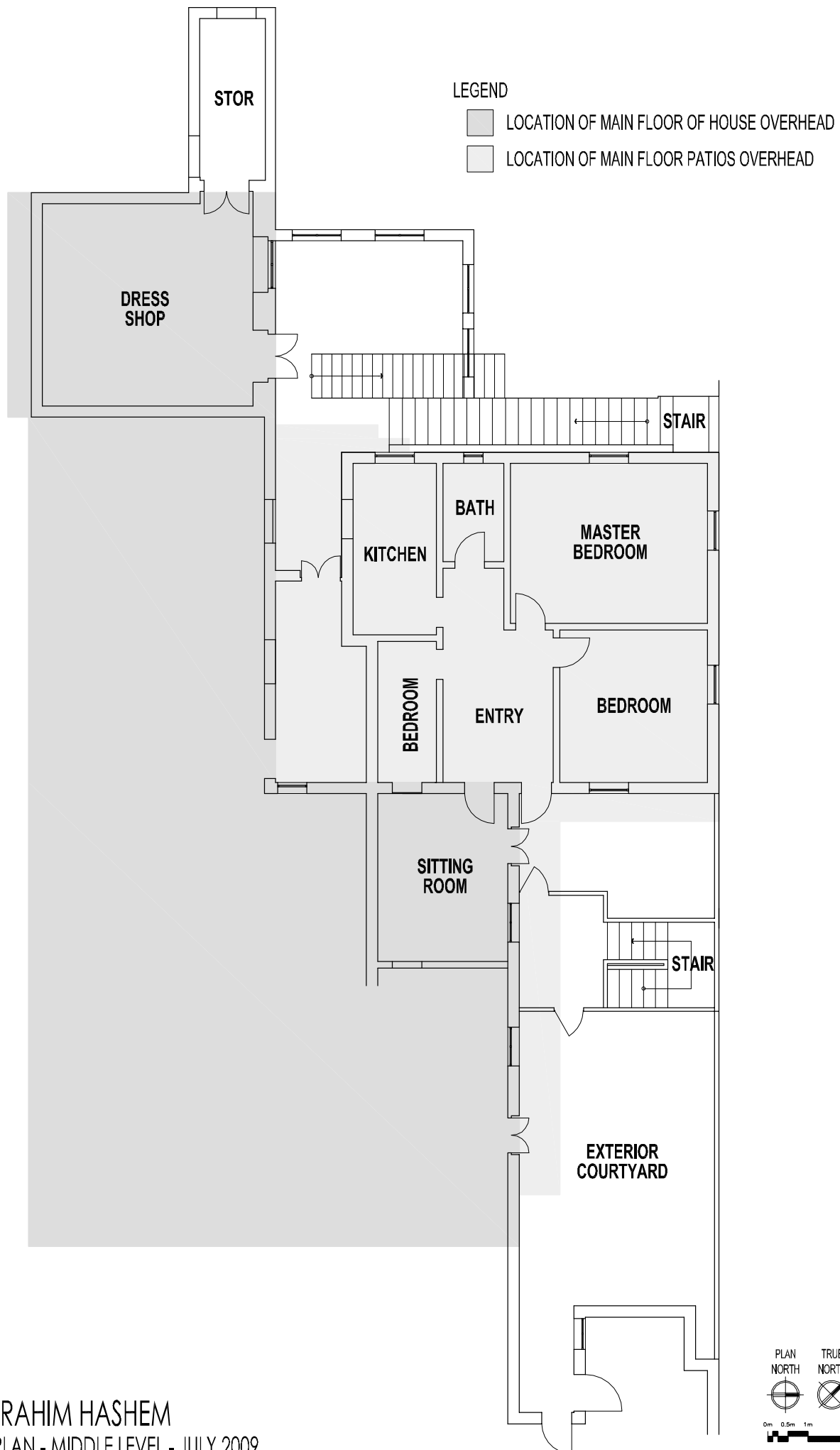


BAIT IBRAHIM HASHEM
 FLOOR PLAN - MAIN FLOOR - MARCH 2009

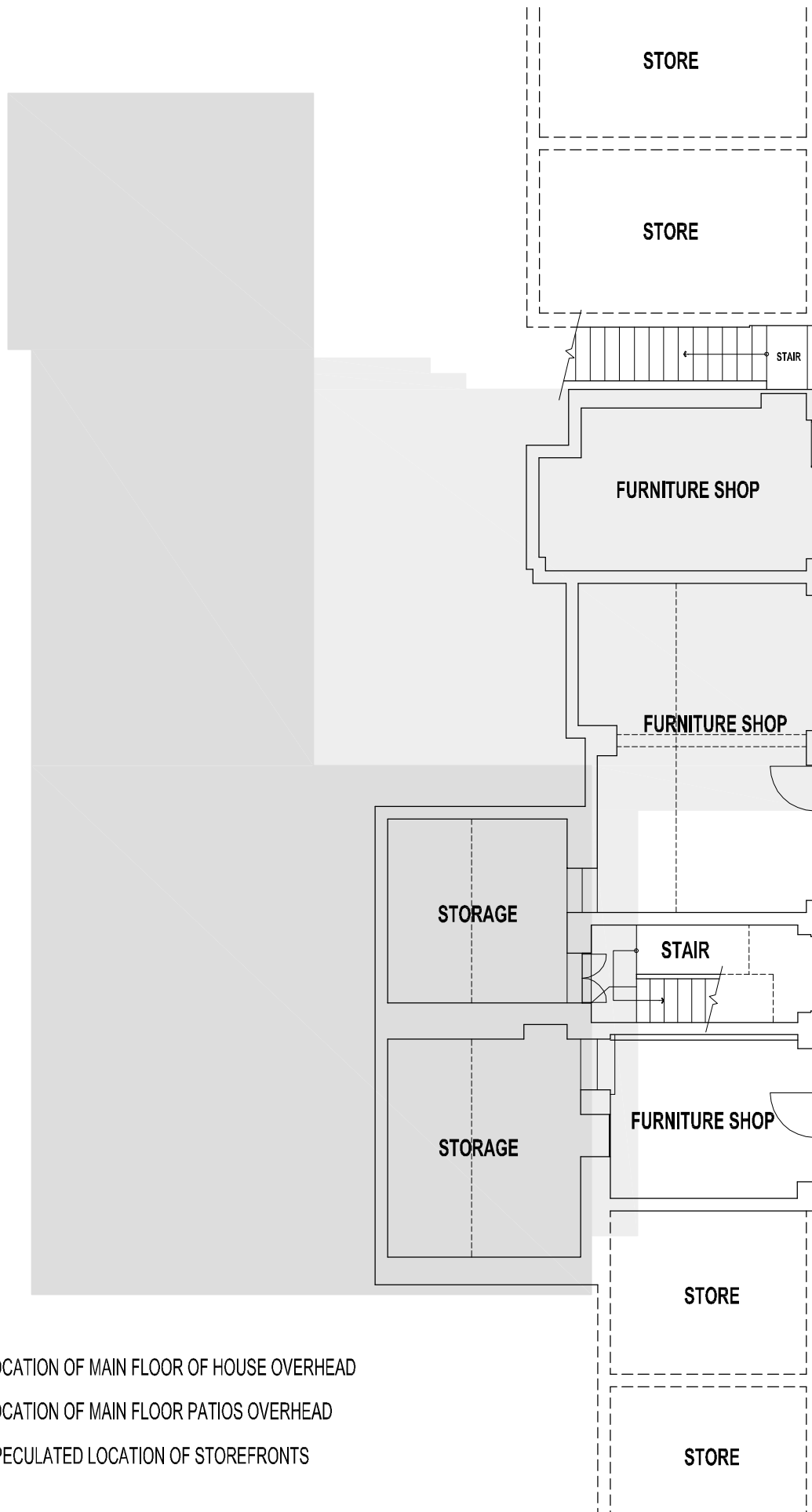


BAIT IBRAHIM HASHEM
SPECULATED CHRONOLOGY OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION - MAIN FLOOR - JULY 2009





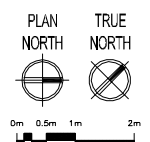
BAIT IBRAHIM HASHEM
FLOOR PLAN - MIDDLE LEVEL - JULY 2009

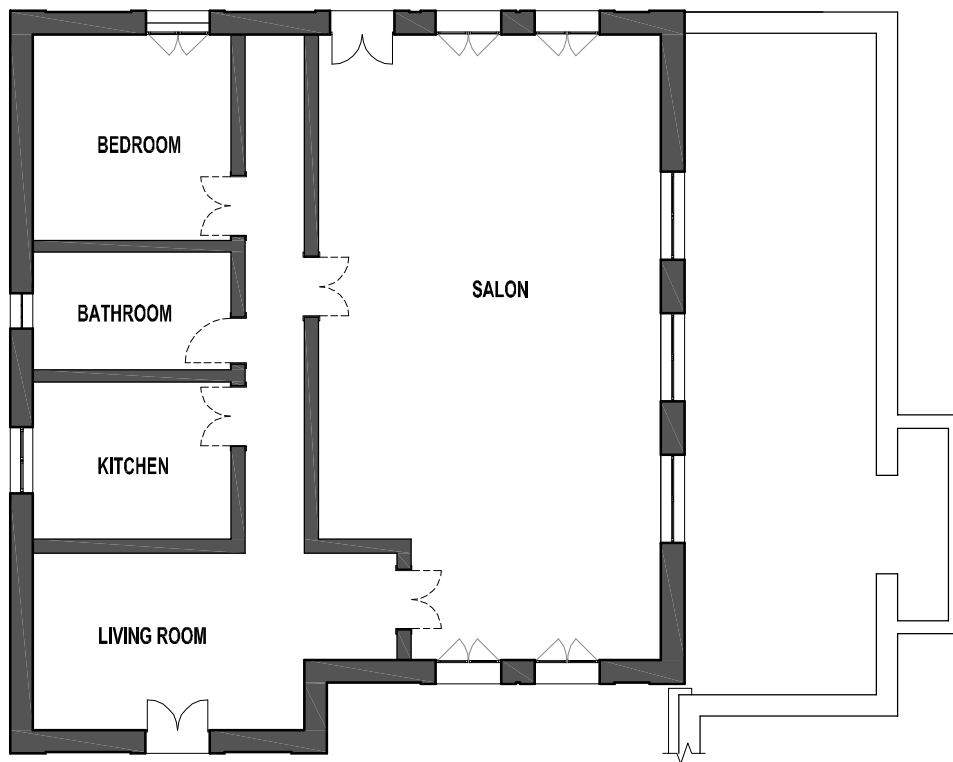


LEGEND

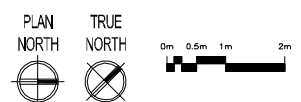
- LOCATION OF MAIN FLOOR OF HOUSE OVERHEAD
- LOCATION OF MAIN FLOOR PATIOS OVERHEAD
- SPECULATED LOCATION OF STOREFRONTS

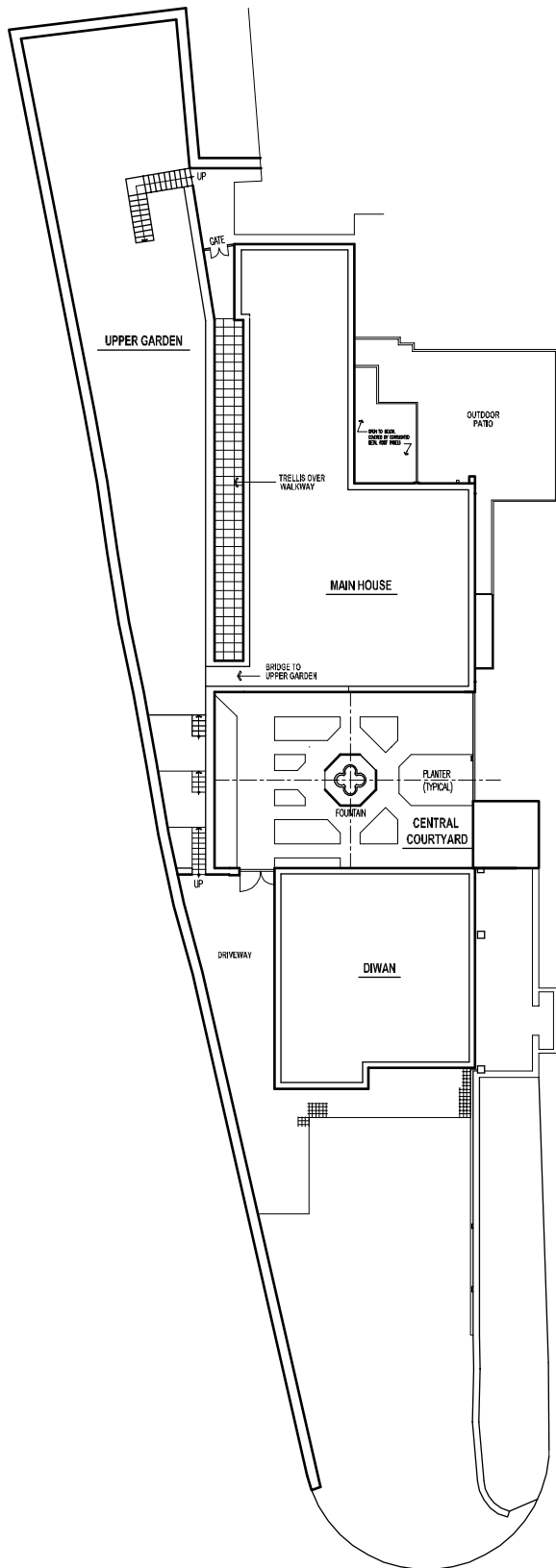
BAIT IBRAHIM HASHEM
FLOOR PLAN - LOWER LEVEL - JULY 2009



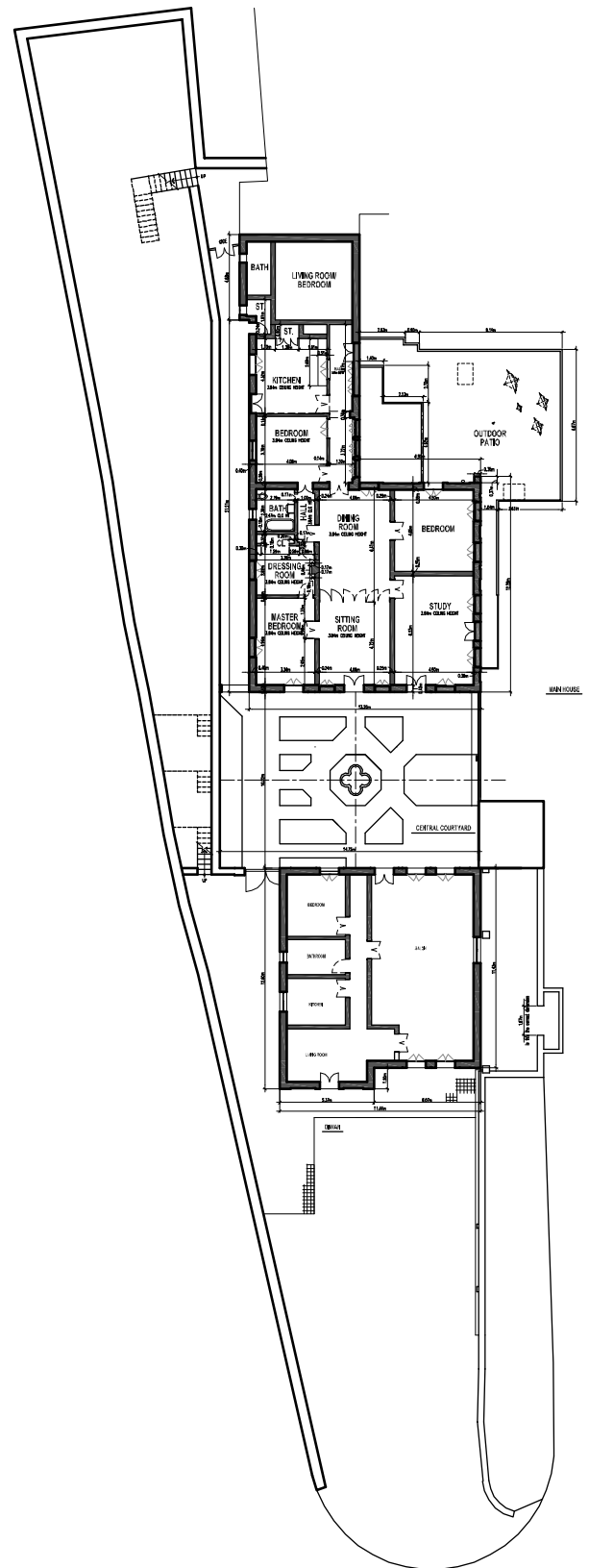


BAIT IBRAHIM HASHEM
SPECULATED DIWAN FLOOR PLAN - JULY 2009



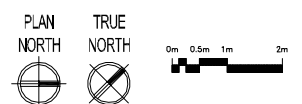


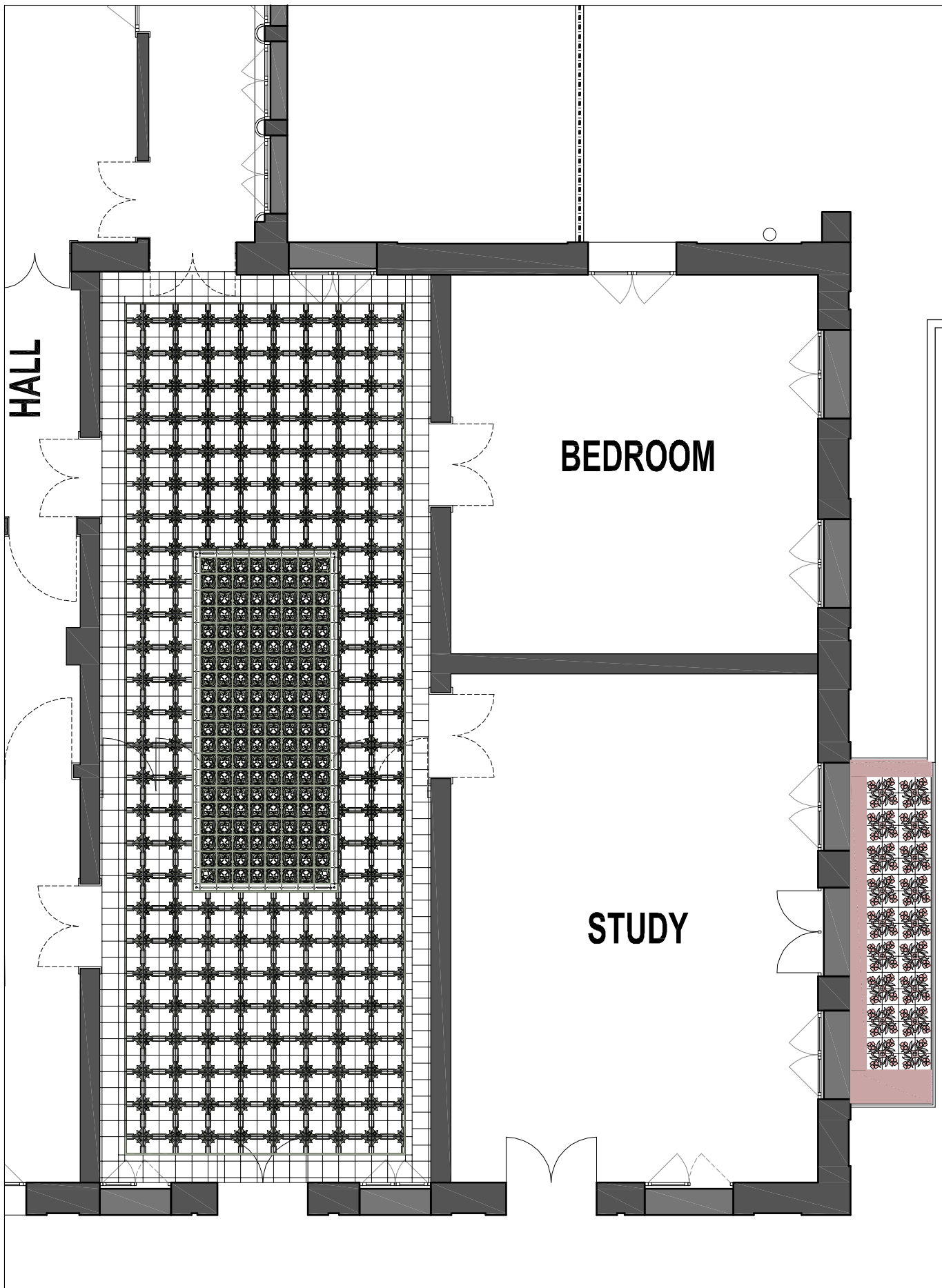
SITE PLAN



FLOOR PLAN

BAIT IBRAHIM HASHEM
SPECULATED SITE PLAN - JULY 2009



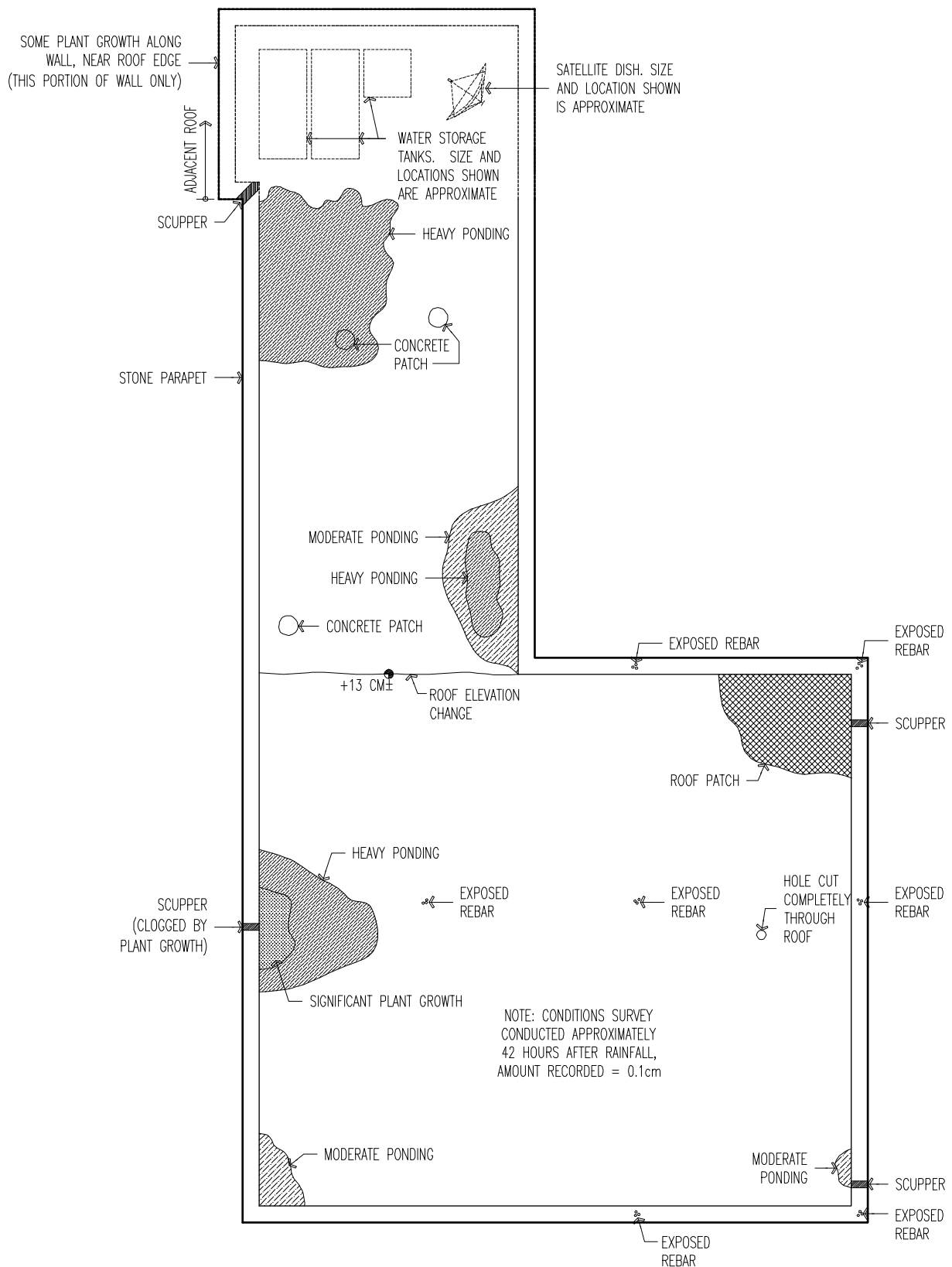


BAIT IBRAHIM HASHEM
DECORATIVE TILE PLAN - MARCH 2009

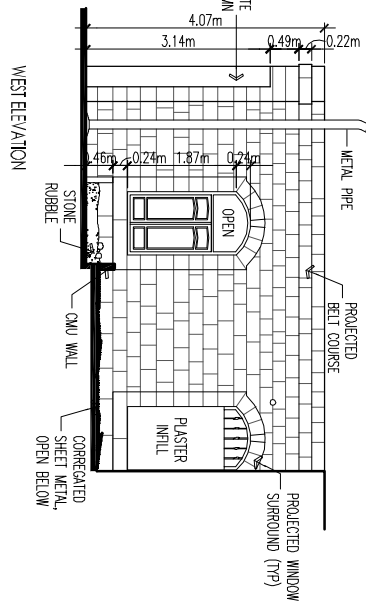
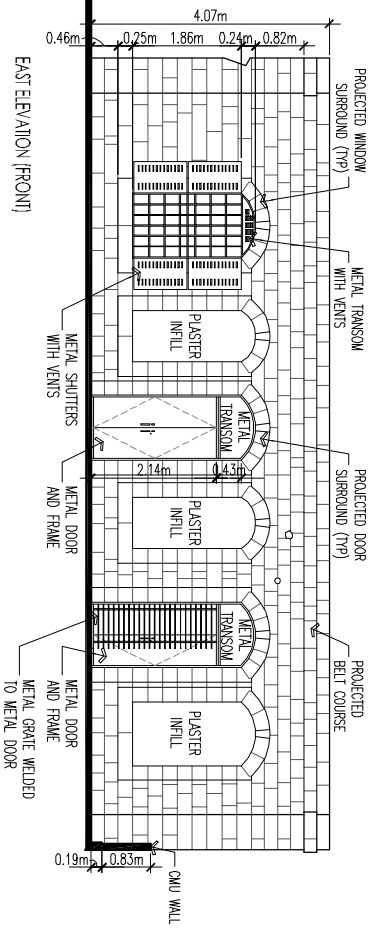
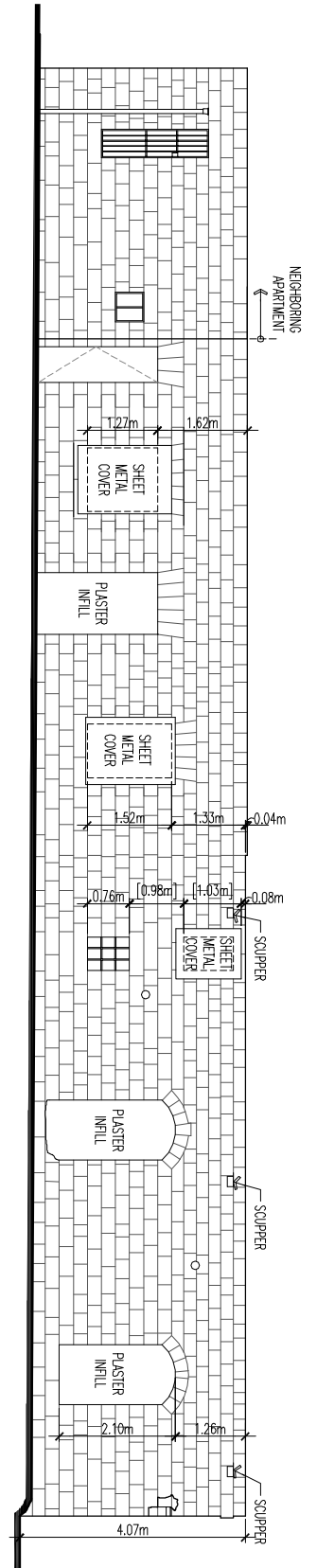


0m 0.25m 0.5m 1m

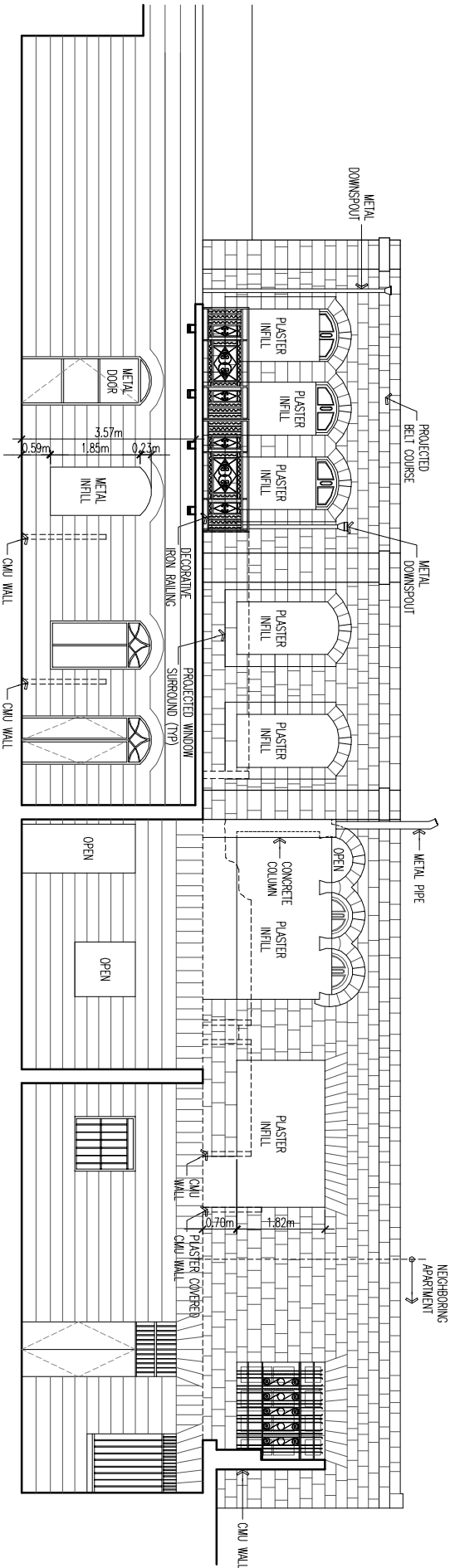




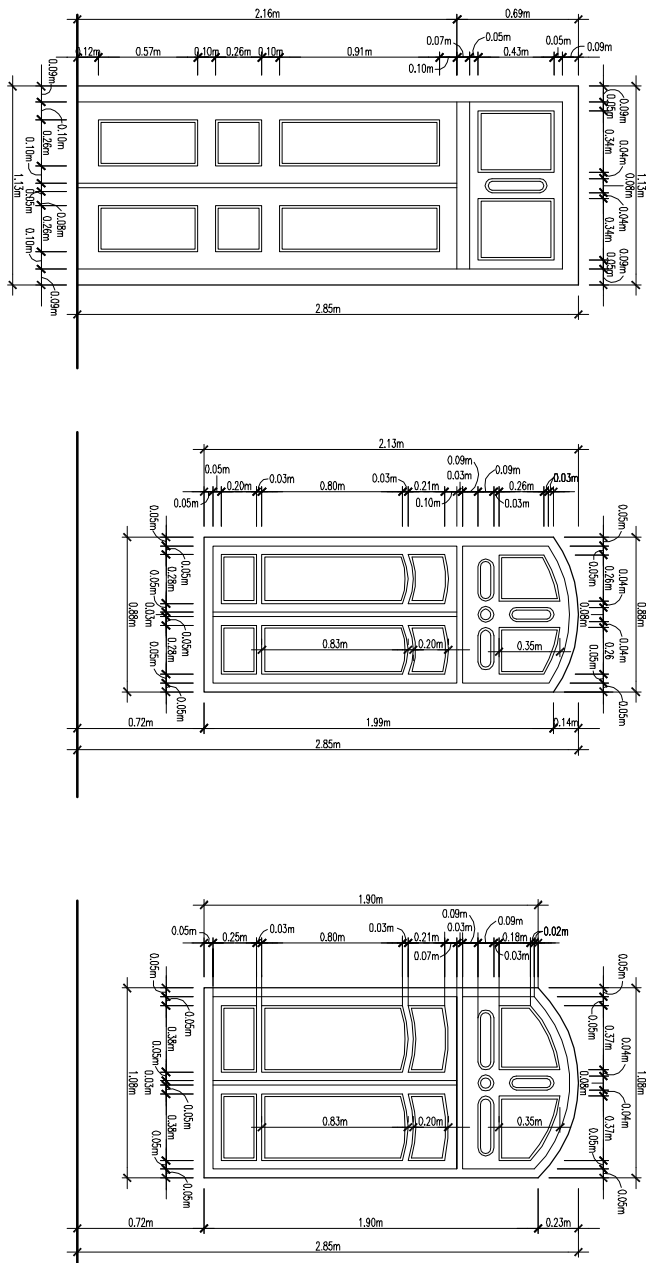
SOUTH ELEVATION



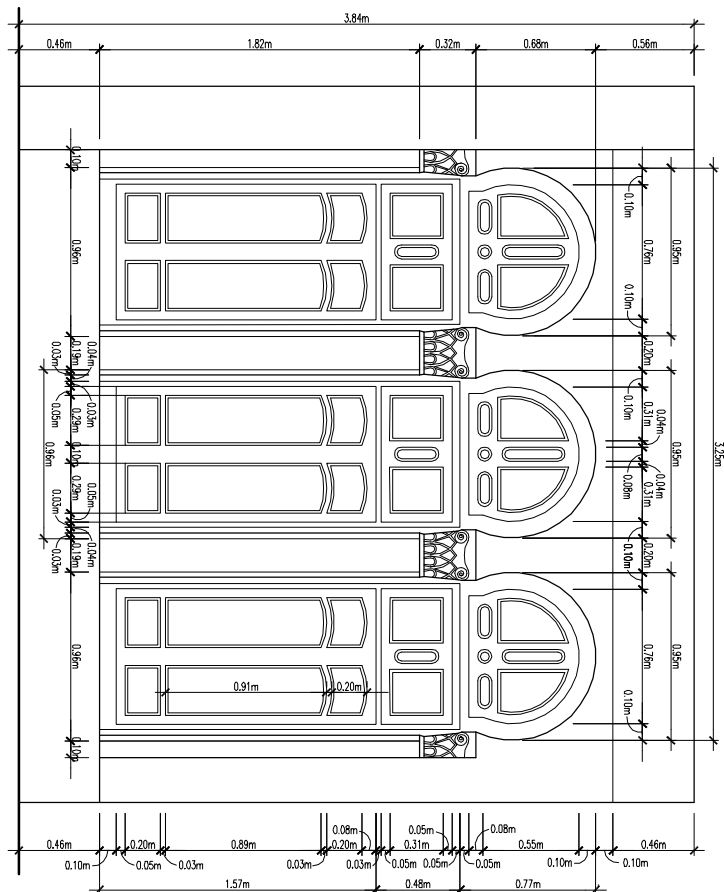
NORTH ELEVATION



BAIT IBRAHIM HASHEM
EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS - MARCH 2009



NOTES
1- WINDOW DESIGN IS RECONSTRUCTED AS SHOWN BASED ON EXISTING EVIDENCE.
2- WINDOW FRAMES IN PAINTED WOOD



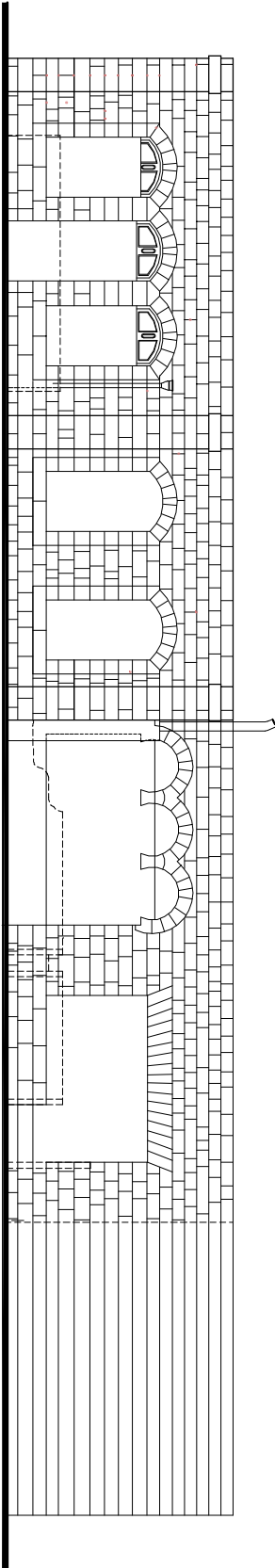
APPENDIX D: CONDITIONS ASSESSMENT DRAWINGS

BAIT IBRAHIM HASHEM

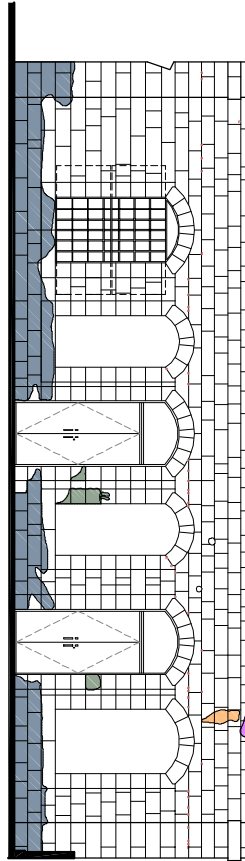
Drawings Include:

Staining, Soiling, and Coatings
Mortar Conditions
Losses and Repairs
Stone Deterioration
Biological Growth
Stone Finishes

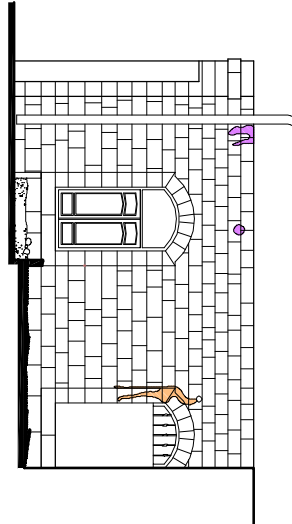
NORTH ELEVATION



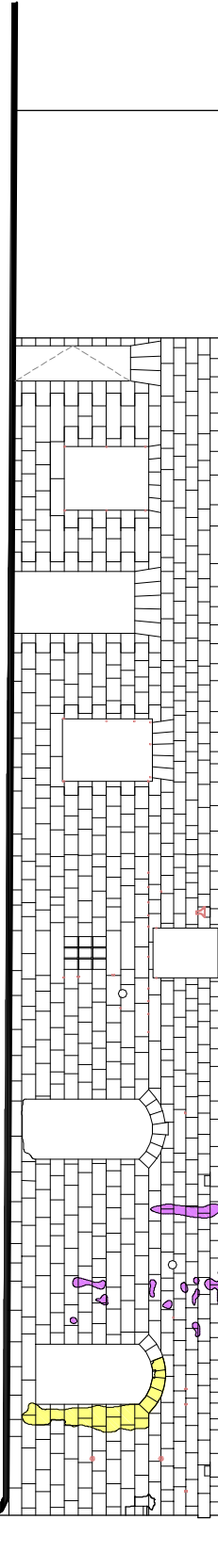
EAST ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

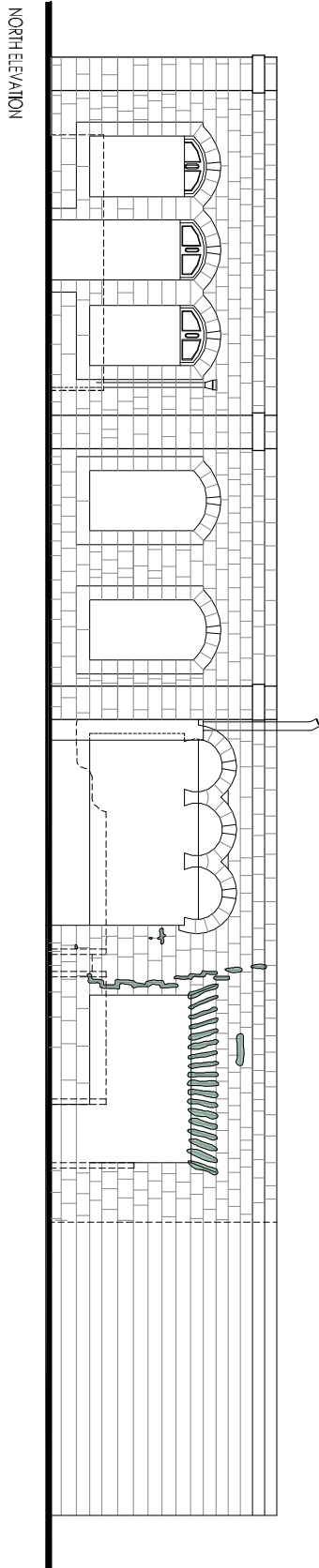
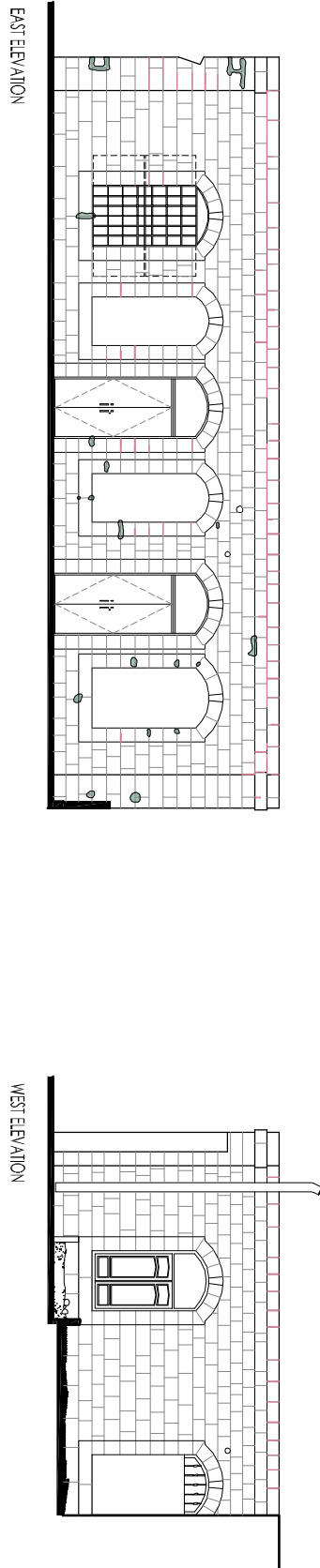
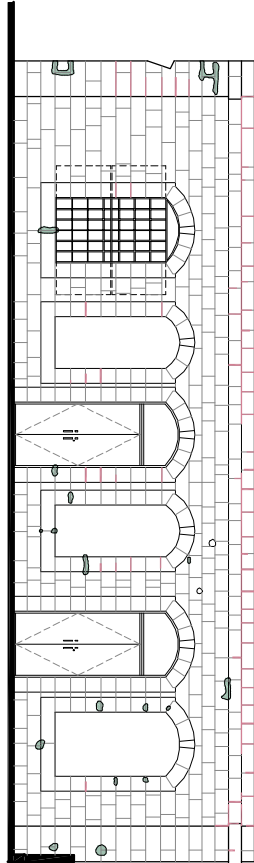
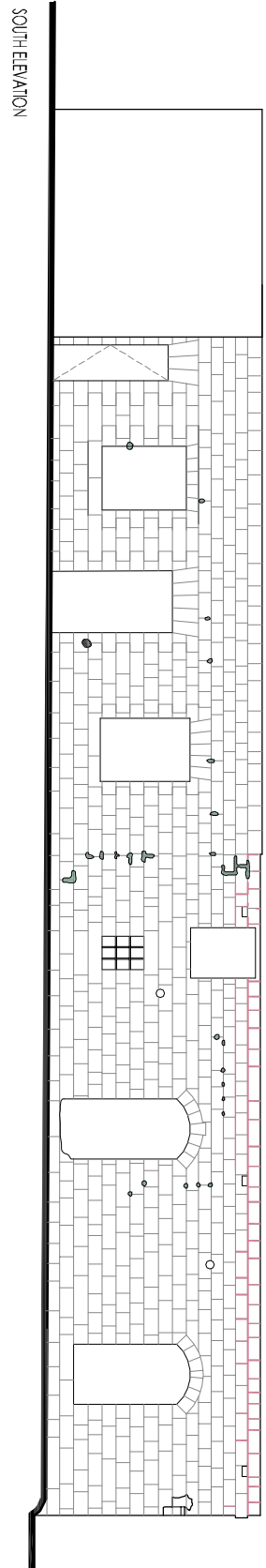


BAIT IBRAHIM HASHEM STAINING, SOILING AND COATINGS - JUNE 2009

LEGEND

 DARK (BLACK) SOILING	 PAINT STAINS	 SHELLAC/LACQUER COATING
 RUST STAINS	 TAR STAINS	 PEGS AND NAILS

0m 0.5m 1m 2m



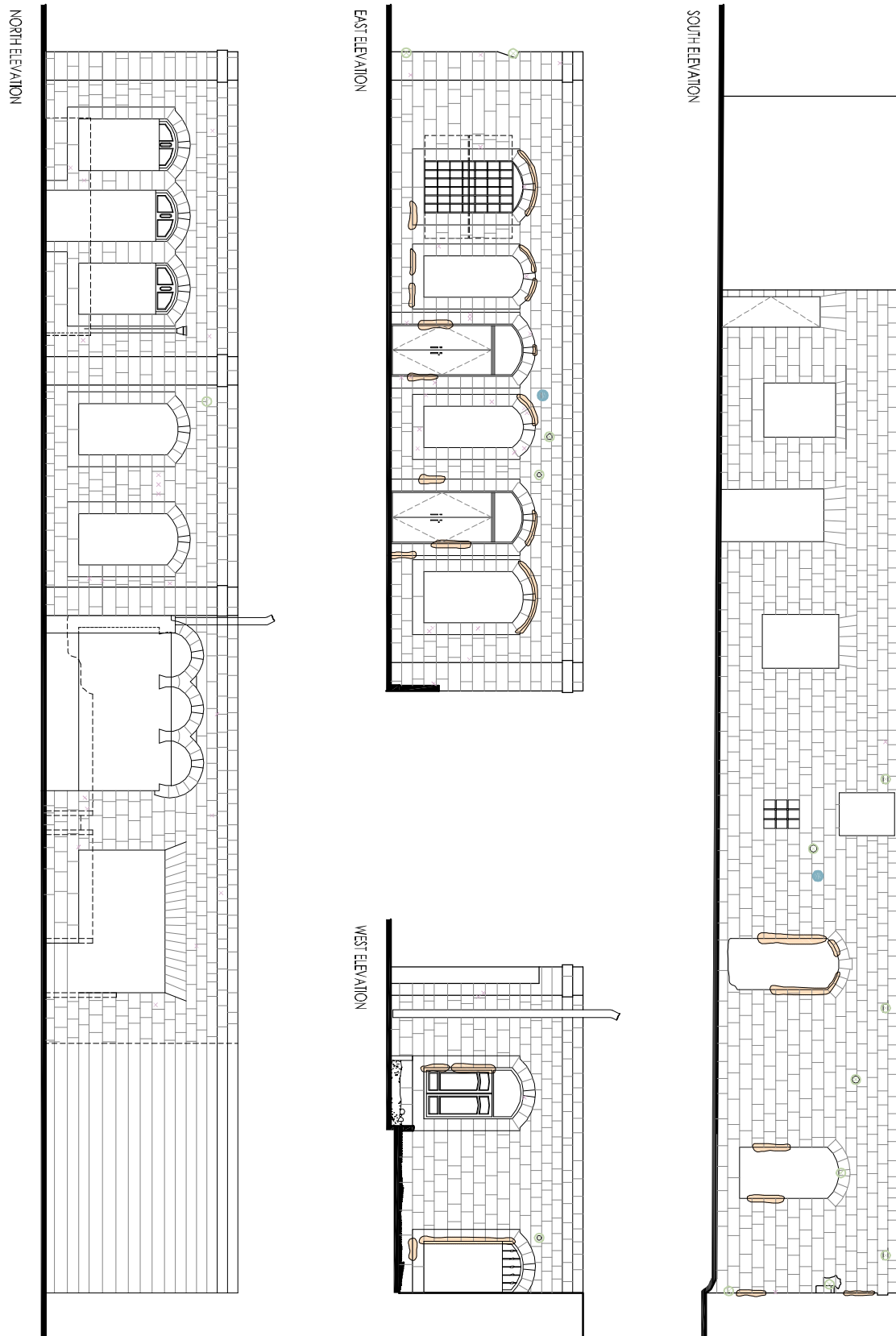
BAIT IBRAHIM HASHEM MORTAR CONDITIONS - JUNE 2009

LEGEND

— REPOINTING

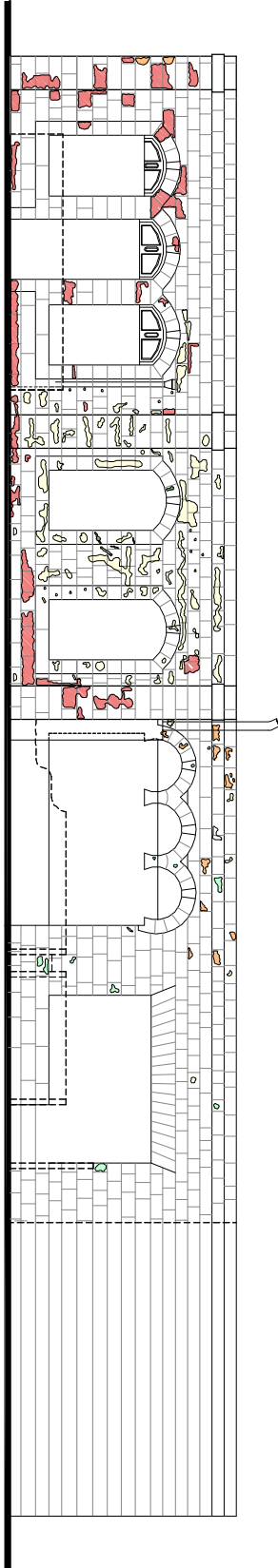
■ MORTAR LOSS

0m 0.5m 1m 2m

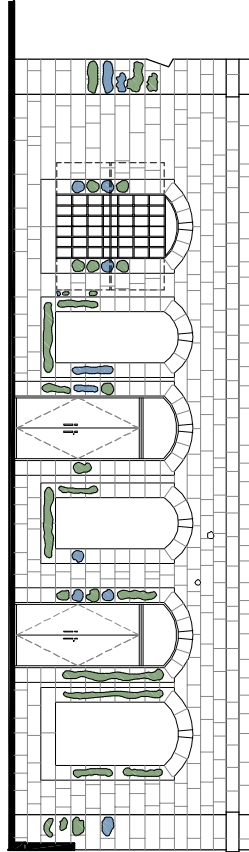


BAIT IBRAHIM HASHEM
LOSSES AND REPAIRS - JUNE 2009

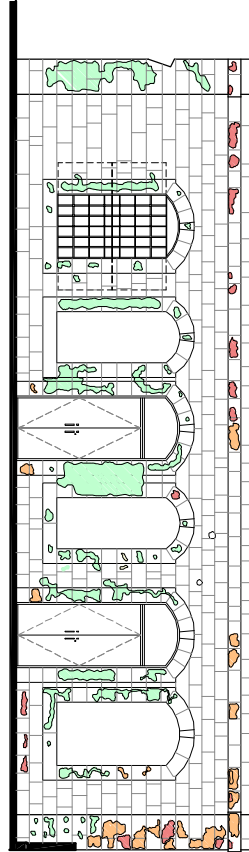
NORTH ELEVATION



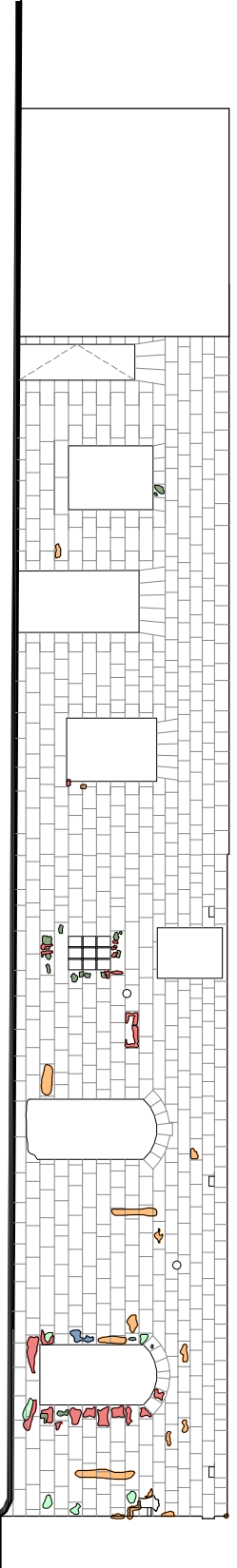
EAST ELEVATION



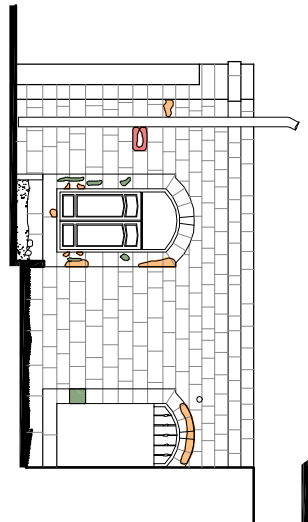
EAST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION

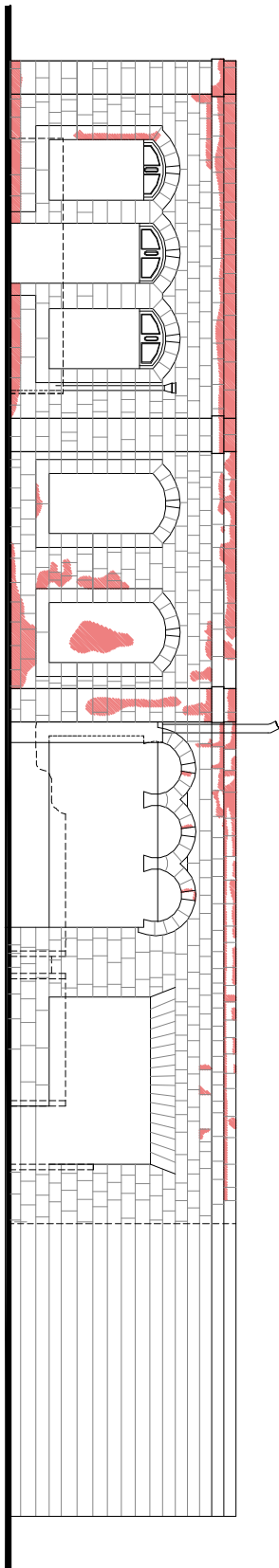


LEGEND

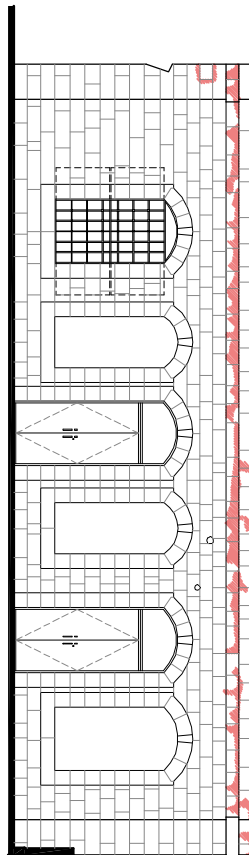
EROSION	SCALING	SCRATCHES
PITTING	CHIPPING	GRAFFITI



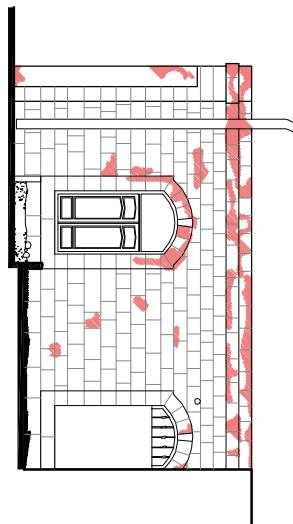
NORTH ELEVATION



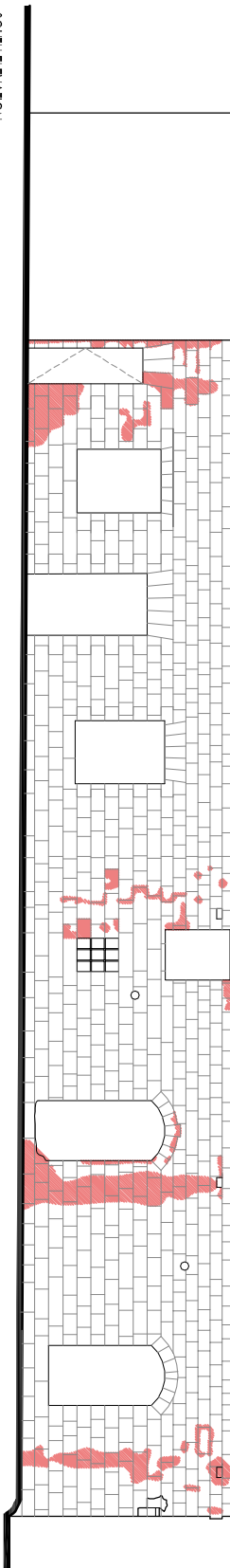
EAST ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

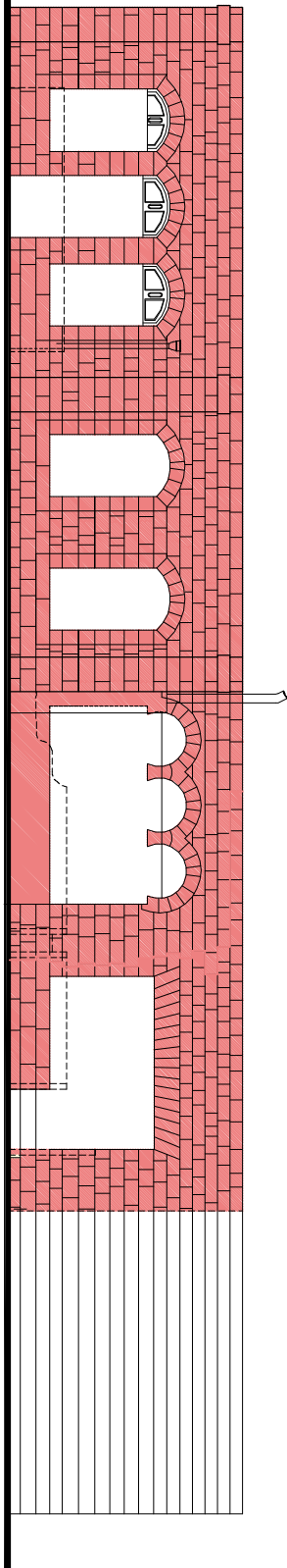


LEGEND

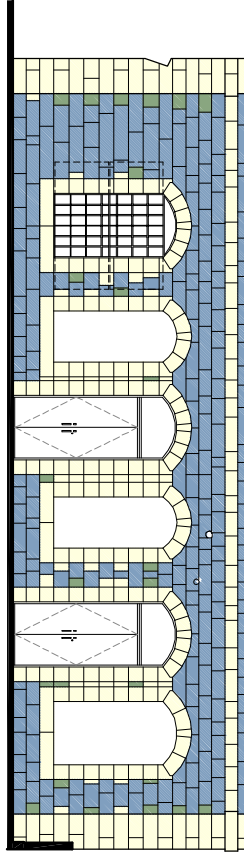
■ BIOLOGICAL GROWTH

0m 0.5m 1m 2m

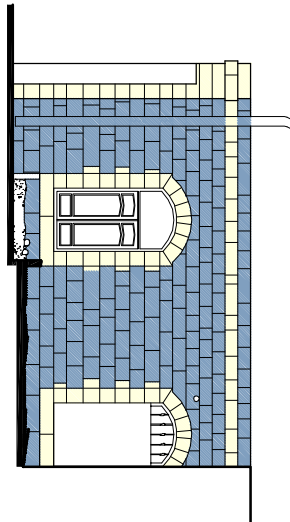
NORTH ELEVATION



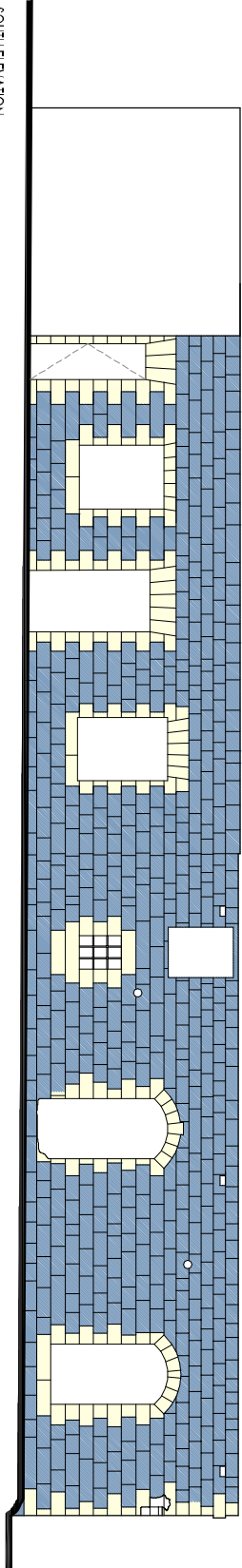
EAST ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



LEGEND

STONE - ROCK FACE FINISH
STONE - RAKED FINISH

STONE - CHISEL FINISH
STONE - CROSS-RAKED FINISH

0m 0.5m 1m 2m

APPENDIX E: EXISTING HARDWARE INVENTORY

BAIT IBRAHIM HASHEM

July 2009

Number: #0001
Location: Attic
Image #: 174

Item: Exterior Door, top half

Quantity: 1
Color: blue paint/wood stain
Hardware: mortise lock
Other: with item #0002



Number: #0002
Location: Attic
Image #: 176

Item: Exterior Door, bottom half

Quantity: 1
Color: blue paint/wood stain
Hardware:
Other: with item #0001



Number: #0003
Location: Attic
Image #: 175

Item: Exterior Door, top half

Quantity: 1
Color: blue paint/blue paint
Hardware:
Other: with item #0004



Number: #0004
Location: Attic
Image #: 177

Item: Exterior Door, bottom half

Quantity: 1
Color: blue paint/blue paint
Hardware:
Other: with item #0003



Number: #0005
Location: Attic
Image #: 178

Item: Door, Exterior

Quantity: 1
Color: yellow paint/yellow paint
Hardware: slide latch, mortise lock
Other:



Number: #0006
Location: Attic
Image #: 179

Item: Door

Quantity: 1
Color: wood stain/wood stain
Hardware:
Other:



Number: #0013
Location: Attic
Image #: 192-194

Item: door, pantry

Quantity: 1
Color: cream paint/cream paint
Hardware: mortise lock (male)
Other: green first coat



Number: #0014
Location: Attic
Image #: 195, 196

Item: window frame, arched with fold down transom windows

Quantity: 1
Color: yellow paint/ wood stain
Hardware: window straps
Other:



Number: #0015
Location: Attic
Image #: 197

Item: window frame, arched
1

Quantity: cream paint/wood stain
Color:
Hardware:
Other: larger than item #0014



Number: #0016

Location: Attic

Image #: 198

Item: window frame, arched
1

Quantity: yellow paint/yellow paint

Color:

Hardware:

Other: fits into item #0014



Number: #0017

Location: Attic

Image #: 199

Item: window frame, arched

Quantity: 1

Color: cream paint/wood stain

Hardware:

Other: fits into item #0015



Number: #0018

Location: Attic

Image #: 200

Item: window frame, square

Quantity: 1

Color: green paint/green paint

Hardware:

Other: no glass



Number: #0019
Location: Attic
Image #: 201

Item: window frame, rectangle

Quantity: 2
Color: green paint/green paint
Hardware:
Other: one with broken glass, one with no glass



Number: #0020
Location: Attic
Image #: 203

Item: window frame, rectangle

Quantity: 2
Color: yellow paint/cream paint
Hardware:
Other: no glass



Number: #0021
Location: Attic
Image #: 204

Item: window pieces, misc arched

Quantity: 1
Color:
Hardware:
Other:



Number: #0022
Location: Attic
Image #: 205

Item: window frame, slight arched

Quantity: 3
Color: cream paint/cream paint
Hardware: hinges and latches
Other: broken glass



Number: #0023
Location: Attic
Image #: 206

Item: window frame, slight arched

Quantity: 1
Color: yellow paint/yellow paint
Hardware: hinges and latches
Other: broken glass, larger than item #0022



Number: #0024
Location: Attic
Image #: 207

Item: window frame, square

Quantity: 1
Color:
Hardware:
Other:



Number: #0025
Location: Attic
Image #: 208

Item: window frame, small half arch
window both sides
Quantity: 1
Color: yellow paint/yellow paint
Hardware: window straps
Other: no glass



Number: #0026
Location: Attic
Image #: 209

Item: door, cabinet
Quantity: 1
Color: cream paint/cream paint
Hardware: both doors frame and knob
Other:



Number: #0027
Location: Attic
Image #: 210

Item: window frame, x large
Quantity: 1
Color: cream paint/wood stain
Hardware: glass in side panels
Other:



Number: #0028
Location: Attic
Image #: 211

Item: door

Quantity: 1
Color: cream paint/cream paint
Hardware: mortise lock (male)
Other:



Number: #0029
Location: Attic
Image #: 212

Item: Door, Exterior

Quantity: 1
Color: cream paint/cream paint
Hardware: mortise lock (male)
Other:



Number: #0030
Location: Attic
Image #: 213, 214

Item: Door, Exterior, heavy

Quantity: 1
Color: green paint/green paint heavy
Hardware: slide lock
Other:



Number: #0031
Location: Attic
Image #: 215

Item: door

Quantity: 1
Color: cream paint/cream paint
Hardware: mortise lock (male)
Other:



Number: #0032
Location: Attic
Image #: 216

Item: Door, Exterior

Quantity: 1
Color: cream paint/green paint
Hardware: mortise lock (female)
Other:



Number: #0033
Location: Attic
Image #: 217, 218

Item: door

Quantity: 1
Color: wood stain/wood stain
Hardware: hinges, slide lock
Other: broken glass, patterned



Number: #0034

Location: Attic

Image #: 219

Item: door

Quantity: 1

Color: green paint/wood stain

Hardware: mortise lock (female)

Other:



Number: #0035

Location: Attic

Image #: 220

Item: door frame, with transom

Quantity: 2

Color: yellow paint/yellow paint, wood stain/wood stain

Hardware: hinges, mortise lock (female)

Other:



Number: #0036

Location: Existing Installed, master bed

Image #: 224

Item: window, double casement

Quantity: 1

Color: dark green paint/cream paint

Hardware: hardware intact

Other: missing bottom 2 glass panes



Number: #0037
Location: Existing Installed, master bed
Image #: 225

Item: window, double casement

Quantity: 1
Color: cream paint/cream paint
Hardware: hardware intact
Other: broken and missing glass



Number: #0038
Location: Existing Installed, master bed
Image #: 226

Item: window, hardware detail

Quantity: 1
Color:
Hardware:
Other:



Number: #0039
Location: Existing Installed, master bed
Image #: 227

Item: door frame, with transom

Quantity: 1
Color: cream paint/cream paint
Hardware: hinges
Other: transom intact, missing door



Number: #0040
Location: Existing Installed, master bed
Image #: 228

Item: door frame, with transom

Quantity: 1
Color: cream paint/cream paint
Hardware: hinges
Other: transom intact, missing door



Number: #0041
Location: Existing Installed, master bed
Image #: 229

Item: door frame, with transom

Quantity: 1
Color: cream paint/cream paint
Hardware: hinges
Other: transom intact, missing door



Number: #0042
Location: Existing Installed, dressing room
Image #: 231

Item: door frame, with transom

Quantity: 1
Color: cream paint/cream paint
Hardware: hinges
Other:



Number: #0007
Location: Attic
Image #: 180

Item: Door, Exterior

Quantity: 1
Color: yellow paint/yellow paint
Hardware: box lock
Other:



Number: #0008
Location: Attic
Image #: 181

Item: Door, Exterior

Quantity: 1
Color: cream paint/cream paint
Hardware: box lock
Other:



Number: #0009
Location: Attic
Image #: 182

Item: Door

Quantity: 1
Color: yellow paint/yellow paint
Hardware: mortise lock
Other:



Number: #0010
Location: Attic
Image #: 183, 184-188

Item: windows, rectangle

Quantity: 20
Color: yellow paint/yellow paint
Hardware: 7 with turnbuckle lock
Other: variety of glass patterns



Number: #0011
Location: Attic
Image #: 189

Item: door, large pantry

Quantity: 1
Color: cream paint/cream paint
Hardware: missing handle
Other:



Number: #0012
Location: Attic
Image #: 190

Item: door, pantry

Quantity: 1
Color: cream paint/cream paint
Hardware: mortise lock (female)
Other:



Number: #0043
Location: Existing Installed, dressing room
Image #: 233

Item: window, double casement

Quantity: 1
Color: cream paint/cream paint
Hardware: hardware intact
Other: broken and missing glass



Number: #0044
Location: Existing Installed, dressing room
Image #: 234

Item: door frame, cabinet or closet

Quantity: 1
Color:
Hardware: 3 door latches
Other:



Number: #0045
Location: Existing Installed, hall
Image #: 235

Item: door frame, double doors

Quantity: 1
Color: yellow paint/cream paint
Hardware: lock plate gone, no hardware
Other:



Number: #0046
Location: Existing Installed, bathroom
Image #: 236, 237

Item: door frame, with transom

Quantity: 1
Color: yellow paint/yellow paint
Hardware: broken lock, hinges on one side
Other: missing transom



Number: #0047
Location: Existing Installed, liwan
Image #: 238

Item: door frame, with transom

Quantity: 1
Color:
Hardware: cream paint/wood stain
Other: hinges, misaligned



Number: #0048
Location: Existing Installed, liwan
Image #: 239

Item: door frame, with transom

Quantity: 1
Color: wood stain/wood stain
Hardware: hinges, both sides
Other: moulding on one side, higher threshold



Number: #0049
Location:
Image #: Existing Installed, liwan
240
Item: window, double casement

Quantity: 1
Color: cream paint/cream paint
Hardware: hardware intact
Other: broken glass



Number: #0050
Location: Existing Installed, liwan
Image #: 244, 245

Item: door frame, with transom

Quantity: 1
Color: green paint/wood stain
Hardware: hinges, both sides
Other:



Number: #0051
Location: Existing Installed, liwan
Image #: 246, 247

Item: door frame, with transom

Quantity: 1
Color: green paint/wood stain
Hardware: hinges, both sides
Other:



Number: #0052
Location: Existing Installed, liwan
Image #: 252

Item: door, accordion screen,
6 across
Quantity: 1
Color: wood stain/wood stain
Hardware: hardware intact
Other: variety of glass patterns broken,
water damage at right side



Number: #0053
Location: Existing Installed, liwan
Image #: 253

Item: window, double casement
Quantity: 1
Color: turquoise paint/turquoise paint
Hardware: hardware intact
Other: missing glass



Number: #0054
Location: Existing Installed, liwan
Image #: 254

Item: window, double casement
Quantity: 1
Color: turquoise paint/turquoise paint
Hardware: hardware intact
Other:



Number: #0055
Location: Existing Installed, liwan
Image #: 255,256

Item: door, exterior front with arched transom
Quantity: 1
Color: steel
Hardware: not original
Other:



Number: #0056
Location: Existing Installed, study
Image #: 260

Item: Door, Exterior, double door, with arched transom
Quantity: 1
Color: steel
Hardware: not original
Other:



Number: #0057
Location: Existing Installed, study
Image #: 261

Item: window, double casement
Quantity: 1
Color: green paint/green paint
Hardware: hardware intact
Other: broken and missing glass



Number: #0058
Location: Existing Installed, study
Image #: 262

Item: window, double casement

Quantity: 1
Color: green paint/green paint
Hardware: hardware intact
Other: broken and missing glass



Number: #0059
Location: Existing Installed, study
Image #: 263

Item: door, exterior terrace with arched transom

Quantity: 1
Color: green paint/green paint
Hardware: key plate bent
Other: broken and missing glass



Number: #0060
Location: Existing Installed, study
Image #: 264

Item: window, double casement

Quantity: 1
Color: green paint/green paint
Hardware: hardware intact
Other: broken and missing glass



Number: #0061
Location: Existing Installed, girls bedroom
Image #: 268

Item: window, double casement

Quantity: 1
Color: green paint/green paint
Hardware: hardware intact
Other: broken and missing glass



Number: #0062
Location: Existing Installed, girls bedroom
Image #: 269

Item: window, double casement

Quantity: 1
Color: green paint/green paint
Hardware: hardware intact
Other: broken and missing glass, water damage



Number: #0063
Location: Existing Installed, girls bedroom
Image #: 270, 271

Item: window, to patio, double casement

Quantity: 1
Color: green paint/green paint
Hardware: hardware intact
Other: broken and missing glass



Number: #0064
Location: Existing Installed, boys bedroom
Image #: 274, 276

Item: window, double casement

Quantity: 1
Color: green paint/green paint
Hardware: hardware intact, exterior
Other: wondow bars
broken and missing glass



Number: #0087
Location: Existing Installed, boys bedroom
Image #: 277

Item: door frame, with transom

Quantity: 1
Color: yellow paint/yellow paint
Hardware:
Other:



Number: #0065
Location: Existing Installed, kitchen
Image #: 278

Item: door frame, with transom

Quantity: 1
Color: yellow paint/yellow paint
Hardware:
Other: broken and missing glass



Number: #0066
Location: Existing Installed, hall
Image #: 279

Item: window, square, double casement
Quantity: 1
Color: yellow paint/yellow paint
Hardware:
Other: broken and missing glass



Number: #0067
Location: Existing Installed, hall
Image #: 280-282

Item: window door unit, 5 glass panes, 1 door
Quantity: 1
Color: yellow paint/yellow paint
Hardware: mortise lock missing
Other: broken and missing glass



Number: #0068
Location: Existing Installed, hall
Image #: 290-292

Item: windows, columned arcade
Quantity: 1
Color: yellow paint/unknown
Hardware: hardware intact
Other: missing right upper transom



Number: #0069
Location: Existing Installed, kitchen
Image #: 293

Item: door, exterior, double doors with transom
Quantity: 1
Color: yellow paint/unkown
Hardware: lock intact
Other:



Number: #0070
Location: Existing Installed, kitchen
Image #: 294

Item: window, square with transom
Quantity: 1
Color: yellow paint/unkown
Hardware: no handle
Other: missing transom



Number: #0071
Location: Existing Installed, kitchen
Image #: 295

Item: doors, cabinet
Quantity: 1
Color: yellow paint/unknown
Hardware: slide latches on interior
Other:



Number: #0072
Location: Existing Installed, kitchen
Image #: 296-298

Item: doors, cabinet

Quantity: 1
Color: yellow paint/cream paint
Hardware:
Other: cupboards at bottom,
missing 2 doors



Number: #0073
Location: Attic
Image #: E1

Item: window screen, square

Quantity: 1
Color: wood stain/natural wood
Hardware: nails at perimeter
Other:



Number: #0074
Location: Attic
Image #: E2

Item: door screen, rectangle

Quantity: 1
Color: wood stain/natural wood
Hardware: nails at perimeter
Other:



Number: #0075

Location: Attic

Image #: E4

Item: door screen, rectangle

Quantity: 1

Color: wood stain/natural wood

Hardware: nails at perimeter

Other: with added top arch



Number: #0076

Location: Attic

Image #: E5

Item: window frame, large, small half arch window both sides

Quantity: 1

Color: yellow paint/ wood stain

Hardware: hanging window straps

Other: missing panels



Number: #0077

Location: Attic

Image #: E6

Item: window frame, large, small half arch window both sides

Quantity: 1

Color: yellow paint/yellow paint

Hardware: hanging window straps and hinges

Other: fragment



Number: #0078
Location: Attic
Image #: E7

Item: window, small rectangle

Quantity: 3
Color: yellow paint/yellow paint
Hardware:
Other: 2 missing glass



Number: #0079
Location: Attic
Image #: E8

Item: window, small rectangle

Quantity: 2
Color: yellow paint/ wood stain
Hardware:
Other:



Number: #0080
Location: Attic
Image #: E9

Item: window, small rectangle (larger than Item #0079)

Quantity: 1
Color: wood stain/wood stain
Hardware:
Other:



Number: #0081

Location: Attic

Image #: E10

Item: door, cabinet

Quantity: 1

Color: yellow paint/ wood stain

Hardware: both doors frame and knob

Other:



Number: #0082

Location: Attic

Image #: E11

Item: window, arched, small

Quantity: 1

Color: yellow paint/ wood stain

Hardware: hinges

Other:



Number: #0083

Location: Attic

Image #: E12

Item: window, square, triparte

Quantity: 2

Color: green paint/green paint

Hardware: one glass pane missing

Other:



Number: #0084
Location: Attic
Image #: E13

Item: door screen, 3 panel

Quantity: 2
Color: natural wood/natural wood
Hardware: nails at perimeter
Other:



Number: #0085
Location: Existing Installed, Attic
Image #: E14

Item: window, small rectangle

Quantity: 1
Color: unknown
Hardware:
Other:



Number: #0086
Location: Existing Installed, Attic
Image #: E15

Item: door, half size, 4 panel

Quantity: 1
Color: yellow paint/yellow paint
Hardware: mortise lock (male)with handle
Other:



PHOTOS T. RASHEED, E. EVANS

APPENDIX F: HISTORIC HASHEM FAMILY PHOTOGRAPHS

PHOTOS COURTESY OF THE HASHEM AND IMAM FAMILY



Ibrahim Hashem c. 1910s.



Ibrahim Hashem c. 1930s adorned with metals. After his death these metals were gifted to the Parliament.



Ameer and Nisreen posing in the sitting room next to the radio. The door frame for the wooden partition is visible in the upper left hand corner of the photograph. Ibrahim often sat by this radio to hear the news.

Salma seated in front of the door to the balcony in Ibrahim Hashem's study. According to Luli and Sawsan, Salma's daughter, Salma is approximately sixteen years old in this photograph.



Ibrahim Hashem, left, Sabriya, right. In the center is Ehsan who later married Salma. The three are posing in front of the fountain.



Ibrahim's granddaughters Randa (left) and Sawsan (right) with Rabeea Hashem posing at the fountain.





Salma Hashem (right) with a friend of the family in front of the balustrade. Note the large tree that grew in the northeast corner of the house.



Wai'l, Ibrahim's youngest son, as a young boy in front of the fountain.



From left to right: King Abdul Aziz, the founder of Saudi Arabia; King Hussein; and Ibrahim Hashem. This photograph was taken at a banquet in honor of King Saud of Saudi Arabia in May 1953.

Sabriya's father, Muneeb Hashem (The Mufti). The inheritance money Sabriya received after his death paid for the land that Bait Ibrahim Hashem was built on.



From left to right: Emilie Khader, an English guest, Salma, and Nisreen in front of the east elevation of the house. Note the wood door to the study and the same tree growing in the upper photograph on the opposite page.



From left to right: Aida Hashem (a second cousin), Sawsan, and Ghada standing on the terrace on the north side of the diwan.





Ibrahim Hashem, center, with Ehsan Hashem (left) and Shareef Shaker (right) standing in front of the house just before its completion.



Ibrahim Hashem's grandchildren (from left to right) Randa, Ibrahim, and Nisreen standing in front of the balustrade. Masrah al-Balad Theater can be seen in the background. The three arched building in the background and the building down the hill from it are still standing on Jabal Webdya.



Sabriya and her granddaughter Zeinab, Hani's daughter, by the front door of the house.
c. 1951-1952

Ibrahim Hashem, third from the right, standing with (from left to right) Ansatas Hananiya, Khalousi Al Khairi, Akef Al Fayez, Samir Rifa'i, Sulaiman Toukan, and Falah Madadha in 1957. They are posing in front of the gate leading to the center garden. The east elevation is visible through the gate.



Left: Ibrahim Hashem with his granddaughter, Zeinab, daughter of Hani. The structure on the right is a pergola, used for shade at the side of the diwan. c. 1951-1952



Right: Ameer standing on the terrace near the diwan looking away from the house.



Ghadah (foreground) with foreign dignitaries.





From left to right: Raghdah Hashem (a second cousin), Nisreen, Salma, Randa, and a doctor friend, with Ameer standing. This photo is from the salon in the diwan facing north.



Ibrahim Hashem working at his desk in the master bedroom. It was known that Ibrahim would flip between the bedroom and the office depending on the season. Reportedly this desk is still owned by a member in the family.



Ibrahim Hashem, center, with his nephew Ehsan Hashem (far right), and three British guests. Their backs are to the north and the wadi below. Everything but the base of this balustrade has been removed.

Eeras, the wife of Ibrahim Hashem's son Qais, sitting in front of balustrade. Her back is to the north and the wadi below.



Eeras, seated with her daughter Nadia; standing, from left to right, Qais (Eeras's husband and Nadia's father), Salma, and her daughter Nisreen. They are standing in the garden with their backs to the main house. The balustrade seen in the above picture is to their right.



Ibrahim Hashem's grandchildren Nisreen and Ameer, with Nadia, the daughter of Qais and Eeras. They are standing in the garden, next to the fountain with the balustrade to the rear.





From left to right: Nadia, her mother Eeras, Eeras's mother, Nisreen, and Salma. They are sitting in the garden outside of the diwan.



Ibrahim Hashem's grandchildren, Nadia and Nisreen, standing in the garden. The main house is in the background.



Ibrahim's grandson, Ameed, standing in front of the main house.

APPENDIX G: PRIME MINISTERS OF JORDAN

A. Prime Ministers of the Emirate of Transjordan

1 Rashid Tali'a	April 11, 1921 - August 15, 1921
2 Mazhar Raslan	August 15, 1921 - March 10, 1922
3 'Ali Rida Basha al-Rikabi	March 10, 1922 - February 1, 1923
4 Mazhar Raslan	February 1, 1923 - September 5, 1923
5 Hasan Khalid Abu al-Huda	September 5, 1923 - March 3, 1924
6 'Ali Rida Basha al-Rikabi	March 3, 1924 - June 26, 1926
7 Hasan Khalid Abu al-Huda	June 26, 1926 - February 22, 1931
8 Abdallah Sarraj	February 22, 1931 - October 18, 1933
9 Ibrahim Hashem	October 18, 1933 - September 28, 1938
10 Tawfik Abu al-Huda	September 28, 1938 - October 15, 1944
11 Samir al-Rifai	October 15, 1944 - May 19, 1945
12 Ibrahim Hashem	May 19, 1945 - May 25, 1946

B. Prime Ministers of the Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan/Jordan (Through 1960)

13 Ibrahim Hashem	May 25, 1946 - February 4, 1947
14 Samir al-Rifai	February 4, 1947 - December 28, 1947
15 Tawfik Abu al-Huda	December 28, 1947 - April 12, 1950
16 Sa'id al-Mufti	April 12, 1950 - December 4, 1950
17 Samir al-Rifai	December 4, 1950 - July 25, 1951
18 Tawfik Abu al-Huda	July 25, 1951 - May 5, 1953
19 Fawzi al-Mulki	May 5, 1953 - May 4, 1954
20 Tawfik Abu al-Huda	May 4, 1954 - May 30, 1955
21 Sa'id al-Mufti	May 30, 1955 - December 15, 1955
22 Hazza' al-Majali	December 15, 1955 - December 21, 1955
23 Ibrahim Hashem	December 21, 1955 - January 8, 1956
24 Sameer al-Rifai	January 8, 1956 - May 22, 1956
25 Sa'id al-Mufti	May 22, 1956 - July 1, 1956
26 Ibrahim Hashem	July 1, 1956 - October 29, 1956
27 Sulayman al-Nabulsi	October 29, 1956 - April 13, 1957
28 Abdelhalim al-Nimr	April 13, 1957 - April 15, 1957
29 Husayin al-Khalidi	April 15, 1957 - April 24, 1957
30 Ibrahim Hashem	April 24, 1957 - May 18, 1958
31 Samir al-Rifai	May 18, 1958 - May 6, 1959
32 Hazza' al-Majali	May 6, 1959 - August 29, 1960

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