
Appendix 1: Jordanian Law of Antiquities

The Law No. 21 for the year 1988 promulgated in the Official Gazette, issue No. 3540 dated 17/3/1988 and the amending Law No. 23 for the year 2004 promulgated in the Official Gazette, issue No. 4662 dated 1/6/2004.

Article 1:

This Law shall be called the Law of Antiquities No. 21 for the year 1988 as amended by Law No. 23 for the year 2004 and shall be put into effect as of the date it is promulgated in the Official Gazette.

Article 2:

The following words and terms set out in this law shall have the meanings assigned to them below unless the context denotes otherwise.

1. The Minister: The Minister of Tourism and Antiquities.
2. The Department: The General Department of Antiquities.
3. The Director: The Director General of Antiquities.
4. The Council of Trustees: The Council of Trustees of the National Museum.
5. Chairman of the Council of Trustees: The Chairman of the Council of Trustees.
6. The Director of the Museum: The Director of the National Museum.
7. Antiquities:
 - a. Any movable or immovable object which was made, written, inscribed, built, discovered or modified by a human being before the year AD 1750 including caves, sculpture, coins, pottery, manuscripts and other kinds of manufactured products which indicate the beginning and development of science, arts, handicrafts, religions, traditions of previous civilizations, or any part added to that thing or rebuilt after that date.
 - b. Any movable or immovable object as provided for in Clause "a" of this definition which dates back after AD 1750 and which the Minister requests to be considered an antiquity by a decision published in the Official Gazette.
8. Antique site:
 - a. Any area in the Kingdom that was considered a historic site under former laws.
 - b. Any other area that the Minister decides that it contains any antiquities or that is related to important historical events, provided that his decision shall be announced in the Official Gazette.
9. Immovable antiquities: These are fixed antiquities that are connected to the ground whether built on it or existing underground including antiquities underwater, and those in territorial waters.
10. Movable antiquities: These are antiquities separated from the ground or from immovable antiquities whose place can be changed without causing destruction to them, to the antiquities connected thereto, or to the place where they were found.
11. Searching for antiquities: To carry out the activities of excavation, probing and inquiry aimed at finding movable or immovable antiquities. However, the discovery and finding of antiquities by chance shall not be considered as searching.
12. Trader: Any person or entity that carries on trading in antiquities.
13. Season: It is a period of the year during which searching is stipulated to be performed continuously pursuant to the provisions of the Law.
14. Antiquities Protectorate: An area of land that contains archaeological remains or human or natural remains that have been designated and announced by a decision of the Cabinet. This decision is based on the recommendation of the Minister supported by a recommendation by the Director General. These include the terms and conditions necessary for the preservation of things present therein.

Article 3:

- a. The Department will carry out the following:
 1. The execution of archaeological policy of the state.
 2. The appraisal of the archaeology of objects and antique sites and evaluation of the importance of every piece of antiquity.
 3. The administration of antiquities, antique sites and antique protectorates in the Kingdom, their protection, maintenance, repair, and preservation, beautification of their surroundings, and display of their features.
 4. The spread of archaeological culture and the establishment of archaeological and heritage institutes and museums.
 5. Searching for antiquities in the Kingdom.
 6. Rendering assistance in organizing museums pertaining to Government activities in the Kingdom including historic, technical, and popular museums.
 7. Co-operation with local Arab and foreign archaeological groups who serve the national heritage and spread archaeological awareness in accordance with the laws and regulations in force.
 8. The control of possession and disposal of antiquities pursuant to this Law and the regulations, decisions and instructions issued hereunder.
- b. The Minister may, on the recommendation of the Director, decide that any antiquities are immovable ones if they are part of immovable antiquities, supplemental thereto, coupled therewith or an ornament thereof.

Article 4:

- a. The Minister may, on the recommendation of the Director and in cooperation with the Department of Land and Survey decide the names and limits of antique sites. These shall be written down in the immovable antiquities register, including the specification of any rights of easement.
- b. Notice of such a decision shall be given to all of the authorities concerned. Further, such antique sites shall be marked and their rights of easement shall be written in the registers and maps of the Department of Land and Survey.

Article 5:

- a. Ownership of immovable antiquities shall be exclusively vested in the state. No other party may own these antiquities in any way or challenge the state's right to such ownership by delay or any other means.
- b. The proprietorship, possession and disposal of movable antiquities shall be subject to the provisions hereunder. The proprietorship, possession and disposal of movable antiquities shall be subject to the provisions hereunder.
- c. Amateurs shall have the right, with the consent of the Department, to own or collect antiquities from outside the Kingdom with a view to acquisition if this is permitted by the legislation of the country of origin of any such material. The border Customs Centers should be advised upon entry of any such material into the Kingdom. The centers will, in turn, hand them over to the Department through an employee of the Customs in the presence of the owner to register and document them according to legal procedures within seven days from the date they are received.
- d. The ownership of the land will not entitle the landlord to own the antiquities present on its surface or in its subsurface or dispose thereof nor shall it entitle him to prospect for antiquities therein.
- e. It is permissible to appropriate or purchase any real estate or antiquities which the Department's interest requires the appropriation or purchase thereof.
- f. All antique sites shall be registered in the name of the Treasury / Antiquities in addition to all the antique sites which are not registered with the Department, which are discovered in the Treasury land or which are appropriated or purchased.
- g. It shall be prohibited to bring into the Kingdom any movable antiquities with a view to export them whether they are held by a person or through transit unless it is proved in writing that his possession of such antiquities is legal.

Article 6:

The Minister will, on the recommendation of the Director, publish in the Official Gazette a list of the names and borders of the antique sites in the Kingdom provided that such lists will be displayed in the center of the Governorate, province, dis-

trict, locality or village where the antique site is located. No land in such sites shall be authorized, leased or appropriated to any entity without the approval of the Minister.

Article 7:

Whoever has or is in possession of any movable antiquities shall provide to the Department a list thereof containing their number, pictures, and other details as well as a brief description of every one of them.

Article 8:

- a. The Department may, with the approval of the Minister, purchase the antiquities referred to in the preceding Article or any part thereof provided that their value shall be estimated pursuant to this Law. The antiquities not purchased shall remain in the possession of their owner, who shall have no right to dispose thereof in any way without the approval of the Minister on the recommendation of the Director.
- b. The Director may request in writing anybody having antiquities to hand them over to the Department for the purpose of examination or study or for any other purpose related to its duties provided that they shall be returned to their owners after their examination within a maximum period of one year.

Article 9:

It is prohibited to destroy, ruin, disfigure, or cause damage to antiquities including the change of their features, the separation of any part thereof, transformation thereof, affixing of notices thereon, or displaying signs on them.

Article 10:

The Cabinet may, on the recommendation of the Minister, lend, exchange or present antiquities if the Department has similar ones provided that lending, exchange or presentation shall be made to official, scientific or archaeological authorities in addition to museums.

Article 11:

- a. The prices of books, printed matter, publications, pictures, maps, molds, modern mosaic works and models issued by the Department, supervised by

it or related to its program shall be fixed by a decision of the Director.

- b. The Director may present any of the materials mentioned in Paragraph "a" of this Article to any scientific institution, university or institute, following a recommendation by the Minister.

Article 12:

The Minister may, on the recommendation of the Director exempt persons, institutes and institutions from all the fees and prices stated herein.

Article 13:

- a. It is prohibited to license the establishment of any structure including buildings and walls unless it is about 5–25 meters away from any antiquities, against a fair compensation.
- b. It is permissible, by a decision of the Minister on the recommendation of the Director, to increase the distance mentioned above if necessity requires it in any of the following cases:
 1. The protection or maintenance of the antique site.
 2. The expansion of the antique site.
 3. To secure that the antique site is not obscured by any construction.
- c. It is prohibited to set up any heavy or dangerous industries, lime furnaces or stone quarries at a distance less than one kilometer from the location of the antique sites. In all cases, prior approval of the Department shall be given before inviting offers or awarding tenders for engineering services, designs and sketches and preparing the documents of public and private projects tenders.

Article 14:

Despite the provisions of any other law, no person or entity will be allowed to carry out any excavations in antique sites in search of gold or other hidden treasures.

Article 15:

- a. Any person not having an excavation permit who discovers, finds or knows of the discovery of any antiquities shall announce the discovery to the Director or the nearest Public Security Center during ten days from the date of discovery, finding or knowing of the discovery of such antiquities.

- b. The Director may, subject to the approval of the Minister, pay to the one who discovered or found the antiquities an appropriate cash reward pursuant to this Law.

Article 16:

The Department alone will have the right to carry out the work of surveying or excavating antiquities in the Kingdom. Further, it may, with the approval of the Minister, allow scientific institutions, commissions and societies as well as archaeological expeditions to survey for or excavate such antiquities by a special license after ascertaining their ability and efficiency, provided that the work will proceed pursuant to the conditions specified by the Director.

Article 17:

- a. the Department or party licensed to excavate may do so in the state's domain and other property provided that it shall be restored to its natural and previous condition before the excavation. The said party shall compensate the landlords for the damage they sustain due to the activities of excavation.
- b. The estimation of the compensation set out above shall be made by a committee to be formed by the Minister on the recommendation of the Director of three specialists, one of whom shall be from the private sector.

Article 18:

The parties licensed to survey for or excavate antiquities in the Kingdom, as well as the bodies and expeditions provided by such parties, shall comply with the instructions issued by the Minister, carry out their functions pursuant to the arrangements and shall abide by the procedures provided for in those instructions.

Article 19:

If the licensee for excavation or the excavation entity delegated thereby violates the instructions issued under this Law, the Department may, in addition to the measures provided for herein, suspend the excavation activities immediately until the violation is removed. The Minister may, on the recommendation of the Director, cancel the license.

The Minister may, on the recommendation of the Director, suspend the work if he believes that the safety of the expedition or security exigencies so require.

Article 20:

If survey or excavation work is not commenced during one year from the date of granting the license or during two seasons in two consecutive years without an acceptable excuse, the Minister may, on the recommendation of the Director, cancel the license. The Minister, however, may grant a license for work in the same area to any other party and the first party shall have lost all rights.

Article 21:

- a. The state shall be the proprietor of all the antiquities found during any work carried out by any entity or person in the Kingdom.
- b. Further, the state shall be the proprietor of all the antiquities found during the excavation work carried out by the licensee in the Kingdom. It is permissible, by a decision of the Minister on the recommendation of the Director, to grant the licensee some of the movable antiquities found, if there are others that are similar.

Article 22:

The Department may, solely or in conjunction with any other scientific entity, carry out excavation work in any Arab or foreign country if the Cabinet, on the recommendation of the Minister, finds that the national interest requires so.

Article 23:

Trading in antiquities shall be prohibited. All Licenses for trading in antiquities shall be considered as cancelled upon the execution of this Law.

Article 24:

Subject to Article 23 hereof, no transport, export or sale of movable antiquities outside the Kingdom shall be permitted without the approval of the Cabinet on the recommendation of the Minister based on the commendation of the Director.

Article 25:

- a. The Department, subject to the approval of the Minister, may purchase some or all the antiquities in the possession of their owner provided that their price shall be estimated in agreement with the Minister. If no agreement is reached, the price shall be estimated by two experts, one to be appointed by the Department and the other by the owner of the antiquity. In the case the two experts differ they shall appoint a third expert who will cast a tie-breaking vote.
- b. If the Department does not purchase the antiquities, their possessor may transfer their ownership to a third party provided that this shall be made with the knowledge of, and under the supervision of the Department.

Article 26:

- a. A punishment of not less than one year and not more than three years imprisonment and a fine not less than three thousand dinars, in proportion to the value of the antiquities, shall be imposed on any one who:
 1. Prospects for antiquities without obtaining a license by virtue of this Law.
 2. Trades in antiquities, assists, participates in, interferes with or incites others to do so.
 3. Fails to provide the Department with a list of the antiquities that he owns or possesses when this law takes effect.
 4. Destroys, ruins or disfigures any antiquities including any change of their features, separating a part thereof, or transforming them.
 5. Makes fake any antiquities or makes an attempt to do so.
 6. Refrains from or is in default of handing over the antiquities which he discovered or came across to the Department, whether or not he holds license, within the prescribed period of time.
 7. Moves or disposes of any antiquities in violation of the Law including hiding or smuggling them.
 8. Steals pieces of antiquities.
 9. Trades in imitation antiquities alleging that they are genuine ones.

- b. The antiquities seized as a consequence of the commission of the acts mentioned in Paragraph "a" of this Article shall be confiscated and handed over to the Department.

Article 27:

- A punishment of imprisonment for a period not less than two months and not more than two years or a fine of not less than five hundred dinars in proportion to the value of the antiquities shall be imposed on any one who:
- a. Attaches notices on any antiquities or puts signs or any other things thereon.
 - b. Carries out without a license from the Department any of the following acts:
 1. Creating fake antiquities or dealing with fake antiquities.
 2. Manufacturing and use of molds or samples of antiquities.
 - c. Discovers or finds any antiquities by chance or if he knows of their discovery or finding and fails to inform about them pursuant to the provisions of this law.
 - d. Presents any false statements or information or any incorrect documents to obtain any license or permit pursuant to the provisions of this law.

Article 28:

- a. In addition to the penalties provided for in Article "26" and "27" of this Law:
 1. The antiquities for which the violation was committed shall be confiscated. Moreover, the apparatuses and tools shall also be confiscated and become the property of the Department.
 2. Any construction, buildings or other things which were erected, made or planted in violation of the provisions of this law or any system issued hereunder shall be removed at the expense of the offender including the cost of repair of any damage caused to the antiquities.
- b. The expenses and cost payable under this Article shall be estimated by the Committee provided for in Article 17 hereof. Its estimation shall be legal evidence acceptable to all parties.
- c. The Director may request the court to impose attachment on the apparatuses, tools and

machines used during encroachment upon the antique sites until it passes its related decision.

- d. The court may impose a fine of not less than five hundred dinars and not more than one thousand dinars on the owner of the machine used in committing the encroachment if it is proved that he knew of same.

Article 29:

For the purposes of executing this Law and the regulations issued hereunder, the Director, his assistants, Section Heads, inspectors of Antiquities and museum managers of the Department, shall be vested with the powers of judicial police provided for in the Law of Penal Procedures in force.

Article 30:

Despite the provisions of any other law, there shall be no application of the discretionary commuting reasons below the minimum limit prescribed for any of the violations provided for herein.

Article 31:

- a. There shall be established in the Kingdom a museum named "The National Museum" which shall enjoy the status of a legal entity with financial and administrative independence.
- b. The museum shall have a council of trustees and a management committee whose method of formation, duties and functions as well as all the matters related to either one of them shall be determined pursuant to a system to be laid down for this purpose.
- c. The museum shall have a director whose way of appointment, duties and powers shall be determined pursuant to the system referred to in Paragraph "b" of this Article.
- d. The museum is aimed to be:
 1. A comprehensive heritage center for the history, civilization and culture of the Kingdom.
 2. A national center of the Kingdom's historic, antique and heritage property.
 3. A developing educational and touristic instrument.
 4. A center to support authorship in the field of antiquities and heritage.

- e. The financial resources of the museum shall consist of the following:
 1. The amount appropriated for it in the general budget.
 2. Admission fees which shall be fixed pursuant to a system to be created for this purpose.
 3. Charges for the services and activities it renders.
 4. Gifts, aids, donation and any other resources accepted by the Council of Trustees subject to the approval of the Cabinet if they are of non-Jordanian source.
 5. The museum shall be subject to the auditing and control of the Accounting Bureau.

Article 32:

A suitable financial reward shall be granted to any person who:

- a. Assists in confiscating any antiquities which are found and circulated in violation of this Law, the regulations, instructions and decisions issued hereunder.
- b. Provides any information which leads to the disclosure of any violation of this Law, the regulations, instructions and decisions issued hereunder.

Article 33:

- a. The rewards provided for in this Law shall be paid as follows:
 1. By a decision of the Director if the reward does not exceed one hundred dinars and by a decision of the Minister on the recommendation of the Director if it exceeds one hundred up to two hundred dinars.
 2. By a decision of the Prime Minister on the recommendation of the Minister if the reward exceeds two hundred dinars.
- b. The estimation of a reward shall be made, in all cases, by the Committee provided for in Article "17" hereof or by any other committee which the Minister decides to form for this purpose.

Article 34:

The Cabinet may issue the regulations necessary for the execution of this law including the pros-

pecting fees conditions, fees of admission into museums and antique sites, museum guide licensing and formation of consultative councils and bodies.

Article 35:

The Law of Antiquities No. 26 for the year 1968 shall be repealed. Further any other law or legislation shall be repealed as far as it is in conflict with this Law provided that the regulations, instructions, decisions, lists and procedures which were issued or taken pursuant to any former law or legislation shall remain in effect until they are amended, cancelled or replaced by virtue of this Law.

Article 36:

The Prime Minister and the Ministers shall be charged with the execution of the provisions of this Law.

Appendix 2: Recommended Readings

This list of recommended readings was compiled to provide participants with an international context for the practice of heritage conservation and management and the concepts, methods, and issues involved in that practice. The readings include a number of international and national heritage charters and recommendations, as well as guidance documents and other relevant references. These readings are not contained within the case study; instructors and participants are required to seek them out on their own. Some readings are available on the Internet.

International and National Heritage Charters and Recommendations

- Australia ICOMOS. 1999. *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance*. www.icomos.org/australia/burra.html (accessed 6 November 2008).
- ICOMOS. 1964. *The Venice Charter: International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites*. www.international.icomos.org/e_venice.htm (English) (accessed 6 November 2008).
- . 1999. *International Cultural Tourism Charter: Managing tourism at places of heritage significance*. www.international.icomos.org/charters/tourism_e.htm (accessed 6 November 2008).
- . 2004. *The Venice Charter translated in Arabic*. international.icomos.org/venicecharter2004/arabic.pdf (accessed 29 September 2009).
- . 2008. *The ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites*. www.international.icomos.org/quebec2008/charters/interpretation/pdf/GA16_Charter_Interpretation_20081004_FR+EN.pdf (accessed 6 November 2008).
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Guidance Documents and Other Relevant References

- Daher, Rami. 2002. Heritage conservation in Jordan: The myth of equitable and sustainable development. In *CERMOC Document #10: Patrimony and heritage conservation in Jordan*, ed. Irene Mafi and Rami Daher, 3. Beirut, Amman: CERMOC (Center for Studies and Research on the Contemporary Middle East).
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- Mahdy, Hossam. 2008. *Glossary of Arabic terms for the conservation of cultural heritage*. Rome: ICCROM. www.iccrom.org/pdf/ICCROM_doc14_

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- Palumbo, Gaetano. 2000. Threats and challenges to the archaeological heritage in the Mediterranean. In *Management planning for archaeological sites*, ed. Jeanne Marie Teutonico and Gaetano Palumbo, 3–12. Proceedings for the international workshop organized by the Getty Conservation Institute and Loyola Marymount University, Corinth, Greece. Los Angeles: The Getty Conservation Institute.
- Pedersen, Arthur. 2002. *Managing tourism at World Heritage Sites: A practical manual for World Heritage Site managers*. World Heritage Manuals. Paris: UNESCO World Heritage Centre. whc.unesco.org/documents/publi_wh_papers_01_en.pdf (accessed 6 November 2008).
- Sullivan, Sharon. 1997. A planning model for the management of archeological sites. In *The conservation of archeological sites in the Mediterranean region*, ed. Marta de la Torre, 15–26. Los Angeles: The Getty Conservation Institute.

Appendix 3: Methods of Research

From January 28 through April 15, 2007, a team composed of May Shaer of the Jordanian Department of Antiquities (DoA); Jeanne Marie Teutonico, François LeBlanc, and David Myers of the Getty Conservation Institute; and Stacie Nicole Smith of the Consensus Building Institute conducted research interviews in Jordan. These interviews were divided generally between Amman, the capital of Jordan, and the site and city of Jarash. During this period, the team also spent time familiarizing themselves with the archaeological site itself. The goal of this assessment was to identify interesting and salient issues facing the management of Jarash with broader relevance and didactic potential for heritage site managers and decision makers at sites internationally, and to document the range of perspectives held by stakeholders in key categories on those issues.

To understand the range of issues and various points of view on these issues, the research team conducted individual and group interviews with more than forty-two people with a stake in the decisions and management of Jarash archaeological site. Stakeholder groups included national, regional, and local government agencies and officials; concessionaires and local businesspeople on or near the site; site staff and volunteers; international archaeological missions conducting research, excavations, or restorations on the site; other individuals and groups using the site for economic and/or cultural purposes; tour operators; managers of other local tourist sites; and not-for-profit organizations concerned with cultural or educational impacts on the site. A list of those interviewed is contained in appendix 4.

In the interviews, the assessment team asked stakeholders questions about

- the perceptions and uses of the site of Jarash;
- the values associated with the site;
- their interests in and concerns about management and conservation of the site;
- their visions for the future; and
- their thoughts about participation in site management decision making.

The interviewers followed the general structure of a preformulated interview protocol while allowing each conversation to follow the interests and comments of each interviewee.

Following the team's visit, May Shaer communicated extensively with her DoA colleagues in Amman and at Jarash regarding follow-up questions. In June 2007, David Myers also paid brief visits to the site to discuss additional issues with the DoA inspector there and also to the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities.

The authors have utilized a variety of documents, including published sources, unpublished reports, and legal documents relating to Jordan's antiquities.

Appendix 4: List of Contacts during Development of the Case Study

Najeh Abu Hamdan
Deputy Site Inspector
Jarash Antiquities Office
Department of Antiquities of Jordan

Mohammad Al-Balawneh
Site Inspector
Jarash Antiquities Office
Department of Antiquities of Jordan

Walid Al-‘Etoum
Head
Municipality of Greater Jarash

Mohammad Al-Momani
Director
Jarash Directorate of Education
Jordan Ministry of Education

Mohammad Al-Rawashdeh
Governor
Governorate of Jarash

Ihab Amarin
Assistant Secretary-General for Technical Affairs
Jordan Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities

Ahmad El-Bashiti
Executive Director
Jordan Inbound Tour Operators Association

Ajwad Hassan Atmah
President
Jarash Jabal Al Atmat Cultural Forum

Munir Hmaidan
Jarash local band musician

Jamal Awad Khalaf
Artist and site handicrafts center concessionaire

Ahmad Mohammed Kurdi
Owner
Abu Ahmed Restaurant

Stellan Lind
Director
Roman Army and Chariot Experience

Chrystelle March
Architect
Institut Français du Proche-Orient

Abdulmajid Mjali
Jerash Project for Excavation and Restoration
Department of Antiquities of Jordan

Jafar Bani Mustefa
Owner
Golden River Restaurant

Sharifa Nofa Bint Nasser
President
Jordan Heritage Development Society

Ina Kehrberg-Ostrasz
Director, Jerash Archaeological Studies Centre
University of Sydney

Eman Oweis
Curator, Jarash Museum
Department of Antiquities of Jordan

Khader Rabba’
Concessionaire
Jarash Rest House

Jean-François Salles
Director
Institut Français du Proche-Orient – Amman, Jordan,
Office

Jeryis Samawai
Secretary-General
Ministry of Culture

Yasser Sha ‘ban
Owner
Green Valley Restaurant

Khaled Shboul
Director of Tourism, Jarash Tourism Office
Jordan Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities

Yousef Zreagat
Director
Dibeen Forest Reserve Nature Park
Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature

Fifteen members of the Jarash city council and heads of Jarash's municipal departments

Other Jarash local band musicians

Other site handicraft center concessionaires

Appendix 5: Persons Involved in Testing the Case Study

Tester

Dr. Rami Daher

Participants

Aktham Abadi

Sabah abu Hudaib

Marisa Carina Arpels

Eyad Azzam

Michael Barr

Clementine Lue Clark

Robert Couture

Salameh Fayad

Samar Habahbeh

Najeh Abu Hamdan

David Hermann

Sampson Kwarkye

Ahmad Lash

Tijs van Maasakkers

Osama Masri

Adnan Mjali

Steve Moga

Charles T. Mulvey

Daniels Pavluts

Mais Razem

Noah Susskind

Salem Thiab

Appendix 6: Steering Committee for the Project

Members' affiliations are given as of the time of the project.

Fawwaz Al-Khraysheh
Director-General
Department of Antiquities of Jordan

François LeBlanc
Head, Field Projects
The Getty Conservation Institute

David Myers
Project Specialist
The Getty Conservation Institute

May Shaer
Head, International Cooperation
Department of Antiquities of Jordan

Stacie Nicole Smith
Senior Associate
Consensus Building Institute

Jeanne Marie Teutonico
Associate Director
The Getty Conservation Institute

Glossary of Key Terminology

Definitions of the following concepts are taken from international and national heritage charters (as indicated in parentheses).

Anastylosis: The reassembling of existing but dismembered parts of a monument or site; a form of reconstruction. (ICOMOS, *The Venice Charter*, Article 15)

Conservation: All the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance. (Australia ICOMOS, *The Burra Charter*, Article 1.4)

Cultural significance: Aesthetic, historic, scientific, social, or spiritual value for past, present, or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in a place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places, and related objects. Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups. (Australia ICOMOS, *The Burra Charter*, Article 1.2)

Fabric: All the physical material of a place, including components, fixtures, contents, and objects. (Australia ICOMOS, *The Burra Charter*, Article 1.3)

Interpretation: The full range of potential activities intended to heighten public awareness and enhance understanding of a cultural heritage site. These can include print and electronic publications, public lectures, on-site and directly related off-site installations, educational programs, community activities, and ongoing research, training, and evaluation of the interpretation process itself. (ICOMOS, *The ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites*)

Presentation: The carefully planned communication of interpretive content through the arrangement of interpretive information, physical access, and interpretive infrastructure at a cultural heritage site. It can be conveyed through a variety of technical means, including yet not requiring such elements as informational panels, museum-type displays, formalized walking tours, lectures and guided tours, and multimedia applications and

Web sites. (ICOMOS, *The ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites*)

Reconstruction: Returning a place to a known earlier state; distinguished from *restoration* by the introduction of new material into the fabric. (Australia ICOMOS, *The Burra Charter*, Article 1.8)

Restoration: Returning the existing fabric of a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material. (Australia ICOMOS, *The Burra Charter*, Article 1.7)

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About the Authors

David Myers joined the Getty Conservation Institute in 2001 and is now a project specialist in field projects. He is currently working on projects related to heritage conservation and management in Jordan, Iraq, Egypt, and southern Africa. He is coauthor of *Heritage Values in Site Management: Four Case Studies* as part of the GCI's Research on the Values of Heritage project. From 1991 to 1995, he served as a legislative assistant to a U.S. representative. He holds an MS in historic preservation and an advanced certificate in architectural conservation and site management from the University of Pennsylvania, as well as an MA in geography from the University of Kansas.

May Shaer is a conservation architect currently working with the Department of Antiquities of Jordan, and is responsible for international cooperation projects, training initiatives, and issues related to conservation and management at archaeological sites. Between 1995 and 2002, she worked on the Petra Stone Preservation project through the German Technical Cooperation Agency, where her research focused on the architectural surfaces of Petra. She later headed the Conservation and Restoration Center in Petra for one year. She has a bachelor of architecture from the American University of Beirut; a master of archaeology, with a specialization in applied sciences in archaeology, from the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Yarmouk University; and a PhD from Munich Technical University, Chair for Conservation at the Department of Architecture.

Stacie Nicole Smith is a senior associate at the Consensus Building Institute in Cambridge, Massachusetts. She works as a mediator, facilitator, and trainer in a wide range of settings and contexts in the United States and internationally, specializing in community participation, voluntary collaboration, and education to help improve processes, capacities, and outcomes. Her recent work includes curriculum development and training for schools and for international, national, and local government entities; facilitation of multisector community and national stakeholder dialogues; and assessment and mediation of national public policy issues. She holds a BA from Brown University and an MA from Columbia University Teachers College.



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