



As-Salt Walking Trails

Soak in the beauty of As-Salt and experience it for the truly magical town that it is by going on a walking trail of the city. Accompanied by a local guide, or self-guided, there are two walking trails available:

Get a feel of the interreligious harmony and coherence within the neighborhoods of As-Salt and visit the long-standing mosques and churches that have always stood together in peace. As-Salt is known for its sense of unity and community. Citizens rarely miss an opportunity to show their generosity and make visitors welcome.

Walk in a local's shoes and experience the variety of flavors, colors and textures of daily life in As-Salt by exploring the market area or souq, which runs along Hammam Street. Play a game of mangaleh, enjoy traditional bites, and listen to stories told by locals, and observe details of the city that tell a thousand captivating tales.

Historic Salti Architecture



A graphic with a maroon background on the left containing the text 'Traditional Clothing' in a bold, yellow, sans-serif font. To the right is a circular inset with a yellow background, featuring a stylized illustration of a person's head and shoulders. The person is wearing a traditional Middle Eastern headdress, a ghutra, which is a red and white checkered headscarf held in place by a black agal (headband). The person has a simple, stylized face with a beard and mustache, and is wearing a light-colored garment.



The header is split into two sections. The left section has a dark blue background with the text "Dishes and foods of As-Salt" in a white, bold, sans-serif font. The right section has a light blue background and features a stylized clock face. The clock face is white with a black outline and has two black hands. The face is decorated with small black dots around the perimeter and a star-like pattern in the center.

Arabic coffee: Arabic coffee serving rituals are rooted in Jordanian tradition, and are a way to communicate with the host at happy and sad occasions. The host serves the guest just enough to cover the bottom of the cup and the guest has to shake the cup when he returns it to the host indicating that he has had enough.



Guided Trails: Pricing and timings

You can book a guide through www.VisitAs-Salt.com

 **MINISTRY OF TOURISM
& ANTIQUITIES**



Greater Salt Lake Municipal





Harmony Trail




1 Historic Old Salt Museum (Abu Jaber House)

Begin with a visit to one of the most beautiful, historic houses in As-Salt. The Abu Jaber House represents the city's era of prosperity at the end of the 19th century. It has been converted into the Historic Old Salt Museum, which gives a glimpse of the city's history and heritage.

2 Al Ain Plaza

Take in the colors, smells, textures and sounds of Al Ain Plaza, As-Salt's downtown area. It was originally a meeting point for traders, and today residents meet here to chat or play the traditional game of mangaleh. Al Ain means 'spring' in Arabic and the plaza is so named because water from a nearby mountain spring used to pool here and locals came to collect their water from it.







3 As-Salt Great Mosque

This is the oldest mosque in As-Salt and the original building was constructed in the 13th century from mud and straw. The Ottomans rebuilt the mosque in the 1860s and then in 2007, what remained of the Ottoman structure was renovated and expanded into the new mosque you see today, which reflects a mix of modern and traditional architecture. The second floor has an area for women to pray, and part of it is reserved for the mosque's sheikh. (Visitors must take off their shoes before entering the mosque and female visitors must wear a head cover)

4 The English Complex

The complex was established in 1849, and served as a hub for various activities. The complex combined a school for children, the first hospital in Jordan, the Church of the Good Shepherd and a school for religious lessons. It treated patients during the two world wars, Palestinian revolutions and the great earthquake that struck the city in 1927. The complex was built on the ruins of Roman baths. It has been used for a range of purposes including medical, educational, and religious.







5 Qaqish House

This iconic house was built in 1864. It reflects 19th century developments in merging urban design with traditional peasant house styles. The main architectural characteristics are the famous ceilings with crossed arches. The house has been granted to As-Salt Greater Municipality to be used as headquarters for As-Salt City Development Project.

6 Al Khader Church

Al Khader Orthodox Church and the shrine within it are the most visited place in As-Salt. The church is located at the end of Al Khader Street, a winding road along which can be found a variety of shops. The holy shrine was built over the remains of an old chapel that dates from 1682, where people believe many miracles have happened. In 2008, it is believed that the footprint of St. George appeared while he was pushing himself up to mount his horse. Muslim as well as Christians pray here.





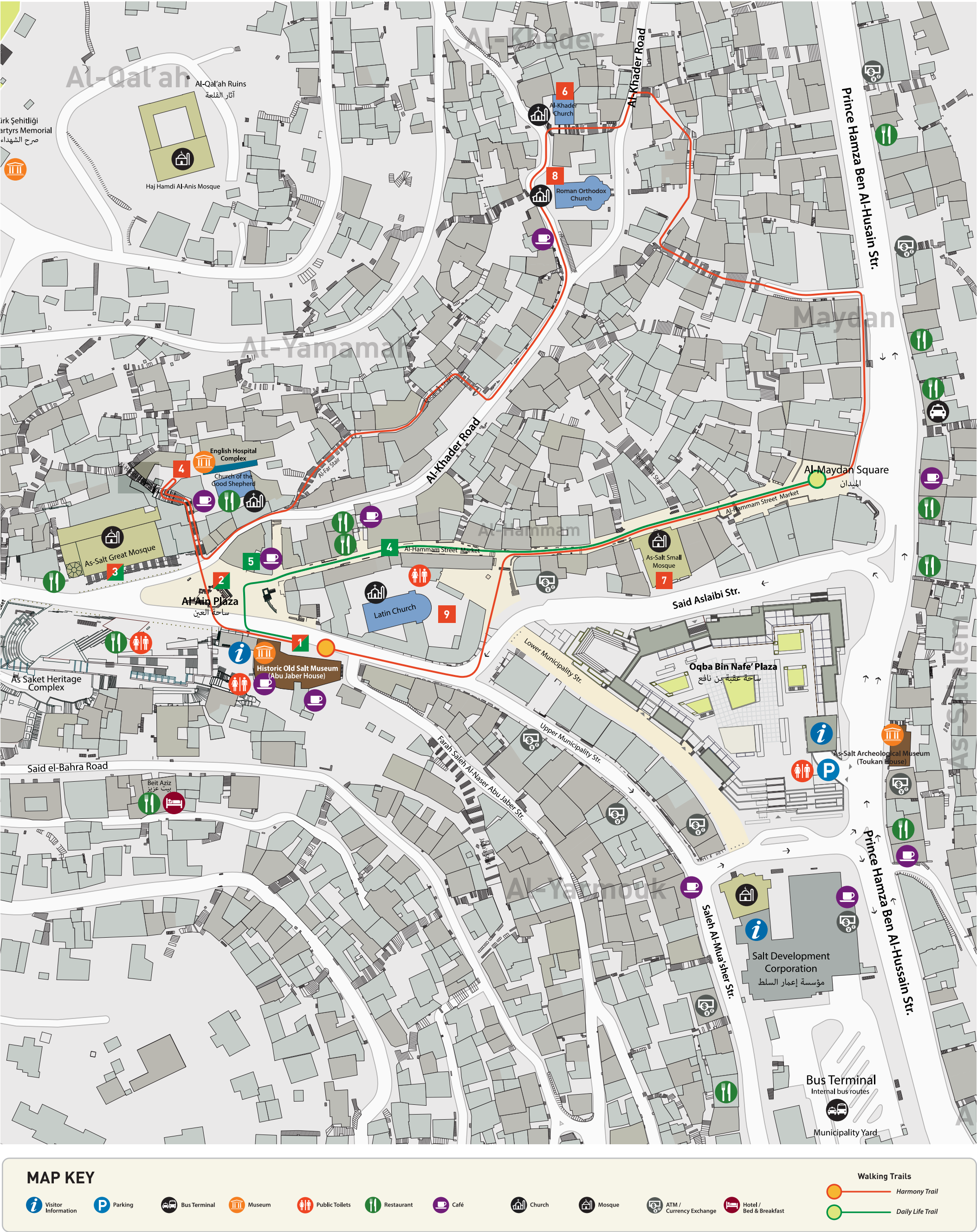
7 The Small Mosque


The Small Mosque is the oldest standing mosque in As-Salt. Located at the end of Hammam Street, it was built in the first quarter of the 20th century by mason Haj Suleiman Abu Al-Hosson and financed solely by donations from the local community.

8 Roman Orthodox Church and School

The church was built in the 16th century and the building has a school. It was the first private school in As-Salt and welcomes both Muslim and Christian students and teachers.







9 Latin Church

Italian architect and priest John Moritan, who planned many churches in Palestine, designed and constructed this church, the first Latin church in Jordan. The basement was used to store supplies for the Turkish army and citizens of As-Salt. The complex also has a school that has run continuously since its founding in the middle of 19th century.



5 Aktham's Coffee House

Explore the city's first proper coffee house, serving coffee and herbal drinks alongside homemade sweets and snacks inspired by Salti homes. The café is situated in a house a was built in 1881. You can't miss the original tiled floor and stone niches, which are spectacular features of this cozy place.

Daily Life Trail



The trail starts with a visit to the following attractions, before moving on to Hammam Street:


- 1 Historic Old Salt Museum (Abu Jaber House)
- 2 Al Ain Plaza
- 3 As-Salt Great Mosque



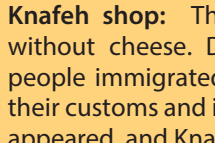
4 Hammam Street

Hammam Street is a bustling pedestrian street in the heart of As-Salt that has long been the city's main market area. It is also the oldest street in As-Salt and was named after a Turkish bath (hammam) that used to exist there in the 1930s, which was frequented by locals. The bath is now gone, but the name lives on.

It has been the main shopping district in As-Salt for over 150 years. Built between 1884-1881, Hammam Street is a paved pedestrian zone. The community of As-Salt has preserved and supported its independent business owners, including traditional sweets shops, butchers, perfumeries, and spice shops. Along this street you will find:





Al-Eskafyeh (shoemakers) Stairs: Al-Eskafyeh is a stairway that connects Hammam Street to Al Khader Street. Eskafi means shoemaker in Arabic, and in its heyday this street was populated by shoemaker and repair shops.



Knafeh shop: The people of As-Salt historically made Knafeh without cheese. During the 1970s expansion of As-Salt, many people immigrated from Syria and Palestine, bringing with them their customs and influences. As a result, many new kinds of sweets appeared, and Knafeh with cheese is now common.

Qatayef shop: This is one of very few shops in Jordan that make qatayef all year round, a sweet associated with Ramadan it. This pancake-like pastry is traditionally stuffed with cheese or nuts and then fried or baked, and finally dipped in sugar syrup. At this shop you can make your own qatayef and stuff it with your filling of choice.





Iskandarani Cafe' and Osmali Restaurants: Located in a renovated heritage spaces that was built in the 1800's, and with their unique décor, traditional music, and local flavors, visitors are engulfed in the traditions and heritage of As-Salt the minute they begin the climb up the walkway that leads to the café and restaurants.

Awameh shop: This shop, established in 1887 and sells local sweets, including fried, syrupy dough balls called awameh.

Grocery: Locals shop here daily for all their needs, including pantry ingredients, vegetables, and more.

Perfume shop: Salti people use perfume in day-to-day life and for special occasions. This shop can mix up your perfume of choice.

Tobacco shop: This shop sells natural tobacco, which doesn't contain synthetic materials. Locally, tobacco is known as 'heishi'. It was grown in the outskirts of the city. A traditional scale is still used here to weigh the tobacco.

Attar (Spice Shop): Locals buy their herbs and spices from the attar and many people continue to use herbs for their medical uses. For example, sage is used to treat digestive problems and thyme is taken to treat respiratory ailments.



Vegetables market: the vegetable shop is full of fresh vegetables and active sellers. Traditionally, buying vegetables was the men's task. Grapes, figs and mulberries are grown in the area. Most come from the Jordan Valley.