

CRITICAL EVALUATION ON CONSERVATION APPROACHES IN THE  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OF PERGE

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OYA BAKACAK

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Approval of the Graduate School of Natural and Applied Sciences

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Prof. Dr. Canan Özgen  
Director

I certify that this thesis satisfies all the requirements as a thesis for the degree of Master of Science.

---

Assoc. Prof. Dr. A. Güven Sargin  
Head of Department

This is to certify that we have read this thesis and that in our opinion it is fully adequate, in scope and quality, as a thesis for the degree of Master of Science.

---

Prof. Dr. Haluk Abbasoğlu  
Co-Supervisor

---

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gül Asatekin  
Supervisor

**Examining Committee Members**

Dr. Fuat Gökçe	(METU, ARCH)	<hr/>
Assoc. Prof. Dr. N. Gül Asatekin	(METU, ARCH)	<hr/>
Prof. Dr. Haluk Abbasoğlu	(İ.Ü., FEF)	<hr/>
Prof. Dr. Işık Aksulu	(G.Ü., ARCH)	<hr/>
Dr. Nimet Özgönül	(METU, ARCH)	<hr/>

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Name, Last name: Oya Bakacak

Signature :

## **ABSTRACT**

### **CRITICAL EVALUATION ON CONSERVATION APPROACHES IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OF PERGE**

Bakacak, Oya

M.S., Department of Architecture in Restoration

Supervisor: Assoc. Prof. Dr. N. Gül Asatekin

Co-Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Haluk Abbasoğlu

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This thesis concentrates on evolving concepts on conservation of cultural heritage with an emphasis on archaeological sites and evaluates the realization of diverse concepts in a particular case. The study is handled in two main sections that cover theoretical study and case study. The initial conceptual section clarifies the circumstances in archaeological sites with a view to historical developments followed by current approaches at international and national level. The following section comprises the case study concerning the archaeological site of Perge studied through historical and urban evolution and investigation of excavations and interventions for evaluation of concerns for its conservation. The thesis is finalized by concluding remarks of the study as a guide for further studies for conservation issues of the ancient city of Perge.

**Keywords:** architectural conservation, conservation approaches, archaeological site, conservation on archaeological sites, Perge

## ÖZ

### PERGE ARKEOLOJİK ALANINDAKİ KORUMA YAKLAŞIMLARININ ELEŞTİREL DEĞERLENDİRMESİ

Bakacak, Oya

Yüksek Lisans, Mimarlık Bölümü, Restorasyon

Tez Yöneticisi: Doç. Dr. N. Gül Asatekin

Ortak Tez Yöneticisi: Prof. Dr. Haluk Abbasoğlu

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Bu tez çalışması kültürel mirasın korunması ile ilgili gelişen kavramları arkeolojik alan vurgusu ile incelemekte ve farklı kavramların belli bir örnekte nasıl uygulamaya geçtiğini değerlendirmektedir. Tez, teorik çalışma ve örnekleme çalışmasını içeren iki ana bölüm ile ele alınmıştır. İlk bölüm arkeolojik alanlardaki koşulları tarihsel gelişimin ardından ulusal ve uluslararası düzeyde bugünkü geçerli şartları belirleyerek açıklamaktadır. Perge arkeolojik alanı ile ilgili sonraki bölüm, antik kent ile ilgili koruma kaygılarının değerlendirilebilmesi amacıyla alanın tarihi ve kentsel gelişimini ve kazı ve müdahalelerin incelenmesini kapsamaktadır. Tez, Perge antik kentinin korunması ile ilgili ileride yapılacak çalışmalara rehberlik edebilecek genel sonuç görüşler ile bitirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: mimari koruma, koruma yaklaşımları, arkeolojik alan, arkeolojik alanlarda koruma, Perge

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

PLAGIARISM.....	iii
ABSTRACT.....	iv
ÖZ.....	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	vii
LIST OF FIGURES.....	x

### CHAPTER

1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1. Scope and Objective.....	1
1.2. Methodology.....	3
2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK.....	6
2.1. A Critical Review on Development of Conservation Approaches on Archaeological Sites.....	6
2.1.1. Historical Development of Conservation Approaches on Archaeological Sites since Twentieth Century.....	6
2.1.2. Evaluation of Historical Development in Conservation on Archaeological Sites since Twentieth Century.....	15
2.1.3. Historical Development of Contemporary Conservation Approaches.....	17
2.1.4. Evaluation of Historical Development in Conservation on Archaeological Sites in Twentieth Century.....	29
2.1.5. Definitions on Conservation on Archaeological Sites.....	33
2.1.5.1. Archaeological Heritage.....	33
2.1.5.2. Authenticity.....	34
2.1.5.3. Integrity.....	37

2.1.5.4. Values of Archaeological Heritage.....	39
2.1.6. Objectives of Conservation Regarding Archaeological Sites.....	42
2.1.7. Interventions in Archaeological Sites.....	43
2.1.8. Development of the Process for Conservation of Archaeological Sites.....	45
2.1.9. Evaluation of Current Conditions in Conservation on Archaeological Sites.....	48
2.2. A Critical Review on Development of Conservation Approaches on Archaeological Sites in Turkey.....	50
2.2.1. Historical Development of Conservation on Archaeological Sites.....	50
2.2.2. Present Conditions for Conservation of Archaeological Sites.....	54
2.2.2.1. Legal Terms and Organizational Structure.....	55
2.2.2.2. Evaluation of Current Conditions in Turkey.....	63
3. THE CITY OF PERGE.....	67
3.1. General Information on Pamphylia.....	67
3.2. General Information on Perge.....	68
3.2.1. General Characteristics.....	68
3.2.2. Historical Background.....	69
3.2.3. Urban Development.....	71
3.2.4. Archaeological/Architectural Characteristics of Building Types....	74
3.2.5. Present Condition of Perge.....	87
4. A CRITICAL STUDY ON EXCAVATIONS AND INTERVENTIONS IN THE CITY OF PERGE.....	89
4.1. Excavations and Interventions in Perge.....	89
4.1.1. Excavations.....	90
4.1.1.1. 1946-74 by Mansel..	92



4.1.1.2. 1975-87 by Inan.....	94
4.1.1.3. 1988-2006 by Abbasoglu.....	96
4.1.2. Interventions.....	98
5. EVALUATION OF EXCAVATIONS AND INTERVENTIONS.....	117
5.1. Evaluation of Excavations.....	117
5.1.1. 1946-74 by Mansel.....	117
5.1.2. 1975-87 by Inan.....	118
5.1.3. 1988-2006 by Abbasoglu.....	119
5.2. Evaluation of Interventions.....	119
6. CONCLUSION.....	130
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	134

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1.2 Evolution of Conservation since 20 <sup>th</sup> Century.....	16
Figure 2.1.4 Evolution of Conservation in 20 <sup>th</sup> Century.....	32
Figure 2.1.7 Interventions in Archaeological Sites.....	45
Figure 2.2.1 Historical Developments in Turkey.....	54
Figure 2.2.2.1 Organizational Structure in Turkey Concerning Archaeological Sites.....	60
Figure 3.1 Location of Pamphylia in Anatolia in the Roman Empire ( <a href="http://rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/images/maps/rpc-map-1.2-hires.png">http://rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/images/maps/rpc-map-1.2-hires.png</a> , accessed on 11 November 2006).....	67
Figure 3.2.1 Aerial View of Perge (Google Earth, accessed on 22 July 2006).....	69
Figure 3.2.3 Urban Development of Perge.....	73
Figure 3.2.4.1 Aerial View .....	74
Figure 3.2.4.2 Southern City Gate.....	76
Figure 3.2.4.3 The N-S Colonnaded Street.....	78
Figure 3.2.4.4 The Arch of Demetrius-Apollonius.....	79

Figure 3.2.4.5 The Southern Plaza from West Side, 2001 .....	80
Figure 3.2.4.6 The Southern Thermae.....	82
Figure 3.2.4.7 The Agora/Macellum.....	83
Figure 3.2.4.8 The Theatre.....	84
Figure 3.2.4.9 The Western Necropolis.....	86
Figure 4.1 Plan of Perge by Trémaux.....	90
Figure 4.1.1 Areas of Excavation in Perge, 1946-2006.....	91
Figure 4.1.2.1 3D Re-arrangements of the Arch.....	102
Figure 4.1.2.2 Interventions in the N-S Colonnaded Street .....	103
Figure 4.1.2.3 Views from the Plaza.....	106
Figure 4.1.2.4 Structural Consolidation of Frigidarium Wall .....	108
Figure 4.1.2.5 Interventions in the Agora/Macellum .....	109
Figure 4.1.2.6 Supporting Wall of Cavea and Southern Analemma Wall.....	112
Figure 4.1.2.7 Present Condition of Friezes .....	113

Figure 4.2.1.8 Capping of Walls and Re-erections, 2001 .....	115
Figure 5.2.1 Evaluation of Interventions in the N-S Colonnaded Street...	122
Figure 5.2.2 Evaluation of Interventions in the Agora/Macellum.....	126
Figure 5.2.3 Evaluation of Interventions in the Theatre.....	128

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1. Scope and Objective**

‘The protection of archaeological heritage cannot be based upon the application of archaeological techniques alone. It requires a wider basis of professional and scientific knowledge and skills.’<sup>1</sup> The archaeological site is a special case with regard to its conservation and interpretation in several aspects; it allows implementation of basic principles in interpretation being free from requirements of practical functions while an archaeological site is already ‘interpreted’ through an excavation process before any conservation act starts.

At the point conservation discourse has reached today, the issues of cultural heritage involve complex ideas such as value, meaning, emotional response, co modification, dissemination and the role of the professional in society.<sup>2</sup> The themes for interpreting heritage are complex and interactive. In a broadening perspective, many factors like political and administrative systems, financial aspects and tourism are being affective on the conservation of cultural heritage. Tourism and archaeological heritage today are closely interrelated, with common issues resulting with mutual benefits or contradictions.

Under these circumstances, conservation theory has to be conceived as a systematical description of the critical process required by modern

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<sup>1</sup> ICAHM, approved by the 9<sup>th</sup> General Assembly, Lausanne, 1990, ‘Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage’, [http://www.international.icomos.org/charters/arch\\_e.htm](http://www.international.icomos.org/charters/arch_e.htm) accessed on 12 May 2006

<sup>2</sup> Carman, John, 2002, ‘Archaeology and Heritage: An Introduction’, Continuum, London, New York, p.26

conservation, not as a 'working hypothesis'. Each case has to be considered with its own circumstances in relation to value perceptions, not as a question of principle.

On the contrary, the broadening concept of conservation leads to relatively few internationally recognized practices, progressing from inventory to presentation. But it is not easy to define different phases of conservation practice separately. Treatment approaches in conservation might sometimes be direct tools for presentation. Presentation of an archaeological site in particular requires special attention because archaeological sites have no valid up-to-date use and function as memorial and education for the public.

In the scope of this study, archaeological heritage is accepted as evidences of past civilizations covering all the human history, nevertheless emphasis is given to classical archaeological sites concerning the means of its conservation. As chosen site for case study, the archaeological site of Perge is the subject matter of classical archaeology as separate profession of modern archaeology. Besides, conservation is acknowledged, in its broadest sense, as the safeguard of remains for sound maintain and transmission to future generations. (See section 2.1.5 for definitions)

This study concentrates on the conservation issues of archaeological heritage. It aims to test diverse concepts on archaeological sites in a particular case to see which particular points in relevance of the case are met and which are left unsolved. With a systematic view to the evolution of concepts in conservation through historical and critical discussion, the study aims to evaluate conservation practices executed in the archaeological site of Perge as a guide to help develop guiding principles for future conservation measures in a further study.

## 1.2. Methodology

The study starts with the theoretical framework where historical development of theories and practices on conservation up to present day is discussed primarily; followed by aspects concerning contemporary issues; leading to the clarifying of guiding principles of conservation in archaeological sites for the development of the process of conservation for intervention decisions and evaluation of circumstances today. Historical development of concepts on conservation with the emphasis on archaeology is basically referenced from European culture, where different civilizations in the world were evolving in their own regional traditions in the same historical periods and it was not until the last decades of the first half of twentieth century that different cultural regions conjoined in recognition of common principles despite the continuing particular national circumstances.

Historical development is handled by discussing progressing eras in history in terms of European conservation discourse, starting with emerge of a widely accepted consciousness of human for conserving historical monuments by certain motivations; namely starting with the fifteenth century. In discussing conservation theory, it has to be accepted that; theory is both 'systematically organized knowledge applicable in a wide variety of circumstances' and 'a scheme of ideas which explains practice'.<sup>3</sup> By definition, it is not possible to distinguish obsolete ideas from practices; thoughts generated by practices are inevitably the subject of the study. Consequently, each era in historical development is discussed separately, with impacts dominating the era, events/practices and particular contributions of theoreticians resulting with evolution of concepts in conservation.

The theoretical framework continues with clarification of circumstances concerning archaeological sites in Turkey through a historical

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<sup>3</sup> Skarmees, G.Christos, 1983, 'An Analysis of Architectural Preservation Theories: From 1790 to 1975', Ph.D. dissertation, Pennsylvania: University of Pennsylvania, <http://proquest.umi.com/>., accessed on 30 March 2006

perspective beginning from the first developments in Ottoman Empire continuing with related legal, administrative and technical developments in Republican period.

Following determination the theoretical basis, the case study, the archaeological site of Perge is studied in detail in several aspects in following sections. The reason for the choice of the ancient city of Perge as the case study is that it is one of the few sites in Turkey which has been excavated by Turkish scholars over long decades, specifically for fifty uninterrupted years. Besides, the present excavation chairman of Perge, namely Prof. Dr. Haluk Abbasoğlu willingly provided share of information with his exceptional legitimate academic attitude that was valuable for the case study and additively the author of this thesis was kindly given the chance to study as a part of the excavation team in the preceding years of the study to be able to get to explore about this significant ancient city.

The initial section covers informative material of the city with its general characteristics, historical and urban developments and present conditions. Buildings in Perge with significant characteristics in the historical evolution and with related conservation priorities have been presented in tables in detail.

In the second section concerning Perge, excavations and interventions executed in the site are documented. The sources for the excavations and interventions are restricted to visual analysis in the site by the author, reports of excavations by the chairman and decisions of Antalya Conservation Regional Council concerning Perge. Excavations are presented in chronological order classified according to the excavation chairman. The interventions are presented in relation to building types determined in the initial section of the case study in chronological order under each heading and interventions in the buildings selected have been documented in tables in detail.

In the following section, excavations and interventions determined have been evaluated aiming to be able to follow the general incline in



conservation approaches in consecutive periods in Perge and change of incline in consequential periods to understand the whole process followed in Perge for its conservation.

The headings guided by the theoretical framework under which the interventions in Perge have been documented and evaluated cover general approaches on conservation on national and international level and national legal, administrative and financial aspects with general comments on the actual implementation process, excluding some headings in the theoretical section. The initial theoretical section has been organized with respect to the outlining parameters that interventions executed in an archaeological site have to be determined accordingly, with an aim for their clarification for further studies. Besides, documentation and evaluation in the case study in terms of authenticity, integrity and values of archaeological heritage has not been done due to the possible manageable scope of a master thesis and restriction of its time, keeping in mind the necessity for their inclusion.

The final section covers general statements about conservation approaches of consequent periods in Perge in the light of evaluations in building scale in previous sections followed by the resulting remarks of the discussions throughout the study.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **2.1. A Critical Review on Development of Conservation Approaches on Archaeological Sites**

Dating from the era archaeological heritage started to be seen as a value to be conserved, evolution process of approaches and practices concerning conservation of cultural heritage in progressing eras - with an emphasis on archaeological sites - is explained below to be able to see through which progress present time has been encountered.

##### **2.1.1. Historical Development of Conservation Approaches on Archaeological Sites since Twentieth Century**

Petrarch<sup>1</sup> opened way to Italian Renaissance as an initiator of a new approach to history by searching for truth in his own self, finding his ideals in classical antiquity. Following him, fifteenth century Renaissance writers in Italy gave major concern to analyzing ancient historians and also local histories, accompanied with the study of ancient monuments by artists and architects.

Consequently, the ruins of ancient Rome, with attention given to its Christian aspects gained an important political significance. Also the concept of art changed from having functional significance as in the Medieval Ages to raising artistic aspects by valuing antiquity. A fashion of restoring ancient ruins and fragments of statue started in Italy with Donatello as initiator. In the

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<sup>1</sup> 'Francesco Petrarca or Petrarch (July 20, 1304 – July 19, 1374) was an Italian scholar, poet, and early humanist. Petrarch and Dante are considered the fathers of the Renaissance.' quoted from <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petrarch> accessed on 14 June 2006

second half of fifteenth century, ancient ruins became an essential subject in landscape painting.<sup>2</sup> Towards the end of the fifteenth century, the first private collections of antiquities owned by wealthy and powerful people in Italy gradually spread an interest on ancient material in all over Europe continent. It was beginning of new explorations which eventually led to the rising of new disciplines including Historic Preservation.<sup>3</sup> The Vatican Collection, beginning with the private collections of the Popes of 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century, contributed to the appreciation of cultural remains.<sup>4</sup> In the Papal administration, Raphael was the first nominated responsible for the protection of ancient monuments. And from the sixteenth century onwards, a number of restorations were assigned by the Papal Administration. The main intention was signifying sites in Rome as symbols of Christianity or as architectural or decorative elements in townscape where ancient monuments of paganism were destroyed for the purpose of reuse of material.<sup>5</sup> In seventeenth century, interest in ancient Rome with Christian emphasis, ending up with repairs and at the same time damages by the Papal Administration continued.<sup>6</sup> Influences of Renaissance were seen in Sweden and England in terms of a sensation about their own national heritage. As a result of Sweden's national policy with imperialistic intentions, archaeological and academic research advanced under national

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<sup>2</sup> Jokilehto, Jukka, 1999, 'A history of Architectural Conservation', Butterworth- Heinemann, Oxford, p.15-16

<sup>3</sup> Skarmees, G.Christos, 1983, 'An Analysis of Architectural Preservation Theories: From 1790 to 1975', Ph.D. dissertation, Pennsylvania: University of Pennsylvania, <http://proquest.umi.com/>., accessed on 30 March 2006

<sup>4</sup> quoted by Skarmees, G.Christos, 1983, *ibid.* from Daniel, Glyn, 150 Years of Archaeology, Duckworth, London, 1978

<sup>5</sup> Some important cases of the treatments of monuments under Papal administration in Rome in 16<sup>th</sup> century are as followed; the obelisk of the Vatican(1586), the Columns of Trajan and Marcus Aurelius (1590), Diocletian's Baths(1566 and 1585), taken from Jokilehto, Jukka, 1999, 'A history of Architectural Conservation', Butterworth- Heinemann, Oxford, p.32-44

<sup>6</sup> Colosseum was subjected to various projects but none executed; a project by Fontana as wool factory, a project by Bernini as a Temple for Martyrs, a project by Fontana as a church; Pantheon used and repaired as a church since 17<sup>th</sup> century was transformed to a mausoleum by Bernini in 1660s., taken from Jokilehto, Jukka, 1999, *ibid.*, p.32-44

institutes.<sup>7</sup> Visits in search of antiquities to Italy, extending to Greece and part of the Ottoman Empire initiated,<sup>8</sup> which later developed into the 'Grand Tour'. Libraries became accessible to public and publications documenting antiquities increased due to improvement in printing.<sup>9</sup>

Renaissance was a turning point in terms of the change in the perception of ancient monuments and attempts to relate literary history with actual sites which was the start point for modern archaeological consciousness,<sup>10</sup> where the attempts for conservation resulted with restorations conceived as an artistic creation which meant to reunite broken parts and remake the missing for basically works of art.

The Age of Enlightenment<sup>11</sup> in eighteenth century brought about formulation of concepts and attention to cultural patterns, which affectively contributed to the modern conservation.<sup>12</sup>

Eighteenth century was the age of 'Grand Tour',<sup>13</sup> the archaeological and antiquarian interest in architecture, with an emphasis on the material and

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<sup>7</sup> Jokilehto, Jukka, 1999, *ibid.*, p.43-44

<sup>8</sup> Some consequences of these visits are; Thomas Howard brought in England a collection of statues, fragments of relieves and other antiquities from Greece and some from the Altar of Pergamon; Drawings of pediments of Parthenon prepared by Carrey in 1674 and descriptions of the Parthenon by Spon in 1678 were important due to later destructions., taken from Jokilehto, Jukka, 1999, *ibid.*, p.48

<sup>9</sup> Jokilehto, Jukka, 1999, *ibid.*, p.47

<sup>10</sup> Jokilehto, Jukka, 1999, *ibid.*, p.15-16

<sup>11</sup> 'The Age of Enlightenment refers to the 18th century in European philosophy, and is often thought of as part of a period which includes the Age of Reason. The term also more specifically refers to a historical intellectual movement, "The Enlightenment." This movement advocated rationality as a means to establish an authoritative system of ethics, aesthetics, and knowledge.' quoted from [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Age\\_of\\_Enlightenment](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Age_of_Enlightenment) accessed on 15 June 2006

<sup>12</sup> Jokilehto, Jukka, 1999, *ibid.*, p.47

<sup>13</sup> 'In the 18th century, the Grand Tour was an kind of education for wealthy British noblemen, wherein the primary educational value was exposure to the cultured artifacts of antiquity and the Renaissance as well as the aristocratic and fashionable society of the European Continent.' quoted from [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grand\\_Tour](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grand_Tour) accessed on 20 May 2006

tangible aspects of architecture and an era with tendency of regarding an architectural artifact a historical document, to understand the culture it was created in with a specific function.<sup>14</sup> Tours to Italy, the Mediterranean and consequently to the East with an intention of systematic consideration of the world led to archaeological documentation.<sup>15</sup>

Dating from the middle of eighteenth century, first expeditions and exploration of new archaeological sites began. The discovery of Pompeii and Herculaneum in 1763 was the first opportunity to experience Roman era. Both cities gave chance to test theories and interpretations of past cultures with reasoning and systematic explanation.<sup>16</sup> In Pompeii, excavations were conveyed at the beginning carrying away all portables with the purpose of enriching the royal collections turning to a more systematic documentation with attempts of display of the site.<sup>17</sup> Antiquarianism, an appeal of Greek and Roman civilizations was influential between 16<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century. Though speculative, and extensively destructive in certain cases, (i.e. extensive interest in collecting and exhibiting original material remains) it gave way to record, illustrate and present the remains of past cultures on national and international levels.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> Rab, Samia, 1997, 'The "Monument" in Architecture and Conservation: Theories of Architectural Significance and Their Influence on Restoration, Preservation, and Conservation', Ph.D. dissertation, Georgia: Georgia Institute of Technology; <http://proquest.umi.com/>., accessed on 30 March 2006

<sup>15</sup> Some examples are; four volumes of 'The Antiquities of Athens' by James Stuart and Nicholas Revett(1762-1816), publications about Palmyra (1753) and Baalbek (1757) by Robert Wood, descriptions of Paestum, Poseidonia and Agrigento by J. J. Winckelmann (1759), engravings of Roman antiquities by Piranesi (1756), taken from Jokilehto, Jukka, 1999, 'A history of Architectural Conservation', Butterworth- Heinemann, Oxford, p.49-50

<sup>15</sup> Jokilehto, Jukka, 1999, *ibid.*, p.43-44

<sup>16</sup> Skarmees, G.Christos, 1983, 'An Analysis of Architectural Preservation Theories: From 1790 to 1975', Ph.D. dissertation, Pennsylvania: University of Pennsylvania, <http://proquest.umi.com/>., accessed on 30 March 2006

<sup>17</sup> Jokilehto, Jukka, 1999, *ibid.*, p.57-59

<sup>18</sup> Skarmees, G.Christos, 1983, *ibid.*

The seventeenth century literary descriptions of the Mediterranean tours and paintings of classical ruins led to the creation of ruined hermitages in the eighteenth-century gardens in England, resulting in attention to picturesque ruins of national antiquities.<sup>19</sup> The concepts of the picturesque, the sublime and the patina of age developed first in relation to paintings and later extended to ancient ruins and medieval churches resulting in realization of the pictures in landscape gardens by qualified architects in England.<sup>20</sup> The circumstances provided a ground for raising criticisms of renewals of medieval cathedrals and churches.<sup>21</sup>

Winckelmann<sup>22</sup> is important in his contributions to archaeology and modern conservation principles; he developed a method for systematic and critical examination applicable to ancient works of art, objects and monuments with a praise of Greek antiquity. He drew attention to the original work of art as a source for facts and for their safeguard. He made a distinction between original and copy; put forward the necessity of differentiation of the original from additions in restorations.<sup>23</sup> Until the middle of eighteenth century, interpretations of the monuments were instinctive and subjective.<sup>24</sup> In eighteenth century, scientific-based disciplines, such as the basics of

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<sup>19</sup> Jokilehto, Jukka, 1999, 'ibid.', p.16-17

<sup>20</sup> The poetics of ruins was expressed by Diderot in France; he related the concept of ruin to particularly important monumental ruins. Examples of picturesque illustrations and picturesque gardens were also realized in France. taken from Jokilehto, Jukka, 1999, 'A history of Architectural Conservation', Butterworth- Heinemann, Oxford, p.50-52

<sup>21</sup> Jokilehto, Jukka, 1999, ibid., p.16

<sup>22</sup> Johann Joachim Winckelmann (1717-1768) was German art historian and archeologist. He worked in Rome in 1755, in Herculaneum in 1762, published 'History of Ancient Art' in 1764 as his masterwork. taken from <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Winckelmann> accessed on 16 June 2006

<sup>23</sup> His principles were influential in the restorations in Rome in 18<sup>th</sup> century; i.e. in the restoration of the Montecitorio. taken from Jokilehto, Jukka, 1999, ibid., p. 59-65

<sup>24</sup> Skarmees, G.Christos, 1983, 'An Analysis of Architectural Preservation Theories: From 1790 to 1975', Ph.D. dissertation, Pennsylvania: University of Pennsylvania, <http://proquest.umi.com/>, accessed on 30 March 2006

archaeology and anthropology and the social sciences emerged in Europe, which resulted in classifying and studying artifacts of different societies to understand the uniqueness of each culture.<sup>25</sup>

By the end of eighteenth century, the critical literature on restoration, and the protection of monuments in general, started as a reaction against James Wyatt's<sup>26</sup> restorations which were based on personal taste and preference. Concepts of honesty and truthfulness in architecture contributed to new ideas in restoration theory; namely respect for historic and true identity of artifact.<sup>27</sup>

The French Revolution<sup>28</sup> at the turn of nineteenth century was crucial in the establishment of fundamental concepts for the development of conservation policies; the monuments accepted as national cultural heritage and ideas about systematic classification of the heritage consequently led to formulation of legal documents in France and in other countries.<sup>29</sup>

In 1809 Napoleon added the Papal States to his Empire, declaring Rome as the second capital city. Although the Napoleonic period in Rome was five years, its legacy remained influential not only in large-scaled ambitious

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<sup>25</sup> Rab, Samia, 1997, 'The "Monument" in Architecture and Conservation: Theories of Architectural Significance and Their Influence on Restoration, Preservation, and Conservation', Ph.D. dissertation, Georgia: Georgia Institute of Technology; <http://proquest.umi.com/>, accessed on 30 March 2006

<sup>26</sup> 'James Wyatt, 1746-1813, neo-Classical and neo-Gothic architect', quoted from [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James\\_Wyatt](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Wyatt) accessed on 22 May 2006

<sup>27</sup> Skarmees, G.Christos, 1983, 'An Analysis of Architectural Preservation Theories: From 1790 to 1975', Ph.D. dissertation, Pennsylvania: University of Pennsylvania, <http://proquest.umi.com/>, accessed on 30 March 2006

<sup>28</sup> 'The French Revolution (1789-1799) is widely seen as a major turning point in the history of Western democracy, from the age of absolutism and aristocracy, to the age of the citizenry as the dominant political force.' quoted from [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French\\_revolution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_revolution) accessed on 17 June 2006

<sup>29</sup> Jokilehto, Jukka, 1999, 'A history of Architectural Conservation', Butterworth- Heinemann, Oxford, 1999, p.69

projects but also in the treatment of the monuments.<sup>30</sup> With the end of French occupation, actual restorations began in Rome with intentions both to protect the country's architectural heritage and to make historical monuments accessible to the general public.<sup>31</sup> Restoration of first-century Roman monument built in the memory of the capture of Jerusalem by Titus at the Roman Forum was completed by Giuseppe Valadier in 1823, which has acquired a memorable place in the evolution of a conservation philosophy.<sup>32</sup> The method used for the reconstruction of the Arch was far ahead of the era and can be considered exemplary even today; use of different but visually harmonizing material to differentiate the old from the new, meeting the criteria of an anastylosis, though like almost all reconstructions, the complete structure faces the difficulty of integrating into the existing setting.<sup>33</sup> Another work by Valadier, buttress-like wall built against one side of Colosseum, was a compromise between the real necessities for structural treatment and the obsolete admire for the ruin.<sup>34</sup>

After the foundation of kingdom of Greece in 1833, a comprehensive legislation was prepared for the conservation of historic monuments. In practice monuments of Classical Antiquity were given priority, medieval structures were exposed to decay or destruction for ancient remains underneath them. In the Acropolis of Athens, excavations and restorations

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<sup>30</sup> Linstrum, Derek, 1982, 'Coup d'oeil rétrospectif: Giuseppe Valadier et l'Arc de Titus', *Momentum*, V.1 1982, [http://www.international.icomos.org/monumentum/vol25-1/vol25-1\\_5.pdf](http://www.international.icomos.org/monumentum/vol25-1/vol25-1_5.pdf) accessed on 17May 2006

<sup>31</sup> Skarmees, G.Christos, 1983, *ibid.*

<sup>32</sup> Linstrum, Derek, 1982, 'Coup d'oeil rétrospectif: Giuseppe Valadier et l'Arc de Titus', *Momentum*, V.1 1982, [http://www.international.icomos.org/monumentum/vol25-1/vol25-1\\_5.pdf](http://www.international.icomos.org/monumentum/vol25-1/vol25-1_5.pdf) accessed on 17May 2006

<sup>33</sup> Schmidt, Hartwig, 1997, 'Reconstruction of Ancient Buildings', *The Conservation of Archaeological Sites in the Mediterranean Region*, Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles, 1997, p.41-42

<sup>34</sup> Vaccaro, A., Melucco, 1996, 'Restoration and Anti-Restoration', *Historical and Philosophical Issues in the Conservation of Cultural Heritage*, Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles, 1996, p. 309



started from 1835 onwards.<sup>35</sup> Due to an earthquake 1894, an extensive restoration work was held in the Acropolis between 1898 and 1940 executed by Nikolaos Balanos, in the Parthenon, the Erechtheum, the Propylaea and the Temple of Nike. He based his work on using original elements but he was not concerned about their original positions, also cut the elements to make fit with new material and fixed iron cramps into them. For the repair of losses, he used largely marble and concrete. The project has been finished despite severe and broad critics from the very start on both aesthetic basis and for the quality of work on international and even national level.<sup>36</sup>

By the turn of the century, the interest in the ancient shifted to enthusiasm and respect for the Medieval,<sup>37</sup> where contributors affected mainly the founding of a theoretical framework for restoration.<sup>38</sup> Historicism with an intention of idealization of medieval architecture and the principle of preference were used extensively in the new era and it was perfected by Violet-le-Duc in the mid-nineteenth century.<sup>39</sup> In his own words restoration means; 'to reestablish in a finished state, which may in fact never have actually existed at any given time'<sup>40</sup> Despite his unacceptable

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<sup>35</sup> The early interventions in the Acropolis are as followed; The Ottoman settlement with houses and gardens was demolished with removals of Turkish walls from the Parthenon, fortifications in front of the Propylaea. Reconstruction of the Temple of Nike was finished in 1845. taken from Jokilehto, Jukka, 1999, 'A history of Architectural Conservation', Butterworth- Heinemann, Oxford, 1999, p. 89-96

<sup>36</sup> Jokilehto, Jukka, 1999, *ibid.*, p.187-189

<sup>37</sup> Rab, Samia, 1997, 'The "Monument" in Architecture and Conservation: Theories of Architectural Significance and Their Influence on Restoration, Preservation, and Conservation', Ph.D. dissertation, Georgia: Georgia Institute of Technology; <http://proquest.umi.com/>., accessed on 30 March 2006

<sup>38</sup> Kuban, Dogan, 2000, 'Tarihi Çevre Korumanın Mimarlık Boyutu: Kuram ve Uygulama', Yapı-Endustrisi Merkezi, İstanbul, p. 27

<sup>39</sup> Skarmees, G.Christos, 1983, 'An Analysis of Architectural Preservation Theories: From 1790 to 1975', Ph.D. dissertation, Pennsylvania: University of Pennsylvania, <http://proquest.umi.com/>., accessed on 30 March 2006

<sup>40</sup> Violet-le-Duc, 1854, 'Restoration', Historical and Philosophical Issues in the Conservation of Cultural Heritage, Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles, 1996, p. 314

fundamentalism, he contributed to conservation theory by introducing systematic research of a building with chronological and stylistic comparison in its historical context.<sup>41</sup> Meanwhile the contemporaries of Violet-le-Duc, William Morris and John Ruskin were passionate opponents of his work.<sup>42</sup> They were initiators of the 'anti-restoration movement'.<sup>43</sup>

Morris declared their aim in the 'Manifesto of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings'.<sup>44</sup> The *Manifesto*, gave inspiration to current discourse in conservation; the criterion of the minimum needed intervention and the appeal to relieving decay by daily care.<sup>45</sup> Two important criteria for the evaluation of historic buildings were put forward that; protection was based on critical evaluation of the existing building stock not on specific styles, and that certain historic periods could only be represented by undisturbed authentic material and in-situ preservation.<sup>46</sup>

John Ruskin was a Romantic and highlighted the dimension of 'time' concerning restoration in the way that: 'For indeed, the greatest glory of a building...is in its Age, and in that deep sense of voicefulness,..., even of approval or condemnation, which we feel in walls that have long been washed

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<sup>41</sup> Kuban, Dogan, 2000, *ibid.*, p. 28

<sup>42</sup> Vaccaro, A., Melucco, 1996, 'Restoration and Anti-Restoration', *Historical and Philosophical Issues in the Conservation of Cultural Heritage*, Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles, 1996, p. 308-309

<sup>43</sup> quoted by Skarmees, G.Christos, 1983, *ibid.* from Richards, J.M.(ed.), *Who's Who in Architecture From 1400 to the Present*, Holt Rinehard and Winston, New York, 1977

<sup>44</sup> Morris, W., 1877, 'Manifesto of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings', *Historical and Philosophical Issues in the Conservation of Cultural Heritage*, Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles, 1996, p 319-321

<sup>45</sup> Vaccaro, A., Melucco, 1996, 'Restoration and Anti-Restoration', *Historical and Philosophical Issues in the Conservation of Cultural Heritage*, Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles, 1996, p. 312

<sup>46</sup> Jokilehto, Jukka, 1999, 'A history of Architectural Conservation', Butterworth- Heinemann, Oxford, 1999, p.185

by the passing waves of humanity.<sup>47</sup> When Ruskin looks at the past, he does so not as a romantic longing for days and things long gone, but as a realist who sees the past in the context of continuity with the present and future.<sup>48</sup>

### **2.1.2. Evaluation of Historical Developments since Twentieth Century**

Distinguishing features of historical developments stated above that affected developments in conservation in archaeological sites in twentieth century are as followed. (Figure 2.1.2)

- The private collections of antiquities at the end of the fifteenth century led to systematic restoration of ancient monuments in Rome by the Papal administration with political intents of strengthening Christianity in sixteenth and seventeenth century.
- The eighteenth century introduced reasoning that brought about relation of literary history with actual sites, first expeditions and explorations of archaeological sites followed by systematic and critical examination of sites through evolving scientific disciplines.
- The nineteenth century witnessed emerges of countering ideas in Europe in conservation of cultural heritage as the definition of heritage broadened, attracting attention of a wider public other than concerned individuals. Systematic Legal documents in numerous European countries were prepared by the end of the century.

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<sup>47</sup> Ruskin, John, 1879, 'The Lamp of Memory, I', Historical and Philosophical Issues in the Conservation of Cultural Heritage, Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles, 1996, p. 42

<sup>48</sup> M. Kirby Talley, Jr., 1996, 'The Eye's Caress: Looking, Appreciation, and Connoisseurship', Historical and Philosophical Issues in the Conservation of Cultural Heritage, Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles, 1996, p. 9

	15 <sup>th</sup> - 16 <sup>th</sup> Century	17 <sup>th</sup> Century	18 <sup>th</sup> Century	19 <sup>th</sup> Century
<b>Impacts/ Circumstances</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Italian Renaissance</li> <li>-New concept of history recognizing the remains of ancient Rome as an important heritage</li> <li>-Study of ancient monuments in terms of art, architecture, history and literature</li> <li>-Collection of Antiquities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Renaissance and Reformation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The Age of Enlightenment</li> <li>-Systematic archaeological study of antiquities</li> <li>-Document and organize man's knowledge submitting everything to critical consideration</li> <li>-Discovery of Pompeii and Herculaneum</li> <li>-Ground Tours to Italy, the Mediterranean</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-French Revolution</li> <li>-Change in Economic, Social and Political Life</li> <li>-Scientific and Industrial Developments</li> </ul>
<b>Approaches</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Belief in Absolute -Divine Values</li> <li>-Application of Antique Rules in Art and Architecture</li> <li>-Emphasis on artistic value of a work of art</li> <li>-Valuing antiquity with particular attention to its Christian aspects</li> <li>-Instinctive and Subjective Interpretations of the Monuments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Antiquarianism</li> <li>-Realization of National Heritage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Critical Appreciation of Antiquity</li> <li>-Romanticism</li> <li>-Beginning of Critical Literature on Restoration</li> <li>-Concepts of honesty and truthfulness</li> <li>-Concepts of 'patina of age' and 'picturesque'</li> <li>-Beginning of an awareness of valuing important works of art and historic monuments with a feeling of responsibility of universality of cultural heritage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Respect for Medieval</li> <li>-Artistic Integrity / Stylistic Unity / Liberation from Subsequent Historical Additions / Explanation of Complex Structures through Structural Principles</li> <li><b>Counter Approaches</b></li> <li>-Anti-Restoration Movement / Significance of Historical Evolution</li> <li>-Realism / Positivism / Development of Sciences</li> <li>-Critical Literature on Restoration</li> </ul>
<b>Critics</b>			<u>Winckelmann</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Critical examination of ancient works of art, objects and monument</li> <li>-Methods of verification of facts from the original</li> <li>-Distinction between original and copy</li> </ul>	<u>Ruskin</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>History as Collective, Social Experience</li> <li>Violet-le-Duc</li> <li>Systematic Research</li> </ul>
<b>Events/Practices</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Ancient ruins as an essential subject in landscape painting</li> <li>-Documentation of the ancient monuments</li> <li>-Beginning of Protective Legacy in Italy</li> <li>-Restoration of ancient monuments and works of art in Italy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Restoration of Ancient Monuments in Italy</li> <li>-Literary Descriptions of Tours to Mediterranean</li> <li>-Protective Legacy in Italy, Sweden, England</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Emerge of Archaeology and Anthropology</li> <li>-Actual Restorations of Ancient Monuments, Italy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Actual Restorations of Ancient Monuments, Italy, Greece, France</li> <li>-Systematic Legal documents in France, Greece</li> </ul>

Figure 2.1.2 Evolution of Conservation since 20<sup>th</sup> Century

### **2.1.3. Historical Development of Contemporary Conservation Approaches**

Developments in circumstances, approaches and practices in conservation of the twentieth century have been evaluated in detail below up to present day, determining turning points of the century.

The twentieth century has been shaped, along with the inheritance of historicism and romanticism from the nineteenth century, by the new approach to values eliminating the absolute and divine stressing the relativity in relation to cultural diversity; also with the impacts from scientific, technical and industrial developments, changes in economic, social and political life and international collaboration.<sup>49</sup> Modern conservation theory is a model based on relativity, described by values changing in relation to a specific culture and the new concept of historicity.<sup>50</sup>

The roots of concepts in modern conservation are found in Alois Reigl's ideas. He clearly distinguishes the traditional and modern approaches to values; first by explaining historical and artistic values coming from history. He expands the meaning of 'historical value' by attributing it to all human activities with an emphasis on the impossibility of a turn back as 'Everything that was once can never be again, and everything that once was forms an irreplaceable and inextricable link in a chain of development.'<sup>51</sup> He defines the 'artistic value' of a monument as meeting 'the requirements of contemporary artistic volition' not 'corresponded to the requirements of an allegedly objective aesthetic'.<sup>52</sup> He mainly divides the values into two; commemorative values

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<sup>49</sup> Jokilehto, Jukka, 1999, 'A history of Architectural Conservation', Butterworth- Heinemann, Oxford, p.213

<sup>50</sup> Jokilehto, Jukka, 1999, *ibid.*, p.295

<sup>51</sup> Reigl Alois, 1903, 'The Modern Cult of Monuments: Its Essence and Its Development', *Historical and Philosophical Issues in the Conservation of Cultural Heritage*, Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles, 1996, p. 70

<sup>52</sup> Reigl Alois, 1903, *ibid.*, p. 71

(age value, historical value and intentional commemorative value) and present-day values (use value, newness value, artistic value and relative artistic value) He contributes the 'age value' of a monument as 'disintegrating effects of nature's forces, provided these occur in calm, lawful continuity and not in sudden, violent destruction'<sup>53</sup> Thus it not the historical value of a monument in a particular state in history but rather it is gained by changes over time with the patina of the age and loss of integrity. He made a distinction of historical monuments as intentional and unintentional monuments; the latter built to satisfy any contemporary practical and ideal needs and stated 'In case of deliberate monuments, the commemorative value is dictated to us by the former creators, while we define the value of unintentional monuments ourselves.'<sup>54</sup> In practice, he gave priority to respecting age value and defended limitation of restorations to minimum interventions necessary for preservation of monuments and protection from destructions.<sup>55</sup>

In the first half of the twentieth century, the main center of debates in Italy was around treating a monument as 'a document of art and history' resulting with 'scientific restoration'.<sup>56</sup> The basis for scientific restorations was developed by Giovannoni; he emphasized critical, scientific evaluation in restorations considering it as a cultural problem<sup>57</sup> and put forward the need of objective and systematical study of documentation research, structural

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<sup>53</sup> Reigl Alois, 1903, *ibid.*, p. 73

<sup>54</sup> Reigl Alois, 1903, *ibid.*, p. 72

<sup>55</sup> Jokilehto, Jukka, 1999, 'A history of Architectural Conservation', Butterworth- Heinemann, Oxford, p.218

<sup>56</sup> Carbonara, Giovanni, 1976, 'The Integration of the Image: Problems in the Restoration of Monuments' *Historical and Philosophical Issues in the Conservation of Cultural Heritage*, Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles, 1996, p. 238

<sup>57</sup> Jokilehto, Jukka, 1999, *ibid.*, p. 219-222

analysis, stylistic comparison, documentation and restitution in practice.<sup>58</sup> He conceived monuments in a broad sense including historical context, environment, and the use, making a distinction of monuments as *usable* and *non-usable*. He identified four types of restoration; *consolidation*, *recomposition (anastylosis)*, *liberation* and *completion or renovation*, giving emphasis on maintenance, repair and consolidation accepting the use of modern technology in consolidation when necessary.<sup>59</sup>

The Athens Charter, 1931<sup>60</sup> is the first international document supporting the modern conservation policy, with 120 participants mostly from Europe. The general tendency was to favor 'a system of regular and permanent maintenance' instead of total restorations and respect for the historic and artistic work of the past 'without excluding the style of any given period'.<sup>61</sup> Ancient monuments were mentioned in separate fragments recommending; for aesthetic enhancement, the preservation of certain groupings and certain particularly picturesque perspective treatment in the surroundings, a study to be made of the ornamental vegetation, the suppression of all forms of publicity; for restoration, the use of modern materials for the consolidation especially of reinforced concrete; for dealing with decay, collaboration with specialists; for the technique of conservation, reinstatement of any original fragments recovered (anastylosis), the new materials used to be recognizable whenever possible, reburial of ruins when preservation is not possible after an accurate recording and close

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<sup>58</sup> Kuban, Dogan, 2000, 'Tarihi Çevre Korumanın Mimarlık Boyutu: Kuram ve Uygulama', Yapı-Endustrisi Merkezi, İstanbul, p. 30-31

<sup>59</sup> Jokilehto, Jukka, 1999, 'A history of Architectural Conservation', Butterworth- Heinemann, Oxford, 1999, p.219-222

<sup>60</sup> Adopted at the First International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments, 1931, 'The Athens Charter for the Restoration of Historic Monuments', [http://www.icomos.org/athens\\_charter.html](http://www.icomos.org/athens_charter.html) accessed on 18 June 2006

<sup>61</sup> Article 1, The Athens Charter, 1931, *ibid*.

collaboration between the archaeologist and the architect.<sup>62</sup> The recommendation was inspiring in suggesting reburial when conservation is not guaranteed and in suggesting interdisciplinary collaboration but inadequate in suggesting use of reinforced concrete.

Carta del Restauro Italiana, 1931<sup>63</sup> reflects Italian conservation theory and practice and was later a major source for the Venice Charter, 1964.<sup>64</sup> The guidance to be followed in excavations for conservation of artifacts is clearly defined as; immediate arrangement of the ruins and protection of works of art in-situ; restoration of monuments through an accurate documentation with analytical descriptions and illustrations by drawings and photographs to ensure the protection of all the components of the monument and all the phases of the work of recomposition, liberation and completion.<sup>65</sup>

Argan contributed to modern conservation with the clarification of the need to unify the basis for restoration of monuments and works of art, stressing the requirement of historic and technical ability with great sensitivity rather than artistic talent; shifting restoration activity from an artistic to a critical approach. The aim of restoration for him was the reconstitution of a work of art in its material existence. He clarified two methods for restoration for the works of art; *conservative restoration* through consolidation and *artistic restoration* with historical-critical evaluation; the latter guided the development of modern conservation in Italy.<sup>66</sup>

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<sup>62</sup> Article 3-6, The Athens Charter, 1931, *ibid*.

<sup>63</sup> Erder, Cevat, 1986, 'Carta del Restauro Italiana (1931)', *Our Architectural Heritage: From Consciousness to Conservation*, Unesco, Paris, p. 215-217

<sup>64</sup> ed. Torre, Marta de la, 1997, 'The Conservation of Archaeological Sites in the Mediterranean Region : an International Conference Organized by the Getty Conservation Institute and the J. Paul Getty Museum, 6-12 May 1995, Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles, p.151

<sup>65</sup> Article 10-11, Erder, Cevat, 1986, *ibid*.

<sup>66</sup> Jokilehto, Jukka, 1999, 'A history of Architectural Conservation', Butterworth- Heinemann, Oxford, 1999, p.223-225



The concept of scientific restorations was weakened, with the consequences of World War II and new developments in thinking about architecture in the way that; it has been found limiting and insufficient for understanding the complete artistic and documentary reality of monuments, tending to take into consideration only documentary aspect as if there is no difference in a ruin and an admired monument.<sup>67</sup> Pane contributed to the emerging tendency of 'critic restoration' by accepting the logic of conserving all elements of historic and artistic character but stressing the need for critical evaluation of what to conserve in a monument, which can lend back hidden aesthetic qualities and through a creative act can become a work of art itself.<sup>68</sup>

Bonelli defined the act of restoration in a different way, accepting it as a critical and then a creative act, saying: 'An architectural work is not only a document but is, above all, an act whose form is the total expression of a spiritual world.' rejecting to rely merely on authentic testimony.<sup>69</sup>

Brandi presented his discussions about the definition and restoration of art and architecture, defining the work of art as a unique creative process with recognition of human creativity in its social and economic context; thus he stresses that a critical process is required to improve its significance in human consciousness and that the process has to be conditioned on the specificity of the work with an aesthetic approach in its restoration.<sup>70</sup> He states two principles to guide the restoration that; 'Only the material form of the work of art is restored.' and that 'Restoration must aim to reestablish the potential

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<sup>67</sup> Carbonara, Giovanni, 1976, 'The Integration of the Image: Problems in the Restoration of Monuments' Historical and Philosophical Issues in the Conservation of Cultural Heritage, Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles, 1996, p. 238

<sup>68</sup> Jokilehto, Jukka, 1999, 'A history of Architectural Conservation', Butterworth- Heinemann, Oxford, 1999, p.226-227

<sup>69</sup> quoted and paraphrased from Carbonara, Giovanni, 1976, 'The Integration of the Image: Problems in the Restoration of Monuments', Historical and Philosophical Issues in the Conservation of Cultural Heritage, Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles, 1996, p. 238-239, (taken from Bonelli, various sources)

<sup>70</sup> Jokilehto, Jukka, 1999, *ibid.*, p.229-230

unity of the work of art, as long as this is possible without producing an artistic or historical fake and without erasing every trace of the passage of time left on the work of art.’<sup>71</sup> Brandi opposed to the practice of ‘archaeological restoration’, guided primarily by historical considerations in treatments, which ‘necessarily end only when the surviving relics no longer allow plausible integrations’ and thus ‘does not achieve the fundamental aspiration of human consciousness in relation to the work of art by restoring its potential unity’ He proposes that ‘restoration must start from precisely where the work of art ends.’<sup>72</sup>

In 1956, UNESCO Recommendation on International Principles Applicable to Archaeological Excavations was declared.<sup>73</sup> The recommendation established international principles concerning the excavation and protection of archaeological sites, and is still influential on regulating national excavation legacies,<sup>74</sup> but incapable of comprehending the point archaeology and conservation has come today in theoretical and practical terms. In Article I. Definitions, archaeological excavations is defined as ‘any research aimed at the discovery of objects of archaeological character’ and the method as ‘digging of the ground or systematic exploration of its surface’. But rather, excavation is a technique for acquiring information from archaeological evidence, does not aim discovery of objects and it is

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<sup>71</sup> Brandi, Cesare, 1963, ‘Theory of Restoration, I’, Historical and Philosophical Issues in the Conservation of Cultural Heritage, Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles, 1996, p. 231

<sup>72</sup> Brandi, Cesare, 1963, *ibid.*, p. 232-234

<sup>73</sup> UNESCO, , 9<sup>th</sup> Session, 1956, ‘Recommendation on International Principles Applicable to Archaeological Excavations’ <http://www.icomos.org/unesco/delhi56.html> accessed on 20 May 2006

<sup>74</sup> ed. Torre, Marta de la, 1997, ‘The Conservation of Archaeological Sites in the Mediterranean Region : an International Conference Organized by the Getty Conservation Institute and the J. Paul Getty Museum, 6-12 May 1995, Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles, p.152

appropriate to consider archaeological field survey as an independent technique rather than being part of an excavation process.<sup>75</sup>

The second half of twentieth century beginning with 60s has witnessed the excessive population growth, increasing imbalance in the share of wealth, food, water and energy and rapid industrial developments in western countries, which led to rapid change in cultural environments threatening cultural continuity and at the same time extensive growth in tourism in archaeological sites.<sup>76</sup>

Venice Charter, 1964<sup>77</sup> is crucial as the most influential international document of the last 40 years, for bringing on the internationally accepted standards of conservation practice related to architecture and sites.<sup>78</sup> In the Charter, only anastylosis, defined as 'the reassembling of dismembered but existing parts',<sup>79</sup> was justified as reconstruction in archaeological sites, pointing out that 'the material used for integration should always be recognizable',<sup>80</sup> giving emphasis on achieving a historically accurate reading of the monument and ignoring the aesthetic appeal of the original monument.<sup>81</sup>

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<sup>75</sup> Price. N.P. Stanley, 1995, 'Conservation on Excavations', *Conservation on Archaeological Excavations with Particular Reference to the Mediterranean Area*, ICCROM, Rome, p. 135

<sup>76</sup> Jokilehto, Jukka, 1999, 'A history of Architectural Conservation', Butterworth- Heinemann, Oxford, 1999, p.240

<sup>77</sup> adopted by ICOMOS, 1965, 'International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites', first developed at the 2<sup>nd</sup> International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments, Venice, 1964 for full text see: <http://www.international.icomos.org/charters/charters.pdf> accessed on 22 May 2006

<sup>78</sup> ed. Torre, Marta de la, 1997, *ibid.*, p.152

<sup>79</sup> Article 15, ICOMOS, 1965, *ibid.*

<sup>80</sup> Article 15, ICOMOS, 1965, *ibid.*

<sup>81</sup> Rab, Samia, 1997, 'The "Monument" in Architecture and Conservation: Theories of Architectural Significance and Their Influence on Restoration, Preservation, and Conservation', Ph.D. dissertation, Georgia: Georgia Institute of Technology; <http://proquest.umi.com/>, accessed on 30 March 2006

European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, 1969<sup>82</sup> was adopted as guidance for the European countries. The Convention defines 'archaeological objects' as 'all remains and objects, or any other traces of human existence, which bear witness to epochs and civilizations',<sup>83</sup> stressing its importance as scientific information and clarifies general responsibilities for its protection for each signatory state as; to create reserve zones for later generations; to prohibit and restrain illicit excavations; to take the necessary measures to ensure that excavations are executed by qualified persons; to ensure the rapid and complete dissemination of information and to facilitate the circulation of archaeological objects for scientific, cultural and educational purposes.<sup>84</sup>

Consequent to the developments in 1960s, there has been a growing consciousness in the following era, 1970s, for conservation of resources, an emphasis on sustainable development and an increased international collaboration, research and training of specialists. Conservation of archaeological heritage has started to be conceived in a more general environmental context leading to establishment of conservation policies.<sup>85</sup>

In 1972, World Heritage Convention was adopted.<sup>86</sup> Three categories in cultural property, namely; monuments, groups of buildings and sites have been listed to be considered as 'cultural heritage'.<sup>87</sup> The basic criterion for subscription to the World Heritage List has been determined as 'outstanding

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<sup>82</sup> Council of Europe, 1969, 'European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage', London, 1969, <http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Html/066.htm> accessed on 21 June 2006

<sup>83</sup> Article 1, Council of Europe, 1969, *ibid.*

<sup>84</sup> Article 2-7, Council of Europe, 1969, *ibid.*

<sup>85</sup> Jokilehto, Jukka, 1999, 'A history of Architectural Conservation', Butterworth- Heinemann, Oxford, p.240

<sup>86</sup> UNESCO, adopted by the General Conference at its 17<sup>th</sup> Session, Paris, 1972, 'Convention Concerning the Protection of the World and Natural Heritage', for full text in English see: <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/convention-en.pdf> accessed on 19 May 2006

<sup>87</sup> Article 1, UNESCO, 1972, *ibid.*

universal value'.<sup>88</sup> World Heritage List has tended to over-represent the industrialized world, historical cities and periods, at the expense of traditional living structures and non-monumental structures, which also comprise part of the world's cultural heritage.<sup>89</sup> In terms of types of property, 30 per cent of the List was broadly definable as archaeological sites, mostly in the classical Mediterranean lands.<sup>90</sup> World Heritage Convention as a universal act drew the attention of countries worldwide for the conservation of cultural heritage.

By means of the broadening concept of cultural heritage in 1980s and 90s, archaeological sites started to be conceived with the social aspects besides physical aspects of remains in site scale, values attributed to archaeological remains broadened in the following years taking into consideration of public participation together with continuous concerns on environmental threats and tourism, evolving the concept of conservation management of archaeological sites and cultural landscapes that can resolve diverse aspects as a whole.

Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage, 1990<sup>91</sup> was prepared as a globally valid document as a guidance of archaeological heritage management where the fact that specific problems and possibilities of regions or countries cannot be taken into account was also acknowledged. The Charter describes the reason for protection of archaeological heritage stating; archaeological heritage is the basic record of past human activities in identifying its cultural and social roots. Archaeological heritage is defined as 'all vestiges of human existence and consists of places relating to all manifestations of human activity, abandoned structures, and

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<sup>88</sup> Article 1, UNESCO, 1972, *ibid*.

<sup>89</sup> Skeates, Robin, 2000, 'Debating the Archaeological Heritage', Duckworth, London, 2000, p.12

<sup>90</sup> Cleere, Henry, 2000, 'The World Heritage Convention in the Third World', *Cultural Resource Management in Contemporary Society: Perspectives on Managing and Presenting the Past*, Routledge, London, New York, p. 101

<sup>91</sup> ICOMOS, ICAHM, 1990, 'Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage', [http://www.international.icomos.org/e\\_archae.htm](http://www.international.icomos.org/e_archae.htm)

remains of all kinds (including subterranean and underwater sites), together with all the portable cultural material associated with them'.<sup>92</sup>

European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, 1992<sup>93</sup> is a revision of the European Convention of 1969. The definition of archaeological heritage was further explained with the categories stated; 'structures, constructions, groups of buildings, developed sites, moveable objects, monuments of other kinds as well as their context, whether situated on land or under water'<sup>94</sup>.

In The Nara Document on Authenticity, 1994<sup>95</sup>, 'cultural heritage diversity' is outlined in the way that: 'All cultures and societies are rooted in the particular forms and means of tangible and intangible expression.'<sup>96</sup> Relatedly, for judgments of values and authenticity of cultural heritage, it was stated that: 'Heritage properties must be considered and judged within the cultural contexts to which they belong.'<sup>97</sup> Subscribing to the authenticity definition in Venice Charter, 1964, it is stressed that: 'understanding of authenticity plays a fundamental role in all scientific studies of the cultural heritage'<sup>98</sup> which depends on 'the credibility and truthfulness of related information sources'.<sup>99</sup>

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<sup>92</sup> Article 1, ICOMOS, 1990, *ibid.*

<sup>93</sup> Council of Europe, 1992, 'European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised)', Valetta, <http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Html/143.htm> accessed on 21 June 2006

<sup>94</sup> Article 1, Council of Europe, 1992, *ibid.*

<sup>95</sup> ICOMOS, 1994, 'Nara Conference on Authenticity in Relation to the World Heritage Convention', Nara, Japan, [http://www.international.icomos.org/naradoc\\_eng.htm](http://www.international.icomos.org/naradoc_eng.htm) accessed on 23 May 2006

<sup>96</sup> Article 7, ICOMOS, 1994, *ibid.*

<sup>97</sup> Article 11, ICOMOS, 1994, *ibid.*

<sup>98</sup> Article 10, ICOMOS, 1994, *ibid.*

<sup>99</sup> Article 12, ICOMOS, 1994, *ibid.*

The Declaration of San Antonio, 1996<sup>100</sup> discusses the authenticity referring particularly to the specific context of America. 'The material fabric of a cultural site' is stressed as 'principal component of its authenticity'<sup>101</sup> and is referenced to Venice Charter, 1964. The Declaration mentions archaeological sites in separate paragraphs.<sup>102</sup> Archaeological sites are defined as 'static cultural sites', of which importance of material authenticity is stressed.

The Riga Charter, 2000<sup>103</sup> is important in clearly defining the principles of reconstructions in relation to authenticity.

In 2002, World Heritage Convention, 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary (1972-2002) was adopted.<sup>104</sup> World Heritage Committee released a progress report on the identification of underrepresented categories of natural and cultural heritage, aiming a global strategy for a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List.<sup>105</sup> It was a result of self-criticism of the Committee about its legacies, influenced by the evaluating ideas in cultural heritage. Another effort for keeping up-to-date was about the concept of authenticity, which is a constant evaluation in the Operational Guidelines of the Committee; in the 6<sup>th</sup>

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<sup>100</sup> ICOMOS, 1996, 'InterAmerican Symposium on Authenticity in the Conservation and Management of the Cultural Heritage', San Antonio, Texas, [http://www.icomos.org/docs/san\\_antonio.html](http://www.icomos.org/docs/san_antonio.html) accessed on 23 May 2006

<sup>101</sup> Article 3, ICOMOS, 1996, *ibid.*

<sup>102</sup> Article 5, ICOMOS, 1996, *ibid.*

<sup>103</sup> ICOMOS, 2000, 'The Riga Charter on Authenticity and Historical Reconstruction in Relationship to Cultural Heritage', Riga, [http://www.altes-rathaus-halle.de/dokumente\\_17.asp](http://www.altes-rathaus-halle.de/dokumente_17.asp) accessed on 21 June 2006

<sup>104</sup> UNESCO, 26<sup>th</sup> Session, Budapest, 24-28 June 2002, 'Convention Concerning the Protection of the World and Natural Heritage, 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary', for decisions see: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0012/001270/127083e.pdf>

<sup>105</sup> UNESCO, 26<sup>th</sup> Session, Budapest, 24-28 June 2002, *ibid.*, for the progress report see: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0012/001287/128731e.pdf> accessed on 19 May 2006

Extraordinary Session, 2003,<sup>106</sup> it was agreed that: 'Authenticity is limited in application to cultural heritage.'<sup>107</sup>

In the Operational Guidelines of UNESCO of 2005,<sup>108</sup> criteria for the assessment of outstanding universal value are listed in ten paragraphs valid both for cultural and natural heritage, requisite to fulfill the conditions of authenticity and/or integrity with an adequate protection and management system. Authenticity and/or integrity are defined in detail between Articles 79-95. In Article 86, archaeological sites are mentioned in particular and it is stated that; 'In relation to authenticity, the reconstruction of archaeological remains or historic buildings or districts is justifiable only in exceptional circumstances. Reconstruction is acceptable only on the basis of complete and detailed documentation and to no extent on conjecture.'<sup>109</sup>

### **Historical Developments in Archaeological Research in the Twentieth Century**

It is also appropriate to give a brief information on the main theoretical perspectives in the field of archaeology in twentieth century, as issues in archaeological heritage is directly related to the developments in archaeology.

Archaeologists in the English-speaking world, who take part in theoretical dispute for archaeological work have constructed their debates on two main headings, namely, 'processual' and post-processual' or 'interpretive' archaeology. Processual archaeology, as named, strongly emphasizes the need for scientific methods based on systematic and explicit regularities in the

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<sup>106</sup> UNESCO, 6th Extraordinary Session, Paris, 2003, 'Convention Concerning the Protection of the World and Natural Heritage', for the draft decision on the revision of the Operational Guidelines see: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0012/001293/129343e.pdf>

<sup>107</sup> Article 51, UNESCO, 2003, *ibid.*

<sup>108</sup> UNESCO, WHC, 2 Feb. 2005, Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/opguide05-en.pdf> accessed on 20 May 2006

<sup>109</sup> UNESCO, WHC, 2 Feb. 2005, *ibid.*



description of material culture of the past, defining archaeology as an anthropological science rather than history. While, post-processual or interpretive archaeology emerging as a reaction to processualism, redraws attention to the connection between archaeology and history, opens new visions in politics and morality of archaeology by encouraging taking into account diverse influences including structuralism, idealism ect. Meanwhile, affords have been made for compromise, with 'cognitive processualism' importing post-processual concern with the symbolic, into processual scheme.<sup>110</sup>

#### **2.1.4. Evaluation of Historical Development in Conservation on Archaeological Sites in Twentieth Century**

The following lines state in brief the changing circumstances in conservation in twentieth century, following the main influences on contemporary conservation approaches. (Figure 2.1.4)

Main influences on contemporary conservation approaches are determined as below.

##### *Memorial Approach*

Ancient monuments were conceived as memorials that recalled antiquity as a lesson to be learned, also with political and patriotic attitudes as well as defining a status in Renaissance. The artistic and political significance of ancient monuments, with emerging consciousness of cultural differences also dominated the policies in conservation of monuments in eighteenth century.<sup>111</sup>

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<sup>110</sup>Carman, John, 2002, 'Archaeology and Heritage: An Introduction', Continuum, London, New York, p.6-8

<sup>111</sup> Jokilehto, Jukka, 1999, 'A history of Architectural Conservation', Butterworth- Heinemann, Oxford, p.301-302

### *Stylistic Restoration*

Historicism in nineteenth century, perception of the past as an ideal model, affected classicism in Latin countries and romanticism in Anglo-Saxon countries in the same way that removal of the additions from the idealized period and objective reconstitution the period after a thorough research was widely accepted.<sup>112</sup>

### *Scientific Approach*

In the first half of twentieth century witnessed the development of scientific restoration defining the process based on objective and systematical study of buildings in practice with accepting the use of modern technology stated principally in Italy by Giovannoni.

### *Critical Conservation*

In the second half of twentieth century, advances of new scientific methods in research, analysis and maintenance shifted conservation to a critical realm, establishing a critical process in the determination of what is to be conserved and the method for conservation.<sup>113</sup> The main idea can be found in Carbonara's statements as, 'It may not be necessary to restore the monument according to absolute, formally-neutral procedures, which is usually thought to bring on scientific reliability, yet can be restored through giving it back not only a worthy physical context, but a figurative one; not in the way that the old is irrecoverable or incomprehensible but in the way that it

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<sup>112</sup> Kuban, Dogan, 2000, 'Tarihi Çevre Korumanın Mimarlık Boyutu: Kuram ve Uygulama', Yapı-Endüstrisi Merkezi, İstanbul, p. 26-27

<sup>113</sup> Jokilehto, Jukka, 1999, 'A history of Architectural Conservation', Butterworth- Heinemann, Oxford, p.303

becomes a legible part of the structure into which it is inserted'.<sup>114</sup> The basic dilemma of conservation or intervention, historical or aesthetic approaches can be dealt with historical-critical intent and with choices inevitably subjective but not necessarily unfounded or arbitrary.

Remarks on the century designated as critical turning points affecting conservation approaches and comparisons with former eras are stated below.

- At the turn of twentieth century, conservation has been based on relativity in relation to cultural diversity making a distinction of traditional absolute values and modern values attributed to historical monuments.
- The first half of twentieth century evidenced progressive concepts about the determination of the approach to be applied in restorations along with first attempts for international collaboration. II. World War played an important role in the progressive concepts developed in relevance to the massive destruction.
- Major change economic and social life in 1960s affected the archaeological sites with the introduction of tourism and threats due to rapid development.
- As a reaction to developments in 1960s, 1970s testified an increased international collaboration and the evolving concept of establishment of conservation policies.
- With the broadening aspects concerning archaeological sites in 1980s and 1990s, conservation management of archaeological sites and cultural landscapes for a sustainable conservation has been developed as an embracing solution.
- Conservation of archaeological heritage has played certain roles in governmental policies in differing perceptions throughout history.

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<sup>114</sup> Carbonara, Giovanni, 1976, 'The Integration of the Image: Problems in the Restoration of Monuments' Historical and Philosophical Issues in the Conservation of Cultural Heritage, Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles, 1996, p. 239

20 <sup>th</sup> Century										
	1900's	1910's	1920's	1930's	1940's	1950's	1960's	1970's	1980's	1990's-2000's
Impacts/ Circumstances	-Elimination of Superior Values / Realization of Values With Cultural Diversity		-Scientific, Technical and Industrial Developm.	-New Critical Basis for a Global Approach	-II. World War		-Change in Economic and Social life -Population growth and Industry		-Concern for Environmental Endangered Continuity	
Approaches		-Recognition in Cultures, Specificity of Context		-Continuity to Future with Intrinsic Qualities-Authenticity	-Need of a Unified Aesthetic Effect in Whole-Integrity			-Establishment of Conservation Policies	-The Broadening Concept of Cultural Heritage -Conservation Management of Archaeological Sites	-Environmental Sustainability
Critics	<u>Reigl</u> Irreversibility of Time / Conflicting Value Judgments	<u>Giovannoni</u> -Scientific Evaluation in Restorations			<u>Argan</u> -Requirement of critical sensitivity <u>Bonelli</u> -Restoration as critical and creative act <u>Brandi</u> -Creative Process above value judgments					
Events/ Practices		-Scientific Restorations		- Start of International Collaboration / International and National Charters -The Athens Charter, 1931 - Carta del Restauro Italiana, 1931	- Critical Approach	-UNESCO Recommendation on International Principles on Archae. Excavations, 1956	- Venice Charter, 1964 - European Convention on the Protection of the Archae. Heritage, 1969	- UNESCO World Heritage Convention, 1972	- Burra Charter, 1981	- Charter for the Protection and Manag. of the Archae. Heritage, 1990 - European Conv. on Archae. Heritage, 1992 - Nara Document on Authenticity, 1994

Figure 2.1.4 Evolution of Conservation in 20<sup>th</sup> Century

Between sixteenth and eighteenth centuries, Papal Administration conceived ancient monuments as tools for increasing religious power. While in nineteenth century, Italy and Greece interpreted ancient monuments as their embracing past values in the constitution of their modern nations. Contemporary conservation implies archaeological heritage as a universal value that has to be inherited to future regardless of political implications via international collaboration and national policies for their conservation.

#### **2.1.5. Definitions on Conservation on Archaeological Sites**

Definitions and related aspects regarding archaeological sites are as followed.

##### **2.1.5.1. Archaeological Heritage**

In terms of archaeological discipline, archaeological heritage has started to be shaped by the foundation of archaeology as a modern science in eighteenth century. Boundaries in the field of archaeology started to be drawn in the era, based on presence and absence of writing, separating 'prehistoric' archaeology from 'historic' archaeology, creating overlapping disciplines like classical archaeology, Byzantine archaeology and medieval archaeology of historic eras. Classical archaeology refers to ancient Greek and early Roman architecture, excluding provincial Roman archaeology because of its being characterized by the focus on Mediterranean cultures in its early evolution in history.<sup>115</sup>

Today, there is no common agreement on the definition of on cultural heritage and archaeological heritage in particular. Cultural heritage in contemporary conditions involves aspects of human factor like collective

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<sup>115</sup> Andrén A., 1998, 'Between Artifacts and Texts: Historical Archaeology in Global Perspective', Springer, p.1-11 <http://books.google.com/> accessed on 01 February 2007

memory and cultural identity and is recognized as a value with the realization of their significance and concerns about its conservation. Diverse definitions on archaeological heritage include certain aspects while excluding others, depending on diverse disciplines with diverse considerations. Archaeological heritage can be defined in two similar general ways, as 'the material culture of past societies that survives in the present' and 'the process through which the material culture of past societies is re-evaluated and re-used in the present'. Critical historians tend to use the latter, while organizations like national governments, cultural agencies, and professional bodies prefer the former to be able to define what material is culturally significant to sort out which is to be preserved and which is to be left to decay or destroyed.<sup>116</sup>

In contemporary conservation, archaeological artifacts are conceived in relation to their context and classified accordingly, which determines conditions of their conservation. Archaeological sites mainly differ from urban archaeological sites in their conservation independent of the era they belong to. Classification of sites specifies in particular cases, depending both on features of remains relevant to the era they belong to and the context they are in.

#### **2.1.5.2. Authenticity**

Questioning authenticity is crucial in conservation as authenticity conveys 'subjective knowledge that the contemporary viewer has experienced a contact with the past that is direct and real, however incomplete that experience may be.'<sup>117</sup> Authenticity was realized in human consciousness mainly during Italian Renaissance in relation to works of art with an

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<sup>116</sup> Skeates, Robin, 2000, 'Debating the Archaeological Heritage', Duckworth, London, 2000, p. 9-10

<sup>117</sup> Lipe, W.D., 1984, 'Value and Meaning In Cultural Resources', Approaches to the Archaeological Heritage: A Comparative Study of World Cultural Resource Management Systems', Cambridge University Press, New York, p.4

appreciation of antiquity through collections and exhibitions; leading to conservation of originals for absolute artistic value and for their being educative to artists of the time.<sup>118</sup> In eighteenth century, definition of the original versus copy was clarified; Winckelmann drew attention to safeguarding the original by distinguishing additions in restorations to avoid falsifying the artistic concept of the original work of art and to avoid misleading the identifications of observers. Ruskin and Morris emphasized the fact that a cultural artifact reflects its period; its cultural, social and political situation thus becomes unique for a specific period in time.<sup>119</sup> Bonelli accepted a critical sphere stating that a monument or building can not be handled to convey completely the authentic testimony of a historical past, which would mean working on an arbitrary section in the unity of a structural whole.<sup>120</sup> Brandi when defining the aim of restoration, conditioned that 'all research should be directed at ensuring the material form lasts as long as possible' for the transmission of the image to the future; pointing out material authenticity.<sup>121</sup> The Venice Charter stated that the aim of restoration 'is to preserve and reveal the aesthetic and historic value of the monument and is based on respect for original material and authentic documents'.<sup>122</sup> Authenticity as a measure of values was already recognized, its scope to guide its application was clarified in the Operational Guidelines, 1977 of World Heritage

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<sup>118</sup> Jokilehto, Jukka, 1999, 'A history of Architectural Conservation', Butterworth- Heinemann, Oxford, p.17

<sup>119</sup> Jokilehto, Jukka, 1994, 'Questions About Authenticity', Conference on Authenticity in Relation to the World Heritage Convention: Preparatory Workshop, Bergen, Norway, 31 Jan.- 2 Feb. 1994, eds. Larsen K.E., Marstein, N., p. 15

<sup>120</sup> Carbonara, Giovanni, 1976, 'The Integration of the Image: Problems in the Restoration of Monuments', Historical and Philosophical Issues in the Conservation of Cultural Heritage, Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles, 1996, p. 238

<sup>121</sup> Brandi, Cesare, 1963, 'Theory of Restoration, I', Historical and Philosophical Issues in the Conservation of Cultural Heritage, Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles, 1996, p. 231

<sup>122</sup> Article 9, ICOMOS, 1965, 'International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites', Venice, 1964

Convention<sup>123</sup> as in; ‘design, material, workmanship and setting’. In The Nara Document on Authenticity 1994, stressing that a culture’s heritage is constituted by ‘particular forms and means of tangible and intangible expression’, aspects of sources of information to judge authenticity was concluded to include ‘form and design, materials and substance, use and function, traditions and techniques, location and setting, and spirit and feeling, and other internal and external factors’, management systems and language and other forms of intangible heritage was additionally noted in the Operational Guidelines of 2005.<sup>124</sup>

For further explanation of the aspects; material authenticity is related to the internal order of the constituent material of objects and sites and surface characteristics including process of ageing; authenticity in design refers to the design qualities constituted by form, the organization of spaces or architectural elements, or refers to a larger context in sites; authenticity in function and use refers to patterns of use and function determined by conceivers or promoters; authenticity in setting and spirit is the relationship between a site and its surroundings or use patterns determining the surroundings or sense of place of the environment; authenticity in traditions and techniques refers to traditions developed or contributed to the form and use of particular sites; determination of and respect for the authentic reference is needed as a basis for treatments.<sup>125</sup>

Taking into consideration the extended and complex character of cultural heritage, the following definition of authenticity is appropriate; ‘The authenticity of a work of art is a measure of truthfulness of the integral unity of

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<sup>123</sup> UNESCO, WHC, 1977, Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/opguide77b.pdf> accessed on 21 June 2006

<sup>124</sup> UNESCO, WHC, 2 Feb. 2005, Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/opguide05-en.pdf> accessed on 01 June 2006

<sup>125</sup> Stovel, Herb, 1994, ‘Notes on Aspects of Authenticity’, Conference on Authenticity in Relation to the World Heritage Convention: Preparatory Workshop, Bergen, Norway, 31 Jan.- 2 Feb. 1994, eds. Larsen K.E., Marstein, N., p. 123-125



the creative process and the physical realization of the work, and the effects of its passage through historic time.<sup>126</sup>

Archaeological resource in particular is a primary source of information of its history because of major lack of documentation about its past; historical testimony rests on its authenticity.<sup>127</sup> Irreplaceable nature and vulnerability of archaeological evidence requires intensive attention on its authenticity. An archaeological object conveys more information than it did in the past, in parallel, the media for authenticity of an archaeological object increased, going forward material composition; they became potentials as sources of new information.<sup>128</sup> The notion of authenticity is relative and its measurement is an attempt to determine the degree of realness or completeness; the only authentic archaeological site is the unexcavated site.

#### **2.1.5.3. Integrity**

Integrity is a measure of the wholeness and intactness of the natural and/or cultural heritage and its attributes<sup>129</sup> and has to be questioned with along authenticity dependently. The generic reference of integrity to material unity and the desire for artistic unity led to stylistic restorations in eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Modern conservation necessitates the need to preserve the genuine and original while guarding the wholeness. Integrity has to be conceived as 'a tool for the identification of elements that make up an

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<sup>126</sup> Definition by Jukka Jokilehto and Paul Philippot; Jukka, 1999, p. 296

<sup>127</sup> Lipe, W.,D., 1984, 'Value and Meaning In Cultural Resources', Approaches to the archaeological heritage: a comparative study of world cultural resource management systems', Cambridge University Press, New York, 1984 p.4

<sup>128</sup> Berducou, Marie, 1990, 'Introduction to Archaeological Conservation', Historical and Philosophical Issues in the Conservation of Cultural Heritage, Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles, 1996, p. 251

<sup>129</sup> UNESCO, WHC, 2 Feb. 2005, Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/opguide05-en.pdf> accessed on 01 June 2006

organic whole' and 'mutual relationship of such elements within the whole and the setting', especially in regard to archaeological sites which would provide defining single structures within the overall historic context.<sup>130</sup> Accordingly, to respect the integrity of a cultural property is to avoid harm to the original material, to devote to wide perception of each parts, features and possible interventions, to make possible alternative subsequent ways of comprehending the property.<sup>131</sup> In practical principles, achieving integrity raises the consideration of the treatment of lacuna (blank gaps or missing parts) which means to reestablish the unity of the image.<sup>132</sup> Brandi stated the necessity for 'a differentiation of the integrated areas' and also 'a respect for the patina'; 'the built up of time on the work of art' in the process of transmitting the work of art to the future.<sup>133</sup> The treatment of lacuna aims to be receded neutrally compared to original material and to be recognizable at close range to avoid misleading observers but not from a distance as a respect for the artistic wholeness or the message of the site; respect for the patina, the ageing affect of time has also to be respected in treatments.<sup>134</sup>

In archaeological sites, particular discussions about reintegrating the ruins to original their state raises. Venice Charter justifies only anastylosis for archaeological reconstructions. Ruins are an integral part of a context of a landscape or a panorama and should be treated in relation to the whole.<sup>135</sup>

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<sup>130</sup> Jokilehto, Jukka, 1999, 'A history of Architectural Conservation', Butterworth- Heinemann, Oxford, p.299

<sup>131</sup> Berducou, Marie, 1990, 'Introduction to Archaeological Conservation', Historical and Philosophical Issues in the Conservation of Cultural Heritage, Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles, 1996, p. 250

<sup>132</sup> Vaccaro, A., Melucco, 1996, 'Reintegration of Losses', Historical and Philosophical Issues in the Conservation of Cultural Heritage, Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles, p. 328

<sup>133</sup> Brandi, Cesare, 1963, 'Theory of Restoration, I', Historical and Philosophical Issues in the Conservation of Cultural Heritage, Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles, 1996, p. 233

<sup>134</sup> Feilden, Bernard M., 1982, 'Conservation of Historic Buildings', Butterworth Scientific, London; Boston, p. 247-250

<sup>135</sup> Jokilehto, Jukka, 1999, 'A history of Architectural Conservation', Butterworth- Heinemann, Oxford, p.235

#### 2.1.5.4. Values of Archaeological Heritage

We give meaning to our lives through culture and the continuity of life and culture is achieved through cultural heritage.<sup>136</sup> Cultural heritage with universal significance is a creative and unique expression by a particular artist or community representing the relevant cultural context, with the culture's authentic expressions. Specificity in relation to cultural and physical context and authenticity in creative diversity determines significance.<sup>137</sup> Cultural heritage with universal value has a particular creative quality (uniqueness) and the quality of being true (authenticity) as a component of universal heritage of humanity; universal value of a cultural heritage is not only about its individual significance but also its representative character in common heritage of humanity, which also determines the basis of international collaboration.<sup>138</sup> In conservation, it is essential to identify the values in relation to significance; 'the particular patterns, relationships, elements or processes that support and carry values' and clarify extend of their genuineness with the application of the test of authenticity.<sup>139</sup> 'Conservation of cultural heritage in all its forms and historical periods is rooted in the values attributed to the heritage.'<sup>140</sup> Value is not inherent in a cultural heritage; with its intrinsic values defined by

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<sup>136</sup> Lipe, W.,D., 1984, 'Value and Meaning In Cultural Resources', Approaches to the archaeological heritage: a comparative study of world cultural resource management systems', Cambridge University Press, New York, p.9

<sup>137</sup> Jokilehto, Jukka, 1999, 'A history of Architectural Conservation', Butterworth- Heinemann, Oxford, p.295

<sup>138</sup> Jokilehto, Jukka, 1999, *ibid.*, p.296

<sup>139</sup> Stovel, Herb, 1994, 'Notes on Aspects of Authenticity', Conference on Authenticity in Relation to the World Heritage Convention: Preparatory Workshop, Bergen, Norway, 31 Jan.- 2 Feb. 1994, eds. Larsen K.E., Marstein, N., p. 122

<sup>140</sup> ICOMOS, 1994, 'Nara Conference on Authenticity in Relation to the World Heritage Convention', Nara, Japan, [http://www.international.icomos.org/naradoc\\_eng.htm](http://www.international.icomos.org/naradoc_eng.htm) accessed on 23 May 2006

authenticity, a human cognition and a context are also needed.<sup>141</sup> Modern values associated with cultural resources are not presented any more through ideal or universal models guiding human action and artistic productivity.<sup>142</sup> Differences in perception of heritage with diverse frames of reference result in differing schemes of value; each offers a particular value scheme resulting in specific types of value.<sup>143</sup> Heritage value typologies by different scholars and organizations are as followed; commemorative values of age, historical and intentional commemorative values, present-day values of artistic, relative artistic, use and newness values (Reigl, 1903); resource values of associative/symbolic, informational, aesthetic and economic, values (Lipe, 1984); aspects of cultural and natural significance as historic, existence, aesthetic, scientific, social, life-support values and national cultural values of political, religious, spiritual values (Burra Charter, 1998)

An initial and particular concern in the conservation of archaeological sites is to decide which cultural properties are to be saved for future which lies in the relativity of resource value explained as; 'Not all cultural materials from the past have equally high resource potential, at least within a given context.'<sup>144</sup> One solution brought forward is 'conservation archaeology'; the preservation of representative samples of sites.<sup>145</sup> Namely; the relative significance of one site may be compared with the relative significance of other sites to ascertain the relative value of each.<sup>146</sup> Also, sites under threat of

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<sup>141</sup> Lipe, W.,D., 1984, 'Value and Meaning In Cultural Resources', Approaches to the archaeological heritage: a comparative study of world cultural resource management systems', Cambridge University Press, New York, p.2

<sup>142</sup> Jokilehto, Jukka, 1999, 'A history of Architectural Conservation', Butterworth- Heinemann, Oxford, p.295

<sup>143</sup> Carman, John, 2002, 'Archaeology and Heritage: An Introduction', Continuum, London, New York, p.177-178

<sup>144</sup> Lipe, W.,D., 1984, *ibid.*, p.2

<sup>145</sup> Carman, John, 2002, *ibid.*, p.158

<sup>146</sup> Carman, John, 2002, *ibid.*, p.178

extensive urbanization have to be under consideration for emergent preservation. Measures of significance and representativeness of sites can be further discussed. Provisional typology of heritage values mostly associated with heritage sites, under two main headings of *cultural values* and *socioeconomic values*<sup>147</sup> can be revised for archaeological sites keeping in mind that they may not all be valid for each case and have to be adjusted for specific cases. *Socioeconomic values* compromise *use* and *non-use values*. *Use values* are based upon consumption not necessarily destructive; *scientific research* basically *archaeological research* which is the discovery of information or knowledge about the past acquires data from archaeological sites; the sites are also sources of inspiration for people dealing with *creative arts*; more widely they contribute to *education* of general public; they attract visitors for *recreation, entertainment and tourism*; images of the sites give rise to *symbolic representation*; they are used for political purposes for *legitimation of action*; to create a feeling of unity or maintain a state namely *social solidarity and integration*; and they are used as the source materials for publications or souvenirs legitimately and as items for sale illegitimately for *monetary and economic gain*. *Non-use values* are *option* and *existence values*. *Option values* are based upon production rather than consumption respecting future communities by leaving potential resources; archaeological sites provide the maintenance of *stability* as a reaction to change; and provide attraction of not knowing by *mystery and enigma*. *Existence values* are related to simply the existence of the resource creating the feeling of well-being; they contribute to *cultural identity* and *resistance to change*.<sup>148</sup>

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<sup>147</sup> Mason, Randall, 2002, 'Assessing Values in Conservation Planning: Methodological Issues and Choices', *Assessing the Values of Cultural Heritage*, The Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles, 2002  
[http://www.getty.edu/conservation/publications/pdf\\_publications/assessing.pdf](http://www.getty.edu/conservation/publications/pdf_publications/assessing.pdf), accessed on 10 June 2006

<sup>148</sup> Darvill, Timothy, 1995, 'Value Systems in Archaeology', *Managing Archaeology*, ed. Cooper, M. A., Routledge, London, New York, p. 40-49

### 2.1.6. Objectives of Conservation Regarding Archaeological Sites

For the initial decision in conservation of an archaeological site is to decide whether to keep it reserved or backfill excavation after necessary investigation as a protection measure reminding Brandi necessitating 'to allow for sample areas that show the state of work of art before restoration and of different dated parts of the work for representing the passage of time'.<sup>149</sup>

It is important to realize that certain principles accepted in international charters and adaptation of the scientific, regional and national charters meet certain but limited demands, that the concept of heritage has broadened requiring flexibility for principles and that lack of common definitions has the danger of misleading the desired objectives.<sup>150</sup> Each case has to be evaluated individually, taking into account the particular factors and the needs at different scales.

The guiding principles of contemporary conservation, with a commitment of accepting the right of future generations to re-examine the evidence, avoiding imposing subjective judgments which might possibly prejudice a future intervention, retaining maximum amount of existing material and the evidence and respecting aesthetic and historical integrity<sup>151</sup> accepts *reversibility, minimum intervention and compatibility of materials*.

The compatibility of authentic component elements with the new additions in technical and aesthetic aspects as a question of integrity has to be taken into consideration not only in building scale, but also in the relationship of the building within the site and in its extended context.

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<sup>149</sup> Brandi, Cesare, 1963, 'Theory of Restoration, I', Historical and Philosophical Issues in the Conservation of Cultural Heritage, Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles, 1996, p. 233

<sup>150</sup> Stovel, Herb, 1994, 'Notes on Authenticity', Conference on Authenticity in Relation to the World Heritage Convention: Preparatory Workshop, Bergen, Norway, 31 Jan.-2 Feb. 1994, eds. Larsen K.E., Marstein, N. p. 101-105

<sup>151</sup> Feilden, Bernard M., 1982, 'Conservation of Historic Buildings', Butterworth Scientific, London; Boston, p. 6

In deciding the degree of an intervention, the decision is crucially dependent also on considerations about public access, whether for didactic concerns or many other factors like finance and legal or public authorities while assuring scientific subjectivity and safe keeping the evidence.

### **2.1.7. Interventions in Archaeological Sites**

It is not easy to make a clear theoretical distinction between diverse treatments in practice. Differing treatment terminologies refer to differing implementations which vary upon differing categories of cultural property; i.e. conservation refers to mostly consolidation when subjected to an archaeological portable artifact. The profession of the person in charge or the country also affects the meaning of the terminology used. Even if we agree on a definition of a treatment, the actual product may fall into more than one definition of diverse treatments.

Consequently, it is appropriate to identify ascending degrees of interventions that are widely discussed for archaeological sites. Noting that, as the scale of intervention increases, the danger of imposing the subjective image of the past and conditioning of future interpretations increases in principle.<sup>152</sup>

Commonly accepted terminology determined for the interventions in archaeological sites are as followed. The ascending degrees of interventions also define the ascending degree of conservation activities starting from aiming solely at precautionary measures leading to activities aiming at interpretation.

*Maintenance* is the regular care of a cultural property to promote its continuity by control agents of deterioration avoiding further decay that can be explained as environmental control. *Protective measures* cover over seasonal measures providing further environmental control which can be temporary or

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<sup>152</sup> Price, Nicholas, P., S., 1989, 'Conservation and Information in the Display of Prehistoric Sites', *The Politics of the Past*, ed. Gathercole, P., W., Unwin Hyman, London; Boston, p. 287

permanent. *Consolidation* is the physical addition or application of adhesive or supportive materials into existing fabric of a cultural property. Consolidation covers a number of distinctive definitions in relation to the technique and materials. Consolidation provides the advantage of allowing the viewer to form own images and assign own values. *Contextual display* is a re-arrangement of architectural fragments of certain sections with correct positioning or with a reduction in scale. *Anastylosis* is as widely known 'the reassembling of existing but dismembered parts'. It covers *re-integration* or *replacement* of missing or decayed parts, *reproduction* and *re-erection* of units constituting the whole, where the problem of patina and lacuna has to be considered in terms of the integrity of the whole. *Reproduction* is making a copy of an existing artifact completing missing or decayed parts, where it may refer to a distinct decorative element or a structural unit of the whole. Anastylosis is obviously more appropriate for buildings of dry masonry, with joints allowing for an exact restitution (rather than brick structures with joints made with mortar as an example)<sup>153</sup> and thus has been used extensively in classical archaeological sites. Anastylosis aims to enhance the message in the monument and provide comprehensive spatial qualities while it has the danger of obstructing one phase of the development of a building in favor of another in ruins of more than one period.<sup>154</sup> *Reconstruction* refers mostly to extensive use of new material, where there might be cases with all surviving authentic building components that can be replaced to their original place. Reconstruction mainly holds the danger of lacking critical evaluation with reference to completeness yielded as the result, where critical evaluation can be achieved by anastylosis. Reconstruction may also refer to moving the

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<sup>153</sup> Philippot, Paul, 1976, 'Historic Preservation: Philosophy, Criteria, Guidelines, II', Historical and Philosophical Issues in the Conservation of Cultural Heritage, Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles, 1996, p. 362

<sup>154</sup> Feilden, Bernard M., 1982, 'Conservation of Historic Buildings', Butterworth Scientific, London; Boston, p. 255



entire building to a new site. (See Section 4.1.2 for the implementations in Perge)

Intervention types in archaeological sites compromise concepts affecting directly building elements or indirectly affecting methods, ascending from simple *precautionary measures*, *technical measures* to differing *presentation* techniques. *Interpretation* strengthens the informative characteristics of a site or single monument achieved through a great variety of methods. *Adaptive re-use* is a special case of interpretation with a new or valid function in archaeological sites, with or without adaptive alterations.

Conservation Aims	Interventions
Precautionary Measures ↓ Technical Measures ↓ Presentation ↓ Interpretation → Adaptive Re-use	Maintenance Protective measures Consolidation Contextual Display Anastylis → Re-integration → Replacement → Reproduction → Re-erection Reconstruction

Figure 2.1.7 Interventions in Archaeological Sites

### 2.1.8. Development of the Process for Conservation of Archaeological Sites

Conservation of a culture heritage requires a thorough understanding of its history, its continuity along history and its relevance in present time and a foresighted sense of its interpretations by diverse viewers in changing time; keeping in mind the role of imagination in architecture achieved by human cognition, search for conservation of all communicative aspects of a heritage.<sup>155</sup>

<sup>155</sup> Rab, Samia, 1997, 'The "Monument" in Architecture and Conservation: Theories of Architectural Significance and Their Influence on Restoration, Preservation, and

Prior to giving conservation decisions, whether for naming a property a cultural heritage, in deciding which cultural heritage to conserve, planning conservation of a site or applying treatment to a monument, assessment of heritage values are used as a reference point.<sup>156</sup> The cultural significance of a cultural heritage in relation to its values and other issues affecting its future are best understood by a sequence of collecting and analyzing information before making decisions.<sup>157</sup> In archaeological sites, by *identification and description* for thorough understanding of the site; careful excavation and recording, also the analysis of physical documentary, oral and other evidence of former studies is needed to provide information about site's history and phases. It is important to respect its context; sites are meant to be conserved in-situ; transfer of the remains to another setting is an insult in harming the site context and is only justifiable where destruction is inevitable. An understanding of the original whole of the site; its integrity is also crucial as a guidance for interventions to be decided.<sup>158</sup> For *assessments and analysis*, statements of cultural significance/value assessment should be prepared, supported and accompanied by supporting evidence<sup>159</sup>; together with a physical condition analysis of the site and consideration of the contextual factors, namely social, cultural, economic, geographical, administrative factors as heritage conservation is not a simply technical practice but a sociocultural

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Conservation', Ph.D. dissertation, Georgia: Georgia Institute of Technology; <http://proquest.umi.com/>, accessed on 30 March 2006

<sup>156</sup> Mason, Randall, 2002, 'Assessing Values in Conservation Planning: Methodological Issues and Choices', *Assessing the Values of Cultural Heritage*, The Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles, 2002  
[http://www.getty.edu/conservation/publications/pdf\\_publications/assessing.pdf](http://www.getty.edu/conservation/publications/pdf_publications/assessing.pdf), accessed on 10 June 2006

<sup>157</sup> Australia ICOMOS, 1999, 'Burra Charter', Article 6, <http://www.icomos.org/australia/burra.html>, accessed on 10 June 2006

<sup>158</sup> Price, Nicholas, P., S., 1989, 'Conservation and Information in the Display of Prehistoric Sites', *The Politics of the Past*, ed. Gathercole, P., W., Unwin Hyman, London; Boston

<sup>159</sup> Australia ICOMOS, 1999, *ibid.*

activity.<sup>160</sup> Assessment of heritage values is difficult because values are diverse; some overlap or compete, they change over time, are strongly shaped by contextual factors, they sometimes conflict; popular expectations of the public, professional achievement of archaeologist and political aims of governors may not get along in responses to physical appearance of sites.<sup>161</sup> Heritage values are assessed with variable methodology and tools, combination of methods from different disciplines should be included in a comprehensive assessment while keeping in mind that any value typology should serve as a start point and value types have to be adjusted and revised for each setting.<sup>162</sup> Correct understanding of values attributed to a site would provide appropriate assessed values, which may lead to enhancement of certain values at the expense of others in interventions. Integration of the assessments is needed to develop a response to be able to *establish policy* for conservation.

Following the assessments, in the practical treatment of excavated archaeological remains, a preparatory work is needed before actual execution starts. The study of the excavated remains as a preparatory work is necessary in any excavation, for even modest interventions, to avoid loss of information and to fulfill the responsibility to publish the results and all the investigations should be carried out by professionals. First phase of preparatory work is *documentation* including in-situ finds and the position of displaced building elements, with numbering of elements to be removed from original position. The second phase is *study of buildings and its elements* in detail with exact drawings. The third phase is the *scientific study* with drawings, models and

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<sup>160</sup> Mason, Randall, 2002, 'Assessing Values in Conservation Planning: Methodological Issues and Choices', *Assessing the Values of Cultural Heritage*, The Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles, 2002  
[http://www.getty.edu/conservation/publications/pdf\\_publications/assessing.pdf](http://www.getty.edu/conservation/publications/pdf_publications/assessing.pdf), accessed on 10 June 2006

<sup>161</sup> Price, Nicholas, P., S., 1989, 'Conservation and Information in the Display of Prehistoric Sites', *The Politics of the Past*, ed. Gathercole, P., W., Unwin Hyman, London; Boston

<sup>162</sup> Mason, Randall, 2002, *ibid.*

technical investigations.<sup>163</sup>

Conservation of an archaeological site has to be planned before excavation starts by; providing sufficient funds for conservation and publication needs, learning about local environment to plan foreseeable conservation needs and knowing about site's cultural material. For sound conservation during excavation, record of archaeological context and adequate environmental control has to be satisfied and protective measures that will help the safeguard of remains for proceeding steps have to be taken. In conservation after excavation, safe storage of objects and protection of remains on the site has to be ensured.<sup>164</sup>

#### **2.1.9. Evaluation of Current Conditions in Conservation on Archaeological Sites**

Although scientific basis for conservation of archaeological sites was constituted short after actual study of ancient remains in sites in eighteenth century, the last two centuries have testified a number of serious changes in attitudes with changing circumstances and it was realized during the decades that comprehensive conservation in actual practice is a difficult issue to handle and it took a long time for the principles to be set where affords are continuous today.

Following the attention driven for classical antiquity in the Mediterranean area in nineteenth century, excavations conveyed in the same period clarify the circumstances conditioned by the archaeologists of the time. Especially concerning excavations conveyed by non-natives mainly in the Mediterranean area, excavations were conducted on personal preference and interest basis with rather fast and changing upon-the-person methods

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<sup>163</sup> Mertens, Dieter, 1995, 'Planning and Executing Anastylis of Stone Buildings', Conservation on Archaeological Excavations with Particular Reference to the Mediterranean Area, ICCROM, Rome, p. 116-118

developed mainly by a dominating excavation chairman. The methods were destructive based on finding valuable objects as a continuation of collection tradition which dates back to fifteenth century and on finding what is looked for, determined in advance by literary. It was not possible to detect any conservation measures, 'valuable' properties were extensively carried away from the site and others left to decay. The circumstances were more or less the same in excavations by natives in Europe though more cautiously because of nationalistic motivations.

The twentieth century reached under the circumstances witnessed vast changes. It was the beginning of twentieth century that the non-destructive methods were appreciated widespread with the developments in archaeology as a science. Tradition of selectiveness showed continuity with codifications in attitude based on both material values attributed to remains and on detracting chronological results concerning art and architectural history. Meanwhile, with the turn of the century due to developments in conservation approaches, conservation in archaeological sites grew independently from the profession of archaeology compromising distinct professions.

Today discussions about conservation are mainly around threats to archaeological sites along with concern for environment as a result of industrialization and population growth, shaped by changing political stipulations affecting legal and organizational arrangements, economic and financial aspects and role of public in its perception and participation in conservation. The profession of conservation is evolving in producing solutions to not only scientific and technical aspects of conservation but also to problems and issues related in a broader sense.

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<sup>164</sup> Price. N., Stanley, 1995, 'Excavation and Conservation', Conservation on Archaeological Excavations with Particular Reference to the Mediterranean Area, ICCROM, Rome, p. 3-6

## **2.2. A Critical Review on Development of Conservation Approaches on Archaeological Sites in Turkey**

Conditions concerning archaeological sites in Turkey are evaluated through historical perspective followed by determination of present circumstances as stated below.

### **2.2.1. Historical Development for Conservation of Archaeological Sites**

Beginning from the first activities witnessed in archaeological sites in Ottoman Empire, the evolution in the perspective of the government and the public to archaeological sites and to their conservation and related legal, administrative and technical developments including Republican period which are all influential on circumstances in Turkey at present are explained below.

#### **The Period of Ottoman Empire**

Initial attention driven to antiquities in Anatolia was by means of the extending limits of the Grand Tour (See Section 2.1.1) by Europeans with a notable increase in travelers after the second half of eighteenth century. As one of the natural outcome of the attention, first excavations in Anatolia were held by foreigners in significant archaeological sites of the Mediterranean held mostly by the Ottoman Empire.<sup>165</sup>

First official document in Ottoman Empire, Regulation on Antique Monuments (Asari Atika Nizamnamesi) released in 1869 was revised in 1874,

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<sup>165</sup> Some excavations in Anatolia in 19<sup>th</sup> century are as followed; Troia (Calvert, 1854), Pergamon (Humann,1877), Ephesus (Wood, 1866), Priene and Miletus (Wiegand,1895-96), taken from Madran Emre, 2002(1), p.87. Consequently, the so-called treasury of King Priamos was exuded by Schliemann in 1873. The Pergamon Altar was transferred to Pergamon Museum, Berlin in 1879. 32 statues were sent to Louvre Museum, Paris in 1875. quoted from Akin Nur, 1993, 'Osman Hamdi Bey, Asari Atika Nizamnamesi ve Dönemin Koruma Anlayışı Üzerine', Osman Hamdi Bey ve Dönemi, Tarih Vakfı, Istanbul

where almost all articles in the two documents were about the regulations in archaeological excavations.<sup>166</sup> Regulation on Antique Monuments, 1884 was revised because of the need to rearrange the sharing of the artifacts found in excavations. Triple share between the excavator, land owner and the government caused destructive consequences. Eventually, all archaeological finds were stated to belong to the government with the 1884 Regulation.<sup>167</sup> Regulation on Antique Monuments, 1906 with its wider content compared to its proceedings remained valid after the declaration of the Turkish Republic, until 1970s.<sup>168</sup>

In contrast to the consciousness about architectural heritage in Europe from Renaissance onwards, causing consequently emerge of archaeology as a science in eighteenth century; it is not possible to follow a similar process of consistent accumulation in Ottoman Empire in cultural and political life.<sup>169</sup> But rather, interest in cultural heritage, in archaeological heritage in particular arose among intellectuals as an inevitable necessity of westernization after Gülhane Royal Decree (Gülhane Hattı Hümayunu), 1839. Ottoman Empire was one of the initiators among non-Western countries for developing legal regulations for Antiquities, establishing museums and conveying archaeological excavations, where archaeology was not conceived as an integral part of the political ideology as in nationalism process or in cultural identity search in other countries, but as an adjustment to and also as a reaction to circumstances conditioned by foreigners in the Empire.<sup>170</sup>

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<sup>166</sup> Madran Emre, 2002(1), *Tanzimat'tan Cumhuriyet'e Kültür Varlıklarının Korunmasına İlişkin Tutumlar ve Düzenlemeler : 1800 – 1950*, METU Faculty of Architecture Press, Ankara, p. 28

<sup>167</sup> Madran Emre, 2002(1), *ibid.*, p. 41

<sup>168</sup> Madran Emre, 2002(1), *ibid.*, p. 45

<sup>169</sup> Kuban, Dogan, 2000, 'Tarihi Çevre Korumanın Mimarlık Boyutu: Kuram ve Uygulama', *Yapı-Endustrisi Merkezi*, İstanbul, p. 26

<sup>170</sup> Özdoğan Mehmet, 2001, 'Türk Arkeolojisinin Sorunları ve Koruma Politikaları 1, Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yayınları, İstanbul, p. 31-32

## **The Period of Turkish Republic**

National constitution of the new Turkish Republic, determined by an official policy depending on interrelation with history was founded on the conjunction of Turkish identity with Anatolian cultural heritage going back to thousands of years, embracing all the civilizations that have existed in Anatolia.<sup>171</sup>

As a result of the principles adopted by Atatürk in 1935s, aiming at accelerating national archaeological activities; foundation of archaeology departments in universities, sending students abroad for education and establishment of Turkish Historical Society, gave way to first scientific works in archaeological sites by Turkish academicians. Between the years 1935-50, 38 diverse excavations and researches were conducted directly or funded by Turkish Historical Society. (See Section 3.1)<sup>172</sup>

Regulation on Antique Monuments, 1906 remained in use until the release of Law on Historical Artifacts, No: 1710, 1973 and was influential on the articles of this law concerning movable properties and archaeological excavations.<sup>173</sup>

In 1951, Superior Council of Real Estate Antiquities and Monuments was established by Law No: 5805. The Superior Council was assigned as a scientific committee responsible for stating principles for conservation and making decisions for implementations.<sup>174</sup> The Superior Council, as the first and only legal foundation until 70s, contributed to conservation in Turkey with

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<sup>171</sup> Özdoğan Mehmet, 2001, *ibid.* p. 33-34

<sup>172</sup> Antalya, Perge (A. M. Mansel, 1946) and Antalya, Side (A. M. Mansel, 1947) are among excavations and researches conducted. taken from Madran Emre, 2002(1), *ibid.* p. 120-121

<sup>173</sup> Madran Emre, 2002(1), *ibid.* p. 45

<sup>174</sup> Akozan Feridun, 1977, *Türkiye'de Tarihi Anıtları Koruma Teşkilatı ve Kanunlar*, Devlet Güzel Sanatlar Akademisi Yayınları, İstanbul, p. 22



the early activities like registrations in site scale<sup>175</sup> and providing support in the formulation of regulations about conservation in Law on Settlement No: 6785, 1956<sup>176</sup>.

First law of the Republic on conservation, Law on Historical Artifacts No: 1710, 1973<sup>177</sup> is important in introducing the first statements about certain definitions and implementation techniques.<sup>178</sup>

In Article 1 for definitions, the term 'site' was introduced with three sub-headings of historical site, archaeological site and natural site. Archaeological site is defined as 'areas of an antique settlement or remains of an ancient civilization existing, extracted or underwater'. The introduction of the term 'site' is important for enabling conservation in larger scales leading to regulations about planning conservation of sites.

Articles 32-45 are listed under the heading of Excavations. According to Articles 32, the authorized body for research, sondage and excavations is Ministry of Education; permission for sondage and excavations is given with the decision of Council of Ministers upon the proposal of the Ministry. Treasure hunting is resolved under a separate heading.

With the first Regulation on Sondage and Excavations,<sup>179</sup> excavations were fixed on scientific basis. Restoration, repair and conservation measures are set to be under the responsibility of excavation chairman. Restoration and conservation is obligatory conditioned General Directorate of Historical Artifacts and Museums requires. (Article 7)

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<sup>175</sup> The Superior Council registered 3442 monuments and 6815 examples of civil architecture in 417 sites, 100 of which were urban sites between the years 1973-1982. taken from Ahunbay Z., 1999, Tarihi Çevre Koruma ve Restorasyon, Yem Yayınları, İstanbul

<sup>176</sup> Akozan Feridun, 1977, *ibid.*, p. 21

<sup>177</sup> Akozan Feridun, 1977, 'Law on Historic Monuments, Law No: 1710, Date of Validity: 6.5.1973', *ibid.*

<sup>178</sup> Madran Emre, 2002(2), 'Cumhuriyet Döneminde Kültürel Varlıkların Korunması' V. Türk Kültürü Kongresi Bildirileri, Mimari ve Çevre Kültürü Cilt VIII., Atatürk Kültür Merkezi Yayınları, Ankara, 2002, [www.akmb.gov.tr/](http://www.akmb.gov.tr/) accessed on 14 January 2007

Despite the fact that Ministry of Culture was founded in 1971, Ministry of Education remained by a majority in charge of execution of directing the facilities of museums and conservation activities from the beginning of the Republic until 80s, until the release of Law No: 2863, 1983.

	<b>Ottoman Empire</b>	<b>Turkish Republic</b>			
		<b>1920's - 1960's</b>	<b>1970's</b>	<b>1980's</b>	<b>1990's - 2000's</b>
<b>Legal developments</b>	-Regulation on Antique Monuments <b>1869</b> -Regulation on Antique Monuments <b>1874</b> -Regulation on Antique Monuments, <b>1884</b> -Regulation on Antique Monuments, <b>1906</b>		-Law on Historical Artifacts, No : 1710 , <b>1973</b>	-Law on the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets No: 2863, <b>1983</b> -Law on Environment, No: 2872, <b>1983</b> -Acceptation of Convention Concerning the Protection of the World and Natural Heritage, <b>1982</b> -Acceptation of Protocol Concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas, <b>1982</b>	-Acceptation of European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, <b>1999</b>
<b>Organizations</b>	-Establishment of Museums	-Turkish Historical Society -Superior Council of Real Estate Antiquities and Monuments, <b>1951</b>		-Regional Councils for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets, <b>1983</b>	-The Environmental Agency for Special Areas

Figure 2.2.1 Historical Developments in Turkey

## 2.2.2. Present Conditions for Conservation of Archaeological Sites

Through the evaluation of regulations stated in official documents regarding archaeological sites, authorization conditions for enhancement in archaeological sites and reflections on implementations; present conditions for the conservation of archaeological sites are stated below.

<sup>179</sup> Regulation on Sondage and Excavation of Historical Artifacts, Date of Validity: 19.08.1973, İstanbul Belediye Matbaası, İstanbul, 1974

### **2.2.2.1. Legal Terms and Organizational Structure**

#### **Legal Terms**

Law on the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets No: 2863, 1983 is the main current valid legislation with changes and additions in 1987 and 2004<sup>180</sup>, with other supportive regulations.

In the Law No: 2863, 1983, in Article 3 for definitions, cultural heritage has been defined as ‘all movable and immovable assets overground, underground or underwater related to science, culture, religion and fine arts, belonging to prehistoric and historic eras’<sup>181</sup>, where the description remained the same as in Law No: 1710, 1973. The definition was revised in 2004, with an additional expression of ‘...or pertaining authentic value from scientific and cultural point of view which has been the subject matter of social life in prehistoric and historic eras’; intangible heritage has been taken into consideration. Conservation has been defined to include for immovable cultural and natural assets; ‘...preservation, maintenance, repair, restoration and refunctioning’ and for movable cultural and natural assets; ‘...preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration’. The term ‘site’ is defined but ‘archaeological site’ is not defined separately ‘urban archaeological site’ does not exist in definitions as well. Instead ‘panoramic ruins’ are described as ‘areas where cultural assets of human labour and natural assets coincide ..., which are also significant in historical, archaeological, artistic, scientific, social or technical aspects, which are partially constructed’; a more comprehensive term is preferred in which archaeological sites fall into. In Article 6 various examples of archaeological remains are also listed in defining assets within

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<sup>180</sup> Law on the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets No: 2863, Date of Validity: 23.7.1983, revised with Law No: 3386, Date of Validity: 17.6.1987 and Law No: 5226, Date of Validity: 14.7.2004, <http://www.kultur.gov.tr/teftis/> accessed on 29 December 2006

conservation requirements.

The term 'historical artifacts' of the Law No: 1710, 1973 was replaced with 'cultural heritage' in 1983. The term 'conservation' has been introduced in definitions as well as in the name of the Law itself; as a late attempt to accord with contemporary conservation terminology. Expanded definitions in 2004 in Article 3 of the Law; introduction of the terms 'conservation aimed development plan' and 'management plan' are important in emphasising the fact that conservation in environmental scale is a problem of planning process.

Entire authority in the conservation of archaeological sites is the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, where it is designated in Article 10 as 'Taking necessary precautions of providing the conservation of immovable cultural and natural assets, whoever owns or governs them, making take precautions and conveying all inspection thereof or making civil bodies, municipalities and governor's offices convey inspection belongs to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.' It is separately resolved in the Article that responsibility of conservation and valuation of research, sondage and excavation areas belongs to the Ministry.

Fourth section with the heading of Research, Sondage, Excavation and Treasure Hunting, between Articles 35-50, clarifies conditions for archaeological sites. Accordingly; the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, having all rights to make research, sondage and excavation, gives the permission for research to scientifically and financially competent bodies, whereas permission for sondage and excavation is given with the decision of Council of Ministers upon the proposal of the Ministry. In militarily restricted zones, permission of Turkish General Staff is needed. (Article 35) Execution of maintenance, repair and environmental arrangement for immovable cultural and natural assets, maintenance and repair of movable cultural and natural assets are executed by excavation chairmanship. (Article 45)

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<sup>181</sup> Karagözoğlu, H.F., 1989, 'Law on the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets No: 2863, Date of Validity: 23.7.1983', Taşınır-Taşınmaz Eski Eserler Hukuku, Hukuk Merkezi Yayınları, Ankara

Supportive regulations of Law No: 2863, by the General Directorate of Cultural Assets under the Ministry of Culture and Tourism clarifies competences, responsibilities, rights and expenses of concerned, in archaeological sites through 'Regulation on Research, Excavation and Sondage Related with Cultural and Natural Assets'.<sup>182</sup> Individuals who are willing to execute the excavations are designated to be necessarily expert on the site in question, charged in a university or a scientific institution and have adequate experience. (Article 5) In the principles determined to be followed in sondage and excavations, guidelines for conservation of movable assets; primarily guidelines for their documentation and safekeeping conditions are set in detail while, as for immovable assets, measurements are barely determined for their conservation except for one statement, conditioning the need to take permission from the Ministry for removal of architectural remains. (Article 9)

Certain principle decisions of the Superior Council under the Ministry provide specific and detailed consideration in issues concerned to archaeological sites. The Principle Decision; 'Circumstances of Conservation and Utilization of Archaeological Sites' defines three different degrees of archaeological sites in terms of their particularity and related conservation and utilization circumstances. Primarily, archaeological site is defined as 'settlements and areas that accommodate any kind of cultural asset reflecting social, economical and cultural characteristics of their era and overground, underground or underwater products of past civilizations that have survived from the existence of humanity until present day'. I. degree archaeological sites are specified to be protected as they are, accept scientific studies. II. degree archaeological sites are also to be protected intact allowing simple repair of unregistered buildings. Utilization is restricted to infrastructure, limited agriculture, environmental arrangement and burial. III. degree archaeological

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<sup>182</sup> Regulation on Research, Excavation and Sondage Related with Cultural and Natural Assets, Date of Validity: 10.08.1984, <http://www.kultur.gov.tr/teftis/> accessed on 30 January 2007

sites are allowed for new arrangements conditioned on the preparation of 'conservation aimed development plans' and implementation of 'transition period construction regulations' Decisions for utilization for each degree of archaeological sites are determined by the Regional Conservation Councils. Principles for utilization are clarified in the document yet conservation measures are simplified to 'conservation aimed scientific study'.

Separate principle decision of the Superior Council, 'Circumstances of Conservation and Utilization of Urban Archaeological Sites' stresses the integrity of archaeological sites and urban tissues in as-such classified sites and the necessity for planning. Conservation aims in planning are determined in detail as '...planning in all required scales based on enhancement of revealing of archaeological values through scientific methods, repair and display, healthy and extensive archaeological documentation,...'

Additional supportive regulations of Law No: 2863, released in recent years draws definite guidelines about planning concerning conservation in archaeological sites, in terms of assessment of areas, preparation of plans, approval, implementation and supervision. In the related regulation on site management<sup>183</sup>, organization structure has been redefined and extended outlining the need for providing '...cooperation of official institutions, public organizations, owner right holders, volunteer individuals and corporations and local community in conservation and valuation of management zones' (Article 5) and interdisciplinary study is conditioned for the preparation of management plans (Article 10).

Law for the Encouragement of Tourism, No: 2634, 1982, as another main valid legislation of the Ministry, points out consideration of archaeological values in the assessment of tourism zones. Certain legislations are indirectly relevant with archaeological sites, like Law on Coasts, No: 3621, 1990 and Law on Environment, No: 2872, 1983, one aim of which is improvement of

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<sup>183</sup> Regulation on Procedures and Principles Regarding Site Management, Establishment and Missions of Monument Artifact Council and Assessment of Management Areas, Date of Validity: 27.11.2005, <http://www.kultur.gov.tr/teftis/> accessed on 02 February 2007

civilization norms of present and future generations through conservation of natural and historical values and according to which regulations of specially protected areas were resolved.<sup>184</sup>

First international document Turkish government accepted to agree with Law No: 2658, 1982 is 'Convention Concerning the Protection of the World and Natural Heritage' adopted in World Heritage Convention in 1972,<sup>185</sup> after which nine locations were registered on the World Heritage List so far. The document directly in relation with archaeological sites that was accepted in 1999 is 'European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage', 1992<sup>186</sup>. Turkish government also takes part in international projects in accordance with 'Protocol Concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas', Geneva, 1982. Accordingly, relevant legislation has been adopted and 'specially protected areas' were assessed. Within 'Mediterranean Action Plan' executed by UNDP, 17 historical sites in Turkey out of 100 sites in the Mediterranean are conserved through research and technical implementations, among which are archaeological sites.

### **Organizational Structure**

Following the unification of the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Tourism in 2003, Ministry of Culture and Tourism stands as the main responsible legislative body for conservation of archaeological sites.<sup>187</sup>

Under the organization scheme of Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the General Directorate of Cultural Assets is the central execution unit responsible from ensuring discovery of movable and immovable cultural and natural

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<sup>184</sup> Madran E., Özgönül N., 2005, 'Kültürel ve Doğal Değerlerin Korunması', TMMOB Mimarlar Odası, Ankara, p. 100-102

<sup>185</sup> see page 16 on the Convention

<sup>186</sup> see page 17 on the Convention

<sup>187</sup> Law Concerning Organisation and Missions of Ministry of Culture and Tourism, No: 4848, Date of Validity: 16.4.2003 <http://www.kultur.gov.tr/teftis/> accessed on 30 January 2007

## Organizational Structure in Turkey

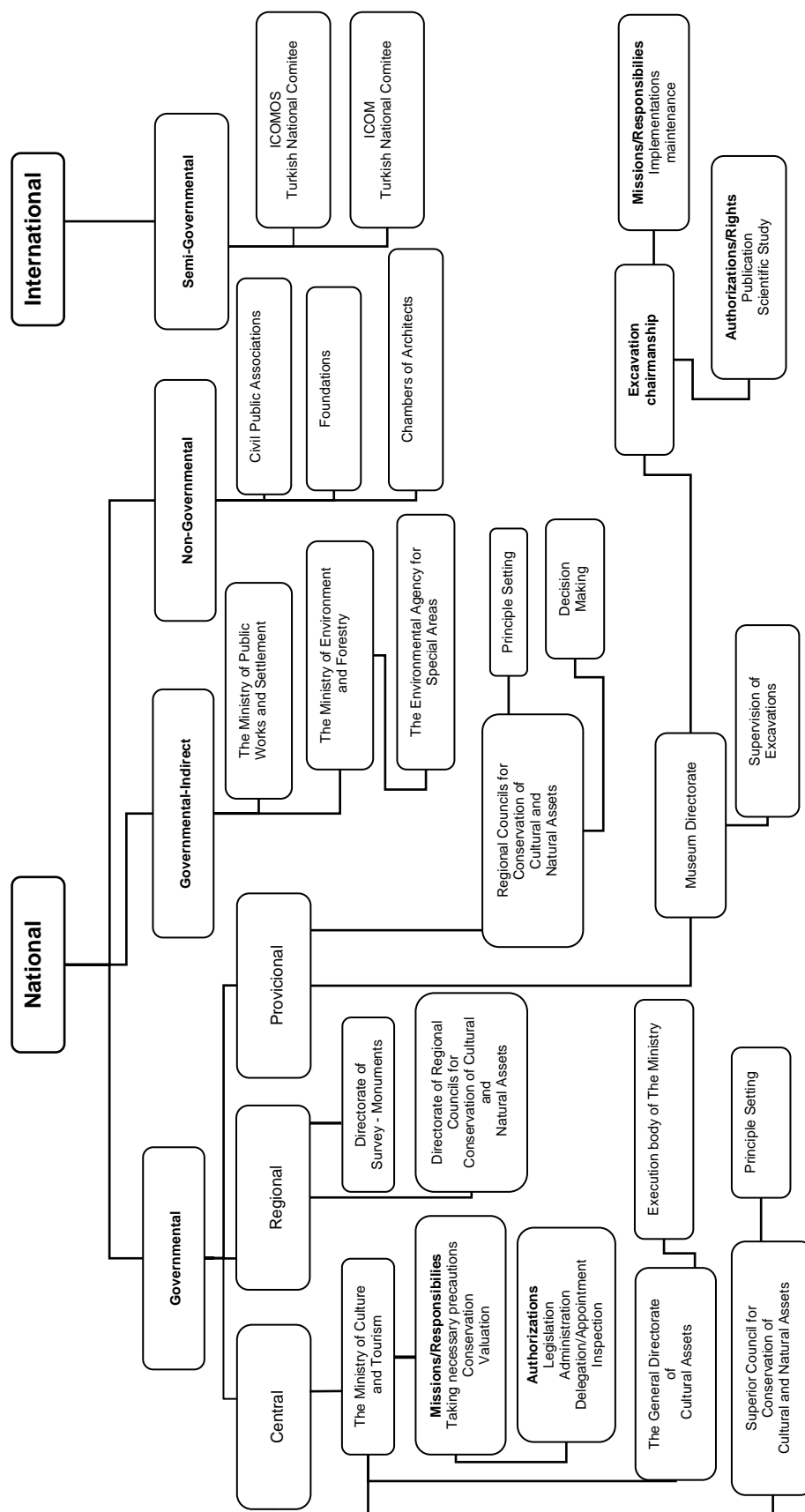


Figure 2.2.2.1 Organizational Structure in Turkey Concerning Archaeological Sites



heritage through archaeological research and excavations, their conservation, valuation and publicity.<sup>188</sup>

Law No: 2863, stipulated a binary supervision mechanism instead of the centralized supervision mechanism conducted by the Superior Council of Real Estate Antiquities and Monuments; handed over the responsibility of decision making and control of implementations in local scale to Regional Conservation Councils with local administrative authority representatives, enabling the Superior Council to be specialized in principle stating and coordination. The Superior Council started to be named after Superior Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets as regards the Law.<sup>189</sup>

At provincial level, Regional Councils for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets convey mainly operational issues about immovable assets. Regional Councils are missioned in relation to archaeological sites for registrations, making decisions about transition period construction regulations, conservation aimed development plans and environmental arrangements and making decisions about interventions in sites without development plans.<sup>190</sup>

Again in provinces, local administrative authority directly responsible from archaeological sites is Museum Directorate. The local directorate provides representatives for sondage and excavations, who supervise staff and report assets revealed, execute small-scale excavations in necessary conditions and provide delivery of movable assets to museums.<sup>191</sup>

International semi-governmental organizations take part in central organization of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, in cooperation with

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<sup>188</sup> Article 9, *ibid.*

<sup>189</sup> Article 51-63, Karagözoğlu, H.F., 1989, 'Law on the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets No: 2863, Date of Validity: 23.7.1983', Taşınır-Taşınmaz Eski Eserler Hukuku, Hukuk Merkezi Yayınları, Ankara

<sup>190</sup> Regulation Concerning Works of Superior Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets and Regional Conservation Councils and Objections to Superior Conservation Council, Date of Validity: 12.1.2005 <http://www.kultur.gov.tr/teftis/> accessed on 03 February 2007

<sup>191</sup> Archaeological site of Perge is under supervision of Antalya Museum Directorate.

ICOMOS and ICOM contributing to conservation.

The Ministry of Public Works and Settlement, The Ministry of Environment and Forestry and its related institution, the Environmental Agency for Special Areas contributes indirectly to conservation in archaeological sites.

Non-governmental organizations of civil public associations, foundations and Chambers of Architects contribute to conservation in determination of problems, constitution of awareness in public, drawing attention of institutions concerned and funding implementations.

### **Financing**

The budget of Ministry of Culture and Tourism, support of non-governmental organizations and local authorities, sponsorship, the entrance fees of archaeological sites and museums, the resources of the archaeological excavation teams are the financial sources for conservation of archaeological sites.

### **Implementations**

In the year 2006, number of excavations conveyed by the Ministry with the decision of Council of Ministers is 71 by Turkish teams and 39 by foreign teams. Though registration process of archaeological sites continues, compared to the potential of archaeological heritage in Turkey with 6192 archaeological sites out of 7850 registered sites in total<sup>192</sup>, scientific studies on the sites can be judged to be inadequate and conservation activities even much less. Interventions in archaeological sites in Turkey are mostly at individual-building scale and are mostly reconstructions, repair and consolidations.

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<sup>192</sup> <http://kvmgm.kulturturizm.gov.tr> accessed on 05 February 2007

After 1980s, following advances about registration activities and relative regulations on conservation aimed development plans, planning of archaeological sites initiated. In this respect, conservation plan of archaeological site of Perge was prepared between 1992-1994.<sup>193</sup> (See Section 3.2.5)

#### **2.2.2.2. Evaluation of Current Conditions in Turkey**

Observations on current legal and administrative aspects in Turkey on conservation are stated below.

- Resolutions about responsibilities and rights of excavation chairmanship in the Law cause problems in practice. Interventions conditioned in archaeological sites are inadequately defined and are reduced to maintenance, repair, and environmental arrangement. Responsibility for compensation of the chairman in private lands of III. degree archaeological sites cause financial burden to the responsible, resulting in inevitable destructions.
- Governmental organization of conservation has long been constituted through museums as a traditional approach inherited from Ottoman Empire, preventing conservation activities from advancing independently from archaeological research and resulting to be conditioned on movable assets.
- Raising public awareness, cooperative work of authorized bodies, related institutions and public, necessity of interdisciplinary study for conservation has already been resolved in regulations. Legislative structure of conservation and management of archaeological sites has been completed in recent couple of years. Relevant to competence

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<sup>193</sup> Perge Antique City was designated as I-II-III. degree archaeological site with the decisions of Antalya Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets No: 2117, Date: 09.02.1994 and No: 2335, Date: 15.11.1994 (See Appendix XXX for decisions of the Council)

with international documents, implementations in planning/project scale is realized.

The rising interest in archaeological sites in Anatolia starting from the end of nineteenth century has witnessed differing and evolving concepts along with changing attitudes in practice in the last century in Turkey interactive with international developments.

A serious number of removals from archaeological sites to foreign countries during the period of Ottoman Empire were the result of negligent attitude.

After the establishment of the Republic, despite attempts for scientific study in archaeological research, conservation in archaeological sites remained undetermined on legal and organizational basis until 70s. Additionally, although international charters started to be set in the first half of the century, defining guidelines in conservation were undefined in charters. UNESCO Recommendation on Archaeological Excavations in 1956 left conservation measures dependent on excavation team changing on national level. Accordingly, implementations in archaeological sites were limited to presentations without conservation measures with the use of material on personal preferences, mostly with differing new material, which was also the case in Turkey. Conservation activities started to be guided by the principle decisions of the Superior Council from early 50s following its establishment. Conservation concerns were exceptional in number; protective shelter in Karatepe by Cansever in 1957 can be an example.

It was in 60s that principles applicable on archaeological sites started to be set, the definition of heritage widened to include urban settings and modest works and values of cultural heritage were realized with Venice Charter, 1964. Justification of anastylosis as the method for conservation in archaeological sites was accepted widely worldwide and examples with use of concrete started to be implemented including Turkey. Interventions in

archaeological sites were guided by principle decisions of the Superior Council without direct approvals.

European Convention on Archaeological Heritage, 1969 clarified further principles concerning archaeological sites and UNESCO World Heritage Convention in 1972 drew attention of world countries for international coherence. Anastylis examples continued in archaeological sites in increasing numbers in the 70s with abandonment of concrete in favor of search for improved technology. The number of archaeological research increased in Turkey in the decade followed by increasing examples of anastylis work which were few in number in previous decades. The implementations carried the concern for adaptation of international developments with the participation of related professionals and search for new materials along with difficulties due to bureaucratic and financial deficiencies and affected by the increasing pressure of tourism.

With the Burra Charter in 1981, the 80s has witnessed the wide acceptance of cultural heritage in its setting with its included components along with the acceptance of varieties of regional cultures bringing on the need for national adjustments. Diversity in conservation measures in archaeological sites in terms of type and method increased, while anastylis and reconstructions continued increasingly with the rising interest of the public. Improving legal and administrative arrangements in Turkey with strengthening authority resulted in the start of decision making of projects by Regional Councils, while political and economic aspects started to play an explicit role in implementations. Responsible individuals in interventions were imposed by the circumstances and in addition guided by the idea of creating monumentality. A number of anastylis and reconstruction examples mostly referring to completeness were realized in Turkey, like anastylis of Celsus Library, Ephesus in 1978; anastylis of Temple of Trajan in Bergama and reconstruction of Marble Court and the Synagogue in Sardes.

Integrated conservation policies with participation of individuals and public in conservation and utilization of sites were declared at international

level by the ICHAM Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage in 1990. Management models were developed widely in archaeological sites for the integration of broadening aspects guided by concerns for rapid development and changing economic circumstances. Legal and administrative adaptation to relevant international developments is achieved more rapidly in Turkey by the accelerating share of knowledge worldwide in recent decades and large scale conservation projects by the government were initiated. Despite the coherence with international standards in terms of the common realization of considerations concerning the context of archaeological remains, material/technique choice and interdisciplinary collaboration in the realization of projects, search for monumentality and decisions produced taking into account the building scale continued up to the present day, where the third dimension was introduced in majority in archaeological sites disregarding scientific objectivity, dominated by political and economic concerns. The mechanism of sponsorship promoted by the government in recent years gave rise to examples of adaptive re-use in archaeological sites, like the utilization of the theatre of Ephesus and Aspendos, where in many examples prior aims of conservation could not again be set properly guided by sponsor demands. In general sense, despite the fact that contribution of public interest outlined in recent decades on national and international level obtained reflections on organizational level and many examples of variable implementations are being executed, conservation in archaeological sites is not approved widely in public and many sites are going through decay, individual concerns rather overwhelm responsibilities for commonwealth or simply ends up with indifference to inevitable destruction in the sites.

## CHAPTER 3

### THE CITY OF PERGE

#### 3.1. General Information on Pamphylia

Pamphylia, in ancient geography, is a region on the southern shore of Mediterranean, surrounded by Lycia, Pisidia and Cilicia having a coast-line of only about 120 km. with a breadth of about 50 km. Attaleia, Magydos, Sillyon, Aspendos, Side, Lyrbe(Seleukeia) and Perge are the important cities of Pamphylia.<sup>1</sup>



Figure 3.1 Location of Pamphylia

<sup>1</sup> Abbasoğlu, Haluk, 2000, 'The Perge Excavations', Türkiye Arkeolojisi ve İstanbul Üniversitesi (1932-1999), ed. Oktay Belli, İ.Ü., İstanbul

### **3.2. General Information on Perge**

Ancient city of Perge is presented below through its physical characteristics, historical and urban development, different building types in its historical evolution and present conditions.

#### **3.2.1. General Characteristics**

Perge is situated 11 km. north of the Mediterranean coast,<sup>2</sup> 18 km. east of Antalya, 2 km. inland from Aksu district which is over Antalya-Alanya highway.<sup>3</sup> The river Aksu (Cestrus) is 4 km. east of Perge and is important in connecting the city to the sea.<sup>4</sup>

The city of Perge is located on a plain, lying securely between three hills; the Acropolis on north where the city was most probably founded on initially, İyilik Belen on southeast and Koca Belen on southwest.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Abbasoğlu, Haluk, 2001, 'The Founding of Perge and its Development in the Hellenistic and Roman Periods', Journal Of Roman Archaeology, Supplement 45

<sup>3</sup> Pekman, Adnan, 1973, 'Son Kazı ve Araştırmalar Işığında Perge Tarihi, History of Perge', Türk Tarih Kurumu, Ankara

<sup>4</sup> Abbasoğlu, Haluk, 2001, *ibid.*

<sup>5</sup> Pekman, Adnan, 1973, *ibid.*





Figure 3.2.1 Aerial View of Perge

### 3.2.2. Historical Background

Concerning the first traces of inhabitation in Perge, philological and historical data indicate a settlement dating back to 2000 B.C. and even 3000 B.C.<sup>6</sup> A bronze tablet stating the borders of Hittite land in around 1265-1215 B.C., found in Bogazkoy in 1986 mentions the names the river Kestros (Aksu) as Kastaraja and the city of Perge as Parha,<sup>7</sup> though no archaeological evidence has still been found related to thirteenth century B.C.<sup>8</sup> In twelfth century B.C. Achaean colonists came to the region after the Trojan War and

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<sup>6</sup> Abbasoğlu, Haluk, 2001, *ibid.* The philological data is explained in detail by Pekman, 1973 p. 5-7

<sup>7</sup> Şahin, Sencer, 1996, 'Perge Kentinin Kurucuları ve Plancia Magna', Adalya, Sayı 1, AKMED, Antalya, 1996, p.46

<sup>8</sup> Abbasoğlu, Haluk, 2000, 'The Perge Excavations', Türkiye Arkeolojisi ve İstanbul Üniversitesi (1932-1999), ed. Oktay Belli, İ.Ü., İstanbul

developed the existing settlement assimilating with the native community.<sup>9</sup> In seventieth century B.C., a new culture was constituted through Greek colonization by Rhodians with native people; the settlement was actually located on Acropolis.<sup>10</sup> It was during fifth century that Perge became a Hellenistic city, expanding first to the slopes of Acropolis and then towards the plain where Late Hellenistic and Roman city was constructed on.<sup>11</sup> Pergaeans showed no resistance to the arrival of Alexander to the city in 333 B.C. during his invasion of Lycian and Pamphylian shores; Mecedonian rule ended with the death of Alexander.<sup>12</sup> Pamphylia was governed by Antigonos until 301 B.C.<sup>13</sup> and by Seleucids between 223 and 188 B.C.<sup>14</sup> Pamphylia was evidently incorporated in the province of Cilicia of Roman Republic in around the beginning of first century B.C.<sup>15</sup> From first century A.D. onwards, with the introduction of Pax-Romana, the city expanded to south and developed extensively in Roman Imperial period in second and third century A.D.<sup>16</sup> As a result of weakening of the Roman Empire, Isaurian attacks arouse causing security problems in fourth century A.D.<sup>17</sup>; the southern extension of the city

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<sup>9</sup> Abbasoğlu, Haluk, 2001, 'The Founding of Perge and its Development in the Hellenistic and Roman Periods', *Journal Of Roman Archaeology*, Supplement 45

<sup>10</sup> Abbasoğlu, Haluk, 2001, *ibid.*

<sup>11</sup> Abbasoğlu, Haluk, 2001, *ibid.*

<sup>12</sup> Perge first appears in written records in relation to the occasion of Alexander's taking the rule of Perge in 333 B.C. by the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C historian Arrianos., for the translations and detailed quotation see; Pekman, Adnan, 1973, 'Son Kazı ve Araştırmalar Işığında Perge Tarihi, History of Perge', *Türk Tarih Kurumu*, Ankara, p. 18-19

<sup>13</sup> quoted by Pekman, Adnan, 1973, *ibid.* from Bosch, E., 1957

<sup>14</sup> Pekman, Adnan, 1973, *ibid.*

<sup>15</sup> Pekman, Adnan, 1973, *ibid.*, p.26

<sup>16</sup> Abbasoğlu, Haluk, 2000, 'The Perge Excavations', *Türkiye Arkeolojisi ve İstanbul Üniversitesi (1932-1999)*, ed. Oktay Belli, İ.Ü., İstanbul, p.213

<sup>17</sup> Pekman, Adnan, 1973, *ibid.* p.31

was fortified in the same period.<sup>18</sup> Besides Perge's being important for Christianity from first century A.D., an organized church system is known to exist in the fourth century A.D. definitely.<sup>19</sup> Until sixth century, the city remained secondary metropolis for Pamphylia. The city lost its importance handing over its position to Attaleia gradually, until the invasion of Turks in the twelfth century. Pamphylia region was under the rule of Ottomans from 1442 onwards until the declaration of the Turkish Republic.<sup>20</sup>

### **3.2.3. Urban Development**

Urban development of Perge (Figure 3.2.3) dates back to Early Bronze Age. Around late 4<sup>th</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium B.C., the city was situated in acropolis. From Archaic and Classical periods, there exist only some wall remains on Acropolis which do not define a brief plan.<sup>21</sup>

In Hellenistic Period, Perge did not resist invasion of Alexander like Side, though Side was fortified from the sea and land, while Sillyon and Aspendos did. Pergians surrendering Alexander in 333 B.C. without any defense can be explained in terms of the policy they followed as well as Perge's not being surrounded by reinforced fortifications.<sup>22</sup> On the contrary, the resistance of Perge against Pergamene kingdom during Seleucid dominance at the time of Antiokhos III (223-187 B.C.) shows that the city was fortified securely against an offense.<sup>23</sup> The Hellenistic fortification surrounding the lower city has three gates; east, west and south gate; the circular towers

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<sup>18</sup> Abbasoğlu, Haluk, 2000, *ibid.* p.213

<sup>19</sup> Pekman, Adnan, 1973, *ibid.* p.43

<sup>20</sup> Pekman, Adnan, 1973, *ibid.* p.46-48

<sup>21</sup> Abbasoğlu, Haluk, 2000, *ibid.* p.213

<sup>22</sup> Pekman, Adnan, 1973, *ibid.* p.19

<sup>23</sup> Pekman, Adnan, 1973, *ibid.* p.24

of the monumental south gateway which had a circular courtyard in plan in Hellenistic period was subjected to considerable changes in later periods.<sup>24</sup>

In Roman Period, as a consequence of Pax Romana,<sup>25</sup> Perge got through extensive construction work; the city expanded towards south, retaining the character of a Roman city.<sup>26</sup> The courtyard behind Hellenistic towers gained its final state as a monumental court of honor at the time of Hadrian (117-138 A.D.), with its marble coatings and statue decorations.<sup>27</sup> Construction activities intensified secondly around the junction of two main streets in the same era. Urbanization continued in later eras in the Southern Plaza; the monumental Nymphaeum and the Propylon were dedicated to Septimius Severus (193-211 A.D.). After the decline of Roman Empire, the southern extension of the city was fortified and the city was recessed inside city walls.<sup>28</sup>

Perge played an important role for Christianity beginning from first century A.D. and Christianity was deeply rooted in Perge after its official recognition in fourth century A.D.; two important churches of the city date from sixth century.<sup>29</sup> The cult of main Goddess, Artemis Pergaia was influential in Perge from early times, modified during Hellenization until the spread of

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<sup>24</sup> Abbasoğlu, Haluk, 1996, 'Perge Kazısı 1995 Yılı Ön Raporu', XVIII. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı, T.C. Kültür Bakanlığı, Ankara, p. 44

<sup>25</sup> 'Pax Romana (27 BC-180 AD), Latin for "the Roman peace", is the long period of relative peace experienced by states within the Roman Empire.' [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pax\\_romana](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pax_romana) accessed on 9 August 2006

<sup>26</sup> Abbasoğlu, Haluk, 2001, 'The Founding of Perge and its Development in the Hellenistic and Roman Periods', Journal Of Roman Archaeology, Supplement 45

<sup>27</sup> Abbasoğlu, Haluk, 2001, ibid.

<sup>28</sup> Pekman, Adnan, 1973, 'Son Kazı ve Araştırmalar Işığında Perge Tarihi, History of Perge', Türk Tarih Kurumu, Ankara, p.30-31

<sup>29</sup> Pekman, Adnan, 1973, ibid. p.43-44



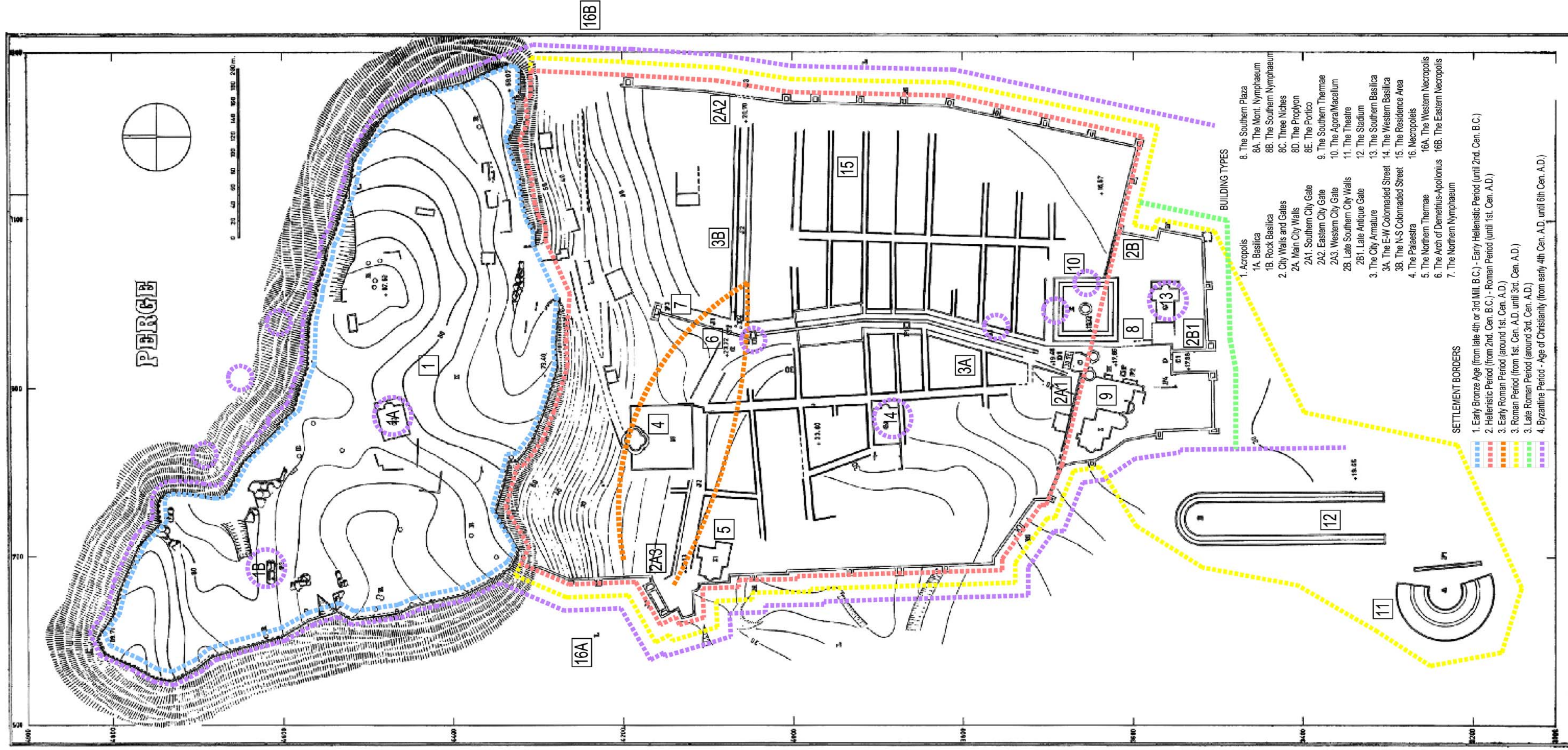


Figure 3.2.3. Urban Development of Perge



Christianity and even after through reconcile with Virgin Mary, reflected in the Basilica attached to the Colonnaded Street.<sup>30</sup>

It is not possible to stipulate an extensive Seleucid and Ottoman settlement in Perge due to present finds, though surroundings of Aksu River are known to be inhabited in Ottoman Period.<sup>31</sup>

#### **3.2.4. Archaeological/Architectural Characteristics of Building Types**

Though different building types are clearly identifiable in the site (Figure 3.2.3), it is important to understand the urban settlement with its buildings and the complementary architectural features between the buildings to realize the wholeness of the city in terms of its construction phases and usage mechanisms. Perge is significant as a Roman city with its fortifications, the street pattern, public and civil buildings and cemeteries, while reflecting influences of earlier and later periods.



Figure 3.2.4.1 Aerial View

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<sup>30</sup> Onurkan Somay, 1969, 'Perge Artemis Kabartmaları ve Artemis Pergaia' Belleten, Vol: XXXIII No: 131, 1969 p. 305

<sup>31</sup> Crane, H., 1993, 'Evliya Celebi's Journey through Pamphylian Plain in 1671-72', Muqarnas X

The buildings in the site are as followed;

**The Acropolis** is on the flat hilltop on north as the first settlement area of the city inhabited intensely from prehistoric period until the start of urbanization in early Hellenistic period, in fifth century B.C. and in early Byzantine period between fourth and sixth centuries realized with the existence of rich pottery, two basilicas and remains of small houses.<sup>32</sup>

**City Walls and Gates** with an irregular shape of a rough rectangle with minor turns have clearly identifiable different construction phases.

*Main City Walls* from Hellenistic period of around 223-118 B.C. with three gates on east, west and south have rectangular towers in intervals.

*Southern City Gate* (Figure 3.2.4.2) is dominant in the layout of the city. Three distinctive phases in ancient history are detected. *Southern Hellenistic Gate with Round Towers* of which towers are of four storeys each differentiated by the masonry technique. *The Oval Courtyard with the Triumphal arch* behind, complementary with the Southern Hellenistic Gate was circular in plan in the Hellenistic period. In the early years of Pax-Romana, the Oval Courtyard was reconstituted with a different axis than the Round Towers and acquired its final state with its elaborate decorations in the period of Hadrian during first century A.D., with the addition of the Triumphal arch on north side. The arch was dedicated to Plancia Magna, 'the woman of the city'.<sup>33</sup>

*Late Southern City Walls* is different in construction technique with re-use material, dates back to the beginning of fourth century A.D. *Late Antique Gate with the Monumental Arch* behind shows the continuity of monumentality in same era.

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<sup>32</sup> Abbasoğlu, H., Martini W., 1996, 'Perge Akropolis'i'nde 1995 Yılında Yapılan Çalışmalar', XVII. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı II, T.C. Kültür Bakanlığı, Ankara, p. 53-57

<sup>33</sup> Abbasoğlu, Haluk, 2001, 'The Founding of Perge and its Development in the Hellenistic and Roman Periods', Journal Of Roman Archaeology, Supplement 45

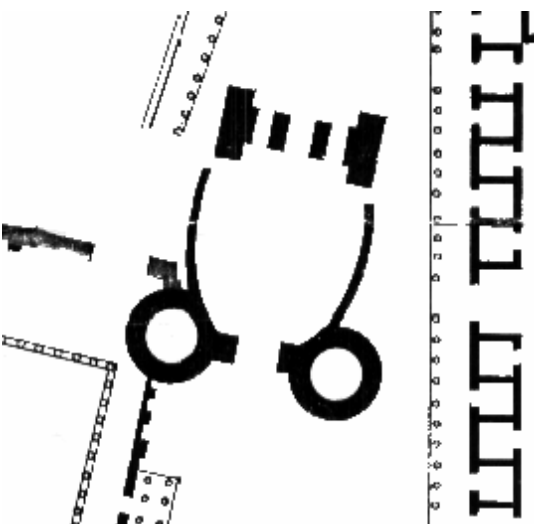



<b>SOUTHERN CITY GATE</b>		<b>Reference No:</b> Figure 3.2.3 /2A1
<b>DESCRIPTIONS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Main gateway on southern city walls, the type with a courtyard</li><li>- Four storey round towers on both sides of the entrance</li><li>- The Oval Courtyard arranged with niches and arches</li><li>- The Triumphal Arch with three divisions</li></ul>		<b>Site Decisions</b> I. degree
		<b>Owner</b> National Treasury
<b>DRAWINGS</b> <div></div> <p>Plan of the Gate Complex</p>	<b>PHOTOGRAHPS</b> <div><div><p>Round Towers</p></div><div><p>Courtyard view</p></div><div><p>Aerial view</p></div></div>	
<b>Historical PERIODS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Southern Hellenistic Gate with Round Towers - Hellenistic period</li><li>- The Oval Courtyard - Roman period (1st. Cen. A.D.)</li><li>- The Oval Courtyard with the Triumphal Arch - Roman period (2nd. Cen. A.D.)</li></ul>		
<b>Significant CHARACTERISTICS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Monumental court of honor of the imperial Roman period</li><li>- Statues with inscribed bases in decorations reflecting the significance of the period</li></ul>		
<b>Present CONDITION</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Round Towers suffering structural deficiencies</li><li>- The Triumphal Arch dismantled to units with the in-situ foundations</li></ul>		
<b>Further information</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Figures 4.1.2 Information on Interventions</li><li>- Figures 5.2 Evaluation of Interventions</li></ul>		

Figure 3.2.4.2 Southern City Gate



**The City Armature** is shaped by two main streets intersecting at right angle; *The N-S Colonnaded Street* and *the E-W Colonnaded Street*. The streets are complementary with *Subsidiary Road System* which constitutes a gridal partition of the city into lots.

*The E-W Colonnaded Street* defines the main axis in east-west direction connecting the two Necropoleis and extending to the ancient harbor. The street probably dates back to an earlier era than the N-S and is probably contemporary with The Arch of Demetrius-Apollonius as the arch is in alignment with the street.

*The Palaestra from the reign of Claudius* (41-54 A.D.) on the E-W Colonnaded Street is in association with *the Northern Thermae*.

*The Northern Thermae*, with vaulted spaces and a peristyle courtyard, is probably from the third century A.D. due to its construction technique,<sup>34</sup> and definitely from a later era than the Palaestra.

*The N-S Colonnaded Street* (Figure 3.2.4.3) starting from the Triumphal arch extending to the Northern Nymphaeum makes two minor turns due to existing buildings from the Hellenistic period. The street has a long construction process; was colonnaded in first century A.D. and most probably took its final state at the time of Hadrian in second century A.D., with the water canal, colonnaded porticoes and shops behind. Later additions of a number of structures exist along both sides of the street from Byzantine period, showing intense use in the era.<sup>35</sup>

*The Arch of Demetrius-Apollonius* (Figure 3.2.4.4) at the junction of The N-S and the E-W Colonnaded Streets is a remarkable unique example in Anatolia reflecting the architectural features of its era, dating back to first century A.D.<sup>36</sup>

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<sup>34</sup> Mansel, A. M., 1968, '1967 Perge Kazılarına Dair Ön Rapor', *Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi*, No XVI-I

<sup>35</sup> Abbasoğlu, Haluk, 2001, *ibid.*

<sup>36</sup> İzmirilgil, Ü., 1981, 'Perge Demetrius-Apollonius Takı', IX. Türk Tarih Kongresi, TTK, Ankara, 1986

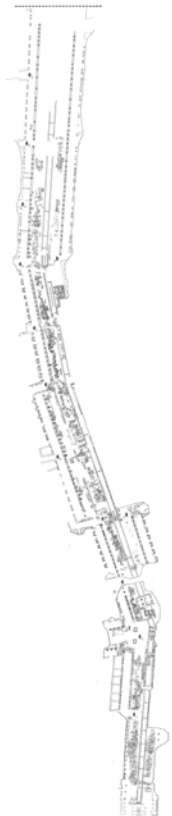
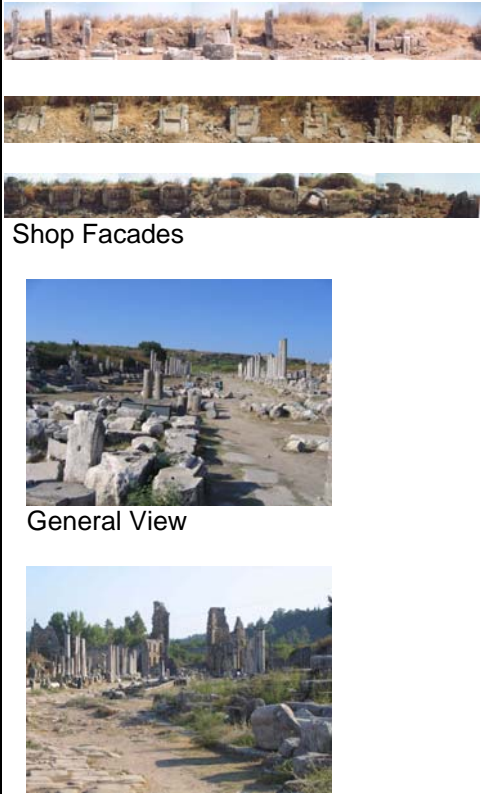
THE N-S COLONADED STREET		Reference No: Figure 3.2.3 / 3B
<b>DESCRIPTIONS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- One of two streets of the city in N-S direction defining the main axis</li><li>- Section of the street determined the water canal, porticoes and shops</li><li>- Extends from the Southern City Gate and lasts with a nymphaeum</li></ul>		<b>Site Decisions</b> I. degree
		<b>Owner</b> National Treasury
<b>DRAWINGS</b> <div></div> <p>Plan of the Street</p>	<b>PHOTOGRAHPS</b> <div></div> <p>Shop Facades</p> <p>General View</p> <p>View to Southern Gate</p>	
<b>Historical PERIODS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Main axis, certain structures-Hellenistic period</li><li>- Street with colonnades - Roman period (1st. Cen. A.D.)</li><li>- Street with the water canal, porticoes and shops - Roman period (2nd. Cen. A.D.)</li><li>- Additions of structures, re-use of shops - early Byzantine period (4nd-6th. Cen. A.D.)</li></ul>		
<b>Significant CHARACTERISTICS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Typical unique section in Roman architecture with the water canal running in centre</li><li>- Differing construction technique in different sections</li><li>- Extensive use in Byzantine period</li></ul>		
<b>Present CONDITION</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Southern sections better preserved due to better construction technique, Byzantine re-use</li><li>- Subject to interventions in large scale</li></ul>		
<b>Further information</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Figure 4.1.2.2 Information on Interventions</li><li>- Figures 5.2.1 Evaluation of Interventions</li></ul>		

Figure 3.2.4.3. The N-S Colonnaded Street

THE ARCH of DEMETRIUS-APOLLONIUS		Reference No: Figure 3.2.3 / 6
<b>DESCRIPTIONS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- At the junction of the N-S and the E-W Colonnaded Streets</li><li>- Constituted by two Doric pylons, an arch and a truncated pediment</li><li>- Inscriptions on both sides with approximately same text</li><li>- Dedicated to brothers Demetrius and Apollonius in 1st. century A.D.</li></ul>		<b>Site Decisions</b> I. degree
		<b>Owner</b> National Treasury
<b>DRAWINGS</b> <div><p>Plan of the junction of the Streets</p></div>		<b>PHOTOGRAHPS</b> <div><p>Partial re-constitution in 1980s</p><p>Pylons of the Arch</p><p>Architectural units in the site</p></div>
<b>Historical PERIODS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Arch on two Doric pylons with a pediment - Roman period (1st. Cen. A.D.)</li></ul>		
<b>Significant CHARACTERISTICS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Reflects the typical architectural features of the first century</li><li>- Unique with the truncated pediment addition and with the longest inscription in Pamphylia</li><li>- Construction technique with anathyrosis and craftsman signs</li></ul>		
<b>Present CONDITION</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Gone through unfinished anastylosis</li><li>- Architectural units arranged in the reserved area</li></ul>		
<b>Further information</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Figures 4.1.2 Information on Interventions</li><li>- Figures 5.2 Evaluation of Interventions</li></ul>		

Figure 3.2.4.4 The Arch of Demetrius-Apollonius

*The Northern Nymphaeum* is a double storey fountain-portal complex from the era of Hadrian (117-138 A.D.), a transition point bordering the N-S Colonnaded Street in north and giving access to the Acropolis.

**The Southern Plaza** was developed as a continuation of the rapid urbanization in Roman imperial age. The Plaza is bordered on east side by *the Monumental Nymphaeum* dedicated to Artemis Pergaia and Septimius Severus (193-211 A.D.), *the Southern Nymphaeum*, *Three Niches* and *the Propylon* as the monumental entrance to from third century A.D.<sup>37</sup>, providing a monumental access to the Southern Thermae and by *the Portico* on west side.



Figure 3.2.4.5 The Southern Plaza from west side, 2001

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<sup>37</sup> Pekman, Adnan, 1973, 'Son Kazı ve Araştırmalar Işığında Perge Tarihi, History of Perge', Türk Tarih Kurumu, Ankara, p.30

*The Southern Thermae and the Agora/Macellum* can be considered as the extension of the rapid urbanization progress around second century A.D.

*The Southern Thermae* (Figure 3.2.4.6) from the first century A.D., which expanded to north in later eras with structural use of city walls during intensification in south, is known to have been used for at least 300 years.<sup>38</sup> The Thermae, with its asymmetrical plan features and sophisticated construction system is rich in sculpture, mosaics and inscriptions.

*The Agora/Macellum* (Figure 3.2.4.7) having an approximate square plan is constituted by a large open space with the Macellum of religious character in the center, surrounded by galleries elevated with two steps and shops behind. The Agora is typical for Mediterranean with its peristyle and dated to second century A.D. Due to intense use in Byzantine period, probably two storeyed vaulted spaces were constructed, shop fronts were closed with masonry, main entrances except for western entrances were masoned; north entrance was converted to a chapel.<sup>39</sup>

**Other Public Buildings** other than mentioned above are as followed.

*The Theatre* (Figure 3.2.4.8) outside city walls has long construction process started in early first century A.D. with various alterations in the second and third centuries. The stage front of the theatre, the scaenae frons is a unique example with the friezes, which was originally built in two levels and was subject to changes with modifications and an addition of a new level. *The Theatre Nymphaeum* was constructed during alterations on opposite side of the stage building.

*The Stadium* is also outside city walls dated back to second half of first century A.D.

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<sup>38</sup> Abbasoğlu, Haluk, 2001, 'The Founding of Perge and its Development in the Hellenistic and Roman Periods', Journal Of Roman Archaeology, Supplement 45

<sup>39</sup> Mansel, A., M., 1974, '1972 Perge Kazısı Ön Raporu', TAD, No: XXI-I (1974), p. 109

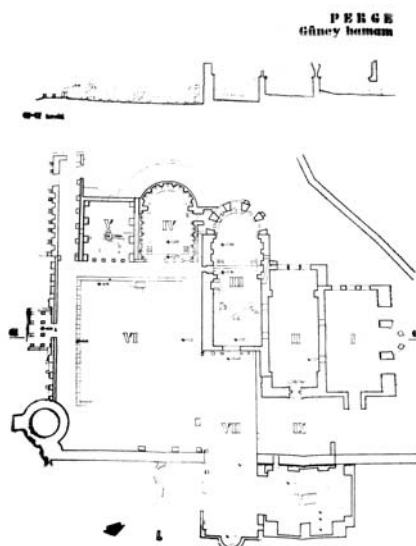




<b>THE SOUTHERN THERMAE</b>		<b>Reference No:</b> Figure 3.2.3 / 9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Roman Thermae with asymmetrical plan features</li><li>- Rich architectural programme with distinctive special qualities</li></ul>		<b>Site Decisions</b> I. degree
		<b>Owner</b> National Treasury
<b>DRAWINGS</b>	<b>PHOTOGRAHPS</b>	
 <p>Plan and section of the Thermae</p>	 <p>General View</p>  <p>View to the palaestra</p>  <p>Statues from Exc.</p>  <p>Mosaics</p>	
<b>Historical PERIODS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Initial construction phase - Roman period (1st. Cen. A.D.)</li><li>- Northern expansions and an addition of palaestra - Roman period (2nd. Cen. A.D.)</li></ul>		
<b>Significant CHARACTERISTICS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Remained in use for a span of 300 years</li><li>- Significant with decorations and the statues</li><li>- Expansions with structural use of city walls</li></ul>		
<b>Present CONDITION</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Survival of walls to a certain height</li><li>- Subject to interventions in large scale</li></ul>		
<b>Further information</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Figures 4.1.2 Information on Interventions</li><li>- Figures 5.2 Evaluation of Interventions</li></ul>		

Figure 3.2.4.6 The Southern Thermae

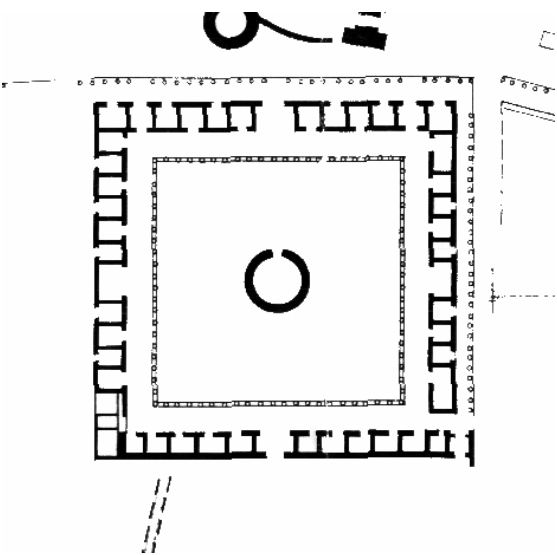


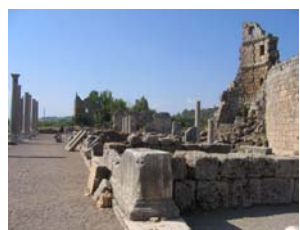
THE AGORA/MACELLUM		Reference No: Figure 3.2.3 / 10
<b>DESCRIPTIONS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Open Square surrounded by galleries and shops</li><li>- Macellum in the centre with a secular feature</li><li>- Rich decoration with the mosaics</li></ul>		<b>Site Decisions</b> I. degree
		<b>Owner</b> National Treasury
<b>DRAWINGS</b> <div><p>Plan of Agora</p></div>	<b>PHOTOGRAHPS</b> <div><p>General View</p><p>Northern Wing</p><p>A view of shops</p></div>	
<b>Historical PERIODS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Square plan with entrances in four directions- Roman period (2nd. Cen. A.D.)</li><li>- Alterations, re-use of shops - early Byzantine period (4nd-6th. Cen. A.D.)</li></ul>		
<b>Significant CHARACTERISTICS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Typical for Mediterranean with plan charateristics</li></ul>		
<b>Present CONDITION</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Subject to interventions in large scale</li></ul>		
<b>Further information</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Figure 4.1.2.5 Information on Interventions</li><li>- Figure 5.2.2 Evaluation of Interventions</li></ul>		

Figure 3.2.4.1.7 The Agora/Macellum



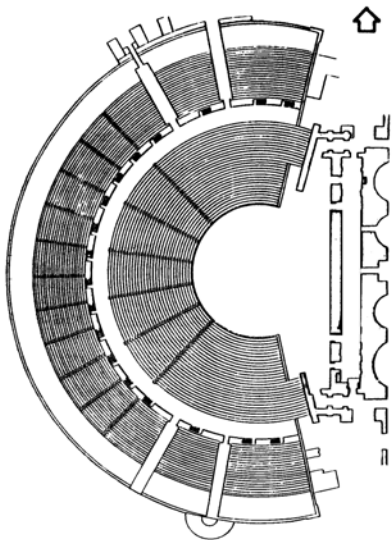



THE THEATRE		Reference No: Figure 3.2.3 / 11
<b>DESCRIPTIONS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Roman theatre leaning on a hill with Hellenistic characteristics</li><li>- The scaenae frons unique with elaborative friezes</li><li>- The Theatre Nymphaeum on reinforcing wall of the stage building</li></ul>		<b>Site Decisions</b> I. degree
		<b>Owner</b> National Treasury
<b>DRAWINGS</b> <div></div> <p>Plan of the Theatre</p>	<b>PHOTOGRAHPS</b> <div><p>A view from excavations</p><p>Seating Rows</p><p>Stage Front</p></div>	
<b>Historical PERIODS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Initial construction phase - Roman period (1st. Cen. A.D.)</li><li>- The scaenae frons with friezes in two levels - Roman period (around 2nd. Cen. A.D.)</li><li>- The scaenae frons in three levels and nymphaeum - Roman period (around 3rd. Cen. A.D.)</li></ul>		
<b>Significant CHARACTERISTICS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Elaborative friezes of the stage front with mythological stories</li><li>- Example of extensive construction work in Pax Romana</li></ul>		
<b>Present CONDITION</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Suffering serious structural problems</li><li>- Partial collapse in the stage building</li></ul>		
<b>Further information</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Figures 4.1.2 Information on Interventions</li><li>- Figures 5.2 Evaluation of Interventions</li></ul>		

Figure 3.2.4.8 The Theatre



*The Southern Basilica and the Western Basilica* are dated to early Byzantine period, around sixth century.

**The Residence Area** is on the south-northern part of the city used for long periods of time. Houses featured by Hellenistic peristyle-type were in use until fifth century A.D.<sup>40</sup>

**Necropoleis** of Perge are extensions of main east-west axis outside city walls.

*The Western Necropolis* (Figure 3.2.4.9) was constituted by various grave structures along and around a main street beginning from the Western Gate. Grave structures vary in construction technique; besides plain sarcophagi carved out of stone, there are elaborately decorated marble sarcophagi on podia, some sarcophagi carved into rocks and brick masonry tomb houses with frescoes and marble coatings.

*The Eastern Necropolis* extends from the Eastern Gate, shaped by again a main road.

Some other structures in the surroundings of Perge are the Doric temple 1 km. south of the city, a church in Eyilik Belen Hill, small rock chapels behind Acropolis and vaults from the Byzantine Period.

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<sup>40</sup> Abbasoglu, Haluk, 2001, *ibid.*

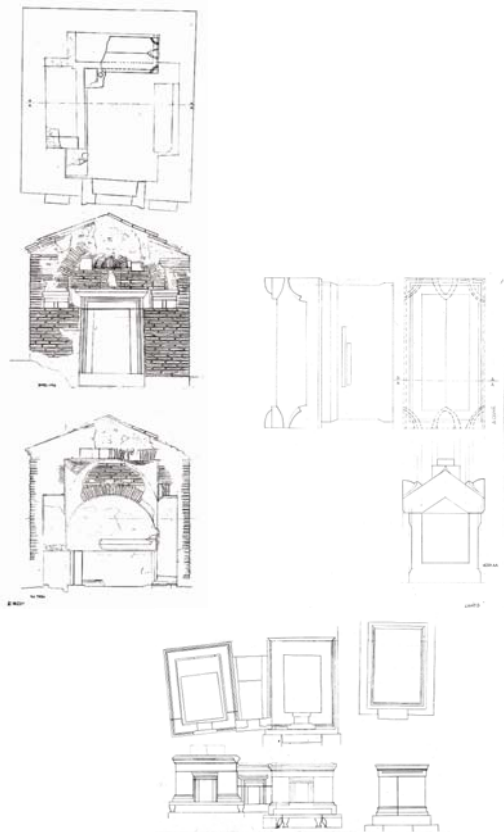



<b>THE WESTERN NECROPOLIS</b>		<b>Reference No:</b> Figure 3.2.3 / 16A
<b>DESCRIPTIONS</b> - Defined by a main road with various grave structures around - Grave structures vary in date and construction technique		<b>Site Decisions</b> I. degree
		<b>Owner</b> National Treasury
<b>DRAWINGS</b>  Drawings from Graves		<b>PHOTOGRAHPS</b>  Northern view  A view of frescoes  Stone Sarcophagus
<b>Historical PERIODS</b> - Continuous use in antiquity - Late Hellenistic period – Roman period		
<b>Significant CHARACTERISTICS</b> - Distinctive with marble sarcophagi along with brick masonry tombs with frescoes - Intense use in the ancient era with overlapping stratigraphy		
<b>Present CONDITION</b> - Subject to interventions for conserving wall paintings - Brick masonry structures vulnerable to deterioration		
<b>Further information</b> - Figures 4.1.2 Information on Interventions - Figures 5.2 Evaluation of Interventions		

Figure 3.2.4.9 The Western Necropolis

### 3.2.5. Present Condition of Perge

Perge lies in the municipality area border of Aksu settlement today. Lying in a short distance from the tourism center Antalya and surrounding touristic districts, Perge receives intense daily visitors.<sup>41</sup> Though sleep-over touristic activities are not intense in Aksu, the district is heavily used for agriculture and green housing. Perge is under the threat of rural urbanization, especially from the east-southern and western directions. The road passing along the Theatre and the Stadium going up to the villages on south has been giving harm to the remains because of vibration.

Perge was suggested to be included in the municipality area borders of Aksu district and be utilized as an 'archaeological park' in the Antalya 2015 Master Plan.<sup>42</sup> According to the decision of Regional Conservation Council in 1985 due to the application of the municipality to shrink the approved site boundaries of Perge, site decisions were redefined and were subject to arguments. Areas of remains within the city walls were designated as I. degree and Byzantine period settlements and Necropoleis as III. degree archaeological sites. Due to Aksu Development Plan prepared in 1989, III. Degree archaeological sites were exposed to the danger of housing formations and heavy agriculture.<sup>43</sup>

Subsequent to the preparation of conservation plan of archaeological site of Perge in 1994, archaeological site borders were revised as I. and III. Degree areas. The plan was revised to enable the entrance arrangement; related area was designated as II. degree archaeological site.<sup>44</sup> The entrance

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<sup>41</sup> Perge is the seventh most visited archaeological site by visitors in Turkey in 1994 and 95 according to the General Directorate of Monuments and Museums sources., taken from Bademli R., 1997, 'Doğal, Tarihi ve Kültürel Değerlerin Korunması', <http://ekutup.dpt.gov.tr/cevre/eylemler/bademli.pdf>, accessed on 4 July 2006

<sup>42</sup> Tuncer, M., 1997, 'Perge Antique City', <http://www.ada.net.tr/>, accessed on 22 August 2006

<sup>43</sup> Tuncer, Mehmet, 1995, 'Perge'yi Korumak', Ankara, 1995

<sup>44</sup> Tuncer, Mehmet, 1995, *ibid.*

arrangement executed in 1989-90 includes a parking lot, ticket and gift shop units and a café on north of Late Antique Gate, main entrance point of the city today.

Present conditions clearly state that there is an urgent need for execution of the plan with revisions developing organizational and financial measures for implementations.

## CHAPTER 4

### A CRITICAL STUDY ON EXCAVATIONS AND INTERVENTIONS IN THE CITY OF PERGE

Headings below cover legal systematic researches in Perge in chronological order and related conservation measures taken in the site.

#### 4.1. Excavations and Interventions in Perge

Ancient city of Perge was not subject to extensive excavations before the start of legal excavations in 1946, unlike many other archaeological sites in Anatolia that were exposed to destructive excavations in eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In exception, illegal treasure hunting in graves was common starting from ancient times.

Though, Perge widely attracted attention in nineteenth century. It is known from publications that the ruins of Perge were visited by a number of travelers and scholars in nineteenth and twentieth centuries, before legal excavations started, among which are Texier, Trémaux, Lanckoronski and Rott.<sup>1</sup> Research by Trémaux<sup>2</sup> is important with an exact site plan of Perge of a better preserved state; the N-S Colonnaded Street extends the south gate.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Pekman, Adnan, 1973, 'Son Kazı ve Araştırmalar Işığında Perge Tarihi, History of Perge', Türk Tarih Kurumu, Ankara, p.51

<sup>2</sup> Trémaux, P., 1863, 'Exploration Archéologique en Asie Mineure', taken from Pekman, A., 1973, ibid

<sup>3</sup> İnan, Jale, 1983, '1974 ve 1975 Perge Kazıları', Atatürk Konferansları VIII 1975-1976, T.T.K.,Ankara, p. 211

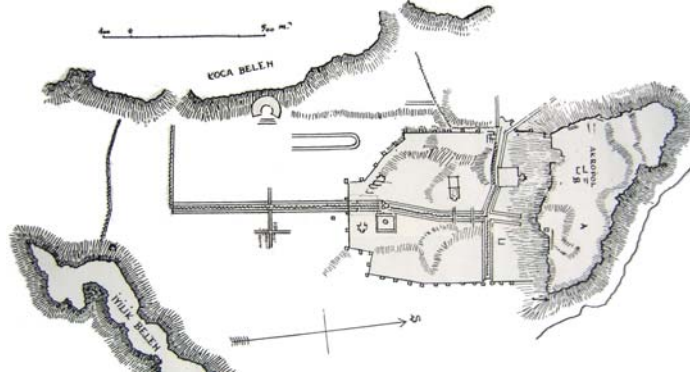


Figure 4.1 Plan of Perge by Trémaux

#### 4.1.1. Excavations

First legal excavation work in Perge was undertaken in 1946 as a result of the research by Prof. Dr. Arif Mufit Mansel in Pamphylian region in 1943 with the support of Turkish Historical Society.<sup>4</sup> After a six years interruption, excavations continued between the years 1953-57 and with another gap of ten years in 1967-74, under the directorate of Prof. Dr. Mansel. From 1975 on, excavations continued uninterrupted between the years 1975-87 by Prof. Dr. Jale Inan. Today excavations continue, which has been directed by Prof. Dr. Haluk Abbasoglu since 1988, supported by Research Fund of Istanbul University. Excavations by these scholars are explained in brief below. (Figure 4.1.1)

<sup>4</sup> Mansel, A., M., 1954, '1946-1955 Yıllarında Pamphylia'da Yapılan Kazılar ve Araştırmalar', Belleten, Vol: XXII, No: 85-88, p. 211



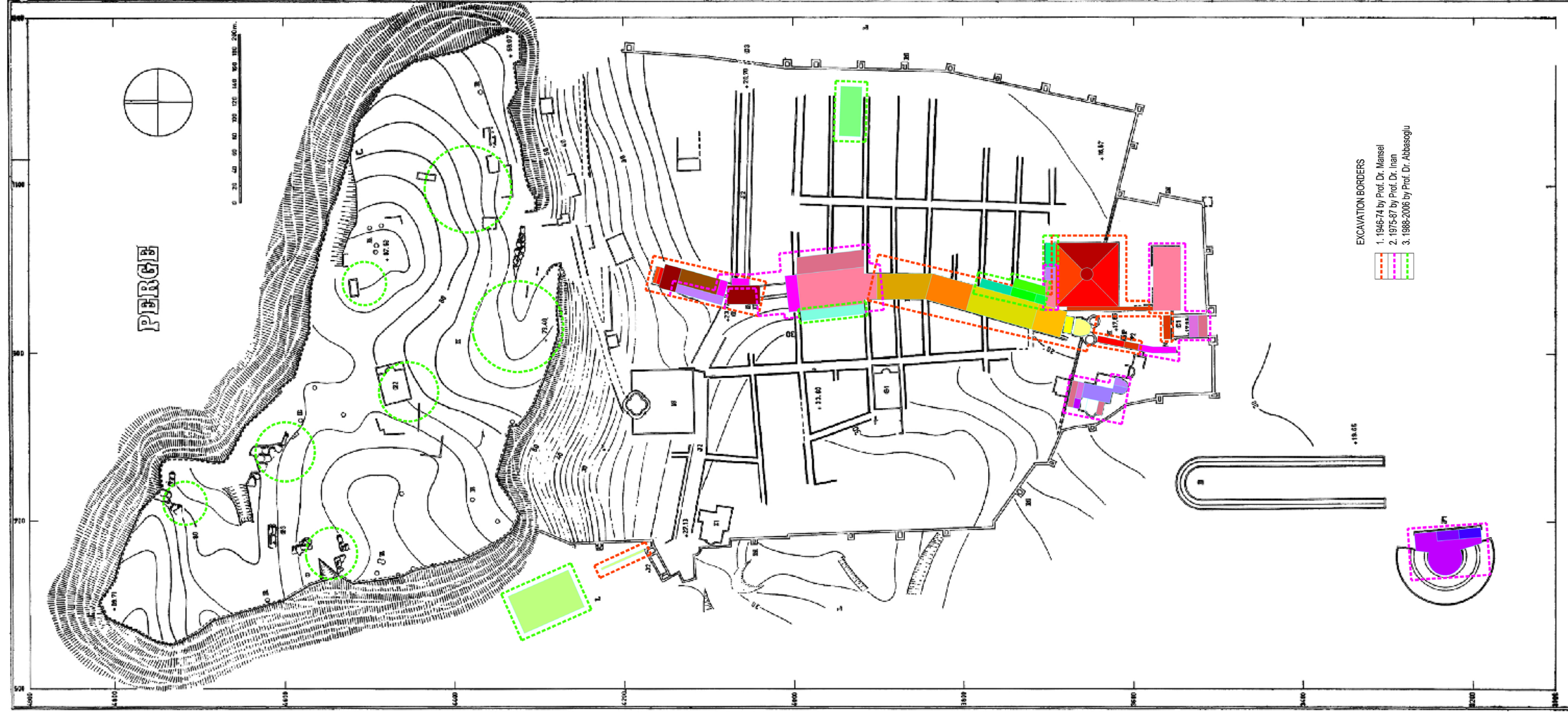


Figure 4.1.1. Areas of Excavation in Perge, 1946-2006

#### 4.1.1.1. 1946-74 by Prof. Dr. Mansel

In 1946, first excavations were conveyed in the western Necropolis, a trench of 2.5\*55 m. was unearthed revealing a road starting from the Western Gate of the city, with sarcophagi lining on sides. Field survey was carried out on the Acropolis and İyilik Belen Hill with an aim to find the temple Artemis Pergaea.<sup>5</sup>

Extensive excavation work started in 1953; the Oval Courtyard behind the Hellenistic Towers was revealed through the discharge of backfilling inside the courtyard; a number of statues with inscribed bases which are part of the decoration of the Roman period were found.<sup>6</sup> In 1954, the triumphal arch with three divisions bordering the north side of the Oval Courtyard was uncovered; revealing inscribed bases with some of their probable statues of emperors and empresses.<sup>7</sup> In 1955, the Triple Triumphal Arch was unearthed completely detecting new architectural fragments and subsequent based statues; the excavation continued along north with the N-S Colonnaded Street.<sup>8</sup> In 1956, the N-S Colonnaded Street was uncovered for 80 m. along with finds of some inscriptions and statues.<sup>9</sup> In 1957, the N-S Colonnaded Street was revealed for another 50 m.; architectural features were clarified. A Byzantine church replacing the shops of the street on east side was identified, together with inscriptions and statues on porticoes.<sup>10</sup>

Excavations restarted in 1967; the N-S Colonnaded Street was revealed for another 60 m. Researches were made on the Thermae near the western

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<sup>5</sup> Mansel, A., M., 1947, '1946 Perge Kazısı', Belleten, Vol: XI, No: 41-44, p. 167

<sup>6</sup> Mansel, A., M., 1954, 'Side ve Perge Kazıları', Belleten, Vol: XVIII, No: 69-72, p. 167

<sup>7</sup> Mansel, A., M., 1956, '1954 Side ve Perge Kazıları', Belleten, Vol: XX, No: 77-80, p. 334-335

<sup>8</sup> Mansel, A., M., 1957, 'Side ve Perge Kazıları', Belleten, Vol: XXI, No: 81-84, p. 348

<sup>9</sup> Mansel, A., M., 1957, ibid.

<sup>10</sup> Mansel, A., M., 1958, '1957 Senesi Side ve Perge Kazıları', Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi, No: VIII-I(1958), p. 15



gateway of the city and on the Theatre.<sup>11</sup> In 1968, excavations were conducted at the southern Plaza between the Hellenistic Gate and late Antique Gate where a portico of around 96m. leading to the Agora, the monumental Nymphaeum on the west side and the monumental Arch in front of the late Antique Gate bordering the south of the plaza were revealed. Research on northern Thermae continued and a Doric temple found at about 1 km. south of the city was explored.<sup>12</sup> In 1969, excavations continued at the Southern Plaza in the area between the Nymphaeum and west Hellenistic Tower, detecting the Propylon on the west of southern Thermae with its surroundings and revealing the monumental Arch of the late Antique Gate completely. In addition, the Acropolis was surveyed.<sup>13</sup> In 1970, the Doric Temple was uncovered completely, excavations in the Agora and the northern Nymphaeum started.<sup>14</sup> In 1971, the Agora was unearthed except for the eastern wing and the circular building in the centre and the northern Nymphaeum was revealed completely.<sup>15</sup> In 1972, the excavation of the Agora was finished and rear façade of the northern Nymphaeum with Byzantine stairs leading to Acropolis was uncovered.<sup>16</sup> In 1973, the excavations were mainly conducted on the junction of E-W and N-S Colonnaded Streets, where the Arch of Demetrius-Apollonius, a tetrapylon, a memorial podium and a Byzantine chapel built on the water channel, along with a portion 20 m. of the water channel starting from the north Nymphaeum were unearthed.<sup>17</sup> In 1974, the N-S Colonnaded Street was revealed completely

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<sup>11</sup> Mansel, A., M., 1968, '1967 Perge Kazısına Dair Kısa Rapor', *Belleten*, Vol: XXXII, No: 125-128, p. 404-405

<sup>12</sup> Mansel, A., M., 1969, 'Perge Kazısı', *Belleten*, Vol: XXXIII, No: 129-132, p. 394-395

<sup>13</sup> Mansel, A., M., 1970, '1969 Yılı Perge Kazılarına Dair Kısa Rapor', *Belleten*, Vol: XXXIV, No: 133-136, p. 487-488

<sup>14</sup> Mansel, A., M., 1971, 'Perge, 1970', *Anatolian Studies*, Vol: XXI, p. 35-36

<sup>15</sup> Mansel, A., M., 1974, '1971 Perge Kazısı', *Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi*, No: XX-II (1973), p. 143-145

<sup>16</sup> Mansel, A., M., 1974, '1972 Perge Kazısı Ön Raporu', *Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi*, No: XXI-I (1974), p. 109-113

<sup>17</sup> Mansel, A., M., 1974, 'Perge Kazısı 1973 Çalışmaları', *Belleten*, Vol: XXXVIII, No: 149-152, p. 541-543

between the northern Nymphaeum and the junction of E-W and N-S Colonnaded Streets.<sup>18</sup>

In the excavation period of 1946-74 by Prof. Dr. Mansel, mainly the southern part of the city, the monumental Hellenistic Gateway with the Oval Courtyard and the Triumphal Arch, the late Antique Gate, the Southern Plaza in-between with its structures and partially the northern part of the Hellenistic Gateway; the N-S Colonnaded Street and the Agora were revealed.

#### **4.1.1.2. 1975-87 by Prof. Dr. Inan**

In the first excavation season conducted by Inan, in 1975, excavations continued at the southern Plaza, where the relationship of the eastern Basilica with the Plaza was ascertained together with the features of southeastern and southern border of the Plaza. The main road on the north of the Agora was revealed for 30 m. and the N-S Colonnaded Street for another 95 m., bringing out the section where the porticoes are recessed creating a ceremonial square.<sup>19</sup> In 1977, excavations were carried on at the Fountain House on southwest of the Southern Plaza, the N-S Colonnaded Street was revealed for another 14 m. and the east side of E-W Colonnaded Street starting from the junction of two main streets for 8 m.<sup>20</sup> In 1979, excavations were conveyed in the west portico of the N-S Colonnaded Street between the main streets' junction and the north Nymphaeum, the main road on the north of the Agora was uncovered for another 15 m. and excavations started in southern Thermae.<sup>21</sup> In 1980, certain architectural spaces in southern Thermae were excavated with a

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<sup>18</sup> Inan, Jale, 1975, '1974 Perge Kazısı', Belleten, Vol: XXXIX, No: 153-156, p. 551-552

<sup>19</sup> Inan, Jale, 1983, '1974 ve 1975 Perge Kazıları', Atatürk Konferansları VIII 1975-1976, T.T.K.,Ankara,1983

<sup>20</sup> Inan, Jale,1978,'Perge Kazısı 1977 Çalışmaları',Belleten, Vol: XXXXII, No: 161-164,p.529-530

<sup>21</sup> Inan, Jale, 1980, 'Perge Kazısı 1979 Çalışmaları', II. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı, T.C. Kültür Bakanlığı, Ankara 1980

number of significant statues and inscription findings.<sup>22</sup> In 1983, excavations continued in southern Thermae mainly, along with an area on the south of late Antique gate and foundations of the Arch of Demetrius-Apollonius.<sup>23</sup> In 1984, excavations continued in southern Thermae mostly in the caldarium. Two shops on the N-S Colonnaded Street were revealed. Excavations carried on in the south of late Antique Gate.<sup>24</sup> In 1985, excavations in southern Thermae were completed and excavations in the Theatre started, where south and partly north parados and south of the stage building were excavated, the orchestra and the cavea was cleaned.<sup>25</sup> In 1986, excavations continued of the Theatre, the heap of collapsed blocks in the central part of the stage building was brought down. The Southern Basilica was partially explored with two trenches.<sup>26</sup> In 1987, excavations were conveyed in southern part of the stage building and in The Southern Basilica.<sup>27</sup>

In the excavation period of 1975-87 by Prof. Dr. Inan, excavations were conveyed mainly on the N-S Colonnaded Street, the southern Thermae and the Theatre, besides further excavations in the buildings of the Southern Plaza.

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<sup>22</sup> İnan, Jale, 1981, 'Perge Kazısı 1980 Çalışmaları', III. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı, T.C. Kültür Bakanlığı, Ankara 1981

<sup>23</sup> İnan, Jale, 1984, 'Perge Kazısı 1983 Çalışmaları', VI. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı, T.C. Kültür Bakanlığı, Ankara 1984

<sup>24</sup> İnan, Jale, 1985, 'Perge Kazısı 1984 Çalışmaları', VII. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı, T.C. Kültür Bakanlığı, Ankara 1985, p. 397-400

<sup>25</sup> İnan, Jale, 1986, 'Perge Kazısı 1985 Çalışmaları', VIII. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı, T.C. Kültür Bakanlığı, Ankara 1986, p. 137-143

<sup>26</sup> İnan, Jale, 1987, 'Perge Kazısı 1986 Yılı Çalışmaları', IX. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı, T.C. Kültür Bakanlığı, Ankara 1987, p. 185-188

<sup>27</sup> İnan, Jale, 1988, 'Perge Kazısı 1987 Yılı Çalışmaları', X. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı, T.C. Kültür Bakanlığı, Ankara 1988, p. 197-213

#### 4.1.1.3. 1988-2006 by Prof. Dr. Abbasoglu

First excavations by Prof. Dr. Abbasoglu in 1988 were conducted in the shops of the N-S Colonnaded Street unearthing three shops and excavations in the Theatre were finished.<sup>28</sup> In 1989 and 1990, eight more shops with the road in-between were unearthed.<sup>29</sup> In 1991, five more shops in north and east directions were excavated in addition to on-going excavations in the housing area since 1989. The excavations in the vaulted spaces of the Stadium continued in 1991 which had started in the previous year.<sup>30</sup> In 1993 and 1994 excavations in the housing area continued, the main road on the north of the Agora was revealed as far as the east border of the Agora. In 1994, excavations in the western Necropolis started due to preventing illegal digging. The Acropolis Project was initiated in 1994 with Giessen University to enlighten the settlement pattern of the Acropolis before Roman period, which was planned to last ten years.<sup>31</sup> In 1995, excavations in the housing area and in the western Necropolis continued. The Oval Courtyard with Hellenistic towers was surveyed to clarify its different construction phases.<sup>32</sup> In 1996, excavations in the housing area and in the western Necropolis continued.<sup>33</sup> In 1997, two new spaces were revealed in the housing area, in addition to spaces belonging to five houses unearthed so far. In the western Necropolis, 10 independent sarcophagi along with two frescoed tomb structures were excavated; 2 of the sarcophagi were found

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<sup>28</sup> Abbasoglu, Haluk, 1989, 'Perge Kazısı 1988 Yılı Ön Raporu', XI. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı, T.C. Kültür Bakanlığı, Ankara, p. 211-214

<sup>29</sup> Abbasoglu, Haluk, 1993, 'Perge Kazısı 1991 Yılı Ön Raporu', XV. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı, Ayı Basım, T.C. Kültür Bakanlığı, Ankara, p. 597-600

<sup>30</sup> Abbasoglu, Haluk, 1993, *ibid.*

<sup>31</sup> Abbasoglu, Haluk, 1995, 'Perge Kazısı 1993 ve 1994 Yılları Ön Raporu', XVII. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı, T.C. Kültür Bakanlığı, Ankara, p. 107-111

<sup>32</sup> Abbasoglu, Haluk, 1996, 'Perge Kazısı 1995 Yılı Ön Raporu', XVIII. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı, T.C. Kültür Bakanlığı, Ankara, p. 107-111

<sup>33</sup> Abbasoglu, Haluk, 1997, 'Perge 1996', *Haberler*, Eskiçağ Bilimleri Enstitüsü, İstanbul, 1997, p. 5

unrobed with skeletons and grave donations. Survey done in the Oval Courtyard since 1995 continued.<sup>34</sup> In 1999, a sarcophagus and eight tombs on podium were revealed on west side of the road which is thought to start from the west Gate of the city.<sup>35</sup> In 2000, excavations in the western Necropolis continued with four more sarcophagi, one more tomb on podium and two tomb chambers.<sup>36</sup> In 2001, six sarcophagi were excavated on east side of the road along with two more from the Roman period and one rock tomb.<sup>37</sup> In 2002, excavations in the western Necropolis continued and excavations on the N-S Colonnaded Street started where a later addition pavement was revealed.<sup>38</sup> In 2003, a two-storey tomb house with a courtyard in the western Necropolis and west side of the recessed section of the N-S Colonnaded Street was excavated.<sup>39</sup> The Acropolis project which was continuing uninterrupted annually since 1994 was completed in 2004. In 2005, excavations in the western Necropolis and on west side of the recessed section of the N-S Colonnaded Street continued.<sup>40</sup>

In the excavation period of 1975-87 by Prof. Dr. Abbasoglu, the excavations were conducted mainly in civil buildings of the city; in the residence area and the western Necropolis, in addition to excavations in the N-S Colonnaded and in the Acropolis.

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<sup>34</sup> Abbasoglu, Haluk, 1998, 'Perge 97', Haberler, Eskiçağ Bilimleri Enstütüsü, İstanbul, 1998, p.7-8

<sup>35</sup> Abbasoglu, Haluk, 2000, 'Perge Kazısı, 1999', Haberler, Eskiçağ Bilimleri Enstütüsü, İstanbul, p. 9-11

<sup>36</sup> Abbasoglu, Haluk, 2001, 'Perge Kazı ve Onarım Çalışmaları, 2000', Haberler, Eskiçağ Bilimleri Enstütüsü, İstanbul, p. 13

<sup>37</sup> Abbasoglu, Haluk, 2002, '2001 Yılı Perge Kazı ve Onarım Çalışmaları', Haberler, Sayı 14, Eskiçağ Bilimleri Enstütüsü, İstanbul, p. 14

<sup>38</sup> Abbasoglu, Haluk, 2003, '2002 Yılı Perge Kazı ve Onarım Çalışmaları', Haberler, Sayı 16, Eskiçağ Bilimleri Enstütüsü, İstanbul, p. 20-22

<sup>39</sup> Abbasoglu, Haluk, 2004, '2003 Yılı Perge Kazı ve Onarım Çalışmaları', Haberler, Sayı 18, Eskiçağ Bilimleri Enstütüsü, İstanbul, p. 25-27

<sup>40</sup> Abbasoglu, Haluk, 2006, '2005 Yılı Perge Kazı ve Onarım Çalışmaları', Haberler, Sayı 22, Eskiçağ Bilimleri Enstütüsü, İstanbul, p. 32-34

#### 4.1.2. Interventions

Actual interventions executed between the years 1946-2006 in Perge are presented below, classified in different building types as presented in Section 3.2.4, in terms of material, technique and the progressing steps of the interventions in chronological order. Initially terminology with respect to present conservation inputs is set by the author to be used for the interventions detected in the site. Before clarification of interventions in different buildings, terminology used in reports for the interventions and professionals reported to have taken part in excavation team are listed according to the excavation chairman to be able to see the organizations for conservation activities and differing general attitudes in consequent periods of excavations.

Terminology used by the author for describing the interventions in Perge along with interventions defined bound to present conservation terminology set in Section 1.3.7 are as followed.

Interventions determined on site are maintenance; including cleaning, rearrangement and re-location (of displaced building elements or in-situ elements that were removed), protective measures; including re-cover (of remains with protective sheeting of natural or synthetic materials), temporary shelters, (temporary and permanent) fencing, consolidation; including re-integration (of fragmented architectural units and decorative components executed both in the site and away from the site), re-erection (of fallen remains), replacement (infill of missing parts with new material), capping (of walls), consolidation of mosaics/frescoes, structural consolidations, contextual display; including open-air display facilities and anastylosis. Interventions executed after transport from site and resulting in re-creation of context concerning movable objects, namely ceramics, glass, coins and inscription panels includes *cleaning*, *classification* and *unification* (with various methods)

Terminology used in reports for the interventions and professionals taking part in excavation team for conservation is analyzed taking into consideration the terminology used for the professions in reports.

### **1946-74 by Prof. Dr. Mansel**

Terminology used for interventions during the period is as followed; *erection* for re-erection, *cleaning* for maintenance, *arrangement* for relocation of units in the site, *removal* for transport from the site to a different context and *restoration / repair* for structural consolidations.

In Perge excavations, in the period between 1953-1955, the excavation team reported shows a variety of professionals from different disciplines. Two architects, one sculptor/conservator, one photographer and three architects from department of architectural history<sup>41</sup> are mentioned. After 1967, one architect and archaeologist-sketcher<sup>42</sup> are acknowledged additionally as part of the excavation team. In 1970, one archaeologist-architect participated the excavation team on a regular basis, who was in charge of interventions executed. In 1973, a topographer started taking part for preparation of detailed site plan, where the first attempt for a site plan was in 1970.<sup>43</sup>

### **1975-87 by Prof. Dr. Inan**

Terminology used for interventions during the period is as followed; *repair* for re-erection and anastylosis, consolidation of mosaics and statues, *arrangement* for contextual display and relocations, *integration* and *adhesion* for re-integration and replacement, *architectural repair* for anastylosis and *cleaning*

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<sup>41</sup> Mansel, A., M., 1954, '1946-1955 Yıllarında Pamphylia'da Yapılan Kazılar ve Araştırmalar', Belleten, Vol: XXII, No: 85-88, p. 212

<sup>42</sup> Mansel, A., M., 1968, '1967 Perge Kazılarına Dair Ön Rapor', Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi, No: XVI-I(1968), p. 102

<sup>43</sup> Mansel, A., M., 1972, '1970 Yılı Perge Kazısına Dair Ön Rapor', Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi, No: XIX-II (1970), p. 173

and *unification* for movable objects.

In the period between 1975-87, a number of professionals in the excavation team particularly in charge of conservation activities are reported. From 1975 on, archaeologist-restorators started taking part increasing in number in following years besides archaeologist-sketchers. Architects taking part besides the archaeologist-architect in charge of interventions are in the excavation team from 1980 on. During the whole period, documentation in site scale including diverse buildings continued by the topographer annually.

### **1988-2006 by Prof. Dr. Abbasoglu**

Terminology used for interventions during the period is as followed; *restoration/ repair* for anastylosis, consolidation, re-integration and re-erection, *arrangements* for contextual display and rearrangements, *integration* for re-integration and replacement, consolidation for *consolidation*, *anastylosis* for anastylosis and re-erection, *conservation* for consolidation of mosaics, *precautionary measures* for precautionary measures and *conservation, repair, restoration, cleaning, classification* and *unification* for movable objects.

In the period starting from 1988 on, a number of architects and specialist architects are reported in the excavation team on a regular basis responsible from interventions executed. One particular specialist in charge of interventions can not be monitored during the era and participating architects alter over years. Documentation in site scale continued until 1995.

Interventions executed on site in different buildings between the years 1946-2006, chronologically clarified for each heading are as followed.

### **Southern City Gate**

Despite the fact that the monumental city gate is the centre of attraction in the city both for the concerned and the visitors, the gate complex has gone



through minor interventions.

The gate is the first chosen point at the start of vast excavation work in 1953-54. During the fast moving excavations finished in two years, removal of rich decorative elements including statues and decorated architectural elements was extensive.

In 1983, rearrangements with were done in the Oval Courtyard. Some of the inscribed bases of the statues of the courtyard were re-located in their original position. Rearrangements were done bound to 3d characteristics of units following classification and numbering of elements.

In 1993, additional scientific study in the site through documentation of the triumphal Arch was done. The project concerning Round Towers of the Gate suggesting the consolidation of the existing state by means of solving structural and material problems was approved in 2002.<sup>44</sup>

### **Late Antique Gate**

In 1975, Ministry of Culture, General Directorate of Historical Artifacts and Museums agreed on a restoration work of the late Antique gate and the Propylon, relatedly the architectural fragments of the buildings were researched and rearranged.<sup>45</sup> The intervention implemented actually was the consolidation of entrance gate by partial dismantling of the arch of the entrance opening and re-masonry using existing blocks. In 1977, 3d rearrangements were done in the monumental Arch in front of the late Antique gate following a classification.

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<sup>44</sup> The decision of Antalya Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets No: 5377, Date: 30.04.2002

<sup>45</sup> İnan, Jale, 1983, '1974 ve 1975 Perge Kazıları', Atatürk Konferansları VIII 1975-1976, T.T.K.,Ankara



Figure 4.1.2.1 3D re-arrangements of the Arch

### **The N-S Colonnaded Street**

The N-S Colonnaded Street attracting attention as the main backbone of the city has undergone major interventions from early excavation periods on. (Figure 4.1.2.2)

In 1958, a number of columns were re-erected, some with capital, architrave and frieze blocks, by an archaeologist.<sup>46</sup> Columns within a span of 50 m. at the southern end of the street were re-erected. Columns and bases were completed with cement mortar and missing bases were reproduced with reinforced concrete where necessary. Original fragments were used without considering their original places. In 1967, cleaning and rearrangement of architectural fragments on previously excavated parts of the N-S Colonnaded Street were done prior to initiation of excavation. Removal of inscriptions and statues of the street to the museum continued in consequent excavation seasons.

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<sup>46</sup> Mansel, A., M., 1968, '1967 Perge Kazılarına Dair Ön Rapor', Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi, No: XVI-I(1968), p. 101

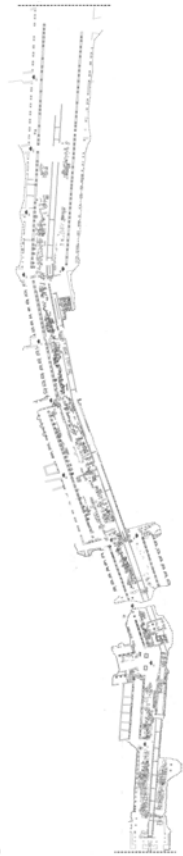


THE N-S COLONADED STREET		Reference No: Figure 3.2.3 / 3B
 <p>Plan of the Street</p>	<b>DRAWINGS</b>	
	<b>INTERVENTIONS</b>	
	<b>1946-74 by Prof. Dr. Mansel</b>	
	<p><b>Date: 1958, Definition:</b> re-erection of columns with bases, capital, architrave and frieze blocks</p> <p><b>Technique/Material:</b> reproduction of bases with reinforced concrete, re-integration of columns bases and pedestals with cement mortar, brick</p>	
	<p>Photographs</p> 	
	<b>1975-87 by Prof. Dr. İnan</b>	
	<p><b>Date: 1977-1979, Definition:</b> consolidation of mosaics</p> <p><b>Technique/Material:</b> removal and re-location after stabilization with a polyester mixture</p>	
	<p><b>Date: 1978, Definition:</b> re-integration of architectural units; inscribed pedestals, decorated units, marble coatings</p> <p><b>Technique/Material:</b> replacements by lime mixture</p>	
	<b>1988-2006 by Prof. Dr. Abbasoğlu</b>	
	<p><b>Date: 1988-1991, Definition:</b> re-erection of post and lintels of the entrances</p> <p><b>Technique/Material:</b> re-erection without any binding element</p> <p><b>Date: 1992, Definition:</b> partial anastylosis, re-erection of column bases, columns and capitals on main road north of the Agora</p> <p><b>Technique/Material:</b> re-integration using stainless steel rods and araldite</p> <p><b>Date: 2002-2006, Definition:</b> re-erection of columns with bases and capitals</p> <p><b>Technique/Material:</b> replacements in pedestals, reproduction of bases out of marble, re-</p>	
	Photographs	
		
	Main Road north of the Agora	Recessed Section, West Side
		Detail of marble reproduction
	<p>Further Information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Figure 3.2.4.3 Information on the Building</li> <li>- Figure 5.2.1 Evaluation of Interventions</li> </ul>	

Figure 4.1.2.2 Interventions in the N-S Colonnaded Street

In 1977, mosaics on the N-S Colonnaded Street were consolidated and covered with sand.<sup>47</sup> In 1979, consolidation of mosaics continued.<sup>48</sup> The technique used was removing the mosaics bordering edges with cement mortar and relocating after stabilization with a polyester mixture. In the recessed section of the street excavated during the same period, re-integration of a number of fragmented architectural units was done with replacements by lime mixture, where the choice was in favor of inscribed pedestals and decorated units, along with the consolidation with metal rods of earthenware inside shops. Removal of inscriptions, statues and small findings of ceramics and glass of the street continued in the period. Documentation, scientific study and re-integrations away from site are intense despite lack of in-situ documentation.

Between the years 1988-1991, post and lintels of the entrances and some other blocks belonging to front façade of the shops were re-erected. In 1991, an anastylosis project was prepared for the shops, suggesting reinforcement of existing blocks and use of certain artificial in-fill blocks in shop fronts, which was never executed.

Anastylosis project of *main road north of the Agora* was prepared by the architect-archaeologist in charge in 1979, which was conditioned on using existing architectural blocks. In 1992 application of the anastylosis project initiated. Column bases, columns and capitals were re-erected. Broken pieces were re-integrated using stainless steel rods and araldite. Lacuna in the reunited blocks was filled with a special mix of mortar.<sup>49</sup>

In 2001, fragments of certain architectural blocks were rearranged and two columns were re-erected on the street. In 2002, a large scale intervention was initiated in the N-S Colonnaded Street which is based on re-erection of columns with replacements in pedestals and reproduction of bases where

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<sup>47</sup> İnan, Jale, 1978, 'Perge Kazısı 1977 Çalışmaları', Belleten, Vol: XXXXII, No: 161-164, p. 529-530

<sup>48</sup> İnan, Jale, 1980, 'Perge Kazısı 1979 Çalışmaları', II. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı, T.C. Kültür Bakanlığı, Ankara

<sup>49</sup> Abbasoglu, Haluk, 1995, 'Perge Kazısı 1993 ve 1994 Yılları Ön Raporu', XVII. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı, T.C. Kültür Bakanlığı, Ankara, p. 112

necessary. Fragments of columns that were found in the excavations which re-started in the same year were rearranged for the interventions. In 2003, blocks belonging to post and lintels of the entrances and columns were re-integrated. Pavements were consolidated.

Between the years 2002-2006 a number of columns were re-erected in certain points along the N-S Colonnaded Street, including 16 columns in the west side of the recessed section. Exact reproductions of missing bases were carved out of marble of the same type as the original. Financing of the re-erections is provided by a sponsorship campaign and each re-erection of column is sponsored by individuals, besides the support of foundations and private companies.

### **The Arch of Demetrius-Apollonius**

After the excavations in the arch of Demetrius-Apollonius in 1973 and 1974, an anastylosis project was initiated in 1980 by the Ministry of Culture, General Directorate of Historical Artifacts and Museums. The anastylosis project was prepared through an interdisciplinary cooperation of specialist architects, civil engineers, geologists and conservators fulfilling scientific requirements.<sup>50</sup> The project foresees an exact reconstitution of the monument of which 90 percent of its architectural units are surviving and in good static condition with artificial stone in-fills. For preliminary works in the site, architectural fragments of the Arch of Demetrius-Apollonius were arranged and investigated in 1974.<sup>51</sup> In 1979, the actual execution of the restoration project initiated. Reinforced concrete foundations were poured in 1983. In 1985, the pylons of the Arch found in-situ were removed to be consolidated and were re-located temporarily. In 1986, artificial stones to be used were prepared and one row of the pylons was

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<sup>50</sup> Yorulmaz, M., Tanyeli, G., İzmirilgil, U., 1989, 'Anastylosis of the Arch of Demetrius - Apollonius in Perge' Structural Repair and Maintenance of Historical Buildings III, eds., Brebbia C., A., Computational Mechanics Publications, Southampton

<sup>51</sup> İnan, Jale, 1975, '1974 Perge Kazısı', Belleten, Vol: XXXIX, No: 153-156, p. 551-552

re-located permanently. In 1987, three more rows of the pylons were re-located. In 1988, the work continued with the preparation of existing blocks for anastylosis. The reason for the long duration of execution was the unsteady funding of the Ministry. The project stopped in the following years because of deduction of funds. The project was revised in the following years according to new regulations concerning the building's stipulated structural durability and was approved in 2001.<sup>52</sup>

### **The Southern Plaza**

In 1977, 3d rearrangements in Late Antique Gate were extended to the Southern Nymphaeum.<sup>53</sup> In 1979, rearrangements were also done in the monumental Nymphaeum as a further research for scientific studies restitutions of the era. In 1975, the Southern Plaza was documented in 1/100 scale plans, as a continuation of documentations in site scale during the excavations in the era.

As for the interventions in recent years, four columns were re-erected in the monumental access of the Thermae, the Propylon in 2005 and in the Portico on the west of the Agora with on-going consolidation of mosaics. Stones of water channel were re-integrated. Re-erections are continuation of the sponsorship campaign conveyed in the N-S Colonnaded Street and in the Agora and are planning to be continued in the following years.



Figure 4.1.2.3 Views from the Plaza

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<sup>52</sup> The decision of Antalya Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets No: 5115, Date: 28.08.2001

## The Southern Thermae

With the start of excavations in 1979 in southern Thermae, consolidation of mosaics revealed was done in the same year. In 1983, a bench in the caldarium reproducing the missing foot by cast was re-integrated with a concern for interpretation in the site. Marble coatings in the gallery were consolidated. Permanent consolidation of the mosaic floor in the western portico of the palaestra with earth re-cover was done in the same year. In 1984, consolidation of the mosaic floor continued in the northern portico of the palaestra. Hypocaust system of the tepidarium was consolidated using surviving bricks and lime mortar along with architectural decorations in caldarium in the same year. Drawings of the Thermae in 1/100 scale are reported to have been prepared.<sup>54</sup>

In the following period, the northern wall of the frigidarium which at the point of collapse was partly dismantled and re-masoned in 2001. Reinforcement with a steel beam and clamps bonding stone blocks and stone blocks were strengthened by pointing.

Large scale interventions restarted in the Thermae and are going on in recent years. Previously consolidated mosaics of the palaestra suffering from detachment have been re-consolidated by the method of reinforcing the borders without removals, same as applied in the Agora. Re-erection of columns is being planned in the palaestra of the Thermae in peristyle. Re-erections are part of the sponsorship campaign conveyed in the N-S Colonnaded Street, in the Agora and the Portico on the west of the Agora.

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<sup>53</sup> İnan, Jale, 1978, 'Perge Kazısı 1977 Çalışmaları', Belleten, Vol: XXXXII, No: 161-164, p. 529-530

<sup>54</sup> İnan, Jale, 1985, 'Perge Kazısı 1984 Çalışmaları', VII. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı, T.C. Kültür Bakanlığı, Ankara, p. 397-400



Figure 4.1.2.4 Structural consolidation of frigidarium wall

### **The Agora/Macellum**

The Agora is distinctly considerable with the interventions in consequent periods. (Figure 4.1.2.5)

After two years of the initiation of excavations in the Agora, in 1972, some post and lintels of the entrances of the shops on the south wing were re-erected.<sup>55</sup> The re-erection is the re-location of original material without any binding. Documentation in the Agora is reported to have been done synchronously with excavations, partial detailed documentation on the northern wing is reported in particular in 1971.<sup>56</sup> The manner is same as other buildings excavated, documentations continue in the period on an arbitrary and non-systematic basis.

In 1974, an anastylosis project in the Agora was agreed on. The project was prepared by the architect-archaeologist in charge in collaboration with the Ministry of Culture, General Directorate of Historical Artifacts and Museums. In 1975, the application started. Post and lintels of the entrances of a number of shops, three columns along with frieze and architrave blocks in the entablature

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<sup>55</sup> Mansel, A., M., 1974, '1972 Perge Kazısı Ön Raporu', Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi, No: XXI-I (1974), p. 109-113

<sup>56</sup> Mansel, A., M., 1974, '1971 Perge Kazısı', Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi, No: XX-II (1973), p. 143-145



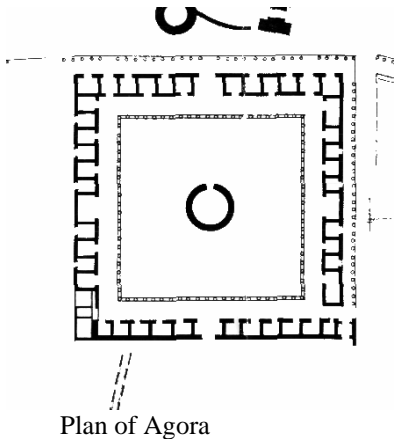

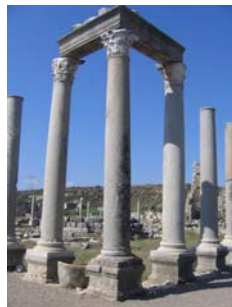




THE AGORA/MACELLUM		Reference No: Figure 3.2.3 / 10
<div>DRAWINGS</div> <div></div> <div>Plan of Agora</div>	<div>INTERVENTIONS</div> <div>1946-74 by Prof. Dr. Mansel</div> <div><b>Date: 1972, Definition:</b> re-erection of post and lintels of the entrances of shops <b>Technique/Material:</b> re-location of original material without any binding</div> <div>1975-87 by Prof. Dr. İnan</div> <div><b>Date: 1974, Definition:</b> anastylosis, re-erection of post and lintels, columns along with frieze and architrave blocks <b>Technique/Material:</b> reproduction of architrave block with concrete cast and pedestals out of artificial stone <b>Date: 1977-1983, Definition:</b> consolidation of mosaics <b>Technique/Material:</b> removal and re-location</div> <div>Photographs</div> <div></div> <div>Northeast CornerShop fronts</div>	
	<div>1988-2006 by Prof. Dr. Abbasoğlu</div> <div><b>Date: 1988-1991, Definition:</b> re-erection of columns with bases and capitals <b>Technique/Material:</b> replacements in pedestals, re-integration of columns and capitals <b>Date: 1999-2005, Definition:</b> consolidation of mosaics <b>Technique/Material:</b> reinforcement of borders in-situ, re-covering with geotextile and river sand <b>Date: 1999-2005, Definition:</b> metal fencing for control of access</div> <div>Photographs</div> <div></div> <div>Eastern wingSouthwest CornerDetail of a columnMosaics on western side</div>	
	<div>Further Information</div> <div>- Figure 3.2.4.7 Information on the Building</div> <div>- Figure 5.2.2 Evaluation of Interventions</div>	

Figure 4.1.2.5 Interventions in the Agora/Macellum

on northeast corner and a number of columns of the porticoes mostly on northern and eastern wings were re-erected. The corner architrave block was casted out of concrete and the pedestals of the columns out of artificial stone prepared by fine aggregate and white mortar mixture. The resultant implementation is unparallel with stipulations as informed to have faced difficulties because of the contractor.<sup>57</sup>

Consolidation of mosaic floors was done in the subsequent years starting from 1977. In 1977, mosaics on the east wing of the Agora were consolidated and covered with sand. In 1979, consolidation of mosaics continued on the west wing of the Agora. In 1980, mosaics on the east, south and north wings were consolidated and covered with sand. In 1983, a mosaic on the northern entrance of the Agora was also consolidated.<sup>58</sup> The technique informed to have been used was by removal of mosaics after bordering edges with cement mortar and re-location after filling gaps with clay and stabilizing with a polyester mixture. Consolidations with lack of maintenance turned out to be a failure in recent years.

In 1999 and 2000, previously consolidated mosaics on the west wing which were exposed to damage due to natural causes were re-consolidated by reinforcing the borders and re-covered with geotextile and river sand. In 2005, re-treatment of mosaics continued in decayed parts which were re-consolidated and re-covered. The technique accepts in-situ conservation with choice of compatible material following material analysis and initial documentation with photogrammetric methods. Precautionary measures are taken with metal fencing for control of access.

In 2002, as a result of restoration work especially carried on southern wing, architectural blocks were re-integrated and 16 columns were re-erected on bases which were casted from artificial stone in 1970s. In 2003, restoration work

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<sup>57</sup> İnan, Jale, 1983, '1974 ve 1975 Perge Kazıları', Atatürk Konferansları VIII 1975-1976, T.T.K.,Ankara, p. 213

<sup>58</sup> İnan, Jale, 1984, 'Perge Kazısı 1983 Çalışmaları', VI. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı, T.C. Kültür Bakanlığı, Ankara

carried on in eastern wing. Financing of the re-erections is provided as a continuation the sponsorship campaign in the N-S Colonnaded Street by civil organizations.

### **The Theatre**

The Theatre suffering from serious structural problems and needing particular attention in terms of its elegant at the same time fragile components has been the subject of concern all along different periods.

The first systematic intervention in Perge is in the Theatre, in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture, General Directorate of Historical Artifacts and Museums, which was initiated in 1965.<sup>59</sup> The decisions determined comprise maintenance and consolidations intended for different components of the Theatre. According to the decisions use of existing material where possible and use of new material including reinforced concrete without the imitation of the authentic was appreciated. The inventory of architectural fragments mostly belonging to the stage building was prepared for the project in 1967, by an archaeologist from Istanbul Archaeological Museum.<sup>60</sup> Consolidations in the supporting wall of the cavea and southern analemma wall were done during the following years. For the structural consolidations, stone blocks of same material as the original articulated without embossments was used in the supporting wall. The application was stopped following the start of the reproduction and consolidations in the cavea, upon the request of the excavation team, because of inappropriate implementations by the contractor.<sup>61</sup>

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<sup>59</sup> İnan, Jale, 1986, 'Perge Kazısı 1985 Çalışmaları', VIII. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı, T.C. Kültür Bakanlığı, Ankara, p. 139

<sup>60</sup> Mansel, A., M., 1968, '1967 Perge Kazısına Dair Kısa Rapor', Belleten, Vol: XXXII, No: 125-128, p. 405

<sup>61</sup> İnan, Jale, 1986, ibid.



Figure 4.1.2.6 Supporting wall of cavea and Southern analemma wall

With the start of excavations in 1985, interventions were also reinitiated in the Theatre in the same year. Broken pieces of the marble panels of the balustrades separating the orchestra from the cavea were re-integrated using brick and re-located which was a continuation of the decisions in 1967 and seats belonging to diazoma were rearranged. Some blocks belonging to the rows of the cavea were re-located in their original places. Some entablatures, stylobates and pedestals belonging to stage building were relocated and some statues and friezes were re-integrated in Antalya Museum.<sup>62</sup>

In 1986, 35 pieces of relieves belonging to the stage front with minor cracks were consolidated either by adhesion or additional fiberglass rods. 115 pieces in relieves belonging to the friezes of the façade from a number of different panels were reintegrated away from the site. In 1987, the panels that were brought in light were temporarily fenced as a precautionary measure and vegetation in the rows of the cavea was cleaned.

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<sup>62</sup> Inan, Jale, 1986, *ibid.*



Figure 4.1.2.6 Present condition of friezes

Change in documentation during excavations is clearly detected during the same period. The first systematical documentation was initiated in the Theatre with the beginning of excavations in 1985. A grid system was constructed as a reference point for determining the original place of find and levels. The same system was used in 1988 more extensively; small findings were also documented along with architectural blocks and fragments of statue. A preparation for the photographic archive of architectural blocks of the Theatre is also reported in 1986.

Interventions concerning the statues of the Theatre are a separate case not only because of the rich finds but also because the excavation chairman of the period was directly in charge of the interventions applied to them which is in fact a separate profession. Change in attitude towards the safeguard of statues can also be followed in the same period. Unlike the treatment of statues from the Southern Thermae or the Southern City Gate, statues are mentioned in detail with their original place of find, condition, detailed artistic features and consolidation applied in the reports.

Precautionary measures for controlled access and against vandalism were taken in sequent years with fencing and metal doors.

After a long gap, studies restarted for the conservation of the Theatre. For the disposal of water from the Theatre as an unsolved problem over the years, precautionary measures were planned for discharging water gathering

inside in 1999. As for more comprehensive attempts, a project intending the adaptive re-use of the Theatre was approved, suggesting solutions for the material deterioration and consolidations.<sup>63</sup>

### **The Stadium**

An open-air display was agreed on in the Stadium in 1985, through the arrangement of architectural fragments unearthed in the excavations of the Theatre. Same types of blocks were grouped including 3d arrangements. In 1986 and 1987, arrangements continued with new blocks from the excavations in the Theater. The places of the blocks in the arrangement were documented with a grid system constructed. The arrangements were finished in 1987 with lasting of excavations in the Theater in the same year.

In 1990 and 1991 excavations in the vaults carrying the rows of the Stadium were executed as a preliminary research for a forthcoming project of consolidation and re-use in the Stadium. Recently prepared project by a professional team which suggests partial structural consolidation of sphendon and seating rows is awaiting to be implemented.

### **The Residence Area**

In 1994, interventions in excavated parts unearthed since 1989 started. Namely; capping of walls, re-integration and re-erection of displaced blocks were done. The area was fenced to keep away animals and human intruding. In 1995, re-integration and re-erection of fallen blocks continued, cladding on walls were consolidated. In 1996, columns of the courtyard revealed were re-erected.

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<sup>63</sup> The project was prepared upon the decision of Antalya Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets No: 5378, Date: 30.04.2002



Figure 4.1.2.8 Capping of walls and re-erections, 2001

### **The West Necropolis**

During excavation seasons of the Necropolis, removals of sarcophagi from the site is common which is in most cases inevitable also valid in recent years. 5 out of 35 sarcophagi removed in the west Necropolis were transferred to Antalya Museum in 1946 in the year initial excavations were done.

After the re-start of systematic excavations in 1994, mosaics revealed in the tomb structure in 1995 were re-earthed. In 1997, the excavated area was covered with a temporary shelter, the frescoes in tomb structures were consolidated by specialists using re-coloring technique after implementing a protective layer. Broken pieces belonging to sarcophagi were re-arranged in the same year. In 1999, new temporary shelters were added for the newly excavated parts, consolidation of frescoes by conservators continued. In 2000, an additional temporary shelter was built for the tomb chambers revealed. In 2002, detached fragments of sarcophagi were re-arranged. In 2003, mosaics of the newly revealed tomb house were consolidated. The entrances of chamber rooms of the tomb house were closed with metal doors to prevent vandalism and the chamber rooms were reinforced with an iron structure from the inside. An additional temporary shelter was built in the same year.

Other buildings in the site have not gone through any interventions. Partial documentations continued in the consequent excavation eras as stated for each above. Besides the stated, plan of the Southern Basilica drawn in 1/100 scale before the start of excavations in 1977 and drawings of the northern Thermae near the western gateway are reported to have been prepared in 1967. Regular maintenance of floor mosaics are reported to be done as an over seasonal precautionary measure with re-covers at the end of excavations. Interventions executed away from site concerning movable objects from excavations as a distinct specialization with its own practitioners and methods of training though inseparable accompanying the excavation process are not evaluated in detail in this study. Interventions including cleaning, classification and unification of movable objects are carried out by archaeologists in the excavation team. Archaeological findings are annually handed to Antalya Museum subsequently. Decorative architectural components of buildings which are in fact an integral part of the buildings have to be carried away from site in most cases because most site conditions are too severe for these components to be conserved in their context. Perge is rich in sculpture work attributed to the different buildings of the site, thus the study of statues gains particular importance in monitoring interventions of statues carried out away from the site. Inventories of 15 statues were prepared in 1953. In 1969, Prof. Dr. Jale Inan is reported to have studied for the restoration of statues found in excavations since 1953 during the same excavation season in Antalya Museum.<sup>64</sup> In 1977, inscriptions found were documented and carried away. In 1979, 11 statues were consolidated by re-integration and 15 statues in total were handed to Antalya Museum. Inscriptions found during excavations were also studied in the museum. In 1980, inscriptions found in 1974 were re-integrated. Consolidation of statues continued in the same year. Interventions of friezes, statues and inscriptions of Perge were carried out in the museum extensively until mid 80s.

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<sup>64</sup> Mansel, A., M., 1970, '1969 Yılı Perge Kazılarına Dair Kısa Rapor', *Belleten*, Vol: XXXIV, No: 133-136, p. 487-488



## **CHAPTER 5**

### **EVALUATION OF EXCAVATIONS AND INTERVENTIONS**

#### **5.1. Evaluation of Excavations**

General features in conduction of excavations in different periods are stated below.

##### **5.1.1. 1946-74 by Prof. Dr. Mansel**

The choice of excavation area in the period of Prof. Dr. Mansel was the public buildings along the main axis of the city mainly concentrated on southern part of the city. Most outstanding examples of building types were chosen for initial excavation decades. A detailed description of architectural fragments with inscriptions or relieves and statues are obviously dominant in written sources in the period. Archaeological evidence namely clarification of chronological results is given priority rather than architectural characteristics. Monumentality, historical significance and high artistic features in architectural remains clearly guide excavation policy in the early years; the motivation of finding the temple Artemis Pergaea in the beginning year of excavations is a good example for the attitude. The archaeological remains from Roman period seem to be given special attendance while Byzantine period remains were removed without sound recording. Concern for archaeological evidence on a scientific basis is obvious in the era attributed to determination of historical evolution of the city in general concerning particular historical periods. The idea of systematic research is not clear in the era. The boundaries of annual excavation areas are bind to practical solutions that arise during excavation which is inevitable to a certain extend. The general attitude is a continuation of

nineteenth century in the way of domination of remains with high artistic and historical value.

Excavations were conducted with few professionals in number and the extensive workload needed could not be met verified by the fact that excavations between the years 1953-57 were conducted simultaneously with Side excavations, where outstanding buildings of the Roman period requiring extensive attention were being uncovered in Perge.

#### **5.1.2. 1975-87 by Prof. Dr. Inan**

The choice of excavation area in the period of Prof. Dr. Inan was also guided by monumentality, excavations continued in the main public buildings of the city centered in the southern part of the city, mainly concentrated on the southern *Thermae* and the Theatre over long years. Further research and excavations on already excavated parts was done with the increase in number of professionals. The general inclination in the period resembles that of the previous one in the way of choice of building types; ignorance of Byzantine period continued in the era. While certain manners distract from the former in particular aspects. The period is dominated personal specialization of the chairman in a particular branch of art history, namely classical ancient statues, resulting in her being in charge of not only related excavations but also in her being directly in charge of related interventions. Attention given for clarification of archaeological evidence was partly shifted to safeguard of remains, mostly referring to movable objects. Although the discourse of archaeology had already stated its principles starting from the second half of twentieth century, based on the continuity of history shaped by human aspects and in later decades by adding consideration of social aspects in its principles, general practical excavation policy of the era is a continuation of the former one.

### **5.1.3. 1988-2006 by Prof. Dr. Abbasoglu**

The excavations were executed in civil buildings of the city in the period of Prof. Dr. Abbasoglu; the relationship of residence with burial in Perge was investigated. The western Necropolis has been the main centre of attention while further research and partial excavations in the public buildings of the city continued. The era before the Hellenistic period was handled for the first time with the Acropolis Project carried on between the years 1994 and 2004.

The period is distinctive from former eras in terms of selected building types and the method of research which became critically anticipated keeping up with contemporary discussions in the field and which became inevitably concentrated on smaller areas of excavations due to the needs of attentive inspections. Change in the balance of scientific archaeological research with the safeguard of remains is seen in the increased number of diverse interventions applied throughout the period, including increasing presentation concerns. The condition that also affects excavation areas can be exemplified by the choice of area of first excavations by the chairman as the shops of the N-S Colonnaded Street with a motivation of presenting the street to visitors, different than excavations in shops in former eras with a motivation of finding unique archaeological evidence.

### **5.2. Evaluation of Interventions**

Interventions executed on site in different buildings between the years 1946-2006 have been evaluated in terms of manner of approach, technique and existing condition followed by a general evaluation of the periods as stated below.

## **Southern City Gate**

Removals in the Oval Courtyard in 1950s are striking as the gate complex provides notable information with unique remains. The documentation of the position of displaced building units as found should have been particularly important, where almost all the surviving elements had collapsed inside the courtyard before excavations. The argument is notable for the statues as the loss of information in the site during excavations is underestimated, which is thought to be compensated with studies and interventions away from site.

Rearrangements given special attention in 1983 partly provides filling the gaps of prior excavations with new findings, partly provides further study on existing archaeological remains, which is also in a way, proof of revision of incomplete and rather fast excavation activities. Contextual display concerns are accompanied by revision of scientific study of remains in the site. Architectural remains were rearranged on the site with a prior aim of research for publications and also for making the remains more comprehensible and as a preliminary work for future restoration projects. In doing this, detached fragments of certain architectural blocks were re-integrated, which was useful in preventing further loss of information.

Documentations in the components of the Gate continued 40 years after the excavation in 2002 which were still done by archaeologists. Scientific studies for history of art and architecture are necessary and documentations are more comprehensive during consecutive years. However, documentation and scientific/technical studies relevant to guidance of conservation are a matter of specialization in the field and are done via explicit methods, which have to be provided for any excavated remains.

## **The N-S Colonnaded Street**

Re-erection of columns in the N-S Colonnaded Street in 1958 was executed far before the excavations finished and without any documentation and scientific study. The intervention is a trial for reassigning spatial qualities without conservation concerns. Cement mortar used for the completion of architectural blocks is incompatible with the original from scientific and aesthetical point of view with rough and careless workmanship. Rust in iron rods harm the original remains and create visual deficiency. (Figure 5.2.1)

Consolidations and reintegrations in the recessed section of the street though reflect initial attempts for conservation by specialists, are insufficient minor interventions. The technique used with polyester mixture and cement mortar based on removal and relocation is a try-and-error method which could not survive up to date.

Re-erection of post and lintels of the entrances of shops between 1988 and 1991 is positive as a minor intervention without any binding elements; that is irreversible and the original place of find was guarded. The intervention enhances the distinguishment of shops and perception of the street in third dimension. Though preliminary studies for the shops by specialist architects are done, the resulting interventions concerning shop facades does not stick to a systematic execution of a project.

Anastylosis implemented on main road north of the Agora is a technically correct, scientifically informative, aesthetically appreciable but contextually questionable implementation.

Re-erection of columns between 2002 and 2006 which is a large scale intervention comprising the whole street. Reproduction of bases are redundant in number compared to total number of erections bringing forward the discussion of original-new material balance though they are compatible with exiting material and new binding and reinforcing material reflect present technology. The interventions result in domination of the street in overall site scale. It is effective in comprehending the third dimension but in a limited way;

THE N-S COLONADED STREET	Reference No: Figure 3.2.3 /2A1
<b>RE-ERECTION OF COLUMNS, 1958</b>	
<b>International approach in the 1950s</b>	
UNESCO Recommendation on Archaeological Excavations, 1956	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conservation method undefined</li> <li>- Cultural heritage left to be defined by each State dependent on public interest</li> </ul>	
<b>General tendency in the 1950s / Implementations</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conservation measures dependent on excavation team, personal preferences</li> <li>- Emphasis on movable finds and presentation</li> </ul>	
<b>Evaluation with ref. to International Circumstances</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Parallel with international period approach with presentation aims without conservation</li> </ul>	
<b>National approach in the 1950s</b>	
Superior Council of Real Estate Antiquities and Monuments, 1951	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- First legal academic foundation for stating principles and making decisions influencing national policy</li> </ul>	
<b>General national tendency in the 1950s / Implementations</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conservation measures dependent on excavation chairman</li> <li>- Limited presentations without conservation measures</li> <li>- Archaeological researches few in number, exceptional conservation examples</li> </ul>	
<b>National Legal, Administrative and Financial Aspects in the 1950s</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient legal arrangements</li> <li>- Limited central administrative organization</li> <li>- Financial support of the government and individual resources of excavation team</li> <li>- Implementations without projects and official approval</li> </ul>	
<b>Evaluation with ref. to National Circumstances</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Parallel with national period implementations based on personal preferences</li> </ul>	
<b>General Comments with ref. to the Period / Present</b>	
<b>Participant Professionals</b> - supervision by an archaeologist / lack of specialist architect	
<b>Intervention type / Technique</b> - use of cement mortar and brick / incompatible with the original, rough careless workmanship	
<b>Implementation process</b> - application of instant decisions on site / without documentation/scientific study	
<b>Comments-</b> The intervention is a typical example of implementations of the period both on national and international level that is unacceptable at present in terms of technology used and process followed.	
<b>PARTIAL ANASTYLOSIS, 2002-2006</b>	
<b>International approach in the 1990-2000s</b>	
Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage, ICHAM, 1990	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion of integrated conservation policies, collaboration of professionals on national/international level</li> <li>- Clarification of participation of individuals and public in conservation and utilization of sites</li> </ul>	
<b>General tendency in the 1990-2000s / Implementations</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integration of broadening aspects in conservation</li> <li>- Raising public interest in implementations at individual and organizational levels</li> </ul>	
<b>Evaluation with ref. to International Circumstances</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Outcome of direct participation of public and organizations</li> </ul>	
<b>National approach in the 1990-2000s</b>	
Law on the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets No: 5226, 2004	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Competence with international standards</li> </ul>	
<b>General national tendency in the 1990-2000s / Implementations</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Political and economic concerns playing role in increasing number of implementations</li> </ul>	
<b>National Legal, Administrative and Financial Aspects in the 1990-2000s</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Legal arrangements in international standards</li> <li>- Lack of coordinative and collaborative organizational structure</li> <li>- Start of financing of large scale conservation projects by the government, search for new financial sources by sponsorship</li> <li>- Appreciation of adaptive re-use in archaeological sites</li> <li>- Implementations continuing mostly in building scale, adaptation to the use of contemporary technology and interdisciplinary cooperation</li> </ul>	
<b>Evaluation with ref. to National Circumstances</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Under influence of pressure of unsolved organizational relationships</li> <li>- Ambiguity in the mechanism of sponsorship</li> </ul>	
<b>General Comments with ref. to Present</b>	
<b>Participant Professionals</b> - lack of specialist architect in preparatory and operational steps	
<b>Intervention type / Technique</b> - use of contemporary technology/compatible material, lack of critical process in general decisions	
<b>Implementation process</b> - without sufficient documentation/scientific study and precautionary measures	
<b>Comments-</b> The intervention is mainly problematic in domination of the street in overall site scale.	
<b>General Evaluation-</b> The N-S Colonnaded Street has gone through interventions in different period in parallel with national/ international developments without fulfillment of the process to be followed, shaped by overwhelming economic concerns in the last decade.	

Figure 5.2.1 Evaluation of Interventions in the N-S Colonnaded Street

giving an idea of height of the portico but not the feeling of the semi-closed space the portico originally constitutes and additionally ignores progressive space order the street has. Re-erections in the N-S Colonnaded Street were executed with regard to convenience of existing architectural blocks and with an aim of re-erection as many blocks as possible; without determining general principles considering the integrity of the street in itself and resultant effect in site scale.

The N-S Colonnaded Street has gone through revision of interventions in different periods, in diverse degree of interventions starting from aiming protective measures to presentations with spatial interpretations which is an inevitable outcome of changing approaches in timeline and which is again a proof of the need for reversibility or total reservation for future, especially about considering the convenience of circumstances for fulfilling the needs of a conservation process before starting any intervention.

### **The Arch of Demetrius-Apollonius**

The anastylosis of the Arch is the first project compatible with the internationally accepted principles of the 80s which was prepared in interdisciplinary collaboration, after a thorough preparatory work. Implementations continued partially over a time span of fourteen years. The anastylosis remains unfinished today, with three rows of two pylons re-located and the architectural units rearranged in the related reserved area in the site. The long duration due to inadequate and disordered funding of the government causes the consequence of exposition of architectural blocks to deterioration and poor display conditions.

The anastylosis is justified by the exact correct restitution of the Arch where reconstitution is convenient in practical terms, as 90 percent of architectural units are in good condition and structural problems are soundly solvable. The criterion is not adequate for the decision of a reconstitution. The Arch faces and is in alignment with the E-W Colonnaded Street which is

completely unexcavated. Considering its context, the interrelations are unknown. Another query is the major changes in the foundations and in the whole structure due to inevitable inadequacy of original foundations. Besides, the effect of a complete structure among other shallow remains is questionable. The project is in parallel with a number of complete reconstitutions 1980s in archaeological sites in Turkey, which arise many arguments in present day.

### **The Southern Thermae**

Intervention in the period of 1979-1984 reflects concerns for both technical measures and presentation, realized in small scales. Interventions concerning consolidation of mosaics and decorative elements along with partial structural consolidations are executed by archaeologist-restorators with an inadequate technique that are suffering from deficiencies today. While first attempts for interpretation are detected during the era with the re-integration of the bench, visual consequences due to the technique are negative and attempts are inconsistent considering the fact that a much better opportunity was missed with the removal of the table-like play stone with seating on both sides found in-situ on the N-S Colonnaded Street in 1975 and also considering the fact that the wall built using existing blocks to avoid inevitable backfilling, in the caldarium of the Southern Thermae in 1984 was misleading for visitors. An overall approach was missing, not only in site scale but also in building scale evidenced by the fact that preventive measures taken during excavation aim at keeping the excavated areas stable and is not a part of planned conservative activity.

The following era witnesses a more critical concern considering urgent precautions that have to be taken in building scale through working with related professionals. Consolidation of wall of the frigidarium were executed following necessary process using existing blocks and the resultant effect of the intervention appeals to the eye with distinction of pointing as new material.



## **The Agora/Macellum**

The implementation in the Agora in 1972, namely the re-erection of blocks in the entrances of the shops rather meets the satisfaction of experimental studies during excavation which does not include any conservation concern. The irreversible character of archaeological sites is not recognized during the period. Archaeological remains are conceived as information sources without feeling any responsibility to convey the authenticity to future, the material existence of remains is a tool for presentation or merely a show-off material for the non-concerned when professional considerations for selective archaeological information gathering are out of question. (Figure 5.2.2)

Change in the attitude after 1975s is clearly visible by the extended conservation activities in the following years. The conservation activities are a peculiar balance of systematic projects realized intending primarily presentation and protective measures for safeguarding, where the interventions in the Agora in the same years are a good example for the commentary. The anastylosis is implemented with a guiding set of studies by a specialist architect, but the necessary preparatory work in collaboration with other disciplines along with necessities of a correct and advanced implementation are missing. Consolidation of mosaics is the choice for protective measures not only because of the highly artistic decorative features of the mosaics in art history but also costly but also because of the complicated characteristics of protective measures concerning stone conservation, where such methods could not be inspected in archaeological sites during the period. Conceiving anastylosis and consolidation as two distinctive interventions conveyed by different disciplines is an outcome of the similar attitude, because of the fact that a holistic approach compromising the building in total and in site context was not available in the era.

THE AGORA/MACELLUM	Reference No: Figure 3.2.3 / 10
<b>ANASTYLOSIS, 1974</b>	
<b>International approach in the 1970s</b>	
European Convention on Archaeological Heritage, 1969	
World Heritage Convention, UNESCO, 1972	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Acceptation of the need for common principles</li> <li>- Attention driven for international coherence of world countries</li> </ul>	
<b>General tendency in the 1970s / Implementations</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Re-evaluation of use of new material, development for improved technology</li> <li>- The idea of monument dominant over setting despite its determination</li> </ul>	
<b>Evaluation with ref. to International Circumstances</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Parallel with international period approach with common use of concrete</li> </ul>	
<b>National approach in the 1970s</b>	
Law on Historical Artifacts No: 1710, 1973	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Concern for adaptation of international developments</li> </ul>	
<b>General national tendency in the 1970s / Implementations</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increasing number of anastylosis in archaeological sites by the starting impact of tourism</li> <li>- Start of concern for safeguard of archaeological sites</li> </ul>	
<b>National Legal, Administrative and Financial Aspects in the 1970s</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Start of improvement in legal arrangements</li> <li>- Continuing central administrative organization</li> <li>- Limited and unclarified financial support of government</li> <li>- Official cooperation in implementations without legal approval</li> </ul>	
<b>Evaluation with ref. to National Circumstances</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Parallel with national period implementations with increasing anastylosis examples</li> </ul>	
<b>General Comments with ref. to the Period / Present</b>	
<b>Participant Professionals</b> - supervision by specialist architect / lack of comprehensive project	
<b>Intervention type / Technique</b> - use of artificial stone and concrete / deficiency in workmanship	
<b>Implementation process</b> - application of instant decisions on site / without adequate scientific study	
<b>Comments-</b> The intervention is a typical example of implementations of the period both on national and international level that is irrelevant at present in terms of techics and process followed.	
<b>RE-ERECTION OF COLUMNS, 2002-2005</b>	
<b>International approach in the 1990-2000s</b>	
Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage, ICHAM, 1990	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion of integrated conservation policies, collaboration of professionals on national/international level</li> <li>- Clarification of participation of individuals and public in conservation and utilization of sites</li> </ul>	
<b>General tendency in the 1990-2000s / Implementations</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integration of broadening aspects in conservation</li> <li>- Raising public interest in implementations at individual and organizational levels</li> </ul>	
<b>Evaluation with ref. to International Circumstances</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Outcome of direct participation of public and organizations</li> </ul>	
<b>National approach in the 1990-2000s</b>	
Law on the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets No: 5226, 2004	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Competence with international standards</li> </ul>	
<b>General national tendency in the 1990-2000s / Implementations</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Political and economic concerns playing role in increasing number of implementations</li> </ul>	
<b>National Legal, Administrative and Financial Aspects in the 1990-2000s</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Legal arrangements in international standards</li> <li>- Lack of coordinative and collaborative organizational structure</li> <li>- Start of financing of large scale conservation projects by the government, search for new financial sources by sponsorship</li> <li>- Appreciation of adaptive re-use in archaeological sites</li> <li>- Implementations continuing mostly in building scale, adaptation to the use of contemporary technology and interdisciplinary cooperation</li> </ul>	
<b>Evaluation with ref. to National Circumstances</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Under influence of pressure of unsolved organizational relationships</li> <li>- Ambiguity in the mechanism of sponsorship</li> </ul>	
<b>General Comments with ref. to Present</b>	
<b>Participant Professionals</b> - lack of specialist architect in preparatory and operational steps	
<b>Intervention type / Technique</b> - use of contemporary technology/compatible material, lack of critical process in general decisions	
<b>Implementation process</b> - without sufficient documentation/scientific study and precautionary measures	
<b>Comments-</b> The intervention over dominates the site along with interventions in the Street in overall site scale.	
<b>General Evaluation-</b> The Agora has gone through interventions in different period in parallel with national/ international developments without fulfillment of the process to be followed up to present day and mostly subject to presentation aims in large scales, bringing on the question of restoration of restoration.	

Figure 5.2.2 Evaluation of Interventions in the Agora/Macellum

The re-erections starting from 2002 were executed principally in the same manner as in 1975s together with the lack of necessary process to be followed for a large scale intervention. The distinctive manner is seen in keeping up with present technology in terms of material choice and technique.

The intervention evolution of Agora very much resembles that of the N-S Colonnaded Street in terms of the follow-up process. The input of sponsorship in conservation of archaeological sites is brought up in the Agora as in the Colonnaded Street. Sponsorship solves an important difficulty, namely financing of conservation but expectations of either sides have to be solved in equilibrium without concession from conservation requirements.

### **The Theatre**

With the interventions initiated in the Theatre in 1968, reflections of awareness in conservation through specialization and interdisciplinary collaboration in international documents along with principles set forth can be monitored in the implementations. There are serious breakdowns in the process like the lack of presence of supervision showing that carrying out a treatment is still conceived as a construction work. Consolidation of the supporting wall of the cavea is positive in the articulation of the new stone blocks, though the use of new material is excessive and the necessity is questionable and distinction of the authentic from the new is not apparent from a reasonable distance. Distinction of original from the new is more problematic for the southern analemma wall with exact copy of blocks. Problem of filling in the lacunae is handled roughly in the applications. Apart from visual detections, the method for the application is unknown but most probably includes the use of cement mortar, as a widespread custom of the era.

Leaving aside the studies away from site regarding the statues and friezes, interventions in the Theatre in the following period are in small scale and directed to consolidations done with use of brick and mortar with poor workmanship. (Figure 5.2.3)

THE THEATRE	Reference No: Figure 3.2.3 / 11
<b>STRUCTURAL CONSOLIDATIONS, 1965</b>	
<b>International approach in the 1960s</b>	
Venice Charter, 1964	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Widened definition of heritage, introduction of defining principles for conservation</li> <li>- Demand for permanent conservation, measures for understanding archaeological heritage for its conservation</li> <li>- Recommendation of use of new material, consolidation through anastylosis</li> </ul>	
<b>General tendency in the 1960s / Implementations</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Wide application of anastylosis for conservation in archaeological sites</li> <li>- Domination of use of artificial material, negligence of aesthetic and technical appeal</li> </ul>	
<b>Evaluation of with ref. to International Circumstances</b>	
- Parallel with international period approach with assessment of defined guiding principles	
<b>National approach in the 1960s</b>	
- Principle decisions of Superior Council guiding conservation activities	
<b>General national tendency in the 1960s / Implementations</b>	
- Start of anastylosis examples with use of new material	
<b>National Legal, Administrative and Financial Aspects in the 1960s</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient legal arrangements</li> <li>- Limited central administrative organization with unmet burden</li> <li>- Financial support for conservation undefined legally</li> <li>- Implementations without official approval</li> </ul>	
<b>Evaluation with ref. to National Circumstances</b>	
- Parallel with national period implementations with official cooperation	
<b>General Comments with ref. to the Period / Present</b>	
<b>Participant Professionals</b> – defining principles by specialist architect without supervision / lack of comprehensive project	
<b>Intervention type / Technique</b> - use of material by distinction of the authentic from the new / inadequate technology	
<b>Implementation process</b> - application of instant decisions on site / without documentation/scientific study	
<b>Comments-</b> The intervention reflects features of implementations of the period both on national and international level with serious breakdowns in the actual execution because of unidentified progressing steps.	
<b>CONSOLIDATION OF ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS, 1985-1987</b>	
<b>International approach in the 1980s</b>	
Burra Charter, 1981	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Realization of heritage in its setting with its included components</li> </ul>	
<b>General tendency in the 1980s / Implementations</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Idea of preparation of conservation policy</li> <li>- Acceptation of the need for national principles appropriating regional cultural needs</li> <li>- Implementations affected by increasing interrelations between tourism and sites</li> </ul>	
<b>Evaluation with ref. to International Circumstances</b>	
- Consciousness for safeguard of archaeological heritage with on-going emphasis on decorative components	
<b>National approach in the 1980s</b>	
Law on the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets No: 2863, 1983	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decentralization of administrative organization with regional councils</li> </ul>	
<b>General national tendency in the 1980s / Implementations</b>	
- A number of anastylosis examples of complete reconstitutions in archaeological sites	
<b>National Legal, Administrative and Financial Aspects in the 1980s</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increasing legal arrangements</li> <li>- Shift of administrative organization from academic basis to bureaucratic basis</li> <li>- Limited financial support of government</li> <li>- Start of legal approval in implementations in archaeological sites</li> </ul>	
<b>Evaluation with ref. to National Circumstances</b>	
- Minor safeguard measures due to limited economic support	
<b>General Comments with ref. to Present</b>	
<b>Participant Professionals</b> - main decisions by specialist architect, supervision by archaeologists / lack of specialist architect at certain steps	
<b>Intervention type / Technique</b> - search for use of appropriate material / undurable in material choice and technique	
<b>Implementation process</b> - excessive removal from site / without sufficient documentation/scientific study	
<b>Comments-</b> The interventions are initial attempts for safeguard measures, can be designated as experimental not only on technological level but also on organizational level for the whole process.	
<b>General Evaluation-</b> The Theatre has gone through interventions in different period in parallel with national/ international developments. The interventions are far from meeting the heavy demands for its sound conservation necessitating the diverse considerations.	

Figure 5.2.3 Evaluation of Interventions in the Theatre

The friezes of the scaenae frons are displayed in Antalya Museum while some are in-situ. The friezes in the site consolidated following the excavations are suffering material deterioration with fractures and detachments needing urgent care.

As the Theatre is out of city walls the precautionary measures with controlled access is not adequate which is proved by continuous vandalism and thefts. Reevaluation of the main entrance point of the city can be reference for the solution.

General statements in conservation approaches in Perge during different periods are presented in terms of consequent periods in the following section.

## **CHAPTER 6**

### **CONCLUSION**

Within scope of this study, the city of Perge, a classical archaeological site in Turkey significant with its features which has been excavated from the early decades of the twentieth century has been evaluated from the beginning of excavations as a start point of concerns for its conservation to monitor conservation circumstances on an archaeological site in Turkey throughout historical progress compared to changing concepts in conservation approaches and reflections on practices.

General statements in conservation approaches of the consequent periods are stated as followed.

#### **1946-74 by Prof. Dr. Mansel**

During the period, conservation activities are few in number, where re-erection of columns in the N-S Colonnaded Street in 1958, structural consolidations in south entrance in the Theatre around 1969 and re-erection of columns in the Portico east of Agora in 1968 were executed. Architects took part in the excavation team and study of buildings through restitutions was being done extensively all along the period from the beginning. But it was not until the beginning of 1970s that architects participated actively in conservation of remains with the interventions in the Theatre which was the beginning of concerns for conservation. It was in the same period that the reflection of international documents namely the principles set in Venice Charter was partially seen in the interventions in the Theatre with the intention of using existing material without imitating the original and use of concrete. An archeologist-architect started attending the excavation team regularly for

preparatory works from that the same period on. Interventions were limited to re-erections for contextual display purposes and practical rearrangements until 1970s. In 1974, projects of interventions in the Agora and in Southern City Gate in cooperation with the General Directorate were planned which were executed in later periods, which was still continuation of concerns for presentation without any conservation measures taken in-situ in general. Restoration projects of the period do not define the preparatory work and the process in the sense of present day, but rather compromises general decisions leaving the implementation decisions to contractors without continuous supervision by specialists.

### **1975-87 by Prof. Dr. Inan**

In the period between 1975-87, conservation activities in Perge excavations increase in number and variety. Besides large scale interventions, re-erections and anastylosis in the Agora between 1975 and 1979, unfinished anastylosis of the Arch of Demetrius-Apollonius, small scale interventions aiming prevention of further damage and loss of information are started to be seen, where the concern for conservation starts generally attributed to movable objects. Interventions start to be described separately in reports though without sound information. The small scale interventions are executed by the archaeologist-restorators in the second half of 1970s, mostly referring to consolidation of mosaics, reintegration and replacement of statues, ceramics and glassware. Interventions executed by archaeologist-restorators are inadequate in terms of technique compared to present day but serious attempts for its time when the fact that technical measures taken in archaeological sites in Turkey were scarce in number until 1990s. In-situ conservation measures are done on a selective basis, without continuation and constancy. Study of buildings through restitutions, re-arrangements along with re-integrations continued in the period, also with an aim for preparation for future interventions and display purposes besides the ongoing concerns for determination of

architectural history. Though anastylosis in the Agora in 1975 is under the supervision of a specialist architect, interdisciplinary study for an intervention with the necessary process predefined clearly is first introduced with the anastylosis of the Arch of Demetrius-Apollonius in 1980.

### **1988-2006 by Prof. Dr. Abbasoglu**

In the period starting from 1988 up to present day with the on-going implementations, a number of interventions differentiating in intentions and implementation processes can be followed. During early decade of the excavation period, anastylosis projects executed under the guidance of specialist architects continued in the N-S Colonnaded Street, in the housing area and in the arch of Demetrius-Apollonius. Justification of presentation through anastylosis by Venice Charter and further guiding principles stated concerning the implementations in international documents affected the interventions in the site with the increasing number of anastylosis and partial anastylosis starting from 1975 on. The attitude altered in the period from that of the former period in the manner of use of existing or compatible material and guidance of original place of remains. The early decade is also distinctively featured in following years by the interventions aiming at precautionary and technical measures taken on seasonal and over seasonal basis, both in current excavation areas, in excavated buildings and in site scale. The site scale interventions were guided by the conservation plan of Perge. Technical measures in excavation areas and in excavated buildings cover interventions applied to integral building components like consolidation and capping of walls and consolidation of frescoes and mosaics executed by related specialists, besides precautionary measures by fencing and temporary shelters.

The recent decade is featured by the large scale projects in progress which are comprehensive in keeping up present day standards and also by the on-going interventions motivated by increasing concerns for presentation affected by the contemporary circumstances of public attendance along with



difficulty in financing the conservation of remains. Shortage in funding which is a major problem from early decades on is resolved by sponsorship. Interventions aim at the support of the projects in progress concerning the Theatre and the Stadium. The solution needs reevaluation taking into consideration different possibilities of sponsorship and urgency needs in terms of conservation in site scale. The danger of giving up on scientific objectivity in favor of sponsor demands has to be cautiously evaluated in the site which is rising as an argument recently with the promotion of sponsorship to compensate financial deduction as a government policy.

Changing attitudes over the decades bring on the idea of conservation of not only the cultural heritage itself but also the conservation of period approaches in different decades realized in implementations, determined by the term 'restoration of restoration', where the case gains importance in the ancient city with an accumulation of diverse implementations over fifty years.

Although conservation in archaeological sites grew independently from the profession of archaeology in the last era and the need for scientific study and publications on international level has long been resolved and accepted, it is not possible to see the reflections in conservation activities in the site conditioning site's safeguard, where the case is questionable not only in site scale but also on national level.

The evaluations in the study clearly explicates the fact that interruptions and deficiencies of implementations in Perge is based on the lack of a management plan guided by related professionals and related organizations through which priorities can be set and sustainability can be provided compromising conservation needs of the site from small scale seasonal precautionary measures to large scale projects along with decisions in site scale. The revision of conservation development plan of Perge in the light of new developments on legal basis is urgently needed that should be followed by management plans guided by the development plan for the assessment of priorities in a holistic approach.

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