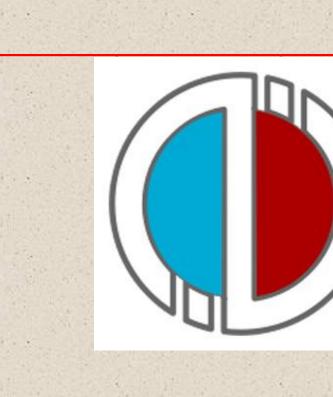


CONSERVATION OF THE FLOOR MOSAIC FOUND IN THE GERONTIKON (BOULEUTERION) IN NYSA

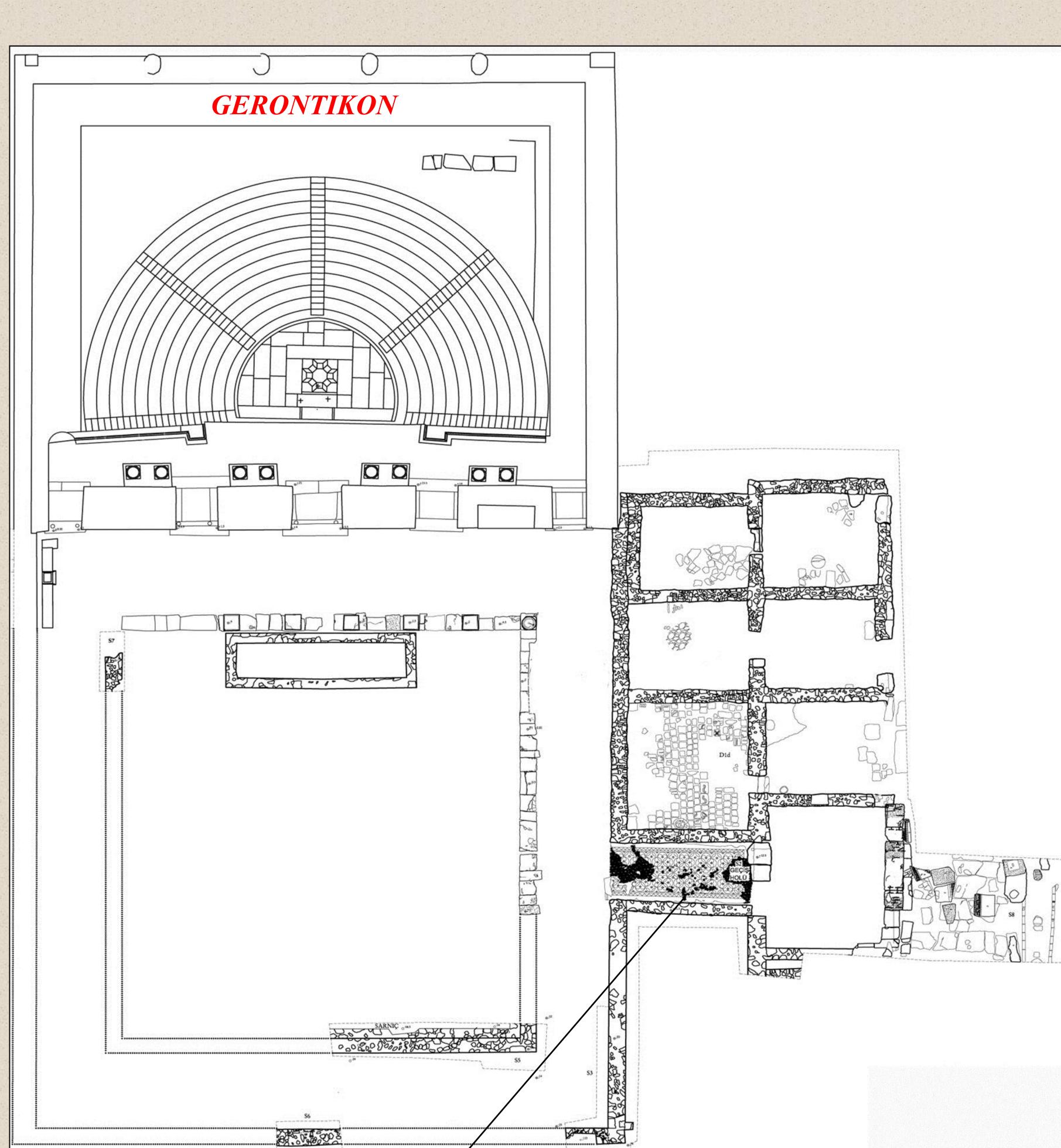


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Nysa was an ancient city of Caria in Anatolia, whose ruins are now in the Sultanhisar district of Aydin province of Turkey, 50 km east of the Ionian city of Ephesus.

The Gerontikon is excellently preserved in Nysa on the Meander. Its cavea completely excavated and has twelve rows of seats and five stairways. It is located northwest of the marketplace (agora). The building has a rectangular plan with a shape as a large semicircle and had a width of 27.45 and a depth of 23.50 m.



ABSTRACT

Nysa was an ancient Greek city of Anatolia, whose ruins are now in the Sultanhisar district of Aydin province of Turkey, 50 km east of the Ionian city of Ephesus.

The Gerontikon is excellently preserved in Nysa on the Meander. Its cavea completely excavated and has twelve rows of seats and five stairways. It is located northwest of the marketplace (agora). The building has a rectangular plan with a shape as a large semicircle and had a width of 27.45 and a depth of 23.50 m.

Consevation of the mosaic found in the hall that connects the eastern stoa with agora has been made in 2007. Measurment of the mosaic is 3.00 x 6.50 m. The mosaic have geometric patterns. There is a edge consists pyramidal shapes which surrounds the circular patterns one within the other. Mosaic is made of red, blue, grey and white tesseras. The soil cover on the mosaic that has been made on the recent studies is cleaned. There was a thick calcium carbonate layer on the mosaic and gaps have been occured between the layers that consist of the mosaic because of the roots grown on the floor base that have connection with soil. And again small, broken tessera pieces and separated lacunas made by roots are found.

WORKING PROGRAMME

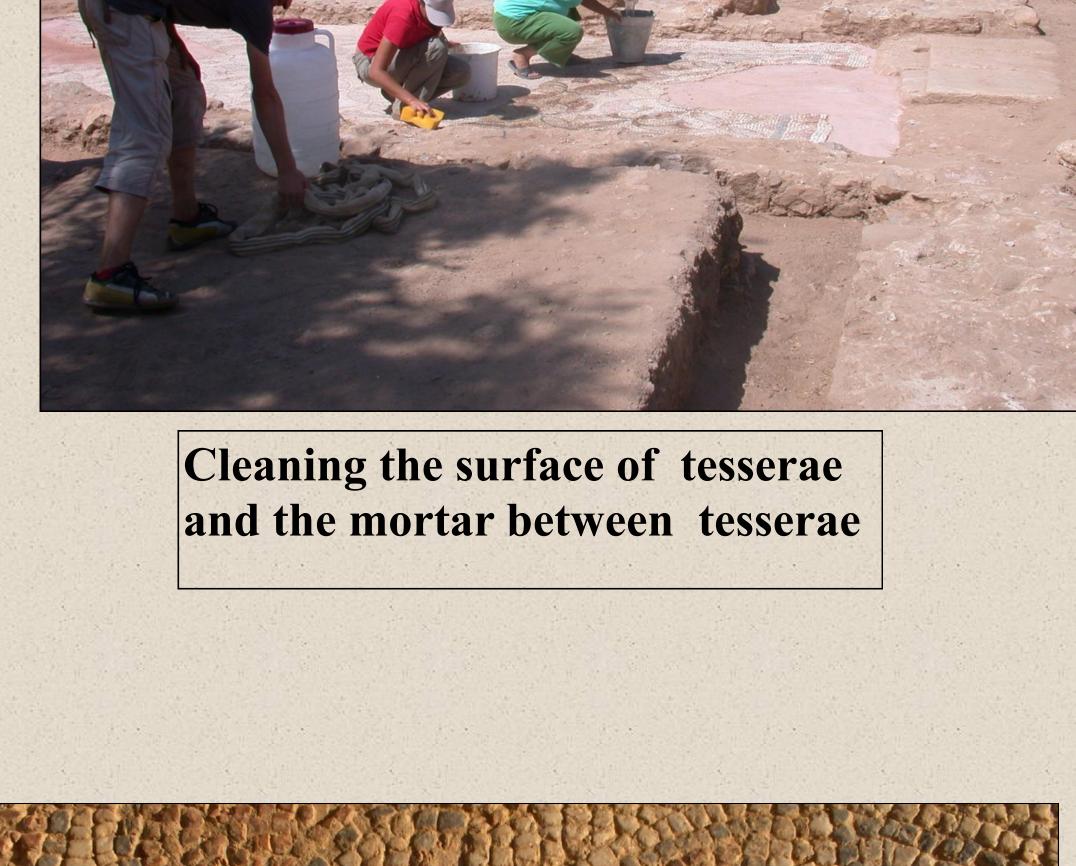
Final cleaning.

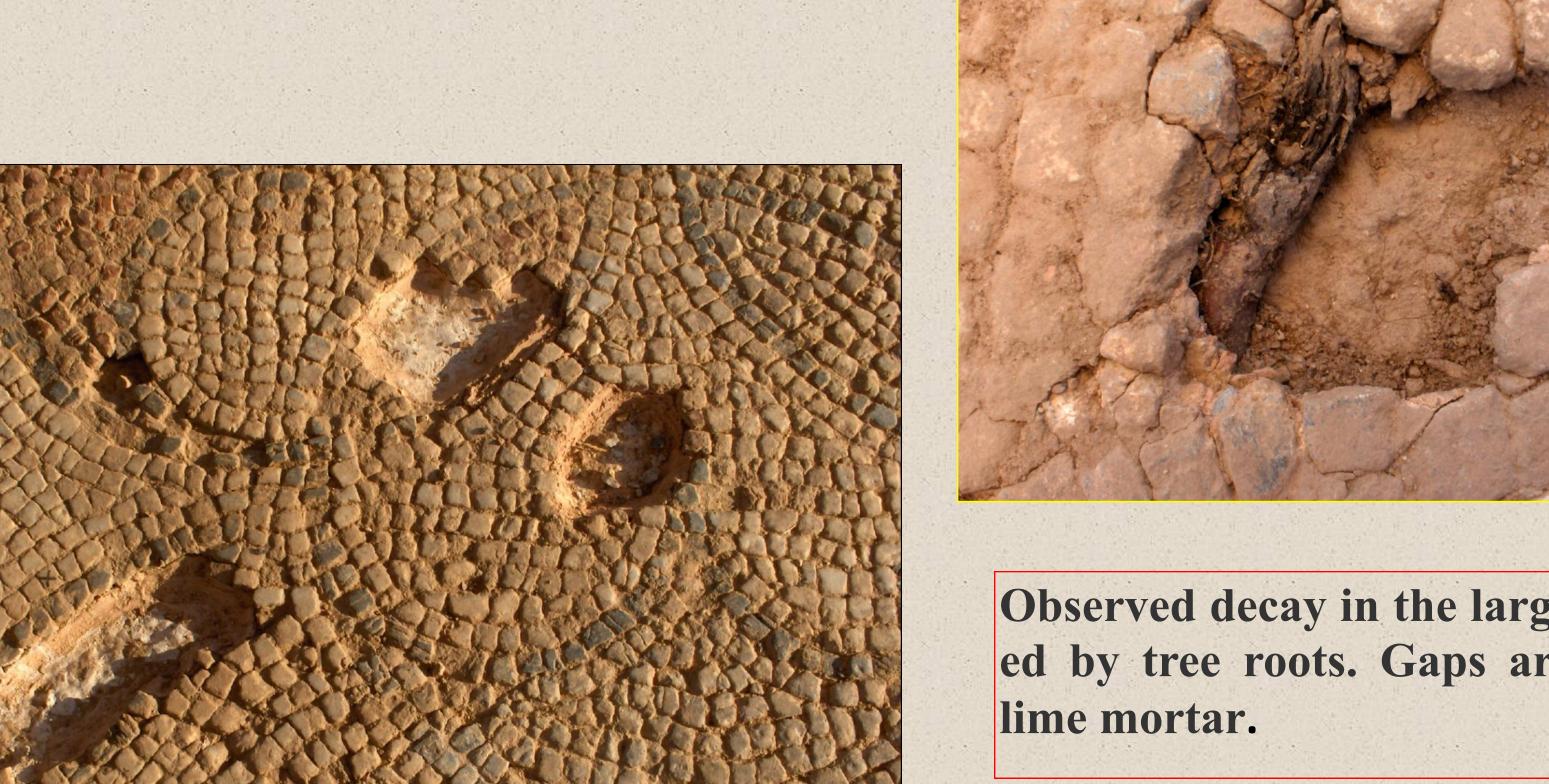
Covering the mosaic temporarily with canvas, for making it available to work. Cleaning the soil on the surface of mosaic. Cleaning the shell layer consisting of mineral (calcium carbonate) on the mosaic mechanically Cutting and drying of the plant roots. Filling the gaps between the layers that make up the mosaic. Removing the soil from the lacunas and edging. Fulfilling the mosaic as its original where necessary. Filling the Lacunas with mortar.

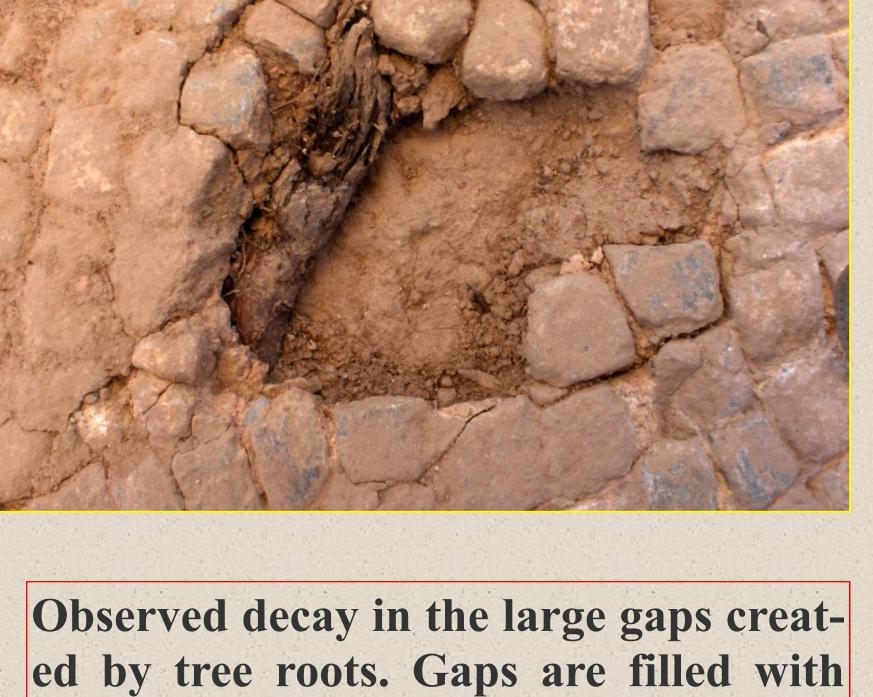




Cleaned the mosaic of loose debris using wooden brushes, small brushes, and a vacuum.

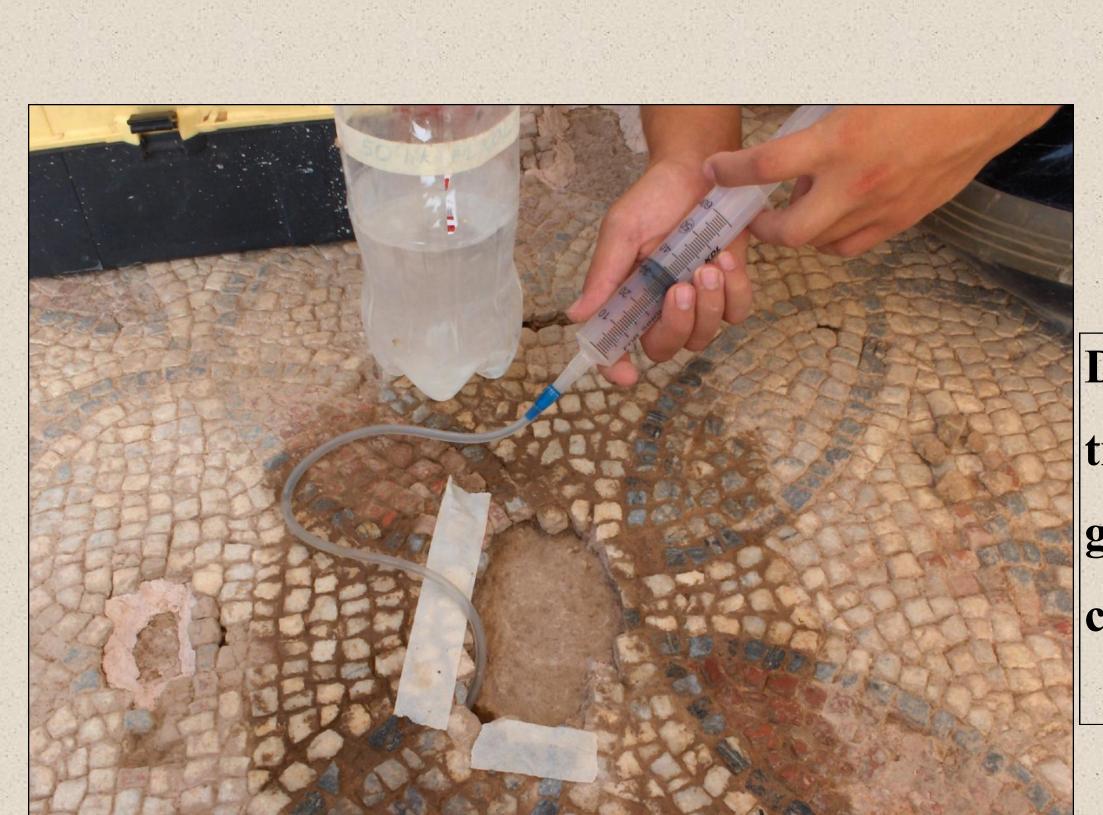






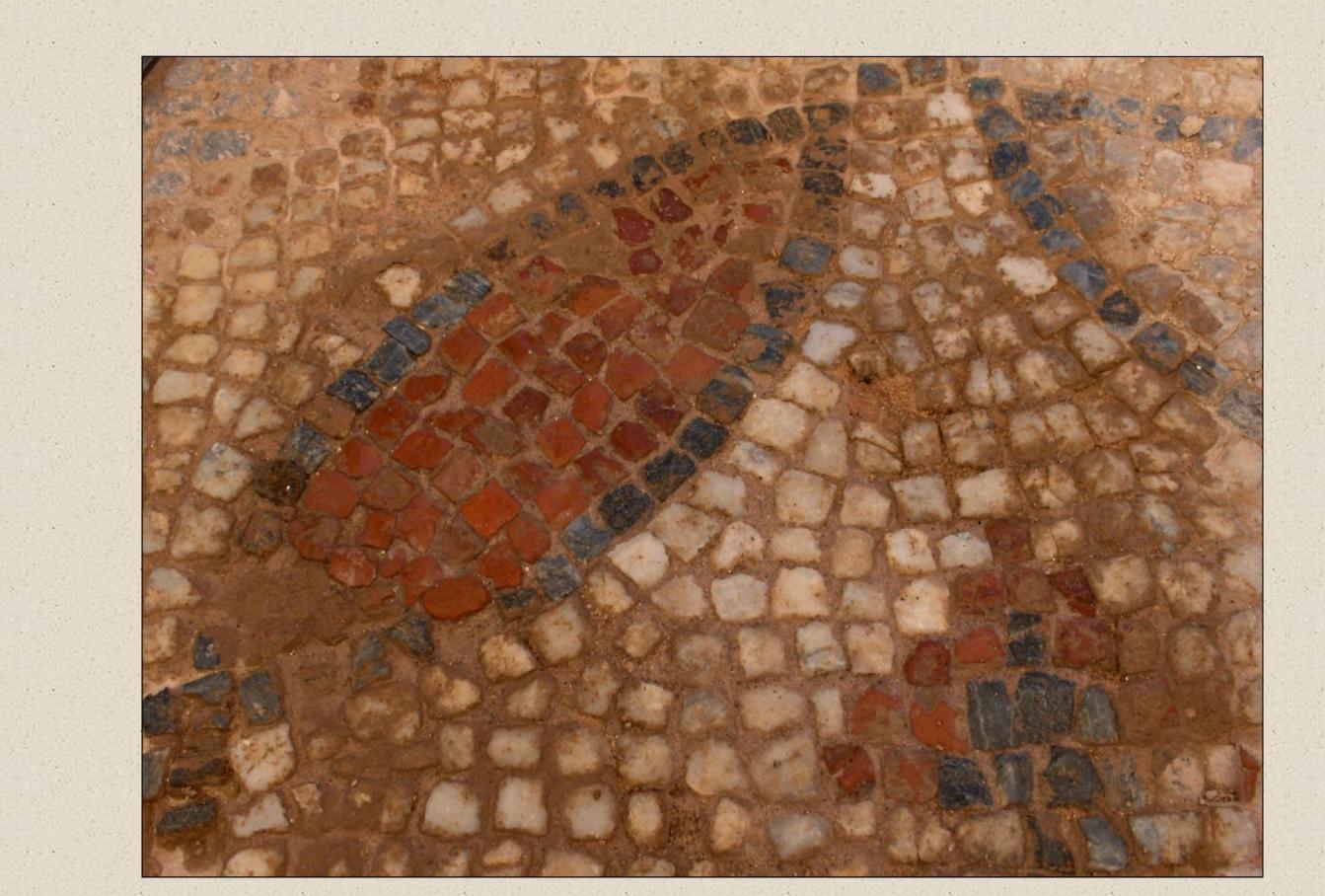
Covering the mosaic temporarily with canvas,

for making it available to work.



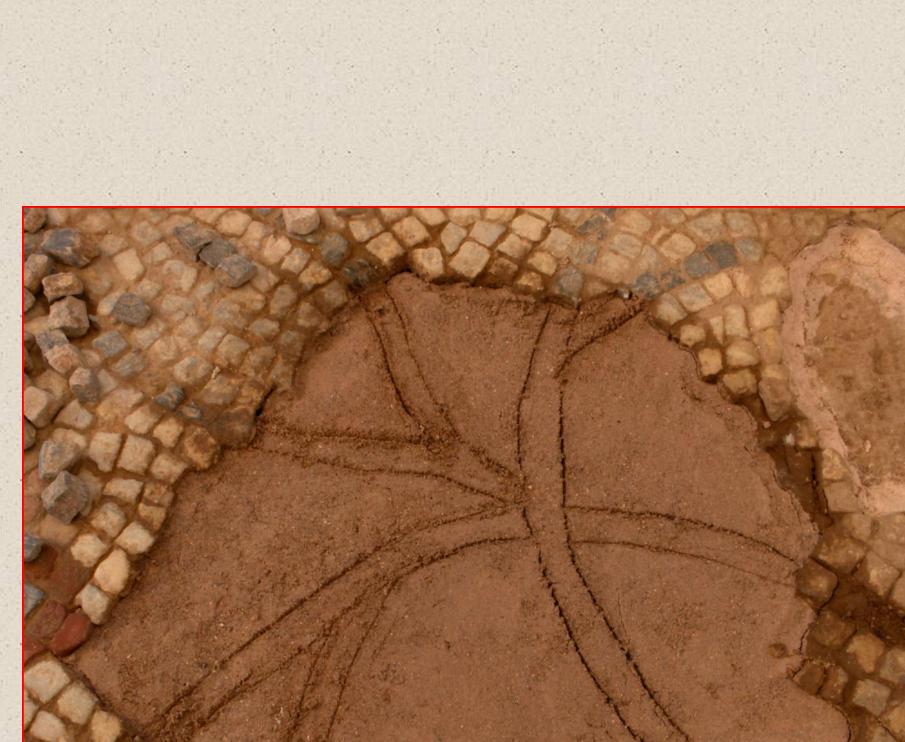
Decayed lime mortars and voids behind the tesserae were treated by injecting Malta 6001 with syringes. Their advanced techniques of injection and gravity-fed consolidation have achieved remarkable successes, all of them carefully recorded in detailed conservation reports.







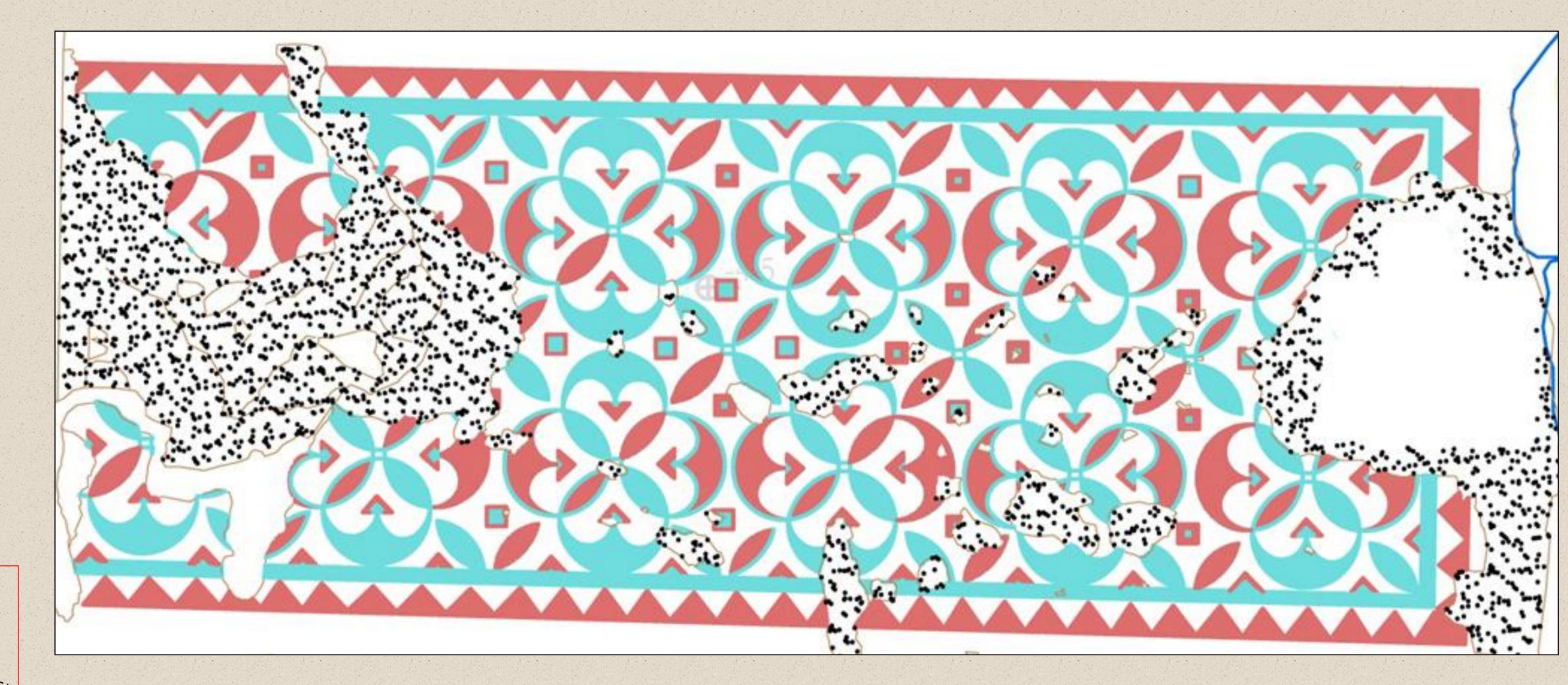
Cleaned and covered with soil the lacuna of the existing tree roots are cut, the root was the drying process. After drying the root layer and supports tesellatum border to prevent dispersion of s tesserae made of mortar.







Unidentified loose tesserae were placed into bags with labels to designate the panel from which they were collected. Loose tesserae whose locations were known were temporarily adhered back into their original locations with lime mortar.



Bigger lacunas are filled with lime mortar. The mortar layer has been made 2 - 3 mm under the tessalatum.



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