

Roman Odeon of Kos

One of the most important public buildings of the ancient city of Kos is now the restored Roman Odeon. It is located southwest of the archaeological site, west of the also restored Roman Villa (Casa Romana) and northwest of the ancient museum. According to information, which comes from ancient inscriptions the conservatory took the position of an earlier public building, which was probably used for the gatherings of the municipality of Kos and was probably the parliament of the city. The conservatory was built in 1st-2nd century A.D. and was intended to hold musical competitions. It was also served as the seat of the Senate, the public body of Kos, that, as is declared by the inscriptions had no political power, but cared for the performance of honors to notable citizens of the island.

The building was originally sheltered and the capacity is estimated at about 750 people. The concave section, that orientated to the north, was based on a domed building, which bored cast masonry piers. It had fourteen rows of marble seats, of which nine have been restored, and, were divided by a corridor in two tiers, of which the lower one was divided into four scales. Beneath the concave section, were formed two semicircular arcades and a series of rooms, which were used either as branches or as workshops. The scene had the unusual form of an irregular pentagon and consisted of two parts, the foreground and background, which communicated through three entrances. On both sides of the stage were two more entrances, which led to the parodos. The orchestra pit was round and its floor was decorated with marbles, while two other mosaics adorned the parodos. In the internal arcades of the conservatory were discovered marble statues, which were originally placed in recesses. The most important of them depicts Hippocrates and it is presented today at the Archaeological Museum of Kos.

The excavation of the conservatory was in 1929 by the Italian archaeologist L. Laenzi. The first phase of the restoration works on the monument began in 1929 by the Italian Archaeological Mission. In recent years, efforts to highlight the environment are achieved. There is also a photographic exhibition inside the conservatory, which is funded by the 3rd Community Support Framework and is implemented by the Archaeological Institute of Aegean Studies and namely with the implicit interest of the director of the Institute and archaeologist A. Giannakouri. Finally, in parallel, the monument hosts at various times cultural events, organized by the authorities of the island.

Restoration works for the maintenance of the mosaic floor of the conservatory of Kos

In the detached pieces, mechanical cleaning was implemented until the joints between the tesserae were revealed. In some points is not removed because of its hardness, in order to avoid possible injuries of the mosaic pieces. In this way we keep the historic elements of the ancient mortar.

During the cleanings, previous conservation interventions with mortar were removed. The detached units were secured using dilute acrylic resin (VINAVIL NPC). In the perimeter of the pieces, lead sheet of five centimeters height was placed. The first rupture of thin layer of mortar was held on the back of the piece to fill the gaps between the joints.

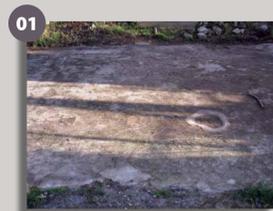
A second layer of coarse mortar placed upon the precedent, of two centimeters height and after that the stainless steel mesh is placed. The rupture of the plaster with the third layer of coarse material of two centimeters is completed. The pieces, in the end, remained at a constant temperature - humidity, without moving and then were stored until they were repositioned in their place.

It also became circumferential aesthetic restoration of the mosaic with plaster. Later it was necessary, at certain points, to fill the joints between the mosaics with plaster dye to gradual disintegration of the ancient mortar.

In parts of northern and southern side the cracks were sealed with plaster and the gaps were filled in its structure, by applying fluid grout limestone recommendation. In the eastern part, which had shifted due to mechanical stress by the root growth of trees became detachment and repositioning.

On the south side of the conservatory were removed parts of the internal losses of the mosaic and became circumferential fixation with mortar.

In the mosaic, we have applied fluid grout limestone recommendation because there were gaps in the substrates of the mosaic.



Les travaux de restauration pour l'entretien du sol en mosaïque du conservatoire de Kos

Dans les pièces détachées sur le nettoyage mécanique a révélé que les joints entre les tesselles. Dans certains endroits en raison de la dureté, n'est pas supprimé afin d'éviter des blessures possibles des pièces de mosaïque. De cette façon, nous gardons les éléments historiques du mortier antique.

Lors des nettoyages enlevé les interventions de conservation antérieures avec du ciment. Les unités individuelles a été fixé à l'aide de résine acrylique clairsemée (Vinavil NPC). Périmètre des morceaux de feuille de plomb placé cinq centimètres. Tenue de la première rupture de la couche mince de mortier sur le dos de la pièce pour combler les lacunes entre les joints. Une seconde couche de mortier grossier placé sur le précédent de deux centimètres et immédiatement placé en maille d'acier inoxydable. Mettre fin à la rupture du plâtre avec la troisième couche de matériaux grossiers de deux centimètres. Les pièces de la fin est resté à une température constante - l'humidité, sans bouger jusqu'à ce qu'ils prennent et ensuite stocké jusqu'à ce qu'il soit repositionné dans l'espace.

Il est également devenu circumférentielle restauration esthétique de la mosaïque avec du plâtre. Plus tard, il a été nécessaire à certains moments pour remplir les joints entre les mosaïques avec la désintégration progressive de plancher en plâtre du mortier antique.

Dans certaines régions du versant nord et le sud a été étanchéité des fissures avec du plâtre et de combler les lacunes dans sa structure en appliquant recommandation calcaires fluide coulés. Dans la partie orientale s'était déplacé en raison de contraintes mécaniques sur la croissance des racines des arbres a été le détachement et le repositionnement

Sur le côté sud de l'espace enlevé certaines parties de la perte interne de la mosaïque et devient la fixation circumférentielle avec du plâtre.

Dans la mosaïque, nous avons eu l'application de la Recommandation de calcaire fluide coulés car il y avait des lacunes dans les substrats de la mosaïque.