

PRESERVING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PAST IN TURKEY AND GREECE

THE J.M. KAPLAN FUND GRANTMAKING INITIATIVE, 2007-2015



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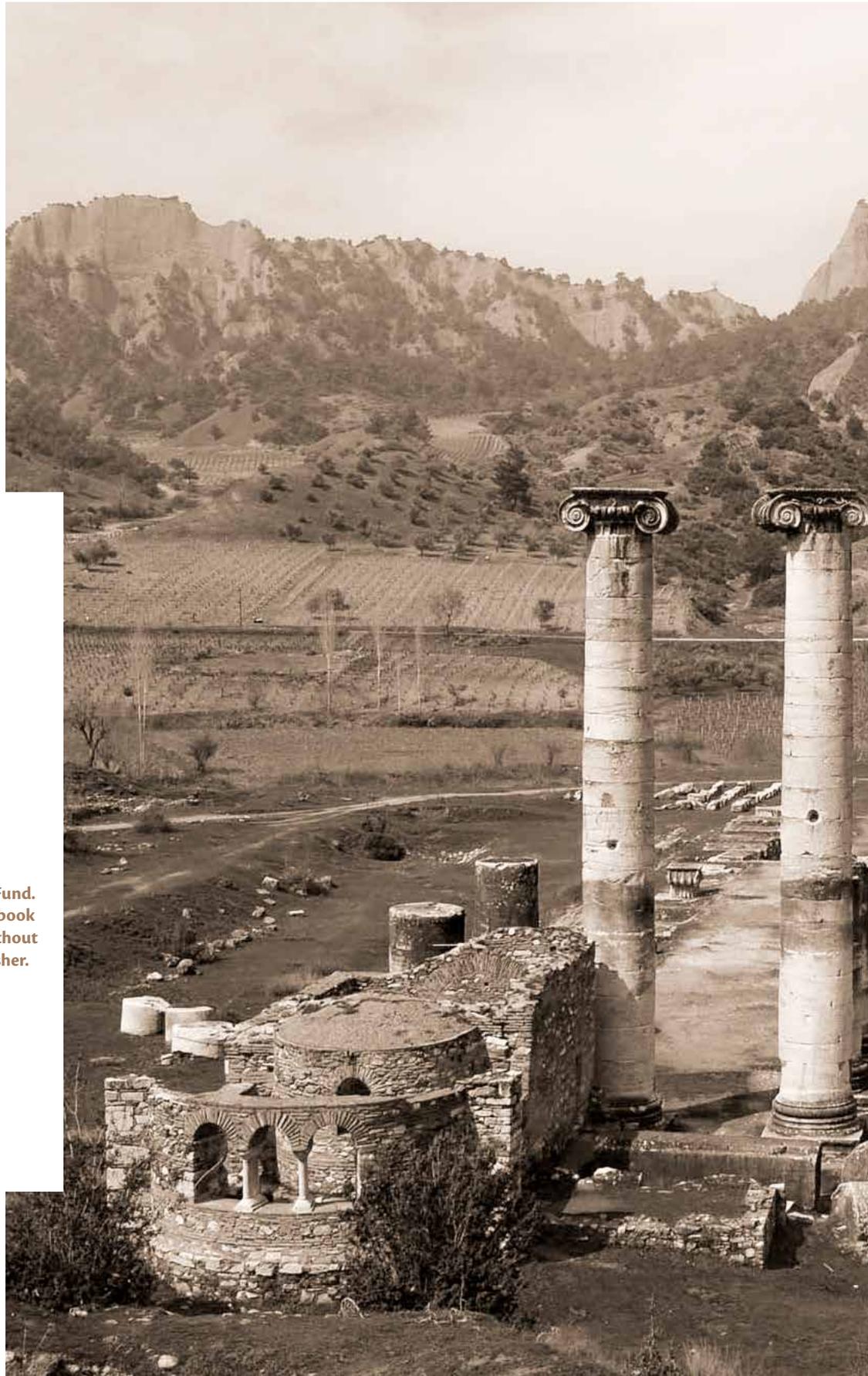
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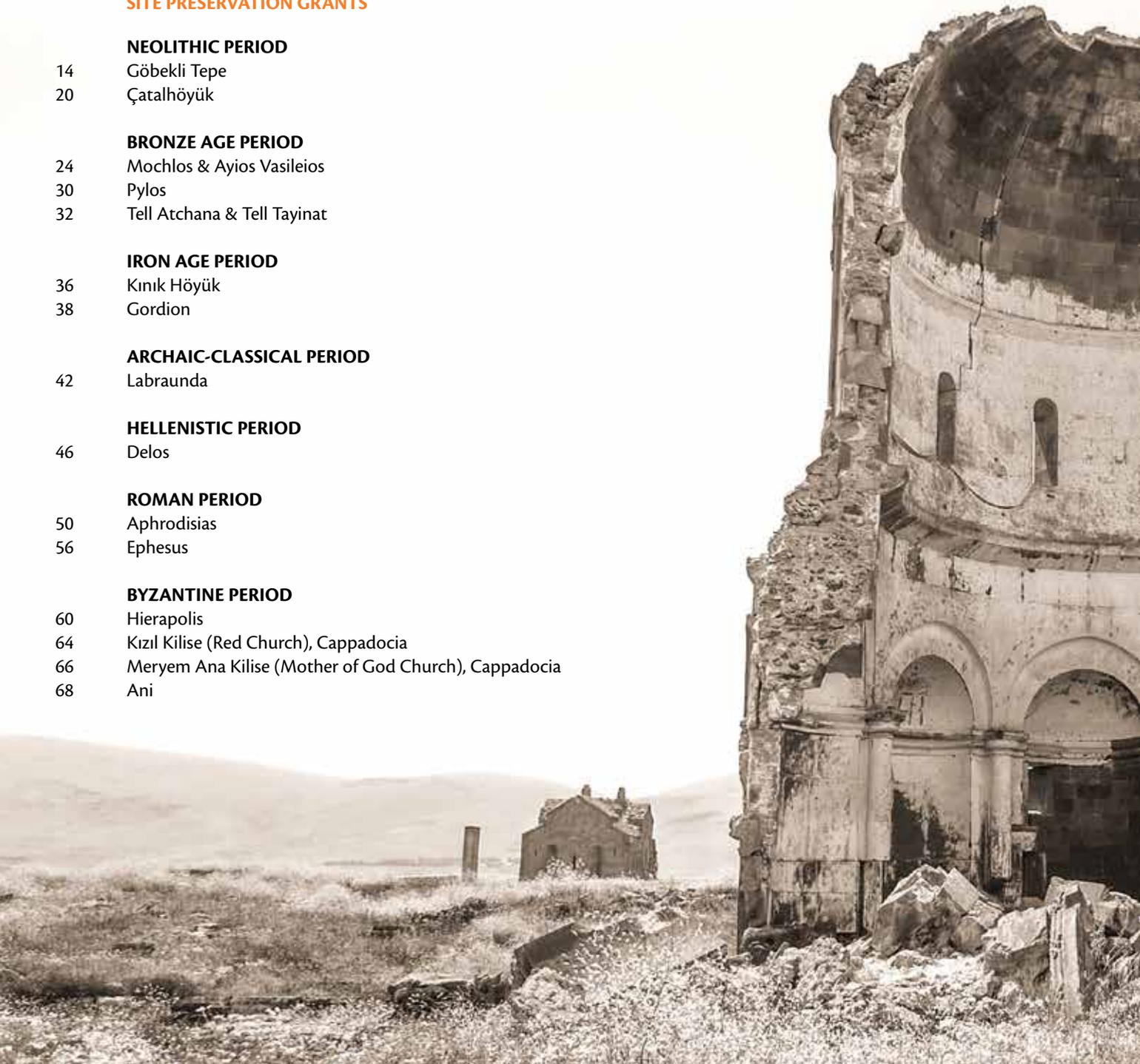
Cover: Anastylosis of the Propylon
at Aphrodisias, Turkey

Right: Temple of Artemis
at Sardis, Turkey





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IMAGE: Church of the Holy Redeemer

Between 2007 and 2015, I was fortunate to work with the board and staff of The J.M. Kaplan Fund overseeing its cultural heritage grantmaking. This was a dream job, since I had previously worked on the other side of the table in the not-for-profit preservation sector. Now I had the resources to develop grantmaking strategies that could catalyze projects, with potential funding already in hand.

This publication summarizes a portion of the preservation program during my tenure focused on architectural and archaeological conservation projects in the Aegean Basin, specifically in Turkey and Greece. Through research, pluck, and serendipity, I worked with the board to develop a diverse portfolio of almost 30 projects that ranged from a prominent reconstruction at Aphrodisias, to installing a massive chain link security fence at Göbekli Tepe, to training Greek and Turkish conservators, to land acquisition at Ayios Vasileios.

When I joined the Fund, I was familiar with its reputation and pedigree as one of the country's most influential supporters of historic preservation, especially in New York City and New York State. What I didn't know was that the Fund had embarked upon preservation initiatives around the world, beginning in 2000 under the leadership of J.M.'s grandchildren.

One of my initial tasks was to develop a strategy for this international preservation portfolio. The board asked me to identify projects where the Fund's support would help conserve great works of archaeology and architecture. This was akin to finding a needle in a haystack, given the wide parameters of exploration and vast number of sites where the Fund's philanthropic support could create change. It was also a crash course in archaeology, since my professional background had primarily focused on 19th- and 20th-century architecture in New York City.

Over the next year I reached out to experts and organizations in the field of international cultural heritage to identify issues, opportunities, and needs. This wide-ranging inquiry offered a wealth of ideas and advice, if not a clear-cut strategy. Through the generous guidance of colleagues, I identified a number of potential projects, which culminated in a handful of site preservation grants awarded in Turkey, Tunisia, Pakistan, and India in partnership with the World Monuments Fund and the Aga Khan Historic Cities Programme.

By the end of 2008, it became clear that the board had a collective interest in Ancient Greek and Roman architecture and archaeology, but I still needed to devise a grantmaking rationale. The best approach would be to develop a multi-year program to support site preservation projects in a specific country or region, based on a specific period of significance. To this end, we explored countries in the Near to Middle East with a significant number of ancient sites, identifying potential partners and projects. Turkey was a lead contender, with its renowned collection of historic resources spanning multiple eras, including Ancient Greek and Roman archaeological sites in need of conservation. Additionally, Turkey was a good fit due to the board's prior familiarity with Meryem Ana Kilise (Mother of God Church) in Cappadocia, where it funded a project in 2007 through the World Monuments Fund.

The country was also a logical choice since the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism had recently begun promulgating the conservation of its archaeological heritage as part of licensed excavation projects. Historically, such projects focused on research and publication, but the Ministry was now emphasizing archaeological conservation to ensure the preservation of sites vital to its tourism industry. This presented an opportunity for the Fund to support conservation projects in Turkey, since most excavation teams had little or no funding for this critical work.

I then began the task of identifying potential partners and projects for site preservation projects in Turkey by cold-calls, emails, and word-of-mouth inquiries. To survey potential projects first-hand, a group of board members and I made an expedition to Turkey in June 2009, which included site visits, meetings with archaeologists and architects, and exposure to cultural heritage practices. This one-week trip was a primer on all things related to historic preservation and site conservation. From early morning to late at night, we crisscrossed the country from Istanbul to Cappadocia and places in between, including Aphrodisias and Ephesus. Our bus became a traveling classroom, where board members peppered me with questions on topics from archaeological management to materials testing. We also tried to seize every opportunity. In one instance, we learned that Kızıl Kilise (Red Church), a deteriorating 5th-century church, wasn't far from where we were in Cappadocia. So we detoured an extra two hours to visit this ruin, set amid a picturesque field. On the trip back to our hotel, we strategized how the Fund could help, and six months later a grant was awarded to stabilize this important site.

Upon our return, I worked with the board to develop projects based on criteria including resource significance, organizational capacity, project budget, risk and reward, and completion schedule. Over time, I was introduced to a number of excavation teams, enabling me to develop a portfolio of potential site preservation projects that focused on prioritized conservation. The first grants were awarded in late 2009, primarily focusing on specific conservation projects.

Grantmaking continued through 2010 and 2011, as I built relationships with American, European, and Turkish colleagues to develop specific projects. Following productive conversations and exchanges with these archaeologists, architects, and conservators, I recommended expanding the initial site preservation strategy to include conservation training and education. New grants were awarded that included opportunities for Turkish nationals to partake in conservation training, seminars in archaeological management, and conservation fellowships.

By 2014, the Fund had built a strong track record as a respected funder of conservation projects in Turkey. It became clear that we couldn't ignore the reality that nearby Greece was in the midst of an economic crisis, with severe impacts upon cultural resources: sites were closed, conservation staffs eliminated, and government employees forced into early retirement. These cuts were creating long-term, corrosive problems, and the board and I agreed to explore how philanthropic support could help. These inquiries led to my recommendation that we expand the geographic focus of grantmaking across the Aegean Basin to include both Turkey and Greece.

The Fund thus set out to identify promising opportunities in Greece. To address the unemployment and under-employment of Greek cultural heritage professionals, grantmaking focused on training and education tied to archaeological conservation projects. This provided ongoing opportunities for hands-on training in the field, classroom education, and emergency repairs in need of funding. As in Turkey, I identified committed partners at institutes and universities in order to develop potential grants that would assist with the training of Greek conservators in tandem with site preservation.

Collectively, the grants profiled in this publication embody the Fund's entrepreneurial history while meeting the program's goal of using philanthropic support to conserve significant sites for the public. The images and text provide the facts, but they don't convey the importance of the valuable relationships that were cultivated over nine years. Those personal connections, and the board's nimble grantmaking, allowed me to respond to wonderful restoration projects as well as to the chance encounters that were cultivated into funding opportunities.

I am grateful for this rewarding professional experience that helped address pragmatic conservation needs in the Aegean Basin. I hope that this publication offers a glimpse into our work in these two culturally rich countries.

Ken Lustbader
Director
Historic Preservation (2007–2015)

Giving the past a future

Between 2007 and 2015, The J.M. Kaplan Fund largely devoted its Historic Preservation Program to protecting threatened archaeological treasures in the Mediterranean Basin. Starting with Cappadocia’s rock-cut Meryem Ana Kilise (Mother of God Church) in 2007, the Fund dedicated more than \$4 million to the preservation and conservation of 28 projects in Turkey and Greece, along with a capacity-building program that gave local planners and archaeologists state-of-the-art heritage tools. The multifaceted portfolio that resulted—including aspects of stabilization, material conservation, reconstruction, and interpretation—conserved some of the region’s richest traces of human history.

The Fund’s preservation initiatives in the Aegean had their origins in a longstanding commitment to the arts, which had been a priority of founder J.M. Kaplan and his wife Alice Kaplan. “The archaeological program—and preservation in general—was a way of having an arts program,” observed Trustee Isabel Fonseca. “Preservation satisfied that desire to accomplish something important in the world of the beautiful.” Moreover, the region’s glorious, Greco-Roman ruins were a cause that the Fund’s seven operating Trustees could all endorse. Simply put, Fonseca said, “We all swooned in unison.”

In part, the program had roots in the Trustees’ interest in using technology to advance archaeological practice—such as deep-diving submarines that scoured the Mediterranean for ancient shipwrecks—along with previous Fund work to protect Anasazi ruins in the American southwest. As Trustees would discover, building on these efforts among the remains of ancient Aegean and Anatolian cultures, whose interlocking sea routes, technologies, and histories shaped the modern world, set the Fund on a journey full of risk and reward in equal measure.

Culture in the Crossfire

The preservation program most directly evolved from prior Fund work at sites imperiled by conflict. Following the United States–led invasion of Iraq in 2003, Trustees had sought a way to counteract the chaos unleashed by war. Working with the World Monuments Fund (WMF), Kaplan, with a modest investment, supported the first digital inventory of Iraq’s cultural heritage sites. Known as MEGA Iraq, the database was intended to help authorities monitor looting and other impacts to sensitive cultural resources.

Amid the country’s volatile security climate and shifting political alliances, MEGA Iraq was never fully implemented. Still, the Fund’s support proved catalytic in creating a similar database in Jordan, and led to the web-based inventory system known as Arches, a collaboration with WMF and the Getty Conservation Institute that has become a powerful tool in the heritage field. “Because of the Kaplan Fund’s early support, we are still working in Iraq today,” noted Lisa Ackerman, Executive Vice President of the World Monuments Fund. “That Kaplan seed money led to a series of unbelievably successful activities.”

Conflict also shadowed preservation efforts in Syria, where in 2005 WMF had begun working with the Aga Khan Trust for Culture at the Citadel of Aleppo. Following the discovery of 23 basalt reliefs at the Temple of the Storm God, the Kaplan Fund with a grant of \$160,000 joined two other donors to care for the fragile reliefs, which were documented, laser-scanned, conserved, and placed in a sandbagged shelter at the site while a more permanent home could be devised. The Syrian uprising against President al-Assad then broke out, with Aleppo in the crosshairs. Amid extensive shelling in and around the Citadel, the Late Bronze Age reliefs were confirmed intact through photographic imagery, but as the conflict continues their ultimate fate remains uncertain.

A Focus on Conservation

The archaeological journey in Turkey dates to 2007, when Ken Lustbader was appointed to direct the Fund’s preservation program. At the time, the program was being reshaped in concert with campaigns for three other focus areas: migration, the environment, and New York City. Lustbader explored needs domestically and overseas—including America’s industrial heritage, which ultimately became a small part of the Fund’s work—and proposed a campaign centered on the rich and diverse heritage of Turkey. With sites of worldwide stature, active cultural institutions, a track record of international partnerships, and the backing of heritage authorities, Turkey offered an ideal arena for the Fund’s support. Following a 2009 visit to sites in Istanbul, Cappadocia, Aphrodisias, and Ephesus, the Trustees enthusiastically agreed.

RIGHT: Anastylosis at the Sanctuary of Saint Philip the Apostle, Hierapolis, Turkey

As Lustbader built relationships among foreign university-based teams and their Turkish counterparts, he began to highlight site conservation. Historically, substantial resources have been devoted to archaeological exploration—and the often sensational discoveries that emerge—yet support is scarce for conservation, preservation, and interpretation. “Conservation was clearly the missing link in the story of archaeology,” said Isabel Fonseca. Indeed, in the late 2000s, as part of an effort to protect historic resources and increase heritage tourism, the Turkish government started to promote conservation as an essential component of excavation projects. Knowing that few organizations in the world support the conservation of archaeological resources, the Fund found a key focus for its work.

Initially, the Fund targeted projects where its relatively modest investment could make all the difference in the preservation and interpretation of a site. Those sites included Aphrodisias, where the Fund supported the stone-by-stone re-erection of the Propylon, a key structure of Roman Empire urbanism; and the haunting Kızıl Kilise (Red Church) in Cappadocia, which was stabilized following a serendipitous visit to the fragile ruin. Other places where the Fund made a singular impact included Gordion, whose pebble mosaic pavements and Iron Age entry gate were visibly transformed; Hierapolis, where Saint Philip the Apostle’s tomb and sanctuary complex welcomes pilgrims with a much-enhanced visitor experience; and Pergamon, whose gymnasium was given new life through a multi-year conservation program.



Growing Local Capacity

In tandem with conservation, the Fund found a second focus after its initial emphasis on site preservation grantmaking. “Once we were on the ground, we realized there was a huge need for locally trained archaeologists and conservationists,” said Trustee Peter Davidson. “We launched a second wave of funding to support preservation training, so that the Turkish people could learn to take care of their own monuments. I think that has become incredibly important.”

Thus commenced conservation-training seminars, field sessions, restoration workshops, and site-management fellowships that catalyzed new projects and conversations. This emphasis also proved effective in neighboring Greece, whose economic collapse further endangered key heritage sites. In 2014, the Fund sponsored a conference that helped kick-start a master management and conservation plan for ancient Corinth. A five-day conference in Athens the following year drew more than 1,500 heritage professionals, including many Greek nationals who had never before been in the same room. These efforts dovetailed with Fund-supported conservation projects at sites including Mochlos, Ayios Vasileios, and Delos.

The holistic conservation approach, incorporating the engagement of local stakeholders, helped cultivate new heritage stewards, added Trustee Matthew Davidson. “Let’s conserve these resources so that the public can enjoy them,” he said. “Ultimately, that’s the only way any historic preservation project becomes a success—when the local community adopts it as their own.”

Preservation with Social Purpose

By forging new connections in places fractured by discord, the program has embodied the Fund’s founding mission to serve a social purpose. “Even though these were ancient ruins, they were about people and lost civilizations,” said Trustee Quina Fonseca. “So in my mind archaeology is integrated with our other interests in immigration and human rights. It’s not a separate island of work.”

Few sites more poignantly reflected this idea than Karkemish, astride the Turkish-Syrian border, where archaeologists continue to dig under the watch of Turkish soldiers arrayed against Islamic State extremists. Here and elsewhere, the struggle to preserve shared human history left a lasting impression.

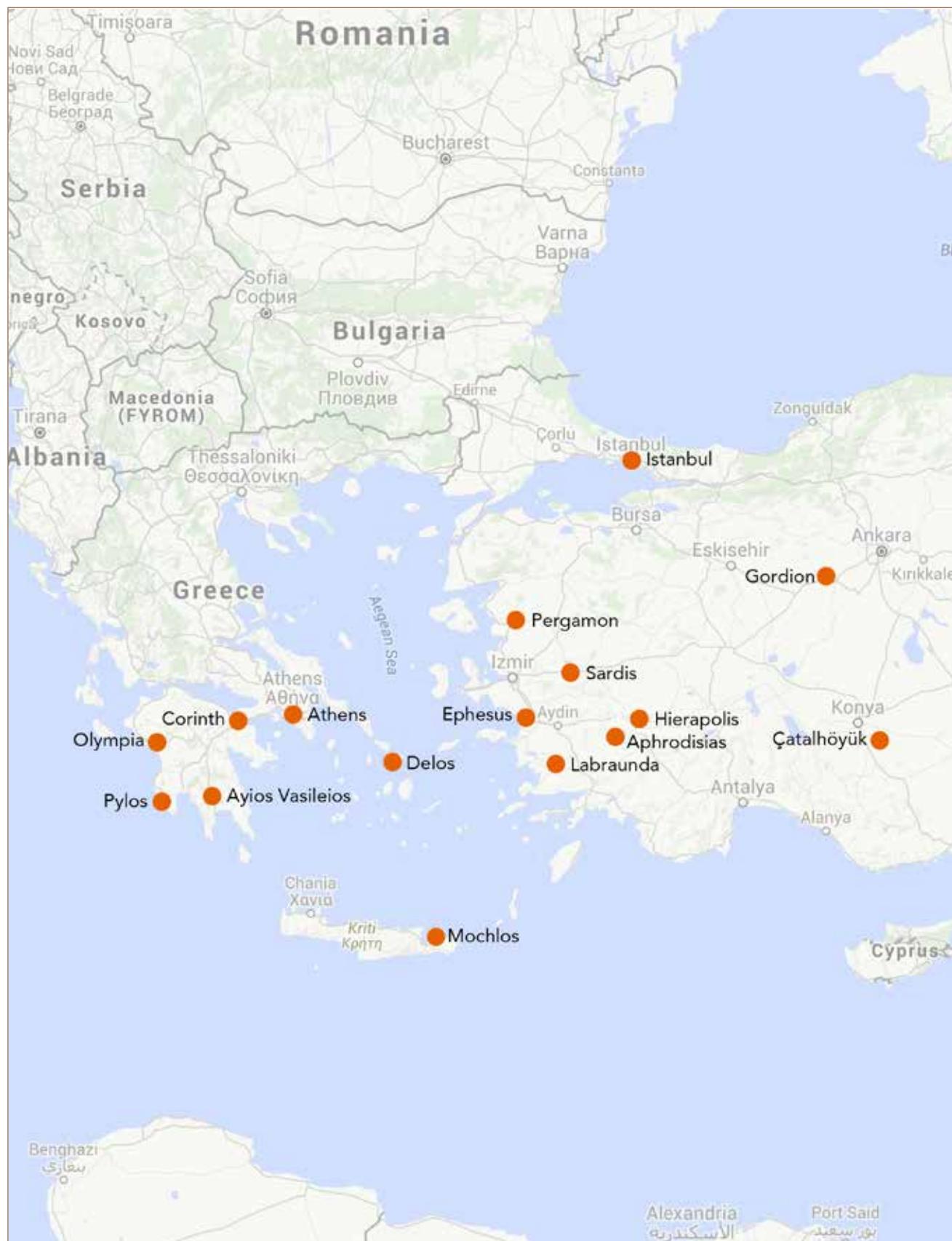
BELOW: Anastylosis of the Propylon at Aphrodisias, Turkey

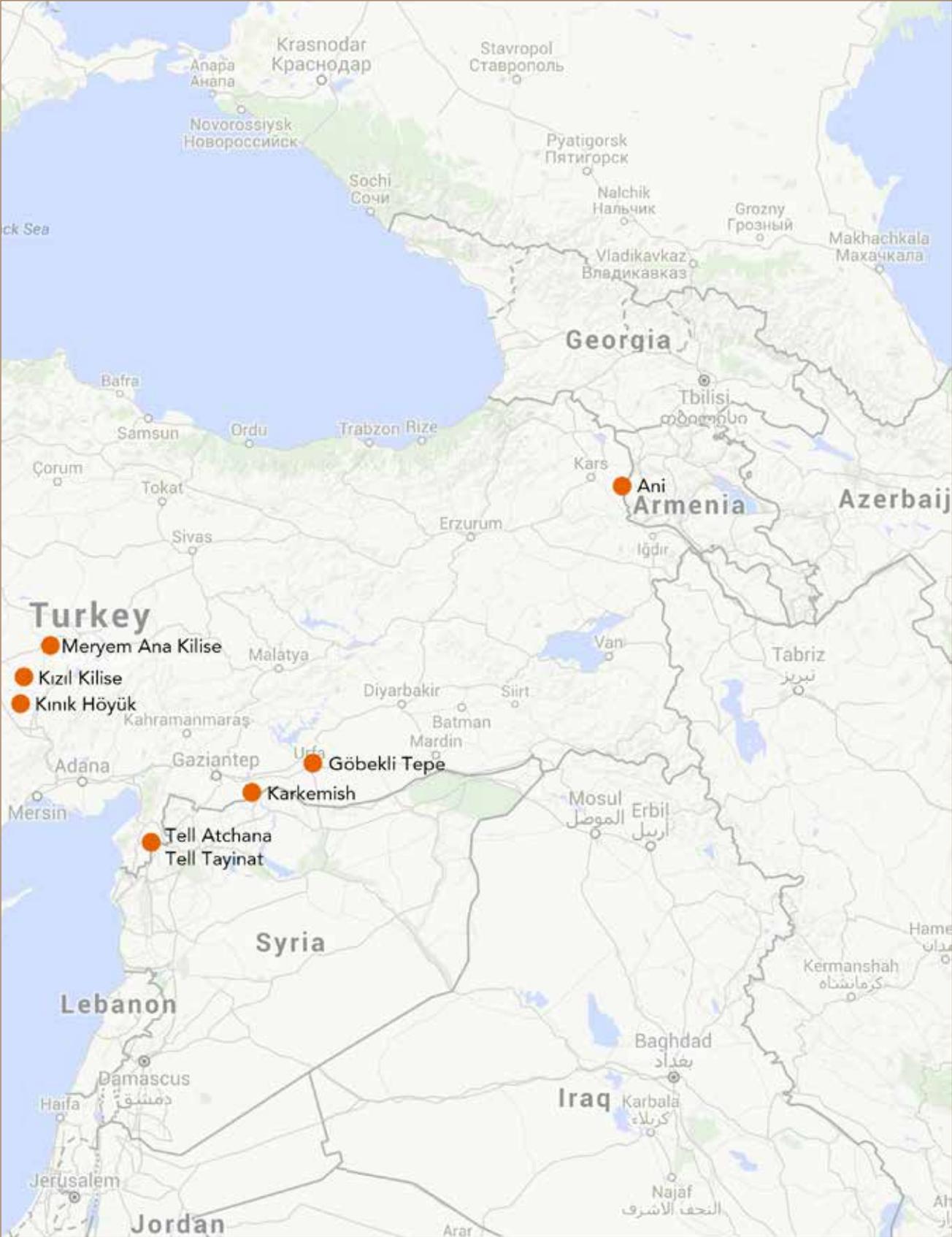


During a 2010 visit to Ani in eastern Turkey, where a medieval, rubble-masonry cathedral sits atop sheer bluffs overlooking the Armenian border, signs warned of occasional rifle shots fired from across the river valley. “That site will stick in my mind until the day I die,” recalled Trustee Brad Davidson. “It was so desolate, eerie, and spectacular.” Five years later, work at Ani proceeded with a team of participants from the United States, Turkey, Macedonia, Armenia, and Russia, showing how heritage conservation can make tangible steps to restore broken social ties.

This publication gives an overview of the Fund’s journey through the interconnected cultures of the Aegean Basin, and the essential role conservation can play in securing the world’s vulnerable human heritage. “At a time when so much cultural property throughout the Near East is steadily being destroyed,” said Brian Rose, who directs the Gordion Archaeological Project, “the Kaplan Fund has enabled the past to have a future.”







CONSERVATION TESTING AND STABILIZATION

SITE PROTECTION AND SECURITY

\$291,000

Global Heritage Fund (GHF)
with the German Archaeological Institute
(Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, DAI)



Set atop a mountain range in southeastern Turkey, Göbekli Tepe features monumental and extremely early stone circles. During the 10th and 9th millennia BC, the builders of Göbekli Tepe created what may be the world's oldest temple—a landmark complex whose imposing pillars and diverse sculptural objects are full of symbolism and power.

Predating Stonehenge by some 6,000 years, this work of Neolithic culture was not a settlement but a sanctuary, probably a regional center where rites were held within its megalithic stone circles. The full significance of Göbekli Tepe was first revealed by Dr. Klaus Schmidt, who encountered the site in 1994, and, working under the auspices of the German Archaeological Institute (DAI), served as director of the excavation until his death in 2014.





LEFT: Aerial view of Göbekli Tepe
ABOVE: Example of the quality and preservation of carving
on the T-shaped pillars

BELOW: Test wall conservation at Harran University, which was followed by documentation and monitoring of mortar

Conservation and stabilization in one of the ceremonial rings

OPPOSITE: Central excavation and focal area for site conservation





As part of a multifaceted effort to explore and interpret Göbekli Tepe—whose construction has been called “a masterpiece of human creative genius”—Professor Schmidt and DAI partnered with the Global Heritage Fund to develop a conservation program, a requirement for UNESCO World Heritage listing. (The site is currently on the tentative list.) In 2011, The J.M. Kaplan Fund granted \$125,000 to GHF for conservation and management planning, followed by subsequent grants in 2012 (\$116,000 for site protection and security) and 2014 (\$50,000 for continued conservation).

The main excavation area of Göbekli Tepe is 150 meters long and 300 meters wide, with adjacent areas yet to be fully investigated. Little formal conservation had been achieved prior to the Fund's support, leaving key areas endangered. Particularly in need of stabilization and conservation were the four exposed temple circles, walls, and over thirty sculpted monoliths. The resulting conservation program included careful testing and analysis of materials and weathering conditions. To this end, test walls were constructed at Harran University, and weather stations were installed to monitor the site year-round.

A 2012 Fund visit confirmed an urgent need for protection from looting, unauthorized visitors, and animal grazing, and so support was provided for the construction of a 6-kilometer perimeter fence to help secure the site. Funding also helped train local workers in conservation and formalize conservation-training programs with Harran University and Middle East Technical University. Together, these efforts have helped secure for future generations a spectacular window onto the Neolithic world.





LEFT: Circular arrangement of pillar
 BELOW: Göbekli Tepe site plan
 OPPOSITE: Pillar 18 in enclosure D is a well-preserved example of the T-shaped pillars, with a height of 5.5 meters



CONSERVATION AND TRAINING

\$100,000

Stanford University



The transition from Neolithic hunting groups like those of Göbekli Tepe to settled farming communities can be traced at Çatalhöyük, the largest and best-preserved known Neolithic site. Located near Konya in central Turkey, Çatalhöyük consists of mud-brick houses continuously built and rebuilt in tight conditions between 7400 and 5500 BC. Spanning 32 acres with 18 levels of occupation, the densely packed houses feature wall paintings depicting hunting scenes with remarkable narrative content and geometric patterns, helping to earn Çatalhöyük a place on the World Heritage List.

British archaeologist James Mellaart's discoveries here in the early 1960s opened the world's eyes to the development of the first farmers and towns outside the Fertile Crescent. While Çatalhöyük was not the earliest farming community in Anatolia or the Levant, it played a major role in the cultural and economic changes sweeping the region, standing out for its large size and the length of occupation. Its study and preservation shed new light on the evolution of human settlements from villages to urban centers. With neighborhood-like clusters of houses arranged around an orderly spatial plan, Çatalhöyük is in effect an early city, one believed to be based upon egalitarian ideals.

BELOW: Çatalhöyük site plan
OPPOSITE: North area excavation
Corner installation of bullhorns







After Mellaart's excavations ended in 1965, the site deteriorated until new research began under Ian Hodder in 1993. Conservation became a priority due to the fragility of the mud-brick buildings. Two large protective shelters were constructed, although continuing conservation of the mud-brick and plaster is essential to preserve this site for future scholars.

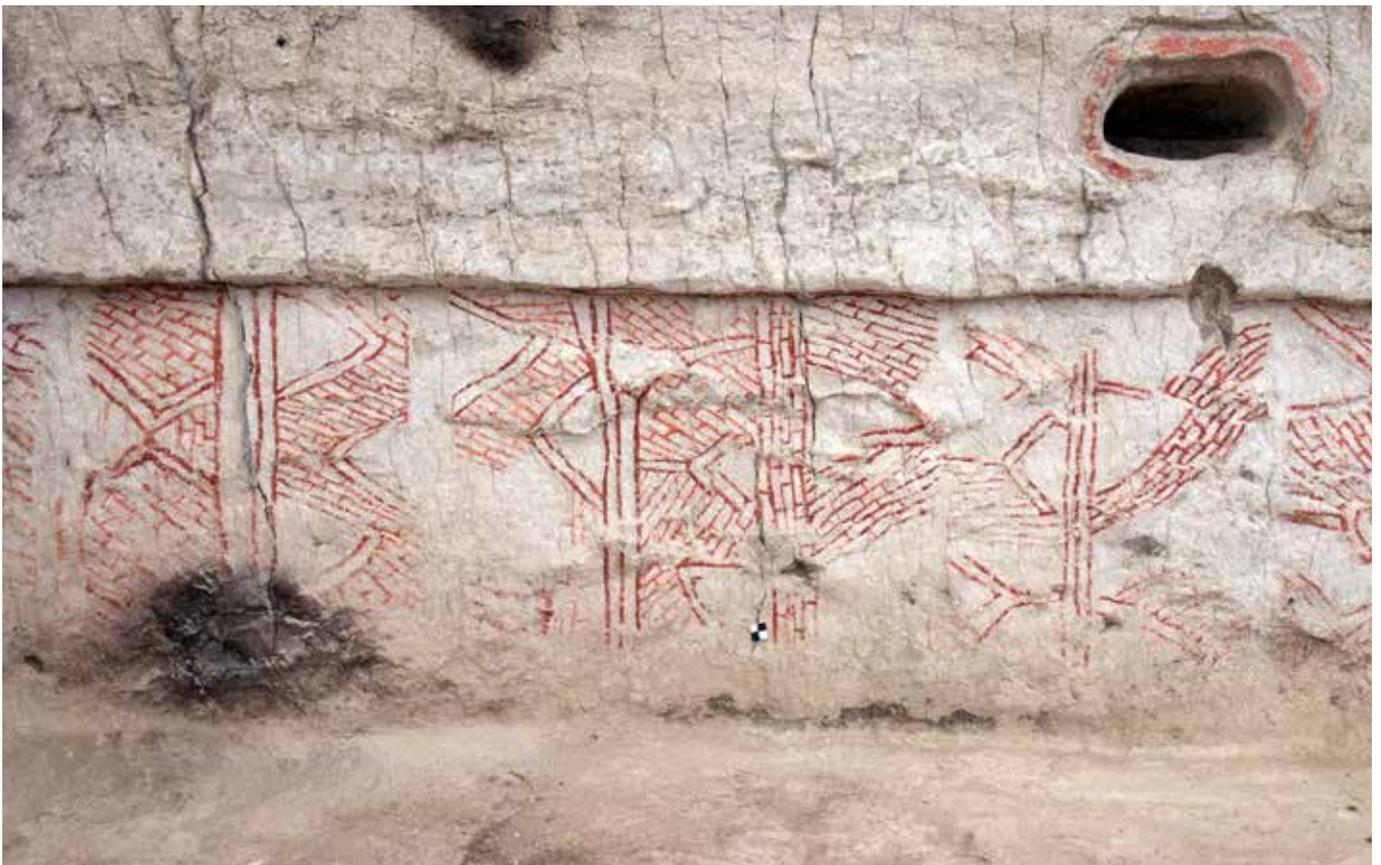
To create a sustainable system for conservation at Çatalhöyük, the Fund granted Stanford University \$100,000 in 2012 for a program built upon local, national, and international partnerships. Conservation work targeted the treatment of walls beneath shelters at the two main excavation areas, capping them with eroded material found at the site. Meanwhile, a training partnership was formed with the Architecture and Conservation Department at Middle East Technical University in Ankara. The program included conservation training for staff at the Konya museum, as well as for guards at the site and community members, ensuring that local stakeholders have the capacity to be stewards of this prized prehistoric settlement.



TOP: Çatalhöyük at sunset

RIGHT: North area excavation in progress

OPPOSITE: South Shelter excavation and conservation
Example of Neolithic wall painting design



SITE CONSERVATION AND MASTER PLAN DEVELOPMENT

LAND ACQUISITION AND SECURITY AT AYIOS VASILEIOS

\$140,000

Institute for Aegean Prehistory Study Center for
East Crete (INSTAP)



As the Fund expanded its focus to embrace Greece's built heritage, lessons learned in Turkey helped launch conservation initiatives at two important Greek sites: Mochlos, the most complete Bronze Age town in the Aegean, and Ayios Vasileios, home to a lavish Mycenaean palace. The two projects reflected a holistic approach to site conservation, linking capacity building with tools designed to integrate conservation practice into every stage of the archaeological project.

In 2014, the Fund made a \$100,000 grant to the INSTAP Study Center for East Crete to enhance preservation efforts at Mochlos and Ayios Vasileios. With direction from a leading Greek archaeological conservator, Dr. Stefania Chlouveraki, the program ranged from developing conservation master plans to field applications such as documentation, condition surveys, and emergency conservation work. Together with subsequent support allowing Greek conservators to develop and apply master plans, the Fund's partnership offered a new conservation emphasis for INSTAP, whose primary mission has been excavation and analysis.



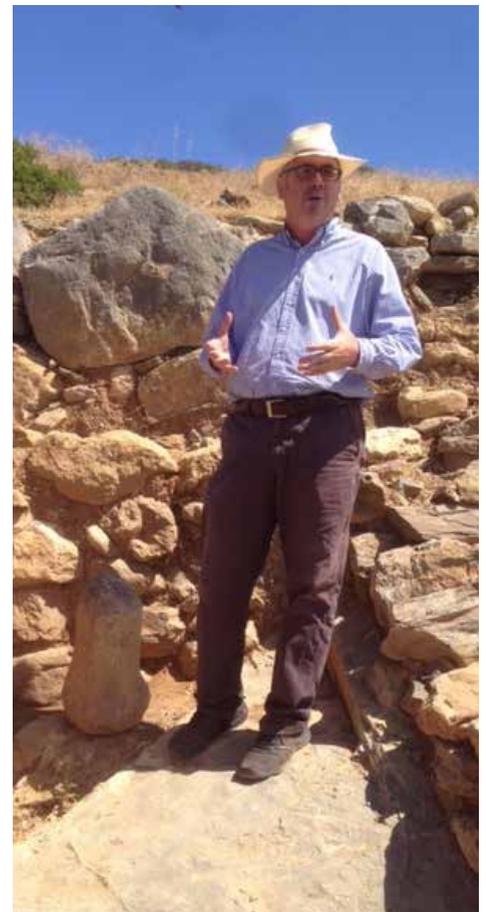


The result, according to INSTAP Director Thomas Brogan, made a lasting impact upon Greek archaeology at a time of economic tumult. "The Kaplan Fund grants emphasizing master planning and retraining are transforming the preservation of earth and rubble architecture at sites across the Aegean," Brogan said. "In the current economic crisis, they are providing a beacon of hope for the Greek past, present, and future."

OPPOSITE: Aerial photograph of Mochlos, just a five minute boat ride from the main island of Crete

TOP: Plan of Late Minoan town and ceremonial center at Mochlos

RIGHT: Tom Brogan, director of INSTAP





MOCHLOS

Excavations on the island of Mochlos, located in the Gulf of Mirabello in eastern Crete, began in the early 20th century. Since 1989, archaeologists have gradually revealed the story of an exceptionally complete Bronze Age settlement: an influx of settlers and the emergence of social hierarchy; the development of industries and luxury goods, signaling contact with trade routes; a declining population; new settlers; and the town's eventual destruction by fire ca. 1450 BC.

Since being exposed by excavation, Mochlos's fragile remains of rubble and earth architecture have become extremely vulnerable to deterioration. With Fund support, work began in 2014 to develop a strategic plan for the site's conservation. As the first step in this process, under the direction of Dr. Chlouveraki, students spent several weeks working to document the site's current condition, photographing and recording measurements of each structure to inform the preparation and evaluation of long-term conservation treatments.





ABOVE: Ken Lustbader and excavation director Jeffrey Soles with Tom Brogan, Stefania Chlouveraki and Kostis Fragiadakis

RIGHT: Work in the INSTAP conservation lab on Crete
OPPOSITE: Mochlos by water
Conservation efforts, before and after



AYIOS VASILEIOS

Ayios Vasileios sits on a low hilltop overlooking the Spartan plain, presenting a rare opportunity to explore the Late Bronze Age's highest expression of architecture and culture. In 2008, fragments of clay tablets inscribed with Linear B were uncovered here, providing the first archaeological evidence for a Mycenaean administration center—perhaps the so-called Menelaion, or Bronze Age palace of Sparta.

Just a sliver of the large site has been uncovered to date, including storage rooms with mud-brick walls burned in a fire, and the remains of alternating marble pillars and columns set around a central court. Most intriguing is a series of large wooden beams preserved from the court's collapsed second story, along with precious relics from Crete, Egypt, and the Near East.

Fund-supported conservation efforts focused on the preserved large wooden beams, as well as on conservation planning overseen by Dr. Chlouveraki. Following a site visit, when it was learned that Ayios Vasileios was situated on private land, an additional grant of \$40,000 was made for partial land acquisition and security protection to help ensure the elaborate palace's continued excavation.





TOP: Bull head shaped drinking vessel
 Conservators stabilize stones
 ABOVE: Tom Brogan with Quina Fonseca
 Aerial view of Building A
 OPPOSITE: Detail of excavation with seventeen bronze
 swords

WALL AND PAINT CONSERVATION AT THE PALACE OF NESTOR

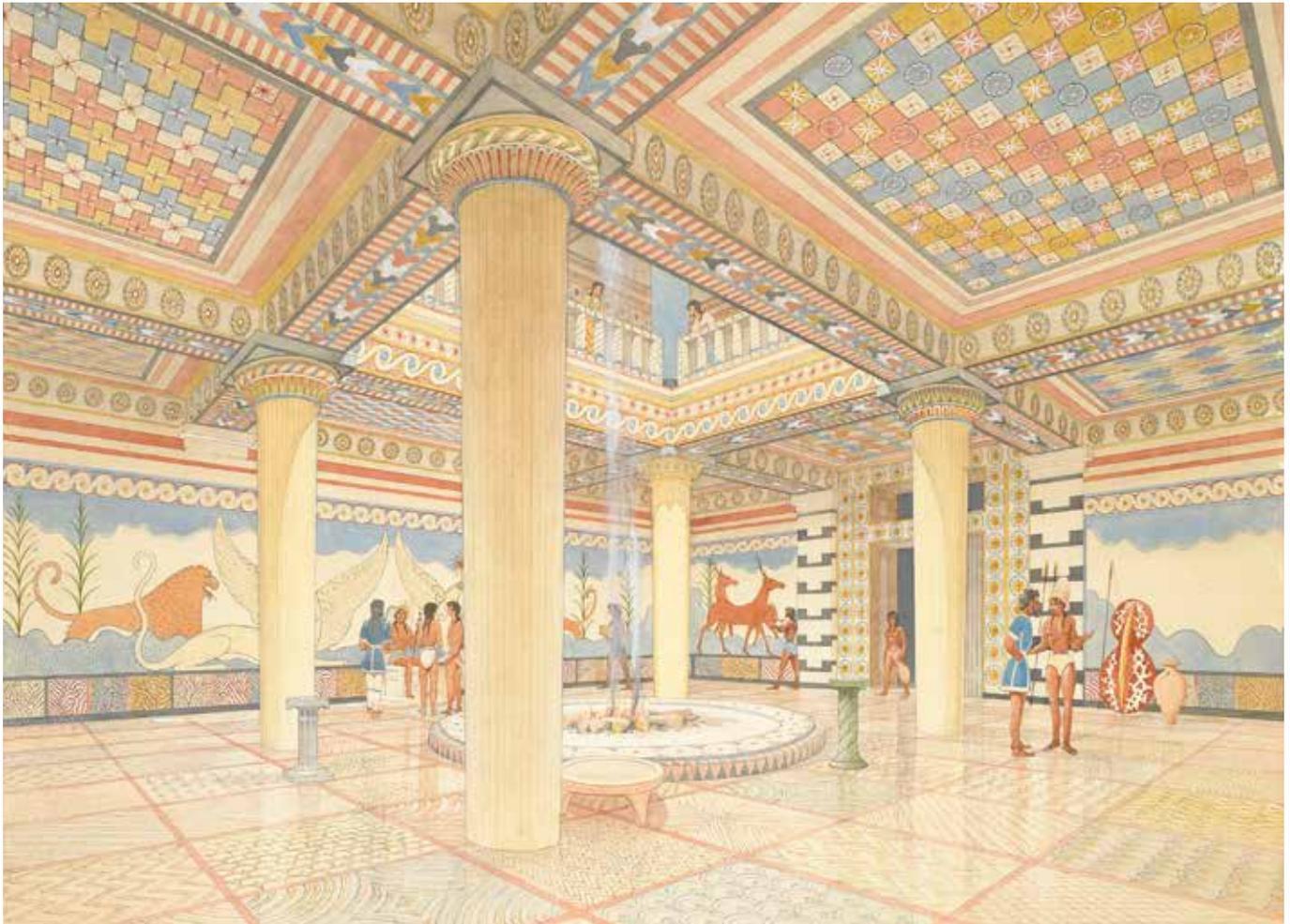
\$100,000

University of Cincinnati



Home to the Palace of Nestor – the Trojan War hero immortalized by Homer—the site of Pylos in south western Greece dates to ca. 1300 BC, comprising the most architecturally complete Mycenaean palace on the Greek mainland. Excavation began in 1939 by Carl Blegen, who found more than 30,000 fragments of painted plaster that had once adorned the palace walls. Today, the University of Cincinnati's Sharon R. Stocker co-leads the Pylos Regional Archaeological Project with Jack Davis, the former Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

Their team continues to uncover a site of uncommon richness: in 2015, Stocker and Davis discovered the Griffin Warrior, whose spectacular tomb—including a bronze sword and other artifacts thought to be crafted in Crete's palace workshops—sheds light on a transitional moment in Minoan civilization.





Recent rescue excavations have brought forth approximately 10,000 new decorations of the palace's wall painting fragments, most from earlier buildings ranging from 1550 to 1300 BC, and thus representing the earliest wall paintings found on the Greek mainland. With European Union funding, a new protective shelter was created for the site—which draws almost 40,000 visitors each year—but no funds were allocated for conservation of the deteriorated walls and wall-paintings of the palace's central portion. The Fund learned about these needs, and in 2014 awarded a \$100,000 grant for this purpose under Stocker's direction, saving fresco fragments for continuing investigation.



TOP: Palace Throne Room after excavation by Blegen

RIGHT: Team member and Quina Fonseca examine pottery from the excavation

OPPOSITE: Watercolor reconstruction of the Pylos Throne Room

Tell Atchana & Tell Tayinat

BRONZE AGE PERIOD

CONSERVATION

\$175,000

University of Toronto



Working near Turkey's southern border in 2012, a team from the University of Toronto made a striking discovery: the 1.5-meter-tall head and torso of a human figure dating to the Neo-Hittite period (ca. 1000–738 BC). This exquisite find, with stylized curls of hair and inlaid stone eyes, hinted at the archaeological riches of Tell Atchana and Tell Tayinat. These two adjoining mounds, at the northern bend of the Orontes River, are at the convergence of the Anatolian highlands to the north, lowland steppes of Syria to the east, and the Levantine coast to the south. The colossal sculptures found here—framing a monumental gate complex—befit a royal capital city of great power, sophistication, and ceremonial grandeur.

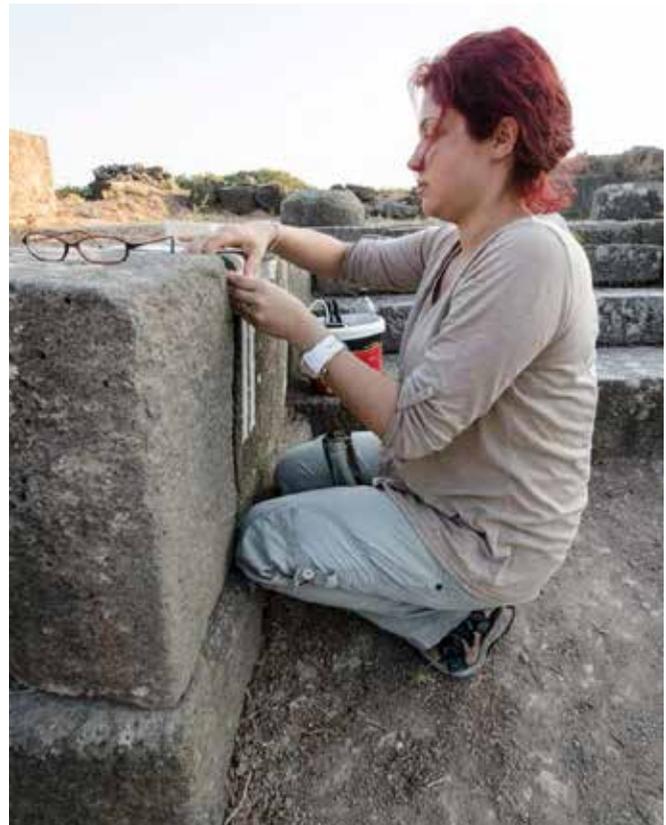
Tell Atchana (ancient Alalakh, ca. 2000–1150 BC) was excavated by British teams led by Sir Leonard Woolley in the 1930s and 40s; Tell Tayinat (ancient Kunulua, ca. 1200–550 BC) was excavated by the University of Chicago in the 1930s. Since 2000 an international project researching both sites has uncovered the exceptionally well-preserved remains of a succession of Bronze and Iron Age settlements that served as the region's cultural nucleus and political capital.

LEFT: Statue of King Suppiluliuma discovered in 2012

RIGHT: Conservation work on the Level IV Palace orthostats

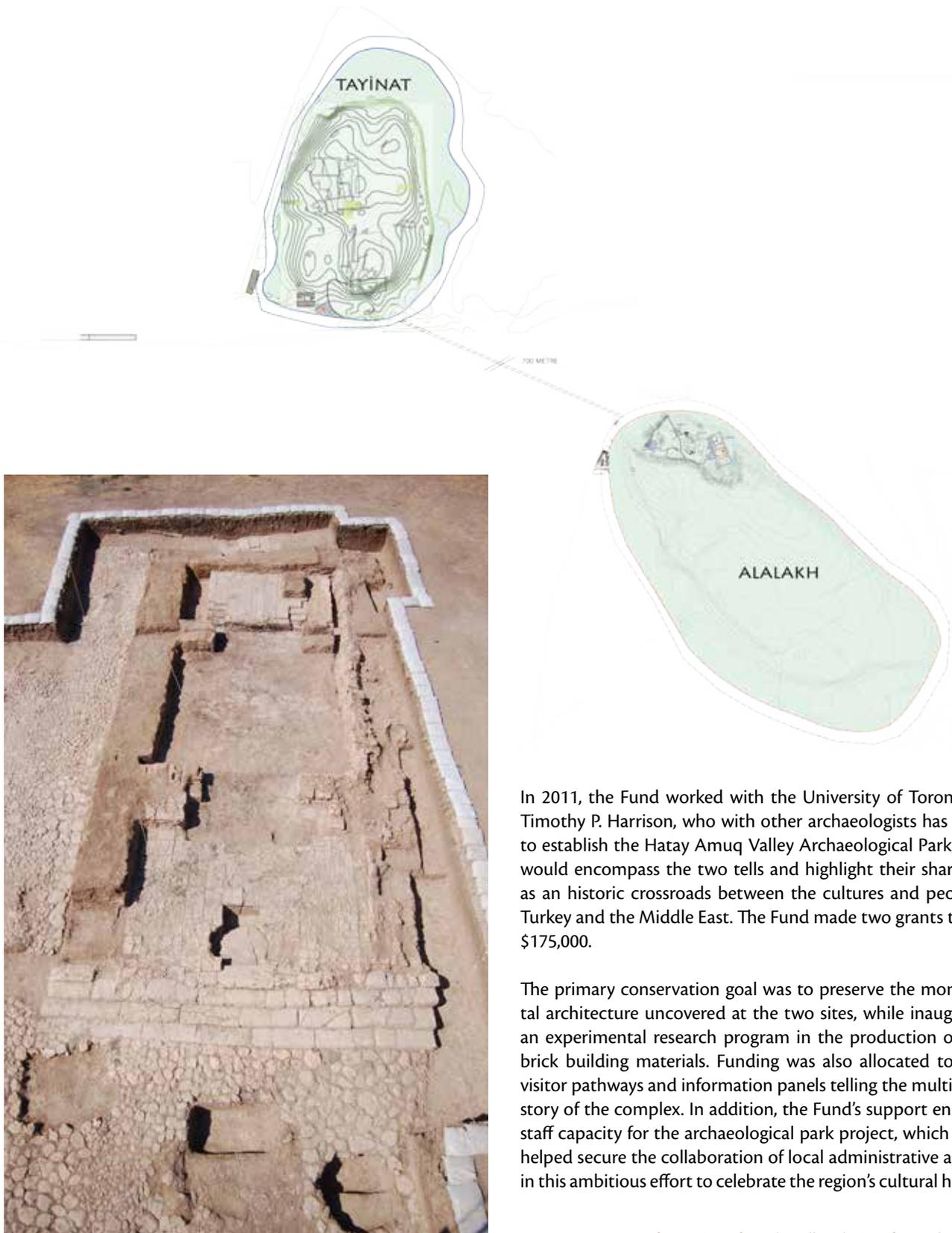
OPPOSITE: Aerial view of study area

New pathways and signage for visitors









In 2011, the Fund worked with the University of Toronto's Dr. Timothy P. Harrison, who with other archaeologists has set out to establish the Hatay Amuq Valley Archaeological Park, which would encompass the two tells and highlight their shared role as an historic crossroads between the cultures and peoples of Turkey and the Middle East. The Fund made two grants totaling \$175,000.

The primary conservation goal was to preserve the monumental architecture uncovered at the two sites, while inaugurating an experimental research program in the production of mudbrick building materials. Funding was also allocated to create visitor pathways and information panels telling the multilayered story of the complex. In addition, the Fund's support enhanced staff capacity for the archaeological park project, which in turn helped secure the collaboration of local administrative agencies in this ambitious effort to celebrate the region's cultural heritage.

- OPPOSITE: Soft capping of north wall and pier of Temple II
Tayinat Temple XVI following soft capping procedure
- ABOVE: Site plan of Tell Tayinat and Tell Atchana
- LEFT: Tayinat Temple XVI, fully excavated

EXCAVATION AND CONSERVATION

\$75,000New York University Institute for
the Study of the Ancient World

The 60-acre site of Kınık Höyük holds more than 4,000 years of history, but its most important phase dates to the Iron Age, when it served as a central city of the Neo-Hittite kingdom of Tuwana. Located in southern Cappadocia, the site holds strategic importance due to its geographical position on one of the main land routes between Anatolia and the Levant, and from its economic richness based in metal and mineral resources, agriculture, and animal herding. Its archaeological record includes stone walls measuring some 4 meters thick and 6 meters high, with much of their original plaster preserved—the only such examples in Anatolia.

The Fund granted \$75,000 for a pilot project in 2013 to excavate, stabilize, and conserve one of these impressive wall sections and its ancient plaster. In addition to protecting a mud-brick building dating to the Achaemenid period at the citadel's summit, the team developed a restoration plan for walls and plastering which was approved by the regional cultural heritage council. Protective roofing was completed, and walkways and informative panels were produced for site visitors.





TOP: New signage and improved visitor pathways
 RIGHT: Stele of the Storm God
 OPPOSITE: Aerial view of Kınık Höyük



CONSERVATION OF THE PEBBLE MOSAICS AND RESTORATION OF THE IRON AGE GATE**\$300,000**

Gordion Archaeological Project of the University of Pennsylvania



The Penn Museum of the University of Pennsylvania has been associated with Gordion for more than 50 years, painstakingly uncovering one of the ancient world's great cultural and political centers. As the capital of the Phrygian Empire, which dominated central Anatolia, Gordion occupied a strategic position on trade routes linking the Mediterranean with the Near East.

Most prominently associated with King Midas, the site's archaeological treasures include a royal center, a monumental gate structure, and the remains of an impressive terrace building complex—a glimpse of the early civilizations of the Late Bronze and Iron Ages.





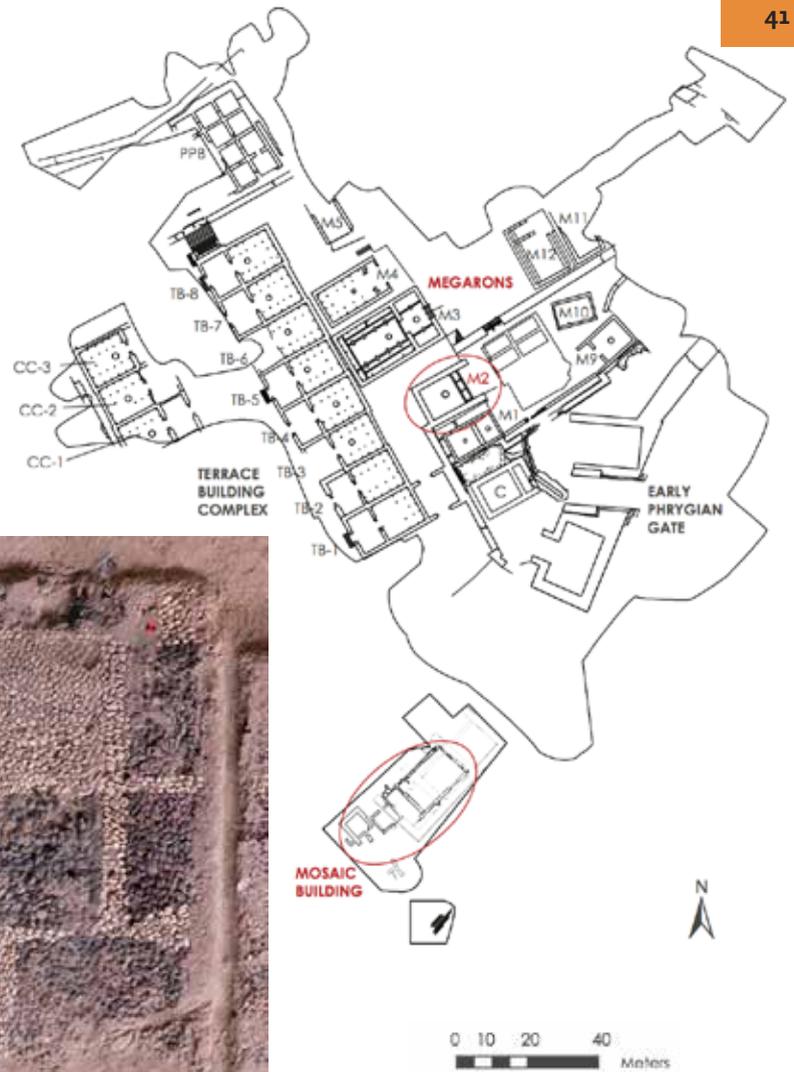
OPPOSITE: Scaffolding in preparation of stabilization of the Early Phrygian Citadel Gate

ABOVE: Lifting of the damaged blocks of the Early Phrygian Citadel Gate Pebble mosaic during conservation



The Fund's support at Gordion was among its most significant commitments in the region. Working under a conservation master plan developed by Frank Matero of Penn's Historic Preservation program, archaeologists have focused on the site's 9th-century pebble mosaic pavements, believed to be the earliest known pavements of this type. In 2009, the Fund awarded \$150,000 to develop a conservation protocol for the pavements, which have been on display for decades at the nearby Gordion Museum. Serving as the mosaic project director, Matero developed a thorough multi-year testing and treatment program, including documentation, sample and treatment testing, and eventual restoration. The Fund also supported an overall plan to improve the site's interpretation and visitor experience.

Meanwhile, Gordion's Early Phrygian Gate—considered the largest city gate in Iron Age Anatolia, constructed ca. 850 BC—suffered a bulge in its limestone masonry after a 1999 earthquake. The Fund awarded \$150,000 for restoration of the gate, whose monumental stone walls stand 10 meters high and appear to have been decorated with carved stone reliefs. Brian Rose, Director of the Gordion Archaeological Project, leveraged additional foundation support, allowing his team to purchase and erect a scaffolding system to gain crucial access for stone removal, documentation, and analysis. The ambitious, multi-year project includes conservation testing and analysis, as well as masonry treatment of the stone units. The enduring impact of the Fund's support, according to Rose, is plain to see: "The best-preserved city gate in Iron Age Asia Minor is once again stable, and the oldest colored stone mosaic in the world has been preserved."



TOP: Gordion site plan
 LEFT: The pebble mosaic, before and after conservation
 OPPOSITE: Detailed cleaning of pebble mosaic

CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION OF THE CEREMONIAL DINING HALL

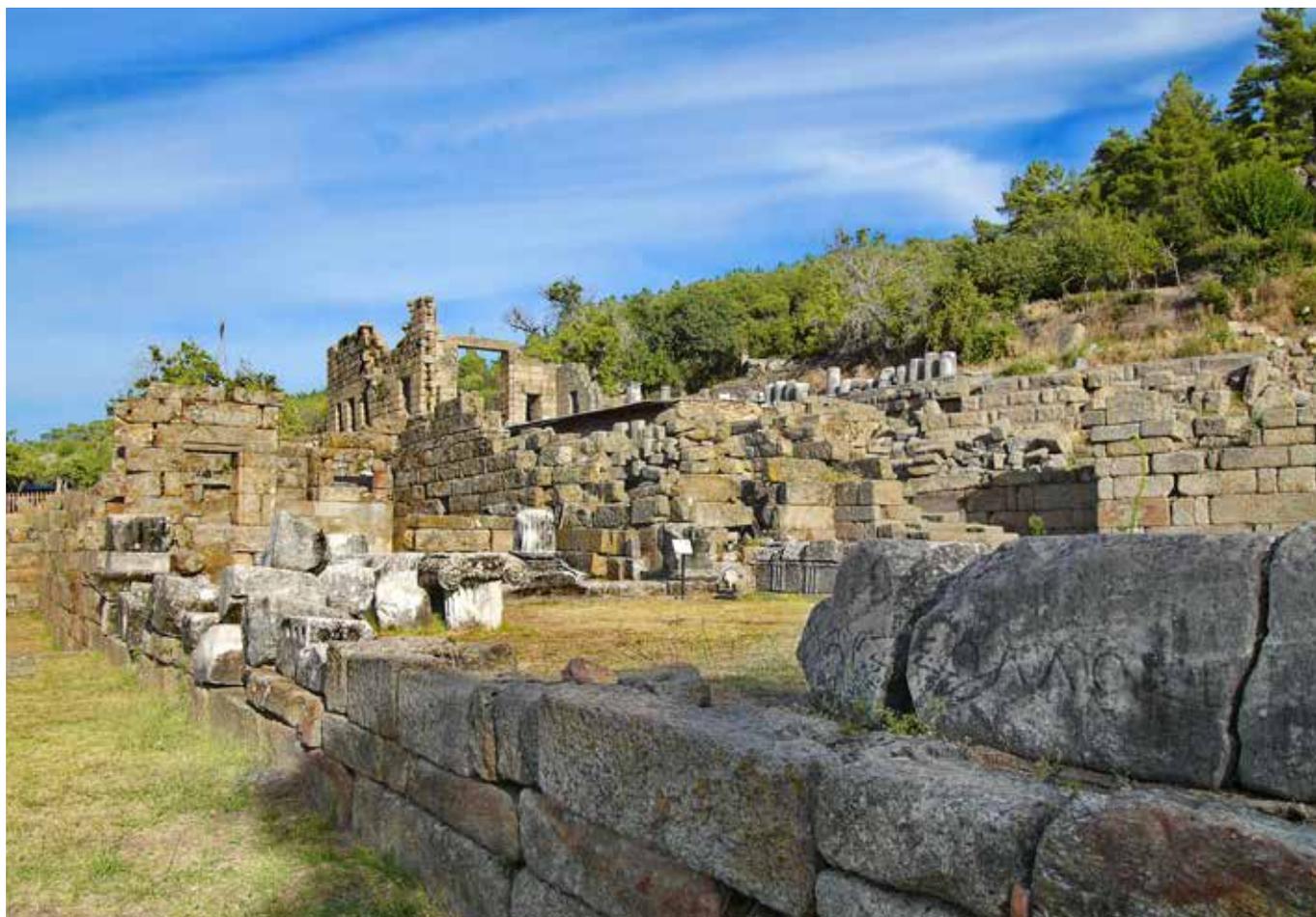
\$80,000

French Institute for Anatolian Studies (Institut Français d'Études Anatoliennes, IFEA)

Labraunda, located in southwestern Turkey, near modern Milas, was founded in the 7th century BC as a mountainous sanctuary to Zeus Labraundos. The apex of the sanctuary dates to the 4th century BC when Maussollos, king of Karia and local administrator of the Persian Empire, transformed the modest sanctuary into a regional cultic center. In three decades, no less than 20 major buildings were erected inside the sanctuary. Today, the site is a trove of well-preserved structures dating to the Late Classical period, most of which have suffered few interventions.



With Kaplan support, in 2011 a joint French/Swedish team led by Dr. Olivier Henry embarked upon the conservation and restoration of a ceremonial dining hall known as Andron A. The hall, dating ca. 351–344 BC, was built by Maussollos' brother Idries to resemble an ancient temple in antis. It was used to invite ambassadors and local dynasts for meals during sacred festivals. The southern wall of the site bore traces of damage, likely caused by earthquake, so the team set out to conserve the building's masonry while reconstructing damaged areas.



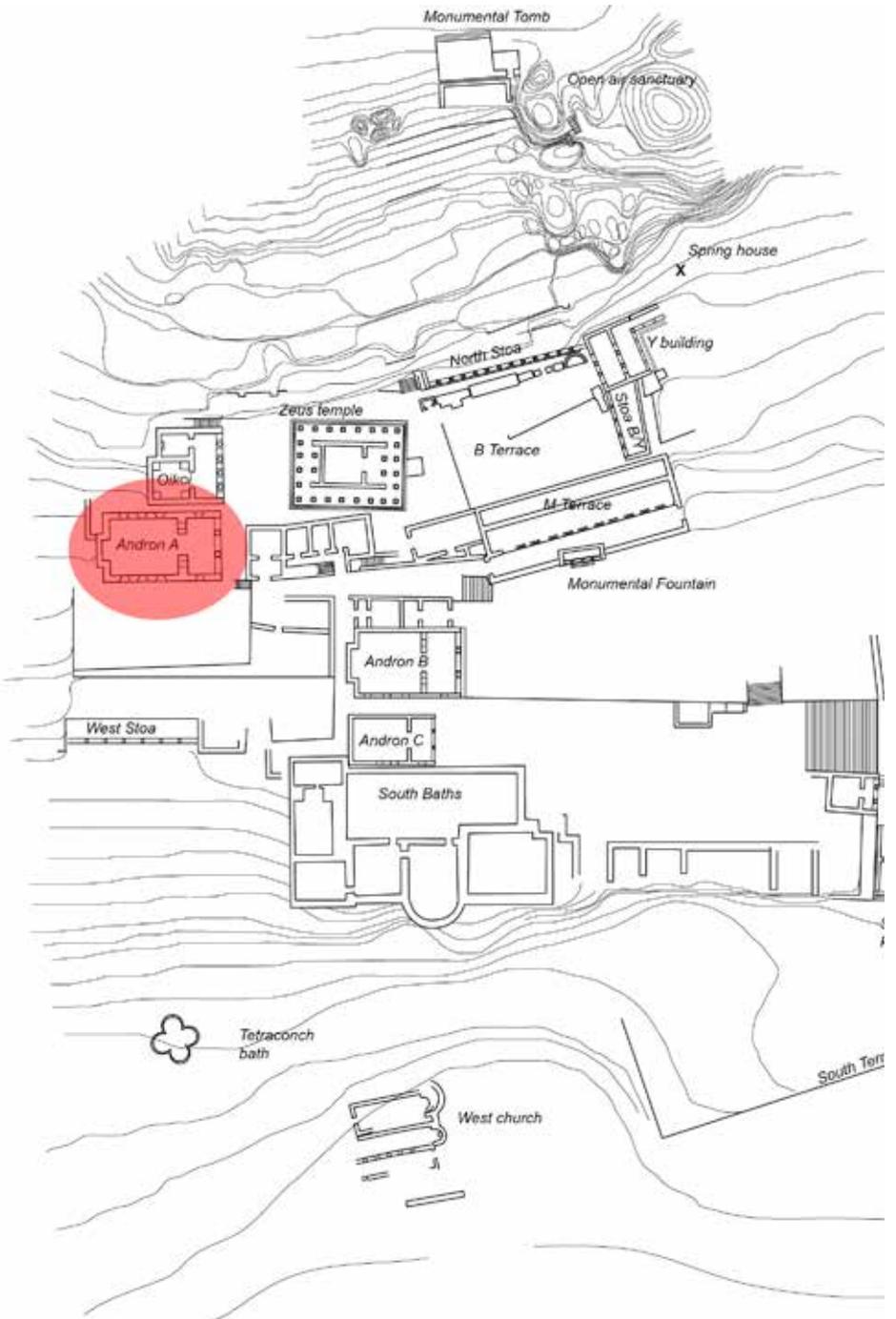


ABOVE: Interior of Andron A, before and after conservation
OPPOSITE: View of the sanctuary from the east



The Fund's \$80,000 grant to the French Institute for Anatolian Studies (IFEA), in collaboration with the Department of Conservation and Restoration at Middle Eastern Technical University, allowed the team to spend three field seasons moving from conservation planning to implementation. Along with the work of documentation, scaffolding, and conservation, more than 200 large collapsed blocks within the interior were removed, revealing the original floor. As the largest conservation project planned at Labraunda, this extensive effort has brought new life to an ancient shrine while safeguarding its future.

ABOVE: Aerial view of the sanctuary, Andron A at left center
OPPOSITE: Labraunda site plan



FIRST PHASE MASTER PLAN AND PRIORITIZED CONSERVATION

\$75,000

French School at Athens (École française d'Athènes, EfA)



The lives of sea-faring Mediterranean peoples were intertwined with the ocean for culture, commerce, and trade, so confronting the damage caused by a rising sea level in the ancient world is no simple task. In 2014, the Fund granted \$75,000 to the French School at Athens (EfA) for the first phase of a master plan and prioritized conservation that would tackle this challenge at Delos, a World Heritage site and major center of the Greek world from the Archaic to the Hellenistic periods.

Known in Greek mythology as the birthplace of Apollo and his twin sister Artemis, Delos features the remains of temples, altars, porticos, honorific monuments, mosaic-filled dwellings, and hundreds of storage buildings which testify to its importance as a center of international trading. However, these remains have been buffeted by sea- and wind-related erosion, rainfall, and gullying that have caused significant damage, leaving some ruins in danger of disappearance.



RIGHT: Marble blocks in the Agora of Theophrastus



In response, EfA, which has been excavating at Delos since 1873, matched the Fund's grant to help protect the ancient resources from climate change, provide employment opportunities, and increase visitor attendance. The first phase of a four-year project was limited to the low-lying zone where trading activities were concentrated in antiquity, but where today the environmental threat is most severe. Since this area now serves as the visitor reception for tourists arriving on the island, the goals of the project were to search for a sustainable solution to sea-level rise for the site's commercial buildings while envisioning a well-situated welcome zone for visitors.

First, the team studied the Agora of Theophrastus, the largest marketplace on Delos, where an intertidal marsh has been created due to varying rainfall levels. Work included moving several hundred blocks for study, followed by a request for proposals to study backfilling the area. Second, the team explored the sea-front magazines, a complex of commercial buildings forming a continuous block almost 1 kilometer long. These buildings are of vital importance not only for the history of Hellenistic Delos but also for the history of the Mediterranean economy. The Fund's support enabled the team to study these particularly vulnerable resources and reinforce fallen blocks of the "Magasin des colonnes" to prevent the complete loss of ancient walls.



ABOVE: Timber reinforcements in the Magasin des colonnes
OPPOSITE: Courtyard of the Magasin des colonnes, before and after cleaning



Aphrodisias

ANASTYLOSIS OF THE PROPYLON

CONSERVATION OF THE HADRIANIC BATHS

STABILIZATION OF COLONNADES OF THE NORTH AGORA AND THEATER

OPERATING SUPPORT

\$725,000

New York University Institute of Fine Arts (IFA)

Of all the sites in the Aegean Basin, Aphrodisias has most dramatically benefited from the Fund's preservation support. Following a 2009 visit to this ancient city, the Fund embarked upon a sustained campaign to conserve an unusually vivid record of classical antiquity's monumental civic culture. Located 150 kilometers east of Turkey's Aegean coast, Aphrodisias was famous in antiquity for its sanctuary of patron goddess Aphrodite. With a long and prosperous existence from the 2nd century BC through the 6th century AD, its excavated monuments and associated remains document the period's social history, spatial organization, and visual culture in a wealth of detail.

The excavation of Aphrodisias has, since 1961, proceeded under the direction of New York University's Institute of Fine Arts, which proved an adept partner in achieving the Fund's conservation goals. Between 2009 and 2015, the project team was awarded a total of \$725,000 for a series of initiatives: in 2009, \$300,000 for the Propylon's anastylosis, a process of stone-by-stone reconstruction that places each block in its ancient location; \$100,000 for conservation of the Hadrianic Baths; \$100,000 for the stabilization of the colonnades of the theater and north agora; and a \$50,000 grant for operating support. In 2012, another \$175,000 was granted for further work on the Propylon.



ROMAN PERIOD



ABOVE: Lifting of the Propylon architrave-frieze

Detail of the Propylon architrave-frieze, after anastylosis

LEFT: Site architect Thomas Kaefer pointing out the Propylon block field during the 2009 board site visit

OPPOSITE: Aphrodisias plan



KEY

1. STADIUM
2. NORTH TEMENOS HOUSE
3. TEMPLE OF APHRODITE / CATHEDRAL
4. TETRAPYLON
5. SCULPTORS' WORKSHOP
6. "BISHOP'S PALACE"
7. BOULEUTERION
8. NORTH AGORA
9. WATER CHANNEL AREA
10. ATRIUM HOUSE
11. SEBASTEION
12. CRYPTOPORTICUS HOUSE

13. THEATER
14. TETRASTOON
15. THEATER BATHS
16. "GAUDIN'S FOUNTAIN"
17. "GAUDIN'S GYMNASIUM"
18. TETRAKIONION /TRICONCH CHURCH
19. BASILICA
20. HADRIANIC BATHS
21. SOUTH AGORA
22. AGORA GATE
23. MUSEUM
24. EXCAVATION HOUSE

APHRODISIAS

STATE PLAN WITH CITY GRID

0 150 300m
DRAWN 1:7500



H. MARK, 2005, 2010, 2015

Propylon

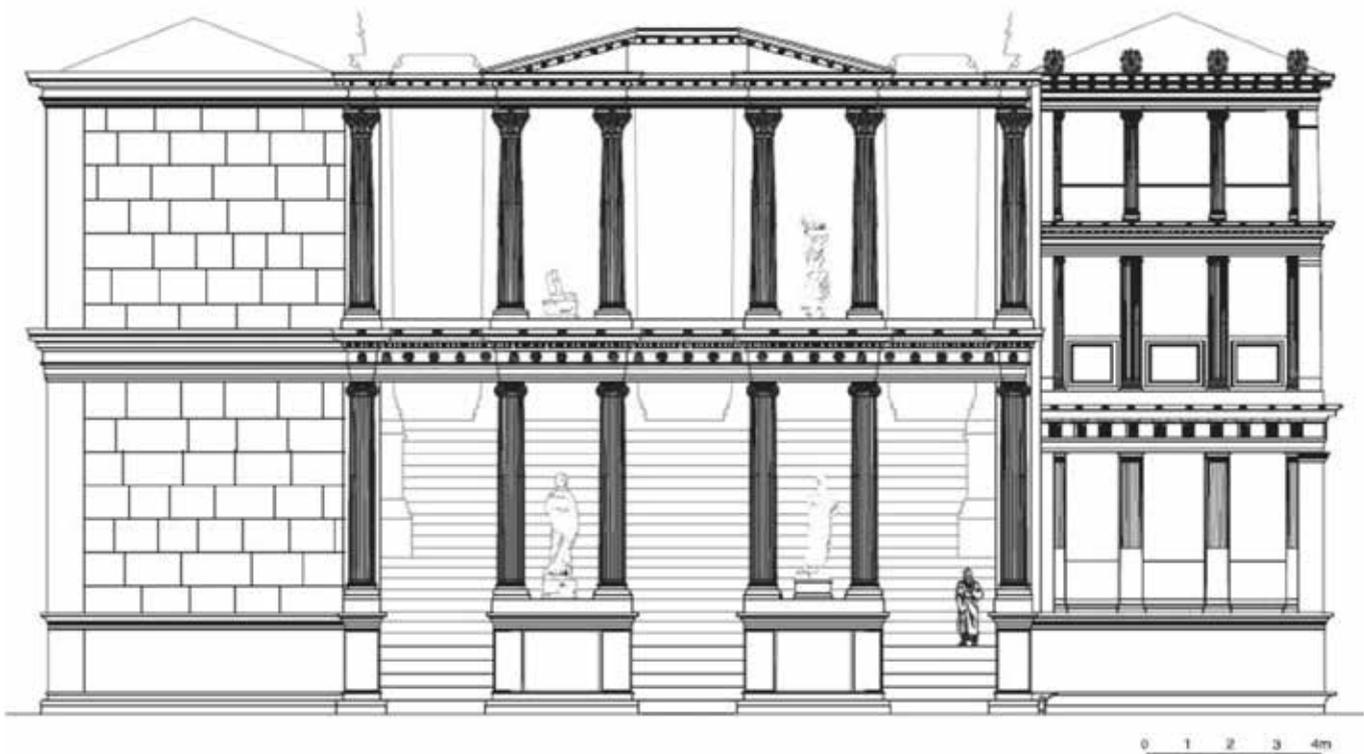
The Sebasteion, or imperial cult sanctuary, at Aphrodisias is one of the most important discoveries of Roman archaeology in the past half century. The best preserved of its type in the Roman Empire, the Sebasteion was built by two local families starting in the reign of Tiberius (14–37 AD). The sanctuary was entered through a gateway known as the Propylon on its west end. A Roman-style Corinthian podium temple was placed to the east, while to the north and south were three-storied porticoes with 200 life-size reliefs in their upper two stories.

In its original form, the Propylon was a transparent, two-storied columnar screen, facing both in toward the sanctuary and out toward a major avenue or square. Decorated with statues of the Roman imperial family in projecting niches, the structure's influential form had become a key feature of Roman Empire urbanism by the 2nd century AD. Yet while the Sebasteion had received worldwide attention, at the time of the Fund's 2009 visit, the ruins of the Propylon were scattered on the ground. Few legible traces of this structure remained, a major loss for architectural history, as the monument was one of the earliest examples of its type known through widely seen wall paintings.

With over 90 percent of the Propylon's ruins preserved, however, the NYU team partnered with the Fund to re-erect it using its ancient materials so that it might once again play a defining role on the site. In 2010 and 2011, work focused on architectural study and project planning, including the review of drawings, the arrangement of masonry blocks in the field, and trial-and-error efforts to re-erect columns, bases, architrave blocks, and friezes. By the 2012 field season, the physical anastylosis of the Propylon was under way. The foundation of the entire structure was first repaired and properly established. Work then focused on the Ionic order of the first story, with molds and casts made to complete missing parts of bases, column drums, and capitals. At the same time, the entire architrave-frieze course of the Ionic order was laid out in the nearby depot for repair and preparation for mounting on the building. The following two years continued this work, as well as the study and documentation of the west end of the Sebasteion's adjacent south building.

All in all, the anastylosis dramatized the Sebasteion's great processional space, showing the connection of the Propylon to the south building and framing the complex at one end. A sense of the site's grandeur has been expertly restored.

BELOW: Elevation drawing of Propylon west facade, flanked by short ends of Sebasteion North and South Buildings





ABOVE: Propylon anastylosis, view from east with Sebasteion South and North Buildings
Propylon anastylosis, view from southwest

Hadrianic Baths

Occupying two full city blocks, the Hadrianic Baths constitute one of the largest standing structures at Aphrodisias. Dedicated to the emperor Hadrian (117–138 AD), the baths were wonders of vaulted construction and water technology, following the basic design of the great bath complexes of Rome. As a center of public life, such baths became a symbol of imperial civilization as places of exercise, health, and cultured enjoyment, passing without interruption to today's Turkish hamam.

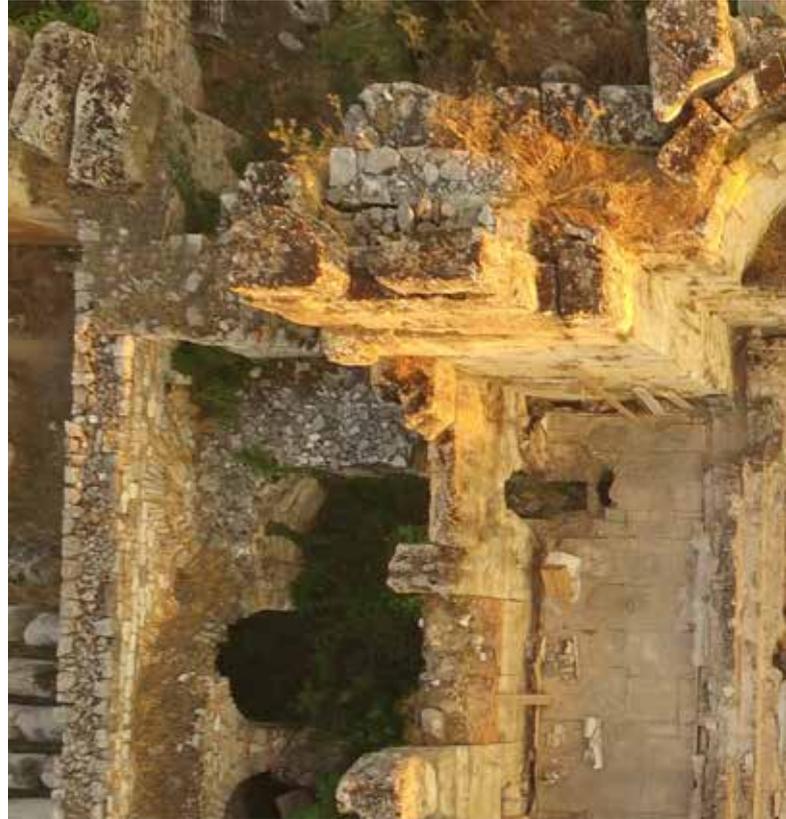
The well-preserved baths at Aphrodisias, on the west side of the South Agora, were first excavated in 1904. Due to their poor condition, however, a large-scale conservation program was launched in 2010. The project envisioned an open-air museum of ancient bathing, with the use of walkways, carved marble display, and interpretive signage. Preparation work was underway when the Fund joined the World Monuments Fund and others as supporters of this effort. Work began with a digital plan of the complex, documenting the positions of previously excavated blocks. Over the course of three years, conservation focused on the structural repair of walls and vaults in danger of collapse, as well as wall-capping and repairs to shattered floor and pool sections.

Colonnades of the North Agora and Theater

The North Agora was the civic and commercial heart of Aphrodisias. One of the earliest monuments on the site, it consisted of a large colonnaded square surrounded on all sides by Ionic porticos, with a dedicatory inscription referring to Zoilos. It was situated midway between the city's main sanctuary and the theater of Aphrodisias, also one of the site's earliest dated monuments (ca. 20 BC), and long prized for its rich epigraphic and sculptural remains.

Portions of the North Agora's enclosing colonnades are still standing to their full height, but certain areas called for urgent conservation action. In 2010, the Fund supported a stabilization program focusing on columns of the south portico, which had shifted and were in danger of collapse. In addition to stabilization work, fragments of columns, capitals, and entablatures were repaired and restored to their original positions.

Meanwhile, conservation at the theater focused on the stage building, which had been reconstructed in the 1970s and 80s. The misalignment of architrave blocks during that project caused stress to the capitals and columns underneath, bringing the potential for structural failure. The Fund supported the time-consuming dismantlement of the building to undo these previous restoration efforts. Following a cleaning, the cornices were placed in their correct sequence based on technical analysis that included the study of honorific inscriptions, thus successfully preserving one of the oldest stage buildings in Asia Minor.





ABOVE: Hadrianic Baths, from east
OPPOSITE: Theater stage building: conservation
and realignment of columns

The Fund's support has been crucial for the preservation of this complex site. "The Kaplan Fund has been a game-changer for building conservation at Aphrodisias," remarked R.R.R. "Bert" Smith, who has served as project director since 1991. "Several major monuments at the site, remarkable survivals from antiquity, have been brought back to life." The research and conservation program has led to a greater appreciation for the cultural heritage of Turkey, drawing roughly 250,000 visitors annually and helping list Aphrodisias as a tentative World Heritage site in 2009.

CONSERVATION OF THE TEMPLE OF HADRIAN

\$75,000Austrian Archaeological Institute
(Österreichisches Archäologisches Institut, ÖAI)

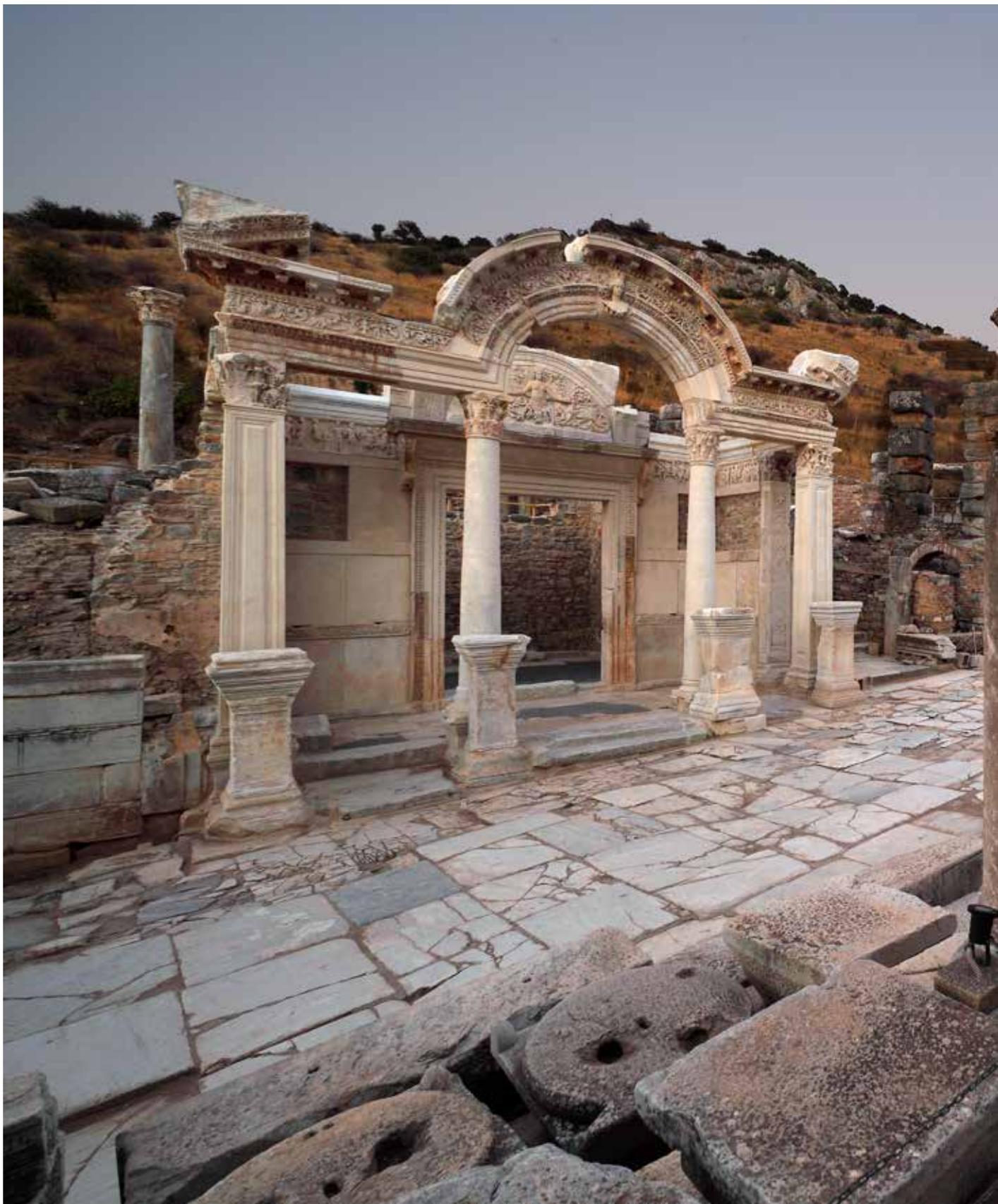
Ephesus is probably the best-known classical excavation site in Turkey — a hive of scholarly activity and a magnet for some 2 million visitors every year. At its heart are the ruins of a Roman city center with numerous public buildings and private quarters. Studied since the mid-19th century, first by the British, and most recently under the ÖAI, Ephesus today boasts over 200 scholars taking part in excavations and other studies, contributing to its inscription on the World Heritage List in 2015.

A centerpiece of the Roman city was the so-called Temple of Hadrian, built about 117 AD. Its original function remains unknown, although it was long (and erroneously) assumed to have been an official cult temple of the emperor Hadrian, due to references in historic records. The structure, covering an area of about 100 square meters, is prominently located on the lower section of Curetes Street. Its entablature is preserved almost entirely, and carries not only the temple's dedication, but also richly sculpted, decorative surface ornament of the highest artistic value.





ABOVE: Temple of Hadrian before conservation
OPPOSITE: Removal of the keystone from the arch: bust of the goddess Tyche





The temple was excavated in 1956 and reconstructed the following year, making it the first historically correct reconstruction at Ephesus, thanks to the large number of surviving building blocks. Unfortunately, conservators at the time used what are now known as inappropriate materials such as concrete and iron. By 2009, original sculpted reliefs had become severely weathered, while iron rods inserted in 1957 had corroded. Two years later, ÖAI's scientific analysis found the temple in danger of collapse.

As part of a broad preservation and presentation strategy at Ephesus, the ÖAI secured \$75,000 from the Fund in 2011 for the temple's stabilization and conservation. The grant focused on a strategy to remove damaged materials, use contemporary conservation methods for reconstruction, and still retain the

aesthetic and didactic approach of the 1950s. The work subsequently began with the removal of the entire entablature down to the capitals. Cement-bound additions were freed, then iron elements and polyester resin adhesives were extricated, and finally dirt and biogenic incrustations were cleaned from the ruins. The marble was then stabilized concurrent with improvements to the water management system, and the temple ultimately protected using the 21st century's best practices in conservation.

ABOVE: View of the restored Temple of Hadrian along the Curetes Street

CONSERVATION OF SAINT PHILIP'S TOMB AND CHURCH COMPLEX

\$175,000

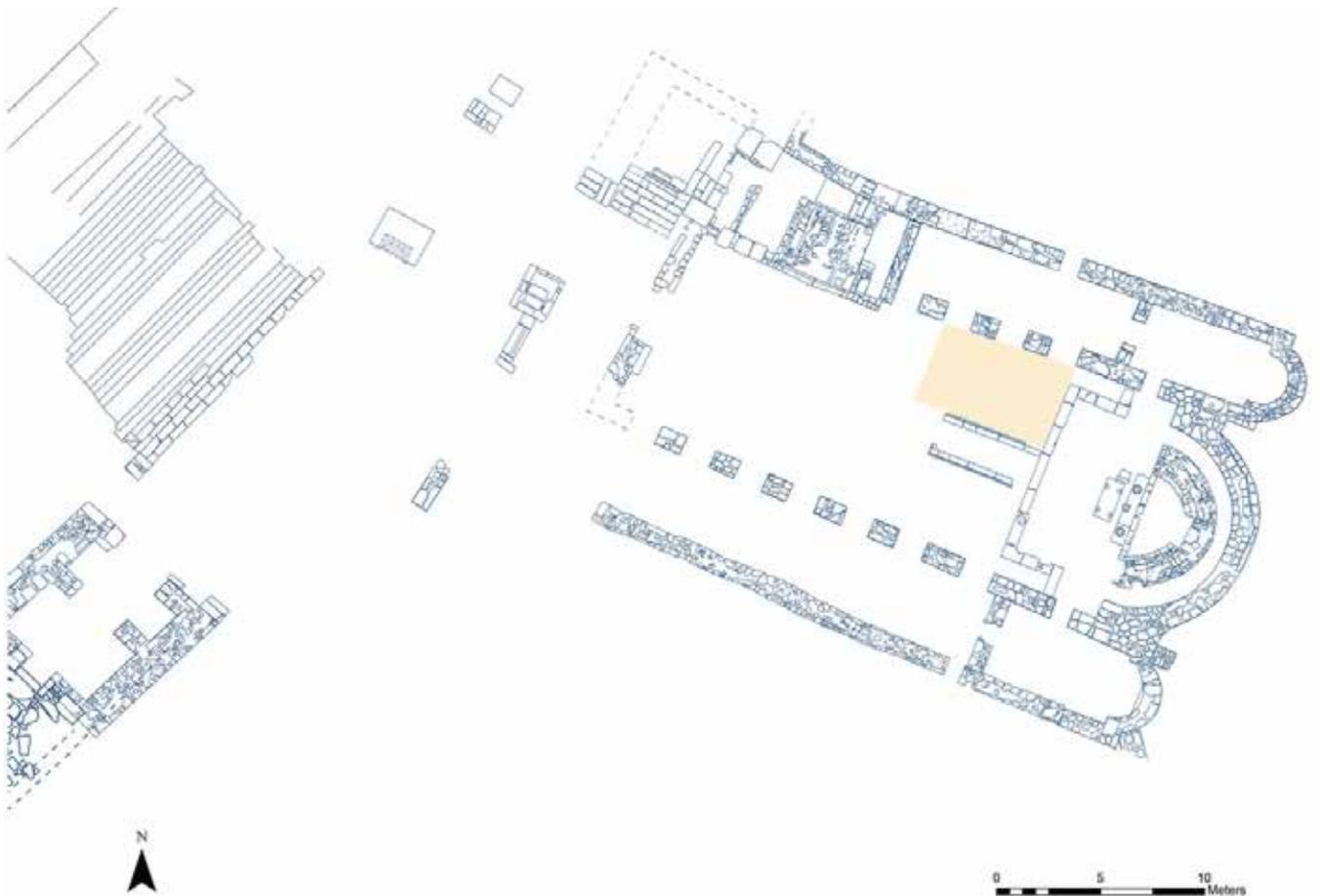
Italian Archaeological Mission in Hierapolis

In the summer of 2011, Italian archaeologist **Francesco D'Andria** drew worldwide acclaim when he discovered the tomb of Saint Philip the Apostle at Hierapolis, a World Heritage site located 15 kilometers from the Turkish town of Denizli. Dating to the 5th century AD, the tomb confirmed the city's exceptional importance at the beginning of Christian history. For it was at Hierapolis, where he was believed to have been martyred, that Apostle Philip was venerated. What remains are a tomb and church complex of extraordinary richness, including a three-aisle basilica with wall and floor mosaics. Nearby were numerous ecclesiastical buildings to house the saint's relics. Today, these ancient monuments, as well as unique landscape features such as thermal spas, draw more than a million tourists and modern Christian pilgrims each year.



ABOVE: Director Francesco D'Andria in front of the Tomb of Saint Philip
BELOW: Detail of the restored columns of the church





ABOVE: Church of Saint Philip: the templon before restoration
Site map of Saint Philip's Tomb

For D'Andria, who has been working at the site since 1974 and is head of the Italian Mission at Hierapolis, the remarkable discovery coincided with a much-needed conservation initiative for the complex. With Fund support of \$100,000, followed by a second grant of \$75,000 in 2013, an international team studied, conserved, and restored blocks, walls, mosaic floors, and other architectural elements. Project activities notably included a broad sanctuary terrace, which once served as a gathering place for pilgrims. Here stood a monumental fountain known as an aghiasma, built of travertine blocks but in a fragile state of conservation. Due to its prominent location, the restored fountain represents a highly visible point of reference for modern visitors, as it must have been for ancient pilgrims. Additional work focused on the flooring of the central nave, as well as plasters and architectural marble blocks of sanctuary decoration. During this work, new elements were identified, including walls with frescoes imitating colored marble and an entire plastered wall where medieval pilgrims carved dozens of invocations to Saint Philip.

By the end of excavation and restoration, the tomb and sanctuary complex were returned to their monumental state and once again play an important part in the landscape of Hierapolis. "Support from the Kaplan Fund was fundamental to ensure that the recently discovered tomb of St. Philip the Apostle, housed within the ruins of the church, would be properly conserved and presented to the public," noted Dr. D'Andria, saluting the Fund's role in creating what is in effect a new landmark of ancient Anatolian civilization.

BELOW: Church of Saint Philip: cleaning of the opus sectile floor
OPPOSITE: The aghiasma after restoration





STABILIZATION OF THE RED CHURCH

\$100,000

World Monuments Fund



Kızıl Kilise, or the Red Church, landed on the 2008 World Monuments Watch List as a treasure in distress: a structure of finely dressed, reddish volcanic stone that had been pillaged by a harsh climate, heavy snowfall, and animals grazing too near its fragile base. Built in the 6th century AD during the reign of the Byzantine Emperor Justinian, the church sits in a remote field that made it a perfect stop for pilgrims journeying to Jerusalem. With a central dome supported by an octagonal base—a design element traced to other major 6th-century churches in Constantinople—the Red Church is one of few masonry structures in a region famous for churches carved into volcanic rock.

This rare survivor, a testament to the quality of craftsmanship in such a remote locale, cried out for conservation. In 2009, the Fund granted \$100,000 to the World Monuments Fund for a stabilization program, performed in partnership with the Association Les Amis de la Cappadoce, a French-based group of private supporters. The top priority was to support the dome, upper arches, and walls to prevent the monument's collapse. Sample mortars were tested, and as many original stones as possible reintegrated after documentation. Today, the church's vacant remains have become a stabilized ruin, its dome successfully conserved through sensitive study and analysis.

OPPOSITE: Kızıl Kilise after restoration work
Interior vaulting

BELOW: Kızıl Kilise during conservation work





Meryem Ana Kilise, Cappadocia

BYZANTINE PERIOD

STRUCTURAL ASSESSMENT FOR POTENTIAL STABILIZATION

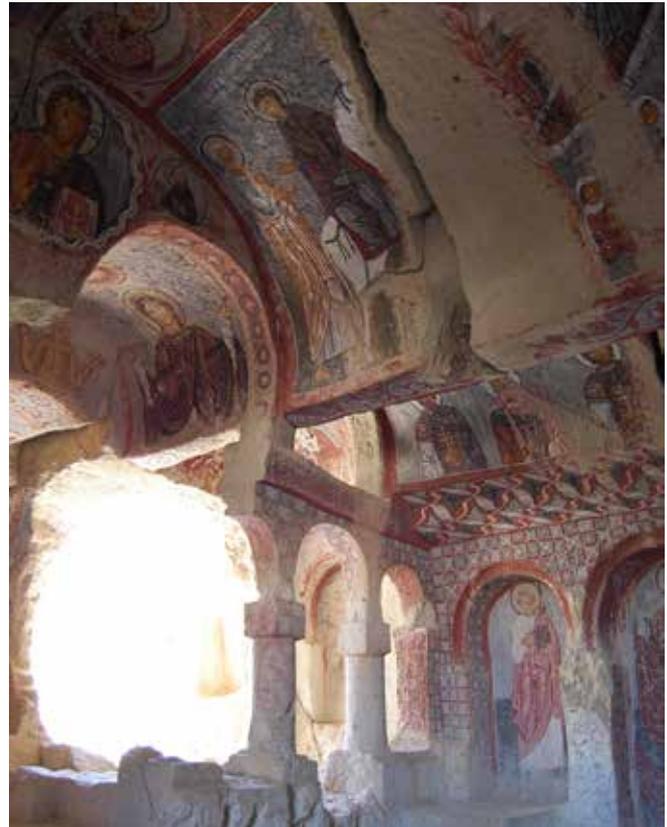
\$87,500

World Monuments Fund

A second church on the 2008 World Monuments

Watch List, the Meryem Ana Kilise, or Mother of God Church, was the Fund's initial project in Turkey. Carved out of a rock outcropping overlooking a deep gully, this breathtaking sacred space is part of an "open air museum" at Göreme, Cappadocia, a World Heritage site known for its Byzantine rock-cut dwellings. The church interior—lit only by windows carved into rock—consists of two main vaulted chambers lined with blind arcades and a tomb chamber at one end. The elaborate wall paintings, from the 11th century, include scenes of the Virgin and Christ, as well as images of early Christian figures. The rich colors and bold style of these paintings are a fine testament to the region's vibrant Christian life.

The church had attracted the Fund's attention in 2007, when \$87,500 was granted to the World Monuments Fund to analyze structural conditions and propose a stabilization strategy. At that time, the church was closed to visitors because a fissure in the tufa-like rock could have caused a large portion to cleave off and drop into the gully below. The structure's dramatic condition was evident during a 2009 Fund visit, where access to the interior was made on hands and knees through a small-carved opening. Kaplan funds supported initial assessments and convenings held in tandem with the region's administrators. Eventually, targeted repairs were made and the church deemed stable by the regional government, which continues to monitor this precious site.



ABOVE: Wall paintings at collapsed east section of apse

RIGHT: The path leading to the church entrance

OPPOSITE: Meryem Ana in the Kılıçlar Valley
Wall paintings around apse



STABILIZATION AND PROTECTION OF THE ANI CATHEDRAL

STABILIZATION AND PROTECTION OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY REDEEMER

\$550,000

World Monuments Fund



The 10th and 11th centuries AD were the height of glory for Armenia's Bagratid Kingdom, whose capital city of Ani rivaled Constantinople, Baghdad, and Cairo. With a population of as many as 200,000 and an enviable position along key trade routes connecting East and West, Ani's rulers commissioned prominent public monuments to showcase the city's fortunes. Among these are two striking examples of Armenia's early ecclesiastical architecture: Ani Cathedral and the Church of the Holy Redeemer.

Now located within modern-day Turkey, these two influential sites have faced major conservation challenges. The Cathedral, completed in 1001, is a masterpiece of medieval building, with pointed arches, four interior columns, and a cruciform plan. This proto-Gothic style predates such an appearance in Western Europe by more than a century, and is considered the eastern source for Gothic architecture. Made of rubble masonry faced on both sides with dressed stone, the Cathedral was shaken by earthquakes and suffered partial collapse. The slightly later Church of the Holy Redeemer, completed in 1035, was built as a rotunda in two parts, intended to house part of the True Cross. This church too was split by an earthquake, resulting in monolithic collapsed portions.

The alarming state of Ani's cultural resources drew international notice when the World Monuments Fund placed the city on its inaugural Watch List in 1996. Thus began more than a decade of preliminary studies and analytical research leading to conservation treatment recommendations. In 2009, the Kaplan Fund joined this effort through a grant of \$450,000 for the stabilization and protection of the Cathedral, and \$100,000 for the Church of the Holy Redeemer. The Fund's support, part of a large-scale project that received funding from the U.S. Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation, helped lead to an agreement with the Turkish authorities to begin planning for a fuller stabilization.

RIGHT: View of Ani with the Cathedral to right and the Church of the Holy Redeemer to distant right



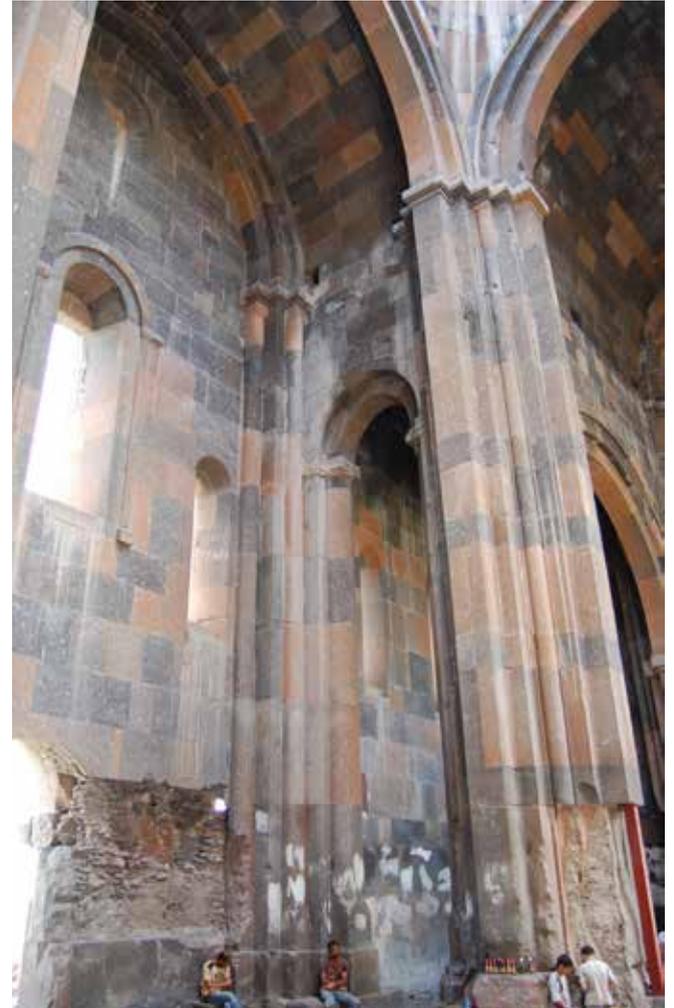
The World Monuments Fund coordinated a multidisciplinary team to oversee both projects, which began with planning and field conservation work, including condition surveys and documentation activities. Work at the Cathedral is intended to stabilize and consolidate the structure as a ruin, while providing visitor access. At the Church of the Holy Redeemer, the team has overseen cleaning of the site, emergency stabilization, and in-depth diagnostic studies related to conservation materials that will eventually lead to the implementation of project recommendations.

Work at both sites has continued with a monitoring system, further documentation, and emergency repairs, plus the preparation of conservation proposals.

In addition to support for site conservation work, the Fund provided a grant to Koç University's Center for Anatolian Civilization for a 2011 workshop, "Ani in Context." The workshop brought together scholars and experts to help develop a holistic approach for the conservation and interpretation of Ani's magnificent cultural heritage.







ABOVE: Ani Cathedral during stabilization
 Exterior of the Church of the Holy Redeemer
 RIGHT: Interior of the Ani Cathedral
 OPPOSITE: Interior scaffolding of the Church of the Holy Redeemer

MULTI-PERIOD SITES

Some cultural resources supported by the Fund span more than a single chronological period. The following sites underline the rich historical layers of the Mediterranean region, and the way a single place can hold importance through successive cultures, empires, and eras.



CONSERVATION OF THE GYMNASIUM

\$200,000

German Archaeological Institute
(Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, DAI)

The ancient city of Pergamon was a major political and cultural center during the Hellenistic era, and today remains a preeminent archaeological site. Among its standout features is a three-tiered gymnasium, one of the largest and most spectacular monuments of the Hellenistic metropolis. Like other ancient gymnasiums, the building was not simply a site of education and training, but a showpiece of civic and imperial culture. The structure at Pergamon is of unique importance for the period's architecture in Asia Minor, as the only surviving example of such stature.

The gymnasium complex records 1,500 years of architectural activity during Pergamon's eventful history. The initial building was established at the beginning of the 2nd century BC as the core project of an ambitious urban expansion from upper to lower acropolis. This development tracked Pergamon's transformation from a local kingdom to a new Hellenistic superpower. The Roman period saw the addition of new bathhouses, and during the late Byzantine Empire, the structure was integrated into the medieval town's defensive system.

As the leading international partner exploring this rich cultural site, the DAI has spearheaded research, excavation, and conservation activities at Pergamon for more than 120 years. The gymnasium complex was completely excavated by Wilhelm Dörpfeld more than a century ago, but the effects of weathering, mountainside debris, and vegetation have caused serious damage to the masonry. In addition, the complex lacked easy access and interpretative resources for visitors. To address these concerns, in 2011 the Fund granted \$150,000 for the conservation of the gymnasium and, in 2014, an additional \$50,000 to continue the project.

The conservation program, coordinated by DAI Deputy Director Martin Bachmann, included the stabilization of existing ruins, consolidation of endangered ancient walls, and reconstruction of significant architectural elements. Work commenced with intensive cleaning and preparation of the construction site, including the restoration of ancient road retaining walls.



ABOVE: Odeion retaining walls after restoration work
OPPOSITE: Terrace retaining wall: before and after restoration work



The multi-year project then focused on restoration of the complex's collapsed Roman arch and ancient auditorium. The anastylosis of the Roman marble architecture involved documentation, the production of new stone blocks, and installation of the first pieces for reconstruction. Next, the project turned to the Kellerstadion, a facility featuring a 180-meter-long corridor that served as both the substructure of a portico and a racing hall. Its walls were long in need of conservation and, following a collapse in 2015, required emergency interventions.

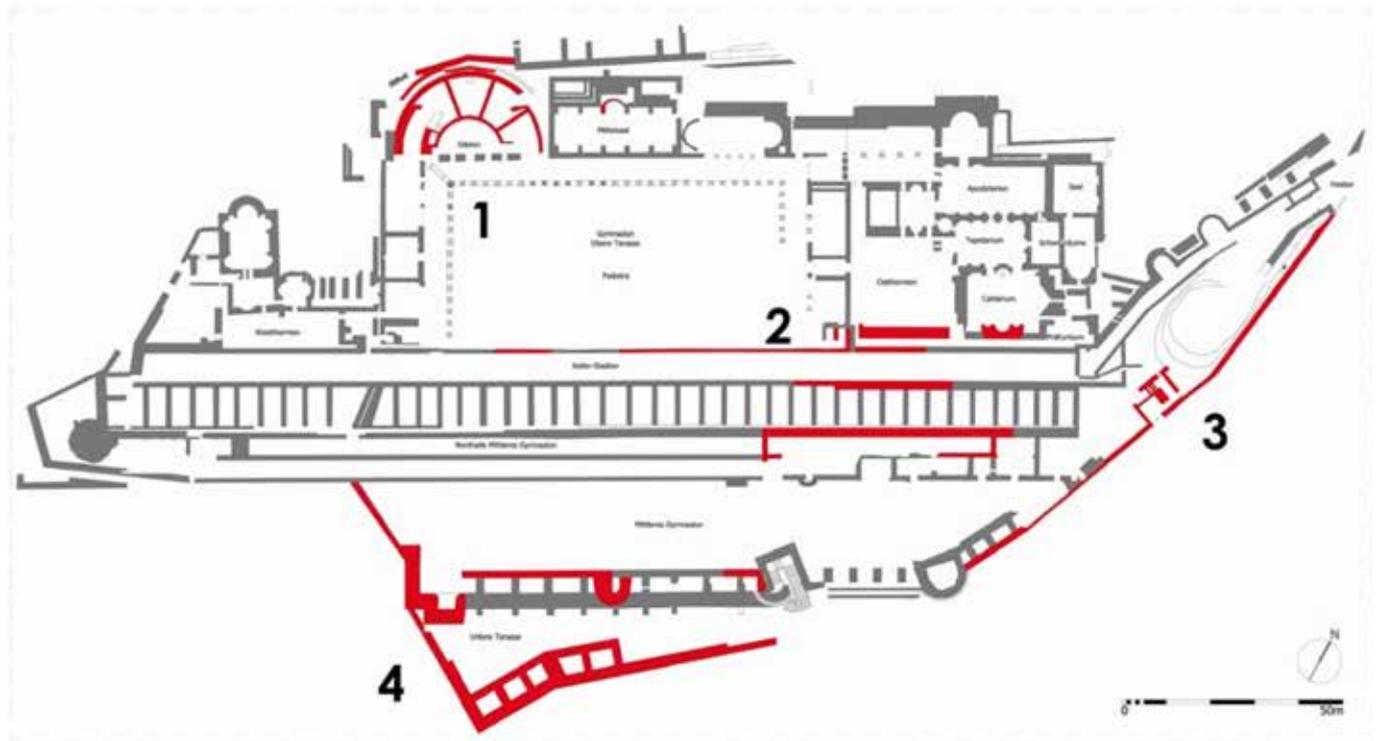
Among the site's conservation hindrances was a giant dump hill of former excavations, made between 1908 and 1910 along the city's ancient main road. The dump hill prevented visitors from perceiving the complex's layout, and over the years had become an obstacle for conservation efforts. With the removal of more than 20,000 cubic meters of rubble and earth, for the

first time in over a century more than 80 running meters of the gymnasium's ancient retaining walls were once again made visible and conserved. The work allowed for the reestablishment of a direct connection between the ceremonial gateway and main staircase of the gymnasium. Finally, the remains of a Byzantine fortification and its Hellenistic substructure in notably poor condition were consolidated, remortared, and partly re-erected.

Surveying the achievements made during this time, Bachmann noted that the Fund played a pivotal role in securing Pergamon's status as a site of global cultural importance. "The Fund's support allowed us to start the restoration of the gymnasium, the largest archaeological site on the acropolis," he said. "This much-needed work was influential in getting Pergamon and its multi-layered cultural landscape inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2014."



ABOVE: The Kellerstadion with disordered architectural fragments
 OPPOSITE: Palaestra northern colonnade, view to west with Odeion to left
 Gymnasium site plan



CONSERVATION OF THE LYDIAN ALTAR**CONSERVATION OF THE SYNAGOGUE PAVEMENT
MOSAICS****CONSERVATION AND CLEANING OF THE
TEMPLE OF ARTEMIS****\$185,000**

Harvard Art Museums



Like Pergamon, Sardis stands today as a palimpsest of cultural artifacts built by civilizations at their pinnacle. Located in western Turkey, the city was a Persian, Hellenistic, and Roman metropolis for more than a millennium, serving in particular as the capital of the Lydian Empire in the 7th and 6th centuries BC. Under a series of dynamic kings, the Lydians extended their influence across the region and established diplomatic ties with kingdoms from Mesopotamia to Egypt. With stunning historic resources centered upon its ancient acropolis, Sardis is today home to a wide range of archaeological activity.

The first large-scale excavations here took place in the early 20th century, but it was not until 1958, with the establishment of Harvard's Archaeological Exploration of Sardis, that the sustained excavation began of monuments dating from the prehistoric through the Byzantine eras. In 2008, Professor Nick Cahill of the University of Wisconsin-Madison became excavation director, and was approached by the Fund to discuss conservation needs based on a new prioritized assessment. The following year, the Fund granted \$100,000 for two high-profile projects: conservation of the Lydian Altar and conservation of pavement mosaics at the site's synagogue. A final grant of \$85,000 was made in 2013 for the conservation and cleaning of the long-neglected Temple of Artemis, concluding a fascinating series of archaeological interventions.

Lydian Altar

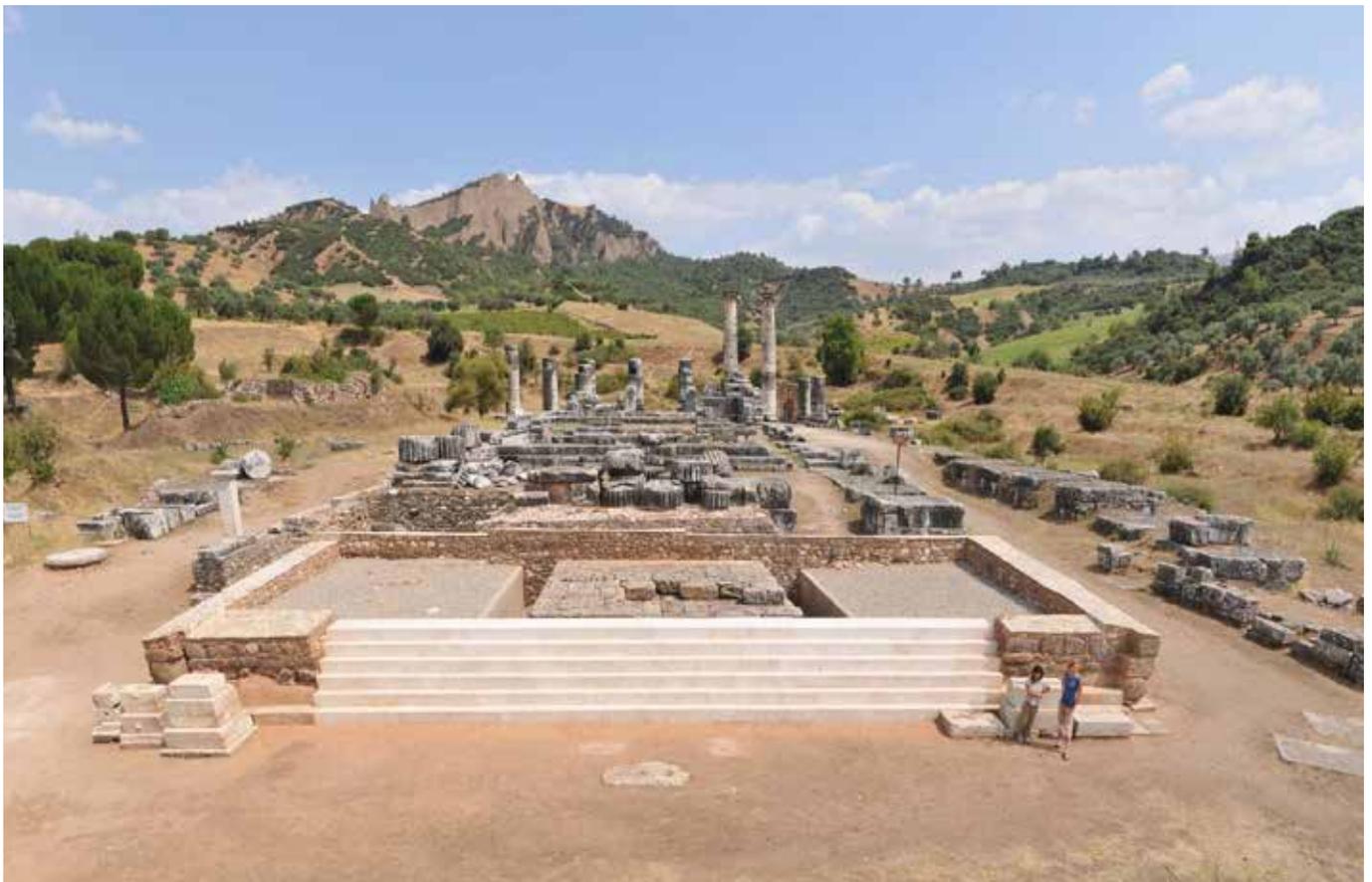
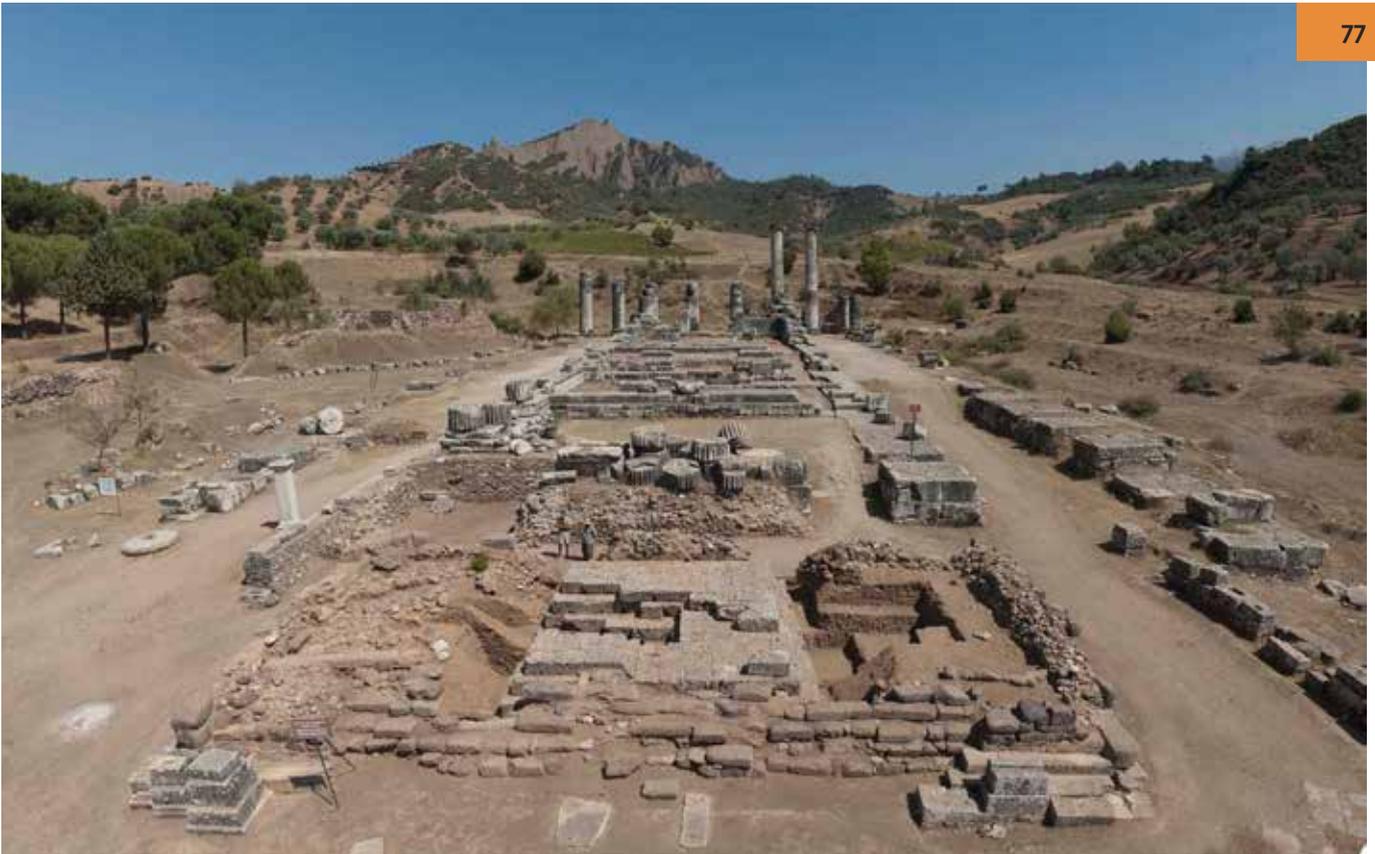
The first monument seen upon entering the Sanctuary of Artemis is the Lydian Altar: the earliest major religious structure at Sardis, with sections dating to the 6th century BC. During the Roman period, the altar became a site for the veneration of the goddess as well as the glorious past of Sardis itself—the Romans having re-erected ancient dedications and inscriptions in the local language. Two major phases of the altar were constructed: an earlier, inner structure of limestone blocks in pyramidal form was later enclosed within a perimeter wall.

Made of large limestone and sandstone blocks and mortared rubble, the wall was originally plastered, with a staircase set along the west side leading to the altar's upper level.

Conservation of the significantly deteriorated altar was a first priority, followed by a program of improved interpretation. The first phase of this multi-year project included cleaning, testing, restoring displaced blocks, stabilizing the substructure of stairs, building retaining walls, and reconstructing the perimeter wall. During the following years, the stairs were restored with travertine, while the perimeter walls were consolidated and capped. The final year of work included cleaning and repairing the marble blocks on the side of the larger perimeter wall, and the installation of interpretive panels.



ABOVE: Brad Davidson (center) and family during their 2010 visit to Sardis with Professor Crawford "Greenie" Greenewalt, Jr. (r)
OPPOSITE: Lydian Altar with Temple of Artemis behind, before and after restoration of the Altar



Synagogue

The Late Roman synagogue of Sardis is the largest synagogue in the ancient world—20 meters wide and nearly 85 meters long—and elaborately decorated with wall-to-wall mosaic pavements, revetment on the walls, columnar shrines, and marble furniture. The structure, including its mosaic pavings, dates to the 4th century AD. It is one of the few sacred sites where visitors can enter and experience the mosaics and revetment as ancient congregations saw them. After its excavation between 1964 and 1972, the mosaics were entirely reset in modern materials, allowing visitor access without intruding walkways or barriers.

Since excavation, the mosaic flooring and other parts of the synagogue have suffered from exposure to the elements. The individual cubes, or tesserae, of the mosaics have been made vulnerable by surface voids and water penetration. The Kaplan-supported conservation program stabilized the mosaics by securing loose tesserae, replacing missing or damaged infills, grouting voids beneath the surface, and repairing mortars. The original marble revetment and mortar backing were treated and, where necessary, the surviving mortar covered. Necessary work completed outside the original scope included the extensive cleaning of biogrowth. While the construction of a protective shelter, which would prevent the gradual deterioration of the mosaics, is a separate project being developed by the team, today visitors once again can stroll across these mosaics as the ancients did.





Temple of Artemis

Of the three Fund-supported projects at Sardis, the Temple of Artemis most clearly reflects the architectural interplay of the site's succeeding cultures. The temple, one of the largest in the world, was begun in the 3rd century BC as the ancient Lydian city was converted into a Greek polis. The main building was finished in the Hellenistic period, but work apparently lapsed, without any exterior columns being raised. A new phase of construction began in the 1st century AD, with half of the temple dedicated to the cult of the Roman emperor. The bulk of construction, including columns erected on the temple's new front, may date to the 2nd century AD, although the building was never completed. With the conversion of the Sardians to Christianity (ca. 400 AD) a small chapel was built at the temple's southeast corner.

Since excavation between 1910 and 1914, the site had not received any systematic conservation, leading to an unsightly accumulation of organic growth. Black cyanobacteria and gray-green lichens eroded the stone, providing a "blackboard" for visitors to scratch their names, which in turn caused further damage. After years of testing, a cleaning method was developed that could be undertaken by women from the local village of Sart, the first time the dig would employ local women on a large scale. With Kaplan support, work began with a condition survey and documentation of the temple, as well as the consolidation and infill of weaker areas as needed. Blocks positioned in the blockfield were cleaned, and the following season focused on the cella walls, exposed foundations, and other standing portions of the temple. During the third year, scaffolding was erected to allow the cleaning of columns and capitals on the temple's east end. The project continues, yet the result is already striking: marks on the temple have been revealed, preserving a wealth of detail about design and construction practices such as setting marks, lifting mechanisms, and different stages of finish that illustrate the carving process.

ABOVE: Artemis Temple with scaffolding for cleaning, with conservator at top for scale

OPPOSITE: Cleaning and stabilizing mosaics in the Synagogue

PRIORITIZED CONSERVATION

\$25,000

University of Bologna



British Assyriologist George Smith discovered the ancient city of Karkemish in 1876, and excavations were conducted by such famed personages as D.G. Hogarth, T.E. Lawrence (Lawrence of Arabia), and C.L. Woolley. These expeditions uncovered majestic earthen ramparts—as much as 20 meters high—and an extensive set of ruins dating from the early 1st millennium BC. This once monumental capital, straddling the border between Turkey and Syria, was mentioned in both Biblical and extrabiblical texts as the home of kings and conquerors of the Mittani, Hittite, and Neo-Assyrian empires. The excavated monumental buildings, with substantial remains of the Neo-Hittite and Neo-Assyrian periods, include defensive structures, temples, palaces, and numerous basalt statues befitting imperial seats of power.



Excavation and research at the site was interrupted for nearly a century until a joint Turkish-Italian team, led by Nicolò Marchetti, resumed archaeological work in 2011. The program's long-term strategy has been to investigate the city's ancient history and urban layout, conserve excavated ruins, and establish an outdoor archaeological park. Following a 2012 Fund visit in concert with the Global Heritage Fund, a \$25,000 grant was awarded for prioritized conservation in 2013.

BELOW: Digging at dawn in the Palace of King Katuwa
OPPOSITE: Restoring the Roman mosaic in the dining room of Lawrence's excavation house

Conservation and training activities were focused on the Great Staircase of the Lower Palace, King's Gate, Katuwa's Palace, Water Gate, and South Gate. Funding also allowed for the examination of Lawrence's excavation house, leading to the recovery of several Iron Age sculptural and inscription fragments left behind in 1920, as well as a Roman mosaic pressed into service as the room's floor. Unfortunately, the site's location in a military zone on the tense Syrian border made the project increasingly challenging in the years following the Arab Spring uprising in 2011. As conservation work continued in 2016 under the watch of Turkish soldiers, this site—just meters from Islamic State-controlled territory—foregrounded the perils facing conservation practice in a strife-torn region.



CAPACITY BUILDING GRANTS

Beyond site conservation projects, the Fund supported a variety of capacity building, planning, and training initiatives for Greek and Turkish nationals. These projects, convenings, seminars, and workshops offered state-of-the-art technical and theoretical resources for practitioners, while cultivating a broader conversation about the region's shared conservation challenges and opportunities for archaeological innovation.

CONSERVATION CAPACITY BUILDING IN GREECE

\$100,000

Institute for Aegean Prehistory Study Center for East Crete (INSTAP)

In 2014, the Fund partnered with the INSTAP Study Center to develop a \$100,000 regranting program, which for the first time offered Greek conservators the opportunity to acquire start-up funds related to conservation master planning at archaeological sites. The grants targeted three types of projects: implementation of conservation programs that had already developed a plan of action; condition surveys and scientific analyses leading to the development of master plans; and emergency rescue or preventive operations for newly excavated sites.

Following the review of applications by INSTAP and the Fund, nine projects received awards in 2015 during one of the most difficult periods of the Greek economic crisis. Three teams were awarded grants to implement much-needed conservation activities at the Neolithic settlement of Strofilas, the Geometric settlement of Zagora on Andros, and the Roman Villa at the National Gardens of Athens. Work at these sites included consolidation treatment, protective measures, and the development of post-conservation maintenance programs for the long-term protection of architectural remains. The project in the National Gardens, which lies in the heart of Athens, focused on awareness about the need for conservation stewardship through publicity and programs including youth education. Four more projects, at the Minoan settlement of Koumasa, the Minoan Villa of Sklavokambos, the Hellenistic site of Palaiofoli on Andros, and the Late Roman site of Amyklaion, carried out systematic documentation, scientific analysis, laboratory testing, and conservation planning. Finally, teams working on the Minoan fishing village on Chryssi and the "Roman Baths" at Rafina received funding for emergency conservation treatments to stabilize threatened architectural resources.



ABOVE: Repointing the fortification wall of the Early Cycladic settlement of Strofilas

Surveying and mapping the condition of the Late Roman mosaics at the National Gardens of Athens

Conserving mosaics at the National Gardens of Athens

THREE-DAY WORKSHOP
CONSERVATION POLICIES AND
ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION AT ANI, TURKEY

\$30,000

Koç University Research Center for
Anatolian Civilizations (RCAC)

The Fund's support for conferences, seminars, and workshops, while often modest, addressed a critical need for professional development within the region's preservation community. Particularly useful were programs that allowed cross-disciplinary and cross-border colleagues to meet face-to-face—often for the first time—to exchange information about specific projects and larger archaeological questions. Amid landscapes of political and cultural complexity, such events set the stage for stronger regional cooperation.

BELOW: Conference participants on site at Ani

Such was the case for a three-day workshop held at Ani in April 2011. In concert with a 2009 grant to the World Monuments Fund for site preservation at Ani, the Fund supported Koç University's RCAC for a workshop focusing on the Turkish city's historic resources. The international workshop featured on-site presentations of proposed architectural restoration projects. Attendees then traveled to Istanbul for two days of classroom presentations and discussions. The historic program allowed participants from Armenia to visit Turkey and Ani for the first time, while bringing together officials from both the Armenian and Turkish governments to discuss common concerns about preservation planning, site interpretation, and conservation policy.



ONE-DAY CONFERENCE**SITE MANAGEMENT AND PRIVATIZATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE IN TURKEY****\$20,000**

Koç University Research Center for Anatolian Civilizations (RCAC)

A subsequent award to RCAC supported a one-day conference in Istanbul, held in April 2012. The event provided a forum to discuss the need for archaeological site management plans and impacts of the privatization of concessions at archaeological sites and museums in Turkey. More than 60 individuals participated, including students, fellows, excavation managers, practitioners, and scholars. In addition, the conference brought together representatives of the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism, and business and cultural heritage stakeholders to exchange ideas on the theoretical and practical aspects of site management and privatization.

CONSERVATION TRAINING SEMINARS FOR TURKISH EXCAVATION MANAGERS**\$58,000**

Istanbul Kultur University

The Fund supported two conservation training seminars in Istanbul for Turkish excavation managers. Planned and hosted by Kultur University's Department of Architecture, which offers a master's program in historic preservation, the multi-day seminars were primers on archaeological and architectural material conservation. The goals were to improve conservation knowledge and provide fundamental information on conditions assessment, material testing and analysis, and site management. The initial seminar was supported by a \$35,000 grant from the Fund and was held in November 2012 with 45 participants. The day-long sessions included presentations, panel discussions, and walking tours. Based on the success of the first seminar, the Fund awarded another grant of \$23,000 for a seminar held in May 2014, with a similar scope and curriculum.

STONE RESTORATION TRAINING WORKSHOP AT OLYMPIA, GREECE**\$30,000**

German Archaeological Institute at Athens (Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, DAI)

Olympia, inscribed on the World Heritage List as the famed site of the Olympic Games in classical times, is considered one of the most important sanctuaries of the ancient world. Having supported site conservation activities in collaboration with DAI, which oversees the excavation and study of Olympia's ancient monuments, the Fund granted the organization \$30,000 for a restoration-training workshop. The three-week program, which took place at Olympia in May 2015, offered under-employed Greek professionals theoretical training and practical hands-on experience. The goal was to enhance their conservation knowledge and capacity for new employment opportunities. The program focused on architectural elements that were severely damaged during a fire at the site in 2007. Participants included architects, conservators, craftspeople, and a chemical engineer, all with limited experience in stone conservation. Learning through lectures, case studies, and field excursions, the participants engaged in hands-on work to restore the structural integrity of the fire-damaged stones and minimize the loss of material.



ABOVE: Workshop attendee at Olympia

OPPOSITE: Attendees at the 2012 conservation training workshop in Istanbul

UNIVERSITY SEMINARS

RUBBLE AND EARTH ARCHITECTURE & MOSAIC CONSERVATION

\$50,000

Institute for Aegean Prehistory Study Center for East Crete (INSTAP)

Working with the Department of Conservation of Antiquities and Works of Art at the Technical Educational Institute of Athens, the Fund supported Greek conservator Stefania Chlouveraki to develop two new seminars held in 2015 and 2016. The grant was administered by INSTAP. The two courses, one on the conservation of rubble and earth architecture and the other on mosaic conservation, introduced young Greek conservators and students to the most up-to-date methodologies and applications. The three-week seminars included one week of lectures and laboratory demonstrations by established conservation scholars, followed by two weeks of training in the field.

CONFERENCE IN ATHENS

“CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE: CHALLENGES AND REVIEWS”

\$25,000

Technical Educational Institute of Athens (TEIA)

In 2014, the Fund granted \$25,000 to TEIA to support a five-day conference on conservation in Greece. “Conservation of Cultural Heritage: Challenges and Reviews” was coordinated with TEIA and the Directorate of Ancient and Modern Monuments, and took place on May 25–29, 2015 in Athens. The conference celebrated two milestones: the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Central Conservation Department in the Greek Archaeological Service and the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Department of Conservation at TEIA. It was the first time these two major Greek cultural and educational institutions partnered and aligned their efforts to organize a national conservation conference.

The highly successful program attracted more than 1,500 attendees, with another 500 viewers participating through live streaming. The main objective was to gather professionals involved in the conservation and protection of cultural heritage to review past and current conservation strategies, discuss best practices, and put forward new ideas. Parallel conference activities included guided tours of conservation laboratories, site conservation projects, research centers, and material conservation demonstrations. The presentations provided an opportunity for productive dialog between professionals and students, while Greek and foreign keynote speakers contributed to the event’s high caliber.



THREE-DAY SEMINAR
DEVELOPING A MASTER PLAN FOR
ANCIENT CORINTH, GREECE

PLANNING SUPPORT
MASTER PLAN FOR ANCIENT CORINTH, GREECE

\$120,500

American School of Classical Studies at Athens (ASCSA)

ASCSA, established in 1881, is considered the most important resource in Greece for American scholars, as it is charged by the Greek government to oversee all American excavation projects. For more than a century, ASCSA has been excavating the site of ancient Corinth, a major tourist attraction not least because of St. Paul's preaching there, but also due to its attractive architectural and archaeological features. This key city of Greek and Roman antiquity played a major role in the Byzantine Empire, became a base for the Frankish Principalities of the Medieval Period, grew into a major Venetian settlement, and served as an Ottoman stronghold. After 118 years of excavation, the large and layered archaeological site cried out for a reappraisal.

With more than 130,000 visitors annually, Corinth administrators sought to address multiple issues related to future management and conservation, including infrastructure and interpretation to better handle the sizable visitor volume. With these challenges in mind, ASCSA's president, Dr. James Wright, spearheaded the development of a master plan that would create a holistic approach to protect, preserve, and present the resources of the site in a manner that meets the highest contemporary standards for heritage stewardship.

To support this effort, the Fund awarded an initial grant of \$20,500 to ASCSA for a three-day workshop on developing the site's master management and conservation plan. ASCSA and the Departments of Antiquities of the Greek Ministry of Culture and Sports organized the workshop, held in Corinth on June 20–22, 2014. It brought together representatives of both organizing bodies and additional stakeholders responsible for site management. International consultants versed in management and conservation planning facilitated discussions on best practices for attendees such as Greek conservation and heritage architects, engineers, and planners working in different departments of the Ministries. The well-attended workshop also included site tours, break-out sessions, and a concluding roundtable discussion and planning session that culminated in an action plan and scope of work for a new management plan.

The Fund's continued involvement with ASCSA, informed and inspired by the conference recommendations, led to a grant of \$100,000 to ASCSA to commission the "Master Management Plan for Ancient Corinth." Working with the Greek Ministry of Culture as well as local authorities and community members, this comprehensive document sought to develop a sustainable management plan that integrated urban planning, transportation networks, and the natural and built environments to create a multipurpose, accessible heritage park. The first phase of the plan, completed in 2015, focused on documentation of the area of both ancient and modern Corinth, including environmental, economic, social, and spatial aspects; inventory and assessment of archaeological sites; urban planning and accessibility; tourism; and cultural heritage protection. The second phase, to be completed in 2016, will develop a strategic vision for the ancient site, including conservation and maintenance strategies, access plans, enhancements to the visitor experience, and a long-term land use framework.



ABOVE: John Fidler, Martha Demas, Quina Fonseca, Dr. James Wright, and Frank Matero at the June 2014 seminar at Corinth

**KAPLAN FUND FELLOWSHIP
IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE MANAGEMENT**

\$100,000

Koç University Research Center for
Anatolian Civilizations (RCAC)

Koç University's RCAC offers fellowships to Ph.D. students, post-doctoral researchers, and senior scholars to facilitate research projects dedicated to the history, art, architecture, and archaeology of civilizations in Turkey. The Fund and RCAC developed the Kaplan Fund Fellowship in Archaeological Site Management to focus on the need and importance of site management planning for Turkey's remarkable archaeological record. To date, RCAC has awarded seven Kaplan Fund fellowships for targeted management plans that include topics such as sustainable development and the integration of historic urban landscapes.



ABOVE: Scott Redford, director of Koç University's Research Center for Anatolian Civilizations, Kaplan Fellow Dinc Sarac, and Betsy Davidson

**INTERNSHIPS IN SITE CONSERVATION FIELD TRAINING
FOR TURKISH PROFESSIONALS AND STUDENTS**

\$75,000

University of Pennsylvania

Seeking to better educate Turkish students and heritage specialists—who have limited in-the-field conservation training opportunities in their own country—in 2011 the Fund worked with the University of Pennsylvania's Program in Historic Preservation (PHP) to sponsor summer internships in site conservation and field training. For this initial effort, a trial summer field program was proposed that would provide Turkish interns with the opportunity to gain expertise in the conservation and management of archaeological sites. The course was organized over the summers of 2013 and 2014 as an intensive, four-week, field-based program, ideal for practicing professionals and international students with limited time.

Taking place at Gordion in Turkey and Mesa Verde National Park in the United States, topics included the history and theory of site conservation, documentation and recording, site formation and deterioration, material and structural analysis, diagnostics, and a broad range of intervention strategies including stabilization, interpretation, and display. At Gordion, the focus included masonry conservation of the massive Early Phrygian Gate, documentation of the Terrace Building Complex, and revisiting the Megaron 2 pebble mosaic, the earliest of its type in the world. Participants also presented papers at national and international conferences on their research and experiences. Kaplan funding of this trial program has allowed PHP to begin to formalize the experience into an annual summer field program dedicated to archaeological site conservation.

TAY PROJECT
FIRST-PHASE DOCUMENTATION OF
BYZANTINE STRUCTURES OF CAPPADOCIA

\$50,000

In 2009, the Fund granted \$50,000 to the Archaeological Settlements of Turkey Project (TAY) for the first-phase documentation of the Byzantine structures of Cappadocia. Launched in 1993, the project set out to survey and inventory all the archaeological sites in modern Turkey, sharing the data globally. Since then, TAY has completed and published inventories of a considerable portion of Turkey's archaeological resources. Support from the Fund allowed the organization to continue its work documenting central Anatolia's Byzantine Period sites, resulting in an easily accessible inventory.

The volume was published in 2015, with 622 buildings included, and can be found online at www.tayproject.org.

RIGHT: Sample detail page of documentation



Türkiye Arkeolojik Yerleşmeleri

Bizans

Kızıl Kilise

Kilise

Rakım	m
Bölge	İç Anadolu
İl	Aksaray
İlçe	Güzel yurt
Köy/Mahalle/Semt	Sırhisar

Araştırma Yöntemi	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Araştırma	<input type="checkbox"/> Kazi	<input type="checkbox"/> Restorasyon
Dönem	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Erken	<input type="checkbox"/> Orta	<input type="checkbox"/> Son
Yapım Tarihi	6. yy		
Plan Tipi	Serbest Haç		



Yerleşimin Antik Adı

Yeri Aksaray İl, Güzel yurt İlçesi, Sırhisar Köyü'dedir. Kilise, Gelveri'ye 5 km, Aksaray'a 55 km uzaklıkta olup Aksaray'ın Nâğde sınırdaki Sırhisar Köyü'nde yer almaktadır.

Konumu ve Çevresel Özellikleri Kilisenin içinde bulunduğu köy, Sırhisar Kalesi'nin ve kayaklıların eteklerinde kurulmuştur. Geniş bir vadinin ortasında tek başına yer alan yapıya karayolundan yürüyerek on dakikada ulaşılmaktadır [Doğan 2008:11]. Kilisenin güneybatısında, köylülerin "Hayat Suyu" olarak adlandırdıkları eski bir yazma bulunmaktadır [Ötügen 1980a:269].

Araştırma Tarihiçesi 20. yy'ın başlarında kiliseyi ziyaret eden H. Rott, yapıya geniş yer vermiş, kilisenin ilk planını yayınlamıştır [Rott 1908:275-282, Abb.101]. Yapıyı ziyaret ederek planını yayınlayan ve mimarisine ayrıntılı değinen diğer araştırmacılar G.L. Bell ve M. Restle olmuştur. Son olarak S. Doğan, kiliseyi detaylı şekilde ele alarak bir kitap halinde yayınlamıştır [Doğan 2008].

Tanım **Mimari Özellikleri:** "T" biçimli haç planlıdır. Tüm haç kolları serbest değildir. Batı haç kolunun kuzeyinde iki destekle ayrılan uzunlamasına bir mekan yer alır. Batı haç kolunun güneyinde ise buna simetrik bir köşe mekan yoktur. Dolayısıyla güney haç kolu serbesttir ve plan asimettiriktir. Kuzeybatı köşe mekanını ayıran destek dizisi, dikdörtgen kesitli çifte sütun kaidesi üzerine yerleştirilmiş çifte sütun tipindedir. Sütunların ve kaidelerin iç yüzlerinde görülen oyuklar, köşe mekanın ayrıntılı levhaların kullanıldığı olduğunu gösterir. Haç kollarının kesitiği kare planlı merkezi mekan, büyük at nal kemerler üzerinde yükselen sekizgen kasnaklı bir kubbe ile örtülmüştür. Kubbe yarım küre biçimlidir ve kesme taştan yapılmıştır. Kubbeyi geçiş tromplarıyla sağlamış olup oldukça harap durumdadır. Haç kolları ve kuzeybatı köşe mekanı beşik tonozlarla örtülmüş ve kısmen yıkılmışlardır. Yapının doğusunda yer alan apsis içten at nalı, dıştan beşik cephelidir. Apsis yarım kubbesi yıkılmıştır. Kiliseye giriş, batı ve güney haç kollarının batı duvarında ve kuzeybatı mekânının batı duvarında olmak üzere üç kapıdan sağlanmıştır. Sonradan eklendiği düşünülen nartekis bölümünün sadece kuzey duvar ayakta kalmıştır. Yapının cephe duvarları düz, büyük boyutlu kesme taş ve harç ile örülmüştür. Taşlar kızı renkte olup her cephede farklı ölçülerdedir. İç duvarları ise dış cephelerden farklı teknikte, büyük bir bölümünde daha küçük boyutlu ve düzgen olmayan kaba yontulmuş taşlar kullanılmıştır [Doğan 2008:21-40].

Bezeme Özellikleri: Kilisenin cephelerinde tüm saçak hattı genişpodesu/dış bezemeli ince frizler ve profil almeler ile bezenmiştir. Frizlerin büyük bir kısmı yıkılmıştır. Yapının batıya açılan kapı lentalında ise kalbartenin kilit taşında madalyon içinde Latin haç motifleri görülür. Batı haç kolunun batı cephesinde at nal penceresinin kilit taşında madalyon içinde Christogram yer alır. Cephe duvarlarında kazınma haç motifleri görülebilir [Doğan 2008:41-44]. Kilise duvarlarına kazılan haç motifleri ve yazılardan yapının hacir tarafından ziyaret edilen önemli bir dini merkez olduğu anlaşılmaktadır [Ötügen 1980a:269].

Kızıl Kilise

27.01.2015

TURKEY**AUSTRIAN ARCHAEOLOGY INSTITUTE (ÖSTERREICHISCHES ARCHÄOLOGISCHES INSTITUT, ÖAI)****EPHESUS**

December 2011 - Conservation of the Temple of Hadrian - \$75,000

Sabine Ladstaetter, Director of ÖAI and Excavation Director: sabine.ladstaetter@oeai.at

Web: <http://www.oeai.at/index.php/excavation-history.html>

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR ANATOLIAN STUDIES (INSTITUT FRANÇAIS D'ÉTUDES ANATOLIENNES, IFEA)**LABRAUNDA**

September 2011 - Conservation and Restoration of Andron A - \$80,000

Olivier Henry, Field Director: olivierhny@gmail.com

Web: http://www.labraunda.org/Labraunda.org/Foreword_eng.html

GERMAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE ISTANBUL (DEUTSCHES ARCHÄOLOGISCHES INSTITUT, DAI)**PERGAMON**

December 2011 - Conservation of the Gymnasium - \$150,000

September 2014 - Conservation of the Gymnasium - \$50,000

Felix Pirson, Director, DAI Istanbul: Felix.Pirson@dainst.de

GLOBAL HERITAGE FUND**GÖBEKLI TEPE**

December 2011 - Conservation Testing and Stabilization - \$125,000

September 2012 - Site Protection and Security - \$116,000

September 2014 - Conservation Testing and Stabilization - \$50,000

Stefaan Poortman, Executive Director: spoortman@globalheritagefund.org

Lee Clare, Interim Project Director from DAI (formerly Klaus Schmidt, deceased): Lee.Clare@dainst.de

Web: <http://www.dainst.org/projekt/-/project-display/21890>

<http://globalheritagefund.org/index.php/what-we-do/projects-and-programs/gobekli-tepe-turkey/>

HARVARD ART MUSEUMS**SARDIS**

December 2009 - Conservation of the Lydian Altar and Synagogue Pavement Mosaics - \$100,000

June 2013 - Conservation of the Temple of Artemis - \$85,000

Nick Cahill, Expedition Director: ndcahill@wisc.edu

Bahadır Yıldırım, Expedition Administrator: bahadir_yildirim@harvard.edu

Web: <http://sardisexpedition.org/>

<http://www.harvardartmuseums.org/teaching-and-research/research-centers/archaeological-exploration-of-sardis>

KOÇ UNIVERSITY RESEARCH CENTER FOR ANATOLIAN CIVILIZATIONS**CAPACITY BUILDING**

December 2009 - Three-Day Workshop: Conservation Policies and Architectural Restoration at Ani, Turkey - \$30,000

September 2011 - One-Day Conference: Site Management and Privatization of Cultural Heritage in Turkey - \$20,000

September 2011 - Kaplan Fund Fellowships in Archaeological Site Management - \$100,000

Chris Roosevelt, Director: chroosevelt@ku.edu.tr

Merve Demirbaş, Fellowship Coordinator: MDEMIRBAS@ku.edu.tr

Web: <https://rcac.ku.edu.tr/en>

ISTANBUL KULTUR UNIVERSITY**CAPACITY BUILDING**

June 2012 - Four-Day Conservation Training Seminars for Turkish Excavation Managers - \$35,000

September 2013 - Three-Day Conservation Training Seminars for Turkish Excavation Managers - \$23,000

Ege Uluca Tümer, Architecture Faculty: eulucatumer@gmail.com

Web: <http://www.iku.edu.tr/ENG/7/1188/architecture-english.html>

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS**APHRODISIAS**

December 2009 - Anastylosis of the Propylon - \$300,000

December 2009 - Conservation of the Hadrianic Baths - \$100,000

December 2009 - Stabilization of Colonnades of the Theater and North Agora - \$100,000

December 2009 - Operating Support - \$50,000

December 2012 - Anastylosis of the Propylon - \$175,000

R.R.R. Smith, Project Director: bert.smith@classics.ox.ac.uk

Web: <http://www.nyu.edu/gsas/dept/fineart/academics/aphrodisias/aphrodisias.htm>

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF THE ANCIENT WORLD**KINIK HÖYÜK**

June 2013 - Excavation and Conservation - \$75,000

Lorenzo D'Alfonso, Excavation Director: lida5@nyu.edu

Web: <http://www.kinikhoyuk.org/>

STANFORD UNIVERSITY**ÇATALHÖYÜK**

December 2012 - Conservation and Training - \$100,000

Ian Hodder, Project Director: ihodder@stanford.edu

Web: <http://www.catalhoyuk.com/>

TAY PROJECT**CAPACITY BUILDING**

December 2009 - First Phase Documentation of Byzantine Structures of Cappadocia - \$50,000

Engin Akyürek, Project Coordinator, Byzantine Period: engin.akyurek@gmail.com

Web: <http://tayproject.org/>

UNIVERSITY OF BOLOGNA**KARKEMISH**

June 2013 - Prioritized Conservation - \$25,000

Nicolò Marchetti, Project Director: nicolo.marchetti@unibo.it

Web: <http://www.orientlab.net/karkemish>

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA**GORDION**

December 2009 - Conservation of the Pebble Mosaics - \$150,000

March 2013 - Restoration of the Iron Age Gate - \$150,000

Brian Rose, Director: c.brian.rose@gmail.com

Frank Matero, Professor of Architecture: fgmatero@design.upenn.edu

Web: <http://sites.museum.upenn.edu/gordion/>

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA**CAPACITY BUILDING**

September 2011 - Internships in Site Conservation Field Training for Turkish Professionals and Students - \$75,000

Frank Matero, Professor of Architecture: fgmatero@design.upenn.edu

Web: <https://www.design.upenn.edu/pennpraxis/about>

<http://www.conlab.org/acl/gordion/reports.html>

UNIVERSITY OF SALENTO ITALY**HIERAPOLIS**

December 2011 - Conservation of Saint Philip's Tomb and Church Complex - \$100,000

June 2013 - Conservation of Saint Philip's Tomb and Church Complex - \$75,000

Francesco D'Andria, Excavation Director: francesco.dandria@unile.it

Web: <https://www.hierapolis.unisalento.it/7>

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO**TELLS ATCHANA AND TAYINAT**

September 2011 - Conservation - \$100,000

June 2013 - Conservation - \$75,000

Timothy Harrison, Project Director, Tell Tayinat: tim.harrison@utoronto.ca

Aslihan Yener, Project Director, Tell Atchana: akyener12@gmail.com

Web: <http://www.alalakh.org/>

<http://sites.utoronto.ca/tap/>

WORLD MONUMENTS FUND**CAPPADOCIA & ANI**

December 2007 - Structural Assessment for Potential Stabilization of the Mother of God Church - \$87,500

December 2009 - Stabilization and Protection of the Ani Cathedral - \$450,000

December 2009 - Stabilization and Protection of the Church of the Holy Redeemer - \$100,000

December 2009 - Stabilization of the Red Church - \$100,000

Lisa Ackerman, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer: lackerman@wmf.org

Web: <https://www.wmf.org>

GREECE**AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS****CORINTH**

March 2014 - Three-Day Seminar: Developing a Master Plan for Ancient Corinth - \$20,500

September 2014 - Master Plan for Ancient Corinth, Greece - \$100,000

James Wright, ASCSA Director: jwright@ascsa.edu.gr

Web: <http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/excavationcorinth/>

INSTITUTE FOR AEGEAN PREHISTORY STUDY CENTER FOR EAST CRETE**CAPACITY BUILDING**

March 2014 - Site Conservation and Master Plan Development - \$100,000

September 2014 - Regranting Program for Conservation Capacity Building in Greece - \$100,000

September 2014 - Land Acquisition and Security at Ayios Vasileios - \$40,000

September 2014 - University Seminars: Rubble and Earth Architecture & Mosaic Conservation - \$50,000

Thomas Brogan, Center Director: tombrogan@instapstudycenter.net

Stefania Chlouveraki, Site Conservation Scientist: schlouveraki@gmail.com

Web: <http://www.instapstudycenter.net/>

FRENCH SCHOOL AT ATHENS (ÉCOLE FRANÇAISE D'ATHÈNES, EFA)**DELOS**

September 2014 - First Phase Master Plan/Prioritized Conservation - \$75,000

Alexandre Farnoux, Director: Direction@efa.gr

Web: http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/3/eh351.jsp?obj_id=2371

GERMAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE ATHENS (DEUTSCHES ARCHÄOLOGISCHES INSTITUT, DAI)**OLYMPIA**

September 2014 - Stone Restoration Training Workshop - \$30,000

Reinhard Senff, Second Director: reinhard.senff@dainst.de

Web: <http://www.dainst.org/en?ft=all>

TECHNICAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ATHENS**CAPACITY BUILDING**

December 2014 - Conference: "Conservation of Cultural Heritage: Challenges and Reviews" - \$25,000

Stefania Chlouveraki, Department of Conservation of Antiquities and Works of Art: schlouveraki@gmail.com

Web: <http://www.teiath.gr/?lang=en>

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI**PYLOS**

March 2014 - Wall and Paint Conservation at the Palace of Nestor - \$100,000

Sharon Stocker, Co-Director: stockesr@UCMAIL.UC.EDU

JUNE TO JULY 2009**ISTANBUL, CAPPADOCIA, APHRODISIAS, AND EPHEBUS****Participants:**

Peter Davidson
Eliza Davidson
Betsy Davidson
Jack Pickering
Matthew Davidson
Ben Davidson
Isabel Fonseca
Quina Fonseca
Ken Lustbader

JULY TO AUGUST 2010**ISTANBUL, APHRODISIAS, SARDIS, ANI, AND ALEPPO****Participants:**

Brad Davidson
Lynne Davidson (except Aleppo)
Ted Davidson
Lucy Davidson

APRIL 2012**ISTANBUL (KOÇ UNIVERSITY'S SITE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE)****Participants:**

Betsy Davidson
Ken Lustbader

MAY 2012**ISTANBUL, GÖBEKLI TEPE, AND KARKEMISH (WITH THE GLOBAL HERITAGE FUND)****Participants:**

Brad Davidson
Isabel Fonseca

NOVEMBER 2012**Istanbul (Kultur University's Conservation Training Seminar) and Hierapolis****Participant:**

Ken Lustbader

JUNE 2014**CORINTH (AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS CORINTH MASTER PLAN SEMINAR),
AYIOS VASILEIOS, PYLOS (PALACE OF NESTOR), ATHENS, AND CRETE****Participants:**

Quina Fonseca (except Crete)
Ken Lustbader

COVER, CONTENTS, FOREWORD, AND INTRODUCTION

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Courtesy of the Global Heritage Fund

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Ani

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