

DEVELOPMENT OF A PRESENTATION FRAMEWORK FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
CASE STUDY: NYSA ON THE MEANDER

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CASE STUDY: NYSA ON THE MEANDER**

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ABSTRACT

DEVELOPMENT OF A PRESENTATION FRAMEWORK FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CASE STUDY: NYSA ON THE MEANDER

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This study focuses on how archaeological sites presentation can effectively be planned and operated as an integral part of preservation process. Moreover, the possible and effective presentation subjects are discussed for different target visitor groups. The ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites, which was initiated by the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), offers professional principles for effectively interpreting and presenting cultural heritage sites. This study applies these principles as analysis and evaluation criteria of the case study. The Charter principles include 'access and understanding', soundness of 'information sources', attention to 'setting and context', preservation of 'authenticity', planning for 'sustainability', concern for 'inclusiveness', and importance of 'research, evaluation and training'

Considering the necessity of correlating these international principles with interpretation practices, this study analyzes and assesses interpretation and presentation at the archaeological site Nysa in Aydın.

This site is composed of Roman Period architectural remains where the research and excavation studies partly continue. Firstly, the existing situation of the architectural remains is analyzed to evaluate the research, excavation and conservation studies done in the site. Secondly, the current presentation state is analyzed and evaluated to propose the optimal presentation framework for an archaeological site, in specific case of Nysa on the Meander.

The presentation framework is developed in order to determine the principles of the implementations in the guidance of the ICOMOS Ename Charter principles. These implementations are defined as 'Itinerary', 'Focus Points', and 'Visitor Center'. Every implementation has been developed in accordance with specific features designated for the site.

Keywords: Interpretation and Presentation, Nysa on the Meander, Archaeological Sites, Interpretation of Archaeological Sites, the ICOMOS Ename Charter.

ÖZ

BİR ARKEOLOJİK ALANDA SUNUM ÇERÇEVESİ GELİŞTİRİLMESİ MENDERES NYSA'SI ÖRNEĞİ

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Bu çalışma arkeolojik alanların sunumunun, koruma sürecinin etkili bir parçası olarak planlanması üzerine odaklanmıştır. Aynı zamanda, farklı ziyaretçi gruplarına yönelik bilgilendirici ve etkili başlıkların neler olabileceği de tartışılmıştır. ICOMOS Uluslararası Anıtlar ve Sitler Konseyi, kültürel miras alanlarında etkili yorum ve sunum çalışmalarının yürütülmesine yönelik temel prensipleri belirlemiştir. Bu tez çalışması bu prensip başlıklarının analiz ve değerlendirme başlıkları olarak kullanmış ve alan hakkındaki bilgileri bu başlıkların rehberliğinde toplamıştır. Bu prensipler, 'erişim ve anlama', 'bilgi kaynakları'nın doğruluğu, 'ortam ve bağlam' özeni, 'özgünlük'ün korunması, 'devamlılık' için planlama, 'dahil edilebilirlik' ve 'araştırma, değerlendirme ve eğitim'in devamını sağlamak olarak sıralanabilir.

Bu çalışma, yukarıda bahsedilen uluslararası yorum ve sunum ilkelerinin gerekliliğini göz önünde bulundurarak, Aydın'da yer alan Menderes Nysa'sı arkeolojik alanının yorumu ve sunumunu analiz ve değerlendirmesini yapmaktadır.

Bu alan araştırma ve kazı çalışmalarının halen devam ettiği, Roma Dönemi arkeolojik kalıntılarını içermektedir. Öncelikle bu alandaki araştırma, kazı ve koruma çalışmalarının değerlendirilmesi için, alandaki mimari kalıntıların şu anki durumu analiz edilmiştir. Daha sonrasında, Menderes Nysa'sına özel önerilecek sunum çerçevesi için, alanda bulunan sunum çalışmaları analiz edilmiş ve değerlendirilmiştir.

Sunum çerçevesi ICOMOS Ename Tüzüğü'nün belirlemiş olduğu ilkeler doğrultusunda geliştirilmiştir. Sunum çerçevesi kapsamında var olan uygulamalar, 'Gezi Güzergahı', 'Odak Noktaları' ve 'ziyaretçi Merkezi'dir. Bütün uygulamalar alan için özel olarak değerlendirilip geliştirilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Sunum ve Yorum, Menderes Nysa'sı, Arkeolojik Alanlar, Arkeolojik Alanların Yorumu, ICOMOS Ename Tüzüğü.

To Negüz Yurtsevenler...

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

“As we build what will one day become the remains of our society, we destroy what has come down to us from earlier times. The surviving remains of the past are finite and vulnerable. The Mediterranean region contains the vestiges of the ancient civilizations that shaped our own societies. If these are destroyed-whether by overuse, neglect, or failed intervention-the tangible evidence of the past will be erased for future generations.” (TORRE and LEAN, 1995)

Archaeological heritage, constituted by structures, constructions, groups of buildings, developed sites, other archeological artifacts (plastic arts, pottery, coins, mosaics, pavements, wall paintings etc.) monuments of other kinds as well as their context, whether situated on land or under water (Valetta 1992), are the most fragile and non-renewable cultural resources. When archaeological sites are considered, concept of presentation becomes a delicate intervention due to heritage’s complex formation. Furthermore, presentation has an important role while interpreting and preserving cultural heritage sites by means of creating public awareness.

Encouragement of wide public appreciation has a crucial importance in understanding and interpreting the significance of cultural heritage.¹ As the basis of public appreciation, defining the significance of an archaeological site requires a wider basis of professional and scientific knowledge and skills. Once the definition of significance is determined, the interpretation of the cultural heritage becomes easier.

For the case study of this thesis, a Hellenistic and Roman city of the ancient Caria region, Nysa on the Meander, interpretation and presentation concepts are discussed in order to achieve a conceptual framework for the case.

1.1. DEFINITION OF THE PROBLEM

The presentation of an archaeological site depends on the information gathered from architectural remains and other artifacts² discovered. Presenting only the features of construction technique of an archeological remain and materials used in that building may be explanatory to some extent, however information about its function and daily use of the original building could be more informative while planning the presentation of an archaeological remain.

Consequently, concepts of interpretation and presentation become important for appreciating an archaeological site with all of its aspects. So, a comprehensive approach, which go beyond the common attitude depending only on presentation tools like information panels, needs to be developed. By this way, not only historical and architectural data, but also daily life details and implemented interventions could be displayed while presenting a site.

¹ ICOMOS charters stress the importance of general public communication since the establishment of the Council. For further explanations see especially the ICOMOS Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage (1990), the ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites.

² Ewen, C.R., 2003. “Archaeologists Toolkit 4: Artifacts”; Hurcombe L.M., 2007. “Archaeological Artefacts as Material Culture”; Hodder, I., 1999. “The Archaeological Process” could be helpful in understanding the artifacts and the archaeological interpretation

Furthermore, after different types of intervention and conservation studies, current state of an archaeological site differentiates from the pre-excavation stage. Authenticity of a site could be misunderstood if existing alterations are not considered. Every intervened building or archeological artifact require to be presented with their before and after stages of excavation and conservation studies.³ Thus, when building a presentation approach for archaeological heritage, level of research and interventions need to be assessed and involved.

Nysa, an important city of Caria Region, is a well-preserved archaeological site where surveys and excavation studies still continue. Accordingly, a literature on the site, its architectural remains and other archaeological finds is available. When its contemporary state and exhibition is concerned, it is seen that some of the structures are presented via information panels displaying historical and architectural data. However, a comprehensive presentation approach has not yet developed for visitors to achieve an adequate understanding on the significance of the site. Therefore, development of a new presentation framework is required for the site, both for interpreting the significance and relatively preserving the heritage.

1.2. AIM AND SCOPE

The thesis aims to put forward a presentation framework for Nysa, in accordance with the principles introduced by the ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites, 2008. These principles include 'access and understanding', 'information sources', 'setting and context', 'authenticity', 'sustainability', 'inclusiveness' and 'research, evaluation and training'.

Understanding cultural values of an archeological site has an importance in protection of archeological heritage. By building a presentation framework, the importance and characteristics of cultural heritage could be made available to visitor access. Thus, the thesis focuses on the cultural values of Nysa and their significance in presentation, by analyzing and evaluating both historic and existing data.

According to the ICOMOS Burra Charter, cultural significance means "aesthetic, historic, scientific, social and spiritual value for past, present and future generations" (1999:1). The titles that define cultural significance differ according to the artifacts of that cultural heritage and their definition. New ones can be added to these titles according to the characteristics of the case concerned. The scope of the thesis covers firstly the cultural values of Nysa and secondly defining the titles that built up the cultural significance of the site, together with the characteristics of Nysa as an antique city.

In relation with the above mentioned issues, the study covers the analysis on the research data, as well as the excavation and conservation studies to achieve a clear picture of the present situation in Nysa. Besides displaying the current situation, this knowledge also reveals the cultural values that built up its significance. Furthermore, in accordance with the thesis' aim, a framework for presentation is developed. To display a more detailed presentation children are chosen as a visitor group. The proposals in the study are only tentative and introductory, that has the potential of change in time due to new discoveries.

It is essential to determine the difference between the original and the intervened states of an archaeological site in order to understand its authenticity and significance:

"A variety of concepts, approaches and techniques were developed in order to understand and explain archaeological remains since the archaeology became an academic discipline. Considering the states and appearance of archaeological

³ The ICOMOS Venice Charter (1964), the Nara Document (1994) could be reviewed for this topic.

heritage starting from pre-excavation stage up to presentation stages, a great change can be observed in archaeological heritage.” (ŞİMŞEK, 2009: 456)

Accordingly, the primary step would be analysis and evaluation of the available knowledge: surveys, excavation studies, documentations and interventions. In the thesis, the Ename Charter and its principles are accepted as the basic guideline for analysis and evaluation.

1.3. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The framework of the study is constituted by background research related to presentation concept, characterization of the case study by analyzing the Caria region and ancient city of Nysa on the Maeander in particular, assessment of the cultural significance and finally proposal of a presentation framework for the site. Basic concepts followed throughout the study are archeological site, cultural heritage, cultural values and significance.

As the first step of the study, international documents⁴ related to cultural heritage, conservation and public awareness are reviewed in terms of definitions, principles and a general approach regarding interpretation and presentation of archaeological sites. As a common attitude, examined documents provide guidelines and lay basic objectives and principles of site interpretation in relation to authenticity, intellectual integrity, social responsibility, and respect for cultural significance and context.

ICOMOS Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage (1990), Nara Document on Authenticity (1994), Burra Charter (1999), ICOMOS International Charter on Cultural Tourism (1999), Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China (2002), and ICOMOS Ename Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Sites (2008) are the primary international documents that are reviewed for the background research about interpretation and presentation of archaeological sites. Within these documents, Burra and Ename charters stand out in accordance with the main objectives of this study, with defined value classification for cultural heritage and presentation principles.

Secondly, the case study is characterized by introducing the Caria region and the archaeological site Nysa in detail. Main titles considered in analysis of the archaeological site are geographical conditions, historical development, and finally the site and involved architectural remains with additional information about their original function and daily use. As the main source of analysis study, the data is collected in three steps: literature survey, field survey and social survey.

Literature survey mainly focuses on scientific knowledge with special interest on presentation. Documented data such as results of excavation studies, reports, papers, books on Caria region and Nysa, either regarding heritage, interpretation and presentation concepts are covered. In addition, Nysa Research and Excavation Archive is used as a source for drawings, site plans and photographs. The historical and cultural values can best be obtained from documented knowledge of specialized scholars. This literature brings forth the cultural and historical importance and significance of Caria Region and Nysa in particular.

Field survey, is the second step of the study in which information about the current situation of the site Nysa is gathered. The data of architectural remains on the site and other discovered artifacts are recorded throughout the field survey. Ename Charter principles are utilized for forming the checklist of the data obtained from the field survey. Survey sheets, covering the Charter's principles are used for a systematic data gathering.

⁴ International documents cover the charters, recommendations and guidelines of non-governmental institutions like ICOMOS, UNESCO or Council of Europe and publications of conservation experts from different disciplines like architecture, archaeology, anthropology, history and parallel disciplines.

Interviews, applied in the form of depth interviews, are carried out in two different formats. One aims to gather information about expectations and experiences of visitors. Questions also focus on the amount of knowledge the visitors gain during their visit and their views on the current presentation of the site. Second, information from different actors like governmental authorities, local administrators, museum employees, tourism operators and local residents is gathered in order to understand their knowledge and attitude on the potentials of the site.

Depending on the analysis, the site is evaluated in terms of its values, problems and potentials. The cultural significance of Nysa is defined by the guidance of the social, cultural and historical values, by following the concepts defined by Burra Charter, 1999. Moreover, cultural significance needs to be defined in order to see the problems and potentials of the archeological site. Thus, both problems and potentials regarding the site and buildings are discussed parallel with the principles of Ename Charter, 2008, to develop a framework for presentation proposals. Principles considered by the Charter are namely: access and understanding, information sources, context and setting, authenticity, sustainability, inclusiveness, and research training and evaluation.

In the final part of the study, presentation principles derived and adopted from the ICOMOS Ename Charter 2008, are summarized to form a general approach for the presentation proposals. For detailed proposals specific to the site, firstly preliminary considerations on “what to present?” *object*, “whom to present?” *target*, and “how to present?” *tools* are explained. In-situ and ex-situ presentation decisions are developed and defined.

Table 1. Methodology in terms of Ename, 2008, interpretation and presentation principles

<i>Check-list of the Analysis Method</i>		LITERATURE SURVEY	FIELD SURVEY	SOCIAL SURVEY
ACCESS & UNDERSTANDING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -increase public respect -facilitate understanding and appreciation of the importance of conservation -indicate further interest, learning experience and exploration (individual & communities) -communicate with varied audiences by diversity of languages -physically accessible on-site and/or off-site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • published excavation reports, articles, theses and books about Caria Region and the city of Nysa are analyzed to determine the state of understanding of the written information • the public accessibility are analyzed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the site, its near surrounding and related museum are surveyed to identify the accessibility of the artifacts and also in-site and/or off-site information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - depth interviews are carried out with former and future visitors, local administrations, local residents to realize the comprehensibility of the existing information sources, the reasons of the ongoing researchs and the necessity of the conservation issue
INFORMATION SOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -documented / archived / accessible to public -multidisciplinary studies: alternative historical hypotheses, local traditions and stories -oral testimonies -visual reconstructions possessing detailed and systematic analysis of environmental, archaeological, architectural and historical data including written/oral/iconographic sources and photographs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - secondary information sources like writings of ancient historians, drawings of early travellers, local stories are important as well as the modern scientific studies and they should be analyzed - excavation reports, restoration proposals, articles and researchs about different scientific approaches are examined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - architectural remains are the primary information sources of an archaeological site and their current states should be analyzed to acquire the existing information - the study is carried out by survey sheets* including sketches and photographs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - archaeological sites are exposed to natural and human-related damages; oral testimonies of local residents are helpful to gather information about unnoticed details about physical features of the site.
CONTEXT & SETTING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -respectful to the significance within the versatile of historical, political, spiritual and artistic contexts -contribution of all periods is essential as well as the landscapes, natural environment and geographical setting -comprising the intangible values like stories, literature or culinary heritage etc.. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a historical development will be done by collecting data from different periods of the region and geological surveys are analyzed to understand the historic, natural and geologic context of the site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nysa is a multi-layered ancient city comprising the 3 periods: Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine. Existing remains are studied to see if there are any trace of these periods - the features of natural environment and geographical settings are examined to identify character of the region's landscape to determine the presentation principles suitable to the historic and natural context of the site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - depth interviews are carried out with the visitors, local and governmental authorities, local residents to reveal whether they understand the historical and current context of the site.
AUTHENTICITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -concerning the traditional social functions of the site -considering the physical character and natural significance of the site -minimizing the disturbance of the local residents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - «authenticity» of archaeological sites is discussed - the pre-excavation stage and the current state of architectural remains are analyzed to determine the authenticity of Nysa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the conservation studies and interventions are analyzed to reveal whether they respect authenticity of the site and edifices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - depth interviews are carried out with the visitors to reveal the level of understanding the existing interventions

Table 1. (Continued)

Check-list of the Analysis Method	LITERATURE SURVEY	FIELD SURVEY	SOCIAL SURVEY
<p>SUSTAINABILITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -overall planning, budgeting and management process (visitor numbers, physical characteristics, stakeholders, integrity and natural environment etc.) -conservation, education, culture -creating a public awareness by remarking the difficulty of conservation problems of physical integrity and authenticity -efficiency and regular maintenance of the interpretive infrastructures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - international documents about planning, management, conservation problems and sustainability regarding the archaeological sites are studied to define the international approaches and standards. - the reports of the excavation results are studied to understand the research, excavation and conservation studies planned for Nysa. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -the current conservation and presentation states are analyzed to evaluate the sustainability of past interventions the functions, current states of architectural remains of the site are analyzed to find out actions to be taken for their conservation and sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - depth interviews are done with Sultanhisar Municipality, Aydin museum and other related governmental authorities, to reveal their role in planning process for sustainability
<p>INCLUSIVENESS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - every publication about the region and Nysa are studied to reveal the involved scholars and professions related to the site as well as the amateur relatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the reflecting results of the studies are analyzed to understand the in-site inclusiveness of these interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - depth interviews are carried out with the relevant scholars, governmental authorities, local residents and tourism operators to reveal their level of interest and the future potentials
<p>RESEARCH TRAINING EVALUATION</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - studies from the beginning of the researchs about the region and the site are examined to check the continuity and the relevance of the collected information - reports of the international conferences and workshops are studied about the topic 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - interviews are done with the current excavation team members to learn their experience during the research and excavation studies and their opinions and suggestions about the interpretation and presentation principles of Nysa

CHAPTER 2

PRESENTATION PRINCIPLES BASED ON CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Interpretation is essential part of heritage conservation and its extensive management due to its chosen audience. Interpretation can be defined basically as, "Heritage interpretation is the communication of information about, or the explanation of, the nature, origin, and purpose of historical, natural, or cultural resources, objects, sites and phenomena using personal or non-personal methods." (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heritage_interpretation)

Interpretation is a wide topic which many members of different professions focus on. It is about choosing topics, developing themes, becoming a storyteller and creating an attraction about something or somewhere. When cultural and/or natural heritage is considered, interpretation is about highlighting the significance of the place and shaping visitors behavior. (Jordan Tourism Development in Petra Region, 2008)

Freeman Tilden, known as the writer of indispensable sourcebook "Interpreting our Heritage", defines "heritage interpretation" as,

"Heritage interpretation is an educational activity which aims to reveal meanings and relationships through the use of original objects, by firsthand experience, and by illustrative media, rather than simply to communicate factual information." (TILDEN and CRAIG 2007: 33)

Tilden also describes six principles for effective interpretation of cultural and natural heritage. These principles could be helpful while planning and implementing holistic approaches for the interpretation of the place or the object. Six principles of Freeman Tilden (TILDEN and CRAIG, 2007) are given below:

"Principle 1. Any interpretation that does not somehow relate what is being displayed or described to something within the personality or experience of the visitor will be sterile."

According to the first principle, for effective interpretation, variety of visitors' interests should be taken into account as much as the demographic variables of them.

"Principle 2. Information, as such, is not Interpretation. Interpretation is revelation based upon information. But they are entirely different things. However all interpretation includes information."

Second principle is about the necessity of refining information before transmitted to the visitor. Scientific instructions and results could prevent the expected interest.

"Principle 3. Interpretation is an art, which combines many arts, whether the materials presented are scientific, historical or architectural. Any art is in some degree teachable."

Third principle mentions that different types of information should be combined in adaptation process.

"Principle 4. The chief aim of Interpretation is not instruction, but provocation."

This principle underlines the importance of creating a wide public appreciation through interpretation.

“Principle 5. Interpretation should aim to present a whole rather than a part, and must address itself to the whole man rather than any phase.”

Fifth principle remarks necessity of holistic approaches while generating the story of the place.

“Principle 6. Interpretation addressed to children (say up to the age of twelve) should not be a dilution of the presentation to adults, but should follow a fundamentally different approach. To be at its best it will require a separate program.”

The last principle points out that different demographic group of visitors should be considered while planning the interpretation.

Besides Tilden, Larry Beck and Ted Cable published a book in 2002, “Interpretation for the 21st century: Fifteen Guiding Principles for Interpreting Nature and Culture”, with addition of nine more principles for ultimate interpretation. These can be summarized as follows:

1. Lighting a Spark
2. Interpreting in the Information Age
3. Importance of the Story
4. Provocation
5. Holistic Interpretation
6. Interpretation Throughout the Lifespan
7. Bringing the Past Alive
8. Modern Tools for Interpretation
9. Enough is Enough
10. Technique Before Art
11. Interpretive Writing
12. Attracting Support and Making Friends
13. Interpreting Beauty
14. Promoting Optimal Experiences
15. Passion (BECK and CABEL, 2002: 8)

The principles have been determined for an accurate and substantial interpretation process and as a summary of initiative studies.

Besides all these principles, Sam Ham as an environmental communication scientist defines interpretation as “an approach to communication”. (HAM, 1992) According to Ham, communication progress has four features that can be adapted into every interpretation programs. These features are:

- Interpretation is enjoyable
- Interpretation is relevant
- Interpretation is organized
- Interpretation has a theme (HAM, 1992: 9)

These features could be helpful while organizing the interpretation program, as much as the interpreters themselves. As a communication scientist, Ham gives particular importance to this formula in order to underline the importance of volunteer interest of visitors and the difference between interpretation and education.

“The active character of interpretation: one is an interpreter by virtue of performing the act of practice of interpreting. An interpreter is a translator, an interlocutor, guide or go-between.” (Hodder, Shanks, 1995:5)

According to the Hodder and Shanks, an interpreter should take into consideration of these following aspects of the interpretation:

- Meaning; to interpret something is to figure out what it means.
- Dialogue; interpretation contains the idea of mediation, of conveying meaning from one party to another.
- Uncertainty; interpretation involves a perceived gap between the known and the unknown, desire and a result, which is to be bridged somehow.
- Exploration and making connections; interpretation implies an extension or building from what there is to something beyond.
- Judgment; interpretation involves judgment and choice; drawing sense, meaning and possibility from what began as uncertainty.
- Performance
- Critique; judgment here involves taking a position, choosing how to perform, what to do, which meanings to enact and incorporate,
- Ubiquity of interpretation; there are always choices and judgements being made, even in the most mundane and apparently empirical activities. Describing and measuring an artifact, for example, always involves acts of interpretation and judgments.

These subjects are stated in order to orientate the correct approaches and decisions, while choosing, using and reconstructing the object to be interpreted.

Presentation is a primary tool of the interpretation process. Interpretation begins with a story of the place and presentation of the narrator. Tools, design and related people are important as well as the story of the place that interpreters would like to tell. Once the cultural significance is defined by using interpretive approaches, the presentation process can begin by means of designated tools. Demography of visitor groups should be taken into account while preparing the context of the presentation framework, in order to create an accurate attraction and fulfill general expectations. Hereby, a wide public appreciation and awareness could be achieved, in order to conserve cultural and natural heritage.

Since international authorities and related professions attend to the conservation of cultural and natural heritage, interpretation has become a serious subject. To conserve and preserve worldwide heritage of all countries, it is essential to highlight the significance of the place and to create a wide public awareness about the importance of the conservation issue. By this means, different international organizations have been founded and accepted as proponents and legislative authorities; which practice synchronized with governments and local authorities. Along with the interpreters and writers, by gathering related professionals, international organizations publish charters, guidelines and recommendations to support heritage specialists every year while generating conservation plans for places and/or objects.

This study aims to summarize international documents, while trying to define the process since the beginning of the discussions about the cultural and natural heritage conservation. Therefore, the current circumstances about the topic could be defined as well as the evolution of the idea of interpretation and presentation.

2.1. REVIEW ON INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS RELATED TO THE CONCEPT OF PUBLIC AWARENESS

Presentation is a crucial topic in increasing public awareness in the field of cultural heritage and its conservation. There are many discussions and descriptions of the concept “public awareness” and on how to increase the interest and concern of the public over the preservation of cultural heritage. By giving a priority to interpretation and presentation, these discussions have a special importance especially when related to archaeological sites bearing fragile elements of cultural heritage.

Every archaeological site has its own characteristic features; therefore, each of them requires to be understood in its own environmental and historical context. Moreover, it is essential to promote the participation of the public in conservation process. International documentation is important in presentation and creation of public awareness. **Athens Charter 1931** underlined the importance of international efforts in this field:

- “1. Each country, or the institutions created or recognized competent for this purpose, publish an inventory of ancient monuments, with photographs and explanatory notes;
 2. Each country constitutes official records which shall contain all documents relating to its historic monuments;
 3. Each country deposit copies of its publications on artistic and historic monuments with the International Museums Office;
 4. The Office devotes a portion of its publications to articles on the general processes and methods employed in the preservation of historic monuments;
 5. The Office studies the best means of utilizing the information so centralized.”
- (Athens Charter, 1931:4)

The publication of all works carried out in a particular archeological site or the restoration efforts for a certain building within that site, is an efficient way to inform relevant scholars and the public, consequently, to create awareness about the cultural heritage and its needs. This article in the Athens Charter, quoted above, can be seen as a pioneering effort in the development of the presentation concept.

In **UNESCO Recommendation on International Principles Applicable to Archeological Excavations 1956**, definition of archeological excavations and techniques of excavation studies are discussed. The importance of the organization of knowledge acquired for comparative analysis is also emphasized in UNESCO Recommendation. All member states are obliged to prepare preservation plans for the protection of archeological heritage discovered through excavations. These plans should be developed according to the special needs of each archeological site. The Recommendation also implied the education of public as an important aspect in preservation of heritage:

“The competent authority should initiate educational measures in order to arouse and develop respect and affection for the remains of the past by the teaching of history, the participation of students in certain excavations, the publication in the press, of archaeological information supplied by recognized specialists, the organization of guided tours, exhibitions and lectures dealing with methods of excavation and results achieved, the clear display of archaeological sites explored and monuments discovered, and the publication of cheap and simply written monographs and guides. In order to encourage the public to visit these sites, Member States should make all necessary arrangements to facilitate access to them.” (UNESCO, 1956, Article 12)

UNESCO Recommendation internationalized the excavation studies in archaeological sites. UNESCO also defined the plan and content of the education programs on the subject and stated

the basic steps in presentation of archaeological sites. Later, in **Venice Charter 1964**, the same subject was stated as;

“In all works of preservation, restoration or excavation, there should always be precise documentation in the form of analytical and critical reports, illustrated with drawings and photographs. Every stage of the work of clearing, consolidation, rearrangement and integration, as well as technical and formal features identified during the course of the work, should be included. This record should be placed in the archives of a public institution and made available to research workers. It is recommended that the report should be published.” (Venice Charter, 1964, Article 16)

The emergence of presentation as an issue lies behind the emphasis put on the importance of publication. The accessibility of the heritage information is considered as an essential process for the formation of public awareness.

In the **Council of Europe Conclusions of the Colloquy on Archeology and Planning 1984**, cooperation of archeologists and planners is emphasized. This cooperation has a special importance in the development of a proper management of archeological sites at regional and local scale. It is also stated that an interdisciplinary approach is needed between archeologists, conservationists and planners. The dialogue between these professionals and the governmental authorities (central, regional and local), elected representatives, developers and the public should be promoted to increase the public awareness.

“The dialogue should underline the importance and significance of the cultural heritage and the environment. Archaeologists and planners have a central role to play in this context and the cooperation of local archaeological societies and other non-governmental conservation bodies is to be encouraged. Particular attention should be given to this subject in schools. Public participation should be sought in community archaeological projects. Coordinated campaigns in member states should be initiated by the Council of Europe.” (EC Conclusion, 1984)

This document emphasizes the importance of collaborations between archeologists, planners and experts. These specialized actors should carry out activities that promote communication with non-governmental conservation bodies and create a public awareness. Although a limited approach is introduced, based on an overall evaluation, it is an important document on the presentation of archeological sites.

In 1990, the **ICOMOS Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Sites** stated that: “A knowledge and understanding of the origins and development of human societies is of fundamental importance to humanity in identifying its cultural and social roots.”(ICOMOS Lausanne Charter, 1990, Introduction). This statement refers also to the accessibility of the information, this time by indicating the importance of the archaeological heritage.

“Active participation by the general public must form part of policies for the protection of the archaeological heritage. This is essential where the heritage of indigenous peoples is involved. Participation must be based upon access to the knowledge necessary for decision-making. The provision of information to the general public is therefore an important element in integrated protection.”

“The presentation of the archaeological heritage to the general public is an essential method of promoting an understanding of the origins and development of modern societies. At the same time it is the most important means of promoting an understanding of the need for its protection.” (ICOMOS Lausanne Charter, 1990, Article 2)

By emphasizing the necessity of the integration and participation of general public, the Charter pointed out the importance of shared/published information of relevant archaeological heritage. Furthermore, the essentiality of presentation is highlighted by mentioning its role in promoting and understanding the importance of cultural heritage and its protection.

The ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites, known also as **the Ename Charter 2008**, is a specialized document on the subjects of interpretation and presentation. ICOMOS Charter starts with the definition of certain concepts, like interpretation, presentation, site interpreters and cultural heritage sites. Interpretation and presentation processes are taken as important parts of the conservation and management of cultural heritage. The Charter puts forward main principles to guide the scholars for forming a framework in interpretation and presentation of an archeological site.

First principle stated in the ICOMOS Ename Charter is **access and understanding**. This principle emphasizes the importance of physical and intellectual access. Primary step should be to increase public understanding and respect by using the values of the cultural heritage in concern. For this purpose, a meaningful relation should be constructed between the site and its visitors. Physical access to the site is the first step of this relation. If the site has some security problems to prevent direct access, or if the visits are postponed for protection and preservation problems, an off-site interpretation should be provided. Second step is the definition of the profile of visitors, and the definition of the expectations. Third step is to use different languages in order to reach larger number of visitor. Finally, the site should be accessible to everyone including the disabled.

Ename Charter defines **information sources** as “evidence gathered through accepted scientific and scholarly methods as well as from living cultural traditions”. According to this definition interpretation and presentation should communicate the values that build up the cultural significance of the site. In this process collective memories of associated members and communities should also be considered. Multidisciplinary studies are important in determination of the information and visual reconstructions that will be used in presentation.

Context and setting differs according to the characteristics of each archeological site. According to the Charter, interpretation and presentation “should relate to their wider social, cultural, historical and natural settings”. The cultural significance of any site should be determined by referring to the social, cultural and historical values and characteristics of its natural setting, and definition of the significance is a crucial step in interpretation and presentation process.

The fourth principle of the Ename Charter is **authenticity**, and it is defined by a direct reference to UNESCO’S Nara Document on Authenticity (1994). In Nara Document it is emphasized that the interpretation and presentation of the cultural heritage sites must respect the basic tenets of *authenticity*. Planning of interpretation and presentation is an important issue in the protection of *authenticity*. The plans should be developed with a sensitive outlook towards the authenticity issue. In addition, Interpretive infrastructures and visitor facilities should be reversible.

The principle of **sustainability** states that the cultural, social, financial and environmental sustainability is the main goal while interpreting cultural heritage. In order to ensure sustainability, the planning and application of interpretation and presentation implementations should be part of the management process. Sustainability of the tools implemented in the site should also be supplemented by using appropriate design and construction techniques. The local residents should be taken into consideration while planning the interpretation and presentation implementations.

Another principle of the ICOMOS Ename Charter is ensuring **inclusiveness**. The participation of all possible stakeholders provides multiple perspectives in the interpretation and presentation process. As mentioned before, public participation has become essential in the conservation approaches. The international associations emphasized the importance of the creation of a

common language between conservators and also between public and conservators, as the first step of the inclusiveness principle. Considering the necessity of increasing public awareness, the participation, contribution and reviews of all stakeholders should help improvement of the quality of conservation and presentation implementations.

Finally the importance of continuing **research, training and evaluation** is stated in the last principle of the charter. Along with monitoring and evaluation of ongoing research, the development of new techniques and approaches should be planned.

Table 2. Development of presentation principles related to international documents

CHARTER	MAIN SUBJECTS	EMPHASIS
<p>Athens Charter 1931</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Publication with photographs and explanatory notes - Internationally accessible archives - Centralized information 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> Importance of PUBLICATION ----- An accessible ARCHIVE system </div>
<p>UNESCO Rec. on International Principles Applicable to Arch. Excavations 1956</p>	<p>The emergence of presentation as an issue lies behind the emphasis put on the importance of publication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The accessibility of the heritage information is considered as an essential process for the formation of public awareness. 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> IMPORTANCE of PUBLICATION PUBLIC AWARENESS </div>
<p>Venice Charter 1964</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analytically and critical reports, illustrated with drawings and photographs for all works of preservation, restoration or excavation - Every stage of the work of clearing, consolidation, rearrangement and integration included - Published reports - Archived in a public institution/available for research workers 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> A COMPREHENSIVE CONTENT illuminating every stage of the studies done in the site ----- An accessible ARCHIVE system </div>
<p>Council of Europe Conclusions of the Colloquy on Archeology and Planning 1984</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The importance of collaborations between archeologists, planners and experts - These specialized actors should carry out activities that promote communication with non-governmental conservation bodies and create a public awareness 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> INTERDISCIPLINARY COLLABORATION PARTICIPATION of GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITIES and PUBLIC </div>
<p>ICOMOS Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Sites 1990</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Active participation by the general public - The provision of the information to the general public - Integrated protection - The presentation as an essential method to promoting an understanding of the origins and development of the modern society 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> ----- Importance of the PRESENTATION ----- PARTICIPATION of the general PUBLIC in the conservation process </div>
<p>Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites (Ename Charter) 2008</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A clear rationale, standardised terminology and accepted professional principles for interpretation and presentation - Enhance public appreciation of humanity's material heritage in all its forms and diversity - The basic principles of interpretation and presentation as essential components of heritage conservation - Access and understanding / information sources / context and setting / authenticity / sustainability / inclusiveness / research, training, evaluation 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> An extensive DEFINITION of PRESENTATION ----- Systematic PRINCIPLES framework </div>

2.2. ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES AND PRESENTATION

“An archaeological site is a place in which evidence of past human activity is preserved. The knowledge and understanding the origins and development of human society has a fundamental importance to humanity in identifying its cultural and social roots. Its protection and proper management is essential to enable archaeologists and other scholars to study and interpret it on behalf of and for benefit of present and future generations.”(ICOMOS, 1990, Article 1)

Archaeological sites provide people the opportunity of observing different types of artifacts in their original context. There can be immovable objects like architectural remains of civil or monumental buildings. In many cases, only some parts of these buildings and their foundation can be followed. These may be in the form of stone blocks belonging to the fortification walls or just traces of them, parts of streets / routes forming the city plan. Other important remains that should be mentioned are the mosaics, pavements, and ceiling ornaments. Finally, there are archeological artifacts like sculptural or architectural ornaments, terra-cotta and metal objects.

A ruin is a building which has lost the substantial parts of its architectural form, and is no longer functional. The building that has lost its basic structural properties (roof, windows, plaster, etc.) is unarmed against the damages of atmospheric agents and consequently, more vulnerable and open to the destructive effects of time. Such a ruin/building cannot fulfill its functions like sheltering human activities and in a sense, it has begun its journey towards progressive decline that end in final disappearance. (Rizzi, 2007)

In any archeological site, the architectural remains are buried, so that there is a natural protection against environmental factors. However, protection problems emerge after the excavation activities take a start. Remains don't have any protection against atmospheric conditions and are defenseless against aging factors of time. Because of losing their original shells and because of the fragility of their materials they became vulnerable and are easily affected by external factors. (Rizzi, 2007) Once the structure or objects are exposed to light, the deterioration accelerates. This can cause a rapid and non-renewable change and destruction.

Remote archaeological sites are uninhabited places. They are opposite of the archeological sites that exist beneath and/or within historical towns. In sites there can be missing roofs and walls, damaged drainage systems, foundations, floors, windows and doors. In such cases it is usually difficult to understand building construction techniques, used materials and the functions of the architectural remains. The problem of legibility can be solved by professional approaches and scientific studies; however it is necessary to present the site extensively to the general public in accordance with its significance, to underline the importance of the conservation.

Heritage presentation is a communication process designed to convey the significance of a heritage site to visitors and local communities in order to increase public awareness, enhance understanding of a heritage site and acquire public support in the activities directed at its management and preservation. In this context heritage presentation includes interpretive activities and public activities directed at rising awareness on the significance of a site. (Shalaginova, 2008)

As a major aim of presentation, enhancement of public awareness is essential during policy making process for conservation and presentation, especially for specific archaeological sites which are not living places like a historic town or a building, but remote areas and only experienced by visitors and researchers. Increasing public awareness usually emerges as a necessity in protection process because archaeological sites, including fragile architectural remains, are open to damage resulting from human activities.

The definition of 'archaeological site', stated by ICOMOS, 1990, emphasizes the importance of preservation. In order to provide an extensive protection and preservation of an archeological site, it is necessary to define the place along with its values and problems. After defining the current preservation state and the physical condition of the architectural remains, the site's physical and social relations with the surrounding area and the urban context; conservation policies must be developed considering the tourism capacity of that archeological site.

As an archaeologist, Brian Fagan stated on his article that, archaeological research and excavation studies could be destructive as well as the current human activity (FAGAN, 2006: 7). In recent years, distance has increased between the two disciplines: academic archaeology and archaeological conservation. Archaeology places the highest value on new discoveries rather than different activities like conservation. For a proper conservation of archaeological sites, it is highly recommended to minimize excavation studies and to promote archaeological conservation plans.

Why do we preserve, conserve, interpret and present archaeological sites? William Lipe (1984) identified a range of values to define the importance of the archaeological heritage.

- "Associative / Symbolic Value means cultural resources valued as symbols or mnemonics of past experience. This value comprises sites and artifacts that are perceived as important for group, national and / or personal identity. A Catholic might say the Vatican, an Egyptian the Pyramids at Giza, a Native American a prehistoric skeleton.
- Informational Value is regarded as providing information, knowledge or data, and emerges from formal research in a wide variety of disciplines (archaeology, art history, architectural history, geography, etc)
- Aesthetic Value derives primarily from an appreciation of style, beauty, and art. It is the value most appreciated by dealers, collectors, and many museum curators and perhaps by many in the general public as well. It is usually gleaned from the physical object itself and generally does not require contextual information.
- Economic Value comprises a monetary benefit to the cultural resource or object. As examples one may include utilitarian uses, such as adaptive reuse of historical buildings, the use of artifacts as commodities, for example in the art market, and heritage or cultural tourism." (LIPE, 1984:7)

"Interpretation and uncertainty are involved in deciding which aspects of materials are useful in determining meaning." (Hodder, Shanks, 1995:14)

These definitions are beneficial for archaeological interpretation, while creating a scenario of the site. Every site has its own scenario; although the types of needs and reasons are nearly the same. These defined values – except the economic value – could also serve as main headings while reinterpreting the cultural ideology of early civilizations. Processual Archaeology, formerly the "New Archaeology"⁵, is a form of archaeological theory claiming that it is possible to

⁵ Hodder Shanks, 1995:3. Characteristics of "New Archaeology" are as follows:

- Archaeology conceived as anthropological science rather than allied with history
- Explanation of the past valued over description
- Explanation via the incorporation of a particular observations of the material past into cross-cultural generalisations pertaining to (natural and social) processes (hence the term 'processual'.)
- Explanation via explicit methodologies modeled on the hard sciences
- An earlier interest in laws of human behavior has shifted to an interest in formation processes of archaeological record – regularities which will allow inferences about processes to be made from material remains

understand past cultural systems through the remains left behind. "It is widely recognized that the archaeology moved through culture-historical to processual⁶ and postprocessual phases and archaeological theory became more and more reified and divorced from the practice." (HODDER, 2002: 161) The question is: How archaeologists actually reconstruct meaning in the past? The answer should be easy: By analyzing the contemporary daily routines of human society and how human deal with life and what are the tools. "However there is no way of knowing an ancient society's ideas except through the barrier of our own." (BRADLEY, 1997: 131) Nevertheless, it is possible to define some basic terms (TRIGGER, 2003), in order to associate past and present and to interpret for the future:

Sociopolitical Organization, Kingship, City and Territorial, Urbanism, Class Systems and Social Mobility, Family Organization and Gender Roles, Administration, Law, Military Organization, Sociopolitical Constants and Variables, Economy, Food Production, Land Ownership, Trade and Craft Specialization, Appropriation of Wealth, Economic Constants and Variables, Cognitive and Symbolic Aspects, Conceptions of the Supernatural, Cosmology and Cosmogony, Cult, Priests Festivals and the Politics of Supernatural, The individual and the Universe, Elite Art and Architecture, Literacy and Specialized Knowledge, Cultural Constants and Variables.

According to Trigger these classifications are the theoretical constants of human life. Knowledge of these constants could be interpreted from the existence of the artifacts/materials that have been left in historic towns. Evaluation process should be executed by participation of different disciplines like archaeology, anthropology, history, sociology, architecture, etc. These participants should be specialized in theoretical fields of their professions, in order to analyze and evaluate existing materials and to interpret them.

"It must be noted that, it should be explored the underlying nature of the transactions that occur between site, interpreter and visitor."(COPELAND, 2006:84) Visitors want to understand archaeological sites and therefore learn at historic locations whether formally or informally, consciously and unconsciously. In this point, constructivist interpretation should be mentioned as the theoretical approach about knowledge and learning.

"A constructivist approach simply suggests that we construct our own understandings of world in which we live. Since the past does not exist anymore, we have to construct what it might have been like, from present evidence. We construct our understandings through reflection upon our interactions with objects and ideas or in the case we are discussing, with the sites and artifacts from the past..." (COPELAND, 2006: 84)

⁶ Ibid:4. Processual archaeology is anthropological in the sense of being informed by an interest in social reconstruction of the past. The following form the main outlines of processual conceptions of the social as they developed from the late 1960s.

- Society is essentially composed of patterned sets of behaviours.
- Material culture and material residues, the products of processes which form the archaeological record, reflected the patterned behaviours which are society, or they are the result of natural processes which can be defined scientifically (the decay are the results of organic materials, the corrosion of metals.).
- Society is a mode of human adaptation to the social and natural environment.
- Accordingly, explaining social process means focusing on those features of the society which most relate to adaptation to environments; resources, subsistence and economic strategies, trade and exchange, technology. Attention has, however and more recently, turned to symbolism and ritual.
- The interest in cross-cultural generalization and patterning is expressed in societal typing (identifying a particular society as band, lineage-based, chiefdom, state, etc.) and schemes of cultural evolution.

2.2.1. The Burra Charter (ICOMOS, 1999) : Values and Cultural Significance

“All contributions to an archeological site have a great importance and significance so should be respected. If a site concerned includes fabric, uses, associations or meanings from different periods in history, or different aspects of cultural significance; emphasizing or interpreting one period, or a certain aspect at the expense of another, can only be justified when what is left out, removed or diminished is of slight cultural significance and that which is emphasized or interpreted is of much greater cultural significance.” (ICOMOS Burra Charter, 1999, Article 15.4)

The determination of an archeological site’s cultural significance, as well as the determination of the significance of a certain period has crucial importance in policy making, and excavation and presentation practices. ICOMOS Burra Charter provides certain criteria and principles in the determination of cultural significance. In the Charter these criteria are referred as values of the archeological site in concern. These values are grouped as aesthetic values and historical values. Charter also proposes a further division which can be classified under historical values as social, spiritual, political and economic values.

In this study, in order to form a framework for understanding and defining the cultural significance of Nysa as an archeological site, these divisions are further detailed. Titles listed below cover these detailed explanations.⁷

Aesthetic Value

In archeological sites, architectural remains provide information about the past societies’ artistic abilities. Remains, whether in a building form or as a theatre, bath, library, etc. with their construction techniques, architectural orders, the design of the aesthetic proportions, provides us important information about aesthetic values. Interior decoration elements like mosaics, pictures on inner walls, and other artifacts like jars, cups, glass ware etc. are also important in the understanding of the degree of the development of art in these cultures.

Historic Value

As mentioned in the previous pages archeological sites are not living places. Thus the information gathered from these places provides us knowledge about the significance of a culture that we know but its direct observation is impossible. Consequently, the information about these past cultures that exceeds the information we get from their artifacts and architecture can be regarded as the information about the historical value of these sites. We did further divide the historical values as below.

- **Social Aspects**
Information about daily life

The functions of the buildings, give us information about the past residents. If a bath is taken as an example, its seen that with its construction technique, architectural characteristics, the design of the interior spaces according to certain functions, give us important information about the daily routines about those cultures. These observations on the everyday needs and routines of the past cultures also give information on the change of these needs and routines in time, and the elements that remain constant and resist change.

⁷ The Values and the aspects determining Nysa were defined after analyzing publications about these main concepts: ‘human behavior’, ‘civilization’, ‘artifacts’, ‘archaeological interpretation’, ‘value’, ‘making sense’, ‘archaeological theory’, ‘material culture’, ‘processual archaeology’. Ian Hodder (2001), Bruce G. Trigger (2003), William Lipe (1995), Henry Cleere (2005), Linda M. Hurcombe (2007) are the main sources for this analysis.

Education system of the city

In archeological sites of different cultures it is seen that different places had been devoted for educational purposes. Today's uniform education system could not be observed in those cultures. Instead one can observe special schools/buildings for male youth. In Roman society gymnasium is an important example of such education places. Gymnasiums were designed and constructed for sportive purposes. They are composed of a courtyard and the columns surrounding it. Besides sportive training, the youth also took an education on language and grammar. We achieve this knowledge by observing the pictures on the gymnasium walls and the studies of the antique period historians.

Gender roles and gender differences

In past settlements, it is seen that certain places are only for male residents like gymnasium, senate, etc. The women, who were busy with domestic activities, are generally excluded from the public sphere.

Traditions and rituals

Traditions and rituals are the cultural routines of the residents that could be observed in the functions of all the buildings of the cities. Architectural features reflect and represent these daily routines shaped by traditions and rituals. Temples were the places for religious routines, theatres were for entertainment and leisure activities, bouleuterions are for political activities, gymnasiums were designed for sports and education.

Sport and health

Gymnasiums, baths, stadions and temples give us information about sportive activities and the approach to human health and related problems. Stadions were the places built for competitive sportive activities. Olympic games had a primary importance and their annual repetition proves us how important were sports for those cultures. The stadions also give us information about the development of certain branches of athletics. It is also observed that certain places were devoted for giving health services.

- **Political Aspects**

In all past societies especially in old Greek and Rome political institutions and political philosophy had a significant importance. Bouleuterions, argoras were the places devoted for political activities. The researchers could examine the structuration of power by observing the function of the buildings which were devoted to political activities and other residential spaces, that provide a perspective about the place of politics in daily activities. Different architectural structures chosen for the privileged and the poor, gives us an idea about the social stratification. The differentiation of language; the official and daily languages, give us the importance of administrative structure and the legal code.

- **Economic Aspects**

The examination of the past settlements provides us with the information about the differentiation between urban and rural settlements. Rural areas for agricultural activities and urban for politics and economics, mainly production of certain goods, the crafts and their trade. The technology used in this production is as important as the ways, and vehicles used in the transportation and trade activities. Differentiation of settlements, and the spaces designed in the cities for production activities also gives information about the division of labor.

- **Spiritual Aspects**

Religion was an important element in the value system of past cultures. Religious rituals and burial ceremonies were part of the daily routines. Different buildings and architectural constructions gives us much information about spiritual life of the past cultures.

Scientific Value

Data obtained from an archeological site on the above mentioned topics let the researchers make comparisons between different cultures in respect to the topic subjected to analysis. Besides comparative studies in archeology, archeological analysis provides knowledge to the researchers trained in related disciplines like history, anthropology, sociology, political philosophy, economics, philosophy and religion.

All the above topics in which different values are classified give us the inventory of the aspects that draw the cultural significance of an archeological site. It can also be said that this significance belongs to a particular archeological heritage. The definition of archeological heritage in ICOMOS Charter represents a conclusive perspective to the concept, by covering all the aspects that make up the cultural significance of any site.

“The "archaeological heritage" is that part of the material heritage in respect of which archaeological methods provide primary information. It comprises all vestiges of human existence and consists of places relating to all manifestations of human activity, abandoned structures, and remains of all kinds (including subterranean and underwater sites), together with all the portable cultural material associated with them.” (ICOMOS, 1990, Article 1)

2.2.2. The Ename Charter (ICOMOS, 2008): Presentation Principles for Archaeological Sites

As mentioned before, two concepts, cultural significance of an archeological site and presentation principles are significantly related. ICOMOS Burra Charter, lists the topics that should be focused on while determining the cultural significance of an archeological site. Consequently, ICOMOS Ename Charter reveals main presentation principles of an archeological site whose cultural significance is determined by studying the values of that historical heritage.

In the following chapter of the thesis, the cultural significance of Nysa is examined and analysed by following the Burra Charter. But before that, a general understanding on presentation is built by discussing the topics offered by the ICOMOS Ename Charter and by pointing out basic guide lines to build up a presentation framework for Nysa.

Access and understanding, is an important topic when defining and taking certain decisions about an archeological site. In most of the archeological sites, access and understanding is a problematic issue. Visitors do face certain troubles in reaching architectural remains. To overcome these limits the visitors as well as others who do have an interest in the site concerned, must have an access to the photographs, drawings, and detailed information charts on the research, excavation and conservation studies about that particular site.

To achieve access to these **information sources**, both scholars working in the field and governmental authorities should fulfill their responsibilities. In archeological sites where research and excavation studies continue, these second hand information sources become more important, because the visitors are not allowed into certain areas where the research practices continue. In certain archeological sites, some buildings which are excavated and thoroughly in display do bear certain dangers to the visitors. Complementing information is also important in those cases.

Information sources, brings to mind first the architectural remains. Indeed, these remains are the primary sources of information with their construction techniques, architectural features, materials used in construction, space organization and functions. Besides these remains, the small findings of cultural artifacts like ceramics, statues, glassware metallic objects, are among other sources of information. These artifacts help to determine the age of the remains. The construction of these small objects, texture, color, size, painting techniques, the places/layers

where they are found, their use value all give reliable knowledge on the context, and contribute to the understanding of the site.

The architectural remains and all the small objects should be examined comprehensively and in detail. These studies that provide valuable information to comparative analysis must be supported and funded, and their results should be published.

The above mentioned information sources are all physical evidences. But information sources are not limited with physical evidences. One should also reach the research and other studies on that archeological site concerned. An archeological site, provides direct information only by the remains, the other sources are only secondary information sources. But this does not reduce their importance. When reliable data is available, it must be used in presentation planning.

The archeological sites of old societies became the focus of interest of European travelers beginning with the 16th Century. The emergence of archeology in academy as a discipline had to wait the 19th Century. The knowledge gathered by the travelers, historians and engineers that had seen the remains in Anatolia, gave an impetus to the acceleration of interest in archeology. Today the drawings of these early visitors give us information on the early situation of these Anatolian archeological sites, that are largely damaged after the enactment of modern settlements and population boom. So these developments accelerated the damage of the sites concerned. The information these early drawings and notes provide, displays us the extent of human damage and destruction, and provides us with a valuable second hand information on the past.

The context and setting in archeological sites are far different from the setting of the living residential places. The archeological places have a special influence on visitors because of their mystical character. Every intervention cause inevitable changes in the site. Architectural structures, construction techniques and the materials that had been used are far different from the present day techniques and materials. Any intervention with new techniques and materials should be avoided for not to spoil the original context. Only the interventions that have an emergence should be permitted.

Besides the physical situation, we must underlie the importance of the value context of the site that builds its cultural significance. Historical value of an anthropological site represents the characteristics that have been already or almost lost. Rituals of the daily life are reflected in the architecture and technology of the day, and these form the historical and social value of the site.

This makes us to emphasize the importance of cultural significance as well as the importance of research for the determination of this significance. An interdisciplinary research agenda is important for the assessment of cultural significance. Scholars from different fields as history, anthropology, political science, sociology etc. should construct a cooperation with each other in these studies.

Any intervention in an archeological site should not damage and destroy or even change the context. Context and setting are two important dimensions that should not be disregarded in archeological research and presentation. This issue is underlined in the Nara Document of ICOMOS as follows:

“All cultures and societies are rooted in the particular forms and means of tangible and intangible expression which constitute their heritage, and these should be respected.”
(ICOMOS Nara Document, 1994, Article 7)

When the archeological sites and their values are concerned, ***authenticity*** emerges as a qualifying factor that changes due to the characteristics of the historical heritage that we focus on. This is because of two reasons: First each heritage bears its own definition of cultural

significance, and second, each archeological site has a profound definition of this significance. The definition of authenticity of an archeological site which has been changed by human intervention, damaged and abandoned is explicitly discovered after the excavations had been completed. Every intervention except those minor ones that are emergently needed, and are documented in every stage, are the interventions that effect the authenticity of that particular site.

Sustainability is a crucial issue for the fragile and non-renewable archeological sites. It is a very hard process to achieve sustainability because the archeological sites are abandoned places. The creation of wide public awareness has a key importance in attaining sustainability. Sustainability of a site increases with the increase of the number of people who are sensitive to the protection of that place and are integrated in the practices of preservation.

Sustainability is an important part of planning, budgeting and management processes. This planning process should gather the institutional actors that would organize the research and excavation activities in the field like governmental authorities, conservation comities, planning offices; the specialists, like archeologists, conservation experts, architects, geologist, site managers, tourism operators, and the local residents by increasing their participation in this planning process. For the sustainability of the existing situation of the archeological sites, all these concerned actors should be included in the project. An education program is essential in order to achieve a public awareness and participation. This program must focus on the cultural significance of the site and creating sensitivity in the public.

The research and excavation studies in archeological sites progress in a slow pace because of the fragile structure. This results in the postponement of evaluations. Limited information could be achieved by observing the construction technique, placement, function of the remaining constructions and by analyzing the materials used in construction. But this information can change with the progress of the excavations. For this reason, the evaluation of the observations has a great importance. The scholars that carry out the research are responsible for actualization and distribution of the knowledge accumulated during the research and excavations.

When all these barriers and obstacles are taken into consideration, the presentation framework of archeological sites should be planned to communicate the cultural significance of that site to the greatest number of people as possible. Information sources must be used properly and effectively and contextual factors must be taken into consideration. Sustainability can best be achieved with widespread participation and by the enactment of suitable education programs planned for this purpose. In this way, an archeological site can properly be interpreted and presented.

2.3. LEVELS OF PUBLIC INTEREST AND PRESENTATION TOOLS

“Responsible popular archaeology, based on solid research and thorough dissemination of results, is a major contributor to the development of a general interest in *human heritage*, beyond national and ethnic heritage.” (Mayer-Oaks, 1995:57)

There are different levels of public interest in archaeological sites. The level of interest changes due to the demography of visitor groups, their profession, education level, age and their general perception about archaeological heritage. The demographical analysis of visitor groups is a prerequisite for interpretation and presentation of archaeological sites.

William R. Iseminger published an article “Public Archaeology at Cahokia” (1997), which gives information about the largest prehistoric site in north of Mexico and the visitor categories and their levels of public interest. These categories are:

- *Professional archaeologists and anthropologists* with academic training and field experience are usually intimately familiar with the information being presented.
- *Amateur or avocational archaeologists* employed in other fields, pursue archaeology as a hobby. Often self-educated in the discipline, they have a basic knowledge of archaeology and have perhaps worked some with professionals.
- *Collectors* are those who field-collect artifacts for personal collections. They have a working knowledge of artifact types and categories and cultural periods.
- *Academics* with college degrees in other fields have an interest in archaeology, cultures and museums in general. They are often knowledgeable to some degree about archaeology.
- *Tourists* tend to stop and see points of cultural, historical, or natural interest. They may or may not have knowledge of archaeology. Many choose a particular site for their destination: others are drawn by road signs or other sources of information that may have piqued their interest.
- *The general public* or locals, like tourists, either tend to visit museums and attractions or come out of curiosity. A large number accompany their out-of-town relatives or friends who want to see a particular site. Publicity about the site or its activities may lure them in.
- *Educators* of all levels, preschool to college, consider the site a resource. They may be teaching courses or using textbooks that include topics on archaeology. Some accompany their classes on field trips, others come for personal enrichment.
- *Students* come on field trips. The visit can be either the direct learning experience or an enjoyable day away from school, depending on the orientation of their teacher. As individuals, students may come seeking information for a research project or for personal enrichment. (ISEMINGER, 1997:148)

By considering this variety of visitor groups it can be said that the interpretation and presentation of an archaeological site should be *facilitating understanding and appreciation, communicating of the meaning of the site, contributing the sustainable conservation, encouraging inclusiveness and developing technical and professional guidelines, while safeguarding the tangible and intangible values and respecting the authenticity.*

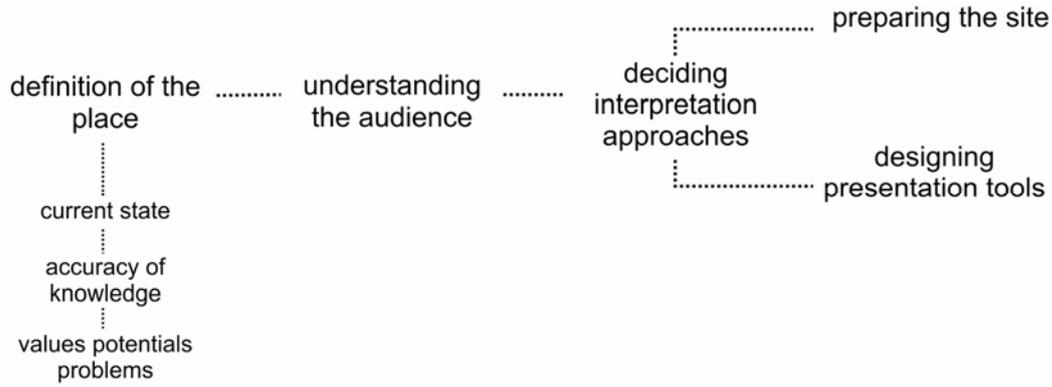
To sum up, while preparing an interpretation and presentation plan, these categories of levels of interest should be taken into consideration without favoring a particular one. Presentation tools should be designed as 'all-inclusive', that every visitor could benefit from them, depending on their level of interest. These tools could be defined as:

- exhibits presenting the artifacts by models and dioramas,
- artworks re-creating the daily life scenes, tools manufactures and used,
- images of the city and its structures,
- audiovisuals describing archaeological process and creating the ambience of nature and village activities,
- text and labels representing the subject in more specific and detailed manner,
- guided site tours,
- experimental structures (virtual or not) demonstrating
- workshops
- special events like festivals, concerts, etc. and
- Archaeological field schools.

All these presentation tools should be designed within constructivist approaches, in order to highlight the significance of the site and provide visitors with an insight. Understanding the

audience, taking the museum “out” to archaeology (POTTER, 2006: 37), considering archaeological sites as an interpretive environment and enhancing public archaeology are the primary steps of an accurate interpretation and presentation framework for archaeological heritage.

Table 3. Presentation process



2.4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE PRESENTATION AND LEGISLATIVE ARRANGEMENTS IN TURKEY

In Turkey two main institutions are directly related with the organization of archaeological sites: The Ministry of Culture and Tourism, and a subdivision Council of Conservation of Cultural Assets. These institutions are responsible in every stages of archaeological heritage management. The definition of heritage, possible interventions and registration categories are defined by law arranging the conservation of archaeological heritage; the ‘Law of Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage’⁸ and the ‘Principle Decisions on the Archaeological Sites’ Conservation and Utilization’⁹.

The law includes the general provisions about “moveable and immoveable cultural heritage which should be protected”, the regulations about “research and excavation studies”, “coordination of conservation authorities” and related “prizes and fines”. To sum up, it can be said that this law comprises a general approach about cultural heritage and its conservation.

The Principle Decisions on the other hand, propose distinct principles for the authorized implementations carried out in archaeological sites. There is a classification and gradation system for the archaeological sites arranging and organizing the excavation and intervention process. Nysa is determined as a 1st degree archaeological site and the regulations for these sites limit all kinds of interventions except scientific conservation implementations. The construction activities are prohibited, except the ones that are in the open public sites (*ören yeri*) where landscape design projects that include service functions like open parking lots, restrooms, ticket and security guard kiosks, etc. are authorized.

Moreover, there are special regulations arranging presentation implementations in archaeological sites: Regulations on the Preparation of Conservation Master Plans and Environmental Design Projects¹⁰ and General Technical Specifications for Environmental Design Projects. In these documents, “environmental design project” is defined as the projects designed according to the particular features of each site, prepared in the scales of 1/500, 1/200 and 1/100, for preserving the site’s archaeological potential, for opening the site to visitors in a

⁸ 2863 sayılı ve 21/07/1983 tarihli Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu

⁹ Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Yüksek Kurulu 658 sayılı ve 05.11.1999 tarihli İlke Kararı

¹⁰ 26.07.2005 tarihli Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planları ve Çevre Düzenleme Projelerinin Hazırlanması, Gösterimi, Uygulaması, Denetimi, Müelliflerine İlişkin Usul ve Esaslara Ait Yönetmelik

controlled manner, providing the sites' presentation, solving the existent problems caused by the circulation and usage and to provide the necessities of the site by using new technologies. In the General Technical Specifications, the important criteria that guide environmental design projects for archaeological sites (*ören yeri*) are listed briefly as:

- The projects should consider the preservation and highlighting the natural, cultural, historical, economical, aesthetical, visual values and original identity of the environment.
- The results of archaeological excavations and research should be evaluated and the opinions of the head of the excavations should be taken.
- The ownership issues should be organized and expropriation of the site area if needed.
- The places opened to usage and spared for conservation should be determined by detecting the factors concerning the natural, built and social environments and their interactive relations.
- The user profile should be defined and the design should focus on different user categories, while the accessibility for elder people and people with disabilities should be considered.
- The traditional, historical, cultural and natural features of the open spaces and their functional relationships with their surroundings should be preserved while they are opened for contemporary use and while landscape arrangements are enacted.
- The accessibility of the project area should be enhanced respecting the cultural and natural values of the surroundings.
- Continuity and unity in pedestrian and vehicle access between the project area and the settlements, should be provided.
- Optimum illumination and climatic conditions should be maintained.
- Drainage systems should be sufficient and effective.
- If there are already existing service structures in the project site, firstly their usage potentials should be assessed.
- The project should be prepared depending on the architectural program which is determined by the administrative units.

As mentioned above, the current legislation allow designing environmental projects for 1st degree archaeological sites, to contribute their integration with the visitors and users; however, criteria and principles' framework do not introduce detailed definitions for physical interventions and implementations.

CHAPTER 3

NYSA ON THE MEANDER

3.1. GENERAL INFORMATION ON CARIA REGION

Ancient Caria region is located at southwest territory of Anatolia. (Figure 1) The region is surrounded by Meander River (Maiandros) to north, Babadag (Salbakos) to northeast, Kizilhisar-Acipayam Plain to east, Dalaman (Indos) Stream to southeast and Aegean Sea to west and south. Ancient states neighboring Caria were Ionia to the northwest; Lydia to the north; Phrygia and Psidia to the east and finally Lykia to the south. Today, the region is covered by Aydın and Muğla provinces. (Figure 2)



Figure 1. Location of Caria

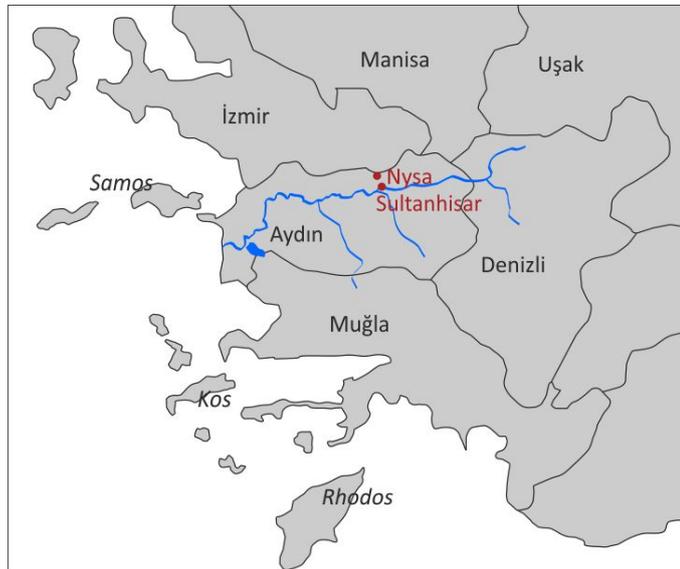


Figure 2. Administrative division of the region

The region dates back to the emergence of Anatolian civilizations and has been inhabited since then. Fertile lands of the Western Asia Minor have been preferred as a settlement area, yet there are many ancient ruins, especially throughout the western coast of the region. The major outstanding ancient settlements of the region belong to the Aegean civilizations. These cultural groups and city-states had been influenced mostly from Hellenic cultures.

The majority of the archaeological sites of the Western Coast of Asia Minor have specific cultural significance, in terms of historical, aesthetical or economical aspects. Numbers of researchers, scientists and/or avocationally interested groups have visited the region and some of them started scientific research and excavation studies in these archaeological sites. Since the beginning of the 20th century, the region draws intense interest of related professionals and tourists.

Data gathered from these scientific studies prove the importance of the coastal regions, in terms of cultural diversity, under Hellenic and Anatolian influences. This combination has been created unique approaches in architecture and art, and their survived physical evidences are important indicators of these influences, that should be protected.

Caria is one of these regions, where many important ancient civilizations had been arisen. The existence of ancient philosophers, geographers and lecturers, and their well known and respected oral and/or written works reflect this cultural diversity. Nysa on the Maeander is one of these important and outstanding cities of Caria Region, that deserves recognition and appreciation.

3.1.1. Geography of the Region

As it is for all Aegean Region, mountains are perpendicular to sea throughout the Caria. Significant heights of the region except Babadağ (Salbakos) are Aydın (Mesogis) Mountains to the north of Menderes (Maiandros) river, Beşparmak (Latmos) Mountain between Büyük Menderes and Milas plains and Çine (Marsyas) Stream valley, Kazıklı and Paşalı (Grion) Mountains to the south and southeast of Bafa Lake. (Sevin 2001: 110-111). Major rivers of the region are Maiandros and Indos. Vandalas (Morsynos), Akçay (Harpasos) and Çine (Marsyas) streams joining Maiandros from south created plateaus and abundant grounds within the mountainous geography.

Caria coast is irregularly indented creating protected bays and natural harbors. Mediterranean climate and flora prevails along the coastline while it changes to continental climate and flora towards high mountains. Forests cover 60% of the region currently, while it is thought that was more in the past.

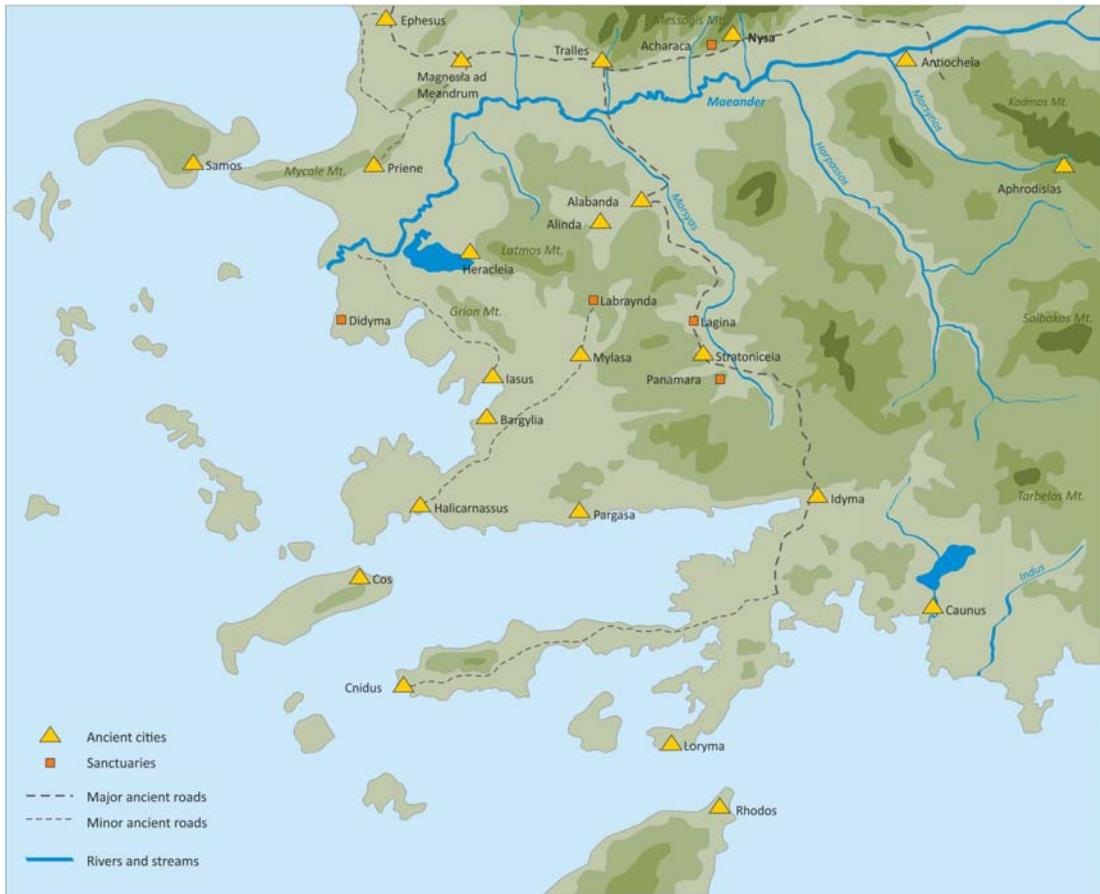


Figure 3. General layout of ancient Caria

3.2. A CARIAN CITY: NYSA

Nysa, an important Carian center, is located in the north of the region, to the north of Meander (Büyük Menderes) River. Nysa is one of the cities located close to Caria and Ionia border, on the southern cliff of the Messogis (Aydın) mountain. The location of Nysa is directly related with the productive basin of Meander, in accordance with the general welfare of the city. The region is settled on the fault line that results with earthquakes and geothermal areas. Recorded earthquakes of the region affected the city many times in history. On the other hand, the profits of the geothermal areas are also known.

An important major road that had been used in different stages of the antique period links Nysa to the interior region of Asia Minor. The road also connects Nysa with other parts of Caria Region, making the city an important transportation and trade center. The direct relation with other cities of Caria Region has not been pointed out yet, however with continuation of research and excavation studies, an evaluation could be developed. The site includes building remains that share similarity with others of the surrounding cities of Caria and Ionia Regions.

The researched and excavated remains are mostly public buildings that provide information about daily routines of Nysa and also for comparative studies. The antique reference sources point out that, what makes Nysa an important settlement in history is its being a center of education. In Strabon's writings, a well known geographer (64-24 BC), mentioned that he had taken lectures on rhetoric from his teacher Arstodemos in Nysa. (Strabon XIV: 294)



Figure 4. Nysa and immediate vicinity

3.2.1. Brief History of Nysa

Nysa is located on the fertile basin of Meander River. According to the antique sources, the city dates back to the Classical Period and had been named as Athymbra then. But there is no detailed information on this early period. Strabon wrote that the city, Athymbra, for strategic aims, formed on three old cities founded by Athyros, Athybrados and Hydrellos from Sparta. It is estimated that the city took the name Nysa at about 2nd century AD. Byzantium historian Stephanus (6th century AD) stated that the city had been founded by Antiochos I, to honor his wife Nysa. Both hypothesis are accepted because of the shortage of information on the early periods of the city. There exists a third hypothesis that the city had been formed by joining different colonial centers founded by Seleucid Empire.

Nysa developed during the Roman Period and became an important cultural center. The research and excavation studies conducted on the site revealed that the architectural remains discovered, had belonged to the Roman Period. The architectural remains from the Hellenistic Period lays beneath the remains from the Roman Period. Today, well preserved Roman architectural remains are seen in Nysa.

If it is considered that Strabon had lived in Nysa in the early years of the 1st century AD, the buildings in Nysa that he had wrote about had been from the Late Hellenistic and Early Roman Period. Among these buildings, the gymnasium, the theater, and the amphitheaters are situated on the west side of the city and the agora and gerontikon on the east side. Most of these buildings are regarded as the architectural remains dating from the Late Roman Period, because of the changes in their structure and the additions that had been made.

But Strabon's writings and some other information do let us assume that they are from an early period. This situation is the result of the reconstruction and renewals in the city but it limit and hardens the observation of the historical context.

It can also be stated that before the 6th century AD, the city had been a Byzantium settlement. The research and excavation studies on the site revealed that all the buildings on the site had been changed, additions had been made and were used in the Byzantium Period named as the Late Antique Period. Certain changes in the functions of the buildings are observed in the site when the additional parts are examined.

It is also believed that this settlement had been invaded by Seljukids in 12th century AD, and later by Timurlenk in 1402. In 15th century AD, Nysa had been left as a settlement and was replaced by Sultanhisar, situated in the southern of te city. Sultanhisar is now a modern settlement.

As summarised above Nysa history dates back to Hellenistic period, followed by the Romans and Byzantines. But Nysa's history is identified with the Roman Period because of the evidence gathered by the observation of the archeological remains. This trend also influenced the framework of this study. As the available data, and present day knowledge represents the Roman Period, and as there is little and unclear information on the previous periods, this study focus on Nysa as a Roman city.

3.2.2. Existing Situation of the Site

In order to build up an understanding regarding the significance and problems of the site and its components in particular, existing situation of architectural remains is reviewed with the guidance of knowledge acquired from research and excavations. As a settlement that had been founded in the Hellenistic period and survived as an important settlement in Roman and Byzantine periods, it is hard to reach adequate information from all periods that Nysa survived through.

3.2.2.1. General Features of the Site and Its Components

Located on the skirts of Messogis Mountain, Nysa was planned as a city composing of two separate sections, situated on both sides of a mountain cliff (Strabo XIV, 42). Roman building technology and construction techniques were used to overcome the limitations caused by topographical challenges. In other words, geographic restrictions of the region were solved by Roman engineering and architectural techniques.

Invention of a special concrete type, named as Roman concrete, was followed by creative architectural designs, styles and practical solutions to geographical barriers. Before Roman Period, architecture had certain problems of construction in passing wide spaces, reaching certain heights in the buildings and constructing strong foundations and basements for these heights. Use of Roman concrete and new construction techniques brought clear solutions to all these and similar problems in architecture.

At the end of the Hellenistic period, newly developed architectural techniques of the Roman period can be easily observed in Nysa. Stadion is a good example of these new architectural features and possibilities. The building was built on the two sides of a seasonal stream that crossed the city. The arch and vault systems that built in the building's foundation display the degree of development of Roman architecture and engineering.

Accordingly, Asia Minor attracted the attention of European scholars during the 19th and 20th centuries. Especially antique sites like Ephesus and Pergamon, where research and excavation studies had been started earlier than other sites in Asia Minor, are good examples to protection and preservation process of archaeological heritage. Nysa also attracted the attention of researchers in the early years of the 20th century. Thus, buildings in the city have been well preserved and they are in good condition today.

Walther von Diest is a prominent figure among these scholars. He started excavations in Nysa between 1907 and 1909, with the archeologists and topographers who accompany him in this teamwork. The last part of these studies was published in Berlin in 1913 with the title of *Nysa ad Maeandrum Nech Forschungen un Aufnahmen in 1907*¹¹. As the first comprehensive publication on Nysa, it is a good reference that gives an idea on the change of the remains during 100 years, since the first excavations.

Since remains in the site are well preserved, researchers can reach detailed information on the architectural constructions. Archeological researches can easily gather information about the history of the site. But best information sources are the architectural remains in the site. Function of buildings and certain parts of buildings give information to scholars on the daily life of past citizens / inhabitants. Moreover, examination of movable objects points out additional information about that particular period and complements the data from other sources. Nysa is among the cities that are rich in information sources with its archeological remains and movable objects.

¹¹ DIEST, v. W. 1913. *Nysa ad Maeandrum Nech Forschungen un Aufnahmen in 1907*, Berlin.

Furthermore, during research and excavation studies conducted in Nysa, different examples of sculptures, pottery and coins were found and contributed to the evaluations. Among these findings, well preserved ones were taken to the Aydın museum for exhibition. Although it would have been more proper to display these artifacts in their original context, they were removed due to inadequacy of the preservation state in the site. If a proper and adequate preservation and protection could be achieved, these findings should be displayed in their original settings where they had been found, to give visitors an idea about the functions of the buildings that they belong to.

As mentioned before, buildings and moveable objects should always be considered in relation with each other and should be displayed within this correlation. Both buildings and moveable objects are the primary information sources when evaluating the site. In this context, when understanding and defining Nysa's values, the publications of the scholars on moveable objects become an important source of information.

3.2.2.2. Architectural Remains of Nysa

Today, visitors of Nysa see the remains from the Roman Period, situated on the mountain slope, at first sight. A road that crosses the site and goes through north of the Kavaklı village, is convenient for visitors to easily reach Nysa. However, there is no sign for this access in Sultanhisar which is a town situated on the main road that connects Aydın to Denizli. This creates a negative influence about accessibility of the site. As a matter of fact, the interview results revealed that visitors could hardly reach the site because of this factor.

Traces seen today at the site represent the Roman period more vividly and clearly in the remaining architectural structures. However, it is known that most of the architectural remains date back to the Hellenistic period. In the figure below, cultural values of the site are examined by classifying the site's edifices in respect to their functions, in further detail. The main guide in this examination is the route of the modern road mentioned above.

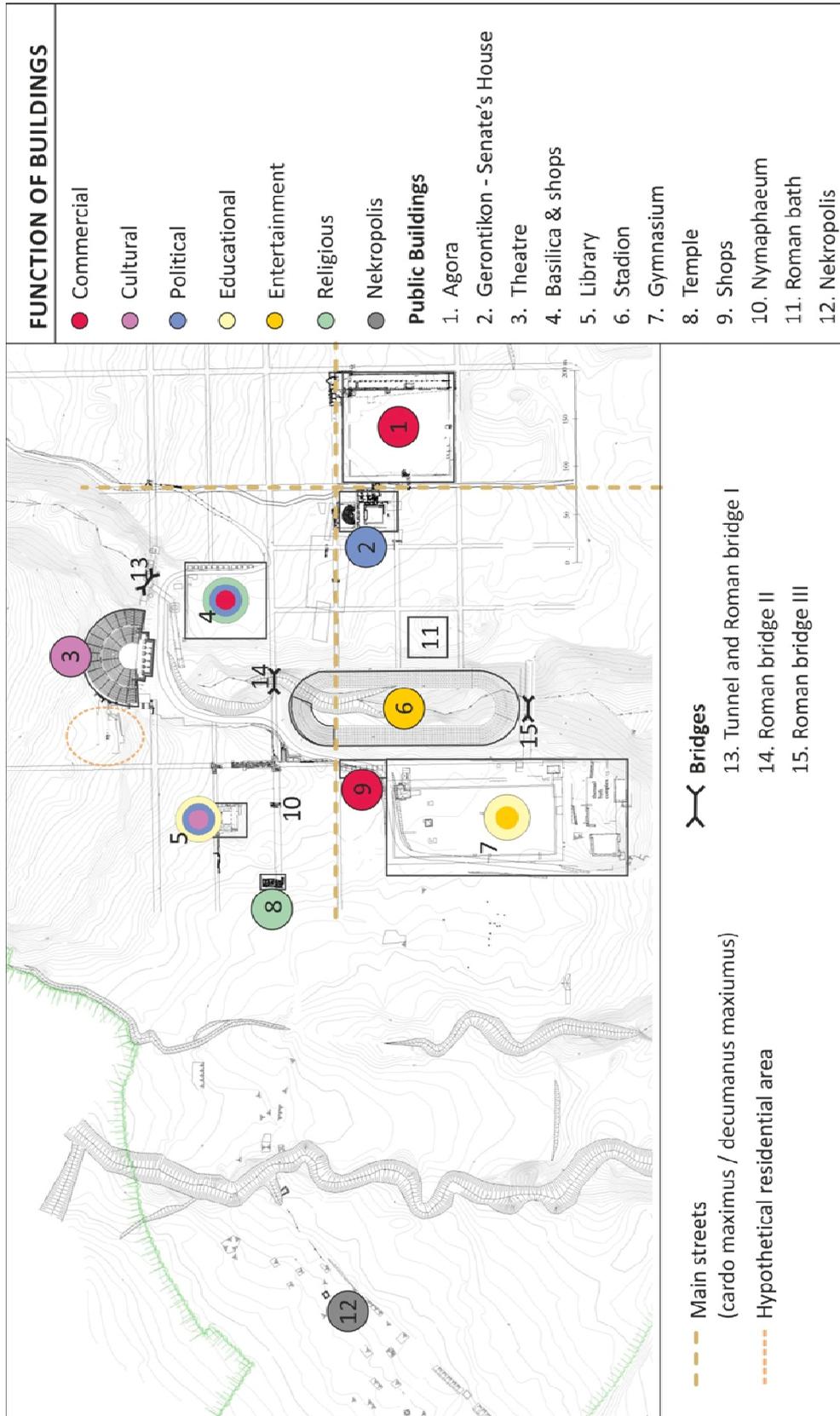


Figure 5. Function of buildings of Nysa

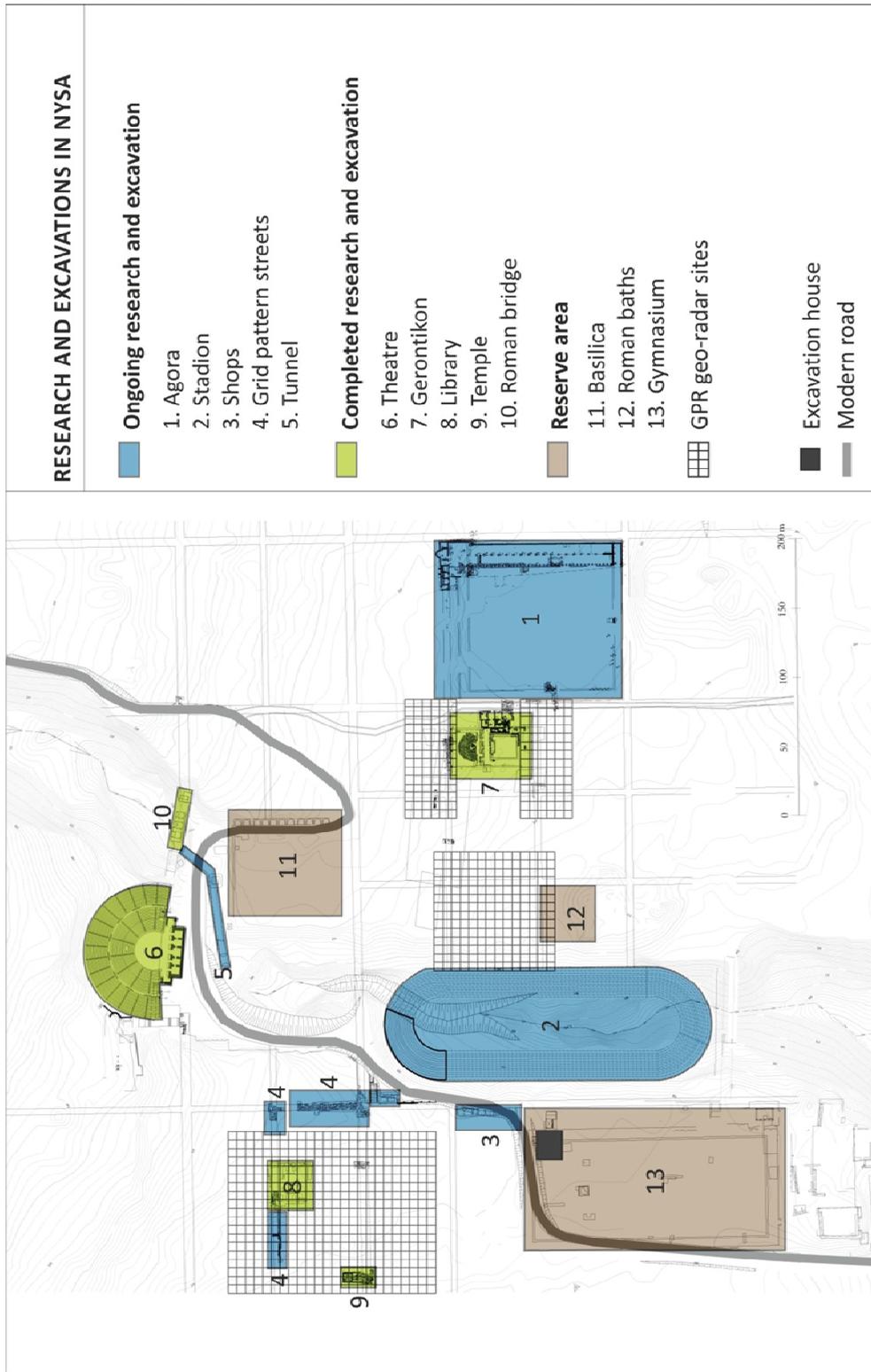


Figure 6. Research and excavation studies in Nysa

In the following part of the thesis, the architectural remains are defined, in the order of current visit. The modern road passes through the site directly to the current visit and this order is chosen, in order to present the physical evidences of Nysa.

- **Gymnasium**

Gymnasium is the building that is seen at first when entered the site from south. It is located at the southeast of the site and modern road passes through the area where the gymnasium resides on.

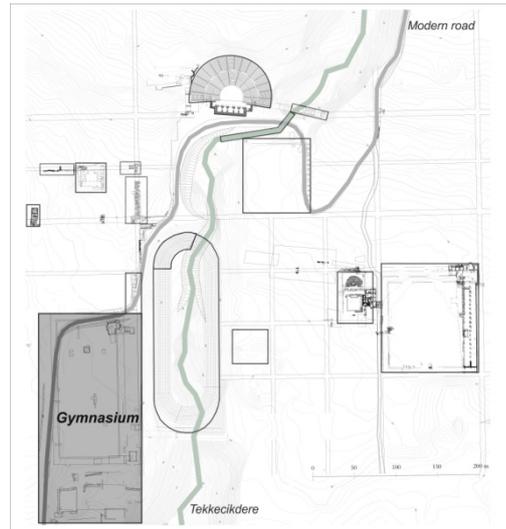


Figure 7. Location of Gymnasium

In the Antique Period, gymnasium had been a place where young men *ephebos* were educated and were engaged in sportive activities. 'Cultural ideal' of Ancient Greece was built on healthy bodies. Good health, is one of the three virtues of Platon amongst power and beauty, thus complementing the two. In Platon, physical virtues are defined in accordance with the spiritual virtues as religion, courage, moderation and justice. These are also the basic concepts that lay on the foundations of Classical Gymnasium. The wish to achieve healthy bodies and the obligation to keep them is not only a physical and cosmetic interest but also a moral ethics, a spiritual and religious obligation (Yegül, 2006:37).



Figure 8. Northern arched building (August 2012) – Daily life figures of a gymnasium

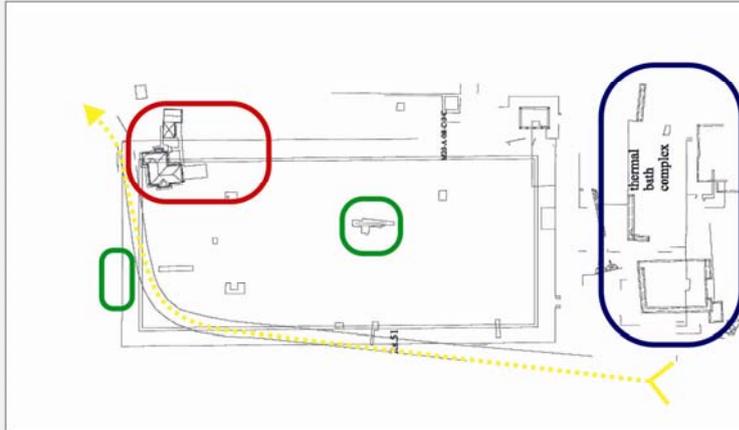
Gymnasium of Nysa is a building dating back to Late Hellenistic-Early Roman Period, according to the statements of Strabo (XIV, 43). There is not much information about this building due to limited excavation studies in the area. Construction techniques of the excavated parts of the building complex prove that the building had been reconstructed in following periods. To the

northern part of gymnasium, remains of an arched building are observed which had been probably constituted a part of the gymnasium complex. Another trace of an arched building that was built with the same construction techniques is situated at the southern part. Since excavation studies are limited in this part of the site, archaeological and architectural information about this building is highly limited.

The southern and northern arched building remains are legible and accessible, however their functions are not known. The short-time research and excavation studies are not sufficient to understand the building complex. So that the information about the function and daily routines of this complex have been gathered from comparative studies. There is no conservation studies carried out for the architectural remains, so they are exposed to natural and human-caused damages. The context is not explicit, there is no implemented presentation tool, and the building complex has been taken into consideration as a 'reserve area'.

If the direction of the modern road is followed, the visitors reach the slopes of a valley after turning east. A significant example of Roman architecture, Stadion lies on the slopes of the mountain and welcoming the visitors.

Existing Situation



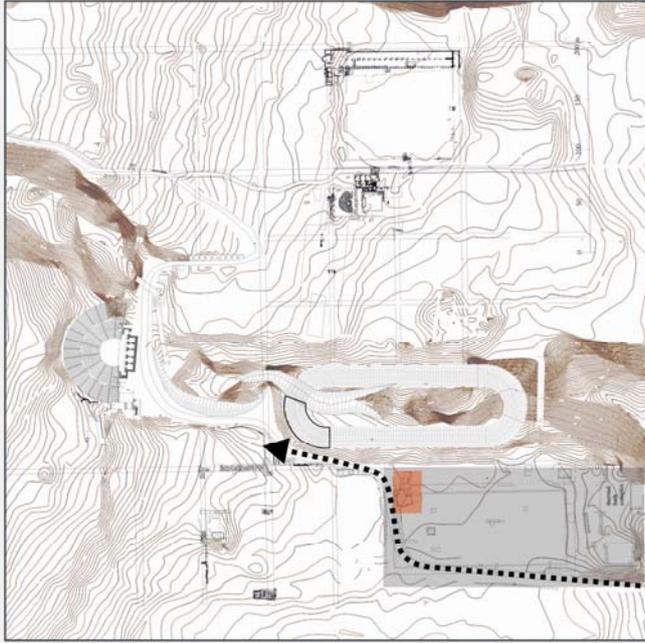
Physical Integration

- the building is the first building welcoming the visitors and it's near the modern road.
- despite the low information level about the building complex, current unearthed architectural remains are legible.

Gymnasium is located in the plain area of southwest side of the city. The building complex welcomes the visitors with its two main arched remains, one in the middle of the building area, other in the northern side of the building. Archaeological and architectural information about the building complex is limited due to the minimal research and excavation studies.

The **excavation house** is located in possible orders of the building complex. Moreover, **the modern road** passes through the northern side of the building. Legible parts of the building are the **two arched buildings** and the southern bath complex.

Location / Topographical and natural features:



GYMNASIUM

Figure 9: Gymnasium Existing Features

- **Stadion**

The building is situated on the east and west slopes of the valley and together with the remains of its substructure it represents the architectural and engineering skills of the construction period. Due to the overflows of Tekkecikdere, the stream crossing Nysa, remains of the Stadion have been mostly eroded. Today, only a limited part of the remains could be observed properly.

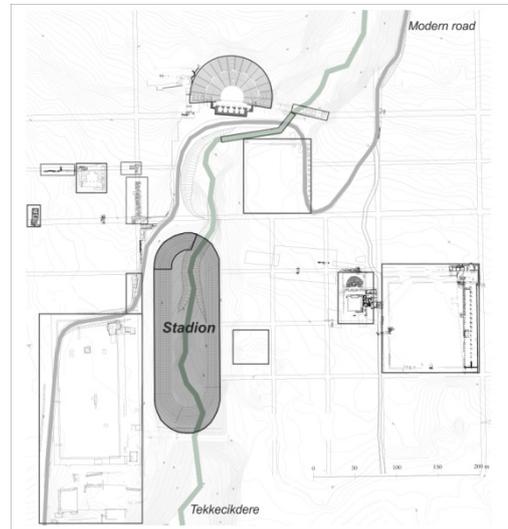


Figure 10. Location of stadion

Stadion, is the name of a prestigious running race in Olympic and *Panhellenic* games of Ancient Greece. For many years, 'stadion' had been the only competition held in the Olympic Games. The building in which the race had been actualized took its name from this particular game. The primary purpose of the building is to watch the gladiatorial fights and other brutal shows. It is known that Greeks had resisted to these types of activities (Robertson 2004:283).

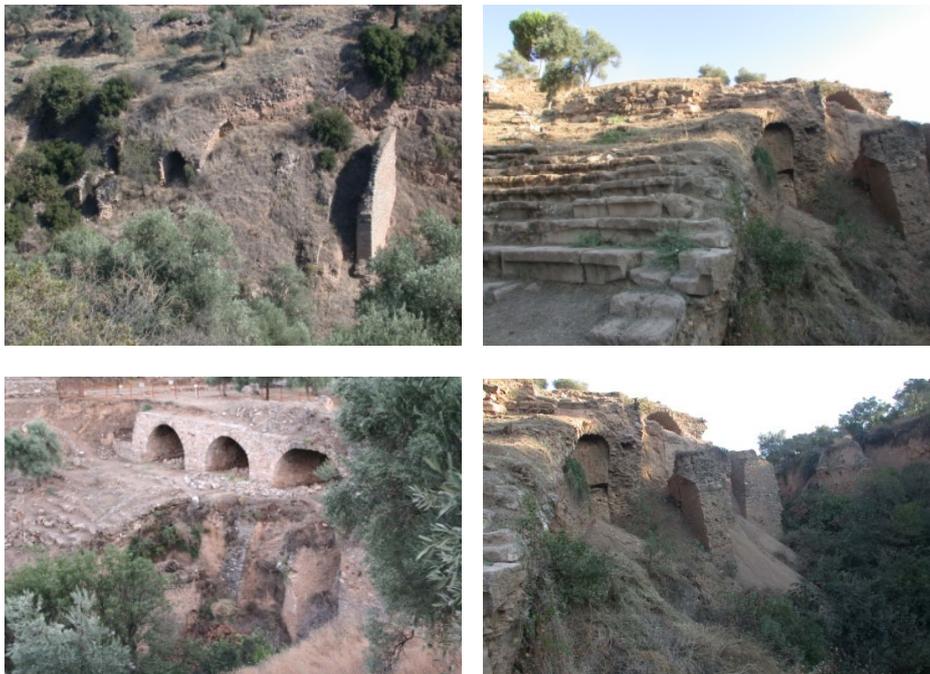


Figure 11. Stadion substructure (Nysa Excavation Archive, 2005)

Apart from the mentioned games, sportive activities and games were also held in the Stadion. In Asia Minor, it is observed that these buildings had been designed covering a wide area. Strabo refers to the Stadion of Nysa as 'amphitheatre'. No detailed information can be achieved on this building because of the damages caused by stream overflows. It is estimated that the building covers an area of 192 x 44 meters depending on the results of research and excavations conducted in the northwest seating in 1994, 1998, 2004, and 2005 (IDIL- KADIOĞU, 2005: 656). Today, these seating can be observed in the site.



Figure 12. Stadion east view showing the seating and substructure (August 2012)

To sum up, architectural remains of the Stadion are accessible by the modern road passing through the site. To the east of the road, there are remained seating of the building on the west side of the ravine, legible and interpretable. The research and excavation studies revealed the remains as possible as can be, however the rest of the building are collapsed, because of the seasonal flows of the Tekkecikdere stream. The context of the building could be legible by a presentation tool (virtual environment) describing the original state of the Stadion. Comparative studies could be helpful while interpreting the building and its remains.

On the northern and southern sides of the Stadion, there are two bridges connecting the east and west sides of the city.. Today these bridges have been destroyed. The photographs taken by the scholars, who carried out research in the beginning of the 20th century, showed that these bridges were in better condition in comparison to their current states. The western arches of the southern bridge, the Middle Roman Bridge, were repaired and consolidated in 2006. The repairs were conducted aiming to strengthen the arches of the bridge by using new materials. The remaining parts guided the scholars in the restoration process.



Figure 13. The south and north bridges of the Stadion (August 2012)



Figure 14. Stadion north bridge – Before and after restoration (Nysa Excavation Archive, 2006)

The significance of the Bridges is originated by urban transportation solutions developed for topographical restrictions. The Southern and the Middle Bridges of Nysa are completely demolished, however their piers are still legible. The Northern Bridge binding two sides of the Stadion are consolidated by conservation studies, however the interventions are not presented.

As marched towards the north of the Stadion, the Nymphaeum is seen to the west of the roa

Location / Topographical and natural features:

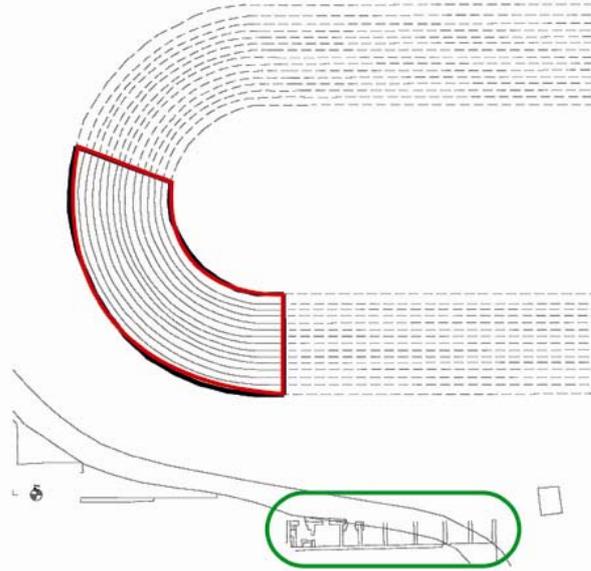


Stadium is the most magnificent building of Nysa. The building is located on both sides of the city, that Tekkecikdere River divides into two. The solutions to overcome the topographic challenges make the building architecturally significant.

The substructure elements of the building are still legible in some part of the slopes and stream bed. The building is the midmost building of the city and despite its bad condition in terms of existing features, the northwestern seatings are legible and interpretable.



Historical and architectural features and the components:



Northwestern seating of the building

Upper West Terrace shops

- The building is dated to Late Hellenistic Period according to statements of Strabo about an *amphitheatre* lying on two sides of the deep ravine. The building is mostly collapsed due to seasonal overflows of the Tekkecikdere River.

Physical integration

- The building is near the modern road and architectural remains are legible.

STADIUM

Figure 15. Stadion Existing Features

- **Nymphaeum**

This building is defined as Nymphaeum, due to its plastered inner walls and vertically and horizontally located pipes inside these walls. Building walls standing with the vaults are in good condition. Its geographical location indicates that the building had functioned as a water supply of the city.

Inner plastered walls and outer buttressed walls have been strengthened using suitable techniques by respecting the building's original character. By this way, Nymphaeum is protected from the damages caused by the natural conditions.

The importance of this building arises by providing information about use and supply of the water resources. The original building's monumental character and the architectural design are not legible. By the help of information obtained from the comparative studies, the current situation is sufficient to understand the basic design and the function of the structure.



Figure 16. Nymphaeum (Nysa Excavation Archive, 2006)



Figure 17. Nymphaeum east view – Relation with the modern road (July 2012)

The road, paved with steps, goes along north of the Nymphaeum to the west, leads visitors to one of the main streets of the city.

- **Grid Pattern**

Started in 2005, the excavation studies focused on understanding the grid system of Nysa. These research and excavation studies revealed that Nysa has a grid pattern that lie on the north-south and east-west axes. The grid system displays the general organization of the city and the physical integration of the buildings. Research studies continue to understand and explain the general layout, i.e. relation of the streets (*plateae*) with each other and with the buildings.

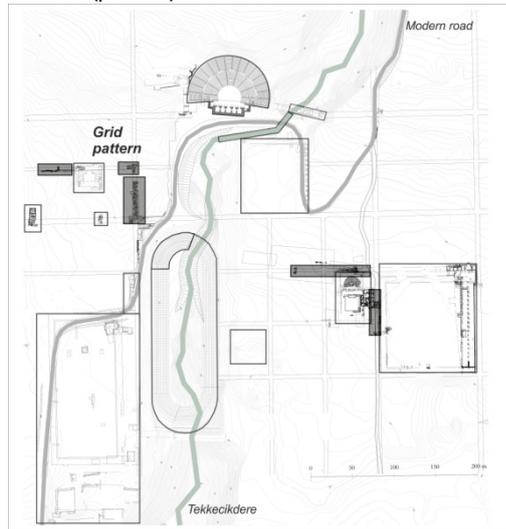


Figure 18. Location of grid pattern traces

The research and excavation studies revealed that the streets are intersecting by 90 degree angle. The width of the main streets is approximately 7 meters and the side streets are 4.5 – 5 meters. Thresholds, which are thought to belong to the multifunctional buildings seen in many archaeological sites, are discovered at certain intervals along the street. There were shops located right and left along the street, and upper floors were probably used as dwellings.

The 7 meters street to the south of the library is accepted as the main road (*decumanus*) of the city. This street passes the Middle Roman Bridge of Stadion and Tekkecikdere stream, reaches the eastern side of the city. Today, it is interrupted by the modern road passing through the site, in terms of visual and functional aspects. This causes the city organization to be affected negatively as well.



Figure 19. North-South Street (Nysa Excavation Archive, 2006)

When the visitors go forward on the north-south road towards the north that lies in north-south direction, they see the Library on the western side. Due to its architectural features and historical context, Library is another significant building of Nysa.

- **Library**

The importance of the library arises from its well-preserved condition and function. Its preservation state makes it one of the rare library buildings in Asia Minor, which, visitors perceive its original function by observing the remaining parts. Two floors of this three-storeyed building, are in good condition giving the visitors an idea about the original state of the building.

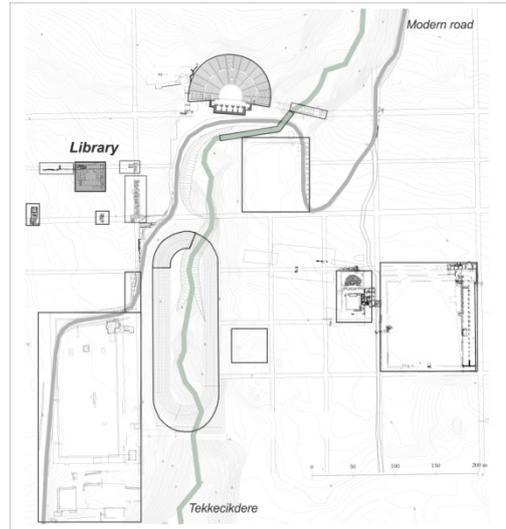


Figure 20. Location of library

In Antique Period, libraries had been built to store and protect the manuscripts. Thick façade walls had been built in order to protect the manuscripts from moisture and other weather conditions. In the inner parts of these façade walls, arched niches were designed. Manuscripts had been kept on the wooden shelves inside the niches for protection. Libraries also have a big hall that functioned as a gathering place for the public.

Research and excavation studies on the Library revealed that, there is a podium implemented inside the northern wall. This podium had been probably used to make public speeches. Comparative studies also showed that, this place had been used as a court room for the important trial cases back then. (Strocka, 2006)



Figure 21. Library East (left, August 2012) and West façade walls (right, Nysa Excavation Archive 2006)

The examination on the Byzantine settlement to the south, displays the fact that the building had also been used in the Late Antique Period. Research and excavation studies conducted between 2002- 2006 revealed that this building had been also used by Byzantines. There are workshops and a cemetery dating back to 6th and 7th centuries AD, whose construction techniques represent the Late Antique Period. There is no clue or any information on the use of the building in later periods. This building represents the fact that Nysa had been an important cultural and scientific center in 2nd century AD (Idil, 1999: 71)



Figure 22. Byzantine Period additions (August 2012)

Being an important cultural and educational center, one of the most important public building of Nysa is the Library. Besides the Celcus Library of Ephesus, this Library is the second well-preserved example in Asia Minor. Prof. Dr. Michael Strocka lead the research and excavation studies during six years in this building as in the Ephesus Library. For comparison, Celcus Library can be visited to form an opinion about architectural resemblance of the Nysa Library.

East-west axed streets pass through the northern and southern sides of the building. The GPR Geo-Radar research, carried out to discover the intersection points of these streets, the probable dimension of building blocks of the city *insula* and organization principles of the grid pattern. Interviews are carried out with the responsible people in the excavation teams, in order to understand their future plans within the site. Future studies will be carried out, in order to display the streets of the city.¹² During one of these researches, a temple was randomly discovered.

¹² Depth interviews are carried out wit the excavation team. One of the primary goals of the researchers is to define the Grid Pattern of the city, in order to highlight the city organization.

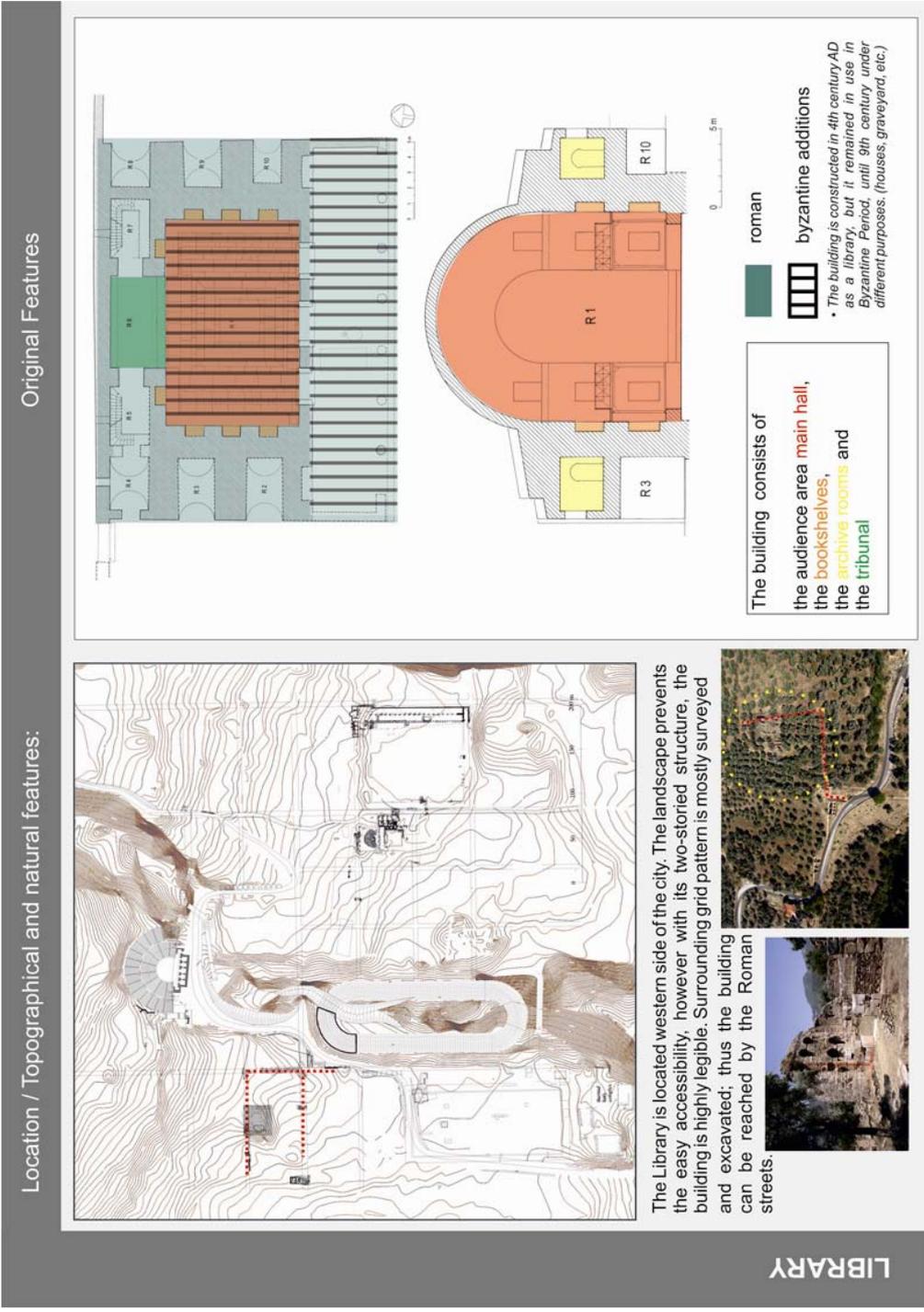


Figure 23. Library Existing Features 1

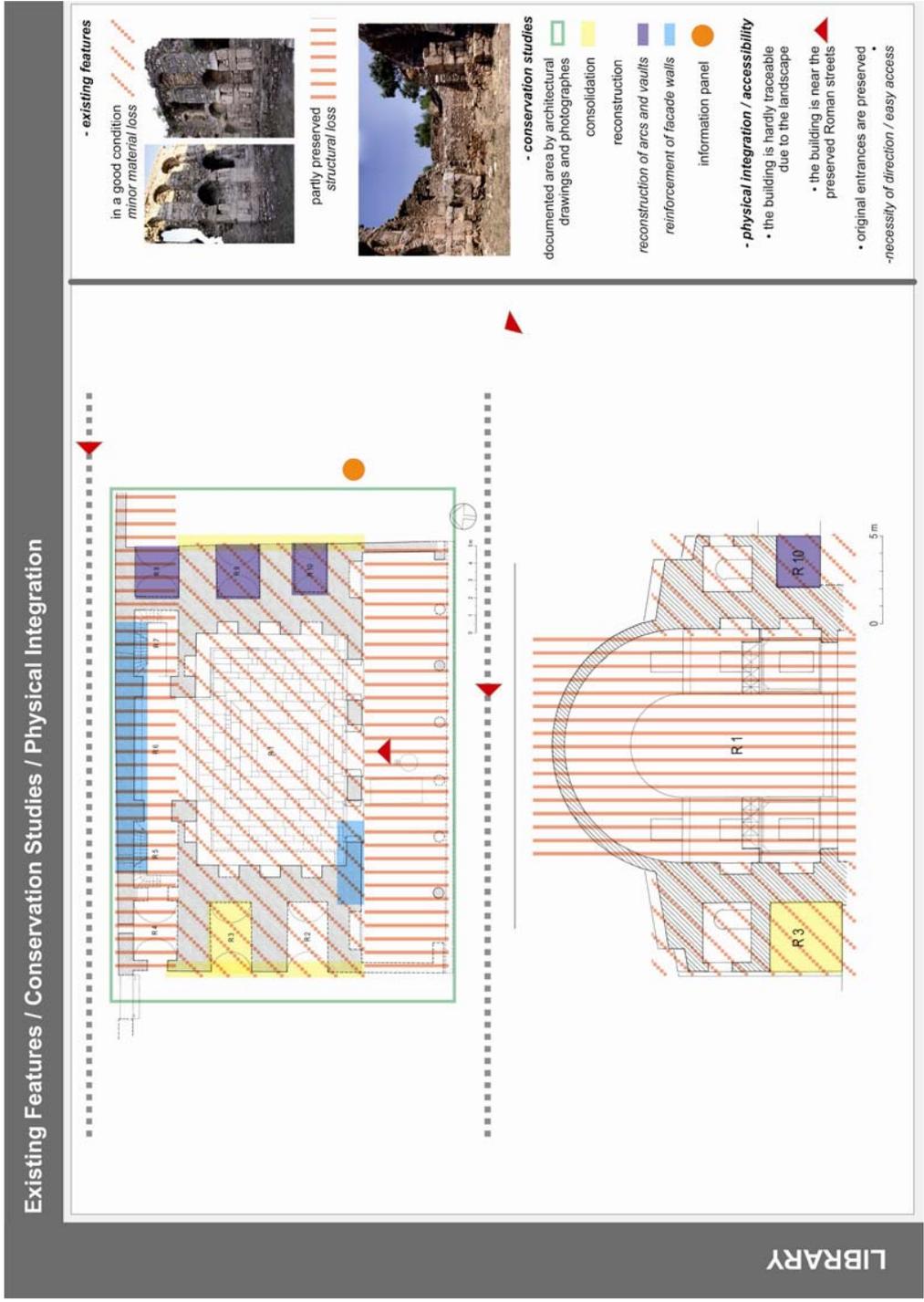


Figure 24. Library Existing Features 2

- **Podium Temple in Doric Order**

The results of the research and excavation studies pointed out an *in-antis* temple in Doric order, covering 13.90 x 7.70 meters area. Being the first temple discovered in Nysa, this building has a special importance (KST 2006). The research team has not yet reached any clue on the construction date of the building. The land on which the temple is situated should be nationalized and taken under official protection. Thus, research and excavation studies on the temple's surrounding area could be actualized and more detailed information on the building could be achieved. (KST 2006)



Figure 25. GPR Geo-Radar (left, Nysa Excavation Archive 2006) and the Temple (right, Nysa Excavation Archive 2008)

Following the northern street of the Temple, an unexcavated path leads the visitor to the Theatre.

- **Theatre**

The Theatre of Nysa has a great significance among the middle ranged Roman Theatres in Asia Minor. Primarily, it is a well preserved example. From the beginning of the 20th century, many research, excavation and conservation studies have been conducted on the building by different institutions and scholars serving for different inspirations and purposes.

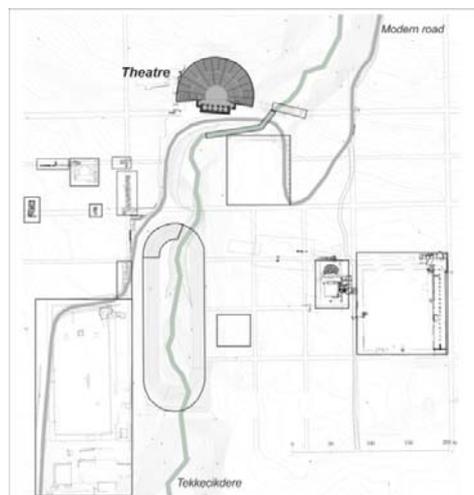


Figure 26. Location of theatre

The basement and the ground floor of the three-storeyed stage building and the *scaenae frons*, have been preserved. Although it is known that the Theatre dates back to Late Hellenistic period according to Strabo, the current architectural features of the remains represent Roman Period, 2nd century AD (Strabo, XIV). The marble column bases, columns, capitals, architraves, cornices and pediments of the *scaenae frons*, with their carving techniques and ornaments, are the examples of the Roman Period style.



Figure 27. Theatre through years (left to right: 1907-1967-1971-1988)

One of the important features of the *scaenae frons* of the Theatre is that its podium friezes are remained in-situ and in a good condition. The podium friezes depicting birth of Bacchus Dionysos and his life, are making this feature an important contribution to the cultural significance of Nysa. During 1980s, when the research and excavation studies were carried out by the Aydın Archaeology Museum, a protective cage was built around the podium friezes to keep the reliefs from man-caused damages.



Figure 28. Podium friezes (Nysa Excavation Archive, 2005)

The stage building and *scaenae frons* are partly preserved components in the building complex. To avoid further deterioration, different types of conservation studies have been implemented through the ongoing researches. For instance, scholars attempted to rebuild (a trial of *anastylosis*) the first floor architectural order of the *scaenae frons* in the south-west area by using remained architectural elements and new materials. Besides this, damaged facing stones of the south façade wall of stage building have been repaired by using their original construction techniques and with new materials.



Figure 29. A trial of rebuilt (*anastylosis*) (left, Nysa Excavation Archive, 2006), the south façade wall repair (July 2012)



Figure 30. Reconstruction of the stage building arched walls (Nysa Excavation Archive, 2007)

The *cavea* of the theatre, which has a capacity of 12000 spectators, is also well preserved. A big part of the *cavea* has remained under ground before first excavation studies, and preserved in original condition. The horseshoe-shaped cave hardly exceeds half a circle in size. Façade *analemma* walls are preserved on both sides making their construction technique visible at first sight. The *analemma* wall on the west side of the theatre also forms a support to the residential area of the city (Idil, 1999: 42).



Figure 31. Cavea and the Stage Building (left, July 2012), Analemma (July 2012)

The architectural elements found during excavation studies carried out on the *orchestra*, displayed the architectural order of the stage *proskenion*. Another *anastylosis* is carried out on the east corner of *proskenion*. These reconstruction attempts aim to provide the visitors visual knowledge about architectural orders of the Theatre and to contribute to the comparative studies by the display of architectural techniques, which are discovered in detail by early studies and excavations.

To make a final assessment, the Theatre is one of the well-preserved buildings in the site, especially with impressive features of the stage building and *scaenae frons*. Facade architecture of the *scaenae frons* and *proskenion* architectural order bear detailed information about Anatolian – Roman type theatres. Furthermore, sculptures of the building and podium friezes that represent the marriage of Pluton and Kore, and the birth and life of Dionysos, are significant examples of plastic arts. Since, information about the building is considerably detailed, aesthetic, historic and scientific values that the building bears could be appreciated by visitors as long as related and presented accurately. Finally, yet the *cavea* and stage is well-preserved, the building could be reused in parallel to presentation objectives, after visitor capacity would assessed.

East side of the Theatre, there is another bridge, connecting two slopes of Tekkecikdere valley.

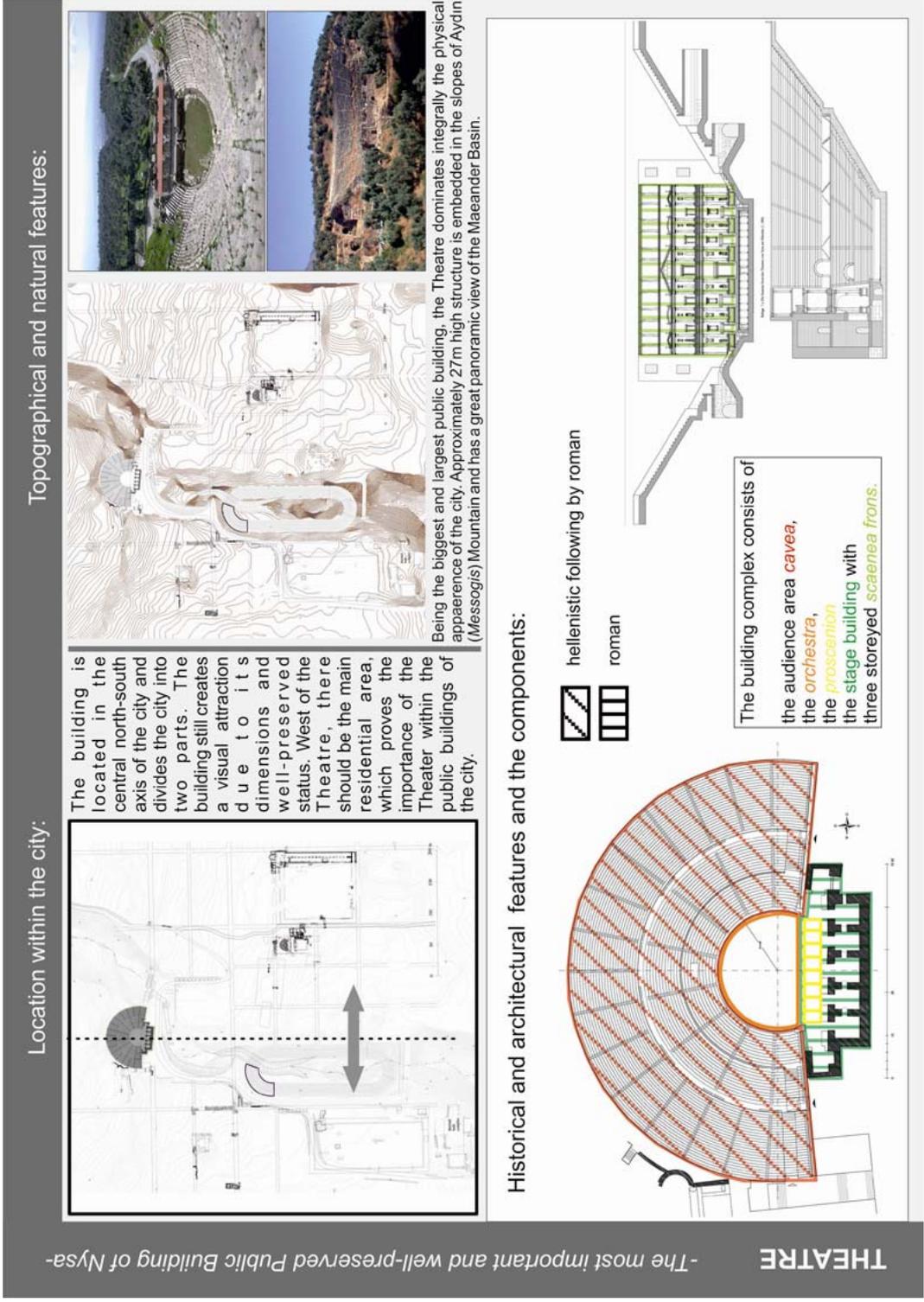


Figure 32. Theatre Existing Features 1

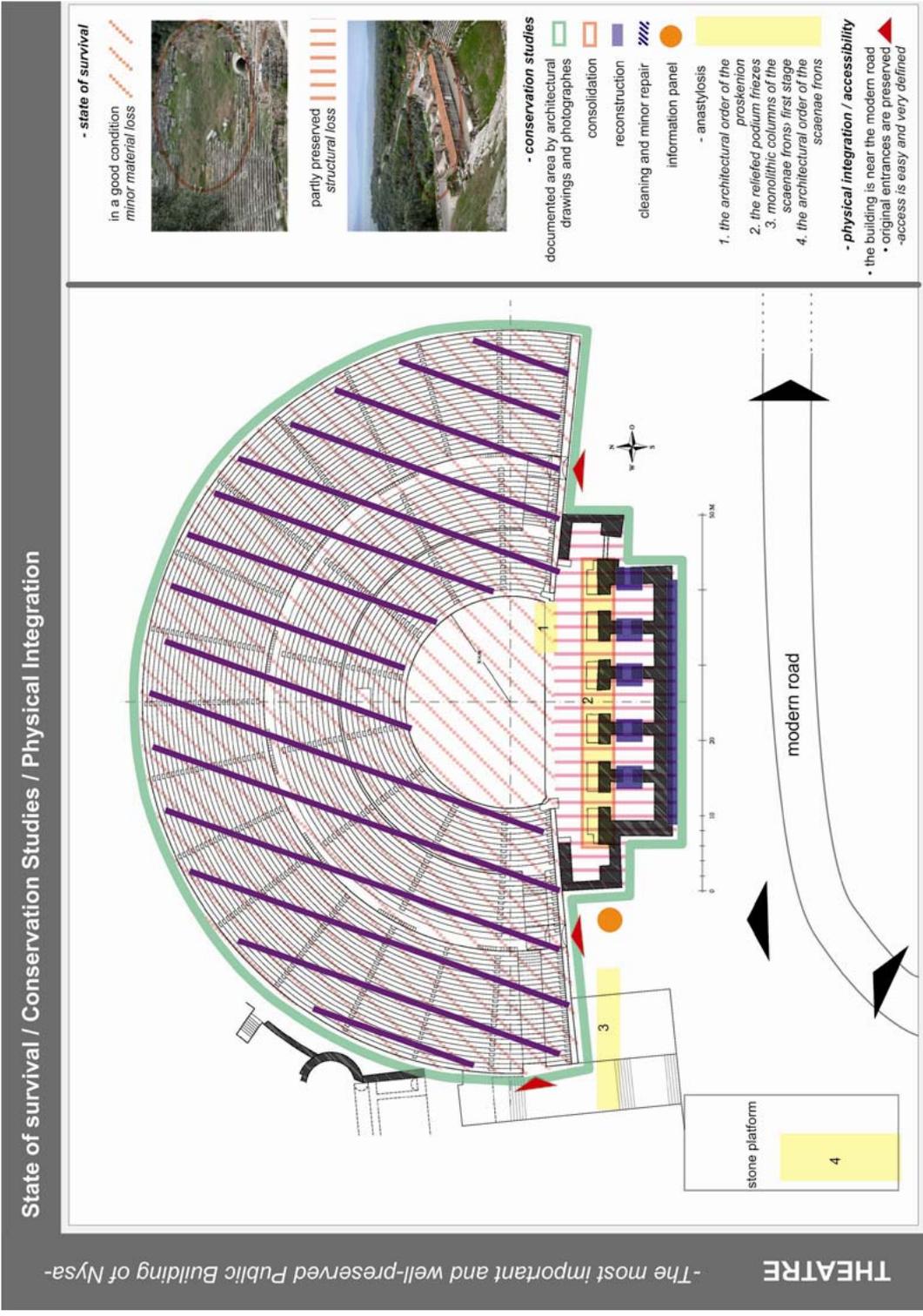


Figure 33. Theatre Existing Features 2

- **Early Roman Bridge and the Tunnel**

Like other bridges in Nysa, this one had also been destroyed but its large piers still standing on two sides of the valley. Between the piers, there is a vault-tunnel built to control and organize the direction of the river flows. The vault-tunnel also strengthens the basement of the public square in front of the Theatre (Strabo XIV, 42). This tunnel must have been the reconstruction of the hidden path, which had been mentioned in the writings of Strabo (Idil, 1999: 40). The tunnel is about 100 meters long, and in the middle, it turns to north-south direction making an angle of 45 degree.

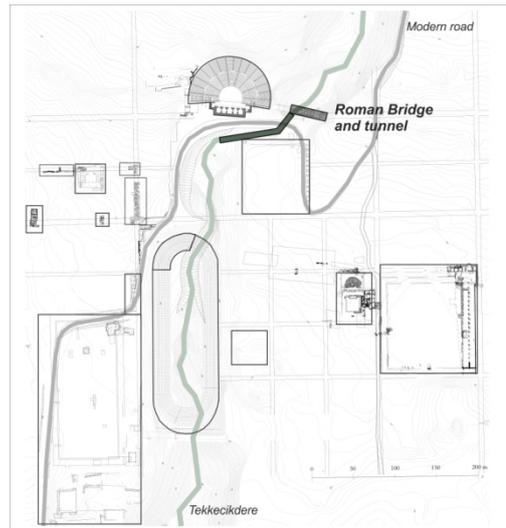


Figure 34. Location of Roman Bridge and Tunnel

As a substructure built for directing the seasonal flow of the stream, this vault is highly protected and is in good condition today. In this way, it provides legible knowledge on Roman architecture and engineering skills and gains its significance from such features. On the other hand, being a part of the Grid Pattern of Nysa, the Early Roman Bridge create an understanding on the transportation.



Figure 35. North Bridge (left / July 2012) – Tunnel (Nysa Excavation Archive, 2005)

- **Forum Basilica (?) and Shops**

The research and excavation studies on this building, situated to the east side of Nysa, have started in 2012. It is known that the building once stood on a public square (*forum*). Yet, there is no clear and detailed information of its original state, whether it is a basilica or not. According to the photographs taken in the beginning of the 20th century, when the first research and excavation studies were carried out, the shops were highly in good condition. But today, only stone blocks of a number of arches could be seen, that is thought to be a part of the forum and basilica.

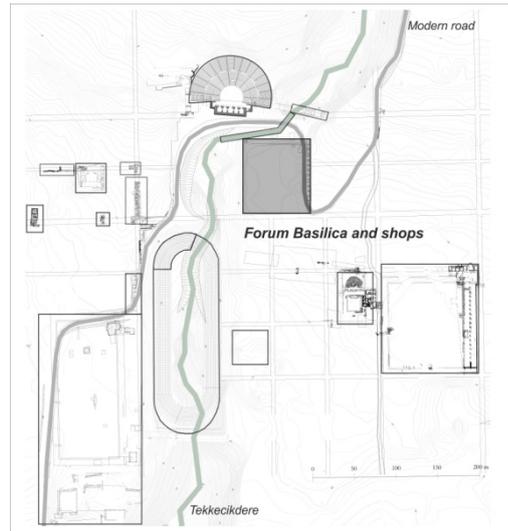


Figure 36. Location of forum basilica and shops

In 2012, research and excavation studies have started on this building and its surrounding area to discover the relation of the building with the grid pattern of the city and to make estimations on the original feature and function of the building. In the excavation studies directed by Vedat Idil, this building and its surrounding was determined as a reserve area. The new moderator of research and excavation studies in Nysa restarted the excavation studies, because of specialized academic interests.

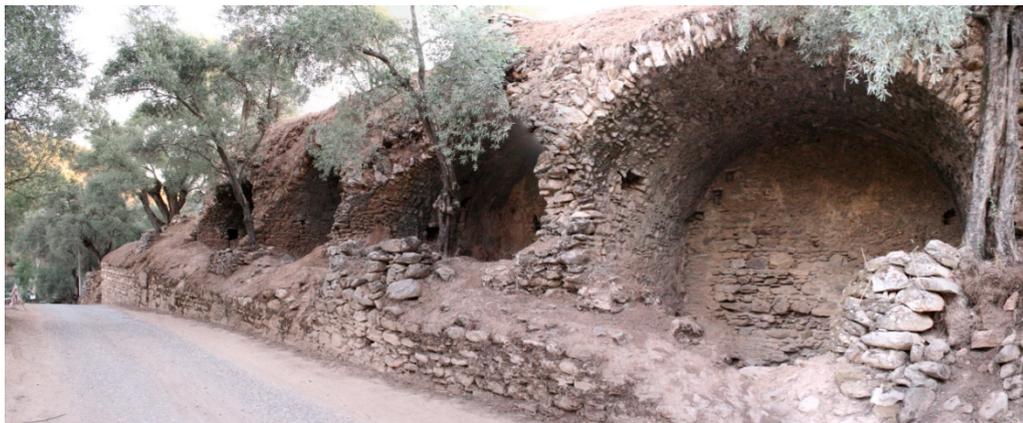


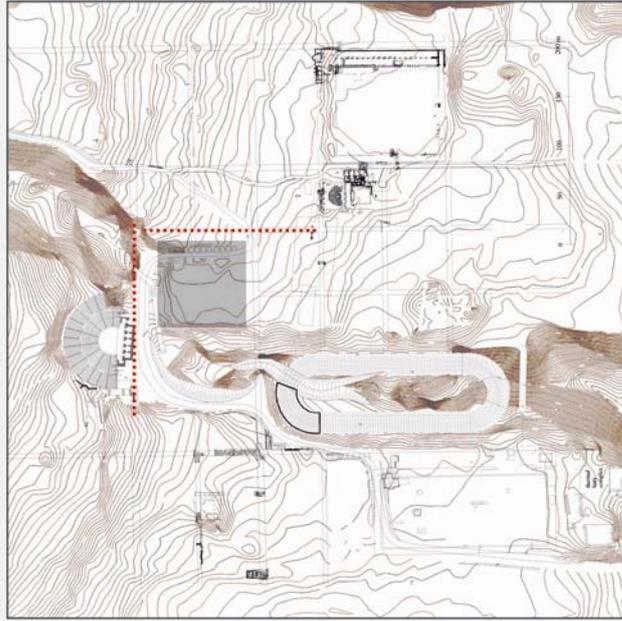
Figure 37. Shops (August 2012)



Figure 38. Excavation studies in Basilica (August 2012)

Shops and vaults of the *forum*? are legible nowadays, however research and excavation studies are interrupted by the modern road passing right in front of these spaces. These shops, though to be parts of the city's forum, are important yet they point out trade and economic life of the city. Depending on the new research and excavation studies, the building could be considered as an important building that has aesthetic and historic values and potentials within the city.

To the south part of the *forum*, there is the most well preserved building of the city: *Gerontikon* (Elders Council) or *Bouleuterion* (Senate's House). Strabo has referred to the edifice as the assembly building (Strabo XIV, 42).



Basilica is located eastern side of the city, on a plain area, with numbers of shops. This centrality and the dimensions proves the importance of the building, however the research and excavation studies have started recently that, information level about the building complex is very low. Future researches will reveal the construction date, the main function and archaeological and architectural data.



BASILICA

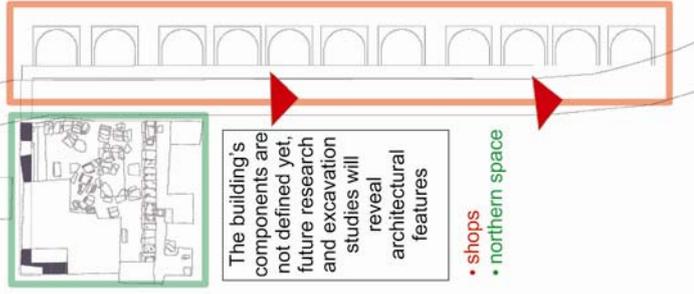
Existing Features:



• In recent excavation studies supporting elements of the superstructure, voussiors of the entrance arch, are discovered in a good condition



• Shops discovered in Diest excavations are partly preserved



The building's components are not defined yet, future research and excavation studies will reveal architectural features

- shops
- northern space

- Physical integration / accessibility
- The building is near the modern road / easily accessible

Figure 39. Basilica Existing Features

- **Roman Bath**

Defined as a reserve area, the Roman Bath was not fully researched and excavated except removal of rubble in the space which is thought to be the *caldarium*.

Vegetation around the structure to the south of the eastern city, prevents access. Also, the building is located close to the deep ravine, so is not quite safe for visitors to explore without any safety measures.



Figure 40. The Roman Bath from North (left) – Interior space of the bath (Nysa Excavation Archive, 2004)

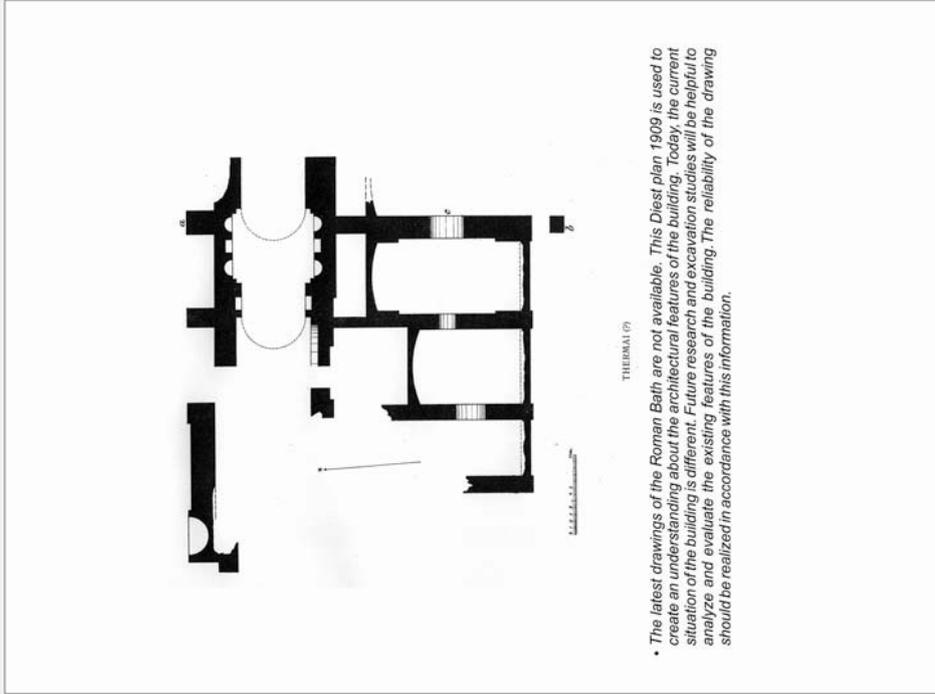
Location / Topographical and natural features:



Roman Bath is located in the eastern side of the city, near the Tekkecikdere cliff. In daily life baths are generally used by male citizens, it is located near two buildings, Stadion and Gerontikon, which were also open to use of male citizens. Despite the accessibility difficulties and unfinished research and excavation studies, the remains of the building are legible within the area.



Historical and architectural features and the components:



The latest drawings of the Roman Bath are not available. This Diest plan 1909 is used to create an understanding about the architectural features of the building. Today, the current situation of the building is different. Future research and excavation studies will be helpful to analyze and evaluate the existing features of the building. The reliability of the drawing should be realized in accordance with this information.

BATH

Figure 41. Bath Existing Features

- **Gerontikon**

In the excavation studies, the remains of the precedent building could not be reached. But according to the writings of Strabo, there were two small hills facing the theatre of Nysa(Strabo XIV, 42). Below one, there is the Gymnasium for young people, and below the other the agora and the Gerontikon are located. *Cavea, orchestra, scaenae frons, stoa, propylon* and shops are observable parts of this building complex. Research, excavation, documentation and conservation studies on these remains have been completed.

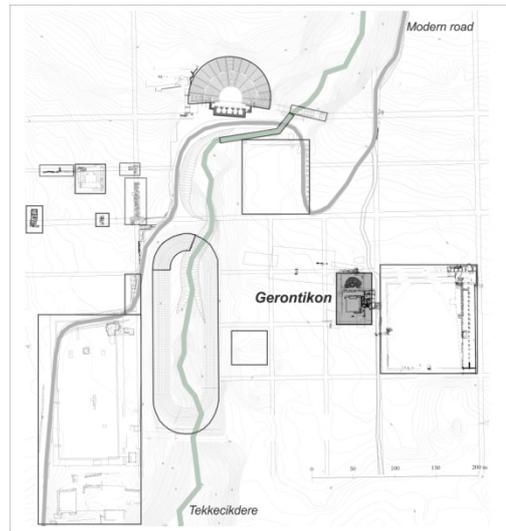


Figure 42. Location of Gerontikon

The scholars have different views as to the meaning of the term: Gerontikon. Research and excavations revealed that this building complex had a great social significance, and was used as a place for different social activities. Carrying out political discussions and debates, court cases and social meetings are among these social activities (Kadioğlu, 2012)



Figure 43. Cavea, Orchestra, Stage Building and Stoa of the Gerontikon (August 2012)



Figure 44. Shops to the east of Gerontikon (July 2012)

Greek archeologist K. Kourouniotis, who carried out excavation studies on Gerontikon during 1920 and 1921, reached and uncovered the two storeyed *scaenae frons* and the *cavea*. The *scaenae frons* and an inscription showed that this building was not been used only for political assembly. The original structure of the building is dated to the Late Hellenistic Period, particularly around the second half of the 2nd century BC, based on the type of masonry and Strabon's citation (Kadioğlu, 2012). The preserved part of the *cavea* (auditorium) belongs also to this period. A second building phase is dated in the 1st century BC as the details of architectural elements testify (Kourouniotis 1924: 42). In the middle of the 2nd century BC, the building underwent significant alterations, with the addition of the stage building, while reconstructions were made in the *cavea* auditorium as well. The *orchestra* was constructed in a lower level. The renovation of the *orchestra* floor belongs to this third construction phase and most probably can be traced to the period of Antoninus Pius' reign, 141-151 BC.

Because a stage building was not founded during the building's first construction phase, it can be said that the building served exclusively as a *bouleuterion*. Later, with the addition of the stage, the building also functioned as an *odeum*. The combination of these functions and the development of a mixed type *Bouleuterion-Odeion* is an achievement of the Roman Period. Buildings of this type were simultaneously functioned as council chambers and places of refined amusement. As a similar dual-purpose building, the Bouleuterion of Miletus can be considered.

Excavation studies carried out recently to discover the building's context within the city, showed that the entrance to the complex from the neighboring building Agora was provided by a *propylon*. A street (*platae*) on north-south direction aparts Gerontikon from the Agora located east. Although studies uncovered some conglomerate blocks belonging to this street, the passage between Gerontikon and Agora could not be detailed. (Kadioğlu, 2012)



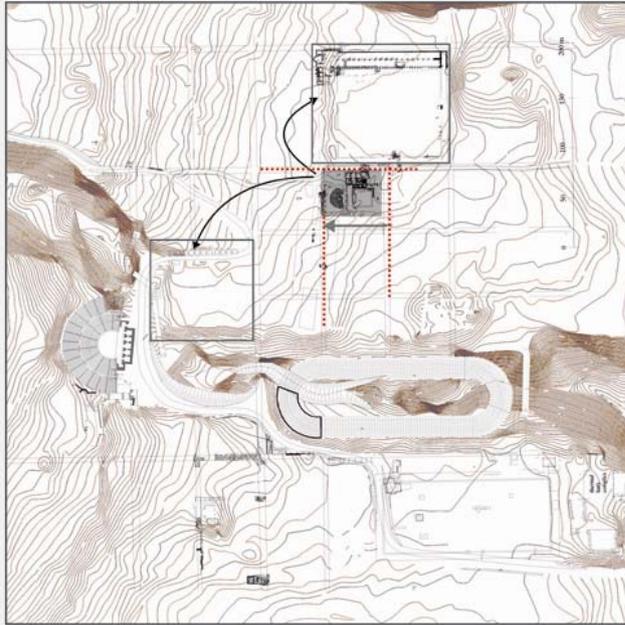
Figure 45. East Propylon (left) – North Platiae (August 2012)

To the north of the *cavea*, elevated by a virtual slope, another street in east-west direction was discovered during excavation studies conducted over the surroundings of the complex. But before, the area was scanned with GPR geo-radar in order to discover the grid pattern streets.

Depending on the results, excavations were started to the north of the complex and the mentioned street was uncovered. Thereby, studies are planned to continue for discovery of street directions of the western city and their connection with the eastern part.

To summarize, with its *cavea*, stage building, *scaenae frons*, shops and *stoa*, the Gerontikon complex is one of the major gathering areas of the city. Although the word means Elder's Council, the building was used for social purposes in addition to political ones, so provides information in these aspects. Streets to the north and east reveal the relationship between the Gerontikon and other buildings, the agora in particular. The monumental gate *propylon* between the building and Agora, shows their relation, as well as the importance of Gerontikon. Being a building which has been existed since date given by Strabo and had an intense construction phase especially 150 AD, the Gerontikon provides a chance of interpretation of these facts by its architectural elements, construction techniques and ornaments.

Location / Topographical and natural features:



Bouleuterion / Gerontikon is located eastern plain of the city and separated from the Agora by a distinct transition. As seen in Agora case, the building complex appears isolated from the city. Gerontikon occupies one *insula* within the grid pattern of the city. The surrounding buildings have mostly commercial use and there is no evidence for residential activity.



GERONTIKON

Historical and architectural features and the components:

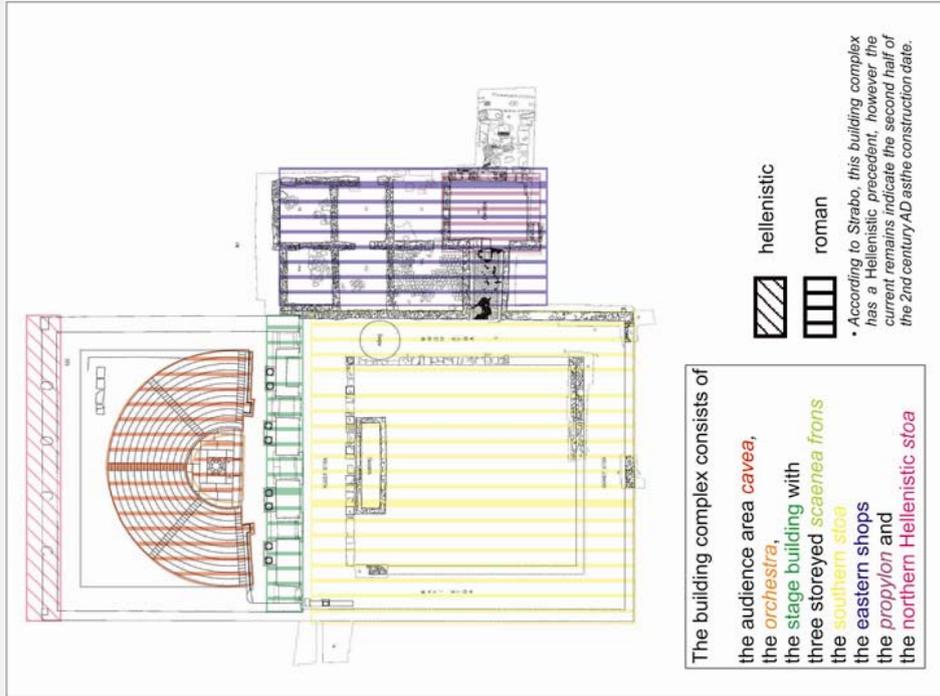


Figure 46. Gerontikon Existing Features 1

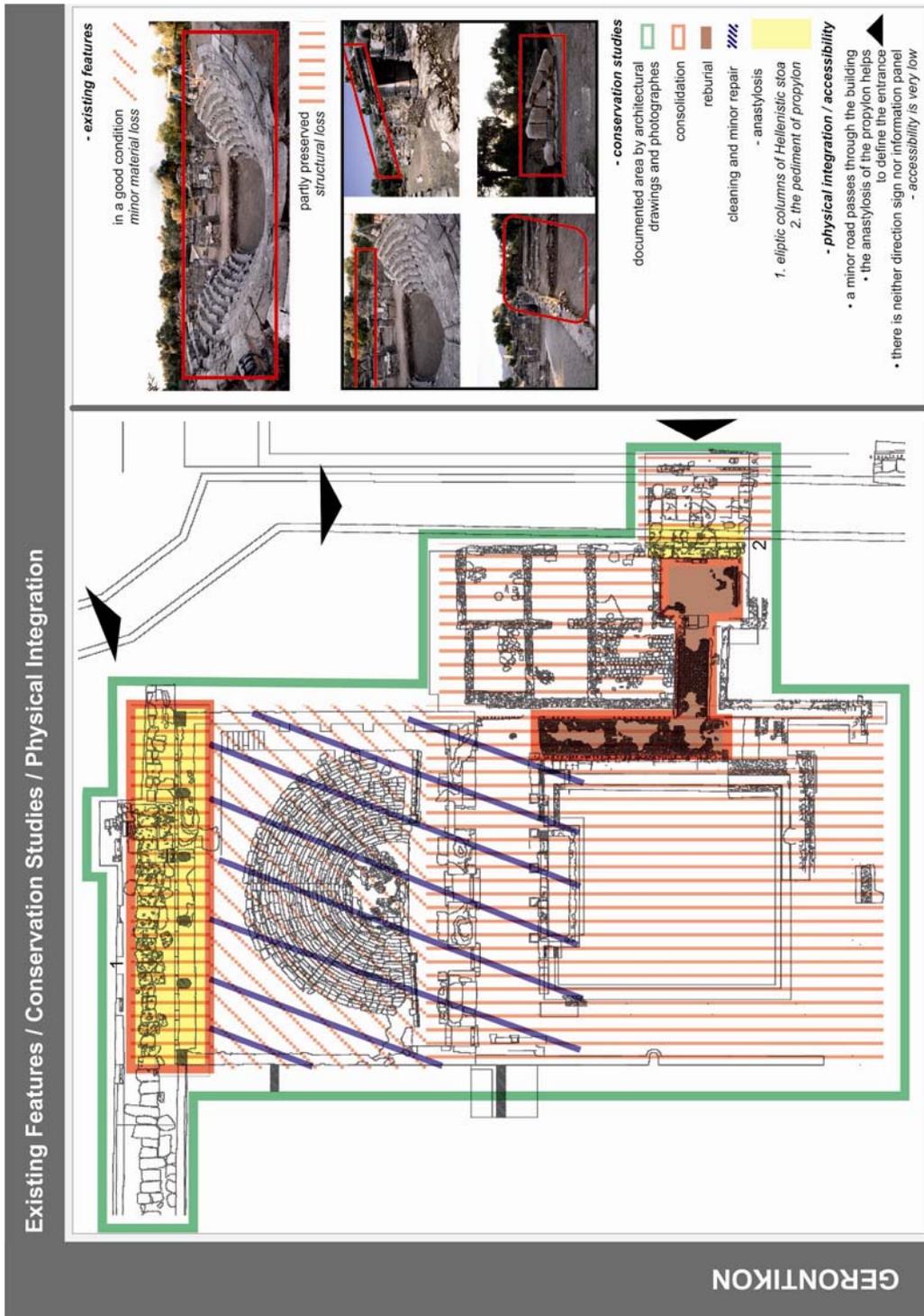


Figure 47. Gerontikon Existing Features 2

- **Agora**

Following the street passes by north of Gerontikon, the known easternmost building of the city is reached, the Agora. Functioned as a market place, Agora was a building which has social functions. It can be defined as an open space surrounded by galleries (*portico/colonnade*) in general. Besides they are roofed structures, galleries included workshops and shops.

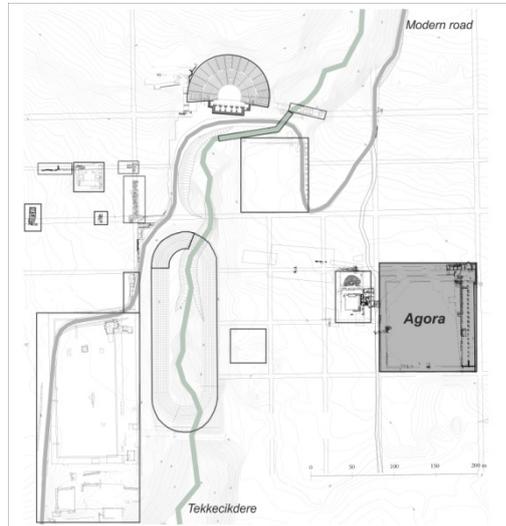


Figure 48. Location of agora

According to research and excavation results, the agora in Nysa was designed with the same approach mentioned above. Until today excavation studies have been conducted in the east gallery and column courses were uncovered. Since their exact position remained after they collapse, *anastylosis* works could be implemented in the most reliable way.



Figure 49. Agora East Gallery (August 2012)



Figure 50. Agora Shops (August 2012)

Although not excavated fully, research carried out along the predicted boundaries revealed that the building covered an area of 113 x 130 meters in total. The first construction phase of the Agora is dated back to Late Hellenistic Period. Research and excavation studies conducted since 1990 revealed that the building was continued to be used between the Hellenistic (50 AD) and Byzantine periods without any interruption. The sculptures and pottery examples used in this buildings show time period.

A street (*plateia*), to the west Stoa of the Agora, lies in north-south axis and separates the building from the Gerontikon. Another road (*stenopoi*) in east-west axis, reaches the west stoa of the Agora and ends with an entrance.

Agora, as a market place, reveals not only how the economic life and trade was organized in the city, but also gives information about social life as a gathering area. Although it was not fully excavated, building's total area and interior measurements are known and gives an idea on the use capacity.

Location / Topographical and natural features:

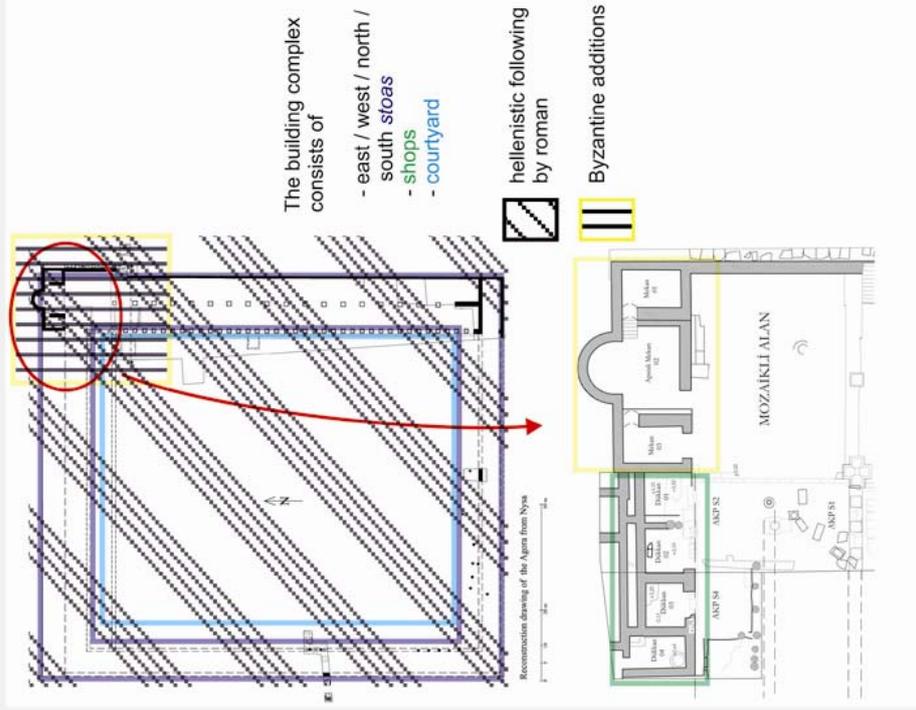


Being a large building, the Agora is located the eastern plain of the city. The location would have been designated by the reasons of suitable topographical conditions. Agora is located eastern border of the city, however the surrounding main streets revealed so far prove that, the building is important within the daily life.

Nowadays, Agora is surrounded by olive grove owned by local residents. The eastern rift creates a natural border for the city and the building. With its significant span, this large public building creates a serious attraction.



Historical and architectural features of excavated remains:



The building complex consists of

- east / west / north / south stoas
- shops
- courtyard

hellenistic following by roman

Byzantine additions

AGORA

Figure 51. Agora Existing Features 1

Existing Features / Conservation Studies / Physical Integration

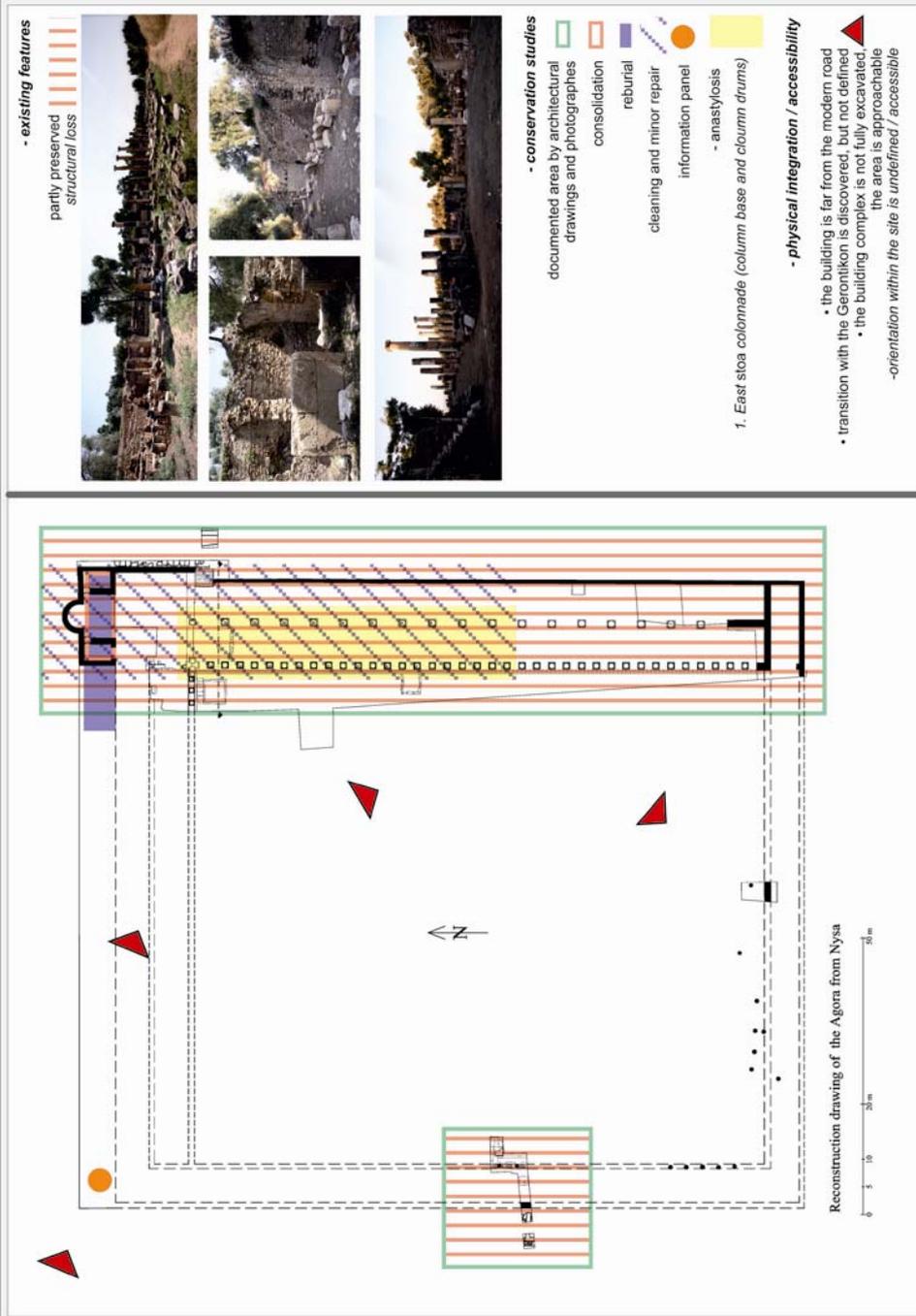


Figure 52. Agora Existing Features 2

- **Necropolis**

Cemetery of the city, the nekropolis is located to the west of Nysa. Constituted by two storeyed vaulted galleries, the nekropolis remains were not reserached in detail. However, grave excavations of İdil and his team in 1992, resulted in findings of a *sarcophagus* built by rubble stone, and 6 coins and 3 candles dated back to Roman period.

Diest and his team carried out survey research in the nekropolis between 1907 and 1909. The east-west axis to the south of the temple is still debated whether it reaches to the nekropolis.



Figure 53. Nekropolis vaulted structure (İdil, 1999)

Information of a cemetery at the outside of the city was not found throughout the site. Thus, the relation of nekropolis with the city still has not been comprehended fully. This situation prevents the city organization to be understood as a whole.

- **Akharaka**

Located approximately 6 km. west of the city, Akharaka is the sanctuary where the temple of Pluton and Kore is found. The sanctuary is settled on fault line and today hot water and geothermic resources can be observed frequently. The geothermic potential of the land is known to be used for therapeutic purposes back then. (İdil, 1999) This also explains the reason that the temple was built for the God of Underground and his wife.

Since the land where Pluton and Kore Temple is settled on could not be expropriated, research and excavation studies were not continued at the site. However, during the local excavations in the temple, some architectural elements such as column bases, columns drums and superstructure blocks were founded. After then, the temple was defined as a building of Korinthian order. Today, the relation of the temple with the main site is not presented.



Figure 54. In-situ column drums (left) – therapy caves (right) (Nysa Excavation Archive, 2004)

3.2.3. Determination of Values, Problems and Potentials

“Cultural significance is a term that the conservation community has used to encapsulate the multiple values ascribed to objects, buildings or landscapes. The identification and ordering of values serves as a vehicle to inform decisions about how best to preserve these values in the physical conservation of the object or place.” (Avrami, Mason, Torre 2008: 8)

Nysa offers rich historical and cultural assets settled in a featured landscape in which it lived through ages. Since 1990, seasonal research and excavation studies have been uninterruptedly continuing, therefore annual maintenance of the site is carried out every year. So, scholars and conservation expertise could work regularly and generate information from the primary source, the site.

Presentation is the most convenient way to highlight the values of heritage, by using information arising from the site and visual tools. If the values are presented properly, public appreciation could be ameliorated on the heritage conservation. Therefore, an assessment of cultural significance should be developed in order to use these values as primary sources of the presentation tools. On the other hand, problems and potentials of the site should be also detected, to lead principle decisions that will be developed specific to the site.

Principles and determinations of the Burra Charter has been used, while classifying the values of the site and its components. Considering the data gathered from literature survey, existing situation of the site and architectural remains, these values could be grouped under four main titles: aesthetic, historic, scientific and economic.

Aesthetic value can be defined by the features of artifacts belonging to Roman art and architecture. Moveable objects discovered in the site like examples of plastic art, potteries, wall paintings, frescos, mosaics, pavements (*opus sectile*) -with their artistic features- are the artifacts that contribute the aesthetic value. On the other hand, architectural features of building remains, materials used in constructing these buildings, construction techniques; substructure systems, etc. constitute the architectural features of the aesthetic value.

Table 4. Aesthetic values of the site

AESTHETIC	ART	Sculptures, reliefs, pottery, wall paintings, frescos, mosaics
	ARCHITECTURE	Roman period architecture and engineering features (architectural orders, materials, foundation systems, etc.)

Aesthetic value originates from the physical evidences of the Roman art and architecture whose existence directly creates a cultural value for the site. Furthermore, when these evidences are scientifically interpreted, historic value and its components arise depending on the aspects which do not exist anymore. Historic value is constituted by social, political, scientific and economic aspects.

Depending on the analysis and evaluation of the site, **historic value** could be defined by the significations of *social, political, economic and spiritual aspects*.

The social aspect is constituted by information about the daily life, education system, gender roles, traditions and rituals, and sports and health of the site.

- The significations of daily life:
 - o Spaces where social gatherings (economic, politics, etc.) took place and basic needs were supplied
- The significations of education system:
 - o The scope of education and related spaces
- The significations of gender roles:
 - o Roles of men and women and spaces that they use in life
- The significations of traditions and rituals:
 - o Festivals, religious burial ceremonies and celebrations
- The significations of sports and health:
 - o Sports branches, competitions, Olympic games and the related spaces

Political aspects are constituted by the information about institutional organization gathered from inscriptions and ancient sources. Gerontikon, basilica and library are the buildings where political debates took place. On the other hand, economic aspects are shaped by the traces of trade. The existence of a large Agora (marketplace) and shops in different spots of the site indicate that, the economical life is highly colorful in Nysa. Moreover, spiritual aspects refer to the religious views, rituals and their spaces within the buildings and city. In ancient time, religion has been highly effective in every step of the life and nowadays the Pagan Culture is accepted as the base of all monotheistic religions. Moreover, the mythology is used while interpreting the ancient humanity and the rituals and ceremonies that have been originated.

1- AESTHETIC VALUE

Remained architectural features, examples of plastic arts and small findings, representing the belonging period's architectural and engineering approaches and sense of aesthetics

- The excavated parts of the building complex constituted of northern shops and spaces, east gallery and the propylon and their architectural features
- Architectural orders:
 - East and North galleries double row in Ionic order
 - West and South galleries single row in Doric order



- East Gallery vaulted roof according to collapsed roofing tiles
- Eastern exterior wall in Opus Isodomique



- Mosaic and opus sectile pavements of North gallery shops and other spaces



- Agora Altar and Boukranion friezes

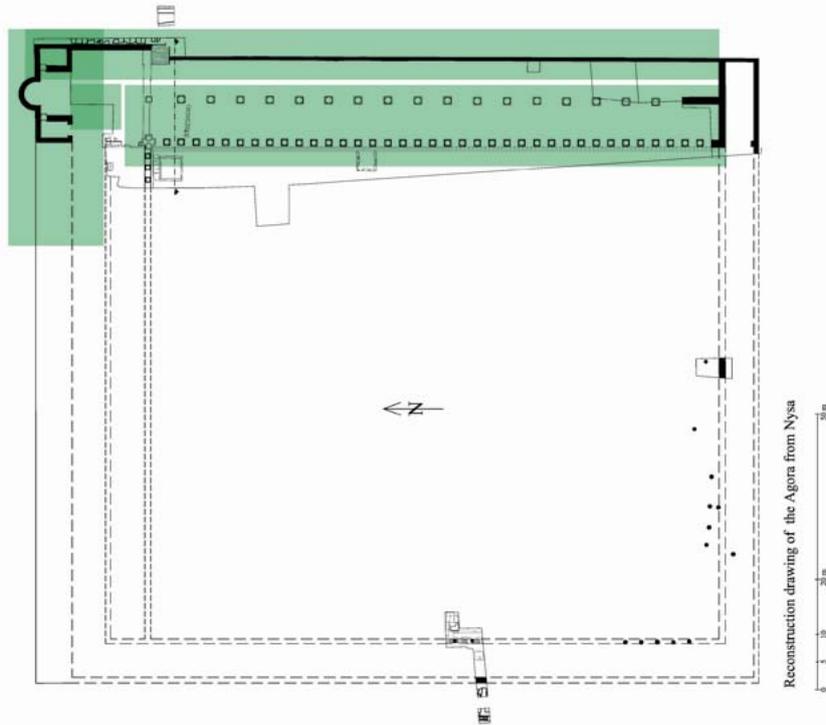
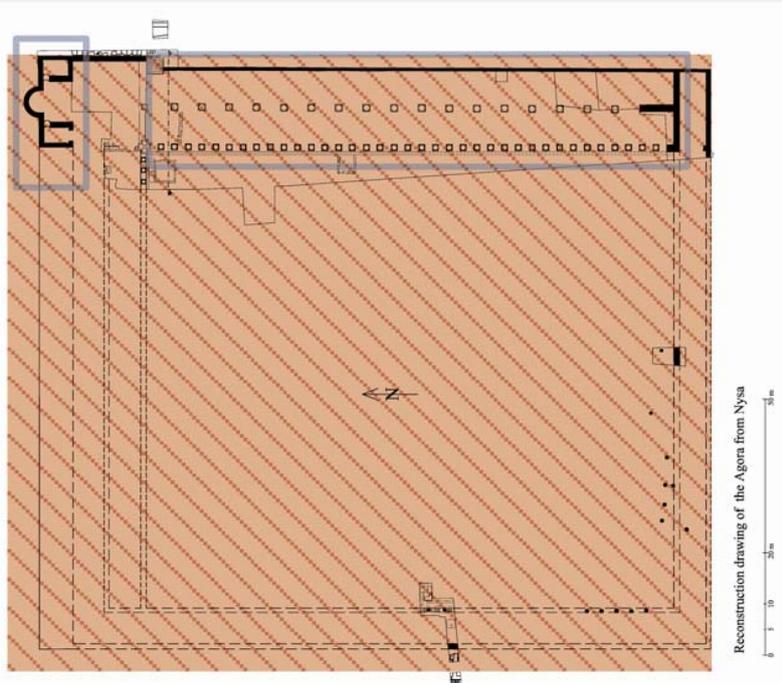


Figure 55. Agora Value Assessment 1



2- HISTORIC VALUE

Archaeologically and anthropologically interpreted information gathered from physical evidences and artifacts of the site and representing **social, political, economic and spiritual** aspects of the periods, in which the society have lived.

- The largest gathering place of the city Agora representing the social life within the city
- Existence of shops representing the economic habits within the city
- The wide courtyard and surrounding stoas representing the importance of interaction of citizens in daily life

3- SCIENTIFIC VALUE

Existence of information providing sources for comparative studies, and new information potential for prospective research, excavation and conservation studies.

- Agora is not fully surveyed and excavated, however information about architectural organization is highly definable for further research and excavation studies and possible comparative studies

4- ECONOMIC VALUE

- Having potential to secure the financial support of the governmental authorities and sponsorships
- Creating business opportunity for Sultanhisar and the region
- Having a cultural tourism potential and capacity

• Agora has a great economic potential considering the scientific achievements up to now, for the financial support of future excavation and/or conservation studies

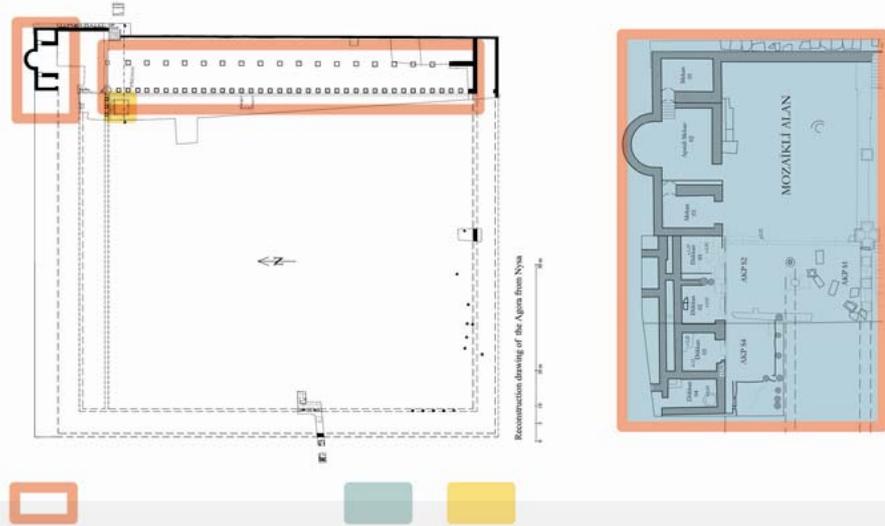
Figure 56. Agora Value Assessment 2

REPRESENTATIVENESS

- Architectural ornamentation representing 3 different periods:
 - Late Hellenistic Early Roman (Augustus) Period according to East Gallery ionic capitals and Strabo's writings
 - 2nd century AD according to architectural changes, additions and spoliated use
 - Byzantine Period according to functional changes in plan organization
- Byzantine additions representing the changes due to residential purposes
- Altar representing ritual activities in Agora

RARITY

- Unexplainable spoliated use of the architectural elements for the same function of the building during the Roman Period



AGORA

Figure 57. Representativeness and Rarity of Agora

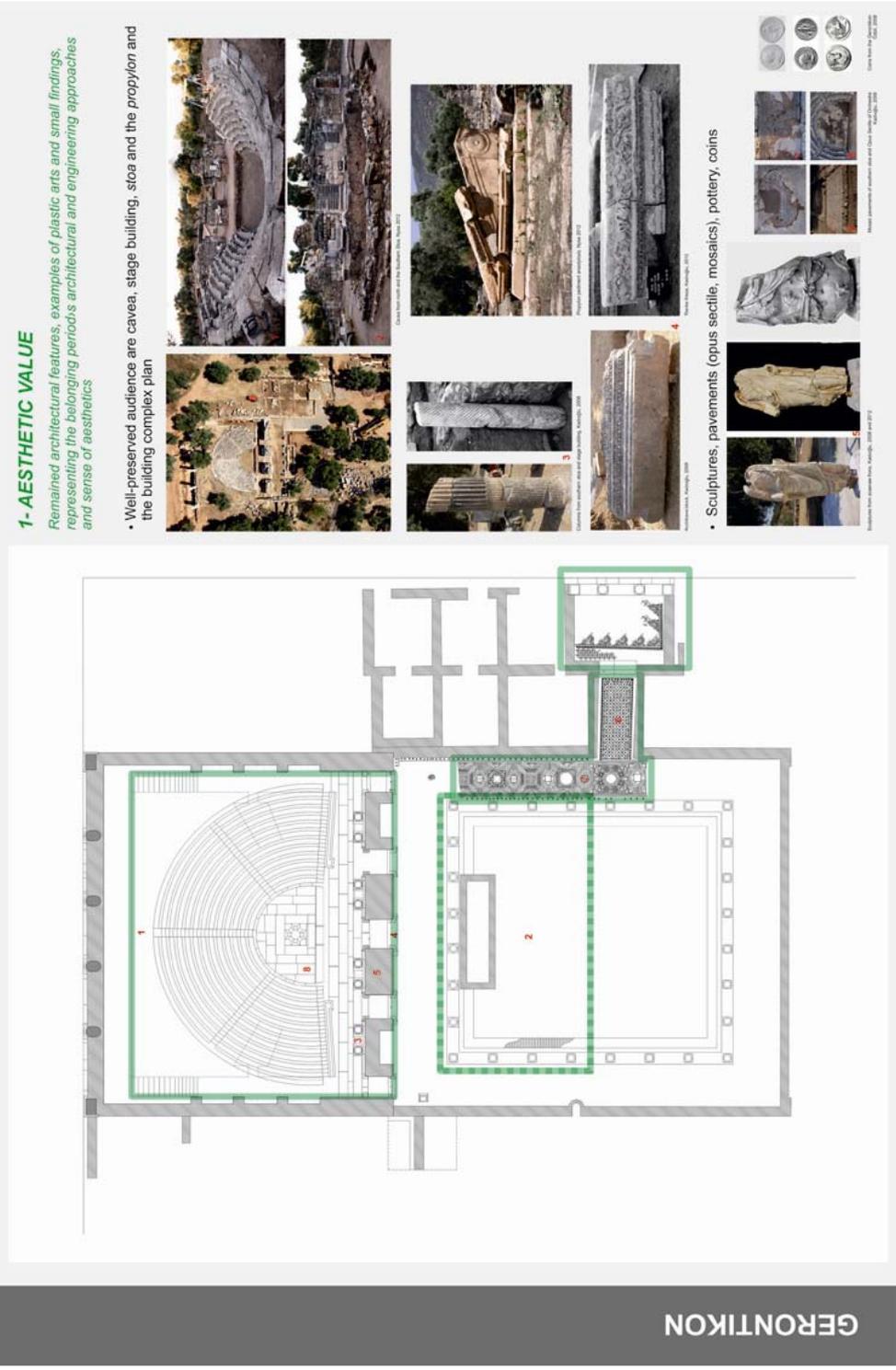
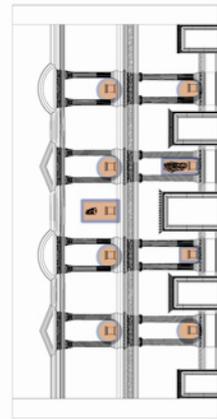
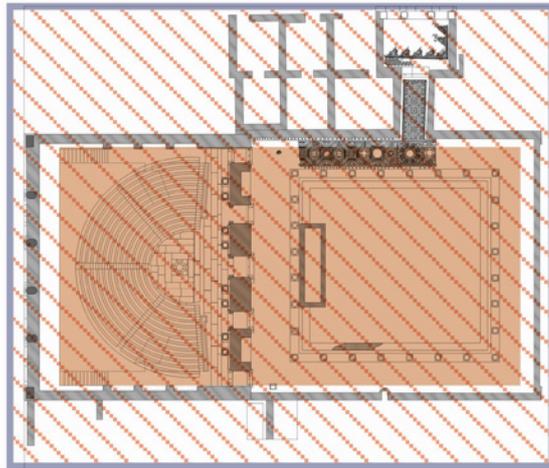


Figure 58. Gerontikon Value Assessment 1



2- HISTORIC VALUE

Archaeologically and anthropologically interpreted information gathered from physical evidences and artifacts of the site and representing **social, political, economic and spiritual** aspects of the periods, in which the society have lived.

- The existence of the assembly building refers to the importance and extent of the development of the city
- The Senate House representing the political culture of the city both in Hellenistic and Roman periods.
- Different spaces such as audience area, orchestra, stage building and stoa representing the spaces of the civic political gatherings.
- Sculptures and inscriptions from scaenae frons dedicated to prestigious figures of the city represent acts of gaining by showing power and support of the related period.

3- SCIENTIFIC VALUE

Existence of information providing sources for comparative studies and new information potential for prospective research, excavation and conservation studies.

- Gerontikon is a well-preserved and fully surveyed and excavated building. Publications about studies are accessible (QUEST 1913, KOUROUKOCTIS 1921, KADIKOGLU 2008-2012, KSTF 2004, 2007, 2008, 2009). Archaeological, historical and architectural data provide information for comparative studies conducted for understanding of public buildings arranged for political purposes.

4- ECONOMIC VALUE

- Having potential to secure the financial support of the governmental authorities and sponsorships
- Creating business opportunity for Sultanhisar and the region
- Having a cultural tourism potential and capacity
- Being a well-preserved and large public building, re-use of the Gerontikon seasonally or for special occasions could provide business opportunity for local residents and the region.
- The cultural significance of the building is coming basically from its existence. To conserve the current situation of the building, the Gerontikon itself is the assurance for the financial support of the governmental authorities.
- The Gerontikon has a great potential for the cultural tourism with its, historical, archaeological and architectural features.

Figure 59. Gerontikon Value Assessment 2

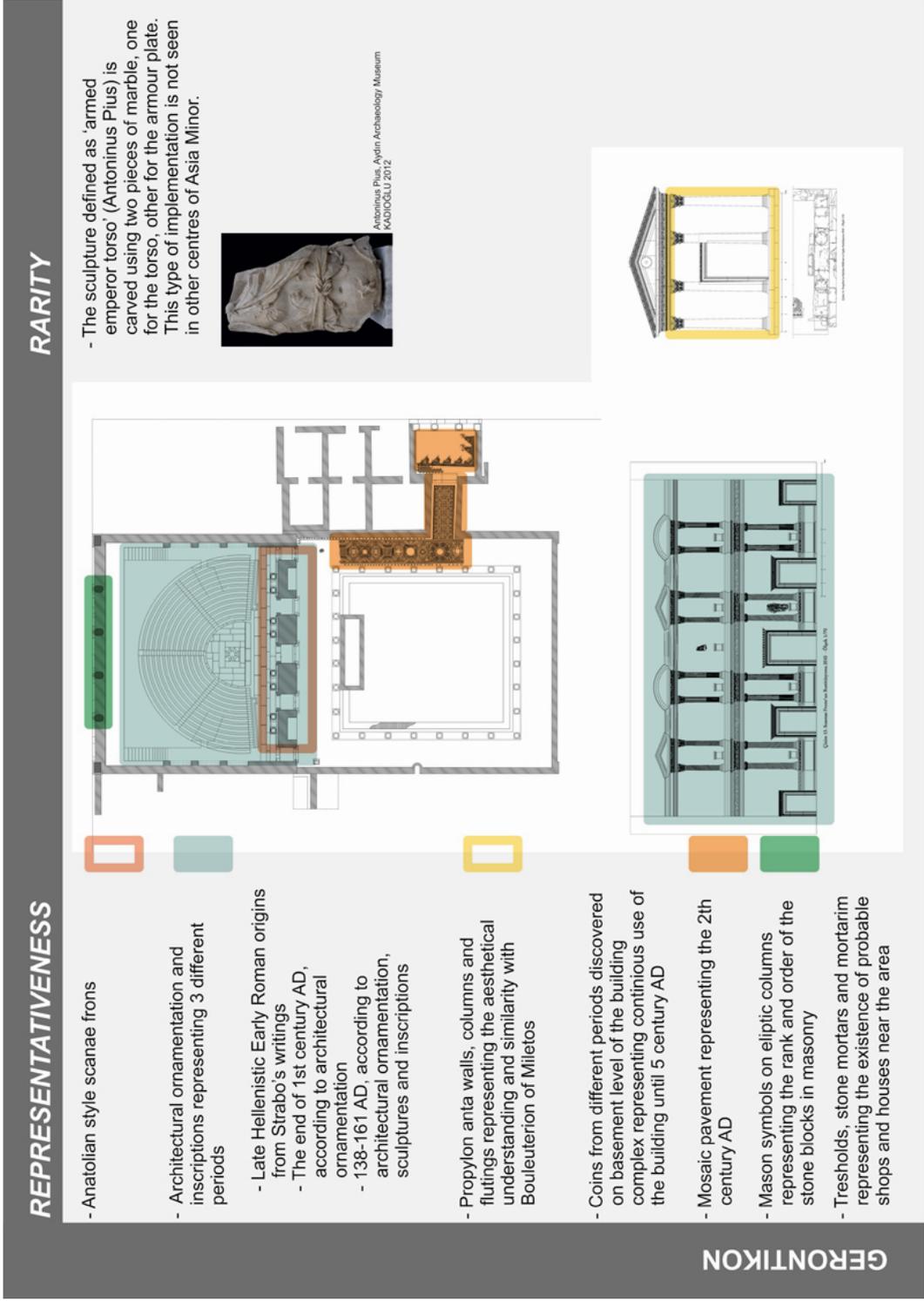


Figure 60. Representativeness and Rarity of Gerontikon

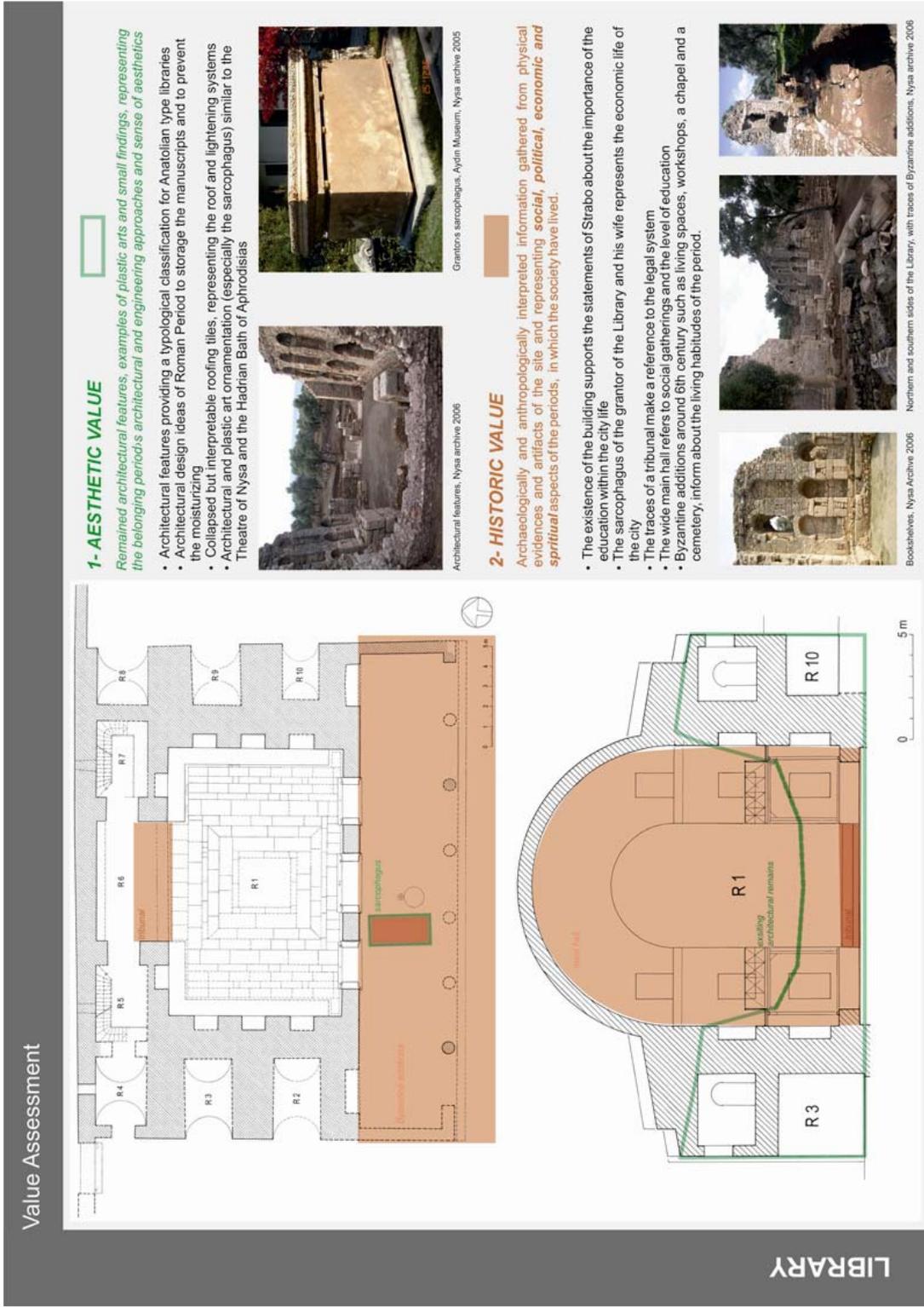


Figure 61. Library Value Assessment 1



3- SCIENTIFIC VALUE

Existence of information providing sources for comparative studies and new information potential for prospective research, excavation and conservation studies.

- Preserved two storey of the building in eastern and western walls, partly preserved entrance details, main hall, bookshelves, archive rooms and pavement details provide information about architectural approaches for libraries and create potential for comparative studies in Asia Minor and other centres where the Roman Empire had been reigned.

4- ECONOMIC VALUE

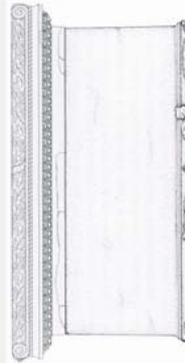
- Having potential to secure the financial support of the governmental authorities and sponsorships
- Creating business opportunity for Sultanhisar and the region
- Having a cultural tourism potential and capacity

• The importance of the building is arising from its existence. The Celsus Library of Ephessos is a great example of Asia Minor libraries and with its facade walls draws attention of thousands of tourists every year. The Library has the same potential and capacity for cultural tourism.

Figure 62. Library Value Assessment 2

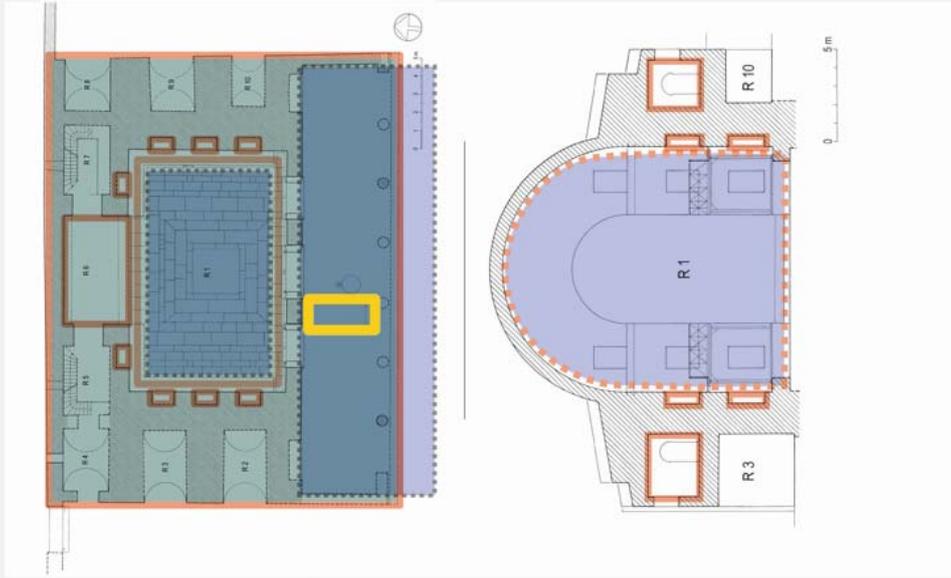
REPRESENTATIVENESS

- Asia Minor Roman Library
 - Main hall
 - Bookshelves
 - Archive Rooms
 - Tribunal
- Architectural features representing 3 phases of the Library
 - Hadrian Era around 130 AD
 - Renovation around 400 AD
 - Byzantine Period between 6th and 10th century
- Sarcophagus decoration representing the Hadrimiac Period's features



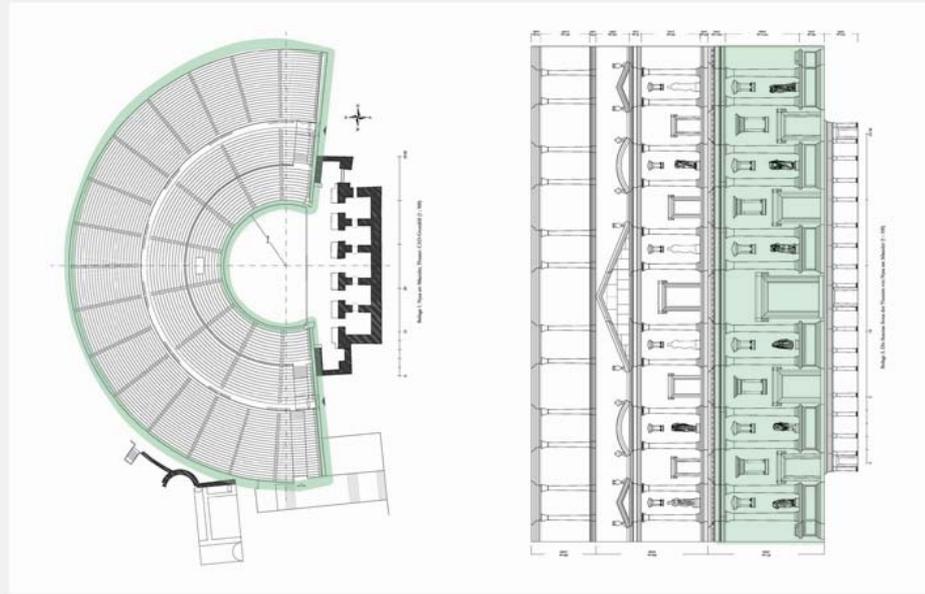
RARITY

- The building is important as one of few remaining examples of an ancient Roman-influenced library in Asia Minor
 - Ephessos Celsus Library
 - Pergamon Library



LIBRARY

Figure 63. Representativeness and Rarity of Library



AESTHETIC VALUE

Remained architectural features, examples of plastic arts and small findings, representing the belonging period's architectural and engineering approaches and sense of aesthetics

- The horse shoe-shaped cavea as Roman-Anatolian Theatre style
- Well-preserved *Analemna*, the supporting and retaining walls of the cavea



Well-preserved Analemna and the entrance (Nysa, August 2012)



Remains of the Analemna and the residential area (Nysa, August 2012)

- The architectural order of the *scenae frons* with its remained components (bases, columns, capitals, architraves, etc.)



Trail of anastylosis representing the architectural order of the *scenae frons* first floor (Nysa archive, 2008)

- *Scenae frons* podium friezes, sculptures, and architectural ornaments



Podium friezes of *scenae frons* (Nysa archive, 2004)



Sculptures (Nysa archive, 2004)

- Pottery, coins, and other artifacts



Small objects from the Theatre (Nysa archive, 2000)

Figure 64. Theatre Value Assessment 1

HISTORIC VALUE

Archaeologically and anthropologically interpreted information gathered from physical evidences and artifacts of the site and representing **social, political, economic and spiritual** aspects of the periods, in which the society have lived.

- The centrality and the dimension of the Theatre and the vicinity with the main residential area proves the importance of the building in the daily routine of the city
- The function of the building gives information about the performing arts of the period and create an understanding of social gatherings parallel with the contemporary habits
- Being one of the largest public buildings within the city, the existence of the Theatre proves the importance of the social life.

SCIENTIFIC VALUE

Existence of information providing sources for comparative studies and new information potential for prospective research, excavation and conservation studies.

- The Theatre is a well-preserved building which the research and excavation studies are completed. Accuracy of knowledge is relatively high, therefore gathered data provides possibility of comparative studies.

ECONOMIC VALUE

- Having potential to secure the financial support of the governmental authorities and sponsorships
- Creating business opportunity for Sultanhisar and the region
- Having a cultural tourism potential and capacity
- Being a well-preserved and large public building, re-use of the Theatre could provide business opportunity for local residents and the region.
- The cultural significance of the building is coming basically from its existence. To conserve the current situation of the building, the Theatre itself is the assurance for the financial support of the governmental authorities.
- The Theatre has a great potential for the cultural tourism with its natural, historical, archaeological and architectural features.

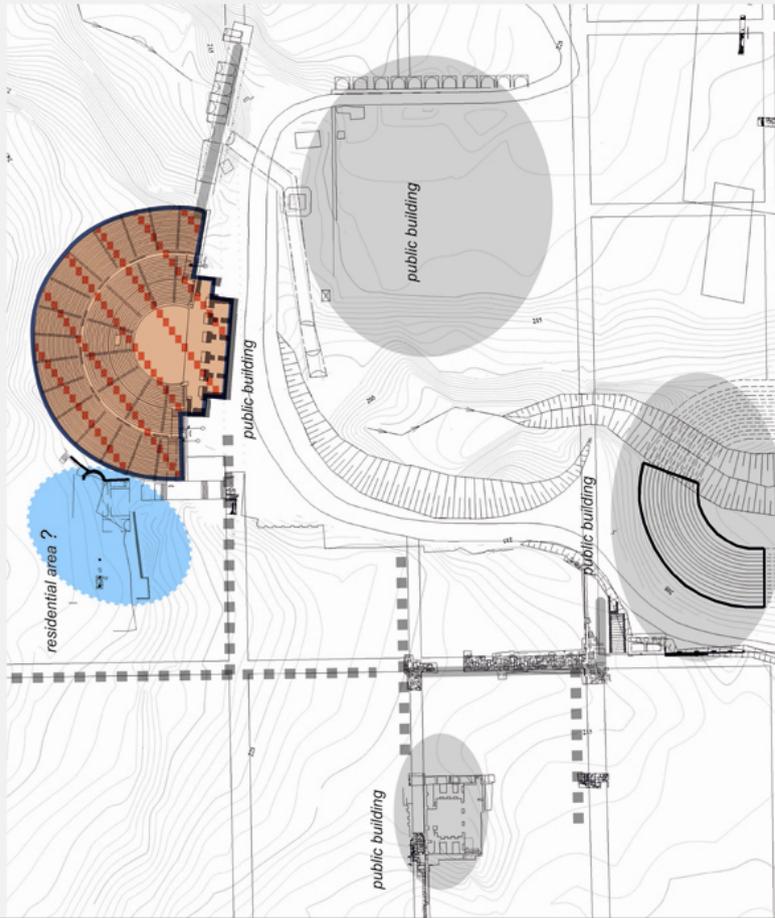


Figure 65. Theatre Value Assessment 2

REPRESENTATIVENESS

- Typical Anatolian - Roman type Theatre

- horseshoe-shaped cavea
- high *proscenion*
- straight *scenae frons*

- Architectural ornamentation representing 3 different periods

- Late Hellenistic Early Augustean second half of 1st century BC
- Hadrian Period 20s-30s 2nd century AD
- Late Antomine early Severian 180-200 AD



- Strong similarity of sculptrues and sculptural works with the decoration school of Aphrodisias



RARITY

- Well-preserved in-situ podium friezes in Asia Minor

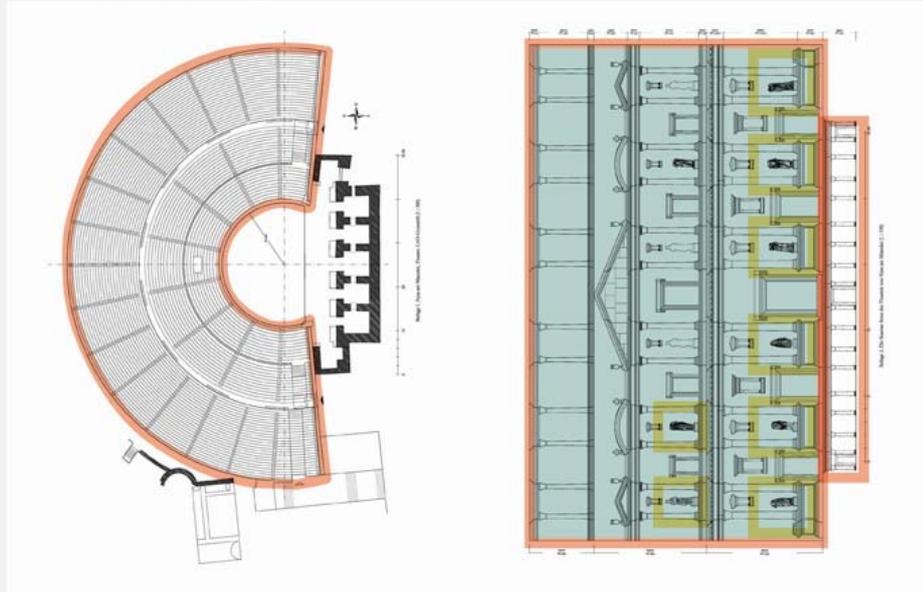


Figure 66. Representativeness and rarity of Theatre

Table 5. Information Status

INFORMATION STATUS	Agora	Basilica	Bath	Bouleuterion / Gerontikon	Grid pattern	Gymnasium	Library	Nymphaeum	Residential Area	Stacion	Temple	Theatre	
ACCESSIBILITY AND UNDERSTANDING OF CURRENT INFORMATION TOOLS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> published articles by IDIL, excavation reports effective for scientific studies, preventing the general public understanding information panel containing insufficient elemental features of the building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mentioned briefly in site books from the beginning of the 20th century and in recent excavation reports scientific content 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mentioned briefly in site books from the beginning of the 20th century and in recent excavation reports scientific content 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> published article by KADIOGLU, excavation reports effective for scientific studies, preventing the general public understanding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mentioned briefly in recent excavation reports scientific content 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mentioned briefly in site books from the beginning of the 20th century and in recent excavation reports scientific content 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> published article by SCHRÖKA, excavation reports effective for scientific studies, preventing the general public understanding information panel containing insufficient elemental features of the building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mentioned briefly in recent excavation reports scientific content 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mentioned briefly in recent excavation reports scientific content 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mentioned briefly in site books from the beginning of the 20th century and in recent excavation reports scientific content 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mentioned briefly in recent excavation reports scientific content 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> published article, PhD thesis and book by KADIOGLU, excavation reports effective for scientific studies, preventing the general public understanding information panel containing insufficient elemental features of the building 	
TYPES OF INFORMATION SOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> archaeological and architectural information coming directly from physical evidences and comparative studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> archaeological information coming from comparative studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> archaeological information coming from comparative studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> archaeological and architectural information coming directly from physical evidences and comparative studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> archaeological and architectural information coming directly from physical evidences and comparative studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> archaeological and architectural information coming from comparative studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> archaeological and architectural information coming from comparative studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> archaeological and architectural information coming directly from physical evidences and comparative studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> archaeological and architectural information coming directly from physical evidences and comparative studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> archaeological and architectural information coming directly from physical evidences and comparative studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> archaeological and architectural information coming directly from physical evidences and comparative studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> archaeological and architectural information coming directly from physical evidences and comparative studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> archaeological and architectural information coming directly from physical evidences and comparative studies

Table 6. Historic values of the site¹³

HISTORIC VALUES	Social Aspects	Daily Life	The spaces where the social gatherings (economic, politics, etc.) and basic needs
		Education System	The scope of education and the spaces
		Gender Roles	The roles of men and women and the spaces that they use in life
		Traditions & Rituals	Festivals, religious burial ceremonies and celebrations
		Sport & Health	Sports branches, competitions, Olympic games and the spaces
	Political Aspects	Information about institutional organization gathered from inscriptions and ancient sources	
	Economic Aspects	Traces of trade(agora, shops)	
	Spiritual Aspects	Religious views, rituals spaces and influences in daily life	

Architectural remains and all moveable objects in the site are the primary information sources in terms of past human activities. Together they create the archaeological data for scientific and comparative studies. **The scientific value** arises from the existence of this information in the site. For instance, the well-preserved and fully researched Gerontikon could provide various type of information for comparative studies, such as architectural order, restitution, dating the building, the ornamentation, etc.

On the other hand, as an open public site (*ören yeri*) Nysa could contribute to economic development of Sultanhisar and the region, not only by the cultural tourism capacity but also creating business opportunity via research and excavation studies. Moreover, Nysa has a great potential in terms of continuity in research, excavation and conservation studies. This potential secures the financial support of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and possible sponsorships. By this means, **economic value** of the site emerges.

Table 7. Scientific and economic values of the site

SCIENTIFIC	Having research and conservation potential
	Providing information for comparative studies
ECONOMIC	Potential securing the financial support of the Ministry and sponsorships
	Creating business opportunity for Sultanhisar and the region
	Cultural tourism capacity

Depending on the site and building values defined above, problems and potentials can be put forward accordingly. At this point, the site is evaluated in relation with the principles introduced by the ICOMOS Ename Charter, 2008. Problems mentioned below could be also perceived as basis for potentials of the site, that could be assessed and reversed to positive interventions.

¹³ The value types designated for Nysa are emphasised by the definition of cultural significance of ICOMOS Burra Charter and by evaluations of other sources that created the base for the background of this thesis.

Table 8. Problems and potentials in relation with Ename Principles

	Problems	Potentials
Access and understanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access problems to the site due to lack of direction signs from Sultanhisar to Nysa - Lack of direction signs to edifices within the site and insufficient information on existing ones - Lack of public transportation through the site - Lack of multilingual implementations for presentation tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of a modern vehicular road reaching the site - Legible relation between the edifices
Information sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of presentation of existing information gathered from multidisciplinary studies - Lack of wholistic presentation of historical periods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of considerable information to present the site - The information potential of the subterranean edifices
Context and setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of presentation of the historical context in terms of educational aspects of the Hellenistic and Roman period - Safety problems due to the topography 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planning and designing new facilities due to site' situation as a remote archaeological site - Presentation facility of the natural and topographical context in terms of perception - Existence of free spaces for reversible interpretive infrastructures
Authenticity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient presentation of interventions that have been carried out for the architectural remains in terms of authenticity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preserved authenticity of the site - Existence of information to preserve the authenticity and highlight its significance
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Possibility of deterioration of fragile materials - Administrative and financial obstacles in management of the archaeological sites in Turkey, particularly related with Nysa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aydın Museum for conservation of the moveable objects - Positive interest of Sultanhisar Municipality and the Nysa Archaeological Site Presentation and Development Association
Inclusiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of directly related organizations except the excavation team members and local residents working team - Lack of integration with further user groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Positive interest of Sultanhisar Municipality and the Nysa Archaeological Site Presentation and Development Association with the site
Research, training, evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deficiency of in-site research and training programs due to limited time and seasonal excavation studies, and financial reasons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Possibility of innovative technologies implementation for the site - Archaeological, architectural, artistic, conservational, anthropological, sociological, technical and geographical aspects that could be used for training of newcomers

Table 9. Problems of the site in terms of Ename Charter headings

	Access and Understanding	Information Sources	Context and Setting	Authenticity
AGORA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-site orientation is low due to the lack of direction signs towards the remain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information panel contains insufficient and unclear explanations about the building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing situation of the architectural remains as the primary source is not sufficient for a holistic perception of the building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Architectural remains are partly preserved Architectural features representing different historic periods of the building are not comprehensible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unexplained conservation studies on the East Gallery column drums
BASILICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The building is accessible by the modern road As a newly excavated remain, the building is not legible for the visitors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing situation of the architectural remains as the primary source is not sufficient for a holistic perception of the building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The architectural, historical and environmental features are not legible 	
BATH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-site orientation is low due to the lack of direction signs towards the remain The building is designated as a reserve area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing situation of the architectural remains as the primary source is not sufficient for a holistic perception of the building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The architectural, historical and environmental features are not legible 	
GERONTIKON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-site orientation is low due to the lack of direction signs towards the remain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information panel contains insufficient and unclear explanations about the building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing situation of the architectural remains as the primary source is sufficient for a holistic perception of the building, however content of the information can be developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Architectural features representing different historic periods of the building are not comprehensible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unexplained conservation studies: anastylosis of the Propylon and the Northern Stoa, reburial of the mosaic pavements
GYMNASIUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The building complex is the first remain of the site welcoming the visitors, however remains are not legible There is no information panel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing situation of the architectural remains as the primary source is not sufficient for a holistic perception of the building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The architectural, historical and environmental features are not legible 	
LIBRARY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-site orientation is low due to the lack of direction signs towards the remain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information panel contains insufficient and unclear explanations about the building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing situation of the architectural remains as the primary source is sufficient for a holistic perception of the building, however content of the information can be developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Architectural remains are partly preserved Architectural features representing different historic periods of the building are not comprehensible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unexplained conservation studies on the facing stones of the inner and outer façade walls
NYPHAEUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The building is accessible by the modern road Information panel contains insufficient and unclear explanations about the building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing situation of the architectural remains as the primary source is sufficient for a holistic perception of the building, however content of the information can be developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The architectural, historical and environmental features are not legible 	
STADION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The building is accessible by the modern road There is no information panel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing situation of the architectural remains as the primary source is not sufficient for a holistic perception of the building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing architectural remains provide information about architectural and environmental features but not historical 	
THEATRE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The building is the most attractive building of the site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information panel contains insufficient and unclear explanations about the building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing situation of the architectural remains as the primary source is sufficient for a holistic perception of the building, however content of the information can be developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Architectural remains are partly preserved Architectural features representing different historic periods of the building are not comprehensible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unexplained conservation studies on the East Gallery column drums
TEMPLE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-site orientation is low due to the lack of direction signs towards the remain There is no information panel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing situation of the architectural remains as the primary source is not sufficient for a holistic perception of the building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The architectural, historical and environmental features are not legible 	

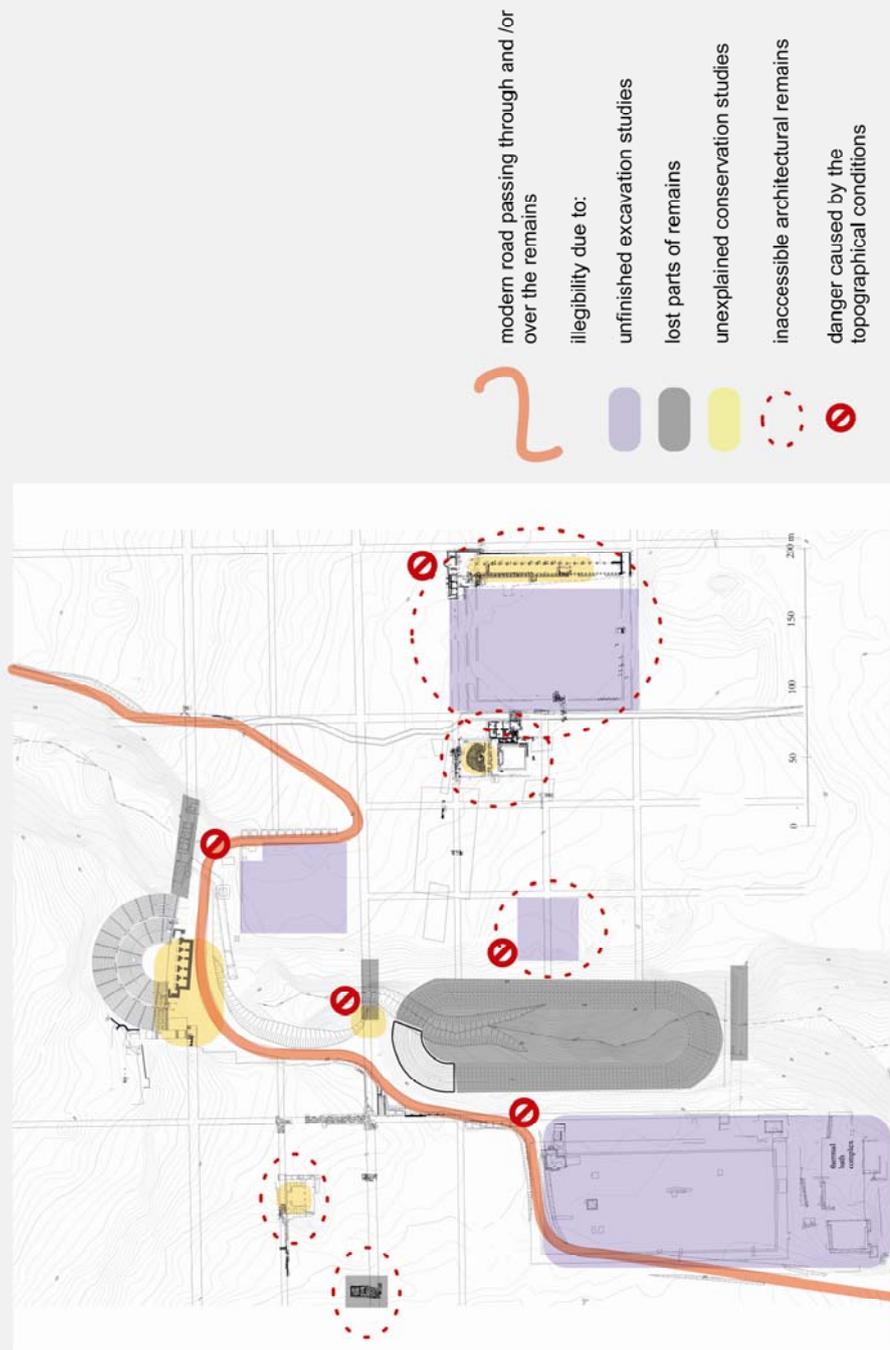


Figure 67. General Problems within the site

3.2.4. Evaluation of Recent Research and Excavation Studies

As mentioned above, several research and excavation studies were carried out for understanding the archaeological and architectural features of the site, Nysa on the Meander. Previous studies conducted by German and Greek teams, Izmir and Aydin Archaeology Museums have generated some helpful results and publications including, photographs, maps and drawings. However systematic researches have begun with the research and excavation team of Ankara University Archaeology Department in 1990. The team prioritized the evaluation of previous studies and gathered all information within the Nysa archive. Afterwards, the research and excavation studies are started in the critique parts of the site.

Between years 1990 and 2012, with the participation of numbers of scholars from different disciplines (archaeology, architecture, anthropology, geological engineering, epigraphy, conservation), several buildings are excavated and necessary conservation studies are implemented. These studies and their reflections in the site are evaluated in this section of the thesis.

Excavation studies have been centered in the Theatre, the Library, the Gerontikon, the Grid Pattern and the Agora. Minor excavations have been carried out in other architectural remains, but some of these buildings were designated as 'reserve area'. The remains' damaged and collapsed parts, near the modern road leading the visitors towards the site have been consolidated. The consolidation of the Upper West Terrace and shops of the Stadion, the refinement of outer buttressed walls of the Nymphaeum, the reconstruction of the western stairways of the Theatre and facing walls of the Theatre stage building are among these implementations. These minor interventions have been conducted to provide the visitors a better view and perception during their visits. Before the interventions, minor excavation studies have been carried out, in order to determine existing borders of the architectural remains.



Figure 68. Pre-intervened stages of Upper West Terrace shops and arched walls (Nysa Excavation Archive 2004)



Figure 69. Pre-intervened stages of the Nymphaeum (Nysa Excavation Archive 2004)



Figure 70. General view of the remains near the modern road after interventions, 2012

The other conservation studies can be summarized as; *anastylosis* implementations for the architectural order of the Theatre *scaenae frons* first floor and Agora East Gallery colonnade columns; minor reconstructions and repairs of stone blocks belonging to the Grid Pattern within the site, Theatre stage building southern façade wall and its architraves, damaged parts of architectural elements of the Theatre, the Agora, and the Gerontikon. All these interventions have been actualized, considering the primary requirements of the architectural remains and the improvement of the site in general.



Figure 71. Trial of anastylosis of the architectural order first floor of scaenane frons (left – Nysa Excavation Archive 2006), and reconstruction of stage building northern facade architrave blocks (Nysa Excavation Archive 2006)



Figure 72. Anastylosis of Agora East Gallery column drums (Nysa Excavation Archive 1996)

As mentioned before, the presentation before and after stages of the interventions will provide an understanding on the authenticity, necessities of these types of conservation studies for the

archaeological artifacts and an opinion about the studies conducted for the interpretation and preservation of the archaeological heritage.

3.2.4. Evaluation of the Current Presentation State

The current presentation state should be assessed in order to determine the deficiencies, necessities and the presentation potentials. There are different types of implementation of presentation.

3.2.4.1. In-situ Presentation

The presented edifices are the architectural remains of the site. The Theatre, the Library, the Gerontikon and the Agora are presented by information panels with a brief history of the buildings and with plan drawings. The brief history contains information about the construction date and architectural order of the buildings.

The research, excavation and conservation studies and the related interventions are not presented to clarify the pre-stages of the studies and the untouched states of the architectural remains. This type of information is insufficient while presenting the cultural significance of the edifices and the importance of their preservation/conservation. Moreover, the site is not presented as a whole and the integrity is not concerned.

3.2.4.2. Ex-situ Presentation

The museum displays can be the first to mention. The movable objects are removed from the site despite the fact that their actual places are known. These are the sculptures related to the buildings and some examples of pottery in good condition. In 2012, Aydın Museum is renewed and a private gallery is designated where the sculptures and pottery examples from Nysa are being displayed.

Another type of ex-situ presentation is through brochures, guide books and internet. Brochures are mostly containing general information about the site and the most attractive artifacts like the Theatre podium friezes and moveable objects. These brochures are prepared by the Sultanhisar Municipality and the Nysa Archaeological Site Presentation and Development Association. These studies are promising but highly improvable.

The results of the depth interview with the visitors that there are several guides book but only one of them, the publication of Michelin, mentions about Nysa. The guide books introduce a rating system in which Nysa is given two points out of three. The information about the location and the direction is given in this guide book herewith the general information about Nysa.

In addition, there is website prepared by the research and excavation team of Nysa in 2004, however nowadays the link is not accessible. Website information includes general information about Nysa, excavation history and the current excavation team.

3.2.4.3. Presentation in Touristic Tours

Being in 3km north from the highway between Aydın – Denizli, Nysa is a popular visiting site, on the road to a more attractive archaeological site Aphrodisias. These tours, mostly lead the visitors only to the Theatre, not to the other architectural remains of the site.

3.2.4.4. Presentation Problems and Potentials of Nysa

The presentation potential of Nysa must firstly be assessed by the accessibility of the site and accessibility in building scale. When the accessibility of the site and architectural remains are evaluated, five groups are identify as the accessibility of the site and edifices which are,

accessible by the modern road, unperceivable direction due to the modern road, inaccessible by the reason of ongoing research and excavation studies.

The modern road passing through the site enables the vehicular access, which is the easiest way to reach somewhere settled in a slopped area like Nysa. However, the road follows a different path than the grid pattern of the city. In some parts of the site, this situation causes some misguidance and prevents the fully integrated visit.

The research and excavation studies of some architectural remains in the site haven't been completed yet. The ongoing studies could be interrupted and the temporarily exposed remains could be damaged by the undefined walking path and the unattended visitors.

CHAPTER 4

PROPOSAL FOR THE PRESENTATION FRAMEWORK BASED ON THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF NYSA

After defining the importance of presentation while increasing the public awareness and the cultural significance of Nysa, a presentation framework should be developed for the archaeological site Nysa.

4.1. PRESENTATION PRINCIPLES FOR NYSA

In accordance with the interpretation and presentation principles defined by the ICOMOS Ename Charter, to facilitate the understanding and appreciation, to communicate the meaning, to respect the authenticity, to contribute the sustainable conservation, to ensure inclusiveness and to develop technical and professionals standards for Nysa could be accepted as essential objectives while interpreting and presenting the site. In this context, a specific presentation framework, including specific principles related to values and needs of the site, is prepared within the The ICOMOS Ename Charter principles.

4.1.1. Access and Understanding¹⁴

In-site and off-site accessibility is essential for the interpretation and presentation of the heritage. The first principle of the presentation should be introducing the place and highlighting the cultural significance. Thus, physical accessibility and literal understanding could be first steps for an appropriate presentation.

- Sultanhisar can be accessed from Aydın and surrounding districts by public transportation. Even though a road reaches through the site, there is no vehicular transportation for public access, except private vehicles. The actual road has a significant potential to make Nysa accessible for all interested groups. By this means, a new transportation system should be planned to use the accessibility of the road through Nysa.
- A direction signboard is located at the entrance of Sultanhisar, on the Aydın - Denizli road. Visitors can follow this sign through the city center. Therefore, a new orientation framework should be planned to apply in the required spots to avoid the misguidance through the site.
- Due to the guidance deficiency in Nysa, a new “in-site implementation” should be planned that considers to direct visitors through the edifices. Each building in the site should be oriented to and presented by specific signboards or other types of guiding tools.
- The content of the presentation components should be prepared to provide substantial information about the edifices. The lack of information about architectural remains can cause a misunderstanding of the cultural significance of the site and artifacts.
- Furthermore, the presentation framework should be prepared by considering the legibility of the information. Results of the research and excavation studies may be excessively

¹⁴ This principle is defined in ICOMOS Ename Charter by assembling scholars in order to synthesise and determine basic principles by for interpretation and presentation. The study are emphasising them for the decision principles of the presentation framework for Nysa.

scientific for the visitors to understand. Unlike the general approach in 'site presentation', the information about the architectural features is not sufficient to represent an edifice. Therefore the content should be focused on different features of the edifices besides their architectural features. The information should be understandable and direct, and contain a variety of data on architectural remains, like the building's function and daily routine, and also completed conservation studies and interventions.

4.1.2. Information Sources¹⁵

The quality, reliability and relevance of the information is indispensable for the interpretation and presentation of the cultural heritage. There can be various types of data collected from research and excavation studies in archaeological sites. The information sources should be collaborated properly while generating a specific presentation framework for Nysa.

- The decision of the sources and the content must be based on comprehensible information. Scientific studies defining the past and present features of the edifices may be unclear and meaningless for the visitors. Therefore, the presentation framework should be prepared by taking account the general public appreciation.
- The existing buildings' architectural features of Nysa, mostly indicate the Roman Period construction phase. However, the site and architectural remains should be presented in a wholistic approach in terms of historical periods. By this means, the presentation framework should be focused on every period that the buildings comprised of.
- Research and excavation studies still continue in the site. . Therefore, there are subterranean edifices known from precedent studies and detected by GPR Geo-Radar research. existence of these edifices should be taken into consideration while preparing the content of the process.
- For many years, research and excavation studies were conducted by contribution of multidisciplinary scholars. These studies produced a wide range of information which should be used in creating a database that concerns different groups (scholars, students, etc.) who seek for a more specific knowledge.

4.1.3. Context and Setting¹⁶

As mentioned before, archaeological sites are non-living places where architectural remains, geographical and natural setting exist in a whole context. Along with the existing situation of architectural remains, natural features have a great impact while sensing the entire context of the site. Moreover, archaeological sites are places where the edifices are the primary information sources about the historical context reflecting the past communities' daily life. Therefore, the presentation framework for the site should be planned parallel both with historical and natural features.

- Nysa should be presented not only with the significance of the physical evidence, but also with its historical context and role. For instance, from the statements of antique geographer Strabo, Nysa is known as an education center in Caria Region. Moreover, buildings' architectural features indicate that there was a great attempt to adapt the buildings with the topographical environment. Considering This type of information could be a significant input to the presentation framework.

¹⁵ This principle is defined in ICOMOS Ename Charter by assembling scholars in order to synthesise and determine basic principles by for interpretation and presentation. The study are emphasising them for the decision principles of the presentation framework for Nysa.

¹⁶ See footnote 7.

- Nysa is located on the slopes of Aydın (Messogis) Mountain and on both sides of a deep ravine. According to depth interviews carried out with the visitors on-site, the topographical features of Nysa can be defined as 'quite impressive' in the site visits. Therefore, a virtual environment implementation should be designed to present the Antique context of the site, in terms of characteristics like topography, vegetation, Menderes river and plain.
- As an archaeological site, Nysa is a place where the perception of a wholistic concept is low. Despite the existence of well-preserved architectural remains, the relation between these remains cannot be perceived as a whole. Thus, presentation framework should regard a wholistic approach to make the site comprehended as a complete asset that constituted by various architectural remains, street pattern, traces of Antique daily life, rituals and so on.
- Being an important Carian city, the relation between Nysa and other Carian cities should be taken into consideration while planning the context of the presentation framework. For instance, while presenting the Roman Period Library of Nysa, a suggestion can be added to the presentation tool which leads visitors to see the Ephesus library, a similar one to the Nysa's.
- Landscape plans can be easily applied to Nysa. The visitor experience should be improved by providing a safety, informing and refreshing trip. For instance, a visitor center could be designed to gather all facilities that visitors may profit and enjoy.

4.1.4. Authenticity¹⁷

In cultural heritage sites, the authenticity should be respected by all means of intervention. Presentation tools should be implemented by protecting the natural and cultural values and significant fabric from the adverse impact of physical alterations or interpretive infrastructures. Furthermore, it is essential to remind the difficulty of conservation regarding the archaeological sites; and how necessary interventions can affect the authenticity of heritage.

- As the first principle related to authenticity, respecting the cultural and natural values of the site, as much as the conservation studies and necessary interventions, is essential for presentation tools. By this means, presentation requirements should be designed parallel with the infrastructure capacity of the site.
- The display of implemented conservation studies and other interventions should be a significant input, while presenting the site and edifices. By this way perceiving the original state of buildings and differentiating it from present condition could be easier for observers.
- By the use of innovative technologies, the original state of the antique city could be presented in a new approach. Even though the existing situation and physical remains are not available to rebuilt (anastylosis) the buildings and street pattern, the data gathered from comparative studies about the relevant period, construction techniques etc., could be reviewed in development of virtual environment images, to use in mobile applications and other types of technology tools.

¹⁷ This principle is defined in ICOMOS Ename Charter by assembling scholars in order to synthesise and determine basic principles by for interpretation and presentation. The study are emphasising them for the decision principles of the presentation framework for Nysa.

4.1.5. Sustainability¹⁸

The contribution of the sustainable conservation should be provided for non-living archaeological sites, through relevant associations and groups, with an effective financial planning. The respect to the host community is essential while planning for sustainability. By integrating the local residents to the conservation and presentation process and by making them an important participant of every phase, the sustainability of the heritage could be ensured.

- The presentation tools should be planned in accordance with the sustainability principle and should be designed as 'easily renewable'. The tools should be evaluated periodically.
- The interpretation and presentation studies should be mostly handled by local administrations. The local-oriented management can be constantly more efficient and sustainable than the central government approaches. The directly related local municipality, associations and local residents, who can benefit from the sustainable planning, could be effective and promising stakeholders for preservation and presentation of the site.
- An assessment of tourism and mass capacity should be done in the site, in accordance with the re-use possibility of the buildings.
- Sponsorship could be a successful implementation for the sustainability of the site. The local labor's financial resources could be orientated through implementation of the conservation and presentation studies.

4.1.6. Inclusiveness

The related stakeholders and associated communities are the primary concern of the inclusive interpretation. All the sustainable implementation should take into consideration the maximum inclusiveness of directly related stakeholders, local residents as well as multidisciplinary scholars.

- Presentation frameworks are implementations concerning the visitors' relation in terms of understanding and involvement. By this means, presentation practices should provide visitors and other users to review the current presentation framework.
- The participation of local authorities, non-governmental organizations, local residents and tourism operators is essential. A common platform should be established to gather all stakeholders under one structure.
- The presentation framework should be planned with the intention of creating employment opportunities for local residents. The new business opportunities could accelerate the local life and this is related directly with the improvement of the site.
- Considering different groups of visitors, the site should be designed parallel with the diversity of these users' needs. The profile of the users could be ranged as children and youth, elders, handicapped, academic scholars, foreign tourists, etc. All groups of visitors should experience the site in reference to their viewpoints. Therefore, specific implementations should be developed for different user groups.

¹⁸ This principle is defined in ICOMOS Ename Charter by assembling scholars in order to synthesise and determine basic principles by for interpretation and presentation. The study are emphasising them for the decision principles of the presentation framework for Nysa.

4.1.7. Research, Training, Evaluation¹⁹

Developing technical and professional standards for heritage presentation includes technologies, research and training. Furthermore, training of professionals is also required, in relation with constantly renewing information, about the site and/or new scientific approaches. Evaluation of the presentation framework needs to be done periodically, to avoid the misinterpretation of the significance.

- Following new scientific approaches and innovative technologies, and also monitoring current tools of the site interpretation and presentation programs/implementations should be standardized periodically.
- To valorize the users' and other stakeholders' review and opinions is essential while developing the reassessment of the current presentation framework.

¹⁹ This principle is defined in ICOMOS Ename Charter by assembling scholars in order to synthesise and determine basic principles by for interpretation and presentation. The study are emphasising them for the decision principles of the presentation framework for Nysa.

Table 10. Presentation Principles for Nysa in relation with Ename Principles (based on principles of ICOMOS Ename Charter)

ENAME Principles	Keyword	Presentation Principles for Nysa
Access & Understanding	<i>integration</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing public access to Nysa • Development of orientation tools to the site • Development of in-site direction tools through edifices • Ensuring the accessibility of information • Improvement of legibility and diversity of information
Information Sources	<i>meaning</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adapting information to general public appreciation • Respecting all historical periods of the site • Using known data on subterranean edifices • Preparing database for different user groups
Context & Setting	<i>imagination</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlighting the historical role of the site • Virtual environment implementation to recreate Antique Period of Nysa • Creating a wholistic approach to provide the intended perception • Creating visual and conceptual integrity with other similar sites and edifices • Designing implementations profiting from the physical setting and abilities of the site
Authenticity	<i>awareness</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing presentation tools that respect the cultural and natural values • Describing the places and reasons of implemented interventions • Using innovative technologies to recreate the original context and content of the site
Sustainability	<i>planning</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and renewing presentation tools • Encouraging the local community and associations to be involved and responsible • Considering reuse of buildings with appropriate and accurate functions • Determination of sustainable financial resources
Inclusiveness	<i>involvement</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling a user platform for sharing opinions and reviews • Planning for participation of local stakeholders • Providing local business opportunities • Serving a wide range of users: children, elders, handicapped, etc.
Research Training Evaluation	<i>evolution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing and updating the presentation tools and innovative technologies • Making users and stakeholders involved in the evaluation process • Planning meetings to provide information flow and feedback between related scholars • Training students, newly graduated, interested amateurs etc. via workshops

4.2. IMPLEMENTATIONS PROPOSALS SPECIFIC TO THE SITE

All analysis and evaluations on general archaeological and architectural features, current state and cultural significance of Nysa and value assessment are prepared in order to propose a specific presentation framework for the site. As mentioned before, to propose a holistic presentation framework for an archaeological site, it is essential to consider the daily life and routines alongside with the archaeological and architectural features. In addition to this, in a holistic presentation framework, the third issue that should be considered is to represent the development process of the research, excavation and conservation studies, in order to provide information about how archaeological sites are approached, evaluated and interpreted by professionals. For this purpose, preliminary considerations on “what to present?” *object*, “whom to present?” *target*, and “how to present?” *tools* are explained in detail.

4.2.1. Considerations on the Object of Presentation

4.2.1.1. Historical Periods

Nysa is a well-preserved archaeological site that, information about archaeological and architectural features could be interpreted, in order to present the outstanding significance of the general site. In some parts of the architectural remains, characteristics of Hellenistic and Early belongs to the Roman Period. As mentioned before, the majority of buildings are from the Hellenistic Period; such as, the Agora, the Gerontikon, the Gymnasium, The Stadion (Amphitheatre) and the Theatre. Even though the research and excavation studies indicate that these buildings have Hellenistic precedents, the current architectural features belong to the Roman Period. In addition to this, the Basilica, the Bath, the Library, the Nymphaeum are stated as Roman Period buildings of the city. Moreover, the research and excavation studies revealed that, even if the functions differentiate, all these buildings remained in use during the Early Byzantine Period.

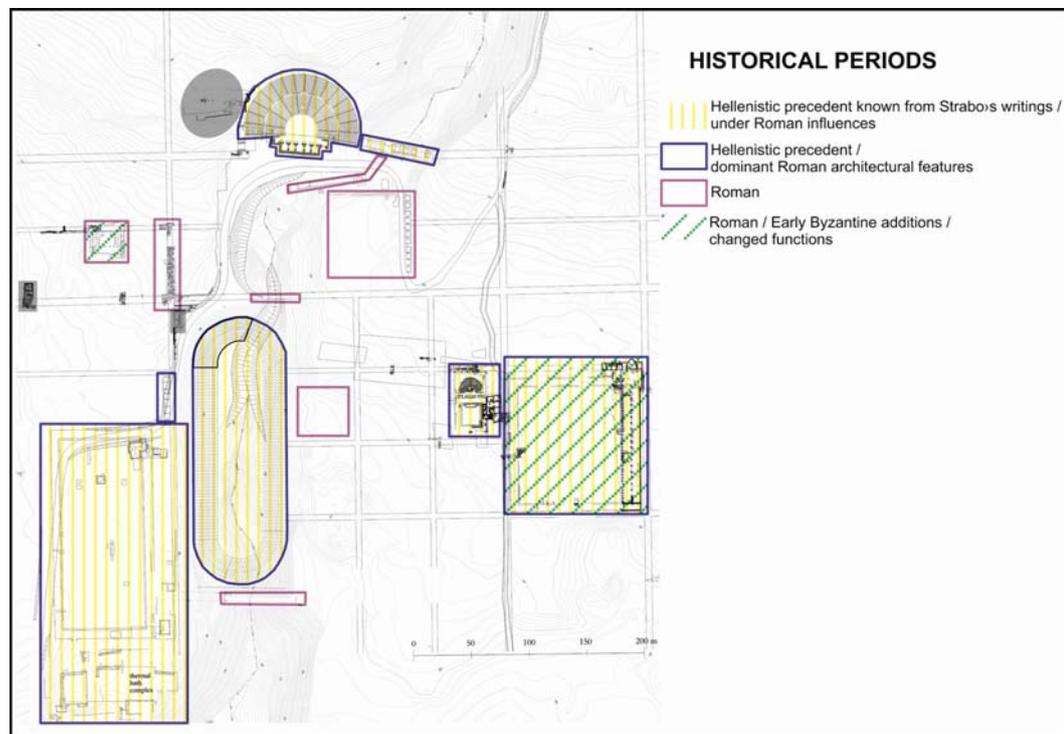


Figure 73. Historical Periods Representing Nysa

To sum up, different approaches, decisions and tools are designated, in order to present the historical periods that stand out within different physical qualities. By this means, Hellenistic context of the city is presented by ex-situ presentation tools, while Roman and Early Byzantine contexts are presented by both ex-situ and in-situ presentation tools.

4.2.1.2. Architectural Remains

As mentioned before, variety of information could be gathered from the analysis and evaluation of research and excavation studies done in the site and their interpretation. Information types could be summarized as, topographical and natural features, archaeological, architectural and aesthetical features of the related periods, existing situation and physical integrity. By this data, value assessment and determination of problems and potentials of the site could be done alongside with the state of representativeness and rarity. Each building represents its own significance within this context and needs specific development for its presentation. Consequently, architectural remains in good condition such as the Theatre and the Gerontikon are presented within their existing context and with in-site presentation tools, while the partly preserved and seriously damaged ones such as the Stadion and the Gymnasium are presented with the help of information coming from the comparative studies and with ex-site tools necessitating additional implementations. Moreover, the historical context including social, political, economic and spiritual aspects of the site is recreated / rebuilt through innovative technologies.

4.2.1.3. Conservation Studies and Interventions

While analyzing and evaluating the conservation studies done in the site, different types of interventions had been defined. The importance of the presentation of these interventions was mentioned before, in order to create an understanding the authenticity of the site. Conservations studies should be implemented parallel with the needs of the building. However, there are some intervention examples such as anastylosis and/or reconstruction, implemented just to When the visitors come to the site, they experience the intervened state of the architectural remains. The question seeking for the truth behind "How this building have been built?" is arising from the common interest of these thousands years old buildings. For this reason, it is essential to present the process respectively; their existing situation when they are brought to light after excavation studies; the process during the conservation studies and their intervened situation with the reasons of the intervention. The architectural remains' current situation could be followed in their own context and with in-site implementations. Presentation tools representing the remains' releve drawings and photographs taken during the excavation and conservation studies could be convenient in displaying this process.

For instance, in the case of Agora, different stages in the excavation and conservation process can be displayed as: the discovery of the columns belonging to the East Portico, their archaeologically and architecturally interpretation, the determination of the original placement of column drums and the *anastylosis*.

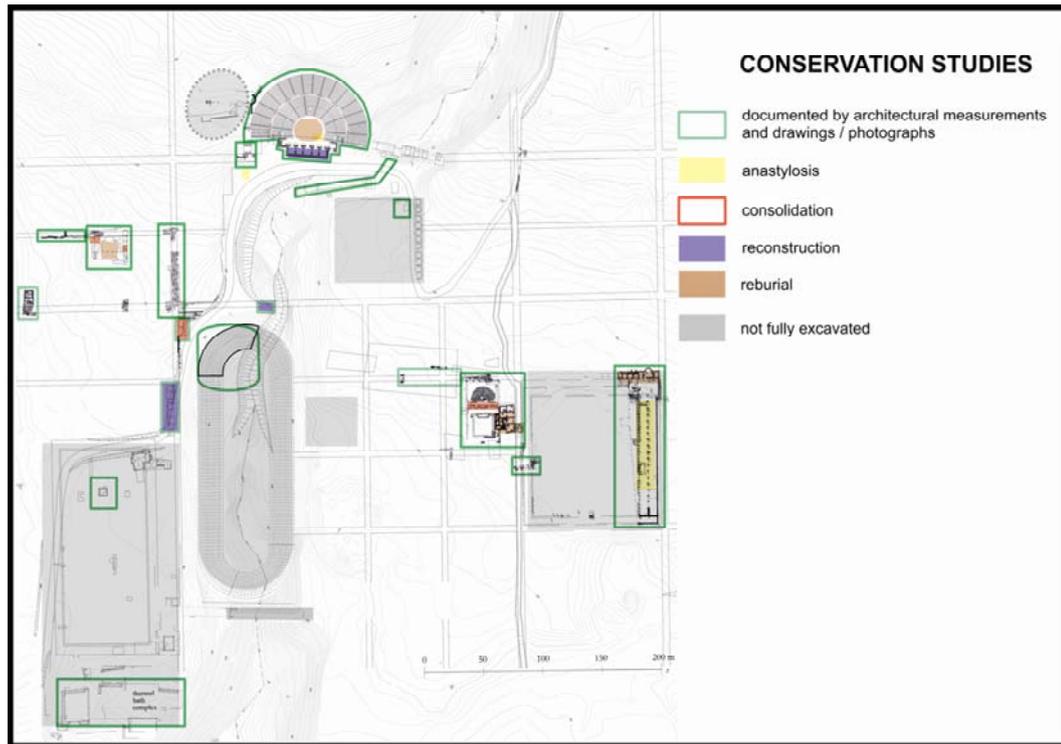


Figure 74. Conservation Studies within the Site

4.2.1.4. Special focus on daily life and routines

Architectural remains embody different types of information that provide knowledge about historical context. The goal of archaeology is to bring to light past cultures and interpret archaeological data, through the physical evidences such as, architectural remains, sculptures, pottery, coins, etc. Although these artifacts are important in their unique existence as art objects, their main importance arise from their provision of knowledge about past human activities; including, their social, political, economic and spiritual aspects in the related periods. There is no possibility to have a complete knowledge about every stage of the daily life. However, through contemporary needs, habitudes and routines of human society, a general framework could be constructed. For instance, discovering multiple pieces of pottery examples in a space of a certain building could bring information on production and/or trade of these ceramics. Furthermore, some plan types could refer to spaces of worship, while the other ones could refer to gatherings for variety of purposes such as, educational, political, entertainment, etc. once the building use is discovered, interpretation could be generated.

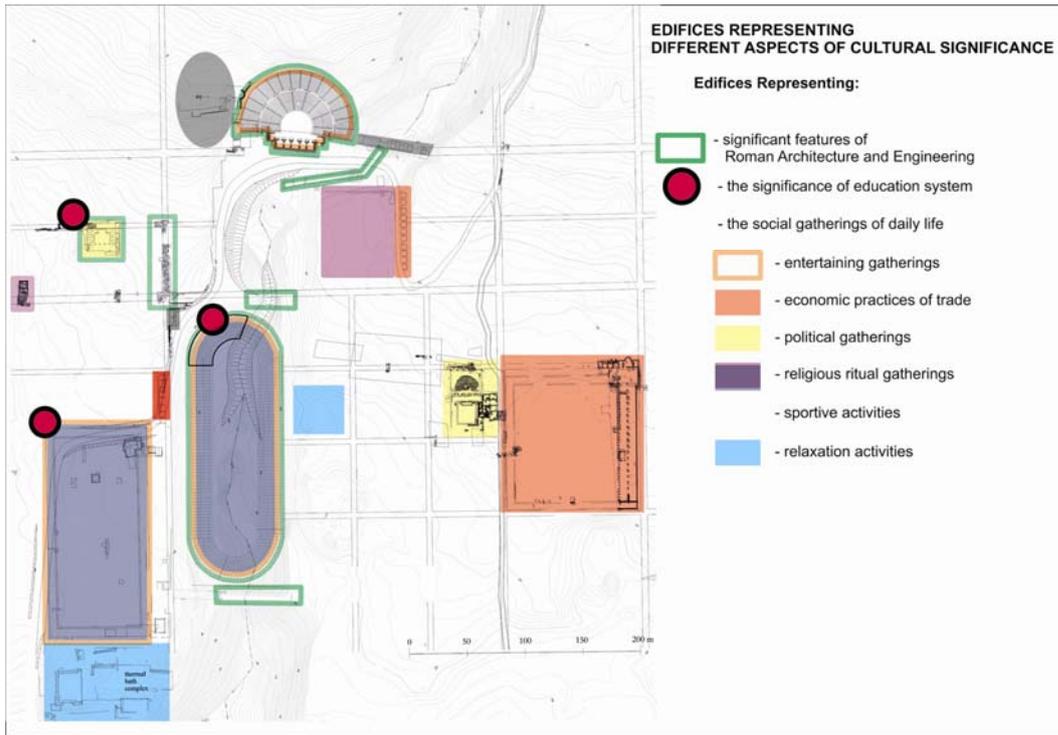


Figure 75. Edifices Representing Different Aspects of Cultural Significance

Archaeological sites that had been desolated are the places where the daily life could not be followed easily and directly. Therefore, the presentation of this context should be planned by creational approaches and using innovative technologies. Considering audiovisual implementations representing one day of the city could be effective, while planning the accurate presentation tool of this context.

4.2.2. Considerations on Target Visitors

4.2.2.1. Visitor profile

As mentioned before, there is a variety of interest and knowledge about archaeological sites. In chapter two, under the heading of “Levels of Public Interest and Presentation Tools”, William R. Iseminger’s visitor classification categories have been stated. When Nysa’s visitor profile is considered, under the light of these categories, the most karşılaşılan groups are:

- *Professional archaeologists and anthropologists* from surrounding excavations of Carian and Ionian sites. These professionals regularly visit the site every summer, to follow up development of information gathered from recent excavation studies. During their visits, they prefer to have a direct contact with the professional who are in charge of the research and excavation studies.
- *Tourists* either domestic or foreign, drawn by direction signs and/or guidebooks, have a short visit. These visitors generally use the modern road that leads them mainly to the Theatre; however they don’t urge to see all components of the site.
- *Local residents* from Sultanhisar and other surrounding towns, make use of the site for their own entertainment purposes such as; taking their own guests and/or relatives to the site, enjoying the view and taking photographs in their special occasions like weddings. It is interesting that the Sultanhisar Municipality had one of the formal meeting in the Senat’s House Gerontikon in 2012.

- *Students* from primary schools of Aydın, during the excavation studies visit the Theatre, under the guidance of their teachers.

This Nysa visitor profile should be taken into consideration while developing the presentation framework. The plan should also increase the number of visitors by targeting the other visitor groups, stated by William R. Iseminger. Therefore, presentation tools serving to the different types and levels of interest are planned.

4.2.2.2. Tourism mass capacity

Today Nysa is a lately surveyed and excavated archaeological site and it is not well known by the general public. The reason is the lack of touristic information sources presenting the location, general archaeological features and the historical importance of Nysa within the Caria Region. The only source is the Michelin guidebook for foreign tourists, presenting Turkey with excursions and maps where Nysa is graded in second rank (out of three). In depth interviews, tourists stated that the main reason of their visits depends to this gradation of the Michelin guidebook.

The presentation framework considers the future development on tourism mass capacity and also aims to increase the public interest to Nysa with variety of presentation tools.

Furthermore, Nysa as an archaeological site is a place where the presentation tools could be implemented in different focus points, in order to control the visitor circulation. As mentioned above, a great number of domestic and foreign tourists limit their visit with the artifacts standing on the side of the modern road. The presentation plan aims to increase their motivation to see all the components of the site, by providing them a path to circulate all-through the site. While planning this path, the security of both visitors and newly excavated architectural remains is also considered.

4.2.3. Considerations of Presentation Tools

First of all, it is necessary to decide which object will be presented with in-situ and ex-situ implementations. This decision depends mostly on the general historical context and existing situation of the architectural remains.

Ex-situ presentations cover the proposal for the visitor center with the help of the presentation tools such as; audiovisual implementations, publications, interactive experiences and other visual materials. In-situ presentations cover the itinerary and presentation tools used in specific focus points. If the remain is in a good condition and represent its historical period, implementation does not require additional tools to present the original state of the building, an information panel would be sufficient; in a sense the building could present itself within its existing historical and architectural context. As mentioned before, Nysa is a Hellenistic city where the representative features of the period are overlapped by the Roman ones. Hence, for most of the architectural remains, it is necessary to define additional and explanatory tools supplementing the historical context of the city.

Another issue for the necessity of ex-situ presentation is the presentation of the daily life. Since the archaeological sites are non-living places, to present the daily life and routines of Nysa, it is essential to use audiovisual implementations. For a total understanding of one day of the city, interactive and animated movies can be produced with specific information gathered from the interpretation of the archaeological and architectural features. These types of audiovisual implementations are more efficient in indoor spaces, such as specially designed visitor center.

4.3. PRESENTATION TOOLS AND PROPOSALS

“Primary interpretation’, which is the archaeological interpretation of the evidence and ‘secondary interpretation’, which is ‘the popular transmission of this account ... to the people’”. (Copeland 2004: 139)

According to Moscardo (1996:392):

- Visitors should be given variety in their experiences.
- Visitors should be given control over their experiences through opportunities to interact with or participate in the interpretation and good physical orientation systems.
- Interpretation needs to make connections to the personal experiences of visitors
- Interpretation should challenge visitors, to question and to encourage them to question. (Copeland 2004: 140)

4.3.1. Ex-Situ Presentation

Ex-situ presentation includes different types of presentation in visitor center, in guidebooks and brochures, on internet and in scientific publications. In this case, the primary goal is to define the criteria for the future implementations, in order to present Nysa more accurately.

Visitor center is the first place welcoming the visitors. Introductory and some detailed information about the site is given to the visitors by using different tools like audiovisual implementations.

Furthermore, children and their level of perception are considered, in order to present Nysa suitable for their understanding. For this reason, interactive experiences, a tour within the city, different games and activities are planned, in order to let them spend a day in the site. Also professional instructors are considered to assist the children during their experience. These proposals are discussed in detail, in the following part of this thesis.

Other ex-situ presentation tools are the guidebooks and brochures. There are several guidebook examples designed for Nysa by different institutions, however they are not sufficient. Guidebooks contain compact information about the subject. A guidebook should be designed to highlight the significant features of the city, such as, the general historical and architectural context, the importance of the education system in Hellenistic and Roman Periods and the potential of new archaeological discoveries.

Another presentation tool is web-site information, which should cover news from local authorities and residents in Sultanhisar and Nysa. This implementation should also focus on attracting the attention of local residents.

4.3.1.1. Visitor center

Visitor center is situated southwest of the city and welcomes the visitor by parking area and service spaces. Parking area is necessary, in order to control the vehicle transportation to the site. Service spaces include, main entrance area with ticket office, café, restaurant, WC and souvenir shops.

After service spaces, the visitors reach the main hall where they can experience the virtual reconstructions of Nysa. These reconstructions are mediated through big screens with the help of interactive animated movies, displaying the construction phases of Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine Periods and the daily life in these periods. Each screen focuses on a different building of the site. Subject matter of each screen will be ordered parallel with the itinerary decided for the site tour. For example, the first screen will cover the information about the Gymnasium, second the Stadion, third the Roman Bridge respectively.

These animated virtual experiences will provide a holistic perception and understanding on:

- Historical development of the buildings, which exists within the site as traces but exceeds attention of the visitors.
- Original state of the architectural remains, which are seriously damaged but can be reconstructed with virtual implementations, with the help of knowledge gathered from comparative studies.
- Daily life, routines and technologies in related periods
- Education system, that's importance can be understood by the existence of three different buildings such as the Gymnasium, the Stadion (Amphitheatre) and the Library.
- Roman Architectural and Engineering skills which are manifested in substructure of the buildings, developed as a challenge to topographical and natural limitations.

The experience on the original state of Nysa will provide the visitors a vision and perspective about the remained physical evidences of the city.

To prevent the clutter, overuse of signboards will be avoided. Hence, visitors will obtain directive guides and/or mobile application designed for the itinerary when leaving the visitor center.

4.3.2. In-situ Presentation

In-situ presentations consist of a guided route/ itinerary, leading the visitors through edifices, while providing some resting and informing points within the itinerary.

4.3.2.1. Itinerary

The itinerary is the guided route that leads the visitors to the architectural remains in a specific order. The direction is defined by the guidance of the historical layers existing in the site. Accordingly, the tour starts from the Gymnasium, the first Hellenistic architectural remain of the site welcoming the visitors, and turns onto the Stadion, the second Hellenistic architectural remain. The direction requires a construction of a new bridge instead of the Middle Roman Bridge, in the northern side of the Stadion. This bridge should be a reversible construction and inoffensive structure designed specific for this implementation, in order to be considerable for future changes.

Itinerary is planned to introduce the historical development of the city by primarily guiding the visitors to Hellenistic edifices. Thus the itinerary begins with the Gymnasium and the Stadion with the main transition structure, the Roman Bridge, continues to the Agora. These are the buildings that have Hellenistic precedents with the dominant Roman and partly Early Byzantine features. With the transition element between the Agora and the Gerontikon, visitors reach the Gerontikon and experience architectural remains of a well-preserved and important public building.

After leaving the Gerontikon, visitors will pass with the guidance of a defined path to the Roman Bath, a not yet excavated architectural remain. The Bath is near of the east cliff of the Tekkecikdere valley and provides a sight of the substructure of the Stadion that lies on the opposite side of the valley. Afterwards, visitors walk to the Basilica which is a newly excavated remain and then reach to the Theatre. The route will follow the directions shown in the following figure.

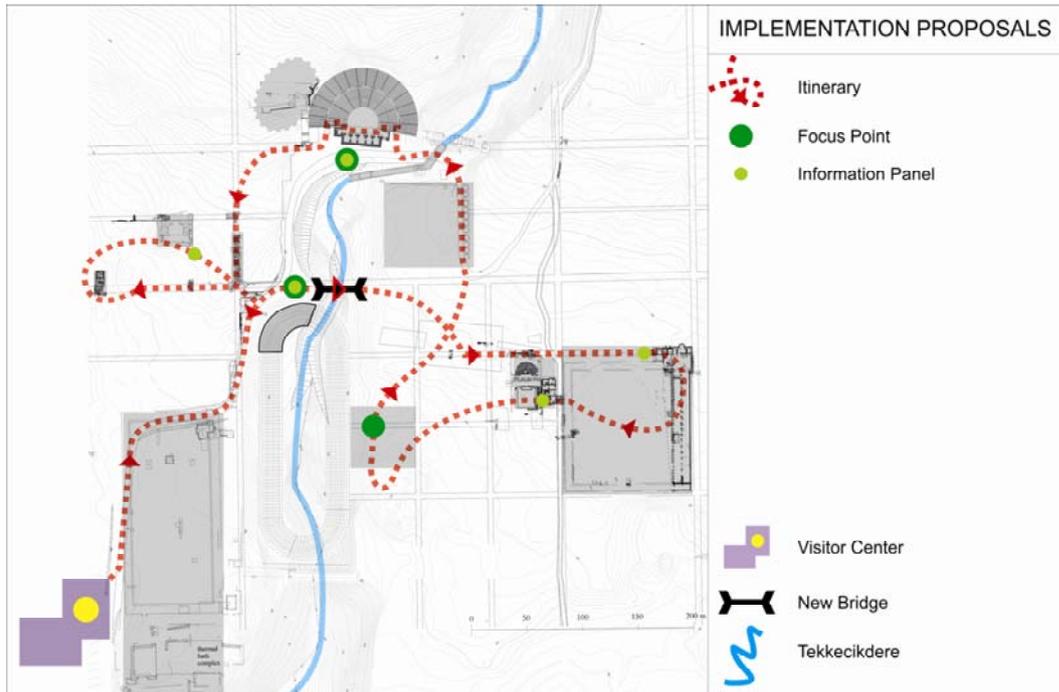


Figure 76. Implementation Proposals

Passing through all architectural remains, one of the main goals of the itinerary is to introduce the visitors to the daily life and routines, by the integration of the previously experienced imagination with the physical evidences. Furthermore, the existing natural context will be prepared for a holistic perception, In order to integrate visitors with historic and natural Nysa, by guiding them to questioning and trying to correlate types of information experienced from the beginning of the visit.

This itinerary will provide:

- information about the current situation of physical evidences, which are the primary information sources
- an impressive experience on the natural and topographical aspects of the city
- a holistic comprehension by complementing the previously seen virtual information with concrete existing situation

The itinerary is passing through some focus points implemented on the site.

4.3.2.2. Focus points:

Focus points refer to crucial spots, assigned in accordance with different types of significance in the site. These spots serve also as a resting point while visitors enjoy the landscape and history. These focus points are chosen to provide:

- The visitors a sight of significant buildings of Nysa.
- A panoramic view of the buildings in their natural and topographical contexts.
- An imagination of the original historical context with the help of knowledge acquired from the beginning of the visit.

Information panels placed at these points will represent the original context by engravings, photographs and drawings.

Nysa is a city where the natural bound of the interrelation of the buildings can be perceived easily, even today, under the ruined scene of the site. The first focus point is located northern side of the Stadion with a panoramic view of the Theatre in the north and Meander River and Basin in the south. The spot provides a resting area for the visitors while they enjoying the view and information about the Stadion and the surrounding natural features. The Middle Roman Bridge bounding two sides of the city and the main public buildings of the city is located in the eastern side of the focus point. Before passing through this bridge, visitors are informed about the urban transportation, Roman Architecture and Engineering skills on bridges, the Stadion and its architectural and historical roles within the city.

The second focus point is located near the Roman Bath, where the visitors can follow the substructure of the Stadion, which is one of the most attractive and well-preserved example within the city. This section view of the Stadion seating and its substructure provide an understanding about the construction technique and related period's architecture and engineering skills. By the help of information panel, the relation of large public buildings and the spaces where the sportive activities take place can be realized.

The third focus point is situated on the southern side of the Theatre, to dominate the panoramic view of the Meander River and Basin and to experience the importance strategic location of the city, near by the most well-preserved building of the city. Being an Anatolian - Roman Theatre, like most of the Greek and Roman theatres, the location of the building has been chosen in order to profit the landscape view alongside with the play or rituals. Furthermore, Tekkecikdere and its impacts to the city life can be experienced from this spot of the city.

Besides these focus points designed and developed for informative and resting purposes, informing points are chosen in order to provide information about the edifices of the site. These informing points are developed to inform visitors about the latest discoveries about the edifices by the ongoing research and excavation studies. Furthermore, conservation studies and their process / stages are presented in order to highlight the importance and necessity of these interventions, and to create an understanding between pre-intervened and after stages of these studies with the affects to the authenticity.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological sites constitute the basic records of past human activities. To understand and interpret this information is important in having a comprehensive insight on the development of human societies. Therefore their conservation is necessary in order to prevent demolition. The conservation process could not be achieved without the participation and appreciation of the general public. Here it should be pointed out that the presentation is another important issue in order to create public appreciation and increase participation.

When the international documents are considered, the necessity of cultural heritage presentation as a component of conservation, has gained importance and international authorities have developed principles for presentation implementations. The ICOMOS Ename Charter is the first document where the interpretation and presentation principles have been explained in detail. These principles are the synthesis of precedent charters and include 'access and understanding', soundness of 'information sources', attention to 'setting and context', preservation of 'authenticity', planning for 'sustainability', concern for 'inclusiveness', and importance of 'research, evaluation and training'.

The main goal of this thesis is to develop a presentation framework for an archaeological site, Nysa on the Maeander. To begin with, the cultural significance of 'archaeological sites' and the components of this significance are discussed by focusing on different approaches and key conceptual framework 'interpretation and presentation' is examined regarding the international documents. When the general public appreciation is considered, this review is important for the determination of the subject categories for presentation.

In archaeological sites, information panels are generally preferred in order to present architectural remains. The panels mostly contain scientific information about the construction date, archaeological and architectural features of the building. For many cases, information about the edifices is more extensive than this content. Contrary to the primary goal of presentation, this type of uniform scientific information could distract attention of general public. However, the captivating information focusing on construction stories in ancient periods, daily life and routines of ancient inhabitants, excavation and conservation studies, etc., could be more attractive and catchy when the general public appreciation is considered.

The results of depth interviews carried out with the visitors indicate that, the common expectation from an archaeological site is to have the opportunity to observe the traces of the daily life and the stages of the research and excavation studies. The main goal of the archaeological studies is to achieve the specific data about the artifacts that the ancient humanities have created basically for living. When presenting these artifacts a familiar language should be chosen and scientific terminology must be avoided. Since all stages of the research, excavation and conservation studies are recorded, presentation of these stages could be easily implemented to the presentation framework.

Secondly, the archaeological site, Nysa is analyzed and evaluated by focusing on topographical and natural aspects, original and existing features, state of survival, conservation studies, physical integration, representativeness and rarity, values, problems and potentials. This survey and evaluations form the background of the presentation framework.

Finally, in the guidance of the ICOMOS Ename Charter and its principles, the conceptual framework of the presentation proposals is defined. Within this framework, in-situ and ex-situ presentations are determined; a visitor center, an itinerary and focus points with information panles are defined. Children are chosen as a target visitor group and specific proposals are developed in detail.

Presentation of an archaeological site is an interdisciplinary process that should be built on a cooperative collaboration of archaeologists, anthropologists, historians, architects, conservation specialists, designers, pedagogues, public relation experts. However, the approach and scope of this study have an archaeological perspective.

The interdisciplinary character of the presentation process is also manifested in the proposals of the thesis. When developing the presentation framework and deciding the tools for presentation, each step requires a specialized knowledge from different disciplines. For instance, the decisions of the place and plan of the visitor center built near the archaeological site, should be based on archaeological and architectural knowledge. Curators could take part in the internal design of the center when deciding the placement and design of display windows, lightning, humidity conditions for artifacts, etc. Informative audiovisual tools such as, interactive information panels and virtual environment implementations should be planned and developed with the help of expertise in innovative information technologies. Also pedagogical knowledge is required when children are concerned.

When the site and in-situ presentations are considered, new additions such as, the reversible bridge and the minor implementations decided for architectural remains should be planned and enacted by architects and conservation experts. Instructors leading the children through the itinerary and guiding them during the activities should be equipped with pedagogical knowledge in learning theory.

The presentation framework proposed in this study is an introductory approach that should be complemented with expertise knowledge from other disciplines. If this study forms a starting point for presentation in future, it should be further developed in detail by the help of specialists from other fields. Furthermore, presentation is a continuous process that requires reevaluations and adaptations. For this purpose, the increase of the mass capacity should be considered and the public's reuse of the buildings should be planned in contact with the local authorities.

For further studies, the scope of future interpretation and presentation could be expanded by focusing on the relation of Nysa and Caria Region; in addition with the surrounding contemporary cities of the region or neighboring regions. Presentation of the archaeological features could be developed in regional scale by concentrating on significant information about related civilizations.

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