



ULUSLARARASI ÇALIŞTAY  
**MAUSOLEUM**  
INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP

5-6 MAY 2017 / BODRUM



AKDENİZ ÜLKELERİ  
AKADEMİSİ VAKFI



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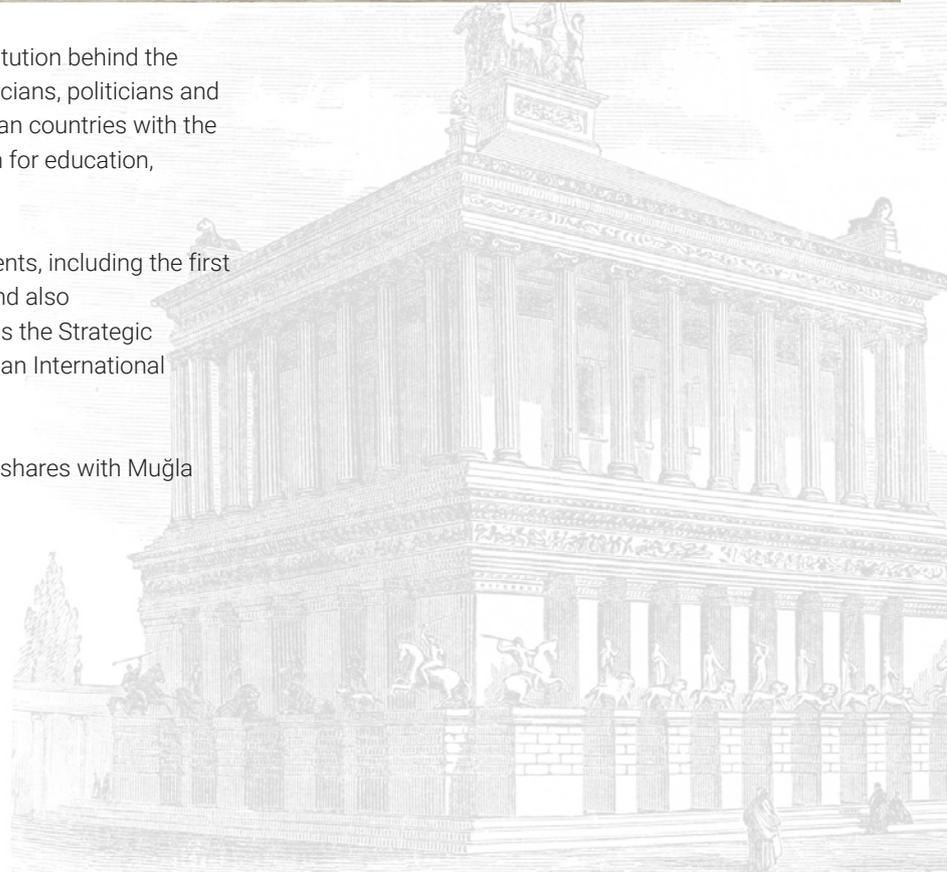
# THE ACADEMIA MEDITERRANEA FOUNDATION



The Academia Mediterranea Foundation, the institution behind the project, was founded in 1994 by scientists, technicians, politicians and businessmen from Turkey and other Mediterranean countries with the objective of creating an international organization for education, science and culture in Turkey.

Since 1994, the foundation has realised many events, including the first local Habitat conference ever held in the world, and also comprehensive and international projects such as the Strategic Development Plan for the Bodrum Peninsula and an International Tourist Health Symposium.

The foundation operates from a building which it shares with Muğla University.





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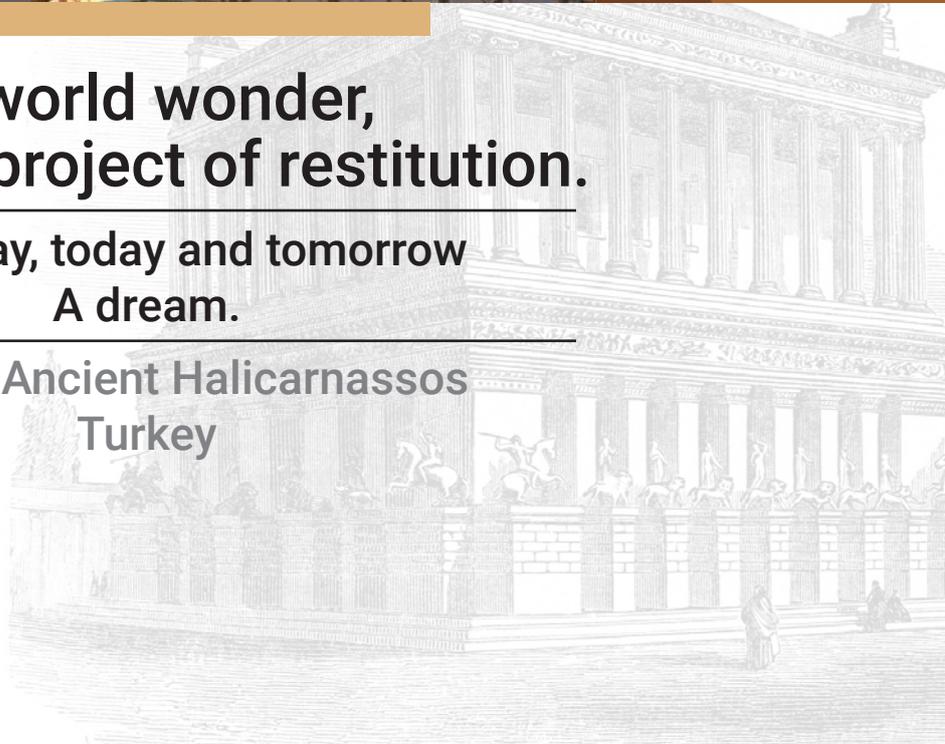
# PHANTOM OF A WORLD WONDER



**A world wonder,  
A worldly project of restitution.**

**Yesterday, today and tomorrow  
A dream.**

**Bodrum Ancient Halicarnassos  
Turkey**





# THE PROJECT OF THE MAUSOLEUM MUSEUM



With its climate, history and relatively well-protected environment, and its particular social and economic structure, the Bodrum Peninsula is one of Turkey and the world's important tourist destinations.

The Bodrum Peninsula has both a rich history and a valuable historical texture related to this. Bodrum was an important commercial port in antiquity. She was the capital of the kingdom of Caria. Herodotus, the "Father of History", and another famous historian of antiquity, Dionysios, were born here. The first woman admiral, Artemisia, is also from Bodrum. The Mausoleum, considered one of the Wonders of the Ancient World, is located in Bodrum. The peninsula is full of peerless historical remains, including the city walls with their Myndos and Milas Gates, Mars temple, doric stoa, a hippodrome with agora, the Lelegian ruins of Pedasa, Aspat Castle, and Bodrum Castle which was built from recycled

Mausoleum material.

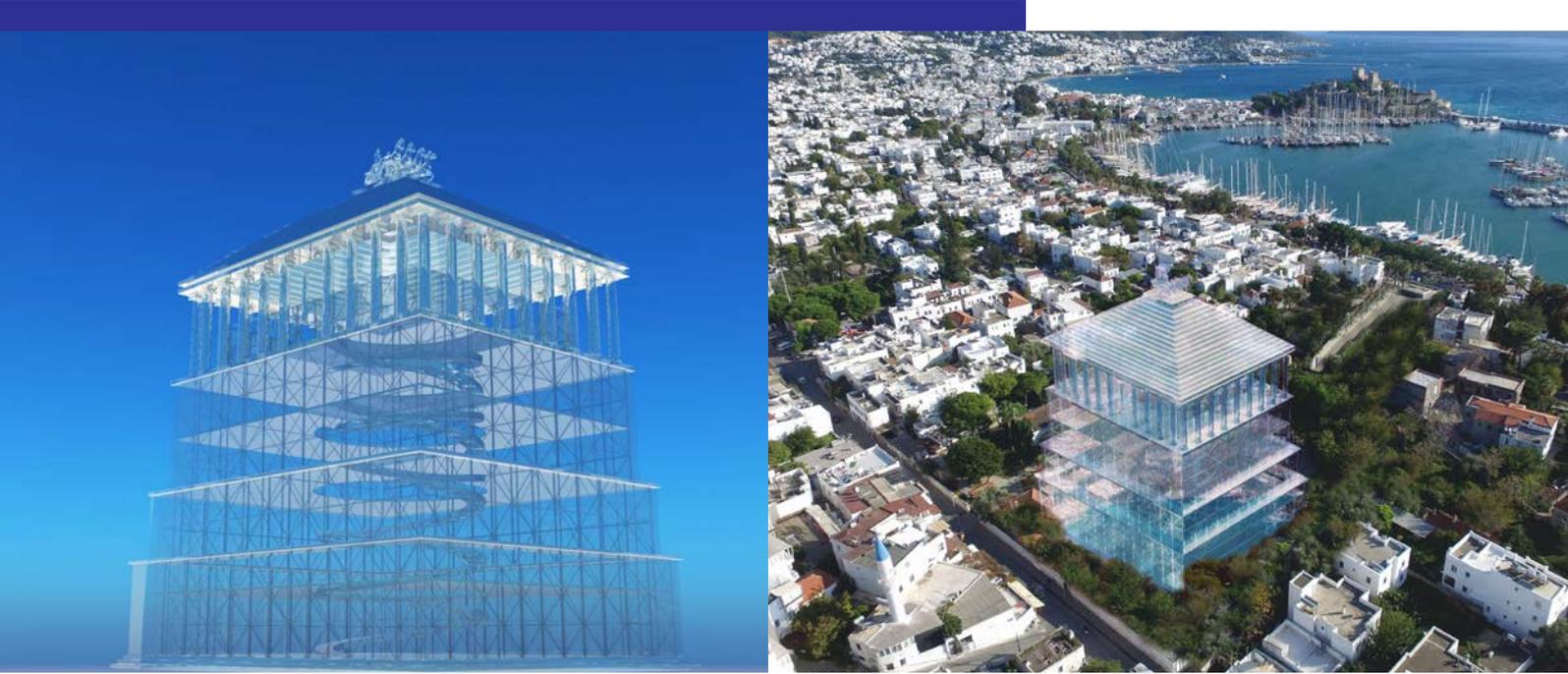
Unfortunately, the peninsula's wealth of remains is not properly presented. Apart from the Castle museum, there are no arrangements in line with a modern understanding of museology. Excavation research and publications about the remains are limited. The precious parts of the Mausoleum are abroad. Bodrum locals and visitors have very limited opportunities to confront and experience the town's unparalleled history.

The monumental tomb for King Mausolos, the construction of which started in 353 BC, became famous as a unique building for its technology, workmanship, material and pieces of art, and was even listed as one of the Seven Wonders of the World. The tomb was partly destroyed in the big Anatolian earthquake in 1304. At the beginning of the 15th century, part of the tomb's material was used to build





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Bodrum castle, and when excavations began in the early 19th century, the most valuable pieces were taken to England. The word 'Mausoleum', now used in many languages to denote a monumental tomb, derives from the name of King Mausolos.

The Mausoleum restitution project aims at modifying and developing the current inadequate and unfavorable Mausoleum Museum along new lines in keeping with the principles of contemporary museology. By using creative methods and the latest technology, the goal is to bring the facility to a level which will give visitors a real sense of the original structure of the Mausoleum.

The current area of the Mausoleum Museum is insufficient for the planned configuration, and access is also difficult. If the land to the south now occupied by the Cumhuriyet Primary School is added to the museum area, there will be

enough room for the modification, and a visual and physical link to the town center will be established. The school ground is actually the site of the ancient city's agora. Bodrum will gain a valuable asset if this school is moved to a different site.

The project will take about three years to complete, and will call for considerable resources. It is proposed to finance the project through voluntary contributions without recourse to public funds.

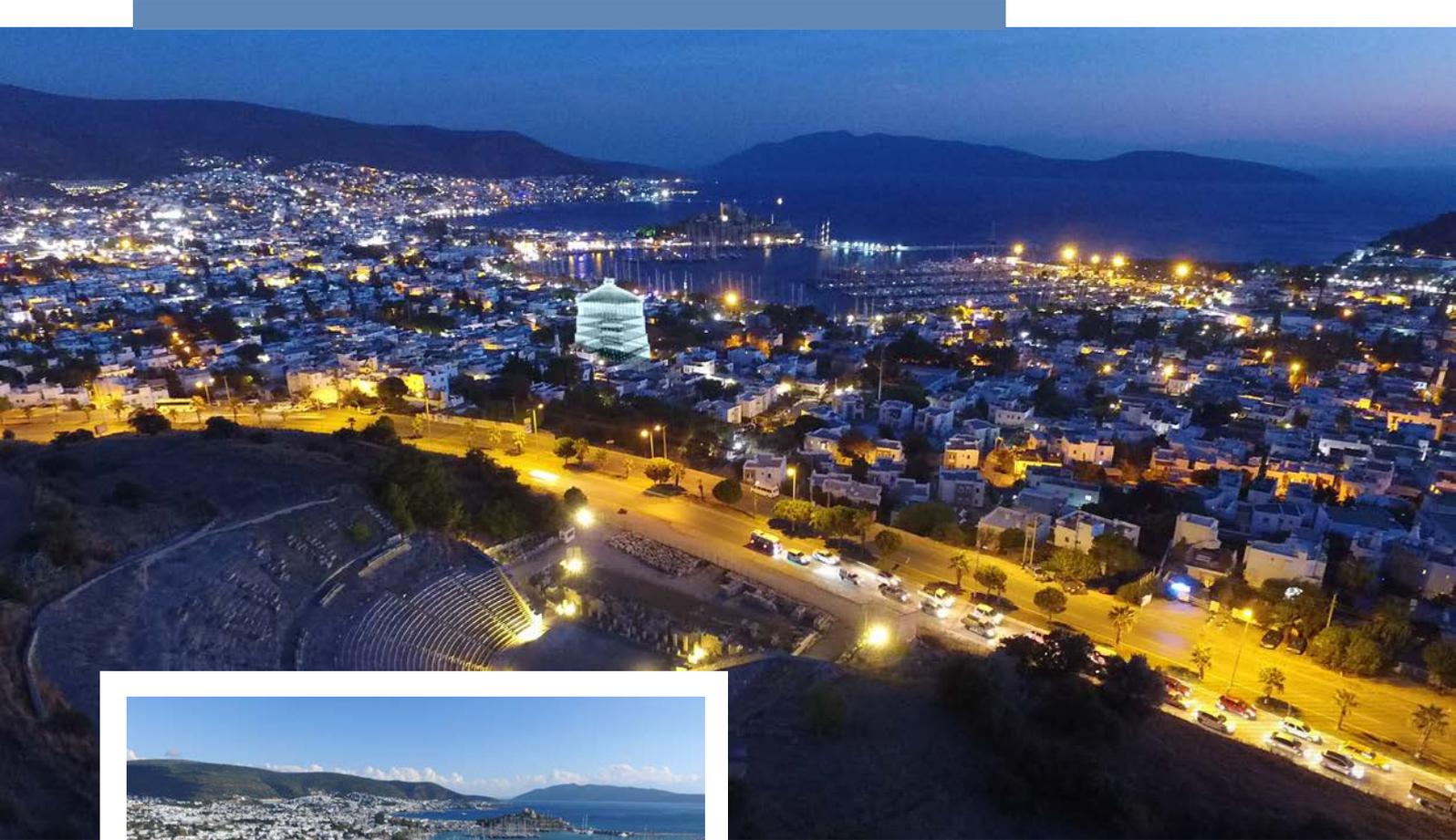
The project subject is one of the main work areas of the Academia Mediterranea Foundation who developed the plan. In addition to its other goals, the foundation has defined a goal of displaying activities towards the protection and sound development of the Bodrum peninsula.



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# AN APPRECIATION;



PHANTOM OF A WORLD WONDER is a bold Project of eminent interest. Its paramount importance is implied in the daring disposition of erecting a new structure above the site where the Mausoleum at Halicarnassos stood.

This procedure will exemplify an attractive and efficient way of protecting and maintaining excavated sites and making them accessible to the public. Publications of archeological finds are not easily available and in most museums only particularly interesting fragments are kept under cover, while

finds remaining in site in the open air are permanently exposed to wear and tear and to destruction due to weathering. Its is highly commendable, therefore that while being on the point of finishing the publication of his excavations, the field director of the Mausoleum excavations 1966 -1977, prof. Kristian Jeppesen, Copenhagen, also draws attention to the above-mentioned problems which he finds so serious that he has advanced a restoration project devised to solve them. At the same time this is planned to help visitors visualizing in their imagination the historical dimensions of the site. I have had the opportunity to study the project in the Museum of classical antiquities at the University of Aarhus, Denmark, their models of the Mausoleum and the city of Halicarnassus are on display. My visit convinced me that the project will offer to the following advantages of the particular importance; Instead of being detached from one another the museum and excavating site will enter into it fusion in which adequate information can be given exactly on the spot well it is required.



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All remains inside will be efficiently protected against climatic corrosion and human wear, yet be open to visitors inspection through the transplant floor of glass.

All the fragments detached from their original context are exhibited on a level with their original positions on the monument thus facilitating to visitor's perception of the size and composition of the ancient structure.

The planned structure of the steel and light-metal is reversible if required it can be removed again without damage being done to our culture call remains underneath it.

The interior of the structure can be worked out with great aesthetic effect independently of the exterior in particular if access to the upper exhibition platform is provided by a central ramp of circular plan.

The structure will not pretend to be present with a copy of the Mausoleum accurate in every detail but with outline its principal features thus giving an impression of the imposing dimensions of the monument. This is in fact the notion that designation PHANTOM is intended to convey.

Scene at a seaward approach, the phantom of the world wonder will make a grandiose effect in contrast to the horizontal sea level and the contours of the mountains in the background.

The advantages of the project described above seems so obvious to me that I do not hesitate to express my whole heart of approval of the ideas in Prof. JEPPESSEN's concept, and strongly recommend their realization.

**PROF. ARCH. JOHANNES EXNER**

*Member of the Royal Academy*

*Honorary Fellowship Of The American Institute of Architects*

*C.F.Hansel Madel*

*Eekersberg Medal*

*Europa Nostra Prize*





## PHANTOM OF THE WORLD WONDER



The title suggested the above seems appropriate for the new Mausoleum a new museum we are now considering the structure will have the character of an architect's the imaginary drawing sketched with the lines of his pencil rather than of a real building made of solid traditional building materials.

Distraction is designed to serve several proposals at a time.

It's outside of lite-metal rods will give observes and notion of the dimensions and principal features of the original monument without pretending to reproduce it in every detail.

The procedure will in no way be irreversible if the resulting doesn't come up to expectation the exterior facing can easily be modified or taken down.

And experimental model in scale 1:100 should whoever be made to permit a well-founded appraisal of the prospect's aesthetic merits.

At any rate through information inside the building will make the complete evidence for the reconstruction of the Mausoleum directly intelligible to visitors.

The foundations should be covered and protected by transparent glass floor which will provide an impression of the spotlight remains surviving underneath the visitors feet in particular those of the sepulchral compartments.

A spiral ramp rising between the walls on the inside will provide access to the circumference of the colonnade at the top of the structure and on their way upwards visitors will pass six platforms on which remains from all parts of the building can be inspected in the same sequence in which they were to be seen on the origin building.

From all platforms there will be access to a lift operating between the floors level and the level of the model hall. Each platform measures 23.8x7 equivalent to 167 m<sup>2</sup> of exhibition area and appended to it are two smaller rooms each measuring 4.7x7 m equivalent cool 33 m<sup>2</sup>. The height of these compartments will be 6m.

The smaller rooms can be made available for various purposes exhibitions supplementary to those displayed on the platforms administrative facilities, the shops and technical equipment.

To give visitors correct impression of the variety of architectural features represented by the extent remains end of the static conclusions that can be deduced from the all finds should be exhibited and no one deposited in storage rooms not directly accessible to visitors.

In broad outline defines exhibited on the platforms are to be distributed in the following succession from top to bottom.



#### Platform 1

Quadriga and quadriga pedestal with Centaur frieze, corner acroteria

#### Platform 2

Roof pyramid and lions

#### Platform 3

Entablature and lacunars.

#### Platform 4

Rear wall of all colonnade including pedestal of bluish limestone and chariot frieze.

#### Platform 5

Colors and stylobate. Upper podium, Amazon frieze.

#### Platform 6

Pedestal of bluish limestone for life size sculpture, crepidoma and euthyteria course.

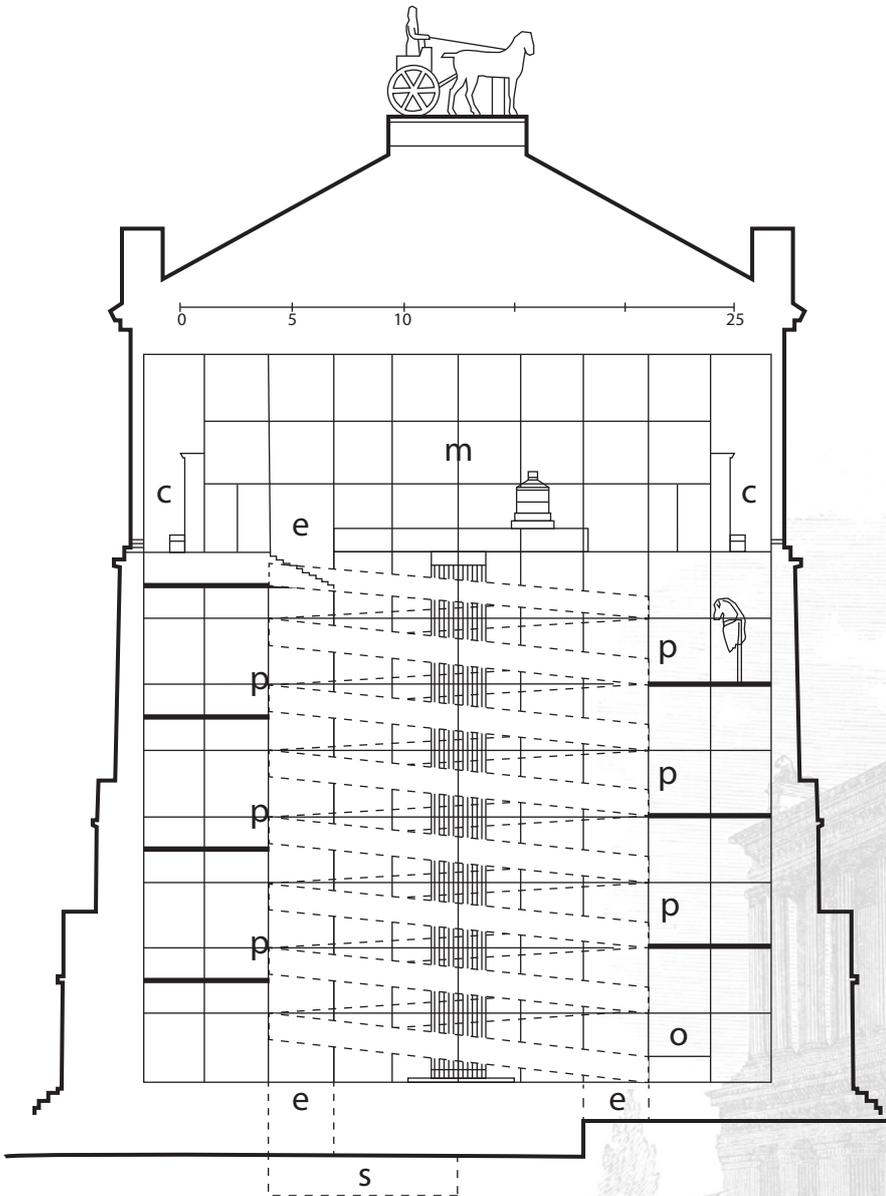
It is estimated that the platforms will provide sufficient space for the display both of the recent finds and of copies of Newton's though it may be necessary to provide additional facilities for the display of particularly space demanding categories of marbles by including for proposals of exhibition some of the smaller rooms appended to the platforms.

Find related to the sepulchral compartments will be exhibited on the walls along the western half of the bottom floor, directly above the remains in site to which they refer.

In the eastern part of the same floor can be placed rooms for the administration of museum facilities and lavatories.

As a matter of course the use of the space inside the primary steel construction for exhibitions and the current management of the Mausoleum museum will require that the outside is closed for which purpose 6 mm thick glass sheets will be a convenient material.

John F. Jensen of CARL BRO A/S, therefore recommends that rectangular structure consisting of a combination of horizontal and vertical beams should be preferred.





The vertical beams can be aligned with the column axis of the altar facing who spacing in combination with the interiors subdivision into platforms is compatible with a system of 3m wide and 3m high window units.

Disability necessity to racist strong wind pressure can be maintained by the use of sin and almost invisible diagonal cables.

Behind the windows (or in front of them) can be placed vanity in blinds to regulate sun lights.

An illuminated fountain (f) erected in the center of the building like the one recently built on the Atatürk Meydani in Ankara will add to the comfort of visitors in particular by cooling the air on summer days with excessive heat outside.

Artificial air conditioning will not be required, as ventilation can be provided though the top most ramp that gives access to the Model Hall and the doorways opening towards the collanade.

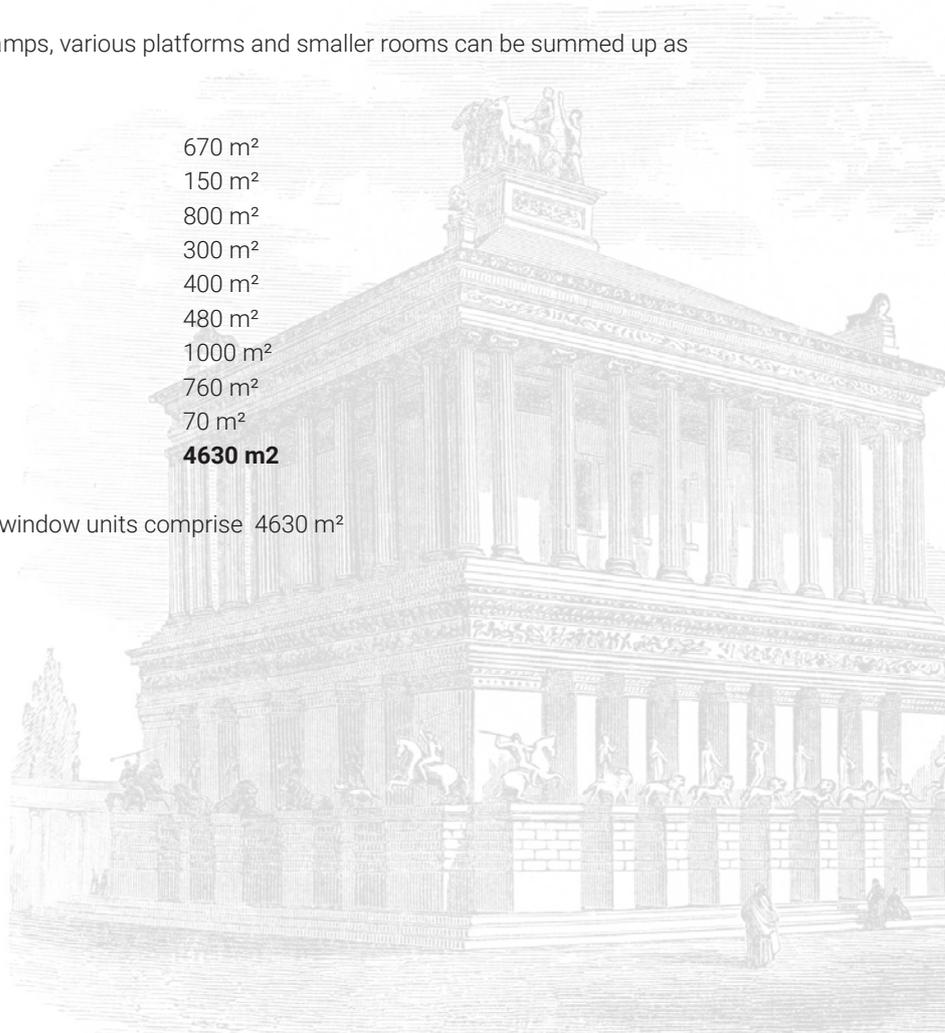
The Model Hall reserved for the display of a model of the Mausoleum and its terrace in scale 1:20. This scale will permit architectural members to be worked out in detail, while at the same time providing an overall impression of the Mausoleum terrace. Cafeteria facilities can made available in the coallanade.

The main entrance to the building is on the east front.

The areas covered by the building it's roof, ramps, various platforms and smaller rooms can be summed up as follows;

|   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| Main floor paved with transparent glass | 670 m <sup>2</sup>        |
| West staircase covered by glass roof    | 150 m <sup>2</sup>        |
| Main roof                               | 800 m <sup>2</sup>        |
| Collanade                               | 300 m <sup>2</sup>        |
| Model Hall                              | 400 m <sup>2</sup>        |
| Ramps                                   | 480 m <sup>2</sup>        |
| Platforms for exhibitions               | 1000 m <sup>2</sup>       |
| Rooms appended to platforms             | 760 m <sup>2</sup>        |
| Administration and cloakrooms           | 70 m <sup>2</sup>         |
| <b>Total</b>                            | <b>4630 m<sup>2</sup></b> |

The areas covered by facade elements and window units comprise 4630 m<sup>2</sup>





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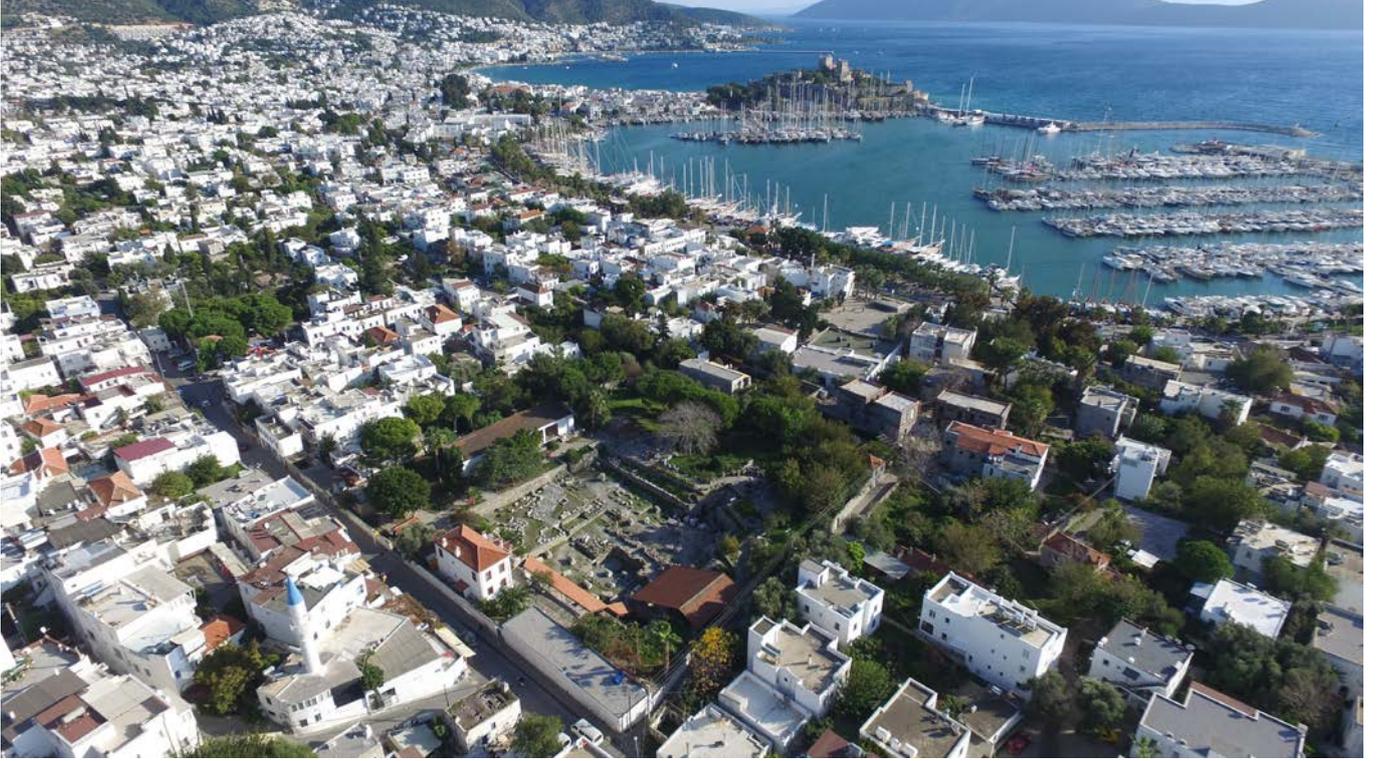


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