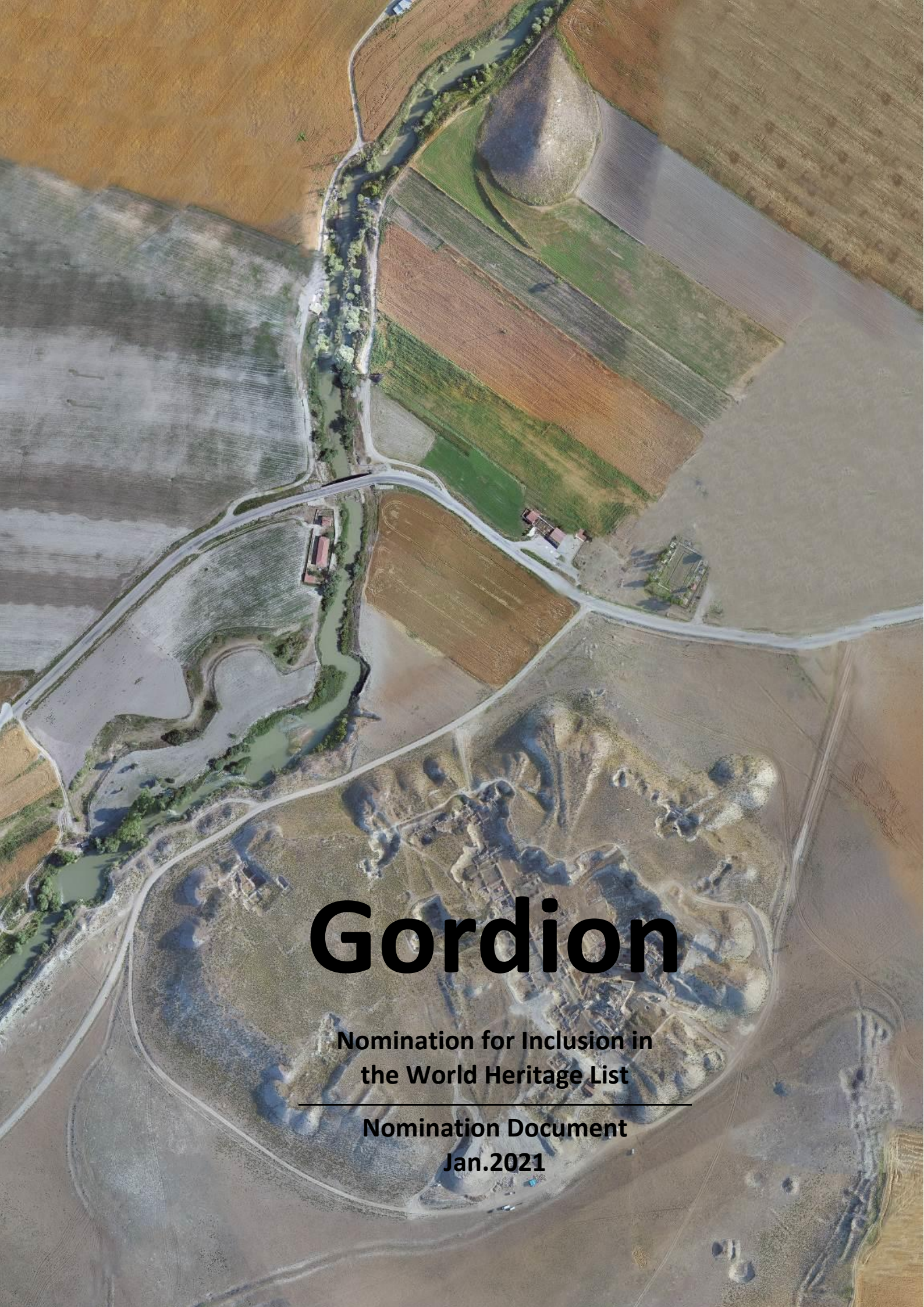

Gordion

Nomination for Inclusion in the World Heritage List

Nomination Document
Jan.2021

Cover Photo :
Aerial view of the citadel mound of Gordion (Yassıhöyük).
Source: Penn Museum Gordion Project

Contents

Executive Summary

State Party
Turkey

State, Province or Region
Polatlı, Ankara

Name of Property
Gordion

Geographical co-ordinates to the nearest second
The centre of the nominated World Heritage Site, located 90 km south-west of Ankara in central Turkey, is at:
Latitude: 39°38'36 N Longitude: 31° 59' 10 E

Textual Description of the boundaries of the Nominated Property
In accordance with the UNESCO Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Parag. 99-102, the boundary of the Nominated Property has been drawn to include all those areas and/or attributes that are a direct and tangible expression of its Outstanding Universal Value: as the outstanding example of an archaeological type-site for Phrygian civilization from the ca. 950- 550 B.C.
The property includes the central Citadel Mound of Gordion (an entirely man-made feature, which is the product of eight successive settlements built one on top of the other from ca.2500BC – to AD. 1400); the Lower Town (with prominent remains of two large 8th– 6th century B.C. forts / strongpoints at Küçükhöyük and Kuştepe, both also associated with Persian siege ramps dated ca. 540 B.C.); the Outer Town; and the surrounding landscape consisting of 73 tumuli including Tumulus MM (=T25, "Midas Mound", ca.740 B.C.) which is the largest of these with a height of 53 m and a diameter of 300 m.

The Nominated WH Site boundary encompasses the full extent of the Citadel Mound and its major features together with areas of land relating to important views of and from the key structures.
It corresponds to the boundaries of the 1st - 3rd degree archaeological conservation '*site*' (Decision No.1096, 06/02/1990 of the Ankara Regional Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties) and thus is subject to the Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties Law (*Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu*) No. 2863, 23/07/1983 as amended by the Law No. 5226, 14/07/2004 and its supplementary regulations.

The Buffer Zone (see Fig. 1.4, p.9) is an extensive area incorporating the parts of Sakarya (anc. '*Sangarios*') River valley, and the adjacent uplands, and includes the north part of Yassıhöyük Distr., as well as Distr. of Kıranharmanı, Beylikköprü,

Şabanözü, Sazılar and Çekirdeksiz. Its perimeter follows various prominent topographic features (i.e Sakarya and Porsuk River at the north), land-use patterns, modern infrastructure such as roads, railway line and also incorporates all those areas that contribute to the visual setting of the Site and features of related archaeological interest as identified in section 2.a – Description of the Property.

The area of the Nominated Site is 985 ha. The area of the Site together with the Buffer Zone is 5.134 ha.

Map(s) of the Nominated Property, showing boundaries and buffer zone
See **1.e.**
The map showing the location and the boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone is provided at the end of this section and listed below.

Fig. 1.4: Map at 1:25.000 scale showing the boundaries of the Nominated Site (= core zone) and Buffer Zone; p.9

Criteria under which property is nominated
(iii), (iv), and (vi)

Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

a. Brief Synthesis
The archaeological site of Gordion ranks as one of the most important historical centres in the ancient Near East. Gordion lies approximately 90 km southwest of Ankara in central Turkey, at the intersection of the great empires to the east (Assyrians, Babylonians, Hittites) and the west (Greeks, Romans); consequently, it occupied a strategic position on nearly all trade routes that linked the Aegean and Mediterranean with the Near East. Gordion's historical significance derives from its very long and complex sequence of occupation that spans nearly 4,500 years, from the Early Bronze Age (ca. 2,500 B.C.) to the Medieval period (ca. 1400 A.D.) and thereafter to the present day. The Phrygian kingdom was ruled by King Midas, whose wealth was expressed by the stories of his Golden Touch, and long after the demise of his kingdom, the Phrygian citadel became closely associated with the triumphs of Alexander the Great in the late fourth century B.C.

Gordion is the outstanding archaeological type-site for understanding Phrygian civilization. The buildings of its Early Phrygian citadel, and the burial mounds of the city's rulers, constitute the premier exemplars of monumental architecture in Iron Age Central Anatolia.

The entrance to the Phrygian citadel features the best-preserved Iron Age (10th-8th centuries B.C.) fortified gate complex that has ever been discovered, with stone masonry still rising to a height of 10 m. The elite buildings within the citadel feature the earliest coloured floor mosaics that have ever been found. The citadel's industrial quarter, or Terrace Complex, was dedicated to large-scale food preparation and the production of textiles. With a length of over 100 m, the complex was among the largest in Anatolia, and is without parallel in the ancient world. The roofing systems of the citadel's buildings featured beams over 10 m in length with no internal supports, which is, as far as we know, a more daring feat of engineering than one would have found in roughly contemporary Assyrian palaces.

The large concentration of monumental tumuli in the vicinity of Gordion creates a unique landscape of power, different from any other site in the Near East. The largest of the tumuli, the "Midas Mound" (Tumulus MM), rises to a height of 53 meters, and is the third largest burial mound in the world. The tomb chamber within it is the oldest standing wooden building in the world (ca. 740 B.C.), and inside it was found the best-preserved wooden furniture known from antiquity.

b. Justification for Criteria

Criterion (iii): to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared.

Just as Gordion was the political and cultural centre of ancient Phrygia, the site is today by far the best testimony we have for assessing Phrygian civilization. Although some Phrygians were literate, the inscriptional evidence is limited, and consequently, for the most part, not well understood. Other ancient sources tell us relatively little about Phrygian civilization. It is, therefore, primarily through archaeological evidence that we gain a picture of the Phrygians, and Gordion is the key site for this purpose.

Criterion (iv): to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history.

The fortifications and monumental buildings of the 9th century B.C. Early Phrygian citadel are unequalled in Anatolia (in terms of their excellent state of preservation). The surrounding landscape is distinguished by the large concentration of royal burial mounds, or tumuli, which was intended to define the landscape as a royal Phrygian power centre. One of these, the "Midas Mound" (Tumulus MM), rises to a height of 53 meters, and is the third largest burial mound in the world. The intact tomb chamber within it is the oldest standing wooden structure known (ca. 740 B.C.) and has no parallel, nor do the furniture and textiles found inside it.

Criterion (vi): to be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria)

The site is directly associated with the episode of the Gordian Knot described by ancient historians such as Arrian (*Anabasis Alexandri* – considered one of the most complete sources on the campaigns of Alexander the Great), Quintus Curtius, Justin's epitome of Pompeius Trogus and Aelian's *De Natura Animalium*. As a result of the profound and widespread influence of the legend being used as a metaphor for Gordion, the name of the site and the people who ruled it continue to appear in literary and artistic works.

c. Statement of Integrity

The Nominated Property fully includes all the attributes that reflect its Outstanding Universal Value and is large enough for the context of these to be properly appreciated and understood. Strict regimes of maintenance and control, derived from extensive statutory protection and management measures ensure the maintenance of the Site, and will continue to protect it and its wider setting from adverse development.

d. Statement of Authenticity

The level of authenticity of all the component parts included in the property is high.

70 years of excavation and research have revealed a remarkable quality, quantity, and variety of archaeological remains, with high levels of preservation. There has been in situ consolidation work on parts of the structures on the Citadel Mound.
The substantial amount of data recovered from the archaeological excavations has ensured that the stabilization/ consolidation work has a high level of authenticity in terms of material and design.
All stabilization work has been based on complete and detailed documentation.

e. Requirements for protection and management
The property has the highest level of site designation, having been designated as a 1st and 3rd degree archaeological conservation area (= '*site*') by the Decision No.1096, 16/02/1990 of the Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Properties.
3 mounds and 110 tumuli (incl. within and/or the wider setting of the designated archaeological conservation areas) were also registered separately as 'cultural properties' incl. their min. 20 m. protection zone by the Decision No.1096, 16/02/1990 of the Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Properties.
A further 13 individual tumuli within the surrounding landscape were designated by the Decision No.2436, 10/06/2015 by the Ankara Regional Council for the Conservation of Cultural Properties. 1 tumulus (=T120 incl. within the buffer zone) and a late Roman period structure (= DY10) was designated by the Decision No.2808, 12/11/2015. And 1 other tumulus (= T125; incl. within the buffer zone) was designated by the Decision No.3371, 26/05/2016.

In addition, the status of 3rd degree archaeological conservation area (= '*site*') designation (Decision No.1096, 06/02/1990 of the Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties) ensures that the immediate setting of the Citadel Mound at the west and north peripheries is protected from adverse development.

It is immediate setting is therefore also protected and managed within the framework of the Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties Law (*Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu*) No. 2863, 23/07/1983 as amended by the Law No. 5226, 14/07/2004.

Regular maintenance is planned ahead, implemented and monitored through the Penn Museum Gordion Project's conservation programme.
Processes are in place for consenting change and/or development (through the Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties) within the boundaries of the proposed WH Site that effects its special interest, and also for development affecting its setting.

The management and protection arrangements are therefore sufficiently robust to sustain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

The first draft of the management plan (*2013 TÜBİTAK Gordion and its Environs Management Plan Project*) has been prepared jointly by the University of Pennsylvania and the Middle East Technical University (Dept. of Architecture), with the support of the *Türkiye Bilimsel ve Teknolojik Araştırma Kurumu (TÜBİTAK)* / The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey.
The present edition (incl. in Annex 3.g) was prepared jointly by the Turkish Ministry of

Culture and Tourism (General Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museums), the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, and the Polatlı Municipality, and has taken into consideration many new developments, advances, and insights that have occurred over the last seven years.
Specific long-term objectives related to key issues include: protection of the setting; increasing knowledge and understanding of the Site in its regional context through excavation and research; sustainable tourism; and community involvement.

The Management Plan was approved by the Coordination and Audit Board in January 2021 in accordance with the Regulation on the Substance and Procedures of the Establishment and Duties of the Site Management and the Monument Council and Identification of Management Sites (Regulation No.26006, 27/11/2005).

Name and contact information of official local institution/agency

Organisation:
Ministry of Culture and Tourism, General Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museums (*Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü*)

Address:
Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü
II. Meclis Binası
06110 Ulus Ankara
Turkey

Tel: 90 (312) 470 8000
Fax: 90 (312) 470 6532

e-mail: kulturvarlikmuze@kultur.gov.tr
website: https://kvmgm.ktb.gov.tr/

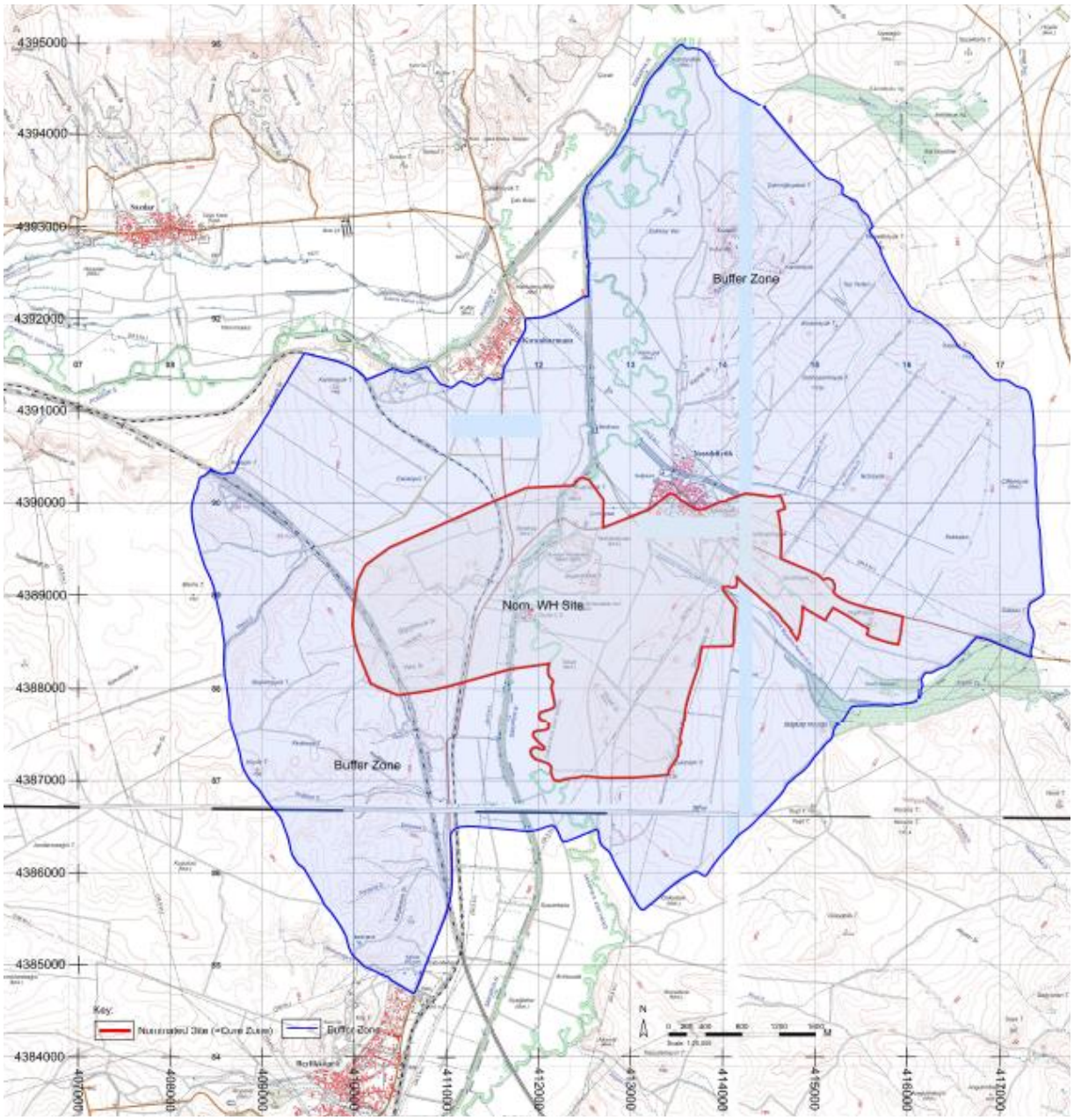

Fig. 1.4: Map at 1:25.000 scale showing the boundaries of the Nominated Site (=core zone) and Buffer Zone (reduced size version of the original copy of 1:25.000 scale map incl. in Annex 1)

Fig.1.1 Excavation of the Middle Phrygian Gate Building on the Citadel Mound in 1953. (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives)

Section 1
Identification of the Property

1.a Country
Turkey

1.b State, Province or Region
Province of Ankara, District of Polatlı

1.c Name of Property
Gordion

1.d Geographical coordinates to the nearest second
The centre of the nominated World Heritage Site, located 90 km south-west of Ankara in central Turkey, is at:
Latitude: 39°38'36 N Longitude: 31° 59' 10 E

1.e Maps and plans, showing the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone
The maps showing the location and the boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone are provided at the end of this section and are listed below.

1.f Areas of nominated property (ha.) and proposed buffer zone (ha.)

Areas of the Nominated Property and proposed Buffer Zone:
Area of nominated property : 985 ha
Buffer zone : 4.149 ha
Total : 5.134 ha

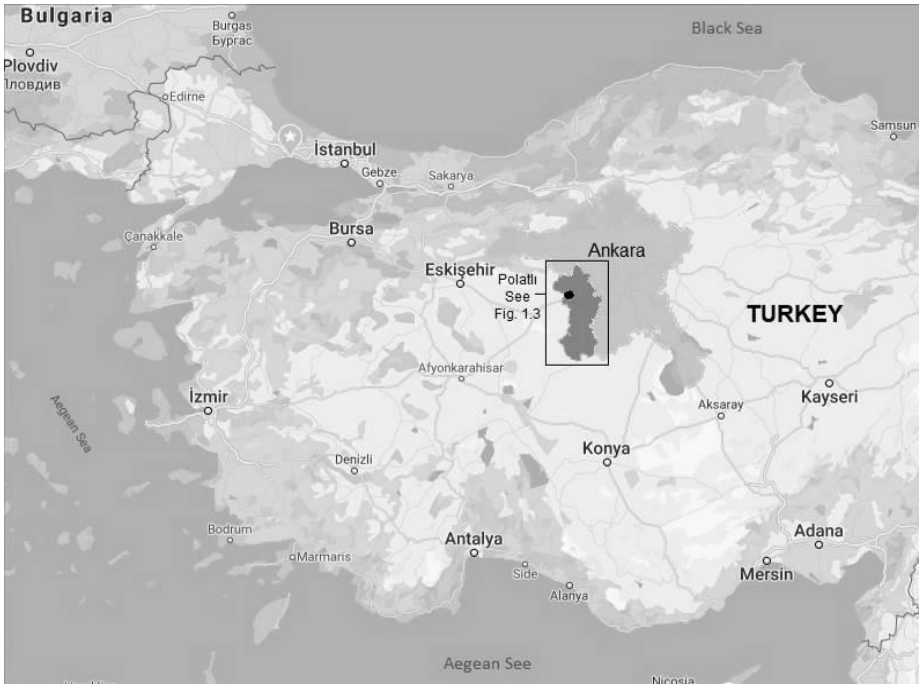

Fig. 1.2 Map showing the location of Polatlı (Ankara) in the context of Central Anatolia

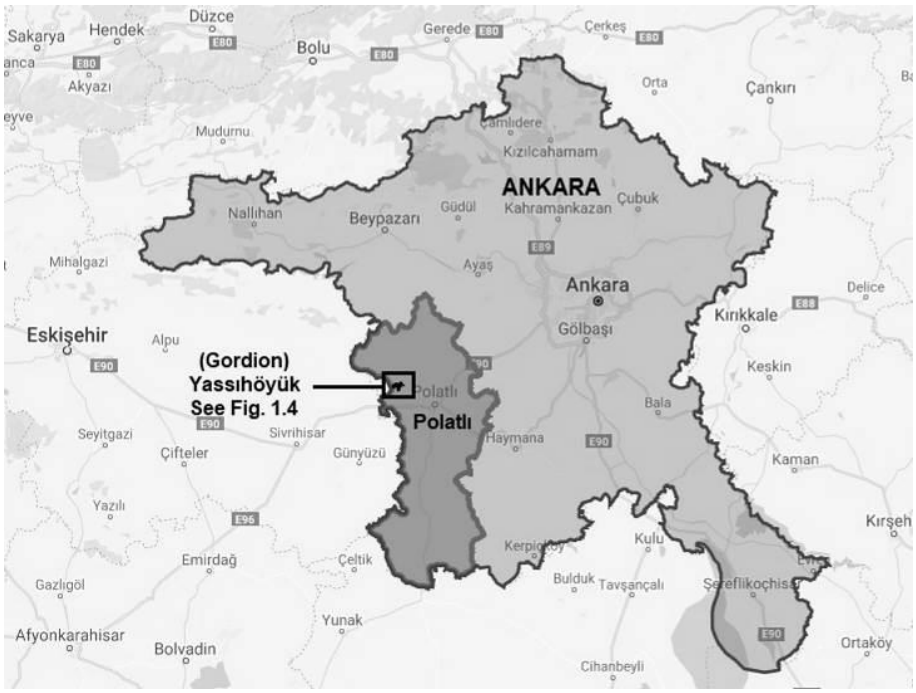

Fig. 1.3 Map showing Yassıhöyük District /Neighbourhood (Polatlı), incl. the boundaries of the neighbouring local authorities

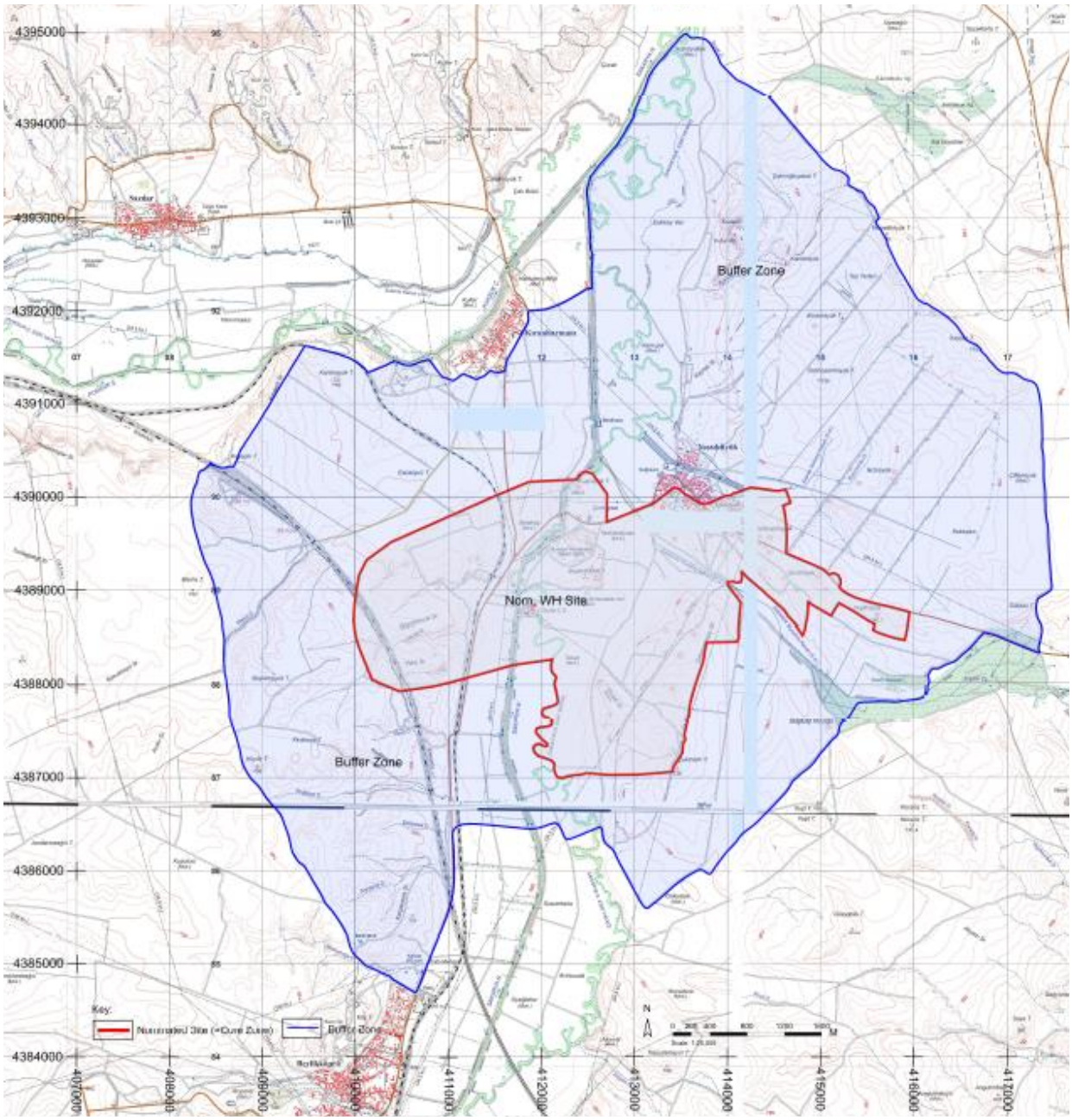

Fig. 1.4 Map at 1:25.000 scale showing the boundaries of the Nominated Site (= core zone) and Buffer Zone

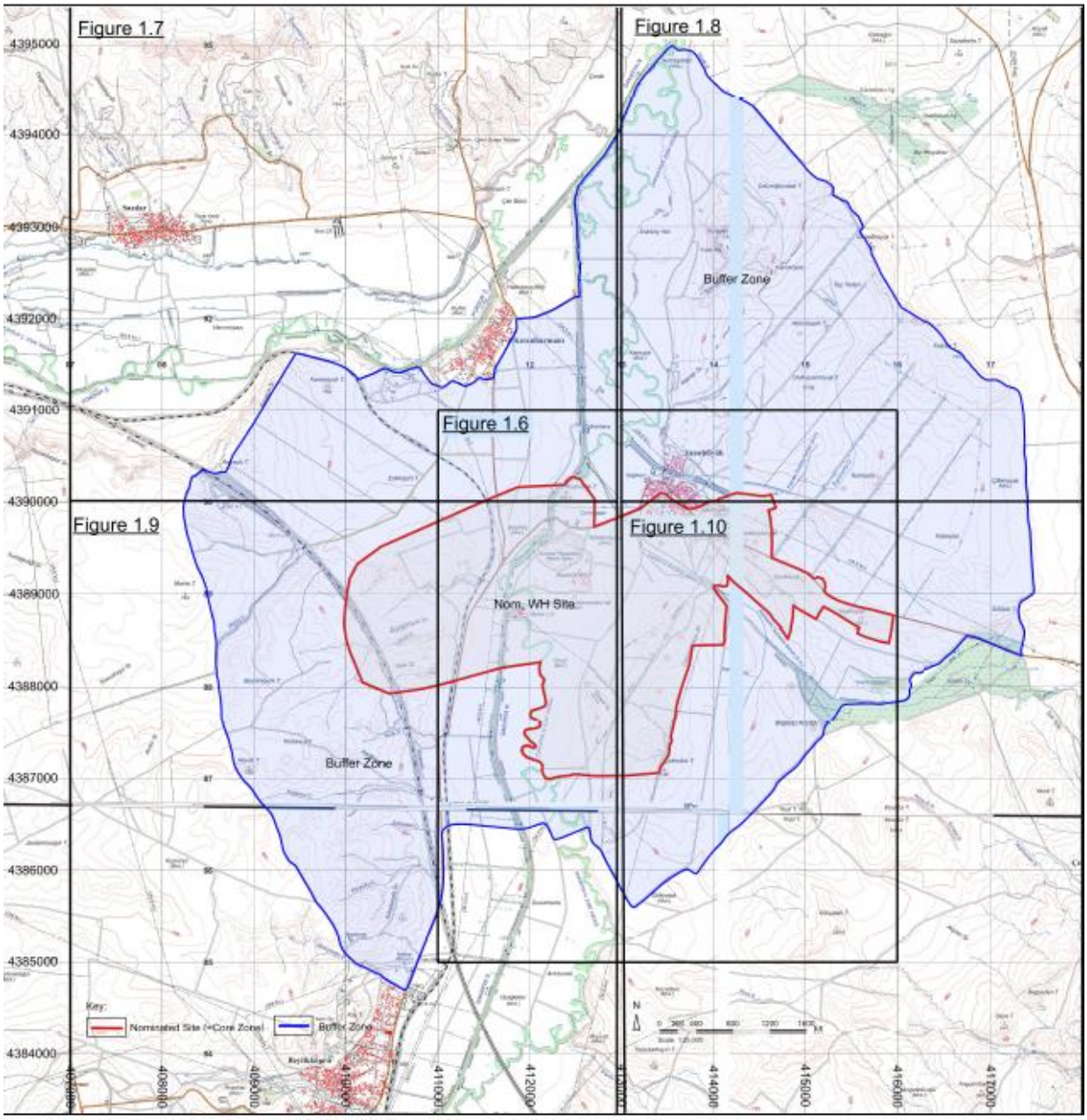

Fig. 1.5 Map showing the division of the enlarged maps (Figures 1.6 to 1.10) of the Nominated Site and Buffer Zone

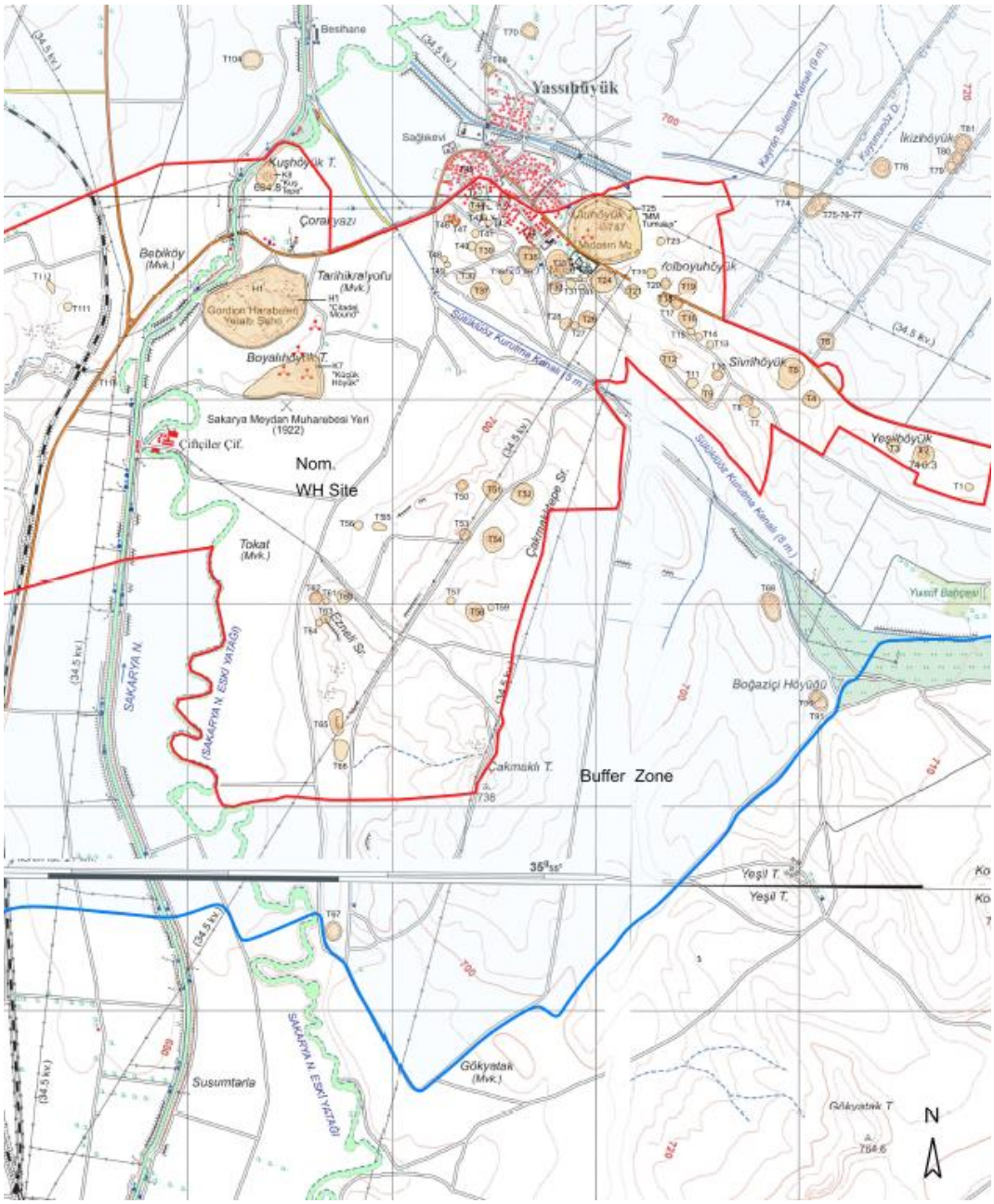

Fig.1.6 Nom. WH Site boundary detail at Yassıhöyük and Beylikköprü District (Distr.)

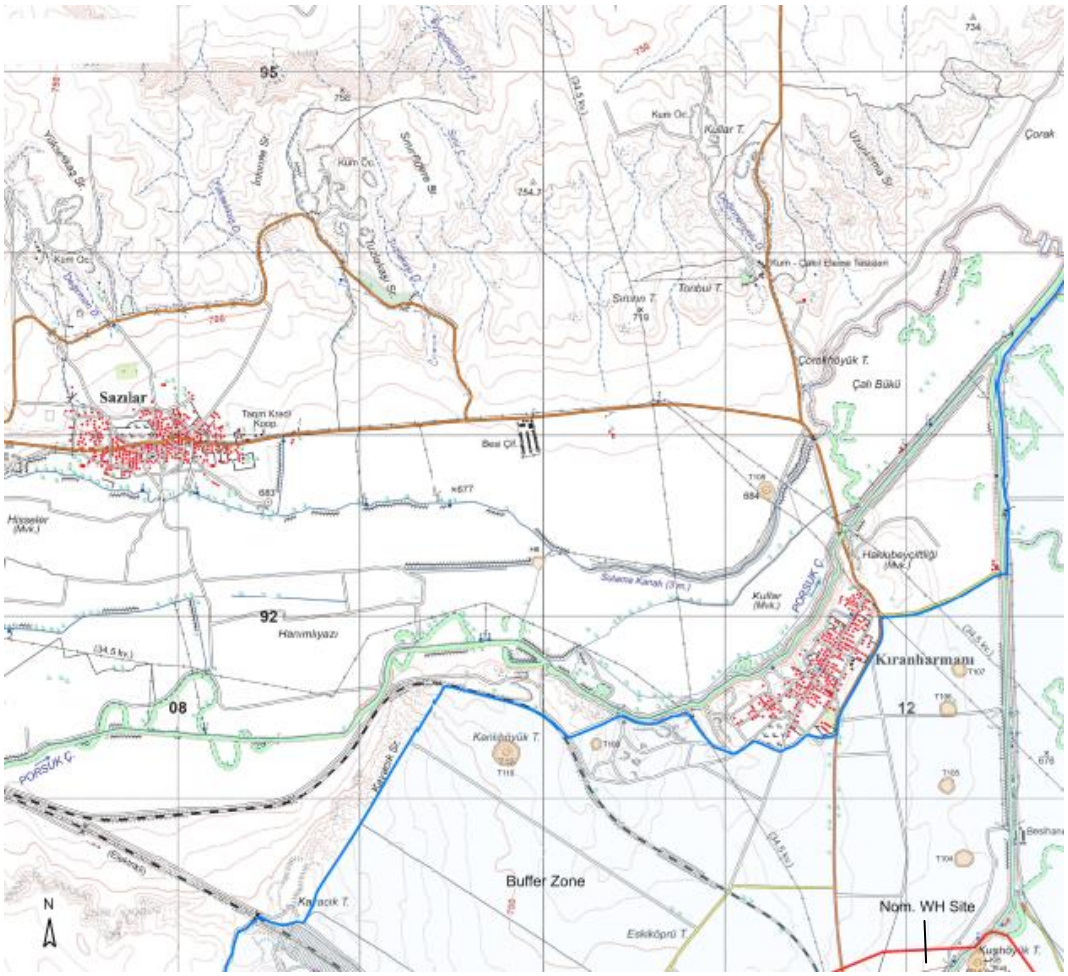

Fig. 1.7 Nom. WH Site boundary detail at Kıranharmanı and Sazılar Distr.

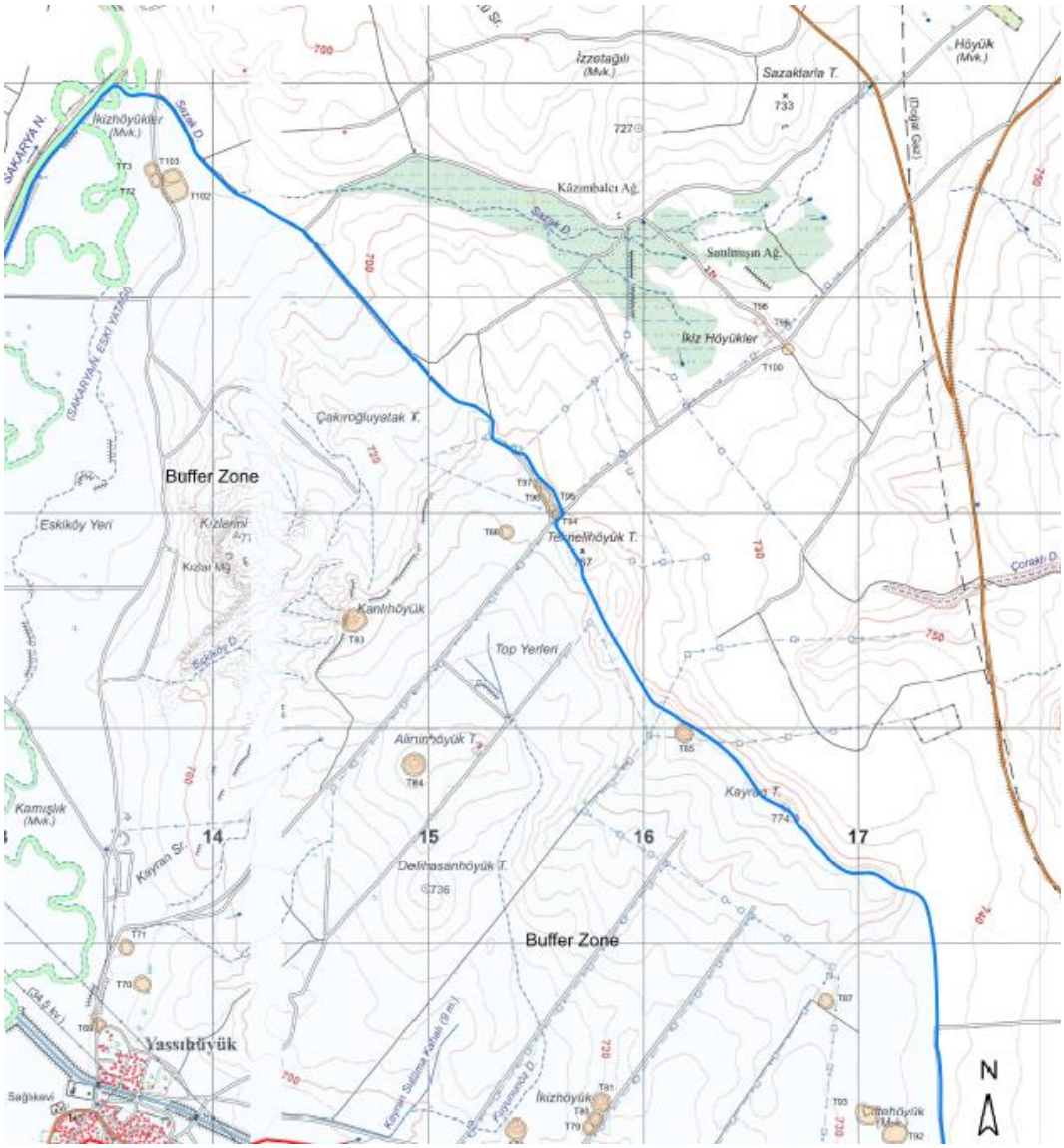

Fig. 1.8 Nominated WH Site boundary detail at Yassıhöyük and Şabanözü Distr.

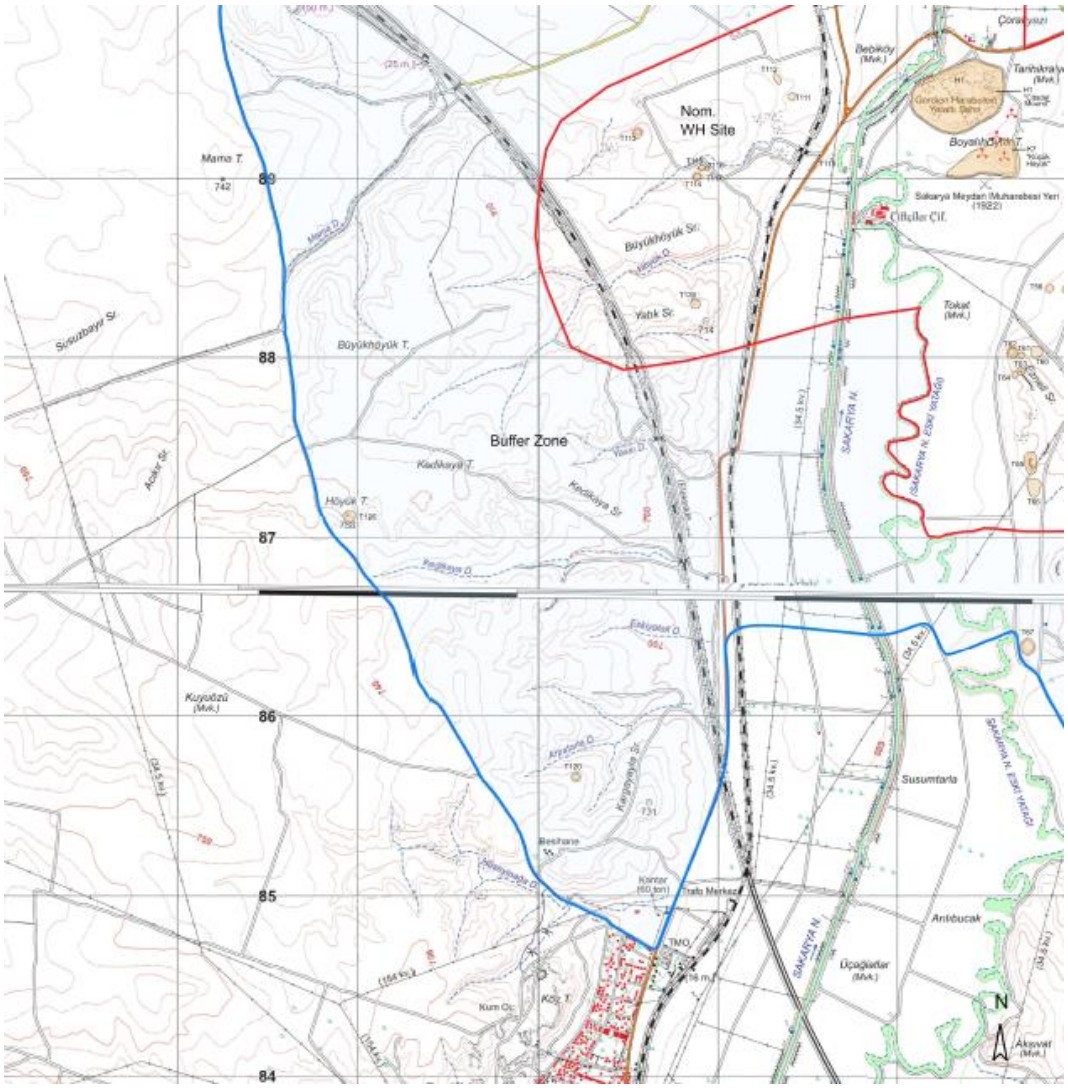

Fig. 1.9 Nom. WH Site boundary detail at Yassıhöyük, Beylikköprü and Sazılar Distr.

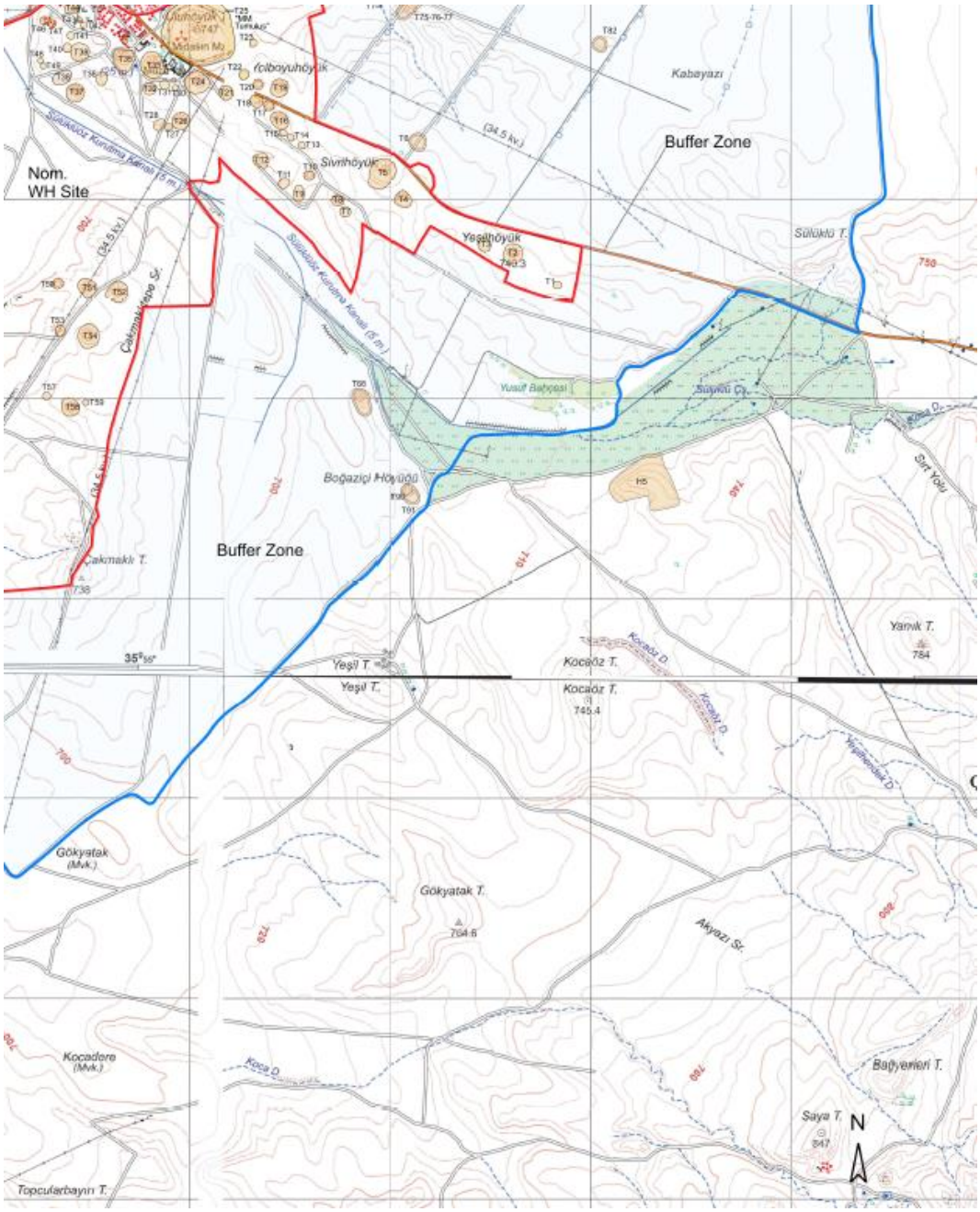

Fig. 1.10 Nom. WH Site boundary detail at Yassıhöyük and Çekirdeksiz Distr.

Table 1.1 List of archaeological features shown on maps incl. in Fig. 1.6-10 - Nom. WH Site boundary detail at Yassıhöyük, Beylikköprü, Çekirdeksiz, Kıranharmanı, Şabanözü and Sazılar Distr.

Name of archaeo. features shown on map	Region / District	Type of archaeo. feature	Coordinates of the Central Point		Location /Map No.
			Lat.	Long.	
H1 "Citadel Mound"	Yassıhöyük	settlement mound	39°38' 36"N	31°59' 10"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6 -9
K7 'Küçük Höyük"	Yassıhöyük	fort	39° 38'50"N	31° 58' 48"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6-9
K8 "Kuştepe"	Yassıhöyük	fort	39° 39'23"N	31° 58' 42"E	Nom. WH Site Fig.1.6-7
T1	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'34"N	32° 1' 7"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6-10
T2	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'39"N	32° 0' 58"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T3	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'41"N	32° 0' 52"E	Nom. WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T4	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'48"N	32° 0' 35"E	Nom. WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T5 (=W)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'52"N	32° 0' 30"E	Nom. WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T6	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39°38' 57"N	32° 0' 38"E	Buffer Fig.1.6- 10
T7	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'46"N	32° 0' 23"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T8	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'48"N	32° 0' 21"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T9	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'49"N	32° 0' 13"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T10	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'52"N	32° 0' 15"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T11	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'50"N	32° 0' 10"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T12	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'54"N	32° 0' 5"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T13	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'57"N	32° 0' 14"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T14	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'58"N	32° 0' 11"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10

Name of arch. features shown on map	Region / District	Type of archaeo. feature	Coordinates of the Central Point		Location /Map No.
			Lat.	Long.	
T15	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'59"N	32° 0' 10"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T16	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39' 1"N	32° 0' 9"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T17	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39' 3"N	32° 0' 7"E	Nom. WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T18	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39' 4"N	32° 0' 4"E	Nom. WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T19	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39' 6"N	32° 0' 9"E	Nom. WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T20 (=Y)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39' 6"N	32° 0' 4"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T21	Yasıihöyük	tumulus	39° 39' 5"N	31° 59' 58"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T22 (=X)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39' 8"N	32° 0' 1"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T23	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39'13"N	32° 0' 3"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T24 (=P)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39' 7"N	31° 59' 52"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T25 "Tumulus MM"	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39'15"N	31° 59' 52"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T26	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39' 0"N	31° 59' 48"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T27 (=U)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'59"N	31° 59' 46"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T28 (=K -V)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'60"N	31° 59' 44"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T29 (=R)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39' 7"N	31° 59' 47"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T30 (=S)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39' 6"N	31° 59' 47"	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T31 (=Q)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39' 6"N	31° 59' 45"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T32 (=K -IV)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39' 5"N	31° 59' 42"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10

Name of arch. features shown on map	Region / District	Type of archaeo. feature	Coordinates of the Central Point		Location /Map No.
			Lat.	Long.	
T33 (=K -III)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39' 9"N	31° 59' 42"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T34 (=N)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39'13"N	31° 59' 36"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T35 (=KY)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39'10"N	31° 59' 36"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- Fig. 1.10
T36 (=M)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39' 7"N	31° 59' 32"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T37 (=K -I)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39' 5"N	31° 59' 26"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T38 (=K -II)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39' 7"N	31° 59' 23"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T39 (=E)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39'11"N	31° 59' 27"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T40 (=F)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39'12"N	31° 59' 24"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T41 (=G)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39'14"N	31° 59' 25"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T42 (= D)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39'16"N	31° 59' 28"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T43 (= C)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39'17"N	31° 59' 27"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T44 (= B)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39'18"N	31° 59' 25"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T45 (= A)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39'23"N	31° 59' 23"E	Buffer Fig.1.6
T46 (=K)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39'16"N	31° 59' 19"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6
T47 (= J)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39'16"N	31° 59' 21"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T48 (= I)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39'10"N	31° 59' 19"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T49 (= H)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39' 9"N	31° 59' 19"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T50 (= S-I)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'34"N	31° 59' 23"	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T51	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'33"N	31° 59' 29"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10

Name of arch. features shown on map	Region / District	Type of archaeo. feature	Coordinates of the Central Point		Location /Map No.
			Lat.	Long.	
T52	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'32"N	31° 59' 35"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- Fig. 1 10
T53	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'26"N	31° 59' 24"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T54	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'25"N	31° 59' 29"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T55	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'27"N	31° 59' 6"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6
T56	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'27"N	31° 59' 03"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 9
T57 (= S-3)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'16"N	31° 59' 22"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T58 (= Z)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'13"N	31° 59' 27"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T59 (= S-2)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'14"N	31° 59' 30"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10
T60	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'16"N	31° 59' 00"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 9
T61	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'15"N	31° 58' 57"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 9
T62	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'16"N	31° 58' 54"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 9
T63	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'12"N	31° 58' 56"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 9
T64	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'12"N	31° 58' 55"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 9
T65	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 37'56"N	31° 58' 59"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 9
T66	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 37'50"N	31° 58' 59"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 9
T67	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39°37' 22"N	31°58' 58"E	Buffer Fig.1.6- 9
T68	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39°38' 15"N	32°00' 28"E	Buffer Fig.1.10
T69	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39' 40"N	31° 59' 27"E	Buffer Fig.1.8
T70	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39' 46"N	31° 59' 36"E	Buffer Fig.1.6- 8
T71	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39' 52"N	31° 59' 33"E	Buffer Fig.1.8

Name of arch. features shown on map	Region / District	Type of archaeo. feature	Coordinates of the Central Point		Location /Map No.
			Lat.	Long.	
T72- T73	Yassıhöyük – Şabanözü	tumuli	39° 41'48"N	31° 59' 36"E	Buffer Fig.1.8
T74	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39'21"N	32° 0' 31" E	Buffer Fig.1.6- 10
T75-T76-T77	Yassıhöyük	tumuli	39° 39' 19"N	32° 0' 35" E	Buffer Fig.1.6- 10
T78	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39' 25"N	32° 0' 49"E	Buffer Fig.1.6 -8
T79-T80-T81	Yassıhöyük	tumuli	39° 39' 28"N	32° 1' 4"E	Buffer Fig.1.6 -8
T82	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39' 13"	32° 1' 16"	Buffer Fig.1.10
T83	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 40' 41"N	32° 0' 16"E	Buffer Fig.1.8
T84	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 40' 20"N	32° 0' 28"E	Buffer Fig.1.8
T85	Yassıhöyük – Şabanözü	tumulus	39° 40' 25"N	32° 1' 21"E	Buffer Fig.1.8
T86	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 40' 55"N	32° 0' 46"E	Buffer Fig.1.8
T87	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39' 45"N	32° 1' 49"E	Buffer Fig.1.8
T90-T91	Yassıhöyük	tumuli	39° 38' 00"N	32° 00' 38"E	Buffer Fig.1.6- 10
T92	Şabanözü	tumulus	39° 39' 25"N	32° 2' 3" E	Buffer Fig.1.8
T93	Yassıhöyük – Şabanözü	tumulus	39° 39' 28"N	32° 1' 57"E	Buffer Fig.1.8
T94-T95-T96-T97	Yassıhöyük – Şabanözü	tumuli	39° 41' 0"N	32° 0' 53"E	Buffer Fig.1.8
T102-T103	Yassıhöyük – Şabanözü	tumuli	39° 41' 47"N	31° 59' 40"E	Buffer Fig.1.8
T104	Kıranharmanı	tumulus	39° 39' 41"N	31° 58' 39"E	Buffer Fig.1.6- 7
T105	Kıranharmanı	tumulus	39° 39' 54"N	31° 58' 35"E	Buffer Fig.1.7
T106	Kıranharmanı	tumulus	39° 40' 8"N	31° 58' 35"E	Buffer Fig.1.7
T107	Kıranharmanı	tumulus	39° 40' 15"N	31° 58' 37"E	Buffer Fig.1.7
T109	Kıranharmanı	tumulus	39° 40' 1"N	31° 57' 14"E	Buffer Fig.1.7
T110	Kıranharmanı	tumulus	39° 39' 59"N	31° 56' 53"E	Buffer Fig.1.7
T111	Beylikköprü	tumulus	39° 39' 1"N	31° 58' 1"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 9
T112	Beylikköprü	tumulus	39° 39' 5"N	31° 57' 58"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 9
T113 (= O)	Beylikköprü	tumulus	39° 38'55"N	31° 57' 25"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.9
T114	Beylikköprü	tumulus	39° 38'47"N	31° 57' 39"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.9

Name of arch. features shown on map	Region / District	Type of archaeo. feature	Coordinates of the Central Point		Location /Map No.
			Lat.	Long.	
T115	Beylikköprü	tumulus	39° 38'49"N	31° 57' 41"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.9
T116	Beylikköprü	tumulus	39° 38'48"N	31° 57' 42"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.9
T117	Beylikköprü	tumulus	39° 38'47"N	31° 57' 43"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.9
T118 (= JL)	Beylikköprü	tumulus	39° 38'50"N	31° 58' 11"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.9
T119	Beylikköprü	tumulus	39° 38'24"N	31° 57' 39"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.9
T120	Beylikköprü	tumulus	39°36'58"N	31°57'14" E	Buffer Fig.1.9
T125	Beylikköprü	tumulus	39° 37' 44"	31° 56' 20"	Buffer Fig.1.9

Figure 2.1 The Terrace Building (left), under restoration in 2013. Megaron 3 is the large building on the right, just below the centre of the photograph (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives).

Section 2
Description

2.a Description of the Property

The following section of the nomination contains:

- a description of the archaeological site of "Gordion" and its landscape setting (overview); and

- a description of the significant features of the Nominated Site by functional type
  (incl. a list of the individual archaeological features identified in Section 1 - Identification of the Property, pp.12-26).

2.a (i) the Archaeological Site of "Gordion" and its Landscape Setting (Overview)

The archaeological site of Gordion is located in the Central Anatolian region of Turkey, at the village (*mahalle*) of Yassıhöyük, ca. 90 km. southwest of Ankara, and 18 km northwest of Polatlı, which is by far the largest of the municipalities within the province (*il*) of Ankara (see Fig.1.2-3 Map showing the location of Gordion in the context of Central Anatolia, p.13).

In antiquity this area was the center of Phrygia, a large district that lay west of the Kızılırmak River (the ancient '*Halys'*) and northeast of the region around Afyon. Phrygia was an independent kingdom in the Iron Age (first millennium B.C.), with Gordion as its capital. The landscape around Gordion itself includes the Sakarya (ancient '*Sangarios*') and Porsuk (ancient '*Tembris*') river valleys, and extensive steppelands, punctuated by hills of marl, basalt, and gypsum. Northeast of Gordion is the massif known as Çile Dağı, which was crossed by the ancient road to Ankara. Much closer, only 5 km from the site, is the prominent hill named Duatepe, which was used by the Turkish army as a major strongpoint and command post in 1921 during the Battle of the Sakarya, the pivotal engagement in the Turkish Independence War.

The most prominent feature of the settlement is the Citadel Mound, an entirely man-made feature, which is the product of eight successive settlements built one on top of the other and spanning nearly four millennia, from ca. 2500 B.C. to ca. A.D. 1400. It is therefore not unlike the citadel mound of Troy in its complexity.

"Yassıhöyük", meaning "flat topped settlement mound" in Turkish, is an apt description of the Citadel Mound, because of the uniform level of its upper surface, which today rises to a height of 13 – 16.5 m above the surrounding plain and measures approximately 480 x 330 m (covering just over 10 hectares). The adjacent modern village was founded on this spot for the same reason as the ancient settlement: the proximity of the Sakarya River, the third longest in Turkey, which originally flowed on the east side of the Citadel Mound but shifted to the western

side relatively recently, perhaps as late as the 19th century (See Fig. 2.2).

The vast majority of the excavated monumental public buildings on the Citadel Mound are of Early and Middle Phrygian date (ca. 10th—7th centuries B.C.), since this high place was the fortified core or acropolis of the much larger Iron Age city.

Surrounding the Citadel Mound and extending considerably to the north and south is the Lower Town, an enormous residential area measuring ca. 45 hectares in total. It was connected at the west to an additional residential zone usually referred to as the Outer Town, covering another ca. 45 hectares. The perimeters of both the Lower Town and the Outer Town were fortified, and these defensive circuits also included large forts or strongholds at specific locations. The largest of these forts, today called Küçük Höyük ("the Small Mound"), lies 200 m south-east of the citadel; the other, Kuştepe ("Bird Mound"), lies 450 m to the north of it.

Surrounding the settlement area were numerous tumuli—monumental earthen mounds covering the burials of the elite. These are the most visually striking feature of the site today, and they emphasize Gordion's function as a royal capital. There are about over 100 such tombs within the immediate environs of Gordion, all of them in topographically prominent or roadside locations. Ranging in date from the 9th to the 4th centuries B.C., over 40 of them have been archaeologically investigated, a remarkable number given the logistical challenges and hazards they present to any excavator. The largest of them all is Tumulus MM, the tomb that King Midas constructed for his father in 740 B.C. It still stands to a height of 53 m high, and the intact burial chamber within it is the oldest standing wooden building in the world.

Fig. 2.2 The Sakarya (anc. '*Sangarios*') River, flowing north-east at Gordion (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives).

2.a (ii) the Citadel Mound

More than two hectares of the Citadel Mound have been excavated, which has documented construction techniques, building plans, and a spatial arrangement of structures that are recognized as distinctively Phrygian. Part of this citadel was destroyed around 800 B.C. in a great fire that spared the inhabitants but left numerous material remains in place. This Destruction Level is the only extensively excavated example of an early Iron Age political center in Anatolia, and it is primarily from these remains, and from the contents of wealthy, un-plundered tumuli dating before and after the Destruction Level, that we gain our best picture of Phrygian material culture and economy. Ironically, although we know a great deal about the material culture of the people who occupied Gordion ca. 800 B.C., there are no historical texts to tell us who they were. We do know that the Phrygians produced sophisticated architecture and technology, and the range of imports suggests ties with Neo-Hittite kingdoms to the east, in what is now south-eastern Turkey.

The site is today by far the best testimony we have for monumental Iron Age architecture in Central Anatolia. On the south-eastern side of the mound is an enormous stone gate complex—the "East Gate"— leading into the citadel (See Fig. 2.3- 4). Constructed ca. 850 B.C., it has a ramped approach-way, flanked by two massive bastions (the "North Court" and the "South Court"), leading to a double-doored gatehouse. The stone walls of the bastions are still preserved to a height of about 10 meters, but their original height must have been around 16 m. This is the best-preserved citadel gate of Iron Age date in Asia Minor, and conservation of its walls was completed in 2019. See section 4.a.

Within the citadel, two main districts have been unearthed. The Palace Area consists of two large courts open to the sky (the "Outer Court" and the "Inner Court"), separated by a monumental partition wall with double-doors. To the south-west of these courts lies the Terrace Complex (see Fig.2.5- 6), consisting of two enormous linear buildings—each subdivided into a series of eight large, two-roomed units—facing each other across a broad street or court, and all elevated on a terrace that is as much as two meters higher than the Palace Area. The buildings along the south-western side of the Palace Area (Megarons 1–4) and those in the Terrace Complex were all destroyed in the great fire that occurred around 800 B.C.

The building type of choice in the Phrygian citadel was the "megaron", a rectangular two-roomed structure or hall, which in the Early Phrygian period (before the great fire of ca. 800 B.C.) had a large, deep, main room, fronted by a shallower anteroom or porch. The type has a long history in Anatolia going back to the Early Bronze Age. The megarons of the citadel show a variety of sizes and architectural features. Among the smallest is Megaron 1, in the outer court of the Palace Area. The building's walls are of mudbrick and timber on a low stone socle. Although the wood of the timber-beam infrastructure was burnt away by the conflagration of ca. 800 B.C., horizontal and vertical linear voids within the mudbrick walling indicate very clearly where the wooden beams had originally been placed. This sophisticated technique of half-timbering has a long history in Anatolia, and the evidence from Gordion is the best demonstration of this, attesting to the Phrygians' superlative skill in timber engineering.

Figure 2.3 The Early Phrygian East Gate (ca. 850 –800 BC) on the Citadel Mound during the 1955 excavations. The gate passage looks west to Tumulus W (=T5) in the distance - the large mound at the centre of the photograph (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives).

Figure 2.4 The Early Phrygian Gate Complex on the Citadel Mound (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives).

Fig.2.5 Aerial view looking north-east, showing the Terrace Building (TB) Complex in the foreground. From right to left: units TB1, TB2, TB3, TB4, and TB5 (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives).

Fig.2.6 Aerial view looking northeast, showing the Terrace Building (TB) Complex in the foreground. From right to left: units TB4, TB5, TB6, TB7 and TB8 (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives).

Next to Megaron 1, Megaron 2 is a stone-walled building that incorporates timbers in ways similar to those seen in its neighbour. Several features of this building are remarkable: the wildly-patterned pebble-mosaic floor of its hall (see Fig.2.8- 9); the elevated platform in front, as though to distinguish it from other buildings; figural and abstract designs incised on its external walls; and, from a structural point of view, an enormous span of 9.75 meters for the principal timbers of the roof. Found directly in front of the building, and perhaps belonging to it, is a stone roof-crown or acroterion. If there is to be a candidate for a temple in the Early Phrygian citadel, Megaron 2 is perhaps the strongest contender, and the Phrygian mother goddess Matar is the likeliest choice for the focus of adoration. Reliefs from Ankara, another Phrygian center, depict Matar standing in the doorway of a building bearing a similar akroterion, presumably her temple. In the Phrygian Highlands, to the southwest of Gordion, rock-cut building facades showing a similar kind of akroterion are also associated with the goddess.

Megaron 3 (see Fig.2.1), the largest single megaron in the citadel, faces onto the inner court of the Palace Area. Wooden beams set into its floor indicate that the hall had two rows of upright timber supports forming a central nave with side-aisles, and probably also balconies along the sides. Numerous textile remains along the rear wall suggest a low divan. The megaron contained a wealth of luxury items: much fine pottery, bronze vessels, and furniture with ivory and metal fittings and inlaid ivory plaques. Possibly the rulers of ninth century Gordion used Megaron 3 as a reception and audience hall, where in spacious surroundings they could display signs of their wealth and rank.

The Terrace Complex (Fig.2.5- 6) to the south-west of the Palace Area consists of two long, multi-unit buildings facing each other across a wide street. The one toward the Palace Area, the Terrace Building, has been excavated for its entire length of over 100 meters, thus making it one of the largest buildings of ancient Anatolia. Its eight, virtually identical units have again the basic megaron plan, in this case sharing party walls. The interior arrangement of each unit recalls Megarons 3–4 in having two rows of pillars forming a nave and side aisles. The walls consisted of stone and intermittent wooden coursing in their lower parts, with mudbrick above.

Of the structure opposite, the CC (“Clay Cut”) Building, only three units have been excavated, but the basic plan of each is identical to the megaron-type units of the Terrace Building.

The contents of these buildings reveal some of the activities that were carried out here. At low, mudbrick platforms, kneeling or squatting workers ground grain into flour using sets of grinding stones. Numerous spindle whorls indicate that others spun wool into thread or yarn. Still others wove fabrics on looms weighted by “doughnut-shaped” loomweights made of unbaked clay, or used iron needles to sew fabrics together. The antechambers of the units served as kitchens, as indicated by large, beehive-shaped ovens of mudbrick and clay, and also by other kinds of cooking installations. The same activities were repeated in virtually all units of the Terrace Complex. In the absence of written records, one is left to guess the social and economic realities evinced by the Terrace Complex. Most of the workers may have been slaves or conscripts, and their activities could have formed part of a centralized

palace economy wherein raw materials were brought to the citadel for processing and distribution. This complex provides the most extensive evidence for food preparation and textile production in the ancient Near East during the Iron Age.

After a catastrophic fire ca. 800 B.C., the Phrygians decided to erect their new citadel at a considerably higher level than that of the old, as much as four to five meters higher in the area of the former megaron courts, and higher still around the entry gate at the southeast. To achieve the desired level, they brought in enormous amounts of clay and stone rubble. As the clay was being laid, so too were the deep rubble foundations of the intended new buildings. Thus, unlike the Early Phrygian citadel which developed gradually over several generations, the New Citadel was conceived as a single plan. The effort was so great that it probably consumed several decades of the eighth century. King Midas, ruler of Phrygia in the later eighth century, may have witnessed the completion of this ambitious project begun under his predecessors.

Comparison of the plans of the New and Old Citadel shows that the former largely duplicated the latter in terms of layout (see Fig.2.26- 27). At the south-east, a monumental gate complex in part overlay its Early Phrygian predecessor yet extended further toward the southeast. The massive rubble underpinning of the new gate was kept in place by a stepped retaining wall or “glacis” of multi-colored worked blocks that may have risen as high as 20 meters above the ground level. Creating a dramatic and impressive vista, the retaining wall or “glacis” no doubt also figured prominently in the defence of the New Citadel. Sections of the fortification wall for the New Citadel have been excavated at the north-east and north-west, where they lie just outside the line of the older citadel walls and, again, at a higher level.

Within the fortifications, the principal districts are virtually the same as in the old citadel: at the east, two large courts flanked by megarons; and, at the west, two rows of buildings facing each other across a wide street. The latter structures were now free-standing, whereas in the old citadel the so-called Terrace and CC Buildings had each been a multi-unit, single structure. Such an arrangement was probably intended to hinder the rapid spread of fire. A major addition to the layout of the New Citadel was Building A, a large, multi-unit row structure extending to the southwest of the East Gate complex. Building A would have risen atop the continuation of the stepped retaining wall or “glacis” in front of the East Gate complex; the row structure apparently presented a solid wall to the exterior, and thus could have served as part of the fortifications along this stretch of the New Citadel. In the sixth century B.C. and prior to the Persian conquest, a number of buildings must have been retro-fitted to receive terracotta tiled roofs and decorative revetment or frieze courses.

The same period, the early 6th century B.C., witnessed the construction of the Mosaic Building, one of the citadel’s most elaborate structures. This was a multi-room building with a paved court of large, worked andesite blocks, leading to rooms decorated with colorful river-pebble mosaics in meander patterns. Two columns painted red flanked the entrance to a mosaic-floored anteroom and led to a central throne or cult room, also decorated with a mosaic floor. The famous Gordian Knot later cut by Alexander the Great may have been exhibited in this building.

During the Late Phrygian period, in the early fifth century B.C., another structure was

added to the citadel that is especially important for the history of women at Gordion. This building, called the Painted House, was highly unusual—a very small, partly subterranean building inserted between the back-ends of two pre-existing (Middle Phrygian) megarons. The narrow, crooked approach and sunken nature of the room meant that it probably had little or no natural light.

The walls of the vestibule were originally decorated with a mosaic of terracotta pegs, nearly 1,000 of which were found on the gray-blue stucco floor. The floor of the main room was covered with collapsed debris, including thousands of fragments of painted wall plaster from a fresco that included several figural friezes. The largest of these was about 1 m high and featured a procession of human figures, probably arranged in two groups moving along the walls at left and right and meeting on the back wall opposite the door.

The majority of the figures appear to be women dressed in brightly colored chitons, himations, turbans, and veils, with elaborate jewelry—necklaces, bracelets, and earrings. These are among the very few extant representations of Phrygian women, other than the goddess Matar. Other fragments show young athletes exercising in blue trunks, musicians, and birds.

The archaeological context of the Painted House, coupled with the style of the figures, would tend to favor a date of ca. 500–490 B.C. for the building and its decoration. The restricted access, probable lack of fenestration, and semi-subterranean position of the building clearly indicate a highly specialized function, as do the dominance of women in the activities and their unusual headgear. This was probably a shrine to the goddess Matar, Phrygia's most important deity.

Fig.2.7 Three ivory plaques from Megaron 3, excavated in 1959. They were probably decorative fittings for wooden furniture. From left to right: a deer; a winged griffin (a creature with the head of an eagle and the body of a lion) holding a fish in its beak; and a mounted Phrygian warrior. These plaques are exhibited in the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations in Ankara (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives).

Fig. 2.8 The Early Phrygian pebble mosaic in the main room of Megaron 2, photographed during the 1956 excavations. Blackening from the great fire of ca. 800 B.C. can be seen on the floor. Note also the large hearth, with a diameter of 2 m, in the center of the room (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives).

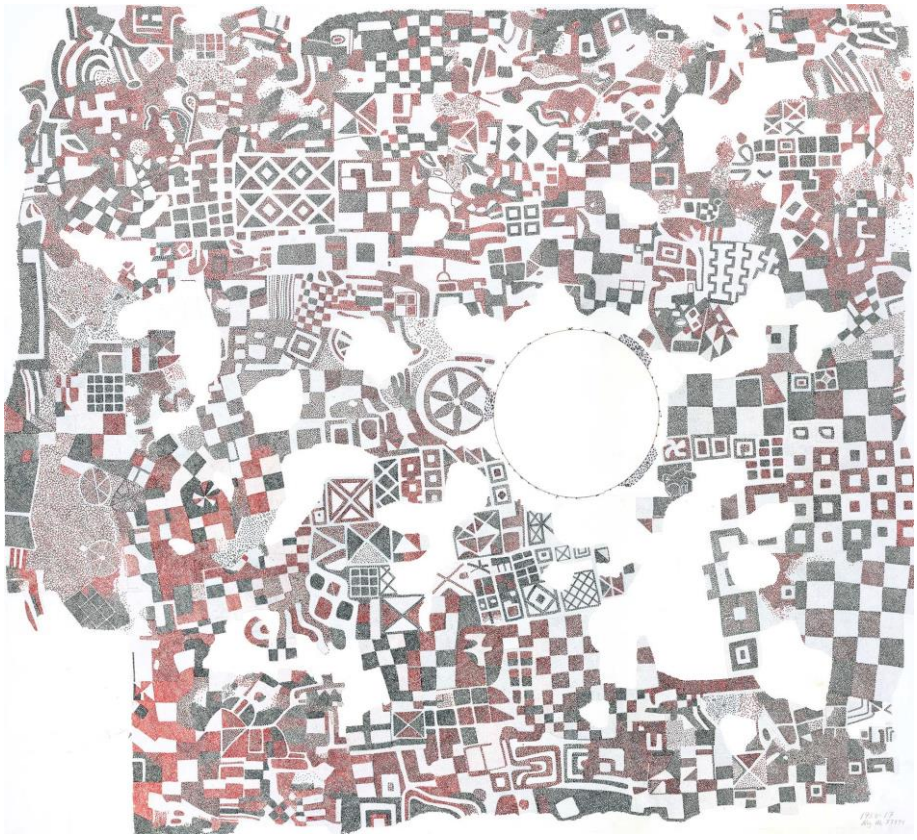

Fig. 2.9 Reconstruction of the pebble mosaic floor found in the main room of Megaron 2 (ca. 825–800 B.C.). This watercolor painting was made by Joseph S. Last during the 1956 excavations (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives).

2.a. (iii) Lower Town, Outer Town and their Fortifications (incl. the large forts of Küçük Höyük and Kuştepe,)

Associated with the New Citadel in the Middle Phrygian period, there was an extensive outer fortification system defending the Lower Town, with a circuit spanning about one kilometer north–south and including two large forts, remains of which survive in the mounds known today as Kuştepe (=K8; "Bird Mound") and the Küçük Höyük (=K7; "Small Settlement-Mound"), sited respectively north and south-east of the Citadel Mound (see Fig.2.10- 12; and for location see Fig.1.6). Excavations at the Küçük Höyük revealed a lofty mud-brick platform, 12 m in height and at least 50 m long and 10.25 m wide, on which stood a four-story fortress/barracks complex built of mud-brick and reinforced with timber. A series of rooms was inter-connected by narrow doors and lit by large windows. Wooden stairways or ladders would have provided access to the upper stories.

Excavation of the Lower Town's mudbrick fortification walls, at the points where they joined the Küçük Höyük fort, revealed they had a thickness of 3.50 m and an original height of 14 m or more, with square towers projecting from the outer face at intervals of ca. 16 m. Elsewhere on the Lower Town circuit, whole sections of wall have been removed by riverine erosion or buried by alluvial deposition in the flood plain. However, recent magnetic prospection at key points has demonstrated that these walls reached as far as Kuştepe, which remains unexcavated, and continued past the western side of the Citadel Mound. Magnetometry has also confirmed that the mound of Kuştepe covers a fort that is probably of the same format and date as the one excavated at Küçük Höyük (see **Annex 3.h** – for the map showing the reconstruction of the fortification system around the Citadel Mound, the Lower Town and the Outer Town).

These enormous fortifications protected the Lower Town, located to the north and south of the Citadel Mound. This was an enormous residential area built by the Phrygian kings, measuring ca. 45 hectares in total and reaching its greatest extent in the time of King Midas (c. 700 B.C.). It was connected at the west to an additional residential area usually referred to as the Outer Town, covering another ca. 45 hectares. Excavations in the Lower and Outer Towns have revealed large stone buildings in the east and small mud-brick houses in the west.

To the east of the fortified Lower Town, on the same low ridge as the modern village of Yassıhöyük, and adjacent to the royal/elite tumuli there, excavations have revealed not only a Bronze Age cemetery but also the remains of an extramural Middle Phrygian settlement complex and—of later date but still within the Middle Phrygian period—a cemetery of much lower social status than that of the tumulus burials.

The buildings were of megaron design, similar to those on the Citadel Mound but smaller, with stone socles and mud-brick walls strengthened by wooden posts. The rooms were sometimes plastered, with stone pavements both inside and out. Internal installations included horseshoe-shaped hearths, ovens, and benches for grinding foodstuffs, bins of plastered mud-brick, flat baking troughs, and small recessed storage areas. These and other finds indicate that food processing and

textile production were primary activities, as in the citadel. A number of small cultic idols presumably belonged to shrines within the settlement complex. These may have been the houses of the workers who constructed the Phrygian tumuli, not unlike the situation in New Kingdom Egypt wherein the laborers' houses were situated near the Pharaonic tombs that they built.

Settlement activity here finally ended in destruction by fire around 700 B.C., in a military attack. Signs of crisis include the large amounts of material equipment hurriedly abandoned—pottery, metalwork and bone tools, spindle whorls and loomweights—and an unburied body in one of the burned buildings, shot with an arrow.

After the destruction of this settlement complex, the area was given over to the so-called "Common Cemetery" and to a number of small but elite tumulus burials, extending down to the sixth century B.C. The poorer burials of the Common Cemetery—which provide rarely-found information on the more populous lower orders of Phrygian society— included single interments in cists, pits, jars, and earth graves (with or without stone covers), and finally, cremations. The full extent of this cemetery is unknown, but several hundred burials presumably remain to be discovered. This part of the ridge again saw use as a cemetery in the Roman period.

Fig. 2.10 Kuştepe (=K8; "Bird Mound") fort, at the northern end of the Lower Town. The two mounds called Küçük Höyük and Kuştepe were originally prominent forts that greatly strengthened the Lower Town's defensive circuit (Middle Phrygian period, ca. 8th–6th centuries B.C.) (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives).

Fig. 2.11 The "Küçük Höyük" fort (=K7; "Small Mound"), located at the southern end of the Lower Town (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives).

Fig. 2.12 The interior of the "Küçük Höyük" (=K7; "Small Mound"), the fortified complex at the southern end of the Lower Town defensive circuit, photographed during the 1957 excavations. Originally at least four stories high, the fort was destroyed by fire during the Persian siege of Gordion in ca. 540 B.C.; the Persian assault ramp that was built against the fort's outer wall still survives (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives).

2.a (iv) the Tumuli within the surrounding landscape, and Tumulus MM (ca. 740 B.C.)

The most visually striking feature of the Nom. Property and its surrounding landscape is the presence of over 100 tumuli, or earthen mounds that cover the burials of the society's elite. Nowhere else in Phrygia are there so many tumuli that reach such a large size. In all of Anatolia there is only one comparable group, in a city that was itself a capital: Sardis (Tent.List Ref: 5829), the west Anatolian home of the Lydian kings.
They range in size from small, nearly imperceptible humps, to the 53 m high Tumulus MM (= T25), which is visible from nearly all parts of the Sakarya River valley (Fig.2.13-14). Tumulus MM, is more than twice as high as the next tallest, Tumulus W (= T5; incl. in the Nom. Property, Fig.1.6; p.16) which stands 22 m high. Other monumental tumuli of this period include K-III (=T33), P (=T24), and T52 (all incl. in the Nom. Property; Fig.1.6; p.6).
Forty-six of these tumuli have been investigated archaeologically: 5 in 1900 by the Körte brothers, 31 between 1950-73 by the University of Pennsylvania, and 10 after 1980s by the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations, Ankara (3 of the tumuli in collaboration with the Penn Uni. Gordion Project incl. T52 located south-east of the Citadel Mound).

The five tumuli excavated by the Körte brothers are designated K-I, K-II, K-III, K-IV, and K-V (Körte and Körte 1904). The University of Pennsylvania excavations investigated Tumuli A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, JL-1, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T (though its identity as a tumulus is in doubt since no burial was found inside), U, W (V was left out of the series to avoid confusion with K-V), X, Y, Z, KY, MM, S-1, S-2, and S-3, plus the salvage excavation in 1953 of an unnamed tumulus found a few kilometers west of Gordion near the modern village of Kıranharmanı (Edwards 1963; Kohler 1980, 1995; Kohler and Dusinberre 2021; Young 1955, 1956:251-252, 1981).
The Museum of Anatolian Civilizations in Ankara excavated Kızlarkayası Tumuli A, B, and C located a few kilometers north-east of the Citadel Mound (Saatçi and Kopar 1990, 1991); at Kıranharmanı, Tumuli A and B, and Köyönü Tumulus (Yağcı 1992); Mamaderisi Tumulus to the south-west of the Citadel Mound (Temisoy 1992, 1993); and a salvage excavation on the ridge north of Tumulus MM in 2001, which produced no finds (unpublished). The Museum of Anatolian Civilizations in collaboration with the Uni. of Pennsylvania (Gordion Project) excavated Beyceğiz Tumulus, located east of the citadel mound (exca. in 2017; publication in preparation); and Tumulus T-52, located south-east of the Citadel Mound, in 2019 (publication in preparation).

Of the many excavated inhumation tumuli dating to the Early Phrygian (c. 850–800 B.C.) and Middle Phrygian (c. 800–540 B.C.) periods, the majority—the so-called "Lesser Tumuli"—are described and analysed in detail in Kohler 1995 (Tumuli B, C, G, H, J, KY, N, Q, S, S-1, S-2, S-3, "T", X, Y, and Z). The most impressive of the royal inhumation tombs, the so-called "Great Tumuli"—W, P, and MM (=T25)—are similarly detailed in Young 1981, with Liebhart 2010 and 2012 providing a new analytical overview and fresh insights. The recently discovered inscriptions in MM (=T25) were first published in Liebhart and Brixhe 2009, and the wooden furniture from MM is re-analysed in Simpson 2010.

The cremation tumuli—dating to the Middle Phrygian and Persian periods (Tumuli A,

D, E, F, I, K, K-1, K-V, M, R, and U)—are described and analysed in detail in Kohler and Dusinberre 2021; a short, preliminary overview of these tombs first appeared in Kohler 1980. The Hellenistic inhumation tumuli O (=T113) and JL (=T118 incl. in the Nom. Property) are also published in Kohler and Dusinberre 2021, and in addition the book gives an up-to-date and fresh overview of all the excavated tumuli at Gordion; see also Liebhart et al. 2016.

The burials range in date from the Early Phrygian period (mid-9th c. B.C.) to the Early Hellenistic period (late 4th c. B.C.). Inhumation burials are the rule in the earliest tumuli, with cremation burials only appearing at the end of the 7th century B.C., Tumulus F (=T40) being the earliest known (ca.625-615 BC). Thereafter, however, cremations and inhumations continue together, down into the start of the Persian period, the latest known burial in this series—Tumulus A (= T45; incl. in the Buffer Zone), ca. 525 B.C.—being a cremation. After an apparent gap of around a century, the latest tumulus burials at Gordion—the early Hellenistic Tumuli O (= T113) and JL (= T118; both incl. in the Nom. Property) —are both inhumations.
The occupants of the tombs can be male or female, and range in age from a child of 4–5 years old (=Tumulus P – also referred to as T24 incl. within the Nom. Property; Fig.1.6, p.16) to an older adult in his early 60s (=Tumulus MM). The majority of the tomb chambers contain only one body, but an adult female and a young person were buried together in Tumulus T52 (8th c. B.C.), and two adult females were interred in Tumulus B (=T44; ca. 580–575 B.C.). In a couple of cases, no body was found, and these monuments may be cenotaphs, as with Beyceğiz Tumulus, located east of the citadel mound (exca. in 2017) and Tumulus E (= T39; Early Persian Period, ca. 530 B.C.). All of these tumulus burials exhibit a wealth and sophistication far beyond the common cist grave provided for the majority of the population of ancient Gordion, and this holds true for the grave goods included in the burials as well. See Anderson 2012.

The inhumation tumuli with wooden tomb chambers from the Early and Middle Phrygian periods have generally similar designs/ construction tech. First, a rectangular pit intended to contain the tomb chamber was dug to a depth of 1–2 meters. The base of the pit was normally lined with stone or gravel, but occasionally it was nothing more than hard-packed earth. The tomb chamber itself was essentially a flat-topped box, made from large pine or juniper timbers, usually with a wooden floor (though the base of the pit could serve as well). The interior spaces range from about 2 m square to 5.15 x 6.20 m (Tumulus MM), all of which provided room for some form of wooden coffin as well as an array of grave goods.

The timbers were joined without fasteners, using various kinds of housed or lap joints (with the occasional mortise and tenon joint). The tomb chambers were held together by the joinery, by gravity (with squared timbers stacked on top of one another), and by the pressure of stone packing that filled the space between the tomb chamber and the walls of the pit.

Before the roof was installed, the actual burial would take place: the coffin was lowered into the chamber; the body was placed inside; and the grave goods were arranged around the body in the coffin, and on the floor, and (occasionally) on the walls and beams, in which case they were suspended on iron pegs. The roof of the

chamber would be a single or double layer of wooden beams, and then a mound of stone rubble would be piled on top. Above would be built the mantle of the tumulus, frequently with a sealing clay layer directly above the stone pile, then normal earth to create the final shape and height of the tumulus.

Grave-goods inside the "Great Tumuli" – W (=T5), K-III (=T33), P (=T24; all incl in the Nom. Property), and MM (=T25) consisted of deluxe banqueting sets, including stunning arrays of bronze cauldrons and ladles, bronze drinking bowls and jugs, wonderfully painted ceramic vessels, and superb wooden furniture. They also featured prestigious items of personal adornment that signaled the high rank and status of the decedents and / or their families, associates, and dependents, including: fine textiles (clothing or shrouds); elaborate bronze fibulae (safety-pin type brooches); and intricately decorated bronze and leather belts. The "Lesser Tumuli" also included many such items, though on a reduced scale.

The cremation tumuli of the late 7th to mid-6th centuries B.C. were apparently markedly fewer in number than the inhumation tombs. However, they drew on the same long-standing tradition as the inhumations in terms of their tumulus form and the range of artifacts included with the burial, again with an emphasis on feasting and personal adornment. Where they differed significantly from the inhumations—apart of course from the destruction of the decedent's body by fire—was the absence of a wooden tomb chamber, the deposition of slaughtered animals in the grave, and the ritual "killing" of artifacts by deforming or breaking them.

Tumulus MM (=T25)

The construction of Tumulus MM (=T25) is similar to that of the other inhumation tumuli from this period within the Nom. Property, but is also exceptional in many of its details. It is the largest tumulus, and it covers the largest tomb chamber. Its interior measures 5.15 m. to 6.20 m – nearly twice as large as its closest rival, the chamber in Tumulus Z (= T58, incl. within the Nom. Property, Fig.1.6, p.16). The walls stand nearly 3.3 m. high and are topped by a double pitched roof, similar to the roofs of the Phrygian megaron, but unique among the tomb chambers that have been so far excavated at Gordion. The pit that would normally hold the tomb chamber was lined with roughly trimmed limestone blocks and completely filled with stone rubble.

On top of the rubble fill was a layer of juniper timbers, trimmed flat on top to receive the lap-jointed pine timbers that created the tomb chamber floor. The squared pine wall beams were positioned on top of the floor, and outside the wall was set an outer casing of rough juniper logs. The space between the interior wall and the juniper logs of the outer casing was filled with rubble, as was the space between the juniper logs and the upward extension of the limestone wall that lined the pit. All of this was built up in concert, along with at least enough of the tumulus fill to support the entire interior system (the limestone wall was not designed as a retaining wall). The three roof support systems were constructed from pairs of pine beams stacked one on top of the other, with two more pairs of timbers trimmed in place to create the angles for the gabled roof.

It was at this point in the construction of the tomb that the burial of the dead king took place. A banquet was held in his honor, and the coffin, body, and grave goods

were lowered into the tomb chamber. While no gold was discovered in the tomb, the grave offerings were large in number and spectacular in quality. Among the items found in the tomb were three large bronze cauldrons; 10 smaller bronze cauldrons; 166 bronze bowls, ladles, and pitchers; 182 bronze fibulae (clothing or safety pins); 10 intricately decorated bronze and leather belts; nine three-legged wooden tables; and two large inlaid wooden serving stands. Seventy objects were originally suspended on L-shaped iron pegs on three of the walls, but all fell to the floor as the pegs rusted through (Fig.2.16- 19).

With the final arranging completed, the chamber was covered and sealed by two rows of squared pine beams, capped by the ridge beam, which measures nearly 11.5 m long. A secondary roof of juniper logs was built across the ridge beam, and the entire wooden tomb chamber complex was finally covered by yet more rubble. Above this, clay and earth were piled and packed higher and higher, until the tumulus was completed—at which point it would have stood even higher than it does today after 2,700 years of erosion.

Excavated by Rodney Young in 1957, Tumulus MM is easily the most studied of all the tumuli at Gordion. Peter Kuniholm of Cornell University began his dendrochronological studies on timbers from the tomb chamber. The latest scientific date for the juniper logs surrounding the tomb chamber proper is around 740 B.C. Assuming that the juniper logs were cut and trimmed for use in this tomb, they provide the best absolute date for the construction of the tomb (Kuniholm and Newton 2011). And if 740 B.C. is the date of the tomb, it is too early for Midas, who is historically attested as late as ca. 700 B.C. Tumulus MM could, however, have been the tomb of Midas' father Gordios. If so, it would have served as Midas' first major building project, and his name has continued to be attached to the mound by virtue of its modern nickname: Tumulus MM, the Midas Mound.

Since the 1980s, team members at Gordion have been monitoring the environment and structural stability of the tomb chamber. Electronic dataloggers record temperature and humidity levels throughout the year. Readings of calibrated "telltales" that are positioned at the corners of the outer juniper casing are recorded by the Gordion Museum staff each month throughout the year, and measurements are taken at fixed points in the interior of the tomb chamber. All these efforts and professional engineering studies led to the installation in 2002 of a new support system for the juniper logs of the outer casing (Liebhart and Johnson 2005).
See section 4.a

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Fig. 2.13 Aerial view looking north, showing the modern Yassıhöyük village and the tumuli on the higher ground above the Sakarya River plain. Tumulus MM is on the right, and many other smaller tumuli cluster in the surrounding landscape (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives).

Fig. 2.14 View looking southeast, showing Tumulus MM (=T25) on the right, Tumulus W (=T5) on the far left, and Tumulus T19 in the center (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives).

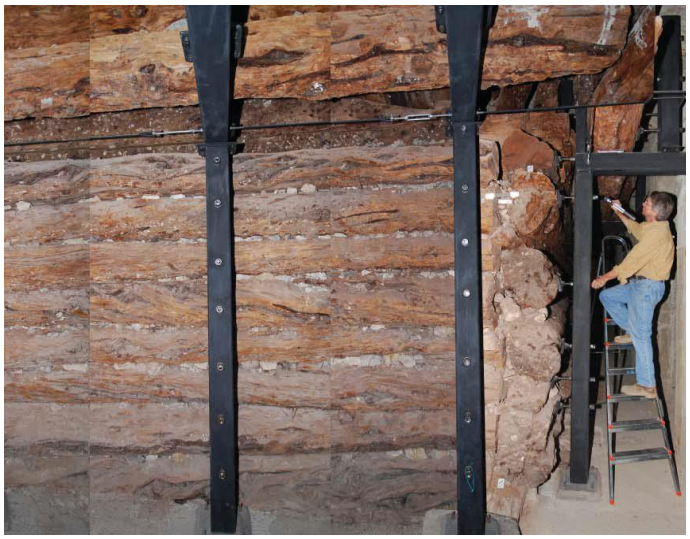

Fig. 2.15 a-b
The MM Tomb chamber's outer casing of juniper logs, in 2007. The concrete pilasters surrounding the chamber—visible at the right in image (a) and at the left in image (b)—form part of the protective shell that was installed in 1961; the black steel support system (prominent in the foreground here) was installed in 2002 (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project, courtesy of Richard Liebhart).

Fig. 2.16
The large bronze cauldrons on iron stands, in situ against the south wall of the MM tomb chamber in 1957 (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives).

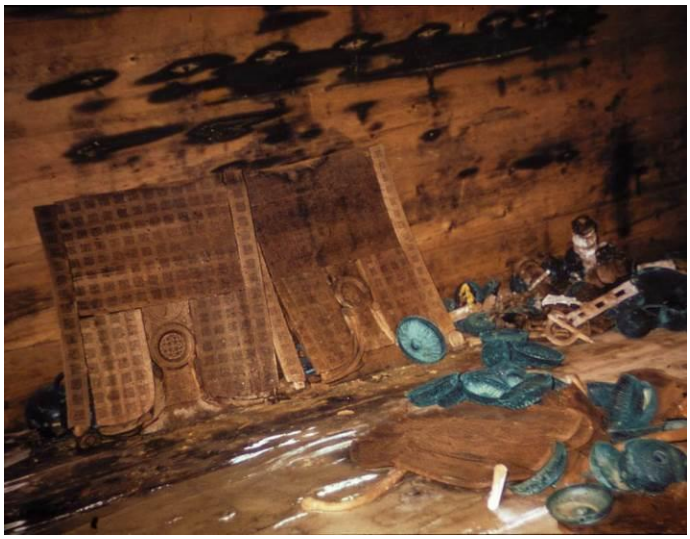

Fig. 2.17 The two wooden serving stands leaning against the east wall of the MM tomb chamber, as discovered in 1957. (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives)

Fig. 2.18 East end of the cedar coffin inside Tumulus MM, in 1957; to the right of it, a collapsed table (top right) and spilled bag of bronze fibulae (bottom right). (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives)

Fig. 2.19 Collapsed wooden table and bronze "omphalos" drinking bowls on the floor of the MM tomb chamber. (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives)

Fig.2.20 The remains of the inlaid wooden table in situ inside the MM tomb chamber in 1957, with bronze drinking bowls and jugs. (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives)

Fig.2.21 The inlaid wooden table from Tumulus MM, assembled for display in the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations, Ankara, in 1989. (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project, courtesy of Elizabeth Simpson)

Fig. 2.22 Preparing the Tumulus MM inlaid table for display in the Museum of Anatolian Civilisations, Ankara. (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project, courtesy of Elizabeth Simpson)

2.a (v) List of the individual archaeological features within the Nominated Site

The following table lists all the features of the Nominated Site in geographical order from north to south within the 1st degree archaeological conservation 'site' boundaries. Outside the 1st degree archaeological 'site' the listing mainly follows the date of designation of the tumuli.
Further information and image can be found in the assessment report prepared by the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations (Ankara) and the Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties in November 2019.
See Section 4.a.

Table 2.1 List of the individual archaeological features within the Nominated Property.

Name of archaeologial features shown on map	Region / District	Type of archaeo. feature	Coordinates of the Central Point Lat./ Long.	Location /Map No.	Excavation year
H1 "central Citadel Mound"	Yassıhöyük	settlement mound	39°38' 36"N 31°59' 10"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6 -9	1950–1973; 1988–present Penn Uni.
K7 'Küçük Höyük"	Yassıhöyük	fort	39° 38'50"N 31° 58' 48"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6-9	1951, 1956–59, 1961, 1963 Penn Uni.
K8 "Kuştepe"	Yassıhöyük	fort	39° 39'23"N 31° 58' 42"E	Nom. WH Site Fig.1.6-7	
T1	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'34"N 32° 1' 7"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6-10	
T2	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'39"N 32° 0' 58"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	
T3	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'41"N 32° 0' 52"E	Nom. WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	
T4	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'48"N 32° 0' 35"E	Nom. WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	
T5 (=W)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'52"N 32° 0' 30"E	Nom. WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	1959 Penn Uni.
T7	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'46"N 32° 0' 23"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	
T8	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'48"N 32° 0' 21"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	
T9	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'49"N 32° 0' 13"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	

Name of archaeological features shown on map	Region / District	Type of archaeo. feature	Coordinates of the Central Point Lat./ Long.	Location /Map No.	Excavation year
T10	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'52"N 32° 0' 15"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	
T11	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'50"N 32° 0' 10"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	
T12	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'54"N 32° 0' 5"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	
T13	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'57"N 32° 0' 14"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	
T14	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'58"N 32° 0' 11"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	
T15	Yassıhöyük	tumuli	39° 38'59"N 32° 0' 10"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	
T16	Yassıhöyük	tumuli	39° 39' 1"N 32° 0' 9"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	
T17	Yassıhöyük	tumuli	39° 39' 3"N 32° 0' 7"E	Nom. WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	
T18	Yassıhöyük	tumuli	39° 39' 4"N 32° 0' 4"E	Nom. WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	
T19	Yassıhöyük	tumuli	39° 39' 6"N 32° 0' 9"E	Nom. WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	
T20 (=Y)	Yassıhöyük	tumuli	39° 39' 6"N 32° 0' 4"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	1965 Penn Uni.
T21	Yasıihöyük	tumulus	39° 39' 5"N 31° 59' 58"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	
T22 (=X)	Yassıhöyük	tumuli	39° 39' 8"N 32° 0' 1"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	1965 Penn Uni.
T23	Yassıhöyük	tumuli	39° 39'13"N 32° 0' 3"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	
T24 (=P)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39' 7"N 31° 59' 52"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- Fig.1.10	1956 Penn Uni.
T25 "Tumulus MM"	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39'15"N 31° 59' 52"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- Fig.1.10	1957 Penn Uni.

Name of archaeological features shown on map	Region / District	Type of archaeo. feature	Coordinates of the Central Point Lat./ Long.	Location /Map No.	Excavation year
T26	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39' 0"N 31° 59' 48"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	
T27 (=U)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'59"N 31° 59' 46"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	1956 Penn Uni.
T28 (=K -V)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'60"N 31° 59' 44"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	1900 Körte brothers
T29 (=R)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39' 7"N 31° 59' 47"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	1956 Penn Uni.
T30 (=S)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39' 6"N 31° 59' 47"	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	1956 Penn Uni.
T31 (=Q)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39' 6"N 31° 59' 45"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	1956 Penn Uni.
T32 (=K -IV)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39' 5"N 31° 59' 42"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	1900 Körte brothers
T33 (=K -III)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39' 9"N 31° 59' 42"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	1900 Körte brothers
T34 (=N)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39'13"N 31° 59' 36"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	1955 Penn Uni.
T35 (=KY)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39'10"N 31° 59' 36"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	1955 Penn Uni.
T36 (=M)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39' 7"N 31° 59' 32"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	1951-52 Penn Uni.
T37 (=K -I)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39' 5"N 31° 59' 26"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	1900 Körte brothers
T38 (=K -II)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39' 7"N 31° 59' 23"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	1900 Körte brothers
T39 (=E)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39'11"N 31° 59' 27"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	1950-51 Penn Uni.
T40 (=F)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39'12"N 31° 59' 24"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- Fig.1.10	1951 Penn Uni.
T41 (=G)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39'14"N 31° 59' 25"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- Fig.1.10	1950-51 Penn Uni.
T42 (= D)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39'16"N 31° 59' 28"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- Fig.1.10	1950-51 Penn Uni.

Name of archaeological features shown on map	Region / District	Type of archaeo. feature	Coordinates of the Central Point Lat./ Long.	Location /Map No.	Excavation year
T43 (= C)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39'17"N 31° 59' 27"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	1950 Penn Uni.
T44 (= B)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39'18"N 31° 59' 25"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	1950 Penn Uni.
T46 (=K)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39'16"N 31° 59' 19"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6	1951 Penn Uni.
T47 (= J)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39'16"N 31° 59' 21"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- Fig.1.10	1951 Penn Uni.
T48 (= I)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39'10"N 31° 59' 19"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	1951 Penn Uni.
T49 (= H)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 39' 9"N 31° 59' 19"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	1951 Penn Uni.
T50 (= S-I)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'34"N 31° 59' 23"	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	1951 Penn Uni.
T51	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'33"N 31° 59' 29"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	
T52	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'32"N 31° 59' 35"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	2019 Ankara Museum in collob. with the Uni. of Penn
T53	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'26"N 31° 59' 24"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	
T54	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'25"N 31° 59' 29"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	
T55	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'27"N 31° 59' 6"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6	
T56	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'27"N 31° 59' 03"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 9	
T57 (= S-3)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'16"N 31° 59' 22"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	1951 Penn Uni.
T58 (= Z)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'13"N 31° 59' 27"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	1969 Penn Uni.
T59 (= S-2)	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'14"N 31° 59' 30"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 10	1951 Penn Uni.
T60	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'16"N 31° 59' 00"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 9	

Name of archaeological features shown on map	Region / District	Type of archaeo. feature	Coordinates of the Central Point Lat./ Long.	Location /Map No.	Excavation year
T61	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'15"N 31° 58' 57"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 9	
T62	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'16"N 31° 58' 54"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 9	
T63	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'12"N 31° 58' 56"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 9	
T64	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 38'12"N 31° 58' 55"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 9	
T65	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 37'56"N 31° 58' 59"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 9	
T66	Yassıhöyük	tumulus	39° 37'50"N 31° 58' 59"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 9	
T111	Beylikköprü	tumulus	39° 39' 1"N 31° 58' 1"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 9	
T112	Beylikköprü	tumulus	39° 39' 5"N 31° 57' 58"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.6- 9	
T113 (= O)	Beylikköprü	Tumulus	39° 38'55"N 31° 57' 25"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.9	1955 Penn Uni.
T114	Beylikköprü	Tumulus	39° 38'47"N 31° 57' 39"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.9	1988 Penn Uni.
T115	Beylikköprü	Tumulus	39° 38'49"N 31° 57' 41"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.9	
T116	Beylikköprü	Tumulus	39° 38'48"N 31° 57' 42"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.9	
T117	Beylikköprü	Tumulus	39° 38'47"N 31° 57' 43"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.9	
T118 (= JL)	Beylikköprü	Tumulus	39° 38'50"N 31° 58' 11"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.9	1962 Penn Uni.
T119	Beylikköprü	Tumulus	39° 38'24"N 31° 57' 39"E	Nom.WH Site Fig.1.9	

2.b History and Development

2.b (i) Historical Overview

Habitation began at the site of Gordion in the Early Bronze Age, at least as early as ca. 2500 B.C., and still continues today in the village of Yassıhöyük (meaning "flat-topped settlement mound" in Turkish), which lies adjacent to the site. Across that enormous span of time, archaeologists can detect few breaks in habitation. The reasons for the site's appeal include its location on major trade routes across Anatolia, an abundance of water from the Sangarios (modern Sakarya) River, and broad tracts of arable land suitable for farming.

The major periods represented are the Bronze Age (ca. 2500–1200 B.C.), the Iron Age (ca. 1200–550 B.C., largely synonymous here with the Phrygian Period), the Achaemenid Persian (or "Late Phrygian") period (ca. 550–330 B.C.), the Hellenistic era (later fourth to first centuries B.C.), the Roman Empire (first to fifth centuries A.D.), the Medieval period (sixth to 14th centuries A.D.), the Ottoman period (15th–20th centuries A.D.) and the Modern era beginning with the formation of the Republic of Turkey in 1923.

Relatively little is known about the Bronze Age at Gordion, primarily because the settlement remains are deeply buried by the overlying monumental buildings of the Iron Age Phrygian citadel, and by post-Phrygian material. However, a number of deep-penetrating excavations on the Citadel Mound have revealed an intricate sequence of Bronze Age buildings and artifacts, indicating that the Bronze Age settlement was of considerable importance and complexity. On a ridge not far from the main site, however, in the vicinity of the modern village, on the northern side of the river plain, lies a cemetery belonging to the time of the Hittite Old Kingdom (17th–15th centuries B.C.). A few examples of Hittite hieroglyphic writing from the Citadel Mound, and pottery much like that from major Hittite centers, indicates that the site came under the influence of, and was then incorporated into, the expanding Hittite Kingdom. There is currently insufficient evidence to determine the extent to which Gordion was affected when the Hittite Empire collapsed around 1200 B.C.

During the subsequent period, which corresponds with Gordion's Early Iron Age phase, the site witnessed a new cultural element as reflected by handmade pottery with parallels in south-eastern Europe/the Balkans. The pottery is taken to mark the beginning of the presence of Phrygians who, as is known from later Greek writers, migrated from south-eastern Europe into Anatolia.

Gordion is best known as the principal center of the Phrygians and their civilization, and as the seat of the most famous Phrygian king, Midas, who ruled in the late eighth century B.C. (in the Middle Phrygian period). Phrygian material culture holds strong at Gordion well into the fourth century B.C., from its beginnings in the 11th century, across the lives of two great royal citadels (Early and Middle Phrygian), one succeeding the other after a great destruction by fire around 800 B.C. The site initially served as the capital of a presumably independent Phrygian state (at least through the reign of Midas), but thereafter it was subject to other powers: the west Anatolian kingdom of Lydia (in the first half of the sixth century B.C., if not earlier), and then, for the next two centuries, the Persian Empire.

When Alexander the Great of Macedon began his world-altering campaign against

the Persian Empire in 334 B.C., he came to Gordion in that first year and may have wintered there. Gordion served as the mustering-point for the contingents of his army before their march into Cilicia to confront Darius III, last ruler of the Persian Empire. Alexander's stay at Gordion also led to one of the most curious events in ancient history, the cutting of the Gordian Knot.

In the decades following Alexander's visit, Gordion witnessed a transformation from a Phrygian and Persian citadel to a large town of the Hellenistic period, as the time after Alexander's conquest and before the advent of the Roman Empire is known. The site stands as a good example of why the period is so-called, namely, the spread of Hellenic culture outside the boundaries of the old Greek world into areas that had totally different cultural backgrounds and ethnic groups. Inscriptions in the Phrygian language, which had been numerous until now, cease to be found. In their place occur Greek inscriptions, sometimes with Greek or Greek-sounding personal names. Greek gods are worshiped or at least recognized. The repertory of traditional Phrygian material goods, especially pottery, succumbs to Greek types.

The population may well have been mixed, with Phrygians, other Anatolians, Persians, and Greeks. Present too, by the middle of the 3rd century, were Celts or Galatians, who had migrated east en masse from Europe, and who were taken on as mercenaries by Anatolian monarchs. It was, in fact, this Celtic presence that led to Gordion's abrupt end as a thriving Hellenistic town. In 189 B.C., the Roman general Manlius Vulso, at the behest of the kingdom of Pergamon, came to Gordion on an expedition against the Gauls. He found the site abandoned, the inhabitants having fled in advance of his arrival. The archaeological evidence from Gordion provides compelling testimony for this abandonment in 189 B.C., while also indicating that occupation of the site diminished significantly thereafter, and never recovered.

It was not until the mid- first century A.D., in the time of the young Roman Empire, that the site of Gordion was re-founded, high on the western half of the Citadel Mound. The buildings were oriented to the cardinal points of the compass, unlike earlier periods of settlement. The new founding has been thought to represent a Roman colony; in any case, it appears on the basis of recent excavations to have had a military function. The town also may have had a different name, Vindia or Vinda, as occurs on Roman itineraries for the general vicinity of Gordion. In the second century A.D., when nearby Ancyra (modern Ankara) was the thriving capital of the Roman province of Galatia, the site of Gordion also seems to have enjoyed relative prosperity. The site again witnessed settlement in the Early Byzantine period (sixth century A.D.). A gap in occupation was followed by activity in Late Byzantine/Selçuk/Early Ottoman times (10th to 15th centuries). At the end of the Ottoman period, the site again witnessed armed conflict with the occurrence of the Battle of the Sakarya in 1921—the climactic engagement in the Turkish War of Independence. Foxholes, bullet cartridges, and artillery shell cases are poignant reminders of this strategically critical battle. The modern village of Yassıhöyük is the current manifestation of the ongoing history of human settlement at Gordion.

Ref –

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2.b (ii) Chronology

The chronological phases of Gordion have been referred to in several different ways, all of which are collated below to facilitate comparison between old and new data. Young's basic stratigraphic units were architectural (buildings and building phases) and these were then grouped under period names such as Early Phrygian and Hellenistic. Voigt's stratigraphic units were far more precise, numerous, and complex, being linked to individual deposits and features of all kinds, as well as to architectural units. These data were then grouped into eleven major chronological phases, each characterized by distinctive aspects of architecture, artifact types, and, in some cases, floral/faunal assemblages. Each of these chronological units was assigned a YHSS prefix (Yassıhöyük Stratigraphic Sequence).

YHSS Phase	Period Name	Approximate Dates	Cultural Affiliation
0	Modern	1920 – present day	Turkish
1	Medieval	6th—15th cent. A.D.	Byzantine / Selcuk and Ottoman Turkish
2	Roman	1st - 5th cent. A.D.	Roman
3A	Late Hellenistic	2nd—1st cent. B.C.	Galatian
3B	Early and Middle Hellenistic	333—189 B.C.	Phrygian/ Greek Galatian
4	Late Phrygian	540—330 B.C.	Phrygian/ Persian
5	Middle Phrygian	800—540 B.C.	Phrygian
6A—B	Early Phrygian	900—800 B.C.	Phrygian
7	Early Iron Age	1200—900 B.C.	Phrygian
9—8	Late Bronze Age	1600—1200 B.C.	Hittite
10	Middle Bronze Age	2000—1600 B.C.	Hittite
11	Early Bronze Age	2500–2000 B.C.	

Ref –

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- Rose, C. B., and G. Darbyshire (eds.). 2011. *The New Chronology of Iron Age Gordion*. University of Pennsylvania: Philadelphia.
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(ii)-1 Bronze Age

Relatively little is known about the Bronze Age at Gordion, primarily because of the considerable depth to which they are buried by the overlying deposits of the monumental Phrygian Iron Age citadel, and by post-Phrygian material. Nevertheless, the site was certainly occupied early in the Bronze Age (from ca. 2500 B.C.) and there is no clear change in habitation until the Early Iron Age (ca. 1200 B.C.). Most of the Bronze Age material has been excavated in three deep soundings on the Citadel Mound and in an extramural cemetery (within the “Common Cemetery” area) on the valley-side ridge to the northeast of the Citadel Mound.

The earliest evidence for settlement comes from the cemetery: a cist grave (found beneath Tumulus F (= T40, incl. in the Nom. Property; See Fig.1.10, p.20); and a simple inhumation (grave H28, found in the vicinity of Tumulus H; =T49, incl. in the Nom. Property), which yielded handmade pottery typical of the EB I (Early Bronze Age I) period. The later Early Bronze Age levels were encountered in two of the three deep soundings on the Citadel Mound. As these soundings cover a very limited area, the nature of Early Bronze Age settlement on the mound cannot be ascertained with certainty, but excavation has yielded buildings with stone foundations and a mudbrick superstructure. Toward the end of the Early Bronze Age, Gordion formed part of a cultural chain linking western Anatolian settlements such as Troy (Ref.849) with southern settlements like Tarsus in Cilicia. There is some evidence that Early Bronze Age Gordion was severely damaged by a conflagration.

Although the transition from Early to Middle Bronze Age is not as clear as one would like, there appears to have been no lengthy hiatus following the destruction of the EB IIIb settlement (ca. 2000 B.C.). The Middle Bronze Age I–II period is characterized by wheelmade, red-slipped, highly burnished ‘Hittite’ type pottery that differs significantly from earlier ceramic traditions. This pottery sequence is well represented within the central and central-west Anatolian tradition, especially at Polatlı, Beycesultan V, and Boğazköy-Hattusha (Ref.377).

This period corresponds with the rise of the Old Assyrian Trading Colony Period in Anatolia, wherein power centers in Anatolia established strong commercial

connections with their Assyrian neighbors, trading primarily silver in return for tin and textiles from Assyria. The Assyrian merchants established enclaves in Anatolia called *karums*, where they settled in large numbers. Gordion's Middle Bronze Age pottery exhibits similarities to the ceramics of known *karum* sites such as Kültepe (Tent.List Ref. 5905) and Boğazköy.

During the late Middle Bronze period, when the Hittite Kingdom began to be established, Gordion's cultural ties to the central Anatolian plateau grew even stronger. The discovery of a bulla with Hittite hieroglyphic script has suggested to some that Gordion was using an administrative system similar to that of the Hittites. The extramural cemetery belongs primarily to this period. The burials include simple inhumations, cist-graves, and pithos-graves (burials in large storage jars), with the latter in the majority. The pithoi themselves were presumably expensive items.

During the Late Bronze Age (1600-1200 B.C.), Gordion fully entered the political and cultural orbit of the Hittite Kingdom. From the textual archives unearthed at Boğazköy- Hattusha (Ref.377), Hittite kings are known to have periodically campaigned to the west, and their preferred route involved crossing the Sangarios/Sakarya River near Gordion. Gordion's ceramics are easily paralleled in other settlements on the central Anatolian Plateau, such as Boğazköy-Hattusha (Ref.377), Alişar, Maşat, and Alaça Höyük, but similarities are also apparent as far away as Tarsus, Korucutepe and Beycesultan, undoubtedly due to Hittite expansion in these areas.

Ref –

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- Voigt, M. M. 2013. Gordion as City and Citadel," in: S. Redford and N. Ergin (eds.), *Cities and Citadels in Turkey: from the Iron Age to the Ottomans*. Peeters Publishing, Koç Institute Monograph: Leuven, pp. 161-228.

Iron Age

Gordion is best known as the principal center of the Phrygians and their civilization, and as the ruling seat of the most famous Phrygian king, Midas. After a relatively modest Early Iron Age phase that may mark the beginning of Phrygian settlement on the Citadel Mound at Gordion (ca. 1200–900 BC), the site took on a truly monumental character during the Early Phrygian period (ca. 900-800 BC), indicating the emergence of a Phrygian state. We can trace the growth of Phrygian political power into the Middle Phrygian Iron Age (ca. 800–550 BC) as reflected by architecture and increasingly massive construction works. It was during this period, in the late eighth

century under Midas, that Phrygian power reached its zenith.

(ii)-2 Early Iron Age Gordion (ca. 1200–900 B.C.)

Around 1200 B.C. many of the Bronze Age sites in central and southern Anatolia were destroyed, including the Hittite capital, Boğazköy-Hattusha (Ref.377). From the breakup of the Hittite empire a number of Iron Age successor states emerged.

Early Iron Age Gordion is known only from very limited, deep sondages on the eastern part of the Citadel Mound. A coherent picture has begun to emerge, however, suggesting a succession of villages with small, lightly constructed houses containing every-day, domestic kinds of items. Two phases have been identified. The earliest (YHSS 7B) is stratified directly above the Late Bronze Age level with no sign of a stratigraphic break to indicate a significant hiatus after the fall of the Hittites. Nevertheless, there are clear changes in architecture, domestic features, ceramics, and animal remains between the Late Bronze and the Early Iron Age.

Architectural change is represented by a number of “pit-houses,” which take the form of a shallow rectangular pit sometimes faced with flat stones. The walls above them were made from a framework of reeds and branches covered with mud plaster. A building from the later Early Iron Age phase (YHSS 7A), the “Burned Reed House,” is larger with walls made of posts and reeds coated with thick mud plaster.

The ceramic finds do not support a gradual transition from the Late Bronze into the Early Iron Age; instead, the evidence strongly suggests a population change at this time, rather than simply a shift in political and economic organization. Few Early Iron Age sites have been excavated in Anatolia, but similarities in pottery (handmade shapes and specific details of incised or impressed decoration) point to a Thracian or more distant south-eastern European origin for the immigrant group. This has been taken to mark the beginning of the presence of Phrygians, who reportedly migrated from Europe into Anatolia according to later Greek writers. The evidence also fits well with the current linguistic analysis of Phrygian as an Indo-European language with close links to Greek. Indeed, Phrygian appears to have been intrusive into Anatolia, where another, very different class of Indo-European languages—Hittite and Luwian—had been dominant during the Bronze Age.

Ref –

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(ii)-3 Early Phrygian Gordion (ca. 900–800 B.C.)

The new Phrygian immigrants were not prodigious builders, from what we can tell, so for the next 300 years Gordion appears to have been not much more than a village. And then suddenly, in the second quarter of the ninth century B.C., everything changed (for the chronology of the new monumental construction programs, now bolstered by radiocarbon dates, see Kealhofer et al. 2019). The settlement mound

with its scattered buildings was transformed into an imposing citadel, in which spacious megarons with double pitched roofs occupied a series of walled courts devoted to administration and industry, all of which were protected by massive fortifications (Voigt 2013, 186-194; Rose and Darbyshire 2011; Rose 2017, 137-142). New mortuary customs were introduced as well, with monumental tumuli covering wooden tomb chambers that contained bronze cauldrons and bowls associated with elite feasting. The earliest of the excavated elite burial mounds, Tumulus W (=T5 incl. within the Nom. Property; see Fig.1.6, p.16), was built during this period, ca. 850 B.C. (Rose and Darbyshire 2011; Sams 2012; cf. Young 1981). It is the second largest of all the Gordion tumuli, rising to an imposing height of 22 m. The young adult buried in Tumulus W (=T5), who was probably male, was obviously someone very important, and it is most plausible to identify him as a member of the ruling family.

The labor force required for such a transition must have been enormous, as timber, stone, and clay were secured and transported to the citadel, while new carpenters, masons, and metalworkers were identified and trained. The impetus for this radical transformation is unclear, but it certainly looks as if a new power broker had entered—or emerged within—the region, one who was capable of quickly mobilizing labor and resources for a building campaign unlike anything that Gordion had experienced before.

Around the same time as Tumulus W (=T5) was built, ca. 850 B.C., the citadel was furnished with a new and imposing portal, the East Gate, which provided both increased defense and a display of power; still surviving to a height of 10 m, it the best-preserved citadel gate in Anatolia. Significantly, the gate was aligned with Tumulus W (=T5), which meant that those who were leaving the citadel would have had their attention directed toward the first of Gordion's royal tombs. It is very possible that the Tumulus W (=T5) decedent died unexpectedly during the course of the gate's construction, thereby prompting the builders to orient the gate in the direction of his tomb. Whatever the case, the citadel was conceptually integrated with the landscape of power that surrounded it.

Beyond the East Gate, a series of elite buildings occupied the eastern side of the Citadel Mound. These included several megaron-plan buildings (of various sizes, grouped around two open courts) and the Terrace Complex.

The megarons likely served a variety of administrative and cultic functions, with the largest, Megaron 3, perhaps functioning as an audience hall. Several of the megarons featured impressive pebble mosaic floors— the earliest known examples of their type—and some of these floors had remarkably elaborate geometric designs, most notably the one discovered in Megaron 2.

The Terrace Building, a complex of eight interconnected buildings stretching over one hundred meters in length, was a locus of grinding, cooking, and weaving, as well as storage (DeVries 1980). Several of the textiles still survive, and feature the same kinds of elaborate geometric designs that one sees in the pebble mosaics of the megarons. The remains of the Early Phrygian period were preserved due to a conflagration on the eastern side of the Citadel Mound, likely dating to ca. 800 BC. This destruction level and the subsequent rebuilding of the site above it preserved the architecture and many of the finds from the Early Phrygian period. The destruction level was 2 m thick and no one touched it after the fire. It is therefore as if one specific moment in

history was frozen in time, akin to Pompeii in 79 AD.

By this point there was probably extensive contact between Gordion and the Neo-Hittite or North Syrian kingdoms to the southeast, such as Carchemish and Zincirli. Such contact is abundantly attested by the objects recovered from Gordion's Destruction Level of 800 B.C., such as ivory horse trappings and ivory plaques, which we should probably regard as components of gift exchange among the ruling elite. Moreover, by the late ninth century, interaction between Gordion and the Phoenicians had enabled the Phrygians to develop an alphabetic script—far more accessible than the other Anatolian scripts, which utilized cuneiform or hieroglyphs.

Ref-

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Fig. 2.23 Unit TB5 of the Early Phrygian Terrace Building (destroyed c. 800 B.C.), looking north-east, during the 1961 excavation of the anteroom. In the foreground are the steps to the anteroom, and inside the anteroom, on the right, are the remains of a circular oven. Beyond the inner doorway lies the main room, excavated in 1959. Megaron 3 is visible behind TB5. (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives)

Fig. 2.24 The main room of unit TB2 in the Early Phrygian Terrace Building, showing the Destruction Level of ca. 800 B.C. The photograph was taken during the 1961 excavations, looking north-east. Dozens of pots (some of them containing loomweights) lie on the floor against the building's north-west wall. The large holes in the floor originally contained the wooden posts or columns that supported the roof / upper floor. The blackening from the conflagration is clearly visible (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives).

Fig. 2.25 The burned remains inside the main room of unit TB5 of the Early Phrygian Terrace Building, with the original contents of ca. 800 B.C. still in place. Photographed during the 1956 excavations (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives).

(ii) -4 Middle Phrygian Gordion (ca. 800–550 B.C.)

At the end of the ninth century, the king of Gordion decided to rebuild the entire citadel, and it is this remarkable building campaign—which must have taken many years to complete—that marks the start of the "Middle Phrygian" period. In fact, however, it is now apparent that the decision to rebuild the citadel had already been made before the "destruction level" fire had occurred ca. 800 B.C (i.e. late in the Early Phrygian period); though the final building work was only implemented after this event.

This construction program involved the demolition of all the Early Phrygian buildings, above which the Citadel Mound was then raised by up to 5m. of clay, earth, and rubble, and the new Middle Phrygian buildings were erected in and on top of that. As a consequence, the entire Early Phrygian citadel was deeply buried, which greatly protected it from erosion, unlike its more accessible—and thus more vulnerable—Middle Phrygian successor. Although they have not survived anywhere near as well, the new Middle Phrygian buildings were architecturally grander than their Early Phrygian predecessors; nevertheless, the Middle Phrygian citadel's layout was remarkably similar to the Early Phrygian citadel's— though there were evidently also modifications and improvements (see Fig. 2.26- 27). The spatial similarities strongly suggest that the organization of activities in the New Citadel was very similar to that in the Old, even though—in the absence of a "destruction level"—very few artifacts survive in the Middle Phrygian buildings to tell us what was actually going on inside them.

One can understand this massive building campaign only by viewing it against the backdrop of an almost equally energetic campaign of city foundations and citadel constructions in eastern Anatolia (in Urartu, under Argishti I), on the Upper Euphrates (at Zincirli/Sam'al in North Syria), and in Assyria (at Nimrud under Assurnasirpal II).

Moreover, in light of the number of ambassadors and tribute bearers who must have been continually traveling between Phrygia, Urartu, and Assyria during the ninth and eighth centuries, it seems likely that information regarding new urban additions or transformations would have been widely circulated. Each new construction would have highlighted the need in the other areas for increasingly sophisticated defences, and monumental displays of power and majesty.

An increasing number of monumental tumuli now began to surround the citadel of Gordion. The largest of these was Tumulus MM (Liebhart 2010, 2012; Liebhart and Brixhe 2009; Liebhart et al. 2016; Simpson 2010; Young 1981), which was almost certainly constructed by Midas for his father, and it would stand as the largest tumulus in Asia Minor until Croesus constructed a tomb for his own father Alyattes at Sardis (Tent.List Ref.5829) around 560 B.C. During the 9th-8th and early 7th centuries, such fields of monumental tumuli for the local elite were highly unusual in Asia Minor. Gordion was the only major city with such a distinctive funerary custom, and this would remain the case until the tumulus format was adopted by the Lydians in the later seventh century (Roosevelt 2009:122-126, 144-145; Baughan 2013:88-93, 262-265; Dusinberre 2013:19-24, 141-151). In other words, the tumuli formed part of a distinctive landscape of power that signalled the city's wealth as well as the size of its labour force.

The construction of Tumulus MM ca. 740 B.C. is usually regarded as the accession date of Midas, who appears to have reigned for approximately four decades, until the beginning of the seventh century (Ballard 2012; Berndt-Ersöz 2008; DeVries 2008; DeVries and Rose 2012; Hawkins 1994; Mellink 1991:622-634; Roller 1983, 1984; Sams 1995). This was a period of unusual prosperity for Gordion, and one in which both the city and the Phrygian kingdom reached their maximum extent, as Phrygia interfaced continually with Assyria, Tabal (to the south-east of Phrygia), and Urartu (north-eastern Asia Minor/north-western Iran), as well as with Ionia and mainland Greece.

Midas challenged the Assyrians' control over the westernmost parts of their empire, and was regarded as one of their most powerful enemies for nearly three decades. The Assyrian historical records refer to him as Mita of the Mushki, which was the Assyrian name for the Phrygians.

If later accounts can be trusted, Midas had close personal ties with Greeks and their culture; according to Herodotos, he dedicated a throne to Apollo at Delphi, an object which was still extant in Herodotos' day; and Aristotle claimed that he married a woman from the East Greek city of Kyme (DeVries and Rose 2012). Contact with the Greeks during the Middle Phrygian period is archaeologically documented by the import of Greek pottery, perfume, and wine to the site, and by the presence of a number of Phrygian bronze objects in both Mainland and East Greece (DeVries 2005). The Greeks themselves borrowed freely from the Phrygians, adopting both the cult and the iconography of the goddess Matar. Cultural and commercial interchange between the Greeks and Phrygians was no doubt facilitated by Greek colonization, which had turned the two groups into neighbours by the seventh century B.C.

Very late Classical chronological sources give dates of 696 or 675–674 B.C. for Midas' death, but those dates are demonstrably untrustworthy. Also dubious is an account by the early Roman-era writer Strabo that there was an invasion of Phrygia by the

nomadic Cimmerians during the time of Midas, an invasion that provoked his suicide. The report is contradicted by other Classical accounts, which mention very different circumstances for his death. The latest reliable information concerning Midas is the indication in the Assyrian records that he was still in power in 709. There is no excavated tumulus at Gordion that can be plausibly identified as Midas' burial place, but particular contexts, including minor tumuli, can be dated to his time, in part through the help of associated Greek pottery.

It is during the life of the Middle Phrygian New Citadel that we have at Gordion our most plentiful evidence for Phrygian writing and religion (Brixhe and Lejeuene 1984; Roller 1999). Numerous inscriptions, mostly incised on pottery after firing, attest to a degree of literacy in an alphabet closely related to that of the ancient Greeks. Statuettes in stone of a figure usually holding a cup and sometimes a bird no doubt represent the Phrygian mother goddess Matar. A stone relief shows her in a doorway, presumably that of her temple. It is likely that Midas utilized the cult of Matar as a bonding agent to unite the communities throughout Asia Minor that he had just pulled into the Phrygian kingdom.

The seventh century clearly witnessed a gradual but steady waning of Phrygian authority, while the military power of Lydia gradually increased. Toward the end of that century, the campaigns of Alyattes against the Cimmerians and the Medes would have resulted in Lydian forces continually crossing Phrygia as the entire face of the Near East began to change. The Assyrian realm collapsed, as did that of Urartu and the Cimmerians, so one would expect significant shifts in population across Anatolia (Rollinger 2003a, 2003b; Mellink 1991, 647-651). It was probably during this period that the Lydians extended their control over Phrygia, but we should probably regard this transformation as a gradual development encompassing the late 7th and early 6th century rather than a sudden event. There was certainly an abundance of cultural interaction between the two regions at this time, with Phrygian influence prompting the introduction of monumental tumuli into Lydia, and Lydian-inspired architectural terracottas now adorning the buildings of Phrygia. Lydian coinage quickly entered Gordion, as evinced by the hoard of electrum coins (ca. 610-560 B.C.) discovered in Terrace Building R (DeVries 1990, 391-92; Cahill 2010, 425-428, cat. 24.), and the "Midas Mound" (Tumulus MM) was supplanted by the tumulus of Alyattes, father of Croesus, as the highest tomb in Anatolia, a status it still maintains. In fact, the tumulus of Alyattes was only 16 m higher than that of Midas's father (69 m vs. 53 m), and it is tempting to view this as a component of contemporary power politics. In the course of his military campaigns, Croesus would surely have seen the Midas Mound, and may well have decided to construct a tomb for his father larger than the one that Midas had built for his. This would fit well with the Lydian dedications to Delphi, which appear to have been intended to supersede the gift that had been offered to Apollo by Midas (DeVries and Rose 2012).

During this period there was a flurry of construction activity on Gordion's citadel, quickly transforming it into a polychromatic showplace, and the large mudbrick fort of Küçük Höyük (= K7) was simultaneously renovated and strengthened for a new Lydian garrison. The focal points of the new building program were the southern and south-eastern sides of the citadel. Here, the most conspicuous of the new structures was the Mosaic Building, a large and elaborately decorated complex that included an enclosed vestibule with a decorated pebble mosaic floor, opening onto a paved

courtyard, which, in turn, led to another vestibule and “throne room.” Both of these were decorated with blue and white pebble mosaic floors featuring a network of meander designs. In addition, the Middle Phrygian citadel’s East Gate and Building A, an industrial complex, were completely renovated, and most of the buildings on the citadel received polychromatic tiled roofs. All of these structures appear to have formed part of a single, unified plan that was formulated and executed in the early 6th century under Lydian control.

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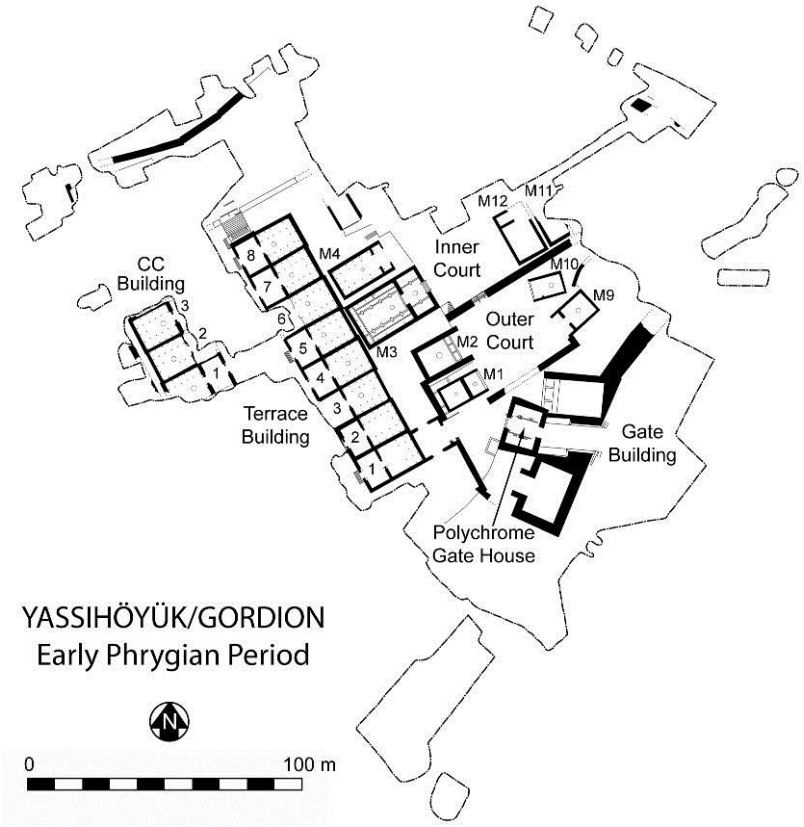

Fig. 2.26 Plan of the Early Phrygian citadel's "Palace Area", ca. 825–800 B.C. (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives).

Fig.2.27 Plan of the Middle Phrygian citadel's "Palace Area", ca.800-540 BC. (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives).

(ii) -5 Late Phrygian (or Persian) Gordion (ca.540–330 B.C.)

One of the Middle Phrygian Lower Town's defensive installations, located along the south-eastern sector of the city wall circuit, was a monumental mud-brick fort that lies buried within the mound known today as "Küçük Höyük" (= K7; "Little Mound"). Excavations in the 1950s revealed that this fort was destroyed by fire following a siege. Closely datable ceramics associated with the fort indicate that the destruction event can be linked to the successful Persian conquest of Lydia by the Persian king Cyrus in ca. 540 B.C. An assault ramp built by the Persians to gain access to the fort and the city is still preserved on the south-eastern side of the "Küçük Höyük" (= K7), and numerous and dramatic traces of the attack were recovered during the excavations: hundreds of arrowheads, many of which were embedded in the faces of the fortification walls; burnt structures; and skeletons of dead soldiers inside the building (Young 1953). At the time of its destruction, the fort's occupants were using primarily Lydian instead of Phrygian pottery, which supports the notion that Gordion was garrisoned by Lydian troops. At the opposite, northern, end of the Lower Town's defensive circuit, there is evidence for yet another such fort that was targeted during the Persian siege: the un-excavated "Kuştepe" mound (= K8), which again has an assault ramp built against it, and has large structures buried inside, as indicated by geophysical survey.

As a result of Cyrus' campaign, both Lydia and Phrygia were integrated into the Persian empire along with the rest of Anatolia. Called "Achaemenid" after the name of the ruling dynasty, this empire was the largest political entity the world had yet seen, extending at its height from the Balkans to India, and surviving for two centuries until its conquest by Alexander the Great.

Gordion is one of the few settlements in Turkey where large-scale excavations of Achaemenid Persian levels have taken place (ca. 540–330 BC) (Voigt and Young 1999; Voigt 2013; Rose 2017). A combination of change and continuity was the hallmark under Persian rule. A notable example of this is the tradition of tumulus burial for Gordion's highest elites. This Iron Age practice continued into the early part of the Achaemenid period, but the character of these Late Phrygian tumuli was rather different from those of previous centuries, as strikingly demonstrated by Tumulus A (=T45, see Fig.1.6, p.16), the latest known in the series, datable to ca. 525 B.C. This very wealthy female cremation burial was accompanied by a dismantled vehicle (hearse) and harness fittings, together with a remarkable assemblage of precious metalwork that included a silver mirror and a gold necklace and earrings (Kohler 1980; Kohler and Dusinberre 2021). Similar distinctive burials are known elsewhere in western Anatolia from the same period (late 6th–early 5th centuries B.C.), as for example the inhumation tumulus containing a dismantled vehicle at Üçpınar-Balıkesir, in the "Hellespontine Phrygian" satrapy.

The early part of the Persian period witnessed major structural changes in Gordion's citadel and Lower Town. Although the citadel's fortifications remained intact or were renovated, the Lower Town's long defensive circuit was de-activated. This was a feature of Persian rule, whereby citadels were retained as strongpoints for the empire's governmental infrastructure and security forces, but city walls were evidently considered not only unnecessary but also dangerous, affording protection for potentially recalcitrant subject populations. Furthermore, as a possession of the Persian empire, Gordion no longer needed the massive public and elite architecture

with which the city had asserted its status as the center of an independent polity in earlier periods. Consequently, the beginning of the Late Phrygian period is defined by a major infrastructural program that included the demolition, remodelling, and abandonment of the large ashlar buildings that had been erected during the Middle Phrygian period. From then on, a broader range of domestic, industrial, ceremonial, and administrative activities was carried out, replacing the exclusively public and elite character of the citadel and parts of the Lower Town in the Early and Middle Phrygian periods. At the same time, innovative architectural forms were introduced, most notably exemplified by the "Painted House", a new building constructed in the old Outer Court of the citadel ca. 500 B.C. It consisted of a single semi-subterranean chamber accessed by a short flight of steps, and its walls were coated with white plaster and finely decorated with painted figures that date the building—stylistically at least—to the early fifth century and suggest a ritual or ceremonial function. This building was probably intended for the worship of the mother goddess Matar, and it supplies the only evidence we have for the appearance and ritual activity of her priestesses.

Activity at Late Phrygian Gordion continued in all of the main occupational zones — the citadel's eastern and western sectors, the Lower Town and the Outer Town—but the majority of structures for which have been excavated evidence were now either domestic or industrial in function. These new buildings were highly variable in form, orientation, and quality. Structures were single- or multi-chambered, semi-subterranean or at the same level as exterior surfaces. Foundations were made of reused ashlars or small cobbles or took advantage of the deep rubble foundations of Middle Phrygian buildings. Lower courses consisted of small unworked stone or carefully cut blocks. Superstructures were either mudbrick or simply packed mud, occasionally coated with a fine mud plaster. Floors consisted of packed earth, clay, stone paving, or some combination thereof. Most buildings were oriented northeast-southwest but were haphazardly arranged in varying degrees of density throughout the settlement. There seems to have been no correlation among form, construction technique, orientation, amenities, and location. Just as variable as the physical attributes of these structures were the activities they facilitated: most were clearly used as domiciles; some housed industrial activities such as iron smithing, and alabaster- and bone-working; while others served as cellars for storing cereals and other products.

Though diminished in political ranking compared with its former status as a royal capital, Gordion was still of considerable importance for elite activities, as indicated by the Greek writer Xenophon (Hellenika I.iv.1 : p. 33), who relates that an Athenian delegation stayed there in the winter of 408 B.C., accompanied by Pharnabazus, the satrap (governor) of the Persian Hellespontine province. Furthermore, Gordion did not appreciably decrease in size or wane in prosperity under Achaemenid rule. In fact, the material evidence suggests that the inhabitants of Late Phrygian Gordion enjoyed expanded access to foreign goods, although this new international outlook was mostly—but not exclusively—focused on the west. Greek fine-ware pottery arrived in even greater numbers than before, and Greek wine (transported in amphoras) was now a common import. At the same time, local pottery traditions continued, while new forms were introduced and assimilated, such as the Persian "Achaemenid bowl" shape. Gordion evidently continued to be an important district center, at a strategic communications hub, and with a strong economic base that

could flourish under the largely peaceful conditions prevailing in this part of the Persian empire.

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(ii)-6 Hellenistic (ca. 330–50 B.C.)

Gordion's Hellenistic period begins with the arrival of Alexander the Great and his Macedonian army in 333 B.C., during the first year of their campaign against the Persian empire. Gordion’s strategic location on the Anatolian road network was the real reason for the visit, allowing Alexander to re-unite his forces (his own contingent, and that of his general Parmenio), in preparation for the next stage of their war against the Persians. It was only while at Gordion that Alexander learned of the local prophecy of the Gordian Knot and seized the opportunity to fulfil it. According to the inhabitants, an oracle had prophesied that whoever unfastened the knot on the Wagon of Gordias / Midas would become lord of all Asia. The various ancient sources disagree on the method that Alexander used to “unfasten” the knot: whether he cut it in half with his sword or simply removed the pin that connected the yoke to the wagon pole. These details are probably irrelevant in light of their symbolic implications, as an ostensible justification for his campaign to conquer Asia, not to mention a brilliant piece of publicity. (Five sources describe Alexander’s visit to Gordion: Arrian (2.3.1–8), Plutarch (Alexander 18.1–2), Curtius (3.1.11–18), Justin (Historiae Philippicae 11.7.3–16), and Marsyas of Philippi (FGrHist 136 F 4).)

No archaeological remains can be specifically connected with Alexander’s presence at Gordion, but there is a wealth of excavated evidence—unrivalled in the region— for the following three Hellenistic centuries, which saw the development of a new kind of society at Gordion. The days of the empires were over. What rose in the place of the Iron Age capital and the sprawling Persian city was a small market town or oversize village, inhabited by an industrious multi-cultural community whose main activity and source of wealth was farming.

Early Hellenistic Gordion, Phase A (333– ca. 275 B.C.)

The beginning of the Hellenistic period is marked by the demolition and levelling of pre-existing structures, and the construction of a dense network of new buildings across the entire Citadel Mound. These were private houses, with rubble foundations

and mudbrick superstructures, and each of them was unique in size and plan, exhibiting some degree of architectural sophistication. Most were multi-room structures with courtyards, hearths, ovens and storage bins, and several of the houses were clustered around one or two large (industrial-sized) ovens. Evidently, a few households could afford domestic luxuries—one house contained a Greek-style terracotta bathtub, while another was adorned with a mosaic floor made of red, brown, and black pebbles set in geometric patterns.

This large-scale construction program was of a magnitude unmatched since that of the beginning of the Middle Phrygian period in the early eighth century B.C. It must have begun soon after the arrival of Alexander in 333 B.C. and would have required a considerable labor force, and perhaps also a central authority capable of securing the raw material and organizing the necessary labor. It is possible that Alexander himself may have provided financial support for the project, taking advantage of the opportunity to establish an allied Greek presence at the site. The density of this new occupation on the Citadel Mound may have been the result of transferring to Gordion the populations of a number of other settlements in the surrounding area, a process known as “synoecism”; such an operation would have been carried out by Antigonus “the One-Eyed” (382–301 B.C.), Alexander’s governor of Phrygia and—after Alexander’s death—the ruler of most of Asia Minor.

Gordion's Early Hellenistic material differs significantly from what had gone before in a number of respects—not only in terms of building designs, orientation, and construction techniques, but also with regard to household amenities, domestic pottery, religious iconography, and alphabet, language, and prosopography. Several of these changes—especially language, alphabet, and prosopography—are not simply superficial but cultural, and taken together they indicate a new—possibly ethnically distinct—element at Gordion. The Greek language had first appeared at Gordion in the early fourth century B.C. (in the Late Phrygian period). By the late fourth century, the Greek script had completely replaced the Phrygian alphabet in the Gordion epigraphic record, though the Phrygian language continued to be spoken (and written in Greek) until the 3rd century A.D. The sudden appearance of many common Greek names in the Early Hellenistic period, along with inscriptions that reveal a specifically Greek consciousness, suggest the presence of actual Greeks onsite, and the sum of the available evidence suggests the settlement at Gordion of at least some of the Greek and Macedonian soldiers who had campaigned with Alexander.

But there is no evidence that the native Phrygian population was adversely affected by the introduction of a new, Greek, population. In fact, the inhabitants of pre-Hellenistic Gordion may have been grateful for the opportunity to renovate the settlement and re-establish themselves as a major inland market, while the numismatic evidence implies that at least a few enjoyed a certain degree of prosperity as a direct result of their dealings with the armies of the “Successors”, the rival Hellenistic rulers active in Anatolia after the death of the Alexander the Great. Furthermore, despite the evidence for Hellenizing tendencies, local pottery production remained relatively unchanged: locally or regionally manufactured vessels, still firmly rooted in the Phrygian ceramic tradition, made up the majority of the ceramic corpus in every phase of the Hellenistic period. The same can also be said of religious activity and ritual practices, especially with regard to the cult of Matar, the Phrygian mother goddess.

The local rulers of Hellenistic Gordion are indicated by a number of tumuli lying to the west of the Citadel Mound, two of which have been excavated—Tumulus O (=T113, Young 1955:250–252), which included a decorated terracotta sarcophagus, and Tumulus JL (=T118, Edwards 1963:47). Various dates within the Hellenistic period have been proposed for these, from the late 4th to the 1st century B.C., though chronological pointers are limited because the tombs had been robbed of most of their contents. Nevertheless, the few ceramic finds indicate they are probably Early Hellenistic, from the time of Antigonos. Both of the mounds contained a stone-built tomb chamber, a feature characteristic of tumuli in western Anatolia and Thrace from the 6th century B.C. through to the Roman period, in marked contrast to the wooden chambers of the Phrygian tombs. The one in Tumulus O was particularly well-preserved: carefully built from well-dressed limestone blocks, it had a larger inner room and a smaller anteroom, both of which had a domed roof made from slabs fitted in a squinched and corbelled configuration.

Early Hellenistic Gordion, Phase B (ca. 275–235 B.C.)

A new phase can be recognised starting around 275 B.C., defined by the nearly complete absence of imported table wares and transport amphoras—in stark contrast to the preceding phase where these were plentiful—and by a reduced number of coin finds. This change suggests that commercial contact with the outside world diminished after 275 B.C. and was only renewed around 235 B.C. when the inhabitants of Gordion were once again able to obtain Greek wine and coins.

Significantly, it is within this period that a major development occurred for the history of the site and the region: the arrival and settlement of the European Celtic-speaking Galatians (Galatae / Galatai), as documented in the ancient written sources. These particular Galatians (for there were several Galatian groups in eastern Europe) consisted of three mobile states or armies (including the warriors' families), which entered Asia Minor from the Balkans in 278–277 B.C. as mercenary allies of king Nicomedes of Bithynia (in north-western Anatolia). Their initial task was to fight against the king's enemies – his brother, and the Seleucid ruler Antiochus I; however their own end-goal was the acquisition of land for permanent settlement. After a series of ultimately unsuccessful campaigns in western Anatolia, and a decisive defeat at the hands of Antiochus in ca. 274 B.C., the three groups—the Tolistobogii, Trocmoi, and Tectosages—settled on the northern frontier of the Seleucid kingdom by treaty arrangement with Antiochus, and with Mithridates I, king of Pontus. They thus became three separate buffer states between the Seleucid kingdom to the south and the kingdoms of Pontus and Bithynia to the north. The region around Gordion was given to the Tolistobogii, with the Tectosages and Trocmoi further east (in the districts of Ankara and Yozgat, respectively). Thereafter, this entire area came to be known as Galatia; it was the most easterly enclave of the Celtic World, and a Celtic language was spoken here until at least the Late Roman period.

The ancient written sources do not record the dates or details of the three settlements, but we may infer that the Galatians reached their final destinations by the 260s B.C. How many of these foreign immigrants actually settled at Gordion itself is unknown, though a significant number of new settlers must have arrived in the area, and their leading families evidently constituted a new aristocracy. However, there is no archaeological evidence at Gordion (or from anywhere else in Galatia) for a sudden influx of newcomers, or for the expulsion or extermination of the native

population. On the contrary, it is the Galatian element that appears to be almost invisible archaeologically speaking; and in the corpus of Hellenistic inscriptions from Gordion, only three Celtic names—or Hellenized forms of Galatian names—have been identified, in comparison to the many more Greek names. There are no significant perceivable changes in the native culture, apart from the temporary disruption of ceramic imports: the local pottery tradition continued; there is no detectable break in the architectural sequence; and there is no evidence for a hiatus in occupation. The evidence points to a relatively peaceful takeover, and cultural fusion of the Galatians with the native population. Indeed, by the early second century B.C., the Romans had formulated a special term for these people: the "Gallograeci", presumably because they participated in both Gallic and Greek behaviour.

Attempts to identify an intrusive "Celtic" material culture that can be linked to the Galatians at Gordion have largely proved inconclusive. In particular—as elsewhere in Galatia—there is a dearth of the"La Tène style" metalwork that is typically associated with European Celtic groups of the 5th–1st centuries B.C. (distinctive styles of fibula brooches, neck rings and bracelets, swords and scabbards, and other categories of material). It should be borne in mind, however, that metalwork in general would have been recycled whenever possible, and therefore much of it could never have entered the archaeological record; furthermore, La Tène style artifacts are absent in many of the settlements of Celtic Europe too—in fact, they are most commonly found in formal graves and in votive deposits, neither of which has yet been identified at Hellenistic Gordion. Nevertheless, the presence of such material at Gordion has now been confirmed by the discovery of an iron "La Tène II type" fibula in a Late Hellenistic context. A small amount of La Tène metalwork has also been found in Trocmoian territory, in a cemetery at Boğazköy (site of the former Hittite capital); and stray finds, fibulae in particular, have been made elsewhere in Anatolia, outside Galatia, which may well reflect Galatian mercenary activity beyond the homelands.

There is one additional corpus of evidence from Gordion that has been linked to European "Celtic culture": a series of human and animal bone deposits found in the Lower Town area (Voigt 2102; 2013). These are not ordinary burials in formal graves: some of the human remains were thrown in pits, while others had apparently been exposed on the ground surface for some time; one body was weighed down with heavy grinding stones; in some cases, specific body parts were shuffled out of their natural positions, or swapped with those of other individuals; in others, disarticulated human and animal bones were co-mingled and sometimes carefully arranged together. And there is evidence for violence: decapitation, broken necks, strangulation, and blows to the skull. These kinds of treatments find close parallels in Celtic Europe, where they are often thought to be evidence for sacrifices or votive deposits, and it is certainly possible that the Gordion material is evidence for European Galatian ritual practices. Nevertheless, this remains inconclusive because there are very few associated artifacts, with nothing datable to the Hellenistic period.

Middle Hellenistic Gordion (235–189 B.C.)

Gordion's Middle Hellenistic period began around 235 B.C. with renewed commercial interaction with the Aegean and Pontic regions, as well as a widespread construction projection that included the extensive modification or demolition of pre-existing buildings; there was also a significant reorganization of the local ceramic industry,

with the development of full-time professional potting workshops. However, the settlement came to an abrupt and dramatic end, archaeologically datable to ca. 200 B.C., as indicated by a remarkable "abandonment level" that extends across the entire Citadel Mound. Clusters of intact pots (over 1,500 in total) and many other artifacts (including coins, terracotta figurines, alabaster statuettes, glass vessels, grinding stones, and iron tools) were found lying in situ on the house floors—a most unusual kind of discovery, signalling that some extraordinary event had very rapidly taken place (not unlike the Early Phrygian Destruction Level).

This event can be confidently linked to the Roman invasion of Galatia in 189 B.C., as recounted by the Roman historian, Livy (38.12.1–38.27.9). The Roman consul, Gnaius Manlius Vulso led an unauthorised campaign against the Galatians, ostensibly to punish them for giving military support to the Seleucid king Antiochus III (an enemy of Rome, defeated in the previous year), but in reality—it is alleged—to obtain plunder and political advantage. When the Roman army arrived at Gordion, they found that the inhabitants had hurriedly evacuated the town, leaving most of their possessions behind. The Galatians' combined forces were subsequently defeated in battle, followed by savage reprisals, a traumatic sequence of events from which Gordion and doubtless other settlements never recovered.

Late Hellenistic Gordion (late 2nd – mid 1st century B.C.)

After a hiatus of nearly a century, there was a short-lived, much smaller scale re-occupation of the site, sometime between the late second and the mid-first century B.C. The evidence comes from the north-western sector of the Citadel Mound, where a large, pre-existing (Middle Hellenistic) building was renovated, and used in association with an oven, storage pits, and hearths for cooking and metallurgical work. Finds included coins, mold-made bowls and other table vessels, and the iron La Tène style fibula mentioned above. Although several interpretations are possible, one of the most interesting is that the settlement had a defensive function during the period of instability and uncertainty that followed the assassination of the Galatian leaders in 86 B.C., on the orders of Mithridates VI Eupator, king of Pontus (Appian, Mithridatic Wars 10:46). It was during this time that the Galatians organised resistance and drove Mithridates' occupying forces out of their lands.

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(ii)-7 Roman (ca. 1st–5th century A.D.)

In Roman Imperial times, Gordion lay within the province of Galatia, which was created when the territory of the Galatians was annexed by the emperor Augustus in 25 B.C. After about a century of abandonment following Gordion’s Late Hellenistic occupation, the western part of the Citadel Mound was re-occupied in the mid-first century A.D. The surface of the mound was first carefully levelled, and then a complex of new buildings was constructed with a highly regular grid layout and on a north-south axis unprecedented at Gordion. Until recently, it was believed that these remains were those of a long-lived Roman civilian settlement, a small market town (Goldman 2005). It is only within the last 15 years—after the surprising discovery of a Roman barracks building with associated military equipment—that a new and radically different picture has begun to emerge: Gordion was the site of a Roman Imperial fort (cf. Goldman 2007b). Although this part of the Citadel Mound is still largely unexcavated, and many questions remain to be answered, the evidence indicates that Gordion was a major component in Galatia’s provincial security network, and a critical element in supporting Roman military operations along the eastern frontier, 600 km away. Furthermore, it is the only securely identified and excavated auxiliary fort in the region.

Like the Phrygian city before it, the Roman fort was strategically located at a major road junction, and it overlooked a crossing point of the Sangarios river. Impressive remains of the Roman east-west highway have been discovered on the valley-side east of the Citadel Mound. Although no artifacts were found to closely date the road’s construction, and although the excavator incorrectly assigned the road to the Achaemenid-Persian (Late Phrygian) period, it is characteristically Roman, around 6.5 m wide, paved with stone blocks and gravel, and with a stone curb and gutter on either side (Young 1963). Evidence from elsewhere indicates that the Roman authorities first began a major road-building project in the region in 80–82 A.D., and it is likely the Gordion road was built then, no doubt with later periodic repairs. It continued in use until at least the early 4th century A.D.

The Roman fort was constructed in the reign of either the emperor Claudius (41–54 A.D.) or, more likely, Nero (54–68 A.D.), and it remained in more or less continuous use for around 70 years until it was finally de-activated in the reign of Hadrian (117–138 A.D.). During this time, it was systematically demolished and rebuilt on two occasions—presumably indicating periods of temporary deactivation, or the replacement of one garrison unit with another. The most compelling theory for the fort’s existence is that it was a logistics base for organising the supply of essential foodstuffs to a series of Roman armies moving east (and returning west) on campaign or for deployment on Rome’s eastern frontier (Bennett 2013). Several of the early

Roman structures on the Citadel Mound can now be re-interpreted as barracks or military stores, and a more sophisticated building complex that was partially uncovered in the north-western sector may be the remains of the praetorium, the garrison commander's house.

South-east of the Citadel Mound, in the low-lying area that had once been the Phrygian Lower Town, a Roman necropolis (the "SLT cemetery") was contemporary with the fort (Goldman 2007a; 2017). Although its full extent is unknown, more than 30 burials have been excavated, most of them inhumations in simple graves, and they include the remains of men, women and children—the garrison's soldiers and their family members. The existence of yet another contemporary Roman cemetery, located to the north-west of the Citadel Mound, is suggested by the chance discovery there of a Roman soldier's tombstone (Goldman 2010). Its Latin inscription (with the original red paint still surviving) indicates that the decedent, a man named Tritus, belonged to the cohors VII c. R. Breucorum equitata, a Roman army unit from Pannonia, in the Danubian region. This unit was either one of those stationed in the fort or was passing through at the time that Tritus died. A Danubian connection is also suggested by three cremation burials (bustae) in the SLT Cemetery, with a rite very similar to graves known from Pannonia, in which the body was burnt in a trench and the remains were then placed in a pot.

After the final demolition of the fort, the Citadel Mound appears to have been abandoned for at least 150 years, until around 300 A.D. Even so, during this hiatus there is other evidence for Imperial state activity at Gordion. The "Antonine Itinerary", a kind of official road map dating to the early 3rd century A.D., indicates the existence of a statio, or government road-station, at a place called Vindia or Vinda, located between Ancyra in the east and Colonia Germa in the west. It has been convincingly demonstrated that this location is in fact Gordion. The name is Celtic, and some people believe it to be the pre-Roman Galatian name for Gordion. Others think it more likely to be a new name, given to the 1st–2nd century fort by Roman soldiers coming from the Celtic West. Whatever the case, no structural evidence for the statio has yet been identified; the installation likely existed on the lower ground below the Citadel Mound. The unit that presumably manned this police station is revealed by an inscription on one of two military altars that were found in the Sakarya River below the Citadel Mound (Darbyshire et al. 2009). The altar in question honours the emperor Caracalla (211–217 A.D.), and was presented by the Cohors I Augusta Cyrenaica, a regiment raised in North Africa but stationed in Galatia by the early 2nd century A.D., with its headquarters almost certainly in Ancyra.

Around 300 A.D., there was a resurgence of activity on the Citadel Mound, with new buildings erected on top of the demolished 2nd century fort, continuing in use until ca. 350 A.D. The structures were badly damaged by later pits and robber trenches, and there were few associated finds, but they closely follow the layout of the earlier fort. Rather than indicating a new civilian settlement on the mound, it seems more likely they are the remains of yet another fort, and thus evidence for the security measures that were implemented following a series of foreign attacks on the region in the later 3rd century. Contemporary with this occupation phase, and also with the statio mentioned above, there is a Roman necropolis adjacent to the Roman road on the northern side of the river valley, near to the modern village and within the "Common Cemetery" (used as a graveyard since the Bronze Age). Over 50 Roman

burials have been excavated there, broadly datable to the 2nd–4th centuries A.D. (Goldman 2007a; 2017). Like the earlier SLT cemetery closer to the fort, some of the graves included military footwear and soldiers' finger-rings, and there was also a child's burial with a decorative bronze military pendant, probably a horse harness fitting that had been converted into a necklace. This item is paralleled by finds in 3rd century military contexts in the Danubian region and in Syria, and Danubian parallels are also known for the burial rite in which the decedent was buried with their boots or shoes removed.

The final phase of Roman activity at Gordion includes a Late Roman cemetery on the western part of the Citadel Mound, extending over the remains of the early 4th century buildings mentioned above. Although there are very few datable finds, this graveyard appears to have been in use from around the second half of the 4th century to the mid-5th. Over 60 "cist" graves have been excavated, with large stone slabs lining the grave sides and on top. These burials are orientated east-west, and it seems likely they are Christian. If this is correct, there was probably also an associated church nearby, although no evidence for this has yet been located. Elsewhere on this western part of the Citadel Mound, a number of "pithouses" have been discovered, each with two occupation phases. These buildings may well be contemporary with the cemetery, but dating them is difficult, and it is possible that some of them belong in the Early Byzantine period (see Medieval Gordion).

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(ii)-8 Medieval and Ottoman

The Medieval era at Gordion extends from the Byzantine period (beginning in the 6th century A.D.) to the Turkish Seljuk and Early Ottoman periods (11th–15th centuries A.D.).

At its height, the Byzantine empire—the medieval eastern continuation of the Roman

state—controlled not only its core territory of Asia Minor and the southern Balkans but also the Mediterranean littoral, Italy, and the northern Balkans. Ceramic evidence from Gordion's Citadel Mound indicates that occupation continued here from Late Roman times into the Early Byzantine period, in the 6th century A.D. Thereafter, however, there appears to have been a major hiatus in occupation, since no material has yet been identified that can be dated to the 7th–10th centuries, the period when the Byzantine empire was sub-divided into a network of military administrative districts called "themes" (themata). Gordion was presumably situated within the prestigious "Opsikion" theme (governed from Ankara, and including the extensive area that had long been known as Hellespontine Phrygia), and close to the border with the"Anatolikon" theme that lay to the south. It is possible that the site may have been abandoned for reasons of military security and territorial reorganisation connected with the theme system. Alternatively, perhaps there is a 7th–10th century Byzantine settlement that remains to be discovered somewhere beyond the Citadel Mound.

Although the Byzantine state survived until 1453, it progressively lost much of its territory in Asia Minor to Turkish forces from the late 11th century A.D. onward—including the area around Gordion. Between 1077 and the later 13th century, central Asia Minor was dominated by the powerful Turkish Seljuk Sultanate with its capital at Konya, although this was weakened when much of Anatolia came to be controlled by the invading Mongols. The Sultanate subsequently became a vassal of the Mongol Ilkhanid dynasty, ceasing to exist by the early 14th century. As a result of these disruptions, a number of Turkish principalities, or Ghazi emirates, emerged as centers of power. The site of Gordion lay in the border zone between two of the most powerful of these: the emirate of Germiyan (with its capital at Kütahya to the west), and the emirate of Karaman (with its capital at Karaman in south-central Anatolia). Another emergent power in northwestern Anatolia was the Osmanlı or Ottoman emirate (the dynasty of Osman). By the mid-15th century A.D., the Ottomans had conquered central and western Asia Minor as well as much of the Balkans to form the Ottoman Empire.

The Citadel Mound was reoccupied during this period by a village that covered at least the the western half of the mound, and was in use over a span of up to about four hundred years (11th –14/15th centuries A.D., dated by ceramics and Seljuk coins), with five major occupation phases identifiable in the archaeological sequence. The Medieval Turkish name for this settlement (is as yet) unknown. The 13th and 14th century levels are better understood, with "pit-house" buildings, many storage pits (well over 50 have been excavated), and semi-subterranean tandoor ovens. A large furnace or kiln was also discovered in the area formerly occupied by the Late Roman cemetery. Many of the storage pits had been repeatedly re-lined with lime plaster, and a few were bell-shaped indicating they were likely used for storing grain (the largest of these pits had a capacity of 350 kg). The excavations have also recovered evidence for the early diffusion of rice; fish bones, indicative of long-distance trade; camel bones, some of which have butchery marks; and pig bones which point to the presence of a Christian population living under Seljuk rule. Several of the associated ceramics were of high quality, including a perfume flask and pottery with sgrafitto and champlevé decoration. Also of great interest is the presence of 12–13th century (Seljuk period) pottery in one of the robber tunnels of the 8th century B.C. Phrygian tumulus T52 (excavated in 2019). This material provides rarely found

evidence for the dating of tomb robbing at Gordion, and suggests that it was the economic instability of medieval life at Gordion that made the prospect of looting the tomb's metalwork worth all the effort and risk of tunnelling into the mound.

The village on the Citadel Mound was abandoned by the early Ottoman period, and so the archaeological excavations shed no further light on the development of settlement in the Ottoman centuries that followed.

From its beginnings as an emirate in the Medieval period, the Ottoman empire had emerged as the most powerful state in Anatolia and the Balkans by the mid-15th century AD, reaching the height of its power in the 16th and 17th centuries when it controlled a vast territory in eastern Europe, the Near East, and North Africa. During the late Ottoman empire, the site of Gordion lay within the large administrative province of Anatolia (Anadolu). With the reforms of the later 19th century, this province fell under the administrative jurisdiction of the district and subdivision (vilayet and sancak) of Ankara. At the end of the 19th century, archaeological investigations began at Gordion, and the site was mapped in 1900 by the German excavators, Gustav and Alfred Körte. This map, together with the photographs and other details in their excavation report (Körte and Körte 1904), constitutes a valuable historical-geographical document or "snapshot" of the locale, including not only the archaeological topography, but also the pre-canalised course of the Sakarya river, streams and springs, land-use / drainage features, roads and tracks, the newly built railway line, and the small settlement of Bebi ("Pebi"), which is now in ruins. Conspicuous by its absence is the modern village of Yassıhöyük.

Only two decades after the Körte brothers' excavations, Gordion was again associated with historical events of the greatest importance. In decline by the late 19th century, the Ottoman empire had been on the losing side in World War I. Threatened with partition of Turkish territory by the victorious allies under the terms of the Treaty of Sèvres, the Turkish War of Independence (Kurtuluş Savaşı, 1919–1923) was begun and won by the Turkish National Movement led by Mustafa Kemal Paşa (Atatürk). The major military engagement of this war was the climactic Battle of the Sakarya in 1921 (August 23 – September 13), when the Turkish army commanded by Mustafa Kemal Paşa engineered the defeat of the Greek forces that had commenced operations in Anatolia in 1919. The site of Gordion was part of this extensive battlefield, and archaeological evidence discovered across all sectors of the site includes slit-trenches, foxholes, rifle cartridges, artillery shells and other military equipment, reminiscent of the physical remains from the 1915 Gallipoli campaign at Troy.

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(ii)-9 Modern (1920s – present)

The Modern period at Gordion begins in 1923 with the foundation of the Republic of Turkey, following the Turkish War of Independence. The village of Yassıhöyük is the nearest modern settlement to the site of Gordion, and is situated on the low ridge on the northeastern perimeter of the Iron Age city, directly adjacent to the Phrygian royal burial ground. The majority of the village's families originate in the region

around Bolu, the large town about 130 km to the north, having moved to Yassıhöyük as part of the extensive population reconfiguration that took place in the years after the Turkish War of Independence.

Over the past six decades, the people of Yassıhöyük and the surrounding area have played a key role in the archaeology, maintenance, and security of Gordion. During the numerous seasons of fieldwork, it is they who have done most of the actual site-preparation work and digging—many becoming skilled excavators in the process.

Figure 3.1 Serving Stand A from the tomb chamber in Tumulus MM (ca. 740 B.C.) as discovered in 1957, leaning against the east wall of the tomb chamber. Several decorative bronze drinking bowls are also visible (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives).

Section 3
Justification for Inscription

3.1.a Brief Synthesis

Located in central Turkey, the archaeological site of Gordion ranks as one of the most important historical centers in the ancient Near East. It is also one of the most extensively excavated sites in the region. Gordion lies approximately 90 km southwest of Ankara, at the intersection of the great empires to the east (Assyrians, Babylonians, Hittites) and the west (Greeks, Romans); consequently, it occupied a strategic position on nearly all trade routes that linked the Aegean and Mediterranean with the Near East, and it is of critical importance to the cultural history of the region.

Gordion's historical significance derives from its very long and complex sequence of occupation that spans nearly 4,500 years, most notably from the Early Bronze Age (ca. 2500 B.C.) to the Seljuk Period (1400 A.D.) though in fact still continuing today. Gordion has been at the center of some of the most important historical events in the world, and its monuments are among the best-preserved in the Near East. Gordion is best known as the capital city of the Phrygians and as the seat of the Phrygian king Midas, who ruled in the late eighth century B.C. When Alexander the Great of Macedon began his world-altering campaign against the Persian Empire in 334 B.C., he came to Gordion, which served as the mustering-point for his army prior to its decisive victory over Darius III, the last ruler of the Persian Empire.

Owing to the enormous scale of the archaeological excavations, which span 70 years, and the remarkable quality, quantity, and variety of the excavated remains, Gordion is the unrivalled type-site for understanding Phrygian civilization. But it is also one of the most important sites for understanding the longer-term settlement history of the region, from the Bronze Age to modern times. Gordion's excellent state of preservation is due in part to the fact that the entire 9th century B.C. Phrygian citadel was covered by 5 m of clay after a catastrophic fire in 800 B.C.; this essentially froze the citadel's monuments in time, like Pompeii, until they were excavated nearly 3,000 years later.

Since Gordion was such a powerful urban center over such a great span of time, there are many features commonly associated with ancient cities that were first developed there, in particular by the Phrygian civilization. These include the first colored stone mosaics in the ancient world (9th century B.C.), the technology for producing golden-colored textiles (by the 8th century B.C.), and the manufacture of some of the earliest terracotta roof tiles that have ever been found (6th century B.C.), with elaborate relief and painted decoration. The first royal burial mounds, or tumuli, were built there in the 9th century B.C., and eventually the city was surrounded by over 100 such tombs, more than can be found in any other ancient center. One of these, Tumulus MM ("Midas Mound"), rises to a height of 53 meters, and is the third largest burial mound in the world. The tomb chamber within is the oldest standing wooden

building in the world (ca. 740 B.C.), and inside it was found the best-preserved wooden furniture known from antiquity.

3.1.b Criteria under which inscription is proposed (and justification for inscription under these criteria)

Criterion (iii): to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared.
Just as Gordion was the political and cultural center of ancient Phrygia, the site is today by far the best testimony we have for assessing Phrygian civilization. Since very few Phrygian inscriptions have been found, it is primarily through archaeological evidence that we gain a picture of who the Phrygians were, and Gordion is the key site for this purpose.

Gordion was the capital of the Phrygian kingdom and has been extensively investigated archaeologically, which makes it one of the leading sites for understanding long-term settlement history in the Near East. It is the best documented settlement of the Phrygian kingdom, which controlled much of Asia Minor during the early first millennium B.C., especially during the reign of Midas, its most famous king. With its monumental Phrygian architecture, an extensive and well-preserved "destruction level" dating to ca. 800 B.C., and a series of wealthy tombs belonging to Phrygian royalty, Gordion is the premier type-site for ancient Phrygian civilization, on a par with Athens, Pompeii, and the Hittite capital at Hattusha.

Settlement evolved here because of two outstanding geographical attributes: the locale is a natural regional communications hub and it is also distinctly fertile, the presence of the Sakarya River (anc. '*Sangarios*')–the third longest in Turkey–transforming the area into a celebrated "bread-basket". People began living at Gordion in the Early Bronze Age, at least as early as ca. 2500 B.C., and habitation still continues in the adjacent modern village of Yassıhöyük. Across that enormous span of time, 4,500 years, there have been very few breaks in habitation. In other words, the site's settlement history is one of the longest in the world.

Gordion has been at the center of some of the most important historical events in the world, and its monuments are among the most remarkably well-preserved in the Near East. Gordion is best known as the capital city of the Phrygians and as the seat of the Phrygian king Midas, who ruled in the late eighth century B.C. When Alexander the Great of Macedon came to Gordion in 333 B.C. he cut the legendary Gordian Knot, and after the rapid disintegration of his empire, the European Celts (Galatians) established a new center of power in the area, famously the most eastern enclave of the Celtic World. Following World War One, the site witnessed the 1921 Battle of the Sakarya—the climactic engagement in the Turkish Independence War. Military trenches and foxholes, shell cases, rifle cartridges, and human remains found in the area are poignant material reminders of this pivotal conflict.

Fig.3.2 View looking north, showing Tumulus MM (=T25, ca. 740 B.C.) in the centre. The smaller tumulus in the right foreground is T26, and behind it, close to MM, is Tumulus P (=T24), which contained the burial of a royal infant (ca. 760 B.C.). Further north, other tumuli are visible on the skyline. (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives).

Criterion (iv): to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history.

The fortifications and monumental buildings of the 9th century B.C. Early Phrygian citadel are unequaled for the period in Anatolia. Nowhere else for the time do we see such a multi-faceted architectural statement of royal power and command of human resources, or such well-preserved mosaics and textiles. The landscape of the area is made uniquely distinctive by the large concentration of tumuli; the Phrygians left their mark on the land for all time. The intact wooden tomb under Tumulus MM (the "Midas Mound") has no parallel anywhere.

Since Gordion was such a powerful urban center over such a great span of time, there are many features commonly associated with ancient cities that were first developed there. These include the first colored stone mosaics in the ancient world (9th century B.C.) and some of the earliest roof tiles that have ever been found, all of which were elaborately painted. The first royal burial mounds, or tumuli, were built there in the 9th century B.C., and eventually the city was surrounded by over 100 such tombs, more than can be found in any other ancient center. One of these, Tumulus MM, rises to a height of 53 meters, and is the third largest burial mound in the world.

The tomb chamber within it is the oldest standing wooden building in the world (ca. 740 B.C.), a testament to the astonishing skills of Gordion's Phrygian carpenters, who were among the most proficient in the Near East. Inside lay the best-preserved and most elaborate wooden furniture known from antiquity, as well as over 100 bronze vessels that highlight the Phrygian fame in metalworking. Gordion was also one of the most famous textile production centers in the ancient world, and the Phrygians alone

had a special dying process for cloth that made their aristocrats look golden in the sun—truly, a “golden touch.”

An unrivalled assemblage of several thousand metal artifacts has been discovered at Gordion, in bronze, iron, and very occasionally in lead, silver, and gold. These finds cover a remarkably broad range of applications, from the utilitarian to the elaborately decorative, and include tools, structural fittings, utensils, military equipment, horse harness, vehicle fittings, dress accessories, and ornate jewellery. Perhaps the most astonishing finds are the sets of luxurious bronze banqueting vessels from Gordion’s royal tumuli, including cauldrons, drinking buckets, jugs, bowls, ladles, and the regalia of elaborate brooches and belts that accompanied the dead. The largest and most spectacularly preserved of these assemblages came from Tumulus MM, with the vessels still bearing residues of the funerary meal after more than 2,700 years. The design and manufacture of these royal possessions are of the highest order, demonstrating the enormous wealth of the Phrygian elite and the superb skills attained by the best of the Phrygian smiths.

Gordion’s excellent state of preservation is due in part to the fact that the entire 9th century B.C. Phrygian citadel was covered by 5 m of clay after a catastrophic fire in ca. 800 B.C.; this essentially froze the city’s monuments and artifacts in time, like Pompeii, until they were excavated nearly 3,000 years later. The entrance to the citadel at the East Gate features the best-preserved Iron Age (10th–8th century B.C.) gate complex that has ever been discovered, with stone masonry still rising to a height of 10 m.

Fig. 3.3 Three large bronze cauldrons with their iron stands from the tomb chamber in Tumulus MM (ca. 740 B.C.), as found in situ in 1957. Scattered on the floor are bronze drinking bowls and large, trefoil-mouthed bronze jugs; these had originally been hung from iron spikes on the wall but had fallen centuries ago when the iron corroded and broke. (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives)

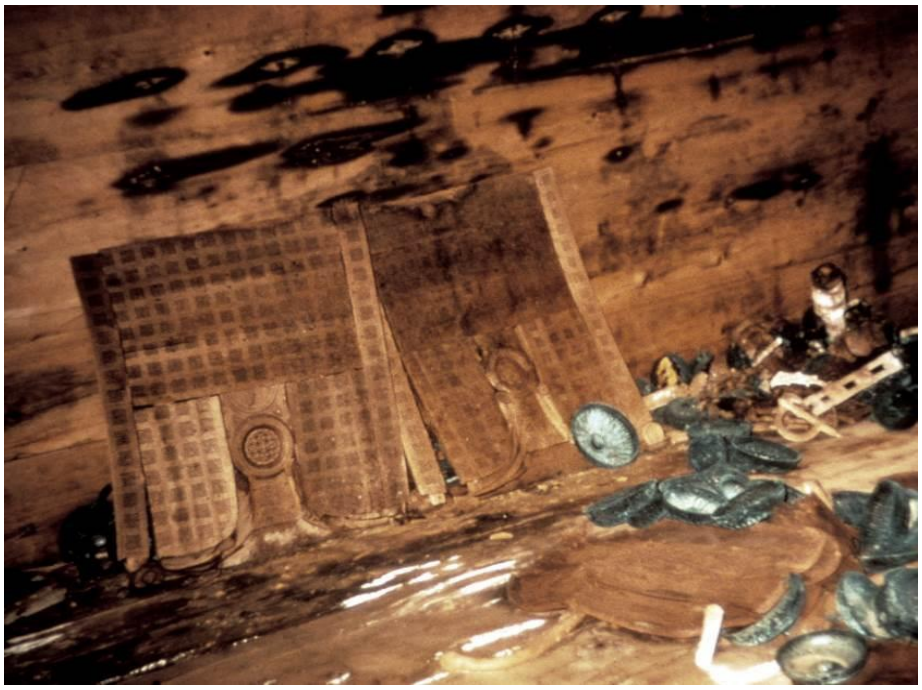

Fig.3.4 The two wooden serving stands from Tumulus MM (ca. 740 B.C.), as found in situ in 1957, leaning against the east wall of the tomb chamber. Visible on the floor are bronze drinking bowls and the collapsed remains of some of the several wooden tables found in the tomb (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives).

Fig.3.5 Serving Stand A from the tomb chamber inside Tumulus MM, ca. 740 B.C., photographed during the 1957 investigations (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives).

Fig.3.6 Photograph from the 1957 investigations inside Tumulus MM (ca. 740 B.C.), showing bronze trefoil-mouthed jugs and bronze and leather belts, lying at the base of the tomb chamber's west wall. These artifacts had originally been hung from iron pegs hammered into the wall (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives).

Criterion (vi): to be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria)

The site is directly associated with the episode of the Gordian Knot described by ancient historians such as Arrian (*Anabasis Alexandri* 2.3.1- 8 – considered one of the most complete sources on the campaigns of Alexander the Great), Quintus Curtius (3.1.11- 18), Justin's epitome of Pompeius Trogus, and Aelian's *De Natura Animalium*. When Alexander the Great of Macedon began his world-altering campaign against the Persian Empire in 334 B.C., he came to Gordion and cut the famous Gordian Knot, thereby fulfilling an ancient prophecy and demonstrating he would become master of Asia. As a result of the profound and widespread influence of the legend being used as a metaphor for Gordion, the name of the site and the people who ruled it continue to appear in literary and artistic works.

Most of the ancient writers who described the kingdom focused on King Midas, who ruled during the second half of the 8th century B.C. He was renowned in antiquity for his great wealth, and in legend he had the power to turn anything he touched into gold – "the Midas Touch." Midas was indeed extraordinarily wealthy, and the Phrygian kingdom reached its greatest extent during his reign, stretching from the Troad, in what is now northwestern Turkey, to the Euphrates River in the east.

Midas ascended to the throne around 740 B.C. and probably ruled for more than four decades, during which time he provided support for smaller kingdoms in southern and southeastern Turkey who were attempting to break away from Assyrian control. This was also the period when Homer's *Iliad* was written down for the first time, and

it is no surprise that Phrygia was described in the *Iliad* as a strong and well-fortified kingdom. Even during later periods when it was controlled by other major powers, such as Lydia and Persia, Gordion's citadel would have been one of the most impressive in Anatolia.

This was true even a century before Midas, from about 850 B.C., which is also when the Phrygians first began to construct monumental tumuli at Gordion, the first of their kind in the Near East. Although this earlier citadel was heavily damaged by a catastrophic fire ca. 800 B.C., Gordion's rulers immediately set about rebuilding it on an even more commanding scale, by raising it 4–5 m higher than its predecessor. This entailed the complete burial of the Early Phrygian citadel, and such a radical recreation of an entire architectural complex is unprecedented in the ancient world. Ironically, the fire resulted in the remarkable archaeological preservation of thousands of artifacts in ceramic, metal, bone and ivory, and even wood, textile, and plant matter, lying where they had last been used in the buildings 2,800 years ago. It is one of the most significant assemblages ever discovered, providing an astonishing insight into the character of an Iron Age citadel, unique in Anatolian archaeology. Such monumental building projects also increased the fame of King Midas, whose name continues to be used as an indication of high quality in modern literature and products.

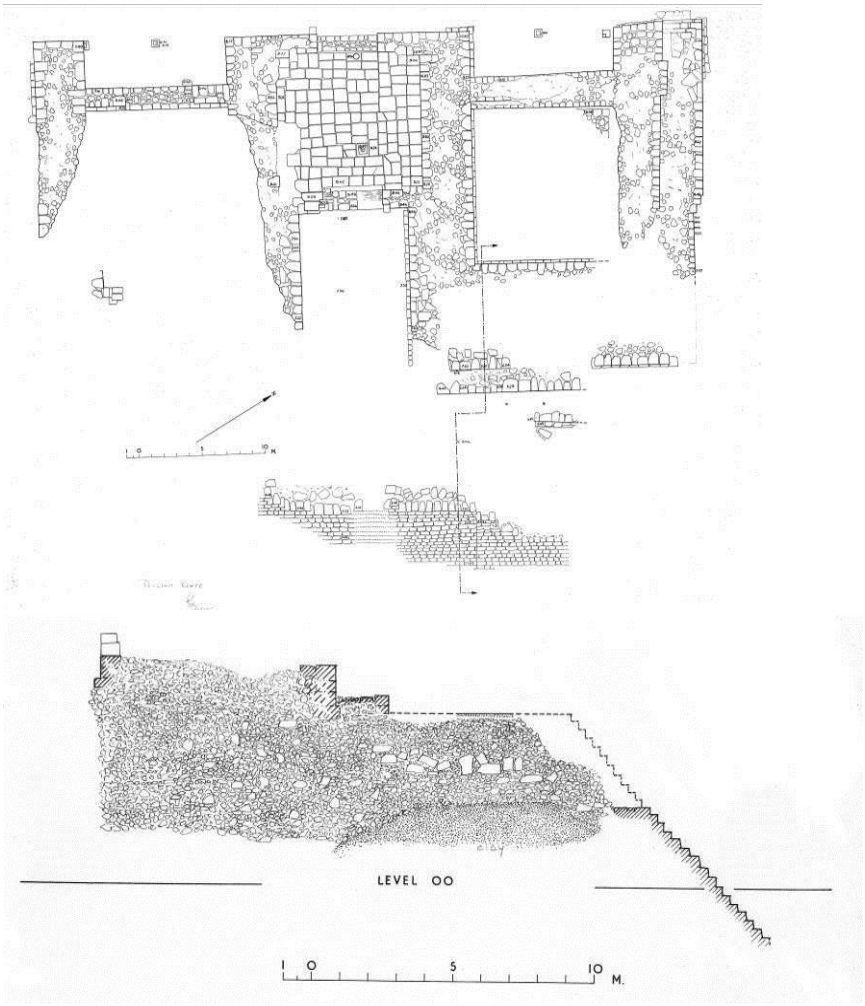

Fig.3.7 Plan and section of the Middle Phrygian citadel's East Gate and stepped Glacis, constructed in the early 8th century B.C. (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives)

Fig.3.8 The Middle Phrygian stepped Glacis in front of the East Citadel Gate, 8th century B.C. View looking northeast in 1955 (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives).

3.1.c Statement of integrity

UNESCO Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Parag. 87-89 require that the physical fabric of the property (nominated under criteria (i) to (vi)) and its significant features should be in good condition, and the impact of deterioration process under controlled.

It also requires a significant proportion of the elements necessary to convey the totality of the value conveyed by the property to be included. Relationships and dynamic functions present in cultural landscapes, historic towns or other living properties essential to their distinctive character should also be maintained (UNESCO Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Parag. 89).

The integrity of the proposed WHS is considered below according to the conditions set out in the UNESCO Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Parag. 88, which require assessment of the extent to which the property:

- includes all elements necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value;
- is of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the features and processes which convey the property's significance;
  and
- suffers from adverse effects of development and/or neglect.

Question 1: Completeness - does the property contain all the elements to express the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

Yes. The nominated property contains all the elements needed to express the property's Outstanding Universal Value as a unique example of an index site for understanding Phrygian culture.

The property includes: the central Citadel Mound (an entirely man-made feature, which is the product of eight successive settlements built one on top of the other from ca.2500BC – to AD. 1400); the Lower Town (with prominent remains of two large 8th–6th century B.C. forts / strongpoints at "Küçük Höyük" and "Kuştepe", both also associated with Persian siege ramps dated ca. 540 B.C.); the Outer Town and 73 tumuli – monumental earthen burial mounds surrounding the Citadel Mound including Tumulus MM, the largest of the group (53 m high) with an intact burial chamber that is the oldest (known) standing wooden structure in the world (ca. 740 B.C.).

The extent of the property is based on the excavation results and the remote sensing /magnetic prospections carried out by the excavation team and the recent field survey conducted by the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations (Ankara) and the Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties (Nov. 2019).

21 tumuli in Yassıhöyük Distr.; 2 mound; 15 tumuli in Şabanözü Distr.; 2 tumuli in Beylikköprü Distr.; 1 mound; 7 tumuli in Kıranharmanı Distr.; 2 mound; 3 tumuli in Çekirdeksiz Distr.; 1 tumulus in Sazılar Distr. and 2 tumuli in Gençali Distr. (most incl. within the Buffer Zone; also see Table 1.1- List of archaeological features shown on

maps incl. in Fig. 1.6-10 - Nom. WH Site boundary detail at Yassıhöyük, Beylikköprü, Çekirdeksiz, Kıranharmanı, Şabanözü and Sazılar Distr.; pp.21- 26) associated with the nominated property which are part of the wider landscape setting were also considered but - not included due to their state of conservation and/or more distant location and the tumuli already included are deemed more than sufficient to express the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property. They do not require inclusion within the boundaries of the property.

Fig.3.9 Magnetic prospection of the outer defensive walls. Prominently visible in the background are Kuştepe, on the left, and Tumulus MM (=T25) toward the right (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives).

Question 2: Boundaries – is the property of adequate size to ensure the complete presentation of the features and processes which convey its significance?

Yes. The nominated property is complete, since the boundaries of the property capture the attributes that together convey Outstanding Universal Value at Gordion. See Executive Summary (textual description of the boundaries of the Nominated Property); pp.4-5.

Question 3: State of Conservation – are the attributes conveying Outstanding Universal Value at risk from development and/or neglect?

The nominated property is protected by a strict regime of maintenance and control, derived from extensive statutory protection. The Excavation Team and the General Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museums through its local representatives (the Museum of Anatolia Civilizations, Ankara and the Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties) have in place an effective system for monitoring all the component features and their condition, as set out in section 5.b-c, including on-going programmes of maintenance, without which deterioration would occur.

The physical fabric of the nominated property on the central Citadel Mound and its surrounding is in good condition and the processes of deterioration are monitored

and carefully controlled.

The Site is protected from adverse effects of development through statutory designation and the land-use planning controls, as set out in section 5.c. During the last 30 years of excavation on the Citadel Mound, protection measures (or structural improvement towards protection of the property) have focused on consolidating and stabilizing the 9th century B.C. buildings still standing within the Citadel Mound such as the severely cracked stone walls of the Early Phrygian Citadel “East Gate” (built ca.850 B.C.) which was damaged by an earthquake in 1999. The stones were removed and reinserted in to their original positions once they had been consolidated.

The same conservation approach has also been used for the Terrace Building (9th century B.C.) located in the south-western part of the Early Phrygian citadel’ eastern enclosure.

Tumulus MM (ca. 740 B.C) is also continuously monitored and is in good condition. Monitoring of temperature and humidity inside the MM tomb chamber began in the early 1980s using mechanical hygrothermographs, installed in and around the structure. More recently, the use of battery-powered electronic dataloggers has allowed more accurate monitoring of the tomb’s environment.

Electronic dataloggers have been placed in three positions: at the outer entrance of the tunnel leading to the tomb chamber, directly exposed to the outside air but protected from rain and snow; halfway down the tunnel; and near the interior gate, on a juniper log at the northwest exterior corner of the tomb chamber’s outer casing. The fungus that has damaged the wood over the centuries is now inactive, and the humidity levels during most of the year are well below that at which fungi can grow. Environmental monitoring of the chamber continues throughout the year.

In 2002 an entirely new support system for the exterior of the tomb chamber was installed. The basic concept for each new brace is the creation of a rigid frame, which is anchored to the reinforced concrete shell that surrounds the tomb chamber. Each frame consists of a new concrete footer cast in place against the foundation of the concrete shell, a steel post bolted onto a plate cast into the new foundation, a beam bolted onto the top of the post at one end and onto the concrete shell at the other, and a series of adjustable arms with flexible heads that support each juniper log. The heads on the adjustable arms are fitted with neoprene pads to allow for continued seasonal movement of the juniper logs. An inert membrane provides a barrier between the neoprene and the ancient wood. Tension rods, added near the junctions of the main posts and beams, prevent lateral movement on the upper corners of the frames during low-level earthquakes. All of these measures ensure that the tomb chamber remains stable and standing. Also see **section 4.a.**

3.1.d Statement of Authenticity

The level of authenticity of all the component features included in the property is high. Over 70 years of excavation and research have revealed a remarkable quality, quantitiy and a variety of archaeological remains with high level of preservation. There has been in situ consolidation work on parts of the excavated structures within the Citadel Mound. The substantial amount of data recovered from the archaeological investigations has ensured that the stabilization/ consolidation work

has a high level of authenticity in material and design. All stabilization work has been based on complete and detailed documentation.

The conditions of authenticity, set out in the UNESCO Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Parag.82, that are relevant to the archaeological site of Gordion are discussed with respect to the following attributes:

- **Form/Design** – high. The form and design of the structures and the spatial organization of over 100 tumuli surrounding the Citadel Mound has not been changed since nearly 2,800 years from the Early Phrygian Period (ca. 850 B.C). As such – Gordion represents the best preserved extant example of an archaeological type-site for understanding Phrygian culture.

- **Materials/Substance** – all the material, fabric and/or substance are in-situ, except for the small archaeological artifacts which are prone to decay and vulnerable to theft are at present displayed at the museum.
  No additions have been made except for minimal interventions for stabilization of the structures.
  There has been in-situ stabilization/consolidation work on parts of the structures on the Citadel Mound (in particular, the Early Phrygian citadel's "East Gate" and Terrace Building).

- **Location/Setting** – can be considered unchanged.
  Although the vegetation, notably the dense forest areas have diminished through history starting from the Early Bronze Age, the fertility of the surrounding region remains as it was in the antiquity.
  Otherwise – the Citadel Mound, the fortifications (incl. larger forts and/or strongpoints i.e. "Kustepe", "Küçük Höyük") and its surrounding landscape and the distribution of over 100 tumuli and the unprecendented landscape view to/from the site remains unchanged.

3.1.e Protection and management requirements

Archaeological sites in Turkey are protected through the Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties Law (*Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu*) No. 2863, 23/07/1983 as amended by the Law No. 5226, 14/07/2004 and the Planning Law (*İmar Kanunu*) No.3194, 1985. The Law. No.3194 provides a framework for local and regional planning policy, acting as the principle primary legislation for guiding planning and development in Turkey. The Law No.2863 gives the national protection policy on the historic environment. It provides for the protection of archaeological sites by considering the impact of development on their Outstanding Universal Value, authenticity and integrity. Policies that protect the property are set within the Regulation No.658 Protection and Use Principles of Archaeological Sites (incl. in **Annex 3.b –** Protection and Use Provisions in Archaeological Sites, Decision No.658, 05/11/1999 of the High Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties; pp. 244-247).

Individual buildings, monuments and areas of special archaeological, architectural or historic interest are designated and protected under Law No.2863. In this case, the Gordion (Yassıhöyük) Citadel Mound and its surrounding broader landscape consisting over 100 tumuli including Tumulus MM (=T25, the "Midas Mound", ca.740

B.C.) which is the largest of these with a height of 53 m and a diameter of 300 m. were designated as a 1st and 3rd degree archaeological conservation area by the Decision No.1096, 16/02/1990 of the Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Properties. 3 mounds and 110 tumuli (most of them included within the designated archaeological conservation areas) were also registered separately as 'cultural properties' by the Decision No.1096, 16/02/1990 of the Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Properties.
A further 13 individual tumuli within the surrounding landscape were registered by the Decision No.2436, 10/06/2015 by the Ankara Regional Council for the Conservation of Cultural Properties. 1 tumulus (=T120 incl. within the buffer zone) and a late Roman period structure (= DY10) was designated by the Decision No.2808, 12/11/2015. And 1 other tumulus (= T125; incl. within the buffer zone) was designated by the Decision No.3371, 26/05/2016.

As a designated archaeological site Gordion "is to be preserved (as it is) with the exception of scientific studies towards its protection". Basic infrastructural facilities/units (i.e. car parking, toilets, ticket office, etc.) can be developed, but only with the consent of the Ankara Regional Conservation Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

In addition, the status of 3rd degree archaeological conservation area designation (Decision No.1096, 06/02/1990 of Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties) ensure that the immediate setting of the citadel mound at the west and north peripheries is protected from potential adverse development.

Any impact on the attributes that reflect Outstanding Universal Value will be managed through the existing conservation legislation, and related regulations. See **section 5.b-c** for the operation of consents for the archaeological site and for the protection that exist in the setting of the nominated property.

Requirements and Objectives of the Management Plan
The key purpose of the Management Plan is to set out a framework for the management of the Proposed WH Site to ensure its conservation and continued sustainable use and the maintenance of its OUV.

The Plan does this by identification and consideration of key issues and by the development of policies and actions to deal with them. Part(s) 3-7 of the Management Plan sets out and discusses the key issues. Part(s) 9-10 then sets out objectives and actions for dealing with the key issues.

The present edition (incl. in Annex 3.g) draws on the 2013 TÜBİTAK Gordion and its Environs Management Plan Project which considered the key issues in some detail.

Considerable progress has been made on some issues since 2013. Others can now be resolved in new ways in the light of changing circumstances. In addition, some new issues are discussed for the first time because their significance has grown over the last seven years or because we have been asked to address them specifically either by the local authorities and/or by the local residents who reside within the nearby villages. There have also been considerable changes in both international and national policy which will affect the future management and conservation of the site.

The key management issues have been considered sequentially, and are identified

under the following six broad headings:

- Excavation and Research;
- Conservation;
- Visitor Management;
- Education;
- Socio-Economic Structure of Gordion (Yassıhöyük) and its environs; and
- Management
  (incl. issues related to funding, monitoring and reviewing the plan)

Based on the description and evaluation of the Site, its OUV and its key management issues the Management Plan defines the Vision on the basis of the essence/spirit of the Vision for the future contained in the 2013 Plan and then identifies Objectives and Policies considered necessary for the effective management of the Site as a whole. The 2013 TÜBİTAK Gordion and and its Environs (Conservation) Management Plan Project contained 10 Policies and 35 Actions reflecting these ten broad categories. These have been revised as necessary to take account of changed circumstances since then while some new policies have been added to address areas not covered by the previous Plan.

The objectives have been re-ordered into general long-term objectives, which should remain valid for 5 years or more, and more specific policies with a given time scale. Most policies result in specific actions during the lifespan of this Plan (5 years/ the Plan covers the period 2021-2025) although some of them have a longer time scale (5+ years) and may be carried forward from this plan to future ones. An Action Plan based on these objectives and policies is contained in Part 10. Objectives and policies are set out after the Vision, and are cross-referenced to the management issues identified in Part(s) 3-7.

The first draft of the management plan (2013 TÜBİTAK Gordion and its Environs Management Plan Project) has been prepared jointly by the University of Pennsylvania and the Middle East Technical University (Dept. of Architecture) with the support of the *Türkiye Bilimsel ve Teknolojik Araştırma Kurumu (TÜBİTAK)* / The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey.

The present edition (incl. in Annex 3.g) was prepared jointly by the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism (General Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museums), the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology and the Polatlı Municipality which has taken into consideration many new developments, advances and new insights that have occurred in the course of the last seven years.

The Gordion (Yassıhöyük) Management Plan was approved by the Coordination and Audit Board in January 2021 in accordance with the Regulation on the Substance and Procedures of the Establishment and Duties of the Site Management and the Monument Council and Identification of Management Sites (*Alan Yönetimi ile Anıt Eser Kuruluş ve Görevleri ile Yönetim Alanlarının Belirlenmesine ilişkin Usul ve Esaslar Hakkında Yönetmelik*) No.26006, 27/11/2005.

3.2 Comparative Analysis

We have a limited knowledge about Phrygian origins and their social, cultural, and economic life before they founded their capital at Gordion. The Phrygians, as known from later Greek writers, migrated from the Balkans of southeastern Europe into Anatolia following the breakup of the Hittite Empire around 1200 B.C. However, there are no well-preserved Balkan sites that clearly attest to earlier settlements of Phrygians. Therefore, when assessing Phrygian civilization, Gordion can only be compared with other settlements in Anatolia that provide Phrygian material. A study of Phrygian settlements shows that 136 of the 164 known sites were only investigated by survey, and 28 by excavation (Erdan 2016:49). The great majority of these Phrygian occupation sites are mound-type settlements of varying sizes, and are situated in Central Anatolia. They are located mainly on alluvial plains within the Sakarya and Porsuk river basins. (Özarslan 2010: 7)

Among these sites, **Dorylaion (Şarhöyük**) which is located in modern Eskişehir, was an urban center during the 1st millennium B.C. Excavated since 1989, the site provides only very limited information about the Phrygian Period. The size and layout of its Phrygian occupation is still poorly understood and has not been clarified by ongoing excavations (Özarslan 2010:9). Remains from the the Late Phrygian (540–334 B.C.) and Middle Phrygian (800–540 B.C.) periods were exposed only in small areas. Pottery from the Late–Middle Phrygian levels generally consists of grey wares and simple everyday vessels. Other finds from the Phrygian Period include a bronze fibula, a terracotta figurine head with a Paleo-Phrygian inscription, another terracotta figurine head, and a group of pottery with Phrygian graffiti. None of this material can compare to the large and well-preserved assemblages from Gordion. For example, the Gordion excavations have provided an extremely large body of evidence for the development of the Phrygian pottery tradition (Henrickson 2017:189). From the Early Phrygian Period (950–800 B.C.) at Gordion, the dominant and persistent core of the local pottery industry was represented by grey wares. These became prominent during the Early Phrygian Period and lasted until the end of the Hellenistic Period, in the first century B.C. (Henrickson 2017:192). The evidence shows that the Early and Middle Phrygian potters were specialists, working in groups at a limited number of workshops, each of which produced a large number of vessels in a range of types. Potters, particularly those producing common rather than fine wares, were likely independent of direct state control (Henrickson 2017:193). This situation enables us to identify Phrygian settlements on the basis of ceramics alone, as for example at **Midaion (Karahöyük)**, a large mound located approximately 30 km to the east of modern Eskişehir, where the Phrygian occupation is currently represented only by surface finds of pottery (Özarslan 2010:10).

Between 2003 and 2005, the remains of sculpture and fragments of an important inscription in the Old Phrygian language were unexpectedly found during excavations at the early 6th century B.C. walled city of **Kerkenes Dağ** in the highlands of central Turkey (Draycott and Summers 2008). Discoveries have also revealed architecture and everyday objects rendered in a Phrygian style (Summers and Summers 2017: 117). However, there are very few finds that have been discovered overall, certainly not enough to evaluate the social context of Phrygians who might have migrated eastward to Kerkenes (Summers and Summers 2017: 117).

Moreover, the number of Phrygian inscriptions found at Kerkenes is miniscule by

comparison to those from Gordion. Beginning in 1950, the American excavations directed by Rodney S. Young demonstrated the exceptional epigraphic richness of Gordion. All of the inscriptions discovered up to the present have been published by C. Brixhe and M. Lejeune (Brixhe and Lejeune 1984; see also Liebhart and Brixhe 2009). With 11 inscriptions on stone and 245 graffiti, primarily on vases, Gordion is still by far the richest site for Palaeo-Phrygian epigraphy.

At **Pazarlı Höyük**, a fortified Phrygian site located approx. 270 km northeast of Gordion, one of the excavated buildings yielded a series of colorful painted architectural terracottas (early 6th century B.C.), very similar to those that have been found at Gordion. However, this is the only discovery related to Phrygian architecture or society that has been made at the site. By comparison, at Gordion the use of decorated, fire-proof terracottas was popular on the roofs and upper walls of many public / elite buildings in the 6th century B.C., and over 1,000 examples have been found, as compared with fewer than 100 at Pazarlı.

The ancient site of **Pessinus (Ballıhisar)**, located 13 km from Sivrihisar and 120 km south-west of Ankara, is said to have been founded by King Midas and to have been an early center of the cult of the goddess Matar (Diodorus Siculus 3.59.8). However, no evidence dating earlier than 400 B.C. has been found at the site. It has therefore provided no information about Phrygian civilization, and nothing about the origins of the cult of Matar.

Other Phrygian settlements in Anatolia were built on high hills with buildings composed of large rectangular, hewn blocks (Haspels 1971: 36). Only rarely are the remains of the original walls still in place; their existence can be traced primarily by cuttings made in the rock to receive the foundation blocks (Haspels 1971: 36). Among these sites, Midas City, Kümbet Asar Kale, and Pişmiş Kale have supplied evidence for fortifications and occupation. The rest contain little to no evidence for settlement, and their plans and sizes are unclear. None of these can be considered as large urban centers, nor as major settlements inhabited by substantial numbers of people (Özarslan 2010: 12).

The **Midas City** site, which lies in the Phrygian Highlands 150 km west of Gordion, possesses the characteristic feature of a hilltop fortress: defensive walls with gates, and subterranean staircases penetrating the rock from the surface of the plateau (Haspels 1971: 29). The site was identified as Phrygian, mainly based on the ceramics found on surrounding slopes and fields, as well as on limited architectural evidence. Several other hilltop settlements were located around it, which some scholars have identified as military strongholds in times of need, communicating with each other through signals from hilltop to hilltop (Özarslan 2010:11). The remains of these settlements, however, are in most cases barely perceptible today, and they provide little evidence for settlement organization.

One feature of Midas City, however, has been very important for our understanding of King Midas and the visual appearance of Gordion's megarons. This is the Midas Monument, situated at the edge of the settlement. It consists of a rock-cut relief reproduction of a building façade, with a width and height of nearly 17 m. Above it is an inscription to King Midas who is named as king and as leader of the army. The entire façade is covered by geometric designs, which are probably indicative of the kind of decoration that would have been used for megaron facades at Gordion in the

9th and 8th centuries B.C. Similar geometric designs were used on Gordion's textiles and on the wooden furniture from Gordion's royal tumuli.

There were also sacred places in the landscape where the goddess Matar was worshipped, such as in **Highland Phrygia (Tent. List Ref. 6040).** Such places were generally located in upland areas and did not have temple buildings, since the Phrygians believed that Matar dwelled in bare cliffs, valleys, and mountains near to bodies of fresh water. Some of these places can be identified as sites sacred to Matar due to the presence of relief carvings of the goddess, but they do not provide the kind of information about religious ritual that Gordion has supplied. Gordion was an important center for the worship of the Great Mother of Anatolia, who was called "Matar" by the Phrygians and "Cybele" by the Greeks and Romans. Considerable evidence for the goddess's prominence at Gordion and in the surrounding area has come to light through excavations conducted at the site, first by Gustav and Alfred Körte in 1900 and subsequently, since 1950, by the ongoing Penn Museum expedition (Roller 1991:128). This material includes sculptural representations of the goddess as well as numerous votive objects that were dedicated to her (Roller 1991:128).

Gordion also stands out in that the excavations there have produced elements of material culture so far undiscovered at any other Phrygian site. For example, massive quantities of tools from the so-called Terrace Complex (the 9th century B.C. "Terrace / TB" and "Clay Cut / CC" Buildings) indicate a large-scale Phrygian textile industry operating in standardized workshop units. This evidence is supported by actual fragments of well-preserved textiles, found both in the tumuli and in the elite structures inside the citadel (Burke 2007:64-65). The quantity of tools suggests that textile manufacture exceeded the needs of any local Phrygian elite and that cloth had some standard of value to the state, perhaps as a form of payment to administrators or soldiers (Burke 2007:65), or for diplomatic gift exchange with other rulers. So, a centrally organized textile industry was a major feature of the Phrygian royal economy at Gordion (Burke 2007:64).

In addition to cloth production equipment, Gordion also provides a great deal of evidence for food preparation (Burke 2007:69). The large concentration of textile production and food processing equipment within the Terrace and Clay Cut Buildings indicates that large numbers of workers were active in the citadel, to clothe and feed people (Burke 2007:69). The textiles made by the weavers would likely have been supplied to large groups of Phrygians, perhaps even the Phrygian military, which would have depended on supplies of not only textiles from the palace but also food and beer (Burke 2007:69).

The Phrygians were also known for their fine furniture, as attested by the Greek historian Herodotus (Simpson 2016: 75). The normal loss of most organic objects from the archaeological record makes the Gordion wooden artifacts all the more precious (Simpson 2016: 75)

As all these points demonstrate, Gordion is incredibly important in terms of understanding Phrygia's material culture, economy, language and writing. In particular, it is primarily from the "destruction level" of the citadel around 800 B.C. that we gain our best picture of Phrygian material culture and economy (Sams 2017:50-51). Gordion's architecture and decorative programs were both unique and highly influential within Asia Minor. Other excavated citadels of the Central Anatolian

Iron Age include **Boğazköy/Hattusha (Ref. 377)** in Çorum and **Alişar** in Yozgat. In both these cases, however, the Iron Age buildings were not nearly as monumental in scale as those at Gordion, nor as well preserved. At **Kerkenes Dağ,** in Yozgat, monumental buildings of this general period are known, but only a few have been excavated and these are poorly preserved. The citadel of Gordion can also be compared with several other Iron Age settlements such as **Troy (Ref. 849), Kaman-Kalehöyük, Carchemish,** and Zincirli (Sam'al), though not all of these sites are Phrygian.

The city of **Kerkenes Dağ,** in Yozgat Province, includes defensive systems with gates, a Palatial Complex on the western side of the city, urban blocks containing residential two-roomed buildings, rows of small, square storage units, and other structures (Summers and Summers 2017:117-120). The plans of the megarons in Gordion and Kerkenes are similar, but at Gordion, the open courts were flanked by many more megarons than at Kerkenes. The four megarons in the Early Phrygian Outer Court of Gordion (nearest the citadel's East Gate) had decorative pebbled floors, and these included unusually elaborate mosaics featuring polychromatic geometric designs in Megarons 1 and 2. The floor in the main room of Megaron 2 was exceptionally well-preserved. These are the earliest known examples of this type of floor in the ancient world, suggesting that the Phrygians invented this particular type of decorative mosaic flooring (Sams 2017:51). No such mosaics have been found at Kerkenes.

Kerkenes was destroyed by a fire in the early sixth century B.C., which completely demolished the architecture, and extremely few small finds have been discovered. Moreover, the well-preserved 9th and 8th century B.C. buildings at Gordion do not exist at Kerkenes, which was founded only in the late 7th century BC.

The Iron Age levels of **Hattusha (Boğazköy) (Ref. 377)** contain domestic dwellings, but no evidence for public buildings has been found up to now, and the settlement appears to have had no fortifications initially (Genz 2017:129-130). However, during the Late Iron Age, the hill of Büyükkale was encircled by a fortification, and the Southern Fortress was surrounded by a fortification of its own, even though the precise relationship between the two citadels remains obscure (Genz 2017:130-131). Both of these fortified circuits are later in date and much less well-preserved than the citadel walls of Gordion, and very little material culture has been discovered in association with them.

At Gordion, however, the excavated material enables us to reconstruct much of the citadel in minute detail. A monumental gate building (the East Gate) provided access to the core area. This gate had a sloping central passageway flanked by two massive wings or bastions (the North and South Courts), the northern of which originally contained many large storage jars (pithoi) set into its ground floor (Sams 2005; DeVries 1990:377). This is the best-preserved Iron Age (10th – 8th c. B.C.) citadel gate that has ever been discovered, with stone masonry still surviving to an astonishing height of 10 m, and the building would have risen even higher originally. The gate led to two open courts (the "Outer Court", paved with flagstones, and the "Inner Court", which had a pebble surface), each of which was associated with groups of magnificent megaron buildings. These two courts were separated from each other by an imposing enclosure wall, which must have been over 4 meters high judging by breadth of its foundations, with large double doors. These areas were clearly intended for elite / state activities. In a separate enclosed zone to the west lay the enormous Terrace Complex, the industrial quarter, which contained the enormous TB

and CC Buildings mentioned earlier (and see also below).

At **Troy (Ref.849)**, after the Late Bronze Age, there appears to have been a migration of people from Thrace, the Balkans, and / or the Lower Danube. They settled at this severely depopulated site in the late 12th century B.C. (Troy VIIb2 phase) and lived mostly within the limits of the Late Bronze Age central citadel, although only a few poorly preserved buildings can be dated to this phase (Rose 2014: 38-40). By this time the fortification walls no longer served a defensive function because they had been too heavily damaged, and they do not appear to have been repaired (Rose 214, 47-49). For example, the roof had collapsed over the cistern within the Northeast Bastion, which was the only functioning water source in the citadel. (Aslan and Rose 2013:9,10). Although the Citadel Mound of Troy is large, the Citadel Mound of Gordion is even larger, in fact nearly four times the size, measuring 450 x 300 m (135.000 square meters) (Rose 2014: 8-25).

The site of **Kaman-Kalehöyük** is located at Kaman, in Kırşehir Province, central Anatolia. The Early Iron Age levels have been designated as stratum IId based on architectural characteristics and ceramic finds. Six architectural phases, numbered one to six, from older to younger, have been unearthed in stratum IId.1. Among the commonly observed features in this stratum are single-room houses with postholes, wherein the basement was constructed of a stone foundation with one or two rows of stone below the outer floor level. During the latest three phases of stratum IId1-3, a sequence of three fortification circuits was built successively at the same place and possibly in the same manner, but all were burned. None of these defensive circuits is very well preserved, and they are completely different in scale and character from the extensive and sophisticated fortifications of Gordion during the 9th and 8th centuries B.C. For the earliest three phases of the same Kaman stratum (IId4-6), neither a fortification wall nor a burned layer was observed at all, which suggests the presence of only a small, village-like community (Matsumura 2008:41).

Alişar Höyük, in Yozgat Province, was occupied from the Chalcolithic (4th millennium B.C.) through the Iron Age. However, the main period of occupation at the site is Bronze Age, and although Phrygian pottery has been discovered, there is very little Iron Age material overall.

The **Carchemish** and **Zincirli** archaeological sites are located in southeastern Turkey, near the Syrian border. They are usually described as Neo-Hittite cities because their rulers claimed to be descendants of the kings of the old (Bronze Age) Hittite Empire. The Iron Age levels of both sites are well preserved, but they are far closer to Syrian cities in form and appearance than to anything in Anatolia. The only notably close similarity between Carchemish/Zincirli and Gordion is in the use of stone orthostat reliefs. These reliefs are well represented at Carchemish and Zincirli where they were set up at the citadel gates, an especially popular feature of Iron Age centers located in the area of the modern Turkish/Syrian border. Gordion also has several such orthostat reliefs, dating to ca. 875–850 B.C. and resembling the examples from the Southeast Anatolian Region and Syria (though none was actually found at Gordion's citadel gate), but after this date they were excluded from Gordion's monumental architectural programs, so far as we know.

None of the cities mentioned above compare closely to Gordion in terms of detailed evidence for the form of the citadel in combination with a remarkably large and well-

preserved in situ assemblage of Iron Age material culture. Most notably, there is nothing elsewhere to compare with the evidence from Gordion's Early Phrygian industrial "Terrace Complex". Here, one can confidently reconstruct two monumental row-buildings—each of which consisted of eight conjoined megaron building units (TB1–TB-8, CC-1–CC-4, with four unexcavated but presumed units CC5–CC8), each of these subdivided into a larger main room and a shallower anteroom—positioned facing each other on either side of a 23 m wide court. With a total length of over 100 m, this installation is among the largest known in Anatolia from any period, and the thousands of ceramic vessels, metal tools, and bone/ivory objects found within the complex provide unique evidence for large-scale food preparation and the production of textiles. This complex has, in fact, provided the most extensive physical evidence for ancient textile production that has ever been discovered anywhere.

Within the many rooms there was an abundance of equipment for textile, grain and meat processing, with some building units containing between 500 and 600 loomweights (DeVries 1990:385-86; Burke 2005:71). Each megaron building unit would have been large enough to house at least 25 people, almost certainly women; this would have meant a total of 300 workers in the zone if all of the buildings were in operation simultaneously (DeVries 1980:40). The Terrace Complex is thus without parallel, both in terms of its architectural components and its associated artifacts.

The roofing systems in the Gordion citadel are also particularly noteworthy. For example, the roof span of Megaron 2 featured beams over 10 m in length with no internal supports, which is, as far as we know, a more daring feat of engineering than one would have found in broadly contemporary Assyrian palaces, including the throne room of Assurnasirpal II (884–859 BC) (Liebhart 1988). Such an achievement attests to an unusually high level of skill in architecture and carpentry at Gordion, one that was equalled at few other sites in the Near East.

Many city sites in Anatolia were dominant during the Bronze Age, or during the Greek and Roman periods, but not during the Iron Age as Gordion was. Nor do many of the other investigated sites supply much evidence for who the Phrygians were and what their lives were like. Furthermore, in terms of culture, Phrygia has been viewed as lying too far to the west for Near Eastern archaeologists, and too far to the east for those studying the Classical world. But this is what makes Gordion unique and fascinating: as the Phrygian capital, it interacted with empires and states in both the East (Assyria, Persia) and the West (Lydia, Greece), but at the same time, the Phrygians identified exclusively with neither one. Gordion's hybrid culture is therefore not easily paralleled.

Another distinguishing feature of Gordion, very different from most other Iron Age cities, is the presence of monumental burial mounds or tumuli. Tumuli occur across Anatolia but nowhere in as great a concentration as at Gordion, nor do any date as early as those at Gordion. The earliest monumental burial mounds in Anatolia were constructed at Gordion as early as the mid 9th century B.C. Tumulus W (= T5) is the earliest known (ca. 850 B.C.), and it remained the largest burial mound in Anatolia until the construction of Tumulus MM (=T25) at Gordion ca. 740 B.C. Over the course of six hundred years (mid 9th – mid 3rd centuries B.C.,), the city of Gordion was surrounded by at least 125 tumuli, many of which were royal, and which are more numerous and often larger than one would find at any other ancient settlement. The

following sites have been noted as comparable.

At the site of **Bayındır** in central Lycia (modern southwest Turkey), there are nearly 100 tumuli, two of which were built toward the end of the 8th century B.C., and probably when Midas was still on the Phrygian throne. Since the material found in one of these tombs is distinctively Phrygian in style, it is possible that the female who was buried there may have been a Phrygian princess, who came to the area as part of a dynastic marriage arrangement made between a Lycian kingdom and Gordion in the late 8th century. Parallels between the mounds at Bayındır and those at Gordion can be found in both tomb construction and the presence of Phrygian inscriptions on some of the grave goods (Rose and Darbyshire 2016: 11–12). Nevertheless, since only two of the approximately 100 tumuli at Bayındır have been excavated (by comparison to over 40 excavated at Gordion), the funerary customs in this area are not well understood.

By the early sixth century, the tumulus tradition had been adopted at **Sardis** and **Kerkenes**. During the period of Persian control, after ca. 540 B.C., similar tumulus cemeteries were constructed throughout Anatolia (Steadman and McMahon 2019:81).

The tumuli around the Lydian city of **Sardis (Tent.List Ref: 5829)** provide the closest comparanda to those at Gordion. Most notable is the "Bin Tepe" necropolis, which has slightly fewer tumuli than those at Gordion, although the burial mound of the Lydian King Alyattes is 15 meters higher than Tumulus MM at Gordion. The Alyattes tomb was built 150 years later than MM, and it is likely that the Lydians derived the idea of "tumuli as a royal symbol" from the Phrygians. Furthermore, several excavated Lydian tumuli have the tomb placed-off center, a feature, incidentally, that one may again interpret as an example of Lydia's cultural dependence on Phrygia (Muscarella, 2013: 36). The Gordion burial chambers, however, are made of wood, while the Lydian ones are usually built from cut stone blocks. Consequently, we learn an enormous amount about ancient carpentry from the Gordion tombs, but not from those in Lydia.

There are approximately 100 tumuli spread throughout the **Troad**, in northwestern Asia Minor, but none of them is earlier than ca. 500 B.C. In other words, all of them appear to date to the period of Persian control, long after the demise of the Phrygian and Lydian kingdoms. Also, unfortunately, the majority of the Troad tumuli were looted long ago (Rose et al 2007).

Nearly all of the tumuli in **Thrace (modern Bulgaria)** are even later, dating to the 4th and 3rd centuries B.C. The mounds contain stone tomb chambers with painted interiors, such as the **Kazanlak Tomb (Ref: 6085)**, and are of a completely different type and tradition than those built in Phrygia 400–500 years earlier.

As one of the most distinctive features of Phrygian culture, each of the Gordion burial mounds includes a wooden tomb chamber into which the body of a socially significant individual (or more rarely, two people) was neatly laid to rest with valuable tomb gifts. After the burial, the chamber was covered first with stone rubble and then with earth to form a monumental hill that was prominently visible in the landscape. (Sams 1988; Liebhart 2012; Tuna 2017: 99).

Elsewhere in Central Anatolia, other Phrygian tumuli with timber burial chambers have been excavated, but none of these is comparable with Gordion's Tumulus MM in terms of scale, engineering, opulence, or preservation. For example, several tumuli with similar dates to MM have been excavated in Ankara, although unlike at Gordion there is no clearly defined settlement that the burial mounds can be linked to. The largest mound at Ankara was the **"Great Tumulus**", dating to the end of the 8th century B.C. At 24 m high and 125 m in diameter, it is comparable in size to Gordion's Tumulus W (= T5). Unfortunately, however, information regarding the construction technique is limited due to the collapse of the wooden roof, an event that entirely infilled the chamber with rubble falling down from the tumulus packing above (Tuna 2017:104–106). **ODTÜ /METU Tumulus I**, 60m in diameter, was much smaller, standing only 7m high. The burial chamber was constructed inside a 3 m x 4.5 m trapezoidal pit, with stone packing in the space between the chamber and the pit sides. Based on the metalwork types found inside the tomb—omphalos bowls and fibulae—the burial has been dated to the beginning of the 7th century B.C. (Tuna 2017: 106–107). **ODTÜ /METU Tumulus II**, datable to the first quarter of the 7th century B.C., was smaller still (Tuna 2017: 107–109).

The **Tatarlı Tumulus**, situated in Afyonkarahisar Province, also contained a wooden burial chamber, covered by an earthen tumulus 6 m high and 50 m in diameter (Kienlin 2010:75). Dendrochronology dates the cutting of the chamber's wood to the year 474/471 B.C. (Parzinger 2010: 284), and so Tatarlı is a very late example of the Phrygian tradition of timber tomb architecture, more than 250 years after Tumulus MM was built at Gordion. The chamber was found in a fragmentary condition, with beams stolen and smuggled to Germany in the 1960s; thirty-eight small wooden pieces and four larger planks were returned to Turkey in 2010. Although badly damaged, the chamber has been reconstructed in the Afyon Museum. It is approximately 1/3 the size of Tumulus MM's chamber, and it features far less sophisticated carpentry, which explains why the chamber collapsed in antiquity (Kienlin 2010: 95).

Outside Anatolia, comparable wooden tomb chambers are known to the west in Late Hallstatt period ("early Celtic") Europe, though again these are much later than Tumulus MM. A notable example is the **"Magdalenenberg" Tumulus at Villingen (Germany)**, for which dendrochronology has established a construction date of 613 B.C. In plan, the tomb chamber was almost as large as that of Tumulus MM, though it was less high and flat roofed (Kienlin 2010: 95). It was robbed roughly a century after it was erected, and the chamber collapsed. Consequently, we know little about its construction technique and the burial that it housed, although the decedent was likely the local ruler. Other notable examples in Germany are the **Hohmichele** (6th century B.C.) and **Hochdorf** (540 / 530 B.C.) tumuli.

The construction techniques of Gordion's MM Tumulus have already been explained in Part 2. As Richard F. Liebhart noted, "*The unique preservation of this remarkable monument has provided an opportunity for study like no other. And until archaeology provides another candidate, the tomb chamber in Tumulus MM at Gordion remains the oldest standing wooden building in the world* (Liebhart 2010, 268).

Moreover, within the chamber was found the best-preserved assemblage of highest-quality wooden furniture known from antiquity, including: eight three-legged banquet tables; one other three-legged table with a far more complex design,

elaborately decorated with inlaid mazes and other symbols with religious and ritual significance; two large and magnificent serving stands, each decorated with minutely inlaid geometric motifs, and with a complex rosette design forming the centerpiece, this perhaps a symbolic represention of Matar, the Phrygian Mother Goddess; two stools; and a chair decorated with animal depictions. Most of this furniture, after conservation, is still intact. In addition to the furniture, there was also a remarkable wooden coffin, carved from a log of cedar and fitted with inlaid rails; and several small wooden objects, including two saucers and a spoon. Similar spectacular furniture and a variety of wooden small finds were found in the other royal tumuli at Gordion, though generally in smaller quantities and not quite as well preserved, including Tumulus W (ca. 850 B.C.), Tumulus K-III (ca. 780 B.C.), and Tumulus P (c. 760 B.C.).

The Tumulus MM furniture is the most exceptional royal collection known from the ancient world, both in terms of its superlative design and craftsmanship, and its incredible preservation. Furthermore, the tomb chamber within the burial mound is the oldest standing wooden building in the world (ca. 740 B.C.), still in nearly perfect condition. Tumulus MM therefore provides an unprecedented example of monumental carpentry and the production of furniture during the Iron Age, and is the finest testament to the unrivaled achievements of Phrygian craftsmanship in wood.

Tumulus MM is exceptional also for its bronze finds, which are masterpieces of casting and sheet metalworking, and again remarkably well-preserved. Among the items found in the tomb were three large bronze cauldrons on iron stands; 10 smaller bronze cauldrons; 157 elegant bronze bowls, drinking buckets, ladles, and jugs; 182 elaborate bronze fibulae (decorative safety pins for fastening clothing); and 10 intricately assembled bronze and leather belts. Seventy of these objects were originally suspended on L-shaped iron spikes on three walls, including nine of the belts, the two buckets, the jugs, and many of the bowls. This exceptional and closely dated group of bronze objects from Tumulus MM—together with similar bronze finds from the other royal tumuli at Gordion, and the many bronze artifacts from the Phrygian citadel—constitutes one of the largest collections of bronzework in the Near East from the early first millennium B.C, rivaled only by the finds from **Hasanlu** and **Luristan** in north-western **Iran** (Vassileva 2012: 111).

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3.3 Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

a. Brief Synthesis

The archaeological site of Gordion ranks as one of the most important historical centres in the ancient Near East. Gordion lies approximately 90 km southwest of Ankara in central Turkey, at the intersection of the great empires to the east (Assyrians, Babylonians, Hittites) and the west (Greeks, Romans); consequently, it occupied a strategic position on nearly all trade routes that linked the Aegean and Mediterranean with the Near East. Gordion's historical significance derives from its very long and complex sequence of occupation that spans nearly 4,500 years, from the Early Bronze Age (ca. 2,500 B.C.) to the Medieval period (ca. 1400 A.D.) and thereafter to the present day. The Phrygian kingdom was ruled by King Midas, whose wealth was expressed by the stories of his Golden Touch, and long after the demise of his kingdom, the Phrygian citadel became closely associated with the triumphs of

Alexander the Great in the late fourth century B.C.

Gordion is the outstanding archaeological type-site for understanding Phrygian civilization. The buildings of its Early Phrygian citadel, and the burial mounds of the city's rulers, constitute the premier exemplars of monumental architecture in Iron Age Central Anatolia.

The entrance to the Phrygian citadel features the best-preserved Iron Age (10th-8th centuries B.C.) fortified gate complex that has ever been discovered, with stone masonry still rising to a height of 10 m. The elite buildings within the citadel feature the earliest coloured floor mosaics that have ever been found. The citadel's industrial quarter, or Terrace Complex, was dedicated to large-scale food preparation and the production of textiles. With a length of over 100 m, the complex was among the largest in Anatolia, and is without parallel in the ancient world. The roofing systems of the citadel's buildings featured beams over 10 m in length with no internal supports, which is, as far as we know, a more daring feat of engineering than one would have found in roughly contemporary Assyrian palaces.

The large concentration of monumental tumuli in the vicinity of Gordion creates a unique landscape of power, different from any other site in the Near East. The largest of the tumuli, the "Midas Mound" (Tumulus MM), rises to a height of 53 meters, and is the third largest burial mound in the world. The tomb chamber within it is the oldest standing wooden building in the world (ca. 740 B.C.), and inside it was found the best-preserved wooden furniture known from antiquity.

b. Justification for Criteria

Criterion (iii): to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared.

Just as Gordion was the political and cultural centre of ancient Phrygia, the site is today by far the best testimony we have for assessing Phrygian civilization. Although some Phrygians were literate, the inscriptional evidence is limited, and consequently, for the most part, not well understood. Other ancient sources tell us relatively little about Phrygian civilization. It is, therefore, primarily through archaeological evidence that we gain a picture of the Phrygians, and Gordion is the key site for this purpose.

Criterion (iv): to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history.

The fortifications and monumental buildings of the 9th century B.C. Early Phrygian citadel are unequalled in Anatolia (in terms of their excellent state of preservation). The surrounding landscape is distinguished by the large concentration of royal burial mounds, or tumuli, which was intended to define the landscape as a royal Phrygian power centre. One of these, the "Midas Mound" (Tumulus MM), rises to a height of 53 meters, and is the third largest burial mound in the world. The intact tomb chamber within it is the oldest standing wooden structure known (ca. 740 B.C.) and has no parallel, nor do the furniture and textiles found inside it.

Criterion (vi): to be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used

in conjunction with other criteria)

The site is directly associated with the episode of the Gordian Knot described by ancient historians such as Arrian (*Anabasis Alexandri* – considered one of the most complete sources on the campaigns of Alexander the Great), Quintus Curtius, Justin's epitome of Pompeius Trogus and Aelian's *De Natura Animalium*. As a result of the profound and widespread influence of the legend being used as a metaphor for Gordion, the name of the site and the people who ruled it continue to appear in literary and artistic works.

c. Statement of Integrity

The Nominated Property fully includes all the attributes that reflect its Outstanding Universal Value and is large enough for the context of these to be properly appreciated and understood. Strict regimes of maintenance and control, derived from extensive statutory protection and management measures ensure the maintenance of the Site, and will continue to protect it and its wider setting from adverse development.

d. Statement of Authenticity

The level of authenticity of all the component parts included in the property is high. 70 years of excavation and research have revealed a remarkable quality, quantity, and variety of archaeological remains/structures, with high levels of preservation. There has been in situ consolidation work on parts of the structures on the Citadel Mound.

The substantial amount of data recovered from the archaeological excavations has ensured that the stabilization/ consolidation work has a high level of authenticity in terms of material and design.

All stabilization work has been based on complete and detailed documentation.

e. Requirements for protection and management

The property has the highest level of site designation, having been designated as a 1st and 3rd degree archaeological conservation area (= '*site*') by the Decision No.1096, 16/02/1990 of the Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Properties.

3 mounds and 110 tumuli (incl. within and/or the wider setting of the designated archaeological conservation areas) were also registered separately as 'cultural properties' incl. their min. 20 m. protection zone by the Decision No.1096, 16/02/1990 of the Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Properties.

A further 13 individual tumuli within the surrounding landscape were designated by the Decision No.2436, 10/06/2015 by the Ankara Regional Council for the Conservation of Cultural Properties. 1 tumulus (=T120 incl. within the buffer zone) and a late Roman period structure (= DY10) was designated by the Decision No.2808, 12/11/2015. And 1 other tumulus (= T125; incl. within the buffer zone) was designated by the Decision No.3371, 26/05/2016.

In addition, the status of 3rd degree archaeological conservation area (= '*site*') designation (Decision No.1096, 06/02/1990 of the Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties) ensures that the immediate setting of the Citadel Mound at the west and north peripheries is protected from adverse development.

It is immediate setting is therefore also protected and managed within the

framework of the Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties Law (*Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu*) No. 2863, 23/07/1983 as amended by the Law No. 5226, 14/07/2004.

Regular maintenance is planned ahead, implemented and monitored through the Penn Museum Gordion Project's conservation programme.
Processes are in place for consenting change and/or development (through the Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties) within the boundaries of the proposed WH Site that effects its special interest, and also for development affecting its setting.

The management and protection arrangements are therefore sufficiently robust to sustain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

The first draft of the management plan (*2013 TÜBİTAK Gordion and its Environs Management Plan Project*) has been prepared jointly by the University of Pennsylvania and the Middle East Technical University (Dept. of Architecture), with the support of the *Türkiye Bilimsel ve Teknolojik Araştırma Kurumu (TÜBİTAK)* / The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey. The present edition (incl. in Annex 3.g) was prepared jointly by the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism (General Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museums), the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, and the Polatlı Municipality, and has taken into consideration many new developments, advances, and insights that have occurred over the last seven years.

Specific long-term objectives related to key issues include: protection of the setting; increasing knowledge and understanding of the Site in its regional context through excavation and research; sustainable tourism; and community involvement.

The Management Plan was approved by the Coordination and Audit Board in January 2021 in accordance with the Regulation on the Substance and Procedures of the Establishment and Duties of the Site Management and the Monument Council and Identification of Management Sites (Regulation No.26006, 27/11/2005).

Fig.4.1 Architectural conservation of the Early Phrygian Citadel East Gate, looking north-east toward Tumulus MM (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project).

Section 4
State of Conservation and Factors Affecting the Property

4.a Present State of Conservation

This section reviews the physical condition of the property, any threats to it, and conservation measures against these threats. The base-line data or benchmarks used are recorded in Section 6, which covers monitoring.

Current Physical Condition

The Nominated WH Site is a composite landscape, in which the primary characteristic components are: the central Citadel Mound (an entirely man-made feature, which is the product of eight successive settlements built one on top of the other from ca. 2500 BC. to -AD. 1400); the Lower Town (with prominent remains of two large 8th–6th century B.C. forts / strongpoints at "Küçük Höyük" and "Kuştepe", both also associated with Persian siege ramps dated ca. 540 B.C.); the Outer Town; and the surrounding landscape that includes 73 tumuli, the most prominent of which is Tumulus MM (= T25; ca. 740 B.C.).

The condition of the landscape as a whole and that of its component structures, all of which are statutorily protected by listing and/or designation (Law No.2863, 23/07/1983 as amended by the Law No.5226, 14/07/2004), are continuously monitored by the local representatives of the General Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museums (the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations, Ankara; and the Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties), and by the Gordion Excavation Team (incl. the Architectural Conservation Laboratory of the University of Pennsylvania, which has directed the conservation of the site in collaboration with Penn's Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology).

The current condition of the Citadel Mound at Yassıhöyük, and of the individual tumuli within the surrounding landscape, was documented and assessed by the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations (Ankara) and the Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties in November 2019. Technical support was provided by the Polatlı Municipality.

The assessment/ documentation was carried out using the cadastral data provided by the Governship of Ankara, Directorate of Land Registry and Cadastre (*Tapu ve Kadastro Müdürlüğü*) and the maps and list of tumuli (locations digitized on a 1:5.000 scale map) produced in the 2014-15 field surveys carried out by the Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties.

The Nov. 2019 assessment was compared with the previous site surveys in 2014-15.

It was observed that the number of individual tumuli within the surrounding

landscape that were affected by pressures from development and/or changes in land-use (i.e agricultural activities) had increased (by 10-15%) compared to the numbers in the previous survey in 2014-15.

The assessment report, which incl. (a catalogue of) cadastral data /info. and an evaluation of the current condition of the Citadel Mound and the tumuli within the surrounding landscape, and all record photographs, are available from the Ankara Museum and the Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties.

Please see below for detailed assessments and conservation strategies developed for the site.

Conservation Measures

For more than a decade the conservation team at Gordion has been evaluating the effectiveness of previous conservation efforts, in order to develop a strategy appropriate for the site (Koob et.al. 1990; Kealhofer 2005; Rose 2017). It was recognised that the exposed architecture was deteriorating at an accelerating rate that could not be controlled by consolidation or sheltering alone, given current budget constraints. Conventional techniques of reburial had protected the ruins but distorted the topography and legibility of the archaeological site.

To reverse this trend, it was necessary to develop a conservation program that would engage with the entire site as an archaeological landscape, preserving the fabric and legibility of the citadel complex. In order to be implemented and maintained on such a broad scale, it would also have to be economical, given the available resources and skills.

A six-year Site Conservation Plan was developed in 2007 to address architectural and site conservation, interpretation, and maintenance issues; the plan was launched in 2008, with dedicated funds from the Penn Museum and the 1984 Foundation. Through a cooperative agreement signed in 2008 between the Middle East Technical University (METU) – Ankara/ Turkey and the University of Pennsylvania (Penn) – Philadelphia / USA, a parallel three-year program under the direction of Evin Erder (METU) with Ayşe Gürsan-Salzmann (Penn) was funded by TUBİTAK (Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey), in order to develop a Management Plan for Gordion and its Environs (see section 5.e). The six-year Site Conservation Program continues, with the evaluation of past efforts and the implementation of new work, using remedial masonry stabilization and advanced recording and documentation methods.

As a preliminary step, principles of conservation and a site risk assessment were drafted to establish the conservation philosophy at Gordion.

The citadel conservation plan, largely supported by the 1984 Foundation, is comprised of five critical components identified during the initial planning study period: 1) the stabilization of the escarpments and restoration of the mound profile, 2) the design of the visitor circuit and associated viewpoints 3) the conservation and stabilization of the structures and pavements, 4) the conservation of the lifted and in situ pebble mosaics, and 5) the development of a site guidebook.
This multi-year, phased program has already allowed for substantial progress in the conservation of structures and visitor circuit components.

The Conservation Plan for the Gordion citadel began in 2007, under the supervision of Prof. Frank Matero and the Architectural Conservation Laboratory of Penn's School of Design (ACL). The current project is based on an integrated and phased program of academic research, site conservation, and training.

Since 2007, the primary foci of the architectural conservation work have been: the Terrace Building Complex, the Early Phrygian Citadel East Gate, the Early Phrygian Megaron 2 pebble mosaic on display at the Gordion Museum (Yassıhöyük Distr., Polatlı), Tumulus MM (=T25; the "Midas Mound"), and the visitor circuit. All except for the visitor circuit are discussed below.
For works undertaken to improve visitor access and experience within the Citadel Mound, **see section 4.b(iv).**

- **the Terrace Complex**

  The Terrace Complex (9th cent. B.C.) is located in the south-western part of the Early Phrygian citadel's eastern enclosure (i.e. near the center of the Citadel Mound) and was used for the large -scale preparation of food and the production of textiles. The complex consists of two parallel buildings, the "Terrace Building" (TB) and the "Clay Cut Building" (CC), facing each other across a 23 m wide court. The Terrace Building (TB) is completely excavated and it has been one of the Gordion Project's primary conservation missions since 1999. Approximately 100 m long, it contained eight adjoining megaron units (TB1 – TB8). The CC Building has only been partially investigated, with parts of four megaron units revealed (CC1–CC4), but it was most likely identical to the Terrace Building. All of the Terrace Complex megarons had a vestibule and a main chamber, and the majority of these rooms contained hearths between 1.3 and 2 m in diameter. Within the rooms was preserved an abundance of installations, equipment and tools, for textile, grain, and meat processing. Some of the megarons contained between 500 and 600 loomweights, and at full capacity there were probably as many as 300 people working in the complex.

  The megarons were largely constructed with mudbricks and timber, and had thatched roofs and stone socles (foundations), although only the latter now survive. The great fire of ca. 800 B.C., which destroyed the entire Terrace Complex as well as adjacent buildings, caused the socle wall faces to splay apart, and in most cases the stones were badly cracked by the heat as well. These foundations are generally preserved up to four courses high, with a thickness of 1.4 m and a height ranging from 1–1.5 m, but 10 years ago they were scarcely visible. Concern over their splayed condition in the late 1990s had prompted the conservation team to line the walls with geotextile sandbag buttresses and to cap the wall tops with clay. This provided a temporary solution to the problem of the walls' deteriorating condition, but at the same time it obscured the original form of the walls to such an extent that visitors were no longer certain of what they were viewing. Beginning in 2007, a revised conservation plan was adopted that aimed to stabilize the walls and to restore them as a prominent feature of the citadel's architectural landscape. As of Aug. 2020, the restoration and structural stabilization of the walls of five of the Terrace Building units have been

completed: TB1, TB2 , TB3, TB4 and TB5.

Rest. works include:
The damaged stones were conserved using epoxy resin and lime-based grout injections, while a new internal cable system was employed to tie together the two splaying faces of each wall, using stainless-steel cables fixed in a zigzag configuration. These cables are concealed within the wall and are removable at any time, as indeed are all of the conservation interventions that have been utilised (see Figure 4.2). In those cases where the original stones had completely disintegrated, new stones had to be added; these are intentionally differentiated from the original masonry by virtue of their slightly different tooling and color, their slightly greater projection from the wall faces, and the presence of a surrounding bed of hydraulic mortar. All of this work is in accordance with the principles of the ICOMOS Int.Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (the Venice Charter 1964), which stipulates that modern interventions should be distinguishable from the original construction without detracting from the aesthetic integrity of the monument being conserved.

All of the recently conserved walls are covered by a “soft cap”, which includes one or more geosynthetic layers (Tyvek and Typar) separated by a gravel layer featuring drainage hoses, and placed above this arrangement there is a mudbrick frame that contains a bed of *poa* grass, a local perennial plant requiring minimal maintenance. The grass’s roots readily absorb water during periods of rainfall, thus reducing the amount of moisture entering the masonry, while the shallow rooting depth prevents the plants from penetrating the geosynthetic layers and masonry below.

Fig.4.2 Consolidating the wall blocks of the Terrace Building with steel cables (Image: Penn Museum, Gordion Project Archives).

- **Early Phrygian East Gate**

  First excavated in the 1950s by archaeologists from the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, the Early Phrygian Citadel East Gate is the best-preserved gate-building known from Iron Age Asia Minor, with stone walls surviving to a height of 10 m. Formerly called the "Early Phrygian Citadel Gate", it was recently re-named the Early Phrygian Citadel "East Gate" in order to differentiate it from a second citadel gateway—the "South Gate"— that was discovered in 2013 on the mound's southern side. The Early Phrygian East Gate was constructed ca. 850 B.C. and it appears to have been the main entrance to the citadel's eastern enclosure. It was replaced in ca. 800 B.C. by a new (Middle Phrygian) version, which was built directly above it, and this later East Gate apparently continued in use into the 4th century B.C.; however, its remains are much less well preserved.

  The 1950s excavation of the Early Phrygian East Gate revealed a substantial ramped corridor, nearly 9 m wide and 23 m long, leading up to a gatehouse (this had been completely demolished ca. 800 B.C.), and flanked by two remarkably well-preserved stone bastions, named the "North Bastion" (formerly "North Court") and the "South Bastion" (formerly "South Court"), which have battered (inclined) limestone walls still surviving 10 m high. On top of the bastions' stone walls there must have been at least one additional story built of mudbrick, which would thus have raised the total height of the East Gate complex (or at least that of the bastions) to around 13–16 m. The width of the East Gate's central passageway is unusually large in comparison to those of contemporary citadels (such as Zincirli, Carchemish, and Ayanis), and so is the height.

  Destabilization of the bastions' masonry had already become apparent in the mid 1950s, shortly after the excavations. As a remedy, cement caps were applied to the tops of the bastion walls in 1956 to inhibit the flow of water into the structures, but the capping soon cracked in the course of annual freezing and thawing, and so moisture continued to penetrate the masonry.

  As well as ongoing damage caused by the region's high level of seismic activity and wide-ranging weather conditions, two additional factors were identified as complicating the gate's preservation and conservation, both of them associated with Phrygian construction techniques. One of these stems from the Middle Phrygian rebuilding program (commencing ca. 800 B.C.), when the new version of the East Gate was constructed directly on top of the Early Phrygian structure. At that time, large quantities of red clay were laid against the Early Phrygian North and South Bastions in order to raise and stabilise a foundation fill on which to erect the new gate. This clay exerted considerable pressure on the Early Phrygian walls, and in the case of the South Bastion this is still a problem today, since Rodney Young (exca. 1950–1973) chose not to remove the Middle Phrygian fill there. The second issue is the Early Phrygian propensity for using timbers in the foundations of monumental buildings, presumably to provide the structures with greater flexibility and resilience in the event of seismic activity. Over the course of the last three millennia, these timbers have either disintegrated or become

compressed, causing structural deterioration of the walls, and in the case of the Early Phrygian East Gate this deterioration was exacerbated by the tremendous weight of the overlying Middle Phrygian gate complex. The effect of all this has been to cause a forward rotation of the masonry, leading to increased cracking and widening of joints.

By the 1980s a noticeable bulge was developing in the northern wall of the South Bastion, adjacent to the ramp leading into the citadel, though this process was temporarily halted or retarded when a new concrete capping was installed on both bastions in 1989. After the earthquake of 1999 in north central Turkey, however, the South Bastion bulge has continued to grow, with the stones in the affected area becoming dislodged by an additional 3–4 cm, and with fresh spalls and cracks appearing.

The masonry's deteriorating condition led to a decision to implement injection grouting operations in the South Bastion's northern wall, at a level below the bulge. The assumption was that the grout, a hydraulic lime binder, would create a sufficiently strong bond between the stone facing and the rubble core, which would thus stabilize the bulge and prevent further displacements from occurring. The grout injections took place over a period of five seasons, commencing in 2002. In 2006, however, the conservators decided to shift to a more cautious program of condition survey and analysis, since there was no objective way of determining how successful the grouting had actually been, or even how and where the injected grout had settled within the wall. Accordingly, between 2006 and 2010, the Architectural Conservation Lab. of the University of Pennsylvania documented, monitored, and assessed the East Gate's overall structural stability, in order to more precisely determine the condition of its walls. This work provided a new basis for developing a conservation program for strengthening and stabilizing the gate, to ensure that the building would not deteriorate any further.

Following the erection of scaffolding in the gate passage, the new conservation program commenced operations on the South Bastion's north wall in 2014, supervised by Elisa Del Bono and Angelo Lanza (Penn). The bulge was eliminated by firstly removing the upper twelve courses of facing stones, i.e. those stones that had sustained the greatest damage, 112 blocks in total, and then conserving and stabilizing these with epoxy and by inserting stainless steel bars to pin the broken fragments together. Each conserved block was then reinserted back in the wall face. Nearly all of the original stones were retained; in only nine cases did new blocks need to be added to replace overly damaged or missing originals.

Open joints in the wall face were repointed by inserting chinking stones (see Figure 4.6), and voids in the wall core behind the facing stones were filled with stone rubble embedded in lime mortar, stabilized with micro-injections of grout. To further improve the stability of the reconstructed masonry, 2.5 m long stainless-steel straps were installed in the 8th, 10th, and 12th stone-courses, to anchor the facing stones to the core of the wall (see Figure 4.5).

This major project was completed in 2019. In the final season, conservation

interventions like those described above were carried out on the masonry of the northeast and northwest sides of the South Bastion, while the pre-existing concrete conservation capping was removed from the top, and a lime-based hard-cap was installed on the reconstructed area along the northeast wall. A system of terraces and "French drains" was created along the northwest wall, while on the north and east borders of the bastion's upper surface, above those areas that had been conserved, a mudbrick frame was installed, retaining a protective soft-cap system of geofabric, clayey soil, and shallow- rooted *poa* plants, just like in the Terrace Building (see Figure 4.4). These various arrangements are highly effective in preventing water from entering the masonry and damaging it further.

- **Early Phrygian Pebble Mosaic Floor from Megaron 2**

  Excavated in 1956, the Megaron 2 pebble mosaic floor (ca. 825 B.C.) is the earliest example of its type to have been found. Made from red, blueish-grey, and white pebbles set in a clay bedding, this mosaic features a series of polychromatic geometric designs resembling those on Phrygian pottery, metalwork, and furniture, and the floor's complex pattern most likely represents the kinds of decorative textiles that would have been produced in the adjacent Terrace Complex.

  Current evidence suggests that this type of highly ornate floor was invented in Phrygia in the second half of the ninth century, and then spread to areas under Assyrian control approximately a century later, during the reign of Midas. Decorative pebble mosaics are not attested in Greece until the sixth century BC, and geometric designs would not occur there until the late fifth, in a very different format from the earlier Anatolian examples.

  The floor was best preserved in the megaron's main room (which measured 8.1 x 7.5 m / 26.5 x 25 feet), and in 1963 the most intact parts, in 33 segments, were lifted and transported to the nearby Gordion Museum (built in 1965–6). The floor's pebble surfacing was lifted using adhesive textile, and then panels were created by embedding each floor segment in a backing of cement reinforced with rebar. These panels were only much later installed at the Gordion Museum, in an outdoor, below-grade display, covered by a corrugated metal shelter.

  In 2010, a new program was launched to conserve and restore the panels, in order to ensure the preservation of the floor, and to greatly improve the mosaic's appearance and render its design more intelligible to viewers. Following a thorough cleaning and then orthorectified imaging of the panels, detailed condition assessments and treatment tests were made by the Penn Architectural Conservation Lab. team. Conservation treatments began in 2013 and have continued to the present.

  The main scope of the intervention has been to restore the missing sections of the mosaic by replacing lost pebbles and re-attaching loose ones, and to improve the appearance of the patterns by removing the unsightly and obscuring concrete over-grout that resulted from the 1960s backing process, as well as getting rid of algae and general soiling.
  Replacement stones were obtained from the Porsuk (ancient '*Tembris*') river

valley, only a few kilometers from Gordion, from the same sources that had supplied the originals, and the pebbles were carefully selected to match the originals in terms of size, color, and shape. The detailed watercolor plan of the in situ mosaic made during the 1956 excavations, and the excavation and post-excavation photographs, were used as a base map for recreating the missing designs. The replacement stones were painted with shellac, which glows orange in ultraviolet light, thereby allowing the restored areas to be easily distinguished from the original.

The concrete over-grout was dislodged mechanically with fine chisels, scalpels, and dental tools, while surface dirt and incrustations were reduced by brushing and vacuuming followed by a gentle cleaning with sponges and tap water.

By 2018 the conservation team had completed ten of the panels, with preliminary work conducted on six more.

- **Tumulus MM (=T25)**

Gordion's role as a capital is borne out by the large number of tumuli—earthen mounds covering the burials of the society's elite—that are the most visually striking feature of the site today. There are over 100 tumuli in the Proposed WH Site and its surrounding landscape, the largest of which is 53 m high after 2700 years of erosion. This tumulus, called MM for "Midas Mound", dates to ca. 740 B.C., and the tomb chamber within it is the oldest standing wooden building known in the world. The mound is likely to have contained the tomb of Midas' father, Gordias, and would therefore have served as Midas' first major building project. This is the only tomb chamber of Iron Age date that is still standing intact.

Monitoring of temperature and humidity within the MM tomb began in the early 1980s, using mechanical hygrothermographs installed in and around the chamber. More recently, the use of battery-powered electronic dataloggers allows more accurate monitoring of the tomb's environment.

Because of logistical problems, the data from the hygrothermographs can only be used to evaluate trends in the fluctuations of temperature and relative humidity; they cannot give exact environmental conditions. Despite these difficulties, the data clearly show seasonal variations in the conditions inside the tomb. Since the temperature inside the chamber ranges only from about 12.5–15.5 degrees Celsius throughout the year, the calculated absolute humidity levels are more useful than the relative humidity collected by the instruments.

Electronic dataloggers have been placed in three positions: at the outer entrance to the tunnel leading to the tomb chamber, directly exposed to the outside air but protected from rain and snow; halfway down the tunnel; and near the interior gate, on a log at the northwest exterior corner of the chamber's outer casing. The fungus that has damaged the wood over the centuries is now inactive, and the humidity levels during most of the year are well below that at which fungi can grow. Environmental monitoring of the

chamber continues throughout the year.

In 2002 an entirely new support system for the exterior of the tomb chamber was installed. The basic concept for each new brace is the creation of a rigid frame anchored by the reinforced concrete shell that surrounds the chamber. Each frame consists of a new concrete footer cast in place against the foundation of the concrete shell, a steel post bolted onto a plate cast into the new foundation, a beam bolted onto the top of the post at one end and onto the concrete shell at the other, and a series of adjustable arms with flexible heads that support each juniper log. The heads on the adjustable arms are fitted with neoprene pads to allow for continued seasonal movement of the logs. An inert membrane provides a barrier between the neoprene and the ancient wood. Tension rods were added near the junctions of the main posts and beams to prevent lateral movement on the upper corners of the frames during a low-level earthquake. This ensures that the tomb chamber remains stable and standing.

Forthcoming Works

The Gordion Excavation Project (including the Architectural Conservation Laboratory of the University of Pennsylvania, which has joined with Penn Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology to direct the conservation of the site) already maintains a conservation program at the Proposed WH Site. In addition to its routine maintenance and minor repairs, this program currently includes the following works:

- *The completion of the conservation works in the Terrace Building (TB).*
  The conservation of the burned, fractured, and splayed walls of units TB-6, TB-7, and TB-8 is planned to be carried out between 2020 and 2023.
  Conservation techniques similar to those used for units TB-1 – TB-5 will be applied.

- *Conservation of the South Gate*.
  The Early and Middle Phrygian walls of the newly discovered South Gate still survive to a height of 4 m in places.
  As with the Early Phrygian East Gate, the upper stones will need to be removed, conserved and stabilized with epoxy and by inserting stainless steel bars to pin broken fragments together, and then restored to their original positions.

- *The completion of the conservation of the Megaron 2 Pebble Mosaic.*
  Conservation of the remainder of the lifted panels from the pebble mosaic floor in Megaron 2.
  The scope of conservation intervention will be similar to the approach taken with previously completed panels.

Fig.4.3 Architectural conservation of the Early Phrygian Citadel East Gate, looking northeast toward Tumulus MM (= T25). The North Bastion is on the left, the South Bastion is on the right, and the gate passage (with modern scaffolding) lies in between (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives).

Fig.4.4 The Early Phrygian Citadel East Gate: north face of the South Bastion following the installation of the soft-cap (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives).

Fig.4.5 The Early Phrygian Citadel East Gate: installation of the stainless-steel straps that anchor the facing stones to the core of the South Bastion wall (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives).

Fig.4.6 Repointing the wall face of the Early Phrygian East Gate's South Bastion (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives).

4.b Factors Affecting the Property

Factors that are likely to affect or threaten the OUV of the Property are reviewed under the following headings; these are described in more detail in the Gordion Management Plan, Jan.2021:

- Development pressures (e.g. encroachment, adaptation, agriculture, mining);
- Environmental pressures (e.g. pollution, climate change, desertification);
- Natural disasters and risk preparedness (e.g. earthquakes, floods, fires, etc.);
- Responsible visitor access; and
- Number of inhabitants within the property and the buffer zone

4.b (i) Development Pressures (e.g., encroachment, adaptation, agriculture, mining)

As an archaeological site, Gordion with its central Citadel Mound (an entirely man-made feature, which is the product of eight successive settlements built one on top of the other from ca.2500 BC. – to AD. 1400); the Lower town; the Outer town; and its surrounding landscape consisting of over 100 tumuli incl. Tumulus MM (ca.740 BC) are subject to certain potential pressures from development or changes in land-use over a large area, defined by the Nominated WH Site and its Buffer Zone.
The pressure for these changes can come from a number of sources, such as: changing safety regulations and standards, inappropriate alterations and/or additions within the residential areas; and changes in land-use.

Most of these changes are controlled within the planning system and for designated sites and/or properties by the Law No.2863, 1983 and its Supplementary Regulation No.658 Protection and Use Principle of Archaeological Sites.

Agricultural activities also have potential for significant impact.

Gordion is located within a living landscape, and its surroundings encompass a number of land-uses which have their own varying priorities. Farming, in particular, plays a key role in the economy, life and contemporary landscape of the Proposed WH Site.

The majority of the farmland is situated around the 1st and 3rd degree archaeological conservation '*site*' and is concentrated mainly to the south-east and west of the Citadel Mound.

Within the proposed WH Site boundary (= 1st and 3rd degree archaeological conservation '*site*' = 985 ha.) there are strict controls to restrict farming activities (incl. restrictions on livestock numbers, ploughing and fertilizer applications, etc.). Such restrictions also apply to individual tumuli which are designated separately as '*cultural properties*' (Law No.2863) outside the 1st and 3rd degree archaeological conservation '*site*' especially concentrated in the area north of Yassihöyük village.

Prominently visible archaeological features are generally not cultivated, but those which are not obvious to a non-trained eye are cultivated in the same manner as the rest of the farmland – resulting in damage of very important archaeological features including the individual tumuli which are important elements in supporting the

setting of the proposed WH Site and its OUV.

Farmers must be able to continue to farm their land and not be financially disadvantaged by the existence of the proposed WH Site.

However, certain measures should urgently be taken. These include: fencing the individual tumuli, including those located inside as well as outside the 1st and 3rd degree archaeological conservation '*site*' – as was done for Tumulus MM in 1996 under the auspices of the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations (Ankara); installing signs; and, most importantly, raising awareness amongst farmers in the region to stop ploughing over the tumuli ('*höyük*') with a particular emphasis on those outside the 1st and 3rd degree archaeological conservation '*site*'. Also see Gordion (Yassıhöyük) Management Plan, Jan.2021.

4.b (ii) Environmental Pressures (e.g. pollution, climate change, desertification)
No immediate severe environmental pressures are anticipated that would harm the Citadel Mound per se.

But – any increase brought about by climate change (i.e. floods, temperature variations) are likely to affect the Citadel Mound and the tumuli within the surrounding landscape, as they were not built to stand in water and/or cope with climatic weather extremes. **– see 4.b (iii).**

4.b (iii) Natural Disasters and Risk Preparedness (e.g. earthquakes, floods, fires, etc.)
Disaster Risk Management will be addressed through the Management Plan (Policy 6, Action 6.4-8 under policies related to conservation of the Site and its environs).

Earthquakes - Turkey is situated along several fault lines, which leaves the country susceptible to high levels of seismic activity. Although Gordion is not on an active fault line, its dry-laid masonry structures still remain vulnerable to ground movement. In fact, the 1999 earthquake centered on İzmit (approx. 300 km from Polatlı) had a substantial effect on the ruins, incl. the Early Phrygian East Gate (built ca. 850 B.C.), where major restoration and consolidation work was required between 2014 and 2019 to repair and stabilize severely damaged masonry.

At present, no immediate action is required, due to the apparently good stability of the structures on the Citadel Mound, but monitoring of the dry-laid masonry walls, especially at the East Gate, is required on an annual basis.

Floods - Rising water levels may have the potential ofcourse impact upon the Citadel Mound (especially in its north-western sector) and Kuştepe (=K8, see Fig. 1.6, both located within the boundarires of the Nominated Site) due to their proximity to the east bank of the Sakarya River.
But - given the bank stabilization works carried out along parts of the Sakarya River, and considering the results of annual water level observations, the risk of a significant future flood/breaching of the riverbank is considered to be small. Water levels in the Sakarya River are inspected by the Directorate of State Water Works (Regional Office No.3 - Ankara) (a member of the Gordion Management Plan Coordination and Audit Board) as detailed in **Section 6.a.**

Fire - There is only a limited risk of fire on the Citadel Mound and its surrounding landscape, due to sparse vegetation cover. In the current situation this risk is managed through controlled grazing. See the Gordion (Yassıhöyük) Management Plan (Policy 6, Action 6.4-7 under policies related to conservation of the Site and its environs).

4.b (iv) Responsible Visitor Assess

Avoiding unacceptable damage to the proposed WH Site from use is essential. As at many WH Sites, large numbers of visitors can result in erosion, wear and tear and failure of operating structures, while changing health and safety standards may raise questions connected with alterations to historic fabric of the site. The nominated WH Site and its Buffer Zone attracts a moderate number of visitors. In early 2019, estimated visitor numbers at Gordion amounted to 150 visitors per day on average and up to 250-300 visitors on busy days. However, due to the current restrictions worldwide (due to COVID-19 pandemic), these numbers have since dropped substantially, with a drastic reduction in the number of foreign visitors. Visitor numbers are likely to increase in the forthcoming years (as has with other sites with WHS listing), but provided that measures to mitigate impact are implemented, there is no reason to believe that the nominated WH Site would exceed a sustainable capacity. Also see **section 5.h.**

Sustainable access may be improved by physical access enhancements to encourage visitors to spread out across the nominated WH Site, and providing a greater capacity through guided group tours, additional signage/information panels for the related components within the wider landscape (incl. the Lower Town; the Outer Town; and its surrounding landscape consisting of over 100 tumuli incl. Tumulus MM) and other means of info./education and interpretation sources.

There is a need to improve physical access and the visitor experience at some parts of the nominated WH Site. The connection between Tumulus MM (located directly opposite the Gordion Museum) and the other tumuli within the surrounding landscape is not clearly presented.
The tumuli within the surrounding landscape are mostly perceived, and so are better understood, only when approaching Yassıhöyük village and when looking out from the Citadel Mound.

However, in recent years, the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, as part of the Conservation Plan refered in **section 4.a**, has been working to re-define the visitor circuit and introduction of new/ additional info. panels (in order to improve visitor access and interpretation). The vistor circuit around the Citadel Mound has been much improved. The Citadel Mound is currently well presented with the new/additional bilingual information panels/signs (in Eng. – Tr.) and other basic visitor related infrastructure installed (between 2013-2014).

The additional improvements include:

- the installation of 100 m.of new (stone) staircases;
  (see Fig. 4.8-9);
- leveling of the surface of the visitor circuit path
  (for improved visitor access and safety, reducing risk of falling);

- completion of the stabilization of the scarps ;

- replacement of the old rusted barbed-wire fence that encircled the site has been replaced by a new galvanized steel fence to allow max. /better visibility into the Citadel Mound;
  (Fig. 4.7)
  This new fence has posts set at approximately 3 m intervals, made from 48 mm diameter piping of 3 mm thick galvanized steel, with drilled holes for holding five tiers of galvinized cable set at 25 cm intervals. Between each pair of posts, two additional lengths of galvanized cable cross each other diagonally to prevent large animals from passing through.
- In addition to the already existing info. signs, new/additional info. signs within the site been installed so that the visitors can easily identify the individual megarons and the terrace building units.

Also see the recommendations for improving visitor access and interpretation of the site incorporated in the Gordion (Yassıhöyük) Management Plan, Jan.2021 (incl. in Annex 3.g.)

4.b (v) Number of Inhabitants within the Property and the Buffer Zone

Estimated population
located within :

Area of nominated property : 54
Buffer zone : 160
Total : 214
Year : 2019

Population pressure is not a significant issue for the nominated property except as noted in **4.b(i)** Development Pressures (e.g., encroachment, adaptation, agriculture, mining) above. The population within the Nominated Site itself is 54.

The buffer zone is predominantly rural, used for grazing and agricultural purposes by the inhabitants of the villages close to the nominated WH Site (notably Yassıhöyük, Kıranharmanı, Beylikköprü, Sazılar, Şabanözü and Çekirdeksiz).

The population within the buffer zone is 160 based on census data from 2019.

Fig.4.7-a-b The new fencing system and signage installed along the visitor circuit in 2013. (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives)

Fig.4.8 The new steps and fencing installed along the visitor circuit in 2013. (Image: MoCT, Gen. Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums)

Fig.4.9 The new fencing installed along the visitor circuit overlooking the main excavation area. (Image: MoCT, Gen. Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums)

Fig.4.10 One of the new info. panels/signs installed on the Citadel Mound visitor circuit; the East Gate is visible in the background. Brian Rose, Ayşe Gürsan-Salzmann, and Naomi Miller lead a CHEP tour in 2015. (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives)

Fig.5.1 Yassıhöyük Village (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives).

Section 5
Protection and Management of the Property

5.a Ownership
See Table 5.1 – Ownership

The Nominated WH Site (= 985 ha) has a mixed ownership including private, state, and state common property; though no single body has responsibility for the whole Site through ownership or management.
Ownership details of the Nom. Site are included below in Table 5.1.

The 46% (= 455 ha) of the land which corresponds to the 1st degree archaeological 'site' is owned by state ownership. And (except for the 1st degree archaeological 'site' north-east of the citadel mound – south part of Yassıhöyük village) is managed for research and conservation purposes mainly and subject to strict rules and regulations defined by the Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties Law (*Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu*) No. 2863, 23/07/1983 as amended by the Law No. 5226, 14/07/2004.

The 53 % of the land which is owned by private ownership is used for farming and grazing to some extent.

The other 1% (=12 ha) of the land which corresponds to the 1st degree archaeological 'site' north –east of the main citadel mound – south part of Yassıhöyük village is mainly residential use.

The buffer zone (= 4.149 ha) is predominantly in private ownership (87 % = 3.638 ha).

The majority (68% = 2.823 ha) of the land which is owned by private owners is used for farming and grazing to some extent.
The other 0.9% (=36 ha) of the land (which corresponds to the 3rd degree conservation area north-east of the main citadel mound – north part of Yassıhöyük village) is mainly residential use.

There is a wide range of other bodies and individuals with an interest in the management of the proposed WH Site. These are set out in the Gordion (Yassıhöyük) Management Plan, Jan.2021 (section 9.1- Key Stakeholders and Interest Groups Identified in the Current Management Planning Process) which is provided in the supporting information to the Nomination (incl. in Annex 3.g)

Table. 5.1 Ownership

Name of archaeological feature or location (core/ buffer zone)	Region/ District	Coordinates of the Central Point Lat./ Long.	Block / Lot	Area (ha)	Ownership
Nom. Property (=Core Zone) The central Citadel Mound and its surrounding landscape incl. 73 tumuli	Yassıhöyük - Beylikköprü Distr.	39°38' 36"N 31°59' 10"E		985ha	Private (= 54%), state, common prop.; unregistered land (= 46%)
The ownership details of the archaeo. features incl. within the core zone are listed below:					
H1 "Citadel Mound"	Yassıhöyük	39°38' 36"N 31°59' 10"E	0/324 0/327 0/657 unregis. land	15 ha	state common property
K7 'Küçük Höyük"	Yassıhöyük	39° 38'50"N 31° 58' 48"E	unregis. land	5.4 ha	unregis. land (= state)
K8 "Kuştepe"	Yassıhöyük	39° 39'23"N 31° 58' 42"E	128/5 128/6 128/7	0.9 ha	private
T1	Yassıhöyük	39° 38'34"N 32° 1' 7"E	114/8	0.1 ha	private
T2	Yassıhöyük	39° 38'39"N 32° 0' 58"E	114/7 114/8	0.7 ha	private
T3	Yassıhöyük	39° 38'41"N 32° 0' 52"E	114/18	0.3 ha	private
T4	Yassıhöyük	39° 38'48"N 32° 0' 35"E	114/19	0.5 ha	private
T5 (=W)	Yassıhöyük	39° 38'52"N 32° 0' 30"E	114/19 114/20	1.4 ha	state/ private
T7	Yassıhöyük	39° 38'46"N 32° 0' 23"E	unregis. land	0.2 ha	unregistered land
T8	Yassıhöyük	39° 38'48"N 32° 0' 21"E	unregis. land	0.25 ha	unregistered land
T9	Yassıhöyük	39° 38'49"N 32° 0' 13"E	unregis. land	0.3 ha	unregis. land
T10	Yassıhöyük	39° 38'52"N 32° 0' 15" E	unregis. land	0.2 ha	unregistered land
T11	Yassıhöyük	39° 38'50"N 32° 0' 10"E	unregis. land	0.2 ha	unregis. land
T12	Yassıhöyük	39° 38'54"N 32° 0' 5"E	unregis. land	0.4 ha	unregistered land

Name of archaeological feature or location (core/ buffer zone)	Region/ District	Coordinates of the Central Point Lat./ Long.	Block / Lot	Area (ha)	Ownership
T13	Yassıhöyük	39° 38'57"N 32° 0' 14"E	114/2 114/3 unregis. land	0.1 ha	unregis. land /private
T14	Yassıhöyük	39° 38'58"N 32° 0' 11"E	114/1 unregis. land	0.1 ha	unregistered land /private
T15	Yassıhöyük	39° 38'59"N 32° 0' 10"E	unregis. land	0.1 ha	unregistered land
T16	Yassıhöyük	39° 39' 1"N 32° 0' 9"E	114/1 unregis. land	0.6 ha	unregis. land /private
T17	Yassıhöyük	39° 39' 3"N 32° 0' 7"E	unregis. land	0.2 ha	unregis. land
T18	Yassıhöyük	39° 39' 4"N 32° 0' 4"E	unregis. land	0.3 ha	unregis. land
T19	Yassıhöyük	39° 39' 6"N 32° 0' 9"E	113/1	0.6 ha	Private
T20 (=Y)	Yassıhöyük	39° 39' 6"N 32° 0' 4"E	0/665 unregis. land	0.2 ha	common prop./ unregis. land
T21	Yasıihöyük	39° 39' 5"N 31° 59' 58"E	0/648 unregis. land	0.4 ha	state/ unregistered land
T22 (=X)	Yassıhöyük	39° 39' 8"N 32° 0' 1"E	unregis. land	0.2 ha	unregistered land
T23	Yassıhöyük	39° 39'13"N 32° 0' 3"E	0/665	0.1 ha	common prop.
T24 (=P)	Yassıhöyük	39° 39' 7"N 31° 59' 52"E	0/648	1.1 ha	State
T25 “MM Tumulus”	Yassıhöyük	39° 39'15"N 31° 59' 52"E	0/665 unregis. land	9.6 ha	common prop./ unregistered land
T26	Yassıhöyük	39° 39' 0"N 31° 59' 48"E	0/648	0.6 ha	state
T27 (=U)	Yassıhöyük	39° 38'59"N 31° 59' 46"E	0/648	0.1 ha	state
T28 (=K -V)	Yassıhöyük	39° 38'60"N 31° 59' 44"E	0/648	0.2 ha	State
T29 (=R)	Yassıhöyük	39° 39' 7"N 31° 59' 47"E	0/648	0.04 ha	State
T30 (=S)	Yassıhöyük	39° 39' 6"N 31° 59' 47"	0/648	0.07 ha	State
T31 (=Q)	Yassıhöyük	39° 39' 6"N 31° 59' 45"E	0/648	0.2 ha	State

Name of archaeological feature or location (core/ buffer zone)	Region/ District	Coordinates of the Central Point Lat./ Long.	Block / Lot	Area (ha)	Ownership
T32 (=K -IV)	Yassıhöyük	39° 39' 5"N 31° 59' 42"E	0/648	0.3 ha	state
T33 (=K -III)	Yassıhöyük	39° 39' 9"N 31° 59' 42"E	0/648 0/282	1.2 ha	state /common prop.
T34 (=N)	Yassıhöyük	39° 39'13"N 31° 59' 36"E	unregis. land 0/468	0.06 ha	state/ unregis. land
T35 (=KY)	Yassıhöyük	39° 39'10"N 31° 59' 36"E	0/282	1 ha	common prop.
T36 (=M)	Yassıhöyük	39° 39' 7"N 31° 59' 32"E	0/282	0.2 ha	common prop.
T37 (=K -I)	Yassıhöyük	39° 39' 5"N 31° 59' 26"E	0/282	0.6 ha	common prop.
T38 (=K -II)	Yassıhöyük	39° 39' 7"N 31° 59' 23"E	0/282	0.5 ha	common prop.
T39 (=E)	Yassıhöyük	39° 39'11"N 31° 59' 27"E	0/282 0/567	0.7 ha	state/ common prop.
T40 (=F)	Yassıhöyük	39° 39'12"N 31° 59' 24"E	0/567	0.2 ha	state
T41 (=G)	Yassıhöyük	39° 39'14"N 31° 59' 25"E	0/567	0.1 ha	state
T42 (= D)	Yassıhöyük	39° 39'16"N 31° 59' 28"E	0/282 0/567	0.08 ha	state/ common prop.
T43 (= C)	Yassıhöyük	39° 39'17"N 31° 59' 27"E	0/567	0.06 ha	state
T44 (= B)	Yassıhöyük	39° 39'18"N 31° 59' 25"E	unregis. land	0.3 ha	unregis. land
T46 (=K)	Yassıhöyük	39° 39'16"N 31° 59' 19"E	0/486 0/567	0.1 ha	state
T47 (= J)	Yassıhöyük	39° 39'16"N 31° 59' 21"E	0/486 0/567	0.1 ha	state
T48 (= I)	Yassıhöyük	39° 39'10"N 31° 59' 19"E	0/567	0.06 ha	state
T49 (= H)	Yassıhöyük	39° 39' 9"N 31° 59' 19"E	0/567	0.06 ha	state
T50 (= S-I)	Yassıhöyük	39° 38'34"N 31° 59' 23"	0/275 0/276	0.2 ha	common prop./ private
T51	Yassıhöyük	39° 38'33"N 31° 59' 29"E	0/276	0.6 ha	common prop.

Name of archaeological feature or location (core/ buffer zone)	Region/ District	Coordinates of the Central Point Lat./ Long.	Block / Lot	Area (ha)	Ownership
T52	Yassıhöyük	39° 38'32"N 31° 59' 35"E	0/276 122/4 122/5	0.8 ha	common prop./ private
T53	Yassıhöyük	39° 38'26"N 31° 59' 24"E	0/276	0.2 ha	common prop.
T54	Yassıhöyük	39° 38'25"N 31° 59' 29"E	0/276	1 ha	common prop.
T55	Yassıhöyük	39° 38'27"N 31° 59' 6"E	0/276 126/7 126/8	0.2 ha	common prop./ private
T56	Yassıhöyük	39° 38'27"N 31° 59' 03"E	126/8	0.1 ha	private
T57 (= S-3)	Yassıhöyük	39° 38'16"N 31° 59' 22"E	0/276	0.1 ha	common prop.
T58 (= Z)	Yassıhöyük	39° 38'13"N 31° 59' 27"E	0/276	0.6 ha	common prop.
T59 (= S-2)	Yassıhöyük	39° 38'14"N 31° 59' 30"E	122/24	0.08 ha	private
T60	Yassıhöyük	39° 38'16"N 31° 59' 00"E	0/276	0.3 ha	common prop.
T61	Yassıhöyük	39° 38'15"N 31° 58' 57"E	0/276	0.08 ha	common prop.
T62	Yassıhöyük	39° 38'16"N 31° 58' 54"E	0/276	0.3 ha	common prop.
T63	Yassıhöyük	39° 38'12"N 31° 58' 56"E	0/276	0.1 ha	common prop.
T64	Yassıhöyük	39° 38'12"N 31° 58' 55"E	0/276	0.1 ha	common prop.
T65	Yassıhöyük	39° 37'56"N 31° 58' 59"E	0/276	0.7 ha	common prop.
T66	Yassıhöyük	39° 37'50"N 31° 58' 59"E	0/276 123/2	0.6 ha	common prop./ private
T111	Beylikköprü	39° 39' 1"N 31° 58' 1"E	152/48	0.1 ha	private
T112	Beylikköprü	39° 39' 5"N 31° 57' 58"E	152/45 152/47	0.2 ha	private
T113 (= O)	Beylikköprü	39° 38'55"N 31° 57' 25"E	152/30 152/31	0.2 ha	state/ common prop.
T114	Beylikköprü	39° 38'47"N 31° 57' 39"E	152/54 152/55 152/56	0.1 ha	private/ state

Name of archaeological feature or location (core/ buffer zone)	Region/ District	Coordinates of the Central Point Lat./ Long.	Block / Lot	Area (ha)	Ownership
T115	Beylikköprü	39° 38'49"N 31° 57' 41"E	152/55	0.1 ha	state
T116	Beylikköprü	39° 38'48"N 31° 57' 42"E	152/55	0.06 ha	state
T117	Beylikköprü	39° 38'47"N 31° 57' 43"E	152/55	0.01 ha	state
T118 (= JL)	Beylikköprü	39° 38'50"N 31° 58' 11"E	115/21	0.03 ha	private
T119	Beylikköprü	39° 38'24"N 31° 57' 39"E	152/77 152/78	0.2 ha	private
Buffer Zone	Yassıhöyük, Beylikköprü, Kıranharmanı, Şabanözü; Sazılar - Çekirdeksiz Distr.	39° 39'30"N 31° 59' 20"E		4.149 ha	Private (=87%) / state; unregis. land; common prop. (=12%) /village legal entity (= municipality) = 1%

5.b Protective Designation

All necessary measures for the protection of the archaeological site and its setting are in place. The designations specific to the Gordion are listed below, and the implications in practice for both the archaeological site and its setting are set out in 5.c.

The archaeological site of Gordion is under protection by the Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties Law (*Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu*) No. 2863, 23/07/1983 as amended by Law No. 5226, 14/07/2004. The Gordion (Yassıhöyük) Citadel Mound and its surrounding landscape consisting of over 100 tumuli incl. Tumulus MM ("Midas Mound", 740 B.C.), which is the largest of these with a height of 53 m and a diameter of 300 m was designated as a 1st and 3rd degree archaeological conservation area by Decision No.1096, 16/02/1990 of the Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Properties.
See Annex 3.d-1-11 for all relevant Council Decisions.
It covers an area of 1020 ha.
3 mounds and 110 tumuli (incl. within and/or the wider setting of the designated archaeological conservation areas) were also registered separately as 'cultural properties' incl. their min. 20 m. protection zone by the Decision No.1096, 16/02/1990 of the Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Properties.
A further 13 tumuli within the surrounding landscape were designated by Decision No.2436, 10/06/2015 of the Ankara Regional Council for the Conservation of Cultural Properties. 1 tumulus (=T120 incl. within the buffer zone) and a Late Roman period structure (= DY10) was designated by the Decision No.2808, 12/11/2015. And 1 other tumulus (= T125; incl. within the buffer zone) was designated by Decision No.3371,

26/05/2016.

As a designated archaeological site Gordion “is to be preserved (as it is) with the exception of scientific studies towards its protection”. Basic infrastructural facilities/units (i.e. car parking, toilets, ticket office, etc.) within the 1st degree archaeological conservation area can be developed, but only with the consent of the Ankara Regional Conservation Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

In addition, the status of 3rd degree archaeological conservation area designation (Decision No.1096, 06/02/1990 of Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties) ensures that the immediate environs of the Citadel Mound at the west and north peripheries is protected from adverse development.

Development and/or renewal within the 3rd degree archaeological conservation area (at the north part of the Yassıhöyük village = also corresponds to 36 ha. of the Buffer Zone) is subject to policies defined within the1:5.000 scale Yassıhöyük (Gordion) Conservation Development Plan and the 1:1.000 scale Yassıhöyük (Gordion) Conservation Development Implementation Plan approved by Decision No.627, 18/04/2013 by the Ankara Regional Conservation Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

And protection of the wider setting (=Buffer Zone) is achieved through other (strategic) national and regional plans, and also through plans related to specific locations and /or parts of the nominated property and its buffer zone (incl. 1:1.000 scale Beylikköprü, Çekirdeksiz, Kıranharmanı and Sazılar Distr. Rural Settlement Development Implementation Plan), and is thus subject to other planning and environmental laws and their supplementary regulations as set out in section 5.d.

5.c Means of Implementing Protective Measures

Protection in Turkey is achieved through proactive measures alongside steps to control change in legislation regarding both cultural and natural heritage.
Means of implementing protective measures, and also steps that can enhance setting include:

- Local development plans to guide development within the setting (of the property) incl. 1:1.000 scale Beylikköprü Distr. Settlement Development Implementation Plan (*Köy Gelişim Planı*); Çekirdeksiz Distr. Rural Settlement and Development Implementation Plan (*Kırsal Yerleşim ve Gelişim Alanı İmar Planı*); Kıranharmanı Distr. Settlement Development Implementation Plan (*Köy Gelişim Planı*); Sazılar Distr. Rural Settlement Development Plan (*Köy Gelişim Planı*); and 1:1.000 scale Basri Distr. Settlement Development Plan (*Köy Gelişim Planı)*;
- Property management plan;
- Conservation plans to guide enhancement and development; and
- Protective measures for monitoring and improving the central Citadel Mound and its surrounding landscape which are coordinated through the Excavation Team. It is supported by the Penn Uni. Museum; and by Ankara Museum and the Ankara Regional Conservation Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties.
  https://www.penn.museum/sites/gordion/

The continuing management regime and the wealth of records, photographs and detailed information about the Citadel Mound and its surrounding landscape /setting ensure that much of the material required to support the Management Plan is readily available.
https://www.penn.museum/sites/gordion/digital-gordion/

As also set out in section 5.b, the Citadel Mound and its surrounding landscape consisting of over 100 tumuli, incl. Tumulus MM, is designated as a 1st degree archaeological conservation '*site*' (= 652 ha.). This gives the area the highest level of statutory protection for an archaeological 'site', and any change that affects the special interest of the archaeological site requires consent.
This has to be obtained from the Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties, with advice from the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations (Ankara) and the experts who conduct scientific studies within the site.

Protection and Use Provisions in Archaeological Sites are specified in the **Principle Decision No. 658, 5/11/1999 of the High Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties**.
Also see **Annex 3.b** of this document for the full English translation of the text, pp.245-248.

The Principle Decision No.658 specifies the legal protection system for archaeological sites and the regulations relating to each protection status. The statutory protection of archaeological sites follows a graded system determined according to their significance and characteristics as: 1st, 2nd and/or 3rd degree, with the 1st degree Archaeological Conservation '*Site*' as the highest level of protection status for immovable cultural heritage in the Turkish legal system.

The Principle Decision No.658 in its Article 1 defines **1st Degree Archaeological '*Sites*'** as:
"*areas that should be preserved in-situ except for scientific studies towards their protection*"

These areas are to be determined as conservation sites to be preserved in-situ in the 1:5.000 Development Plans. Development of any kind including excavation apart from scientific purposes are prohibited, but -

a) Compulsory infrastructure (electric, water, etc.) can be implemented with the consent of the related Regional Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties with advice from the Museum Directorate, and the head of excavation.

b) Land reclamation is forbidden, only existing seasonal agricultural activities are permitted and existing greenhouse cultivation can be continued with the consent of the Regional Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

c) Agricultural activities based on the cultivation of soil and afforestation at mounds and tumuli are

strictly prohibited.

d) It is not allowed to convey stone soil, sand, etc.;
to open quarry sites for lime, stone, brick, marble, sand, mine, etc.; and
to dump sand, slag, waste, industrial waste and similar material.

e) Tourism infra. projects
(i.e.walkways, car and coach parking areas, ticket office, WC etc.)
can be implemented with the consent of the related Regional Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

f) ……. cont.

g) Incorporation and sub-division of the land can be made provided that it does not negatively effect the significance of the cultural property and consent is obtained from the relevant Regional Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

See **Annex 3.b** of this document for the full English translation of the text, pp.244- 247.

The area north of Yassıhöyük village, and the extensive area covering the Outer Town west of the central Citadel Mound and its immediate surroundings, are designated as a 3rd Degree Archaeological Conservation '*Site*' by Decision No.1096, 16/02/1990 of the Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Properties. It covers an area of 368 ha.
Protection and Use Provisions in 3rd degree Archaeological Sites are also specified in the **Principle Decision No. 658, 5/11/1999 of the High Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties**.

In its Article 3 defines **3rd Degree Archaeological Sites** as:
"*areas where new development may be allowed in accordance with the protection – use conditions determined by the related Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties*."

In these areas;

a) principles and terms of use to apply for the transition period (the time between designation decision and the time that conservation plan will be prepared) shall be identified.

These terms of use are identified to offer solutions to conserve and use the existing and unearth/unknown archaeological assets considering the issues defined below;

- The proposed spatial density should not exceed the spatial density defined in the approved development plan
- The harmony of the suggested spatial functions
- Necessary infrastructure implementations
- Proposed templates/allowed building heights
- Building methods and materials

b) In the areas that are designated as residential zones by an approved environmental plan and development plan, conservation plans shall be prepared considering the preservation of archaeological values,

c) In 3rd Degree Archaeological sites where Conservation Plan has been prepared before this Pirinciple Decision has come into force, the conditions stipulated by the Conservation plan are valid.

d) **(Amended parag. Principle Decision No.663, 29/12/2016 published in the Official Gazette on 18/01/2017 – 29952)** Before the related Municipality or Governship gives the construction permit in a 3rd Degree Archaeological Site, a sounding shall be undertaken by the related Directorship of the Museum, and the report of the sounding results shall be delivered to the related Regional Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties, along with the views of the head of the excavation. If the related Regional Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties gives proper authorization for the new construction, implementation can begin.

e) In the areas that are designated as 3rd Degree Archaeological Sites, the Regional Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties can decide on the general survey for the areas where the sounding excavation will be done.

f) Land amalgamation and parcelling can be performed with the consent of the related Regional Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

g) It is not allowed to convey stone soil, sand, etc.; to

open quarry sites for lime, stone, brick, marble, sand, mine, etc.; and to dump sand, slag, waste, industrial waste and similar material.

h) ….. cont.

See **Annex 3.b** of this document for the full English translation of the text, pp.244- 247.

Within the framework of the above defined **Principle Decision No. 658, 5/11/1999 of the High Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties** the protection and use conditions for the 3rd degree archaeological site in the transition period was determined at the initial phase.
And the 1:5.000 scale Yassıhöyük (Gordion) Conservation Development Plan and the 1:1.000 scale Yassıhöyük (Gordion) Conservation Development Implementation Plan for Yassıhöyük village (north part) and its surrounding area was subsequently prepared and approved in Apr. 2013 with Decision No.627, 18/04/2013 by the Ankara Regional Conservation Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties (see **Annex 3.d-6** for the complete translation of the Decision No.627, 18/04/2013; p.266).

A summary of the chronology of consent cases and/or other Decisions of the Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties **for the Nom. Property:**

Date	**Content** (of Consent cases and/or other Decisions)
Feb. 1990 –	3 mounds and 110 tumuli located in Gordion (Yassıhöyük Neighbourhood of Polatlı District of Ankara Province) and its surrounding were listed and registered as 'cultural properties' min. 20 m. of protection area for each tumulus from the 0 (zero) elevation was determined. Designation of 1st and 3rd degree archaeological 'site' boundaries. Decision No.1096, 16/02/1990
Oct.-1999	limitation of use of the road next to Tumulus MM (=T25) by heavy tonnage vehicles. Decision No.6435, 15/10/1999
Mar.-2001	Approval of the projects with regard to the prevention of movement and deformations in the wooden burial chamber of Tumulus MM, and the renewal of the old electrical installation/infra. Decision No.7214, 15/03/2001
Oct. – 2002	Consent for the renewal of the entrance pathway of the burial chamber of Tumulus MM (=T25). Decision No.8204, 11/10/2002
Jan.-2003	the projects regarding the sewage system of Yassıhöyük Distr. were rejected, and the sewage system project was asked to be re-prepared by taking into account the boundaries of the 1st -3rd degree archaeological '*site*' . Decision No.8352, 10/01/2003
Aug. – 2003	Decision to ask technical opinion of the Gordion (Yassıhöyük) excavation team director regarding the sewage network project, which was prepared in line with the Decision No.8352, 10/01/2003.

Decision No.8706, 15/08/2003

June-2004 Consent for the Yassıhöyük village sewage system project.
Decision No.9255, 18/06/2004

Oct. – 2005 Approval of the boundaries of the 1:5.000 scale Yassıhöyük (Gordion) Conservation Development Plan and the 1:1.000 scale Yassıhöyük (Gordion) Conservation Development Implementation Plan as amended on the 1:5.000 scale map.
Decision No.976, 7/10/2005

Jan. – 2007 In order to re-evaluate the boundaries and grading of the Yassıhöyük 1st -3rd degree archaeological '*site*'; Tech. view of the excavation team and the results of the drilling excavation to be carried out by the experts of the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations (Ankara) were requested to be submitted to the Ankara Regional Conservation Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties.
Decision No.2038, 10/01/2007

Aug. – 2007 Consent for the construction of an additional storage building adjacent to the excavation house.
Decision No. 2581 of 28/08/2007

Aug. – 2007 Consent for the additions to the Gordion Museum.
Decision No.2583 of 28/08/2007

Aug. – 2008 Approval of the extension of the 3rd degree archaeological 'site' to incl. the area along the Sakarya River west of the Citadel Mound (as proposed by the Directorate of the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations (Ank.)
Decision No.3404, 07/08/2008

Apr. – 2009 Approval of the Gordion Museum Landscape Design Project in principle. The ticket office, carpark and the visitor circuit proposals can be implemented.
But - new buildings/ structures introduced with the Plan incl. the laboratory, cafeteria, gift shop , WC, etc. have to be evaluated within the scope of the 1:1.000 scale Yassıhöyük (Gordion) Conservation Development Implementation Plan currently being prepared.
Decision No.4081, 17/04/2009

Feb.-2010 Decision to carry out condition (and mapping) survey of the tumuli surrounding the Citadel Mound registered by the Decision No.1096, 16/02/1990 by experts from the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations (Ank.) and to submit the results to the Ank. Regional Conservation Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties.
Decision No.4884, 19/02/2010

Aug. – 2010 Approval of scientific research at the beam no.WRL-10 within Tumulus MM (=T25), provided that the necessary static measures are taken.
Decision No.5338, 20/08/2010

Apr.-2011 Approval of the construction of the (part of) Yassıhöyük Distr. water supply network that will pass within the 3rd degree archaeological '*site*'
Decision No.5987, 28/04/2011

Sep.-2011 Approval of the 1:5.000 scale Yassıhöyük (Gordion) Conservation Development Plan and the 1:1.000 scale Yassıhöyük (Gordion)

Conservation Development Implementation Plan prepared for the boundaries of the Gordion (Yassıhöyük) 1st -3rd degree archaeological site and its surrounding as a plan scheme. However, the plan notes were requested to be re-prepared and submitted to the Council, considering that the area is an archaeological '*site*'.
Decision No.46, 30/09/2011

Feb-2012 Approval of the 1:5.000 scale Yassıhöyük (Gordion) Conservation Development Plan and 1:1.000 scale Yassıhöyük (Gordion) Conservation Development Implementation Plan with amendments to the plan notes.
Decision No.467, 03/02/2012

Mar.-2012 Approval of the revision project for the storage structure (for study/ analysis and storage of small finds) adjacent to the excavation house.
Decision No.525, 09/03/2012

Apr.-2013 Approval of the amendments to the 1:5.000 scale Yassihöyük (Gordion) Conservation Development Plan and 1:1.000 scale Yassıhöyük (Gordion) Conservation Development Implementation Plan, previously approved by Decision No.467, 03/02/2012.
Decision No.627, 18/04/2013

Dec.-2013 Approval of the development plan implementations (incl.plot /subdivision plan) approved by the Polatlı Municipality within the boundaries def. in the 1:1.000 scale Yassıhöyük (Gordion) Conservation Development Implementation Plan, provided that to be carried out within the scope of Law No. 2863.
Decision No.1172, 19/12/2013

Jul.-2014 Decision to rehab./ improvement of the unpaved road, leading to the beginning of the visitor circuit without excavation
Decision No. 1625, 23/07/2014

Jun.-2015 Approval of the coordinated '*site*' boundaries of the mound/ tumuli in the Yassıhöyük Distr. and its surroundings and the Gordion 1st -3rd degree archaeological '*site*' boundaries.
Decision No. 2436, 10/06/2015

Nov.-2015 Designation of T120; tumulus in the Beylikköprü Distr.and the Late Roman Period structure DY10 in the Şabanözü Distr.; as 1st- 3rd degree archaeological '*site*'
Decision No.2808, 12/11/2015.

May – 2016 Designation of T125; tumulus in the Beylikköprü Distr.
Decision No.3371, 26/05/2016.

Jul.-2016 Approval of the restoration project of the Early Phrygian East Gate.
Decision No.3467, 01/07/2016

May – 2019 Designation of H7; mound as a 1st degree archaeological 'site' located in the Kıranharmanı Distr.
Decision No.6674, 30/05/2019

Mar.-2020 Approval of the maps incl. boundaries and coordinate data of the 1st-3rd degree archaeological conservation '*site*'
Decision No.7317, 05/03/2020

5.d Existing Plans Relating to Municipality and Region in which the Proposed Property is Located (e.g. Regional or Local Plan, Conservation Plan, Tourism Development Plan)

A wide range of existing plans are relevant to managing development within the proposed WH Site and its wider setting, ranging from strategic plans covering the whole of the nominated Site through to plans related to specific locations — or parts of the Nom. Property and attributes of Outstanding Universal Value.
The following summarizes plans that are relevant to the Nom. Site, highlighting which body / member of the Audit and Coordination Board is responsible for the delivery of each plan.

(i) – National and Regional Plans
The plans at the national/ regional level mainly contain measures to protect, sustainable use and promotion of cultural and natural values/resources of the region as detailed below.
These include policies which:

- ensure the continuity of the agricultural characteristics of the "Polatlı Plain" (which also encompasses the whole of the Nom. WH Site and its Buffer Zone);
- aim to diversify agricultural production;
- support research and development of high value-added agricultural products; and
- protect and further promote hist. and rural characteristic/character of the settlements within the boundaries of the greater municipality of Ankara incl. Yassıhöyük (Polatlı).

- **Turkey's Tourism Strategy 2023**
  "Turkey's Tourism Strategy 2023 and Action Plan 2013" aims to protect and promote the sustainable use of the natural, cultural, historical and geographical values of the country, and to develop alternatives in tourism in order to increase the country's share.
- Instead of planning tourism resources on a small scale, evaluation has indicated that an appropriate approach is to develop tourism corridors, tourism regions, tourism cities, and eco-tourism regions along the development axes of these resources, and to determine the promotion and utilization criteria of these values. The aim is to channel public and private sector resources primarily into tourism development regions, and in this context, nine tourism development regions have been proposed, one of which is the "Phrygian Culture and Thermal Tourism Development Zone", with seven thematic corridors, ten tourism cities and five eco-tourism regions.

- **Regional Plan of Ankara 2014–2023**
  "Ankara Regional Plan 2014–2023", prepared under the coordination of the Ankara Development Agency, is a strategy, coordination, and steering document that determines the strategies required for the development of Ankara. With this plan, it is aimed to diversify agricultural production in districts where the share of agriculture in the economy is predominant, and—by taking into consideration the land and climatic features—to conduct research and development studies on high value-added agricultural

products that can be produced in these regions. In this context, the agricultural characteristics of Polatlı District, which contributes significantly to the agricultural production of Ankara, will be maintained.

- The aforementioned plan recommends: giving incentives for the promotion of ancient cities in Ankara, especially Gordion; integrating the Phrygian Valley—which has significant potential—with cultural and natural tourism activities; and developing the Phrygian Way, by determining and associating the ancient routes along the line Seydiler (Afyonkarahisar) - Yazılıkaya (Eskişehir) - İncik (Kütahya) - Gordion (Ankara). Furthermore, it has been stated that Polatlı District, with its very rich thermal resources, is located in the "Phrygian Region", which is one of the four regions determined by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism as being primary areas for development in the field of thermal tourism. The plan determines the strategic works regarding conservation, sustainable use, and the promotion of the settlements' cultural and natural resources.

- **1:100.000 scale Ankara Environmental Plan**

  Polatlı is the richest district of Ankara in terms of fertile agricultural land, and in addition the industrial sector has developed in the district located on the Ankara-Eskişehir Highway. The Ankara Environmental Plan, the preparation of which has been based on the 2038 projection year by Ankara Metropolitan Municipality, aims, in a controlled manner: to develop urbanization and industrialization, which experience parallel development with rapid growth in urban population; to harmonize the developments with a livable environment without negatively affecting the sustainable and ecological balance; to protect and utilize the historical, cultural, and natural values, by taking into consideration their delicate balance; to grow in a planned manner, in accordance with the development objectives defined for all sectors in the country.

- It is predicted that the population of Polatlı District will increase from 121.858 to 190.406 by 2038. Since it was determined that the existing planned areas are at a level sufficient for the projected population, and that enough housing areas were allocated in the development plans, development housing areas have not been created for Polatlı in the Environmental Plan. The area where Yassıhöyük Distr. is located has been indicated in the plan as a rural settlement area, and it has been stated that the approved development plans are valid for the planned rural settlement areas. It has also been stated that rural settlements have important potential in terms of agricultural production as well as tourism. In this context, it is planned that alternative tourism (balloon tourism), and historical and cultural tourism, will be developed in the region, and the area will be presented as an archaeological excursion zone.
- The conservation '*sites*' are marked schematically on the Plan due to the scale of the Environmental Plan. It is stated that the provisions of the relevant Laws are valid for the conservation sites in the plan provisions. In this context, with regard to the protected sites and cultural assets that are within the management area, and also with regard to the existing conservation plans, it was deemed that the decisions taken by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, and by the Higher Council for the Conservation of Cultural Assets affiliated to the Ministry, were valid.

- The area surrounding the components of the property and the buffer zone was determined to be agricultural land and plain. With the Environmental Plan, it has been stipulated that agricultural areas will be protected in line with Law No. 5403 on “Soil Conservation and Land Use” and the relevant legislation. In addition, the Polatlı Plain, where the property is located, was designated as “Great Plain” by the decision of the Ankara Soil Protection Board on 05.08.2016 and numbered 2016/7, in accordance with Article 14 of Law No.5403, entitled "Determination and Protection of Great Plains with High Agricultural Potential". In line with the relevant article, the agricultural lands in the great plains cannot be used for any other purpose.
- In this context, based on the plans decision, the conservation of protected sites and cultural assets is essential, and implementation can be made within the scope of the current conservation legislation. In addition, strict planning decisions have been developed for the protection of agricultural lands around the property.

(ii) – Local Plans
(plans related to specific parts of the Nom. Property)

- **1:5.000 scaled Yassıhöyük Development Plan and 1:5.000 scaled Gordion (Yassıhöyük) Conservation Development Plan – 1:1.000 scaled Yassıhöyük Development Implementation Plan and 1:1.000 scaled Gordion (Yassıhöyük) Conservation Development Implementation Plan**
  1:5.000 scaled Yassıhöyük Development Plan and 1:5.000 scaled Gordion (Yassıhöyük) Conservation Development Plan were prepared together in order to evaluate the Yassıhöyük Distr. and the conservation ‘s*ites*’ in its vicinity as a whole.

- 1:5.000 scaled Yassıhöyük Development Plan includes areas within the buffer zone but outside the 3rd Degree Archaeological Site; 1:5.000 scaled Gordion Conservation Development Plan includes the 3rd Degree Archaeological Site within the buffer zone and the 1st Degree Archaeological Site, which is the part of the nominated property in the south of the settlement. 1:1.000 scaled Yassıhöyük Development Plan was prepared on the basis of the 1:5.000 scaled Development Plan. 1:1.000 scaled Gordion Conservation Plan has been prepared for the area comprising the 3rd degree archaeological site and the part defined as “the area to be landscaped” within the 1:5.000 scaled Plan.

- General usage of land plots, population densities of housing areas to be developed; urban, social and technical infrastructure areas, transportation system are shown in 1:5.000 scaled plans. In 1:1.000 scaled plans, decisions regarding construction and implementation such as building blocks, usage, building heights, floor area ratios etc. were shown in accordance with the plan hierarchy.

- The principal aims of the plans are: to protect the cultural values within the planning area; to ensure the development of the area by considering the balance between conservation and use; and to transform the planning area into a respectable living place by ensuring the social, economic, and physical

development of the area.

- Within the scope of the Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties Law (*Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu*) No. 2863, 23/07/1983 as amended by Law No. 5226, 14/07/2004, no new constructions within the 1st Degree Archaeological Site are permitted. Within the 3rd degree archaeological 'site' (the north part of Yassıhöyük village) - in consideration of the compatibility of the new development areas with the existing residential ones and the rural characteristics of the site, new buildings are limited to a height of 6.50 meters, a building footprint of 150 m2, and a building footprint ratio of 0.50. In line with the rural nature of the area, the conditions regarding the annexes that are to be located within the lots are also defined. The existing settlement area within the 3rd degree archaeological site is defined as the "preferential usage areas". These areas can be used for residence, hostel, or hotel with different construction conditions that are defined in detail in the plan notes. The heights of all these buildings are limited to 6.50 meters.

- An "Agricultural Business Area" was planned in the north-east of the settlement in order to meet the agricultural needs of those locals engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry. Structures such as agricultural storage, barn, etc. can be built within this area, with a height limit of 6.50 meters. In addition, necessary commercial, social, and cultural areas are allocated within the settlement area in order to meet the needs of the residents. The construction conditions have been determined for the areas mentioned, in accordance with the characteristics of the existing rural settlement.
- An area of 30.24 hectares in the west of the settlement was defined as a "Special Project Area". This area will be integrated using the characteristics of the existing fabric. Pedestrian paths, small squares, parks, recreation zones containing seating and resting units, and accommodation facilities which will serve daily, will be arranged within this area, for locals as well as for tourists. Architectural arrangements, including workshops and sales units, that will allow for cultural activities and the production and sale of traditional small handicrafts, will also be realized in this area. Urban design and landscape projects related to the special project areas will be prepared by Polatlı Municipality, in accordance with the general approaches of the Gordion Conservation Plan. The projects, consisting of sections, views, perspectives, 3D studies etc., at the required level of detail, and at appropriate scales, will be prepared by taking into account the characteristics of the region.

- The plan decisions were developed based on the Protection and Use Provisions in Archaeological Sites that are specified in the Principle Decision No. 658, 5/11/1999 of the High Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties for 1st degree archaeological "*sites*". The axis between the settlement center and the existing museum has been identified as the area where the landscaping project will be implemented. Since the Lot No.648 adjacent to the Gordion Museum has been allocated to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, an Open Air Museum of 1.16 hectares has been proposed within this area in order to exhibit the remains of the ancient city

of Gordion. The decisions regarding the existing museum and other structures, as well as the necessary implementations on the footpath, and the archaeological site, etc. will be determined by the Landscaping Projects.

- **Other Plans**
  The 1/5000 and 1/1000 scaled plans which determine rural settlement and development areas in low density for Çekirdeksiz, Beyceğiz, Yağmurbaba, Gençali, Müslüm, Sazılar and Beylikköprü Distr. were developed in order to enhance life quality within these settlements.

5.e Property Management Plan or other Management System

The key purpose of the Gordion (Yassıhöyük) Management Plan (incl. in Annex 3.g) is to set out a framework for the management of the Proposed WH Site to ensure its conservation and continued sustainable use and the maintenance of its OUV.

The Plan does this by identification and consideration of key issues and by the development of policies and actions to deal with them. Part(s) 3-7 of the Management Plan sets out and discusses the key management issues. Part(s) 9-10 then sets out objectives and actions for dealing with the key issues.

Part(s) 3-7 draws on the 2013 TÜBİTAK Gordion and its Environs Management Plan Project which considered the key issues in some detail. These Part(s) also draw on the various surveys and other work carried out by the Ministry (General Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museums; Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties; Ankara Museum) between 2019- 2020. As with other Parts of the Plan, it has benefited greatly from the input of members of the Gordion (Yassıhöyük) Coordination and Supervision Council and the Advisory Board.

Considerable progress has been made on some issues since 2013. Others can now be resolved in new ways in the light of changing circumstances. In addition, some new issues are discussed for the first time because their significance has grown over the last seven years.
There have also been considerable changes in both international and national policy which will affect the future management and conservation of the site.

The key management issues have been considered sequentially, and are identified under the following six broad headings:

- Excavation and Research;
- Conservation;
- Visitor Management;
- Education;
- Socio-Economic Structure of Gordion (Yassıhöyük) and its environs; and
- Management
  (incl. issues related to funding, monitoring and reviewing the plan)

Based on the description and evaluation of the Site, its OUV and its key management issues, the Management Plan defines the Vision based on the fundamental need to protect, conserve, enhance, and interpret the Proposed WH Site for present and future generations. It retains the essence/spirit of the Vision in the 2013 TÜBİTAK Gordion and and its Environs Management Plan Project.

The primary purpose of the Management Plan is to guide all interested parties on the care of the Site by sustaining its OUV. This will ensure the effective protection, conservation and presentation of Gordion for present and future generations. It will also ensure that all decisions affecting the Site move towards the achievement of the Vision.

In summary, the Management Plan has nine overarching objectives.
These are:

Objective 1: to manage all the attributes–that carry the Outstanding Value of the archaeological site of Gordion (Yassıhöyük) and of its setting;

Objective 2: to identify and preserve all the attributes that contribute to the cultural significance of the Site;

Objective 3: to identify the current, other values, needs and interests of the Site;

Objective 4: to outline a sustainable approach to the future management of the whole Site which aims to balance all values and needs, such as: research, culture and nature conservation, visitor access and farming;

Objective 5: to set out ways whereby stakeholders can optimize the benefits of the values, without compromising the Outstanding Universal Value of the Site;

Objective 6: to provide better access to information to all interested parties about the Site and its environs;

Objective 7: to increase public awareness of and interest in the Site, and to promote the educational and cultural values of the Site and its environs;

Objective 8: to encourage involvement of the local communities in conservation and further improvement of the Site;

Objective 9: to identify a prioritized programme of action that will contribute to the conservation, understanding of Outstanding Universal Value, and the improvement of the Site for all those who visit Gordion and live or work in the area.

The Management Plan objectives and policies set out in Part 9 will be achieved through a wide range of actions, to be undertaken by a variety of stakeholders involved in the Site.

The Action Plan set out in Part 10 identifies for each action the lead organization and the partners that need to be involved along with the timeframe for implementation. The timeframe for implementation is noted as: urgent (0-12 months); short (2- 3 years), medium (up to 5 years) and long-term (up to 10 years). It covers the period 2021 – 2025.

The implementation of the Plan requires the support of all stakeholders, appropriate funding and effective co-ordination. The overall co-ordination will be achieved through the Department of World Heritage Sites within the General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums, Ministry of Culture and Tourism. In the short to medium term the day to day management of the site will be the responsibility of the Gordion Site Manager (Mustafa KAYMAK, director of the Ankara Regional Council for

Conservation of Cultural Properties) and will be supported by the Gordion Excavation Team, Municipality of Polatlı, the General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums and its representatives at Ankara (the Ankara Anatolian Civilizations Museum) and Polatlı Museum and the Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties.

The Management Plan (incl. in Annex 3.g) was approved by the Coordination and Audit Board in January 2021 in accordance with the Regulation on the Substance and Procedures of the Establishment and Duties of the Site Management and the Monument Council and Identification of Management Sites (*Alan Yönetimi ile Anıt Eser Kuruluş ve Görevleri ile Yönetim Alanlarının Belirlenmesine İlişkin Usul ve Esaslar Hakkında Yönetmelik*) No.26006, 27/11/2005.

5.f Sources and Level of Finance

The current sources of finance for the Nominated WH Site are outlined below. Level of funding are adequate for the on-going management and maintenance of the Site and it is envisaged that additional funding will be available in the following years.

The key features of the Nominated WH Site are in good/ excellent state of conservation owing to ongoing substantial funding.

Additional funding will be sought for projects/ actions defined in the Management Plan.

- The University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology incl. expenditures for excavation works on-site has a routine maintenance and management expenditure for the Citadel Mound and its surrounding landscape within the Nom. Site, which amounted to approximately $300,000 in 2019. An additional $80,000 is allocated to Gordion achives based at the Penn Museum. This fund is received mainly from the 1984 Foundation ($ 150,000) - an archaeological foundation based in Philadelphia. Three other foundations - the Arete Foundation, the Selz Foundation, and the Merops Foundation also contribute $50,000 each year.
- The Gordion Project (Uni. of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology) also occasionally receives funding from the U.S. Department of State/U.S Embassy in Ankara.

- The MoCT, General Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museums maintains the Gordion Museum (Yassıhöyük, Polatlı) within the Nom. WH Site. The Gen. Directorate allocated approx. $ 63,000 in 2020 for the general expenditures incl. the annual maintenance/up keeping of the Museum, and the MM Tumulus (=T25) and the Prop. WH Site as a whole.
- With an additional $ 9,500 allocated to the excavations carried out by the Museum at certain tumuli in the wider setting of the Nom. Site.

- Polatlı Municipality maintains the public works incl. maintenance of roads, car parking area, and other development/ improvement work related especially within the surrounding landscape which incl. over 100 tumuli.
- It has allocated approx. $15,200 in 2020. The Municipality has also planned to allocate $16,500 for 2021.
- It has also allocated approx. $151,600 for activities related to the presentation and promotion of the property. This incl. the ‘Gordion Marathon’ and the ‘King Midas Theatre Days’ that takes place annually.

- Approx. $138,000 is allocated for this purpose for 2021.
- Approx. $41,500 were allocated for promotional/educational material (incl. documentary, books, brochures and booklets) in 2019 and 2020 respectively.

5.g Sources of Expertise and Training in Conservation and Management Techniques

The maintenance of the Citadel Mound and its surrounding landscape incl. over 100 tumuli requires a broad scope of expertise.

This includes experts/ staff from the General Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museums and its local representatives (i.e. the Polatlı Museum) who are responsible for the maintenance and short to medium term day-to-day management of the site.
Experts/ staff of the excavation team (Penn Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology) are also responsible for the conservation and management of the site.
The Team includes a variety of specialist expertise such as archaeologists, multi-disciplined paleo-botanists, ceramic and bone specialists, architects, and remote sensing specialists.
The Excavation Team /Gordion Project has, over the years, provided an invaluable learning source to other scholars involved.
Sources of training in conservation for professional, tech. and local people:

- The Gordion Project provides hands-on and theoretical training in a range of conservation practices.
  It provides on-site training and practical experience in the repair and conservation of structures and furthers the preservation and development of building traditions, crafts and skills.
  See section 4.a.

- The **Digital Gordion** (website) further provides scholars not only a digital version of the archive but also a tool to facilitate research and publication materials.
  The website includes summaries of conservation work, history of research at Gordion (Yassıhöyük), and new discoveries.
  Recently available digital technologies can powerfully organize, process, and rapidly deliver large quantities of information (including masses of photographic imagery) to researchers throughout the world. At the same time, they can improve the researcher's analytical toolkit, provide a backup of the data, and facilitate collaboration among scholars working on the same data from different locations. They have the potential to shave off years of post-excavation publication programs by liberating a research team from heavy logistical burdens and allowing them to concentrate on the actual interpretation and presentation of the material.
  Ref -
- Darbyshire, G. and G.H. Pizzorno. 2009. "Building Digital Gordion," Expedition 51.2, pp. 23–30.

- The **Gordion Cultural Heritage Education Program (CHEP)**, coordinated by Gordion Exca. Assist. Ayşe Gürsan-Salzman (Penn) and Halil Demirdelen (archaeologists, Ankara Museum of Ethnography), and with assistance of Naomi F. Miller (paleobotanist, Gordion Excavation Team), also provides comprehensive on-site training at Gordion.

Initiated in Jun.2014, the Program aims to engage local communities (local students, teachers, farmers, etc.) to act as stakeholders in the continued protection and promotion of Gordion and its surrounding historic landscape.
The 6-week intensive program consists of orientation, on-site training at Gordion, and off-site visits to other archaeological sites.
See section 5.i.

Fig.5.2 The participants in the Cultural Heritage Education Program (CHEP) in front of the so-called "Tomb of Solon" at Kümbet, in the Phrygian Highlands. (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives)

Fig. 5.3 The Gordion Project's conservation team explaining archaeological artifact conservation to the Cultural Heritage Education Program (CHEP) participants in 2018. (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives).

5.h Visitor Facilities and Infrastructure

The Gordion Citadel Mound and its surrounding landscape is a remote yet readily accessible archaeological site. A recently improved asphalt road connects the Site to Polatlı (located 17 km south-east of Yassıhöyük village). From Polatlı, various modes of transport connect to Ankara, which lies 90 km to the east (E-90 transit highway / railway). Due to its location, the Nominated WH Site is most accessible from the south-east, where the asphalt road leads up to the Museum (Yassıhöyük, Polatlı) and Tumulus MM (=T25) directly opposite, marking the entrance to the Nominated WH Site at the east end of Yassıhöyük village.

The Museum

The Museum located at Yassıhöyük village (Polatlı) was established in 1966 as a branch of the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations (Ankara). It contains a chronological series of representative finds from the various archaeological periods at Gordion, and provides a broad interpretation of the Site's history, including:

- the Early Bronze Age (3rd mill. B.C.);
- the Hittite Period (2nd mill. B.C.), with artefacts that provide evidence about life in the region prior to the arrival of the Phrygians;
- exceptional works of art belonging to the Phrygian Civilization, including the artefacts found in the various tumuli in the region, especially from the Tumulus MM (=T25) excavations.

A selection of finds from the excavations are also exhibited in the 'Phrygian Section' of the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations (Ankara).

In addition to the selection of finds from the Citadel Mound and the various tumuli within the surrounding landscape, the Gordion Museum also exhibits various artefacts from the excavations at the Polatlı Mound ('*höyük*'), located in the center of Polatlı, and the Hacı Tuğrul Mound ('*höyük*'), located at Hacı Tuğrul village (Temelli Distr. of Ankara). These two settlement mounds ('*höyük*') were not included owing to their locations and the fact that the tumuli and settlement mounds that have already been included are deemed sufficient to express the OUV of the Proposed WH Site.
See section 3.1.c.

Displayed outside the Museum building, within the open-air exhibition area, is the 9th cent. B.C. polychromatic pebble mosaic from Megaron 2, which was discovered on the Citadel Mound in 1956. It is protected from weather conditions by a covered shelter. See section 4.a. The 5,000 sq. m open-air exhibition area also contains the well-preserved stone tomb chamber from Tumulus O (=T113, incl. in the Nom. WH Site boundaries; see Fig.1.9; p.19), one of the late 4th century B.C. Hellenistic burial mounds at Gordion.

The Museum also accommodates various other amenities such as:

- depots;
- a conservation laboratory;
- a **Visitor Centre**
  (located adjacent to the open-air exhibition area to the east)
  The Visitor Centre (a project carried out and funded by the MoCT, Gen. Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museums) was constructed in Dec. 2014 and provides basic visitor facilities including:

- cafeteria;
- security unit/office;
- WC;
- parking area (with a capacity of approximately 50 vehicles);
  (due to its location between the Museum and the Visitor Centre, the parking area serves both of these facilities)

- Museum ticket office;
- Bookshop/ Sales unit; and
- PTT branch.

After the Museum, the visitors are next directed to **Tumulus MM** (=T25), owing to its close proximity, directly opposite the Museum entrance. Visitors access the burial chamber through a 70 m. long approach tunnel, which was dug by coal miners from Zonguldak as part of the tumulus excavations in 1957 (this tunnel was later lined with stone and concrete, in 1963). There are information panels at the entrance to the tunnel, which provide visitors with additional information on the history and results of the 1957 excavations. The wooden tomb chamber is not accessible but – only partially visible to visitors from the entrance to the tomb chamber. There are physical safety barriers at the entrance to the tomb chamber. Visitors are not allowed to enter into the tomb chamber due to various protection/ conservation measures that are in place to protect the monument from adverse effects. See section 4.a.

After the Museum and Tumulus MM, visitors continue on to **the Citadel Mound** which lies in the Sakarya River plain, on the other side of Yassıhöyük village. The Citadel Mound can be accessed by (a short) car-drive, or by walking along the main road to the west end of the village. The walk between the Museum and the Citadel Mound takes approximately 20 mins.
Visitors driving to the mound by car (or similar modes of transport) can use the parking area located at the foot of the mound's southern side. However, this car park is limited to 20 vehicles, and so visitors are encouraged to use the parking areas adjacent to the Museum.

There are two access points onto the Citadel Mound. One is at the northern side of the mound, which is closer to the main road but involves a steep walk up to the summit. The other is at the southern side, where there is a gentle ramped approach up to the citadel's monumental East Gate; there are also steps here which lead up to the visitor circuit.

The visitor circuit on top of the Citadel Mound allows visitors to walk around the main excavation area, which is bordered by a wire fence. The visitor circuit allows full observation of the buildings from the Early Phrygian Destruction Level (dating to around 800 B.C.). Signage/ Information panels have been installed at carefully selected viewing points along the route, to ensure that visitors better understand the Citadel Mound and also the related components within the wider landscape, including: the Early Phrygian Citadel "East Gate" Building; the Terrace Building with its eight conjoined megaron units; the Lower Town (with Küçük Höyük and Kuş Tepe – respectively which mark the southern and northern ends of the Lower Town); the Outer Town; the fortifications and its surrounding landscape consisting of more than 100 tumuli, most notably Tumulus MM (=T25), which dominates the landscape.

Other basic visitor-related infrastructure recently installed includes:

- Bilingual information signs/panels (in Tr – Eng.);
- 100 m. of staircases; and
- Wire fencing around the visitor circuit

  See also section 4.b(iv) for details of work completed by the Excavation Team/University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology since Aug. 2014.

The above defined visitor facilities and related infrastructure are adequate for the number of visitors at present (Dec. 2020). In 2019, visitor numbers at Gordion amounted to 150 visitors per day on average and up to 250-300 on busy days. However, due to the current restrictions worldwide (due to COVID-19 pandemic), these numbers have since dropped substantially, with a drastic reduction in the number of foreign visitors to the site (See Table 5.2 below). Visitor numbers are likely to increase in the forthcoming years (as has with other sites with WHS listing), but provided that measures to mitigate impact are implemented, there is no reason to believe that the Nominated WH Site will exceed a sustainable capacity.

The visitor numbers of the Museum between 2016- 2020 are listed below.

Table 5.2 Visitor Numbers of Gordion Museum (Yassıhöyük, Polatlı) between 2016-2020

Visitor Num. by Years	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Jan.	1.052	565	1.167	1.006	994
Feb.	1.010	888	1.440	1.461	1.153
Mar.	1.439	1.710	812	3.028	1.088
Apr.	3.300	4.569	10.120	6.893	- (closed) – due to COVID-19 restr.
May	6.179	6.045	7.664	5.005	- (closed) – due to COVID-19 restr.
Jun.	3.069	1.644	2.443	3.059	838
Jul.	1.856	2.019	2.375	2.018	1.477
Aug.	1.929	2.615	3.029	2.365	2.063
Sep.	2.130	2.301	2.091	1.594	1.243
Nov.	3.405	3.208	6.570	4.776	1.751
Oct.	1.942	2.256	2.644	3.822	944
Dec.	772	1.558	1.287	941	213
Total Num. of Visitors	**28.083**	**29.378**	**41.642**	**35.968**	**11.764**

5.i Policies and Programmes Related to the Presentation and Promotion of the Property

The Gordion (Yassıhöyük) Management Plan, Jan.2021 (Part 4 -Visitor Management and Infra.) provides the framework for visitor management, and presentation and promotion of the property. This is supported by the programmes and policies developed by the General Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museums (and its local representatives – Gordion Museum); the Excavation Team, Polatlı Municipality and POTA (Association of Polatlı History and Cultural Studies / *Polatlı Tarih ve Kültür Araştımaları Derneği*).

Polatlı Municipality through its Dept. of Promotion of Cultural Sites; POTA and World Heritage Travelers Association (*Dünya Mirası Gezginler Derneği*) with the support of the General Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museum and the Excavation Team have also taken a major role in co-ordinating the promotion of the site and the wider objectives of the WH Convention (at the local level).
Projects and programmes to present and promote the nominated WH Site in line with the objectives (= objective 7) of the Gordion (Yassıhöyük) Managament Plan, Jan.2021 include:

Education Programmes

- The **Gordion Cultural Heritage Education Program (CHEP)** coordinated by Gordion Excavations Assist. Ayşe Gürsan-Salzmann (Penn) and Halil Demirdelen (archaeologist, Ankara Museum of Ethnography), and with assistance of Naomi F. Miller (paleobotanist, Gordion Exca. Team), provides a comprehensive on-site training at Gordion.
  Initiated in Jun.2014, the Program aims to engage local communities (local students, teachers, farmers, etc.) to act as stakeholders in the continued protection and promotion of Gordion and its surrounding historic landscape.
  The 6-week intensive program consists of orientation, on-site training at Gordion, and off-site visits to other archaeological sites.
  As of 2019, 99 participants have attended the program.

Exhibitions

- **"The Golden Age of King Midas" Exhibition** – curated by the Penn Museum in 2016 celebrating the 70 years of fieldwork and research at Gordion. The exhibit featured over 120 objects.
  It was open for 10 months and nearly 50.000 people have viewed it.
  The focus of the exhibition was Tumulus MM (the "Midas Mound", ca. 740 B.C.), but the exhibition also provided an opportunity to highlight the other great kingdoms and states with which the Phrygians interacted during the Iron Age and Archaic periods (ca. 950- 540 B.C.), such as Assyria, Urartu, the Neo-Hittite city-states of southern Turkey and North Syria, Persia, Lydia, and the Greece city-states. In essence, the exhibition presented Gordion and the Phrygian kingdom in its Mediterranean and Near Eastern context for the first time.
- Ref –
  Rose, C. B., and G. Darbyshire (eds.). 2016. *The Golden Age of King Midas, Exhibition Catalogue.* Penn Museum, Philadelphia.

Fig. 5.4 Ramazan Parmaksız explains faunal analysis to the participants in the Cultural Heritage Education Program (CHEP) (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives).

Lectures

- Annual series of lectures on recent discoveries at Gordion, delivered nationally and internationally, by members of the Gordion excavation team.

Publications

- A range of material has been published to promote the Nom. Site in previous years. As well as many annual excavation reports and research studies of Gordion material, the Excavation Team / Penn Museum has published newsletters and guidebooks as listed below. In addition, the Polatlı Municipality—in coordination with the Excavation Team and with support from POTA (Association of Polatlı History and Cultural Studies / *Polatlı Tarih ve Kültür ve Araştırmaları Derneği*)—has recently coordinated (reserved funds for) a significant amount of visitor material, including documentaries, guidebooks, brochures, and booklets. These publications are designed to raise awareness of a range of events.
  Previous and forthcoming publications include:
- *The Friends of Gordion Newsletter* / Gordion Dostları Bülteni – a digital report on Gordion site research, published every year (both in Eng. and Tr.) by the Excavation Team /Penn Museum.
- A guidebook for the site in Turkish has also been completed by the Excavation Team /Penn Museum and is now in page proof stage:
- Rose, C. B., A. Gürsan-Salzmann, and G. Darbyshire. 2021. *Efsaneler Diyarı Gordion*.
  In pub. (in Tr.)
- A second guidebook in English will follow.
- Previously published guidebooks include:

- Ref –
- Yıldızturan, M. 2005. *Gordion*.
  Trans. By Sams, K.
  (pub. In Eng.)
- Sams, G. K. and İ Temizsoy. 2000. *Gordion Museum*. Republic of Turkey. Ministry of Culture. Gen. Directorate of Monuments and Museums, Ankara.
- (pub. in Eng and Tr.)
- Young, R. S. 1975. *Gordion – A Guide to the Excavations and Museum*. Ankara: Ankara Turizmi, Eskieserleri ve Müzeleri Sevenler Derneği Yayınları
  (pub. in Tr., Eng., and Fr.)
- Young, R. S. 1968. *Gordion: Guide to the Site*. Ankara: Türk Tarihi Kurumu.

On-line Content

- The Penn Museum **Digital Gordion** website, published in English < https://www.penn.museum/sites/gordion/> and in Turkish < https://www.penn.museum/sites/gordion/turkce/> is one of the most important outreach programs, described above in 5.g.

Events

There are various events that take place annually in Polatlı, ranging from cultural, musical and theatrical events, to sports. These are effective in presenting the Nominated Site to a wide range of people and are usually sponsored by the local authorities (mainly Polatlı Municipality).

They include:

- The **International Gordion Half Marathon** – first took place in 2018, this event aims to promote Gordion and its environs. Organised annually by the Polatlı Municipality and POTA in coordination with the Turkish Athletic Federation.
- The **King Midas Theatre Festival** – first took place in 2018, this non-profit event aims to introduce and promote the myths/legends of Gordion through theatre.

5.j Staffing Levels (Professional, Technical, Maintenance)

The number of experts/staff dedicated to protection and management of the Nom. property vary - as particularly the General Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museums (and its regional representatives), is also dedicated to other cultural properties as well as the proposed WH Site. However, in summary, they (in joint cooperation with the Excavation Team) are carrying out on-going care and maintenance of the Citadel Mound and its surrounding landscape:

- Approx. 14 experts/staff which are coordinated by the Gordion Site Manager (Mustafa KAYMAK, director of the Ankara Regional Council for the Conservation of the Cultural Properties) from the General Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museums and its local representatives incl. Ankara Regional Council for the Conservation of the Cultural Properties; Gordion Museum and the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations (Ankara). These experts/ staff are responsible for the conservation, protection and short to medium term day-to-day management of the site;

- Approx. 5 guards (year-round);
- A "*jandarma*" (military police) station which also provide year-round security within the wider setting of the proposed WH Site;
- A further approx. 35 experts/staff
  (incl. archaeologists, excavators, conservators, ceramic and bone specialists, paleo-botanists, registrars, architects and surveyors, illustrators, and remote sensing specialists, among others) of the Excavation Team (mainly Pennsylvania University which also incl. the Architectural Conservation Lab. of the University of Pennsylvania, which has joined with Penn Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology to direct the conservation of the site)
- Unknown experts/staff involved from different research centres and /or other universities
  (varies with each excavation season).

Fig.5.5 Gareth Darbyshire and Charles K. Williams II studying the iron vehicle fittings from Tumulus A (=T45), dated ca. 525 B.C. (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives).

Fig.5.6 Excavating the Early Phrygian (9th century B.C.) structure beneath the Mosaic Building, view looking southeast. One of the post-pads is visible in the foreground, and the newly discovered stone steps and pavement appear near the top (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives).

Fig. 5.7 The assemblage of 6th c. BC roof tiles in Area 4, looking southeast (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives).

Fig. 5.8 Jessica Johnson and Cricket Harbeck conserving the roof tiles from Area 4 (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives).

Fig.6.1
View of the interior of the Tumulus MM tomb chamber. Peter and Elvan Cobb are surveying the locations of the iron wall-pegs, indicated here by white square markers. The three rows of dark stains were created by the iron corrosion product from the decaying pegs (Image: Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives).

Section 6
Monitoring

In accordance with the Article 29 of the World Heritage Convention, the State Parties, must produce periodic reports on the legislative and administrative provisions and state of conservation of the WHS. To assist in this process, key indicators for measuring quantitatively and qualitatively the state of conservation have been established in the Management Plan for the archaeological site of Gordion.

They will be undertaken within the six-year time scale of the UNESCO Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention periodic reporting exercise.
The results will be used to assess the implementation of the Action Plan detailed in section 10 of the Gordion (Yassıhöyük) and its Environs Management Plan, January 2021.

6.a Key Indicators for Measuring State of Conservation

Related Policy/ Action in Gordion Management Plan, Jan.2021	**Monitoring Indicator**	**Method of Measurement**	**Periodicity**	**Location of Records**
Boundary of the Site and its Setting	1. Size of the proposed WH Site	Size of the proposed WH Site in ha. and any changes to the proposed WH Site	6 yr. review	Gordion Site Man. Unit; Gen. Directorate of Cul. Prop. and Museums
	2. existence of a buffer zone	Existence of a buffer zone? Yes/ ~~No/ Partial~~ This can be a formal WHS buffer zone or other designations and/or planning policies protecting the surroundings of the proposed WH site	6 yr. review	Gordion Site Man. Unit; Gen. Directorate of Cul. Prop. and Museums
Gordion MP, Jan.2021 Policy 13; Action 13.2	3. Quality of the setting within and outside the proposed WH Site	**Landscape survey** - Fixed point photographic survey of strategic views and key features of the setting - Every 6 years The survey report identifies landscape character, intrusive features, new developments, any loss of key views or features.	6 yr. review	Gordion Site Man. Unit; Gen. Directorate of Cul. Prop. and Museums; Ankara Regional Council for the Protec. of Cul.Prop.; Ankara Museum

Related Policy/ action in Gordion Management Plan, Jan.2021	Monitoring Indicator	Method of Measurement	Periodicity	Location of Records
Planning *Gordion MP, Jan.2021 Policy 5;14 Action 5.3; 14.2-3*	4. Planning guidance for development within the Prop. WH Site	Existence of planning guidance for development in the Proposed WH Site? Yes / ~~No~~ / ~~Partial~~ Description: This can be a supplementary planning guidance based on the Gordion Management Pl., guidance for owners, design guide, etc.	As appropriate	In place. Gordion (Yassıhöyük) Management Pl.; 1:1.000 scale Yassıhöyük (Gordion) Conservation Dev. Plan
Gordion MP, Jan.2021 Policy 1; Action 1.1-5	5. Existence of updated records for the archaeological sites/ features	Sites and Monuments Inventory maintained by the Ankara Regional Council for the Protec. of Cul.Prop.	6 yr. review	In place. (last update (Nov. 2019) Ankara Regional Council for the Protec. of Cul.Prop.
		Gordion Geographical Information System (GIS) maintained by the Excavation Team	1 yr. review	In place. (last update Sep., 2019) Penn Uni. Excavation Team
		Digital Gordion maintained by the Penn Uni. Museum	1 yr. review	In place. (last update Oct., 2019) Penn Uni. Museum /Excavation Team
Conservation *Gordion MP, Jan.2021 Policy 6; Action 6.8-11*	6. Condition of archaeological site	**Condition survey** of key features based on the Outstanding Universal Value of the Prop. WH Site, including fixed point photography and a report with urgent and longer-term recommendations. To be carried out by specialists within the Gordion Excavation team, the Ankara Museum and the Ankara Regional Council for the Protec. of Cul.Prop.	6 yr. review, more often for features needing closer attention.	In place. (last update, Aug., 2019 – for the main excavation site; Nov. 2019 – for the tumuli around the surrounding landscape) Gordion Excavation Team; Ankara Museum; Gordion Museum; Ankara Regional Council for the Protec. of Cul. Prop.; and tech. assist. provided by the Polatlı Municipality
		Regular monitoring of the sites by the Excavation Team and the Ankara Museum (i.e. monitoring of temperature and humidity in the MM tomb chamber)	As appropriate	In place. Gordion Excavation Team; Ankara Museum

Related Policy/ action in Gordion Management Plan, Jan.2021	**Monitoring Indicator**	**Method of Measurement**	**Periodicity**	**Location of Records**
Gordion MP, Jan.2021 Policy 6; Action 6.1-2		Regular monitoring of the water level in the Sakarya River	1 yr. review	In place. DSİ
Conservation *Gordion MP, Jan.2021 Policy 4; Action 4.1-4*	7. number of sites/tumuli protected from plough damage	Map and figures (site survey results) collated by Site Coordinator	1 yr. review	Gordion Site Management Coordinator/ Unit; Excavation Team; Ankara Museum; Ankara Regional Council for the Protec. of Cul.Prop.
Visitor Management *Gordion MP, Jan.2021 Policy 7; 8 and 11*	8. Number of visitors to the proposed WH Site	Ticket count for paying sites or annual visitor survey. This may be conducted only at key locations (i.e the main Citadel Mound) rather than for the whole site.	1 yr. review	In place. Ankara Museum; Gordion Museum
	9. profile of visitors		1 yr. review	Gordion Museum
	10. distribution of visitors	Number of visitors at different times of the year and at key locations.	1 yr. review	Gordion Museum
	11. physical impact of tourism		6yr. review	Gordion Museum
	12. impact of tourism on local community		6 yr. review	Gordion Site Management Coordinator/ Unit; Excavation Team
Interpretation, Learning and Community Involvement *Gordion MP, Jan.2021 Policy 8; Action 8.1-3*	13. Interpretation and presentation of the values of the proposed WH site (and the site as a whole)		6 yr. review	Gordion Site Management Coordinator/ Unit; Excavation Team
Gordion MP, Jan.2021 Policy 15; 16 and 17	14. educational resources and activities	Educational programs; handbooks; leaflets	As appropriate	In place Gordion Excavation Team; Ankara Museum; Gordion Museum; Polatlı Municipality
Management	15. Site Management Plan	Is there a site management plan? Yes/ ~~No~~	5 yr. review	In place. Gordion (Yassıhöyük) Management Plan, Dec.2020
	16. Site Management Coordination /Steering Board	Is there a site management plan coordination/ steering board? Yes / ~~No~~	As appropriate	In place. Gordion (Yassıhöyük) Advisory / Coordination and Audit Board estab. Jun.2020

Related Policy/ action in Gordion Management Plan, Jan. 2021	Monitoring Indicator	Method of Measurement	Periodicity	Location of Records
	17. Site Officer and/or team	Is there a dedicated Site Officer and/or Site Management Team in place? Yes/ ~~No~~	As appropriate	In place. Gordion (Yassıhöyük) Site Man. Coordinator Nov. 2019
Management Gordion MP, Jan.2021 Policy 6; Action 6.4-7	18. Risk assessment and emergency plan	Is there a risk assessment in place ? ~~Yes~~ /No Is there a emergency plan in place (incl. visitor safety, natural disasters)? ~~Yes~~/ No	5 yr.review	

6.b Administrative Arrangement for Monitoring Property

The Nominated WH Site is a composite landscape, in which the primary characteristic components are: the central Citadel Mound (an entirely man-made feature, which is the product of eight successive settlements built one on top of the other dating from ca.2500 BC. -to AD. 1400); the Lower Town (with prominent remains of two large 8th– 6th century B.C. forts / strongpoints at "Küçük Höyük" and "Kuştepe", both also associated with Persian siege ramps dated ca. 540 B.C.); the Outer Town; and the surrounding landscape that includes 73 tumuli, the most prominent of which is Tumulus MM (ca. 740 B.C.).

The condition of the landscape as a whole and that of its component structures, all of which are statutorily protected by listing and/or designation (Law No.2863, 23/07/1983 as amended by the Law No.5226, 14/07/2004) are continuously monitored both by the local representatives of the General Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museums (Ankara Museum; and the Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties), and the Gordion Excavation Team.

The Site Management Unit will audit the record produced, review the Management Plan to ensure consistency in the standards of planned work and improvements, and compile annual summaries of work undertaken and changes in condition. Annual reports by the Site Management Unit will draw together information from all related institutions and/or individuals responsible for implementing the management plan.

The results of monitoring will be reviewed by the Site Management Unit and reported every six years.

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6.c Results of Previous Reporting Exercises

The condition survey of the Citadel Mound at Yassıhöyük was completed by the Excavation Team in August 2019 as part of the conservation program and site risk assessment carried out at the site (also see section 4.a) and the individual tumuli within the surrounding landscape were assessed by the Ankara Museum and the Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties with technical support from Polatlı Municipality, between 04-08/11/2019.
The later assessment was compared to the past site surveys in 2004 and 2005.
The assessment report includes cadastral data / information, the current condition of the main Citadel Mound and the tumuli within the surrounding landscape, and all record photographs are available from the Ankara Museum and the Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties, as well as the Gordion Site Management Unit, Mustafa KAYMAK (Site Manager).

Published resources of earlier reports of conservation work and/or the state of conservation of the property are listed below:

Ref-

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Fig.7.1 Cauldron with Siren and Demon Attachments
Bronze ca. 740 B.C.
Turkey, Gordion, Tumulus MM
This large cauldron, found inside the tomb likely built by Midas for his father, was used to store liquids for the funerary feast. The "siren" and "demon" figurines are not only decorative but also symbolic, probably intended to inspire awe and to offer protection to the deceased (Image: Museum of Anatolian Civilizations).

Section 7
Documentation

7.a Photographs and audiovisual image inventory and authorization form

Fifty-three photographs of Gordion (Yassıhöyük) and its environs are included with this document. The principle archives of imagery are held at the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA) and the General Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museums, MoCT (Ankara, Turkey). Image collections are also held by the relevant local authorities, the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations (Ankara), the Gordion Museum (Yassıhöyük, Polatlı) and the Ankara Regional Conservation Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

Table 7-1 List of Photographs and Audiovisual Image Inventory

Id. No	Format (slide/ print/ video)	Caption	Date of Photo (mo/ yr)	Photographer/ Director of the video	Copyright owner (if different than photographer/director of video)	Contact details of copyright owner (Name, address, tel/fax, and e-mail)	Non exclusive cession of rights
1 (Cover photo)	JPEG	Aerial view of the citadel mound of Gordion (Yassıhöyük)	2015		Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes
2 (Fig. 1.1)	JPEG	Excavation of the Middle Phrygian Gate Building on the Citadel Mound in 1953.	1953		Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes
3 (Fig. 2.1)	JPEG	The Terrace Building (left), under restoration in 2013. Megaron 3 is the large building on the right, just below the centre of the photograph.	2013		Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes
4 (Fig. 2.2)	JPEG	The Sakarya (anc. '*Sangarios*') River, flowing north-east at Gordion			Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes
5 (Fig. 2.3)	JPEG	The Early Phrygian East Gate (ca. 850 – 800 BC) during the 1955 excavations. The gate passage looks west to Tumulus W (=T5) in the distance.	1955		Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes
6 (Fig. 2.4)	JPEG	The Early Phrygian Gate Complex on the Citadel Mound	2010	Gareth Darbyshire; and John Hinchman	Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes

7 (Fig. 2.5-6)	JPEG	Aerial view looking north-east, showing the Terrace Building (TB) Complex in the foreground.	2014		Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes
8 (Fig. 2.8)	JPEG	The Early Phrygian pebble mosaic in the main room of Megaron 2, photographed during the 1956 excavations.	1956		Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes
9 (Fig. 2.9)	JPEG	Reconstruction of the pebble mosaic floor found in the main room of Megaron 2 (ca. 825–800 B.C.). This watercolor painting was made by Joseph S. Last during the 1956 excavations.	1956		Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes
10 (Fig. 2.12)	JPEG	The interior of the "Küçük Höyük" (=K7; "Small Mound"), the fortified complex at the southern end of the Lower Town defensive circuit, photographed during the 1957 excavations.	1957		Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes
11 (Fig. 2.13)	JPEG	Aerial view looking north, showing the modern Yassıhöyük village and the tumuli on the higher ground above the Sakarya River plain.	2017		Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes
12 (Fig. 2.14)	JPEG	View looking southeast, showing Tumulus MM (=T25) on the right, Tumulus W (=T5) on the far left, and Tumulus T19 in the center.	2019	Gebhard Bieg	Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes
13 (Fig. 2.15-a)	JPEG	The MM Tomb chamber's outer casing of juniper logs.	2007	Richard Liebhart	Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes
14 (Fig. 2.15-b)	JPEG	The MM Tomb chamber's outer casing of juniper logs.	2007	Richard Liebhart	Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes
15 (Fig. 2.16)	JPEG	The large bronze cauldrons on iron stands, in situ against the south wall of the MM tomb chamber in 1957.	1957		Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes
16	JPEG	The two wooden serving stands	1957		Penn Museum	See 7d	Yes

(Fig. 2.17)		leaning against the east wall of the MM tomb chamber, as discovered in 1957.			Gordion Project Archives		
17 (Fig. 2.18)	JPEG	East end of the cedar coffin inside Tumulus MM, in 1957; to the right of it, a collapsed table (top right) and spilled bag of bronze fibulae (bottom right).	1957		Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes
18 (Fig. 2.19)	JPEG	Collapsed wooden table and bronze "omphalos" drinking bowls on the floor of the MM tomb chamber.	1957		Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes
19 (Fig. 2.20)	JPEG	The remains of the inlaid wooden table in situ inside the MM tomb chamber in 1957, with bronze drinking bowls and jugs.	1957		Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes
20 (Fig. 2.21)	JPEG	The inlaid wooden table from Tumulus MM, assembled for display in the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations, Ankara, in 1989.	1989	Elizabeth Simpson	Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes
21 (Fig. 2.23)	JPEG	Unit TB5 of the Early Phrygian Terrace Building (destroyed c. 800 B.C.), looking north-east, during the 1961 excavation of the anteroom.	1961		Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes
22 (Fig. 2.24)	JPEG	The main room of unit TB2 in the Early Phrygian Terrace Building, showing the Destruction Level of ca. 800 B.C.	1961		Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes
23 (Fig. 2.25)	JPEG	The burned remains inside the main room of unit TB5 of the Early Phrygian Terrace Building, with the original contents of ca. 800 B.C. still in place.	1956	Ellis Wisner	Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes
24 (Fig. 3.1)	JPEG	Serving Stand A from the tomb chamber in Tumulus MM (ca. 740 B.C.) as discovered in 1957, leaning against the east wall of the tomb chamber.	1957		Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes
25 (Fig. 3.2)	JPEG	View looking north, showing Tumulus MM (=T25, ca. 740 B.C.).	2019	Gebhard Bieg	Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes
26 (Fig.	JPEG	Three large bronze cauldrons with their iron stands from the	1957		Penn Museum Gordion Project	See 7d	Yes

3.3)		tomb chamber in Tumulus MM (ca. 740 B.C.), as found in situ in 1957.			Archives		
27 (Fig. 3.4)	JPEG	The two wooden serving stands from Tumulus MM (ca. 740 B.C.), as found in situ in 1957, leaning against the east wall of the tomb chamber.	1957		Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes
28 (Fig. 3.5)	JPEG	Serving Stand A from the tomb chamber inside Tumulus MM, ca. 740 B.C.	1957		Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes
29 (Fig. 3.6)	JPEG	Photograph from the 1957 investigations inside Tumulus MM (ca. 740 B.C.), showing bronze trefoil-mouthed jugs and bronze and leather belts, lying at the base of the tomb chamber.	1957		Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes
30 (Fig. 3.8)	JPEG	The Middle Phrygian stepped Glacis in front of the East Citadel Gate, 8th century B.C.	1955		Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes
31 (Fig. 3.9)	JPEG	Magnetic prospection of the outer defensive walls.	2013		Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes
32 (Fig. 4.1-4.3)	JPEG	Architectural conservation of the Early Phrygian Citadel East Gate, looking north-east toward Tumulus MM.	2017	C. Brian Rose	Penn Museum Gordion Project	See 7d	Yes
33 (Fig. 4.2)	JPEG	Consolidating the wall blocks of the Terrace Building with steel cables.	2013	C. Brian Rose	Penn Museum Gordion Project	See 7d	Yes
34 (Fig. 4.4)	JPEG	The Early Phrygian Citadel East Gate: north face of the South Bastion following the installation of the soft-cap.	2019	C. Brian Rose	Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes
35 (Fig. 4.5)	JPEG	The Early Phrygian Citadel East Gate: installation of the stainless-steel straps that anchor the facing stones to the core of the South Bastion wall.	2018	Gebhard Bieg	Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes
36 (Fig. 4.6)	JPEG	Repointing the wall face of the Early Phrygian East Gate's South Bastion.	2018	C. Brian Rose	Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes

37 (Fig. 4.7-b)	JPEG	The new fencing system and signage installed along the visitor circuit in 2013.	2013		Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives		Yes
38 (Fig. 4.8)	JPEG	The new steps and fencing installed along the visitor circuit	2020		MoCT, Gen. Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums	See 7d	Yes
39 (Fig. 4.9)	JPEG	The new fencing installed along the visitor circuit overlooking the main excavation area.	2020		MoCT, Gen. Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums	See 7d	Yes
40 (Fig. 4.10)	JPEG	One of the new info. panels/signs installed on the Citadel Mound visitor circuit; the East Gate is visible in the background. Brian Rose, Ayşe Gürsan-Salzmann, and Naomi Miller lead a CHEP tour in 2015.	2015		Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes
41 (Fig. 5.1)	JPEG	Yassıhöyük Village	2017	Gebhard Bieg	Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes
42 (Fig. 5.2)	JPEG	The participants in the Cultural Heritage Education Program (CHEP) in front of the so-called “Tomb of Solon” at Kümbet, in the Phrygian Highlands.	2019	Gebhard Bieg	Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes
43 (Fig. 5.3)	JPEG	The Gordion Project’s conservation team explaining archaeological artifact conservation to the Cultural Heritage Education Program (CHEP) participants	2018	Gebhard Bieg	Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes
44 (Fig. 5.4)	JPEG	Ramazan Parmaksız explains faunal analysis to the participants in the Cultural Heritage Education Program (CHEP).	2019	Gebhard Bieg	Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	yes
45 (Fig. 5.5)	JPEG	Gareth Darbyshire and Charles K. Williams II studying the iron vehicle fittings from Tumulus A (=T45)	2019	Brian Rose	Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes
46 (Fig. 5.6)	JPEG	Excavating the Early Phrygian (9th century B.C.) structure beneath the Mosaic Building.	2019	Gebhard Bieg	Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes

47 (Fig. 5.7)	JPEG	The assemblage of 6th c. BC roof tiles in Area 4, looking southeast.	2017	Gebhard Bieg	Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes
48 (Fig. 5.8)	JPEG	Jessica Johnson and Cricket Harbeck conserving the roof tiles from Area 4.	2017	Gebhard Bieg	Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes
49 (Fig. 6.1)	JPEG	View of the interior of the Tumulus MM tomb chamber (ca. 740 B.C.)	2011	Richard Liebhart	Penn Museum Gordion Project Archives	See 7d	Yes
50 (Fig. 7.1)	JPEG	Cauldron with Siren and Demon Attachments Bronze ca. 740 BCE Gordion, Tumulus MM	2015		MoCT, Gen. Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums, Museum of Anatolian Civilizations (Ankara)	See 7d	Yes
51 (Fig. 8.1)	JPEG	Small Ring-Handled Cauldrons Bronze ca. 740 BC Gordion, Tumulus MM	2015		MoCT, Gen. Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums, Museum of Anatolian Civilizations	See 7d	Yes
52 (Fig. 9.1)	JPEG	Side-Spouted Sieve Jug Bronze ca. 740 BCE Gordion, Tumulus MM	2015		MoCT, Gen. Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums, Museum of Anatolian Civilizations	See 7d	Yes
53 (Fig. 10.1)	JPEG	Double-Pinned Fibulae with Shield Bronze ca. 740 BCE Gordion, Tumulus MM	2015		MoCT, Gen. Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums, Museum of Anatolian Civilizations	See 7d	Yes

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7.b Text relating to protective designation, copies of property management plans or documented management systems and extracts of other plans relevant to the property

The legislation relating to the protection of the proposed World Heritage Site, the relevant decisions of the Ankara Regional Conservation Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties, and the other Plans (i.e. Management Plan) specific to the Gordion archaeological site and its setting are provided on a CD [and in the supporting information] and listed below:

Government Legislation

- Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties Law (*Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu*) No. 2863, 23/07/1983 as amended by the Law No. 5226, 14/07/2004. Available at: http://www.mevzuat.gov.tr

- Regulation on the Substance and Procedures of the Establishment and Duties of the Site Management and the Monument Council and Identification of Management Sites' (*Alan Yönetimi ile Anit Eser Kurulus ve Görevleri ile Yönetim Alanlarinin Belirlenmesine İlişkin Usul ve Esaslar Hakkında Yönetmelik*) No.26006, 27/11/2005. Available at: http://www.mevzuat.gov.tr

- Supplementary Regulation no.658 Archaeological Sites – Protection and Use Principles (*658 nolu İlke Kararı – Arkeolojik Sitler, Koruma ve Kullanma Koşulları*). Available at: http://www.mevzuat.gov.tr

Decisions of the Ankara Regional Conservation Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties

(also see Annex 3.d-1-11)

- Decision No.1096, 16/02/1990 of the Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Properties
- Decision No.2738, 09/11/2007 of the Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Properties
- Decision No.3404, 07/08/2008 of the Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Properties
- Decision No.46, 30/09/2011 of the Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties
-
- Decision No.467, 03/02/2012 of the Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties
- Decision No.627, 18/04/2013 of the Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties

- Decision No.2436, 10/06/2015 of the Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties
- Decision No.2808, 12/11/2015 of the Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties
- Decision No.3371, 26/05/2016 of the Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties
- Decision No.6674, 30/05/2019 of the Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties
- Decision No.7317, 05/03/2020 of the Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties

Other

- Gordion (Yassıhöyük) and its Environs Management Plan, Jan.2021

7.c Form and date of most recent records or inventory of property

The most up-to-date records of the property are maintained at Penn Museum which is the main repository for the voluminous records created by over thirty seasons of excavation at Gordion. The material includes over 80,000 photographic images (black- and white negatives and prints; color slides), hundreds of drawings (large-scale maps and plans; artifacts), hundreds of written reports (excavation notebooks, end-of-season evaluations etc.), thousands of catalog cards and book-lists (containing tens of thousands of entries detailing the attributes of artifacts, photographs, drawings and documents); and miscellaneous other items.

These records detail the evidence found in over 250 excavation trenches dug on the Citadel Mound, in the Lower Town, Outer Town, the Common Cemetery, and in over 40 of the burial-mounds. The data relate to many hundreds of archaeological contexts (the excavated deposits, features and structures) and many thousands of associated artifacts (pottery, metalwork, bone, etc), spanning over four millennia of settlement activity at the site.

Notebooks	Field notebooks and find notebooks	250+
Slides	Kodachrome and B&W	14,000+
Negatives	35mm and oversize	65,000+
Plans and Maps	Mylar, sun-prints, linen, all scales	1,400+
Object Records	Catalogued (several thousands remain uncatalogued)	25,000+
Other	Lists, catalogues, prints, publications, transcripts	1000+

Table showing a summary of the materials stored in the Gordion Archive.

As the excavations proceeded day by day, the trench supervisors described and interpreted the evidence—in accordance with the archaeological standards of the time, and their own particular ability—in written reports, supplemented by extensive photographs and drawings (plans and cross-sections). In addition, all the artifacts were described and photographed, and their archaeological find-spots noted.
The artifacts were in due course transferred to the Gordion Museum and the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations at Ankara, and can be re-examined today. All of them have been digitized for ease of use in research.

7.d Address where the inventory, records and archives are held

University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology
(*field/ excavation records; slides, plans, maps, object records; catalogues*)
Address:
Gordion Project, Penn Museum, 3260 South St., Philadelphia, PA 19104, USA

Ministry of Culture and Tourism, General Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museums
(field/excavation reports)
Address:
Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü
II.TBMM Binası, 06110 Ulus , Ankara - TURKEY

Ankara Regional Conservation Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties
(decisions on register, inventory and plan/ project approvals; photographic survey)
Address:
Ankara Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulu Müdürlüğü
Konya Sokak No.46, 06240 Ulus , Ankara - TURKEY

Museum of Anatolian Civilizations
(objects; object records; catalogues)
Address:
Anadolu Medeniyetleri Müzesi Müdürlüğü
Gözcü Sokak No.2, 06240 Ulus , Ankara - TURKEY

Gordion Museum
(objects; object records; catalogues)
Address:
Gordion Müzesi
Yassıhöyük Köyü, Polatlı , Ankara - TURKEY

7.e Bibliography

Books, Journals/ Articles

Alaner, A. B. 2012. A Phrygian musical instrument (double-pipe) and the Phrygian mode. In *Frigler: Midas'ın ülkesinde, anıtların gölgesinde / Phrygians: In the Land of Midas, in the Shadow of Monuments*, eds. T. Tüfekçi Sivas and H. Sivas, pp. 378-387. Yapı Kredi Yayınları, Istanbul.

Anderson, G. E. 2012. In the shadow of Tumulus MM: The Common Cemetery and Middle Phrygian houses at Gordion. In *The Archaeology of Phrygian Gordion, Royal City of Midas*, ed. C.B. Rose, pp. 171-188. Penn Museum, Philadelphia.

Ballard, M. W. 2012. King Midas' textiles and his golden touch. In *The Archaeology of Phrygian Gordion, Royal City of Midas*, ed. C.B. Rose, pp. 165-170. Penn Museum, Philadelphia.

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Fig.8.1
Small Ring-Handled Cauldrons
Bronze
ca. 740 BCE
Turkey, Gordion, Tumulus MM
(Image: Museum of Anatolian Civilizations)

Section 8
Contact Information of Responsible Authorities

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Polatlı Municipality

8.b Official local institution / agency

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8.d Official web addresses

http://www.kultur.gov.tr
http://www.kulturvarliklari.gov.tr

Fig.9.1
Side-Spouted Sieve Jug
Bronze
ca. 740 BCE
Turkey, Gordion,
Tumulus MM
(Image: Museum of
Anatolian Civilizations)

Section 9
Signature on Behalf of the State Party

REBUPLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY OF CULTURE and TOURISM
Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums

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Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums

DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE AND MUSEUMS

Ankara, 22/01/2021

İsmail KARAMAN

Director General for Cultural Heritage and Museums (act.)

Fig.10.1
Double-Pinned Fibulae with Shield
Bronze
ca. 740 BCE
Turkey, Gordion, Tumulus MM
(Image: Museum of Anatolian Civilizations)
A very small number of fibulae have two pins and detachable, decorated bronze shields, as these do. The shield served to hide the pins and cover their sharp tips, protecting the wearer from injury. These double-pinned fibulae are masterpieces of Phrygian bronze working, and were reserved for the highest-ranking elite.