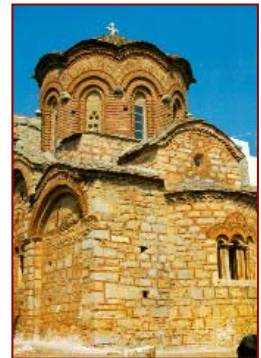


Nea Moni (and Agioi Apostoloi Church) in Chios Island

Engineering geological conditions and problem:

- Nea Moni (New Monastery) is a monument of 11th c. AD. The catholicon (main church) is decorated with marble revetments and mosaics. The refectory (Trapeza) lies to the SW of the catholicon while the west end of the precinct is occupied by the imposing defence tower. The half-subterranean Cistern, which is preserved intact, dates to the 11th century. The actual cells were constructed later and many of them are almost completely ruined today. The monastery is enclosed by an irregular in plan, stone perimeter wall.
- Slope instability aspects
- Weathering of the building stones and the mortars



Protection measures already have been taken or have to be taken:

- In modern times, many efforts have been made for the restoration of the monument and the preservation of the mosaics in the catholicon.
- In 1857, the abbot of the monastery Gregorios Photeinos carried out extensive restoration work in the catholicon, and completely altered its external appearance. The dome of the church, which had collapsed in the earthquake of 1881, was reconstructed in 1900. In the 1960's the mosaics were restored and since then, restoration has been carried out from time to time in several buildings of the monastic complex.
- Slope stabilization
- Conservation of mortars
- Restoration of the masonry
- Conservation of the icons

Other information:

Today the monument is used as a convent for nuns. A two-storeyed building of cells, located to the NW of the catholicon, has been reconstructed and now houses the Museum with the remaining treasures of the monastery.

References on studies already performed:

3RD EPHORATE OF BYZANTINE ANTIQUITIES: Reports of restoration activities