



ROMAN AQUEDUCT OF HORTIATIS



1st Primary School of Asvestohori

RESEARCHER TEAM:

Class: 5b
Pupils: Anastasia-Maria
Moisidou
Aggeliki Sevdali
Teacher: Salonikidou Rania



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GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The waterbridge known as aqueduct of Hortiatis is saved today with total length 223m. It is made of stones and bricks the one over the other. Its thickness reaches up to 8m. in the north part . In the centre there are two big airy arched openings, the larger one with height 8,5m. and with biggest width 5,3m. At the highest point there was a rectangular pipe width 0,5m. That it could receive clay pipes for the transportation of water.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:

There are no clear historical references about the Roman aqueduct of Hortiatis and the year of its construction. According to an evidence the aqueduct was built in the 4th century A.D. but after a scientific test of its parts it was dated in the 1st century A.D. and that's the view that has been valid.

The first written source about the aqueduct was from the Monastery of Pantokratoras in the 12th century A.D. Later on there are many references.



REASONS FOR THIS CHOICE:

The reason we have chosen this monument is because it's an important sight of our region. The whole population of Thessaloniki supplied water from this aqueduct until 1927 when the Municipality of Thessaloniki stopped the water supply from this.

SPECIAL LINK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SURROUNDING REGION OR COUNTRY:

As it is well known the city of Thessaloniki was supplied water from mountain Hortiatis from the 1st till the 20th century. That is why the Roman aqueduct of Hortiatis was a very important work that facilitated the transition of water to the distribution centre of ST. Paraskeyi and from there to the water supply of thousand people for about 19 centuries.

At this same point in this monument the events of the Holocaust of Hortiatis took part with the Germans and the natives (The Chortiatis massacre was a World War II mass murder of 146 civilians by the Wehrmacht, at the end of the occupation of Greece by the Axis powers on 2 September 1944).

