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The Roman aqueduct of Sinope

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Roman Art and Civilization – a Common Language in Antiquity

Catalogue of the itinerant exhibition

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Black Sea
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Roman Art and Civilization – a Common Language in Antiquity

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coordinator: Mihaela Iacob

turkey
sinop
T.C. SİNOP VALİLİĞİ
SİNOP İL ÖZEL İDARESİ

Roma Dönemi Sütünları
Roman columns

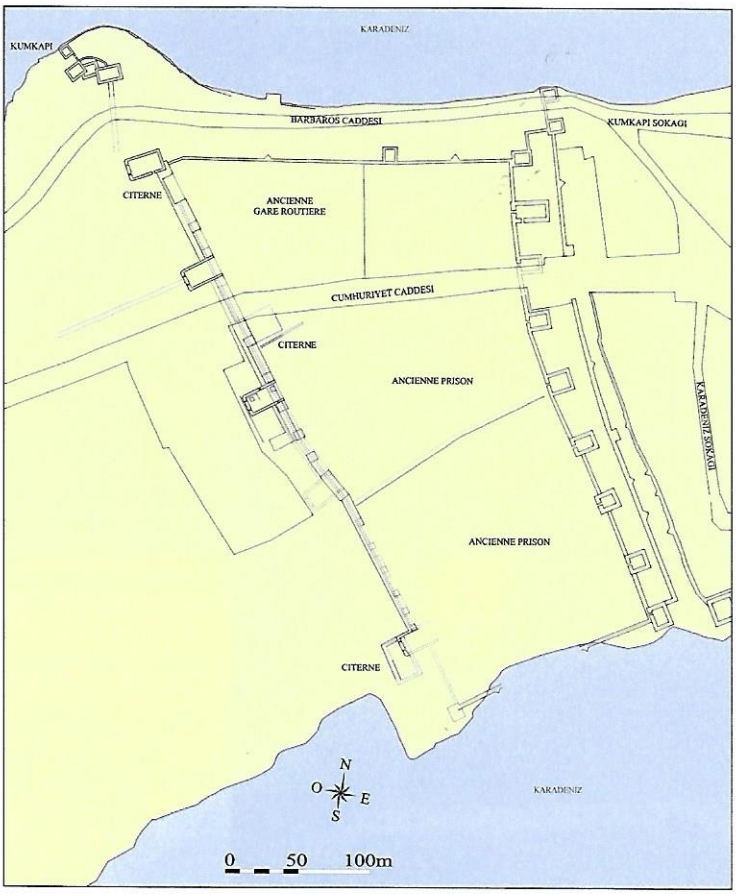
kültür mirası

kültür mirası, patrimoniu cultural, πολιτιστική κληρονομιά, културно наследство, культурна спадщина, კულტურული მემკვიდრეობა, patrimoniu cultural, cultural heritage

mermer Aslan
Marble lion

SİNOPE ROMA SU KEMERLERİ / THE ROMAN AQUEDUCT OF SINOPE

C. Barat



Sinop Roma Dönemine ait su kemeri ve sarnıç kalıntıları haritası
Map of the remains of the Roman aqueduct and cisterns (in blue) in Sinop

M.S. 112-113 yıllarında, *Pontus et Bithynia* yerleşim bölgesi yöneticisi Genç Plinius ile Roma İmparatoru Trajan arasındaki iki mektupta (X, 90-91) Sinope'de bir su kemeri inşası projesinden bahsedilmektedir. Sinope'de yaşayanlar susuzluk çekmekteydiler ve bir su kemeri yapımı için izin istediler. İmparator Trajan inşaatın yapılması için yeterli paraları olan Sinope halkına bu izni verdi.

Roma su kemerinin kaynağı Sinope'ye 16 Roma mili (24 kilometre) uzaklıkta, şelaleleriyle ünlü Erfelek bölgesindeydi.

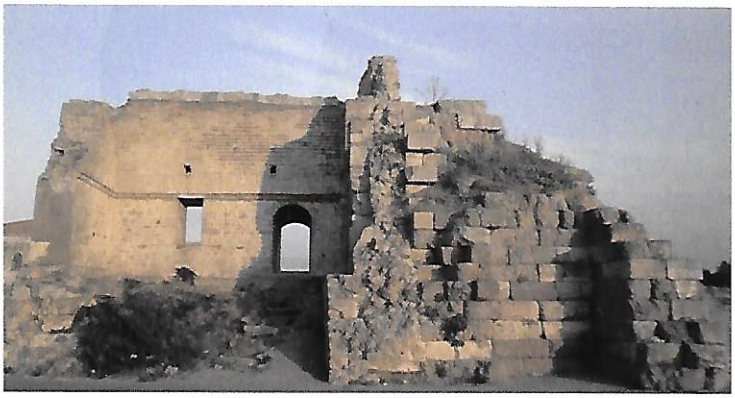
Sinope surlarının dışında kalan bölgede, 20. yüzyılın başlarına kadar Roma su kemerinin halen görülebilir olduğunu gezginlerin tuttukları kayıtlardan ve eski fotoğraflardan görebiliyoruz.

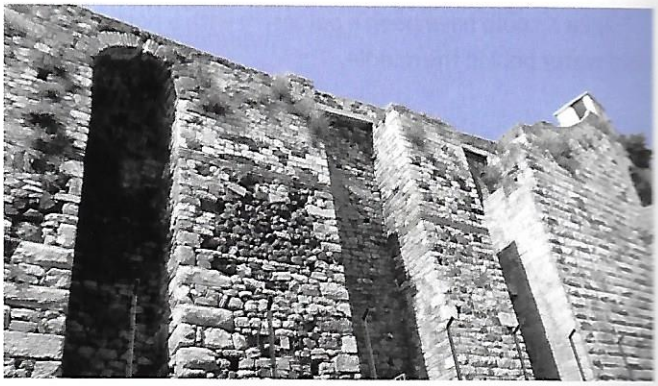
Günümüzde de temeller ve kemerler halen Tarihi Sinop Cezaevinde görülebilmektedir. Roma su kemeri M.S. 2. yüzyılda inşa edilmiş ve Romalı mühendisler su kemeri inşasında Helenistik Dönem sur hattını ve taşlarını kullanmışlardır.

Surların dışında kalan bölgede Roma sarnıçları hala gözle görülebilir durumdadır ve bunlar ilk çağlarda akropol, pazaryeri, ticaret limanı ve şehir merkezi gibi her seviyedeki Sinope yerleşim bölgesinin ihtiyacını karşılamak amacıyla kullanılmıştır.

Su Kemerlerine ait Kanal
Water conduit of the aqueduct

Su Kemerleri Karşısındaki Sarnıç
Cistern against the aqueduct





Su Kemeri ve Ayakları, Sinop Tarihi Cezaevi
Pillars and arches of the aqueduct, Sinop Historical Prison

The project of construction of an aqueduct in *Sinope* is mentioned in 112-113 AD in two Letters (X, 90-91) between Plinius the Younger, governor of the Province of *Bithynia et Pontus*, and Roman Emperor Trajan. The people of *Sinope* were suffering from the lack of water and asked the Emperor permission to build an aqueduct. Emperor Trajan gave permission to the citizens of *Sinope* as they were rich enough to pay for the construction.

The source of the Roman aqueduct was situated 16 Roman miles (24 kilometers) away of *Sinope*, in the region of Erfelek, well-known by its waterfalls.

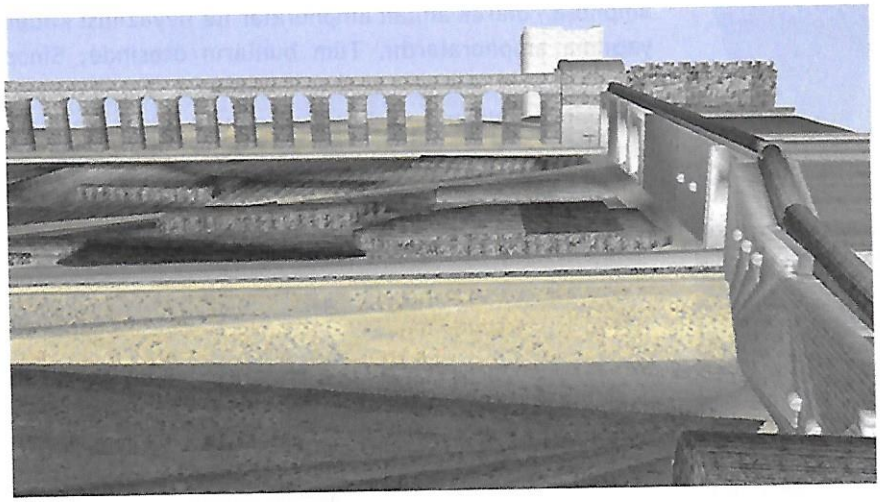
Outside the fortifications of *Sinope*, the arches of the Roman aqueduct were visible in the city until the beginning of the 20th century, as specified by travellers and indicated by old photographs.

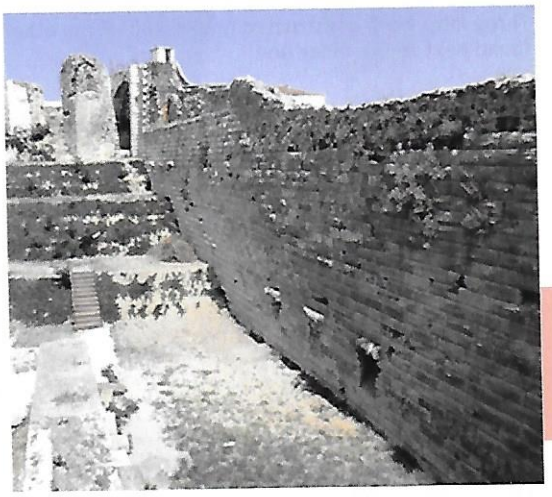
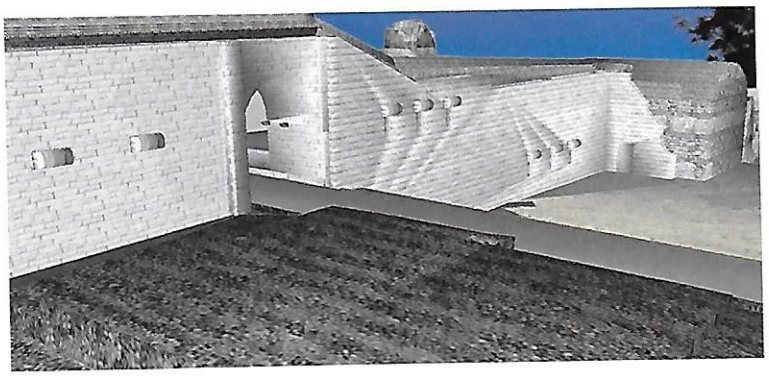
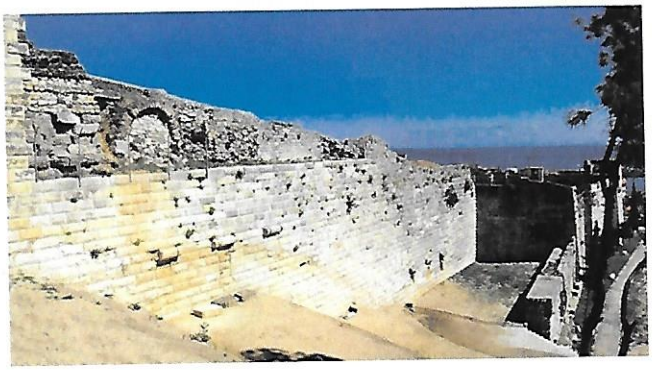
At present, pillars and arches are still visible in the walls of the Historical Prison of Sinop. The Roman aqueduct of Sinope was constructed in the 2nd century AD. Roman engineers used the layout and the stones of the Hellenistic fortification to construct the aqueduct.

Outside the fortifications, Roman cisterns are visible, their role in Antiquity being the one of supplying water to every level of the city of *Sinope*: the *acropolis*, the *agora*, the commercial harbor, and the core of the city.

Su Kemeri, Sinop Tarihi Cezaevi
Arch of the aqueduct, Sinop Historical Prison

Su Kemeri Ayağı, Sinop Tarihi Cezaevi
Pillar of the aqueduct, Sinop Historical Prison





3D Roma Su Kemerleri ve Şimdiki Görünümü
3D recreation of the Roman aqueduct and modern view