

### MONUMENTS OF THESSALONIKI

#### Engineering geological conditions and problem:

The city was founded in 315 BC  
 Quaternary and anthropogenic deposits (fine to coarse grained deposits)  
 Settlement phenomena.  
 Ground water presence  
 Humidity and weathering of stones, mortars and frescos (icons).  
 Stability of the monuments related to static, geotechnical and seismic causes.



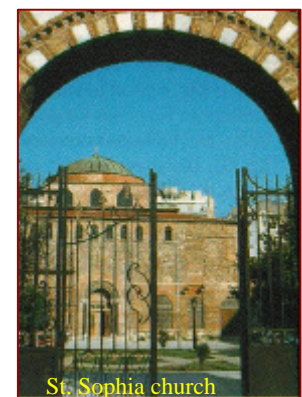
White Tower

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

Stabilization of the foundation and masonry of the churches especially after the earthquake of 1978.  
 Confrontation of the settlements and other geotechnical causes  
 Consolidation of stones and mortars  
 Conservation of frescos (icons) and mosaics  
 Other restoration activities on the roman, paleochristian and byzantine monuments - eg. Roman Agora (3rd c. AD), Roman Palace (3rd c. AD), Arc of Galerius (3rd c. AD), Rotonda (3rd c. AD), Achaeropeitos church (5th c. AD), St. Demetrios church (5th c. AD), St. Sophia church (7th c. AD), Virgin of Halkes church (11th c. AD), Transfiguration (Metamorphosis) of our Lord church (14th c. AD), White Tower (15th c. AD) etc. The mosques and the baths of the turkish period are also under restoration.



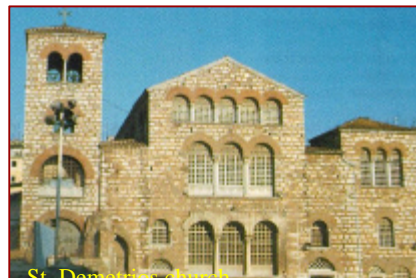
Arc of Galerius



St. Sophia church



The Fortress



St. Demetrios church

#### References on studies already performed:

CHRISTARAS, B., (1988): Relation entre l' age et l' altitude des monuments historiques de Thessalonique du Sud. Contribution a l' etude de l' evolution geomorphologique de la ville. Int. Symp. IAEG, Athens, in Balkema Publ. pp. 1181- 1185.  
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 PAPAGIANNI, I. (1997): Proc. 4th Int. Symp. Conserv. Mon. Medit., Rhodes, Techn. Chamb. Gr. Publ., pp. 265-274.