

- 1 Moni Lazariston
State Museum of Contemporary Art & Cultural Center - Kostakis Collection
- 2 Zeitenlik Allied military cemetery
- 3 Railway Station
- 4 O.S.E Railway Museum
- 5 Region of Central Macedonia
- 6 Villa Petridi
- 7 Court house
- 8 Port Passenger Terminal
- 9 Ladadika
- 10 Ministry of Macedonia & Thrace

- 11 Agios Dimitrios church & Crypt Museum
- 12 Roman Forum Museum (Ancient Agora)
- 13 Panagia Halkon church
- 14 Modiano Market
- 15 Jewish Museum of Thessaloniki
- 16 Museum of Ancient, Byzantine and Post-byzantine Musical Instruments
- 17 Cinema Museum
- 18 Museum of Photography
- 19 Acheiropoietos church
- 20 Agia Sofia church
- 21 Museum of the Macedonian Struggle

- 22 Eptapyrgion Castle
- 23 Trigonion Tower Fortress
- 24 Mustafa Kemal Museum
- 25 Rotunda of Galerius
- 27 The Galerius Palace
- 28 White Tower Museum
- 29 Thessaloniki Tourism Organisation
- 30 Macedonian Museum of Contemporary Art
- 31 Radio Museum of Thessaloniki
- 32 Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki
- 33 Museum of Byzantine Culture

- 34 War Museum of Thessaloniki
- 35 Kaftantzoglio Stadium
- 36 Yeni Jami (New Mosque)
- 37 Folklore and Ethnological Museum
- 38 NATO Building
- 39 National Bank Cultural Foundation
- 40 Villa Mordoch
- 41 Yachting Club Thessaloniki
- 42 Thessaloniki Concert Hall
- 43 P.A.O.K. FC Stadium
- 44 Municipal Art Gallery
- 45 Region of Central Macedonia

- 46 City Hall
- 47-48 Coastal transport Terminals
- 49 The Royal Theatre
- 50 Metropolitan Church of Thessaloniki
- 51 Alkazar
- 52 Athonos Square
- 53 Y.M.C.A.
- 54 Society for Macedonian Studies
- 55 National Theater of Northern Greece
- 56 Teloglion Fine Arts Foundation
- 57 Aristotle University of Thessaloniki
- 58 University of Macedonia

- 59 ARIS FC Stadium "Kleanthis Vikelidis"
- 60 Vlatadon Monastery
- 61 Byzantine Bath
- 62 Church of Saint Nikolaos Orphanos
- 63 Church of Saint Panteleimonas
- 64 Church of the Holy Apostles
- 65 Church of Metamorfosis Sotiros
- 66 Church of Saint David
- 67 Church of Prophet Elias
- 68 Church of Saint Catherine

Thessaloniki roadplan and sights



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M Museum **H** Hospital **P** Parking



Edessa

Edessa is a city in northern Greece and the capital of regional unit of Pella, in the Central Macedonia region of Greece. It was the capital of the defunct province of the same name in the past.

Edessa holds a special place in the history of the Greek world as, according to some ancient sources, it was here that Caranus established the first capital of ancient Macedonia.



Seli

The National Ski center Seli is the first organized ski center of the country. Opetates since 1934, when the first Panhellenic ski races were organised. Located at an altitude of 1530m. It is 24 kilometers from the Veroia, 20 km from Naousa, 95 km from Thessaloniki and 74 kilometers from Kozani.



Vergina

Vergina is best known as the site of ancient Aigai, the first capital of Macedonia. It was there when in 336 BC Philip II was assassinated in the theatre and Alexander the Great was proclaimed king. The ancient site was discovered in 1977 and excavated by the archaeologist Manolis Andronikos. The excavation unearthed the burial sites of many kings of Macedonia, including the tomb of Philip II, father of Alexander the Great, which, unlike so many other tombs, had not been disturbed or looted. It is also the site of a magnificent royal palace. The archaeological museum of Vergina was built to house all the artifacts found at the site and it is one of the most important museums of Greece.



Dion

Dion is best known for its great ancient Macedonian sanctuary of Zeus and its city, much of which is visible in the Archaeological Park of Dion and the Archaeological Museum of Dion.

The ancient city owes its name to the most important Macedonian sanctuary dedicated to Zeus (Dios, "of Zeus"), the king of the gods who dwell on Mount Olympus. Hence from the ancient times, a large altar had been set up for the worship of Olympian Zeus and his daughters, the Muses, in a unique environment characterised by rich vegetation, towering trees, countless springs and a navigable river.



Kaimakchalan-Agios Athanasios-Loutra Loutrakiou

The Voras Mountains are a mountain range situated on the border between Greece and Skopje. The mountain range hosts a ski resort and the hot springs at Loutra Loutrakiou (Pozar) on the Greek side.

Agios Athanasios is a village in the Pella regional unit of Macedonia, Greece.



Pella

It was probably built as the capital of the kingdom by Archelaus I, replacing the older palace-city of Aigai although there appears to be some possibility that it may have been created by Amyntas.

It became the largest and richest city in Macedonia and flourished particularly under Cassander's rule. The reign of Antigonos most likely represented the height of the city's prosperity, as this is the period which has left us the most archaeological remains.



Doirani - Kilkis

Doiran Lake, also spelled Dojran Lake is a lake with an area of 43.1 km2 (16.6 sq mi) shared between North Macedonia and Greece. The lake was on the southern line of the Macedonian front during World War I, and became the site of the various battles between allied troops and Bulgarian troops in 1916, 1917 and 1918. A monument to one of the battles and two cemeteries for Greek and British troops stand on a hill south of the lake. It was designed by Sir Robert Lorimer.



Goumenissa

Goumenissa is a wine-cultivating center, for centuries reputed for its fine wines. Besides wine-tasting, visitors can enjoy the characteristic Macedonian architecture of the quiet town. Goumenissa is also a town for alternative types of tourism and multiple interests, providing options such as the old church of the Virgin, and the monasteries of Paiko (Saint Raphael), Hosios Nicodemus). The town of Goumenissa was once also a major silk-producing center.



Alistrati

The Alistrati cave lies almost 6 km southeast of Alistrati's town at a place called "Petroto". The range of the area is almost 14.000m2. The antechamber of the cave is 8 m high. It's from this point that different high galleries fully decorated with stalactites and stalagmites begin.



Redina

The well preserved Rentina fort served as a strategic strong hold on the Mygdonian basin, overseeing Via Egnatia, at the most eastern domain of thema Thessalonikon and adjacent to thema Strymonikon, particularly during the last 200 years of the Byzantine Empire.



Amphipolis

Amphipolis became the main base of the Athenians in Thrace and, consequently, a target of choice for their Spartan adversaries. The Athenian population remained a minority in the city. For this reason Amphipolis remained an independent city and an ally of the Athenians, rather than a colony or member of the confederacy. However, in 424 BC the Spartan general Brasidas took control of the city easily.

Throughout Macedonian sovereignty Amphipolis was a strong fortress of great strategic and economic importance, as shown by inscriptions. The importance of the city in this period is shown by Alexander the Great's decision that it would be included in the six cities at which large luxurious temples costing 1500 talents were built. Alexander prepared for campaigns here against Thrace in 335BC and the his army and fleet assembled near the port before the invasion of Asia. The port was also used as naval base during his campaigns in Asia.

Excavations in and around the city have revealed important buildings, ancient walls and tombs.



Stagira

Stagira was founded in 655 BC by Ionian settlers from Andros. In 348 BC, Philip II of Macedonia occupied and destroyed the city.

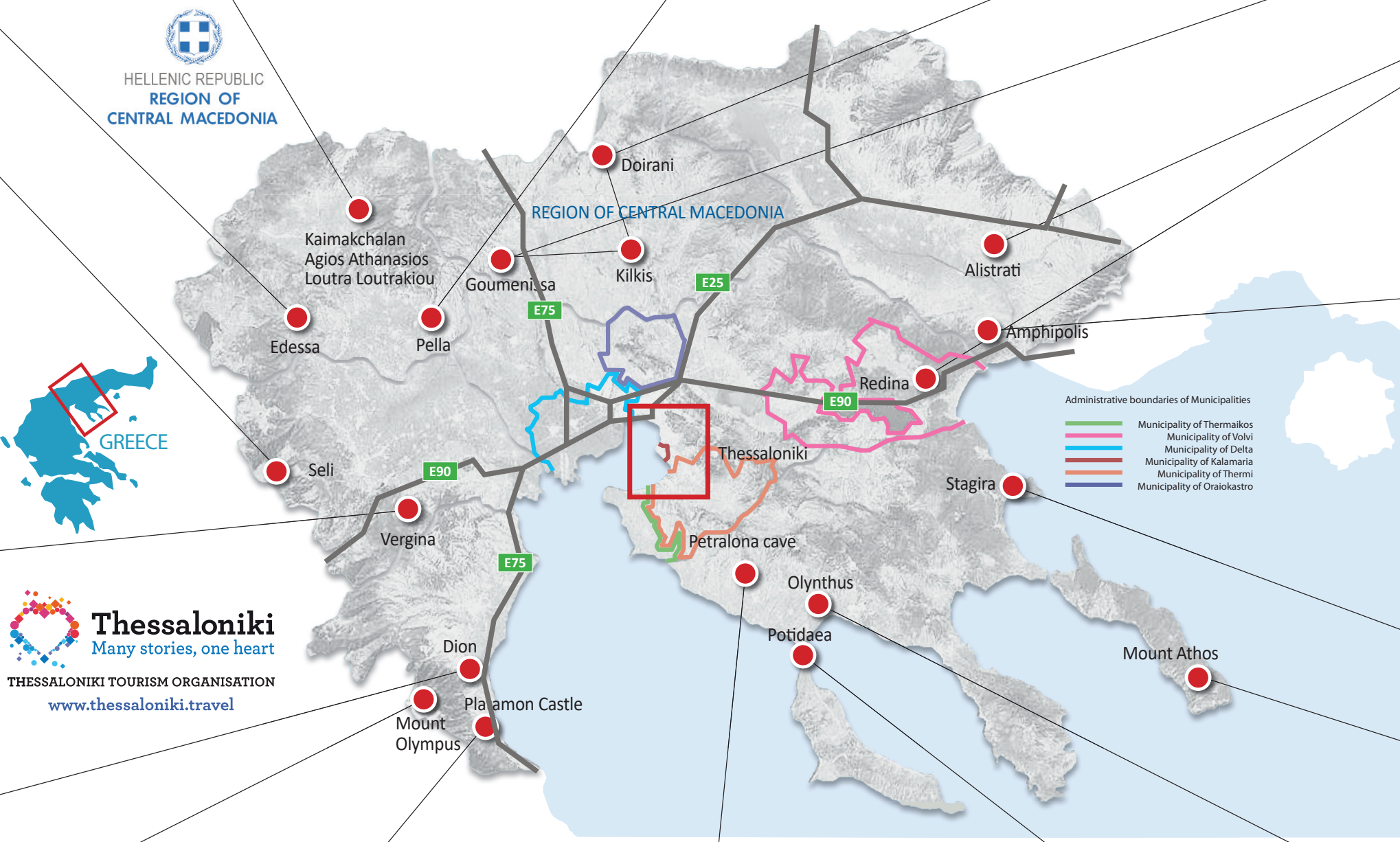
In return for Aristotle's tutoring of his son Alexander, Philip later rebuilt the city and resettled the inhabitants of the old city, who had been enslaved. Many new structures were built at this time, including an aqueduct, two shrines for Demeter, and many houses.



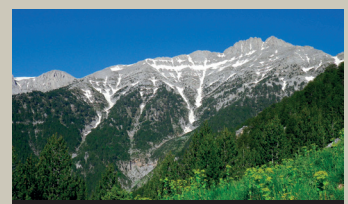
Mount Athos

Mount Athos is a mountain and peninsula in northeastern Greece and an important centre of Eastern Orthodox monasticism. It is an autonomously governed region within the Greek Republic. Mount Athos is home to 20 monasteries under the direct jurisdiction of the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople.

Mount Athos has been inhabited since ancient times and is known for its nearly 1,800-year continuous Christian presence and its long historical monastic traditions, which date back to at least 800 A.D. and the Byzantine era. Today, over 2,000 monks from Greece and other countries, including Eastern Orthodox countries such as Romania, Moldova, Georgia, Bulgaria, Serbia and Russia, live an ascetic life in Athos, isolated from the rest of the world. The Athonic monasteries feature a rich collection of well-preserved artifacts, rare books, ancient documents, and artworks of immense historical value, and Mount Athos has been listed as a World Heritage Site since 1988.



Thessaloniki
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Mount Olympus-Mount of gods

Olympus was considered in Greek mythology as the home of the Greek gods, on the Mytikas peak. Mount Olympus is also well known for its very rich flora, with several species. It has been a National Park, the first in Greece, since 1938. It is also a World Biosphere Reserve Area.

Organized mountain refuges and various mountaineering and climbing routes are available to visitors who want to explore it.



Platamon Castle

The Platamon Castle, an important part of the history of Pieria, is a Crusader castle (built between 1204 and 1222) in northern Greece and it is located southeast of Mount Olympus, in a strategic position which controls the exit of the Tempe valley, through which the main road connecting Macedonia with Thessaly and southern Greece passes. The tower (donjon), which overlooks the highway, is an impressive medieval fortress.



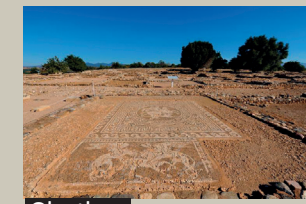
Petralona cave

The cave had been discovered accidentally only a year earlier (1959) after erosion had left clefts in the rock. "Bejeweled" with impressive stalactite and stalagmite formations and holding an abundance of fossils, the cave soon attracted geologists and paleontologists. After decades of excavations the cave is open to the public and scientific work is documented and presented in an neighboring archaeological museum. The cave's most prominent fossil specimen, known among paleoanthropologists as the "Petralona Skull", was named Archanthropus europaeus petraloniensis by Aris Poulianos, former head of the Anthropological Association of Greece. It is considered the oldest European hominid ever found, and it is estimated to be 800,000 years old.



Potidaea

Potidaea was a colony founded by the Corinthians around 600 BC. While besieged by the Persians in 479 BC, the town was saved by the earliest recorded tsunami in history. In 2012 researchers from Aachen University announced that they had discovered evidence that supported the report of Herodotus and that the area should be included among Greek regions prone to tsunamis.



Olynthus

The excavations, which cover only the 1/10 of the city's total area, have revealed a Hippodamian grid plan. Two large avenues were discovered, with an amplitude of 7 meters, along with vertical and horizontal streets that divided the urban area into city blocks. Very important for the archaeological research are considered the rich villas that were excavated in the aristocratic suburb of the city located in the eastern part of the north hill.