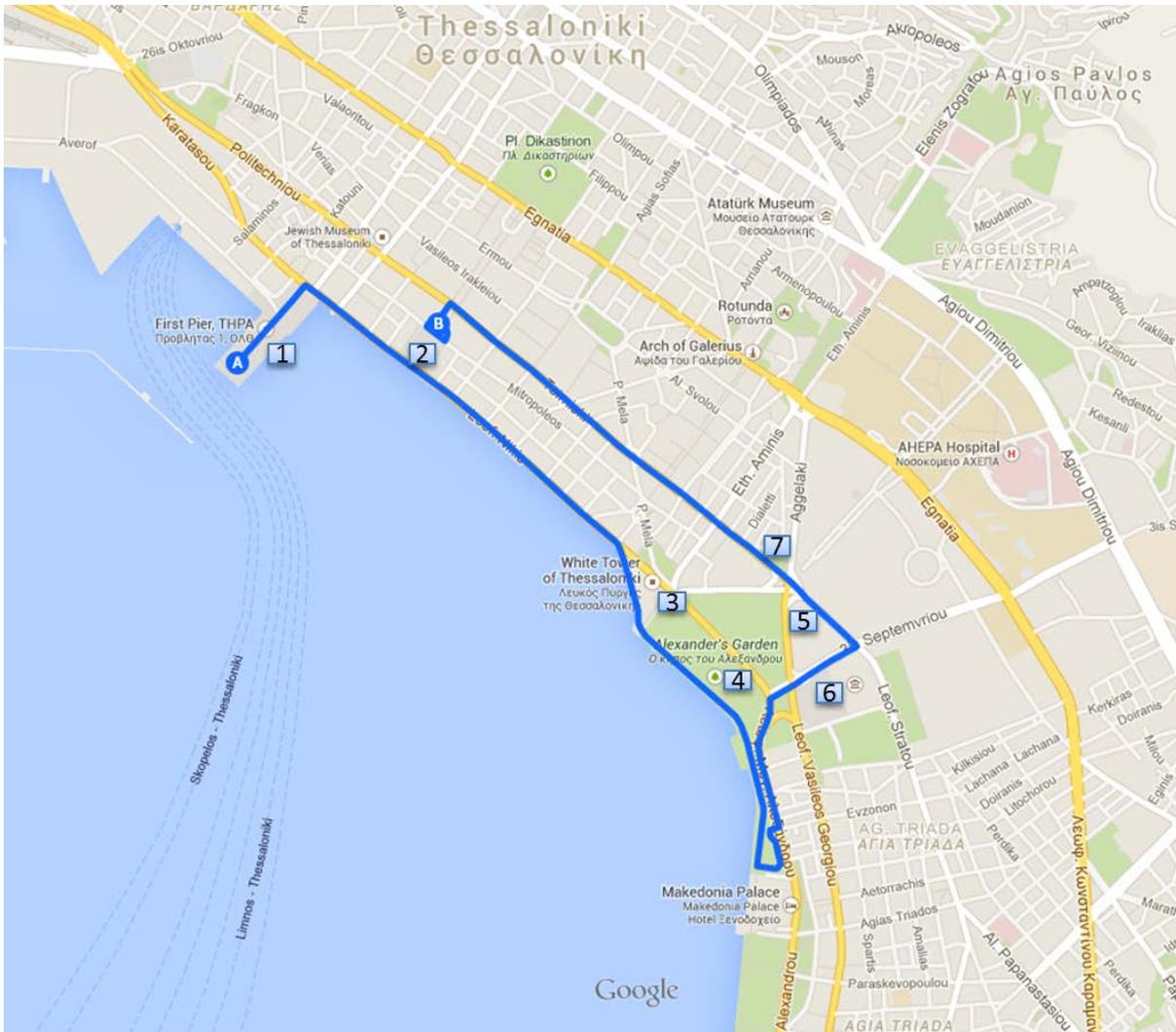


City Walk 1 “Water Front”

(approximately 5 km’s).



1. Port	2. Aristotle’s Square
3. White Tower	4. Alexander the Great Monument
5. Byzantine Museum	6. Archaeological Museum
7. Tsimiski Street	

1. The modern dock of the **Port of Thessaloniki** was constructed in the late 19th century and has been recently renovated. Nowadays the **Museum of Photography**, the **Cinema Museum** and the **State Museum of Contemporary Art** are located in especially designed warehouses within the port precinct, and host various cultural activities every year such as the International Film Festival. The dock offers splendid views of the seafront of Thessaloniki and constitutes a terrific walking and relaxation area with restaurants and bars available. Opposite the port, crossing Leoforos Nikis one can find Eleftherias' Square, which during the 40's was the main assembly point for the deportation of thousands of Jews to concentration camps. On the corner of Venizelou and Kalapothaki street it is easy to locate the Stein building and its famous globe on the roof, which is one of the few structures in that particular area that survived the great fire of 1917. Kalapothaki itself is a small pedestrian street, particularly vibrant during summer evenings containing plenty of bars.

2. **Aristotle's Square** is named after the great philosopher Aristotle, who was born in ancient Stagira, about 55 km from Thessaloniki. It is one of the most beautiful squares in Thessaloniki, designed by French architect Ernest Hébrard in 1918, following the city's great fire in 1917. Aristotle's square lies at the heart of the city; at the south end, there is Thermaikos Gulf and on the sides one can see several buildings with beautiful architecture. For a great view of the square and of the gulf, one can visit the rooftop coffee and restaurant of the Elektra Palace Hotel.

3. **The White Tower of Thessaloniki** is nowadays the landmark of the city. The present tower replaced an old Byzantine fortification built in the 12th century and was reconstructed during the Ottoman period to further fortify the city's harbour. It was used as a prison during the period of Ottoman rule. Nowadays it houses the **White Tower Museum**, where one can find a permanent exhibition dedicated to the history of Thessaloniki through various periods. While in the White Tower don't forget to climb up to the terrace that overlooks the city, offering wonderful views of Thessaloniki and Thermaikos Gulf.

4. **Alexander the Great's statue** was designed by Greek sculptor Vangelis Moustakas and was erected in 1974. Nowadays it is one of the most popular landmarks of the city, located right at the waterfront. The statue is impressive and shows an oversized Alexander riding his famous horse Voukefalas standing on his two back feet. Under the statue one can also admire the Macedonian sarisas; these very long spears, about 6 metres long, were developed by Athenian mercenary commander Iphicrates and were introduced to the Macedonian Army by Phillip II, King of Macedon. They constituted the main weapon that Alexander the Great's army used to conquer the then known world. Nearby lies the so called "Umbrellas sculpture", a gorgeous sculpture that was set in 1997, the year during which Thessaloniki was the Cultural Capital of Europe. The recently renovated coastal line of Thessaloniki is marvellous to walk and was a finalist at the Mies van der Rohe prize competition, which is one of the most prestigious awards in international architecture.

5. **The Museum of Byzantine Culture** is undoubtedly one of the most fascinating museums in Greece. Thessaloniki was, along with Constantinople, the largest and most important city of the Byzantine Empire. The museum contains 5 permanent thematic sections that concern (i) the transition from the ancient world to Byzantium, (ii) the people of Byzantium, (iii) cultural and artistic movements during the Byzantine era, (iv) the transition from Byzantium to the modern era and (v) the relationship of arts in modern times with Byzantium. There are also several collections with sculptures, paintings, ceramics and mosaics.

6. The Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki is one of the most beautiful and important museums in Europe. It comprises 7 permanent exhibition units, which are structured thematically and represent all aspects of private and public life in different eras in antiquity – namely, the Archaic, Classical, Hellenistic and Roman periods.

7. Tsimiski steet is the major axis of the city centre's shopping district. It's the street where you can find famous international brands at relatively low prices. Moreover, here you will come across several beautiful neoclassical buildings. The western end of the street is home to the city's financial district, with the building of the Bank of Greece located there and regarded as one of the most impressive buildings in the city. The shopping centre "Plateia" is located on Tsimiski street near Aristotle's Square and contains plenty of stores, restaurants, cafes and entertainment facilities.