

The Tour of Halkidiki and Nea Fokea

9 December 2017

09:00 Departure from the conference center

Professional and experienced licensed guide during the tours.

Transportation by a comfortable AC non smoking Luxurious car / Van with professional driver.

19:00 Returning to the hotel

Price: ONLY TRANSPORTATION FREE

Most place charges the entrance fee.

Note: The museums **entrance fee and lunch** will be paid by the participants.

During the Tour will visit the Historical Places

Olynthus in Halkidiki

Church of St George in Nea Poteida

Sani Marina

Byzantine Tower in Nea Fokea

St. Pouls Cave Church in Nea Fokea

St. Nicolas Church in Nea Fokea

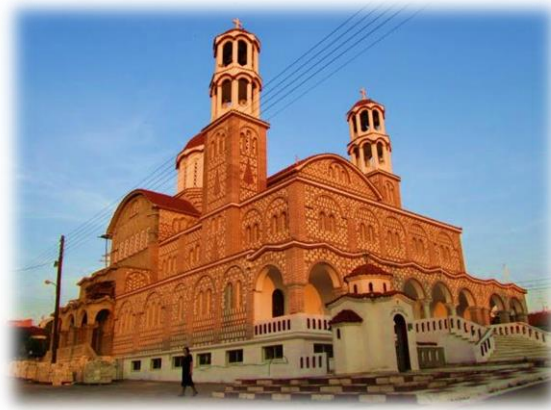
Historical Places Information

1. Olynthus in Halkidiki



Olynthus was an ancient city of Chalcidice, built mostly on two flat-topped hills 30–40m in height, in a fertile plain at the head of the Gulf of Torone, near the neck of the peninsula of Pallene, about 2.5 kilometers from the sea, and about 60 stadia (c. 9–10 kilometers) from Poteidaea. Artefacts found during the excavations of the site are exhibited in the Archaeological Museum of Olynthos. The city of Olynthus lies in the hill named Megale Toumba near the village of Myriophyto. The probable site of Olynthus was identified as early as 1902. Between 1914 and 1916 plans were made for an excavation by the British School at Athens, but these fell through. The ancient city extends over two hills that detach from a small coulee and possess an area ca. 1500 m long and 400 m in width. Excavations began in 1928. Prof. David Moore Robinson of Johns Hopkins University, under the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, conducted four seasons of work: in 1928, 1931, 1934, and 1939. The results of the excavations were digested into fourteen folio volumes. The excavation had uncovered more than five hectares of Olynthus and a portion of Mecyberna (the harbor of Olynthus). On the North Hill this hurried pace proved relatively harmless due to the simple stratigraphy of an area of the city occupied only for 84 years and subjected to a sudden, final destruction; but the data from the South Hill was badly muddled. Nonetheless the work was excellent for its time, and remains supremely valuable. Much of the stratigraphy of the North Hill has been reconstructed by Nicholas Cahill (University of Wisconsin). The site is now in the charge of Dr. Julia Vokotopoulou, and the XVI Ephorate of Classical Antiquities.

2. Church of St George in Nea Poteida



The church of **St. George**, located in the center of the village, is a cathedral-sized building raised on the site. It was located in centre. It is nice and valuable church on the top of the hill of Nea Poteida. It is visible from a long distance. The church is still under construction.

3. Sani Marina



A luxurious haven for your yacht on the magnificent Kassandra Peninsula, the vibrant **Sani Marina** is one of the best kept secrets of the Aegean. Promising all the facilities and services demanded of a first-class harbour, this beautiful setting offers an exciting, cosmopolitan environment, as well as being an ideal gateway to the many islands of the Aegean and beyond. When you sail into Sani Marina, you are entering a pleasurable world that is guaranteed to satisfy the finest of tastes and complement the most international of lifestyles. Set in the heart of the stunning Sani Resort, visitors have a superb choice of five star accommodation including the exclusive Marina Junior Suites of the Porto Sani. And when it comes to relaxing, it's all just a short walk to Sani's spectacular beaches promising golden sands and crystal clear

waters or a visit to the three elegant spas offering a wide selection of treatments in serene surroundings. While the spectacular Piazza lends the Marina an even greater level of sophistication with its stunning array of chic boutiques offering an exclusive selection of top international brands and sophisticated dining and nightlife.

4. Byzantine Tower in Nea Fokea



In the village of Nea Fokea stands what is perhaps the best preserved of all the towers in Halkidiki. The Tower in Nea Fokea, also known as St. Paul's Tower holds a dominant position on the hill at the right side of N. Fokea's port. It's 17m high and it's an old **Byzantine fortress** that is likely to have been built in 1407, and partially destroyed by fire in 1821. Its purpose was the protection of farmers working in the "metochi" of St Paul's Monastery. It is worth to visit the remains of the castle which the rebellious islanders barricaded themselves inside of in 1821. The church of the Taxiarches founded in 1591, which is dependent on the Mount Athos and the Monastery of Dochiarion are very important sightseeing.

5. St. Pouls Cave Church in Nea Fokea



The underground church (cave) of **Saint Paul** (Agios Pavlos), at Nea Fokea (Fokaia), Halkidiki (Chalkidiki), Macedonia, Greece. It was built as a cave church. It has unique architecture. When it is looked from the outside, it might be thought that it is a normal church. When it is come inside, it is relized that it is cave church.

6. St. Nicolas Church in Nea Fokea



Saint Nicholas Orthodox Church Nea Fokea is a Christian congregation serving the Nea Fokea community and seeking, engaging, and encouraging others through a life-changing Christian journey. It a unique church for Christian. It's style is very special inside.