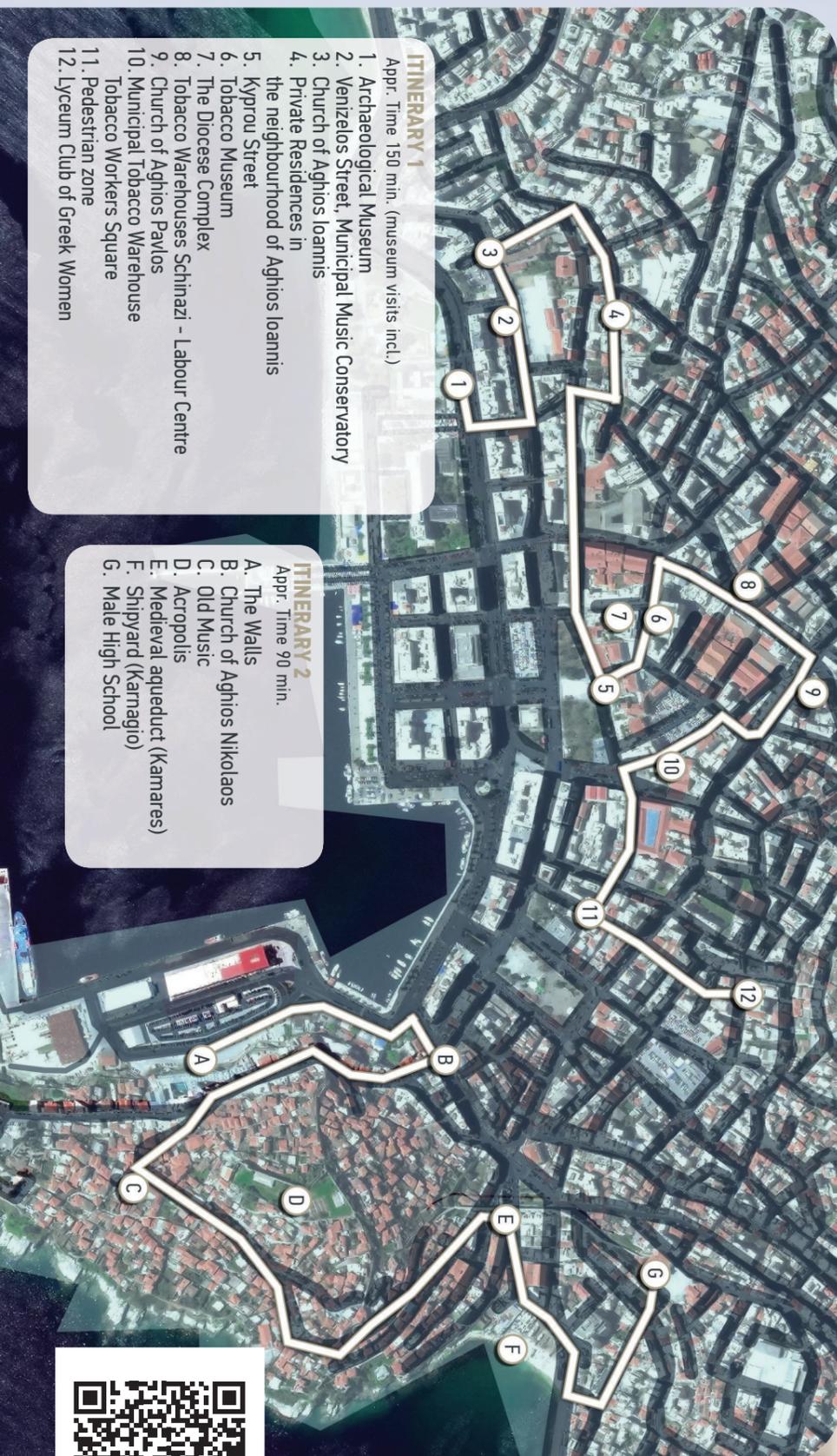


ITINERARY MAP



- ITINERARY 1**
Appr. Time 150 min. (museum visits incl.)
1. Archaeological Museum
 2. Venizelos Street, Municipal Music Conservatory
 3. Church of Agnios Ioannis
 4. Private Residences in the neighbourhood of Agnios Ioannis
 5. Kyprou Street
 6. Tobacco Museum
 7. The Diocese Complex
 8. Tobacco Warehouses Schinazi - Labour Centre
 9. Church of Agnios Pavlos
 10. Municipal Tobacco Warehouse
 11. Pedestrian zone
 12. Lyceum Club of Greek Women

- ITINERARY 2**
Appr. Time 90 min.
- A. The Walls
 - B. Church of Agnios Nikolaos
 - C. Old Music
 - D. Acropolis
 - E. Medieval aqueduct (Kamaries)
 - F. Shipyard (Karnagio)
 - G. Male High School



HISTORY OF KAVALA

The city of Kavala, a major port on the north Aegean coast, has been inhabited since prehistoric times. The first city, named Neapolis or New City, was probably a colony of the nearby island of Thasos, which in turn was a colony of Paros in the Cyclades. The city enjoyed periods of prosperity while its relations with Thassos went through many fluctuations.

During the Peloponnesian War it sided with Athens. It minted its own currency, a sign of independence. Like the rest of the region, it came under the control of the Macedonians and rose to prominence as the seaport of Philippi. Its importance increased in Roman times with the settlement of the Via Egnatia, being a crossroads both by land and by sea. That was one of the reasons which led Saint Paul to disembark in the city, coming from Asia Minor, on his first missionary journey to Europe, spreading Christianity. Christianity left its mark on the city with the establishment of several churches.

During the migration period (7th-9th c.), when Kavala lost control of most of its hinterland, the city remained in the hands of the Byzantines, still an important port on the route of Constantinople to Thessaloniki.

The city, rebuilt with funds provided by the imperial capital, was given a new name, Christoupolis, City of Christ. Plundered by the Normans, it fell into the hands of the Crusaders for a short time. During the Byzantine civil wars in the early 14th century it became the theater of many battles; in order to avert the attacks of the Catalan Company a long wall was built by the Emperor Ioannis Palaiologos.

After many adventures, the city fell under the control of the Ottomans around 1390 and according to some sources it was razed to the ground. Life went on apparently less lavishly until the early 16th century when the city was revived by the Grand Vizier Ibrahim Pasha and acquired the infrastructure of a standard Ottoman centre, equipped with mosque, inn, imaret (scholarly and charitable foundation), hammam (baths), etc. The city remained a quiet, small administrative regional centre until the explosion of the tobacco trade at the end of 17th century.

The success of oriental tobacco in the western markets turned Kavala into a bustling commercial centre, attracting merchants from around the world. The rapid population growth led to the expansion of the city beyond its walls in the mid-1860s. Vast and numerous warehouses were built as well as new neighbourhoods for workers and entrepreneurs. The city passed shortly into the hands of the Bulgarians in the First Balkan War in 1912, before the Greeks came in 1913.

During the Bulgarian occupation of 1916-1918 the city lost a large part of its population due to starvation. In 1923 many Greek refugees from Asia Minor, Pontus and Eastern Thrace settled. During the occupation in WW II the city, annexed by Bulgaria had its Jewish community exterminated in Treblinka. In the postwar period the city expanded and its economy was oriented to services.



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Common borders. Common solutions.



KAVALA

Common borders. Common solutions.



ITINERARY 1

CENTER OF KAVALA

1 — ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

Founded in 1965. The oldest part is a typical example of contemporary Greek modernism, and has an addition of the late 20th century. Its rich collections include findings from Amphipolis.

2 — VENIZELOS STREET MUNICIPAL CONSERVATORY

The current Conservatory is a building with strong neo-classical features, built in 1884, the first outside the walls. Along with the adjacent abandoned building showing more eclectic elements, they constitute a typical ensemble of that era.

3 — CHURCH OF AGHIOS IOANNIS

A three aisled basilica church built in 1867, during the late Ottoman period, with simple decor and a narrow dome. In the church one can see some good icons of that era.

4 — PRIVATE RESIDENCES IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF AGHIOS IOANNIS

Around the church of Aghios Ioannis in the late 19th and early 20th century a prosperous neighbourhood developed. In the few buildings that survive one can see examples of trends ranging from neoclassicism to Art Nouveau and eclecticism.

A — THE WALLS

One can read the history of the city by looking at its city walls. Various materials and techniques were used to build the walls along the coastline, inland as well as during its Ottoman expansion to the north (1520). Two gates and several towers are preserved.

B — CHURCH OF AGHIOS NIKOLAOS

In the early 16th century on the space where an early Christian church probably stood, a mosque was built by the Grand Vizier, Ibrahim Pasha. After the population exchange in 1923, the building was returned to Christian worship with a few modifications.



5 — KYPROU STREET

Perhaps the most beautiful architectural ensemble of the city. The Grand Club, owned by the Kavala Ladies Charitable Society, displaying clear neo-Renaissance elements, next to the buildings of the Town Hall, representing typical examples of central-European architecture.



6 — TOBACCO MUSEUM

Perhaps the most comprehensive exhibition about tobacco in Greece, it presents an itinerary from the tobacco field to the cigarette kiosk. Lifestyles and processing phases, different tobacco varieties, technological developments, and unique packages of cigarettes and matches complete the exhibition.



7 — THE DIOCESE COMPLEX

The house of the bishop, the offices of the Diocese, and the adjacent old School for Girls (1891-1894, today 10th Primary School) is indicative of the strength of the Greek community during the Ottoman period.



8 — TOBACCO WAREHOUSES SCHINAZI - LABOUR CENTRE

An authentic monument of industrial heritage of the early 20th century. It consists of a series of tobacco warehouses and administration buildings, built in the eclectic style; if one looks above its entrance, one can still recognize the name of the proprietor company with headquarters in New York.

9 — CHURCH OF AGHIOS PAVLOS

This church, the work of Pericles Fotiadis, a renowned Greek architect of Constantinople, provides evidence of the prosperity and the dynamism of the Greek Orthodox community in the early 20th century. The decorated dome and the minimalist decor still impresses.



10 — MUNICIPAL TOBACCO WAREHOUSE TOBACCO WORKERS SQUARE

An excellent example of Ottoman eclecticism, this building of the early 20th century, has a later monument dedicated to the tobacco workers who lost their lives in the strike struggles of 1936, and now houses the collections of the Municipality.



11 — PEDESTRIANISED STREET

In the bustling city centre there are public buildings (Bank of Greece), interesting restorations and new uses of tobacco warehouses. The lively streets are busy with cafeterias and shoppers.



12 — LYCEUM CLUB OF GREEK WOMEN

The former Jewish school of the city, located in the centre of the former Jewish quarter, where one can see a house with an inscription of a Jewish date. Today it houses the Lyceum Club of Greek Women.

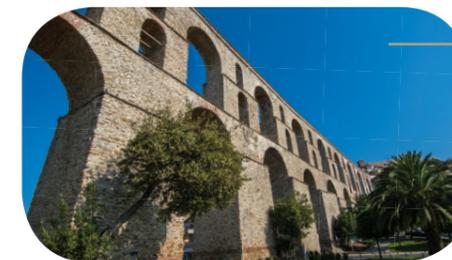


ITINERARY 2

OLD TOWN OF KAVALA

E — MEDIEVAL AQUEDUCT KAVALA

The Kamares or Arches, as the locals know it, some 280 meters long, is the most impressive part of the city's extensive water network, built with local stone.



F — SHIPYARD (KARNAGIO)

Behind the Kamares, in a small bay, the tradition of the construction and maintenance of wooden vessels is kept alive. In the vicinity there are interesting warehouses of various periods.



G — MALE HIGH SCHOOL

It was built in 1909-1910 to house the Ottoman city school. An impressive building, typical of public buildings of the time. It was used as a hospital during the Balkan wars and even before the war and now serves again as a school.



C — OLD MUSIC

Known under this new name, the old Mosque of Halil Bey, is a work of the early 20th century, itself a palimpsest of the history of Kavala: During its restoration, an early Christian basilica, with meso-Byzantine and post-Byzantine layers, was brought to light and can be glimpsed through its glass floor.



D — ACROPOLIS

Probably built on ancient and Byzantine foundations, Kavala's Acropolis took its present form around 1425 for the upper section and in 1520 for the lower. It has a number of gates, towers and bastions. It was purchased by the Municipality of Kavala in the late 1960s and is open for visits and summer shows.

