

SAMOS

*Triangle
of Happiness*



MUNICIPALITY
OF SAMOS

ΠΕΡΙΦΕΡΕΙΑ
ΒΟΡΕΙΟΥ ΑΙΓΑΙΟΥ

ΠΕΡΙΦΕΡΕΙΑΚΗ
ΕΝΟΤΗΤΑ ΣΑΜΟΥ

REGION OF
NORTH AEGEAN

REGIONAL UNIT
OF SAMOS



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*Triangle
of Happiness*



Samos, the homeland of Pythagoras, inspires you to explore different angles of yourself. Sea and sun, history and culture, luscious landscape and unique beaches, gastronomy and fine wines, genuine people and hospitality.

Result: pure Happiness²







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Introduction

Located in the Eastern Aegean, where the East meets the West, Samos heartily awaits its visitors to initiate them into its secrets. Mountainous, mysterious yet welcoming, known since antiquity, Samos is the eighth largest Greek island. It boasts an amazing coastline and unique beaches, a verdant natural landscape of forests, vineyards, ancient olive groves and charming little villages scattered on its hillsides.

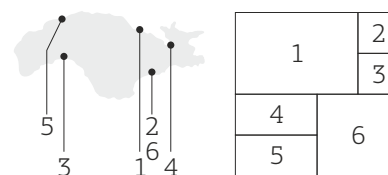
Glorious history and living traditions, variety of cultural activities, friendly people, exceptional local products and a unique cuisine will fascinate you.

Overview of Samos

Samos is the closest of the Greek islands to the Turkish coast. The distance of 1,300 metres separating Europe from Asia has been known since ancient times as “Eptastadios Porthmos” or “Mycale Strait”. Chios lies to the Northwest of Samos, Ikaria to the west, the island complex of Fournoi Korseon to the southwest and the Dodecanese to the south of the island.

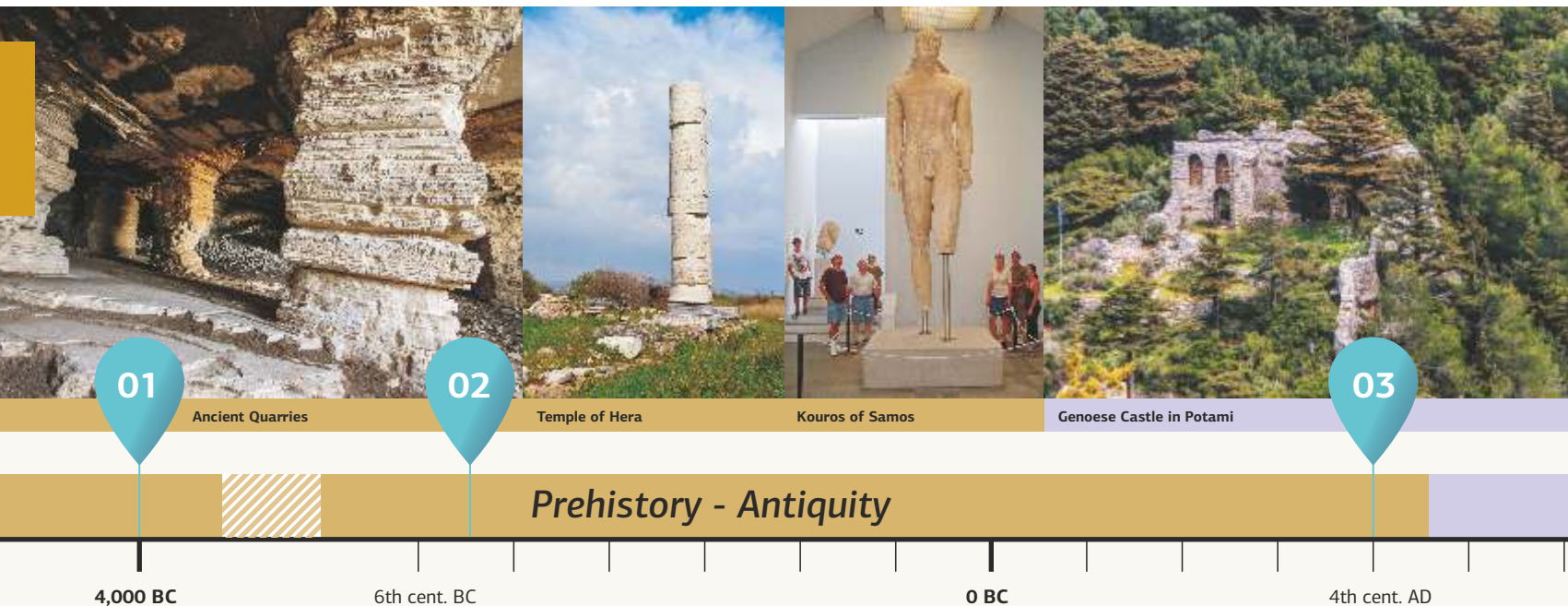
The town of Samos (Vathy) is the administrative centre of the municipality. Karlovasi is the second largest urban centre, hosting the headquarters of the School of Sciences of the University of the Aegean. Pythagorio is the historic municipality of the island, where the foundations of the ancient city of Samos were laid. Its fourth largest town is Marathokampos, at the foot of the imposing mountain Kerkis. A total of 33 large and small villages and many small settlements with a distinct local style expand from the coast of the island to the mainland, which is dominated by two mountain ranges, Karvounis (elevation 1,153 m) and Kerkis (elevation 1,443 m).

Samos is the birthplace of great historical figures of the ancient world: the philosopher Epicurus, the founder of the heliocentric theory Aristarchos, as well as the great philosopher and mathematician Pythagoras. Herodotus and Aesop also lived for long periods on the island and, according to mythology, the goddess Hera was born there.



1. Lemonakia beach and Kokkari in the background
2. Archaeological Site of Pythagorio Castle
3. Ormos Marathokampos
4. Ano Vathy and the town of Samos
5. Panoramic view of Karlovasi
6. Pythagorio in evening light





History

01 In antiquity, Samos was known by many names, such as "Parthenia", "Melamphylos", "Dryoussa", "Doryssa", "Anthemis", "Kyparissia", "Imvrassia". It is said that the island was given the name "Samos" by its first king, Ancaeus. Researchers argue that etymologically the name derives from the Phoenician root "sama", signifying the mountains that dominate it. Traces of the first habitation on Samos date back to the 4th millennium BC. The original inhabitants belonged to Pelasgian tribes and brought the worship of Hera to the island. The Pelasgians and Carians were replaced by the Leleges, who came from modern Kefalonia, under the leadership of Ancaeus.

02 Samos was a great maritime power and one of the most important commercial centres in the Aegean Sea. Using fast sea vessels, the "Samena" biremes, Samians spread the trade of their famous wines and ceramics. The island flourished mainly under the tyranny of Polycrates (532-522 BC), during which major projects were built, such as the Tunnel of Eupalinos, the port of the ancient town of Samos, the expansion of the "Polykratian Walls" and the reconstruction of the majestic Temple of Hera.

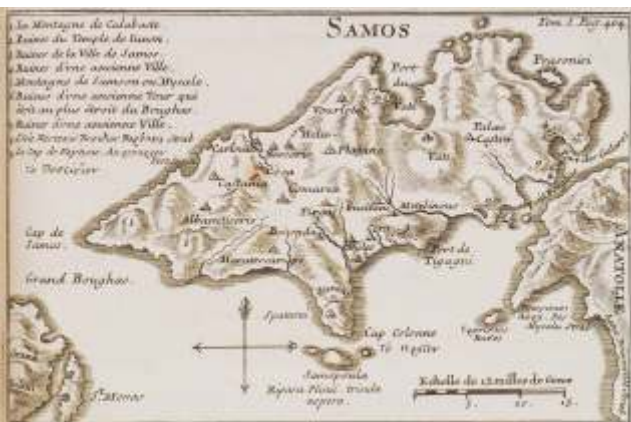
03 Athens, threatened by the growing power of Samos, organised campaigns against it and, under the leadership of Pericles, destroyed the island's fleet and subjugated its inhabitants. A long period of decline

followed which was somewhat halted during Alexandrian times, but continued with Roman domination. At that time, the island became a resort for Roman dignitaries and was a favourite holiday destination of Antony and Cleopatra. In the 4th century AD, Samos came under Byzantine control, until the fall of the empire in 1204. During the Byzantine era, social and economic life stagnated. Monasteries and towers were built to protect the population from pirate raids.

04 In the mid 14th century, the Genoese Justiniani established a state in Chios, to which Samos was annexed with a treaty of the Emperor Ioannis Palaiologos. After the fall of Constantinople [Istanbul], the Genoese managed to have the Sultan recognise their authority, until 1479, when they were ousted from Chios. The inhabitants of Samos followed them; resulting in such a decrease in the island's population that Samos was believed to have been deserted.

05 In the late 16th century, the admiral of the Ottoman fleet Kılıç Ali Pasha anchored with his fleet in the area of Heraion and, having learnt the island's history from Nikolaos Sarakinis, asked the sultan Suleiman for permission to colonise, while ensuring significant incentives for the new inhabitants, who descended from old indigenous populations or came from other parts of Greece.

06 A self-governing system was formed, supervised by a representative of the Sublime Porte. The Church acted as a binding spiritual element. Trade, national ideals and the influence of the French Revolution



Map of Samos dated 1717 (Tournefort)



Samian woman of the 18th century



Emblem of the Principality



Revolutionary Flag



Samos Town Hall

04

05

06-09

10

11-12

Middle Ages**Principality****N. History**

1000 AD

15th cent. AD

2000 AD

contributed to the creation of the islands bourgeoisie and the appearance of the revolutionary movement "Karmanioles" in 1807. Thus sprang the leading group of the Samian revolution of 1821, led by Lykourgos Logothetis. The Samians established a local regime, participated in National Assemblies and defended their autonomy. At the same time, they repulsed three major attempts of the Ottoman fleet to occupy the island, in 1821, 1824 and 1826.

07 The London Protocol (1830) left Samos outside the boundaries of the newly formed Greek State and thus the independent "Samian State" was created. It was recognised as an autonomous "Principality", subject to the sultan and its prince was a Christian Official of the Porte that exerted authoritarian administration. The Parliament of Samos, elected by delegates of the island's communities, had legislative power.

08 The foundations for genuine autonomy were laid with the implementation of the "Analytical Map" (1850). The administrative system began to consolidate, services were organised, public works were made and schools were founded. The capital was moved permanently from Chora to the port of Vathy.

09 Since the late 19th century, Samos presented excellent economic and cultural development. Trade, shipping and industry developed, especially in tanning, tobacco and wine-making. Great importance was given to the development of education, by establishing schools like the Pythagorean High School and the Superior Girls' School (Anotero Parthena-

gogion), the Commercial College in Karlovasi and the Vocational College in the capital.

10 Samos remained under hegemonic regime until 1912. After a revolution under the leader Themistocles Sofoulis, Samos declared its union with Greece on 11 November 1912. Until 1922, the Samians maintained close ties with Asia Minor. After the Asia Minor Disaster, many refugees settled on the island, contributing to the formation of a new cultural identity. The tobacco industry and tanneries flourished and the Union of Wine Cooperatives of Samos was founded in 1934.

11 In 1941, Samos was occupied by the Italians while a powerful resistance developed on its mountains. It was the first Greek territory to be temporarily liberated in September to November 1943. After severe bombardment that caused great damage in the capital and the coastal towns, the island fell under Nazi occupation. The liberation of 1944 followed, but from 1946 to 1949 Samos suffered in the civil war.

12 During the difficult years after the Civil War, many Samians immigrated, mainly to Australia and America. The reconstruction of Samos began in the 1950s while tourist and residential development of the island started in 1960. In 1987, the Mathematics Department of the Aegean University was founded in Karlovasi.

Through the next decades, we note developments in the fields of tourism and services, while, in recent years the primary sector has recovered, providing quality local, organic, products.



Culture

A cultural centre since ancient times, Samos boasts remarkable wealth in all aspects of art. Prominent works can be found in the Archaeological Museums, while Pythagorio and the temple of Hera, the Heraion, have been designated as UNESCO World Heritage Sites. The town of Samos has an Archaeological Museum, an Ecclesiastical Museum, a Historical Archive, a Wine Museum and a Public Library. The island also has a Natural History Museum in Mytilinioi, a Folklore Museum at the Dimitriou Cultural Foundation, a New Archaeological Museum in Pythagorio, a Tanning Museum and a Folklore Museum in Karlovasi, as well as other small folklore and historical museums in several villages.

The contemporary culture of Samos is reflected in its architecture, in traditional settlements with remarkable churches, grand manors and prominent public buildings as well as its old tanneries and tobacco factories.

Architecture

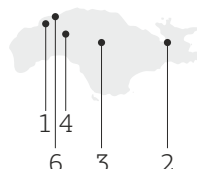
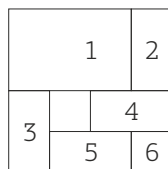
Local architecture draws influences from history and tradition as well as trade, tourism and industry. Exquisite neoclassical buildings can be found mainly in the two major urban centres of the island, Vathy and Karlovasi. Fine buildings with striking local features can be found in most villages. Churches, monasteries and chapels throughout the island are characteristic examples of Byzantine and post-Byzantine architecture. There are few but notable fortresses, castles and fortifications.

Traditional Samian architecture makes good use of favourable local climate and a plethora of natural building materials, creating buildings with bioclimatic design principles. Rich architectural elements and details reflect the combination of tradition with diverse cultural influences from Greece, Europe and the East. Contemporary influences, mainly from the modernist movement, appeared in Samos in the late 1960s.

Music

A prominent figure in music was the philosopher and mathematician Pythagoras, who founded a scientific theory of music and the "musical harmony" of cosmic bodies. His contemporaries, the lyric poets Anacreon and Iykos, lived in the court of the tyrant Polycrates. The list of Samian poets of the Hellenistic period includes Aeschion (or Aeschion), a great iamb-maker, and Hedylys, son of the lyric poet Hedyly.

Contemporary musicians include the creator of the Samian anthem and poet of the Revolution Georgios Kleanthis (1801-1839), the composer Manolis Kalomiris (1883-1962) inspirer and pioneer of the Hellenic National School and the pianist Aris Garoufalas (1942-2013), who was director of the Athens Conservatory and the Athens State Orchestra. Nowadays, there is an abundance of musical trends with featuring festivals, bands, amateur groups, choirs, and philharmonic orchestras.



1. Agios Nikolaos in Potami
2. The traditional settlement of Ano Vathy
3. Chapel of Prophetis Elias on the summit of Karvounis mountain.
4. Prophetis Elias Monastery
5. Theatrical performance, a play by Eugene O'Neill
6. A neoclassical manor in Karlovasi



Theatre

The island has a theatrical tradition dating back 2,500 years. Agatharchus of Samos, who studied the techniques of perspective in painting and scenery, is believed to be the most important stage designer of ancient tragedies.

In later years, we find theatrical events connected with social life, such as the custom of "Kadis", that revives during the Carnival. In modern times, various amateur theatre troupes have emerged. The most notable is the Theatrical Group of Samos, which has been holding quality performances since 1985. As a member of the Aegean Federation of Amateur Troupes, it has repeatedly received national awards. Three meetings of Aegean amateur troupes have been held in the island, and, every summer, many troupes present their plays at the ancient theatre of Pythagorio, at the theatre of Ai Giannakis in Ano Vathy, and mostly in outdoor sites.

Dance

The history of dance in Samos starts with the rituals in honour of the goddess Hera. Representations of rhythms and movements in ancient Greek art were transferred to the rich dance culture of the island. Strong interest in traditional and modern dances today is reflected by great participation in local dance clubs and associations.

Samos has an established dance community, hosting dance festivals and events every year. Local schools teach classical ballet, jazz and modern dance, while seminars are hosted with world-renowned artists such as Edward Truitt, Bruno Caverna and Daniel Lommel.

Visual Arts

Artistic creation in Samos focuses mainly on hagiography, painting, photography and sculpture. Its most important contemporary artists include the icon painter Ioannis Sitaras, the painter and sculptor Aristotelis Solounias, the painters Konstantinos Evrigenis and Nikos Kypreos, and the photographer Emmanuil Coupe Kalomoiris.

Local Cuisine

Samian cuisine ingeniously combines local traditions with fresh products and influences from the West and East. The local cuisine focuses on dishes with vegetables, seafood and meat in many interesting variations to suit all tastes. Some typical recipes: Fresh vine leaves wrapped with rice and dill - the well-known "dolmadakia" (or "giaprakia" as known locally), accompanied by yoghurt. Pancakes, kneaded with care, sprinkled with goat cheese or honey. Lamb wrapped in aubergines, braised in the oven, with tomato sauce and red wine. Chickpea balls with fresh tomato or courgette balls with spearmint and cheese. The famous Samian "bourekakia" with handmade filo pastry, stuffed with sweet pumpkin "lyra", feta cheese and cinnamon flavour. Barbecued seafood accompanied by wild mountain

herbs, olive oil and lemon sauce. Octopus in sweet Samian wine sauce and onions. Local goat, stuffed with rice and herbs, baked in a wood-fired oven.

The local delicacies form an ideal accompaniment for award-winning Samian wines with fruity flavours of muscat grape. The Samian ouzo, the "souma" and other spirits are the perfect accompaniments for mezes or simply a refreshing aperitif. The local sweet dishes include sweetened fruit, made with care, and a variety of fruits of the Samian land. Kserotigana (known as "diples" or "katimeria") sprinkled with grated walnuts and local honey. Mustalevria, a pudding made from muscat grape must with cinnamon and sesame.

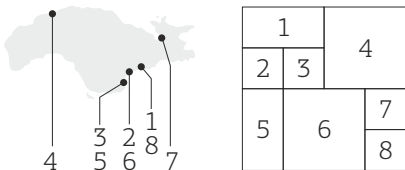
Festivals

Major cultural events featuring well-known artists are held on the island, especially during the summer.

The "Irea-Pythagoreia" Festival, inspired by the representation of ancient rituals in honour of the goddess Hera, is includes various musical events, happenings and interesting workshops.

"Ireon Music Festival", a lively three-day event dedicated to contemporary Greek and international music takes place every August, with performances by well-known artists such as Vasilis Papakonstantinou, Socrates Malamas, Locomondo, Stranglers, Stereo Mcs, Peter Hook.

The "Young Artists Festival" in the ancient theatre of Pythagorio, under the auspices of the Schwarz Foundation, transfers us to the magical world of music, with remarkable artists from all over the world.



- 1. Concert of classical music, Ancient Theatre of Pythagorio
- 2. Contemporary dance, Theatre of the Dimitriou Cultural Foundation
- 3. Ireon Music Festival
- 4. Rock music concert, Karlovasi
- 5. Ireon Music Festival
- 6. "Irea-Pythagoreia" Festival
- 7. Festival of traditional dances at the open Theatre of Ai Giannakis
- 8. Theatrical Performance, Ancient Theatre of Pythagorio





Urban Life, Villages & Settlements

Urban centres

Samos: The town of Samos, built amphitheatrically around the bay of Vathy, is the capital of the island since the Principality era. The town hall is housed in the renovated building of the former Parliament of Samos, with the archaeological Museum and the majestic church of Agios Spyridon on its sides. Neoclassical and traditional buildings adorn the town. The quay with the Pythagoras square and the characteristic lion sculpture, a symbol of the Samian bravery, is the main centre of urban life.

Karlovasi: A town with glorious past, built on the edge of lush hillsides where stepped crops alternate with dense pine forests. It consists of the settlements of Palaio, Neo and Mesaio Karlovasi, the Port and Ormos (the bay). The headquarters of the Faculty of Sciences of the Aegean University are in Karlovasi. Wealthy old manors and imposing churches create the image of a town where tradition goes hand in hand with entrepreneurship, the new with the old.

Ano Vathy: One of the oldest settlements on the island that preserves largely its traditional character with beautiful houses, cobbled streets, picturesque squares and numerous churches. A typical attraction is the two-aisled church of "Ai Giannakis" of 1799 and the namesake open theatre where cultural events are held.

Pythagorio: Built on the ruins of the ancient town of Samos, once a poor fishing village, today it is the most popular, cosmopolitan resort of the island. It has been designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site, because of the important archaeological findings. Beaches, restaurants, cafés, night-life, day trips by boat, are elements that attract visitors. The port and the neighbouring marina can accommodate small and large boats. Sea routes for the Dodecanese also depart from here.

Marathokampos: At the foot of Kerkis with beautiful stone houses and narrow streets, it preserves historical references from the early 17th century. Ormos and Kampos are two developed tourist coastal areas of Marathokampos.

Villages & Settlements

Northeastern Samos

Kokkari: A picturesque fishing village that has become a coveted tourist destination, with amazing beaches. In the surrounding green slopes, hiking trails are beautifully maintained between pine forests and vineyards. The Samian orchid is cultivated in the area.

Vourliotes: A beautiful mountain village, dating from the 16th century. Just outside the village is the oldest monastery of Samos, the Monastery of Panagia Vronta. The route on the dirt road, through pine forests and crops, ends up on the top of Ampelos Mountain (or Karvounis).

Agios Konstantinos: A coastal village with a fishing port and tourist infrastructure. At its east edges, from a small ravine overgrown with trees, special hiking trails begin.

Manolates: A village with strong local character, picturesque neighbourhoods and breathtaking views. It hosts a small settlement for local and foreign artists, as well as great taverns.

Ampelos: Amphitheatrically built at an altitude of about 300 metres with a unique view of the Aegean. Many trails start from here to explore the verdant area.

Stavrinides: A small mountain village with abundant springs, surrounded by ravines and forests.

Palaiokastros: Named after the ruins of an old castle in the area. The taverns in its small squares attract many regulars. In the nearby coastal settlements of Kerveli, Poseidonio, Klima and Psili Ammos, with views to the nearby coast of Asia Minor, we come across small, quiet beaches and taverns with seafood.

Southeastern Samos

Mytilinioi: A town built amphitheatrically in a valley with many churches and chapels. The Natural History Museum with interesting exhibits is also located there. The taverns and traditional cafés on the central square are always full of residents and visitors. An outdoor movie theatre will take you back in time with film screenings in a beautiful garden.

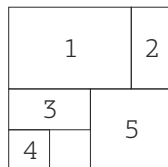
Chora: The ancient capital of the island. It is worth visiting the old Cathedral, the fountains and the traditional laundries.

Myloi: One of the oldest settlements of the island, on the banks of Imvrasos river. It is surrounded by citrus crops. To the south, on the way to Heraion, we meet the Tower of Sarakinis dating back to the 16th century.

Heraion: A coastal settlement named after the ancient temple of Hera. In its beautiful beach there are many taverns and cafés.

Mavratzaioi: A destination for nature-lovers with trails that lead to the mountain Ampelos. The village is famous for its pottery workshops. The Monastery of Timios Stavros is located nearby.

Koumaradaioi: It took its name from the arbutuses [koumaria] growing in the region. It was one of the first "Ladochoria" of Samos. To the south-



1. Vathy from above
2. A neighbourhood in Vourliotes village
3. Marathokampos with cloudy Kerkis
4. Ring pull knob on a wicket door
5. Myloi village

east lies the Megali Panagia Monastery.

Pyrgos: A large village built on the banks of the Amfilyssos River known for its famous thyme honey. There are small traditional cafés and taverns in the narrow cobbled streets.

Mesogeio-Pandrosos: Two small neighbouring villages nestled in pine forests and vineyards, at an altitude of 600 metres. They were once called Arvanites.

Pagondas: Built amphitheatrically and surrounded by vineyards and olive groves. The lovely square and the small folklore museum are the main attractions.

Spatharaioi: The “balcony” of southern Samos with views to the Dodecanese. It is worth wandering the alleyways and visiting the three-aisled basilica church of the Taxiarch Michael and the primary school, built in 1931.

The **islet Samiopoula** with the exotic Psalida beach, just 850 metres from the southern coast of Samos, is accessible by small boat from Pythagorio and Heraion.

North-western Samos

Platanos: Built high on Karvounis, between forests and terraced vineyards with breathtaking views of the imposing Kerkis mountain. The primary school, old houses, fountains and laundry rooms are excellent examples of folk architecture. The picturesque square with the sycamores is full of life with cosy traditional cafés and taverns.

Ydrousa: Known for its many springs and beautiful stone houses. It is worth visiting the Church of Agios Athanasios and Kyrillos from the 18th century.

Kontakeika: A village with many vineyards and spectacular views. In the East, on a steep slope and an altitude of 650 metres, in “Kastrovouni”, there are ruins of a Byzantine settlement. Its seaside town is “Agios Nikolaos” or “Limanaki” with a small beach, a chapel and a little tavern for seafood.

Konteika: A small village with a square, ideal for taking a break, being surrounded by forests and crops.

Agioi Theodoroi: A beautiful small village, hidden in a green ravine with pine vegetation.

Lekka: Built in a verdant area. Its square has magnificent views to the Aegean Sea and Karlovasi. It has preserved the character of old times.

Kastania: A picturesque village at the foot of Kerkis with lush vegetation, vineyards and springs.

Kosmadaioi: A small village up on Kerkis mountain with beautiful views. From there starts a route through the forest to the Kakoperatos gorge, where we can find the Panagia Monastery and a cave chapel.

In the wider region of north-western Samos there are many small and picturesque settlements: **Tsourlaioi, Nikoloudes, Sourides, Sakouleika, Sevasteika.**

South-western Samos

Koumeika: Built between hills, the village has a beautiful square with a perennial sycamore tree, traditional fountains and a little traditional café.

Skoureika and Neochori: small neighbouring villages with narrow streets and charming neighbourhoods. In the region we can find the peaceful seaside settlements of Velanidia, Balos, Perris and Pefko, with stunning beaches and nice taverns.

Ormos Marathokampos: An old seaside fishing village with little taverns on the port, once called “Gialos”. It features a marina, a fishing haven and a small museum of traditional shipbuilding practice.

Votsalakia: A tourist area along the namesake beach, looking out to the imposing mountain of Kerkis.

Kallithea: with great views to Ikaria and one of the most beautiful sunsets of Samos. Higher up, on a dense hillside there is a cave with the chapel of Panagia Makrini. At the bay of Agios Isidoros we find one of the oldest shipyards of Samos.

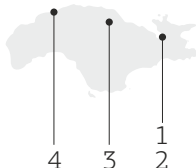
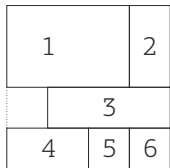
Drakaioi: The most remote village of the island, on a verdant, rocky slope of Kerkis. The view extends from the coast of Asia Minor to the Drakano Cape of Ikaria - an ancient observatory and fryctoria (beacon tower), from where it is assumed that its name derives.

Customs and traditions

Tradition is a lively part of the social life of the island. A special custom is the preparation of the so-called “giorti”, a meal cooked overnight in huge cauldrons on the eve of religious festivals and offered after the Divine Liturgy. Its main ingredients are wheat with onions and goat. A variant of this is the “keskeki”, where the wheat is not milled but beaten.

During the Carnival, many villages revive the custom of Kadis, that satirises current affairs through performances of a bygone era. At Easter, Marathokampos hosts the custom of “Ovides”. In early spring the “Sanidokla” custom revives, a big outdoor swing for young men and women. On June 23, during the celebration of Ai Giannis Klidonas, they light big fires and the young people jump over the flames.

There are many outdoor festivals with great participation, live music, dances, food and plenty of Samian wine. They are mainly inspired by local customs and traditional products such as the “Giorti Tiganitas” (Greek Pancake Festival) in Mytilinioi and Platanos, the “Orange Festival” in Myloi, the “Onion Festival” in Koumeika, the “Souma Liquor Festival” in Kastania, Pandrosos and many mountain villages, the “Kyvelomageiremata” in Pyrgos, the “Mustalevria Festival” in Mesogeio, etc.



1. The settlement of Ano Vathy
2. Ai Giannakis and Vathy bay
3. Traditional bakery
4. Neoclassical building in Karlovasi
5. Fried red mullets
6. Traditional pancakes with cheese





Religious Life

Religion is an integral part of the character, history and social life of Samos as it has always been the main spiritual link.

Monasteries, Churches, Chapels

The island is dotted with chapels, metochions and monasteries, dating from the 16th century onwards, and there are ecclesiastical buildings from the 11th century. The most important of these are:

Agia Zoni Monastery, built in 1695. Located in the valley of Vlamari, with frescoes of the 17th century, a wooden templon and a remarkable library of patriarchal documents and precious objects.

Zoodochos Pege Monastery, built in the mid 18th century, at an altitude of about 400 metres with panoramic views of the coast of Asia Minor. Inside the monastery, visitors can see the magnificent wooden templon with marble columns from the ancient temple of Miletus.

Panagia Spiliani Monastery, located on the hill above Pythagorio. The namesake chapel is built in a cave that was a place of worship since antiquity, where holy water flows.

Timios Stavros Monastery, near Mavratzaioi. Church of the 17th century with a three-aisled domed basilica. There, a gilded carved pulpit and an impressive bishop's throne are kept.

Megali Panagia Monastery, near Koumaradaioi, with beautiful frescoes of the 16th century and a carved gilded bishop's throne, a pulpit and a templon of the 18th century.

Panagia Vrontiani Monastery, in Vourliotes. It is the oldest monastery of the island (1566) with a single-aisle domed basilica. Inside the Monastery, a gilded carved wooden templon, an imposing carved wooden throne and characteristic frescoes.

Agia Triada Monastery, in Mytilinioi. It is the most recent monastery of the island (1824) with a magnificent marble templon and a silver icon of Zoodochos Pigi. According to tradition, the dome rests on columns of a building of ancient Samos.



Prophetis Elias Monastery, northwest of Karlovasi, on the way to Konteika. The church is a single-aisle basilica with a dome. The brick-built peristyle is of unique architecture.

Panagia Sarantaskaliotissa, a remote chapel on the southeast side of Kerkis. Built in a cave and at an altitude of 320 metres up to a steep cliff.

Evangelistria Monastery, on a steep slope of Kerkis above Marathokampos at an altitude of 700 metres. It is considered to be one of the oldest churches of Samos.

Zoodochos Pege Monastery in Kakoperato, in a deserted gorge, at an altitude of 600 metres near the village Kosmadaioi.

Panagia Makrini is a remote chapel built in a cave above the village Kallitheia. In the past, in the caves of the verdant region eremites used to shelter.

The Metamorphosis Church in Potami of Karlovasi, also known as "Panagia tou Potamiou". It belongs to the type of cruciform simple four-columned temple. The marble columns that support the dome probably come from an ancient monument. In the building, we note three styles: Byzantine, Genoese and modern.

Agios Ioannis Eleimonas is located on the southwest side of Samos, over the picturesque bay, with views to Katergo islet and Fournoi.

Religious festivals and fairs

Benchmarks for Samos social life are the religious festivals. The greatest takes place on 6th of August, during which the Transfiguration of Christ is celebrated in Pythagorio, the victorious sea battle of 1824 when "Jesus saved Samos". The following are some important religious festivals with unique customs: Easter, Zoodochos Pege (17 April), Agios Ioannis Klidonas (24 June), Prophetis Elias (20 July), Panagia (The Assumption of the Virgin Mary, 15 August), Panagia Vrontiani (8 September), Timios Stavros (The Holy Cross, 14 September), Archangels Day (11 November).



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1. Three Churches near Ano Vathy
2. Detail of the church
3. The chapel of Ai Giannis in Agiades
4. Megali Panagia Monastery
5. Ai Giannakis
6. Prophetis Elias Monastery
7. Panagia Vrontiani Monastery
8. The interior of the church of Panagia Vrontiani



Local Economy

Tourism & Services

Tourism in Samos started developing in the 1960s mainly in the areas of Pythagorio, Kokkari and Agios Konstantinos. In the late 1980s, it expanded throughout the island, and mainly to the coastal regions. Today, there are remarkable accommodation facilities and the quality of services is constantly improved following modern trends and standards.

Tourism has great potential for further development and there are plans for new investments to attract visitors with an emphasis on the network of mountain villages, experiential activities, culture, gastronomy and nature. Cruise tourism and connection with the coast of Asia Minor are currently being developed, as Samos becomes the new trend for visitors from Turkey. Many Europeans choose the island for permanent residence. They invest in new property or renovate old buildings, contributing to the preservation of the local architecture.

The **International Airport “Aristarchos of Samos”** is a modern and safe airport that serves many domestic and international flights.

In Pythagorio, there is a **marina** for 235 vessels with modern infrastructure and services. The two main ports of the island, in Samos (Vathy) and Karlovasi, connect the island with central and northern Greece (Cyclades, Piraeus, Thessaloniki, Kavala) and neighbouring Turkey. The port of Pythagorio is connected with the Dodecanese and Turkey. You can find smaller ports and boat havens in some seaside settlements like Kokkari, Agios Konstantinos, Ormos Marathokampos.

Agricultural Production & Crafts

Since antiquity, Samos has been a rich and self-sufficient island, influenced by the topography, the soil composition and the abundant fountains. The fertile Samian earth produces products of exceptional quality.

Muscat wine, Samos designation of origin, is produced from the grape “Small-berry (Mikrorogo) Muscat of Samos” which is cultivated in terraces, up to an altitude of 900 metres. Its distinctive features are the rich aroma and the full, fruity taste. The Samian wine is renowned since antiquity and mythology mentions that the vine was a present from Dionysus to Samos. 15th century travellers refer to wine making as the main processing activity of the island at that time. Since the late 19th century, international markets are supplied with Samian wine, while the Catholic Church obtains it for the Eucharist. Dry and sweet wines produced by the Union of Winemaking Cooperatives of Samos are awarded with dozens of gold prizes and hundreds of distinctions.

Samian **Olive oil** of exceptional quality stands out for its mellow taste, its clarity and texture.

Honey, with unique flavours, textures and rich aromas, thanks to the various aromatic herbs and trees. Pollen, propolis and royal jelly are also produced.

Ouzo is one of the most famous and traditional distillation products of Samos. It stands out for its special flavour and aroma of anise. Souma is another traditional distillate, similar to raki. It is made using grape marc in traditional family distilleries of mountain villages.

Orchids have been cultivated since 1980 in several varieties, and are exported worldwide.

Herbs & essential oils of superior quality are cultivated on the island and used not only for their beneficial properties, but also in cooking.

Other local products include the loom woven textile, the green soap, figs, raisins, dairy products (cheese and yoghurt), trachanas, sweetened fruit and jams, vegetables and citrus fruits, fish and seafood.



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1. Samian wines
2. Honey production
3. Olive harvest
4. An olive grove
5. A vineyard in terraces
6. Vine harvest



Folk Art

Development of traditional folk art in miniature crafts and silverware takes place alongside the economic growth of Samos. Elaborate gold and silver jewellery are displayed in historic collections, like the one hosted at the Ecclesiastical Byzantine Museum of Samos.

In addition, there is intense artistic activity in metalworking, decorative arts, sculpture in wood and stone, great samples of which one can find mainly in old manors and public buildings.

The art of pottery is well-known and developed since antiquity. Beautiful ceramics are made in traditional and contemporary style, in workshops, mainly in the villages of Mavratzaioi, Koumaradaioi and Manolates. A typical vase is the so-called "Fair Cup" which, according to tradition, Pythagoras taught equal treatment. The cup interior is marked with a line limit and if it is filled beyond that, then the entire liquid content is instantly drained.

Traditional Shipbuilding

The art of shipbuilding flourished in Samos since ancient times, with the seaworthy "Samena" biremes. Samian pine trees "pinus brutia" were in great demand and supplied with wood shipyards throughout Greece and provided the main construction material for local hulls.

For many years the islanders lived inland, away from the coast, hiding from pirates and shipbuilding recovered in the 17th century. Shipwrights used to design and build remarkable ships, like "karavoskara", "martigo" and "latinia".

The development of shipbuilding with modern methods and materials reduced the need for wooden vessels. Today, just a few shipyards are still in operation (tarsanades), mainly building & repairing fishing boats "trechantiria".





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1. Detail of a traditional masonry in Platanos village
2. A shipyard (tarsanas) in Karlovasi
3. A small fishing boat in Mourtia cove
4. A vineyard in Manolates
5. A carved wooden templon and frescoes in a chapel

6. Vine harvest
7. A potter in his workshop
8. Detail of a wooden house in Ano Vathy





Nature & Environment

Samos offers a distinctive combination of mountains and sea. Dense vegetation reaches the island's intricate coastline. Fountains with clear water flow through the intense geophysical terrain. It is a unique place that is worth exploring.

Beaches

The most distinct, beautiful beaches of the island are:

North Side

Galazio, a small "hidden" beach with shallow turquoise waters.

Livadaki, an organised sandy beach with shallow water in a small bay.

Mikri Lakka and **Megali Lakka**, two remote beaches, accessible by trail or boat.

Kerveli, in a beautiful leeward bay that usually attracts families.

Kokkari, a popular beach, with pebbles, deep clear waters and big waves. Well organised and a favourite spot for watersports lovers and fun seekers.

Lemonakia, a beautiful, organised, pebbled beach with blue-green waters.

Tsamadou, one of the most beautiful beaches of the island with vegetation that reaches the shoreline and beautiful views of Kokkari. It attracts young people.

Tsabou, a lovely, peaceful beach with big pebbles and deep waters.

Avlakia, a small and shaded beach, ideal for families.

Kampos and **Svala**, remote, quiet beaches, with big pebbles and waves.

Agios Nikolaos, a small beach in the namesake settlement for peaceful and delightful swimming.

Karlovasi Beach, popular, with shallow water and sand and big waves when a northerly wind blows.

Potami, an idyllic beach of exceptional beauty, among the favourites for locals and visitors. The chapel of Agios Nikolaos overlooks the beach

from a hill top and the small stream with waterfalls at the bottom of the canyon offer ideal opportunities for hikers and explorers.

Mikro Seitani, a beautiful beach with deep clear waters in a wild, rocky landscape, which is accessible by a lovely trail through dense vegetation.

Megalo Seitani, one of the most remote but magical beaches of the island, where the Kerkis canyon opens to the sea. A Natura protected site, accessible by sea or hiking.

Southern Beaches

Poseidonio, a small beach in a picturesque cove with views to the Asia Minor coast.

Klima has calm, clear waters, ideal for relaxing.

Psili Ammos, an organised beach with very shallow waters, suitable for beach games and families with children.

Mykali, one of the longest beaches on the island, organised in many of its parts, with big white pebbles and emerald waters.

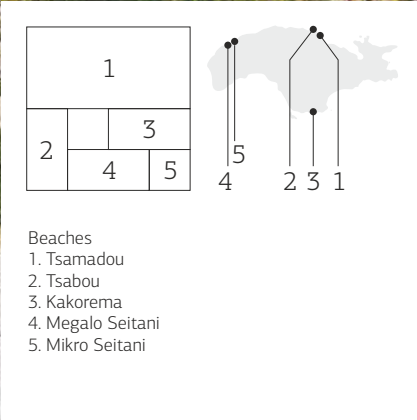
Pythagorio Beach, between Lykourgos Castle and the Roman baths, popular among young people for watersports and summer fun.

Potokaki, one of the longest beaches of the island, offers various activities as well as peaceful spots.

Tsopela, remote, with captivating and wild natural beauty, accessible by sea or a dirt road.

Perri, a beautiful, deserted beach.

Mpalos, a long pebble beach, with deep and clear waters and a small cave.



Beaches

1. Tsamadou
2. Tsabou
3. Kakorema
4. Megalo Seitani
5. Mikro Seitani



Votsalakia, a long, crowded and organised beach for many activities.

Chrysi ammos, one of the most beautiful beaches with shallow waters, organised, ideal for families. Above it rises the magnificent Kerkis mountain.

Limnionas, a beautiful, organised, sandy beach.

Agios Ioannis Eleimonas, a remote beach with wild beauty and views to the islands of Fournoi.

Varsamo, an isolated and deserted beach in a rocky landscape.

Flora & fauna

Samos is a verdant island with intense topography and great biodiversity due to the two mountains and its proximity to Asia Minor. Pine forests coexist with vineyards, olive groves and citrus trees. There are also many species of endemic, rare plants and herbs. Due to the geological background and the numerous water sources, caves and gulf caves have been created.

Its rich fauna, rare for an island, includes wild boars, hares, the Samian "golden jackal", hedgehogs and reptiles like the chameleon [drapanorichos] of Samos, lizards [kourkoudialoi], snakes, frogs and turtles. A large number of birds like the hawk, the eagle, the owl, the partridge, the blackbird, the common kestrel etc is present. The coastal areas have also a plethora of species and an interesting seabed, while the deep sea passages are gateways for large mammals, like dolphins and cetaceans. In the remote north-western coasts live a small number of "monachus-monachus" seals.

Habitats

The habitat of Mycale (old salt flats) is part of the NATURA 2000 network of protected areas and is a stopping point for many migratory bird species, like flamingos, herons, wild ducks, common stilts etc. More specifically, during winter, the wetland, one of the very few in the Greek islands, hosts over 120 bird species, many of which are classified as rare or endangered.

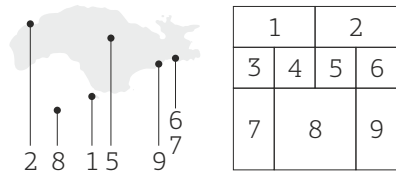
Kerkis or Kerketeas mountain with an altitude of 1,434m, is one of the highest mountains in the Aegean. It forms part of the network of NATURA 2000 protected areas, home for significant bird species, like the long-legged buzzard and the short-toed eagle, as well as rare plants like Consolida of Samos, Silene Urvillei, Minuartia Anatolica and Centaurea. The mountain occupies a great part of the west area of the island and has an intense geophysical topography. Its distinctive features are the precipitous slopes and ravines of limestone, slate and marble rocks. At an altitude of over 800 metres, the soil is mainly rocky with clusters of rare sclerophyllous shrubs. In the lowlands, there are temperate coniferous forests while the ravines are covered with sycamores, weeping willows and laurels. In its foothills, olives and vines are cultivated.

Ampelos mountain or "Karvounis" took its name from the extensive vineyards in terraces (ampelos means vineyard in greek). It mainly covers the central part of the island and its highest peak is Prophetis Elias, at an altitude of 1,153 m. Pine forests dominate large areas of the mountain . On

higher altitudes we encounter "pinus nigra" species and on the lower ones the "pinus brutia". There are also cypresses, oaks, chestnut trees, sycamores, walnut trees, pear trees, apple trees, cherry trees and many kinds of aromatic herbs and plants such as winter savory, oregano, thyme, sage, mountain tea, etc. Many species of wild Samian orchids and saffron are common. Edible mushrooms (manites) in varieties like Lactarius deliciosus, Lactarius vinosus, Pleurotus Ostreatus and Lactarius Piperatus, are considered to be of top quality. The greatest part of Ampelos is part of the NATURA 2000 network of protected areas.

Small natural waterfalls are located in the Potami region of Karlovasi in a verdant ravine of Kerkis that opens to the beach. It attracts nature lovers and hikers who come to explore a breathtaking route through sycamores and springs.

The **marine ecosystem** of Samos, is of great interest thanks to its biodiversity in organisms and plants. Many endemic fish, shellfish and molluscs, mammals like dolphins and seals, as well as seabirds find shelter in the coastal and marine environment of the island. The sea bottom is rich in Posidonia seagrass and red algae which play an important role in the survival and reproduction of sea species.



1. Psalida Beach in Samiopoula
2. Megalo Seitani
3. A lizard, the "kourkoudialos" of Samos
4. Marine fauna
5. Wild mountain flowers
6. A flamingo
7. Flamingos in Alyki of Mycale
8. A dolphin in southern Samos
9. Distinctive rocks near the beach of Agia Eleousa





Activities

Recreation, Entertainment, Cultural Events

Samos, with its culture, traditions and natural landscape, offers endless activities and opportunities for entertainment and recreation.

Gastronomy

Restaurants and taverns, cafés and bars in different styles and diverse culinary choices are gathered mainly in the tourist destinations of the island: Pythagorio, Kokkari, Karlovasi, the town of Samos, Votsalakia, Heraion. In the idyllic mountain villages of Mytilinioi, Paleokastro, Manolates, Vourliotes, Kontakeika, Platanos, Pyrgos one can enjoy local cuisine and traditional desserts.

Many local dishes and seafood are offered in the coastal taverns, in Kerveli, Poseidonio, Psili Ammos, Agios Konstantinos, Avlakia, Agios Nikolaos, Pefkos, Mpalos, Ormos Marathokampos, Limnionas.

Hiking, Climbing & Caving

Samos, with its amazing natural topography, is ideal for walking, hiking, climbing, cycling, horse-riding and caving.

While passing through the island, the images alternate constantly and visitors come across old trails, wild forests, ancient olive groves, vineyards in terraces, beautiful villages, picturesque chapels, fountains and ravines, canyons, caves. In the background, the view always meets the infinite blue shades of the Aegean sea.

Watersports

The Samian coasts with their clear waters and amazing, bustling seabed, will fascinate lovers of scuba-diving and water activities. Mild climate with moderate winds and many nearby, interesting destinations in neighbouring coasts and islands, offer the opportunity for unique sailing experiences. The north side of the island, where it is often windy, is popular for windsurfing and kite surfing.

Cultural Events & Festivals

Culture has multiple facets in Samos. Especially during summer, with visitors from Europe and around the world, a rich cultural programme is offered including various festivals, theatrical and dance performances, music concerts, scientific conferences, workshops and events.

The **Ireon Music Festival** is the most popular in the eastern Aegean. It takes place early August in Heraion, just a few metres from the ancient temple of Hera. It was established in 2004 and every year it hosts famous artists of the Greek and foreign music industry.

The **Irea-Pythagoria** festival, with references to the ancient mysteries related to the worship of goddess Hera. They take place under the auspices of the Hellenic National Commission for UNESCO and the Association of Greek Olympic Champions. During the festival, philosophical and scientific conferences and high-level cultural events are hosted.



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1. A waterfall near Ampelos village
2. Cyclists
3. Diving in Posidonia seagrass
4. The shallow waters of Chrysi Ammos
5. Exploring the cave of Panagia Makrini
6. Hiking in the ravine, in Platanakia, Agios Konstantinos



The **Young Artists Festival** is a meeting of prominent artists from all over the world in the ancient theatre of Pythagorio, with an emphasis on the exchange of culture through music.

The **Samian Wine Festivals** are hosted every summer, with many musical and dance events taking place throughout Samos and starring the famous Samian wines.

Visual Art Exhibitions (painting, photography, film/video, installations) are presented by artists and artistic groups drawing inspiration from interesting local and global issues.

A **Film Festival**, is held every summer with outdoor screenings of Greek and foreign films and documentaries.

Historical Interest, Monuments & Museums

The rich historical and cultural heritage is pervasive throughout the island with important archaeological monuments and remarkable findings displayed in museums. The most significant are:

Heraion was a place of worship since ancient times. Archaeological research has revealed remnants of at least 4 churches: Hekatompedon I (8th century BC), Hekatompedon II (7th century BC), the temple of Rhoikos and Theodoros (6th century BC), the temple built by the tyrant Polycrates (538-522 BC) and other smaller temples of Hellenistic and Roman periods. Herodotus mentions that the **Heraion of Samos** was the biggest and most imposing temple of its time. It is a dipteral Ionic temple, with 155 gigantic columns, of which only one survives upright. Many offerings to the goddess Hera are masterpieces and demonstrate the religious influence of the sanctuary throughout Greece, Asia Minor, the Middle East and Egypt. Part of the temple complex is also Iera odos (the Sacred Way), paved with stone, that led to the ancient town of Samos (Pythagorio).

The **Tunnel of Eupalinos**, the “double-edged tunnel” as Herodotus called it, was built during the regime of the tyrant Polycrates by the architect Eupalinos in order to supply water to the ancient town of Samos. With a total length of 1,036m, it is considered one of the greatest technical achievements of its time, also known as the “8th Wonder of the Ancient World”. Construction began simultaneously from two opposite sides of the hill of the ancient acropolis and was completed midway with a deviation of a few meters.

The **Polykratian Walls** with a length of about 6.5 km and a width of up to 3 metres, fortified the ancient town of Samos. The few remaining parts of the walls are impressive structures built with huge stones and the large are they once enclosed can be viewed from the top of the ancient acropolis.

Sports facilities of the ancient town have been discovered in the archaeological site of Thermes, west of Pythagorio, including a gymnasium, an arena and a stadium of about 200 metres in length, one of the largest of its time. The same reveals the ruins of the Roman baths, built around the mid 2nd century AD.

The **Archaeological Museum of Samos** is located in the town of Samos and its findings are exhibited in two buildings. The old museum, a great neoclassical building of 1912, contains collections from many periods and interesting exhibits including sculptures, ceramics, copper, ivory, wood, miniatures and jewellery. The new museum, inaugurated in 1987, hosts the collection of archaic sculptures. The most famous exhibit of the museum is the impressive 5.25m-tall “Kouros of Samos”, considered the biggest well preserved Kouros statue in Greece.

The **Archaeological Museum of Pythagorio** hosts a rich collection of chamois and griffins, Ionic and Samian kylices, hydrias, coins, spectacular kouroi and many findings of the necropolis from four different eras (Geometric, Archaic, Hellenistic, Roman). Some of the most notable exhibits are a sculpted earthen tablet of Nike riding a chariot, busts of Roman emperors, a statue of Venus and the headstone of Lucius.

The **Tower of Lykourgos Logothetis**, southwest of the port of Pythagorio, includes parts of the Byzantine castle that was abandoned in the mid 15th century. The leader of the Samian revolution, Lykourgos Logothetis, fortified it again and converted one of the towers into a command post. Today, it is a restored museum. The historic **Temple of Metamorfosi Sotiros** was built near the tower, to commemorate the victorious Battle of Samos in the straits of Mykali in August 1824.

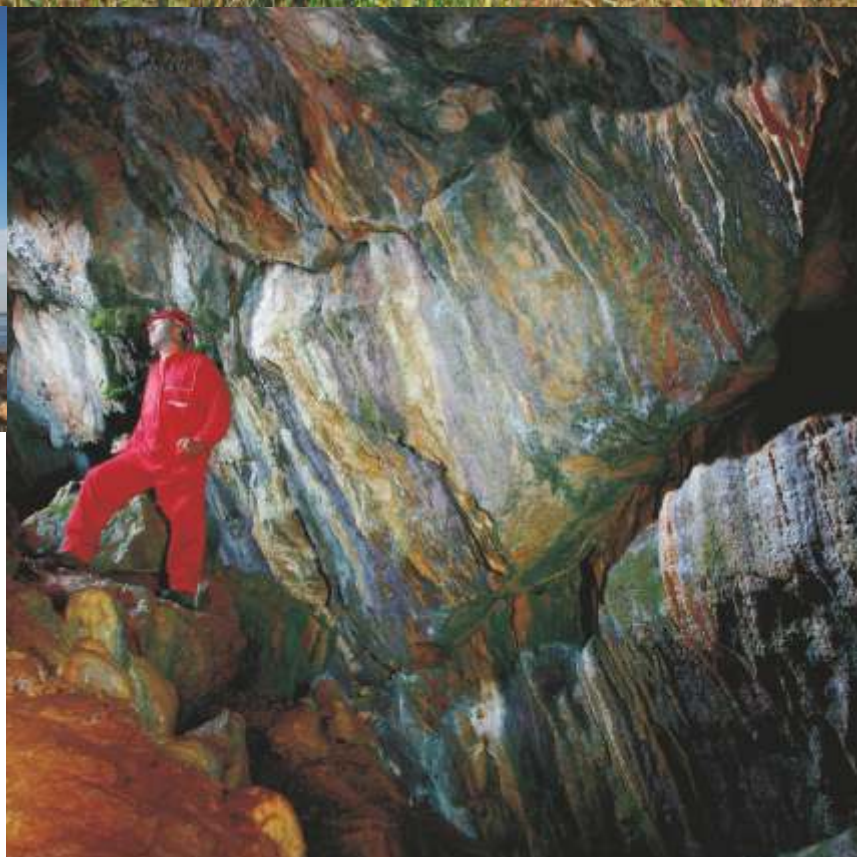
On a steep hill, in the ravine of Potami, Karlovasi, there are remnants of a **Byzantine castle** and **Churches**, dating between the 12th and 14th century.

The **Natural History Museum of the Aegean**, houses the departments of Zoology, Minerals and Rocks, Marine Life, Botany, and Palaeontology. The fossilized animal bones found on the island (many of them from the upper Miocene age), including tiny horses (Hipparion), mastodons (Mastodont longirostris), Hyena (Crocuta eximia), Samothirio (Samotherium boisi) and Rhinoceros are notable exhibits. The last feline that came to Samos from Asia Minor, almost 150 years ago, is exhibited embalmed and was a source of inspiration to the world famous book titled “Wildcat behind glass”, by writer Alki Zei.

Samos Town Hall is an exceptional example of neoclassical architecture. It was built in 1901, during the Principality, in order to house the **Parliament of Samos**. It was renovated in the 1990s and preserves historical relics of the island since 1821, the Constitution of Samos, important documents, notable paintings and historical portraits. The amphitheatre hosts many events and public speeches.

Samos Wine Museum, next to the modern winery of the Winemaking Cooperatives Union of Samos, displays the history of the Samian wine. The exhibits include old and traditional tools of wine making and barrel manufacturing, collectible bottles and items. The visitors have the chance to taste all Samian wines.

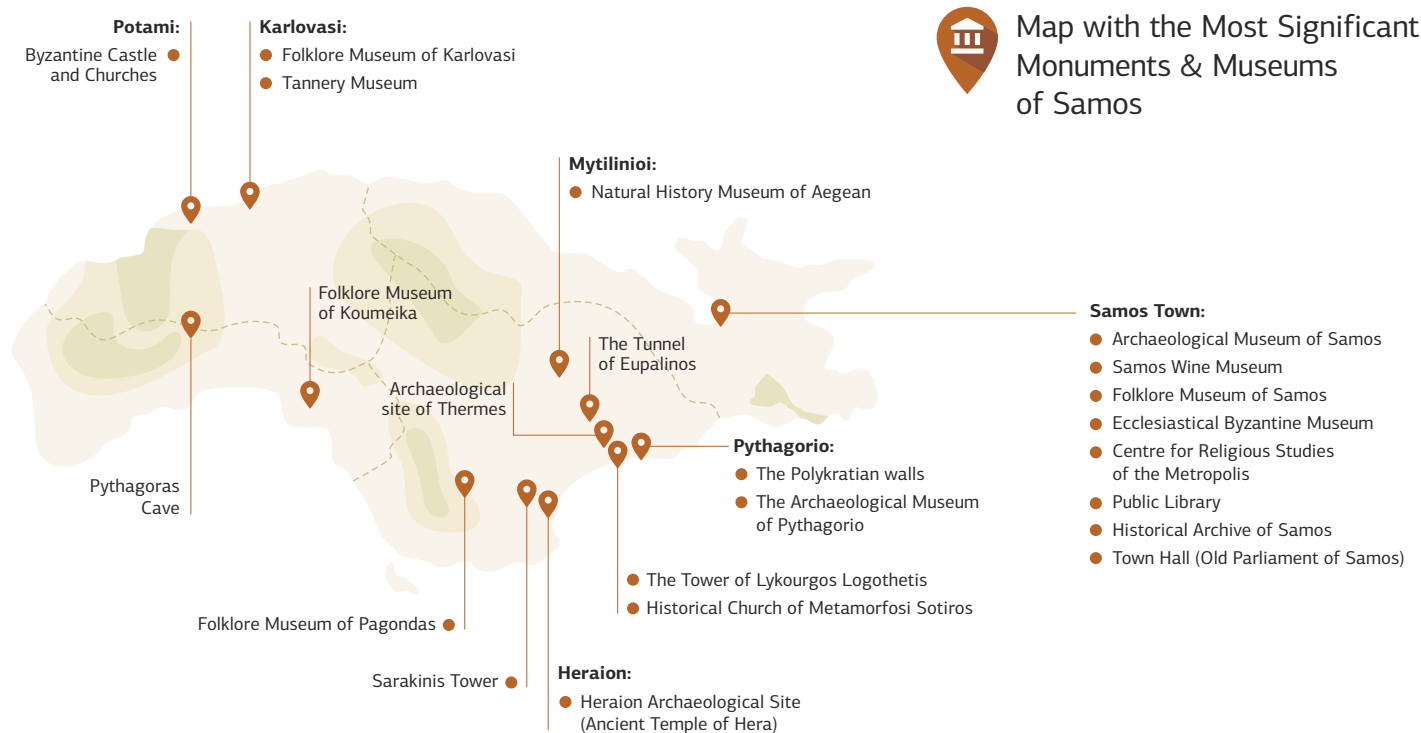
The **Folklore Museum of Samos** of the N. Dimitriou Cultural Foundation hosts interesting representations of the island's everyday life, until



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1. An exhibit at the Archaeological M. of Samos
2. "The constitution of Geneleo", Heraion Archaeological Site
3. The Castle in Pythagorio
4. A griffin at the Archaeological M. of Samos
5. Caving



the middle of the last century. It includes authentic everyday objects like utensils, handicrafts, textiles, costumes and jewellery as well as tools of traditional professions, like barbers, cobblers, fishermen, basket-makers, bee-keepers and farmers.

The collection of the **Folklore Museum of Karlovasi** includes some important elements of tradition and folklore art of the period 1870 - 1955 with fine exhibits, such as porcelain, carved mirrors, silverware and antique furniture.

The **Folklore Museum of Pagonda** represents entirely a traditional Samian house with furniture and utensils, in five beautifully formed rooms, the bedroom, the living room, the kitchen, the loom room and the basement.

The **Folklore Museum of Koumeika** is housed in a historic building from 1880 and features numerous folklore elements from the region.

An old stone-built tannery houses the **Tannery Museum** in "Tampakika", Karlovasi. It presents old techniques of leather tanning, that contributed for a long time to the island's economic growth.

The **Ecclesiastical Byzantine Museum of Samos** exhibits icons, chalices and utensils, ecclesiastical books, rare textbooks and the "holy cloak" of the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople Gregory V.

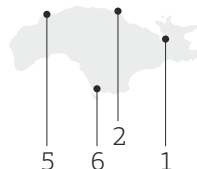
The **Centre for Ecclesiastical Studies of the Metropolis** houses a very rich archive of Samian religious history and a library with a collection of manuscripts, codes and documents.

The **Public Library of Samos** is housed in a well-preserved neoclassical building on the city's promenade which dates back to 1850. One can search collections of rare publications and manuscripts, important history and literary books.

A renovated old prison of 1882 houses the **Historical Archive of Samos**. It preserves thousands of handwritten books, files, documents and collections from the 17th century. Digital archives are available to researchers and visitors. In the beautiful octagonal patio special concerts and interesting lectures are held.



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1. Samos Wine Museum
2. Diving from the rock in Tsabou beach
3. Sailing routes
4. A concert of orchestral music
5. Sunset in Potami
6. An excursion to Samiopoula





Useful information

Municipality

Municipality of Samos: +30 22733 50103

Please use the prefix **+30 22730** as an area code for all the 5 digit telephone numbers below.

Hospitals

Centre for Emergency Medical Assistance: 166
Samos General Hospital: 83100
Karlovasi Health Centre: 32222

Infirmaries

Pythagorio Regional Infirmary: 91898
Marathokampos Regional Infirmary: 31207

Police

Hellenic Police First Responders: 22100
Samos Police Directorate: 87315-6
Police Station of Karlovasi: 32444
Police Station of Pythagorio: 61100
Police Station of Marathokampos: 31222

Fire Brigade

Fire Brigade (Nationwide centre): 199
Fire Brigade of Samos: 23062
Environmental protection: 24740
Forestry Directorate: 27435

Port Authorities

Samos Port Authority: 27318, 27890
Karlovasi Port Station: 30888
Pythagorio Port Station: 61225

Airport

Samos Airport: 87800-9

Post offices

Hellenic Post Offices of Samos: 27304, 28820
Daily open, Monday to Friday
from 08:00 to 14:30
Saturday and Sunday closed

Museums

Archaeological Museum of Samos: 27469
Archaeological Museum of Pythagorio: 61400
Samos Wine Museum: 87556
Natural History Museum: 52055
Folklore Museum (Dimitriou Foundation) 88383
Folklore Museum of Karlovasi: 32265

Intercity Bus Service (KTEL)

Samos bus station: 27262

Taxi

Samos Taxi: 28404
Karlovasi Taxi: 30777
Pythagorio Taxi: 61440
Marathokampos Taxi: 31000
Votsalakia Taxi: 37600

Banks

Banks are open from Monday to Thursday
from 08:30 to 14:30
Friday from 08:30 to 14:00
Saturday and Sunday closed

Other Services

Hotel Association of Samos: 23973
Chamber: 87970



SAMOS

GREECE



REGION OF
NORTH AEGEAN
REGIONAL UNIT
OF SAMOS



Co-financed by Greece
and the European Union