

DESTINATION PIRAEUS *guide*



MUNICIPALITY
OF PIRAEUS

A destination on the rise

Mayor's Welcome Note.....	2
Destination at a glance.....	3-4
History.....	5-8
Top Attractions.....	9-14
Areas of interest.....	15-18
Entertainment.....	20
Sports Enthusiasts.....	21-24
Sea and sun lovers.....	25
Shopping.....	26
Suggested Routes- Going Ashore.....	27-30
Map of Piraeus.....	31-32
A destination on the Rise.....	33
Useful Information.....	34



Dear Visitor,

It is with great pleasure that we welcome you to Piraeus.

We invite you to explore all the historic sites, top attractions and breathtaking coastline that our destination has to offer. Cosmopolitan, but picturesque, alternative and modern but without forgetting its glorious past, always alive and hospitable; Piraeus holds endless surprises for its visitors.

This guide is designed especially for you as a token of our appreciation for your visit to our city. We are certain that the Destination Piraeus mini guide will provide you with a brief, yet concise overview of the city's numerous gems that will make your stay enjoyable.

We would also like to invite you to download the applications Destination Piraeus on your tablet or smartphone for your convenience during your stay.

Mayor of Piraeus

Yiannis Moralis

At a glance

Piraeus extends from the Gulf of Eleusis up to the Faliro bay, opposite Salamis. Its main geographical feature is the Piraeus peninsula, on which stands the Pasalimani or Bay of Zea, the Mikrolimano (or Tourkolimano) and the hill of Castella (or hill Prophet Elias). It is located 12km southwest of the centre of Athens. The main port of Piraeus is located between the Piraeus peninsula and Drapetsona. Piraeus has become a major international maritime and shipping industry centre thanks to its size, location and the ancient relationship of Greeks with the sea. Apart from commercial trading, the port transfers million passengers each year to the Aegean islands. Making it one of the busiest in the world.





In Piraeus there are important monuments, such as, the Ancient Kononian and Long Walls, remains of ancient temples and landmark buildings as neoclassical Municipal Theater, industrial buildings of the early 20th century and impressive modern buildings such as the Peace and Friendship Stadium and the G. Karaiskakis Stadium.

Moreover, there are several museums. The most important establishments being the Archaeological and the Hellenic Maritime Museum. In Piraeus, there are plenty of transportation means in service such as buses, trolleys, suburban railway, tram. For the time being the old line of the underground railway is the one available, but the new extended line works are in progress, connecting to the central railway network of the country.

History

The city of Piraeus has been inhabited since the Neolithic era reaching its peak during the Classical era, when it was first declared as a municipality, constituting one of the municipalities of ancient Athens. During the period that the Romans were fighting against the Hellenized king of Pontus Mithridates, Athenians sided with the latter. Thus, in 86 B.C. the legions of the Roman general Sulla, having defeated the army of Mithridates and his allies, disembarked at the port of Piraeus and destroyed the entire port infrastructure.

In 1834, after the liberation from the Ottoman Empire, the capital of the newly established Greek state was transferred from Nafplio to Athens and a new blooming season begun for Piraeus, as the new capital would be worthy of a port that became the most significant port in the Mediterranean. In the years that followed, Piraeus experienced significant demographic, residential, commercial and industrial development.





In the early 20th century, having become a center of internal migration, it attracted people from the islands of the Saronic Gulf, Cyclades, Chios, Piraeus, Crete and Mani.

The Asia Minor Catastrophe in 1922 and the uprooting of Hellenism from Asia Minor had as a result for Piraeus to accept refugees who contributed substantially to the formation of the cultural character of the city.

The last “adventure” of Piraeus was World War II, during which the port, that served as a strategic target, was bombarded repeatedly. The end of the war marked the beginning of the reconstruction of the city, which in combination with the significant Greek shipping activity and its emergence as a global power post-war transformed Piraeus into the largest port of Eastern Mediterranean coast and one of the largest in Europe at the crossroads of three continents.

The Naval Battle of Salamis

Those sailing in the Straits of Salamis, opposite Piraeus in the Saronic Gulf, certainly bring to mind the famous battle that took place here in September 480 B.C., between the alliance of Greek city-states and the Persians. The naval battle of Salamis is considered one of the most significant battles in human history as it marked the beginning of the second unsuccessful Persian invasion in Greece, that according to historians, had it been successful the development of ancient Greece would have come to a halt and Western Civilisation would not have been as it is today.



The Lion of Piraeus



The famous Lion of Piraeus that adorns the Xavierou Coast is a true copy of the original marble statue that once decorated the entrance to Piraeus harbor. It was looted by the Venetian Naval Commander Francisco Morozini in 1687 and is now on display at the Venetian Arsenal. Thanks to its prominent position at the port for many centuries, Piraeus was initially given the name Porto Leone by the Latins and Aslan Port by the Ottomans. The Lion is depicted in a sitting pose, with a hollow throat and the mark of a pipe running down its back; suggesting that it was originally used as a fountain.

Top Attractions



The Neoclassical Municipal Theater

35 Iroon Politechniou Str. (www.dithepi.gr)

Founded in 1884, according to the designs of architect Ioannis Lazarimos, it is a landmark of Piraeus. It started operating in 1895 and is considered one of the most important theaters of the country. Many famous Greek directors have presented their works here. Its internal layout followed the standard of the Theatre d' Odeon de Paris. Its main stage is in Baroque style, while the square of the theater could accommodate up to 1,300 spectators. The renovated Municipal Theater reopened its doors in October 2013.

The Archaeological Museum

(Harilaou Trikoupi Str., +30 210 4521598).

This important Museum offers visitors a overview of the history of the city which in ancient times flourished as the commercial centre of the Eastern Mediterranean and as a naval dockyard of ancient Athens. It is housed in a two storey building and there is also an outdoor archaeological site. The exhibits cover important dates in the history of Piraeus, the demes of Attica and the islands of the Saronic Gulf, from Mycenaean times to the Roman era.



Some of the exhibits are extremely rare, in particular the famous bronze statues, the impressive monument of Kallithea, the figurines from the Minoan sanctuary on the summit of Kythera and the Mycenaean sanctuary in Methana.

You can also admire the oldest surviving cast statue in Greece, a Kouros (statue of a young male) dedicated to the god Apollo. The Hellenistic Theater of Zea is located in the grounds of the Piraeus Archaeological Museum.

Top Attractions

The Hellenic Naval Academy

(at the end of Hatzikyriakou Str.).

The Hellenic Naval Academy is an architectural jewel of the city of Piraeus designed by Ernst Ziller. It was completed in 1904 to house the School of Naval Officers of the Hellenic Navy. Since then it serves as a military academy and university with long history in naval education. Its presence is closely associated with the foundation and evolution of the Hellenic Navy, covering a period of 150 years of educational work.



The Hellenic Naval Academy



The Municipal Gallery

The Municipal Gallery

(29 Filonos St., +30 210 4101402).

The Municipal Gallery is housed in the old city post office, an elegant neoclassical building of the early 20th century. It holds a collection of more than 837 works of famous modern Greek painters and many younger artists. Some of the most important exhibits not to be missed among others are the "Sunbathing" from N. Lytras, "The port of Piraeus" from M. Axelos, "The building under construction" from P. Vyzantios.

The Hellenic Maritime Museum

(Themistokleous coast, Zea, +30 210 4516264).

This is the largest maritime museum of Greece. While visiting the museum you will have the opportunity to explore the Naval Gallery where portraits of naval personalities and paintings depicting naval life are on display. You will admire exhibits and scale models of a number of sailing vessels, including the trireme "Olympias" dating from 8000 B.C. to Alexander the Great, and witness the Greek Naval History during the War of Independence of 1821, as well as the modern Greek naval history including the evolution of commercial shipping. At the museum entrance parts of the Kononian walls of Piraeus and the famous ship where the triremes were repaired and maintained is a must see.



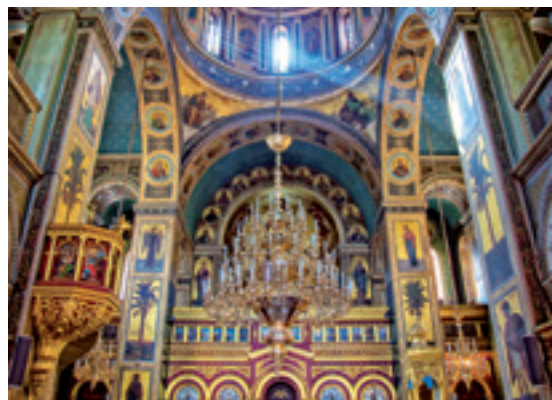
The churches

Agia Triada Church

This imposing church is the city's cathedral that is worth exploring. Built to replace the older church that was bombed by the Allied Powers in January 1944 its architectural standards were based on the Byzantine ones. Its internal area is of 836 square meters and the dome is supported by 8 vaults and 8 arches. The external doors are made of brass of a particular style and its ornate temple is made of marble. Agia Triada church was painted by renowned iconographers St. Almaliotis and his student A. Liako.



Agia Triada Church



Agios Spyridon Church

Agios Spyridon Church

Built on the ruins of the Monastery of Agios Spyridon which suffered severe bombardments during the Greek Independence War in April 1827, as it was occupied by the Ottoman forces and taken under siege. The destruction of the monastery from Georgios Karaiskakis along with the naval forces of European philhellenes Lord Cochrane, signaled the liberation of Piraeus from the Ottomans and rightfully attribute St. Spyridon with the title of the Patron of Piraeus!



Agios Pavlos – Catholic Church



Agios Nikolaos Church

The Piraeus Peninsula is also an ideal wedding and christening destination for those who seek for unique and amazing sunset views and photos of the Aegean Sea and the golf of Salmis. The picturesque little church of St. Nicolas with its imposing cross – all painted with the shades of orange and purple and the eye-catching Catholic Temple of St. Paul are a top choice for religious ceremonies among locals and foreigners.





Piraeus Peninsula

Located on the east side of the central port it is considered of the most vivid and famous areas of the city, ideal for recreation and activities. In the Peninsula you can discover the traditional and picturesque Venus bay with the chapel of Agios Nikolaos that looks like a windmill and the mooring boats of the Amateur Fishing Club of Piraeus. The area is full of traditional taverns and ouzeri that people from Piraeus, Athens are particularly fond of. Should you come late in the evening, you will enjoy amazing images of the sun setting in the sea. Don't forget to wander around the Themistocles Coast, the coastal road that connects Piraeus with Freatida in honor of the great statesman and general who fortified Piraeus and defeated the Persians at Salamis in the 5th century B.C. However, the ruins of the ancient walls alongside the coast, are the walls that were built a century later by Konon.



Bay of Zea - Pasalimani

The port of Zea, symbol of the sovereign Athens City-State, in ancient times, due to its great fleet, nowadays also known as Pasalimani and a famous attraction for the city of Piraeus. It also hosted the swimming events at the 1896 Summer Olympics that were held in Athens. The Bay of Zea, the second Largest port of Piraeus is ideal for strolling around and admiring the moorings that are available for boats and luxury yachts up to 80 meters long. Along the promenade you will find fashion shops and department stores and the bars and cafes that the locals choose for their night outings. Widely considered by both locals and visitors the ideal place to enjoy an afternoon coffee or a meal overlooking the wonderful views to the Saronic Gulf and the docked yachts.

Areas of Interest



Mikrolimano

Mikrolimano- (small port) has an oval shape and many names: Fanari, Tourkolimano, Koumoundourou port. In ancient times, however, it had only one: Port Mounichia. It belongs to the district of Castella with which is connected by steep streets full of modern cafés and bars. Mikrolimano is one of the finest points of Piraeus with many dining and entertainment options including renowned Michelin Star restaurants. The small bay is crowned with amphitheatrically built traditional and colorful homes. The moored boats and the fishing boats swaying gently, the restaurants and cafes, the titillating scents of meze, the people enjoying a walk along the waterfront, are reminiscent of island life. Nightlife in Mikrolimano goes until late in the evening as dozens of people enjoy a drink or cocktail in the lounge bars and café bars overlooking the sea.

Castella

On the hill above picturesque Mikrolimano stands the most beautiful and colourful district of the city of Piraeus: The Castella. Walk around and admire the architecture of the neighborhood with mansions dating back to the 19th century. The uphill streets like Irakleous, Falireos, Foskolou and Vasileos Pavlou offer amazing a panoramic view of mikrolimano, Votsalakia beach and Attika. At the top of the hill of Prophet Elias, there are the old waterworks of Athens and a grove. In the south one can admire traces of fortifications from the archaic periods. At the hill, you can also visit the Veakeion open air theater that holds numerous shows and concerts during the summer months.



Areas of Interest

Trouba

It was the commercial and financial center of Piraeus until the early 20th century before turning into the most infamous district harboring numerous brothels until 1967. Due to its notoriety it often served as the background of many Greek and International Films, such as the Oscar award-winning “Never on a Sunday” starring Melina Merkouri.

Today the district has been upgraded and has become one of the most popular nightlife spots in the whole region of Attica. Trendy bars, traditional cafes and international restaurants, along with the elements of the district’s “sinful” past harmoniously compile this modern and reero apeal of Trouba (Main streets: Filonos & Notara Streets).



Entertainment

The city of Piraeus offers endless entertainment opportunities for even the most demanding of guests. From modern and old tavernas to gourmet restaurants, traditional coffee shops, music clubs and concert halls the gastronomic and nightlife of the city is enjoyed by thousands of locals and visitors daily and awaits to be explored.



Olympiacos: The Legend of Piraeus

Olympiacos, since its foundation, in March 1925, has been much more than an athletic club. The club identified itself, since its first years of activity, with people of labour, the winners of everyday life, and became famous, not only in the port of Piraeus, but also all around the country. Red, the colour of passion, and white, the colour of purity, are the colours of the club that has become a symbol of pride for, at least, half the population of Greece, having conquered numerous titles in all sports.

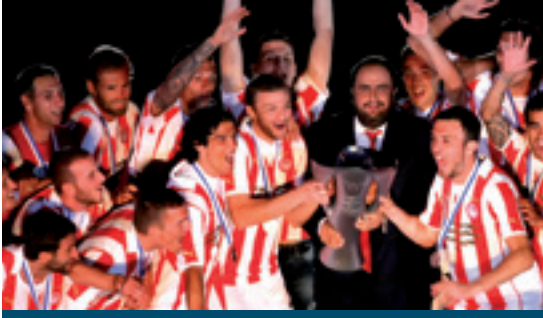
The nickname "LEGEND" is anything but accidental for the Piraeus Club, a club that always "sweeps" the championship titles in all sports in Greece, that has also conquered European championship titles in all sports, and is included in the elite of football clubs of the European Champions League, always being present in the Top football clubs championship in Europe. Another typical feature of the club's power is that in football, the most popular sport in Greece, Olympiacos have conquered 43 championship titles, when the rest of the teams in Greece have conquered 37 championship titles in total!

Famous world stars of football played for Olympiacos. Players as Christian Karembeu (now he is the strategic advisor of the club), Eric Abidal, Olof Mellberg, Yaya Toure, Rivaldo, Giovanni Da Silva, Predrag Djordjevic, Kevin Mirallas, Ariel Ibagazza and many others.

Although football and basketball went professional in the course of time, Olympiacos SFP remains competitive claiming championships in: Men's Volleyball, Women's Volleyball, Men's Water Polo, Women's Water polo, Swimming, Track and Field, Boxing, Weightlifting, Sailing, Ping Pong, Rowing, Wrestling, Canoe Kayak and Shooting. At the same time, it maintains academies. Olympiacos is currently the most massive club in Greece with more than 98,000 members. It remains the only Greek club to have won a European title in more than one non-professional sport.



In 1996 Olympiacos conquered its first European trophy, ie Cup Winners Cup, courtesy of Men's Volleyball team. The same achievement was repeated in 2002 by Olympiacos Men's Water Polo team. Women's Water Polo team achievements include the Len Trophy 2014, Euro League 2015, Super Cup 2015. In 2006 the Wrestling team won the Cela Cup. In 1997, 2012 and 2013, Olympiacos was crowned European Champion in Men's Basketball. The millions of fans of the club are characterised by their passionate love for the red and white striped traditional jersey of the club, and demand from the athletes of the club to share the passion and aggressiveness that the name Olympiacos stands for, since its first "breath".



Olympiacos: The club that became a LEGEND.





Home of the Legend: G. Karaiskakis Stadium

(Karaoli Dimitriou & Sofianopoulou str.)

The famous stadium was originally built in 1895 as a Velodrome for the 1896 Athens Olympic Games but it was put in use as a football court in the 1920s. The Georgios Karaiskakis Stadium named to date in memoriam of Chief General Georgios Karaiskakis (1782- 1827), who was killed at Neo Faliro during the 1821 Greek War of Independence was fully reconstructed in 1960. The stadium was connected to Olympiacos, that has enjoyed great moments of glory and triumph within its walls. In 2003, a brand new, ultra-modern, fully-covered, football-only stadium with a capacity of up to 32,115 spectators was built. In the veue visitors can also visit the V' Ammos Restaurant (+30 210 4839350, www.vammos.gr, info@vammos.gr), the Red Store (+30 210 4836860) and the Museum of Olympiacos (www.olympiacos.org/olympiacos-museum, tel.: +30 210 4800921, E-mail: mouseio@olympiacos.org).

Ethnikos

The “blue” of Piraeus, is a historic club, with a significant presence in football and one of the two superpowers of Greek water polo. Along with fellow Olympiacos, they have produced some of the top athletes in the history of water polo! Ethnikos counts its share of golden moments in the sports history of Greece with titles in several sports, a National Cup in football and many cups both in male and female polo, swimming and hockey on grass. Overall, these accomplishments rank Ethnikos among the top sports clubs in Greece.



Peace & Friendship Stadium

This stadium, in the western corner of Faliro Bay, is an integral part of the Greek athletic tradition. It was built between 1981-1984 and it is characteristic of the style of the 20th century. The stadium was inaugurated in 1985 and in the same year the European Athletics Indoor Championship was held there. During the 2004 Olympic Games it hosted all the volleyball games. The peace and Friendship Stadium is the most multifunctional indoor stadium of Greece as it also hosts concerts, conferences and exhibitions.



The Mariza Zea and The Peace & Friendship Stadium Marina

(www.medmarinas.com)

It is situated on the Eastern shore of the Piraeus Peninsula. Fully organized, offering facilities and services of high standards, it was totally renovated for the 2004 Olympic Games. The capacity is 670 berths, on both permanent and floating pontoons. Moorings are available for boats up to 80 meters long. Its activity is much more enhanced in relation to the other marinas due to the great number of shops inside the marina and its surroundings. Within the vast shore area surrounding the marina, a number of facilities provide various services. The Peace & Friendship Stadium Marina has a mooring capacity of 130 yachts and can accommodate yachts up to 130m.



Going for a swim

In Piraeus there are organized beaches for those who love swimming. The most popular are Votsalakia and the Municipal Beach of Freatida. There is also the Zea Marina, and the Marina near the Peace and Friendship Stadium, where you can moor your boat or rent sailing boats to travel around the Saronic Gulf.

Shopping

Clothing, shoes, accessories, gifts, jewellery, designer brand boutiques and traditional markets: The retail centre of Piraeus is a shopper's paradise! You will find brand names and other shops with clothes and accessories in Vasileos Georgiou Avenue, Grigoriou Labraki and Iroon Politechniou Avenue. The best known pedestrian shopping street is Sotiros Dios. Should you be need a break for shopping you can also make a stop for coffee and refreshments in the cafe restaurants along this street. The roads leading off Sotiros Dios such as Kolokotroni, Karaiskou, Alkiviadou, Ypsilandou and Praxitelous are also full of stores. Jewelers are situated in Vasileos Georgiou Avenue. Tsamadou str., near the Municipal Theatre, is a very popular shopping area as well. In Piraeus you will also find traditional markets and shops selling spices and herbs from the Greek countryside.



Suggested Routes



Piraeus Peninsula-Freatida

Start your walk from Themistokleous coast, right after the imposing building of Naval Academy. The first cove that you will come across is called Skafaki, the second "Baikoutsis's" and the third one Venus or Palaska. Leaving behind you the concrete cross, a monument dedicated to the Unknown Sailor, you will find yourselves in Freatida Bay which is named after the "Criminal Court in Freatida" one of the five ancient criminal courts. The Piraeus Peninsula looks magical at sunset offering amazing views to the islands of Aegina and Salamis. The scenery, the people strolling around, the chapel of St. Nicholas, the imposing cross - all painted with the shades of orange and purple are bound to leave you breathless.

Dilaveri coast-Mikrolimano

This route starts from the picturesque church of Panagia Mirtidiotissa in Dilaveri coast. On the coastal road up to the Nautical Club of Greece you will meet lounge bars and cafes as well as fast food restaurants. Wandering alongside the coast you will reach Koumoundourou coast, full of fish restaurants and cafe-bars, which will remind you of an Aegean island.



Around Castella

Wander around the narrow streets of Castella and admire the neoclassical buildings. The view from the hilltop to the east in front of Veakeio Theater is magnificent and you will see the entire coastline from Mikrolimano up to Glyfada unfolding before your eyes.



Going Ashore

When you leave the cruise ship you have two choices: Either to go towards the shopping area of the city, Pasalimani and Castella, or head towards Hatzikyriakio, Piraiki and Bay of Zea.



Towards Hatzikyriakio, Piraiki & Bay of Zea

Leaving your cruise ship, turn right onto Akti Miaouli Street and continue along the street to visit the Piraeus Lion and enjoy a coffee with a view of the Port (right at the end of Akti Miaouli Street). Alternatively, take a left turn onto Klissoviss Street to reach Hatzikyriakio where you can try the excellent food served at the local taverns. Further down Hatzikyriakio Street you will find the premises of the Greek Naval Academy and Theotoki Street that will take you to the Piraeus Peninsula. Follow the seaside road and enjoy the view. There are numerous seafood taverns and restaurants open daily and you can admire the remains of the Ancient Wall on the famous Piraiki Rocks. You can continue this route through Zea Marina and reach Pasalimani.



Towards the commercial and retail centre of Piraeus, Korai Square, or Bay of Zea and Castella.

Once you disembark from your cruise ship you may turn left on Akti Miaouli Street and take a right turn onto 2nd Merarchias to arrive to the Terpsithea area. Continue all the way down to Pasalimani. The seafront road, Akti Moutsopoulou Street, goes round the harbor and changes its name to Akti Kountouriotou Street. Then it takes you right on Votsalakia beach. From there follow Apostolou Pavlou Street, and wander around the beautiful Castella area with its neoclassical and colorful buildings. Alternatively, when you reach 2nd Merarchias you may not continue on to Pasalimani but turn left, so that you will find yourself in the main shopping area of Piraeus. Take Karaiskou Street to Korai Square and visit the renovated Piraeus Municipal Theater. On Vassileos Georgiou Street there are more shops and neoclassical buildings worth exploring.

A destination on the rise

The city of Piraeus is a destination on the rise with major development projects completed in just the past couple of years and many more underway such as the new Metro and Tram lines. The renovation and restoration of the Ralleio' s "Maiden School" a historical school of Piraeus, the reconstruction and tree planting to some of the city's main squares and creation of new playgrounds, just to name a few are proof of the city's transformation. All investments aim to contribute to the amelioration of citizens' quality of life, implementation of Green Policies and the embellishment of this old port city and transformation into a modern citizen friendly and attractive tourism destination!

For the completion of the that were part of the Municipal Authorities strategic priorities the city's official team Olympiacos, has contributed a great deal.



"Ralleio's Maiden School"



Kanari Square – Zea

Useful Info

Transportation

Bus terminals:

X96 (express) Piraeus- El. Venizelos Airport

X80 Piraeus - Acropolis - Athens (Syntagma)

A1 Piraeus-Glyfada-Voula

040 Piraeus-Athens (Syntagma)

049 Piraeus-Athens (Omonoia)

www.oasa.gr

Electric Railway Station

Odissou Square

Electric Railway routes:

From Piraeus to Kifissia with stops to the stations:

Neo Faliro, Moschato, Kallithea, El. Venizelos Airport, Kato Petralona, Thisseio, Monastiraki, Omonoia, Victoria, Attiki, Ag. Nikolaos, Kato Patissia, Perissos, Pefkakia, Nea Ionia, Neo Herakleio, Eirinis (Olympic Stadium), Neratziotissa, Marousi, KAT, Kifissia.

tel.: 11185, www.oasa.gr

Suburban train

Kondyli coast,

tel.: +30 210 5270700 - 14511

Trolley Buses

17 Akti Miaouli, 20 Neo Faliro

16 Agios Ioannis Rendis

Useful Numbers

Municipality of Piraeus: +30 213 2022000, www.pireasnet.gr

Central Port Authority of Piraeus: +30 210 4147800-29

Aegean Routes: +30 210 4172675

Argo-Saronic Routes: +30 210 4222455

Piraeus Port Authority (recorded information on ferry departures and arrivals): 14541, 14944

Tourist police: 1571

Police: 100

First Aid in Greece: 166

Metaxas Hospital: + 30 2132079100, www.metaxa-hospital.gr

Tzaneio Piraeus General Hospital: +30 213 2080444, www.tzaneio.gr

General Hospital of Nikaia Piraeus - St Panteleimon: +30 213 20770000,
www.nikaia-hosp.gr

Metropolitan Hospital, Neo Faliro: +30 210 4809150, 160,
www.metropolitan-hospital.gr

Rea Maternity Hospital, P. Faliro: +30 210 9495000, www.reamaternity.gr

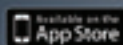


DESTINATION PIRAEUS HD FOR IPAD

Fully interactive, off line, original, created

especially for the iPad in many languages.

Regularly updated. Featuring reach editorial & multimedia content, high quality photos, videos.



DESTINATION PIRAEUS FOR SMARTPHONES

Native, off line applications in various languages,

to explore the city of Piraeus. Regularly updated. Featuring

texts, photos, maps, Search, Favorites. Augmented Reality button engages your smartphone's camera and shows what's worth seeing around you.



MUNICIPALITY OF PIRAEUS



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