



Collaborative Student Edition of Primary Schools in Greece - 3rd issue - June 2023

A Source of Inspiration and Creation

The Network of Collaborating Schools "Travelling around Greece, through the past, present and future." continued its course for the 3rd year. Schools from every corner of Greece and beyond travelled along with us during the school year 2022-23.

In total, 70 schools, 102 groups (classes), 136 educators of every specialty and around 1600 enthusiastic pupils have kept the flame of creativity and interaction burning.

On this year's journey, the topic of castles has held a dominant place, along with the introduction to our place and other issues, portrayed in various, imaginative ways by all the participants.

The citadels, wrapped around the peplum of oblivion, stand as gazers of a distant past. During this travel, we have had the imaginary wanderer and time traveller, Fabrizio Catelano, as our guide, through whose eyes, we have come closer to historical people and events, as well as the everyday life of another era.

At the beginning of the year, our network has been honoured with a citation by the Women's Literary Association, a first acknowledgement of our action.

The prospect of our Network is growing. We are becoming one big embrace helping and complementing one another.

Next year will feature a lot of challenges for all of us. The use of collaborative applications, field action and introduction to the specificities of every place, but also taking initiatives in order to deal with problems concerning our schools, in and out of them.

Cinema education, puppet theatre, joint radio sessions, escape rooms are some of the proposals we can develop.

Some of the topics that will concern us pertain to migration flows of the Greek people, in the past and present, oral history as an important point of reference for collective memory and showcasing traditional settlements.

In this issue, published in four languages just like the previous one, we host 20 schools. All the activities of the Network groups appear on their padlets, which you can browse via the link that follows. https://padlet.com/iliaskartas2022/_-2022-2023-1tsci2zz540nzdy

We are looking forward to meeting new fellow travellers, this coming autumn. We are awaiting you.

Have a lovely summer and enjoy reading!!!

For the Network "Travelling around Greece"
The coordinator-teacher
Ilias Kartas
Primary School of Arnissa, Pella

“Travelling around Greece. Through the past, present and future”

Collaborative - student
edition of the Hellenic
Schools Network

Address – Communication
Primary School
of Arnissa
P.C. 58002, Arnissa
Tel. 2381031234
mail@dim-
arniss.pel.sch.gr

EDITORIAL TEAM

The editorial Teams of
the participating schools

Coordinator – Editor
Nikos Dimitriou
Ilias Kartas

**Editor for the
English Language**
Lina (Xanthippi) Avramidou

https://padlet.com/iliaskartas2022/_-2022-2023-1tsc12zz540nzdyp

The newspaper logo
was designed by the
teacher Maria Katholiki
Kanti and then colored
by the children of the
4th grade of the 1st
primary school of
Afantos/Rhodes.

PAGE LAYOUT

Graphic Arts
VAGOURDIS
MEDIA GROUP
Tel.: 6930 400836
email:press@edessaiki.gr

■ Table of Contents-Newspaper ID	page 2
■ Puppet theatre and little storytellers (2nd P. S. of Serres - 5th class)	page 3
■ Giannena! First in weapons, money and literature.!(3th P.S. Anatoli-Ioannina).....	page 4 – 5
■ Times change (P.S. of Lagyna).....	page 6 – 7
■ I travel to a canal, an island and a sacred city(10th P. S. of Corinth).....	page 8 – 9
■ The Royal Castle of Warsaw(Department of Greek Language of Warsaw and of the Greek Language Department of the International European School of Warsaw)	page 10 – 11
■ Agios Vasileios, a historic village, with the Frankish castle and the legendary Dervenakia (P.S. Agios Vasileios of Corinth).....	page 12 – 13
■ The Byzantine path of Kastanitsa(P. S. Pyrgoi – Eordea).....	page 14 -15
■ The beauties of Promachi village in Aridaia (P.S. of Promachi).....	page 16 – 17
■ Friendship has no borders (4th P.S. of Kalamata).....	page 18 – 19
■ The Double Wall Castle (4th Kindergarten of Didymoteicho).....	page 20 – 21
■ Battle of Methoni(Methoni/Pylia Primary School).....	page 22 – 23
■ The palace of the Grand Master (Castello) 1st P.S. Afandou-Rhodes.....	page 24 – 25
■ Exploring Xanthi and Nestos valley (7th P.S. of Xanthi)	page 26 – 27
■ The Ugly Apple of Arnissa (P.S. Arnissa – Pella).....	page 28 – 29
■ Kaimaktsalan (Voras) - The thief of the snow (P.S. Arnissa – Pella).....	page 30 – 33
■ A myth of Vitoriza (P.S. Ermioni – Argolida).....	page 34 – 35
■ Porphyres Hermione (P.S. Ermioni – Argolida).....	page 36 – 37
■ Achinos, the ancient city of Echinus (2nd P. S. of Achinos – Fthiotida)	page 38 - 39
■ My Place: New Anchialos Magnesia (1st P. S. Nea Anchialos).....	page 40 – 41
■ The palace of Alikes of the Macedonian kings and the castle of the old Volos (1st P. S. Nea Anchialos)	page 42 – 43
■ Following in the footsteps of the people of Ancient Kamiros (P.S. Kalavarda – Rhodes).....	page 44 – 46
■ Hatzimichalis Estate – Vaya Olive Mill (1st P.S. Atalanti – Fthiotida)	page 47
■ Florina, our place through its artists (1st P.S. Florina).....	page 48 - 50



Puppet theatre and little storytellers



using the papier mâché technique. Every child also chose a character for their puppet, so as to make fitting clothes and for the puppet to have the right features.

We have had the opportunity to talk live with the stand-up comedian, Mr. Ravniotopoulos, who answered all the queries piling up all this time, such as dealing with stress on stage, linking the role with the puppeteer and the audience, as well as who and what we can satirise through theatrical speech. We even discussed readiness in oral speech, since, in our team, we speak Greek, Romani and Kurmanji all at the same time.



In the end, pupils put to practice what they had learnt in class and through discussion with the comedian, hence putting up a small play within the Roma settlement, speaking their dialect, in a familiar environment to them. They also presented the classic fairytale “Little Red Riding Hood” with a simultaneous narration in all three languages.

The pupils of the 5th class of the 2nd Primary School of Serres in collaboration with the School Director S. Mpermeridis and the visual artist E. Mpantazou, have put on a distinct as well as multilingual puppet theatre play, as there co-exist Roma and children refugees from Iraq. It all started when a puppet entered the classroom and started getting to



know the team little by little. When the puppet left, the pupils decided they wanted to continue this game, so all together deciding that every pupil would make their own puppet.

Hence, pupils started creating the head of their own puppets, using a Styrofoam ball as a basis, which they gradually “dressed” with newspaper,

The 2nd Primary School of Serres (5th class)
Head teachers: Savvas Mpermeridis – Efraxia Mpantazou
Translator: Lina (Xanthippi) Avramidou

Giannena! First in weapons, money



a lot of mountains, like Athamanika Mountains, Grammos and Mitsikeli. Pamvotis, the lake of Ioannina, is the centerpiece of the town. Its name means “the one which feeds everybody”. A very important element of the town is the island which is situated in the lake and which is the only inhabited lake island in Europe. It is called “The Island”. However, the most impressive part of the town is the castle.

wards. It was conquered by a lot of enemies, such as the Normans, the Slavs and finally the Ottomans. It is situated on the south-east corner of the town on the highest part of a cape. It has got two acropolises at its highest points. Both of them were built at the end of the 11th century. The north-eastern acropolis, where the Ottoman Mosque “Aslan Pasha” is located, was the religious centre of the town in Ottoman years. The much bigger southeastern acropolis is known as the Its Kale, which means internal fortress in Turkish. It took its present form when Ali

The castle seems to exist from the 10th century AD but some parts were added from the 11th century on-

The name of the town seems to have been given by the monastery of St. John the Baptist, who was the patron saint of the town at that time. So the town of John (Ioannis in Greek) became Ioannina or Giannena.

Giannena is the capital town of Epirus. It is a mountainous area surrounded by



and literature....!!



Pasha was the ruler of the town. In the Its Kale, in the south part of the castle, Ali Pasha's palace, kitchen and military camps were situated. Fethiye Mosque and the tomb of Ali Pasha are also located there.

Today the castle is an important touristic destination because, apart from the number of sights, there are also significant museums

like the Byzantine Museum and the Silversmithing Museum. It is no coincidence that our town is also called the town of Silversmiths, since silversmiths from Ioannina created silver jewellery and various objects using the special art of silver oxidation. There are also a lot of hostels and restaurants for visitors. Finally, another point which attracts visitors'



attention is the breathtaking view of the lake and the city.

Illustration:
Melina Mitsi –
Historical museum

Konstantinos Farmlakis –
The Ioannina clock
Aggelika Lazou – The embroidered gate of the castle
Mihalis Theoharis – The gate of Its Kale
Myrsini Papapetrou – The castle
Natalia Kranioti – Silver-smithing museum

Photo:
Anastasia Mavrogeorgou
Source:
el.m.wikipedia.org

**3 primary school
Anatoli-Ioannina**

Teachers in charge:
Anastasia Mavrogeorgou - class C1
Helen Biti - class C2
Christina Rouki - class E1
translation:
Nikoletta Siozi





Times change...

Times change, what does that mean?

We have studied and documented the changes in family relations, customs as well as in the way we speak. The habits, the financial status, the games children play also form part of the frame of changes, as do people's characters.

We have noticed a lot of changes in families over a two-generation course. At first, we have noticed that children are rude to their parents. In the past, there used to be respect towards the elders, dad, granddad and the relatives. The word 'father' is the same both then and now. Behaviours have changed. We believe that is due to the fact that the fathers used to know about everything, sowing, harvesting, animals. They were strict, since life was harsh.

Secondly, we observe changes in customs. The custom of the female swallow in the village has changed a lot. The custom of the female swallow takes place in the village, at the beginning of spring. In the old days, eggs and money would be given to all children. These days, everyone wants their own money. Other customs having changed at the village are 'Fotaris' and incense burning.

Among all the changes one finds that of language. At Lagina, we used to speak the local dialect with some Turkish influences. In our days, only few older people speak that way. We assume that is because new inhabitants have brought along new words but also because of the influence of Mass Media. We, moreover, believe the local dialect is not understood by most people at all, which gradually leads to its decline.

Toys used to be made with simple materials in the past. Balls were made with cow hairs. Children played balantza (hopscotch), mila, tzami.

Nowadays, technology offers us the possibility to play with others on computers. There is no need for us to gather at squares or in the fields to play.

Houses had two floors. Stone and wood. The animals were kept at the lowest floor. The houses were poor without much furniture. Small yards were full of beautiful flowers and trees. A patio and a big iron door were at the entrance. Very few of those houses remain today, whose

owners take very good care of them, though.

The school was in the village square. It was not big. A punishment corner would be kept at the ground floor. Once a pupil was punished for 24 hours, without any member of their family looking for them.

The sycamore tree is the central point of Lagina. By the water fountain running at the tree's routes, people used to learn the village news when going there to get water. Women used to chat there dressed in traditional costumes.

The Koroneia or Agios Vasilios Lake is of great significance for the ecosystem we live in. In the old times, locals used to fish and sell their fish. That way they could feed their families. That is why Saint Nikolaos is the village's patron saint.

Livestock farming remains very demanding work. Only two people still keep sheep and goats. Through hard times, people have been looking for ways to sustain a living.

In all those topics we have dealt with, what we have noticed is that changes are closely linked to the changes in human welfare. As material conditions of human living are modified, there are constant changes on every aspect. In every case, we need to determine and appreciate the causes of this phenomenon as well as the future of these issues.

The aforementioned information was based on evidence from the interviews given by the elders:

Mr. Georgakis Stylianos to his grandson Stelios, Ms. Houfta Ourania to her grandson Ioannis, Ms. Moschoudi Panayota to her granddaughter Katerina, Ms. Mpika Eleni to her grandson Konstantinos, Ms. Koutloupasi Katerina to her granddaughter Katerina, Ms. Laskaridou Athanasia to her granddaughter Christina.

We also thank for their interviews:

Father Pavlos, a priest at the church of Saint Nikolaos, Lagina

Ms. Gkorezi Christina of the Koroneia – Volvi Lakes Management Body

**The Primary School of Lagina
The 6th Class (Group 1)**

Head teacher: Papasimeon Elissavet

Translator:

Lina (Xanthippi) Avramidou



Pegasus, the Corinthian deity, flew over Acrocorinth and stopped at the Pirine spring, next to the temple of Apollo, to quench his thirst. Then a messenger of Zeus appeared and assigned him a mission. The transfer of Zeus' thunderbolts to the island of the Phaeacians. Pegasus happily flapped his wings and set off on his journey. After some time he wanted to make a short stop to rest, when from above he saw a clearing in which he landed. It was located in a strange garden with statues of heroes and a wall around it. He browsed it and began to read the inscriptions "Daughter of Greece", statue of "Lord Byron", monument "Markos Botsaris", "tumulus with bones of the fighters".

"I wonder where I am?" he wondered. He wanted to know. The sanctity of the place gave him goose bumps. He came out of a gate and on a rock in front of it he read the



I travel to a canal, an island and a sacred city



inscription "Every free man is a citizen of Messolonghi".

Suddenly he heard a voice behind him.

- Looking for something?

He turned around and saw a woman in a long dress with a sword in her hand.

- Who are you? he asked her

- Freedom. How about you?

- I am Pegasus, patron of

Corinth. Where am I?

- In the Holy City of Messolonghi. Nice to meet you. I haven't talked to anyone in so long. How lucky you are to be travelling. I am a statue. I can't move.

- You want me to try to move you?

- With pleasure!

Then something incredible





happened. The base on which the statue stood was broken and Freedom came to life. Pegasus suggested that she follow him on his journey and she did not miss the opportunity.

Meanwhile, a little further away on an Aegean island, Skopelos, Stafylos left his beach to dive in the crystal clear waters of Agios Ioannis (St. John) and then to the bay of Panormos. There he was impressed by the wreck "Christoforos", as the ship was standing upright on the seabed and inviting you to explore it. The son of Dionysus had great fun swimming around the ship, since he was a lover of extreme sports. Unfortunately, he had to leave the fun and go to the island of the Phaeacians for work. And how he was bored with work. His father, however, had asked him to visit their vineyards there.

Our three heroes had arrived at their destination when a strong storm broke out and

led them to the same lodging. There they met and started talking about their thoughts and dreams. Pegasus confided that he would like to go surfing in the lagoon of Messolonghi,

Stafylos bungee jumping in the Corinth Canal, while Eleftheria dreamt of lighting the lighthouses of Greece with the light of freedom, starting from the lighthouse of



Gourouni (Pig) in Skopelos and the lighthouse in Heraion of Corinth.

The three new friends were excited about their meeting. After doing the work they were assigned, they made the decision to travel together and make their dreams come true. And so it was. Initially, they went to Messolonghi where Pegasus enjoyed surfing in the lagoon, next to the plastered wooden houses and the shallow water crafts. Then, Stafylos bungee jumped in the Corinth Canal, with his adrenaline pumping and his friends one step away from a stroke from their fright. Finally, moving eastwards, the dream of Freedom took flesh and blood, after the lighthouse in Heraion and the lighthouse of Gourouni in Skopelos were lit with the light of freedom.

Our three heroes were so happy and really enjoyed their adventures. The time had come to say goodbye. Promising to meet next year, they exchanged gifts, which were nothing but local products. Stafylos offered them plums from Skopelos, Pegasus offered them Corinthian raisins and Eleftheria gave them salt from the famous salt flats of Messolonghi. Then the three of them returned to their homes and lived happily ever after.

The story was inspired by the students:

Nikolas Kontogiannis, Vasiliki Bekou, Antonio Ngresi, George Panagoulas, Evita Spyraiki, Ioanna Troupi, Eleni Tseroni, Evi Chousala

10th Primary School of Corinth - Class: F2

Responsible teacher:
Maria Ntrelia

Responsible translation teacher:
Fotini Balafa PE06



The Royal Castle of Warsaw

Warsaw is the capital city of Poland. It is a beautiful and modern city, built in the heart of the Masovian plain, crossed by the Vistula River. Warsaw became the capital of Poland in the late 13th century, when Woleslaw II, Duke of Masovia, moved the capital from Krakow to the west side of the Vistula River. The historic centre (the old town "Stare Miasto") is the most beautiful district of Warsaw. The Old Market Square (Rynek Starego), is considered to be the heart of this area, where the Royal Castle (Zamek Krolewski w Warszawie) dominates. The Royal Castle of Warsaw, situated at the entrance of the old town, has been the official residence of Polish Monarchs and Presidents, as well as the seat of the Parliament since the 14th century. The first Polish Constitution was drawn up there, on May 3,

1971. In its long history, the castle was destroyed and looted many times by the Swedes and other intruders, while in September 1939, it was bombarded by the Germans. Fortunately, museologists, guided by Professor Stanisław Lorentz, managed to rescue and hide quite a lot of its furniture, antiques and some of its works of art. A

year later, Adolf Hitler ordered its detonation, which was eventually cancelled, because there were fears that the nearby river bridge, that was very important to the German army, would be damaged. But, in the following years of the German occupation, the castle was methodically looted by the conqueror. Its roof, which had col-





“important example of an almost complete reconstruction”.

Since 1984, its interiors have been open to the public. However, the reconstruction works continued until May 2019, when the Lower Royal Garden was rebuilt

and it is now open to visitors. The collective effort towards the complete rebuilding of the Royal Castle and of the city of Warsaw in general, united the Polish people at a national level and made them stronger.

Today, the Royal Castle constitutes a historical and national monument and over 500.000 people visit it annually. Although from the outside may seem like a simple, pretty and red palace, its interior is particularly impressive, full of beautiful collections and authentic royal artifacts that were saved thanks to the self-sacrifice of

Polish patriots. Some of its halls are rumoured to be haunted by the ghost of the “White Lady” whose appearance, according to legend, foresees doom. From the castle’s top the visitor can admire the excellent view of the city. The entrance costs 30 zloty, equivalent to about 7 €.

Group of Students

TEG of Warsaw
and the Department
of Greek Language
of the International European
School of Warsaw

Sources: «<https://www.zamek-krolewski.pl/en/history>»

Warsaw City Guide,
No 116,

August-September 2020

Maria Bouzoura

lapsed during the siege of Warsaw in 1939, was never restored. Groups of Polish patriots resisting the Germans, secretly entered the palace and risked their lives to take objects and samples of floors, carpets, curtains, so that they could reconstruct them in the future. However, during the Warsaw Uprising in 1944, the Royal Castle and the Old Town were the scene of heavy combats between the German and Polish Armies (Armia Krajowa). The Germans finally managed to occupy the Old Town in September 1944, blowing up the Royal Castle and leaving it in ruins.

Reconstruction of the Royal Castle

Since 1946, some renovations have been carried out to save what was left of the Royal Castle. However, the decision to rebuild it was finally made in 1971 after several delays by the communist authorities. Stanisław Lorentz, considered the savior of the Castle, made superhuman efforts to raise money. He successfully managed to convince expatriate Poles living around the world to donate money, raising the required funds. The reconstruction lasted up to 1980, when, along with the Old Town, the Royal Castle was registered as a protected UNESCO World Heritage Site, as an





Agios Vasileios is a village in the municipal unit of Tenea in Corinth, Greece. It is located about 25 km to the south of the city of Corinth, approximately half way along the old national road to Argos. It lies at the foot of the Dafnias mountains.

Historical review

Archaeological excavations on Zigouries hill, prove that the area around Agios Vasileios has been settled since prehistorical times. In fact, it was one of the most important prehistorical settlements of the Balkans.

Roman period

The famous Hadrian's aqueduct that carried the water from Lake Stymfalia to ancient Corinth, passed through the village of Agios Vasileios.

Agios Vasileios, a historic village, with the Frankish castle and the legendary Dervenakia



Traces of it are still visible today.

Frankish rule

The Frankish fortress which lies north of the vil-

lage, was built between 1204 and 1250 A.D. The famous archaeologist A. Bon excavated the fortress and he testified that it measured 225 m x

130 m in size.

A tax document belonging to Nicollo Acciaiuoli suggests that the village had become a center for the surrounding area. In 1377, Agios Vasileios is listed as one of the nine fortresses which existed in the principality of Achaea. It was claimed that it was the second largest settlement after Corinth. In 1463, the village fell to the Venetians. In 1467, 1469 and 1471 the fortress was destroyed by various rulers.

After the Ottoman rule

On July 1822, the Battle of Dervenakia took



place, which saw the defeat and elimination of the Ottoman troops under Dramalis. After this battle, Kolokotronis placed guards in the fortress of Agios Vasileios in order to prevent Ottoman supplies through the Chouni pass. In 1836 the village was declared a municipality by king Othon.

Present

Today, the farms of the village produce olives, apricots, wheat, vegetables, wines from fine varieties of local vines and livestock products. In the summer, cultural events

and theatrical performances are usually organized in the outdoor theatre Panos Vardakas.

Sources:

- Cultural program of the Primary School of Ag. Vassiliou, year 2004-2005 "The Castle of our village" by the teachers: Demou I., Papamichail G., Kyriakou V., Papaioanou D.
- Yannis Koutsoukou: The Frankish castle and Hadrian's Aqueduct of Saint Basil of Corinth
- Cultural Association of Ag. Vassiliou, Zogalis I. Pipilou Ch. Oikonomou



Par: "Our Place"

- Xenophon Ilias – Zoi Ilias: The former Municipality of Kleona Corinthia 19th 20th century
- Argolic Library of History and Culture
- <https://www.facebook.com/groups/130943506976443/> Saint Basil's Cultural Association
- <https://www.kastra.eu/castle-gr.php?kastro=agvasil-kastrologos>, Castles of Greece
- Political geography new and ancient of the prefecture of Argolis and Korinthia Antonio Mil-

iarakis.

- Dimitrios Perseas Lukissas, ARGOLIDAS, CORINTHIAS PEREIGISIS, volume I, Open City, Athens, 2021, p.38,39

The drawings are the result of group work by the 4th grade students

Contributors:

6th All-day

Primary School

Ag. Basil

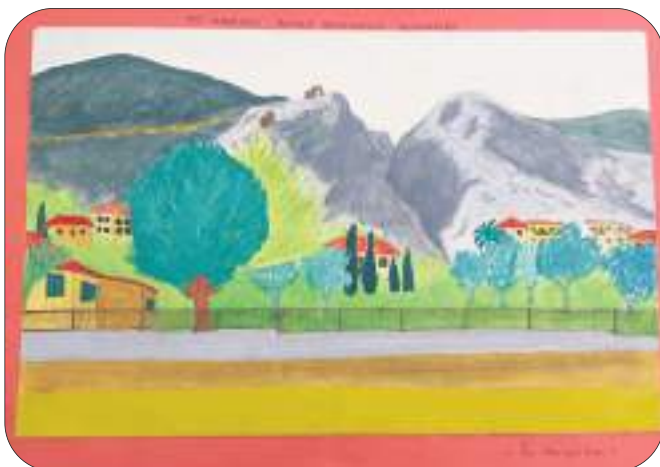
of Corinth

4th grade,

Teachers:

Papamichail Georgia -

Lorentzatou Styliani



The Byzantine path of Katranitsa (or Kastranitsa)

The first thing the visitor sees upon entering Pyrgoi of Eordaia is the plane tree which dates back to the Byzantine period between 1200 and 1250. The old name of Pyrgoi is Katranitsa or Kastranitsa.

Figure 1. Platanos

The visitor can rest in its cool shady embrace and quench their thirst from the gurgling water of the Aspropotamos stream that descends from the Vermion Mountain. If they raise their gaze to the sky, they will meet the imposing bell tower of the Byzantine church of the Transfiguration of the Savior, built in 1916, in one of the most beautiful locations of Kastranitsa, to the south of the hill of Agios Konstantinos with donations from immigrants from America. Going uphill to the right, they will meet the Byzantine church of Agios Dimitrios on the left of the road. It is single-aisled, with a royal wooden roof, paved with pointed slate slabs. It is fully painted with old religious icons. The altarpiece of the church is simple wood with partial wood carving decoration.

Figure 2. Byzantine church of Agios Dimitrios

Continuing the route on the same side as the church of Agios Dimitrios is the new Memorial of Heroes executed by the Germans on April 24, 1944. It was built at the same spot where there was a barn where the women and children were burned. From the uphill road to the left of the Monument, the residents of Katranitsa or Kastranitsa have



access to the Byzantine Church of the Transfiguration of the Savior. Returning in the above route, it passes by the old Memorial of Heroes executed by the Germans. On the right and left of the monument are the names of the victims of the holocaust. The monument was built by Athanasios Minopoulos and Ioannis Spyridonidis.

The route again passes by the old plane tree and climbs to the right to the church of Prophet Ilias. An old church destroyed during the Turkish rule, located on the western side of the upper district. For this church there is the following tradition: during the years of the Turkish rule, they had a sweet-voiced chanter, with a voice like a nightingale, who could be

heard from the neighboring Turkomahala. The bey's daughter, hearing his sweet voice, fell in love with him and secretly invited him to her house to persuade him to renounce his faith and become a Turk in order to marry him. But he refused, the girl, angry at the giauri's insult, slandered him to her father saying that he was planning to steal her. The bey went to the church after slaughtering the chanter, he set fire and burned the whole church, except for a small part of the sanctuary which was repaired by the Christians and is still functioning today.

After resting in the forecourt of the church, the visitor goes uphill to the right to the Macedonian Tomb located at the entrance of the

village. This archaeological find was discovered in 1983 and the excavation procedures began in 1995. It is a single-chamber vaulted tomb with a simple flat facade and coated with off-white mortar, the same techniques are present on the surfaces inside. The findings that have been transferred to the Archaeological Museum of Kozani date it to an early era in the last quarter of the 4th century BC. There is a rumor that there are other graves behind.

Figure 3. Macedonian Tomb

While the route continues, the visitor meets the waters of Aspromatis on the right of the road and its arched bridge connects the two districts (upper and



Figure 4. The bridge of Alexander the Great (SandriMost). According to tradition, the army of Alexander the Great passed through this bridge. Crossing the path to the right in the mountainous region of Vermio, you will encounter the walking bridge of Alexander the Great (SandriMost). According to tradition, the army of Alexander the Great passed through this bridge.

Sources

1. Payantzas M.N., & Kapetanoglou A.K., (2003). The Towers (Katranitsa) of the District of Eordaia, Prefecture of Kozani. In space and time, Nature-History-Tradition. Thessaloniki.
2. Stavros P.Kaplanoglou, (2020): Tyrrethians: The castles of the Towers of Eordaea - Were the castles of the lost capital of the Kingdom of Eorda of Eordaea? (by Stavros P. Kaplanoglou). THE CASTLES OF THE LOST CAPITAL.pdf.
3. https://www.facebook.com/groups/238073352963649/?locale=el_GR

Editor:
Magkou Anastasia
and teachers
of Pyrgoi
primary school

lower district) which were built of stone. Crossing the bridge on the right, the church of the Archangels emerges opposite. It was a three-story Royal wood-roofed and entirely frescoed. Most of the frescoes are still preserved today, even if faded by the fire and the rains. Just behind is the church of Panagia: It was the Metropolitan church, the oldest of all the churches of Katranitsa or Kastranitsa. Continuation of this was the Metropolitan's house which was his summer residence. It had wonderful frescoes, an elaborate gilded wood-carved altarpiece and icons of great Byzantine art. It was burned by the Germans together with the Metropolitan building and together with them many old manuscripts that were kept inside were burned. Returning from the church of Panagia, the visitor turns right and meets the church of Agia Paraske-

vi, a single-aisled, royal wooden-roof church from 1900 AD. It has been destroyed by fire.

Crossing the path to the right in the mountainous region of Vermio, you will encounter the walking bridge of Alexander the Great (SandriMost). According to tradition, the army of Alexander the Great passed through this bridge.





The beauties of Promachi village in Aridaia

Promachi is the northernmost village of the Municipality of Aridaia, built on the foot of mountain Voras. The village used to be called “Bahovo” and is the main, biggest village of the region. The inhabitants are engaged in logging, agriculture and animal husbandry.

The village was first built and inhabited hundreds of years ago and it has been relocated seven times up to now.

Let's now discover the beauties of the village!

Saint Hilarion Monastery

On the slopes of the mountain and at a distance of one kilometer from the village lies the historical Church of Saint Hilarion, bishop of Moglen. The founder and establisher of the Church was Saint Hilarion himself, who was a great Hierarch of Greek Orthodox Church during the 12th century. He lived



and worked in the region of today's Almopia.

He healed the sick and possessed, while lots of childless women gave birth to babies after his blessings. After his death the Tomb containing his remains and later his Reliquary became a source of healing for the faithful.

From an oral tradition we learn that the Monastery originally had a large number of monks and cells until the time of the Turkish occupation, when the Monastery was destroyed, and the monks were massacred by the Turks.

Also, in the same place there is a miraculous sanctification of Saints Constantine and Helen.

Saint Paraskevi

The small church of Agia Paraskevi was built in 1955, in a verdant scenery next to the river, under towering plane trees, after a disastrous flood.

White Stone

North of the village there is a rock, Aspri Petra



(White Stone), from which hot water with healing properties gushes. It is a rock of about 30 acres and about 50 meters high, which constantly changes shape, colour and size. That the rock is made of travertine.

Clear waters and high peaks

Due to the many waters flowing in the area, many mills used to operate in the village. Today only one continues to grind soft or hard wheat, zea wheat, barley, oats, corn etc. in the traditional way.

The peaks Mikro and Megalo Peternik are also impressive. \

The mountains are covered with dense forests of beech, pine and oak. In the forest we also find the five-needle pine.

The signs of the battles that took place on the heights and on the steep peaks during the First World War

are still evident. Battles were fought that essentially determined the outcome of the First World War.

Sources

Oral testimonies of the inhabitants of Promachi
http://eosar.blogspot.com/p/blog-page_4.html
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%CE%A0%CF%81%CF%8C%CE%BC%CE%B1%CF%87%CE%BF%CE%B9_%CE%A0%CE%AD%CE%BB%CE%BB%CE%B1%CF%82
www.promahi.gr

Primary School of Promachi - Pella

The students of the 3rd and 6th grade

Responsible teachers of the classes

Asalea Dimitra - Anna Turlaki

Translated from the original by Fotini Liassi,

English teacher



“Friendship has no borders”

There are 175 pupils in our school. Among them, there are multi – lingual and multi – cultural ones. These are pupils from other countries that live and go to school in Greece. So, we have decided to find similarities and differences among the countries so as to create a strong relationship among us. Our pupils come from Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia, England, Syria, Thailand, Morocco and Senegal.

Our pupils talked about their country of origin, we, together, found out geographic data such as the continents, the capitals,



the most important cities, the flags, the history, how to say , e.g. “good morning”, “friendship”, “friend” in other languages , we heard songs and poems from other countries in their mother tongue and we tasted traditional food from different parts of the world!

We, in our school believe that every person has a part in his / her identity that is non- negotiable. Every national community has characteristics that are historically predetermined and this binds us to the extent that we are part of this community.

Nowadays, societies are multi – cultural. This multi – culturalism shows that there is ethnic diversity in the same societies that they were homogeneous a

few years ago. Multi –culturalism contributes significantly to the society evolution. It promotes young people to alternative ways of thinking that leads to respect for different cultures and the broadening of one’s spiritual horizons.

In the context of school training there is the term of interculturality, a concept that constitutes a course of interaction and cooperation of people of different cultures. Interculturality is related to our multi – cultural pupils and is referred to their education.

Throughout our project, we have realized that people need to be accepted, to be respected and to have friends, no matter the country, the culture, the nation they come from!



This project was implemented in the context of the school activities that take place in our school every year. All of our pupils took part in this project because there are pupils from other countries in all of our school classes.

More specifically, every pupil had the chance to

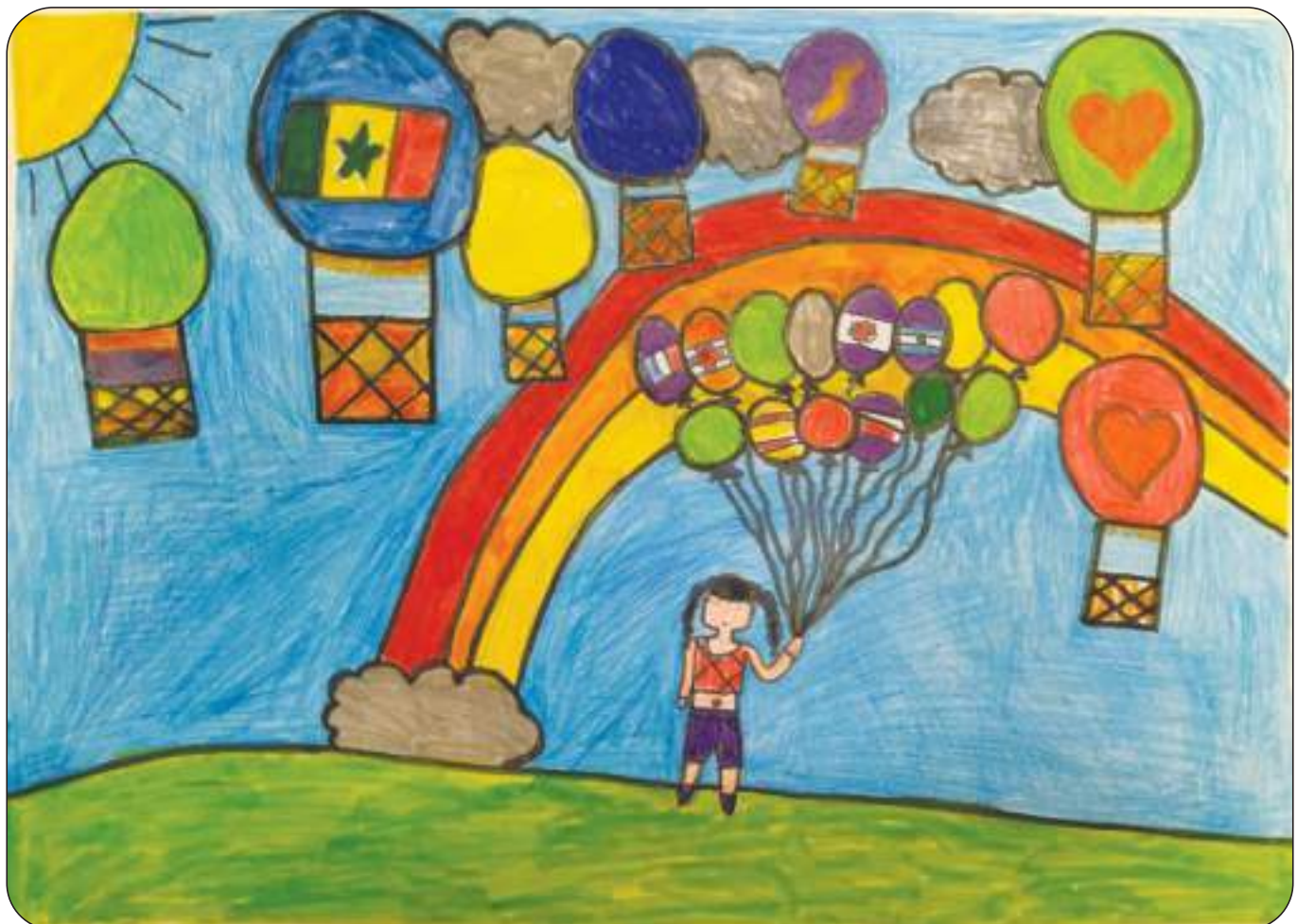
present his/her country and his/her mother tongue to his/her classmates through poems, songs and simple phrases. All of our pupils gathered information, mostly through their families and secondly through the internet. We made collages with sights, flags, recipes, etc. The re-

sult was awesome!

Sources

1. K. Papageorgiou, introductory note of the book “Multi –culturalism” by Ch. Taylor, translated by Pil. Paionidis, Athens 1997 p 15– 16.
2. A. Hatzi “ Multi – culturalism and Society “ e – magazine <http://www.libertyforum.gr/attachments/article/2> (2011) 5(1 -22)
3. From the article “Otherness and Philosophy in cross – cultural education” by Dr Erene Artemi, Literature PHD, Theology MA.

4th Primary School of Kalamata





THE DOUBLE WALL CASTLE - A LIVING HISTORY

**FROM WHICH THE DOUBLE WALL GOT ITS NAME
Between the river Evros and the Erythropotamos there are two hills:**

- The hill of Kale - Castle
- The hill of Agia Petra – Plotinopolis

A very old tradition tells how two brothers, Dimos and Doukas, built the great castle of Didymoteichos separately, on the opposite hills, one of Kale and the other of Agia Petra. As they progressed in construction they approached each other. After many years they met but they were old men with long white beards so that they barely recognized each other.

This story reveals that Didymoteicho got its name from the twin castles - the double fortress - that existed opposite and contiguous and ensured the control of the important road from the Aegean Sea to the countries of the North, Central Europe and the Bosphorus.

Fortified castles coexisted opposite

each other for a long time.

THE CASTLE OF THE DOUBLE WALL - THE MOMOGRAM OF THE CASTLE OF THE WALLS

The castle was built in the 6th century AD.

The main wall of the castle is about 1300 meters long. Every 30-80 meters the wall is reinforced with towers. Today, 24 of the 26 total towers are preserved.

Many towers are engraved with the T-P-X monogram.

This is the monogram of the Tarchanio family. The family of Tarchaniotes was one of the most powerful of the aristocracy of Thrace. This family is connected with John VI.

THE TOWER OF VASSILOPOULAS

The queen's tower is a round tower on the southeast side of the castle. The tower has the monogram T-P-X engraved on it. It got its name from the legend of the suicide of the emperor's daughter. According to the legend, during the siege of Didymoteichus by the Turks, the king went out of the city to hunt. The Turks found out and took advantage of it to capture the impregnable castle. They dressed up a Greek-learning young Turk as a monk, who stood in front of the western gate and asked the queen to open the gates for him to pray inside the castle. The Turks, hid-





den as they were in the forest, took advantage of the queen's response and rushed to the open gates.

When the princess realized her big mistake, she climbed the highest tower of the castle and committed suicide by jumping from there.

KALEPORTES - GATES OF THE CASTLE

The castle had five gates:

The gates of the Agora: They were the main large gates. Each night these gates were closed while a preacher called the people in before the gates were closed.

The Gates of Gegyra: they led to the river and were called Water Gates. They were the second large entrance to the castle. Today they are preserved in very good condition and stand out for their decoration.

Palace Gates: An old stone staircase led up to these gates. They are located in the eastern part of the castle and lead to Saint Catherine and

the top of the hill where the palace was located.

Gates: They were small auxiliary gates that helped to transport water through a built staircase.

THE SIEGE OF THE FRANKS (1205)

During the 4th Crusade, the Franks laid siege to Didymoteicho, which, as Godefridus Willardouinos mentions,

was "the most powerful castle in Romania". The siege lasted many weeks. The general raid was set to take place on the day of Pentecost. The people of Didymoteichus then prayed and worshiped the icon of Christ the Savior. That night while nothing foreshadowed bad weather, a heavy downpour suddenly began which caused the waters of the Red River to rise and carry away the siege engines and a large part of the besieging army. This event was considered a great miracle which is celebrated every year on the day of Pentecost with a litany of icons and many events at the Good Festival.

SOURCES:

Gouridis Athanasios, *The Historical Didymoteicho*, 1999.

Gouridis Athanasios, *Didymoteicho-travel*, 2007.

Municipality of Didymoteicho, <https://www.didymoteicho.gr/el/>.

Kastropolites-Knowledge and Action, <https://kastropolites.com/>.

Sarsakis Ioannis, *The Grand Scyp-touhos Agios Ioannis Vatatzis of Didymoteicho*.

4th Kindergarten of Didymoteicho

Responsible teachers:

Apostolia Savvalakis,

Georgia Voudouris,

Paraskevi Natsidou

With the participation

of 39 students

of the 1st, 2nd

and Full-Day Department

of Kindergarten





The Battle of Methoni

April 1825. The main force of the Greek fleet was under Admiral Miaoulis on the island of Proti in the southern Ionian Sea, monitoring the movements of Egypt. However, it did not cause any damage to him, because mainly he did not have enough firearms. Thus, it is decided that Miaoulis would lead the Hydriot Squadron to Kalamata so as to fix their ships, which had become cumbersome after laying immovable without repairs.

On April 30, 1825, the Hydriot Squadron sets off for Kalamata. About 11 o'clock and while near S-

apienza, he met with the aid that had been requested by Hydra. In fact, when Miaoulis was informed by an Ionian Goleta that twenty small and large wars and large trucks were anchored in Methoni, wanting to avenge the loss of Sfaktiria, he decides to attack immediately with his firearms.

He has just announced his decision to the masters of ships and fires and because a fair wind has blown, Miaoulis orders the ships to approach and the fire ships to attack. While the warships were mowing with the enemy ships out-





side the port, the fire ships with the brave fighters Georgios Politis, Andreas Pipinos, Anagnostis Dimamas, Dimitrios Tsapelis, Antonios Bikos and Marinis Spachis fell against the stranded near the ship wall. The success of the fighters was complete and after a while the ships in the port were delivered to the flames of the fires. Four frigates, three corvettes, twelve vices, all freighters and together seven Austrians became a waste of fire.

However, this success of the Greek fleet was not limited to the destruction

of enemy ships, but also caused damage to the city. And the Greeks achieved all this without any loss, without a single sailor being killed, which reinforces the view that if the Greeks had not been involved in the civil war and if the Government had taken care, Ibrahim's landing could easily be prevented or canceled.

An old fighter narrates...

... the captain made me a fighter. Yes I remember it! Outside the Motokorona, the Pleiades showed at midnight and we took

the fire bomb with the torch in hand. We weigh. The frigate in the dark looked like an enormous black beast. We still weigh, what heartbeat was that! If they discovered us, we would be dead. We even weigh and stick the fire bomb in the fringe and the hooks that were tangled in front of its ropes. I cross myself and set it on fire. The skies rattled, the port shook, but me, still a clumsy child, I was confused, I didn't jump into the boat that left and I stayed in the fire. The handrail was shaken in the air and I feel a strong pain high on my leg, I see that my meat caught fire and I fall into the sea.

What happened next, I had never seen before. The frigate lit up all at once and was blown up in the air between flames whistling like snakes. Pieces were thrown from the frigate, the Turkalades, the Armenians, the cannons and falling passed over my head. If he found me, he would leave me in the place. So I started to swim fast and hard, but pulling my head up to catch my breath, in that world of hell, I saw a boat. If it is Turkish I said I will go as a monk to the tassel so that the dogs do not catch me.

At the ship, they thought I had been killed, but God enlightened them and sent a boat to look for me. When it weighed and I saw that it was ours, I started shouting. They came, took

me and I escaped.

APRIL 30: Establishment of a Local National Day for Methoni.

In 2015, the Primary School of Methoni « Georgakopoulou » with the support of the Municipality of Pylos – Nestor and the Association of Parents at the Methoni Cultural Center with reference to the events, poems, dances of the area and Hydra and burning of a figure of a fire ship accompanied by fireworks. Then, with the actions of the Municipality, the 30th of April local National Day was officially established and all events are under the auspices of the Municipality of Pestos. In fact, in 2018, the monument was built in the southern part of the Beach Square to remind visitors of its importance.

The events vary every year, culminating in the evening in the bay of Methoni.

Award-winning work on « naval battle of Methoni from the Municipality of Hydra for our student Sardeli Anna

Sources: Nikos G. Kotsiri « Contribution to the history of Methoni » Athens 1983

Giannis A. Beer «Methoni Naval Battle» (Historical Essay), 2018

el.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nafamachia_tis_Methoni

Methoni/Pylia Primary School

Responsible teacher: Dionysis Psallidas





The palace of the Grand Master (Castello)

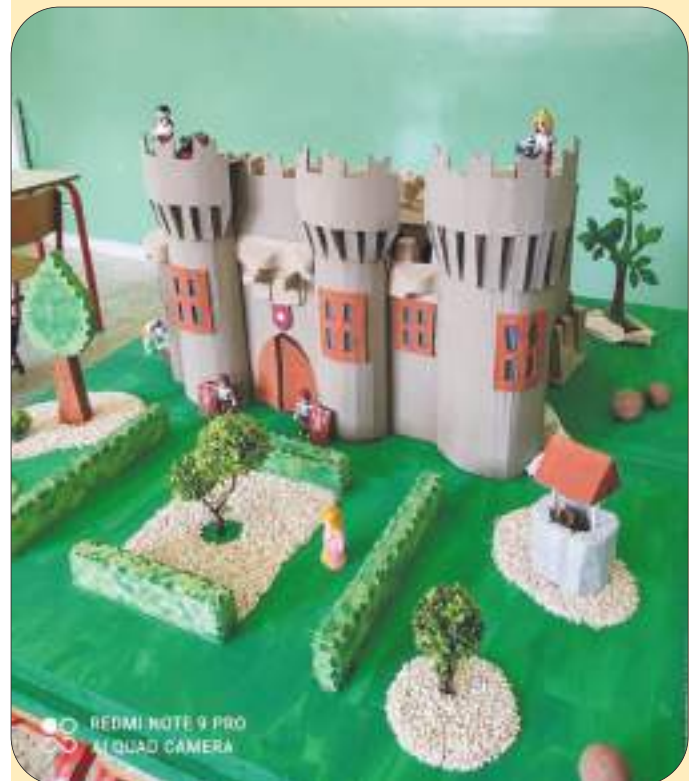
The palace of the Grand Master of the Knights of Rhodes, also called Castello, is a castle within a castle, in the old town of Rhodes. It is located on the northwest side of the medieval city of Rhodes, at the highest point of the castle.

Castello was founded at the end of the 7th century AD by the Byzantines and was the Acropolis of the fortress. Legend has it that it was built on the foundations of the temple of the god Sun.

The Knights of the Order of St John restored the castle after conquering Rhodes in 1309 in order to make it the official residence of the Grand Master of their order, that is the supreme commander of the Knights.

The Grand Master's palace was the administrative center of the Knights. When the Ottomans occupied the island, they did not use the building, which was half destroyed by the siege. It was first used as a barracks and later as a prison. In 1912, when Italians occupied Rhodes, they decided to restore the palace. During the period 1937-1940, when Cesare Maria De Vecchi was commander in the Dodecanese, the castle was reconstructed and became the base of the Italian administration. However, as the building was damaged and the original plans were not available, we do not know if the current castle resembles the original. When Rhodes was reunited with Greece, the first floor was turned into a museum and thousands of tourists visit it every year.

The Grand Master's Palace is a rectangular imposing building that seems to be taken out of children's fairy tales



drawings. On the ground floor there were the utility rooms, kitchens, storerooms and stables, while on the upper floor there were the official rooms, the great Council Hall, the dining room and the special apartments of the Grand Master, known as "Margarites" (daisies).

The entrance to the Palace is impressive and is adorned by two imposing semi-circular towers with battlements and the emblem of the Grand Master. Inside, there is a large inner courtyard with many statues. On the ground floor there are two permanent exhibitions of ancient and medieval Rhodes. On the first floor, one can see Hellenistic mosaic floors which were transferred here from the island Kos in 1930 to decorate the floor.

Castello is one of the most famous medieval monuments in the world and the most important historical attraction in Rhodes that every traveler should visit!

Information: www.rodosislandinfo.gr and www.kastra.eu

**1st primary school
Afandou-Rhodes
4th grade**

The students

Ioanna-Melina Agriou
Elena-Aikaterini Anthoula
Michailia-Kristina Arhaggeliti
Paraskevi-Tsambika Koumnaki
Stavros Kourkovelis
Eleftherios-Konstantinos Laoudikos
Michaela Leventi
Kleart Moriki
Eleni Bakiri
Antela Dogani
Georgia-Despoina Ksemetroula
Maria Stamatina Oikonomou
Eleftherios Papadogiannis
Vasiliki Pardali
Sevastiani Patouna
Anastasia Perou
Dimitrios Petsas
Petros Saridakis
Despoina Spanou

Teacher

Katholiki-Maria Kanti
English translation
Sevasti Papasavva



Exploring Xanthi and Nestos valley

The tobacco warehouses

Xanthi was famous since the 18th century for the production of fine tobacco, which subsequently became the main occupation of its inhabitants.

Most tobacco warehouses date from the mid-19th to the early 20th century. They are divided into two categories: The large multi-storey buildings were the tobacco warehouses of the big merchants, while the small single-storey buildings belonged to small family businesses. In the interwar period, the tobacco trade passed from the merchants of Xanthi to the large tobacco factories. Since then, the decline of the city's prosperity began.

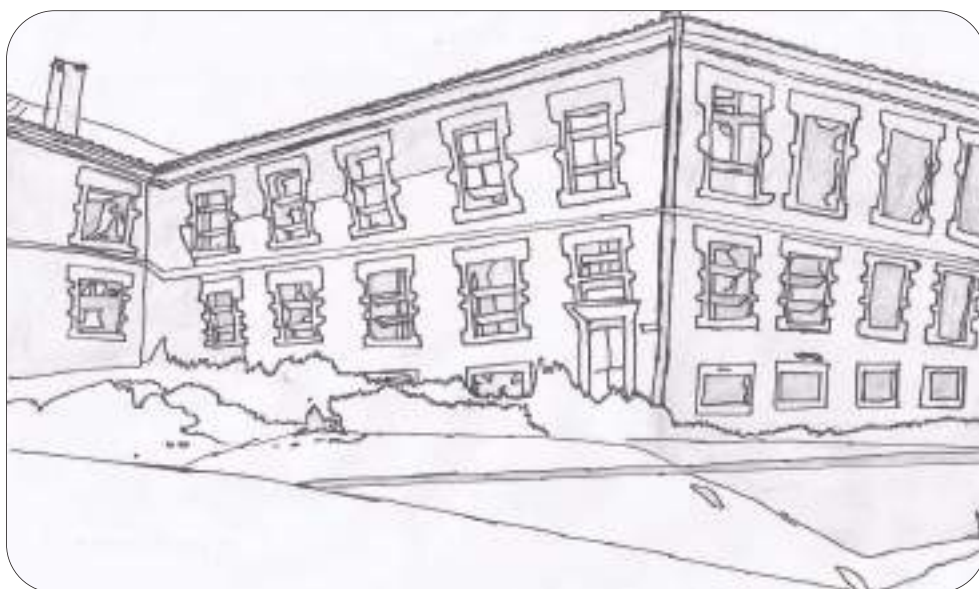
The Central Council of Newer Monuments designated ten of them as monuments, while in the past the same had been done with fifteen other tobacco warehouses.

Anestis-Christos
Photo: Panos-Mohamed

Painting: Nikolas

The inns

Xanthi until the 19th century was an insignificant capital village as Egnatia passes through Jenisea. After the union of Xanthi with the new railway line between Thessaloniki and Constantinople in 1891, the city experienced great prosperity. Western Macedonians and famous Epirotian craftsmen arrived and



built tobacconists' houses, tobacco warehouses, mills, inns, shops. Almost all inns are usually followed by a row of shops, mainly bakeries. The twelve inns that have been preserved in Xanthi are usually two-storeyed with an internal courtyard, they have the rooms on the first floor with the wooden loggia as a common communication space, while on the ground floor there are the auxiliary spaces, ware-

houses, stables and shops that always close the side facing the street. Representatively in good condition are the Averof inn (preserved quite well), 55 Komotini Street inn etc.

George Christidis

Nestos river

Nestos River is one of the most important rivers in Greece. It originates from Mount Rila in Bulgaria and flows into the Thracian Sea. It is the natural border of Macedonia and

Thrace. The area around the river has great natural wealth and can be found exceptional types of flora such as sycamores, alder, willows, oaks, lilacs, orchids, violets and fauna such as bears, wolves, roe deer and otters. You can also meet 250 species of birds, many of which are rare or endangered.

In mythology, Nestos or Nessos was born at the beginning of time before humans together with 12,456 rivers and 3,000





nymphs. His father was Oceanus and his mother was Tethys. In ancient times he was worshiped as a god.

The narrows of Nestos and the wider area of the valley have developed into a popular destination for people who adore alternative mountainous sports.

Christina Aslanidou
Painting with Nestos meanders: Vasiliki
Painting with a tunnel next to Nestos: Erifilli

Diomedes' horses - A myth of our region

The horses of Diomedes were four creatures of Greek mythology. They are mainly known through the stories about Hercules, as their capture was his eighth labor.

There once lived in Thrace the king Diomedes, who was the son of the God Ares. He owned four horses, which were man-eaters and had bronze jaws. The horses were constantly tied with iron chains. Diomedes threw to them for food every unfortunate foreigner who was shipwrecked

on the shores of his country. The horses were called Xanthos (some people claim that it is the origin of the name of Xanthi), Dimos, Podargos and Lampion. It is also claimed that they are Great Alexander's horses ancestors.

Nowadays, several groups of wild horses live in the Nestos River area.

Hussain

Nestos predators

In the reflections of river Nestos, rare species of birds mirror their nests and organize their small societies.

It is also important the presence of birds of prey in

the riverside forest of Nestos. They are characterized by their sharp hooked beak and fingers as well as their long curved claws with which they grab and hold their prey which they catch alive from the ground or water.

In the forest we can see the lesser spotted eagle, the greater spotted eagle, the Eurasian hobby, the common buzzard, the tawny owl, as well as the white-tailed eagle. It is an endangered species, together with the greater spotted eagle, the largest and most powerful predator in Europe. Its wingspan can reach over

2.5 m and its weight ranges from 4-7 kg. Other fauna species are the egyptian vulture, the golden eagle and vultures.

Unfortunately in 2012, the wild horses in the area were poisoned, causing all the vultures and some golden eagles that went to feed on them to die. In all the Balkans, Thrace and Crete are the areas that most often people use poison for bait.

The first pairs of vultures returned again in 2019, following feeders installed by the Forest Service. This year there are 6 pairs of vultures in the Forest.

Christina Gounari

7th Primary School of Xanthi

Sixth grade Responsible teacher:

Batzaki Sevasti English translation:

Mastromichali Ioulis-Batzaki Sevasti

Translation into German:

Nikolaos Georgiadis





The Ugly Apple of Arnissa

(A fairytale we wrote in class based on ideas we gathered while reading “The Happy Prairie” in the Greek Language book and “The Fall of a Leaf called Freddy” in our Anthology book.)

Once upon a time, in a beautiful village called Arnissa, on the side of a high mountain called Voras and by a gorgeous lake called Vegoritida, there lived a wise apple tree, Ann Lee the Little Apple Tree. She

was not alone for there lived countless other apple trees, cherry trees and peach trees. The villagers worked very hard in the fields to produce delicious fruit.

Every spring, Ann Lee the Apple Tree would bloom and in summer, her blossoms became wonderful fruit. Her all-red, shiny apples lived peacefully and merrily.

Until one sunny summer day, they saw a strange little apple near them look-

ing nothing like them.

All the apples turned and took a curious look.

“Look at how ugly it is and what a crooked stem it’s got”, a little apple said.

“It’s also got a big mark and spots on its skin”, another one argued.

“And its colour is not like ours. It’s half green and half orange”, added another apple. –“I don’t want it here with us, why don’t we tell it to leave?”

“What are you talking about!” the wise apple tree cried, after listening to them all yet being too upset to say a word. “This is an apple too, just like you. We all have our differences, some have a short stem, others a long one and we all have distinct sizes”, added Ann Lee the little Apple Tree. “Look at it smiling to us”. The little apples looked at one another and started measuring their size, their stems. They realised they were very different, however, they all lived happily.





“Let’s name it the smiling apple and take it to our team”, said a little red apple, which was fond of the strange apple from the very first moment. All the apples agreed to take the strange apple into their team. They became very good friends though they were different.

A few days later the apples heard a strange noise: They turned around and saw some workers carrying cages and buckets. As one of the workers was approaching, the apples said goodbye to the

wise lady apple tree without crying but very cheerful since they would be taken to the market. The workers started packing the apples. All the apples were put into cages with the good apples. The smiling apple, though was put into the crate with the rotten apples.

“You are a useless apple”, said the worker.

The smiling apple felt very bad and got so upset. But one hand grabbed it and next thing you know, it was found among children the following day. It heard

them say they would make an apple contest. So it got to know more apples, some big others small. It took part in the competition and won thanks to its big ...smile. It took pictures with the children and stayed on the classroom shelf for a long time. The children would hold it and talk to it and smile, which made it very proud.

After a while, the children put it in a big plastic bin. “Oh” it whispered to itself, “all alone once again”. “Don’t you worry a bit” said an enormous apple. “I was

in the contest too and I was named the heaviest apple. Remember me?”

“The children dropped us here for a good reason” concluded the teeny tiny apple. “We shall become compost and who knows maybe we’ll go back home, to our apple trees.”

That said, the smiling apple started to ...melt without much fret!

The pupils of the 3rd Class:

Theodorou Athanasios, Korisi Sofia, Kouresti Athina, Loutz Katarina, Mpogia Iordana, Mpogia Rafaelia, Tzigka Eleni, Flamouridis Ioannis

The Primary School of Arnissa – Class 3

Head Teacher:
Theodorou Athanasios

Translator:
Lina (Xanthippi) Avramidou





KAIMAKTSALAN (VORAS) - THE THIEF OF THE SNOW



Kaimaktsalan (Voras) is the third highest mountain of Greece. Most of its part belongs to the north part of Pella Prefecture while its west part belongs to Florina Prefecture. In the east it connects with the mountains Pinovo (2150 metres high) and Jena (2182 metres high). It continues beyond our borders to the side of our neighbor country of North Macedonia, where it is called Nitse. The highest peak is Kaimaktsalan with 2524 meters height, where the chapel of prophet Elijah dominates. (Source: <https://www.vouna.gr/>)

The name Kaimaktsalan is the Turkish name for the highest tops of a mountain and until our days it is used the same with the Greek word and it means "the thief of the snow".

The top which is higher and more isolated than the others preserves (steals) the snow and remains almost permanently snowed, during the winter period. The name Voras is ancient Greek and it comes from Vorea the son of Aiolos and personification of the north wind, who according to mythology lived here.

Natural features - Flora and fauna

Kaimaktsalan distinguishes for two figures: the calm, very high peaks in the west and the cliffs and torrents in the east. From the east slopes of the mountain Moglenitsas (river) springs, from the south Edessaïos river descends, while dozens are the streams and the torrents of the mountain.



Other sides of the nature are the alpic valley-peatland of Dobro Polie (Good Plain), the canyon of Ramno Bor (Strait Pinetree) with the impressive waterfalls of Kounoupitsa and the Black Forest at the west of Kerasia village

In the forest, the canyons and at the alpic sides of the mountain a huge wealth of rare plants grows, while the mountain is the home of many wonderful species of fauna. The forests mainly consist of beech trees, with big areas of black scots pine-trees as well as a few birch trees. The best season to visit them is the autumn when the gingery colours are all over the slopes. At the lower parts of the mountain there is a mixture of oak and deciduous trees while in the alpic sides there are pastures and rare species of fauna.

The avifauna is rich and includes very rare species (vultures, predators, woodpeckers e.t.c.). The amphibians of the mountain include salamanders, tritons and frogs. Among the reptiles distinguishes the presence of rare vipera berus. The dense and virgin forests and the ridges of Kaimaktsalan are the home of wolves while the bears are more rare than other parts of the country. Here foxes, roe deer, skunks, weasels, squirrels, hares and boars live.

(Source: <https://www.naturagraeca.com/>)

**History
Ostrovo castle**

At the foothills of the mountain in a short distance from Vegoritida lake, on the northeast, there are the ruins of Ostrovo castle. A castle

which dates probably from the Ioustinianian era and it was preserved until the conquest of the region by Ottomans. Historical references (100-1350 A.C.) talk about one of the most important castles in West Macedonian Prefecture. (Source: "Byzantine and Ottoman" by Nikolaos Moutsopoulos, Nisides Publications and Kravari Vassiliki, Villes et villages de Macedoine occidentale (map), picture of the castle by Ilias Kartas)

Kaimaktsalan battle

The top of the mountain was a battlefield during WW1 at the North Greek borders, where there is a small church, monument to Serbian dead soldiers. Nowadays it is a feature of the top and a characteristic sight. A few words about this battle: Kaimaktsalan battle was a war in-

cidence on Greek ground, during Macedonian Battle of WW1, between Bulgarian and Serbian forces. The battle took place from 12th to 30th of September 1916, when the Serbian army tried to conquer the top of the mountain. During 26th to 30th of September the prophet Elijah peak switched hands many times until the Serbians finally conquered it on the 30th of September. The battle finished with major casualties for both sides. The Serbians lost about 10.000 soldiers while Bulgarians 3000. Prophet Elijah's chapel and the chars, where the bones of dead soldiers are kept, were built from 1925 to 1926 by Serbians at the Greek frontier. (Picture by Makis Theodorou for Time Machine <https://www.mix-anitouxronou.gr/>)

(to p. 32)



KAIMAKTSALAN (VORAS) - THE THIEF OF THE SNOW



(from p. 31)

Activities Ski resort and traditional residential area

On the Kaimaktsalan mountain there is a ski resort. It is one of the largest ski resorts in the country with the highest chairlift in Greece (2480 meters altitude). Its ski slopes famous for their width and mildness declines satisfy the high hopes of skiers.

The view from the mountain is breathtaking

and when the weather permits it someone can notice Thermaic Gulf and the top of Mount Olympus. Very close to the ski resort (10 km) there is the traditional residential area of Palaios Agios Athanasios. The village was built at the end of the 16th century on the foothills of the mountain below Piperitsa peak on 1200 meters. Today it is considered one of the most beautiful traditional residential areas in the country, achieving to be a





top winter destination with a great deal of visitors. (Picture: Palaios Agios Athanasios from above. In the background Vegoritida Lake. Photo: Shutterstock)

Air sports

Edessa's Aeroclub is a society with a 50 years of history and it was fund to make air sport known to the youth of our region and not only them. The Aeronautical Center of Macedonia-Thrace is located at a beautiful location 28 klms NW of Edessa, 4 klms north of Vegoritida lake at the

foothills of Kaimaktsalan. After the foundation and operation of Gliding School and later the foundation of the Hangliding School and Paragliding School aerial sportsmen have been training not only for the Central Macedonian area but from all over Greece. The activities of Edessa's Aeroclub are, among other: gliding, paragliding and hangliding.

Thermal springs

Pozar springs (Loutrakiou) are located 13 klms northwest of the city of Aridaia in Pella Per-



fecture. They expand to the foothills of Kaimaktsalan mountain. The whole region is built at the banks of Thermopotamos river which flows through the area. The thermal springs with a stable temperature of 35°C, spring for thousands of years from the mountain where they create an impressive landscape of mountain and forest. Visitors come to the thermal springs from every corner of Greece either to hail the beneficial properties of the thermal waters (healing, relaxing) or to escape to the beautiful mountains with the caves, or both. It

is a tourist destination all year round. There is also an olympic size pool with thermal water.

The drawings and the information come from the "Little books for Kaimaktsalan" which is prepared by the students of the 5th grade Primary Arnissa School.

They belong to the students:

Georgia Souroutzoglou, Helen Tsotsi, Maria Theodorou, Georgia Papatrayanou, Katerina Theodorou, Elizabeth Tsoumaga, Despina Papagiannidou, Natalie Berea, Stella Boulari, Trayanos Papatrayanos, Chrysovalandis Niotis and Jordan Bogias.

Editing:

Katerina Theodorou, Elizabeth Tsoumaga

Translations:

Fotini Tsiaka (English), Despina Efthimiadu (French), Katerina Meletlidou (German)

Teacher in charge:

Ilias Kartas





VITORIZA

Behind the history of each place there are spirits and mythical creatures that act as symbols. These legends are passed down from generation to generation and the youngest learn them, too.

A myth associated with Ermioni (a greek village in Peloponnese, in Greece) is that of Vitoriza. There are many variations of the myth. A first version says that Vitoriza, Vitomarti, or Dichtina, was the daughter of Zeus and the nymph Karmis. This cute woman enjoyed fishing, hunting and wandering in forests and caves, as she followed the goddess Artemis, the goddess of hunting. Minos, the king of Crete, loved her so much that he wanted to take her as his wife. But she didn't want him and she fell into the sea to escape. Then, she became entangled in the nets of some fishermen of Ermioni, who were enchanted by her beauty and they promised to take her to Athens. However, on the way outside of the island of Aegina, they were attacked to her, so she fell into the sea and climbed into a forest in Aegina to protect herself, where she hid herself forever. Thus, inhabitants of this island deified her and called her Afaia,





that means invisible.

A second version says that Vito, as Vitoriza was also called, never forgot the bad behavior that fishermen of Ermioni had towards her and she haunted our place to take revenge on them. So, a few centuries later she appeared as a tall, very thin woman like an evil witch. Inhabitants of Ermioni, especially mothers and children, were afraid that she would trap them in her cave in the pine forest of the area, in Bisti to pulverize them. She was also the fear and terror of fishermen, because she stirred the waves and caused storms.

Whichever version one wants to keep about Vitoriza, she is certainly an important part of Ermioni's mythology. Writers, painters and sculptors were inspired by this mythical figure.

References:

Spetsiotis, G. & Destakou, J. (March, 2014). Female spirits in Ermioni's myths and traditions from https://orangespot-ers.blogspot.com/2014/03/blog-post_774.html

Spetsiotis, G. & Destakou, J. (November, 2016). Vito-marti and Vitora: the nymph and the spirit from <https://mouseioermionis.com/2016/11/19/2>

The students of Class D of Ermioni and their teacher, Mirela Zografou (translation from Mirela Zografou)



Porphyres Hermione



from other books and articles they wrote the following text.

Hermione's wealth in ancient times came from the processing and trade of the famous purple, a crimson shell dye used to dye the robes of kings and emperors, (a symbol of great power), a deep crimson red color until the conquest of Byzantines from the Turks. Its use is lost in the depths of the centuries...

A Phoenician shepherd discovered the dazzling color of purple by observing the crimson muzzle of his dog that ate purple shells... In the 10th c. BC the Phoenicians make the first porphyria on the coasts of Syria, Palestine, Asia Minor and the Aegean islands.

Hundreds of millions of shells were used in Hermione's purple dyes. The purple fishermen fished for them, with kiurts, i.e. baskets with loosely woven reeds in which they had put baits, in autumn or on sunny winter days. The purple workers, i.e. the shell collectors, collected the shells from all over the surrounding area and delivered them alive to the purple dyers at the eastern end of the peninsula of the current city of Hermione Bisti, which in ancient times was called "Posidion". They had to be alive and not suffer outside the water, because if they felt the agony of death they would not give a nice bright red color for dyeing cloth. The purple crushers broke them with a tool that we assume looked like a hammer. They distinguished the glands by color and then added salt and some other ingredients in small quantity and boiled them in large cauldrons for ten days on very low heat. Then the conchist with this dye gave the desired, bright deep red color to the threads, the wool, the tunics. Merchants of purple dye and purple cloth

The students of D2 Class of Primary school of Hermione with their teacher Skourti Paraskevi, in the company of Michalakis, the hero of the book "Purphyres from Hermione" by Yiannis Spetsiotis and Jeni Destakou, discovered the fascinating world of purple, reading and dramatizing. They fished with the purple fishermen, processed the shells with the purple crushers and were impressed with the fancy red color, which they got the threads with the help of the conchs!

At the end of the action they became journalists and based on their research and



also sold these products to the Persians.

Alexander the Great when he captured Susa, was impressed by the Hermionite purple he found among the spoils, which had been bought by Hermione about 200 years before without losing its sparkling color!

The processing of the shell and the creation of fabric dye was done with great secrecy because the trade in purple brought gold ancient coins,

great wealth, beauty and power to the city of Hermione since with this money they could build strong walls and brilliant temples.

Today at Bistry we find broken purple shells, a living image left of a fascinating culture, of another era...

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Porphyres from Ermioni, Yiannis Speciotis – Jeni Destakou (2011)

2. Hermione's famous an-

cient purple and its technology <https://argolikivivliothiki.gr/2011/06/07> June 7, 2011 from Argolic Archive Library of History & Culture

Dr. Stavros Protopapas, Vassilis Gatsos

3. Magazine, "Archaeology & Arts", issue 89, December 2003.

4. WIKIPEDIA <https://el.wikipedia.org/wiki/%CF%80%CF%81%CF%80%CF%81%CF%80%CF%81>

Primary School of Ermioni

- Mpakali Angeliki
- Mpoura Marianna
- Xipolia Adamantia
- Petrelli Kalomira
- Prosilis Angelos
- Raptis Panagiotis
- Janis Stavros
- Tosca Mario
- Tsellou Stamatina
- Fiva Elina
- Hanos Orpheus
- Psychogios Vangelis
- Psychogios Antonis

Students of Class D2 of

The students of Class D2 of Ermioni and their teacher

Skourti Agg. Paraskevi (translation from Skourti Agg. Paraskevi)

Photo is taken by the teacher, Paraskevi Agg. Skourti

Crafts are made by students of Class D2 of Ermioni and their teacher

Paraskevi Agg. Skourti

Paintings are made by students of Class D2 of Ermioni and their teacher

Paraskevi Agg. Skourti

Paintings are made by students of Class D2 of Ermioni and their teacher
Paraskevi Agg. Skourti



Achinos, the ancient city of Echinus



Our village, Achinos, is built on the ruins of the ancient city of Echinus (5th century BC) and is located at the foot of Mount Othrys, near the northern coast of Maliakos gulf. The founder of Echinus is said to have been Echionas, who descended from the Spartans of Thebes and was the son-in-law of its king, Cadmus. Echinus, with its fortress, was a city of the Phthian Achaeans and belonged to the kingdom of Achilles. During the Frankish occupation it was a fief of the

barony of Zetouni. During the Turkish occupation it became a Turkish Pasha's manor and was later bought by the Skoumbourdi family, who came from Epirus, and was called 'Skoumbourdeika'.

Alexia

The ancient winery

In 2015, on the occasion of the construction of the PATHE motorway, an ancient winery of the first post-Christian centuries was discovered in the area north of Achinos. The con-

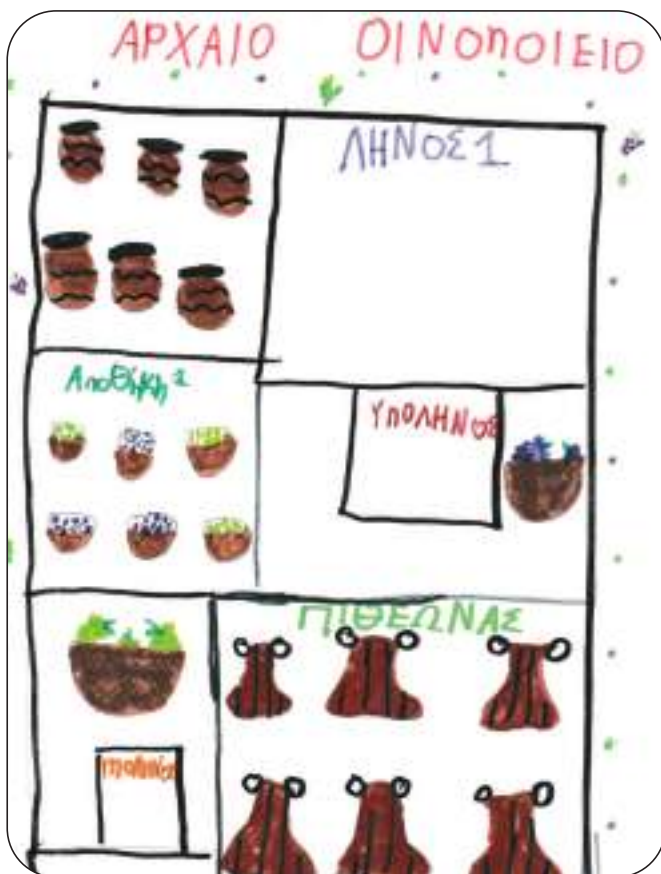
servation of the building and the very good condition of the remains that were found, give a representative picture of what the winery was like back then. It was built with clay masonry walls, tiled roofs and the floors were made of tamped earth. It was divided into 8 rooms which included the working rooms and the storerooms. The grape presses were called 'linoi'. The "hypolinio" was a pit in the ground where the must was collected through a passage connected to the grape press. The pressing of the grapes was done with bare feet and those who did it were called "linovates". They placed the must in clay vessels, which were called "pithoi", and they were placed in a large room called the "pitheon". In addition to the two grape presses and the two "pitheons", there were two storerooms and a central room for which we have no information about how it was used.

**Georgia, George,
Arsie, Fabiona**

La Tour Melas, the jewel - winery of my region

La Tour Melas, the tower of Melas, is located at the highest point of Achinos. It is a modern winery. Its vineyard was planted in 2001 with organically grown vines from France. The stone tower, symbol of the estate, used to be a concrete tank that collected water from a spring a little higher up. When the construction of the winery began, the tank was built with stones and two floors of rooms were added to accommodate the people who visit the winery and are wine lovers. The vines can produce 300,000 bottles a year, 80% of the wine production is rosé and the other 20% is red. The process is as follows: In the harvest season, a truck comes and unloads the grapes that have been harvested. The grapes are sorted and then taken to the press to make the must. They have various tanks, different for each type of wine, where the must is kept at specific temperatures for alcoholic fermentation to take place. They then put the wine into oak barrels from Austria to get the smell and taste. Finally, they sterilize the bottles in the bottling plant, fill them with wine, label them with the winery's brand name and pack them in packages.

**Spyros, Antonella,
Veronica, Maria,
Stella**



An interesting visit to our school

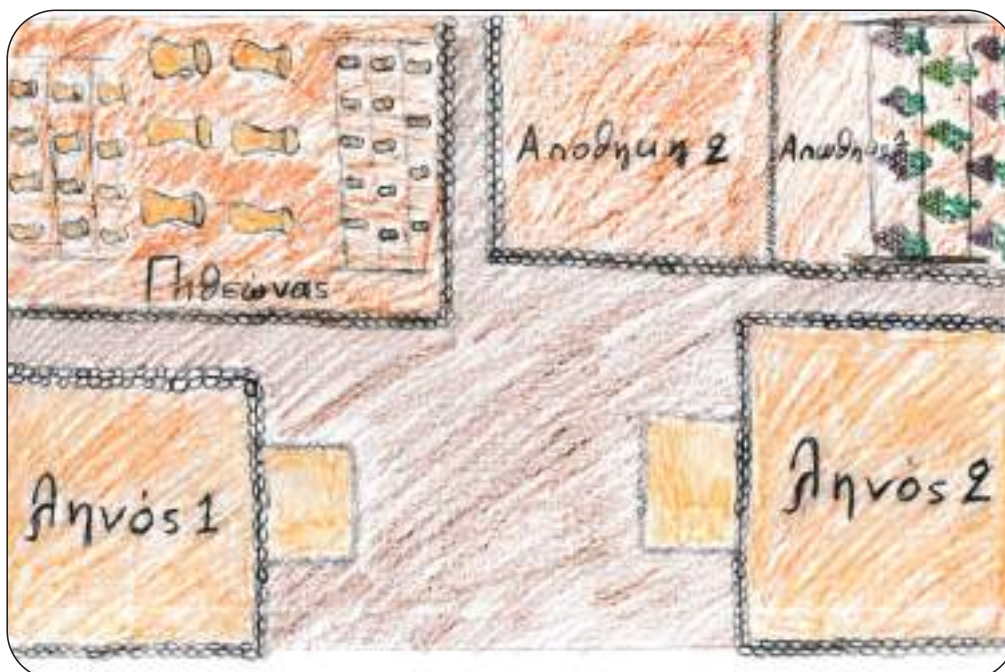
On the 6th of April, an archaeologist from the Ephorate of Antiquities of Fthiotida and Evritania, Mrs. Filitsa Tilleli, visited our school. She talked to us about the ancient winery which was found in our area. She also showed

us photos of the archaeological findings that were brought into light through the excavations of the last forty years in the modern settlement of our area. She answered our questions, took pictures and, in the end, she offered us a surprise gift. Although we had planned to



see the ancient winery in person, we were unable to do so due to the bad weather conditions. We did go to La Tour Melas though. There, we were shown the wine production process and we were given a tour of the facility. It was an unforgettable experience.

Alexia, Paris, Dimitris, Konstantinos



Sources: "Making wine in Achinos", Ephorate of Antiquities of Fthiotida and Evrytania

Student drawings: Stella Bali, Alexia Katsantoni, Georgia Koutra, Maria Antonogeorgou, Antonella Bodo, Fabiona Faso

School: 2nd primary school of Achinos 6th grade

Teacher: Rentifi Maria
Translation: Boura Maria

MY PLACE: NEW ANCHIALOS MAGNESIA



During the school year 2022-2023 the 3rd class of Evgenios –1st Primary School of Nea Anchialos Magnesia had the pleasure of working with the 1st Primary School Afantou of Rhodes. The two schools came into contact several times online and the students had the opportunity to present their place, their schools, the residents' occupations, their interests, making an online travel to places they had never visited.

The students of the 3rd grade of Evgeniou first presented Nea Aghialo, which is a coastal town with a small harbour near Volos with rich archaeological findings, brought to light by the excavations that took place.

It was founded in 1907 by refugees from Palaia Anchialos (Pomorie) of today Bulgaria which was set on fire by the Bulgarian conquerors.

They mentioned that in the area there are many archaeological finds from classical, the geometric up to the Neolithic era, which arouse interest of many tourists, which they visited in order to present the welcoming of the spring through the revival of the Eleusinian mysteries with ancient greek verse. Equally important is our school, which was built in 1910 with a bequest from Syngros, which is characterized as Preservable and subject to the 5th Tax Office of Newer Monuments. It is named EUGENIO after Metropolitan Evgenios Karavias, who was hanged by the Turks.





The residents of Nea Anchialos were occupied, and continue to this day, with picking olives, grapes, almonds and various vegetables. From the olives in fact they produce oil and sell it

inside and outside of Greece. In addition, they cultivate wheat while the yards of their houses are full of flowers since they like gardening. They are still engaged in fishing while many are hotel employees since Nea Aghialos is also a tourist destination.

There is also the Agricultural Production Cooperative of Nea Anchialos, with the name "Demetra". It was founded by the Aghialites of Eastern Romilia 10 years after their establishment in it and was initially equipped with several and high-value agricultural machinery, while later playing the role of Agricultural school.

A school that trained the Aghialite farmers. The Aghialites observe traditions and customs. One of them is Surva, which was called on New Year's Day. So do we, after the New Year since we received a package from the children of the 1st primary school of Afandu full of treats and wish-

es. We sang with great joy Surva surva hello joy, of the householder's pouches....", holding an olive branch symbolizing eternity and fruition.

At Carnival another custom that is still preserved is the three dayst, one old Thracian custom. It used to be a purely female event but recently men also take part. After Carnival, women fast for three days. They eat almost nothing. They only drink water. On Wednesday after the divine service they take part in Holly Communion and one of the trimeritissesses invites to the house ladies who have fasted and they all celebrate together with fasting food, wine, music and dancing. Today they all celebrate together in the center of the market or on the beach.

Reaching Easter, the students of the two schools presented their Easter customs.. The students of the 3rd grade of the 1st Primary School of Nea Anchialo, created their own cards and wanted to send them as a gift to their friends in Rhodes. So we took a box and filled it with goodies of our region, both for adults and for our young friends wishing all the best for the Easter Holly Days!

Our trip was unique. We met new people, learned about their place and their customs. We hope to see them in per

The students of the 3rd grade of Evgenios - 1st Primary School, Nea Anchialos Magnesia

**Head teachers:
Zoi Dimitrakopoulou – Marili Kyriakopoulou – Maria Papanikolaou - Nena Sidiropoulou,
Translation Anastasiou Liza**



The palace of Alikes of the Macedonian kings and the castle of the old Volos



Pupils of the 5th grade of Evgenio – 1st primary school in Nea Anchialos, decided within the framework of the partnership of schools, to deal with the castles, the “watchers” of

the past. Starting from the Acropolis of Pyras, the city on which Nea Aghialos was built, as other travellers, tried to discover how people lived in the old days.

Following the road to Volos, on a low hill opposite the port, with a stunning view of the modern city and the villages of Pelion, are located ruins of the palace of the Mace-

donian kings and the city founded in 294 BC by Dimitrios Poliorkitis. The palace is built on top of the hill surface of the rock which was flattened for its erection. The highest, eastern part is occupied by a building with towers at the four corners, the so-called tetratower. It seems to have been abandoned after the battle of Pydna, in 168 BC, and the end of the Macedonian dynasty. It was definitely still in use but did not host public activities.

In the around section in the northern peristyle courtyard, pottery workshops and bronze statues were established. After 120 BC the entire palace area was abandoned permanently, while during the Roman years the area around the peristyle courtyard was used as a cemetery. Having the pleasure



of being guided by the Voliotis visual artist Michalis Pavlis, who works as a Conservator of Antiquities and Works of Art, we continued our tour and we arrived at the Old Castle, which is located in the west entrance of the modern city of Volos and occupies an area of approximately 60 acres.

Its enclosure has a quadrilateral shape and is reinforced in straight lines sections with four-sided towers while the two southern corners with circular towers.

According to the studies so far, in the settlement, which was walled by Jus-

tinian in AD 551 and is located on the site of ancient Iolkou, residents of neighboring Dimitriada moved there due to the fear of raids, mainly by Slavs, during the early Christian times.

Over the centuries the castle offered shelter to locals and raiders. It had a citadel, four gates and from the 13th century it was surrounded by trench with sea water.

After 1423 it was inhabited by Ottomans who built a mosque on top of it.

Then the Christian inhabitants began to leave the coastal areas and to migrate to the heights of Pelion.

In 1889 the eastern side of the wall was torn down to unite the old town (the area of the castle) with the new (the modern Volos) which was developing rapidly in the east.

Today, the eastern and western sides are preserved up to 7 m high, while large sections have been uncovered in salvage excavations.

Early Christian ruins have also come to light during the excavations with mosaic floors, ruins of two baths, cemeteries and more.

Following along the walls of the castle of Palaia, and

admiring what we were seeing and hearing, we reached the little theater that has been created below those where, after the muses were invoked, we sang the Van Den Budenmayer- Concerto en mi mineur by the Polish composer Zbigniew Preisner.

The students of the 5rd grade of 1st Primary School, Nea Anchialos Magnesia

Head teachers:

Kliari Sofia,
Kiriakopoulou Marily,
Sidiropoulou Nena

Translation

Anastasiou Liza

Following in the footsteps of the people of Ancient Kamiros

Children introduce Ancient Kamiros to you!

Hello! Today we are in ancient Kamiros where we will get to know some important places!

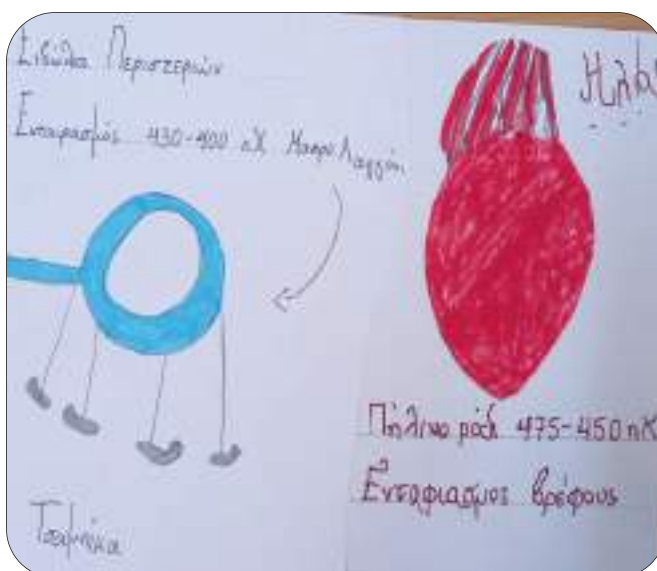
Our tour will start from the market, from the sanctuary in the fountain square, with steps and an altar, which was a key element in every worship. It was a stone structure where animals were sacrificed in honor of the gods. On your left you see another enclosure with altars, which were dedicated to various gods. The biggest altar was that of God Sun.

We are in the market. The altar is also in Krinis Square. There they used to tie the oxen on a chain. The oxen were decorated and then they were slaughtered to be eaten. The oxen that were sacrificed to the gods were brought there and were roasted in a square, made of stones, that looked like a grill. The sanctuary was perhaps dedicated to all the god i.e., it was a Pantheon.

Sotiris-Michalis

Inside the temple of Apollo, we can see the treasury. The treasury was used for oblations, such as gold jewelry, statuettes and money. The coins had their own design, in Kamiros they had the fig leaf because there were many fig trees in Kamiros.

Chrysanthi



The tiers (seats) are located in Krinis Square and people used to go there to talk about their village or watch the ceremonies. There are steps for people to sit on.

We can see houses that belong to the Hellenistic era. They had an inner courtyard and surrounding rooms, oikos being the most important one, where the family gathered and the andronas, where the host invited his friends to a symposium. In front of some houses there were shops.

Irene

The temple of Apollo had a narthex and a nave. The base for the statue of the god was inside the nave. The statue could be seen by the worshipers from the doors of the temple, which were usually left open. Near the temple, there was a public fountain of the 4th-5th century which was removed and the sanctuary was built. Only the columns were left, where the names of the creators, i.e., the local authorities, are written in chronological order.

Stamatis

We will talk to you about the temple of Athena. The temple of Athena Kamirada was located on the acropolis. The temple was of the Doric style, had 4 columns on its two narrow sides, and was built after the earthquake of 226 BC.



A hole in the ground with obelisks (apothetis) which are now in the British Museum and the Louvre was found there, in the excavations of the 19th century. Obelisks were also found by the Italians when they later excavated the temple. These finds are today in

Rhodes Museum.

In front of the temple there was also a Doric style stoa of 204 m, one of the longest in the ancient world.

Angeliki-Tsambika

So, we are in the acropolis of Ancient Camiros. A water tank was here, cov-

ered with a material as waterproof and durable as today's concrete, and it could hold six hundred cubic meters of water, enough for 400 families. It was built in the 6th century BC.

The water tank was removed when the stoa was built, and then the water was collected in an underground tunnel, while other smaller tunnels led to the city.

Ilias

We are in Loutra, where you could find three areas for cold, lukewarm and hot

water.

The floor of the hot bath area was supported by pillars. Water in a tank was collected from the roof.

The water was heated in a copper cauldron and the hot air came out from under the floor of the room for the hot bath, in the second it was lukewarm and in the last cold.

The Bath, which is from the Roman era, is probably private because it is small, while the Romans had large baths.

There is another bathhouse behind Agora.

Stergia

Historical data

Camiros, together with Lindos and Ialysos, was one of the three city-states, which, according to Homer, were founded by the Dorians who set-

to p. 46



Following in the footsteps of the people of Ancient Kamiros

from p. 45

located in Rhodes. Kamiros' life and development was based on the agricultural production.

The oldest known traces of habitation in the wider area of Kamiros, Camirida, date back to Mycenaean times.

Archaeological evidence of occupation in the area appears again from the Late Protoegeometric era (900-850 BC), during the Geometric period (850-680 BC), as well as the Archaic era (680-480 BC).

X.) that was a period of prosperity for Kamiros. The findings reveal commercial relations of Kamiros with the main part of Greece, Asia Minor and the South-Eastern Mediterranean, while, in addition to agricultural production, craft activity must also have been prosperous. During the 6th century B.C., Kamiros mints its own currency with the symbol of the fig leaf, one of its agricultural products.

The center of political, economic and cultural life



will be transferred, with the settlement of residents from all three old city-states, in 408 BC.

Writer

Vasiliki Patsadia, archaeologist.

3Rd -4th classes of the Primary School in Kalavarda, Rhodes.

3rd grade:

Alexandris Stamatis
Kalamara Stergia
Karassava Chrysanthi
Constantaki Tsampika
Ilias Maroullakis
Michalis Moskiou
Potsaki Angeliki

4th Grade

Karanatsiou Irini
Kasanis Sotiris

Drawings:

Angeliki Potsaki:
Temple of Apollo

Alexandris Stamatis-
Karassava Chrysanthi:
The area of the altar

Constantakis Tsampika:
Acropolis-The temple of
Athena

Kasanis Sotiris - Black-
figure goblet, Moskiou
Michalis - Iron sword (Ar-
chaeological Museum)

Karanatsiou Irini: Neck-
lace and aryvallus (Ar-
chaeological Museum)

Ilias Maroullakis - Clay
pomegranate, Konstantaki
Tsampika - pigeon fig-
urines (Archaeological
Museum)

We would like to thank
Mrs. Patsiada Vasso (ar-
chaeologist) for the tour in
ancient Kamiros and the
Ephorate of Antiquities of
Dodecanese for the help in
collecting material and for
Kamiros photo.

Teacher

Mrs. Yiola Pelekanou
English translation

Mrs. Sevasti
Papasavva





Domain Hatzimichalis: A tradition that lasts for years!

By the pupils of the 6th class of
Primary School of Atalanti, Greece

It all started with the nineteen-year-old Dimitris Hatzimichalis, who envisioned the creation of a vineyard and then a winery that would produce the wine he was dreaming of.

The microclimate in the valley of Atalanti, in Fthiotida, played an important role in the choice of location, as the cool breeze brought by Parnassos in the summer and the sea breeze of the Euboean Gulf made the ripening of the grapes easier during the harvest season, while the foliage did not freeze on cold spring evenings. So, in 1973 Hatzimichalis bought the first 90 acres for his vines, at a time when the wine production industry in the region of Fthiotida and generally in Greece was not particularly developed.

However, due to the fact that those years nothing was easy, Dimitris Hatzimichalis started raising turkeys, in order to be able to finance the construction of his winery. Thus, the turkey, which came from Canada in order to be bred and then decorated the festive Christmas table, has been the mark of the Domain Hatzimichalis since then!

The entry of Hatzimichalis wines in the early 80s with Cabernet Sauvignon was festive, while within a decade, in the early 1990s, it won international markets and competitions in Belgium and America. The combination of asyrtiko and rombolas stood out.

Today, you can visit the Domain Hatzimichalis and enjoy a guided tour of the vineyards, wine press and cellars.

SOURCES

<https://www.protothema.gr/>

<https://www.in2life.gr/>

<https://www.savoirville.gr/>

Translated from Greek to English

by Eleni Kyriazi-English teacher
of the 1st Primary school
of Atalanti, Fthiotida, Greece

By the 6th grade students
of the 1st Atalanti
Primary School
in Fthiotida

Vayas Olive Mill S.A.: A unique name and success story over time

The Vayas family, who live and work in Atalanti Fthiotida Greece, have established their own oil mill in the area since 1928, writing their own history in the field of oil production and trade.

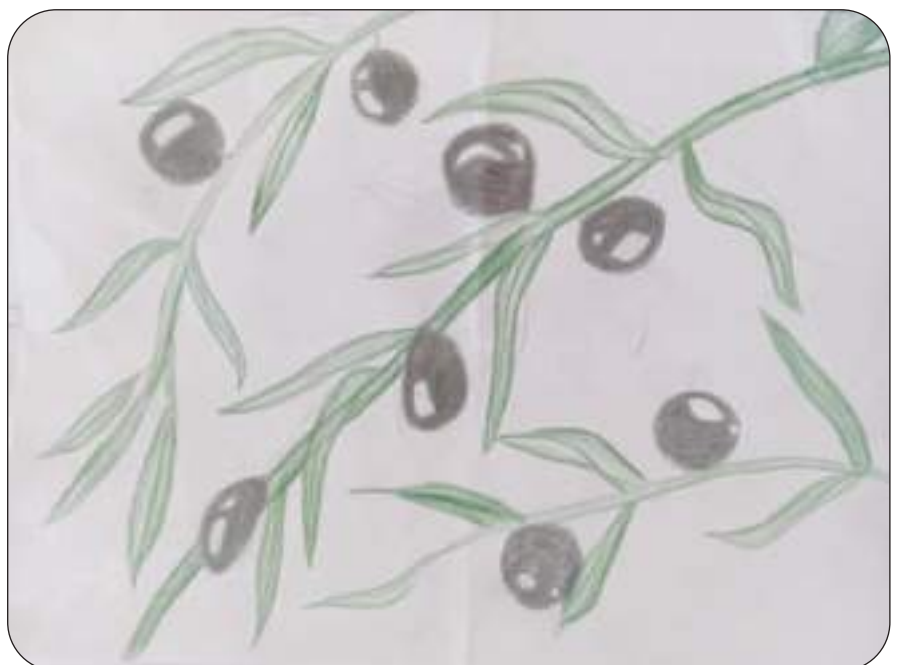
The building facilities of the factory occupy an area of 4000 square meters, including state-of-the-art machinery and fully trained staff. Also, in the last 8 years, this family business has dynamically entered the processing and trade of edible oils, packaging and selling oil and olives in Greece and abroad.

The varieties of olive processed by the Vayas olive mill are the Kalamon olives with their pointed end, the large round Amfisis olives and some others.

SOURCES

vagasfoods.gr

Translated from Greek to English
by the pupils of the sixth class
of the 1st Primary School
of Atalanti Greece





Prefecture of Florina: Our place through its artists

It is located in the north-northwest (NW) part of Greece and borders North Macedonia (Pelagonia Region) and Albania (Koritsas Prefecture) to the north and west respectively, while to the south it borders the Regional Units of Kozani and Kastoria and to the east with Pella Regional Unit.

The name of the prefecture of Florina has been associated with the rich

vegetation of its area, both in the present and in the past, which is proven by the rich deposits of lignite that it hides in its depths. Thus, it is reasonable that it acquired a name related to "Flora", the goddess of vegetation for the ancient Romans and the term that today translates to flora.

Looking at the prefecture from above, one can easily see that its geomorphology presents three

distinct highlands-diazomes, Amyntaio, Florina and Prespa. The central plain of Florina is surrounded by the mountain masses of Mount Varnouda to the west, Mount Vernos to the southwest and Mount Vora to the east. Varnoundas isolates the Prespa plateau to the west, while the southern low fringes of Vora and Vernos form the demarcation point between the Flo-

rina and Amyntaio highlands. Complementing this relief of the land are the six lakes, two in Prespes - Little and Great Prespa, which form the natural border of our country with neighboring Albania and North Macedonia - and four in the region of Amyntaio, the lakes Zazari, Heimaditita, Petron and Vegoritits, a number that gives a uniqueness for the data of the Greek





area.

The climate is purely continental, with cold winters, lots of rain and snow, and particularly low temperatures during the winter months. For example, the temperature, especially in January, can drop to -20 degrees Celsius. The presence of the lakes, however, positively affects the microclimate of their neighboring areas, offering milder conditions during the winter, although during long periods of total frost the smaller lakes freeze.

The capital of the prefecture is Florina, which is

the most "frozen" city in Greece, with an average annual temperature of 11.2 degrees Celsius. Departments of the University of Western Macedonia operate in the city of Florina, namely the School of Social and Humanities with departments of Elementary Pedagogical Education, Department of Kindergarten, Psychology, Department of Visual and Applied Arts and finally, the School of Agricultural Technology and Food and Nutrition Technology. The town of the prefecture is Amyntaio, which is located in the south, near

the lakes of Petros and Vegoritidas. Near Amyntaio is the traditional settlement of Nymphaeum. The Vigla Pisoderio Ski Center is located 29 km. northwest of Florina and further west the Prespes Lakes.

The prefecture is of special historical and archaeological interest. The earliest human activity is placed in the middle Neolithic period (5800-5300 BC) Also, archaeological findings from the time of Philip II. Finally, the Byzantine temples that exist on the island of Agios Achillios in Mikri Prespa

from the 10th century are also considered very important. with the most important being the ruined basilica of Agios Achillios.

The artists of our country

The artistic movement that was observed in Florina after the interwar period is a serious and evaluated part of the cultural history of the region. The foundation of the artistic movement in the prefecture is linked to the natural environment of the region, the historical-social conditions as well as the con-

to p. 50



Florina, our place through its artists



from p. 49

temporary coexistence of persons with common interests.

The number of artists is huge. We will present to you two painters from our region who loved the place and through their works tried to capture its beauty.

Vangelis Baras (1933-2007)

He was born in Florina. His involvement in painting began at a very young age, he was only 12 years old. He was self-taught. The technique he used for his paintings was a combination of oil painting and three-dimensional relief.

His subjects are mainly drawn from the prefecture of Florina. (<http://visualo-cart.edu.gr/sites/default/files/Florina%20artists%20Greek.pdf>)

Projects of the students

of the 5th grade (E1 and E2) of the 1st Florina Primary School, based on the creations of Vangelis Bara.

Vangelis Tamoutselis (1935)

Vangelis Tamoutselis was born in Drosopigi,

Florina in 1935. He took his color palette and easel to the countryside, capturing the beauty and colors of the alpine landscapes of the region. In its subject matter, one can distinguish the attempt to record and at the

same time highlight the cultural heritage of this place. (<https://docplayer.gr./amp/8049527-Viografika-eisigiton-timomenon-prosopon-kai-istorika-stoiheia.html>).

Projects of the students of the 5th grade (E1 and E2) of the 1st Florina Primary School, based on the creations of Vangelis Tamoutselis:

Compilation of the text: the students of the 5th grade (E1 and E2), of the 1st Primary School of Florina.

Editing of the text: the teachers of the departments Pita Sultana and Petsiva Maria.

Photo editing: Pita Sultana and Petsiva Maria

