



The town of Thessaloniki, the second biggest city of Greece which is the capital of the homonymous prefecture, is a place where modern lifestyle, historical sightseeing and natural sites coexist, rendering your visit an exciting experience.



Thessaloniki **White Tower** is the most characteristic monument in Thessaloniki and the city's absolute trademark. The White Tower, located on the old beach, was constructed in the middle of the 5th century A.D. Today it hosts an exhibition of Christian artefacts, including objects that date back to the period between 300 A.D. and 1430, mostly from Thessalonica. The exhibition is evenly distributed among the different floors.



The **Arch of Galerius**, also known as Camara, is, together with the White Tower, the most characteristic monument in Thessaloniki. It is located in Egnatia, in the centre of the city. The arch was erected during the Roman "Tetrarchy" period (beginning of the 4th century BC). It was built in honour of the Roman Emperor Galerius to mark his triumphant return to Thessaloniki (around 306 BC) after defeating the Persians.



The Rotunda of Agios Georgios or (in English) the **Rotunda of St. George** is one of the oldest and most imposing monuments in Thessaloniki. It was built in the 4th century AD and was part of a large complex that included the palace, an octagonal building and the Hippodrome, built by Caesar Galerius in the first Tetrarchy (around 300 AD), when he established Thessaloniki as his base.



The **Roman Agora** (Forum) was constructed in the late 2nd century AD and it constituted the administrative centre of the town till the 5th century. The Roman Agora is quadrangular. It used to be wider and in essence it was a large central square with large columns, which housed the Odeon, a show area, the Mint, the Bath, shops and large arcades, of which the best-preserved is the cryptoporticus, which was not hidden upon its establishment.