

PILGRIMAGES OF HOLY METROPOLIS OF CHIOS PSARA AND INOUSSES

CITY OF CHIOS



HOLY METROPOLITAN TEMPLE OF CHIOS

The Church honors the names of the Holy Martyrs Minas, Victor and Vikentios on November 11. Here, we can worship parts of the Holy Remains of Great Martyr Isidore of Chios, of the Apostle Thomas, as well as the Episcopal outfit of St. Nectarios the Miracle Maker, Archbishop of Pentapolis. You will also have the possibility to admire the pebbled courtyard.

The Public library of “Adamatios Korais” is located close to the abovementioned Holy Metropolitan Temple of Chios, and is the largest library of Chios and the Third largest in Greece, with collections of the Argentis family that do not concern only folk art. Within walking distance from the Temple, you can visit the Archaeological Museum, the Maritime Museum and the Byzantine museum. Moreover, you can visit the Holy parish church of Saint Jacob the Brother of God, with the large wooden carved and gold plated iconostasis (the old iconostasis of the Metropolitan Temple) as well as the ruins of the Holy Temple of St. Vassilios the Great (16th century) of the family of Petrokokkinos within the Municipal Garden. In the Castle of the Town, which dates back to the Byzantine era, you will have the possibility to wander to its narrow alleys, where the main attractions are the Sacred Parish Church of St. George, the Ottoman Baths, the Ottoman cemetery with the grave of Kara Ali, the palace of Justinian and the Dark Prison, where 74 elders of Chios that were hanged by the Ottomans in 1822 were embedded. Among them, were the National Martyr and Metropolitan of Chios, Platon Fragkiadis and his archdeacon, Makarios Garris.



PARISH OF ZODOCHOS PIGI OF LETSENA



Located at about two and a half kilometers from the city center, you will be able to find the remains of the five-aisled early Christian basilica of St. Isidore (4th century) in which you will see his tomb, along with the tomb of St. Myropi.

PARISH OF ST. LUCKAS OF LIVADIA

Three kilometers from the city, we come across to the Church of St. Paraskevi of Kastello, where her homonymous image which was brought by the refugees from Asia Minor in 1922, during their persecution from the Turks, is kept. In addition, you may see the Holy Order of Saint Panteleimon, wherein the pilgrimage sites of Jerusalem are represented.



PARISH OF THE SAVIOUR'S METAMORPHOSIS IN LIVADIA

Before you arrive at Vrontados you can pay your respects to the Monastery of Agios Georgios of Resta (18th century), where you may find the funerary monument in which three great spiritual figures of Chios are buried; the Chian Agiorite Monk and founder of the monastery, Nilos the Kalognomos, Saint Nikiforos the Chian from Kardamyla and

St. Athanasios from Paros. The relics of the last two Saints are kept in the parish Temple of Holy Saviour. In the courtyard of the monastery, on the northwest side you will see the tomb of the wise headmaster and historian George Zolotas.

HOLY PARTHENON OF VIRGIN MARY OF VOITHIA (1930)

Above the town of Chios going to Nea Moni, we come across the Monastery of Virgin Mary of Voithia. The builder of the Monastery is Saint Anthimos the Chian, and there you will find his tomb and his Sacred Remains. (The entrance to the Monastery is forbidden for men during the whole year, with the exception of the feast day of the monastery.)



LEPER HOSPITAL OF THE CITY OF CHIOS



A unique building complex dated back to the Genoese (1378). It is located northwest of the city of Chios, in the Kofinas area. There are the Temples of St. Lazarus and Santa Ypakoi which operated for the needs of the patients. Saint Anthimos the Chian ministered in this place. The institution continued to operate even during the Ottoman period. Moreover, a Swedish traveler who remained on the island for two years (1711-1712) referred to the leper hospital as a "magnificent estate." In 1822, the inmates of the institution were massacred by the Turks. Some years later the institution reopened, but the conditions for the patients were almost appalling. By the time we reached in 1881, the building complex was completely destroyed by the great earthquake of Chios.

OTHER PLACES OF INTEREST OF THE TOWN (Briefly)

The Roman aqueduct known as the bridge of the daughter (arched stone made bridge).

The Roman Bridge, in the Parish of Metamorphosis of Sotiros in Livadia.

CENTRAL CHIOS

KARIES AND HOLY NEA MONI OF CHIOS (1042)

Half an hour to three quarters of an hour distance from the city, past the village of



Karies which is the birthplace of St. Nicholas the Neomartyr of Chios (1754) and after leaving behind the Holy Monastery of Virgin Mary Kournas (17th century), while climbing the mountain Penthodos you will be able to see the Holy Cloister of St. Mark the Evangelist (1700), where are the hermitage and tomb of Saint Parthenis the

Chian. So, we end up almost in the center of the island in the foothills of the mountain Provatas. A Byzantine monastery is hidden there; the Imperial, and Stavropegic Holy Nea Mony Monastery with its great history and its famous mosaics that are unique for their art and quality. There lived as Monks several holy and important personalities, such as the three founders of the



Monastery, Nikitas, John and Joseph, Saint Nektarios, Saint Nicephorus and the National Martyr Metropolitan of Adrianople, Dorotheus Proios. (We do not refer to detailed historical data because several historical books have been written). Above the Monastery, on the slopes of mountain Provatas, and more specifically in a cave, the Cloister of the three Holy Fathers is located, where later on the Monastery was organized (1570).

ANAVATOS



A quarter of an hour away from Nea Moni Monastery and passing through the village of Avgonima we reach the Martyr village of Anavatos, which is considered to be the “Mystras” of the Aegean Sea, with rich history, but with a tragic end, as it was destroyed twice, once during the Massacre of 1822 by Turks and secondly by the great earthquake of 1881.

VRONTADOS

HOLY CATHEDRAL TEMPLE OF ST. GEORGE OF VRONTADOS

Vrontados is extended in the northern outskirts of the town of Chios and has eight parishes and two monasteries. A piece of the Holy Cross, part of the remains of St. George the Great Martyr and some pieces of the stone from the Holy Tomb and the horrible ordeal of our Christ are stored in that Holy Church. In addition, the skull of the National Hieromartyr, Presbyter Stamatis Hartoularis is kept in this temple. He was slaughtered and burnt by the Turks inside the Temple during the hours of the Holy Liturgy on Great Thursday 1822. Interesting to note is the large marble bell tower of the church (which together with the Parish Church of Virgin Mary of Erithiani are the two only ecclesiastical buildings of Vrontados, that remained intact during the great earthquake of 1881). The chapels of Neomartyr St. Theophilus of Zakynthos (that includes the place of his martyrdom) and of St. Stamatios Hartoularis are located in the courtyard.



In the courtyard of the Temple, you may find the busts of the first officers fallen in the battle of Epos in 1912, Nicholas Ritsos and John Pastrikakis, the two monuments dedicated to those killed Vrontados in the National Liberation Struggles of Greece, as well as the monument dedicated to the lost sailors. In the vestibule, there is the shrine with the bones of the two aforementioned Heroes. Finally, the Cathedral has a remarkable ecclesiastical museum with rich material, similar to that one of the Progressive Group of Vrontados which is housed close to the Temple at the premises of which interesting folklore and religious artifacts are hosted.

HOLY CHURCH OF ST. APOSTLES

The church is situated over Vrontados area, at the foot of the mountain Epos. In this place St. Makarios Notaras, Archbishop of Corinth, lived as a hermit and died.



Next to the church lies his grave, with parts of his remains and his manuscript. Not far away are the hermitage and his seat from which he gazed Vrontados and our unforgettable homelands while praying. On the day of Great Saturday, while the ceremony of the Resurrection is celebrated, the pilgrims have the possibility to enjoy the

old custom of Rocket War between the churches of Saint Mark and Panagia Erithiani.

MONASTERIES OF VRONTADOS

On both ends of Vrontados there are two monasteries; in the north part, after Daskalopetra (ancient Sanctuary of Cybele or Homer's Stone, 6th century BC) is



the Holy Monastery of Myrtidiotissa Theotokos (1887), which during the German occupation was one of the key points of resistance, thus honored by the allied headquarters in the Middle East. In addition, during its heyday, the Monastery was distinguished for its spiritual, social and charitable offer. Therefore, it retains a very significant library. In the south part of Vrontados is the Holy Monastery of St.

Stephen (1880), which was founded by Archimandrite Gabriel, Abbot of the Monastery of the Skete of St. Markos.

OTHER SIGHTS, PILGRIMAGES AND PARISHES OF VRONTADOS

HOLY PARISH CHURCH ST. MARK IN VRONTADOS

In this temple, which is the ancestral parish of our Eminence Metropolitan, you may see icons of the 18th century. The images of the finely crafted marble temple, which were painted from the great hagiographer Georgios Panagiotaki are also remarkable and the most characteristic is that one of St. Mark.



Furthermore, they preserve parts of the Sacred Remains of Saints Anargiri.

In addition, the wood engraved pulpit which is plated with gold and the wooden Icon Stands are worthy of attention, as well.

Finally, the pebbled courtyard of the temple is a fine example of mosaic decoration.

HOLY PARISH CHURCH OF VIRGIN MARY THE ERITHIANI IN VRONTADOS

Two miraculous icons of the Virgin Mary are kept here. There is also a church museum, as well as one of the most remarkable and artistic pebbled yards of Chios.



HOLY PARISH CHURCH OF ST. ISIDORE IN VRONTADOS

The miraculous image of duplicitous St. Isidore is kept in this church.

HOLY PARISH CHURCH OF ST. NIKOLAOS IN VRONTADOS

This is the most northern parish of Vrontados. With Temple being built in an



outstanding natural beauty landscape, visitors can venerate the parts of the Remains of various Saints, as well as the protective icon of St. Nikolaos, which was created at the expense of the local branch of P.N.O. from the hagiographer Georgios Panagiotakis. Furthermore, on the day of the feast, the official Blessing of our Glorious and Invincible Navy is performed with

the presence of people from the Merchant Navy. Finally, there is a Holy Vigil in honor of the Seafarers on the last Friday of July.

WAR MEMORIAL OF THE BATTLE OF EPOS, ON THE RIDGE OF THE MOUNTAIN, ABOVE VRONTADOS

RUINS OF THE TOWER IN RIMOKASTRO AREA OF EPOS

HOLY CHAPEL OF AGIOS GEORGIOS IN FLORI AREA

KARDAMILA

At the northeast end of Chios Island, and after passing through Vrontados, the villages Sykiada and Lagada we arrive at Kardamila, the birthplace of St. Nicephorus of Chios and where the seaport is called Marble. We can also visit



the ancestral home of Saint Anthimos of Chios as well as the residence of the late Bishop of Chios Constantine Deliyannis, the Cultural Center, and the three Ecclesiastical Museums.

Within trekking-mountaineering tourism, we can visit the Castle of Gria over Kardamyla. It is a medieval building with ruins of older fortifications.

Continuing north, in the villages Amades, Viki and Kambia, we can climb the highest peak of Chios island on the mountain Pellinaio, at 1.293m., In order to light a candle in the church of the Holy Trinity.

VIKI

In this village will pay our respects to two parish churches of post-Byzantine period with respective murals, Agia Paraskevi and Saint John the Baptist.



PITIOS

This village is the birthplace of the Neomartyr St. George the Chiopolitis with the newly Holy Temple. The renovated (open to visitors) medieval tower is also remarkable.

AMANI

Amani extends to the northwest part of Chios Island, the first village is Diefcha with the historical Monastery of St. John the Baptist of Moundoi (1574) which is known for its frescoes, many of which are original. In the era of its prosperity, the monastery was the most remarkable after Nea Moni.

Then we find Kipouries with the parish church of St. Panteleimon, Fita with St. Paraskevi, Spartounta with the Prophet Elijah and Katavasi the village where Santa Matrona the Chiopolitissa of Volissos lived.

VOLISSOS

Volissos, the main village of Amani area is forty km away from the city after Katavasi. Considering this village as the center, you can visit the most important pilgrimages of the Northern part of Chios Island.



After the tour of the village with its large castle, the church of St. George Kouroudiotis which is within walking distance from the castle, the Virgin Mary of Python with its pebble courtyard and the remarkable temple of Taxiarchis of Python and within a small distance from the village of Agios Georgios in Vassilika, we must go western in order to arrive at the most important pilgrimage of the island, Agia Markella.

Santa Markella was born in Volissos and her suffering as well as the many miracles she did can be very shocking for the visitors. The area of the pilgrimage and the homonymous are built next to the place of bush. There is a large guest house and after walking for about two kilometers you will arrive to the place where the holy water derives in a miraculous way during the Holy Solicitation and at the place of the martyrdom. Finally, you should also observe the red color of the stones of the beach that symbolize her blood.



PARPARIA, PIRAMA, TRIPES

Continuing north after Volissos, YOU WILL pass from the following villages, Parparia with the Sacred parish church of St. John Theologos and the chapel of Virgin Mary Pagousena, Pirama with the Holy parish church of St. John the Baptist with its large wooden temple and Tripes with the parish church of Saints Taksiarches.

MELANIOS

Melanios is a cape, inhabited since the ancient times. It lies beyond the village Tripes within 60km from the town of Chios island and was named Mavros Gremos (Black Cliff), because during the Massacre of Chios by the Turks in 1822, many people martyred there (over 5000). A memorial dedicated to these people was built in this region. Finally, ruins of the castle were found in Pirgos.

AGIO GALA

Near Melanios lies the village of Agio Gala, known for its remarkable history during the Byzantine years, for the medicinal properties of the calcareous water that drops from a conch of a rock looking like milk in a small cave below the village; in front of the cave's entrance is the church of Virgin Mary Agiogalousaina (13th century), with its artistic wood carved ancient temple.



Just above the Temple of Agiogalousaina, there is the post-Byzantine church of Agios Thallelaios

with the post-Byzantine era frescoes and the oldest wooden temple of Chios island (repaired in 1711). Beneath the small cave there is a larger one, with findings from the early Neolithic period (5000-6.000p.Ch.), which is open to visitors and easily accessible

NENITOURIA, KOUROUNIA, EGRIGOROS AND AFRODISIA

Continuing our journey in Amani, the villages that we meet are Nenitouria, with the four settlements and the Holy parish church of Taxiarches, Kourounia, with the Holy parish church of St. John Theologos, Egrigoros, with the parish church of Metamorphosis and the large winery that produces the "Ariousios" wine which is known since antiquity and finally, at a turning point, we meet Aphrodisia with the Holy parish church of Saint Mamas.

KERAMOS AND LEPTOPODA

On the North side of the Pelinneeon Mountain, you will be able to find two villages that could attract visitors for many different reasons. On the one hand, Leptopoda village, where the visitor can visit the folklore museum and see findings from the Early Christian church of Agiasmata and on the other hand Keramos village you could tour the area with the currently inactive mines (guided tours only) and learn their interesting history.

AGIASMATA

After Keramos and Leptopoda, in the north edge of the island, you will come across Agiasmata, an area with organized thermal baths. There are also three old churches, Santa Zone, Saint Nicholas and Saints Anargyroi as well as the chapel of St. Isidore that is built on the ruins of an early Christian church. Finally, you will be able to visit the Monastery of the Immaculate Conception which rises at the north end of the coast.

CHALANDRA, POTAMIA AND PISPILOUNTA

On the way back to Volissos, you can visit Chalandra village where you will find the holy parish church of Agia Paraskevi, New Potamia in where the old village (uninhabited) with the Holy Temple of St. Anthony is retained and the Village of Pispilounta with Saint Constantine and the Byzantine settlement with the large tower in the area of Tamarkos

SOUTH-WEST CHIOS

SIDIROUNTA



Saint John in Gerita, which has Byzantine frescoes as well.

While leaving from Volissos and moving perpendicularly to the southwest of Chios, you will go through the Sidirounta village with the Byzantine chapel of St. George in Prastia area where Byzantine frescoes are kept as well as the post-Byzantine chapel of

LITHI

After Sidirounta, you will see Lithi village, the place where St. Nektarios house is preserved (which is a private house nowadays) and where he served as a teacher

VESSA



The next village, Vessa, is a small castle village, where the Ecumenical Patriarch Constantine V the Valiadis was born, and whose the house is being preserved. In addition, you can pay your respects to the cemetery church of Saint Dimitrios, where you can admire the magnificent wooden iconostasis (1840-1841), that is comparable to that of the small brigade of Mesta.

ELATA

After Vessa, you will come across Elata village. There, you will be able to pay your respects to the magnificent Holy Temple of Agia Triada which is rebuilt by Saint Pachomius from Elata (Arelas), the founder of the Skete of the Agioi Pateres. The Christian poet G. Veriti (Alexander Gkialas) was also from the same village.



MESTA

Mesta is the next village. In this great castle village, with the iron gates, you will be able to visit the biggest Holy Temple of Chios Island, Taxiarches where you will see the miraculous icons, the little church of Taxiarchis with the wooden iconostasis (1833) and the Monastery of the Assumption.

OLYMPOI

Continuing on the main boulevard, we pass by the village of Olympi with the remarkable and visitable Cave of Sykia, where, according to researchers, the creation of the cave was realised in two different phases: the first is placed in the upper Jurassic period (Mesozoic period), 150 million years ago and the second to the Cenozoic period, 65 million years ago.



PIRGI



In Pirgi with the Byzantine Church of the Holy Apostles of the 13th century, the Genoese tower in the center of the village (as it is customary in any castle village) and the house of explorer Christopher Columbus, who settled in Chios in order to prepare himself for the exploratory trip with the known results. Finally, it is worth noticing the exterior decoration of all the buildings of the village, with their famous scratch.

EMPORIOS

After Pirgi you must visit Emporios village. It is the seaport of the village. There, the nature left its mark since the prehistoric period with the volcano which is now inactive. South of the bay, there is the early



Christian baptistery with a cruciform baptismal font, in good condition, with the ruins of the basilica which was a chapel, next to it. On the hill above the baptistery, there are the remains of the fortress that was guarding the entrance of the bay and in the Northern side, on the slope of the Prophet Elijah, there are the ruins of the ancient settlement (6,000-2.000p.Ch.).

SOUTHEAST CHIOS

ARMOLIA

Having left the southeast side of the island behind, we are heading to the city. After Emporios village, you will have the opportunity to stop to Armolia village which is famous for the pottery since the old times. Next to the village, you will see the Holy Monastery of Zoodochos Pigi of Vrettos (18th century), one of the centers of the Kollyvadikoi movement and the Castle of Apolichnon (1440).

KALAMOTI AND PATRIKA

Kalamoti is one of the large villages of southern Chios and the headquarters of the Municipal Unity of Mastichochoia, "Great and powerful village with a great and high tower since it is visible from the fields of mastic," says Christopher Bouodelmonti, a traveler who had visited Chios in 1415. There you can visit the Byzantine Temple of Panagia Agrelopousena (13th or 14th century). The exterior space of the church is decorated with marble sculptures. The Hagiographies as well as the inlaid with gold wooden iconostasis are exceptional. After going east of Kalamoti, you will come across the village Patrika where Saint Nephon the New Koinoviarchis was born, one of the most important people of the Kollyvades Fathers and where the ruins of his home are preserved.



KINI, VOUNO AND FLATSIA

Continuing we pass from Kini, the village in which one of the Stavropegic monasteries is, the Monastery of Episkepsis (1667), which celebrates the fact of Virgin Mary's visit to Elizabeth. Afterwards, you will pass from the village Vouno where you will see the Temple of Ascension and the many chapels of the village. Finally, you will find the small village Flatsia with the Church of the Holy Apostles.

NENITA

In a very close distance from Flatsia, you will find Nenita village, which is a village with two parish Temples, St. Georgios and Virgin



Mary, which are famous for the artistic, large, wooden iconostasis. You will also find two Monasteries, St. Tryphon (17th century) with the curved iconostasis and Taxiarches which was built in 1305 and rebuilt in 1844 during the time of Bishop Sophronius from Chios. The Botanical Garden of Aegean is also remarkable (it's near the monastery of St. Tryphon Neniton).

KATARRAKTIS

On your way to Chios city, you will come across Katarraktis village, with the relics of the Genoese Castle of the village, the Holy Holy Temple of St. Ioannis Argentis (14th century) and its old Byzantine settlement.

KALLIMASIA

Next we come across Kallimasia, one of the large villages of South Chios with an excellent ecclesiastical museum, the folklore museum and the Byzantine church of Agia Paraskevi are also interesting. In a small distance you will find the Monastery of Panagia Plakidotissa (1625). In a special location there is the parish chapel of St. Emilianos (18th century) which is a complex of buildings, the church (aisle basilica) and 'cells'. The temple is dedicated to the memory of Emilianos the Confessor, Bishop of Cyzicus (8 August). Furthermore, SPIRITUAL FOUNDATION AND SOCIAL DIAKONIA OF KALLIMASIA CHIOU "SAINT AIMILIANOS THE CONFESSOR" is based in the same place. Finally, Kallimasia is the birthplace of the Ecumenical Patriarchs Ioakeim II Kokkodis and Joachim IV Krousouloudis whose tomb is located in the grounds of the Chapel of Metamorphosis, created by the sculptor George Bonanos (1897).



HOLY MONASTERY OF AGIOS MINAS (1586)

Before going to the southern suburbs of the city, Kampochora, we pay our respects to one of most martyred places of our island the Stavropegic Holy Monastery of Saint Minas. There, the Turks massacre, thousands of Christians after a siege in 1822. The signs of the massacre, among other things, are preserved on the floor of the church, until today. In this chapel there are stored many bones of slaughtered and you can find a very valuable library.



OTHER VILLAGES OF MASTIHOHORIA (BRIEFLY)

EXO DIDYMA



**HOLY PARISH TEMPLE OF THE PRESENTATION OF VIRGIN MARY.
HOLY MONASTERY OF AGIA MATRONA HALANDRON (1660).**

MESA DIDYMA



HOLY PARISH CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION.

CHURCH OF VIRGIN MARY SIKELIA

Not far from the village Exo Didyma, you can gaze at the Church of Virgin Mary Sikelia, a Byzantine Temple built in the 13th century, close to the village.

MIRMIGKI

HOLY PARISH TEMPLE OF SANTA MARINA

PAGIDA

**HOLY PARISH TEMPLE OF TAXIARCHES
KAMPOCHORA**

Before you complete the tour of the island with the many sights, in order to have the full picture, you should visit the villages of the Campos of Chios which are:

VAVYLOI



Vavyloi is a small village in the southwest part of Campos. There, you can visit one of the island's Byzantine diamonds, Panagia Krini (1287), with Byzantine frescoes some of which were over painted and the over-paintings are stored in the Byzantine Museum of Chios. In addition, there is the medieval settlement of Sklavia, where, according to mythology, Beautiful Helen bathed during her trip to Troy. Throughout the period of the Genoese, part of the village seems to belong to the family of Giustiniani).

ST. GEORGIOS SYKOUSIS

The village of St. George Sikousis stands similar to an eagle nest in the 360m. above sea level, between the peaks of Kski Rachi, Prophet Elias and Pagovouno. The village is called in a more simple way, "Ai Giorgis" (thanks to the homonymous monastery), which was developed around the "Metochion the Sykeon," which referred to the chrysobull of Michael Palaeologus (1959). It was a big shareholder of the Nea Moni monastery, which includes all Kampochora. In the old times, the village was surrounded by a fortress wall and towers.



The community was founded in 1518 by the monk Sofronios Sepsis. The Monastery of St. George Sikousis (13th century), which was originally founded, according to tradition, by the Saint Fathers Nikitas, Ioannis and Joseph of Nea Moni, is thought to have been an exact copy of the church of Nea Moni, but it has undergone several renovations and additions, that completely altered it. Today, the parish church of the village is St. Panteleimon.

CHALKIOS



Chalkios is the largest village in the Municipal Unity of Kampochora. There you can access the large lintel of the parish church of the Holy Assumption of Virgin Mary which has fragments of an ancient Temple as well as from the Castle of the City of Chios (Palm Sunday). In the north part of the village, there is also the Byzantine chapel of

St. John the Baptist. In addition, it is worth mentioning that in the east part of the village, on a hill amidst a lush green landscape, you can find the fundamental refurbished Agia Skepi Monastery (1935), founded by elder Cornelius (marble).

VERVERATO

In Ververato you will see the Holy Parish Church of Santa Marina, a remarkable Church Museum as well as some chapels from the Genoese period, the most characteristic of which is Saint Constantinos in the area Efta.



DAFNONAS

In Dafnonas, where the parish church is dedicated to St. Panteleimon you will see the Chapel of the Virgin Mary Stratigousena or Stratigato or Hypapante

Dafnona. The original building is considered to be built at the same period as the Nea Moni Monastery (11th -12th century) and used to be one of its shareholders. Today, it is a private temple, well-preserved, with a remarkable mosaic floor in the church.

OTHER VILLAGES OF CAMPOS (Briefly)

In the wider area of Campos you will have the possibility to visit other villages that have something worth-seeing:

ZIFIAS

The parish church is dedicated to Santa Paraskevi. This village is the birthplace of the professor of Byzantine History at Kapodistrian University of Athens and academic, Kon. Amandos.

NEOCHORI

Holy parish Temple of the Presentation of Virgin Mary.

VASILEONIKO

Holy parish Church of St. George.

THOLOPOTAMI

The Church of the Assumption is the parish church of the village. It is remarkable that during the feast of the chapel which is dedicated to the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul, the distillers are the ones that are honoured.

TALAROS OF CAMPOS

Talaros is the area east of Campos with the Holy Parish Church of St. Polykarpos, whose old marble iconostasis used to decorate the erstwhile Metropolitan Church of Chios, Taxiarchis of the bell (no longer exists). Finally, Cambos is famous for its great historical and architectural value mansions, most of which were dated from the era of the Genoese.

THIMIANA



As we complete our tour, it is advisable to visit a monument of the modern ecclesiastical art, the Holy Parish Church Agios Efstratios of Thymiana, the second largest Temple of Chios, whose reconstruction was the architectural

achievement of the era. This Temple has an elaborate decoration of its exterior made by stone from Thymiana. The holy remains of Agios Efstratios are kept in the church and in the courtyard, there is the tomb of the late Bishop of Chios, Joachim Stroumbis.

It would be considered an omission not to mention the Monastery of St. Anargyroi of Thymiana which was built in the 17th century.

VARVASI

Varvasi is the last stop of our tour, since it is located in the southern "gateway" of the city. The most remarkable monuments that are found in Varvasi village and belong to the modern ecclesiastical history are:



HOLY CHURCH OF SAINT CHARALAMBOS OF VARVASI

The Holy parish Temple of Saint Charalambos, in which you will find the miraculous icon of Saint Charalambos which was transferred to Chios in a miraculous way, was constructed by refugees, who were coming mainly from Krini (Cesme) of Asia Minor.

HOLY CHURCH OF SAINT LOUKAS OF VARVASI

The Holy Parish Church of St. Lucas in Varvasi is decorated with a marble iconostasis created by the sculptor John Chalepas (1876), the father of the sculptor Giannoulis Chalepas who is quite famous in modern Greece. Furthermore, the belfry (1907) is of great artistic value, since the four corners of its base are built with volcanic rocks from Vesuvius of Italy. Finally, the mausoleums that are in the atrium of the church are also quite remarkable.



HEROIC PSARA

1) Holy Church St. Nicholas Psara

the historic church where the courageous Konstantinos Kanaris prayed before set fire to the Turkish flagship at Chios Port (1822).

2) Holy Monastery of the Assumption of the Virgin of Psara 18th century.

3) Museum

4) Archaeological site of Archontiki Psara.

5) The Mavri Rachi (Black Back) of Psara.



INOUSSES

1. Holy Parish Church of St. Nicholas of Oinousses, there you can find the stored holy remains of St. Nicholas.

2. Holy Monastery of the Immaculate Conception (follows the old calendar), with murals of the famous hagiographer Fotis Kontoglou.

3. Maritime Museum.



END AND GLORY TO GOD





NOTE

Regarding the issue of transportation and accommodation for the pilgrims, we would like to inform you that, currently, the Metropolis of Chios Church has no accommodation premises. So, for your convenience it is advisable to inform the Holy Metropolis for ecclesiastical sites that you select to visit, at the tel. (0030)2271044045-43045.

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