

Conference Programme

10th Qualitative and Quantitative Methods in Libraries

International Conference

QQML 2018

May 22-25, 2018

Cultural Center

Chania, Crete, Greece

Conference Venue

Cultural Centre of Chania
70 Andrea Papandreou str,
Chania 731 34
Crete, Greece

0030 2821 3 44400 – 403

Gold SponsorThe logo for Springer Nature, featuring the word "SPRINGER" in a bold, dark blue sans-serif font, followed by the word "NATURE" in a bold, red sans-serif font.

Organizing Committee

Anthi Katsirikou (University of Piraeus, Greece), Co-Chair

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Ageliki Oikonomou (University of Piraeus, Greece)

Christos H. Skiadas (Technical University of Crete, Greece), Co-Chair

Iro Tzorbatzaki (University of Macedonia, Greece)

The word **papyrus** derives from Greek *πάπυρος* (papyros).

Greek has a second word for papyrus, *βύβλος* (Byblos or biblos (from the name of the Phoenician city of Byblos).

The etymon bibl is the basis of every meaning about book in Greek *βιβλίο* (biblio= book),

βιβλιοθήκη (*Bibliothèque* in French),

βιβλιοθηκάριος (bibliothécaire, librarian),

βιβλιοθηκονομία (bibliothéconomie= library science),

βιβλιογραφία (bibliography= biblio + write),

βιβλιόφιλος (bibliophile= biblio+ friend), and

Βίβλος the 1st book, Bible.

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Preface

Dear our Guests,

It is our great pleasure to welcome all of you in Crete.

We are also happy to celebrate the 10th Anniversary of the QQML International Conference with you.

I hope your stay in Chania will be inspiring and effective.

As the previous years, a considerable number of high quality abstracts are accepted for oral or poster presentations and both research papers and applied works from all over the world are included in the program.

Important speakers present their research and their work in the Plenary Speeches, the Workshops, the Special Sessions and the Posters which support the professional development of library scientists and information specialists and enhance the research on the Library and Information Science.

The 10th Conference brings together researchers, technical developers, managers and library professionals to review achievements to announce creative challenges and opportunities.

The conference also brings together members of the QQML network that started some years before and constructed it's 1st Board last year.

I should like to encourage you to network with your QQML colleagues which illustrates the distribution of the participants in the five geographic regions of the world.

I'd like to thank the Committees of the Conference which worked hard for its success.

The Conference is both social and scientific event, creates human networks and social affairs.

Enjoy it!

Anthi Katsirikou

University of Piraeus Library
Conference Chair

Useful Information about the Program

Registration, Information desk and Opening hours

The Conference Secretariat follows the conference hours.

It is open every day as follows:

Tuesday 22 May: 08.00-17.30,

Wednesday 23 May: 08.30-13.00,

Thursday 24 May: 08.30-17.30

Friday 25 May: 08.30-18.00

Vouchers

Please make sure that you have your vouchers for all Conference events: Coffees, Lunches, Half Day Excursion, Conference Dinner and the Full Day Excursion.

Certificates of Attendance

Certificates of attendance for those who require them will be available from the Secretariat from the afternoon of Thursday 24 May.

Posters

Posters will be mounted in the afternoon of the first day onwards. The persons in the registration desk with support you.

The poster session is scheduled on Thursday evening, but you are expected to present it in brief during the special Poster session (PS). The posters stay in place until the end of the conference.

Wi-fi access

Delegates have open Wi-Fi access in the Conference & Cultural Centre.

Conference photograph

On Tuesday 22 May, after the last presentation of the day and before the Welcome Reception we'll take the Conference Group Photograph in front of the Cultural Center.

More Photographs also will be taken during the social events and published on the Social media and the Conference websites.

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QQML International Conference

Linkedin:

Website: <http://qqml.org/event/qqml2018/>

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<p style="text-align: center;">QQML2018 10th Qualitative and Quantitative Methods in Libraries International Conference 22-25 May 2018, Chania, Crete, Greece</p>	
Tuesday, 22.5.2018	
8.00-09.30 Registration	
09.30- 10.00 Opening Ceremony	
<p style="text-align: center;">Room 1 PS1 10.00-10.45 Plenary Session Chair: Christos H. Skiadas, chair of ISAST Speaker: Maria Garrido Title: Development and Access to Information: The Role of Libraries in Advancing the Sustainable Development Goals</p>	
10.45- 11.15 Coffee Break	
<p style="text-align: center;">Room 1 PS2 11.15-12.00 Plenary Session Chair: Anthi Katsirikou Speaker: Antonia Arahova</p>	

Title: IFLA Guidelines, Manifestos and Declarations				
SCS1 Special and Contributed Sessions				
Room 1 12.00-14.00	Room 2 12.00-14.00	Room 3 12.00-14.00	Room 4 12.00-14.00	Room 5 12.00-14.00
Future of Assessment of the Education of Library and Information Professionals Internationally Chair: Tonia Arachova	Change patterns: Open Science and Supporting Tools Chair: Kali Tzortzi	Impact of the Use of Qualitative and Quantitative Methodologies I Chair: Angela Repanovici	Knowledge Organization tools and techniques I Chair: Maria Garrido	WS1 1st Workshop: Implementing the READ Scale (Reference Effort Assessment Data) Tool at Your Institution: Introduction, Implementation and Outcomes Bella Karr Gerlich, Lynn Berard, Grant Gerlich
Naeema H. Jabur Information Professionals' Perspectives towards the Competencies Acquired from Education and Work	Constantia Constantinou Democratizing Knowledge: The implementation of the Open Access Policy at a Large Public University System	Petra Düren, Stéphane Goldstein, Ane Landoy, Angela Repanovici, Jarmo Saarti The Effect of New Public Management on Public and Academic Libraries' Service Quality	Lars G Johnsen, Arthur Tennøe Making a Bibliography Using Metadata	
Usha Kumari Seenappa, Seebi Narasimhaiah, Anusha Hiremat An Initiative to Aid Continued Education: A Case study on "Tent	Petrusa Miholic The Impact of the Slovenian National Open Access Strategy on Scientific Publishing of	Ane Landoy, Silvia Ghinculov, Angela Repanovici, Natalia Cheradi Using Quantitative Sociological Methods for	Sarantos Kapidakis Unexpected Errors from Metadata OAI-PMH Providers	

Library”, a Library Extension Programme by Central Forest Library of KFD	Primorska University Researchers Gintare Tautkeviciene, Ieva Ceseviciute Towards Open Science Related Policies, Infrastructures and Practices: The Case of Lithuania	Functional Analysis of Academic Libraries		
Stavroula Sant-Geronikolou Collecting Senior Student Perceptions around Greek LIS Curricula and the New Academic Librarianship Paradigms		Carlotta Alpignano Monitor, Compare, Share, Evaluate, Report and Decide. Usage of simonlib® Application for Performance Management at the European University Institute Library	Patricia H. Dawson Comparisons of Retrieved Items from Discovery Tools: Do Discovery Tools Bolster Local Library Holdings?	
Obinyan Oluwatoyin Oyeyemi Human Resources and Competencies for the 21 st Century Library Services		Jo Flanders Is Open Access Good Enough for Academic Libraries?	Elena Popescu Quality Assurance and Enhancement in Romanian Research Libraries	
14.00- 15.30 Lunch				

SCS2 Special and Contributed Sessions				
Room 1 15.30-17.30	Room 2 15.30-17.30	Room 3 15.30-17.30	Room 4 15.30-17.30	Room 5 15.30-17.30
Linking Research and Practice: The Synergies and their Relevance to Practice, Policy and Academia I Chair: Maria G. N. Musoke	Intangible Assets, the effect of Libraries on Chair: Petrusa Miholic	Digital Repositories Digital Libraries Chair: Jo Flanders	Knowledge Organization tools and techniques II Chair: Naeema H. Jabur	WS1 Bella Karr Gerlich, Lynn Berard, Grant Gerlich Implementing the READ Scale (Reference Effort Assessment Data) Tool at Your Institution: Introduction, Implementation and Outcomes
Themban Malapela and Karin De Jager Theories of Library Service and Practical Approaches to Their Implementation in Academic Libraries	Dianah Twinoburyo Kacunguzi Preservation of Endangered Indigenous Knowledge: The Role of Community Libraries in Uganda	Evgenia Vassilakaki, Daphne Kyriaki Manessi, Georgios Giannakopoulos An Evaluation Framework for a Digital Cultural Heritage Project	Raphaëlle Bats, Benoît Epron Documenting Activities in Libraries: Designing an Interface to Link Collections and Activities	
Micah J. Waltz, Heather K. Moberly, Arwen Meador, Esther E. Carrigan Identifying Information-related Competencies to	Antonio Carpallo-Bautista, Esther Burgos-Bordonau The Spanish Bookbinding in the Royal Academies: Binders, Workshops and Different Typologies (18th	Jane Sandberg, Qiang Jin Crafting Linked Open Data to Enhance the Discoverability of Institutional Repositories on the Web	Rosario Arquero-Avilés, Brenda Siso-Calvo, Gonzalo Marco-Cuenca and Silvia Cobo-Serrano Orphan Works and Diligent Search: Spanish Information Sources for	

Align Educational Support	- 20th Centuries)		Published Books	
Leonor Gaspar Pinto, Paula Ochôa Openness in Evaluation: Understanding Epistemological Challenges, Rethinking Competencies and Library Practices	Kali Tzortzi Analytical Study of Buildings: Modalities of Walking and Looking in Archaeological Museums	Anna Cajthamlova The Virtual Deposit Library: A New Way for Building Archival Collections in Libraries in the Czech Republic	Silvia Cobo Serrano, Rosario Arquero Avilés, Gonzalo Marco Cuenca and Brenda Siso Calvo Orphan Works and Non-textual Materials at Spanish Specialized Libraries	
María Antonia García Moreno and Elisabeth Rodríguez Practically Speaking: Reflections and Advice on Planning an Intercultural Faculty Exchange	Evgeniya Rusinova Determining the Place of Libraries on the Public Agenda in Bulgaria	Maria João Pinto, Sofia Fernandes From the Institutional Repository to a CRIS System: What Challenges?	Yejun Wu and Fansong Meng Building a Comprehensive Taxonomy of Security through Facet Analysis and Facet Nesting	
Ksenija Tokić and Ivo Tokić The Contribution of	Maltesh Ningappa Motebennur Digital Initiative a Pilot		Ellen Petraits Qualitative Assessment in the Studio Critique	

Library Conferences to Congress Tourism of Croatia	Project of Buddhist Manuscripts of Arunachal Pradesh, India		
Welcome Reception			
End of the 1 st Day			

QQML2018 10th Qualitative and Quantitative Methods in Libraries International Conference 22-25 May 2018, Chania, Crete, Greece				
Wednesday, 23.5.2016				
All day registration				
SCS3 Special and Contributed Sessions				
Room 1 9.00-10.30	Room 2 9.00-10.30	Room 3 9.00-10.30	Room 4 9.00-10.30	Room 5 9.00-10.30
Metrics: Bibliometrics, Scientometrics, Webometrics and Altmetrics I Chair: Teresa S. Welsh	Impact Assessment! Chair: Jarmo Saarti	Change patterns: Academic Libraries Chair: Sarantos Kapidakis	Collection policies and Management I Chair: Karin de Jager	WS2 Naeema Jabur 2nd Workshop: Managing References & Bibliographies Using Mendeley
Teresa S. Welsh Information Literacy, Librarianship, and Social Justice: A Bibliometric Analysis of Scholarly LIS Literature	Markku A. Laitinen Promoters vs. Detractors or Faith-holders vs. Hate-holders? - Evaluating the Applicability of the Net Promoter Score (NPS) and the Public Sector Net Promoter Score (PSNPS) as an Indicator of Library Customers' Perception	Clarence Maybee, Nanette Anderson, Karen Hum Designing Academic Libraries in the Digital Age	Lisa Romero Inclusivity in Communication Collection Development: Considering the Information Needs of Researchers Outside the Discipline	

<p>Anna Ching-Yu Wong</p> <p>A Bibliometric Study of Scholarly Articles Contributed by a Global Pharmaceutical Firm Scientists</p>	<p>Luiza Baptista Melo, Angela Repanovici</p> <p>Assessment of Impact and Value in the Academic Libraries: A Literature Review</p>	<p>Elisabetta Tamburini, Elena De Carolis, Susanna Rospo</p> <p>For a "Terrific" Use of the Academic Library</p>	<p>Juan Gorraiz, Ursula Ulrych, Benedikt Blahous and Martin Wieland</p> <p>Monitoring the Broader Impact of the Journal Publication Output on Institutional Level: A Case Study for the University of Vienna</p>	
<p>Nicola De Bellis, Annamaria Alfonsi, Simona Assirelli</p> <p>Bibliometrics and Research Evaluation: An Information Service Perspective</p>	<p>Umut Al and Zehra Taşkın</p> <p>Impact Assessment Studies of LIFE Project</p>	<p>S. Aravind, K. Chinnasamy and S. Ravikumar</p> <p>Characteristics of Reader Status as for Predicting the Use of Resources in Academic Libraries – A Study</p>	<p>Georgios Ritzakis, Nikolaos Thalassinou, Georgios A. Fragkiadakis</p> <p>Monitoring the Eudoxus System Textbook-provision in a Tertiary Technological-education Department of Nutrition and Dietetics</p>	
<p>Teresa Costa</p> <p>Dissertations of the Masters in Sciences of the University of Lisbon: Bibliometric Analysis (2008-2016)</p>	<p>Jonathan Cain & Sarah Proctor</p> <p>Designing a Low Cost, High Impact Space Assessment Methodology</p>	<p>Bojan Kundacina, Stanka Jovicic</p> <p>Information - Library - Knowledge</p>	<p>Nađa Stojković-Jovanović, Nataša Jovanović</p> <p>Promotion of Collections of the National Library of Serbia through Souvenirs Inspired by Motives from</p>	

			the Fund of Serial Publications	
Room 1 10.30-11.10 Poster Session Brief presentation of the Posters Chair: Helen Kraniti				
11.10- 11.30 Coffee Break				
SCS4 Special and Contributed Sessions				
Room 1 11.30- 13.00	Room 2 11.30- 13.00	Room 3 11.30- 13.00	Room 4 11.30- 13.00	Room 5 11.30- 13.00
The Added Value of Library services Chair: Stanka Jovicic	Learning Outcomes assessment Chair: Kathy Rosa	The Effect of Library services on Research Chair: Melissa P. Johnston	Collection policies and Management II Chair: Constantia Constantinou	Technologies as Services in Libraries I Chair: Markku Laitinen
Arja Juntunen, Markku Laitinen, Jarmo Saarti, Aino Taskinen Benchmarking the Added Value of the Libraries to the University Output in Finland	Rachel Sarjeant-Jenkins A Position of Strength: The Value of Evidence and Change Management in Master Plan Development	Melissa P. Johnston, Lucy Santos Green Systematic Literature Review for Synthesizing Research	Tamis Foltyn How Many Copies of the Documents it is Necessary to Store in the System of Czech Libraries? Mathematical Formula for the Estimation of the Minimal Number of Book Copies	K. Chinnasamy Evaluating the Awareness and Effective Usage of Digital Library Consortium: A Case Study of Tamilnadu State Universities - A Study

<p>Elena Maceviciute</p> <p>How Libraries Create Value and Help Diminishing the Digital Divide</p>	<p>Jasmina Ninkov</p> <p>Preparing Library for Tomorrow Public Libraries, Digital-information Literacy Crossroads and Life-long Learning</p>	<p>Andrew Asher</p> <p>University Life: A Longitudinal Study of Undergraduates' Critical Thinking and Research Skills Development</p>	<p>Ane Landøy & Trude Færevaaag</p> <p>Students' Preferences for Print vs Electronic Study Literature –Next Step after the Survey in Norway</p>	<p>Olubanke Adeleye Olajo & Oluyemisi Bamidele Sanni</p> <p>Information Communication Technology (ICT) as Tool for Effective Teaching and Learning</p>
<p>Luiza Baptista Melo, Gaspar Matos, Patrícia Torres, Tatiana Sanches</p> <p>Assessing the Economic Value of Academic Libraries: A Case Study in the University of Lisbon</p>	<p>Malik Yılmaz, Burcu Aydemir Şenay and Mehmet Kürşat Değer</p> <p>An Evaluation of Information and Records Management Department Students' Perceptions Towards the Use of Distance Learning Tools: The Case of Atatürk University</p>	<p>Nikolaj Lazic, Sonja Spiranec, Mihaela Banek Zorica</p> <p>The Future of the Information Science through the Lens of Doctoral Research Work</p>	<p>Christina Flemming, Katri Rintamäki, Jonna Toukonen</p> <p>Limits of Flexibility – Case Special Collections, Tritonia, Finland</p>	<p>J. S. Opaleke</p> <p>Challenges of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) System in Government owned Tertiary Institutions Libraries in Nigeria</p>
<p>Adolfo Hernández and Luis Armando Gonzalez</p> <p>Contribution to the Entailment Citizen: Estimate the Social Return on Investment of the</p>	<p>Elisabeth Rodriguez</p> <p>Documenting Immersion: An Autoethnographic Examination of International Learning and Exchange</p>	<p>Fatma Ben Amor & Abderrazak Mkadmi</p> <p>When the Library and the Digital Humanities Meet: Contributions and Influences</p>	<p>M. Rathi Meena</p> <p>Emerging Trends in Digital Talent Acquisition</p>	

Parliamentary Libraries				
13.00- 14.00 Lunch				
14.00 -21.00 Half Day Excursion to Knossos				
End of the 2nd Day				

QQML2018 10th Qualitative and Quantitative Methods in Libraries International Conference 22-25 May 2018, Chania, Crete, Greece				
Thursday, 24.5.2017				
All day Registration				
SCS5 Special and Contributed Sessions				
Room1 9.00-11.00	Room 2 9.00-11.00	Room 3 9.00-11.00	Room 4 9.00-11.00	Room 5 9.00-12.30
Metrics: Bibliometrics, Scientometrics, Webometrics and Altmetrics II Chair: Teresa S. Welsh	Health Information Services I Chair: Egbert John Sanchez Vanderkast	Information Literacies I Chair: Marilyn Brissett	Digital resources: Assessment and the Impact Chair: Stavroula Kouri	WS3 Stavroula Sant- Geronikolou 3rd Workshop: Kick-starting the Learning Analytics Library-based Conversation
Sebastian Bock Beyond Citation Metrics	Moreno Curti, Paola De Castro, Rosalia Ferrara, Pietro La Placa, Cristina Mancini, Elisabetta Poltronieri, Franco Toni, Angela Vullo Open Research Data in Biomedicine: A Step Forward in Defining an Italian National Policy	Marilyn Brissett Gladys A. Abraham Elementary School Diabetes Awareness and Prevention Health Literacy Pilot Program	Brenda Siso-Calvo, Rosario Arquero-Avilés, Gonzalo Marco-Cuenca and Silvia Cobo-Serrano Strategies for the Digital Dissemination and Promotion of Research in the Spanish University System: The Role of University Libraries	

<p>Carla Fulgham</p> <p>Hashtags and Instalove: A Webometric Analysis of Academic Special Collections on Instagram</p>	<p>K.A. Owolabi and N.D. Evans</p> <p>Status and Development of Clinical Informatics in Nigeria's Health Care Sector</p>	<p>Jade Geary</p> <p>Information Literacy Skills and College Students: Where are the Gaps?</p>	<p>Tom Wilson and Elena Maceviciute</p> <p>Overcoming the Digital Divide through the Promotion of Digital Reading</p>	
<p>Rachael Elrod and Laura Spears</p> <p>Looking at Preference, Behaviors, and Impact: A Case Study of Library Space Renovation Strategies</p>	<p>Tatyana V. Kaigorodova, Irina A. Kriukova</p> <p>Scientific Medical Information Support for Higher Medical Education</p>	<p>Helena Hollis, Dr Marina Rachitskiy and Dr Leslie van der Leer</p> <p>Modelling Factors Influencing Academic Outcomes: The Role of Information Literacy, Effort, Intelligence, Academic Emotion, and Academic Self-concept</p>	<p>John Adeboye Oyeboade, Pius Olatunji Olaojo, Joy Kehinde Olaniyi</p> <p>Information Repackaging and Digital Word of Mouth Marketing in Organisations</p>	
<p>Alexandros Iliakis, Christina Anastasopoulou</p> <p>Bibliometric Analysis at the National Technical University Athens: The Case of the Faculty Publications</p>	<p>Franco Toni</p> <p>The Biomedical Research in Italy and the Role of BIBLIOSAN. Outcomes and Perspectives of the Italian Biomedical Libraries Network after 15 Years of its Constitution</p>	<p>Christine A. Garrett Davis</p> <p>Alliances in Interdisciplinary Literacy Instruction</p>	<p>Kyriaki Balta, Aikaterini Yannoukakou</p> <p>Improving Exposure to Archival Collections: Content Enrichment and Digital Access to the Archive of the National Theatre of Northern Greece</p>	

11.00- 11.45 Coffee Break				
<p style="text-align: center;"> Room 1 PS3 11.45-12.30 Plenary Session Chair: Carlotta Alpignano Speaker: Antti Seppänen Title: Evaluating and Developing Public Libraries in National and Municipal Perspective – Tools Used and Provided by Regional Administrative Agencies </p>				
SCS6 Special and Contributed Sessions				
Room1 12.30-14.30	Room 2 12.30-14.30	Room 3 12.30-14.30	Room 4 12.30-14.30	Room 5 12.30-14.30
<p style="text-align: center;"> Measuring Learning Outcomes of New Library Initiatives Chair: Plamen Miltenoff </p>	<p style="text-align: center;"> Linking Research and Practice: The Synergies and their Relevance to Practice, Policy and Academia II Chair: Maria G. N. Musoke </p>	<p style="text-align: center;"> Information Literacies II Chair: Marilyn Brissett </p>	<p style="text-align: center;"> Children and School Libraries Research Chair: Petra Düren </p>	<p style="text-align: center;"> WS4 Elizabeth Brown, Hannah Brown 4th Workshop: What you Don't Know Might Hurt You: Using Pre-testing to Assess Information Literacy Knowledge </p>
<p style="text-align: center;"> Artemis Chaleplioglou, Ioannis A. Papadakis+ and Sozon Papavlasopoulos New LIS Technologies and Services in Biosciences </p>	<p style="text-align: center;"> Manolis Koukourakis, Angela Repanovici Monitoring activity in Library Network Support Services: modernising </p>	<p style="text-align: center;"> Egbert John Sanchez Vanderkast Design of a National Information Literacy Policy </p>	<p style="text-align: center;"> Rita Marzoli, Ornella Papa School Library and Students' Achievement: A Relationship to Go Into </p>	

Education	libraries in Western Balkan countries through staff development and reforming library services- LNSS project			
Lutishoor Salisbury The Effect of Technology Use in Class and Library Instruction on Academic Performance of Undergraduate Students	Panagiota Dedetzi, Hara Brindesi, Katia Kraniotou, S. Kalligeros, Stavroula Kouri, Anthi Katsirikou, Helen A. Thanopoulou A Library Network is Born Across the Sea	Ilmari Jauhiainen and Kristiina Hintikka The Use of LibQUAL+ in Evaluating the Information Literacy Instruction	Barbara Schultz-Jones, Michelle Farabough and Cynthia Ledbetter Using Systematic Search and Review to Examine School Library Learning Environment Concepts	
Sofia Fernandes Looking deep at current research information systems: the Information Science perspective in Higher Education	Beba Stankovic INELI Balkans – The Successful Story about Library Networking	Alexandra Papazoglou and Georgia Katsira Information Literacy in Greece: The Role and the Impact of School Libraries in Lifelong Learning. The Case of the Hellenic American Educational Foundation (Athens and Psychico College) School Libraries as a Model of Implementing IL Courses	Chrysa Nikolaou Can a Special Library Become a Place for Children? The Example of Piraeus Bank Group Cultural Foundation	

Zois Koukopoulos, Dimitrios Koukopoulos Augmented Reality Dissemination and Exploitation Services for Libraries		Mai Põldaas Two Cases of the Library-Like Civic Institutions in Estonia	Clarence Maybee, Michael Flierl Information Literacy in the Disciplinary Classroom: Three Views	Shelly Buchanan Using the Hermeneutic Phenomenological Method to Explore the Middle School Student Lived Experience of Student Driven Inquiry	
		Ageliki Oikonomou, Anthi Katsirikou, Chrysa Nikolaou Hellenic Economic Library Network (H.E.L.L.N.): The Dynamics of Multi-Organizational Partnerships and Lessons Learned		Pius Olatunji Olajojo and Tolulope Oluyemisi Adepoju Learning Media Availability and Secondary School Teachers’ Adoption in Curricula Delivery in Core Subjects in a Nigerian Metropolis	
14.30- 15.30 Lunch					
15.30-17.30 Poster Session PS1					
1.	Benefits and Impact of the Library Services in the Higher Education Environment Eeva Klinga-Hyöty, Susanna Kinnari				
2.	Developing an Algorithm for the Application of the FRBR Model to KORMARC Records Jaehyuk Yun				
3.	An evacuation plan for London’s children during World War II: primary sources in archives				

	Elizabeth S. Halberstadt
4.	Greek and Spanish University Community Perspective of Challenges Affecting Library Integration in Learning Analytics Initiatives Stavroula Sant-Geronikolou
5.	Information Literacy: A Ten Year Snapshot of Course Integrated Library Research Instruction (CILRI) at Okanagan College Jennifer Sigalet
6.	KUBIC: how to organize pop-up information literacy sessions at your libraries Kim De Roo, Inge Discart, Thomas Vandendriessche
7.	Librarians' Role in Health Literacy Support – Consumer Health Information Website in the Czech Republic Helena Bouzkova, Eva Lesenkova, Klara Maskova
8.	Quantitative and qualitative methods of modern library collection survey Petra Vávrová, Magda Součková, Jitka Neoralová, Dana Hřebecká, Lucie Mračková
9.	Selecting undergraduate students as library research subjects from a diversity perspective Alma B. Rivera-Aguilera, Gabriela Solano, María Concepción Herrera, Sergio Salazar, Alfredo Cruz and Salvador Carrillo
10.	The Role of the University Library "Svetozar Marković" in the Process of Information Literacy Aleksandar Jerkov, Marija Bulatović, Vasilije Milnović
11.	Usage Motivation and System Quality in Mobile Search Services (Google, Naver, and Daum) Youngbae Son
12.	Analyzing Data Description from Institutional Repository: A Case Study Kyuri Park
13.	Stages of Change to Smoking Cessation and Health Information-Seeking Behavior of Health Application Users Yong Jeong Yi, Seojin Nam
19.30 -24.00 Farewell Dinner	
End of the 3 rd Day	

QQML2018 10th Qualitative and Quantitative Methods in Libraries International Conference 22-25 May 2018, Chania, Crete, Greece				
Friday, 25.5.2016				
All day Registration				
SCS7 Special and Contributed Sessions				
Room 1 9.00-10.30	Room 2 9.00-10.30	Room 3 9.00-10.30	Room 4 9.00-10.30	Room 5 9.00-10.30
Impact of the Use of Qualitative and Quantitative Methodologies II Chair: Antti Seppänen	Health Information Services II Chair: Ane Landoy	Information Literacies III Chair: Marilyn Brissett	Change Patterns: Human Resources I Chair: Stavroula Sant-Geronikolou	Technologies as services in Libraries II Chair: Antonis Mourikis
Zoe Jarocki Beyond Recording Logs: Using Reference Statistics to Evaluate In-person Reference Service in an Academic Library	Nancy Everhart Evolution of Research Methods in a Study of Academic Library Users on the Autism Spectrum	Jordan M. Nielsen The Business Librarian and the Career Center: Promoting Student Engagement and Business Information Literacy	Luísa Alvim Big Data: Profile and Skills of the Information Professional	Adeline Lee Digitally-wired and Mobile Device-driven: Are Singapore Teenagers Still Reading?
Leonidas Papachristopoulos, Pantelis Ampatzoglou, Ioanna Seferli, Andriani	Jose Alencar Gomes da Silva Iris Maria de Souza Carvalho	Elsa Margarita Ramirez Leyva Academic Literacy to	John Southall Redefining the Role of the Academic Librarian and	Malik Yılmaz, Mehmet Kürşat Değer and Burcu Aydemir Şenay

Zafeiropoulou, Giorgos Petasis Introducing Sentiment Analysis for the Evaluation of Library Effectiveness	Training in Literature Search: Experience with Multiprofessional Class National Cancer Institute	Support Information Literacy	the Impact of Data Management: A Case Study from the University of Oxford	The Use of Information Technology in Educational Institutions in Turkey and Enriched Libraries
	Artemis Chaleplioglou, Ioannis A. Papadakis and Sozon Papavlasopoulos Describing a Knowledge Field with Topic Maps	Volkan Şenay, Malik Yılmaz, Burcu Aydemir Şenay and Mehmet Kürşat Değer Evaluation of Library Literacy Skills of Science Teachers Candidates	Steve Borrelli, Chao Su, Lana Munip, Shenetta Seldon Investigating First Generation Students' Perceptions of Library Personnel: A Case Study from the Penn State University Libraries	Radia Bernaoui, Salim Kebab, Mohamed Hassoun The Mobile Phone for Algerian Breeders and Veterinarians. Between Evaluation and Improvement of Communication
Rakesh Mohindra, Meenu Mohindra, Parveen Khurana Validation of LibQual Instrument to Measure User Power of received Service Auality: An empirical Investigation in Law Universities			Grant Gerlich Targeting Student Assistant Training: Best Practices for Mentoring and Developing our Student Assistants	Narges Khaleghi Evaluation of Information Technology and its Relationship to Library Organizational Structure and Management Functions: Case Study of Shiraz University Libraries
Room 1 PS4				

10.30-11.15 Plenary Session Chair: Luiza Baptista Melo Speaker: Jarmo Saarti Title: The Challenges and Possibilities of the Open Science for the Libraries and Information Studies				
11.15- 12.00 Coffee Break				
SCS8 Special and Contributed Sessions				
Room 1 12.00-14.00	Room 2 12.00-14.00	Room 3 12.00-14.00	Room 4 12.00-14.00	Room 5 12.00-14.00
The Public Libraries change: patterns and evaluation Chair: Jarmo Saarti	Development of Information Services Chair: Manolis Koukourakis	The Attitude of the Users I Chair: Radia Bernaoui	Change Patterns: Human Resources II Chair: Adeline Lee	WS5 5th Workshop: Images in Information Discovery: A Workshop Paul Nieuwenhuysen
Kathy Rosa By Any Other Name ... the Shifting Landscape of Jobs in US Public Libraries	Vicky Duncan and Samuel Schultz Exploring the Information Seeking Process of International Graduate Students at the University of Saskatchewan, Canada	Octavia-Luciana Madge Changes in User Behavior and the Response of Academic Libraries in Romania	David C. Murray, Cathy Weng Faculty Perceptions of Librarians: A Survey Study of Four Higher Education Institutions	
Kazuyuki Sunaga The Effect of Public Subsidies on Library Services: The Case Study	Sujata Tipnis, Banalata Das Best Practices in an Information Resource	Zoe Chao and Steve Borrelli Measuring User Experience at Your	Maria Vigli, Giorgos Panagiotopoulos, Maria Argyropoulou Managing and Developing	

of Areas Adjacent to US Military Facilities	Center: A TCS Case Study	Library: A Lightweight Low-cost Framework for Conducting UX Studies	Human Resources at the Museum: Modern Trend or Quality Upgrade?	
Eun Jee Lee, Wang-Jong Kim, Hye-Sun Kim and Ginu Chung Book Recommendation Based on Public Library Loan Records in Korea: A Case Study	Raj Kumar & Tariq Ashraf Lawyers Perceptions in the Development of Online Legal Information System in India	Simona Maria Antonescu and Octavia-Luciana Madge Concerning Certain Perverse Effects in Library-Student Interaction	Maria Margarida Vargues, Gaspar Matos, Maria Armanda Salgado, Sónia Negrão The Information Professionals in the Algarve Region: A Study of the Users Perspective	
Martyna Maliene An Innovative Virtual Bibliotherapy Service in a Public Library for Solving Children and Families Psychosocial Problems	Valentín Ortiz, Guadalupe Vega Working with Data: Information Seeking Behavior in Data Journalism	Stavroula Kouri, Eugenia Sisamaki User Insights as a Key Factor for the Development of a Strategic Plan at the Central Library of NTUA		
Michelle Fellows and Moonjung Yim From the Ground Up: Designing a Mixed-methods Study to Evaluate Three New Public Libraries in Namibia	Mirosław Górny, John Catlow, Rafał Lewandowski An Evaluation of the Usefulness of Multi-search Engines in Scholarly Communication	Yuki Mishima, Atsushi Matsumura A Comparative Study on the Images of Libraries for Library User and Library Information Science Experts: Using PAC Analysis		

Somayeh Mardomi In Search of Entrepreneurship Opportunities and the Development of New Businesses in Iranian Public Libraries	S. Harisha, Seebi Narasimhaiah, Devaraj Design and Development of Special Library Services	Ari Haasio, Anu Ojaranta, Markku Mattila Information Needs in Social Media during the Terror Attack		
14.00-15.30 Lunch				
SCS9 Special and Contributed Sessions				
Room 1 15.30-17.00	Room 2 15.30-17.00	Room 3 15.30-17.00	Room 4 15.30-17.00	Room 5 15.30-17.00
Tracing the Future of the Library and Information Science Chair: Yuki Mishima	Social Networks Chair: Octavia-Luciana Madge	The Attitude of the Users II Chair: John Southall	Change Patterns: Human Resources III Chair: Kathy Rosa	WS5 5th Workshop: Images in Information Discovery: A Workshop Paul Nieuwenhuysen
Genevieve Hart and Mary Nassimbeni Great Expectations? Building Comprehensive Policy for South African Library and Information Services	Lisa Lamont Considering the Costs, Benefits and the Future of Social Media Technologies for the Library	Christel Olsson, Tove Lekselius Good Customer Relationships: Proving Value Every Day	Ngozi Blessing Ossai- Ugbah Measuring the Happiness Index of Librarians in University Libraries: A Case Study of Librarians at the University of Benin,	

			Benin City	
Lucy Santos Green, Melissa P. Johnston Institutional Ethnography as a Method for Comparing and Contrasting Cultural Contexts in Library & Information Science	Raj Kumar Usage of Social Networking Sites (SNSs) for Academic Purpose: A Case Study of Panjab University Library, Chandigarh, India	Rasa Januševičienė, Fausta Kepalienė Innovations at the Lithuanian Library for the Blind: Create the Future Today	Ngozi Blessing Ossai- Ugbah, Patience Onoriode Kayoma, Esther Ebole Isah Happiness at Work: Organizational Culture and Person-organizational Fit as Predictors of Happiness of Librarians in University Libraries in Edo State, Nigeria	
Jorge Revez, Leonor Calvão Borges Pragmatic Paradigm in Information Science Research: A Literature Review	Amjad Ali and Fatima Hasan Rank and Reputation of Some Select Indian Universities: A Study Based on the Web Traffic through Alexa Internet	Andra-Manuela Botez, Rodica Volovici, Daniel Volovici and Angela Repanovici Facial Recognition System Used in Verification Systems for Library Users	Nicole Bailey Evaluating the Efficacy of Librarians at a Graduate Writing Retreat	
Hilary Bussell, Tatiana Bryant, Rebecca Halpern Gender Performance in Librarianship: A Qualitative Study	Ari Haasio Disnormative Information and Internet	Saira Hanif Soroya, Sadia Khaliq Reference Success: What Makes Library Users Willingness to Return?	Rachel Besara, Tracy Stout Losing Sight of the Forest for the Trees? Measuring Library Employees' Perceived Efforts and Their Alignment with	

			Strategic Goals	
Mahmoud SH. Zakaria Errata Reports OR Corrigenda in Library and Information Science Literature: A Retrospective Analysis Study				
17.00- 18.00 Members meeting and Closing Ceremony				
End of the 4 th Day				
Saturday, 26.5.2018 - Full Day Excursion The End of the Conference				

Social Events Schedule

Welcome Reception (free of charge)

Date: 22.5.2018

Place: Conference venue

Time: Just after the SCS2 Session

Half Day Excursion to Knossos

Date: 23.5.2018

Departure time: 14.00

Departure place: Conference Venue

Return time: 21.00

Return place: Conference venue

Please be there a quarter before the departure.

Conference dinner

Date: 24.5.2018

Menu: Traditional courses with Music and dance

Departure time: 19.30

Departure place: Conference Venue

Return time: 24.00

Return place: Conference venue

The Conference Dinner will take place in a traditional restaurant not far from the City of Chania, in the area Stalos, with a panoramic view of the countryside. The menu is compiled by Cretan traditional courses. The Dinner is accompanied by Music and Dance for everybody.

Full day Excursion

Date: 26.5.2018

Departure time: 8.00

Departure place: Conference Venue

Return time: 18.00 or a bit later

Return place: Conference Venue

Please be there a quarter before the departure.

Description:

1. Heroic Arkadi Monastery, Rethymnon.
2. Archaeological Site and Museum of Eleutherna on Mount Ida.
3. Margarites Village with Venetian roots. Lunch.
4. Kalyves, popular worldwide for their lovely beaches. Coffee.

Registration for social events

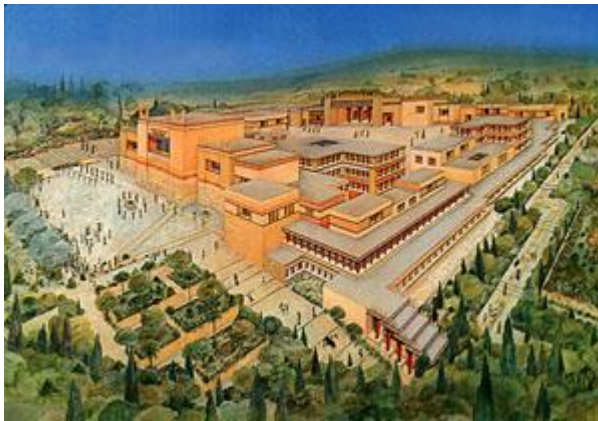
You may express your interest by contacting the Conference Secretariat as soon as possible, due to the limited capacity at each event. Please send an individual request, unless there is a registered accompanying person with you.

Half Day Excursion to Knossos, 23.5.2018

Archaeological Site of Knossos

The centre of Minoan civilization and capital of Minoan Crete lay 5km south of Heraklion.¹

Knossos flourished for approximately two thousand years. It had large palace buildings, extensive workshop installations and luxurious rock-cut cave and tholos tombs. As a major centre of trade and the economy, Knossos maintained ties with the majority of cities in the Eastern Mediterranean.



Wealth accumulation and the advancement of an urban lifestyle were the hallmarks of this zenith, which began circa 2000 BC and was typified by magnificent monumental buildings and a complex social structure.

The Minoan palace is the main site of interest at Knossos, an important city in antiquity, which was inhabited continuously from the Neolithic period until the 5th c. AD. The palace was built on the Kephala hill and had easy access to the sea and the Cretan interior. According to tradition, it was the seat of the wise king Minos. The Palace of Knossos is connected with thrilling legends, such as the myth of the Labyrinth, with the Minotaur, and the story of Daedalus and Icarus.

The first excavation of the site was conducted in 1878 by Minos Kalokerinos of Herakleion. This was followed by the long-term excavations (1900-1913 and 1922-1930) of the Englishman Sir Arthur Evans, who uncovered virtually the entire palace.

The earliest traces of inhabitation in the area of the palace go back to the Neolithic period (7000-3000) BC. The site continued to be occupied in the Pre-palatial period (3000-1900 BC), at the end of which the area was leveled for the erection of a large palace. This first palace was destroyed, probably by an earthquake, about 1700 BC. A second, larger palace was built on the ruins of the old one. This was partially destroyed about 1450BC, after which the Mycenaeans established themselves at Knossos. The palace was finally destroyed about 1350 BC by a major conflagration. The site it covered was occupied again from the Late



¹Source: <https://www.heraklion.gr/en/ourplace/knossos/knossos.html>.

Mycenaean period until Roman times. Extensive reconstruction of the Palace of Knossos was carried out by the excavator, Sir Arthur Evans.

It was a multi-storey building covering an area of 20.000 square meters. Impressive features of it are the variety of building materials used, and the painted plaster, marble revetment and wall-paintings adorning the rooms and passages. The advanced level of technology attained by the Minoans is also demonstrated by some original architectural and structural features, such as the light -wells and polythyra, the use of beams to reinforce the masonry, and the complex drainage and water-supply systems.

The palace is set around a large Central Court, an area used for public meetings. A second courtyard, the West Court, acted both as the official approach to the palace and a ceremonial area.

The west wing was occupied by the official rooms for administrative and religious activities, including the Tripartite Shrine, the Sacred Repositories and the Pillar Crypts. The Throne Room is out standing amongst them, with its lustral basin and the gypsum throne flanked by benches. The most important areas in the south wing are the South Propylon, the Corridor of the Procession and the South Entrance, with the fresco of the Prince of the Lilies. The east wing contained the residential quarters and large reception rooms, the most important being the Hall of the Double Axes and the Queen's Hall. These rooms are approached by the imposing Grand Staircase.

From the North Entrance, a road led to the harbour of Knossos. The North Entrance is flanked by elevated stoas, the one at the west being decorated with the Bull Hunt fresco.

A large, stone-paved processional way, the Royal Road, led from the Small Palace and the city to the North-west corner of the palace, where there was an open-air theatral area.

Around the palace extended the Minoan settlement, with the cemeteries on the hills. Important buildings from this same period include: the South House, the House of the Chancel Screen, the Small Palace, the Caravanserai, the Royal Villa and the Temple-Tomb. The Villa Dionysos with its floor mosaics (2nd c/. AD) is an important building of the Roman period.

The numerous finds from the palace, all of exceptionally high quality art, pottery, vessels, figurines, the archive of Linear B tablets, and the original wall-paintings, are all housed in Herakleion Museum.

History²

The most important monuments of the site are:

The Palace of Knossos. It is the largest of the preserved Minoan palatial centres. Four wings are arranged around a central courtyard, containing the

²Source: http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/3/eh351.jsp?obj_id=2369

royal quarters, workshops, shrines, storerooms, repositories, the throne room and banquet halls. Dated to 2000-1350 B.C.

The Little Palace. It lies to the west of the main palace and has all the features of palatial architecture: reception rooms, a megaron with partitions) and a lustral basin-shrine. Dated to the 17th-15th centuries



scraped wall masonry, pristyle hall, a double polythyra (pier-and-door basin-shrine. Dated to the B.C.

The Royal Villa. It lies to the NE of the palace and its architectural form is distinguished by the polythyra, the pillar crypt and the double flights of stairs. It is strongly religious in character and might have been the residence of an aristocrat or a high priest. Dated to the 14th century B.C.

the NE of the palace and its distinguished by the crypt and the double flights of stairs. It is strongly and might have been the aristocrat or a high priest.

House of the Frescoes. It is located to the NW of the palace and is a small urban mansion with rich decoration on the walls. Dated to the 15th, 14th-12th centuries B.C.

Caravanserai. It lies to the south of the palace and was interpreted as a reception hall and hospice. Some of the rooms are equipped with baths and decorated with wall paintings.

The "Unexplored Mansion". Private building, probably of private-industrial function, to the NW of the palace. It is rectangular, with a central, four-pillared hall, corridors, storerooms and remains of a staircase. Dated to the 14th-12th centuries B.C.

Temple Tomb. It is located almost 600 m. to the south of the palace and was connected with the "House of the High Priest" by means of a paved street. It seems that one of the last kings of Knossos (17th-14th centuries B.C.) was buried here. Typical features of its architecture are the hypostyle, two-pillar crypt, the entrance with the courtyard, the portico and a small anteroom.

House of the High Priest. It lies 300 m. to the south of Caravanserai and contains a stone altar with two columns, framed by the bases of double axes.

The South Mansion. Private civic house, located to the south of the palace. It is a three-storeyed building with a lustral basin and a hypostyle crypt, dating from the 17th-15th centuries B.C.

Villa of Dionysos. Private, peristyle house of the Roman period. It is decorated with splendid mosaics by Apollinarius, depicting Dionysos. The house

contains special rooms employed for the Dionysiac cult. Dated to the 2nd century A.D.

Description

Knossos is the site of better known palace. According to the legend, it was connected with the myth of the Minotaur, and the Icaros. continuously from the Neolithic period until Roman times.



the most important and of Minoan civilization. tradition, it was the seat of Minos. The Palace is also full of legends, such as the Labyrinth with the story of Daedalus and Icarus. The site was inhabited from the (7000-3000 B.C.) until

The Linear B tablets (Mycenaean script) of the 14th century B.C. mention the city as ko-no-so.

Intensive habitation occurred mostly in the Minoan period, when the so-called first palaces (19th-17th and 16th-14th centuries B.C.) were built along with luxurious houses, a



habitation occurred mostly in the Minoan period, when the so-called first palaces (19th-17th and 16th-14th centuries B.C.) were built along with luxurious houses, a

hospice and various other structures. After its partial destruction in 1450 B.C., Knossos was settled by Mycenaeans from the Greek Mainland.

The city flourished again during the Hellenistic period (sanctuaries of Glaukos, Demeter, other sanctuaries, chamber tombs, north cemetery, defensive towers) and in 67 B.C. it was captured by the Roman Quintus Caecilius Metellus Creticus. The "Villa of Dionysos", a private house with splendid mosaics was built in the same period.

Pictures and Texts

http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/3/eh351.jsp?obj_id=2369

<https://www.heraklion.gr/en/ourplace/knossos/knossos.html>.

Full day Excursion, 26.5.2018

Arkadi Monastery

The **Arkadi Monastery**³ situated on the island of **Crete** doesn't solely belong to this island; it belongs to Greece, Europe and to all five continents – to the whole world.

It is one of the **Eastern Orthodox Monasteries** underlining the catholicity and universality of the Church. Each year the Monastery receives and hosts many visitors and pilgrims from all over the world, from distant civilizations. Here are blended many languages, cultures, traditions, history and polymorphism. Nothing from the above can impede the faith unity, the catholicity of the orthodox spirit, the universality of the ecclesiastical testimony.

The **Arkadi Monastery** has a unique natural beauty, a prestigious history, numerous legends deeply rooted in the time, heirlooms and thesaurus richness. Possibly because the old is livelier than the new, and the modern is often more mature than the aged. Each pilgrim and visitor feels something which is exclusively his, personal, original in his experiential and spiritual experience.

It is built at an altitude of 500m, on a fertile plateau with olive groves, vineyards, pine, cypress and oak trees. Around the monastery there are several picturesque chapels and from there starts the beautiful Arkadi gorge.

A brief historical reference on the Arkadi Monastery

As first founder is referred the Byzantine Emperor Heraclius in 6th century. The exact date of the foundation of the monastery is not known, but it is believed that it was actually founded by Byzantine Emperor Arkadios in the 12th century. According to another version, the name is taken after a monk called Arkadios, who first founded the monastery. Moreover, the monastery was called Tsanli Manastir by the Turks (i.e. beneficiary bell), as the Arkadi monastery was the only Cretan monastery that had the right to ring its bells.



The initial church of Saint Constantine and northwestern part of

the monastery was dedicated to some ruins of it are preserved in the the monastery enclosure. The Monastery has been a continuous and inseparable part of the Cretan history during the last eight centuries.

The Monastery multi-faceted deed unfolds in the passage of time. Sources show that the Monastery had been a centre of education and manuscripts copying. They also produced needlework embroidered with gold during the 17th and 18th centuries dazzling the whole world.

³ Sources: <http://en.mae.com.gr> and <http://www.cretanbeaches.com/en/religious-monuments-on-crete/monasteries-in-crete/arkadi-monastery>

The Monastery battles against the conquerors inspired the whole world. The sacrifice of the people living and dying there, affected and attracted the attention of the rest of the world. The Cretan occupation by the Turks occurs during the prosperity of the Monastery.

The monks participate in leading part in the events. is then that the Monastery by the monks for a small return soon.



the 1821 Revolt and play a The first havoc is on the way. It is ransacked and abandoned period of time. However, they The highest offer of the

Monastery is its self-sacrifice, heroism and pious altruism. It is the Holocaust of November 8th 1866. The Monastery gave its fights against slavery. Even today you can see the marks of the swords on the dining tables. It managed to shake off the traces that the enemy fiercely desired to settle and succeeded in changing the course of the Cretan history. The result of the holocaust of Arkadi, as this drama has prevailed in Greek History, was: 114 men and women prisoners, 864 dead Cretans and about 1500 dead Turks.

In the cypress of the monastery there are still bullets of that battle. Pasha believed that his victory would stop rebels in Crete. However, this battle was learned in Europe and opened the closed doors of European diplomacy, changed the mindset and tactics of the Great Powers towards Crete and led to its liberation in 1898.

Ever since the Monastery bears the brunt of the history on its shoulders and continues taking part in the battles which followed the much afflicted island of Crete and strives in all possible ways to meet the expectations of its glory past.

Arkadi is certainly the most historic monastery of Crete and has become the most sacred symbol of the Struggle of the Cretans for Freedom. It is the theater of the tragic battle of 1866, which opened the way for the liberation of the island in 1898. Indeed, UNESCO has designated Arkadi as a European Freedom Monument.



Arkadi Monastery, the bullet on cypress tree

TIMELINE

- 6th century: The Byzantine emperor Heraclius establishes the monastery of Arkadi.
- 12th century: The Byzantine Emperor Arcadius rebuilds the Monastery of Arkadi in the area owned by Kalergis family.
- 14th century: The church of Saint Constantine is built, which is now ruined.
- 1587: Monks and bothers Klimis and Visarionas Hortatzis renovate the monastery of Arkadi and build the present magnificent temple.
- 1610: The stables of the monastery are built
- 1645: The Turks occupy the town of Rethymno and the monks find refuge in the Monastery Vrontisi, except two of them who are massacred. The monastery gets looted and destroyed. The abbot of the monastery manages later to distract the privilege of ringing the bell, something forbidden for all other monasteries of Crete.
- 1658: Mustafa Pasha prohibits bell ringing, but the abbot indicated the permission of the Great Gate and Arkadi is excluded again.
- 1670: The magnificent dining room of the monastery is built.
- 18th Century: The great library manuscripts of the monastery are sold and the monastery declines.
- 1822: Yentim Ali occupies the monastery, but it soon re-conquered by the Rebels and most Turks are killed.
- 1831-1841: During the brief ten-year Egyptian Era, the monastery flourishes.
- 7-9 November 1866: The battle of Arkadi, one of the most tragic events of European history.
- 1870: The ruined monastery is restored.
- 1933: Timotheos Veneris founds the museum with the historical relics of the monastery.

ANCIENT ELEUTHERNA⁴

Archaeological Site and Museum.

On the northwest slopes of Mount Ida (Psiloritis), where eagles nest and the cradle of the greatest of the gods, Cretan-born Zeus, stood, the ancient wind still blows secretly whispering the foundation and acme of a uniquely revealed ancient city, Eleutherna.



The site resembles a vast stone ship pointing its prow towards the northwest, moored among the ineffable green of olive trees, vines,

kermes oaks, carob trees, and styrax shrubs. The elongated marly limestone hill of Prines (modern Archaia Eleutherna) belongs to the lowest northwestern-most foothills of Psiloritis, the formerly densely forested Mount Ida. It rises approximately 380m above sea level. Its top is divided into two almost flat, fairly wide strips of land: a northern stepped one (Pyrgi) and a wider, higher one at the centre. Its north end forms a saddle in the middle of which rises the Byzantine-Medieval tower. The terrain closely resembles actual promontories that project into the sea, hence the modern name 'Nisi' (island) of the ancient city's western section on the Eleutherna hill.

The abundance of drinking water from natural springs, streams, wells, etc.; the view of the sea off Crete's north coast; the close proximity to arable land, pastures for livestock, forests for timber, aromatic and healing herbs for burnt offerings to the gods for healing the suffering; limestone quarries, primarily on Peristere on Mount Mountains, in territory); and, climate are that rendered the great ancient



hill, and iron mines (?) Kouloukonas (Tallaia the east of the city's finally, the pleasant some of the reasons the area suitable for development of a city.

Archaeological Site

The ancient city's main nuclei are located on the Prines and Nisi hills, which belong to the modern villages of Archaia Eleutherna and Eleutherna respectively. Hellenistic retaining walls, Roman buildings, and a Christian basilica built over a Hellenistic cemetery were uncovered at the site of Katsivelos on the east foot of Prines hill. Dedicated, according to the dedicatory inscription, to the Archangel Michael,

⁴ Source: <http://en.mae.com.gr>

the basilica was built in AD 420-450 (a later date has also been suggested) and destroyed in the seventh century AD.

Around it were several tile-covered and cist graves of the sixth and seventh centuries AD. The Roman buildings include three houses, which were destroyed by the powerful earthquake of AD 365 and a bathhouse with two furnaces. A stone-paved street and a large public building, probably of the Hellenistic period (second-first centuries BC), but also used during the Roman period (first-second centuries AD), were also revealed.

The archaeological remains atop the northern part of Prines hill (Pyrgi) suggest that this was the ancient city's centre throughout time. They include buildings of the Late Bronze Age, a pottery kiln of the Geometric period, an Archaic sanctuary (which was probably also used in later periods), as well as Roman, Late Roman, and Byzantine buildings.

On the west slope of Prines hill is the famous cemetery of Orthi Petra. Established, according to the evidence available thus far, in the Late Protogeometric period (870/850 BC), it was used until the Archaic period (600/650 BC). Part of the cemetery lies beneath houses and streets of the Hellenistic and Roman city. An entire city quarter of the Hellenistic period, with several houses and a sanctuary enclosure with a five-column Doric propylon (400 BC) were excavated on Nisi hill, the ancient city's western hill.

According to tradition, the city was named after Eleutherias, one of the Kouretes, who protected the infant Zeus by beating upon their bronze shields thus preventing his father Cronus from hearing his cries and devouring him. Current archaeological evidence shows that, Eleutherna was one of Crete's most important ancient cities, a capital city of the Geometric and Archaic periods – that is, the periods when the Homeric poems were disseminated and recorded in writing. The city minted its own coins in the fourth century BC. In the third century BC, Eleutherna fought against Rhodes and its ally Knossos. In 220 BC, when the Cretan cities fought against each other, Eleutherna sided with Knossos, but a siege forced it to break the alliance. In 68 BC, when the Roman general Metellus attacked Eleutherna, the city managed to resist for some time because of its fortified location, but was finally conquered through treason.

The poet Linus, the philosopher Diogenes, the lyric poet Ametor, and the sculptor Timochares, father of Pythokritos of Rhodes (by adoption), creator of the famous Victory of Samothrace, were all natives of Eleutherna.

Systematic excavations have revealed important archaeological remains of the ancient city, whose life spans essentially from the Geometric to the Early Byzantine periods, and evidence for settlement from the Early Bronze Age (third millennium BC) to modern times.

Archaeological site Management

Eleutherna was recently declared an archaeological site and zoned into areas for complete protection (Zone A) and controlled development (Zone B), so that both the core of the archaeological site and the surrounding area are effectively protected. In fact, the area has been designated a landscape of historic significance and natural beauty since the 1960s, because, in addition to the antiquities, particularly those uncovered by the University of Crete over the past 30 years, which have triggered the interest of the international scientific community, the natural landscape, which coexists with the cultural heritage, also requires protection.

Thus, the 2000s saw the creation of the Eleuthernian Grove, an archaeological



park with dirt and stone-paved paths, wooden steps and handrails, rest areas, outdoor sitting areas, and signs in both Greek and English, connecting the excavated areas and other places of interest. There is also a plan to create a unique botanical garden with Cretan plants, where visitors will learn in detail about their therapeutic and aromatic properties and their use from

antiquity to the present day.

Next to the old olive trees, cypresses, carob trees, pomegranate trees, oaks, oleanders, etc., which dominate the landscape, several other endemic trees were planted, particularly during this past decade, so that the visitors use these to find their way around the site. For example, visitors follow the path lined by the almond trees in order to reach the necropolis or turn at the three cypresses in order to reach the museum.

The archaeological site already features two shelters, the construction of which was funded by the Third National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF), a curved shelter over the necropolis on the west side of Prines hill and a stepped shelter over the basilica on its eastern side. Moderate restoration was carried out respecting the site's character both in the necropolis and the ancient city, in order to enable the general public to easily identify and understand the different monuments while preserving the character of the excavation area.

Orthi Petra cemetery

Klotho, Lachesis, Atropos ... the triptych of ancient Greek beliefs on life and death. How does one write the history of life and death in a Cretan locale in the years following the formation and narration of the Homeric poems? How

much light can the excavation of a cemetery shed upon the darkness of time? How wide can one open the curtains of time and speak of that part of life that begins with the ritual of the jar-burial, burial in a simple pit, or cremation? In fact, how eloquently can a place of silence, such as a cemetery, speak of the practices, customs and beliefs of the deceased and their relatives at a personal, both private and public, level, of their health and illnesses, their daily activities, and, ultimately, of their perception of themselves and others? On the west slope of Prines hill, the Orthi Petra cemetery – through its excavation and documentation, the conservation and publication of the finds, and finally, the conservation of the site itself – is a well-written book, one that is easy to read. Burial practices at Orthi Petra include inhumation and cremation in their many variants (jar-burials, simple burials, etc.) and a wealth of grave gifts.

Among the most important and impressive finds at Orthi Petra is the funerary pyre ΛΛ/90-91, which dates to the late eighth century (730-710) BC. It belonged to a warrior, a prominent member of the local community, who was cremated at the age of approximately 30.

In the northwest of the pyre lay the headless body of a stout 30 to 40 year old man, contorted in an unlikely position and deprived of grave gifts, probably a captured enemy, who was executed before the warrior's pyre as an act of retribution. This burial is the first instance where archaeological evidence corroborates the Homeric description (Iliad, Book XXI) of Patroclus's pyre and the killing of twelve Trojan captives in his honour.

Another important feature is Building M, the burial place of four women (aged 70-72, 28, 16, and 13) of a prominent Eleuthernian family, the oldest of which held an important place in local society, as suggested by grave gifts characteristic of her aristocratic lineage and priestly role.

Other rich burials of warriors and other Eleuthernians portray a society very close to that described by Homer: wealthy and extroverted, with frequent and close contacts with the outside world, as indicated by the many artefacts that reached Eleutherna from different places in the Aegean, Cyprus, Asia Minor, and primarily, the Near East (Phoenicia, Syria) and Egypt.

Exhibition layout and museographical program

To the powerful image of Crete's Minoan civilization and its palatial centres, the excavation of the city of Eleutherna would add the second component of Crete's history: the historical period, from the Early Iron Age to the Byzantine period. Even if ancient Eleutherna unfolds its secrets from approximately 3000 BC to the 14th century AD, by a stroke of good fortune, excavations at the Orthi Petra cemetery shed light on much of the so-called 'Dark Ages' (9th-6th c. BC), which correspond to the dawn of Greek civilization, the period referred to by Homer in his poems the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*.

The finds from this cemetery illustrate the Homeric verses: the funerary pyres as described in the *Iliad*, particularly in the passage narrating Patroclus's pyre (Book XXIII), thus vindicating Aristotle over Plato for accepting the epic verses as truth; the based in description of Achilles's



shield (Book XVIII); aspects of the Homeric *daita* (diet); but also the travels and trade contacts across the Mediterranean recounted in the *Odyssey*.

For these reasons, the current exhibition focuses on Homer in Crete and Eleutherna. Although all periods are represented, Homer and his relation to Eleutherna is the exhibition's backbone, connecting thread and protagonist. Museums throughout Greece showcase prehistoric and historical artefacts, but no other museum focuses on the dawn of Greek civilization and Homer. Crete can now stand firmly on two feet: the Minoan civilization and Homer. These are the strong points in its ancient history.

Entrance

Standing before the entrance is the museum's emblematic piece: a bronze shield from the Tomb of the Warriors dating to 830/20-730/20 BC. This shield belongs to a type known through several examples from the pan-Cretan sanctuary of the Idaion Andron and other sites (hence the name 'Idaion Andron shield'), but is the only example from a well-stratified context.

One of the earliest objects of this kind, it is also one of the finest specimens of early Cretan art at the dawn of Greek civilization, related in one way or another to North Syria and Urartu. Next to the shield are modern casts for educational purposes and for those visitors who wish to explore it through touch.

Hall A

The objects provide a first glimpse of Eleutherna's political, religious, social, and private life through time. The display cases to the right illustrate the site's prehistory and history. Tools, weapons, jewellery, vases, statues and figurines, inscriptions, architectural members, and coins represent a small part of the excavated artefacts of all periods. They are representative of both the various materials used in antiquity (obsidian, clay, stone, gold, silver, bronze, marble, glass, faience, ivory, etc.) and of the development of techniques and styles over the centuries, of the smaller and greater changes from one period to the next.

A separate display case on the left houses the stamnos from Tomb A1/K1 (Tomb of the Warriors), which contained the cremated remains of an aristocrat and bronze

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4.154-61).

chronologically
display cases,
which represent the linear development through time, is the large display case illustrating the 'odysseys' of objects imported from other Cretan sites, the Aegean, and the Mediterranean (or the use of materials or imitations of artefacts imported from these regions.

Finally, the central display case is dedicated to gold jewellery (pendants, sewn ornaments, and more), an illustration of this indestructible, magical, diachronically precious material and its multiple uses primarily in the 'Homeric' period, at the dawn of Greek civilization in Crete.

Hall B

The display presents religious life and worship at Eleutherna from the Early Iron Age to Christian times. The large bronze bowl in the first display case had been used to cover the mouth of an ash urn in Tomb A1/K1 (Tomb of the Warriors). This bowl is unique both for its size and elaborate decoration, which represents a ritual dance of women holding each other by the wrist, a motif also depicted on Achilles's shield according to the *Iliad* (Book XVIII).

Artefacts (figurines, sculptures, reliefs, inscriptions, etc.) from the sanctuaries of the historical period are displayed at the far end of the room, to the left. The first display case on the left showcases the finds from the impressive three-nave basilica at Katsivelos, whose founder Euphratas, Eleutherna's first

bishop, identified in the mosaic dedicatory inscription in the building's narthex, participated in the Fourth Ecumenical Council at Chalcedon in AD 451.

Opposite these are the architectural members and sculptures from Funerary Monument 4A. This fairly large, almost square building in the Orthi Petra necropolis featured stone shield-bearing warriors on its roof, its 'speaking symbols' and a possible reference to the Kouretes, the mythical warriors who clashed their shields in front of the cave on Mount Ida (Psiloreitis) to prevent Cronus from hearing the cries of the newly born Zeus and devouring him. These warriors would have served as models of military virtue for Early Archaic Eleutherna's youth. Since the building contained no human remains it is possible that it functioned as a heroon or cenotaph, one of the earliest monuments to the unknown warrior in world history.

The small display case opposite the entrance on the right houses the lower part of an Early Archaic kore. This sculpture, from the area west of Monument 4A's euthynteria, recalls the famous 'Lady of Auxerre', now in the Louvre, which dates to c. 640 BC. In addition to stylistic similarities, macroscopic, microscopic, and above all, petrological analysis showed that the two sculptures and others from the same building were all made of limestone from the Eleutherna quarry (99.73% affinity). The comparison with other limestone statues from Crete (Prinias, Gortyn) proves beyond doubt the Lady of Auxerre's provenance from Eleutherna.

The screen next to this display case shows a fictional rendering of the famous statue's adventure from the moment of its discovery to the identification of its provenance by Professor N. Chr. Stampolidis. The two statues, the Eleutherna Kore and the Lady of Auxerre, were reunited for the first time since the latter was removed from Crete, probably in the late nineteenth century, at the Museum of Cycladic Art in Athens in 2004-5 for the exhibition *Eleutherna: Polis, Acropolis, Necropolis*.

Hall C

Hall C is dedicated to Eleutherna's cemeteries. The display, however, deliberately focuses on the finds from the Orthi Petra necropolis. With its cremation burials and rich finds, this cemetery is a reference point, as it illustrates the Homeric description of Patroclus's funerary pyre (*Iliad*, Book XXIII), thus confirming its veracity, for which there was disagreement, even on the slaughter of the twelve Trojan prisoners, between Plato and Aristotle.

To date, two main burial practices have been identified in the Orthi Petra cemetery: cremations and interments. Cremations appear to have been employed almost exclusively for adult male warriors, as mentioned in the *Iliad*. The deceased were cremated on a wooden structure, together with their personal belongings and grave gifts. Their remains and some of the grave gifts were then placed in ash urns next to the funerary pyre or inside rock-hewn chamber tombs. The most important chamber tombs at Eleutherna are Tombs A1/K1 (Tomb of the Warriors) and A1 (Tomb of the 'Kosmos' and his Family). Originally, cremations were carried out in a cremation pit, but later, after the end of the eighth century BC, in separate funerary pyres at various locations, primarily below the large tumulus to the cemetery's



northeast. Interments include jar burials and simple interments.

The first display case on the right contains part of the finds from the tomb known as Building M, a stone-built structure in the north section of the Orthi Petra necropolis, dating before the mid-seventh century BC. The

building's east section contained the remains of four women aged 13.5 to 72 years, according to the anthropological study. The tomb's monumental aspect and the deceased's rich grave gifts, personal objects and garments, suggest that the four ladies held an important place in the society of Early Archaic Eleutherna.

Their high social status is further confirmed by the anthropological analysis, which provided evidence for high quality diet, but also –in the two older women– for wear of the arm joints related to weaving, a female activity *par excellence* even for aristocrats (e.g. Penelope in Homer's *Odyssey*). This funerary assemblage placed Eleutherna among the top 10 archaeological sites for 2009-10 according to the magazine *Archaeology*.

The large display case opposite the entrance to Room C contains finds from Tomb A1/K1, an unlooted rock-hewn chamber tomb (see small-scale reconstruction) in use from 880/70 to 660/50 BC. The anthropological study of the skeletal remains showed that these belong mostly to male warriors of various ages, a representative sample of part of Eleutherna's population over a period of more than 200 years.

The display ends with Funerary Pyre ΛΛ, the unique funerary pyre of a young aristocrat warrior, aged approximately 30 years, who was cremated with his companion in c. 720-700 BC. This pyre contained a unique find at its

northwest edge: the remains of a well-built man 30-40 years old. The body's position at the edge and clearly outside of the pyre's limits, its unnatural crescent-like posture, the fact that it was headless, unburnt, and essentially without grave offerings suggest that it belonged to a man who did not die of natural causes. It is difficult to say whether this was an ordinary execution, ritual revenge, or a propitiatory sacrifice. The most widely accepted hypothesis is that the man was a prisoner-of-war who was executed in front of the warrior's pyre. Based on this unique discovery and on the Homeric description

(*Iliad*, Book Professor N. was able to funerary collaborators in 1996. the saga of funerary Cretan Idomeneus appears to



of a similar event XXIII, 110-179 ff.), Chr. Stampolidis reconstruct the ritual with his and students. Thus, the core of Patroclus's pyre, with its protagonists and Meriones, have Cretan

origins. The importance of the Orthi Petra necropolis lies not only in the fact that it provides the tangible remains of a Homeric burial practice, but also in that it forms a typical illustration of the verses of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* relating to a specific ritual. The film was awarded the first prize in the Rovereto Archaeological Film Festival.

Ancient Eleutherna and its museum are located in an area favoured both for its natural beauty and for its close proximity to other destinations of great cultural interest.

Margarites Village

Five kilometres east of Eleutherna lies Margarites⁵, a village with Venetian roots, mentioned by sixteenth-century travellers. In the nineteenth century, Margarites was a flourishing town, whose centuries-old ceramic tradition began at least as early as the Ottoman period. Margarites is undoubtedly the most important pottery centre in western Crete.

Visitors can still visit the remains of stone-built workshops and pottery kilns that once produced all of the necessary household utensils, including storage vessels, ritual vases, and even toys. Nowadays, modern ceramic workshops produce a variety of utilitarian and decorative objects.

The tradition of pottery goes back many generations in this village and you will be able to find an elder to show you how the pots are hand thrown.

The pottery centre of Margarites

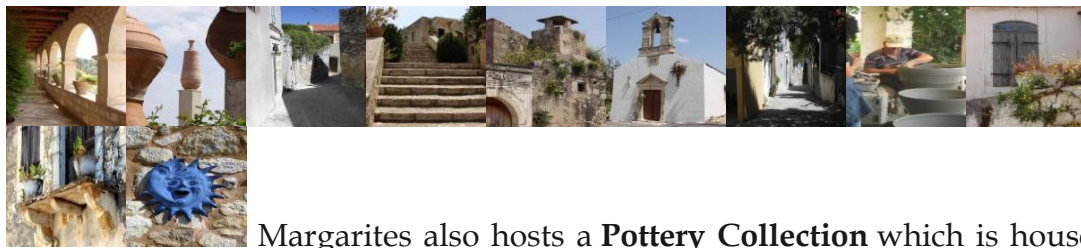
⁵ Source: <https://www.we-love-crete.com/margarites.html>, <http://www.crete-kreta.com/margarites>

Many craftsmen still use age-old traditional techniques and skills, whether for small pieces of pottery or the large storage jars used on the island in the Minoan period, as evidences by the large jars found in all Minoan palaces.

The craftsmen, each of whom has a particular specialization, supervise the entire production process from the right choice of clay, the sifting and moistening of the soil, the gradual formation of the large jars on the wheel, their decoration in typical patterns, and finally, their firing in special kilns.



In the past, since these jars were not easy to transport, it was the craftsmen themselves who moved around. Groups of potters (from Margarites and [Thrapsano](#) in the [Heraklion Prefecture](#)) traveled around the **villages**, took orders and set up their **workshops** and kilns wherever there was a demand.



Margarites also hosts a **Pottery Collection** which is housed in a hall owned by the Geropotamos municipality, was set up by the very active Margarites Cultural Movement, in cooperation with the Centre for the Study of Contemporary Pottery in Athens.

The exhibition explains the entire process of pottery-making, a profitable

but difficult craft that could be carried out for just a few months of the year, from **May 21** (the last day of Saints Constantine and Eleni) until **August 15**.

There are models of **stone workshops** and **double kilns**, explanations of the **types of clays**, their particular characteristics and the way they were dug out of the earth, the **proportions** used for the different **kinds of pots**, the way the clay was prepared in **stone containers** and how the craftsmen kneaded them by treading on them with careful **circular movements**.

There are displays of pots and reproductions of designs, and photographs showing all the stages of jar-making. Margarites also features many churches,

the most important of which is the church of Saint John the Evangelist, which dates to 1383. Near the village is a dependency of the Karakallou Monastery of Mount Athos.

There are Venetian doorways, Byzantine churches and plenty of cafés to relax in, perhaps to try a Greek coffee. The village, which has some extraordinary architecture and lovely narrow winding streets, is well worth exploring.

Kalyves

Kalives⁶ is a pretty seaside village in the area of Apokoronas in Chania, on Souda Bay, 19 km east of Chania and is one of the resorts on Cape Drapanos, along with Almyrida and Plaka, popular worldwide for their lovely beaches. Besides, Apokoronas is one of the green areas of West Crete and you will be astonished by the diversity of the beauty of the place. The area manages to combine a scenery of woods, hills and mountains as well as trees with the amazing Greek sea and the original rustic Cretan architecture.

Kalives is a fishing village that is located near the highway from Chania to Rethymno at a distance of 19 km from Chania and 42 km from Rethymno. The village is built in an amphitheater form along the beach of Kalives among two hills and the river Xydas that divides the village in two aspects with graphics bridges,

guests are observe the area a totally

Thanks to another a which flows village- in a fertile of green and olive groves.

earth oasis for the hot summer nights that will make you feel amazing.



from which welcome to ducks, gives the different sight.

River Xydas -and river, Kylaris, west of the Kalives is located valley and is full surrounded by This is an on

Due to its fertile soil and strategic geographical location at the entrance of Souda Bay, Kalives has been inhabited at least since the ancient times and this is something magical that you will see for your own. Also, in the eastern hills of Kalives was Kissamos -not to be confused with Kissamos Kasteli- one of the two ports of ancient Aptera, which is very close to the major attractions the area, called 'Ippokoronion'.

In the eastern hills of the village you may find the ruins of the Castello Apicorono. In the 16th century Kalives village was destroyed by the pirate

⁶ <http://www.completely-crete.com/kalyves.html>, <http://www.explorecrete.com/crete-west/EN-Kalyves.html>

Barbarossa and the following centuries were a focal point in many battles, including the battles in all phases of the Cretan Revolution.

Brief history of the region

The geographic location of Kalives, combined with its fertile soils, is a reason for the habitation of the area from the very ancient times. Kalives is considered to be the site of the ancient city Amfimatrion. In 1206, the fortress was built, east of the village, to alienate prospective attackers, while in 1538 Kalives were destroyed by the pirate Barbarossa.



What to see

At the harbor, you can see the German cannon hidden in a cave dug up till the other side of the mountain. At the end of the tunnel there is a small window, where the view to the cliffs and the sea is fascinating.

Furthermore, you should walk in the beautiful narrow scenic streets of the village and end up in the central square of the village with the large plane tree, near the church of Agia Paraskevi. The church has painted frescoes and was built during the German Occupation.

In Mesopotamos is a Venetian mill, which was the most complicated mill of Crete. It is built of stone and kourasani (mortar and ground tile mix), which is famous for its resistance.

The central beach with its sandy beach of about five hundred meters, with shallow waters is inviting you to discover the area's magic. A great advantage of the beach is with no doubt the big trees, so be certain to find natural shade. Of course, the beach has been awarded with a Blue Flag and a lifeguard so that you will feel secure all the time.

Apart from the main beach, there is another smaller and less organized beach in the village on the other side of the river Xydas, for you that you prefer a more relaxed swim.

Practical information

Transportation to Chania

Greece is a member of the Schengen Agreement.

Chania is approached through by sea and by air. In 2017 57 Airlines scheduled flights to Chania from 39 countries of Europe, Asia and Africa.

For more information please visit the following webpages:

- Chania Airport "Ioannis Daskalogiannis": <https://www.chq-airport.gr/en>
- Athens International Airport, <https://www.aia.gr/traveler/>
- Ferry Company ANEK Lines: +30 210 4197470 , stomerservice@anek.gr, http://www.anek.gr/portal/page/portal/ANEK_prod

How to get Chania from the Airport:

By Car

You can hire a car from the airport. Chania Airport is located 15 km from the city and is easily accessible from the National Road Aerodromio-Souda. The journey from the airport to the city centre lasts about 25-30 minutes, depending on traffic.

By Public Bus

Transit bus service is provided between the Airport and the city of Chania. Single fare to/from the city of Chania is 2,5€. Tickets can be purchased by the bus driver. For more Information please contact: <http://www.e-ktel.com/>

By Taxi

Helpful information when taking a taxi to and from the Airport 24/7 metered taxi service is available outside the Chania Airport Terminal building.

The route from the Airport to Chania is about 25-30 minutes and the fare is normally 25€. You may be charged extra, if you carry many pieces of luggage.

You can find more info here www.chaniataxi.gr

Local transportation

- **Public Buses to every place in countryside**, please visit <http://www.e-ktel.com/en/>. You can reserve your ticket online. Public Bus Service offers the baggage lockers service. The cost of this service is 2,00€ for 8 hours or 3,00€ for 24 hours.
- **Buses to the suburbs** of the city of Chania, please visit: Chania Urban Buses, <http://chaniabus.gr/en/#main>. You can buy your ticket inside bus. Although it is convenient the ticket is a bit expensive, about 80 sent. The tickets price range from 1, 20 to 2, 50 euros, depending the route. One-way tickets are valid for 90 days including the day of

purchase. If you are planning on using our bus system a lot, you can purchase more than one ticket at the same day.

- **Taxi:** There are a lot of taxis available in the city of Chania. Best way to find a taxi is:
 1. to call one of the following numbers: 18300, +30 28210 98700, +30 2821098770, +30 2821094144, +30 2821098701
 2. to call What's up: +30 6986731880 or
 3. to call Vodafone: +30 6947618300,
 4. to book at booking@chaniataxi.gr.

Currency

Greece' currency is Euro. Banks' hours 08:00- 14:30. For currency conversions please visit <http://www.xe.com/>.

ATMs are located everywhere in Chania, but the first you can find is in the airport. Get served directly and easily. Cash or credit cards make your moves easier and help you to arrange any outstanding issues even shortly before departure or after your arrival at the airport.

Weather

The weather is usually ranged between 13° during night and 24° at noon. It is rarely rain but it is recommended to you to take an umbrella as well as your swimming suit.

Electricity

Greece uses standard 230 V European sockets, which makes adaptors for delegates travelling with U.K. and U.S. electrical appliances a necessity.

Emergency Telephone Numbers

If you need help, please refer to the registration desk or call to the following telephone numbers for assistance.

- Ambulance: 166
- Police: 100
- Emergency (European phone number): 112
- Fire Department: 199
- Tourist Police: 1571
- Duty Hospitals, Clinics & Pharmacies: 1434

Links

For more information about travelling, transportation, events, weather et al, please visit:

- <http://www.discovergreece.com/en/greek-islands/crete/chania>
- <http://www.explorecrete.com/>
- [The Official website of the Greek Tourism Organisation, http://www.visitgreece.gr/en#&slider1=2](http://www.visitgreece.gr/en#&slider1=2)

- ODYSSEUS, the culture portal of the Hellenic Ministry of Culture,
http://odysseus.culture.gr/index_en.html

Library & Information centers around

1. The Public Library of Chania.

Director: Ms Vivi Choudalaki,

tel. 0030 2821 3 41662, library@chania.gr

2. The Archive and the Library of the National Research Foundation «Eleftherios K. Venizelos».

Address: Elena Venizelou Sq., Chalepa, Chania, P.C. 73133

Tel.: 0030 28210 56008, 51555-6, 54011,

info@venizelos-foundation.gr, venizelos.foundation@gmail.com

<http://www.venizelos-foundation.gr/el/>

3. The Technical University of Crete Library and Information Center.

Director: Ms Maria Daountaki

Tel: +30 28210 37277, maria@library.tuc.gr

Website: www.library.tuc.gr <https://www.tuc.gr/>

4. The Library of the Orthodox Academy

Kolympari.

Tel. +30 28240 22500 / 22245, oac@otenet.gr