

TEI of Epirus Library. Library of Preveza

ERASMUS STUDENT GUIDE. Department of Accounting and Finance

Technological Educational Institute of Epirus

The Technological Educational Institute of Epirus was founded in 1994. It belongs to the technological sector and as such it combines the appropriate theoretical studies with high level of practical work. It is engaged mainly in applied technological research and develops technical knowledge and innovations to respective professional skills.

TEI of Epirus comprises four Schools: Agricultural Technology, Management & Economics, Health & Welfare Professions, and Music Technology. They are located at Arta, Preveza, Ioannina and Igoumenitsa.

The Central Library

The Library of the Technological Educational Institute of Epirus was established in 1997. It consists of the Central Library that resides in Arta and 3 Branch libraries in Ioannina, Preveza and Igoumenitsa respectively.

The Library is in the midst of a redevelopment phase which consists of a new Library portal, a new Library catalog and the establishment of an Institutional and Research Repository.

The current collection of the Library includes:

- 37.680 books
- Journals: 52 Greek titles & 118 international titles
- Audio-visual material and theses
- The Greek Music Archive

Library of Preveza in brief

Access

All members of the academic community of TEI of Epirus and the general public can access the Library during opening hours.

Collections

- Monographs (3.300 book titles-12.080 copies).
- Printed journals (62 titles).
- E-journals (HEAL Link collection).
- Reference material.

If you are looking for...**Search...****Books**

New library catalog

<http://opac.seab.gr/*gre>

Search for title word, author name, subject or key word from several directories.

Locate item information from copies information: library name, call number, availability.

Αντίτυπα	Τοποθεσία TEIEP-Preveza-Books	Ταξιν. Αρ. 889.34 ΛΥΚ 1	Κατάσταση Available	Ραβδοκώδικας 029000057726
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Thesis[Institutional Repository](#)**Faculty members' research papers**[Research Repository \(CRIS\)](#)**E-journals**[HEAL Link](#)-Greek Academic Libraries Consortium[Google Scholar](#)[DOAJ](#) (Directory of Open Access Journals)**E-books**[HEAL Link](#)**Greek Repositories and Digital Libraries Search Engine**[OpenArchives](#)**Greek Academic Libraries Union Catalogues**Greek Union Catalogue <<http://www.unioncatalog.gr/>>Zephyr Union Catalogue <<http://zephyr.lib.uoc.gr/>>

If you have any questions or problem regarding searching or accessing the library do not hesitate to contact the librarians.

Library regulations**Within Library premises:**

Do not use mobiles phones.

Keep noise to the minimum so as not to disturb other users.

Eating and drinking (except bottled water) is forbidden.

Smoking is forbidden.

Persons with Special Needs have priority to all services.

**Use of electronic equipment**

Users should use material and infrastructure with respect.

Do not save or download computer programs.

Follow staff instruction in order to use equipment effectively.

**Prevention of theft**

Users can leave their personal belongings in special cabinets. Library bears no responsibility for any loss or damage of personal belongings.

Library material is protected by an anti-theft electronic system.

User services and study facilities

Study facilities

- 7 networked PCs
- 15 study room seats
- 1 self-service photocopying machine (operates with a card-charged 3 euros for 100 pages)
- Free WiFi



Studying spaces

In 175 sq.m.:

Studying room: here are located printed journals, thesis and seminar papers, dictionaries.

Archive: main book collection is located here. Access is restricted. Main collection consists of : 3000 monograph titles, 11.00 copies, 62 journals, reference material, audiovisual material.

Borrowing service

Undergraduate students: 3 items for 15 days

Faculty, researchers, postgraduate students : 5 items for 20 days

Renewals : for 7 days

Returns: until due date.

Losses and damages: user is obliged to replace item or refund.

Important notice

Students who graduate as well as Erasmus students must fulfill all their obligations towards the Library (return books, pay fines, etc.) in order to receive the respective certification otherwise they will not be awarded their degree.

Photocopies

Students can use the self-service photocopying machine which operates with a card. The card costs 3 euros. Users can also print material with the same card.

Reproduction complies with current copyright laws and regulations.

Access to services, databases and infrastructure

Access to the Library is free for everyone. Library's electronic catalog is accessible for everyone from everywhere. The same applies for the Academic Repository and Research Repository.

Services such as borrowing and interlibrary loan can be used only by members of the local academic community.

The TEI of Epirus Library has access to the HEAL Link consortium database or 12.000 e-journal, e-books and reference material. Remote access to databases is granted only to members of the local academic community.

Free access within local network. For remote access use your Username and Password and select "other institution login" at a certain db e.g. Scopus. Then select HEAL Link (Greece) and you will be asked to type in your local institution username-password.

A few words about the city of Preveza...

The city was founded in the end of the 12th century A.D., after the desertion of Nikopolis. In 1499, the Venetian admiral Bartolomeo Pezaro set fire on the naval yard – a big part of the settlement – conquering the city, which in 1530 was given to the Turks until 29 September 1684, when Venetians conquered it again.

During the war between the Venetians and the Turks (1684-1718) in 1700, the city was destroyed and the 60 families that managed to survive took refuge in Lefkas. According to the Passarovitz treaty (21 of July 1718) the city was definitely given to the Venetians and was initially inhabited by the families of eight commanders from Acarnania (Digonis, Gerogiannis, Tsoumanis, Chaidas or Triadafillis, Papadopoulos, Tsavalas and two others whose names remain unknown). Each family built a church, which later became a parish church. On the 29th of September 1538 a sea-battle took place in front of the mouth of the Amvrakikos gulf between the fleet of Hairendin Barbarossa and the United Christian fleet under the command of Andrea Doria.

Library working hours

Monday - Thursday : 08:00-18:00

Friday : 08:00 – 15:30

Library's working hours during the academic year follow lectures timetable.

Please check regularly library's homepage for any changes.

Contact us

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Fax : ++26820 50644

Email : libprev@teiep.gr

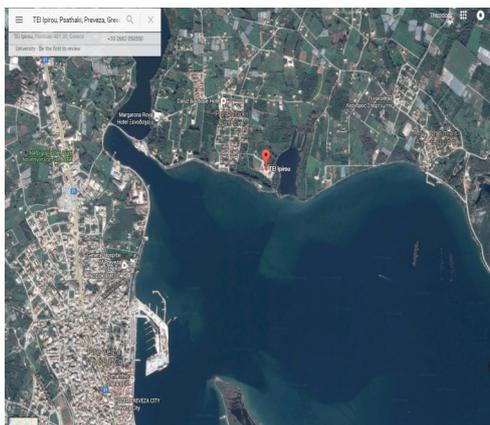
URL: www.libteiep.gr

Access

TEI of Epirus. Library

Branch of Preveza

Psathaki region, TK 48100 Preveza



In 1797 the French conquered Preveza, but they remained only until the 12th of October 1798, when Ali-Pasha attacked Preveza and the town suffered great destruction. There he built a summer palace, near spas, at the mouth of Amvrakikos, which was destroyed later by the son of Ali-Pashas, Velis, so as not to be given to the Turks of Sultan. Ali-Pashas took on the fortification of the city, by repairing **St. Andreas Castle** in 1807. This castle was built by the Venetians in 18th century and was the “acropolis” of Preveza being surrounded by a ditch and a bastion from the seashore side (which was demolished in 1920-30). He rebuilt another castle – known as Bouka – since 1495 after having collapsed in 1701. He also built the **fortress of Pantokrator** (1807), which controlled along with the castle of Pounta in Aktion the entrance of Amvrakikos. All these fortifying works took place around 1807 and the architect responsible for them was a Greek named Petros, according to an inscription in the fortress of St. Andreas.

Apart from the fortresses, places of great interest are also the churches of Preveza, such as: The **church of Agios Charalambos**, built in 1700 and rebuilt in 1793, in the place of an older church, which was ruined, having excellent icons in the iconostasis and frescoes at the roof (1793, 1804) and a very nice wood-carved and gold-plated iconostasis. Attached to this church lies the **Venetian Tower of the City Clock** (1752).

It is worth mentioning **Nikopolis**, which is strictly connected with the history of Preveza. On the 2nd of September 31 B.C. a sea-battle between the fleet of Octavius on one hand and Antonius and Cleopatra on the other took place, the winner of which was Octavius. The consequence of this sea-battle was a result **the end of the Hellenic and the beginning of the Roman period**, as well as the complete predomination of Octavius. In memory of his victory, Octavius founded Nikopolis (Victory City) on the southeast end of Epirus. Nikopolis grew quickly into a big city, endowing privileges and defects, as a “free” Greek city and its population consisted of Greek citizens of 20 cities of Etolia, Acarnania and Epirus, but also Corinth, even Italy, who were gathered together there by force. Therefore Nikopolis became a pole of attraction for the Mediterranean area, because of its three ports, its excellent geographical position as a junction between Epirus – Etolia – Acarnania and also between Greece – Italy and the refoundation of Aktia – which were held every five years – as a kind of Olympic Games. Majestic public buildings and works of art decorated the city. The aqueduct ended into the Nymph eon – identical, two storeys building facing the Ionian Sea – which was the main entrance to the city from the sea. Nearby lies the **Odeon**, to the east of which there are the **Byzantine Walls**. The Theatre – opposite the Odeon, situated over today's national road, the **Stadium**, the **Augustus Monument**, the **Bishop's Palace**, the **Alkysson's Basilica**, the **Demetrios Basilica** (with excellent mosaics of the 5th century A.D.) etc. are some of the monuments, which have been discovered. In the Museum of Nikopolis, there are distinguished findings to be seen, such as statues, sarcophages, coins etc.