



Experience Rhodes



RHODES TOWN



beaches and modern tourist facilities, elements that have for decades made it a one of the most popular tourist destinations both nationally and worldwide. The capital of the «island of Knights» is at the northern tip; and is rightfully considered one of the most beautiful cities in the world. The beauty of the island however is not just restricted to the capital. Explore this beautiful island and you will be rewarded with quaint villages, spectacular beaches and impressive relics of the past, captivating your interest. lalysos, Kamiros, Faliraki, the Kallithea Springs, the Valley of Butterflies, south Rhodes or Prasonisi at its northern tip are all places worth visiting. On the southeast coast and fifty five kilometers from the capital lies the picturesque village of Lindos, with its narrow cobbled streets and Captains' Manors, which is why this village has been declared a landmark. Standing on the top of a one hundred and sixteen meter high cliff is the Acropolis of Lindos with the Temple of Athena Lindia from the 4th century, which you can tour either on foot or by renting one of the donkeys from the town square.

R hodes is the largest island of the Dodecanese and the fourth largest island in Greece. Administratively, the island of Rhodes belongs to the South Aegean Region. It is situated at the crossroads of the two sea routes of the Mediterranean, between the Aegean Sea and the coasts of the Middle East. Rhodes current population is 117,000 residents. It is located 460 kilometers southeast of Athens, 380 kilometers west of Cyprus and 18 kilometers southwest of Turkey. Its breathtaking coasts measure 253 kilometers in length. The «Diagoras» international airport is located in Paradisi and is just 14 kilometers from the city of Rhodes. The island's port operates as a home port, which makes the island of Rhodes a gateway for cruise ships of the Mediterranean. Rhodes has been blessed with a beautiful natural environment, spectacular

There are many monuments attesting to Rhodes' rich history. Many and different civilizations have all left their mark on the island. The most important of these is the Medieval City which in 1988 was designated by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site. The imposing Medieval Castle, through which the life of the Old City unfolds, the Byzantine temples, the Knights' buildings, the stone paved streets, the mosques, the Jewish synagogue, the orthodox churches, the squares, traditional shops, all come together with their different cultures and civilizations, forming a complex mosaic. Rhodes had rapid tourist growth. The temperate climate with the year-round sunshine in combination with the island's natural beauty, the monuments and the infrastructure that was developed, have made Rhodes one of the most significant tourist centers of the Mediterranean.



MEDIEVAL CITY

An integral part of the modern city is the Me-dieval City, which in 1988 was designated by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site. It is a mixture of different architectures from various historical periods dominated by the period when The Order of St John of Jerusalem occupied Rhodes and the Ottoman period.

Approximately 10,000 residents live and work in this well-preserved city. It is the focal point of interest of all visitors of the island and offers the best services in the sectors of trade, food and entertain-

Medieval buildings reminiscent of castles, narrow streets, houses, mosques, fountains, quiet squares, transport the visitor to another time. Massive walls enclose the city and around the walls are gates dating back to the Knights' Period. A walk along these impressive walls gives one the opportunity to assess this inconceivable for that time fortification work of the Medieval City and to also enjoy the magnificent panoramic view of the old and new city of Rhodes.

The perfectly preserved Medieval Moat hosts the Melina Merkouri theatre where many cultural events are held in the summer.

Upon entering through the Eleftheria (Liberty) Gate to Symi Square and Argyrokastro Square, the visitor encounters the ruins of the Temple of Aphrodite, the Folklore Museum, the Historical and Archeological Institute, the Panagia tou Kastrou and the Archeological Museum.

The quarters of the various nationalities of the Knights of St. John are located on the pebble paved Avenue of Knights. At the beginning of the Avenue at Museum Square is where the Knights' Hospital is located, which currently houses the Archeological

Just across is the Church of the Panagia tou Kastrou (11th century AD), which in Byzantine times operated as the Metropolitan Church of Orthodox Christians and later, when the Knights captured Rhodes, it operated as a Catholic Church.

At the end of the Avenue of Knights, at Kleovoulos Square, rises the magnificent Palace of the Grand Master. This was originally a Byzantine fortress (7th century AD), which later (at the beginning of the 14th century) housed the administrative center of the Order of Knights. In 1856 it was destroyed by an explosion and at the end of the 1930's, during the Italian occupation, it was rebuilt to be used as the home of the Italian Commander.

The ground level houses two large exhibits on the City of Rhodes. The first exhibit concerns the period from its founding in 408 BC until the period of the Roman Empire and the second concerns the period from the 4th century AD until the Ottoman occupation in 1522 AD.

After Orpheus Road, where the Clock Tower stands, the Mosque of Suleiman the Magnificent (built initially at the beginning of the 16th century during Suleiman's reign and rebuilt in 1808) and the Ottoman Library is the commercial street of Sokratous, the city's main market since ancient times.

The cross streets lead to churches, such as the Church of Agios Fanourios (13th century church with murals) and squares such as Dorieos Square with the Retzep Mosque and Arionos Square with the Mosque of Mustafa Pasha as well as the Turkish Baths, built in the 16th century, which are of special

Sokratous street ends at the popular Ippokratous square near the Thalassini (Marine) Gate, the largest and most beautiful gate of the Knight's era, dominated by the Knight's Building of Kastellania.

Next Aristotelous Street leads to the Square of the Jewish Martyrs, the centre of the old Jewish Quarter, which is where the "Admiralty", the Jewish Synagogue, the Panagia tou Bourgou and the Knight's Guesthouse of Agia Ekaterini are located.

LEGEND

- 1. Palace of the Grand Master 2. Inn of Provence
- 3. Kollakio wall
- 4. Holy Trinity Church
- 5. Ancient shipyards-Roman
- tetrapylon 6. Inn of France
- 7. Inn of Italy
- 8. Library of the Historical Archeological Institute (14th century Hospital)
- 9. Gunpowder magazine 10. Museum of Modern Greek Art-Municipal Art Gallery
- 11. Armory of de Milly 12. Naillac Pier
- 13. Temple of Aphrodite
- 14. Hasan Bei Manor
- 15. Inn of Auvergen
- 16. Panagia tou Kastrou 17. Archeological Museum
- (15th century Hospital) 18. Diomede de Villaragut Manor
- 19. Inn of Spain
- 20. Ruins of Ag. Ioannis at Kollakio (Muslim school)
- 21. Agios Markos Church
- 22. Mark de Montalembert Foundation
- 23. Ag. Georgios rampart

- 24. Ag. Georgios Monastery (Chourmali
- 25. Towers of the early Byzantine "castle"
- 26. Suleiman Mosque
- 27. Muslim library 28. Hamsa Bei Mosque
- 79 An Paraskevi Church 30. Museum of Modern Greek Art-
- Centre of Modern Art (Imaret- Muslim Alms House)
- 31. Aq. Apostolon Church 32. Ag. Constantinos & Helen Church
- 33. Sultan Mustafa Mosque 34. Municipal Baths "Geni Hamam"
- 35. Ag. Artemios Church 36. Gate of early Byzantine "castle" 37. Ana Mosnue
- 38. Ag. Spyridon Church 39. Ruins of the Arch. Michael Church
- (Paleo-Christian basilica) 40. Hellenistic fortification works
- 41. Ibrahim Pasha Mosque
- 42. Byzantine fortification works
- 43. Sindrivan Mosque 44. Kastellania - Municipal library
- 45. Admiralty (Orthodox Rishon's residence)

- 46. Panagia tou Bourgou 47. Ag. Ekaterini guest house
- 48. Ruins of the church of Aq. Ekaterini 49. Anios Panteleimon
- 50. Ruins of the Panagia tis Nikis Church 51. Moat of windmills
- 52. Municipal clinic 53. Citizen Service Centre
- 54. New synagogue 55. Ag. Ekaterini Church (Ilk Michrab) 56. Ag. Marina Church
- 57. Holy Trinity Church 58. Ag. Joannis Church
- 59. Ag. Theodori Church 60. Medieval windmill
- 61. Ag. Kyriaki Church 62. Archangel Michael Church
- 63. Retzep Pasha Mosque 64. Ag. Fanourios Church
- 65. Inn of England 66. Ag. Athanasios Church
- 67. Church of Aq. Nikolaos-St. Bernard 68. Medieval Moat Theatre
- 69 Medieval Moat 70. Diem Manor
- 71. Folk Museum (Armory) 77. Clock Tower
- 73. Wall Entrance 74. Wall Exit