

MEDIEVAL CITY

An integral part of the modern city is the Medieval 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 entertainment.

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 Museum.

Just across is the Church of the Panagia tou Kastrou (11th century AD), which in Byzantine times operated as the Metropolitan Church of Orthodox Chris-

tians 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 interest.

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

HERITAGE TOURS		HISTORICAL BUILDINGS	
—	MARINE	—	HELLENISTIC
—	WALLS & MOAT	—	BYZANTINE
—	MONUMENTS	—	KNIGHTS
—	TRADITIONAL ARTISANS	—	OTTOMAN



LEGEND

1. Palace of the Grand Master	24. Ag. Georgios Monastery (Chourmali Mosque)	46. Panagia tou Bourgou
2. Inn of Provence	25. Towers of the early Byzantine "castle"	47. Ag. Ekaterini guest house
3. Kollakio wall	26. Suleiman Mosque	48. Ruins of the church of Ag. Ekaterini
4. Holy Trinity Church	27. Muslim library	49. Agios Panteleimon
5. Ancient shipyards-Roman tetrapylon	28. Hamsa Bei Mosque	50. Ruins of the Panagia tis Nikis Church
6. Inn of France	29. Ag. Paraskevi Church	51. Moat of windmills
7. Inn of Italy	30. Museum of Modern Greek Art-Centre of Modern Art (Imaret- Muslim Alms House)	52. Municipal clinic
8. Library of the Historical Archeological Institute (14th century Hospital)	31. Ag. Apostolon Church	53. Citizen Service Centre
9. Gunpowder magazine	32. Ag. Constantinos & Helen Church	54. New synagogue
10. Museum of Modern Greek Art-Municipal Art Gallery	33. Sultan Mustafa Mosque	55. Ag. Ekaterini Church (Ilk Michrab)
11. Armory of de Milly	34. Municipal Baths "Geni Hamam"	56. Ag. Marina Church
12. Naillac Pier	35. Ag. Artemios Church	57. Holy Trinity Church
13. Temple of Aphrodite	36. Gate of early Byzantine "castle"	58. Ag. Ioannis Church
14. Hasan Bei Manor	37. Aga Mosque	59. Ag. Theodoroi Church
15. Inn of Auvergen	38. Ag. Spyridon Church	60. Medieval windmill
16. Panagia tou Kastrou	39. Ruins of the Arch. Michael Church (Paleo-Christian basilica)	61. Ag. Kyriaki Church
17. Archeological Museum (15th century Hospital)	40. Hellenistic fortification works	62. Archangel Michael Church
18. Diomedede de Villaragut Manor	41. Ibrahim Pasha Mosque	63. Retzep Pasha Mosque
19. Inn of Spain	42. Byzantine fortification works (Muslim school)	64. Ag. Fanourios Church
20. Ruins of Ag. Ioannis at Kollakio	43. Sindriwan Mosque	65. Inn of England
21. Agios Markos Church	44. Kastellania - Municipal library	66. Ag. Athanasios Church
22. Mark de Montalembert Foundation	45. Admiralty (Orthodox Bishop's residence)	67. Church of Ag. Nikolaos-St. Bernard
23. Ag. Georgios rampart		68. Medieval Moat Theatre
		69. Medieval Moat
		70. Djem Manor
		71. Folk Museum (Armory)
		72. Clock Tower
		73. Wall Entrance
		74. Wall Exit

World Heritage Site of UNESCO since 1988