

LEGEND

HERITAGE TOURS

- MARINE
- WALLS & MOAT
- MONUMENTS
- TRADITIONAL ARTISANS

HISTORICAL BUILDINGS

- HELLENISTIC
- BYZANTINE
- KNIGHTS
- OTTOMAN



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 Kleovoulou 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

- Palace of the Grand Master
- Inn of Provence
- Kollakio wall
- Holy Trinity Church
- Ancient shipyards-Roman tetrapylon
- Inn of France
- Inn of Italy
- Library of the Historical Archeological Institute (14th century Hospital)
- Gunpowder magazine
- Museum of Modern Greek Art-Municipal Art Gallery
- Armory of de Milly
- Naillac Pier
- Temple of Aphrodite
- Hasan Bei Manor
- Inn of Auvergen
- Panagia tou Kastrou
- Archeological Museum (15th century Hospital)
- Diomedea de Villaragut Manor
- Inn of Spain
- Ruins of Ag. Ioannis at Kollakio (Muslim school)
- Agios Markos Church
- Mark de Montalembert Foundation
- Ag. Georgios rampart
- Ag. Georgios Monastery (Chourmali Mosque)
- Towers of the early Byzantine "castle"
- Suleiman Mosque
- Muslim library
- Hamsa Bei Mosque
- Ag. Paraskevi Church
- Museum of Modern Greek Art-Centre of Modern Art (Imaret- Muslim Alms House)
- Ag. Apostolon Church
- Ag. Constantinos & Helen Church
- Sultan Mustafa Mosque
- Municipal Baths "Geni Hamam"
- Ag. Artemios Church
- Gate of early Byzantine "castle"
- Ag. Mosque
- Ag. Spyridon Church
- Ruins of the Arch. Michael Church (Paleo-Christian basilica)
- Hellenistic fortification works
- Ibrahim Pasha Mosque
- Byzantine fortification works
- Sindriyan Mosque
- Kastellania - Municipal library
- Admiralty (Orthodox Bishop's residence)
- Panagia tou Bourgou
- Ag. Ekaterini guest house
- Ruins of the church of Ag. Ekaterini
- Agios Panteleimon
- Ruins of the Panagia tis Nikis Church
- Moat of windmills
- Municipal clinic
- Citizen Service Centre
- New synagogue
- Ag. Ekaterini Church (Ilk Michrab)
- Ag. Marina Church
- Holy Trinity Church
- Ag. Ioannis Church
- Ag. Theodori Church
- Medieval windmill
- Kyriaki Church
- Archangel Michael Church
- Retzep Pasha Mosque
- Ag. Fanourios Church
- Inn of England
- Athanasios Church
- Church of Ag. Nikolaos-St. Bernard
- Medieval Moat Theatre
- Medieval Moat
- Djem Manor
- Folk Museum (Armory)
- Clock Tower

World Heritage Site of UNESCO since 1988