











one enters Sokratous Street, the main thoroughfare of the Medieval area is called, shows an equally fascinating face at night. Town, always buzzing with life, with its cafés and shops. Sokratous Street leads down from the Mosque of Suleiman the Magnificent Diverting to Arionos Square, one may wish to visit the Mustafa early 16th century.

Leaving the "Collachium" with its austere facades, one enters South of Sokratous Street, scattered in a tortuous network of Polidorou Street which leads to a square with outdoor cafés and narrow lanes, many small hotels and pensions offer an alternative restaurants, where the scenery changes dramatically. Moving on, to the large, luxury hotels of the modern city. The Burgum, as this

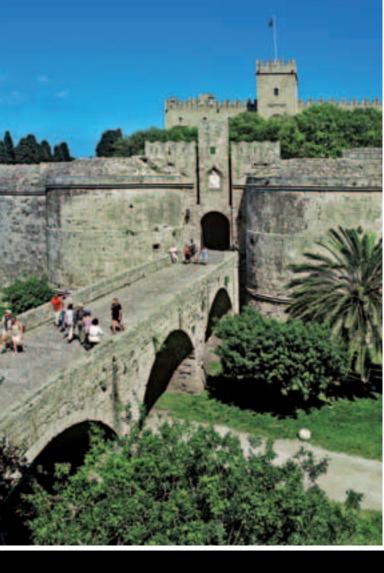
towards the harbor. The present mosque was erected in 1808 on Pasha Mosque and the "Yeni Hammam" (Turkish Baths), built in the the site of a previous one built by Suleiman the Magnificent in the 16th century. These were the second baths the Ottomans erected in Rhodes that is why they were called Yeni Hamam (New Baths).

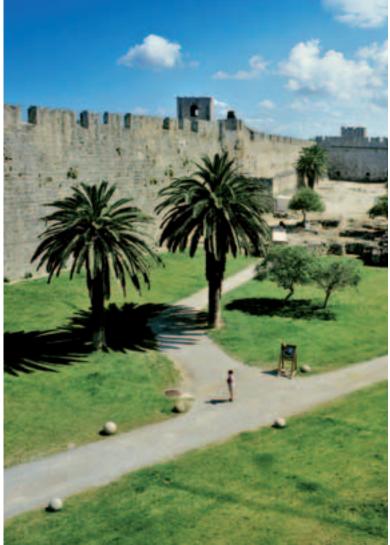
As if by a mysterious force, one will be drawn, time and again, Photos from left, clockwise: to walk by the cobblestone Street of the Knights, feeling like a pilgrim of the Medieval Ages, happily sojourning on the island of the Sun.

The Medieval City of Rhodes is a mosaic of different cultures and civilizations, the uniqueness of which one cannot fully understand just by reading these lines. It is a "living" city, forever young, overcoming time to look ahead towards the future, more beautiful than ever.

The Byzantine Monastery of Saint George The Church of Our Lady of the Bourg The Suleiman Mosque The Kahal Shalom Synagogue













place is the Medieval Town of Rhodes, a functional part of the contribute to creating an atmosphere of the past. modern city of Rhodes, which was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1988.

Rarely does one have the chance to stroll into twenty-four Strolling into the largest living Medieval town in Europe

centuries of history and countless previous centuries of human Cultures and time periods alternate with fascinating diversity as presence, all within medieval walls, which surround 58.37 you enter the Old Town of Rhodes through the Gate of Freedom. hectares of land. Even more rarely is one able to spend time in Medieval fortress-like buildings, narrow alleys, minarets, old such a fabulous place, where, today, 2.500 inhabitants still houses with their balconies, decorative, drinking or ablution share an amazing palette of multicultural influences. Such a fountains, tranquil or busy squares with shady trees, all

> A walk along the old city walls is an excellent way to appreciate this tremendous achievement in fortification and enjoy a superb

restored as a walking area and is the site of the "Melina" houses the Archaeological Museum. Merkouri" theater that hosts the Rhodes Summer Festival with concerts and performances by outstanding Greek and Across the square is the Church of Our Lady of the Castle. It was International artists.

The cobblestone Street of the Knights, one of the best- Cathedral when the Knights occupied the City. preserved medieval streets in existence, is flanked by medieval

overview of the old town. The walk passes along the "Curtains" Inns of the various "tongues" of the countries represented in the or bastions, the walls and the gates. From the walls one can Order of the Knights of St John. At the foot of the Street, in admire the Medieval moat, which has been magnificently. Museum square, stands the Hospital of the Knights, which

> the Orthodox Cathedral of Rhodes in Byzantine times dating back to at least the 11th Century, becoming the Catholic

The Street of the Knights is the main route from the port to the The rooms on the ground floor house two large permanent 14th century Palace of the Grand Master. The Palace, originally a exhibitions, with the theme "The city of Rhodes" the first from its Byzantine fortress built at the end of the 7th century A.D., was founding in 408 B.C. until the Roman Empire and the second from converted in the early 14th century by the Knights of the order of the 4th century A.D. until the Ottoman occupation (1522). The Saint John into the residence of the Grand Master of the order as exhibits are presented in thematic units (early Christian and well as the administrative headquarters of the state of the Paleo-Christian years, economy, daily life, defence and Knights. The Palace was destroyed in 1856, by an explosion of administration, while maps and audiovisual material provide the dynamite stored under the Knights' church of St. John, located visitor with a strong image of the island's history from antiquity to opposite the Palace. It was rebuilt during the Italian occupation, in the middle ages. The courtyard of the Palace is the venue of many

the late 1930s, to serve as the residence of the Italian Governor. Greek and international cultural events of high artistic caliber.