



- DIRECT ROAD
- MAIN ROAD
- SECONDARY ROAD
- CARRIAGE WAY
- PATH
- FERRY - BOAT
- NATIONAL PARK
- BORDER LINE
- TOWN
- CITIES
- FERRYBOAT
- AIRPORT
- ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
- MUSEUM
- CASTLE
- MONASTERY / CHURCH
- BEACH
- HARBOUR
- LODGE
- GORGE
- CAVE
- HOSPITAL
- PARKING
- PHARMACY





**13 MONI GONIAS** It's a male convent on the cliff which is located at the west side of Chania Gulf. It was built in 1618 and it was devoted to Virgin Mary's

assumption. In 1645 the Turkish army landed at this point to conquest the island after fierce fights which lasted 24 years. The convent aided the Cretan revolution during the 19th century against the Turks. Monks like P. Peridis and P. Kelaidis were prominent leaders among the rebels. At the convent's east side toward the sea there' re still Turkish cannonballs in its thick walls.

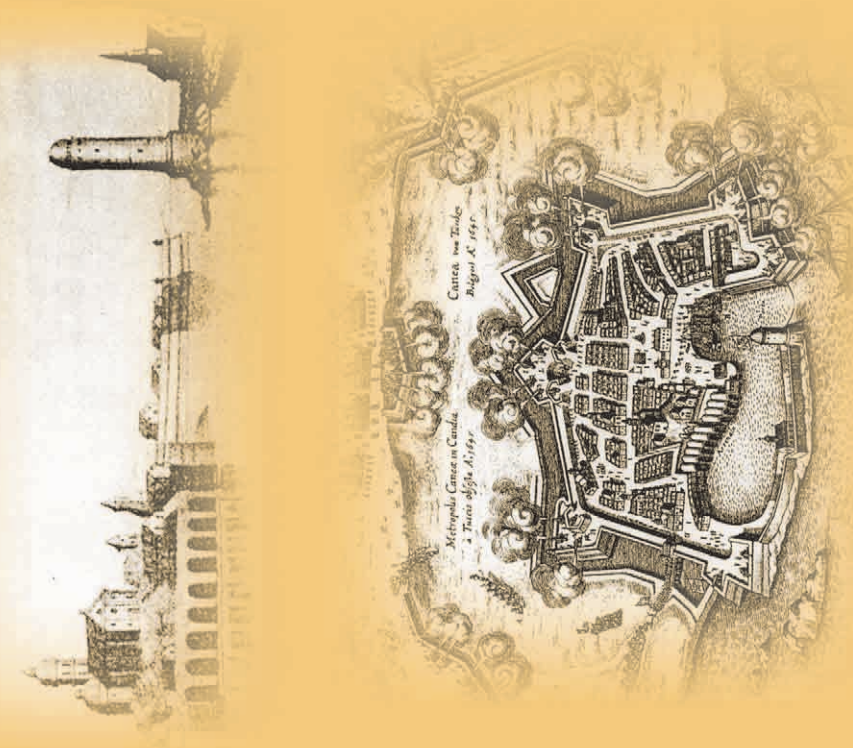
**14 DIKTINA** It's a small bay close to Cape Spatha's end, accessible only by sea or by 4X4 jeep overland. There's still the marble base of the ancient temple pillars. The temple was devoted to Diana, the goddess of hunting. It was demolished by an earthquake and part of it is still laying under the sea. In ancient times many pilgrims came and brought offerings so a treasure was kept there. During WWII the Germans put giant cannons at the end of the Cape and they also constructed a small road from Diktina bay. Nearby Cape Spatha the Australian cruiser Sydney was sunk on 19.7.1940. Also the Italian cruiser B. Colleone was sunk on route from Libya to island Leros, taking to the bottom of the sea 121 of its 700 crew members.

**15 KISSAMOS** Was named Kastelli from the Venetian castle that was built around it and from which a small part exists today. The ancient town on top of which modern Kissamos is built today reached its peak during the Hellenistic and Roman times. Excavations there revealed mosaic floors which decorated the houses. 6 Kkm south of Kissamos are the ruins of ancient Polirenea, one of the most important and well fortified towns in post Minoean Crete. A huge altar and the remains of emperor Adrian s aqueduct are the only existing reminders of that era.

**16 FALASARNA** It was an important sea power during the Hellenistic period. The ancient harbor is now on the land because western Crete's coast 6 meters. Excavations are in progress there. Next to it, extends a long sandy beach on which 3 Roman Legions, under the command of the general Metelus, disembarked in 69 BC after a battle to conquest Crete. They also wanted to punish it's people for their alliance with king Methiridates as well as for piracy on the wheat caring ships from Egypt to Rome. Finally Crete, the last remaining free Hellenic soil, fell to the Romans after 3 years of severe fighting.



# CHANIA (HANIA)



History has left its marks in West Crete (a crossroad of civilizations) since glorious Minoan time, the heritage of Hellenistic and Roman period to the gorgeous of Venetian empire until the bloody revolutions against the Turks in 19th century and the battle of Crete in WWII.



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# MONUMENTS IN CHANIA REGION

**1 HALEPA** is a suburb of Chania. In the end of 19th century they started building neoclassical buildings which were used as consulates or homes for rich Christian families; Here El Venizelo's father, built the house which became the residence of the great politician and today it hosts a museum devoted to him. Just opposite on the little square there was the French consulate and the Russian church of St Magdalena which was financed by the last char Nicolas II in 1904. Next to Venizelos home there is the half ruined mansion which hosted prince George, the governor of Crete, between 1898-1906. For this reason it was called the "palace". During the German occupation in WWII, it was used as German headquarters.

**2 VENIZELOS GRAVES** The monumental area is located at a panoramic area which offers a spectacular view over the city. It was the Greek fighters camp during the 1897 up rise. El Venizelos was a leading figure among them. The camp suffered a heavy bombardment on February 9th 1897 from the Great Powers fleet which was anchored outside Hania's harbor. One of the rebels Kagiales (his statue stands there today) used his body as a flag mast while bombs were exploding around him and made himself a heroe. After the bombardment char Nicolas II sent money for the little church of Prophet Elias to be rebuilt. They told him that bomb shells from a Russian ship destroyed the little Venetian church. In the 1960' s the area was converted to a monument with the graves of El Venizelos and his son who was also a prime minister of Greece. There was also the statue of liberty which was destroyed by thunderbolt during a storm. Today is laying in pieces next to the flag mast.



**3 AGIA TRIADA MONASTERY** Was built in 1612 by 2 orthodox monks from the noble Venetian Zagarolos family. The monastery is enclosed by stone walls and the church's façade is decorated with Corinthian style pillars.

**4 GOUVERNETO** At short distance from Agia Triada there' s this old monastery which is dated from the beginning of the Venetian period in the 13th century and it is protected by walls with ramparts. There is the opening of the gorge which passes through St John's cave (with a the stone shaped bear according to the legend) and ends in the sea. During the battle of Crete the Germans tried to pass through the gorge but they were repulsed. Inside the monastery, German parachuters were held prisoners.

**5 SOUDA ISLAND** It was fortified by the Venetians at the end of 16th century to protect Souda bay with its heavy artillery. The island thanks to its fortification and the supplies provided by the Venetian fleet, remained under Venetian authority well after the fall of Crete in 1669. It was given to the Turks with the treaty of 1715 after the end of the 7th VenetoTurkish war. Just before the battle of Crete during WWII in 25.3.1941, small Italian crafts loaded with explosives passed the antisubmarine net between the island and the coast at night and skunk the British cruiser YORK, in the middle of the harbor. The island is full of pine trees. It keeps its fortifications and it' s open to the public since 2007.



**6 APTERA** The ancient town which reached it's peak between the 5th – 4th century BC. Then it had it's own navy and coins. It also prospered during the Roman times. Today only part of the ancient wall which enclosed the town exists as well as a little theater, Roman cisterns and warehouses. Next to the ancient town stands, in good condition, the Turkish castle which was finished in 1868.

**7 EMPROSNEROS** Sub mountain village on the road to Sfakia. At the end of the village there is the semi ruined Alidakis tower. During the 18th century Alidakis was terrorizing the area. He came from a noble family and he converted to Islam because he didn't want to loose his feud. The nearby villages were under his rule with thousands of sheep and olive trees. In 1774 people from Sfakia with Manusakas as their chief attacked and destroyed Alidakis tower defeating his private army. It was a retaliation for Dakalogianis brutal murder during 1770 uprising. Today the tower is partially rebuilt.

**8 GEORGIROUPOLI** At Byzantine times it was a feud of the noble Melissinos family. It was a little fishing settlement which started to develop after the drainage of the marshlands around the river which goes into to the sea. This lead to the eradication of malaria, in the end of 19th century, which was one of the most ambitious public works of the Cretan state (1898-1913). It was renamed from Almiroupoli to Georgioupoli, (Georgetown) in 1899, to honor Prince George, the governor of Crete (1898-1906). At close distance next to Georgioupolis there is the lake of Courmas which is the southernmost lake of Europe with mountains surrounding it. It's water is 22 meters deep.

**9 MOURNIES** El Venizelos was born in 1864 in this Chania suburb. He was modern Greece's most prominent political figure. The two floor stone house, is a free admission museum with some memorabilia of his personal life. The nearby, 17th century little church of St Elefterios, was the place where Venizelos has been baptised. During the Turkish occupation the fertile plains belonged to the beys and the Turkish officials. Along the road which leads to Chania, Mustapha Pasha in 1833 hanged under the trees, many of the Christian Cretans who rallied in Mournies asking for a tax relief and the islands annexation to Greece instead of Egypt.

**10 THERISO** The road takes you through a 6 km long gorge drive to the mountain village of Theriso. Here in 1905 El Venizelos declared the revolution against the island's governor Prince George, accusing him of despotism and aiming to be the permanent ruler of the island. Next year the Prince quit because he was unable to beat the revolution on the island. The little village home which was used by Venizelos as his headquarter is now a museum. At the village there' s also a small museum devoted to Cretan resistance during WWII.

**11 ST. THEODOR** island. It's less than a mile away from Platanias beach. According to mythology a sea monster and it's child were going to devour Platanias. Then the local people prayed to Neptune, the god of the sea, and he turned the monster into stone with it's mouth (the front cave) open. The island was fortified by the Venitians in 1574 by putting cannons to prevent the attacks of the Turkish fleet to the coast. In 1645 the Venetian commander blew up the castle just before it fell on Turkish hands. Ruins of the castle base are still on the island's summit. Today the island is a park to protect the local fauna and the Cretan wild goats, kri kri, which are kept there.



**12 MALEME** In this old airfield, on the 20th and 21st of May 1941, the most decisive and severe fight was held which lead to the island's occupation by the Germans. The airfield was conquered by parachuters who suffered heavy casualties. This battle opened the road to Germans to bring reinforcements. At that time the New Zealander's battalion was on the top of the hill, above the airfield and they were still resisting. (today the German cemetery with 4400 graves is located there.) The Common wealth military cemetery is located at Souda bay, in Vlites, with graves of British, Australian and New Zealander WWII soldiers.

**17 GRAMBOUSA** The impressive Venetian castle on top of the island Grambousa. It was constructed in the end of the 16th century and it was considered untouchable. It controlled the Antikethyra passage. It was one of the 3 island- castles which remained Venetian after the fall of Crete in 1669 to the Turks. In 1825 it was conquered by the revolutionary Cretans and it was used to protect their families. About 3000 people lived on this arid small island and for their survival they turned to piracy towards the passing ships. They devoted the small church to Virgin Mary who was protecting the thieves. Here on 19.1.1828 the British captain Stein lost one (Cambria) of the 3 frigates of his flotilla which crushed on the reef. Finally Stein after heavy bombardment compelled the Cretans to surrender the castle to him. He left the place after demolishing their houses. He also burnt their ships and took 6 prisoners to Malta. The tale of the pirates hidden treasure still exist, as well as the sunken Cambria which is covered by sand at this wonderful coast with the shallow azure waters.



**18 ELAFONISI** It's a small almost flat island at SW Crete with a long beach and shallow waters. You can reach the island without even swimming but just by walking into the sea. During the revolution of 1821 the Turks slaughtered hundreds of women and children from the nearby region who were seeking refuge on the island. Evidence say that the sea was a deep red color from their blood. In the beginning of 20th century an Austrian liner coming from Suez, on route to Trieste, shipwrecked on a stormy winter night on the rocky south side of the island and 38 people lost their lives.



**19 PALEOCHORA** In 1282 Venetians built there the Castello Selino at the end of the little peninsula. Parts of the castle survived until today. A few years ago, excavation on the site brought to light china dishes, used by the Venetians, points of arrows, coins and other articles which belonged to the guard. The castle suffered extensive damages during Barbarosa raid in 1538.

**20 LISSOS** Is located west of Sougia and you can walk 1,5 hour on a path which leads to the little bay of Lissos. This town flourished during the Hellenistic and the Roman period. Among the ruins there is a Doric style temple dedicated to Asclepius. It has mosaic floors. There is also an old settlement and Byzantine churches made of marble and other materials taken from ancient temples. The ancient theater, the aqueduct and the Roman baths are awaiting to be excavated.

**21 OMALOS – SAMARIA GORGE** Starts from Omalos plateau and through an 18 km gorge ends at Libyan sea. In the middle of the gorge there's a settlement with the same name as the gorge which in 1962 was expropriated and the national park was created. Samaria gorge's history is full of legends. It was always a safe refuge where the Cretans protected their families during the various 19th century revolutions against the Turks. The Turks never entered the gorge. At Omalos plateau next to St Panteleimon church there's the grave of the famous chief Chatzimichali Giannari. He was one of the leaders during the 1866-69 revolution and survived to see the island free. At the exit of the gorge where there was the ancient town of Tara now there is the village of Agia Roumeli which connects Sfakia with Paleochora by ship. The forests of Samaria provided the Minoans with timber to build their ships, which travelled in the Eastern Mediterranean sea. Samaria gorge offered great coverage to ex-King of Greece II and the members of this government escaped from the German occupation on May 20th 1941. They escaped the air raids and they were transferred to Ag. Roumeli on the night of 22nd to 23rd of May. From there they were transferred to Alexandria by British destroyers.

**22 LOUTRO - ANOPOLI** Loutro with it's safe naturally protected by mountains little bay was the commercial harbor for Anopoli. It flourished the 18th century from the navy trade. It's citizens enjoyed privileges and they had semi autonomy. Their main profits came from trading and sailing. In Anopolis there is also the home of Daskalogianis who was a rich trader, ship-owner and the leader of 1770 revolution against Turkey, during the Russian - Turkish war. After many months of severe fighting and without receiving any aid from Katherine the Great of Russia as promised, he surrendered himself to the Turks to save the revolted villages from Turkish retaliation. He died in a tragic way as the Turks skinned him alive, at liberty square in Heraklion. Hania's airport, is named after him.



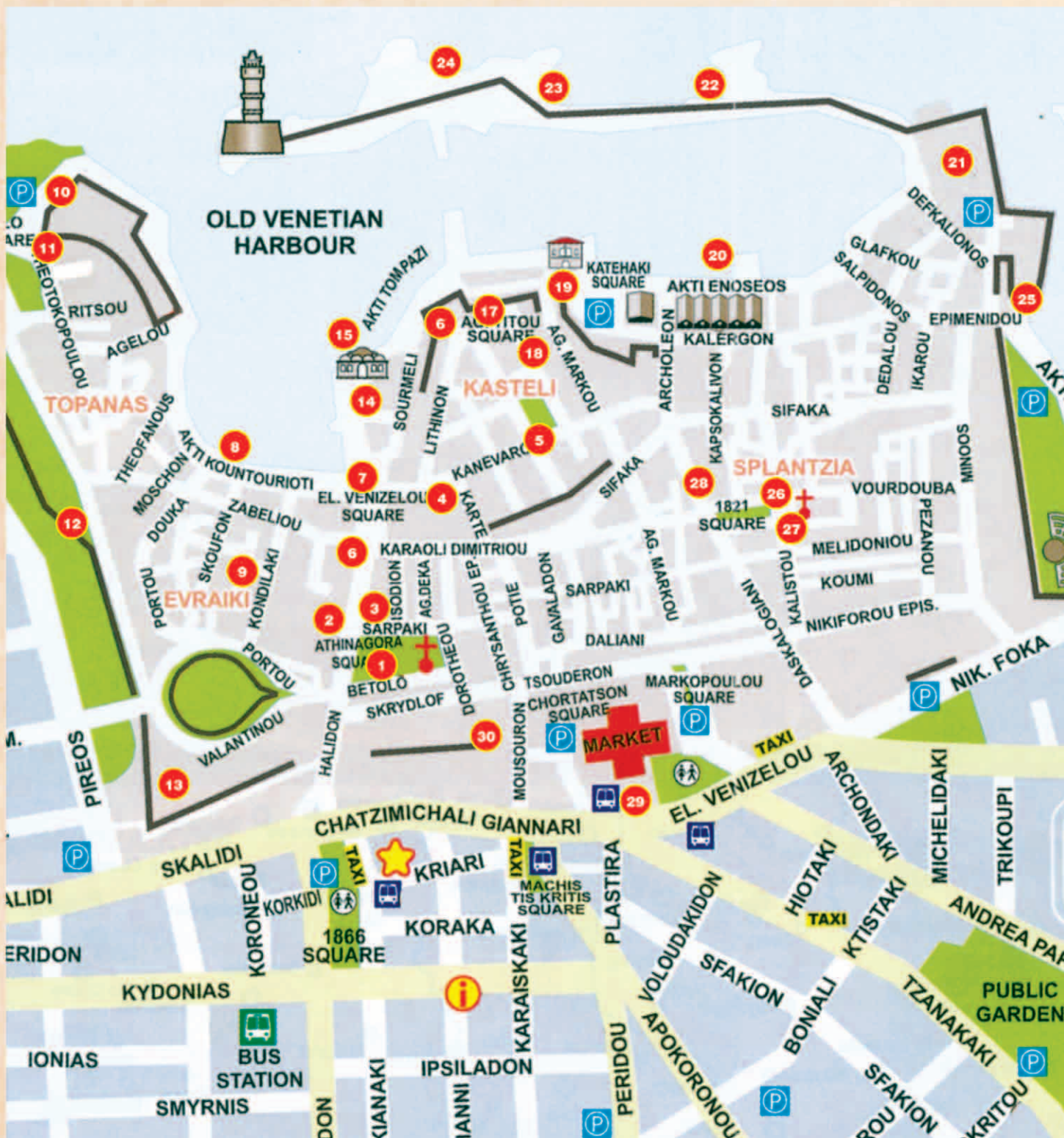
**23 CHORA SFAKION** Is the capital of the region with the same name and it participated from 1770 – 1897 to all Cretan revolutions. It played a decisive role thanks to it's mountainous terrain and the unbowed character of it's people. The evacuation of Crete took place here on the 26th -30th May 1941. Thousands of British, Australian and New Zealander soldiers were able to escape captivity by crafts which carried them to the British war ships awaiting to transport them to Egypt.

**24 IMBROS** Gorge starts from Imbros village in Sfakia region and ends into the sea. During the battle of Crete in 1941 the road ended just after the village. For this reason the British troops during their retreat, they pushed their vehicles and all their heavy equipment from the road over the cliff to the bottom of the gorge. That way they didn't leave them to German hands as it was impossible to carry all them to Chora Shakion from where the evacuation was taking place. When the war ended, the locals used many spare parts for their cars from the gorge's bottom. This beautiful gorge is open almost all year round for walks into nature.



**25 FRANCOCASTELO** Venetian Castle with four towers which was constructed in 1340 and it's well preserved. With the construction of this castle the Venetians were able to control the south coast of Sfakia region. There were many revolutions against the Venetians with the most famous of blond haired maid, on 18.5.1828. In the fields outside the castle there was a battle with the Turks during which Chatzimichalis Dalianis was killed along with 385 Greeks. His marble statue stands in the front of the castle. The local people took revenge for their death by ambushing Mustafa Pasha's army at nearby Kotsifou gorge, when he was leaving the place. The area around the castle is full of tales. The most famous one is the unexplained phenomenon of Drosoulites. In May, usually at dawn, people have seen shadows of cavalry men who proceed into the horizon from the sea side.

**26 GAVDOS** It's Greece's southernmost point with less than 60 permanent inhabitants. On the Venetian maps it was recorded as Gozo, the same name which was used for the north island of Malta where Ulysses met Calypso. Behind the island they hid the ships which supplied the Cretan revolution of 1866-69. They were hiding awaiting for the night to sail to Sougia, Agia Roumeli, Loutro and other bays to meet with the revolutionaries. On its north lovely sandy beach Sarakiniko there're small houses. There during the period of 1936-1940 leaders of the KKE (the Greek Communist party) lived in exile during Metaxas dictatorship. On the island there's also the southernmost lighthouse of Europe which was constructed in 1880 by the French corporation of Ottoman lighthouses. Recently it has been reconstructed. In the former lighthouse inside the keeper's home they created the lighthouse museum of Greece.



**8 COLOMBO** The promenade west of the harbor square used to host the “Great Powers” Consulate until it moved to the suburb of Halepa in the late 19th century. The last troops of international force departed from there in 1909, after having a 12 year presence on Crete. There was also Madam Ordance’s headquarters. She was a very famous whore among the 550 whores who came to Chania in 1897 with the international troops.

**9 HEBREW NEIGHBORHOOD** The Jews who came to Chania during the Turkish occupation lived in the narrow streets of this neighbourhood. They developed commerce by enjoying privileges from the Turkish authorities. In March 1944 the Germans gathered 270 Jews whom they loaded on a ship. This was torpedoed by a British submarine between Heraklion and Santorini, and there were no survivors. The only reminder of the Hebrew community is the synagogue.

**10 FIRKA CASTLE** It was the main Venetian barracks in the town. The Turkish kept this place as barracks too. On December 1st officially and for the first time the Greek flag, was marking Crete’s Union with Greece, after 15 years of autonomy. It was done with the presence of King Constantine and El. Venizelos who was the prime minister. Since then, every Sunday morning a symbolic ceremony of flags rise takes place. The newer building next to the castle, houses the Naval Museum.



**11 BYZANTINE MUSEUM** The Venetian church of San Salvatore hosts this museum. Next to the church there are the ruins of the round tower which was erected by Genoa in 1204, when this maritime republic was challenging Venice’s Cretan occupation. Opposite the church there is a two floor building with thick walls which offered extra protection to the castle.





**14 HOTEL GREAT BRITAIN** The building was an old Turkish almshouse which belonged to the nearby mosque. In the end of 19th century the building was converted to a hotel, which was the biggest in town and it was named Great Britain. Later its name was changed to, Bristol, Plaza. On the ground floor it housed one of the best restaurants in town. In 1980 it stopped being used as a hotel and became a music club.

**15 YALI MOSQUE** One of the few mosques that the Turks built after the town's conquest. It was erected on the site where the little Venetian church, of St Nicolas was. The enclosed courtyard of the mosque, which does n' t exist anymore, contained palm trees and graves of Turkish officials. A minaret was attached to the mosque. Today only it's base is saved. After 1923 it was used as a warehouse, then as an archeological museum and later as a tourist information office.

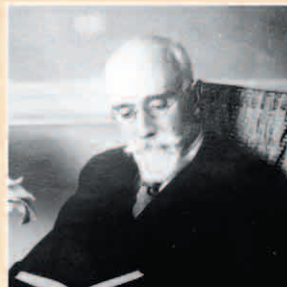
**16 RECTOR PALACE** Only a gate survived and the inner courtyard at the end of Lithion street. From there the Venetian governor of Chania had an amphitheatric view of the harbor.



**20 NEORIA** With a Venetian senate's decision they started building them in 1461. In 1599 they completed 17 dockyards 50 meters in length and 10 meters in height, to provide accommodation as well as to do repair works for the galleys of Eastern Mediterranean Venetian fleet during the winter months. The sea was reaching their entrance, which was open, while the dockyards were joined to each other and they communicated only by internal side gates. Today only 7 of these dockyards are saved. Some were destroyed or neglected during the Turkish occupation and others were destroyed from the German bombardments in 1941. In the area between the great Arsenal and the dockyards the old custom house was built in the 1930's.



**21 MOROS NEORIA** In 1599 the government of Moro founded 5 new dockyards in addition to the old ones. The town was occupied by the Turks in 1645 so only 2 of them were completed. During the Greek Italian war, in 1940, these two were used to house Italian prisoners of war. For this reason they weren't bombed by the Germans in May 1941. Today it is used as one of the last wooden boat shipyards. Here in 2003, a replica of a Minoan ship was built and it is exhibited inside.



**25 SABBIONARA TOWER** " (The gate of the sand)". Even today it has the emblem of St Mark's winged lion. It was built in the year 1591.

When the Turks occupied the town, in 1645, they closed the gate and opened a smaller one closer to the tower. They named it "Coom Capi" which also means "gate of the sand" in Turkish. The original Venetian gate is under restoration today. Next to the tower, troops from Algeria were stationed initially. In 1850 a military hospital was built, while in 1920 the Cretan governor moved in the building on the tower. The building was bombed and destroyed in May 1941.



**26 SPLANTZIA** It was the Muslim neighborhood of the town until 1923 when the last Turks left the island. There was the main mosque (St. Nicolas church) and the town hall during the Turkish occupation as well and the mufti's (Muslim bishop) house. It was a great risk for a Christian to dare to enter this neighborhood. In the middle of Splantzia's square there is an old oak tree with its roots in the Venetian aqueduct. On this oak tree, in 1821, the Turks hanged the Christian bishop in revenge for his assistance to the revolution against them.

**27 ST NICOLAS** The church started to be built in 1320 by Dominican monks. In 1645 the Turks converted the church into a mosque adding a minaret (which still stands today) and devoted the mosque to Sultan Ibrahim, the ruler of the Ottoman empire at the time.

**28 ST. ROCO** A small church devoted to St Roco, a patron saint against the plague. It was built in 1630 after a plague which hit the town. In 1898 it was used as a Cretan police station and later as a grocery. Today is under restoration.



# HISTORIC MONUMENTS IN OLD CHANIA (HANIA) TOWN

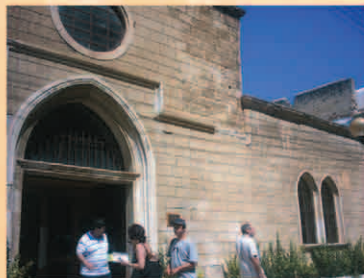
## 1 TRIMARTIRI

Cathedral of Chania. Construction started in 1856, just after the Crimean war, on the site of an old Turkish soap factory. Inauguration in 1861. In 1897 during the slaughter and the fire which was set by the Turks at the Christian neighborhood, the church was saved as a miracle, with Christians shooting the Turks from the bell tower helping the women and children to escape and rescue themselves at the nearby Roman catholic church where they found shelter. In 1898 the official church ceremony for the Cretan liberation took place here. In 1955 several shops were demolished to create the present church square.



## 2 ST. FRANCISCUS

Venetian church. In 1645 after the town's occupation by the Turks the church was converted into a mosque; the same happened with most Christian churches. At the beginning of the 20th century the first cinema in Chania was housed here. Since 1955 it has been housing the archeological museum.



3 **TURKISH HAMAM (BATH)** Today only two of its domes have survived. Erected on the site where the ursuliness sisters women monastery and St Clara's church was during the Venetian period. In 1645 at this point the defenders repulsed the Turkish troops who invaded after a break in the wall, just days before the town's surrender.

4 **MACHERADICA** Street with workshops making the famous Cretan knives. Until 1850 African slaves were sold on this street. Today it bears the name of two Cypriot freedom fighters who were hung, during the struggle in Cyprus 1955 – 1960 against the British.

## 5 BYZANTINE WALL

From 961 to 1204 it used to encircle the small Byzantine settlement, built on the ruins of ancient Kydonia. The wall was reinforced with square towers. Among the materials used for building the wall, there were pieces of pillars from ancient Greek temples, which can be seen even today on the wall.



6 **OLD TOWN HAL** The town hall moved here after 1898 liberation and remained until 1928 when it moved to the great arsenal (19). From it's balcony El Venizelos spoke to the town population which gathered to hear him at the harbor square.

7 **HARBOUR SQUARE** It was named (SINTRIVANI) from the fountain which was here during the Venetian period bringing the water from Perivolia springs 5 km away. ( At that spot there was and the mast with the Venetian flag). At the northern side of the square there was Lotzia, the noble's club; this building enclosed the access to the sea and was destroyed in 1932 during a fire. The marble lion with the wings which was over the buildings main door, is now lying on the archeological museum's courtyard. Important events took place at this square which was the center of Chania life. Until the 1950's ships used to enter the harbor and as a result passengers and goods disembarked here by boats.



12 **WESTERN WALL & DIKE** It starts from San Salvatore tower next to the sea and extends up to St Demetrius tower. It's the best preserved part of the Venetian fortifications which was constructed in 16th century based on the plans of the famous engineer Samichelle from Verona . In 1960s a state run hotel Xenia was built on San Salvatore tower ( then it was the best in town ). Meanwhile on the bastion along the wall some homeless citizens, built their houses and in some cases they used materials from the wall. The hotel was demolished recently. This part of the wall received heavy bombardment in 1645 during the siege by the Turks.

## 13 ARTILLERY TOWER CIAVO

The round over tower which was built in the beginning of the 17th century by the Venetians. It was used as an artillery post with it's canons to cover the tower of St Demetrius. Part of St Demetrius tower was destroyed to connect the old town via M. Pigas street extension. Meanwhile in the 1950's an elementary public school was built on St Demetrius tower.



## 17 TURKISH GOVERNMENT BUILDING

Next to Rector palace on this hill the Turks built a government building which was used by the Pasha, the General governor of the island, in 1845 when they took back the island from the Egyptians. They also transferred the island's capital from Heraklion to Chania. The biggest part of the huge building was destroyed during the fire of 1897. Today only the jail and the guard's building are saved which are used as administration building by the Polytechnical school of Crete. They also use the courthouse which is on the opposite side, inside the inner courtyard.



18 **DUOMO** The impressive Venetian cathedral which was dedicated to St Mary, and it was standing over the hill of Castelli. It was visible from the harbor. After 1645 it was converted to a mosque. It was



destroyed during the German bombardments in May 1941. It was located between the noble Venetian mansions which were on Castelli hill.

## 19 GREAT ARSENAL

It was the biggest and the westernmost of the arsenals which the Venetians built in the harbor. In 1872 the first floor was added to this structure and it was used as a Christian school. In 1928 the town hall moved there. In May 1941 the German air raids destroyed its roof and remained in ruins up until recently that it was restored. It houses the Mediterranean architectural institute.



22 **HARBOR WALL** They started to build it in 1320 on the existing rocks to provide safety to the harbor from the north winds leaving a small opening at it's begriming allowing the renewal of the harbor's seawater. The study of the sea currents and the drafts for the construction lasted for many years.

## 23 ST. NICOLAS TOWER

In the middle of the harbor's wall they added, in 1515, a small tower and the church of St Nicolas. In 1645 the Turks leveled the church and put canons. Later the tower was used as an execution place. Afterwards in 1945 it was converted into a shipyard for traditional wooden ships, and since the 1980's it is used as a café restaurant.



## 24 LIGHTHOUSE

It is the town's landmark. It is the oldest existing lighthouse in Greece and one of the oldest in the Mediterranean. In the end of the harbor's wall, the Venetians built the lighthouse and it's base in the turn of 16th century. They used a heavy iron chain to close the harbor's entrance in periods of war or conflict. One end was tied to the lighthouse and the other opposite on Frika castle (10). In the 18th century the lighthouse was neglected by the Turkish authorities and collapsed during a sea storm. In 1830 the Egyptians, to whom ceded Crete, built a new lighthouse 20 meters in high ( the present ) on the old Venetian base. On it's top under a lead roof, they installed the lighthouse signaling system working with acetylene. It was installed by French engineers.

29 **MARKET** It was built in 1909-1913 on the walls of the main Tower, PIATAFORMA which was demolished and with its materials they covered the dike and created the square in front of the market. In 1645 this tower received heavy bombardment and attacks by the Turks. The covered market is



a cross shape building and it officially officially opened in 1913 by prime minister El Venizelos. In 4000 m2 there were 76 shops and it was considered an ultra modern design for its time in the Balkans. In those days the markets were in open spaces with bad hygenic conditions.

30 **KATOLAS** In the middle, of the present day Mousouron street, there was the impressive main gate, of the walls Porta Retimniota which was demolished in 1911. It marked the way towards Rethimnon. Just after the gate, on the left side, there was a Turkish café which was spreading terror to the Christians entering the town. In the beginning of Mousouron street, next to the wall's gate, there was a little arched building where the Turkish authorities collected taxes from the farmers entering the town on their donkeys, to sell their products in the market. Also there was a mulberry tree where the Turks put gallows and hanged convicts. They used to leave them hanging on display for intimidation. The town's commerce developed around this street. In the turn of 20th century there was the knifemaker's street, the boot maker's street, the quilt maker's street, the rope maker's street etc.

