

{highslide type="img" url="info/map_kionia_01.jpg" captionText="Kionia: Map" display=none }



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The **Ancient City Kionia**: He was in position near the village Kerame from before Minoan sea son and continued to flourish until the Hellenistic period.

The ruins of the city and the walls appear within 3 km from the sea on a hill and found pottery, sculpture in Europe Taurus , coins and statues, dating from the Pre period (2600-2000 BC) .

The raids on coastal areas, around 200 BC by Cilix forced the inhabitants to move to villages a
nd

Kerame

Agallianos

security

.

The presence of ancient city of Kionia or Bionos evidenced by prominoika years. Later, during
the Archaic

,

Classical and

Hellenistic times

, the city

continues

to flourish

and

is considered one

of the hundred

cities -

ekatompolis

famous

of ancient

Crete.

The ruins of the city divided low, just above the shore, and within 2-3 km below the present
village

ame

in

coastal

steep

hill that

overlooks

the sea towards

the south

, while from

the north

side

has no

significant

elevation

in relation to

the surrounding

area.

Ker

Today the ruins of the ancient city keep an area of □□ over 150 meters east to west and 100 meters from north to south, while the other half the city is buried at shallow depth beneath the surface of the sea

.
With a closer look at the surrounding area will find traces of buildings and terraces which suggest the existence of an ancient city.

For the ancient columns is believed that, because some time after the ground began to recede and the city is immersed in water, the inhabitants were forced to abandon it and move on higher, the area where the villages are now

Kerames
and
Agallianos
.

Kostis El. Papadakis,
Kerames and Agallianos, common path in time, rethymno 2002