

Rethymno city is the **capital** of the prefecture of Rethymno. Appears **big tourist development** during the summertime and the **7000** active students make the city lively the remainder of the year

.
Its population amounts to **27,868** inhabitants, while the population of the Municipality of Rethymno is **31,687** (census 2001)

.
It is the third most populous county capital of Crete , after Heraklion and Chania , while in front of Agio Nicolao.

The island, which many described as a **second Greece**, the island where people are born of Arts and Letters honored and recognized internationally

, the island of

El Greco

,
the

Vitsentzou

Kornarou

,
of

George

Hortatzi

,
Nikos

Kazantzakis

,
Mikis

Theodorakis,

Eleftherios

Venizelos

, the island

has

attracted and

inspired

writers and

artists

around the world

...

Crete

!

Truly eventful history hidden in the Great Island, and the turbulent history of one of the four large

any-

meanings

-

prefectures of the

island

the county of Rethymno

and Rethymno city

.

-m



Central County

The prefecture of Rethymnon has many interesting places, historical, archaeological and religious importance. From a branching right and just 5 km east of Rethymnon, on the old road, find the Monastery of Arkadi, a monument of national liberation struggles of the people of Crete during the Ottoman domination. The monastery, built in the 14th century, according to an inscription and shaped fortress.

Starting in Rethymnon, another attraction is the village Argiroupoli 27 km west of Rethymnon, a place with crystal clear waters, natural springs, tall and thick trees. Argiroupoli is built on the site of the ancient city Lappas.

At the exit from the town of Rethymno and crossing the highway north towards the direction of Heraklion, find tourist developed coastal areas such as Missiria, Adele, crucified, Panormo, Bali and more.

The county has other churches and monasteries, as well as caves, well worth a visit.

The province Amari has many beautiful villages and many Byzantine churches. 3 km east of Rethymno, is the output of the Amari valley.

In the sixth thousand is the church of St. Happiness and 2 mm on, ftanome Prasies the village, where preserved, Venetian houses.

On the 17th another thousand off right, leads us to the village Patsos that the Western side,

there is the cave of St. Anthony.

The village of Amari has abundant resources, justifying the existence of many fruit trees.

The Amari Valley, has about 40 villages and joins the north, the south coast of Crete.

Arriving in the village of St. Fotini, after indicating plate, come to the village Throne.

It is built over part of the Greco-Roman city Sivrytos, which (Sivrytos), had an outlet to the sea, the port of ancient Soula (the present coastal area of ☐☐ Agia Galini).

Continuing past the village and past the Throne before, Asomaton monastery, which operated from 1931 farming school, a fork left leads to the village of Monastiraki, where it was discovered Minoan civilization. At 55 mm just before the village Apodoulou, is the Late Minoan settlement and the domed tomb excavated K. Davaras. Just

after the village Apodoulou, a road to the south, leading to Agia Galini.

Returning to the city of Rethymnon, and coming from the side of the City of Garden City, heading to Spili and Agia Galini in the second mm is the fortress of Fortezza. In the ninth thousand for without a body, and the left side of the road is the Late Minoan cemetery of Armeni. Continu

ing from the public road, we arrive in Spili, which is based Metropolis, filled with trees, lots of water, beautiful houses and four old churches.

The road continues for Melambes and Agia Galini.

South county

In the 23rd km from the town of Rethymnon, you find the area Koxare and continuing south, the road passes through the Kourtaliotiko canyon to reach the village Asomati. One kilometer from the village, there is another intersection left, leading to the Monastery of Preveli, beneath which lies the Great River, where one can only reach on foot.

Xanagyrnontas the junction south of the village Asomati, continue left until Lefkogeia village, where the exit and cross the left, follow the road that leads us to the coastal area of ☐☐ Plakias, a tourist resort. Among the Monastery of Preveli and Plakias, a small seaside village Damnoni. 3 km north-east, we reach the entrance of the gorge blackbirds, where a junction leading back to the Holy Kingdom and Rethymnon.

Another intersection, leading to the village Selia marked by the defeat of the Turks, when they tried to enter the South Crete.

8 mm below the village fthanome Peach and the sandy beaches, which are built in 2 heights.

The first flag of revolution was raised here by the abbot of the Monastery of Preveli Melchizedek Tsouderos on May 24, 1821.

Around the borders of the prefecture of Rethymno, the prefecture of Heraklion, descending south of Rethymno, we find the town of Anogia. From the entrance of the town Anogia, a junction on the left leads to the cave of Ideon Andron, the root of the peak of Psiloritis.

In Ideon Andron on mythology, Rhea hid the newborn Zeus (who gave birth alone in Dikteon Cave), not to swallow the father of Saturn.

The famous, sacred caves of antiquity, situated at an altitude of 1540m. Above the beautiful plateau of Nida.

The town Anogia, mentioned above, is the most developed tourist mountain town of Crete, and many times, became a center for revolutionary movements against the Ottoman Empire and the German occupation. Northwest Anogion is the village of Axos, which at its entrance, is the church of Aghia Irini (14th-15th century.).

Axos, there were 46

churches, of which only 9 survived.

West of the village, is one of the most interesting caves in Crete, the cave Sheets.