







## Popular Sights




Especially interesting are...  • The port and the square of Dapia it was the old emplacement (there are canons until today) and the place of gathering of lords and captains during the Revolution.  • The museum of Spetses is housed at the mansion house of Hatzigianni Mexi, one of the most powerful lords of the island during the Revolution. The two-floor mansion house was built during 1795-1798.

At the exhibits of the museum are included ceramic of the proto-Helladic (3rd millennium B.C.) and of later periods, sculptures and coins of roman and Byzantine years, post- Byzantine pictures, canonicals and other church objects of everyday use, as well as heirlooms of the battles: the flag of the Revolution, the bones of Bouboulina, weapons and portraits of fighters from Spetses, paintings of ships and figure heads, historical documents and others. 

The mansion house of Soterios Anargyros: is two-floor, built with stones, with neoclassical morphological elements, that was constructed in 1903-1904 as the residence of SAnargyros, the national benefactor and benefactor of Spetses. 

The historical residences and mansion houses of spetses samples of the economical and cultural development of the island.  The church of Panagia of Armata near the lighthouse: built from the family I.Koutsi in memory of the sea battle of Spetses (8 of September 1822). The imposing hotel Poseidonio, that was built in 1914 by SAnargyro. The temple of Ag. Nicolaos, once a monastery and today the metropolis of Spetses.  The temple of Ag. Triad (1973) at the highest point of the settlement. The monastery of Ag. Pantas at the southeast side of the town.

The facilities of the historical school Anargyrios and Korgialenios at the northwest outskirts of the town: the school operated for more than half a century while today at its premises are being hosted various exhibitions and activities, conferences, as well as the Technical school for tourist management that was founded just recently.  The Kapodistrian Spiritual House: used as a place for cultural exhibitions as well as a conference center, and has a remarkable library.  The impressive cave of Bekiris: cited at the beach of AgAnargyri, at the west side of the island and was used as a shelter during the revolution. At its inside is a small beach.  Bouboulina's Museum. The Museum was founded in 1991. A non-profit making company manages all the Museum income, and has as its main objective the repair and maintenance of the building and its use as a museum and cultural centre, whilst at the same time recounting the story of the Greek War of Independence with emphasis on the life of the heroine Laskarina Bouboulina. 