

**PARSIFAL**  
YACHTING

# RODOS

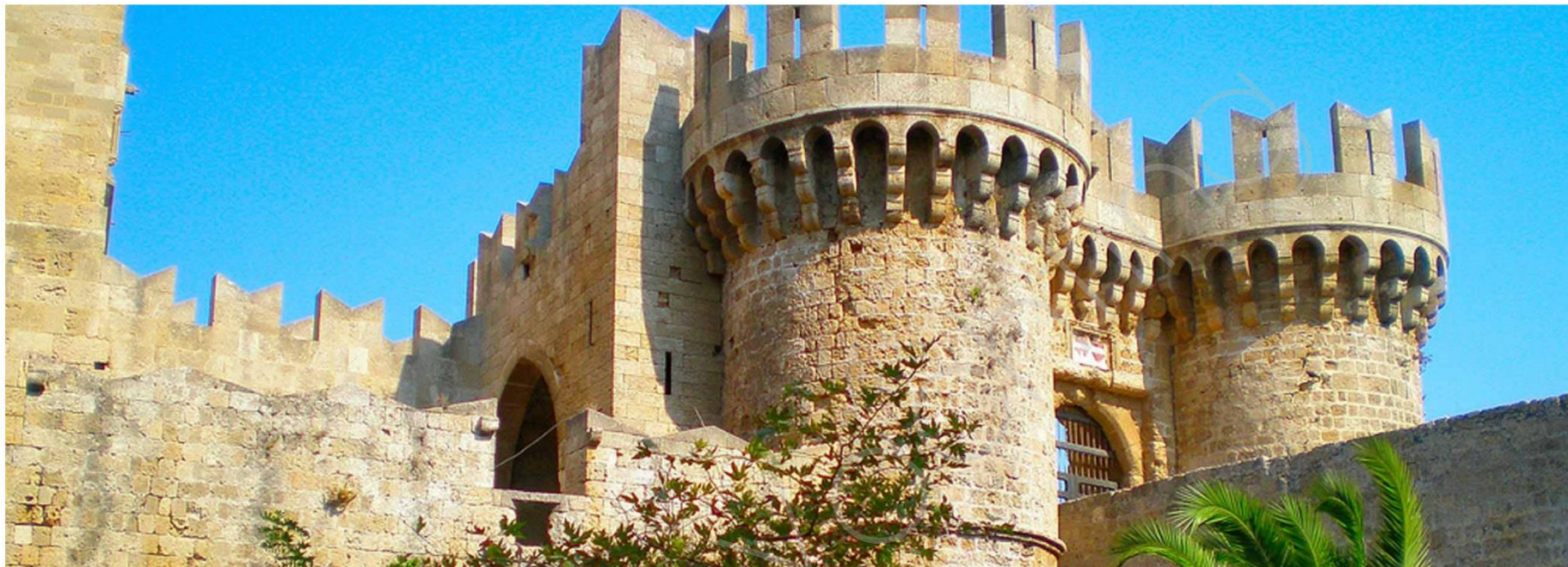
itinerary



## Rodos island

The largest of the Dodecanese Islands, Rhodes (ro-dos) is abundant in beaches, wooded valleys and ancient history. Whether you seek the buzz of nightlife and beaches, diving in crystal-clear water or a culture-vulture journey through past civilisations, it's all here.

The atmospheric old town of Rhodes is a maze of cobbled streets spiriting you back to the days of the Byzantine Empire and beyond. Further south is the picture-perfect town of Lindos, a weave-world of sugar-cube houses spilling down to a turquoise bay.



## Palace of the Grand I

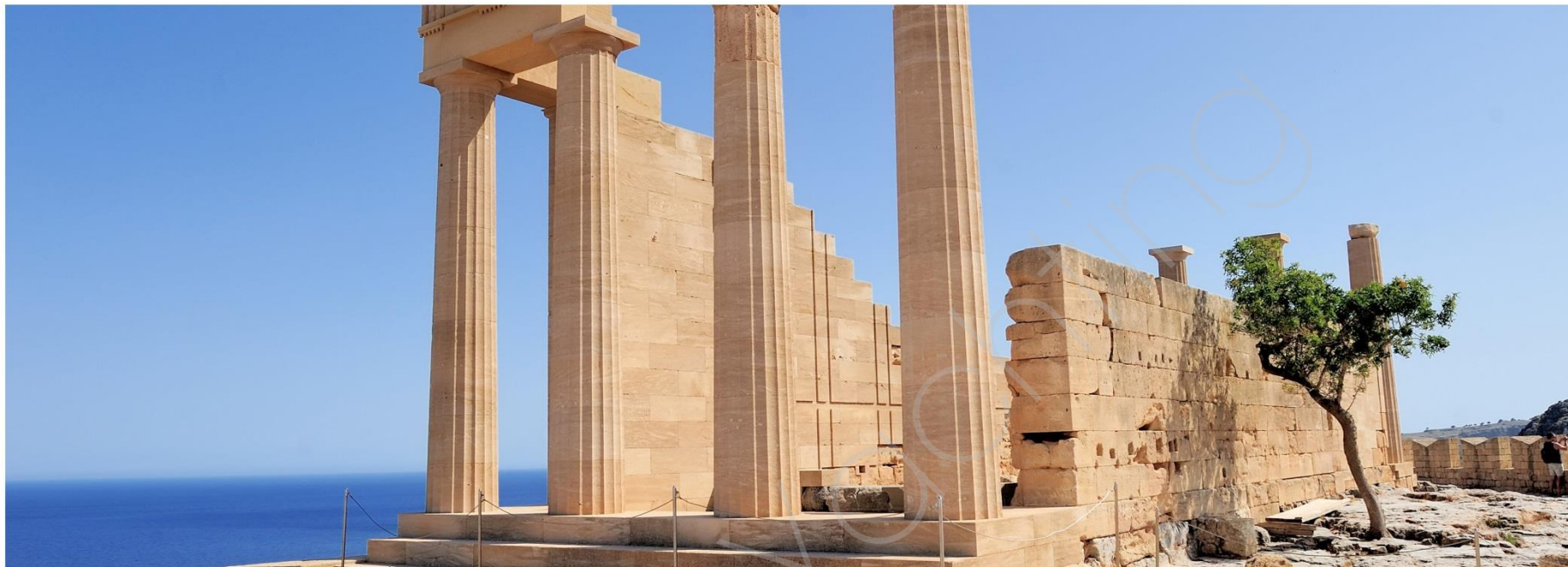
A truly magnificent 14th-century palace, destroyed in the gunpowder explosion of 1856 and rebuilt by the Italians in a grandiose manner, with a lavish interior, intending it as a holiday home for Mussolini and King Emmanuel III. It is now a museum, containing sculpture, mosaics taken from Kos by the Italians and antique furniture.



## Lindos

Unbelievably pretty, your first glimpse of Lindos from the elevated road will steal your breath; the towering acropolis radiant on the cypress-silvered hill, below it the sugarcube houses of the whitewashed town tumbling down to an aquamarine bay. The town itself is a magical warren of hidden alleys, packed with boutiques, effervescent bars and cafes set in old sea captain's houses with carved relief facades. Pick your way past donkeys as you coax your calves up to the acropolis and one of the best views in Greece.

Ancient Lindos was founded by the Dorians around 2000 BC thanks to its excellent harbour and vantage point. It's overlaid with a conglomeration of Byzantine, Frankish and Turkish remains.



## Acropolis of Lindos

An alluring mix of Byzantine architecture on the outside, insulating 2nd-century-BC Doric architecture, this beautifully preserved Acropolis is worth the climb up the 116m-high rock, thanks to its partial reconstruction allowing you a glimpse of its former greatness. Look out for the 20-columned Hellenistic stoa (200 BC) and the Byzantine Church of Agios Ioannis , with its ancient frescoes, to the right. The wide stairway behind the stoa leads to a 5th-century-BC propylaeum, beyond which is the 4th-century Temple to Athena .

Athena was worshipped at Lindos as early as the 10th century BC; this temple has replaced earlier ones on the site.

Donkey rides to the Acropolis cost €5 one way, but to get here under your own steam, head straight into the village from the main square, turn left at the church and follow the signs. There's no shade at the top so pack a hat and some water.



## Mosque of Süleyman

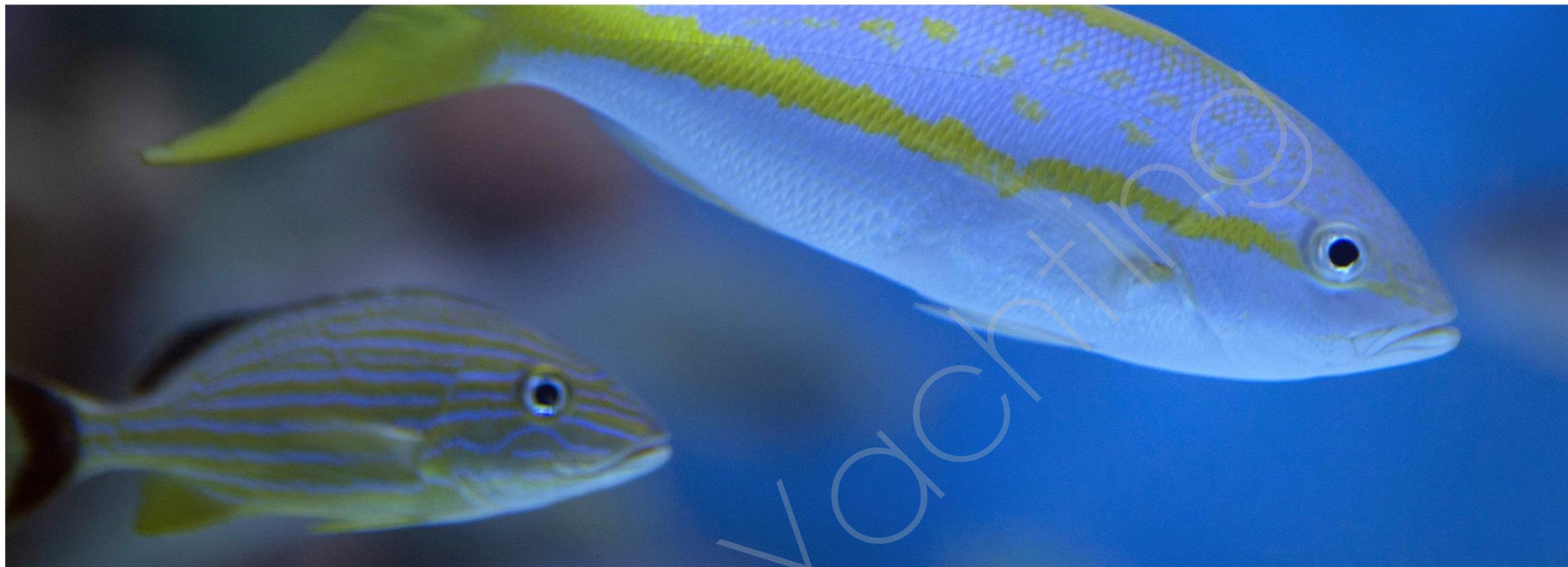
The hora bears many legacies of its Ottoman past. During Turkish times churches were converted to mosques, and many more Muslim houses of worship were built from scratch, although most are now dilapidated. The most important is the pink-domed Mosque of Süleyman. Built in 1522 to commemorate the Ottoman victory against the knights, it was renovated in 1808.



# Petaloudes

Petaloudes (Greek: **Πεταλούδες**) is a former municipality on the island of Rhodes, in the Dodecanese, Greece. Since the 2011 local government reform it is part of the municipality Rhodes, of which it is a municipal unit. (2) Its population was 12,133 in 2001. It includes the villages of Kremasti, Paradisi, Theologos (Tholos), Damatria, Maritsa, and Pastida. The seat of the municipality was in Kremasti. The land area is 89.150 km<sup>2</sup>.

The Petaloudes Valley (Valley of the Butterflies) is home to thousands of the Rhodes subspecies of the Jersey Tiger Moth (*Euplagia quadripunctaria rhodosensis*) that cover the entire landscape after the wet season (late May) due to the high humidity in the area. The Oriental Sweetgum trees in Petaloudes Valley give off a scent that attracts the moths and creates a unique biotope. Due to the increased amount of visitors, the *Euplagia* are facing population issues as they have no stomach and when disturbed tend to fly frequently and thus deplete their energy.



## Cret Aquarium

If you fancy a fishy experience, the Aquarium is worth a look. The Art Deco building was built during the 1930s by the Italians as a biological research station. Visitors can view anthozoa, molluscs, crabs, echinoderms, sea turtles and specimens from up to 12 types of fish families.





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