

## ECC'07 Accompanying Persons Program 5-Island Boat Cruise

*"Twenty years from now you will be more disappointed by the things you didn't do than by the ones you did. So throw off the bowlines. Sail away from the safe harbour. Catch the trade winds to your sails. Explore. Dream..."*  
M.Twain.

### The Boat:

The "Aegeotissa II" –cuts effortlessly through the sparkling surface of the cobalt blue Aegean waters. With three sun decks, a bar and twelve double cabins, this wooden deluxe motor sailer is a holiday on her own. Comfortable and solid, she offers all the luxury of larger ships but is more exclusive. Order a cocktail from your steward and enjoy it on the stern deck at sunset. See the distant islands set against the magnificence of the evening sun. Treat yourself to a new and exciting experience aboard this two-mast schooner.



**AEGEOTISSA II (CORFU 38) - Wooden Traditional Greek Motor sailer**

### Specifics

12 double cabins, each with own separate en suite facilities & baths.	Crew:5-6
Fully air-conditioned	Year built: <b>1999 (Greece)</b>
L.O.A.: 40 MTRS Beam: 8 mtrs Draft: 4 mtrs speed: 13 m/h	Hull: Wood (Iroko), 2 masts Engines : 2 x 380 Hp Generators : 2 (Electricity 12,24,220, 380 Volt)

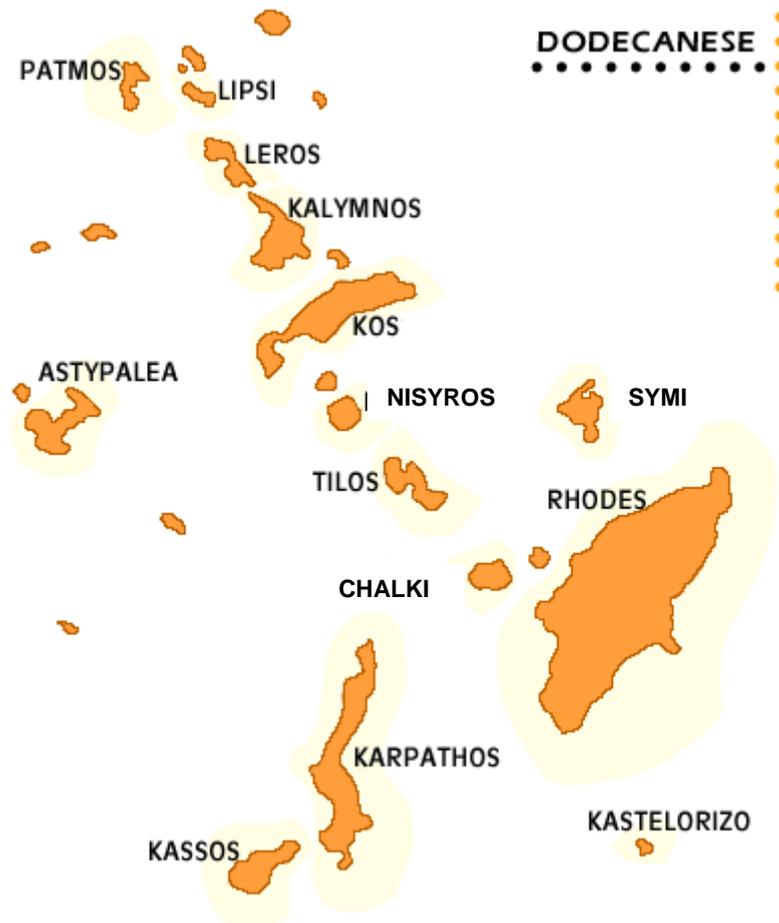
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### The Cruise:

Dates	From	To	Travel Time
Friday, July 6	Kos	Nisyros	1.5
Saturday, July 7	Nisyros	Tilos	3
Sunday, July 8	Tilos	Chalki	2
Monday, July 9	Chalki	Rhodos	2
Tuesday, July 10	Rhodos	Symi	4
Wednesday, July 11	Symi	Kos	4

**Price: €2500 per twin cabin**

- Price is on a half-board basis.
- Price is in euro.
- Applicable VAT 19% is not included in the price.



## ECC'07 Accompanying Persons Program 5-Island Boat Cruise

**Saturday, July 7<sup>th</sup> : Kos**

*Embarkation , Welcome drink, Dinner onboard, sail for Nisyros.  
Overnight stay in Nisyros. Optional shore excursion to Volcano.*

### Few words about Kos

The capital of Hippocrates' (the father of modern medicine) island, with its white-washed houses and roads full of hibiscus flowers, Kos town, is built along a wide bay. The island is full of history dating from Hellenistic and Roman times. Some interesting sites worth visiting are the Temple of Venus, the Roman School of Music and the Castle built by the knights of St. John around the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Four kilometers away from the city centre is the Asklepieion, the ancient infirmary which was built in the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C. The island boasts beautiful villages such as Asfendiou, Kardamena and Pyli, the fishing villages of Marmari and Mastichari and of course beautiful and clean beaches to match.



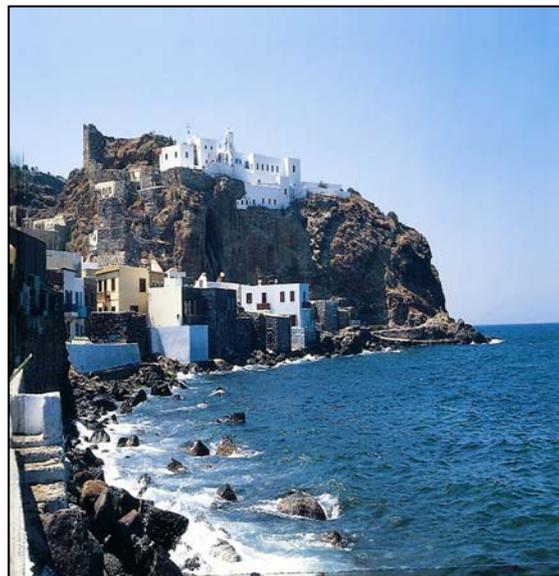
### Few words about Nisyros

**Nisyros** is a small volcanic island, a mere 41 square kilometres in area, situated between Kos and Tilos. In antiquity it was known as "Porphyris". Mythology holds that once it was united with Kos and that when Poseidon was chasing the giant Polyvotis, he split the two islands asunder.

The capital and port of Nisyros is **Mandraki** (where we will be moored for the night), set to the northwest of the island, at the foot of a steep hill. The whiteness of the houses form a striking contrast to the dark, volcanic earth.

Yet another castle erected by the Knights of St. John looms above the small town, while a chapel dedicated to the **Panayia tis Spilianis** (Our Lady of the Cave), the patroness of the island, clings to the tip of a rock. The chapel, built in 1600, is linked with many traditions and has a lovely 18<sup>th</sup> century iconostasis.

The island's hot springs, fabled since antiquity and still in use today, are in **Loutra** just 1.5 kilometres from Mandraki. East of Loutra is the picturesque fishing village of Pali.



## ECC'07 Accompanying Persons Program

### *5-Island Boat Cruise*

Another village, Emporios, lies to the southeast of Mandraki, to the interior of the island, in a lush area with olive trees, fruit trees, fig trees and grapevines.

You have to reach almost the middle of Nisyros, to the Lakki plateau, in order to see the crater of the inactive volcano, **Polybates**. It is 260 metres in diameter and 30 metres deep with steps leading down to its centre. The reek of sulphur fills the surrounding air, while the scenery could belong to the moon.



**Sunday July 8<sup>th</sup> : Tilos**

*Sail for Tilos. Lunch on board. Stay in Tilos overnight.*

#### *Few words about Tilos*

**Tilos** is an Aegean island with nineteen beaches, twelve mountains, seven medieval castles, a Byzantine monastery, two hundred churches, a cave full of natural discoveries, a village that has been declared a cultural monument, a

## ECC'07 Accompanying Persons Program

### *5-Island Boat Cruise*

hundred bird species, hundreds of wild flowers and herbs, and five hundred residents.

This island has been inhabited from very ancient times, as documented by the findings of the Charkadio cave (Mesolithic era). It was connected with the Minoans, rulers of the sea, as well as with the Myceneans who settled in the island around 1600 BC. It was then that the islanders together with the citizens of Lindos founded the colony of Ghela in Sicily.

The excavations of paleontologists brought to light Neolithic tools and bones of dwarf elephants and deer. The deer were 140.000 years old and the elephants 45.000 years old. These can be seen in Tilos museum.



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**Monday July 9<sup>th</sup> : Chalki**

***Sail for Chalki. Lunch on board. Fun Night. Overnight stay in Chalki.***

#### **Few words about Chalki**

The name of the island is derived from Chalkos (Greek for "copper"), which was an important income for islanders in antiquity. Its first inhabitants were the mythic Titans, who were succeeded by the Pelasgians. Ruins of the Pelasgian walls can be found in the Acropolis of Chalki.

**Emporio**, is the only community on the island, with grand houses and a picturesque waterfront with restaurants offering fresh fish.

## ECC'07 Accompanying Persons Program

### 5-Island Boat Cruise

**Horio**, the old settlement of Chalki (up until the early 19th century), now mainly ruined, is situated on the slopes below the hilltop "Kastro". Horio is in a position concealed from the sea, in order to avoid pirates marauding property in the old days. It can be found about 35 minutes walk up the concrete road, which winds up the valley. It is on August 14th that the population ascends to Chorio for the Festival of the Virgin Mary. The beautiful church opens, and the church hall compound fills with people feasting and dancing.



**Kastro**. The remnants of this castle of the Knights of St John (i.e. Medieval, not from the Crusades) top the smaller peak behind Emporio village. The panoramic views are spectacular. Once at Horio, it takes a further 10-15 minutes to ascend to "Kastro". Access and safety underfoot have been greatly improved by the archaeological team whose work began in 2001.



**Panormitis**. Restoration work has greatly improved the aspect of this small monastery, some 15 minutes above Horio, up a bulldozed track to the right. The ancient Byzantine church and the main buildings are still undergoing refurbishment.

**Monastery of St John (the Far)**. The Monastery is situated on the high plateau almost at the Western end of the island. It is at least 2 hours 15 minutes walk from Emporio village, up the concrete road. Drinks can be bought from the caretaker or his wife, and it is possible, by arrangement with them, to stay the night in one of the simple rooms off the peaceful courtyard with its ancient spreading cypress tree. No charge is set for a stay-just make a donation. Although many people get lifts or take the taxi, the best way to appreciate the awesome views is on foot.

**The Temple of Apollo**. Very little remains of this ancient ruin, as stones were used in other buildings, notably the base of the church tower of St Nikolas.



## ECC'07 Accompanying Persons Program *5-Island Boat Cruise*

**Tuesday, July 10<sup>th</sup> : Rhodes**

***Sail to Rhodes. Optional land tour to the island. Lunch or Dinner on board.***

### **Few words about Rhodos**

The largest island of the Dodecanese, famed for its Colossus which used to stand at the entrance of the port in antiquity, presents a dual face; the "Old Town" encircled by medieval castles, narrow cobbled lanes, the Knights' Castle and the new city with its wide streets, glamorous hotels and modern shops.

Apart from the wealth of history which can be seen in Rhodes' Archaeological Museum and Folk Art Museum, Rhodes has other innumerable places of interest to visit: the Valley of the Butterflies, Filerimos with its thick pine forests, the ancient ruins of Ialysos, Kallithea and Lindos being a few of them.



Rhodes is famous as the island of sun, sea and sand, the ideal place for vacations. It is the third largest Greek island and, officially, the sunniest place in Europe. The City is among the finest, not only in Greece but in the whole of the Mediterranean. It is situated at the island's most northerly point and ringed by sea on the east and west. Rhodes (Rodos in Greek) combines the cosmopolitan character of a contemporary city with the picturesque of the medieval town, which gives the impression of having been untouched by the passage of time.



The architectural aspect of the city of Rhodes has been greatly influenced by Italian architecture of the late thirties and by the presence of the fortified Medieval Town.

Rhodians are proud to note their city was the first ever built on an urban plan. In fact, 2.400(!) years ago, the famous architect of ancient times, Ippodamus, designed and applied the first ever urban plan based on a perpendicular system.

Probably the most frequented part of the city is the ancient harbour - today called Mandraki - with the statue of a deer and a fawn at its entrance.

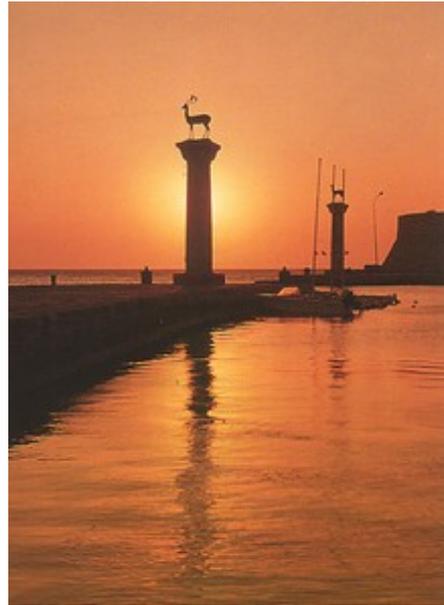
Tradition tells us that this was where the famous Colossus of Rhodes, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world, stood. A long jetty which protects the harbour has three old windmills in the middle and at its northern end stands the Fortress of St. Nicholas and a lighthouse.

## ECC'07 Accompanying Persons Program *5-Island Boat Cruise*

Very near the entrance to the ancient harbour is the church of the Annunciation - the orthodox cathedral built in gothic style with beautiful wall-paintings.

In the whole of this area in front of Mandraki, as elsewhere, the Italians put up various buildings with large spaces between them. Among them is the Governor's Residence, a building with gothic arches, which stands to the north of the Church of the Annunciation. Today it houses the headquarters of the Prefecture. Other interesting buildings include the Town Hall, the National Theatre (opposite the Governor's Residence) and the law courts, south of the Church of the Annunciation.

Next to the Governor's Residence is the Mosque of Murat Reis with the ottoman notables' cemetery. If you follow the main road from here leading to the west coast, you will pass the luxurious Hotel of the Roses which is also a casino.



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**Wednesday July 11<sup>th</sup> : Symi**

***Sail for Symi. Captain's Party (overnight)***

### **Few words about Symi**

Symi island's present name comes from the nymph Syme, who was Poseidon's wife.

Situated 250 nautical miles from Piraeus, this mainly rocky island in the Dodecanese offers not only charm and natural rugged physical beauty, but also an element of hospitality unique to this small island. The main port of Symi is the natural port of "Aigialos", and a 15 minute walk away, is the capital of the island, called "Ano Symi". "Ano Symi" is built on a hill and has much



## **ECC'07 Accompanying Persons Program**

### ***5-Island Boat Cruise***

to offer visitors - especially antiquity exhibits and Byzantine treasures in the monastery of the Archangel Michael. Beautiful beaches can be found at Pedio, Naou, Marathounta and Emporio.



Symi is one of Greece's best-kept secrets. The long, deep, harbour is like an amphitheatre, with multi coloured two- and three- storey 19<sup>th</sup> century, grand, neo-classical buildings, once homes to the former sponge trading merchants, and churches with coloured domes tiered up the steep hillsides. The high hill overlooking the harbour is called Kastro, which houses the original settlement of Chorio and is dominated by the Church of Megali Panagia. Surrounding the harbour area is the town of Yialos, which was built in the 19th century and prospered during the affluent sponge-trading era.

There is a new road which links Yialos and Chorio with Marathounta and Panormitis. Marathounta is a short distance off the main road, and has a very attractive bay. Panormitis beach lies at the other end of the island from Yialos, at the head of a sheltered bay, and is famous for the Byzantine style Monastery of the Archangel Michael, originally built about 450AD, and rebuilt in 1783.

Pedi valley is a fertile sheltered valley stretching from the old Port of Pedi up to Chorio. The valley is full of orchards and gardens, fig and olive trees.

As there are reputed to be over 300 monasteries, churches and chapels in Symi, it is well worth spending time visiting them.

However, in the summer, one of the main attractions of Symi are the beaches and coves around the island.



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**Thursday July 12<sup>th</sup> : sail back to Kos.**

***Disembarkation early afternoon.***

**ECC'07 Accompanying Persons Program**  
*5-Island Boat Cruise*

**For the cancellation policy and any further information on this  
tour, please contact:**



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