



PLACES OF INTEREST

The modern city is laid along the waterfront of Mandraki, the northern harbor. Two bronze deer guard the harbor entrance. It is believed that the Colossus of Rhodes once stood here. The Colossus was built to commemorate the victory of the island after the unsuccessful one-year siege imposed by Demetrios.

The monument, in honor of the sun god Helios, was one of the original Seven Wonders of the World. The bronze statue was 30 meters high and it took 12 years to complete. The monument was toppled by an earthquake in 227 BC after standing for 56 years at the harbor entrance. The remains were moved by the Saracens

800 years later to Asia Minor where they were eventually lost. Here you will also find **St. Nicholas Fort**.

1 The **Hospital of the Knights** now houses the Archaeological Museum. Located on Museum Square, the hospital, completed in 1489, is the largest of the Knight's public buildings. The imposing façade opens into a courtyard, where one will find cannonballs from the siege of 1522. The Museum contains a collection of ancient pottery and sculpture, including two well-known representations of Aphrodite.

2 The **Palace of the Knights of St. John** is located at Kleovaulou Square. Also known as the Palace of the Grand Masters; it has 300 rooms, a moat, drawbridges, watch towers and colossal battlements. Items on exhibit include coins, illuminated manuscripts, icons, sculptures, and mosaics.

3 The **Mosque of Suleyman** is an early 19th-century structure that stands on the site of the original mosque built in 1522. The original mosque was built immediately after Sultan Suleyman the Magnificent captured Rhodes. The current landmark has red-plastered walls, a garden and a stone minaret. (Closed to the public.)

4 The **Byzantine Church of Panagia**, and further south...

5 the **Byzantine Church of St. Panteleimon** can be found along the Commercial harbor.

6 The **Temple of Aphrodite** is one of two pre-Roman sites in the area. This temple was completed in the 3rd-century BC and stands inside the old town near Symi Square.

7 **Platia Martyron Evreon** (Square of the Jewish Martyrs) is in the heart of the old Jewish Quarter. In 1943, 2000 Jews were taken from this square to Nazi concentration camps; only 50 survived. Further down Dossiadou Street at Simiou Street, stands the synagogue restored by survivors of the war. Appropriate dress is required.

8 **Rhodes Aquarium** is located at the northern tip of the island.

9 Outside of the old town on the hill near Monte Smith, is where you will find the **Temple of Apollo**. Irreparable ruins are all that stands today, but the views are superb.

Beyond Rhodes

Lindos is located 37 miles (60 km) from Rhodes Town. This area is the most photogenic member of the island's ancient towns and creeps from the sea to its ancient Acropolis located on the hilltop. Vines and flowers overhang the town's narrow streets, with pebble mosaic courtyards and doorways. The **Acropolis of Lindos** is well worth visiting, as it offers a breathtaking view of the surrounding area from the summit of a steep hill. The Sanctuary of Athena Lindia occupies the largest portion of the Acropolis. The main portico had 42 Doric columns, at the center of which an opening led to the staircase up to the propylaea.

The temple atop the 250 steps is surprisingly modest. Numerous inscribed statue bases were found all over the summit, attesting to the work of Lindian sculptors.

Ancient **Kamiros** is located 35 kilometers from Rhodes Town and was a prosperous settlement surrounded by farmland in the 5th and 6th centuries BC. Old stone walls of houses, temple pillars, cobblestone streets, and reservoir cisterns have left a lasting impression of this ancient city.

SHORE EXCURSIONS To make the best of your visit to Rhodes and its surroundings we suggest you take one of our organized Shore Excursions. For information concerning tour content and pricing, consult your Shore Excursion Order Form or contact the Shore Excursion Desk. When going ashore, be advised to take only necessary items and secure any valuables onboard.

LOCAL CUSTOMS Bargaining: Prices in large stores are fixed. Bargaining may take place in smaller owner-managed shops, and is expected with local street vendors.

Tipping: When a service charge is not included in a restaurant bill, a 10% gratuity is suggested.

Local Cuisine: Greek dishes found in and around Rhodes include, papoutsaki (stuffed eggplant), stuffed tomatoes, grilled octopus and saganaki shrimp. Of course, you will also find; taramasalata (a dip or spread made from fish roe), melitsanasalata (made from smoked eggplant), and tzatziki (a yogurt cucumber and garlic dip usually used with bread.) The old towns' alleyways are lined with tavernas and cafes offering a range of food and prices.

Drink Specialties: As in all Greek cities, Ouzo, a clear licorice-flavor drink, can easily be found in one of the many ouzeries or tavernas in the old and new town sections. Wine is consumed at almost all meals and social gatherings and is relatively inexpensive. Bottled water is recommended.

SHOPPING FACILITIES Shops throughout the island cater to tourists and usually remain open throughout the day, possibly closing for an hour or two during lunch. Many tourist shops will remain open late into the evening. The main shopping areas are around Makariou Street, G. Lambraki Street and Cyprus Square.

Good buys include leather, furs, shoes, jewelry, ceramics, and umbrellas.

A Value Added Tax (VAT), is almost always added to most purchases. Visitors from outside the European Union who spend over a certain amount may be entitled to re-claim some or all of the tax paid, however, regulations and conditions governing the refund of VAT are subject to change, and RCCL cannot guarantee the cooperation of local authorities.