



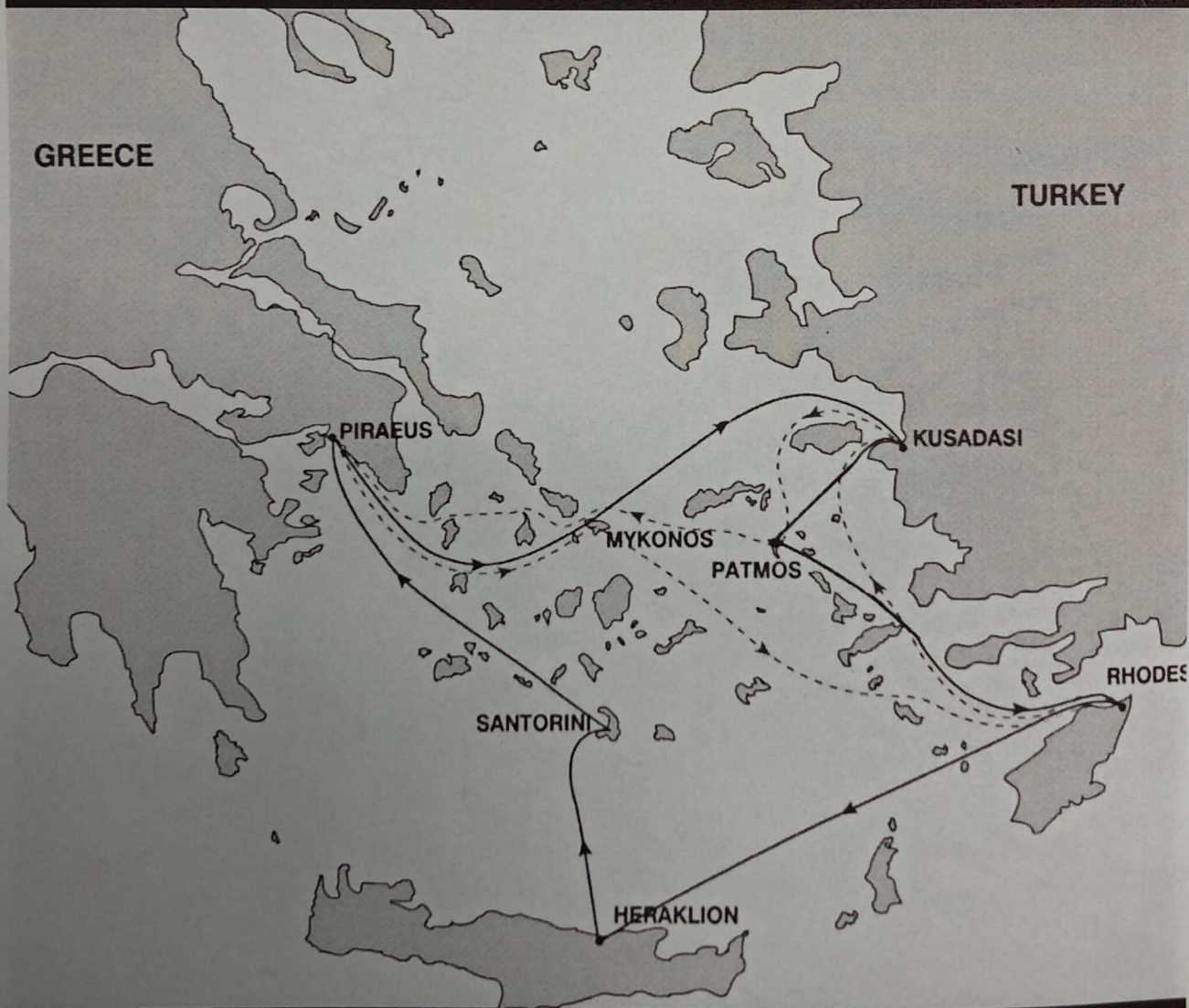
GREEK
ISLAND CRUISE

1997


SHORE EXCURSIONS & PORT TOURS

A LYCEUM INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL EVENT

Ports Of Call



The Rest Of The Adventure . . .

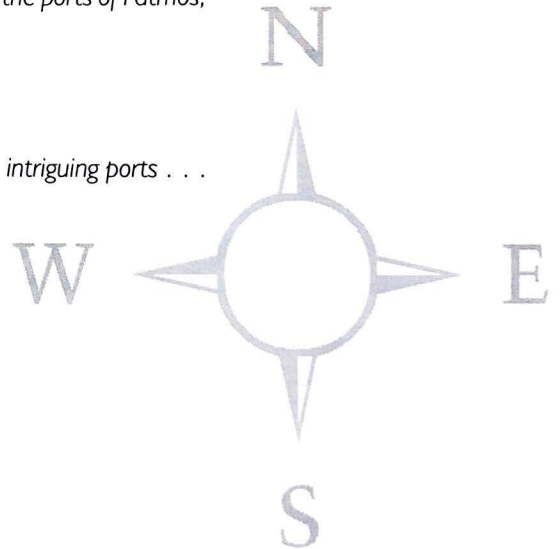


Lyceum has hired a private tour guide, Ms. Elli Charalambou, to assist the Lyceum group on shore excursions through six ports of call with the assistance of local guides provided by the tour company.

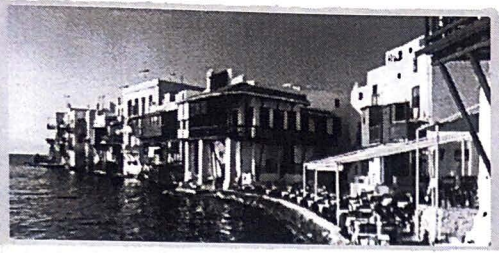
Our first port of call is Mykonos, where our guide will lead us on a port tour, followed by the port of Kusadasi, with a land tour to Ephesus.

You are invited to join us on four other shore excursions to explore the ports of Patmos, Rhodes, Herakleion and Santorini.

Read on for more information about these intriguing ports . . .



LYCEUM INTERNATIONAL offers no guarantees or endorsements of excursions. Excursion descriptions supplied by Attika Cruise Company. Attika Cruises offers its services as a non-responsible agent on behalf of the contractors performing the excursions.



Mykonos

"Joy of Life"

Port tour is included
with your cruise rate

PORT CALL AT MYKONOS
WEATHER PERMITTING

DISEMBARKATION
WITH LAUNCHES

The ship will anchor in the harbor of Mykonos, or, if the "Meltemi" is blowing, at Tourlos, a 5-minute bus ride from the town of Mykonos. Mykonos is known throughout the world as a getaway for the rich and famous because of its life combined with the beauty of the island and the relaxed and easygoing atmosphere. Enjoy the sunset in "Little Venice." Try a cool drink or a traditional ouzo. Stroll in the whitewashed narrow streets bordered by the brilliant white cubic houses with their flower-filled balconies, and the little tavernas and stores where you can do your shopping.

Historical Background

According to mythology, the island took its name from the hero Mykonos, grandson of the god Apollo. Off the southwest coast of Mykonos lies the tiny island of Delos, birthplace of Apollo and a commercial and religious center during antiquity. Mykonos was part of the Byzantine Empire. In 1930, control of the island passed to the Venetians. Barbarossa, the pirate, took the island in 1537 for the Ottoman Empire. Under Turkish occupation, Mykonos was a seafaring center with 500 seamen out of a total population of 3,000. Mykonos was liberated and united with Greece after the Greek Revolution in 1822.

What To Visit

The capital of the island of Hora, with its colorful harbor where fishing boats and luxurious yachts coexist. Mykonos has approximately 3,900 inhabitants.

Church of Panagia Paraportiani: A Byzantine monument of unique architectural conception with an arched bell tower and a single door at the side.

Folk Museum: You can enjoy an interesting collection of furniture, pictures, sculptures and traditional musical instruments.

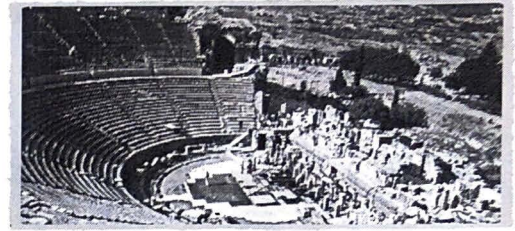
Nautical Museum: An extremely interesting museum where maps, nautical instruments etc., are gathered.

"Little Venice": A district where picturesque houses of the island's sea captains are built on the rocks over the sea.

What To Buy:

Woven goods, folk art, jewelry, European antiques, Greek and foreign haute couture.

Kusadasi is a seaside resort of about 40,000 people. The town took its name from the small island joined to the mainland by a causeway—Güvercin Adası, ("Bird" or "Pigeon" island). The fortress on this island, now a restaurant, was the fifteenth-century stronghold of the Barbarossa brothers, the famous and feared pirates of the Mediterranean.



Historical Background

Some 17 kilometers northwest of Kusadasi lie the impressive ruins of Ephesus. This city was founded in 1087 B.C. by colonists who came from Greece, under Androclo, son of Codrus, King of Athens. For 200 years, the city was an important center of commerce, religion and culture. The famous philosopher Heraclitus was born here.

The prosperity of Ephesus was due to its port being on the Gulf of Latmos and at the end of an important trading artery that stretched 3,000 kilometers from the Aegean to the steppes of Asia.

In B.C. 333, Alexander the Great took the city. After 50 years of fluctuating fortune, Ephesus was conquered by Lysimachus. This was the beginning of the city's Hellenistic prosperity. Later, the Romans succeeded the Greeks and once again the city became flourishing and powerful.

Ephesus has also been an important religious center. The cult of goddess Artemis was established here, and pilgrims to the magnificent fourth-century B.C. temple, one of the seven wonders of the world, contributed to the city's wealth. During the early Christian era, both Apostles Paul and John preached here.

The visit to one of the most complete ancient cities ever excavated gives you an idea of the wealth and magnificence of Ephesus. The visit to the Greco-Roman site includes the high Gate in the southwest, the Odeon, a theater and the town council's meeting place. The monument-lined Marble Road, the Temple of Hadrian, the Fountain of Trajan, the Hellenistic-period Agora (106 square meters), the Library of Celsus, the magnificent Great Theater, which can accommodate 25,000 spectators. Arcadian Way, 521 meters in length, leads from the port, along which Cleopatra entered the town in triumph with Mark Anthony.

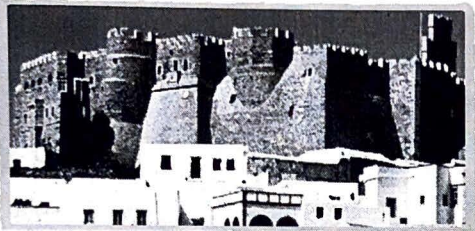
What To Buy

Leather goods, carpets.

Kusadasi

**"The Port of Ephesus,
'The Magnificent
Daughter Of Ionia' "**

Shore excursion & land
tour is included with
your cruise rate



Patmos, the smallest island of the Dodecanese, has been famous since Apostle John retreated here and wrote the Book of Revelation (Apocalypse).

Patmos

“Jerusalem of
the Aegean”

Historical Background

Patmos (or Patinos) is already mentioned in the fifth century B.C. by Thucydides and later by Strabon and Pliny. The first inhabitants of the island were the Doriens. During the Roman occupation, and due to its arid soil, it served as exile for political convicts.

In 1207, the Venetians succeeded the Byzantines. In 1461, Pope Pius II offered his protection to the island and the Monastery, threatening to excommunicate the pirates who would dare to sack the island. The successors of the Pope were unable to offer the same protection and the island was again taken by the Venetians under Morosini's leadership.

What To Visit

The Monastery of John Theologos: It was founded in 1088 by St. Christodoulos with permission from the Byzantine Emperor, Alexios Comnenos. It still keeps the character of a medieval fortress. From its ramparts, you will have stunning views of the surrounding islands and the sea. Within the ramparts, you will be able to see Byzantine-style chapels, the beautiful courtyard, the Museum containing icons, manuscripts and relics of priceless value. The monastery's library, with its unique treasures and scripts, is famous far beyond the island.

Hora: The main town of the island is built below the wall of the Monastery and is a typical Aegean-style village, simple and beautiful.

The Grotto of St. Anna: This is the Grotto where Apostle John lived and wrote the Book of Revelation. It is at a distance of two kilometers from Skala, the port of Patmos, and is protected by a small monastery.

What To Buy

Souvenirs from the island, icons from Hora and Skala.

Please note: Visitors are not allowed inside the Monastery and the Grotto wearing shorts. Ladies are required to cover their shoulders.

Optional Shore Excursion
\$45

DISEMBARKATION
WITH LAUNCHES

Rhodes is the largest of the 12 islands of the Dodecanese. It is 600-square-meters large and has 71.750 inhabitants. The present-day Rhodes is a medieval/modern city, which impresses and fascinates visitors. It bustles with life and its cosmopolitan air of a modern resort is due to the broad alleys, the rich commercial stores, the luxurious hotels and the casino, discos and the numerous refined restaurants, tavernas and cafes.

Rhodes was the realm of Helios, the sun god, and actually is one of the sunniest Greek islands. The 35-meter-high Colossus of Rhodes, which stood at the harbor's entrance and was one of the Seven Wonders of the World, and was dedicated to Helios.

Historical Background

Rhodes was already inhabited in prehistoric times. The island gradually expanded its influence and became the main commercial link in the Mediterranean.

In B.C. 408, the island's three most important cities Ialissos, Lindos and Kamiros, united to found the city of Rhodes (Rodos) on the island's northern edge. Its golden era lasted from the fifth to the third century B.C., when Rhodes became an important political, commercial and religious center. In the second century it became an ally of Rome and later a Roman prefecture. Apostle Paul visited the island and proselytized the first Christians in A.D. 57. When the Roman Empire split, Rhodes was included in the Byzantine Empire.

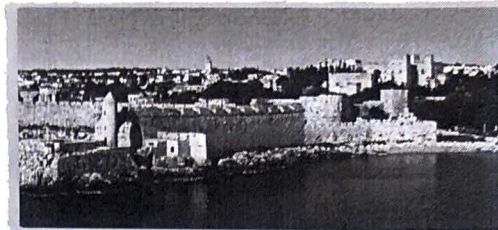
In A.D. 1390, the Knights of the Order of St. John established themselves here. Their stay has endowed the city with a series of majestic buildings protected by a fortified wall. From 1522 to 1912, the Dodecanese islands, including Rhodes, were part of the Ottoman Empire. They fell under Italian rule until the Treaty of Paris in 1948, which united the Dodecanese islands with Greece.

City Sightseeing

We will take a coach-ride along the eastern coastal road through the villages of Afandos, Archangelos, Malona, Massari and Kalathos. Arriving at Lindos, we will stay for two hours and visit the site. The temple of the Acropolis of Lindos, dedicated to the goddess Athena (Minerva) is of Doric style. It is located on a sheer cliff, some 150 meters above the sea, offering a breathtaking view. Below the temple lies the medieval fortress built by the Knights of Saint John, and the picturesque little village of Lindos. The village is widely known for its typical and well-preserved architecture, which consists of white-washed houses and streets made of cobblestones. On your way back, you'll make a short visit to a pottery factory (20 minutes) and, arriving in the city of Rhodes, you will make a tour of the city and visit the ancient Stadium, the Acropolis of Rhodes and the Gate d'Ambiose. At the Gate d'Ambiose, the visitors walk through the medieval city and pass along the Street of Knights, where the Museum and the Castelo are located. They have 15 minutes free time to stroll in the medieval city, before reboarding the coach outside the wall at the Kolona place.

What To Buy

A great variety of leather goods, furs, jewelry, umbrellas, handicrafts and tax-free perfumes.

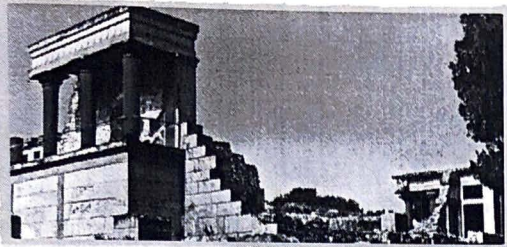


Rhodes

"Island of the Sun"

Optional Shore Excursion

\$45



Five kilometers east of Herakleion, you will visit the famous archaeological site of Knossos. In 1900, the English archaeologist Sir Arthur Evans discovered the palace and partially restored and decorated the ruins he uncovered.

Herakleion

*"A Civilization As
Old As History"*

The first palace of Knossos was built around 1900 B.C. Two hundred years later, it was destroyed by an earthquake and rebuilt, larger and more luxurious. The final catastrophe occurred about 1500–1450 B.C., according to one theory, with the eruption of the volcano, Santorini. However, people continued to live there for another fifty years, until fire swept through the city about 1400 B.C.

The Minoan palaces were not only the residences of the ruling house, they were also administrative and religious centers for the whole region. The palace was a labyrinthine complex built around a central court. The buildings covered an area of 22,000 square meters. Architecture, frescoes and the perfect plumbing system surprise modern visitors with the high standard of civilization of 4,000 years ago.

The guided visit to the site includes the Queen's Chamber and Bathroom (totally modern in concept), the original monolithic Throne of King Minos, and the innumerable passageways and staircases of the Palace, which may be the basis of the legend of Theseus and the Minotaur in the Labyrinth.

Historical Background

Crete, situated at the crossroads of three continents—Europe, Asia and Africa—is the fifth largest island in the Mediterranean and the biggest island of Greece. It is the birthplace of El Greco. The capital and largest town of the island is Herakleion with about 102,000 inhabitants. The architectural style of the town is mainly Venetian. The Venetians ruled the area from 1204–1669 and called the town Candia.

What To Visit

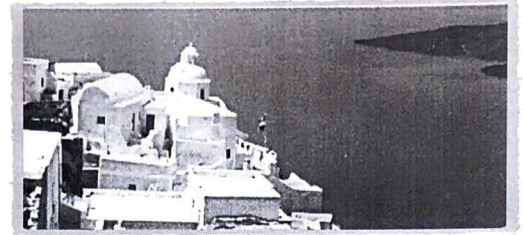
Archaeological Museum: It is one of the most important museums in Greece. Here are assembled almost all the finds from the Minoan era: pottery, stone carvings, statuettes, the marvelous frescoes from the Royal and Little Palaces and the unique painted limestone sarcophagus from Agia Trias.

What To Buy

Handwoven fabrics, embroideries, woodcarvings, jewelry.

Optional Shore Excursion
\$45

Santorini is different from the rest of the Cycladic islands by virtue of its geological structure. The characteristic features of the island are, on the west, some 600-foot-high sheer cliffs that dominate the bay, and, on the eastern side, the endless stretches of sandy or pebbly beaches. In Santorini there is the only active volcano of the Eastern Mediterranean. Some believe that Santorini is part of the legendary continent of Atlantis, and in fable one of the earliest civilizations.



Historical Background

The present shape of the island is due to a mighty volcanic upheaval which occurred in 1450 B.C. Santorini, known also by its legendary names, Kallisti (the most beautiful) or Strongili (the round), was inhabited even before 2,000 B.C. It was colonized by the Phoenicians, who were succeeded by the Spartans under the command of Thira, from whom the island took one of its present names. For a short time it was tributary to Athens. The Ptolemies used Santorini as a naval base. The Byzantine period ended in 1204 and the island passed to the Venetians who named it Santorini in honor of Saint Irene. In 1537, the island was occupied by the Turks.

What To Visit

Guided tour of Akrotiri (subject to site being open): The archaeological site at Akrotiri is on the southern end of the island. In 1967, excavations at Akrotiri revealed ruins of a Bronze Age town, destroyed by an eruption of the island's volcano around 1500 B.C. Many two- and three-story buildings, town squares, shops, workshops, etc., were found buried under volcanic ash like prehistoric Pompeii. Some marvelous wall paintings, now exhibited in the National Archaeological Museum in Athens, were discovered in houses, along with pots and many everyday objects.

From the port of Skala, visitors can either walk up the hundreds of steps to the main tower of Fira, hire a donkey or go by cable car. When in town, you will have the opportunity to stroll the narrow, paved streets with whitewashed houses and chapels, and do some shopping in the countless boutiques. We suggest you take your time, with an ouzo or a long drink, enjoy the view of the volcano, which now forms the center of the bay, the surrounding islands, and the superb luminous deep blue sea. The experience will be unforgettable.

What To Buy

Handicraft, jewelry, and domestic wine.

Santorini

"Pearl of the Aegean"


Optional Shore Excursion
\$45

PORT CALL AT SANTORINI
WEATHER PERMITTING

DISEMBARKATION
WITH LAUNCHES

Sign Up

For The Shore Excursions!



The shore excursion to the port of Kusadasi, with the land tour to Ephesus, and the visit to the port of Mykonos, are included in your cruise package.

The four other shore excursions to the ports of call at Patmos, Rhodes, Herakleion and Santorini (weather permitting) are available individually at a cost of \$45 each.

You are encouraged to sign up for the shore excursions and land tours by using the enclosed advance sign-up form which will assure your place with the LYCEUM group.

Shore excursion fees must be paid in full when you sign up.

Sign-up deadline is May 1, 1997.



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