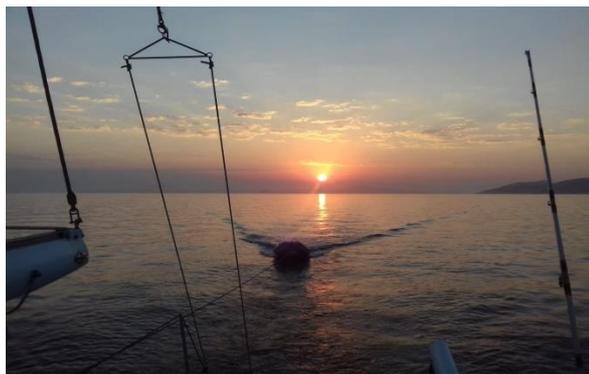
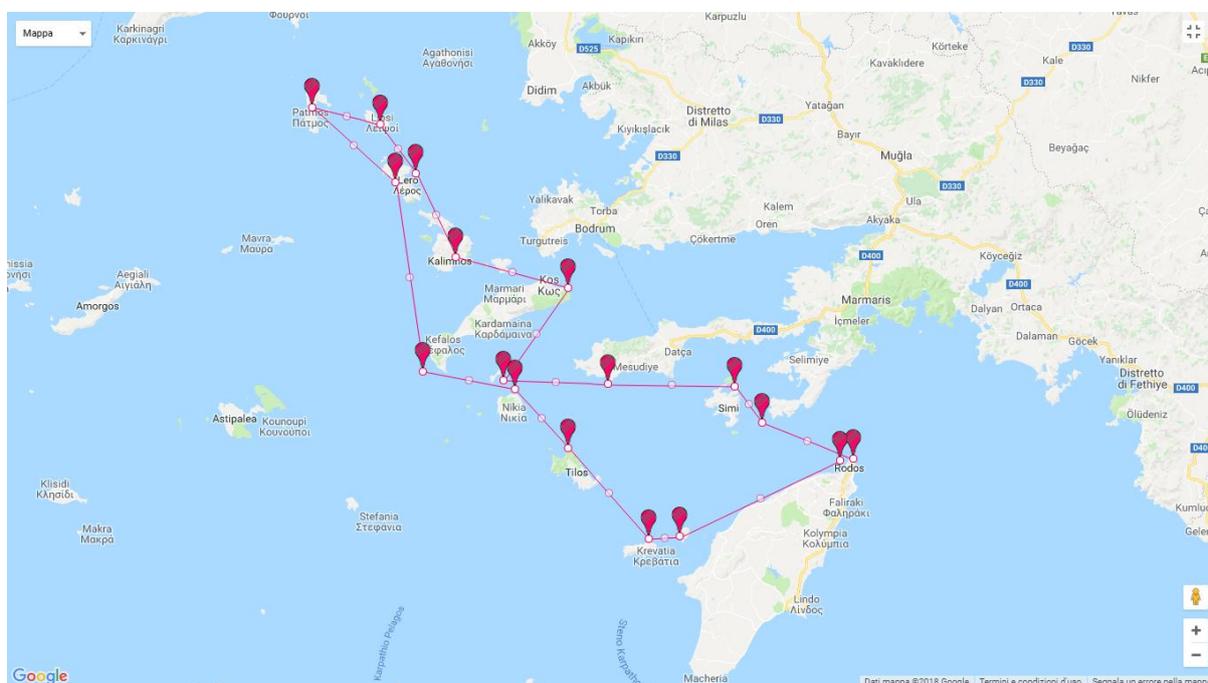


Tours S/Y Magic 2018

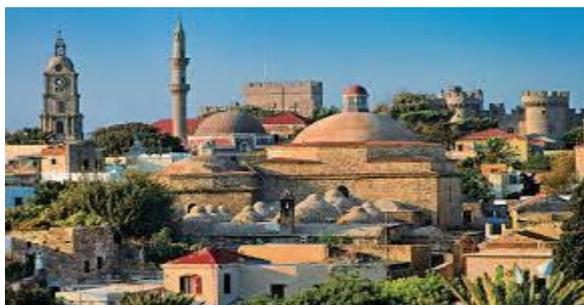


Rhodes – Rhodes (2 weeks – 280 miles)

(Rhodes – Symi – Kalimnos – Leros – Lipsi – Patmos – Leros – Nisyros – Tilos – Halki – Alimnia – Rhodes)



Boarding will take place in **Rhodes**, easily accessible by plane. The island on the easternmost part of the Dodecanese. It is called the Island of Light, with about 300 days a year of sunshine. Rich in History Rhodes boasts the largest ancient populated centre of Europe, now a UNESCO World Heritage site. It is a very touristic island for at least six months a year, it has a charm that leaves its mark in a holiday. There are many attractions of the island, it would take a week to visit it all. Lindos, Kamiros, Prasonissi shouldn't be missed.



Symi located 23 nautical miles west of Rhodes, offers a number of bays that deserve to be visited, Counter clockwise, Nannou, Thessalona, Pethi, Ayo Aemilyanos, Panormitis, and Seskli. The characteristics of this lively island are its colorful houses with sloping roofs. The walk along the port and its many restaurants and clubs, offer a fun times even after dinner. For lovers of culture, we suggest to visit the picturesque village of Panormitis, famous for its Orthodox monastery, built in a typical Venetian style. The monastery of the Archangel Michael ("Moni Taxiarchis Michail Panormitis"), is the most famous and important monument of the island. Dedicated to the patron saint of the island, protector also of sailors is located in a suggestive inlet at the southernmost part of Symi. Built in the 12th century and rebuilt in the 18th century, it is a pilgrimage destination, as the cult of St. Michael is still alive among the Aegean populations. From the typical Venetian style, this monastery preserves not only artefacts of rare beauty, but also a grandiose (measuring about three meters high) and peculiar silver icon of the Archangel.



The island of **Nisyros**, located about 35 nautical miles northwest of Symi, with its small two-storey houses, reminds us a little bit of the Cyclades. Usually we stop for a bath at the island just opposite, called **Gyali**, characterized by its quarry of pumice stone and the presence on the eastern part of the obsidian of the black glass stone of volcanic origin. Returning to Nisyros we suggest visiting the crater and the small village of Nikkia. Both can be reached with a private minibus or for those who want to be more independent, by renting a scooter or a car.



The island of **Kalymnos** is famous in the whole world for its sea sponges for which fishermen, to survive on the huge rock, still risk life on the seabed today. The island of Kalymnos has many interesting aspects, but it has always had little consideration because nearby there is the larger and more touristic and developed island of Kos. So it has always been difficult to enhance and promote all the beautiful aspects of Kalymnos that, if discovered, make it an extremely fascinating destination. Kalymnos will make you fall in love and want to return again and again for its people, beautiful beaches, sea and unique landscapes. It is an island with a deep Greek soul that you can perceive and savour in the kitchen, in the traditions, in the architecture or even simply in the everyday life of the local people. It is characterized of wild nature, of mountains that plunge in the blue of the sea, caves, hidden bays, very characteristic villages.



Leros is an island with an interesting historical past, where several conquerors have seen succession, from Persian to Dorians, from Athenians to Spartans, from the Knights of St. John to the Turks. Armed with Italian naval base commanded by Rear Admiral Luigi Mascherpa, it was the scene of fierce fighting after 8 September 1943, the Battle of Leros. In addition, the Allied command sent several thousand men, British and Indians, to support the resistance. Despite the bombardments and attempts of German troops to land, Italian and allied troops resisted the Germans for 52 days before capitulating, and many Italian soldiers were massacred by the Germans after the surrender



The island of **Lipsi** does not have a historical-cultural heritage of particular importance, but on the other hand it offers beautiful landscapes of vineyards, olive trees and green hills as well as beautiful beaches with crystal clear water. To visit the island of Lipsi it is not necessary to have a map, just get lost along the various paths and then plunge into its beautiful sea views. The restaurant Dilaila, offers excellent quality dishes and its a place that leaves everyone with their mouth open with the comfortable chairs always ready to welcome those who want to lose themselves while watching the breath taking sunset.



Patmos is one of the northernmost islands of the Dodecanese. It is located north of Leros and south of the island of Icaria. The island is of volcanic and arid origin. It consists of three rocky blocks joined by narrow isthmus. The irregular landscapes separated by small valleys. The capital of the island is Chora and the main port is Skala Patmos. It has been renamed the Aegean Jerusalem, a symbol of Christianity and a pilgrimage site of holy places that welcomed the steps of John the Evangelist. The historic centres of Chora with the monastery of St. John and the Cave of the Apocalypse have been declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO. Chora is one of the few centres in Greece to have been inhabited without interruptions. It is one of the few places in the world where religious functions are still practised in their original form, as they were at the beginning of Christianity. Very of elite in the evening, extremely quiet during the day. To visit especially for its cultural attractions.



From the island of **Nisyros**, heading towards the southeast, after about 18 nautical miles we will meet the island of **Tilos**. This island was colonized, immediately after the glaciation, by dwarf elephants. The suggestive village of Micro korio must be visited for an unique after dinner. Here you will find a series of stone houses now ruined, but also a renovated one , by some brave boys who have had the genius idea to create a lounge bar and have placed on the other little nearby houses lights, creating a beautiful atmosphere of a real nativity scene.



At 15 nautical miles south we will find the islands of **Alimnia** and **Halki**. The first is uninhabited. There was once a military base of German and Italian forces during the Second World War. It can be visited, there are the remains of the barracks, where there are drawings of war ships, probably drawn by the soldiers themselves. Two small churches which attract the attention of the tourists... must be seen. The water, here, is of unforgettable colours and its position makes it an excellent place where to find shelter from the Meltemi, the characteristic wind that blows in this area during the summer. Halki is a small pearl. It reminds us of Symi in small. Its colours and its peacefulness, makes it a destination for non-massive tourism. The fishing boats here make this place to be unforgettable for visitors.



See you on board!