

Directory of Services and Facilities



Welcome to the EDEN ROC RESORT HOTEL

Dear Guests,

We are delighted to have you with us. The management team and the staff are at your services, determined to make your stay as pleasant and comfortable as possible. In this directory, we have provided details regarding our services and facilities. Please feel free to contact

us if you need additional information or in case you have a special request.

At Eden Roc Resort Hotel & Bungalows we blend serenity and understated elegance with exceptional service, to create an oasis of tranquility. The cutting edge of luxury on the banks of a beautiful bay between Rhodes Town and Kallithea.

As one of the best resort hotels in Rhodes, Eden Roc is known for its legacy. With our quietly luxurious rooms, suites and beautiful bungalows, our cherished location on the beach and our innate dedication to our guests, we invite you to immerse yourself in the experience.

Ideally situated, the Eden Roc seems at first like an island on its own and offers an exceptional tropical paradise with unrivalled beachfront sophistication and authentic Greek hospitality. The visual delight of the Aegean Sea and the uninterrupted stretch of pristine golden sandy beach complement the collage of lush gardens and sparkling waters.

Thank you once again for choosing to stay with us.
Cordially,
The Hotel Manager



General information about Rhodes

Rhodes (in Greek: Ρόδος, Ródos) is the largest of the Dodecanese islands in terms of land area and also the island group's historical capital. Administratively the island forms a separate municipality within the Rhodes regional unit, which is part of the South Aegean region. The principal town of the island and seat of the municipality is Rhodes. The city of Rhodes had 50,636 inhabitants in 2011. It is located northeast of Crete, southeast of Athens and just off the Anatolian coast of Turkey.

Rhodes' nickname is **The island of the Knights**, named after the Knights of Saint John of Jerusalem

Historically, Rhodes was famous worldwide for the Colossus of Rhodes, one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. The Medieval Old Town of the City of Rhodes has been declared a World Heritage Site. Today, it is one of the most popular tourist destinations in Europe.

What other islands are nearby?



Symi - While approaching the port of Symi, one has the overwhelming feeling of entering a perfectly painted image of a scenic traditional village. As a rule, people remain agape and cannot take their eyes off the spectacular sight.

Kastelorizo / Megisti - is easternmost island of the Dodecanese and Greece. **Kastellorizo** means red fortress and is named after the Knights of St. John Castle, the ruins of which now overlook the port. It is the ideal place for peaceful holidays in natural beautiful surroundings.

Chalki or Halki - picturesque and unspoiled Halki is a Greek island in the Dodecanese archipelagos in the Aegean Sea, some 6 km west of Rhodes.

Tilos - An island with rough, mountainous and verdant volumes, hills and plains where four hundred species of flowers and herbs germinate, inhabited by numerous species of rare birds (Bonelli's eagle, hawks & nightingales).

RHODES - The island of the Knights

Welcome to Rhodes, the capital of the **Dodecanese**, an island which is ideal not only for those who want to relax but also for those

looking for an action-packed holiday! With its bright green hills, rich green valleys and uninterrupted line of golden **beaches**, Rhodes is truly a blessed place. Add in the excellent facilities for tourism, the island's special blend of cosmopolitan and traditional, and numerous cultural and archaeological sites and you've got the perfect holiday **destination**.

Thanks to its strategic position, Rhodes has been important since ancient times. The ancient city of Rhodes, the construction of which began in 407 BC, was designed according to the city planning system devised by the greatest city planner of antiquity, **Hippodamus of Miletus**. Rhodes soon developed into one of the most important seafaring and trading centres in the Eastern Mediterranean. When it became a province of the Roman, and later the Byzantine Empire, it initially lost its ancient glory. But in 1309 the **Knights of Saint John of Jerusalem** conquered Rhodes. They built strong fortifications to protect the island, turning it into an important administrative center and a thriving multinational medieval city. In 1523 Rhodes was conquered by the Ottoman Turks, and the Greeks had to settle outside the city walls. During the Ottoman occupation, new buildings were erected within the Old Town, mainly mosques and baths. In 1912 Rhodes and



the rest of the Dodecanese, were seized by the Italians. The new rulers embellished the city with magnificent buildings, wide roads and squares. The **Palace of the Grand Master** was rebuilt and the Street of the Knights was reconstructed in order to regain its medieval purity. It was not until 1948 that Rhodes officially became part of Greece. In 1988 the **Medieval City** of Rhodes was listed as a **UNESCO World Heritage site**.

Old Town

As you enter one of the largest medieval towns in Europe through the Gate of Freedom, it soon becomes obvious that the Old Town of Rhodes is a mosaic of different cultures and civilizations; rarely does a visitor have the chance to stroll within medieval walls and explore twenty-four centuries of history. The fascinating medieval fortress-like buildings, the bastions, walls, gates, narrow alleys, minarets, old houses, fountains, tranquil and busy squares make it feel like you have stepped back into medieval times.

The **Palace of the Grand Master** is certainly the highlight of the Old Town. The Palace, originally a Byzantine fortress built at the end of the 7th century A.D., was converted in the early 14th century by the Knights of the Order of Saint John into the residence of the Grand Master of the

order and the administrative headquarters of their state; now it has been turned into a museum.

The cobblestoned **Street of the Knights**, one of the best preserved medieval streets in Europe, is packed with medieval inns that used to play host to the soldiers of the Order of the Knights. At the end of the Street, in the Museum Square, stands the Hospital of the Knights, which houses the Archaeological Museum. Across the square is the Church of Our Lady of the Castle, the Orthodox Cathedral of Rhodes in Byzantine times that became the Catholic Cathedral when the Knights occupied the city. Now it hosts the Byzantine Museum. Polidorou Street leads to a square with outdoor cafés and restaurants. Moving on, you enter Sokratous Street – always buzzing with life thanks to its cluster of cafés and shops – which leads down from the Mosque of Suleiman the Magnificent towards the harbour. If you decide to take a detour and head off for Arionos Square, don't forget to stroll around the "Turkish district", where you will find the Mustafa Pasha Mosque and the 16th century "Yeni Hammam" (Turkish Baths).

Outside the walls...



Outside the walls of the Old Town lies the “new” city, with its magnificent Venetian, neoclassic and

modern buildings. Among the most remarkable buildings that keep the memories of the island's Italian period alive are the **Post Office**, constructed by the Italian architect Florestano di Fausto, the **Prefecture** of the Dodecanese, formerly the Italian Governor's Palace that resembles the Doge's Palace in Venice, **Evangelismos Church**(Church of the Annunciation), the **Town Hall** and the **National Theatre**.

A **stroll around** Mandráki, the small marina with the Rhodian deer statues at its entrance and the surrounding windmills, is an experience not to be missed. The multicultural character of Rhodes is also evident in this part of the city, since next to the Prefecture stands the Murat Reis Mosque with its elegant minaret. Enjoy the sun and the sea at cosmopolitan Elli beach at the northern tip of Rhodes town, which is lined with modern hotels. Here you will also find the beautifully renovated historic Grande Albergo delle Rose, which today operates as a Casino. A visit to the **Aquarium**, one of the most important marine research centres in Greece, is a must! In the underground aquarium, reminiscent of an underwater cave, the visitor can see many of the species living in the Aegean.

On the other side of the city you can visit **Rodíni Park**, a true paradise with many peacocks, streams and paths amidst oleander bushes, cypress, maple and pine trees. Rodini is said to be the site of the famous School of Rhetoric, where prominent Greeks and Romans, including Julius Caesar, Cato the Younger, Cicero, Pompey, Brutus, Cassius and Marc Anthony, studied. **Saint Stefanos Hill** (known as Monte Smith) marks the site of the Acropolis, one of the most important centres of worship, education and recreation in ancient times on Rhodes. At the top of the hill you will find the remains of the Temple of Apollo, a Hellenistic stadium and a gymnasium.

Around the island....

As you head down to the **east coast**, the first tempting stop is **Kallithéa**, a cosmopolitan holiday resort bustling with hotels lining Faliráki beach. In Kallithéa the main attraction is the Roman baths – a unique example of orientalist Art Deco from 1929 – and the long sandy beach of Faliráki. The picturesque small bay at Ladikó (where the film “The Guns of Navarone” was shot) and the scenic “Anthony Quinn” Bay are just some of the **beautiful beaches** where you can bask! If you are interested in learning more about the local traditions of Rhodes visit **Koskinou**, a traditional village where the house facades are painted in

bright colours, the lovely courtyards are paved with pebbles and the houses are decorated inside with ceramic plates and hand-woven textiles.

Ialissós (or Triánda) used to be one of the three powerful cities of ancient Rhodes which acquired great fame thanks to the Olympic Champion Diagoras. Today Ialissós is a popular cosmopolitan resort; its beach is a favourite destination for windsurfing, kitesurfing and **sailing** enthusiasts. Basking in the lush green of pine trees and cypresses, on the slopes of Filérimos (meaning “lover of solitude”) Hill stands the Monastery of the Virgin Mary and the ruins of an ancient acropolis. In Byzantine times, there was a fortress on the hill which, in the 13th century, became a monastery dedicated to Holy Mary. It was beautifully restored at a later stage by the Italians and the British. Directly in front of the church there are the ruins of 3rd century temples of Zeus and Athena. Visitors can walk up the “Via Crucis”, which leads to an enormous crucifix. The view from there out over Ialissós Bay is stunning. Illuminated at night, the crucifix is clearly visible even from the nearby island of **Sými**.

In the verdant area of **Afándou** you can either bask on beautiful sandy beaches or play golf on a modern 18-hole golf course (close to Afándou

beach) that is open all year round and attracts golf enthusiasts from all over the world! The road from the beautiful seaside resort of Kolimbia leads through a forest and along the banks of the River Loutanis to Archipoli, a picturesque rural village. The route is ideal for walking or cycling.

The area of Petaloúdes (meaning Butterflies) includes the villages of Kremastí, Paradísi and Theológos. Kremastí, one of the biggest and liveliest settlements on the island, is famous for its major festival of the Virgin Mary on 15th August, while the beach of Kremastí is perfect for kitesurfing and windsurfing. However, the most fascinating and popular attraction of the region is the Valley of the Butterflies, a habitat of unique value for the reproduction of the Panaxia Quadripunctaria butterfly. Admire an atmosphere of incomparable beauty with lush vegetation and streams as you stroll along cleverly laid paths. Also well worth a visit in the Valley is the Museum of Natural History.

Archángelos was rebuilt in medieval times away from its initial site by the sea (to guard it from pirate raids) and the Knights of Saint John later protected it by building a castle. The tradition of ancient arts and crafts – such as pottery and hand-made tapestries – is more evident in

Archángelos than anywhere else. The locals live a more simple life style, almost untouched by the rapid growth in tourism elsewhere on the island and still reverentially maintain their age-old traditions, customs, their local dialect and even the distinctive decoration of their houses. The area is famous for its golden beaches, such as Tsambíka Beach at the foot of a steep cliff, where there is also the famous monastery of the Virgin Mary. Stegna is a picturesque resort close to Archángelos, while at Haraki (with its idyllic small bay) visitors can see the ruins of a medieval castle: Faraklos. At the northern edge of the region lies “Eptá Piyés” (Seven Springs), a green valley with clear flowing waters and covered with enormous plane and pine trees.

Kámiros was one of the three most powerful cities of ancient Rhodes and flourished during the 6th and 5th century BC. The ruins of the city and the neighbouring necropolis were discovered in 1859; magnificent public buildings, a market, temples, houses and an acropolis on the hill top bear eloquent witness to the splendour and wealth of ancient Kámiros. It is also worth exploring the surrounding villages, such as Soroni on the north coast and Fanes to the south, a nice spot for kitesurfing and windsurfing. The road from Kalavarda leads you to Salakos, a traditional

village with lush vegetation and flowing springs. From there you can climb up Profitis Ilias Mountain, with its classic Italian hotels in the forest and a chapel on the summit. On the mountain slopes, there are several smaller villages with springs and age-old plane trees: Eleousa, Platania (“plane trees”), Apolonas and Dimilia, famous for its Byzantine chapel of Άγιος Νικόλαος (also called Fountoukli).

The highest mountain on Rhodes, the imposing **Mt. Atáviros**, with its rocky summit and green slopes, is an eternal symbol of the island. The amazing view will compensate those who will make the effort to reach its summit! The biggest settlement in the region is Embonas. Built on a mountainside covered with vineyards, the village is famous for its excellent wines. If you want to escape the crowds, explore the rocky coast and bask in small, well-hidden bays, such as Fournoi, Glyfada or on the beaches of Kritinia. Watching the sunset from the medieval **castles** of Atáviros, Kritinia and the 14th century Monólithos, both built on the summit of an imposing rock, is a richly rewarding experience.

The ancient city-state of **Líndos** was one of the three major towns of ancient Rhodes thanks to its great naval power. The remains of the acropolis of Líndos, a natural watchtower facing the open sea

built on a steep rock 116 metres above sea level, bear eloquent witness to its long standing power and wealth. At the foot of the acropolis lies the traditional village of Líndos with its cubic whitewashed houses, mansions, Byzantine churches and narrow cobbled streets. By following a path through the village or by hiring a donkey from the main square you can climb to the ancient acropolis, which is surrounded by well-preserved walls. Here you can see the remains of buildings from ancient times, the Byzantine era and the era of the Knights, such as the 4th century BC temple of Athena Lindia, the Propylea, the large Hellenistic arcade, the Byzantine chapel of Ayios Ioannis and the castle of the Knights of Saint John. You can also enjoy astonishing views of the town and the sea –an experience not to be missed during your visit on the island. At Saint Paul’s Bay you can either relax in the azure sea or have a go at your favourite water sport!

In **southern Rhodes** nature is unveiled in all its splendour: sun-drenched bays stretch from Kiotari and Genadi to Lahania, Plimiri and Prassonisi, the southernmost tip of the island and a popular location for windsurfing and kitesurfing. The villages of the area were built in medieval times, or even earlier, and still maintain their traditional

colour, just as their inhabitants still maintain their local dialect, traditional customs and even the traditional decoration of their houses. Follow old paths and discover the beauty of golden fields and shady woods, gentle hills and valleys –magical landscapes that will rejuvenate your body and soul.

Extra tip for trekking enthusiasts: Following breathtaking routes on foot is the ideal way to discover the unique natural beauty of the island: try the two-hour route from Filérimos to the coast through a magical pine-tree forest, tour the Valley of the Butterflies (3 hours), go from the village of Salakos to the summit of Profitis Elias following a breathtaking route that takes 4 hours to complete, walk from Kritinia Castle to Kritinia village through a lush green valley (4 hours) or, if you are an experienced hiker, take the opportunity to conquer the summit of Ataviros, a beautiful six-hour walk!

More information about walking trails on the island at www.rodosisland.gr!

Getting there

-**By aeroplane** from the airports of Athens and Thessaloniki. There are also connections to and from other Greek islands such as Kos, Leros, Mytilini, Karpathos, Kasos,

Kastellorizo, Mykonos, Santorini and Crete(Iraklion city). Flights are operated by Olympic Airways and Aegean Airlines. Beginning this year, Ryanair will also be operating direct flights to Rhodes from Frankfurt Hahn, Brussels Charleroi, Bremen, Düsseldorf, Bologna, Cagliari, Milan, Pisa, Rome, Liverpool, London, Stockholm and Kaunas.

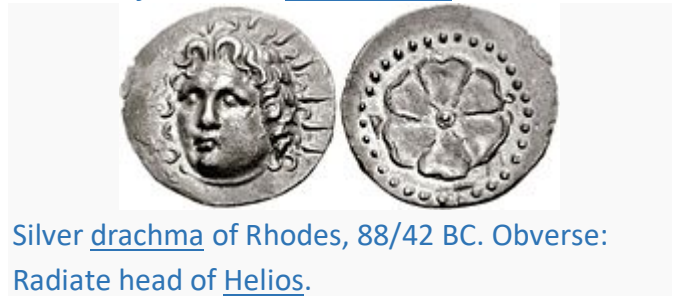
-By ship

The port of Rhodes has daily connections to the port of Piraeus. The trip lasts approximately 12 hours with intermediary stops at the islands of Patmos, Leros, Kalymnos and Kos. Rhodes is also connected directly to all the other islands of the Dodecanese and Crete.

History

Antiquity[

Further information: [Rhodes \(city\)](#)



Silver drachma of Rhodes, 88/42 BC. Obverse: Radiate head of Helios.

Reverse: Rose, "*rhodon*" (ῥόδον) the symbol of Rhodes.



Temple of Apollo at the Acropolis of Rhodes.

The island was inhabited in the Neolithic period, although little remains of this culture. In the 16th century BC, the Minoans came to Rhodes. Later Greek mythology recalled a Rhodian race called the Telchines and associated the island of Rhodes with Danaus; it was sometimes nicknamed *Telchinis*. In the 15th century BC, Mycenaean Greeks invaded. After the Bronze

Age collapse, the first renewed outside contacts were with Cyprus.^[14] In the 8th century BC, the island's settlements started to form, with the coming of the Dorians, who built the three important cities of Lindos, Ialysos and Kameiros, which together with Kos, Cnidus and Halicarnassus (on the mainland) made up the so-called Dorian Hexapolis (Greek for six cities).

In Pindar's ode, the island was said to be born of the union of Helios the sun god and the nymph Rhode, and the cities were named for their three sons. The *rhoda* is a pink hibiscus native to the island. Diodorus Siculus added that Actis, one of the sons of Helios and Rhode, travelled to Egypt. He built the city of Heliopolis and taught the Egyptians the science of astrology.^[15]

Homer mentions that Rhodes participated in the Trojan War under the leadership of Tlepolemus.^[16]

In the second half of the 8th century, the sanctuary of Athena received votive gifts that are markers for cultural contacts: small ivories from

the Near East and bronze objects from Syria. At Kameiros on the northwest coast, a former Bronze Age site, where the temple was founded in the 8th century, there is another notable contemporaneous sequence of carved ivory figurines. The cemeteries of Kameiros and Ialysos yielded several exquisite exemplars of the Orientalizing Rhodian jewellery, dated in the 7th and early 6th centuries BC.^[17] Phoenician presence on the island at Ialysos is attested in traditions recorded much later by Rhodian historians.^[citation needed]

The Persians invaded and overran the island, but they were in turn defeated by forces from Athens in 478 BC. The cities joined the Athenian League. When the Peloponnesian War broke out in 431 BC, Rhodes remained largely neutral, although it remained a member of the League. The war lasted until 404 BC, but by this time Rhodes had withdrawn entirely from the conflict and decided to go her own way.^[citation needed]

In 408 BC, the cities united to form one territory. They built the city of Rhodes, a new capital on the

northern end of the island. Its regular plan was, according to Strabo, superintended by the Athenian architect Hippodamus. The Peloponnesian War had so weakened the entire Greek culture that it lay open to invasion. In 357 BC, the island was conquered by the king Mausolus of Caria, then it fell to the Persians in 340 BC. Their rule was also short. Rhodes then became a part of the growing empire of Alexander the Great in 332 BC, after he defeated the Persians.^[citation needed]



The Colossus of Rhodes, as depicted in an artist's impression of 1880.

Following the death of Alexander, his generals vied for control of the kingdom.

Three: Ptolemy, Seleucus, and Antigonus, succeeded in dividing the kingdom among themselves. Rhodes formed strong commercial and cultural ties^[18] with the Ptolemies in Alexandria, and together formed the Rhodo-Egyptian alliance that controlled trade throughout the Aegean in the third century BC.

The city developed into a maritime, commercial and cultural center; its coins circulated nearly everywhere in the Mediterranean. Its famous schools of philosophy, science, literature and rhetoric shared masters with Alexandria: the Athenian rhetorician Aeschines, who formed a school at Rhodes; Apollonius of Rhodes,^[19] the observations and works of the astronomers Hipparchus and Geminus, the rhetorician Dionysios Trax. Its school of sculptors developed, under Pergamese influence a rich, dramatic style that can be characterized as "Hellenistic Baroque". Agesander of Rhodes, with

two other Rhodian sculptors, carved the famous Laocoön group in the Vatican Museums, and the large sculptures rediscovered at Sperlonga in the villa of Tiberius, probably in the early Imperial period.^[20]

In 305 BC, Antigonus directed his son, Demetrius, to besiege Rhodes in an attempt to break its alliance with Egypt. Demetrius created huge siege engines, including a 180 ft (55 m) battering ram and a siege tower named Helepolis that weighed 360,000 pounds (163,293 kg). Despite this engagement, in 304 BC after only one year, he relented and signed a peace agreement, leaving behind a huge store of military equipment. The Rhodians sold the equipment and used the money to erect a statue of their sun god, Helios, the statue since called the Colossus of Rhodes.^[citation needed]

Throughout the third century BC, Rhodes attempted to secure her independence and her commerce, most especially her virtual control over the grain trade in the eastern Mediterranean. Both of these goals were dependent upon no one of the three great

Hellenistic states achieving dominance, and consequently the Rhodians pursued a policy of maintaining a balance of power among the Antigonids, Seleucids and Ptolemies, even if that meant going to war with her traditional ally, Egypt. To this end they employed as leverage their economy and their excellent navy, which was manned by proverbially the finest sailors in the Mediterranean world: "If we have ten Rhodians, we have ten ships." ^[citation needed]

Rhodes successfully carried on this policy through the course of the third century BC, an impressive achievement for what was essentially a democratic state. By the end of that period, however, the balance of power was crumbling, as declining Ptolemaic power made Egypt an attractive target for Seleucid ambitions. In 203/2 BC the young and dynamic kings of Antigonid Macedon and Seleucid Asia, Philip V and Antiochus III, agreed to accept – at least temporarily - one another's military plans, Philip's campaign in the Aegean and western Anatolia and Antiochus' final solution of the Egyptian question. Heading a coalition of small states that checked

Philip's navy but not his superior army and now without a third power to which to turn, the Rhodians appealed in 201 BC to the newest world power, Rome. ^[citation needed]



Medieval gate at the Acropolis of Lindos.

Despite being exhausted by the titanic struggle against Hannibal (218-201 BC) the Romans agreed to intervene, having already been stabbed in the back by Philip during the war against Carthage. The Senate saw the appeal from Rhodes and her allies as the opportunity to pressure Philip. The result was the Second Macedonian War (200-196 BC), which ended Macedon's role as a major

player and preserved Rhodian independence.^[citation needed]

The Romans actually withdrew from the Balkan Peninsula, but the resulting power vacuum quickly drew in Antiochus and subsequently the Romans, who easily polished off (192-188 BC) the last Mediterranean power that might even vaguely threaten the city on the Tiber. Having provided Rome with valuable naval help in her first foray into Asia, the Rhodians were rewarded with territory and enhanced status.^[citation needed] The Romans once again evacuated the east – the Senate preferred clients to provinces – but it was clear that Rome now ruled the world and Rhodian autonomy was ultimately dependent upon good relations with them.^[citation needed]

And those good graces soon evaporated in the wake of the Third Macedonian War (171-168 BC). In 169 BC, during the war against Perseus, Rhodes sent Agepolis as ambassador to the consul Quintus Marcius Philippus, and then to Rome in the following year, hoping to turn the Senate against the war.^[21] Rhodes remained scrupulously neutral during the war, but in the view of hostile

elements in the Senate she had been a bit too friendly with the defeated King Perseus. Some actually proposed declaring war on the island republic, but this was averted. In 164, Rhodes became a permanent ally of Rome, ending an independence that no longer had any meaning.^[clarification needed] It was said that the Romans ultimately turned against the Rhodians because the islanders were the only people they had encountered who were more arrogant than themselves.^[citation needed]

After surrendering its independence Rhodes became a cultural and educational center for Roman noble families and was especially noted for its teachers of rhetoric, such as Hermagoras and the unknown author of Rhetorica ad Herennium. At first, the state was an important ally of Rome and enjoyed numerous privileges, but these were later lost in various machinations of Roman politics. Cassius eventually invaded the island and sacked the city. In the early Empire Rhodes became a favorite place for political exiles.^[22]

In the 1st century AD, the Emperor Tiberius spent a brief term of exile on Rhodes. Saint Paul brought Christianity to people on the island.^[23] Rhodes reached her zenith in the 3rd century.

Medieval period[edit]



Part of the late medieval Fortifications of Rhodes.



Historic map of Rhodes by Piri Reis(1526).

In 395 with the division of the Roman Empire, the long Byzantine period began for Rhodes. In Late Antiquity, the island was the capital of the Roman province of the Islands, headed by a praeses (hegemon in Greek), and encompassing most of the Aegean islands, with twenty cities. Correspondingly, the island was also the metropolis of the ecclesiastical province of Cyclades, with eleven suffragan sees.^[24]

Beginning from ca. 600 AD, its influence in maritime issues was manifested in the collection of maritime laws known as "Rhodian Sea Law" (*Nomos Rhodion Nautikos*), accepted throughout the Mediterranean and in use throughout Byzantine times (and influencing the development of admiralty law up to the present).^[citation needed]

Rhodes was occupied by the Islamic Umayyad forces of Caliph Muawiyah I in 654, who carried off the remains of the Colossus of Rhodes.^{[24][25]} The island was again captured by the Arabs in 673 as part of their first attack on Constantinople. When their fleet was destroyed by Greek fire before Constantinople and by storms on its return trip, however, the island was evacuated in 679/80 as part of the Byzantine–Umayyad peace treaty.^[26] In 715 the Byzantine fleet dispatched against the Arabs launched a rebellion at Rhodes, which led to the installation of Theodosios III on the Byzantine throne.^{[24][27]}

From the early 8th to the 12th centuries, Rhodes belonged to the Cibyrrhaeot Theme of the Byzantine Empire, and was a centre for shipbuilding and commerce.^[24] In c. 1090, it was

occupied by the forces of the Seljuk Turks, not long after the Battle of Manzikert.^[28] Rhodes was recaptured by the Emperor Alexios I Komnenos during the First Crusade.

As Byzantine central power weakened under the Angeloi emperors (1185–1204), in the first half of the 13th century, Rhodes became the centre of an independent domain under Leo Gabalas and his brother John,^[24] until it was occupied by the Genoese in 1248–1250. The Genoese were evicted by the Empire of Nicaea, after which the island became a regular province of the Nicaean state (and after 1261 of the restored Byzantine Empire). In 1305, the island was given as a fief to Andrea Morisco, a Genoese adventurer who had entered Byzantine service.

In 1309, the Byzantine era of the island's history came to an end when the island was occupied by forces of the Knights Hospitaller.^[24] Under the rule of the newly named "Knights of Rhodes", the city was rebuilt into a model of the European medieval ideal. Many of the city's famous monuments, including the Palace of the Grand Master,^[24] were built during this period.

The strong walls which the knights had built withstood the attacks of the Sultan of Egypt in 1444, and a siege by the Ottomans under Mehmed II in 1480. Eventually, however, Rhodes fell to the large army of Suleiman the Magnificent in December 1522. In 1522, an entirely new sort of force arrived: 400 ships under the command of Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent delivered 100,000 men to the island (200,000 in other sources). Against this force the Knights, under Grand Master Philippe Villiers de L'Isle-Adam, had about 7,000 men-at-arms and their fortifications. The siege lasted six months, at the end of which the surviving defeated Hospitallers were allowed to withdraw to Sicily. Despite the defeat, both Christians and Muslims seem to have regarded the conduct of Villiers de L'Isle-Adam as extremely valiant, and the Grand Master was proclaimed a Defender of the Faith by Pope Adrian VI (see Knights of Cyprus and Rhodes). The few surviving knights were permitted to retire to the Kingdom of Sicily, from where they would later move their base of operations to Malta. Rhodes was thereafter a possession of

the Ottoman Empire (see Sanjak of Rhodes) for nearly four centuries.

Modern history]



5 soldi Austrian Levant stamp cancelled in brown RHODUS.^[29]



Palazzo Governale (today the offices of the Prefecture of the Dodecanese), built during the Italian period.

The island was populated by ethnic groups from the surrounding nations, including Jews. Under

Ottoman rule, they generally did fairly well, but discrimination and bigotry occasionally arose. In February 1840, the Jews of Rhodes were falsely accused of ritually murdering a Christian boy. This became known as the Rhodes blood libel.

Austria opened a post-office at *RHODUS* (Venetian name) before 1864,^[30] as witnessed by stamps with Franz-Josef head.

In 1912, Italy seized Rhodes from the Turks during the Italo-Turkish War. The island's population thus bypassed many of the events associated with the "exchange of the minorities" between Greece and Turkey. After World War I, the island, together with the rest of the Dodecanese, was officially assigned to Italy in the Treaty of Lausanne. It then became the core of their possession of the Isole Italiane dell'Egeo.

Following the Italian Armistice of 8 September 1943, the British attempted to get the Italian garrison on Rhodes to change sides. This was anticipated by the German Army, which succeeded in occupying the island. In great measure, the German occupation caused the

British failure in the subsequent Dodecanese Campaign.

The Turkish Consul Selahattin Ülkümen succeeded, at considerable risk to himself and his family, in saving 42 Jewish families, about 200 persons in total, who had Turkish citizenship or were members of Turkish citizens' families.

On 8 May 1945 the Germans under Otto Wagener surrendered Rhodes as well as the Dodecanese as a whole to the British, who soon after then occupied the islands as a military protectorate.

In 1947, Rhodes, together with the other islands of the Dodecanese, was reunited with Greece.

Towns and villages

Rhodes has 43 towns and villages:

Town/Village	Population^[1]	Municipal unit
<u>Rhodes City</u>	50,636	Rhodes
<u>Ialysos</u>	11,331	Ialysos
<u>Afantou</u>	6,329	Afantou

Archangelos	5,476	Archangelos	Asklipio	646	South Rhodes
Kremasti	5,396	Petaloudes	Dimulio	465	Kameiros
Kalythies	4,832	Kallithea			
Koskinou	3,679	Kallithea			
Pastida	3,641	Petaloudes			des
Paradeisi	2,667	Petaloudes	Notable people		s
Maritsa	1,808	Petaloudes			
Embonas	1,242	Attavyros			des
Soroni	1,278	Kameiros			
Lardos	1,380	Lindos			
Psinthos	853	Kallithea			des
Malona	1,135	Archangelos			
Lindos	3,087	Lindos			des
Apollona	845	Kameiros			des
Massari	1,004	Archangelos	Diagoras of Rhodes carried in the stadium by his two sons.		des
Fanes	858	Kameiros	Siana	152	Attavyros
Theologos	809	Petaloudes	• Chares of Lindos (3rd century BC), sculptor		des
Archipoli	582	Afantou	Agios Isidoros	355	Attavyros



- [Cleobulus of Lindos](#) (6th century BC), philosopher and one of the Seven Sages of Ancient Greece
- [Diagoras of Rhodes](#) (5th century BC), boxer, multiple Olympic winner
- [Dinocrates](#) (4th century BC), architect and technical adviser for Alexander the Great
- [Memnon](#) (380–333 BC), commander of mercenary army
- [Reşit Galip Turkish](#) politician, one of the first Ministers of Education of the [Republic of Turkey](#)
- [Timocreon](#), (5th century BC) poet
- [Patriarch Joannicius II of Constantinople](#)
- [Giorgos Skartados](#), footballer^[citation needed]
- [Niki Xanthou](#), athlete^[citation needed]
- [Signs of Life \(1968 film\)](#)
- [Escape to Athena](#)
- [The Sisterhood of the Traveling Pants 2](#)

Cinema

Movies filmed on the island include:

- [They Who Dare](#)
- [Surprise Package \(film\)](#)
- [The Guns of Navarone](#)
- [Kiss the Girls \(1965 film\)](#)



ACCOMODATION - ROOMS

Air conditioning

Your room is individually controlled for setting the desired temperature.

Hairdryer

A hairdryer is available for use in every room's bathroom.

Refrigerator

A refrigerator is available in every room.

Room towels

You are kindly requested not to take the room towels either to the swimming pool or to the beach.

Beach/pool towels

TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

EDEN ROC RESORT Hotel is committed to providing our guests with out-standing service. Simply dial ``840`` on your phone with any special need or concern. You'll get immediate attention.

The telephone in your room can be used directly for all internal and external calls.

- For **local calls** please dial 9 + the number you want to call.
- For **international calls**, please dial 9 + 00 + country/city code + the number you want to call.
- Each telephone call will be automatically charged to your account. For information dial `` 840 ``.
- To call another room, please dial the room number.



Beach towels can be found in your room upon arrival and can only be exchanged daily at our beach towel service.

For the operating hours of our beach towel service please contact reception.

Decide for yourself –

A towel on the floor means – Please Exchange -

A towel on the railing means – I will use it again -

Safe deposit box

It is recommended that you deposit all your valuables in the private Safe Deposit Box in your wardrobe. Please contact the Reception Desk for information. The Hotel cannot be held responsible for any loss of valuables left in the guest room.

Standard Rooms are not equipped with safes. Safes are located at the Reception area (on extra charge).

Television

Every room is equipped with a satellite TV.

GUEST SERVICES

Reception Desk

Reception Desk is at your disposal 24 hours a day. For any assistance please do not hesitate to contact us by dialing – 840 - .

Concierge Services

Our Front Desk Agents will be happy to provide information on hotel facilities, business services, the local area and recreational activities.

Housekeeping

Housekeeping will be pleased to provide extra bathroom amenities, pillows, blankets, coat hangers or anything else that you may require. Please contact the Reception Desk. Room cleaning service is six times a week. Please note that on Sunday is a non-cleaning day.

Check-in time

Check in time is at 2:00 pm (14:00).

Check-out time

Please observe the check-out time of 12 noon. To request a late check out, please contact the Reception Desk one (1) day prior to your departure. Please note that late check-out confirmation depends on hotels' availability. Should you require luggage assistance and/or storage please inform the Reception desk at least



30 minutes before the time you would like to leave the room.

Babysitting

Available upon request, please contact the Reception Desk.

Children's bed

If you require a children's bed (baby cot) please contact the Reception desk.

Doctor

In case you need to see a doctor, our Reception Desk will immediately arrange an appointment (surcharge).

First aid

First aid kits are available at the Reception desk.

Pharmacy

Please contact Reception Desk.

Taxi service

A 24-hour taxi service is available. Please contact the Reception Desk.

Transportation / Public

There is a public transport bus-stop at the main road (700m walk from the hotel) and

back at regular intervals. You can ask for a time table at the Reception Desk.

The Hotel is approximately 4 km away from "Rhodes Town" center and 18 km from the Airport.

Please contact our Front Desk if you would like to arrange any private transportation.

Travel & tours

Information at the Front Desk for all tours currently operated.

Wake up call

Personal wake up calls are available from the Hotel Operator. Please contact the Reception Desk to specify the desired alarm time.

Internet

Wi-Fi Hotspot is available free of charge in all areas of the Hotel including the beach area.

Laundry

Please contact the Reception Desk.

Mail services

A mail box is allocated at the front entrance of the hotel. If you wish to use courier services please contact the Reception staff.



Printing Services

Printing of documents, email messages, email attachments, boarding passes can be done at the Reception Desk.

Reservations

Please contact the Reception Desk if you need any help with your future reservations with our Hotels.

ENTERTAINMENT

Evening entertainment

The Hotel offers a 7 times/week entertainment program. Please contact the Reception Desk for details.

Children

Children are most welcome in our hotel. We offer a supervised program certain hours a day, depending on seasonality. Please contact the Animation Team for more information.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Water consumption

The water from the faucet is safe to drink, however we recommend drinking bottled water.

Airlines info

Please contact the Reception desk for scheduled airline and flight information or visit internet site: www.aia.gr

ATM service

Nearest ATM's is located 5 minutes walking distance inside the Hotel adjacent to us.

Beach

The umbrellas and sun beds are free of charge for our guests. **We would like to inform you that it is not permitted to reserve the sun beds at the beach before 08:00 a.m.**

Car hire

Car rental desk is next to the Reception.

Car parking

There is a free, unattended, outdoor parking area to park your car. Parking spaces are limited. The hotel cannot be held responsible for any damage or loss. Please contact the Reception Desk for further assistance.

Complaints/proposals

If you have a concern, a complaint, or a proposal please contact the Reception Desk and/or the Operations Manager.

Conserve to Preserve

We are committed to energy and resource conservation. Every day, tons of detergent and millions of gallons of water are used to wash towels and bed linens. If you would like to help, please follow the instructions on the Conserve to preserve cards located in your bedroom.

Credit cards - cheques

We accept the following credit cards: *VISA, MASTERCARD, AMEX and MAESTRO* . However, it is recommended that you check at the cashier's desk, preferably upon arrival, so that we may have an approval of your card. Personal cheques are not accepted.

Do not disturb

If you prefer, you may hang the "Do not disturb" sign on your door knob. If you do not wish to receive telephone calls, please notify the Reception desk by dialing "840".

RESTAURANT Info & Dress code

Casual dressing is welcome. We kindly request that you avoid sitting at the Restaurant, Lobby and other indoor areas with wet swimsuits or clothes. Long trousers for men are recommended at dinner time.

Appropriate clothing during EVENING dinner is Casual wear Excluding swimwear, beach / SWIM-shorts, Plastic or rubber Bath / beach slippers and singlets.

Meal Schedule

BREAKFAST

Main Restaurant

07.00 - 10.00 Full Buffet

10.00 - 11.00 Late Risers Light Buffet

Dikti All Day Dining Area @ the beach

08.00 - 11.00 English, Continental & Greek

Cone All Day Dining Area

08.00 - 11.00 A la carte breakfast

LUNCH

Main Restaurant

12.30 - 14.00 Full Buffet

Dikti All Day Dining Area @ the beach

12.30 - 14.30 Light buffet

12.30 - 18.00 A la carte for non all inclusive guests

Thalassa Restaurant

12.30 -14.30 Sea food a la carte

DINNER

Main Restaurant

19.00 - 21.30 Full Buffet

Mediterranean Restaurant (next to the main restaurant)*

19.00 - 21.30

Dikti All Day Dining Area @ the beach Meze *

19.00 - 21.30

Italian Restaurant *

19.00 - 21.30

Asian Restaurant * 18.30 - 22.30

Cone All Day Dining Area Grill House

19.00 - 22.00*22.00 - 02.00 Late night dining

SNACKS

Pool Bar

11.00-18.00

21.30-02.00

*** Reservation Required. Please contact reception.**

- For you convenience, please avoid rush hours at main restaurant.

Breakfast 09.15 - 10.00

Dinner 19.00 - 20.00

Allergies

In case you suffer from an allergy of any kind of ingredients that could be in the food please contact our Maître D' Hotel or the Hotel's Head Chef .

Here at EDEN ROC RESORT Hotel our aim is to assist you with any request you may have.

Electric current

The voltage in our hotel is 220 volts.

Elevator

In case of elevator failure, please do not panic. Press the emergency button in the elevator and our technician will take care of it immediately.

For safety reasons, children under 12 years old should be accompanied by an adult.

Flowers

Please contact the Reception Desk to arrange a delivery.

Smoking

We would like to inform you that our hotel is obligated by EU regulations to operate as a non-smoking hotel. Kindly note that smoking is not allowed by Law inside the guest rooms and all interior public areas.



Swimming pool

Sun beds and umbrellas are free of charge for our guests.

The use of the swimming pools is only allowed until 18:00 p.m. We like to inform you that it's not allowed to reserve the sun beds at the pool before 08:00 a.m.

Key cards

The Reception Desk staff will provide you a key-card upon your arrival with which you can open the door of your room. You are kindly requested to have your key-card with you at all times and to remove the card from the holder upon leaving the room. There is a small charge in the case of lost or damaged cards. Please leave your key-card at the reception upon departure.

Lost and found

Please report immediately at the Reception Desk any missing or lost items and we shall do our best to find them.

Mini Market

The mini market is located on the Lobby Level and is open Monday through Sunday from 08:00 to 22:00. Here you will find all necessities including cigarettes and gifts.

Pets

The admission of pets is prohibited for health and safety reasons.

SAFETY & SECURITY

Traveler's Safety Tips

Dear Guests – Never Forget !!

***You are in RHODES ISLAND GREECE
One of the safest places
on the Planet***

Nevertheless, ...

1. Do not answer the door in your room without verifying who it is. If a person claims to be an employee, call the Reception Desk and ask if someone from our staff is supposed to have access to your room and for what purpose.
2. Close all the doors securely whenever you are in your room and use all of the locking devices provided.
3. Do not needlessly display guest keys or cards in public or carelessly leave them on restaurant

tables, at the swimming pool, or other places where they can be easily stolen.

4. Do not draw attention to yourself by displaying large amounts of cash or expensive jewelry.
5. Do not invite strangers to your room.
6. Place all valuables in your room's safe.
7. Do not leave valuables in your vehicle. The hotel is not responsible for any loss occurred in it.
8. Check to see that any sliding glass doors – Balcony or Windows are locked.
9. If you see any suspicious activity, please report your observations to the Reception staff. Dial 500.

Safety Procedures in the Event of a Fire

Fire emergency

The Resort complies with EU and international safety regulations. **In case of fire** immediately inform the telephone operator, by dialing “ 0 ” or contact any other hotel employee.

If Fire Breaks Out, Take the Proper Action! If a fire breaks out in your room get out immediately and close the door tightly behind you to keep the hall free of smoke and flames.

Activate the nearest fire alarm pull station. If possible, you should report the fire to the Reception desk and they will contact the Fire Department.

In the event that fire breaks out in another part of the building, you may be aroused by the fire alarm or announcements over the PA system.

Here's What You Should Do:

1. If your key is handy, take it and head for the door. If smoke is in your room, roll out of bed and crawl to the door. Stay low because smoke and deadly gases rise. The freshest air is nearest the floor.
2. Feel the door for heat with the back of your hand. If the door or handle is hot, do not open it. If you do not feel heat from the door, open it slowly. Be ready to slam it shut if necessary.
3. Check the corridor. If it looks clear and passable, walk to the nearest exit. If smoke is visible, crawl to make your escape. Close the door behind you as you leave. If smoke is present, stay close to the wall as you crawl to the exit. Count the doors as you go. If your primary escape is

blocked, use an alternative one or return to your room. Do not use the elevator.

4. Walk down the exit stairwell to the ground level and safety. Remain as calm as you can and hold the handrail as you descend for guidance, and guard against being knocked down by other occupants. If smoke becomes dense as you descend the stairway, it may be better to exit from the stairway to another floor.

If you must stay in your room due to door heat, smoke and/or flames in the corridor, this is what You Should do:

1. Wet down towels and sheets to block the smoke entry. To prevent smoke from seeping in, place the wet towels and/or sheets around doors and cracks. Cover your nose and mouth with a cloth to cut down the amount of smoke you may inhale. Also, turn off the heat or air conditioning to prevent smoke entry through the ventilating system.

2. If the phone works, call the Reception Desk so that they could contact the Fire Department. Make sure you tell them where you are.

3. If smoke is evident in your room, remove the drapes and curtains and open the windows, if

possible, to obtain fresh air. Do not open the windows at all!!!

Smoke or flames are visible. Do not break open the windows as later smoke may be pulled into the room from the outside.

4. If all else fails, you may be forced to exit your room. Remember to crawl low in smoke and try to remain calm.

In case of a fire emergency please use the stairs and NOT the ELEVATOR.

Thank you for taking the time to read the information! Enjoy your Holiday !

