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HOTEL Directory



Captain Nick

Studios & Apartments - MIKROS GIALOS LEFKADA

**Dear Guest, We are pleased to welcome you to
Captain Nick Studios & Apartments.**
**For your convenience during your stay at Captain Nick,
please read the information we have listed in the Room Guide
with its most important information.**

For further information or clarifications please contact the reception.

R Reception: hours from 9.00 – 22.00

☎ Room telephone:

Captain Nick Hotel has a 24 hour internal telephone access.

- To dial another room simply press the room number.
- To dial Reception simply press 0 (zero) or 100
- After hours and emergency reception number : Press 9 and then 6974044862
- Police: Press 9 and then 100
- Ambulance: Press 9 and then 166
- Fire Brigade: Press 9 and then 199
- Pan-European SOS number: Press 9 and then 112

🔔 Wake up service:

If you would like to have awake up call, please contact the Reception at least one day before.

🚫 Do not disturb:

If you do not want to receive phone calls in your room, please inform the reception.

Please note that internal room calls cannot be avoided!

If you do not want to be disturbed by housekeeping, please contact the Reception.

🌡 Air conditioning and heating:

For your comfort all rooms are equipped with an air conditioning/heating system.

You can switch the system on/off with the remote control .

All doors/windows must be closed for the system to operate.

Room temperature will thus be maintained more quickly and efficiently.

Please do not leave the air conditioning/heating turned on when you are not in the room.

Noncompliance with this rule will result in an additional charge of 10 euro per day.

The energy savings will both benefit the environment and also assist us in maintaining the high standard of our rooms at a reasonable rate.

If you need help or have questions about the system please contact the Reception.

✈ Airport-Transport:

If you would like us to arrange a taxi to or from the airport or to any other destination please contact the Reception.

Taxi charges are calculated based upon the distance of the destination and time of service.

i Tourist information:

For any tourist information (car rental, boat rentals, tours, taxis, etc.) you can contact the Reception during Reception hours.

Arrival:

Check-in time is 14.00.

Early check-in is possible if your room is ready. If your room is not ready upon arrival we can keep your luggage meanwhile. We are obliged by the Authorities to ask for verification and registration of visitors' identity or passport details and the address of their permanent home upon check-in. The above documents are required for this purpose.

The above information is also required for all persons staying with you.

We have an obligation to deny access to people who cannot provide the above information.

This information will only be provided to the Greek Police and Tax Authorities upon authorized request and only if required by law. Part of the information and data will be stored on a secure server, firewall and password protected. It will be used by the Hotel only for its own statistical processing.

No information will be given to any third party without your consent, except for the Authorities mentioned. Please see your DATA PROTECTION POLICY.

Departure:

Check-out time is 12.00.

Luggage storage is available in case of late departure, upon request.

The Reception will help you store your luggage if you want to spend more time before you leave.

Late Check Out (18.00) is possible upon availability at an extra charge ½ daily rate.

Please contact the Reception before 11am on the day of departure.

Internet:

Wireless free internet is available in each room and throughout the property.

Wi-fi: captain Nick1

Password:

Internet speed depends on overall usage. Note that due to the island's infrastructure and the increased number of visitors during the summer season there is likely to be a slowdown.

We ask for your understanding.

Electricity- Voltage:

The electricity in the hotel is 200 -240V.

Laundry service:

A Laundry service is available on request , please ask the Reception.



Room key:

The doors of the rooms are opened and locked with the key.

Please do not leave your key at the Reception if you plan to return to the hotel after Reception hours (22.00).

In case of key loss you are charged with the costs of replacement.

When you leave the room please be aware not to leave the key in the lock inside the room.

This will require the services of a locksmith to open the door and you will be charged accordingly.

Please, when you are leaving the room and there is no one in the room you should take the key with you and do not leave the keys or card in the nest for security reasons and risk of fire or short circuits.



Room amenities:

Air conditioning

Hairdryer

Television

Extra Pillows

Double glazed insulated windows and shutters

Vertical screens

Natural lighting and ventilation in all rooms

Full blackout of the room

Towels and bed linen

Kitchenette/kitchen

Hotplate (see instruction sheet)

Refrigerator

Electrical kettle

Hotel information guide in Greek and English language

Meal preparation utensils

Bathroom amenities

Iron and ironing board (on request)

Baby cot available (on request)

First Aid Kit-Pharmacy (available in reception)

Water:

- **24 hour hot water.**

- **Tap water is not potable.**

- **As there is a shortage of water on the island during the summer months, help make good use of the water.**



Vertical screens:

Vertical screens – instructions for use: Gently unload the screens without rush.

When opening the screen, you should hold the handles firmly so that the screen is not released to quickly causing it to springs upward and cause damage.

Please NEVER kick the screens to open. Any damage resulting from improper use may result in charges for repair.



General remarks:

- Please turn off the lights and air conditioning when leaving the room.

Energy saving and reducing heat pollution should be a conscious choice for all of us.

- Please do not throw paper into the toilet.

- Please keep your valuables and important documents safe.

We do not accept any responsibility for losses and thefts.

Visitor behavior:

Moderate music is acceptable, but must be enjoyed in a way that does not cause excessive noise or disturb other guests and violate the security conditions of other occupants of the hotel.

Respect for our staff and visitors is required and of utmost importance to us.

All our guests are kindly requested to take these values into consideration and to act accordingly at all times. You are also kindly requested not to disturb or offend in any way the staff and other guests, not to impede the proper operation of the hotel and to fully respect what is stated here. In case of any violation to these rules we feel obliged to take proper actions accordingly.

We also have the right to deny hospitality and service, but also to remove anyone from the Hotel if we reasonably believe that this condition has been violated. We also have the right to protect our reputation, our customers and our property, as well as compensation for any damage.

We have no obligation to refund any hospitality or services that we have refused to provide, nor to pay any compensation. We are not liable in the event of an accident inside the rooms caused by drinking alcohol.

Parking:

The property has free outdoor parking.

For your convenience and that of other guests please park rationally and do not take unnecessary space, because parking space is limited.

Valet parking available upon request.

Animals:

Pets are not allowed in the rooms and on site.

Some stray animals, especially cats, enter the hotel on their own. Please do not pay attention so they are discouraged from staying at the accommodation. These cats do not belong to the hotel, have not been vaccinated and it is not safe to touch them, regardless of their familiarity. For hygiene reasons, avoid feeding them. Do not use hotel articles, crockery, glassware or towels for their care.

When a cat is fed it will stay at the hotel requiring local authorities to intervene and remove it.

Customer complaint management system:

Generally

The **purpose of Captain-Nick hotel** is to make your stay as comfortable as possible and to continuously improve the services provided to its customers. Effective complaint management is a prerequisite for quality service delivery and is an essential source of data to identify weaknesses in policies and procedures. If you have any complaints during your stay please contact the Reception to find a solution.

If your problem is not solved properly please send an email to **captainnickhotel@gmail.com**.

It is our aim to investigate your complaint honest and independently.

Policy statement

Through this policy, **Captain Nick** is committed to handling complaints promptly and fairly ensuring that:

- The complaint will be studied in depth and with discretion.
- There will be fairness for both the applicant and any employee who may be referred.
- There will be no charge for filing and examining the complaint.
- The protection of personal data will be respected.

Guest Complainants will not be used in investigating the other complaints if there is a conflict of interest.

Hotel staff will be continuously trained in management policy.

Hotel management and staff recognize the right to complain and seek fair and effective resolution of any problems that may arise from the services it offers.

- The complaint management system and internal procedures applied will be reviewed regularly to ensure transparency, efficiency and customer satisfaction.

This policy will be posted on his website: **www.captain-nick.gr**



Security information:

Captain Nick hotel is fitted with a fire alarm system.

We urge you to familiarize yourself with the location of the exit and the fire extinguisher as well as the following safety instructions.

Try to spot exit points on the way to your room:

Open the exit door and take a look at the stairway. Locate the nearest fire alarm and extinguisher.

What to do if you notice a fire:

If there is fire or smoke in your room, leave it immediately and activate the nearest fire alarm.

Alarm buttons are located on the outer corridor of each floor. If possible, activate them all.

Please do not take personal risks, only try to extinguish small fires with the help of a fire extinguisher, if it is safe to do so. In the event of a major fire, leave the building immediately.

Please keep calm!

What to do if the alarm is given while in your room:

- Leave your room immediately!
- Open the door carefully and see if there is smoke in the hallway
- If only a small smoke is visible, proceed as quickly as possible!
- Always remember to be calm!

What to do if you can't leave your room

- Call the reception desk and notify us of your status
- Place wet towels and sheets on the door foot to prevent smoke from entering your room.
- Stay close to the floor
- Cover your mouth and nose with a damp cloth to facilitate breathing
- Take the curtains down, if the fire reaches the window.
- Do not break windows unless necessary
- Closed windows help prevent air currents
- Examine your actions carefully and remain calm

Please help us avoid fires:

Please do not smoke in or anywhere near the room.

Do not use your own cooking and heating appliances

Thank you for your attention and support!



Earthquake:

Earthquakes in Greece are a common phenomenon. Therefore, in such a case, if you are in your bed, do not panic. The earthquake may pass quickly but if it continues simply find a safe position in the room and wait for the movement to stop.

HISTORY & CULTURE

History - Antiquity

The myth about Sappho's suicide at Cape Lefkada is related to other myths linking the island to the ancient Greek goddess of love, Aphrodite, and to Odysseus, the hero of Homer's *Odyssey*. The German archaeologist Wilhelm Dorpfeld, having performed excavations at various locations of Lefkada, was able to obtain funding to do work on the island by suggesting that Lefkada was Homer's Ithaca, and the palace of Odysseus was located west of Nydri on the south coast of Lefkada. There have been suggestions by local tourism officials that several passages in the *Odyssey* point to Lefkada as a possible model for Homeric Ithaca. The most notable of these passages pushed by the local tourism board describes Ithaca as an island reachable on foot, which was the case for Lefkada since it is not really an island, that it was connected to the mainland by a narrow causeway. According to Strabo, the coast of Acarnania was called Leucas in earlier times. The ancient sources call Leucas a Corinthian colony, perhaps with a Corcyraen participation. During the Peloponnesian War Leucas joined the Spartan Confederation.

Middle Ages

Lefkada was part of the Despotate of Epirus until 1295 when it passed from Despot Nikephoros I to his son-in-law John Orsini. The Castle of Santa Maura, which eventually gave its name to the island, was first built in the beginning of the 14th century; the possession of the castle was key to holding the island. The Orsini family lost Lefkada in 1331, to the Angevins. In 1343, Walter of Brienne granted Lefkada and the Santa Maura castle to Venetian Graziano Giorgio. Between 1343 and 1348, Serbian ruler Stefan Dušan invaded Albania, Epirus and Thessaly, conquering all except for Vonitsa and Santa Maura. In 1362, Leonardo I Tocco seized Lefkada and Vonitsa. In 1479, the Ottomans took Lefkada, and rebuilt the castle on a large scale (the core of the castle being Ottoman).

Early modern period

The Venetians briefly held Lefkada between 1500 and 1503, during the Ottoman-Venetian War, after which it was returned to Ottoman rule by peace treaty.

Ottoman rule was interrupted by Venice in 1684, with the Ottomans surrendering it after a 16-day siege, and was thus again part of the Ionian Islands under Venetian rule.

The Ottomans called it Ayamavra, from Greek Agia Maura (Αγία Μαύρα meaning "Santa Maura"), and ruled it between 1479–1502, 1504–1684 and 1715–1716. The Venetians extensively modified the castle in the early 18th century, and the British also made some modification in the 19th century.

In 1800, the Septinsular Republic was established, a Russian protectorate under de jure Ottoman suzerainty.

The Russian Empire employed troops recruited from fugitive klephts and *armatoloi* in the Ionian Islands, particularly of Lefkada.

Among these were captains Anastasios Tselios and Apostolos Levendakis, the latter who already in 1802 offered to raise a company of 60 fighters on Lefkada to support the Russians.

In 1815, Great Britain set up the United States of the Ionian Islands as a protectorate which lasted until 1864, when the islands were ceded to Greece. One of the seven island states was Lefkada.

HISTORY & CULTURE

Lefkada, like the rest of the Ionian Islands, has a rich culture with a variety of traditions and customs that hid a history of hundreds of years. Karsian embroidery, Christmas, New Year and Epiphany customs and Easter customs are some of the most important cultural features of the people of Lefkada.

The Lefkados Philharmonic Society (FEL), which is the second oldest music club in Greece (founded in 1850), has contributed to the country's cultural heritage by participating in major historical events, such as the 1896 Olympics.

Summer, the Dance and Music Festival (International Folklore Festival) has been taking place since 1962 until today, with artists from around the world, as well as the Speech and Art Festivals, first organized in 1955 and one of the oldest. politics Greek institutions in Greece.

Lefkada is an enviable destination for water sports enthusiasts.

There are beaches suitable for such occasions in various parts of the island. For example, on the beach of Agios Ioannis, with its huge sandy beach, one can get in touch with the new kitesurfing sport for Greece and learn its secrets. In fact, every year official competitions are organized with the participation of athletes from all over the world.

In the bay of Vassiliki, on the beach of Ponti, is the windsurfers hangout. Hundreds of athletes visit this place every year to showcase their abilities in surfing, and there is also a Surfing Festival. Both of the aforementioned beaches are among Europe's top three and the world's top ten for such extreme sports.

Other sports activities on the island include diving, water skiing, paragliding, sailing, cycling and horse riding.

Worth seeing in Lefkada town

The Castle of Agia Mavra

The castle protected the capital of Lekadas from the first decade of the fourteenth century until 1684. There are indications that it was built on the site of an ancient temple to Aphrodite Aeniada.

The original Castle a Fort as built near the year 1300 by the Venetian ruler Giovanni Orsini, who was given Lefkada as the dowry of his bride, the daughter of the Despot of Epirus Nikiforos I. It was captured in 1479 by the Turks who, under Bayezid II constructed an aqueduct with 360 arches standing on stilts supporting the clay pipes carrying water to the castle from a spring in the area of Megali Vryssi. The bridge was destroyed by Earthquakes, but some of the stilts are still underwater in the lagoon.

Inside the fort ruins still stand of buildings from the days of Venetian dominaton – barracks, ammunition stores, administrative buildings, a hospital, dwellings – on which some work was done during the British occupation. There is a lighthouse on the small bastion of the NW side and Davis's cenotaph, and on the eastern is the church of Aghia Mavra, celebrated on 3 May. The Castle, the walled town and the quarters on the outside took their name from this church.

The Archaeological Museum

The Archaeological Museum of Lefkada is housed on the ground floor of the old Town Hall, where the Cultural Center of the Municipality is located. The remarkable exposure of the findings, the photographs and the information that accompany them, inform the visitor of the region's dynamics, the changes that have shaped its economy, its relationships with the surrounding areas and the activities of its inhabitants in antiquity. A major part of the exhibits comes from the most important excavation effort made at the beginning of the 20th century by the German archaeologist Wilhelm Dorpfeld, who in a pioneering methodical and interdisciplinary way searched the island for evidence to support his Ithaca theory.

The Museum's exhibits cover a long period, from the Paleolithic Age to Roman times. They have been found in various locations on the island, such as in the ancient capital of Niriko and the surrounding areas, in the caves of Chirospilia (in Evigoro, a village in southern Lefkada), Asvotrypa (in the village Frini - suburb of the city), Hirotripa (area of the village), in the cave of Nymphs in Agia Kyriaki, in the cave of Boliatsos (in the central and mountainous hinterland), in the tombs (Early and Middle Bronze Age) in Nidri, in the cemeteries of the ancient city of Lefkada, in Skaros Mountain, in Meganis.

Lefkada's Public Library

The Public Library was opened in 1953, taking the place of the small library of the (pre-war) Community of Lefkada. It is housed in a two-storey neo-Classical building in a well-tended garden, built between 1888-1906 as the residence of the Zoulinos family. It later housed the National Bank of Greece for a number of years and was then acquired by the Greek State. It has a large collection of printed matter, publications and books, a collection of 17th century etchings by the traveller Coronelli and a large number of select icons, mainly in the Ionian style of devotional painting by the best known iconographers (Doxaras, Patsaras, Roussos, Ventouras, Gazis and others), but also of other art styles and devotional vessels and objects of worship, all of which are beautifully displayed.

Angelos Sikelianos Museum

The originality of this museum is that it does not only exhibit rare manuscripts, books and objects of his life but by highlighting the different phases of his literary Life it represents Sikelianos as a creator.

The Churches

Some of Lefkada's best features are its churches. They include basilicas, with the influence of Venetian architecture, usually adorned with iconography in the traditional Ionian, post – Cretan devotional style and with beautifully sculpted wooden iconostases some in gold leaf.

The iconography was by notable devotional painters of which only few of the best known are Doxaras, Patsaras, Roussos, Ventouras, Gazis, etc.

Orfeas Museum of Folklore

It exhibits more than a thousand functional objects of Lefkada's farm life, tools of old crafts as well as traditional costumes, embroideries, etc.

Lafcadio Hearn Historical Center

The first museum in Europe for Lafcadio Hearn, who was born on the island and is named after it, was inaugurated in Lefkada on July 4, 2014, as Lafcadio Hearn Historical Center. It contains early editions, rare books and Japanese collectibles. The visitors, through photos, texts and exhibits, can wander in the significant events of Lafcadio Hearn's life, but also in the civilizations of Europe, America and Japan of late 18th and early 19th centuries through the open mind of his lectures, writings and tales. The municipalities of Kumamoto, Matsue, Shinjuku, Yaizu, Toyama University, Koizumi family and other people from Japan and Greece contributed to the establishment of Lafcadio Hearn Historical Center.

Haramoglios Library

It was established by Aristotelis Charamoglis. Charamoglis collected printed material (books, magazines, news-papers, articles, miscellaneous volumes, studies, leaflets, etchings, posters, maps and photographs) on the subject of Lefkada and its inhabitants or written by Lefkadians. The earliest material dates to 1420. He began his endeavour in 1973 and the library contains today some forty thousand items, including approximately 810 works by Lefkadians, treating some 70 subjects concerned with Lefkada. The library is in the Guinness Book of Records.

The oldest material dates to 1420.

The Phonographic Museum

The museum is at Kalkani Street, a small-sized private museum with phonographs, records, rare objects, coins, seals and photographs. It is the creation of local collector Takis Katopodis.

Nikos Svoronos Library

The Nikos Svoronos Library is a donation by this eminent internationally known Lefkadian historian. It is situated next to the Haramoglios Library and contains books, manuscripts and personal objects belonging to Nikos Svoronos.

INTERESTING ATTRACTIONS

Monastery of Faneromeni:

With centuries of history, probably dating from the early Apostolic times, it is one of the most important monuments of the place and the only monastery on the island that operates today.

Tradition says that at the point where it was built, there was the Kalimarmaro Sanctuary of the goddess Artemis. The Apostle Paul's disciples, who first arrived on the island, gathered the inhabitants here and preached Christianity, creating the first "home", while one of them Sosion first ordained Bishop of Lefkada and founded the monastery.

The monastery took its present form during the Venetian occupation in 1734. The church was rebuilt in the 19th century, after two fires and has features that show a strong influence of Zakynthian architecture.

The icon of Virgin Mary (1887) is a copy of the old miraculous icon of Faneromeni and was made on Mount Athos. Its iconostasis was built after 1886 and is a work of the Eustathius Prosecutor of the younger. His paintings are the work of the brothers Christodoulou and Thomas Zografou from the Snowy Mountains of Epirus.

Also at the feet of the iconostasis are works by Leonidas Sideris, with representations of the New Testament.

Venetian olive grove

A historically unique and living environmental monument that is located in the northeast of the town of Lefkada. Its beauty was hailed by Agelos Sikelianos who described it as "the most beautiful forest he had known". It is comprised by supercentenarian olive trees which were planted in 1684 with the support of the Venetians who took over the island and wanted to turn the people of Lefkada away from the sea and towards agriculture, for this reason it is called the venetian olive grove. In the next years, the Venetians promoted more intensively the cultivation of olive trees, imposing sanctions to those who did not comply and rewards to those who planted new ones. As a result, 44,169 olive trees were recorded in the census of 1770 all of which were planted in just 86 years. Since then the number has decreased considerably. Nowadays there are about 5000 olive trees.

Panagia Megalovrisotissa (Zoodohos Pigi)

The church is the 18th century, with an attractive bell tower and beautiful icons on its iconostasis, the two most noteworthy being the work of Ioannis Roussos, depicting the 12 canonical feast scenes and the Apostles.

Also in the church there is the source called Megali Vrissi from which the Lefkada town water supply came by aqueduct.

Kalligoni

Built on the site of ancient Nirikos, the island's first capital from antiquity to the 13th century AD, when it was given the name of Lefkada. There are still clear traces of the enormous masonry of the Cyclopean wall at the site called

Koulmos and the Ancient Theatre

Koulmos and the remains of houses, the aqueduct, water reservoirs, and vaults. Until the mid-20th century, traces of the pre-Roman theatre were still existing, discovered by the German archaeologist Dorpfeld, but now are destroyed.

Also in the region of Koulmos there is the ancient theatre how was recently discovered by archaeological excavations. It is an ancient theatre of large dimensions, approximately 10,000 seats, the only one that has been discovered in the Ionian island and its significance is beyond doubt.

Alexandros salt pans

Alexandros salt pans is the old salt works which were particularly important to the economy of Lefkada in the past

Hill of Skaros

The hill is one of the most beautiful places in the island's inland with rare flora, a forest of an unspoiled oak with impressive geological features. Those who reach the end of the hill you will be rewarded with a fantastic view of the 'Prigiponisia' Islands of Lefkada (Skorpis, Skorpidi, Sparti, Madouri, etc.).

In the Sterna area of the forest, you will find rocks in strange shapes known as Rocks of Skaros.

Also you can find the Monastery of Ag. Georgios which was founded in 1611 by donation owner of the forest of Skarous.

○ **Askitirio ton Agion Pateron**

Where hermits (or anchorites) used to live in cells cut into the living rock, one of the oldest Christian monuments on the island. Ecclesiastical tradition tells that this is where the Gospel was preached by the three Holy Fathers who came to the island after the First Ecumenical Council of Nicaea in 325 AD, and were buried in the neighbouring cave.

○ **Monastery of Evangelistria or Kokkini Ecclesia (red church)**

Kokkini Ecclesia (Red Church) is an exceptional example of Christian architecture. It was in the past one of the oldest and wealthiest monasteries on the island, unfortunately currently closed but being restored. The first church, the original center, was founded in the mid-15th century and was called Red from the colour of the mortar used in the construction. Its iconostasis had icons painted by the well known artist Tommaso Zen, currently on display in the Lefkada Public Library in the notable Collection of Late-Byzantine Icons of Ionian Island Art.

○ **Waterfalls**

Dimossari Waterfalls of Nydri Lefkada: Lefkada has abundant storage of underground water which is one of the principal reasons why a major part of the island is lush with greenery. The high mountains that abound in Lefkada are the sources for many waterfalls that cascade through the mountainous terrain and finally ending up into the sea. The Dimossari can be found on the outskirts of Nydri.

○ **Panagia Evangelistria**

The church at the entrance of the village Niochori is the only church in this island with cupola.

○ **Agia Kyriaky**

The small church built on a hill at the site of the ancient sanctuary of the Nymphs.

○ **Circular Graves in Steno of Nidry (excavated by W. Dorpfeld)**

The 33 Tombs of the Strait belong to the Early (3200-1900 BC) and early Middle Bronze Age (1900-1600 BC).

They are circular in shape (average diameter 4.5-6.5 m) and are formed by an outer wall of rows of slabs. Inside the circle were placed burials covered by a pile of soil.

The tombs were of four types: box-shaped, built-in, simple pits and burial in jars.

○ **Pyrgi**

High up above the road the village Poros at the site Pyrgi on the outskirts of the valley of olive trees, there are some ruins of an ancient farm house indicating the construction of tower house.

○ **Church of Aghios Athanasios**

In the village Komilio there is the Church of Aghios Athanasios, built in the days of Ottoman domination, is one of the sights worth seeing, not so much for its iconography or architecture but that it was built, almost concealed, crouching in the earth, for it bespeaks the difficulties faced by the Christians in those dark ages.

○ **Agios Kyrikos**

The monastery is well worth a visit in Athani. It was established during the Turkish occupation, keep an eye out for the ruins of an ancient building close by.

Monastery of Agios Nikolaos Niras

Just before the lighthouse of Lefkada. It was probably founded in the early 17th century, in 1637 or earlier. It was built by seven families who inherited large real estate. Today's church is later. His iconostasis is contemporary with his paintings, made in 1799. Thirteen icons of the twelfth and all three of them are works by the iconographer Andrea Bezos. They are all painted with special color on the board and are kept in pretty good condition. The statue of Saint Nicholas is the work of another well-known icon painter, Dimitrios Foskaris, painted in 1699. It is the oldest signed and dated portable icon of Lefkada, which was stolen and recovered in 1979 with much damage. Today it is kept in a monastery building in the village of Athani. The monastery has no frescoes.

Cape Lefkatas and Lighthouse

(Kavos tis Nyras or Kavos tis Kyras). Sheer cliffs and bottomless, aging seas create scenery of unimaginable wildness. They say that it is these white cliffs that gave Lefkada its name.

The cape's tall lighthouse is visible for miles, standing on the site of an ancient temple of Apollo. The temple was known throughout the ancient world and every year pan-Hellenic religious ceremonies were held to propitiate the gods of the sea, at which there were even human sacrifices.

Also, it is said that the ancient lyric poetess Sappho fell from here to free herself from her love for the young Faon.

Monastery of Theotokos Odigitria

It was built in the mid-15th century by Eleni Palaiologina, an Orthodox Byzantine princess, probably on the site of an ancient pre-existing temple. It seems that she herself stayed here when she went into retreat into monastic life at the death of her daughter Melissa, who had married the Duke of Lefkada Leonardo Tocco III. It has particularly meticulous masonry and its iconography is believed to be a rare example of a synthesis of Byzantine and Illyrian painting. The icons have now been removed from the church and are kept in the Byzantine Museum in Athens.

Agios Ioannis tou Prodromou

Stands on a slope of the plateau, surrounded by greenery and in a particularly beautiful landscape, also known as Ai Yannis sto Livadi. It was founded in 1605 and flourished in the early 19th century when it was the wealthiest of the island with the most monks. It was notable mid-18th-century frescoes, some by Tommaso Zen. But it is closed nowadays.

Inside the church is buried the freedom-fighter Bouas-Grivas

Museum of Maria Stavraka or Koutsoheros

In the village of Karya there the Museum of Maria Stavraka or Koutsoheros famous for her embroidery, an artist of the Karsaniko technique.

Chapel of Ai Lias

Which, at a height of 1.012 meters, keeps watch over the surrounding area.

Agios Donatos

Is on Engloui's plateau, with wells and in front of it a stone-built hut called voltos, built with exceptional craftsmanship and where until a few years ago farmers and shepherds could shelter. The remains of a substantial pre-Roman tower stand on the plateau, from which, according to tradition, Bishop Donatos was flung to his death in one of the persecutions of Christians. There are vineyards around, but even more abundant are the famous Englouvi lentil fields whose produce has been awarded prizes in many agricultural exhibitions.

The celebration of the saint's day of Agios Donatos, on 7 August coincides with the lentil harvest, which is also celebrated.

Church of Pantokrator

It is a privately owned church, with door lintels from an ancient Greek temple and an oak tree as the belfry.

Ravine of Melissa

The most impressive feature of the area. An information leaflet from the municipality: The steep sides of the ravine are home to birds of prey such as hawks, marlins', stock doves, sparrow hawks, cuckoos, owls and there are many ferrets, foxes, badgers, weasels, porcupines, vipers, adders and game birds such as woodcock, turtledoves, blackbirds and partridges. The magnificent plant life consist of plane trees, birches, willows bay trees, the small-flower tamarisk, matchwoods, pine trees, cypresses, oaks, holly, brambles, wild roses, wild pear-trees, wild reduce, myrtles, smoke trees, mastic trees, terebinths, arbutus berries, wild olive tree, osiers, mock privets, Jerusalem thorn, Spanish broom, prickly broom and sage. There are fruit-earring trees, fig, and pear.

Spring of Kerasia

In the village Syvros are worth to visit.

Monastery Agios Ioannis sto Rodaki

A particularly interesting spot with a vista overlooking the plain of Vassiliki and the range of Agios Petros.

It is thought to have been built in 1654, on the foundations of an ancient Doric temple of Demeter, goddess of agriculture and fertility. So any childless couple from entering the church and pussing the doorstep will have a child, was the Legend . It might be still true.. Traces of the ancient temple, such as Doric capitals and part of the paved floor, are preserved.

Agios Ioannis o Prodromos

The figure of an unknown saint on the north wall of the church dates to the late 11th or early 12th centuries. The other frescoes of later date, 17th century, show the influence of the Cretan school.

Cave Hirospilia

According to Doerpfeld and his theory of Homeric Ithaca, the cave houses the tomb of Emeasos, the trusted shepherd of Ulysses. Excavations in the cave at the beginning of the 20th century uncovered numerous findings from pottery and tools from the Neolithic, Bronze Age and later periods up to the Classical years and appear to have been a place of residence. Internally it is 16 meters long and 13 inches wide and forms three cavities. The findings are kept at the Archaeological Museum of Lefkada

ACTIVITIES IN LEFKADA

Hiking in Lefkada

Lefkada with the rugged mountains is a perfect island to explore on foot.

Mountain Bike

The island is 90% mountainous and it is ideal for Mountain Biking

Horseriding

There are riding schools in the valley of Vassiliki and the olives groves of Lefkada.

Paragliding

These are flights with a double parachute and a experienced pilot.

Dive

Lefkada is one of the best and most rewarding diving destinations in Greece. The stunning bottom topography will amaze all levels of divers.

Lefkada is characterized as a Natura 2000 protected area and its typical Mediterranean temperate reefs are full of life and rich in marine biodiversity.

Kayak

Lefkada is known for its amazing white-sand beaches and the crystal clear waters.

Experience the ultimate Sea kayaking adventure with Trekking Hellas.

Windsurfing & kitesurfing

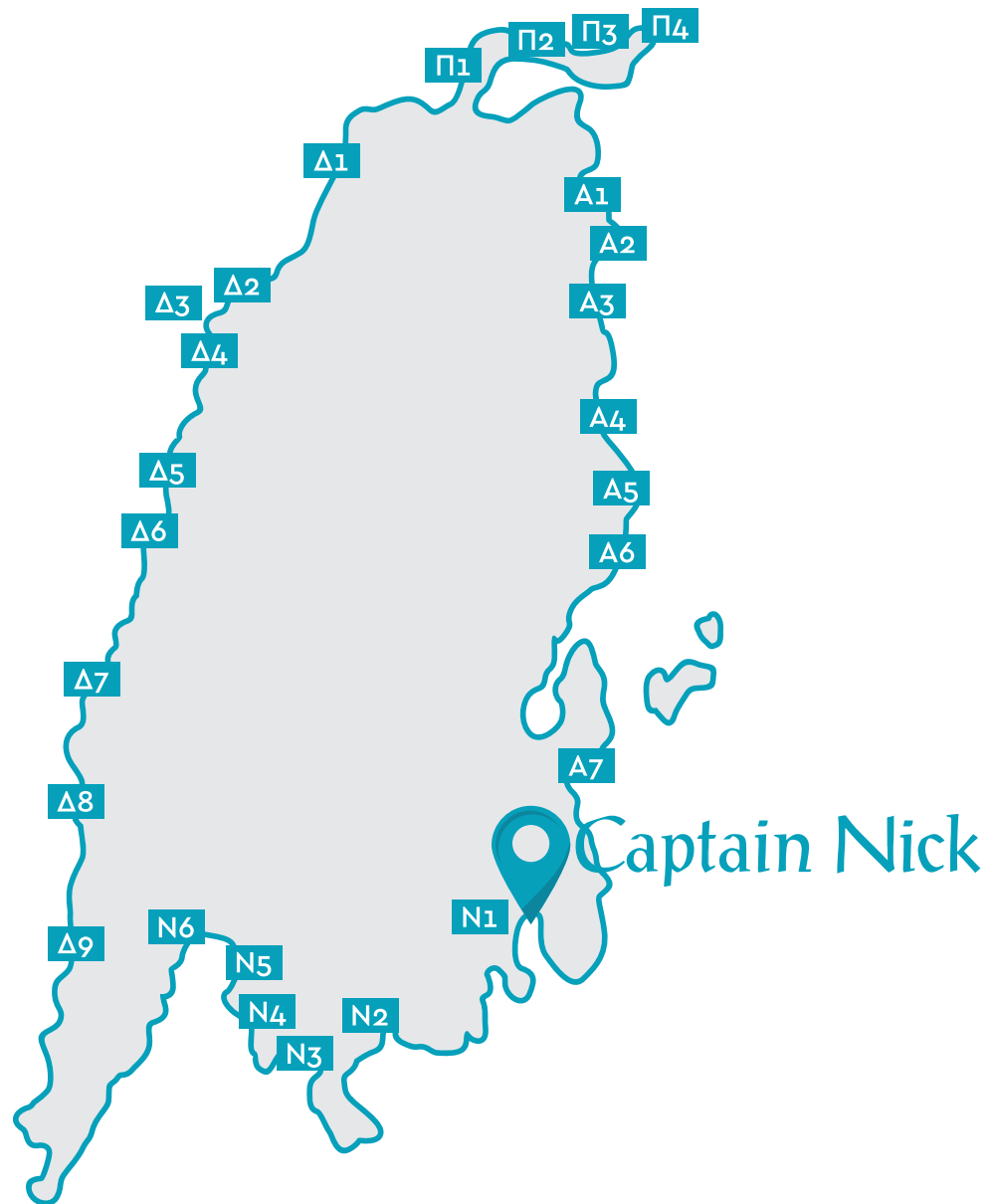
Windsurfing and kitesurfing in Lefkada are the two most popular sports on the island.

The strong winds that blow in summer months from midday until late in the afternoon attract many tourists for windsurfing in Lefkada. The most popular spot for Lefkada windsurfing is Vassiliki.

The main spot for Lefkada kitesurfing is Agios Ioannis, a large beach close to Lefkada Town where the super thermal wind (15-20 knots on average) blows steadily almost every day in summer, from April to September.

In these two spots, Vassiliki and Agios Ioannis, there are many centers that offer courses and rent the necessary equipment.

LEFKA'S BEACHES



North Coast

(Π1) Ai Giannis
(Π2) Myloi Gyra
(Π3) Kastro
(Π4) Ammoglossa

East Coast

(A1) Lygia
(A2) Episkopos
(A3) Nikiana
(A4) Passa
(A5) Perigiali
(A6) Nydri
(A7) Dessimi

South coast

(N1) Micros Gialos Poros
(N2) Aftely
(N3) Ammouso
(N4) Agiofylli
(N5) Vassiliki
(N6) Ponti

West coast

(Δ1) Pefkoulia
(Δ2) Agios Nikitas
(Δ3) Mylos
(Δ4) Kathisma
(Δ5) Kavalikefta
(Δ6) Megali Petra
(Δ7) Gialos
(Δ8) Egremnoi
(Δ9) Porto katsiki

LOCAL EVENTS

The International Folklore Festival

The International Folklore Festival is well known all over Greece and many of the world's countries. It takes place in the last week of August. After the inauguration ceremony in Lefkada town here is the appearance of dance and music groups. It closes with a special ceremony and the Dance of Peace. It is thanks to the festival that significant artists have performed in Lefkada: the great Maria Callas, in 1964, made an unscheduled appearance in the town's square, in what was to be her last live performance in Greece.

Provincial Marriage Feast Of Karya

It takes place every summer in Karya. The first day is the day of the presentation of all the customs that precede the mystery. It is a series of preparations concerning the dowry of the bride, the house, her costume and everything needed for the mystery and revelry.

Lentil Festival At Englouvi

Every August the famous Lentil Festival takes place at the yard of Ag. Donato church, above the village of Englouvi. Don't miss the excellent lentils, famous for their taste and aroma.

Half Marathon

Is one of the fastest Half Marathons in Greece, with great resonance in Greece and abroad and it is named Green since most of its route is around Gyra Lefkadas, an environment of great ecological importance.

The International Sailing Regatta

The international Sailing Regatta is a charity event which takes place annually at the end of September amongst the beautiful Ionian islands to the south of Lefkas. All levels of ability are welcome and the Regatta is split into two classes depending on boat type.

Lefkada Gastronomy Festival

Every July, in Markas square.

Varkarola

Every August, on the town's seafront

The wine festival

Every August, in Fryas village.

LOCAL PRODUCTS

The most famous products of Lefkada are Englouvi's lentils, thyme honey from Athani, sausages and wine. Also interesting are the local pies as well as mantolato and pastel which used to be specialty of the barbers. Ivari has excellent quality avgotaracho (roe) despite the fact that these are produced in small quantities. In the villages the pie is so common. In addition to the vegetable pie with aromatic wild greens, also worthy of note are the rice pie, pasta pie made with eggs and milk, fish pie (made every October with rice and small fish), olive oil and cheese, as well as the briani pie made with thick green courgettes. Lentil of Englouvi's village is an extremely rare and delicious variety that has been awarded in several agricultural product exhibitions. The most reclaimed, traditional wine varieties that grow in Lefkadas are Vertzami and Vardea. Grow in the hills of the villages Sfakiotes, Karya, Apollon and Ellomenos at the altitude of 200 to 700 meter and considered among the best varieties our country produces. Soumada it is a cold beverage made from bitter almonds with special scents and flavours. Rozoli it is a traditional liqueur that has its origins in the times of Venetian Rule, with yellow colour, it is an excellent combination of alcohol, with citrus, fruits and spices that give it a rich taste and wonderful aroma. Traditional ladopitta (oil pie) and Ladokouloura (oil rolls) are some of the most popular products of Lefkada, which you can buy in every bakery of the island. Oil from the perennial olives. Salami and sausages of Lefkada the process of the production of the real salami with top quality ingredients and the climate of the island result in a special product that is exclusively manufactured in Lefkada. Also famous is the embroidery of Lefkada and the remarkable "karsaniki" stitch originated from the village of Karya which doesn't exist elsewhere in Greece.



Captain Nick

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