

Local Attractions

Sites Ancient & Modern

Entering the Peloponnese

Driving the main highway for Corinth, you cross the engineering wonder that is the Corinth Canal.



Immediately after you pass the Isthmus and head for one of the most important pan Hellenic shrines, the sanctuary of Poseidon at Isthmia (7th c. B.C.), near the village of Kiravrisi, where pan Hellenic games were held every other year.

Adjacent to the archaeological site is a museum containing important finds. The paintings on glass are most impressive. From here the road leads to Kehries, the eastern port of Corinth on the Saronic Gulf. Ancient foundations, most of which are submerged, were excavated at the harbour's two quays. Traces of the temple of Isis and an early Christian basilica constructed on top of the temple can be distinguished. All are walking distance from Loutra Elenis and the development.

Korinthos

The nearby provincial capital of Korinthos (Corinth) is a bustling, thriving port and commercial centre. The growing promenade, with its plethora of restaurants and nightspots is the perfect place to unwind with a coffee overlooking the sea or enjoy an evening's entertainment in the metropolitan environment. The town also boasts a wide range of larger shops, along with a selection of Parks and Museums.

Heraion & The Blue Lake

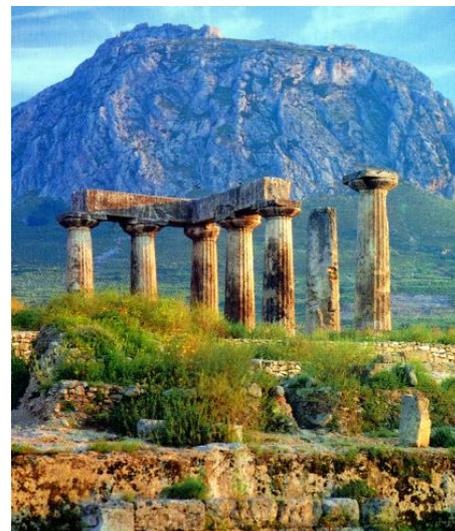
Close to Perahora and along the coast is Lake Vouliagmeni, the 'Blue Lake'. The sheltered and calm water is connected by a small channel to the sea and is a haven for safe swimming and snorkeling.

The setting is beautiful with pine trees that come down to the edge to provide welcome shade, lovely safe family beaches and fish tavernas where you can cool your feet in the water while you dine!



A few kilometres further is the ancient archaeological site of Heraion, with its ancient settlement and the two sanctuaries of Acraea Hera and Limenia Hera from the 9th and 8th century B.C. The site was excavated in 1930 by Archaeologist Humfry Payne who was accompanied by his wife Dilys Powell who wrote about it in *An Affair of the Heart*.

The ruined harbour must also be one of the few places you can swim in the shadow of an ancient monument!



Ancient Corinth

The ruins of ancient Corinth are spread out at the foot of the huge rock of Acrocorinth. The monuments are mainly Roman; only a few are Greek. The Doric temple of Apollo (6th c. B.C. with 1st c. A.D. restorations) stands on a knoll to the north of the agora; it is the most important monument of that period. To the northwest of the agora lie the ruins of the 4th century B.C. theatre - which underwent some changes in the Roman era - and the Roman Odeon.

On the north side of the building one can see the remains of the fountain of Glauke hewn out of the rock. Glauke, daughter of King Creon, was the reason why Jason deserted Medea. In revenge Medea sent her as a wedding gift a poisoned mantle that enveloped the girl in flames the moment she put it on. In order to save herself she leapt into the fountain, which since then has borne her name.



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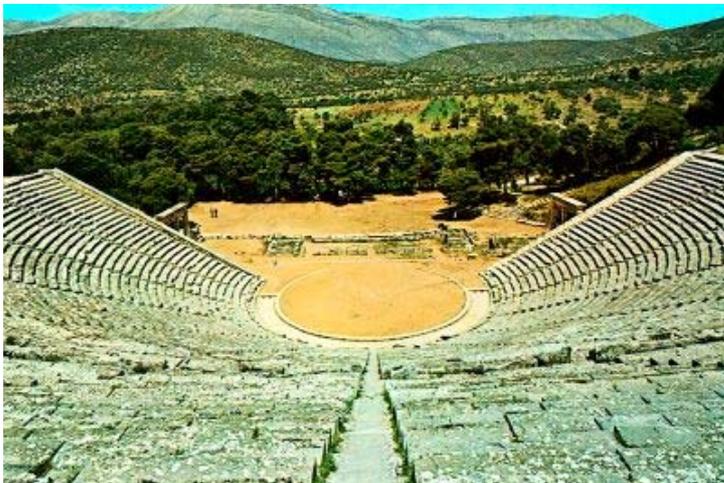
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Epidavros

It was here that Asklepios' splendid sanctuary was situated, here yet another important nucleus of ancient Greek civilization was created.

A renowned sanctuary, to which the physically and mentally sick resorted for 1000 years to seek a cure, is situated amidst olive, pine and citrus trees and is surrounded by the sparkling blue sea.

The ancient theatre, built in the 4th century BC, was dedicated to Dionysos, but for centuries remained buried under six metres of earth. In 1971, archaeologists began their digs. And today, elegant with its stone seats, it not only reaffirms the achievements of ancient civilization it also plays host to marvelous concerts.



Mycenae

Mycenae is best known from mythology. Agamemnon, King of the city, and his brother Menelaus, King of Sparta, were the pivotal figures in the Trojan wars.



The ruins of ancient Mycenae date back to the second millennium BC. The acropolis sits atop an impressive mountain and is flanked on either side by taller mountains forming a very formidable fortification for the site as well as a very scenic view.

Impressive burial halls dug into the mountain in a unique beehive style still remain, and were the site of one of archaeology's greatest finds – the staggering Golden death mask.



Acrocorinth

The imposing mass of Acrocorinth (Akrokorinthos) rises out of the ground at the edge of the ancient city.

At the top of the pinnacle, at an altitude of 575 metres, stood the acropolis of Corinth during ancient and medieval times. This is the largest and oldest fortress in the Peloponnese.



Distance Table

Central Athens	Loutra Elenis / Loutraki	85 km	53 Miles
Athens Airport	Loutra Elenis / Loutraki	112 km	69 Mi
Loutra Elenis	New Corinth railway station	12 km	7 Mi
Loutra Elenis	Loutraki	18 km	11 Mi
Loutra Elenis	Epidavros theatre	42 km	26 Mi
Loutra Elenis	Nemea	47 km	29 Mi
Loutra Elenis	Mikines (<i>Ancient Mycenae</i>)	53 km	33 Mi
Loutra Elenis	Kalavrita - <i>ski resort</i>	117 km	73 Mi
Loutra Elenis	Delphi	187 km	116 Mi
Loutra Elenis	Parnassos – <i>ski resort</i>	217 km	135 Mi

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