



# OBSESSION ITINERARY



## *Itinerary Cyclades islands*

<i>1<sup>st</sup> day</i>	<i>Athens-Kythnos</i>	<i>approx 48nm</i>
<i>2<sup>nd</sup> day</i>	<i>Kythnos – Mykonos</i>	<i>approx 53nm</i>
<i>3<sup>rd</sup> day</i>	<i>Mykonos-Paros</i>	<i>approx 30nm</i>
<i>4<sup>th</sup> day</i>	<i>Paros – Santorini(via Ios)</i>	<i>approx 50nm</i>
<i>5<sup>th</sup> day</i>	<i>Santorini – Milos</i>	<i>approx 69nm</i>
<i>6<sup>th</sup> day</i>	<i>Milos – Sifnos(via Poliegos)</i>	<i>approx 27nm</i>
<i>7<sup>th</sup> day</i>	<i>Sifnos – Poros</i>	<i>approx 67nm</i>
<i>8<sup>th</sup> day</i>	<i>Poros – Athens</i>	<i>approx 30nm</i>

*This itinerary can be changed according to your requirements  
and always weather permitting.*



## KYTHNOS

*It was on the small island of Kythnos, famous in antiquity for the excellence of its administration that recent archaeological finds have provided evidence of the earliest presence of man in Cyclades. The terrain is mainly mountainous, but the harshness of the bare earth is relieved here and there by vines or fig trees like brushtrokes on it, while pretty little bays form indentations in its coastline. Hora, the island's capital is a typical Cycladic village, it is noted for its beautiful churches with their fine wood-carving, sanctuary screens and icons. (St Savans, church of the Saviour, Holy Trinity, Theologos). In the south-east, the monastery of Our Lady Kanala, the patron saint of the island, stands on a very attractive promontory facing towards Serifos, with a beautiful expanse of sandy beach. The building is of great interest and the scenery is reminiscent of a fjord – in Greek colours.*



## MYKONOS

*One of the most famous and cosmopolitan of the Greek islands. Renowned discotheques and nightclubs attract Athenian show business personalities as well as non-Greek tourism. Fascinating in its diversity and yet it remains a small Greek village too!*

*The steep mountains to be encountered in most of the Cyclades give way to low, rocky hills, which combine with superb beaches to make up the landscape of the island.*

*Tiny streets and windmills on the hill. An area of the town lets onto the sea and is aptly called the little Venice of Mykonos and is also much photographed.*

*Along the whitewashed streets stand brilliant white box-shaped houses with stepped walls for sitting on, wooden doors and windows and brightly-coloured balconies. These are interspersed with small but impressive churches, pretty little tavernas and shops selling souvenirs and other goods, and the overall sense is of being inside a film set.*

*The capital, Hora (plenty of towns carry the same name), with its colourful harbour in which little fishing boats nestle happily side by side with luxury yachts, presents quite a different picture from the majority of Aegean island towns. While it is usual for island villages to be built on naturally amphitheatrically sites, Mykonos is spread out over a flat area and conveys an impression of solid aesthetic cohesion. Of particular historical and aesthetic interest are the medieval houses in this district of the town, which stand like a wall above the sea protecting the west side of Hora. Some really sandy, beautiful beaches exist on the island and the entire island has a surfeit of churches, said to number 365 in total.*



## PAROS

*The third largest of the Cyclades has developed into an important center of tourism in recent years. Gently rolling hills surround the center and south east of the island, which is predominantly agricultural and is occupied by endless vineyards, and lock within themselves the famous Parian marble. The coastline is intended, with numerous small inlets and two large bays, those of Naoussa in north and Parikia in the west. Paros has been inhabited since very ancient times, and was one of the centers of the Cycladic civilization. Parikia the island's capital and port stands on the site of an ancient city. There is a picturesque and ruinous Venetian castle and the courtyards of the houses of the town—all of them painted white—are full of pots of basil and hung with jasmine and honeysuckle. A broad paved avenue leads to the church of Ekatondapiliani, one of the most important Byzantine monuments in the whole Greece and a place that figures largely in legend. It is dedicated to the Dormition of Our Lady and on her feast day there is great celebration of the sea front with fireworks and songs of the sea.*

*Naoussa, one of the prettiest villages in the Cyclades, with white-washed houses, narrow paved alleys, arches and tiny chapels (the chapels and monasteries of Paros are famed for their picturesque ness), can also offer a range of excellent beaches, restaurants, cafes, bars.*



## SANTORINI

*Santorini Greece offers one of the most spectacular landscapes in the world. Is one of the best known of the Cyclades and it differs from the other islands in the group thanks to its geological morphology, the result of action by a volcano now dormant. The villages are situated on towering cliffs crowned by tiny and blindingly white houses plunge straight into the depths of the sea. The traditional villages of the island are beautiful: the beautiful cliché of Greece you have always dreamed about! Among these villages is Oia where you can enjoy one of Greece and world's most famous sunset. It is a place of incomparable beauty. There is a superb view out to sea, is a breathtaking view. The island also has impressive beaches with the sand of your choice; black, red or white and very nice restaurants, bars and cafes.*



## MILOS

*Its fame spread throughout the civilized world thanks to the masterpiece of the Venus de Milo, a statue found buried on the island in the 19th century and now is in Louvres Museum in Paris. Milos is a charming island, with white washed houses, cobbled alleys, balconies crammed with flowers pots and fragrant tamarisks, which have been extolled by the poets. The capital of the island today stands on a hillside overlooking the sea at the foot of the castle. It is a most attractive town, with architecture in the characteristic Cycladic style. Among the most notable of its churches are those of Our Lady "Korfiotissa", Our Lady "Thalassistra" and Our Lady "Messa Panagia". The archeological museum has a copy of the Venus de Milo as well as other finds from various periods. The Historical and Folklore museum has a collection of folk artifacts, samples of the islands minerals, photographs and historical documents of the greatest interest.*

*The most impressive place in Milos is Kleftiko with very high white rocks and a sea-cave and the most important monument is the island's famous Catacombs. The extensive infrastructure for tourism of Milos, its excellent beaches with clear waters and its fascinating monuments are helping to attract more and more visitors to the island.*



## SIFNOS

*A monotonous grey landscape of rock, broken up here and there by a gleaming white chapel, is the first impression made on visitors as the yacht draws into the harbour. But this gives them no idea of the beauty spots waiting to be discovered inland, which together with the island's superb architecture, rank it among jewels of the Aegean.*

*Apolonia, its capital, standing on three hillsides, with its typical Cycladic style of architecture, it is breathtakingly beautiful. The architecture of Apolonia is an odd assemblage in which walls, terraces, courtyards and alleyways form large cubes in a continuous complex, in total harmony with the natural environment. Picturesque windmills surrender their sails to the vagaries of the wind, while no fewer than 365 churches and chapels sprout all over the island like white mushrooms from the grey carpet of the island's terrain.*

*In Capital and in other villages/beaches you will find nice restaurants/tavernas, cafes and bars.*



## POROS

*A beautiful green island, laying at the southwest of the Saronic Gulf and opposite to Argolid in Peloponnese. Poros consists of two smaller islands connected by a bridge, Sferia, a small rocky island and Kalavria, a larger and lush island with green hills and beautiful coastlines. Its main town and port of the island is built in amphitheatre form on the slopes of a hill. Along the port there are a lot of cafeterias, restaurants, tourist shops and many bars with foreign or Greek music. At the center of the town is worth visiting the Archaeological museum and the island's trademark the "clock-tower". Do visit the famous lemon forest which stands opposite on the coast of the Peloponnese and the temple of Poseidon.*

***Bon voyage!***

