



ITINERARY

Athens Dream cruise onboard our Eleuthera 60 8 days / 7 nights

Day 1- Saturday: Alimos – Aegina

Distance: to Aegina Port 20,00 Nautical miles (Nm)

Alternative Perdika 24,90 Nm

Aegina is roughly triangular in shape, with an area of 87.41 km² (33.75 sq mi).[5]

An extinct volcano constitutes two-thirds of Aegina. The northern and western sides consist of stony but fertile plains, which are well cultivated and produce luxuriant crops of grain, with some cotton, vines, almonds, olives and figs,[2] but the most characteristic crop of Aegina today (2000s) is pistachio. Economically, the sponge fisheries are of notable importance. The southern volcanic part of the island is rugged and mountainous, and largely barren. Its highest rise is the conical Mount Oros (531 m) in the south, and the Panhellenian ridge stretches northward with narrow fertile valleys on either side.

The beaches are also a popular tourist attraction. Hydrofoil ferries from Piraeus take only forty minutes to reach Aegina; the regular ferry takes about an hour, with ticket prices for adults within the 4–15 euro range. There are regular bus services from Aegina town to destinations throughout the island such as Agia Marina. Portes is a fishing village on the east coast.

Places to visit

Temple of Afea (it creates an equal triangle with the temples of Acropolis of Athens and the temple of Poseidon in Sounion).

Day 2 – Sunday: Aegina - Hydra

Distance: to Hydra Port 29,50 Nm

Hydra depends on tourism, and Athenians account for a sizable segment of its visitors. High-speed hydrofoils and catamarans from Piraeus, some 37 nautical miles (69 km) away, serve Hydra, stopping first at Poros before going on to Spetses. There is a passenger ferry service providing an alternative to Hydrofoils that operates between Hydra Harbour to Metochi on the Peloponnese coast.

Many Athenians drive to Metochi, leave their car in the secure car park, and take the 20-minute passenger ferry across to Hydra.

Rubbish trucks are the only motor vehicles on the island, since by law, cars and motorcycles are not allowed. Horses, mules and donkeys, and water taxis provide public transportation.[5] The inhabited area, however, is so compact that most people walk everywhere.

Hydra benefits from numerous bays and natural harbors, and has a strong maritime culture. The island is a popular yachting destination and is the home of the Kamini Yacht Club, an international yacht club based in the port of Kamini

The island is also famous for the cats and the donkey ride

Places to visit

The monastery which is on the hill on top of the port



Day 3 – Saturday: Hydra - Spetses
Distance: to Spetes old port 19,50 Nm

The island of Spetses, located in the Mediterranean Sea, was first occupied during the Mesolithic Age, in around 8000 BC. During that period the island was connected by an isthmus to the mainland of Argolida, at the point now named Kosta. Pieces of flint from that time were found near the part of the island named Zogeria, containing a water source probably available since that time. Other archaeological finds were located in the area of Saint Marina. It was the site of the first Hellenistic settlement to be found on the island, dating to the 3rd millennium BC. At least three natural harbours of Spetses (Saint Marina, Saint Paraskevi and Zogeria) served as a refuge for ships carrying goods to and from the Argolis Gulf during the peak of the State of Lerna (about 2300 BC).

After the collapse of the State of Lerna, Spetses suffered a period of decline. Artefacts in the areas of Saint Marina and Saint Anargyroi are characteristic of the existing settlements belonging the late Mycenaean period; the 12th to 13th century BC. At the time of the Peloponnesian War, stone observatories were built at the sites of Prophet Elias and Zogeria.

Mention of the island of Spetses was made both by Strabo in the 1st century BC and Pausanias in the 2nd century AD, referring to the island as Pitiousa. The raid by the Goths in the Eastern Roman empire caused a wave of refugees to flee to Spetses, resulting in the re-settlement of the island. They were concentrated in the Old Port, which became one of the three largest cities of Argolis (including Argos and Hermione).

An unusual aspect of Spetses is that no private automobiles are allowed within the town limits. The most common modes of transport are walking, horse-drawn carriages, bicycles, mopeds, and motorcycles. Only taxis and delivery vehicles are allowed in the downtown area.

There are a lot of historical places to visit

Day 4 – Tuesday: Spetses - Ermione
Distance: to Ermione 13,00 Nm

The place has been continuously inhabited, at least since the times of Homer. Long before classical times ancient Hermione was settled by Dryopians. During the classic era it was well known for its shipbuilders and also for the production of porphyra, a very important red dye. This dye was used for the colouring of the uniforms of many armies including that of Alexander the Great. It controlled a wider region named Hermionis.

Pausanias described the major temples and buildings, various festivities and sport games of the town.[5] According to Pausanias, Ermioni was also the home of a temple of the goddess Hestia:

Passing into the sanctuary of Hestia, we see no image, but only an altar, and they sacrifice to Hestia upon it.

This was exceptional, as Hestia normally did not have temples but was worshipped in the prytaneum of each city, and a sanctuary of the goddess was therefore something highly unusual - Pausanias himself mentions only two (the other one in Sparta).

During the Ottoman Era it was still known for ship building and its naval abilities, which played a significant role in the Greek revolution of 1821.

There are two harbours one from the north side of the peninsula (the main port) and one at South (Mandraki)



Day 5 – Wednesday: Ermione - Poros

Distance: to Poros 23,50 Nm

Poros was divided in two islands during the antiquity: Sphairia (also known by its modern Greek form Sfairia) and Calauria (also known by its ancient Greek form Kalaureia and its modern Greek form Kalavria). Sphairia consisted of the area of the modern island which includes its current capital. Calauria was the larger part of the island to its north. During the period of Mycenaean dominance (1400-1100 BC) Calauria was quite powerful and the most important naval base of region was located on islet Monti or Lontari on its eastern coast. The city-state of Calauria was home to an asylum dedicated to Poseidon, the ruins of which are still accessible on a hilltop close to the town. This asylum may have been linked to the sanctuaries at Geraistos and Tainaros. Ancient historians stated that Calauria was the center of an amphictyony, a religious alliance between its city-state and those of Athens, Poros, Aegina, Epidaurus, Hermione, Troezen, Nauplio, Orchomenus, and Prasaiai. Modern archaeology has discovered no evidence for its actual existence, however, and now believe the "Calaurian League" to have been a later Hellenistic invention. An enormous feast was found dating to the Hellenistic period in the ruins of the Calaurian asylum, along with a plaque celebrating the "revival" of its amphictyony.

During the 5th century, the Persian Empire annexed the Greek cities of western Anatolia. Athenian help for a revolt then drew them into a general war with mainland Greece and the Greek states on the Aegean islands. At the beginning of the Peloponnesian War, Troezen and Calauria offered asylum to an anti-Macedonian politician who eventually became the tyrant of the region. After the death of Alexander the Great in 323 BC, the Ptolemies of Egypt occupied Calauria. Around the same time, the Athenian orator Demosthenes came to the island, where some report his suicide. In 273 BC, the last explosion of the Methana volcano dramatically changed the morphology of Poros and the wider region.

The Sanctuary of Poseidon has been excavated by Swedish archaeologists.

Day 6 – Thursday: Ermione - Epidavros

Distance: to Poros 23,50 Nm

At the foot of the Akropolis of Ancient Epidaurus is located the so-called "Small Theatre of Epidaurus" (not to be confused with the more famous theatre at the Sanctuary of Asklepios in Epidaurus, some 10 km to the South-West Theatre of Epidaurus). This smaller theatre was built in the middle of the 4th century BCE. It was re-discovered in 1970 and excavated in 1972. Its capacity is 2000 seats.[2] Every Summer cultural events take place in the theatre, under the title of "Musical July" but better known as a part of the much bigger annual "Athens-Epidaurus Festival".

Since Palea Epidaurus is a coastal town, there are a number of beaches. The most famous is Kalamaki beach. Other beaches are Polemarcha beach and Gialasi beach.

Places to visit

The Ancient Theatre of Epidavros or the close by Small Theatre.

Day 7 – Friday: Epidavros - Alimos

Distance: to Alimos 35,00 Nm

At the foot of the Akropolis of Ancient Epidaurus is located the so-called "Small Theatre of Epidaurus" (not to be confused with the more famous theatre at the Sanctuary of Asklepios in Epidaurus, some 10 km to the South-West Theatre of Epidaurus). This smaller theatre was built in the middle of the 4th century BCE. It was re-discovered in 1970 and excavated in 1972. Its capacity is 2000 seats.[2] Every



Summer cultural events take place in the theatre, under the title of "Musical July" but better known as a part of the much bigger annual "Athens-Epidauros Festival".

Since Palea Epidauros is a coastal town, there are a number of beaches. The most famous is Kalamaki beach. Other beaches are Polemarcha beach and Gialasi beach.

Places to visit

The Ancient Theatre of Epidavros or the close by Small Theatre.

Day 8 – Saturday: Marina Alimos, Athens

Disembarkation at 09:00 am.

N.B.: Itinerary subject to change without notice for meteorological or technical reasons, upon captain's decision.