



ROCK OF NIKARIS

Ad Hoc

MUNICIPALITY OF AGHIOS KIRIKOS
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IKARIA ISLAND - IN SELEN.

Ag. Kirikos



MUNICIPALITY OF
AGHIOS KIRIKOS

FREE - GRATIS - ΔΩΡΕΑΝ

Aghios Kirikos lies on the southeast part of Ikaria. Undoubtedly is an ideal place for relaxation, fun and adventure.

Aghios Kirikos consists of twenty traditional small villages perched on the slopes of mountain Atheras. All of them offer magnificent views to the crystal clear beaches, which due to the lack of waves during the summer period make swimming the most enjoyable and safe activity.

Aghios Kirikos can offer a unique combination of sea, sun, rock and mountainous paths.

In the district of Aghios Kirikos await you the world famous radioactive springs with curative effects for a range of chronic diseases. Offer to yourselves a revival trip, while enjoying the beneficial virtues of the spas.

Escape in a land that time flows differently!!!

Enjoy the hospitality, the natural beauties and live traditions of our world!

Municipality of Aghios Kirikos



AGHIOS KIRIKOS



AG. KIRIKOS

Ikaria belongs to the group of islands of the eastern Sporades, while its neighbour to the east is the island of Samos, to the southeast are the islands known as Fourni, to the south is the island of Patmos, to the west Mykonos and to the north is the island of Chios.

The island is approximately 40 kilometres in length. Most people are well familiar with the stories related to King Minos, the Labyrinth, Pasiphae, the Minotaur and Daedalus. For thousands of years, the Ikarians have pointed to a rocky islet they call "Nikaris", off the beach of Vaonis in the village of Chrysostomos, where Icarus is said to have fallen from the sky and drowned. On the shore, there is an iron-nickel vein that runs through pure white marble rock that they call the "blood of Icarus", because they believe that it was ejected towards the land and froze there when Icarus was falling to the sea. It is from this tradition that the island was named "Ikaros" and later Ikaria.

The island has been continually inhabited from Neolithic times until today. Almost all of its villages are built upon the remains of ancient settlements, as archaeological finds have

brought to light over the years.

The island has had many names over the centuries, including Ichthioessa, Dolichi and Makris. It is interesting to note that Makris, daughter of Aristeos, has been described as being either the mother or the wet-nurse of Dionysus, the "patron god" of the island.

In antiquity, two large cities prevailed on the island: Inoi or Ini (today's Kambos, in the northern part of the island), and Thermes in the South, on the spot where even today, the Municipality of Aghios Kirikos runs a spa/health resort. During the Hellenistic years, a third city called Drakano emerged on the extremely strategic eastern edge of the island, built on the mountain and cape of the same name. Visitors to Drakano can admire the city walls, towers as well as the large circular tower of the 3rd century B.C. at the northern edge of the city's acropolis. This tower seems to have acted as a sort of lighthouse or lantern for seafarers, and it is for this reason that the entire south-eastern part of the island is known as Fanari ("Lantern"). Visitors can discern ruins of port facilities, shipyards, etc. in the twin bays below the



city walls.

Further north, on the other side of the promontory is the bay of Iero, with its cave of the same name. Ancient tradition maintains that the god Dionysus was raised here.

Even further north of Iero and above the airport, at a site called Propezouloti, are the megalithic monuments (Menhir), which stand rooted to the ground or fallen over, witnesses of some secret ancient worship.

It is believed that Christianity was spread to the island fairly early. The ruins of a Paleo-Christian basilica dedicated to the Archangel (the earliest parts of the church date from the 4th century A.D.) are preserved in the village of Miliopo (Municipality of Aghios Kirikos). And in the village of Negia (Kionion) there are remnants of yet another Paleo-Christian temple, while in the area of Exo Faros, on the site called Monastiria, more ruins testify to this early spread of Christianity.

During the Byzantine period, Ikaria became part of the Dukedom of the Archipelagos of the Aegean, and later part of that of Samos.

In 1191, the Emperor Isaakios Angelos grants Ikaria to Sikardos Vegiasianos by official imperial decree. In 1233 the House of Zacharia of Genoa succeeds the barony of Vegiasianos, and from 1363 to 1480 follows the County of

.4.



Justinian.

From 1481 until 1521, the island is said to have been included in the domain of the Knights of St. John of Rhodes; however, this is subject to controversy. Noteworthy is the fact that there are substantial periods when the island falls under the jurisdiction of Constantinople or that of the Empire of Nicaea (Asia Minor). The first period of Turkish (Ottoman) occupation takes place between the years of 1522 and 1822.

Pirate raids plague the islands of the Aegean from the 8th to the 11th century A.D., a fact that led to the depopulation and subsequent desolation of many of these islands.

During this time period, the Justinians are forced to relocate the population of the island of Samos to the island of Chios. Some Ikarian families follow suit as well, but most choose to stay on the island and organize what turns out to be a unique way of life, something that is most amazing: the coastal areas of the island are abandoned, and the island's inhabitants retreat either to inaccessible and impassable mountain areas, or to small valleys tucked away in the mountains and thus out of sight of the pirates.

Their houses were small, windowless, one-room spaces, with sloping roofs made out of



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AG. KIRIKOS



schist rock and with a small opening in them, (the "Anefanti"), that could be opened or closed from the inside according to the situation at hand. This was the general type of dwelling that predominated on the island for many years and is known as "Chito". A wall in front of the house that ran along its entire width veiled the house from view from the sea. Behind or very close to the house was an underground room, the "Chostokeli", equipped with emergency needs, which was a place of refuge and protection in the case of pirate raids. In addition, small caves and large cliff hollows also served as dwellings, giving the illusion that the island was desolate.

Nevertheless, the Ikarians managed to have contact with neighbouring islands and keep abreast of what was happening throughout the Aegean. And after the Treaty of Kiutsuk Kainartzi (1774) was signed, things improved.

The Ikarians became involved in the "Filiki Eteria" (revolutionary organization), and took part in the Greek Revolution of 1821. A number of Ikarians served on the fire ships of Kanaris, and others played their part in the defense and exit from the besieged city of Messolonghi.

Unfortunately, the island was not included in the free Greek state that was a result of the revolution, and from 1835 until 1912 the island

undergoes its second period of Turkish occupation. The Ikarian Revolution breaks out on July 17th 1912, which was an almost bloodless revolution. During one of the revolution's battles in the village of Chrysostomos, G. Spanos met his death.

The Ikarian revolution was a sort of prelude to the Balkan Wars that followed. The island was declared as the "Free State of Ikaria", and had its own constitution, organized laws, education, customs, postal system with its own stamps, etc. F. Karer wrote its national anthem while K. Psachos set it to music. On November 4th 1912 the island was included in free Greece, of which it has since been a part. Ikaria once again saw wars and disputes, and once again became a place of exile. The benevolent islanders embrace persecuted exiles, care for them and help them, and are in turn helped by them, as has always been the case on the island.

The seat of the Municipality of Aghios Kirikos is the town of Aghios Kirikos, which is also the island's capital. To the north rises the granite mass that is the mountain Atheras ("Pramnos" to the ancients), at a height of 1,040 metres. It surrounds the Municipality of Aghios Kirikos as if an embrace, from Lefkada to Katafigi(on), from where it descends to the health

PORT OF AG. KIRIKOS



resort of Thermes.

Aghios Kirikos is a relatively new town. Its older communities lie to the north (from Sevдали Lane and up) and towards the west in the area of Fleves, which dates to approximately 1750. However, this area was inhabited in antiquity, a fact that its archaeological finds attest to, but was gradually abandoned because of pirate raids.

Visitors can walk along the cobblestone lanes in the old town of Aghios Kirikos, admire the church of Aghios Nikolaos with its carved wooden icon screen dating back to 1820-30 in the main square, see the Gymnasium (a neoclassical structure) as well as the church of Aghios Kirikos, both designed by the Belgian architect DuBray, or visit the Municipality's Archaeological Museum or Folklore-Historical Museum.

Visitors to the island can arrive either at the airport, close to Faros, or at the port of Aghios Kirikos. There are a multitude of modern hotels, rooms for rent and restaurants both in Aghios Kirikos and in neighbouring Therma, where visitors can also visit the mineral springs. And for those who love trips, excitement and intense activity, the Municipality's neighbouring villages as well as the nearby islands await them, while the Municipality's travel agencies offer

high quality services and recommendations. Those who come to visit the spa/health resort of Aghios Kirikos can also go on easy and inexpensive side trips to a variety of nearby villages, whose waters are crystal-clear and whose houses are picture-perfect.

From the west, the Municipality's villages begin with Plagia, with its many neighbourhoods built in a traditional architectural style and centred around the main road. There, one can visit the church of the Genesis tis Theotokou as well as the Greco-Roman bath complex.

The largest olive grove of the island, Vaoni, extends next to the village of Plagia. Further east, the great gorge of Riaka, with its immense trees, clean waters and multitude of caves carved out of its steep cliffs, flows into the sea at the spot where legend has it that Icarus plunged to his death. The caves here are deeply and narrowly carved into the cliffs, some with flowing water, stalactites and stalagmites. At times, the seawater gushes into them, creating eerie, almost wailing sounds. The islanders claim that these are the cries let out by Daedalus upon seeing his dead son, Icarus. An altar has now been erected on this spot, where every four years a flame is lit that is then carried to the country hosting the air

MONASTERY OF THE EVANGELIST



AG. GEORGIOS - DRAKANO



INDIANOS



athletic games known as the "Ikariad". The village of Chrysostomos is further east, and is surrounded by vast forestlands and abounds in churches of the 17th and 18th centuries. In this area, one should visit the "Mana tou Nerou", a tiny cave through which large quantities of crystal-clear water run, and then follow the road towards Aghios Kirikos, where a bit further north of the village of Chrysostomos one can see the monument to G. Spanos, who fell during the Ikarian Revolution of 1912.

Xylosirtis is yet another village with beautiful beaches and churches with elaborate bell towers. Gushing forth onto the beach near this village is the "Athanato Nero", water that is said to be excellent in the treatment of kidney stones. Nearby, gazing out from the cliffs towards the deep blue sea, the "Old Lady of Kakoperatos" stands immobile. Legend has it that a mother used to come down to the cliffs and look out onto the horizon every day, waiting for her long-absent son to return. One day, she was told that the ship that he had been travelling on had sunk and that her beloved son had drowned. Her pain was so unbearable that God took pity on her and "petrified" her (turned her into stone). During the 1950s, the sculptor Nikos Ikaris carved the rock, painted it and unveiled a sculpture of a young girl. She was dubbed the

TOWER OF DRAKANO



"Mermaid of the Beach", who had been revived and rejuvenated, because her son had finally returned to the island.

Another legend says that the old lady is the one that March froze when he borrowed a day from February, after February had made fun of him. It is interesting for hikers to attempt a climb north of Xylosirtis to the medieval (almost completely deserted today) village of Kambas.

Also near Xylosirtis is the Monastery of the Evangelist of the Theotokos of Lefkada. It was founded in 1775 (during the time of Eridas ton Kolivadon) by Aghios Nifonas of Chios, co-epicure, by Aghios Makarios of Notaras and other priests who had come from the peninsula of Mt. Athos in northern Greece. To the east of the Monastery of Lefkada is Thermos and its mineral springs, which are used in the treatment of psoriasis.

From Aghios Kirikos, visitors can then go on to the village of Glaredo to see the Neolithic settlement and the huge granite mass that is the mountain Avatos, which presents a fine challenge for climbers or hikers. They can also climb to the top of Profitis Ilias Mountain, from which the view is spectacular. The turquoise blue southern Ikarian Sea spreads out before you like a sapphire painting, while on the far

MUSEUM



PERDIKI - FOLKLORE MUSEUM





horizon, one can make out the islands of the Dodecanese, and to the west the islands of the Cyclades.

Nearby is the village Christos, and north of the village the deserted monastery of Zoo-dochos Pigis.

In the village of Aghios Panteleimonas, one can admire icons of the Cretan-Venetian style, as well as the beautiful neighbouring village of Marmaria-Panayia. A stop at Panayia, in the area of Kouzinis, with its leafy plane trees, flowing streams and watermills all along the riverbanks, is sure to please any visitor.

Nearby is Kountoumas, a verdant village with a watermill and elaborate bell tower, which contains an old will written in marble set in its walls. If the visitor follows the country road and passes the village of Tsoudero, he will go on to the villages of Mavrato and Oxe, and finally reach Katafigi(on). In Mavrato, hikers can visit the Castle of Kapsalino, high on the peak of Mt. Athera and wedged between huge masses of schist rock. The view from up there is breathtaking, as you can see both the northern and southern Ikarian sea. From up on high, one can also make out all of the island's castles, which at their peak had visual contact using the Frik-toria system of defense. Between the villages of Oxe and Mavrato is the Holy Monastery of

Aghios Onoufrios as well as an impressive windmill. In the village of Katafigi(on) (one of the oldest villages of the Municipality) sits Kastro (castle), built upon an ancient settlement, which was probably the acropolis of the ancient town of Thermes. A portion of its walls, ruins of some buildings and the ancient Krini (Orraos), built according to the ekforiko system, are all that remain in tact.

A day excursion to the villages of Perdiki, Negia (Kioni), Monokambi, Ploumari, Miliopo will be an unforgettable experience for the visitor. Perdiki has a multitude of churches from the 17th and 18th centuries, in addition to contemporary ones.

In Negia, a coastal village which is lush and rich in springs and which has a beach perfect for swimming or fishing, visitors will see the remains of the Paleo-Christian basilica of Aghios Giorgis as well as an ancient mining furnace at Siderokapso, and enjoy the most beautiful sunset one has ever seen.

In Monokambi, a visit to the church of Aghia Sofia is worthwhile, where part of the structure is built into a cave where the holy remains were found. It is in this village that the only remaining cork tree (Oak or Cork) of the island still stands.

In Ploumari, the visitor will delight in its

beautiful churches with their carved wooden icon screens. And in Miliopo, the last village of the Municipality of Aghios Kirikos, a visit to the Paleo-Christian basilica of Taxiarchi (the Archangel) is worthwhile, as is the large castle on the cliffs of Gerakas, with its settlement, cisterns, church and fortification walls complete with gates and ramparts. Slightly before the entrance to the castle sits the ancient church of Aghios Kirikos. For hikers, a beautiful walk can be attempted from Perdiki, through the gorge of Ligolimi, with its gigantic plane trees and dense forest to see the cave of Drakospilio, site of some secret ancient worship.

Yet another route from Perdiki to Faros leads one under the castle of Kefalas (or Castle of Lefas), down the stairway with its ruins of ancient houses and the church of Aghios Savvas (the "Mystras"- renowned Peloponnesian monastic complex- of Ikaria), to the beach of Aghia Paraskevi, or towards the airport and ending at Kambos, Faros, with its vast beaches and lovely seafood restaurants right on the beach. From Faros all the way to Aghios Kirikos, there are spectacular beaches perfect for swimming and fishing such as Glyfadi, Anefantis, Nifi, Kerame with its lovely plane trees and Nealia with the immense cliff of Denomopetras, site of ancient worship. From Katafigi, two

alternate routes are worthwhile for hikers to take: the first runs south-east towards Diploriako and leads to a gorge of unparalleled beauty with age-old trees in the area of Kambia, with its tower of Filikos Karafas and its small houses from the period of the pirate raids, hidden amongst the deep green trees. This valley has a huge variety of flora and fauna, its houses are not visible from the sea, and the route out takes one through the gorge of Nifi, which is also where the road to the airport, Faros, Drakano or Aghios Kirikos is. The second route from Katafigi runs south-west and passes through the traditional and well-preserved village of Mavrikato, the settlement of Lardadon, with its watermills, flowing waters and amazing variety of aromatic and medicinal plants, and ends at Seladi, where three roads meet: one towards Faros, the second towards Therma and the third towards Kountoumas.

All of the hikes we propose can be enjoyed in a short period of time and at minimal cost to the visitor.

Visitors to the Municipality of Aghios Kirikos will come away with unique experiences: they will have seen the islanders' way of life first hand, have gotten to experience their traditional hospitality, heard the ancient Ikarians dialect and enjoyed their traditional music, if they have

had the opportunity to attend one of the many festivals that take place in the various villages on religious holidays. Festivities are organized locally and profits are used exclusively for public works on the island.

These festivals, which take place mainly during summer and autumn months, are as follows:

July 1: the feast of Aghion Anargyron, in Loutropoli (the spa/health resort) of Thermes

July 7: the feast of Aghia Kyriaki, in Armyrida, Faros

July 15: the feast of Aghios Kirikos, in Aghios Kirikos

July 17: the feast of Aghios Marinos, anniversary of the 1912 Ikarian Revolution, in Aghios Kirikos

July 20: the feast of Profitis Ilias, in the village of Glaredo

July 26: the feast of Aghia Paraskevi, in the villages of Xylosirtis and Perdiki.

July 27: the feast of Aghios Panteleimonas, in the village of Aghios Panteleimonas.

August 6: festivals in the villages of Christos and Oxe

August 15: the feast of the Kimisis tis Theotokou, in the villages of Chrysostomos, Marmaria, Panayia, Perdiki and Monokambo

August 27: the feast of Aghios Fanourios, in the village of Aghios Panteleimonas

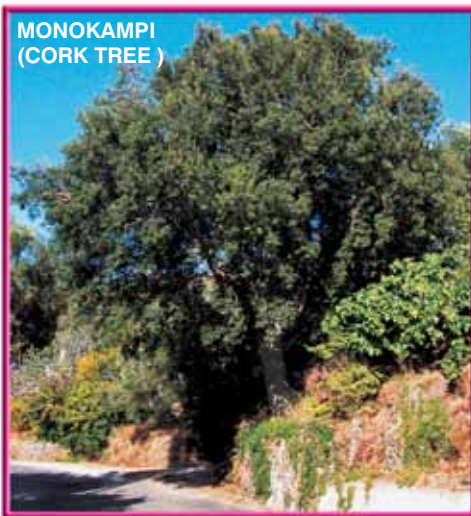
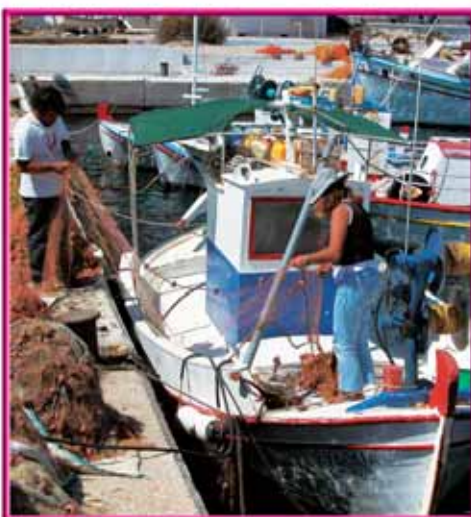
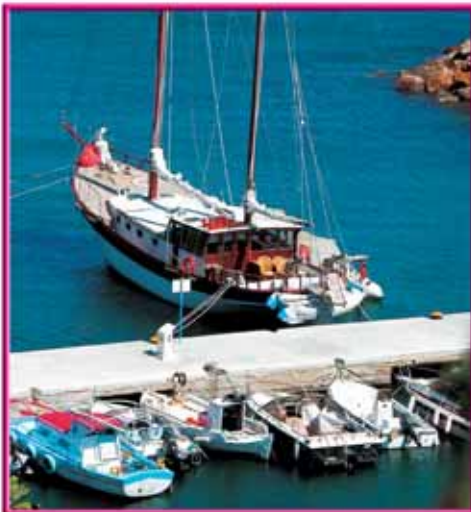
August 29: the feast of Aghios Ioannis tou Prodromou, in the village of Mavrato, (with its traditional delicacy, octopus pilaf)

September 8: the feast of the Genesis tis Theotokou, in the village of Plagia and the beach of Kerame

September 17: the feast of Aghia Sofia, in the village of Monokambi

It is not easy to write about Ikaria in the pages of a tourist guidebook. In order to get to know Ikaria, to feel its pulse, you must go there, embrace the island, walk through its mountains, swim in its seas, visit its villages and most importantly, meet its people. And then just maybe will you be able to take in its purity, its sacredness, its uniqueness, something that is wisely kept secret and revealed only to those few courageous people who are truly free.

Themistoklis Katsaros-Historian



MONOKAMPI
(CORK TREE)

HEALING MINERAL SPRINGS



The mineral springs of Ikaria, situated in the southern part of the island in the area of Aghios Kirikos, command an important placement among the seventeen (17) main natural mineral springs of the country. These springs are classified as hot, radioactive salt springs, and differentiate amongst them according to intensity of radioactivity and of temperature.

The mineral springs of Asklipios, Apollonas, Artemis, Kratsas and Pamfilis are all used for a variety of treatments due of their curative properties. They are classified in the group of radium mineral springs, which, in addition to radium, possess a variety of other curative elements. Radium spas are used in the treatment of cardio-vascular disease, functional disorders of the central and peripheral nervous systems, joint, muscle and tendon related afflictions, chronic gynaecological disorders, as well as in the treatment of chronic disorders of the male genitalia. The waters are also used in the treatment of liver and gall-bladder disorders, in a variety of dermatological afflictions as well as in the treatment of endocrine gland disorders. Moreover, radium therapy is recommended for

the treatment of a multitude of paediatric afflictions, including: treatment for the after-effects of poliomyelitis, for encephalic paralysis and rheumatisms, as well as for chronic liver, kidney and urological disorders.

The mineral springs of "Thermo Lefkadas" are classified as sodium-chloride waters, and contain a small percentage of radium, which beneficially affect the functioning of the cardiovascular system in patients with neuro-circulatory maladies caused by low blood pressure, with arterial hypertension, rheumo-cardiac illnesses, and in patients with venous deficiency. A beneficial effect on dermatological afflictions and especially on psoriasis has been observed at the spring waters of Lefkada, because of the high concentration of sulphuric anions therein.

In the area of Thermes, there is the mineral spa of "Spileos", which possesses a steam bath, sauna and swimming pool with sodium-chloride water and a small percentage of radium. Its natural properties are used in the treatment of a variety of illnesses, for health maintenance, prevention and for physical strengthening in general.



SPA SPILEOS



The clean air, unusually low atmospheric humidity levels and suspended negative ions coming off the sea, all help in the regulation and elimination of pathologies in patients with chronic respiratory system disorders.

The geographical location of Ikaria's mineral springs on the south side of the island is the reason that from March to October there are no high waves on the beaches of the region, regardless of the summer wind intensities that might prevail. This phenomenon, in conjunction with the fact that the springs and beaches are in close proximity to one another, means that

THERMA



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THERMA

spa therapy and swimming in the sea can be combined. This is especially convenient for those who wish to visit Ikaria's mineral springs and have brought young children with them, who can enjoy the island's beautiful beaches.

G. Paraskevopoulos - Doctor



SPA APOLLONAS



.15.

BEACHES

FAROS



Ikaria is characterized by wild beauty. Dense vegetation, high mountains, streams, ravines but above all, beautiful beaches. Countless awe-inspiring, enchanting, sandy beaches.

In the south, the side where Aghios Kirikos is located, we come across beaches in Prioni, Lefkada, Tsoukalas, Xylosirti, Faro, Drakano, Anefantis, Glifadi, Kerame and Thermes.

The beaches of Aghios Kirikos, both with pebble or sand, will enchant and offer you unforgettable moments.

TSOUKALAS



GLIFADI



.16.

KERAME



ANEFANTIS



DRAKANO



DRAKANO - AG. GEORGIOS



.17.

LOCAL FOODS

Here on Ikaria people are simple, hospitable, kindhearted, genuine islanders.

They preserve their manners, customs and traditions.

They continue to cultivate vines and produce the famous dark dry wine, "Pramnios Inos" praised by Homer; that is distinguished for its taste, colour and aroma;

They carry on making alcoholic drinks with a strong taste, characteristic of which is the famous ouzo;

They still gather aromatic plants; Produce top quality honey, home-made sweets and unique herb pies; Engage in agriculture and stock farming;

Work in pottery and ceramics.



TABERNEΣ - RESTAURANT - TAVERN

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AVRA	FOUNTOULIS S.	THERMA	
	AGELIKAS G.	XILOSIRTIS	22750-22262
TOU FANI	FAKAROU A.	XILOSIRTIS	22750-22778
ILIOVASILEMA	FOUNTOULI E.	XILOSIRTIS	22750-24025
AVGERINOS	GIKI BROS	FAROS	6947370591
	SAFOS L.	FAROS	22750-32202
	SAFOS M.	FAROS	22750-32208
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TO ZAKI	KAZALAS CH.	GLAREDO	22750-22113
OASI		CHRISTOS	
	PAPI D.	PERDIKI	22750-23973

ΚΑΦΕΝΕΙΑ - CAFE - BAR

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THERINO	TRIPODIS S.	AG. KIRIKOS	
APERICHOU	CHATZIOANOOU D.	AG. KIRIKOS	22750-24073
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	OLIMPIADI T.	THERMA	22750-22077
	PARDOU A.	THERMA	22750-22077
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MELISA	TSANTE I.	THERMA	22750-22480
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FOS FANARI	KASTANIA N.	THERMA	
	PLAKIDAS V.	THERMA	
	MPRATSI A.	XILOSIRTIS	22750-23854



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22750 22202	22750 23315
22750 24022	22750 23316
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SPA "SPILEOS"	22750 24049



BANKS

Banks are normally open from 08:30 to 14:30 Monday to Thursday Friday from 08:30-14:00. Closed Saturday & Sunday.	
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ALPHA	22750 22264
AGRO	22750 23232



HOSPITAL

22750 32330
22750 22336



DRUGSTORES

22750 22212



POLICE STATION

22750 22222
22750 22944



PORT AUTHORITY

22750 22207



POST OFFICE

Post offices operate from 07:30 to 14:30 daily from Monday to Friday, and closed Saturday and Sunday.	
22750 22412 - 22413	



TELECOMMUNICATION

OTE	22750 22599 - 22499
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PETROL STATIONS

22750 22830
22750 22011



TAXI of Ag. KIRIKOS

THANASIS	697 2640154
STAMOS	697 7841327
PLATON	697 2398568
THOMAS	693 2674179
POPI	697 4424476
IPOCRATES	697 8002996
DEMETRES	694 5448571
TRIANTAFILOS	693 2085890
AKIS	697 7741753



MUSEUM

Open every day except Monday & Saturdays 10:00 - 13:00	
ANCIENT COLLECTION OF AG. KIRIKOS	22750 24001



AIRPORT

AIRPORT	22750 32197
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TRAVEL AGENCY

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	22750 23322
DOLICHI TOURS	22750 23230
MANOLAROS	22750 22433
	22750 23410
ROUSTAS P.	22750 23692
LAKIOS P.	22750 22426

ACCOMMODATION

HOTEL	AGHIOS KIRIKOS
ISABELLA	KARIOTOGLOU I. 22750-22839
KASTRO	LAZANAS D. 22750-23480
MARIA-ELENA	LAKIOS A. 22750-22835
FILIOPI	CHONDROUDAKIS 22750-24058
THERMA	
ANTHEMIS	LOUKAS S. 22750-23156
GALINI	THEODORAKI 22750-22530
GEORGE	PLOUTI E. 22750-22517
IKARIO	OIKONOMOU TH. 22750-22481
MARINA	MOULA M. 22750-22188
OINOE	XENAKIS A. 22750-23159
RENA	PETSAKOU R. 22750-22903
PANSION	
AKTI - KRITIKOU TH.	AG. KIRIKOS 22750-23905
ADAMOS M.	AG. KIRIKOS 22750-22858
VOINIS I.	AG. KIRIKOS 22750-22040
GIANIOU M.	AG. KIRIKOS 22750-22276
KANTOUNIS E.	AG. KIRIKOS 22750-22185
KONTAXOPOULOS G.	AG. KIRIKOS 22750-22880
KOUTSOUTIS N.	AG. KIRIKOS 22750-22169
KRATSAS N.	AG. KIRIKOS 22750-22015
LARDAS K.	AG. KIRIKOS 22750-22332
LARDA S.	AG. KIRIKOS 22750-23248
LEONTARIDOU M.	AG. KIRIKOS 22750-22808
MOULAS G.	AG. KIRIKOS 22750-22108
XENAKI E.	AG. KIRIKOS 22750-22847
XENAKIS BROS	AG. KIRIKOS 22750-22280
OIKONOMOU TH.	AG. KIRIKOS 22750-23400
PROESTOS I.	AG. KIRIKOS 22750-23176
PROESTOS P.	AG. KIRIKOS 22750-23219
SAFOS G.	AG. KIRIKOS 22750-22494
SAFOU F.	AG. KIRIKOS 22750-22749
TRIPODIS I.	AG. KIRIKOS 22750-23162
ANTONIADIS Z.	THERMA 22750-22283
APOSTOLAKI X.	THERMA 22750-22382
APOSTOLAKIS G.	THERMA 22750-23118
GLAROS ATH.	THERMA 22750-23053
KALAMPOGIA M.	THERMA 22750-22422
KANAKARI Z.	THERMA 22750-23868
KAMITSI G.	THERMA 22750-22030
KARNERIS A.	THERMA 22750-22615
KARRAS S.	THERMA 22750-22093
KONDILA D.	THERMA 22750-22021
KONTAXOPOULOU E.	THERMA 22750-22742
KOKLANARIS K.	THERMA 22750-22936
KOUROUVANI M.	THERMA 22750-23980
KOUTSOUNAMENTOS A.	THERMA 22750-23109
KRATSA GRAM.	THERMA 22750-22832
LAKIOU TH.	THERMA 22750-22926
LAKA K.	THERMA 22750-22430
MANOLAROU P.	THERMA 22750-22433
MARKAKIS A.	THERMA 22750-22540
XENAKIS F.	THERMA 22750-22869
XIROU M.	THERMA 22750-23205
PASVANI L.	THERMA 22750-22000
PASVANIS D.	THERMA 22750-22074
PETSAKOU IR.	THERMA 22750-23991
PIROVOLIKOU G.	THERMA 22750-23141
STAMOULI P.	THERMA 22750-22233
STAMOULOU E.	THERMA 22750-22503
STRATOUDAKIS A.	THERMA 22750-23032
TZOUTZAKIS I.	THERMA 22750-22582
TSANTE L.	THERMA 22750-32465
TSANTE M.	THERMA 22750-23124
TSANTES EL.	THERMA 22750-22947
TSARNAS G.	THERMA 22750-23448
TSARNAS D.	THERMA 22750-22095
TSOURIS STEF.	THERMA 22750-22171
PAMFILI Z.	FAROS 22750-32989
PERRIS A.	FAROS 22750-32203
PETSAKOS	FAROS 22750-23395
PLAKIDAS E.	FAROS 22750-32580
SAFOS STEF.	FAROS 22750-23808



IKARIA ISL. GREECE

AEGEON PELAGOS



KEY TO SYMBOLS

- CLASSICAL SITE
- MEDIEVAL SITE
- MONASTERY
- AIRPORT
- MARINA
- BEACH FACILITIES
- SPA RESORT
- INTERREGIONAL THROUGHROUTE
- REGIONAL CONNECTING ROAD
- ROUGH ROAD