



Day	Port	Arrive	Depart
1	<p>Barcelona, Spain Capital of Catalonia, 2,000-year-old Barcelona commanded a vast Mediterranean empire when Madrid was still a dusty Moorish outpost on the Spanish steppe. Relegated to second-city status only in 1561, Barcelona has long rivaled and often surpassed Madrid's supremacy. Catalans jealously guard their language and their culture. Barcelona has long had a frenetically active cultural life. It was the home of architect Antoni Gaudí, and the painters Joan Miró and Salvador Dalí. Pablo Picasso also spent his formative years in Barcelona. Native musicians include cellist Pablo (Pau, in Catalan) Casals, opera singers Montserrat Caballé and José (Josep) Carreras, and early-music master Jordi Savall. One of Europe's most visually stunning cities, Barcelona balances its many elements, from the medieval intimacy of its Gothic Quarter to the grace of the wide boulevards in the moderniste Eixample. In the 21st century innovative structures, such as the Ricardo Bofill vela (sail) hotel, demonstrate Barcelona's insatiable appetite for novelty and progress.</p>		6:00 PM

Day	Port	Arrive	Depart
2	<p>Ibiza, Spain Sleepy from November to May, the capital of Ibiza is transformed in summer into Party Central for retro hippies and nonstop clubbers, but the town and the island have so much more to offer. Dalt Vila, the medieval quarter on the hill overlooking Ibiza Town, is a UNESCO World Heritage site with narrow alleyways brimming with atmosphere. Around the coastline the island has 50 sandy beaches. Ibiza was discovered by sun-seeking hippies in the late 1960s, eventually emerging as an icon of counter-culture chic. In the late 1980s and 1990s club culture took over. Young ravers flocked here from all over the world to dance all night and pack the sands of beach resorts all day. That Ibiza is still alive and well, but emblematic of the island's future are its growing numbers of luxury hotels, spas, and gourmet restaurants. Ibiza is toning down and scaling up.</p>	8:00 AM	11:00 PM
3	<p>Palma De Mallorca, Spain More than five times the size of its fellow Balearic Islands, Mallorca is shaped roughly like a saddle. The Sierra de Tramuntana, a dramatic mountain range soaring to nearly 5,000 feet, runs the length of its northwest coast, and a ridge of hills borders the southeast shores; between the two lies a great, flat plain that in early spring becomes a sea of almond blossoms, "the snow of Mallorca." The island draws more than 9 million visitors a year, many of them bound for summer vacation packages in the coastal resorts. The beaches are beautiful, but save time for the charms of the northwest and the interior: caves, bird sanctuaries, monasteries and medieval cities, local museums, outdoor cafés, and village markets.</p> <p>If you look north of the cathedral (La Seu, or the "seat" of the Bishopric, to Mallorcans) on a map of the city of Palma, you can see the jumble of tiny streets around the Plaça Santa Eulalia that made up the early town. A stroll through these streets will bring you past many interesting neoclassical and moderniste buildings.</p>	7:00 AM	10:00 PM
4	<p>Porto Mahon, Menorca Menorca, the northernmost Balearic Island, is a knobby, cliff-bound plateau with a single central hill-El Toro-from whose 1,100-foot summit you can see the whole island. Prehistoric monuments-<i>taulas</i> (huge stone T-shapes), <i>talayots</i> (spiral stone cones), and <i>navetes</i> (stone structures shaped like overturned boats)-left by the first Neolithic settlers are everywhere on the island, rising up out of a landscape of small, tidy fields bounded by hedgerows and drystone walls. Tourism came late to Menorca, but having sat out the early Balearic boom, Menorca has avoided many of the other islands' industrialization troubles: there are no high-rise hotels, and the herringbone road system, with a single central highway, means that each resort is small and separate.</p>	8:00 AM	6:00 PM

Day	Port	Arrive	Depart
5	<p>Alghero, Sardina Mountainous Sardinia lies to the west of the Italian mainland, separated from the tip of neighbouring Corsica by the narrow Strait of Bonifacio. An autonomous region, the island of Sardinia is an autonomous region comprised of the four provinces; Cagliari, Nuoro, Oristano and Sassari.</p> <p>Evidence of Sardinia's earliest inhabitants can be found in its numerous prehistoric remains. Among the most notable are the nuraghi. These massive towers are characteristic of the island culture of the Bronze and Iron Ages, and show a striking similarity to the Talayots of the Balearic Islands. It is assumed that the 'nuraghi' originated between 1500 and 500 B.C., and served as fortresses, watchtowers and burial places. Later, Sardinia was occupied by the Romans, who were attracted by the island's rich mineral deposits. Saracen raids frequently ravaged Sardinia between the 8th and 10th centuries. In 1297, the Pope ceded the island to the Crown of Aragon; 400 years later, it fell into Austrian hands. Austria traded Sardinia for Sicily, at which point the island became the Kingdom of Sardinia. Finally, in 1948, Sardinia was given the status of an autonomous region.</p> <p>To this day, Sardinia remains largely undeveloped and is home to lovely beaches. Fishing villages line the coast, and remote hamlets are located inland. Thanks to its long isolation from most tourist traffic, Sardinia has preserved much of its traditional way of life, which is reflected in the customs of its people. Recently, Sardinia has experienced increased popularity among travellers who appreciate the island's distinct culture and rugged, natural beauty.</p> <p>The seaside town of Alghero is located in Northern Sardinia, on the island's west coast. Founded in the 12th century, Alghero is surrounded by pinewoods, vineyards and orchards. The town's Spanish heritage is reflected in the architecture of many of its buildings, including the Church of San Francesco, and the towers and bastions remaining from Spanish fortifications. In the Old Town, narrow, cobbled streets still bear names in both Italian and Catalan. Alghero is very much the tourist capital of the so-called Coral Riviera. In addition to enjoying the town's pleasant ambience, adventurous visitors can explore grottoes and caves in the area. Fishing boats and pleasure crafts crowd the colourful harbour, and the crystalline sea is ideal for coral and lobster fishing.</p>	8:00 AM	4:00 PM

Day	Port	Arrive	Depart
6	<p>Civitavecchia (Rome), Italy Rome is a heady blend of artistic and architectural masterpieces, classical ruins, and opulent baroque churches and piazzas. The city's 2,700-year-old history is on display wherever you look; the ancient rubs shoulders with the medieval, the modern runs into the Renaissance, and the result is a bustling open-air museum. Julius Caesar and Nero, the Vandals and the Popes, Raphael and Caravaggio, Napoléon and Mussolini-these and countless other luminaries and villains have left their mark on the city. Today Rome's formidable legacy is kept alive by its people, their history knit into the fabric of their everyday lives. Raphaelesque teenage girls zip through traffic on their motorini; priests in flowing robes talking on cell phones stride through medieval piazzas. Modern Rome has one foot in the past, one in the present-a fascinating stance that allows you to tip back an espresso while gazing at a Bernini fountain, then hop on the metro to your next attraction.</p>	8:00 AM	8:00 PM
7	<p>Livorno (Florence), Italy One of the biggest and grittiest ports on the northwestern Italian coast, Livorno has little to attract visitors in itself. Nevertheless, the city is one of the most popular cruise ports of call in the western Mediterranean as the gateway to some of Italy's finest attractions, the cities of Florence and Pisa, not to mention the delightful landscapes of Tuscany. Florence gave birth to the Renaissance and changed the way we see the world. For centuries it has captured the imagination of travelers, who have come seeking rooms with views and phenomenal art. Pisa is famous for one of the world's most noted historical attractions: its leaning tower, but this structure is one part of a trio of attractions that offers one of the most dramatic architectural complexes in the country. It's unlikely you'll have time to see everything during this port stop, so plan your time wisely.</p> <p>The heart of Florence, stretching from the Piazza del Duomo south to the Arno, is as dense with artistic treasures as anyplace in the world. The churches, medieval towers, Renaissance palaces, and world-class museums and galleries contain some of the most outstanding aesthetic achievements of Western history.</p>	8:00 AM	
8	<p>Livorno (Florence), Italy</p>		7:00 PM

Day	Port	Arrive	Depart
9	<p>Monte Carlo, Monaco</p> <p>In 1297 the Grimaldi family seized this fortified town and, except for a short break under Napoléon, they have ruled here ever since. The Principality of Monaco covers 473 acres; it would fit comfortably inside New York's Central Park while its 5,000 citizens would fill only a small fraction of the seats in Yankee Stadium. The Grimaldis made money from gambling and attracted a well-heeled, monied crowd, but the whole world watched as Hollywood princess Grace Kelly wed Prince Rainier ruler of Monaco to put this place on the map. It's the very favorable tax system, not the gambling, that makes Monaco one of the most sought-after addresses in the world, and the principality bristles with gleaming high-rise apartment complexes owned by tax exiles. But at the town's great 1864 landmark Hôtel de Paris-still a veritable crossroads of the buffed and befurred Euro-gentry-at the Opéra, or the ballrooms of the Casino, you'll still be able to conjure up Monaco's belle époque.</p>	8:00 AM	
10	<p>Monte Carlo, Monaco</p>		