

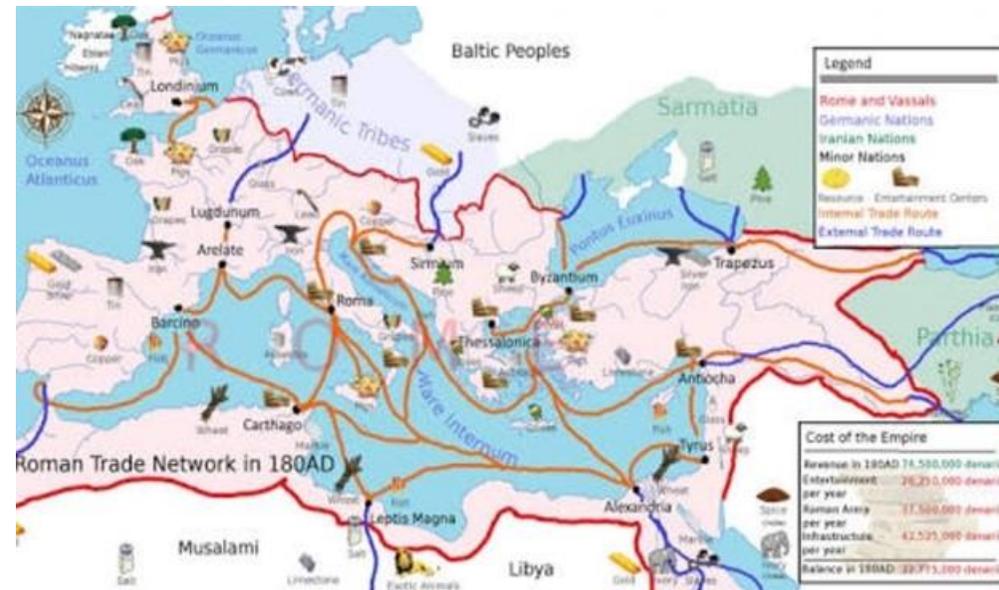


A Venetian Sailing Tour II
Following Phoenician - Roman Trade Routes 28 Jul - 18 Aug 2018

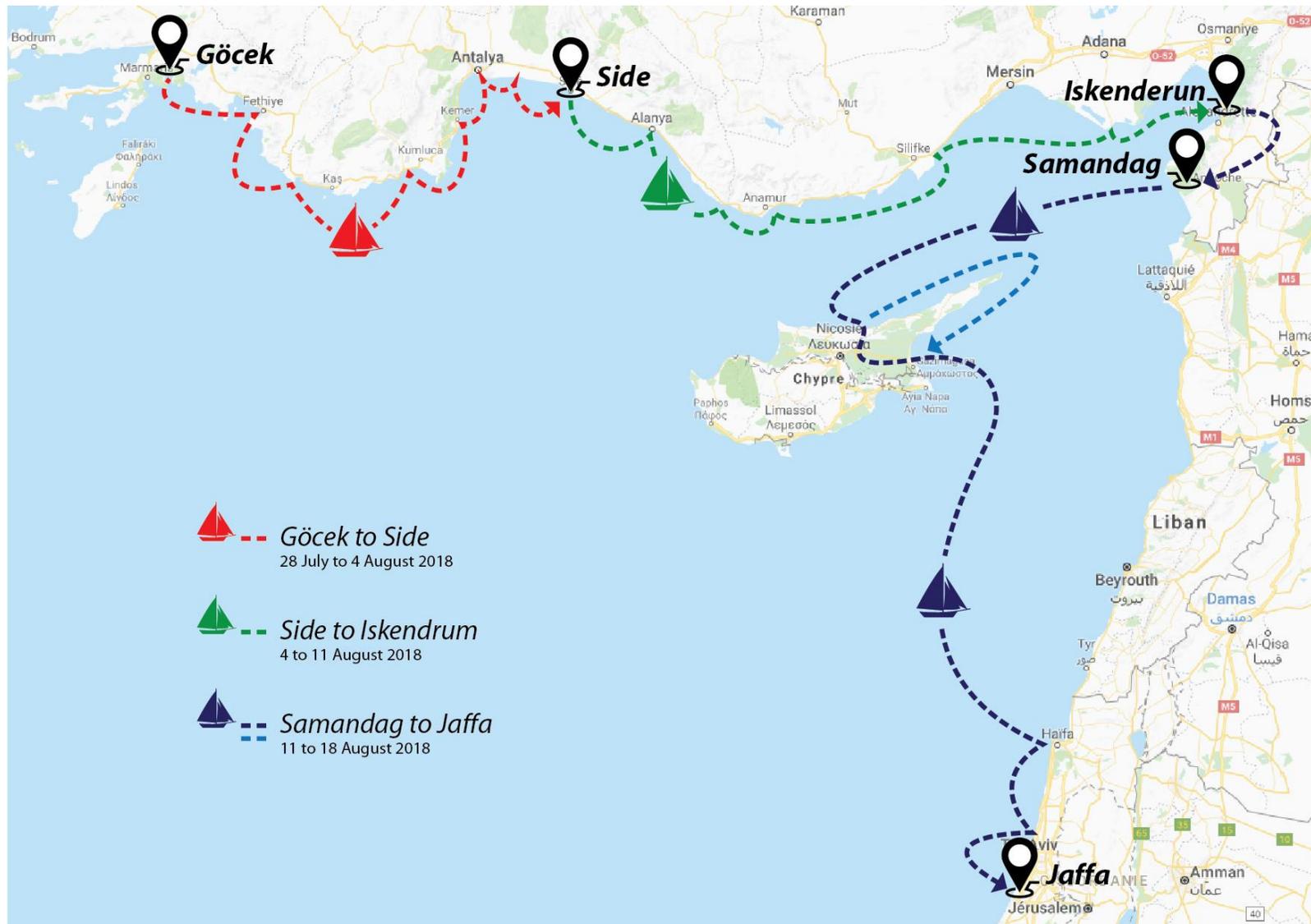
A Venetian Sailing Tour

28 July – 18 August 2018

- Last year we followed Venetian trade routes. This year, we will travel along much older routes which date back to the bronze age
- As people on the shores of the Mediterranean improved their fishing techniques, their ships ventured further out into the sea
- The Minoans, with their ocean going vessels, were the first to create a trade network but it collapsed by 1'200 BC
- Phoenicians followed in their footsteps. By 800 BC, their network covered the entire Mediterranean
- Wheat, olive oil, wine, salted fish, dye, spices, fabrics, precious and non-precious metals, tools, weapons, timber, marble, etc., were the main staples of this trade
- This network collapsed after 640 AD when the Arabs ended the grain exports from Egypt
- Apostle Paul sailed along these routes for his trial in Rome in 59 AD



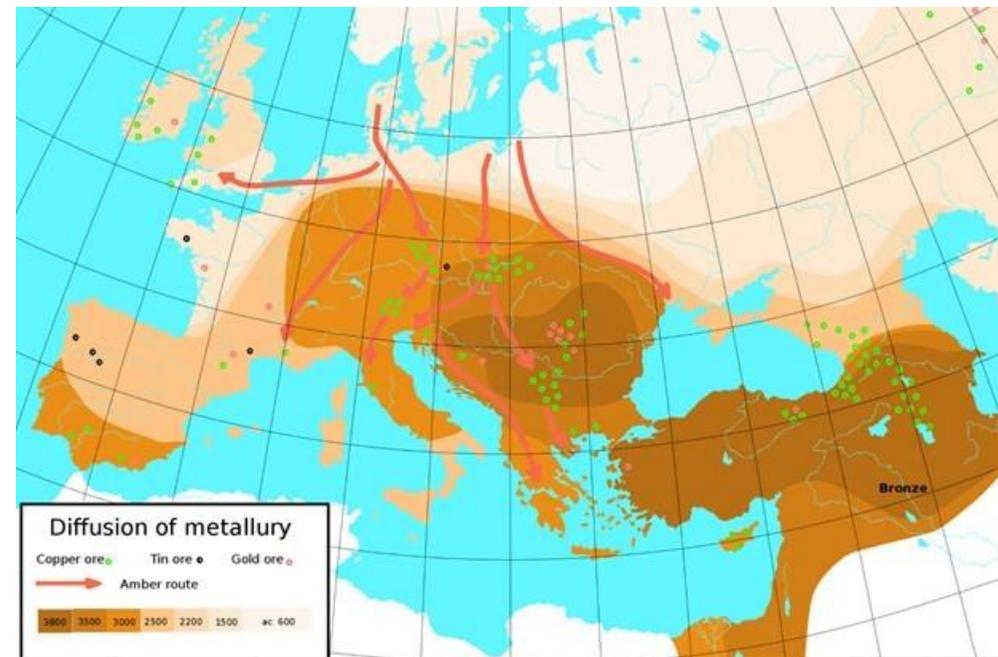
From Göcek to Jaffa in three weeks



Bronze Age

3'800 BC – 1'200 BC

- Bronze, an alloy of 88% copper and 12% tin, was one of the key drivers for long distance trading. Copper deposits were abundant in Anatolia & Cyprus whilst tin deposits were mainly found in Spain and England
- The use of Bronze as tools, weapons and storage vessels began around 3'800 BC in the Fertile Crescent (Anatolia, Northern Iraq, Syria and Phoenicia)
- Harder, sharper and more versatile than flint, bronze quickly replaced stone tools
- By 1'500 BC, it had conquered all of Europe
- By 1'200 BC, tin deposits in the Middle East were depleted. Bronze became rare
- As consequence, people improved the melting process for iron & used iron instead
- Phoenicians sailed to Spain & England to buy tin for the markets in the east



The Phoenicians

The Mediterranean's first traders

- Phoenicia was never a nation but a string of semi-independent coastal towns, which go back to around 3'000 BC.
- Squeezed between sea & mountains with little arable land, they developed trade relations with Egypt as early as 2'000 BC. Egypt was keen to get timber and purple dye (Murex), Phoenicia imported wheat.
- Purple was the most expensive dye and became the color of nobility. The Roman Emperor dressed in purple as the Catholic Cardinals still do today.
- Phoenicians simplified the Babylonian cuneiform system and replaced it with a simpler, phonetic alphabet (Alpha – Beth)
- Their most profitable business was tin; the most powerful asset was their fleet
- Phoenicians founded colonies such as Cadiz, Carthage (Tunis) and Cartagena
- Sadly, Tripoli, Byblos, Sidon and Tiro are all off limits. We can only visit Acre.



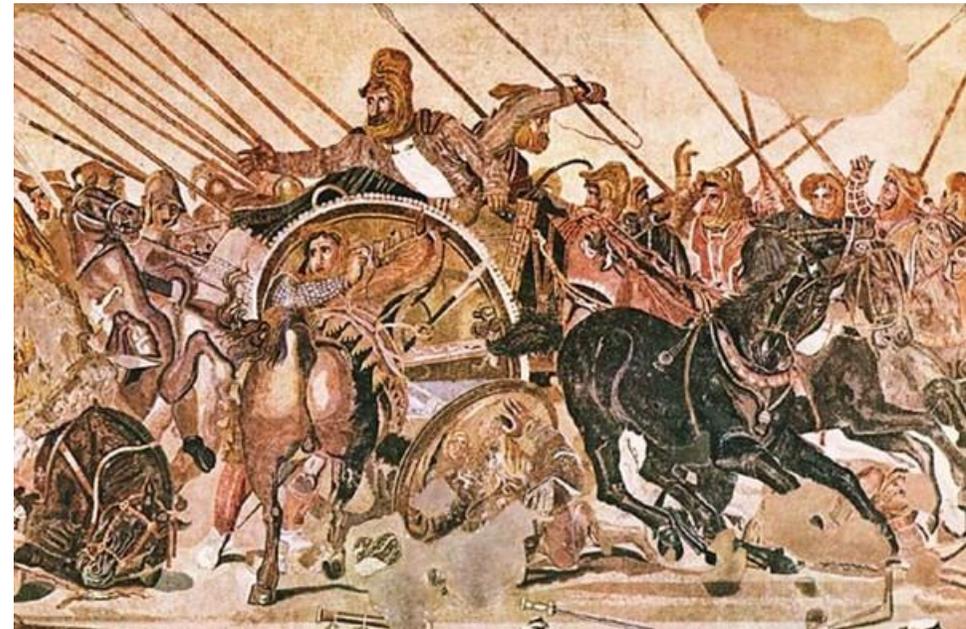
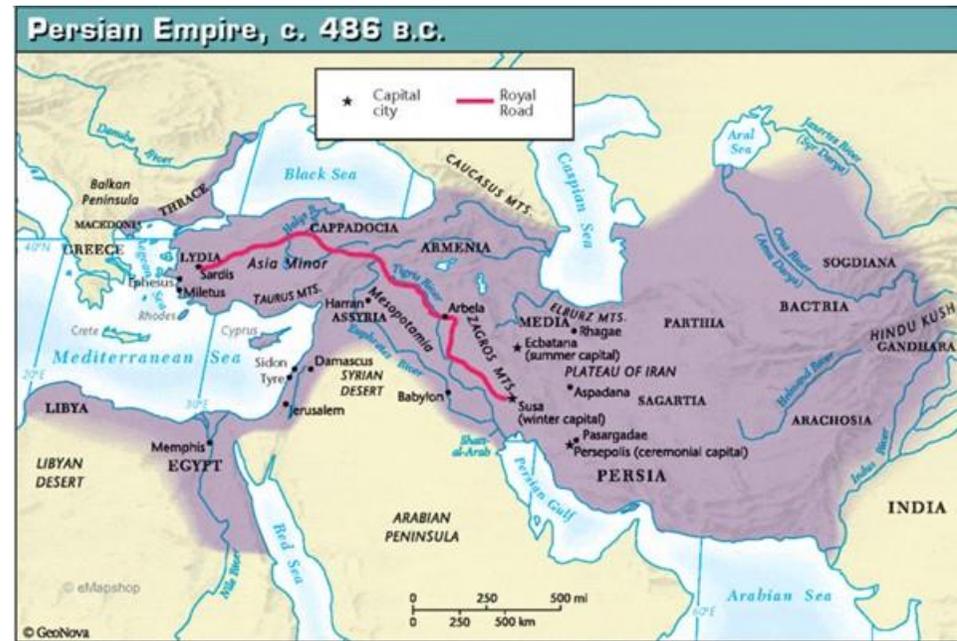
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Persian Empire

The largest empire at the time

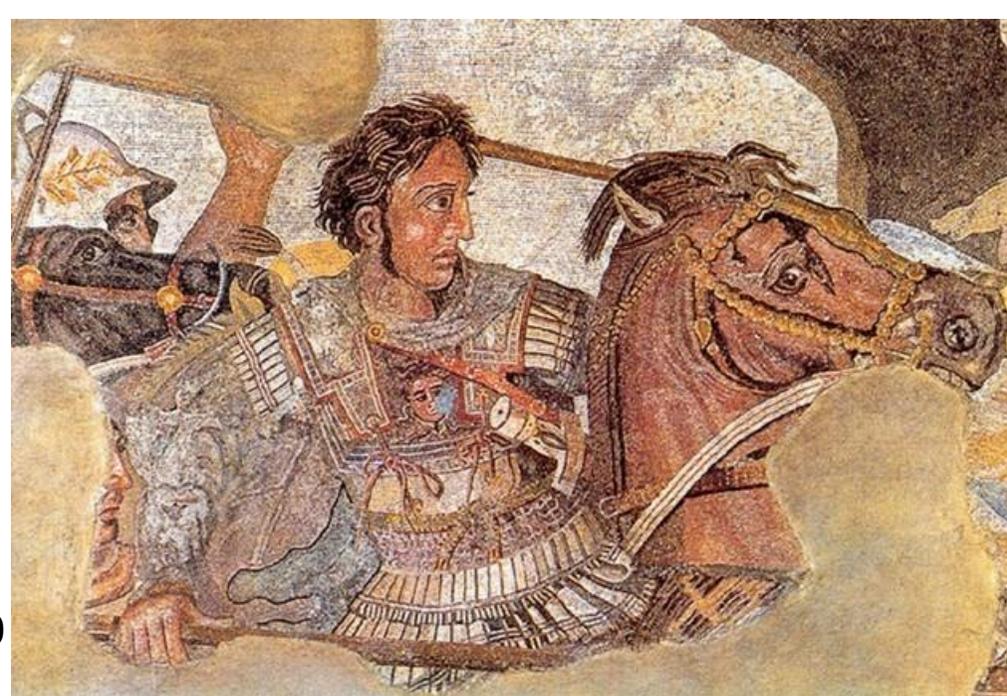
- The first Persian Empire was established by Cyrus the Great
- By 550 BC, Cyrus had conquered Lydia in Anatolia and Babylon. He governed as King of Kings and left people their local freedom, culture and religion. He allowed the Jews to return from Babylon to Israel.
- Phoenicia enjoyed considerable freedom under Persian rule and provided the Empire with a powerful fleet, traded goods and significant tax revenues
- Persia had a centralized administration, the first standing army ever, a well maintained road system and a postal service.
- From 499 – 449 BC, Persia was at war with most Greek states and fought large land & sea battles. Its large fleet came from the towns of Phoenicia, Caria and Cilicia – our sailing route
- Persia's hegemony and its rule of law benefitted the economy. Agriculture and trade boomed.



Alexander the Great

356 to 323 BC

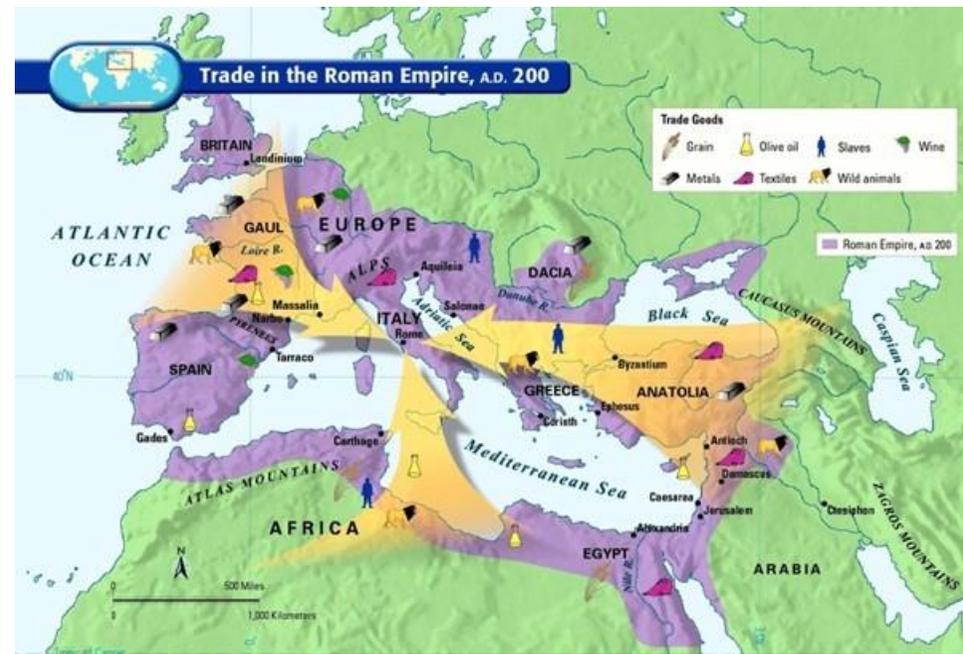
- In the 4th century BC, Macedonia discovered large silver deposits within its boundaries
- Phillip II, Alexander's father, used the wealth to build a powerful army. Defeating Athens in 338 BC, Phillip became the head of the League of Corinth and Greek Hegemon
- Upon his father's death, Alexander attacked Persia in 334 BC with 55'000 soldiers and 120 ships
- After several successful battles in Anatolia, he reached Syria in 333 BC, besieged Tyros & conquered Egypt in 332 BC
- His other campaigns led him to Babylon (331), Persia (330) and India (326)
- Alexander died in Babylon in 323 BC
- His generals divided the Empire amongst themselves. Ptolemais got Egypt & Phoenicia, Seleucius Mesopotamia, Persia and Anatolia
- Alexander bestowed the Hellenistic culture on the Middle East. Greek became its language.



“Pax Romana”

47 BC to 625 AD

- After its victory over Carthage and Hannibal in 201 BC, Rome’s interests turned east (Hannibal had escaped to Seleucia)
- Given the constant wars between Seleucia and Ptolemaic Egypt, many Greek cities allied themselves with Rome
- Rome thus got dragged into wars with Seleucids (lead by Hannibal!) and Macedonians. As a result, most of Greece was under Roman control by 191 BC; Anatolia followed in 81 BC and Egypt by 47 BC
- 150 years of political instability and war created a power vacuum, which the Cilician pirates exploited to aggressively raid shipping lanes
- Rome had to dispatch Pompey in 67 BC to deal with them. He sank 1’300 ships and conquered their strongholds – we will visit many of them.
- For the following 500 years, the Mediterranean enjoyed the “Pax Romana”. Economy & trade prospered, towns developed, Art was plentiful. The Empire seemed to last forever



Byzantine Empire to 1071

Epic struggle with invaders

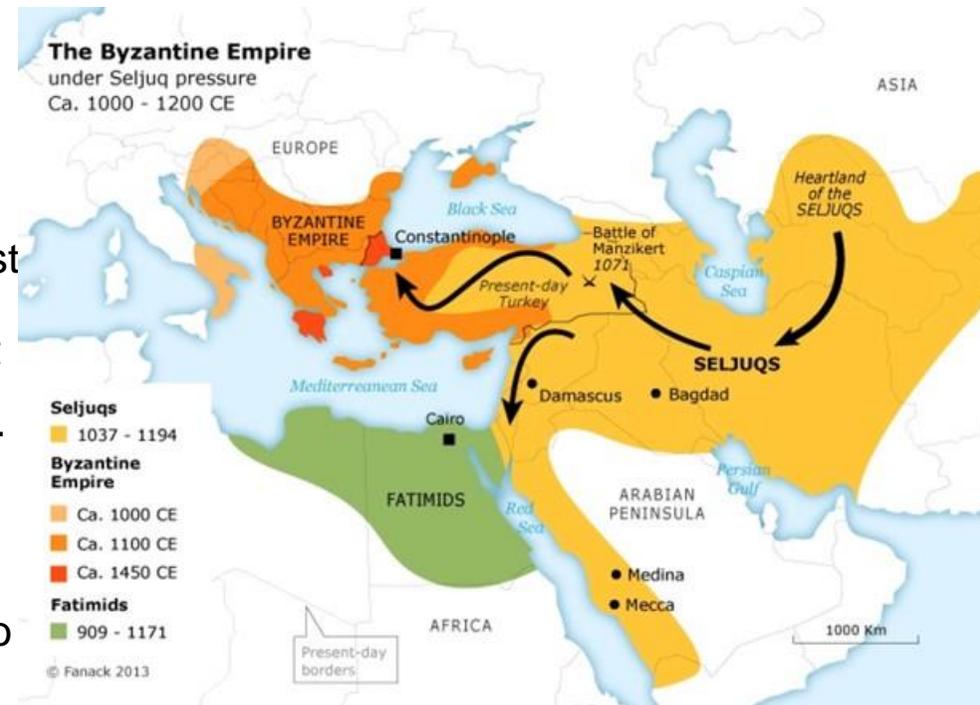
- The Byzantine Empire is the continuation of the Roman Empire in the east and lasted from 475 to 1453 AD
- During its 1000 years of existence, it was threatened by invading Goths, Persians, Arabs, Bulgars, Rus, Normans, Turks and Crusaders
- After the fall of Rome, Emperor Justinian (527 – 565) stabilized the Eastern Empire, built the Hagia Sophia, established the first European silk industry, codified Roman Law and unified the Church (trinity doctrine, church hierarchy and organization)
- Byzantium suffered from many waves of plague which devastated its navy and maritime trade. Its borders continued to shrink
- The biggest threats were the two Arab sieges of Constantinople (675, 715) and the loss of its grain supply from Egypt (642)
- However, it still was Europe's most powerful Christian nation with 5 mn people (Rome had 50 mn) and Constantinople remained Europe's wealthiest and most sophisticated town



Byzantine Empire to 1453

Seljuk and Ottoman Turks

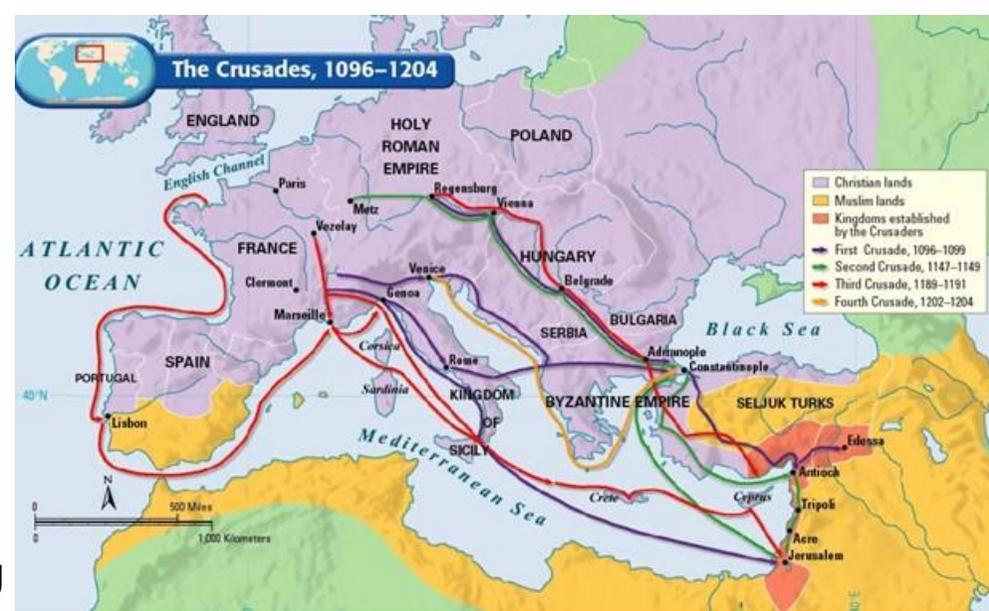
- Although the Empire defeated the Arabs, it lost most of its western territory (Italy and Sicily) to Norman invaders. The losses were permanent
- By 867 Basil I had stabilized the Empire again. A revitalized economy supported his modern army. Bulgars & Rus converted to Christianity and became allies
- In 1054, the Christian Church formally split into Catholic and Orthodox Church
- Succession problems left the Empire badly prepared when Seljuq Turks invaded in 1071. Their decisive victory at Manzikert opened all of Anatolia where they settled permanently
- By 1095, Emperor Alexios asked Pope Urban II for military assistance against the Seljuq – the Crusades and 200 years of war began
- These wars and the sacking of Constantinople in 1204 weakened the Byzantine Empire to such an extent that it could not resist the ascent of the Ottoman. In 1453, Mehmed, the Ottoman Sultan, conquered Constantinople.



Crusades, Venice, Genoa

A money minded alliance

- When the first Crusaders arrived in 1096, their timing was lucky. Malik Shah, the powerful Seljuq leader, had passed away 4 years earlier
- Squabbling and fighting amongst themselves, his sons & brothers divided the Seljuq Empire. They were never able to field a unified army.
- The Crusaders - formally under Byzantine command - were trouble from the outset asking for free provisions, money & land titles
- The Venetian and Genoese fleets provided the logistics for the crusade. Handsomely rewarded with trade privileges across the entire Byzantine Empire, they established posts everywhere
- By 1097, the Seljuq lost Nicaea and Antioch a year later. By 1099, the Crusaders have taken Jerusalem
- Genoa and Venice fought four wars over the spoils of the Crusade. In 1258 they clashed in a major sea battle off Acre; and in 1294 again off Yamurtalik where Marco Polo was taken prisoner
- We will sail along crusader states in the 2nd and 3rd weeks, and visit both Yamur`talik & Acre



Carpe Diem V

Our home 28 July – 18 Aug

- Two-master over 30 meters long
- 6 bedrooms with air conditioning, each en-suite bathroom. Dining areas on the after deck and indoor
- Capt. Mirhac and his well-trained crew of 6
- Rubber dingy for excursions plus snorkeling, diving equipment and other water toys
- Same boat as in 2017





Week One
Göçek to Side
28 July to 3 August

From Göçek to Sidi Belediyesi

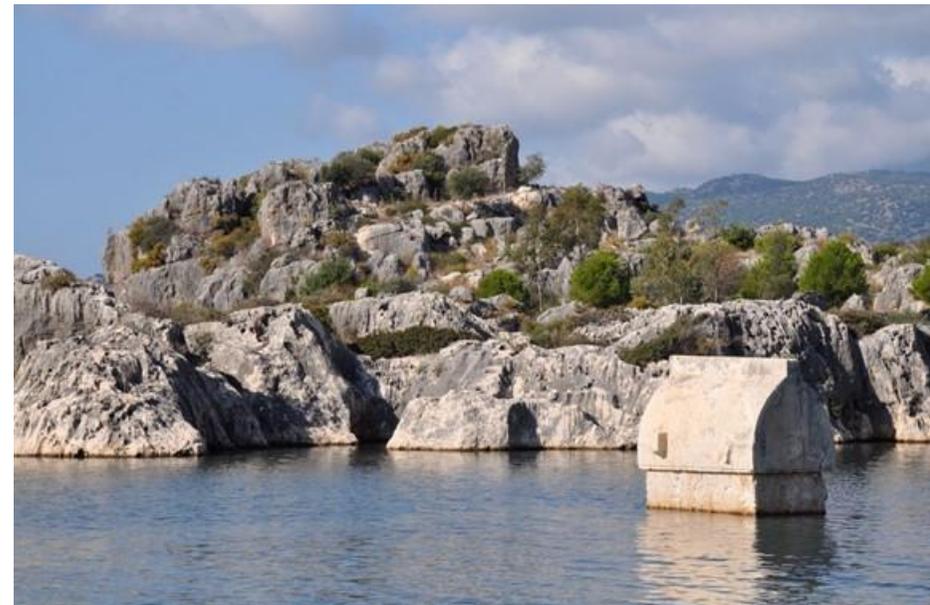


Sailing Göçek to Side

A Lycian Experience

28 July to 4 August

- Guests: ABC (Master 2), DEF (Twin 1), HIJ (Twin 2), KLM (Double 1), NOP (Double 2), QRS (Master 1)
- Meeting time: 28 July 2018, afternoon
- Meeting point: At Göçek Yacht Harbor
- Travel arrangements to Dalman Airport: by participants individually
- Travel to Göçek: take a cab individually
- Return travel from Side to Antalya airport: HBA books a coach. ETA at 12.00
- Travel arrangements from Antalya Airport to home: by participants
- Dress code: casual clothing, swimwear and hiking shoes
- Please remind us of your dietary requirements/restrictions



Göcek to Bedri Rahmi Koyu

Sat, 28 July - Carian Graves

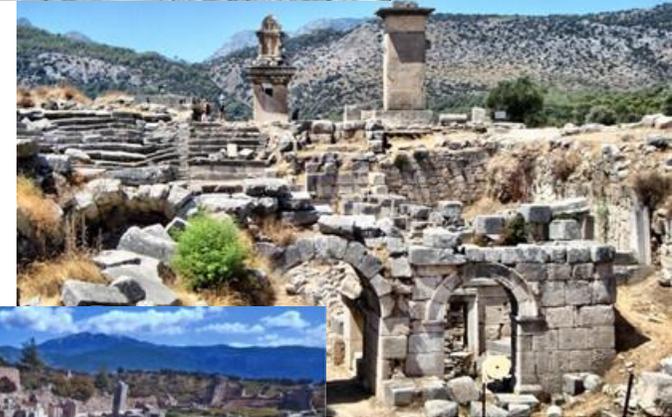
- On our first day, we will make a short trip to the Carian Graves in Bedri Rahmi Koyu, which the locals call Tasyaka
- Besides being a popular anchor place for Gulets from Göcek, it has several Carian graves, which are visible from everywhere
- Some of you may remember the Carian graves we saw in Kaunas last year during the 3rd week of sailing
- Caria spanned from Ephesus to Kaunas. Probably of Minoan origin, it mixed with Greek culture but maintained its own language and writing
- Politically never united, it became an early part of the Persian Empire
- The Carian fleet fought on Persia's side in the long Greek wars
- In the Roman Empire, it was part of the province of Asia. It lost its population with the plagues and the Arab raids in 700 AD



Tasyaka to Patara & Xanthos

Sunday, 29 July – Lycia Province

- Early on Sunday morning, we leave to cross the Bay of Fethiye and sail to the 18 km long Patara beach, about 4 hours away
- We will disembark at the western part and take a taxi to Xanthos, a bit further inland
- Xanthos was Lycia's largest & most important town. Its warriors are mentioned in Homer's Iliad. It fiercely resisted the Persian assault in 540 BC, sacrificing wives & children before making a final, suicidal attack on the superior Persian forces.
- However, Xanthos was rebuilt and played a key role in the Persian administration of Lycia
- The fortified hills of Patara, situated 15km further south, protected a natural harbor. It was Lycia's primary seaport and the harbor of its fleet
- Both towns joined Alexander in 334 BC and became part of Ptolemaic Egypt.
- The Romans granted both towns independence in 167 BC. By 46 AD, they became Roman and were integrated into the Province of Asia.



Patara to Simena (Kekova)

Monday, 30 July

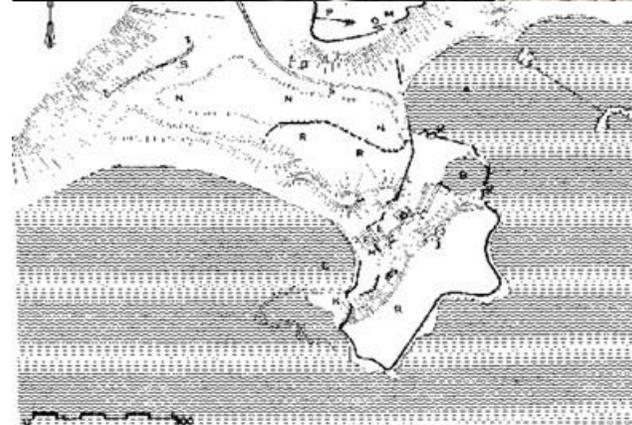
- On Monday morning, we will sail for another four hours, further into the heart of Lycia
- By lunchtime, we should arrive in Simena, which is sheltered by the long island of Kekova
- The village lies in the middle of a Lycian necropolis, which is partially under water. Apparently a big earthquake lowered the ground level
- The hill is dominated by a Byzantine castle supposedly built to deter pirates. However, it is more likely that the castle was built to protect the natural harbor against Arab raiders, which started to show up in this neighborhood in 700 AD.
- If you are not exhausted yet, you may want to visit the Lycian port town of Andriake – a 30 min boat ride from Simena and take a taxi to Demre, the old Lycian town of Myra
- Myra has of of the the most impressive amphitheater ever, built into the hill behind the town. Unfortunately, not much else survived. The large, fertile agricultural plane tells us why this area was so rich in the past.



Simena to Phaselis

Tuesday, 31 July

- The following day will be the longest sailing day for this week. To sail to Phaselis, we turn the Cape of Gelidonya. The trip will take us about five hours
- Phaselis was the most important port town in eastern Lycia. Set up by Rhodes in 700 BC, it actively traded with Phoenicia, Greece and Egypt
- As other Lycian cities, it was captured by Persia and later by Alexander the Great, who made it his winter quarter in 334 BC
- After Alexander's death, it became part of the Ptolemaic Empire and was from 160 BC associated with Rome.
- The town had a very peaceful & prosperous development during Roman times, but the harbor became obsolete when the Arabs overrun Phoenicia and Egypt in 625 AD, and the olive oil and grain import collapsed.

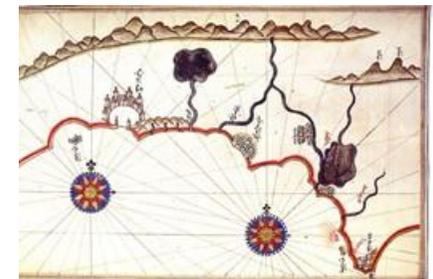


- A NORTH HARBOUR
- B CENTRAL HARBOUR
- C SOUTH HARBOUR
- D TETRAGONOS AGORA
- E AGORA OF DOMITIAN
- F AGORA
- G MAIN STREET
- H HADRIAN'S GATE
- J THEATRE
- K CITY FORTIFICATIONS
- L AQUEDUCT
- M SPRING
- N SWAMP
- O ACCESS TO OUTER FORT
- P WALL OF OUTER FORT
- Q TEMPLE
- R RUINS OF HOUSES
- S NECROPOLEIS
- T ANCIENT ROADS OLYMPOS
- PHASELIS ATTALEIA
- U MODERN ROAD TEKIROVA - KEMER
- V PRESENT ACCESS TO THE RUINS

Phaselis to Antalya & Perge

Wednesday, 1 August

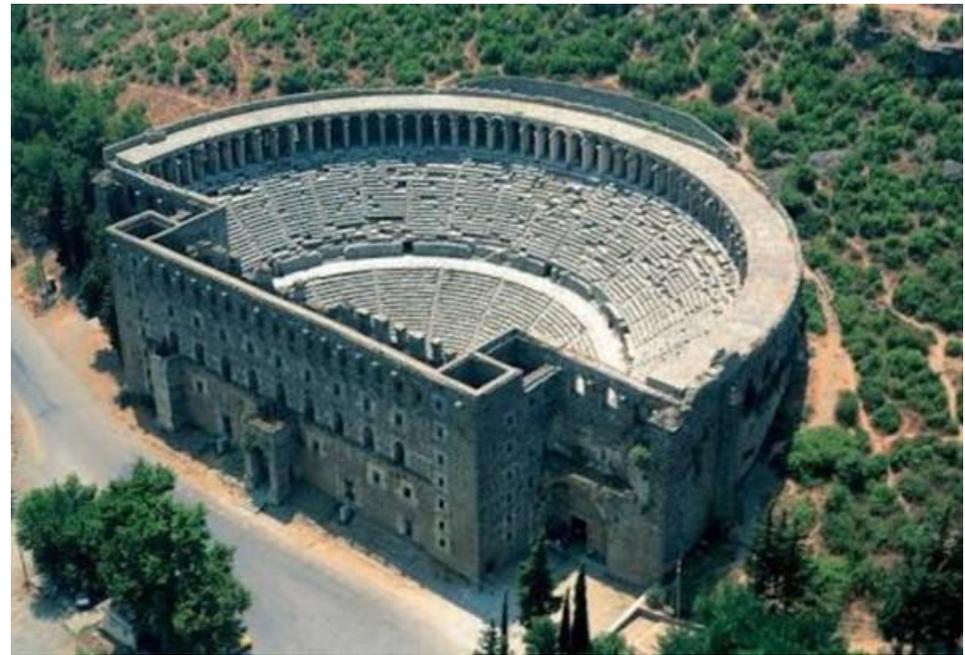
- On Wednesday, we continue sailing east to Antalya, Turkey's largest tourist town. It is a jewel if you know where to go
- Founded by King Attalus from Pergamon in 150 BC, it became Roman by 133 BC
- It served primarily as port town to Perga
- The Seljuq conquered the town in 1207. It was their first Mediterranean port and remained important in Ottoman times
- Perge was the capital of the Roman province of Pamphylia, about 15km to the east of Antalya.
- Probably founded by the Hittite, there was little news about it until Alexander came in 333 BC. It became Roman by 133 BC
- St Paul and St Barnabas stopped here twice to preach the word
- Perge became an important center of Christianity under Constantin the Great



Antalya to Aspendos

Thursday, 2 August

- Our next stop will be Aspendos – we take a taxi given that the town is a few km inland
- Aspendos was a rich agricultural city. It never played an important political role but its architecture and layout betray its wealth
- Conquered by Persia in 546 BC, it was a minor regional center.
- Alexander marched through it in 333 BC and promised not to garrison the town provided they supplied him with horses and paid taxes. When they reneged, he imposed a fine of 4'000 horses and 100 talents of gold per year – not shabby for a small town.
- There are few sources from Roman times
- It may well be that its minor importance is the reason why some of its structures are so well preserved. There is no modern town nearby that could have been built from its stones.



Aspendos to Side

Friday, 3 Aug – Slave market

- Our last sailing leg brings us to Side, probably Turkey's best known ancient site
- According to the Greek historian Strabo, Side was founded by Greek settlers in 700 BC.
- Part of the Persian Empire, it was conquered by Alexander in 333 BC and became part of Ptolemaic Egypt upon his death
- With political stability & trade collapsing, Side became the center of the Cilician pirates.
- It hosted the biggest slave market in the eastern Mediterranean. Rome's large landowners loved it as they were large buyers. Thus Rome left it untouched for a long time
- However, when the Pirates attacked Roman shipping, Rome sent Pompey in 67 BC
- Once submitted, Side became a prosperous olive oil producing town with 60'000 people
- Its decay started with the Arab raids in 700 AD



3G 04:02 59%

Side

Antalya Airport (AYT)

52 min

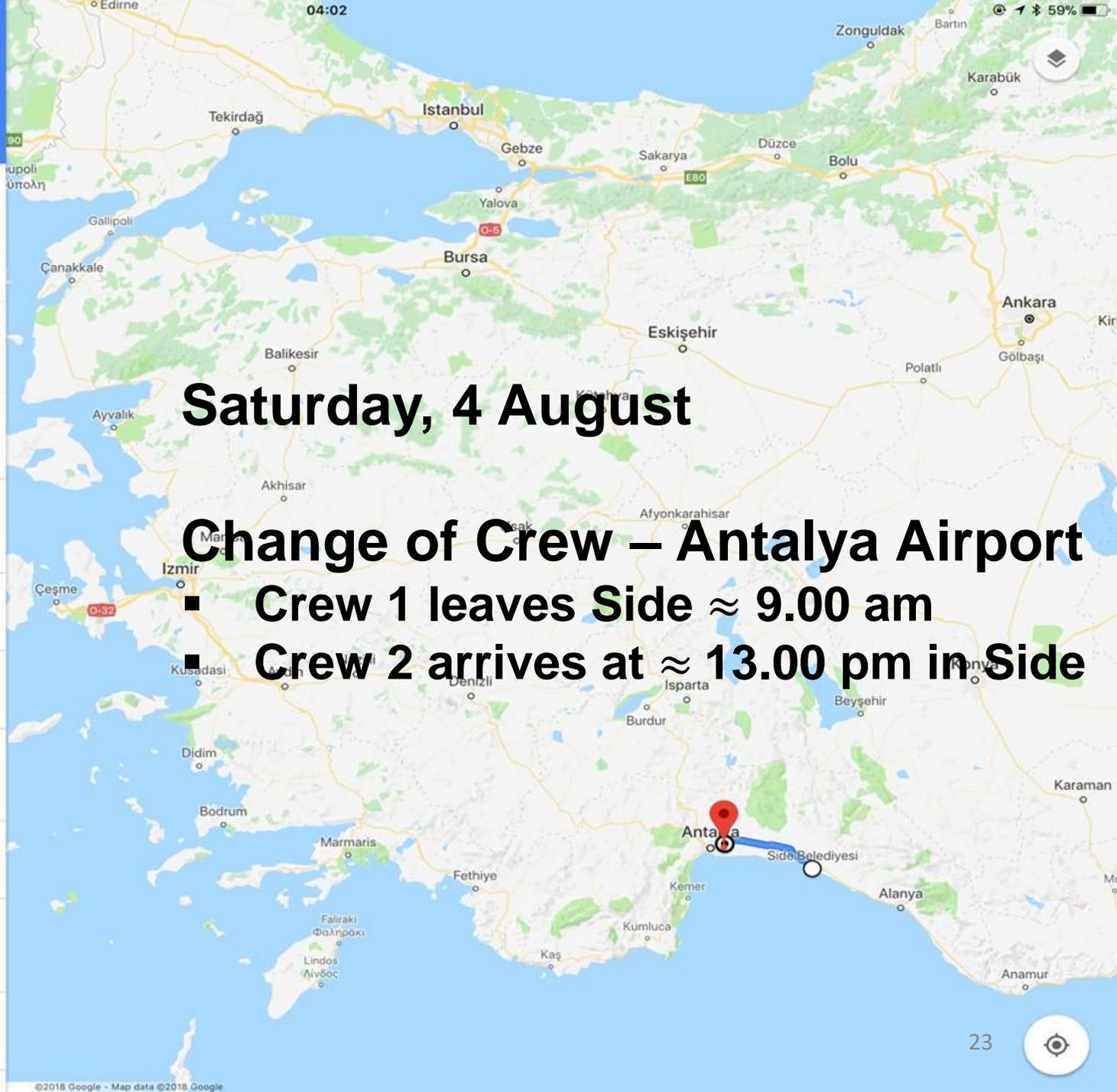
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52 min (63 km)

Fastest route, the usual traffic

Steps Preview >>

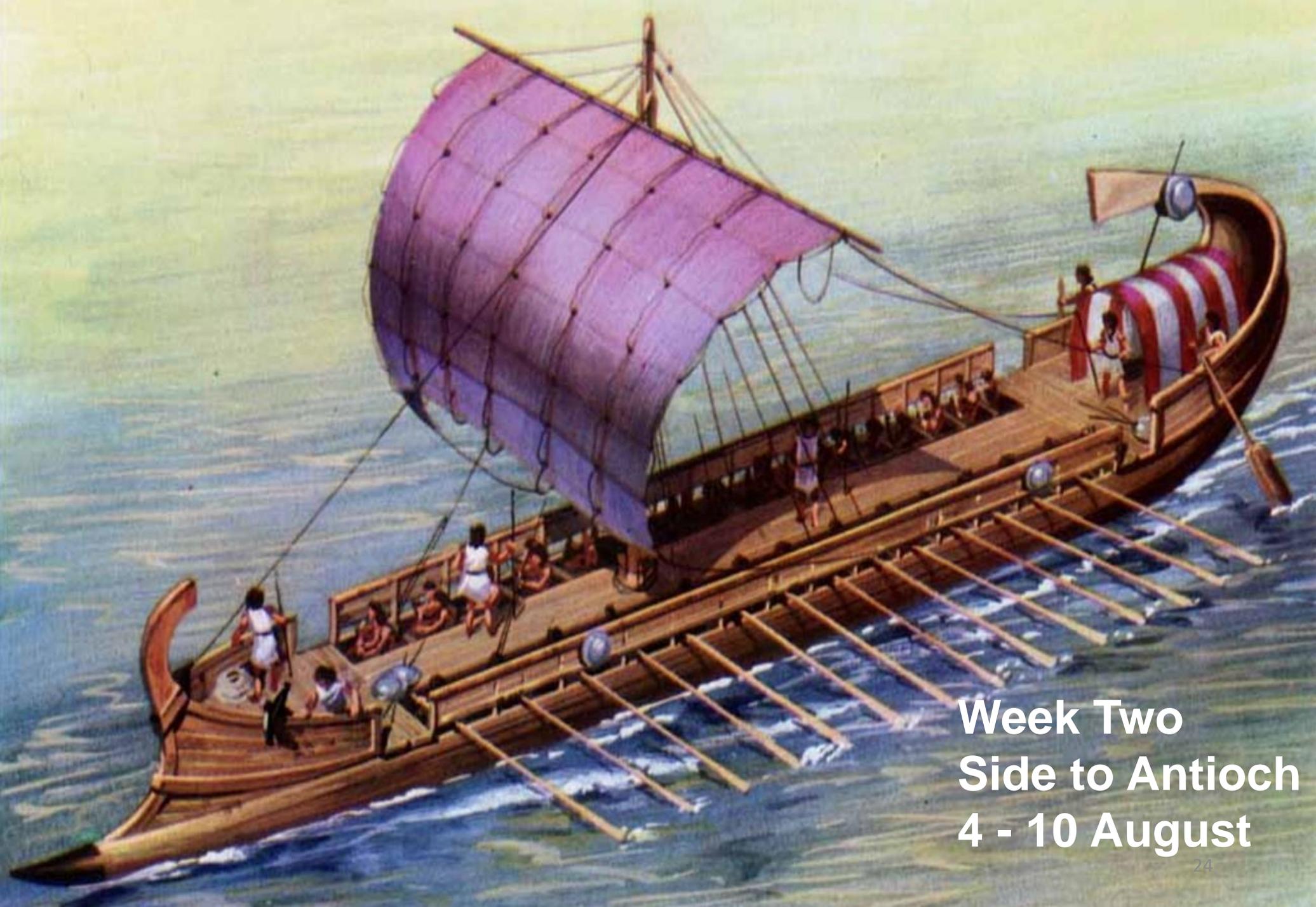
- Side Belediyesi
Side Mahallesi, Manavgat/Antalya, Turkey
- Head southwest on Kazım Karabekir Cd. toward Necdet Atik Kavşağı
10 metres
- At Necdet Atik Kavşağı, take the 1st exit onto Atatürk Blv.
0 metres
- Exit the roundabout onto Atatürk Blv.
1.5 kilometres
- Turn right onto 1111. Sk.
2.4 kilometres
- Turn left onto Antalya Blv./D400
Continue to follow D400
58 kilometres
- Take the exit toward Havalimanı
500 metres
- Keep left at the fork to continue toward Havaalanı-Lara Yolu
290 metres
- Continue onto Havaalanı-Lara Yolu
700 metres



Saturday, 4 August

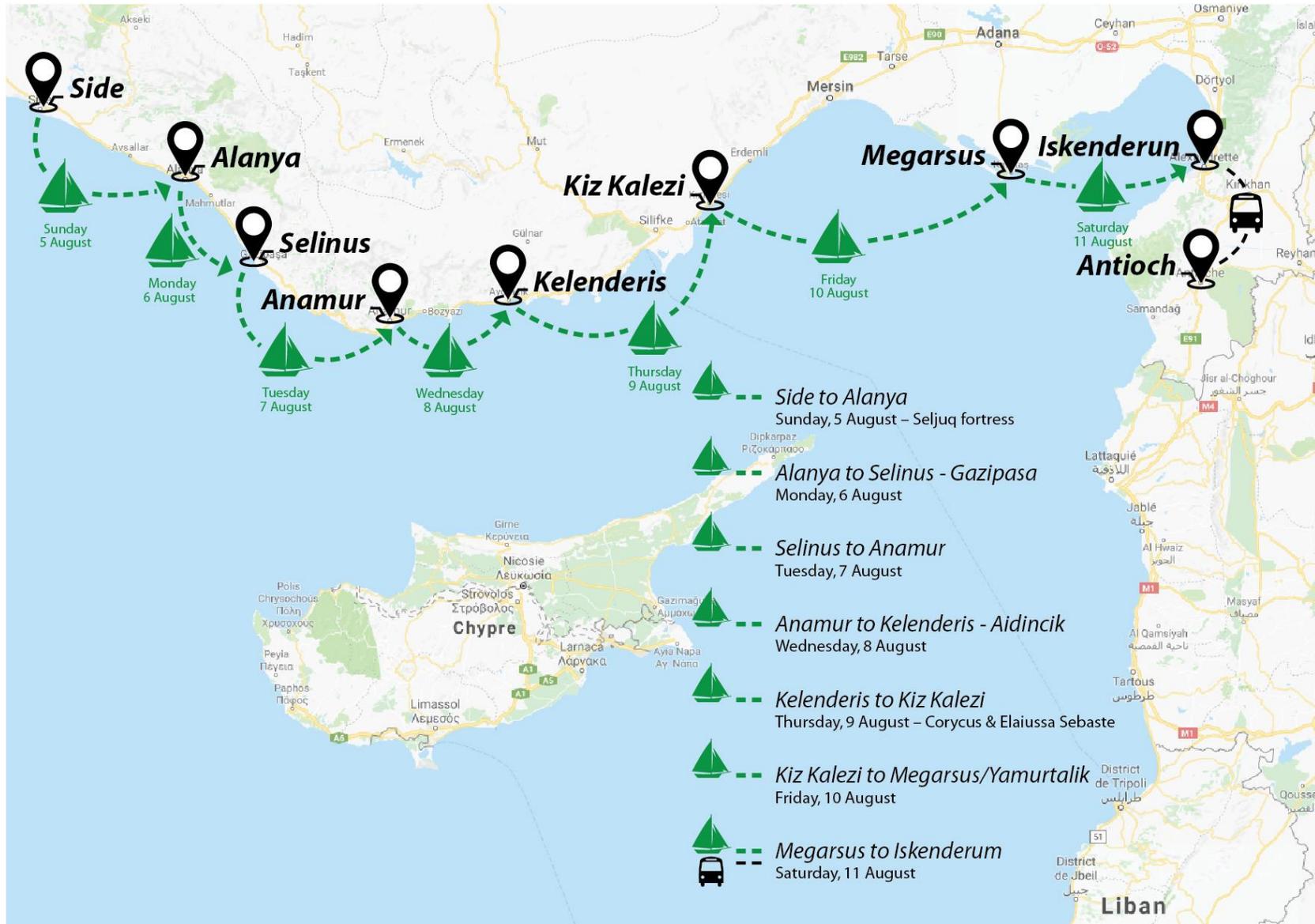
Change of Crew – Antalya Airport

- Crew 1 leaves Side ≈ 9.00 am
- Crew 2 arrives at ≈ 13.00 pm in Side



**Week Two
Side to Antioch
4 - 10 August**

From Side to Iskenderun/Antioch



Sailing Side to Antioch

A Cilician Experience

4 to 11 August

- Guests: ABC (Master 2), DEF (Twin 1), HIJ (Twin 2), KLM (Double 1), NOP (Double 2), QRS (Master 1)
- Travel arrangements to Antalya Airport on 4 August: by participants individually
- Meeting time: 4 August, around 12.00 pm at Antalya airport
- HBA will arrange a coach to travel to Side
- 11 August: travel from Iskanderun to Hatay Havalimani, Antioch's airport by coach booked by HBA. ETA around 14.00 pm
- Please notify HBA if you wish to stay to Sunday to explore Antioch with the 3rd Sailing Crew
- Dress code: casual clothing, swimwear and hiking shoes
- Please tell us about your dietary requirements/restrictions



Side to Alanya

Sunday, 5 August – Seljuq fortress

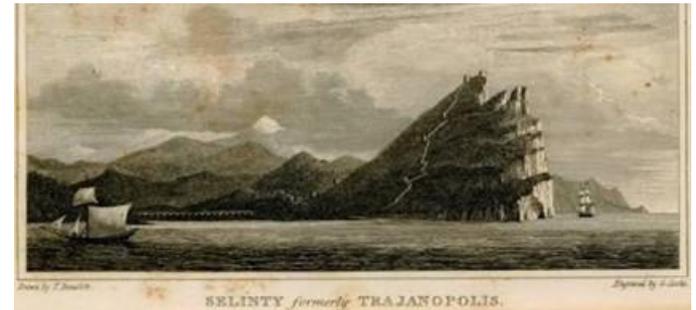
- Alanya's history is similar to the history of all Cilician towns with one exception – the Seljuq made it their harbor and town, thus escaping the fate of slow decay.
- Found by the Hittites, it was conquered by Persia, joined Alexander in 333 BC, and ten years later became part of Ptolemaic Egypt.
- It was called Korakesion at that time.
- The political turmoil after 323 BC had a disastrous impact on trade. The Korakesion's sailors thus joined the Cilician pirates.
- Korakesion's position was so strong that in 142 BC one of their leaders could seize the crown of the Seleucid Empire for six years
- When Rome finally decided to fight the pirates in Cilicia, the main pirate fleet was sunk at the battle of Korakesion – in Alanya.
- The Seljuq captured Alanya in 1221 and with brief interruptions, the town remained Turkish ever since. Its fortification illustrate the Seljuq interest



Alanya to Selinus - Gazipasa

Monday, 6 August

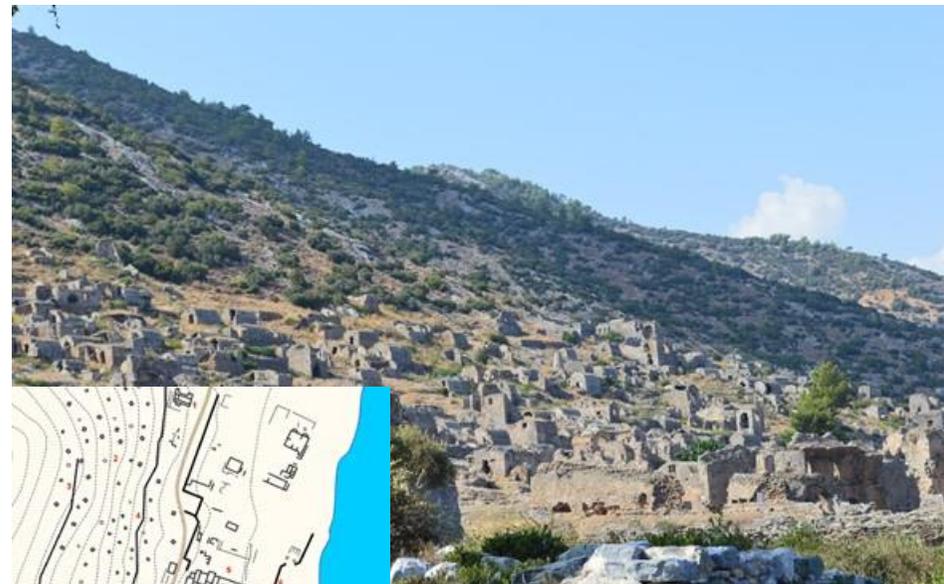
- It will take almost 4 hours of sailing to reach Selinus
- Selinus is the first Phoenician colony we encounter. It was established around 600 BC on the border between Persia and Lydia
- We know little about the town, but it was one of the strongholds of Cilician pirates which Pompey cleared out in 67 BC
- Next time the town is mentioned in written records is 117 AD. The Roman Emperor Trajan died here of his wounds from the Parthian war
- The town was maintained as a fortress by the Byzantine Empire and later captured by the Armenian Kingdom, one of the crusader states
- Like Alanya, it was conquered by the Seljuq in 1221 but given its lesser strategic value and the silted harbor, the town was abandoned
- It takes about half an hour to climb the steep hill up to the Byzantine fort.



Selinus to Anamur

Tuesday, 7 August

- As we continue sailing, we get deeper and deeper into Phoenician and Persian territory in the east
- Our next stop is Anemurium, a town we know relatively little about. It was well established during Roman time, captured by Sassanian (Persian) troops in 260 AD when its slow decline started.
- It was eventually abandoned in the 7th century when Arabs raided the coast
- The nearby Mamure Castle - built on the ruins of a Roman fort by Armenia, was established to protect the Crusaders' supply lines. It was later taken over by Byzantium.
- The Seljuq captured it together with Alanya and Selinus and wasted no time to fortify it further. They gave it today's shape. Mamure castle is one of the prime example of Seljuq military architecture
- The Ottomans took it over by 1469.



Anamur to Kelenderis - Aidincik

Wednesday, 8 August

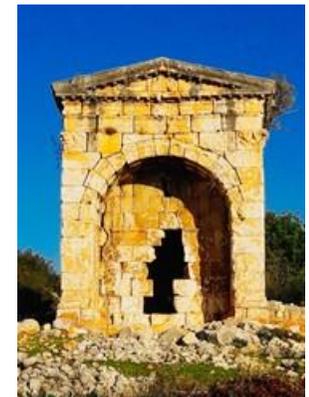
- Three hours of sailing bring us to our next destination: the small fisher village of Aidincik
- It was not always like this. The town was founded by Greek settlers from Samos but has a Hittite predecessor from 8th century BC nearby
- Like its neighbors, it was independent, taken over by Persia, but then fought on the side of Greece in the Persian wars which did not go down well with Persia. Not surprisingly, it welcomed Alexander as liberator. As all others towns we visit, it eventually became Roman.
- It has one of the most beautiful mosaics on trade
- Since the shortest sailing distance from the main land to Cyprus starts here, the town was never fully abandoned. But the town lost all its strategic importance because its harbor was – even at Roman times – too small.
- As all the previous towns, Kelenderis is also a titular (meaning dormant) seat of Bishop but still maintained in the Vatican's records



Kelenderis to Kiz Kalezi

Thu, 9 Aug – Corycus & E. Sebaste

- The origins of Corycus are somewhere in the dark. We know that it was the port of Seleucia (Sifilike), where the fleet of Antiochus the Great was defeated by the Romans in 191 BC
- The town was to the 12th century AD under Roman-Byzantine control. In fact, the “Maiden Island” was built the Byzantine Emperor Alexios to strengthen the defenses of the town
- During the crusades, Corycus was conquered by the Armenians who held the town to the 14th century. The mainland castle was built by them
- The town belonged to the Seljuq soon thereafter
- Elauissa Sebaste was founded by Archealaus, a vassal king to Emperor Augustus. Sebaste is the Greek equivalent to the Latin word Augustus.
- The town suffered heavily from the Sassanian (Persian) invasion in 260 AD and never really recovered. People moved to the safer Corycus



Kiz Kalezi to Megarsus – Yamurtalik

Friday, 10 August

- By-passing the big industrial city of Mersin, we now head straight east to the two towns of Megarsus and Yamurtalik. It will take about six hours sailing time. We will decide where to anchor once we arrive.
- There is very little we know about Megarsus, which is often called the Port of Mallus, a town still not found yet.
- However, the large amphitheater and the large horse racing track belie this story. But we only know for sure that Alexander used the harbor for his Persian campaign.
- A bit better known is Yamurtalik, which dates back to the Hittite. Founded in 2'000 BC, it was their major Mediterranean port. It was known as Aegeae to the Greek and Romans.
- The Venetians called it Laiazzo, where they lost a major sea battle to the Genoese in 1294. Marco Polo was taken prisoner here. Without his imprisonment he may never have written the memoirs of his travels to China!



Megarsus to Iskenderum

Saturday, 11 August

- Our last day of sailing gets us to Iskenderum, the former Alexandretta founded by Alexander in 333 BC to guard the Syrian gates
- Alexandretta fell around 625 AD into Arab hands. In 1098, it became part of the Crusader state of Antioch. Less than 170 years later, it was conquered by Mameluk troops from Egypt
- The Ottomans captured the town in 1516 and made it the key port for the caravans arriving from Baghdad and the Persian Gulf. Both Venice and Genoa had large trade missions here.
- From Iskenderun, we travel by coach to Antioch and drop the few who can't join us for the day at Antakya Airport
- Antioch was founded in 300 BC by Seleucus. It became Roman in 64 BC as free city.
- Antioch, with 500'000 people could easily rival Rome and Constantinople and became one of the four Roman capitals, the 4th being Trier.
- We stay here overnight in a hotel.



3G 17%

Iskenderun
Hatay Airport

50 min 8 hr

50 min (46 km)
Fastest route, the usual traffic

Steps Preview >>

Iskenderun
Iskenderun/Hatay, Turkey

Head west on Prof. Muammer Aksoy Cd./D817 toward Tayfur Sökmen Blv.
Continue to follow D817
800 metres

Turn left onto Dr. Sadık Ahmet Cd.
40 metres

Turn right toward İbrahim Karaoğlanoğlu Cd./D817
300 metres

Slight left onto İbrahim Karaoğlanoğlu Cd./D817
210 metres

Continue straight to stay on İbrahim Karaoğlanoğlu Cd./D817
450 metres

At the roundabout, take the 2nd exit and stay on İbrahim Karaoğlanoğlu Cd./D817
40 metres

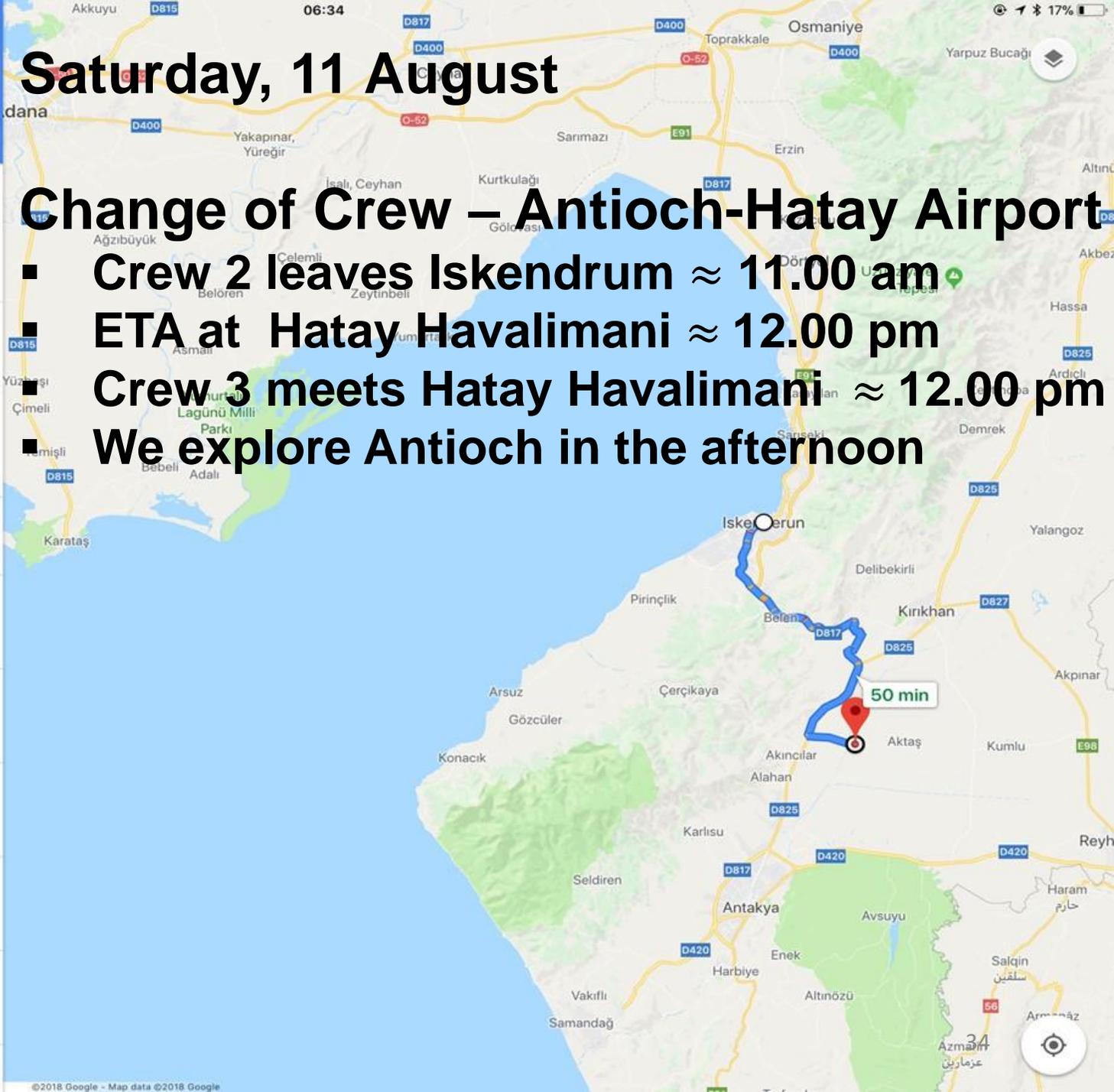
Exit the roundabout onto İbrahim Karaoğlanoğlu Cd./D817
280 metres

Continue straight to stay on İbrahim

Saturday, 11 August

Change of Crew – Antioch-Hatay Airport

- Crew 2 leaves Iskenderun ≈ 11.00 am
- ETA at Hatay Havalimani ≈ 12.00 pm
- Crew 3 meets Hatay Havalimani ≈ 12.00 pm
- We explore Antioch in the afternoon





**Week Three
Seleucia to Jaffa
11 - 18 August**

From Antakya to Jaffa



Sailing Seleucia to Jaffa A Phoenician Experience 28 July to 3 August

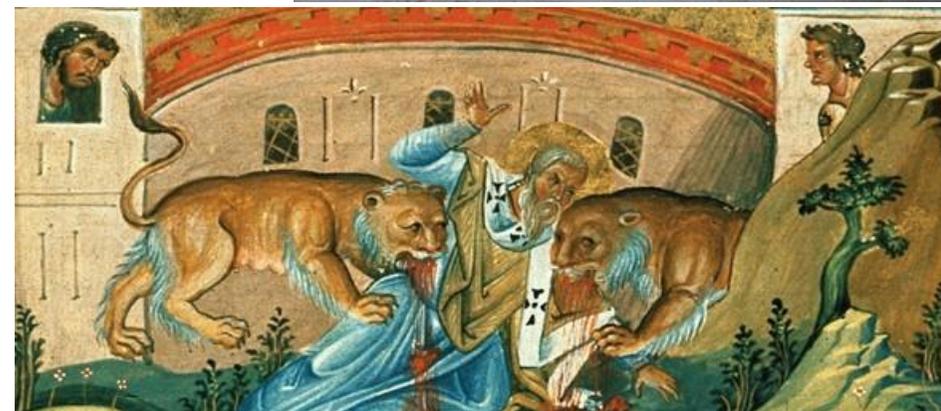
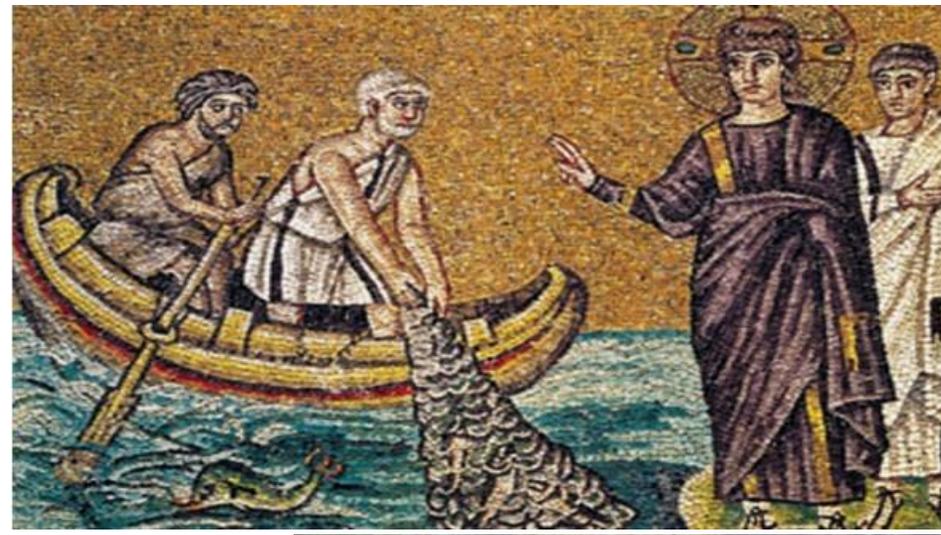
- Guests: ABC (Master 2), DEF (Twin 1), HIJ (Twin 2), KLM (Double 1), NOP (Double 2), QRS (Master 1)
- Meeting time: 11 Aug 2018, 12.00 pm
- Meeting point: Hatay Havalimani Airport
- Travel arrangements to Antioch-Hatay Havalimani: by participants individually
- Travel to Antioch on 11 and Seleucia on 12 August: HBA will arrange a coach
- On 11 August, we stay overnight in Antioch
- Departure from Jaffa on 17 August evening or 18 August morning individually
- Dress code: casual clothing, swimwear and hiking shoes
- Please tell us about your dietary requirements/restrictions



Antioch to Seleucia

Sunday, 12 August

- Antioch is often called the cradle of Christianity
- Tradition holds that the first non-Jewish Christian Church was found in Antioch and that Jesus' followers were first called Christians here
- Theologians believe that the debate between St. Peter and St. Paul on opening the Christian Church to the Gentiles took place in Antioch
- There is circumstantial evidence that in 70 AD the Gospel of Matthew was written in Antioch
- Antioch has the first church ever built
- The Christian population in Antioch was so numerous that it became one of the five patriarchates, as were Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria and Jerusalem
- Taken in 625 AD by Arab armies, Christians remained the majority for centuries
- Between 1098 and 1268 it was the capital of the Crusader state of Antioch
- Even today, there is a significant Christian minority in Antioch



Seleucia to Girne

Monday, 13 August

- On Sunday afternoon we reach Samandag (Seleucia), the old but now silted harbor of Antioch. From here we cross over to Cyprus overnight. This is our second longest sailing this week, taking all night.
- Early in the morning, we arrive in the old port of Kyrenia (Girne). The town was very important to the Serene Republic since Venetian ships followed the northern shores of Cyprus. The Anatolian coast was at that time in the hands of Byzantium or the Seljuk.
- Given its importance, Venice heavily fortified the port but it fell quickly to the invading Ottomans in 1570 due to the very small size of the Venetian garrison.
- We will also visit the old Crusader Castle of St. Hilarion, which towers high over the Kyrenia. Totally abandoned in the 15th century, it is not in good shape but gives you an idea of a Crusader Castle and a fantastic view on the town below and surrounding sea.



Girne to Famagusta

Tuesday, 14 August

- We will spend Tuesday on land whilst the Carpe Diem V sails around Cape Apostle Andreas
- Our tour takes us first to Nicosia, then to Salamis and finally to Famagusta where we meet Carpe Diem again
- Salamis was Cyprus' main town until it was destroyed in 647 AD in an Arab sea-borne raid.
- The population fled inland to the small settlement of Nicosia, which eventually became the island's capital
- When Venice took over Cyprus in 1489, the Serene Republic immediately fortified Nicosia to counter the Turkish threat. But without sufficient manpower, it could not hold out during the Ottoman invasion in 1570
- Today Nicosia is divided between a Turkish north & the Greek south. The Venetian bastions still stand!
- Salamis is a beautiful Hellenistic-Roman settlement: spacious, wealthy – a product of the "Pax Romana"
- In the evening, we arrive in Famagusta, which became an important refuge for crusaders after the fall of Acre in 1291



Famagusta to Acre

Wednesday, 15 August

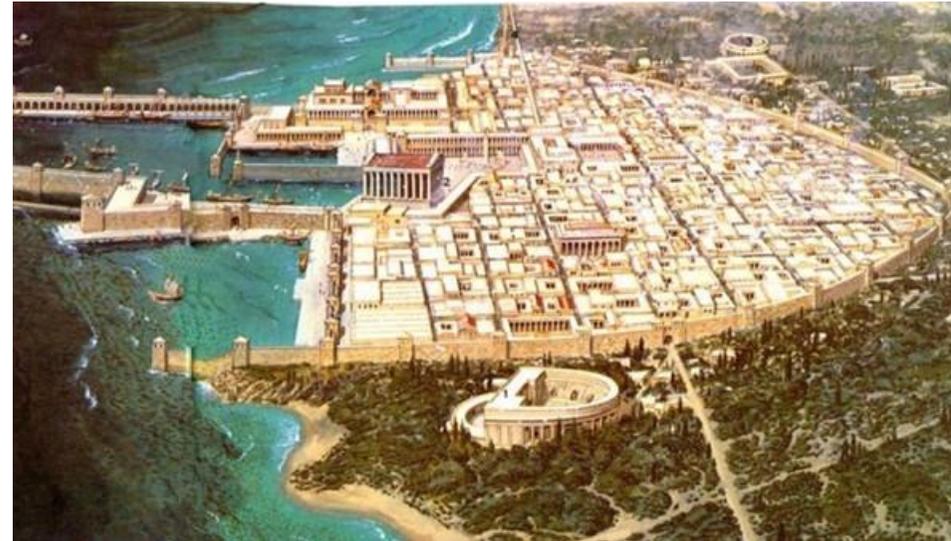
- Before leaving, we will tour old Famagusta, the port town seized by Genoa in 1372, which became Venetian in 1489
- During the Ottoman invasion of Cyprus of 1570, Famagusta was besieged for several months. When it finally surrendered, the Venetian leader Bragadin was flayed alive by Mustafa Pasha.
- Walking on the sophisticated ramparts, it is easy to see how the the small Venetian garrison could hold out for so many months against the much larger Ottoman force
- The crossing to Israel will take the rest of the day
- In the evening, we will arrive in Acre, the ancient Phoenician town, also known as Ptolemais
- It was one of the most fought over towns during the Crusades and the Knight's Hospitaller's headquarter. It fell during the first Crusade in 1104 and was re-taken by the Mameluk in 1291 after a bloody siege.
- Much later, in 1798, Napoleon Egyptian campaign ended here when we could not conquer the town.



Acre to Caesarea

Thursday, 16 August

- Compared to Wednesday, the trip from Acre to Caesarea is rather short.
- We will have to see where we could best anchor since the old port can no longer be used
- Caesarea was found in 25 BC by Herod, the Israeli vassal king who ordered the killing of all baby boys born on Christmas Day.
- Caesarea is one of his legacies, the other is the fortress in Masada above the Dead Sea valley, the temple in Jerusalem & the Herodium
- The town was of classic Hellenistic design with its public spaces and spacious residential areas. It was much larger than today's town walls, which date back to the Crusades
- Herod named the town after Caesar in order to demonstrate his loyalty.
- The town did well under Roman and Byzantine rule but faded away after the Arab invasion



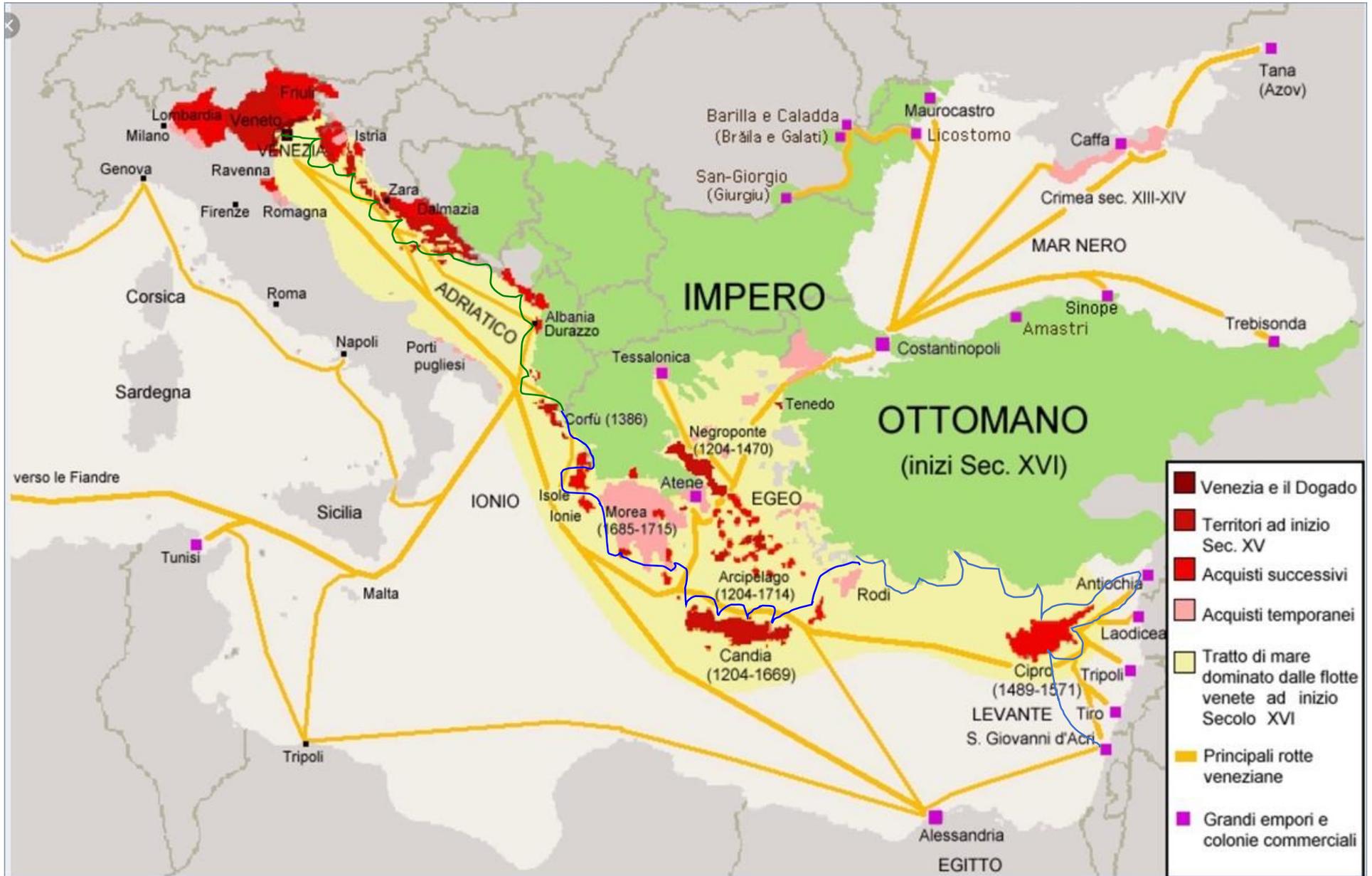
Caesarea to Jaffa

Friday, 17 August

- Another short hop down the coast is the final destination of our journey for 2018: Jaffa
- Its natural harbor has been used since the bronze time. The town is first mentioned in Egyptian records in 1'440 BC.
- Conquered by King David, Jaffa's port was used to import the cedars necessary for building the first temple in Jerusalem.
- Later on, it became Assyrian; Persian, was taken by Alexander and finally by Rome
- In 636 AD, it fell into Arab hands
- During the crusades it changed hands several times. A traveler described the town as a "heap of ruins"
- In 1798, Napoleon was able to capture Jaffa in a bloody battle but had to withdraw after his defeat before Acre.
- Next door is Tel Aviv where modern Israel was born and was Israel's first capital.



The Ambitious Three Year Sailing Plan



Corfu to Rhodes

2017

Bodrum to Akro

2018

Corfu to Venice

2019

