



A Venetian Sailing Tour
29 July to 19 August 2017

Venetian Maritime Trade

6th Century AD to 1798

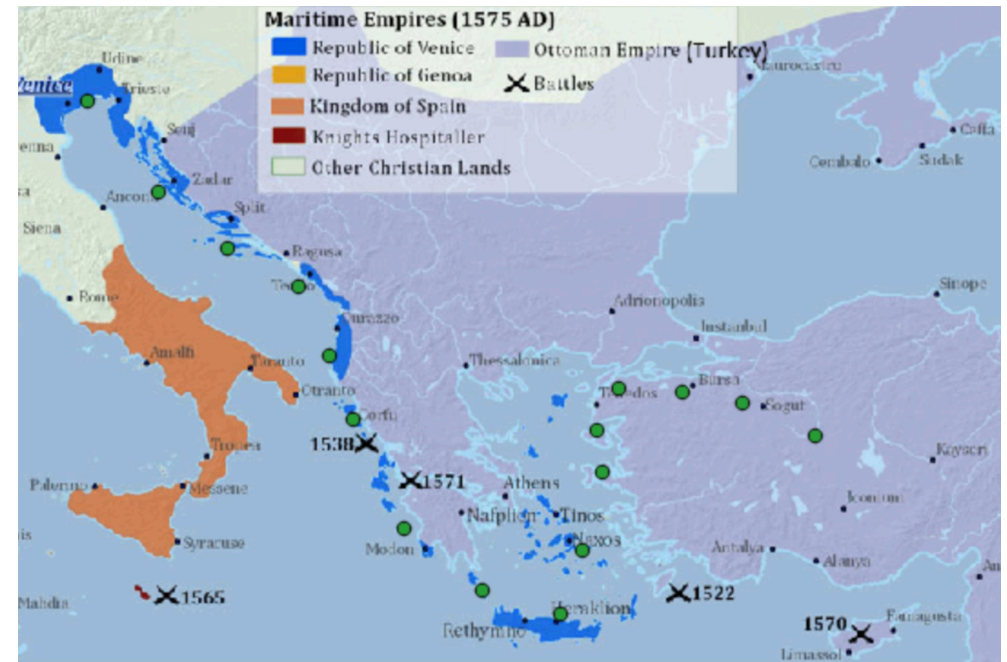
- The Venetian lagoon was settled around the 6th century as a safe place from invaders
- Venice was a province of Byzantium with maritime links throughout the Empire
- Its ships transported goods and pilgrims between Europe and the Levant
- Venice was rivalled by Genoa. Both had a near monopoly on trade with the Middle East
- Trading was high value - low volume: spices, cotton, sugar, coffee, pearls, diamonds, lapis lazuli, purple dye, steel, silk, nafta, silver
- The Turks taxed this lucrative trade but did not participate themselves
- With only a compass and no instruments to measure longitude & latitude, Venetian ships sailed along the coast during the day and sheltered in a harbor at night
- Thus, the trading routes are lined with old Venetian towns, ports, forts &. churches



Ottoman - Venetian Wars

Seven Wars 1463 - 1718

- The interests of Venice were always related to its trading. It built naval bases & alliances but was generally not interested in acquiring any “Hinterland”
- With its lucrative trading, Venice often collided with regional powers and fought several wars with Byzantium, Hungary and Turkey
- The most prominent was its active support of the conquest of Constantinople in 1204, a blow from which Byzantium never recovered
- With Ottoman Turkey, Venice fought seven wars during which it lost its Greek possessions
- However, Venice & Turkey were also symbiotic: Turkey wanted to tax; Venice had the paying customers. During the 255 years period, they were actually only 67 years at war.
- Often they had common interests, as when Venice helped build a Turkish Fleet in the Suez to evict the Portuguese from the Indian Ocean



Carpe Diem V

Our home 29 July – 19 Aug

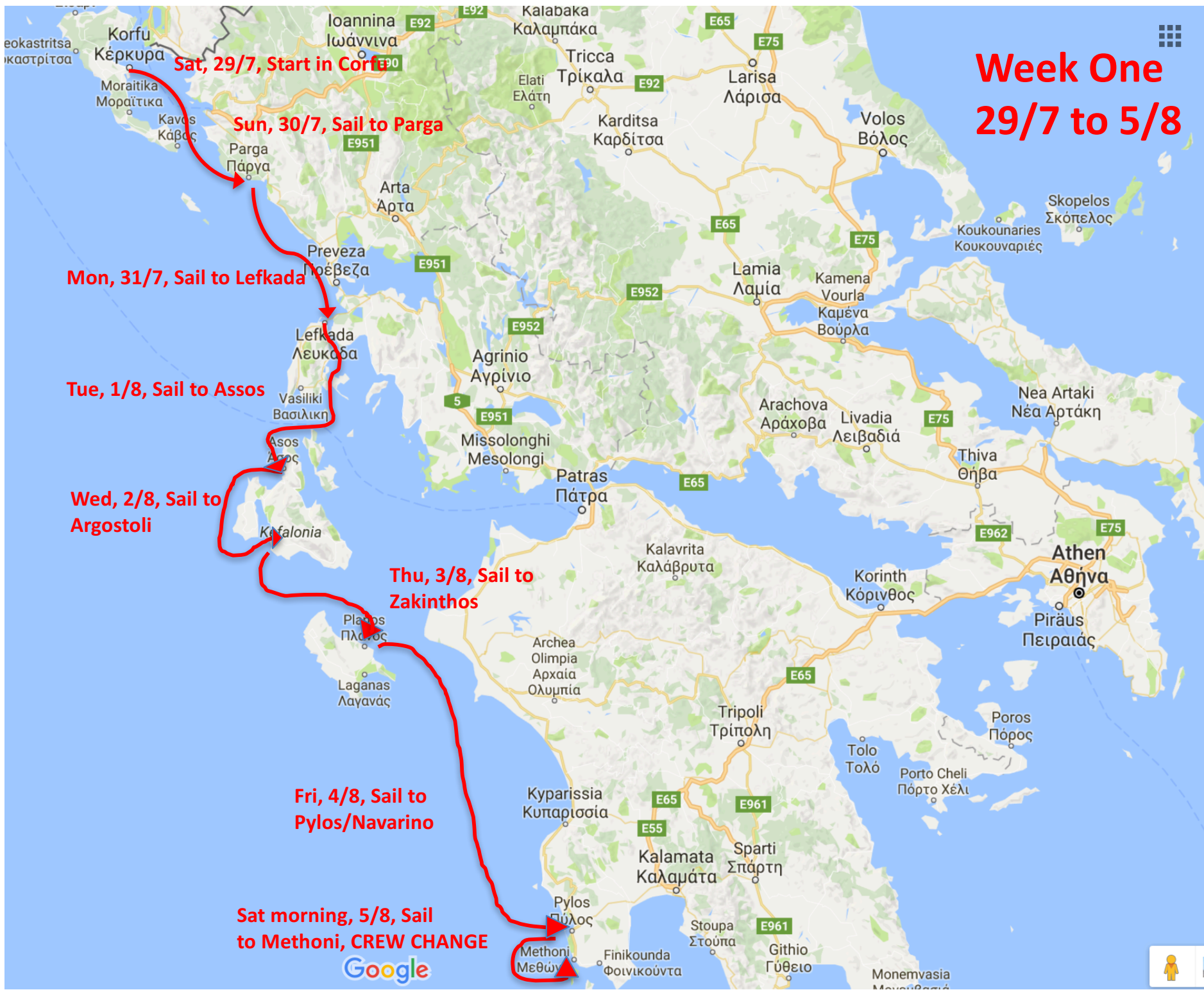
- Two-master of over 30 meters high
- 6 bedrooms, each with air conditioning and en-suite bathroom
- Dining areas both on the after deck and indoor
- 7 staff including a chef
- Rubber dingy for excursions plus snorkeling and diving equipment





Week one
Corfu to Methoni
29 July to 5 August 2017

Week One 29/7 to 5/8



Sailing Corfu - Methoni

29 July to 5 August 2017

- Roselyne & Barnaby Adams (Master 2); Ewart & Xavier Adams (Twin 1); Julien Adams and Laura Tilly (Twin 2); Steve & Bernadette Wade (Double 1); Ryan Zanin & Ari Ginsburg (Double 2), Hugo & Jenny (Master 1)
- Meeting time: 29 July 2017, afternoon
- Meeting point: At Corfu Yacht Harbor
- Travel arrangements to Corfu: by the participants individually
- Return travel from Methoni to the center of Athens: a coach arranged by HBA will bring participants back at around 16.00 h
- Dress code: casual & swim wear
- Please tell us about your dietary requirements/restrictions



Corfu / Korkyra

Saturday, 29 July 2017

- Corfu was a small & sleepy place during the Roman & Byzantine Empire
- All this changed in 1081, when Normans from Sicily conquered Corfu and made it their fortified harbor
- After the collapse of the Crusader States in the 14th century, the reins passed on to Venice (1386 – 1797)
- Venice modernized Corfu's fortress significantly and made it impregnable
- The Ottomans tried to take Corfu four times but never succeeded (1431, 1537, 1571 & 1716)
- Corfu was an important commercial hub for Venice but also served as base for the Venetian fleet



Parga

Sunday, 30 July 2017

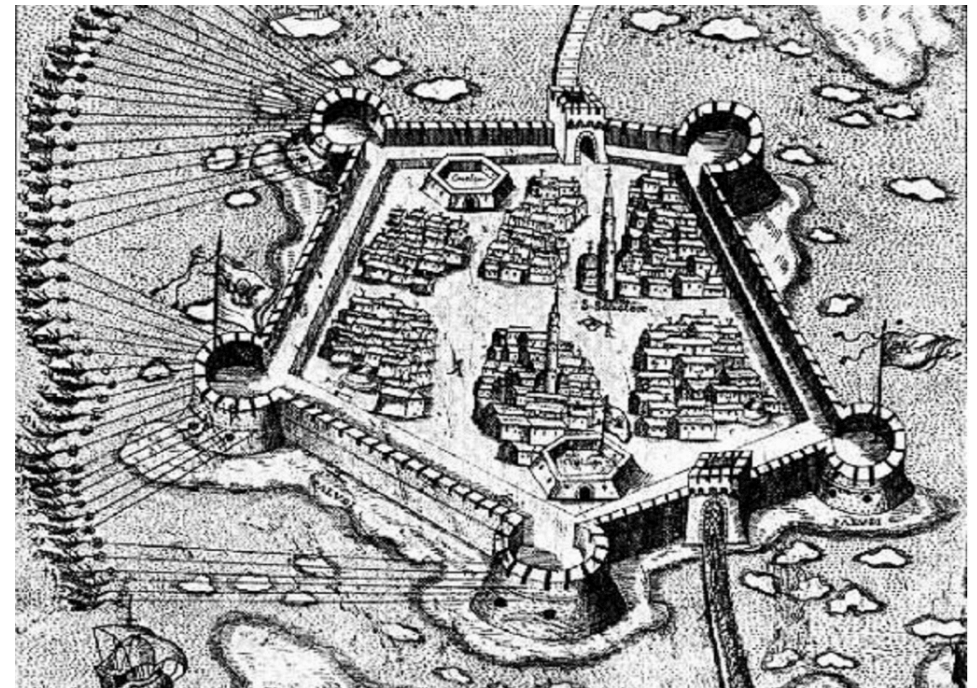
- We sail from Corfu to Parga on Sunday
- The distance is about 30 nautical miles
- With the help of the Normans , Parga was founded in the 11th century as defense against Muslim pirates
- The town joined Venice in 1401 to improve its chances of survival
- Venice modernized the fortress in 1452
- Nevertheless, the Ottomans conquered and burnt town and castle in 1537
- Venice rebuilt them in 1572 and they were never conquered again
- Parga remained Venetian until the collapse of the Venetian Empire in 1797



Lefkada & Santa Maura

Monday, 31 July 2017

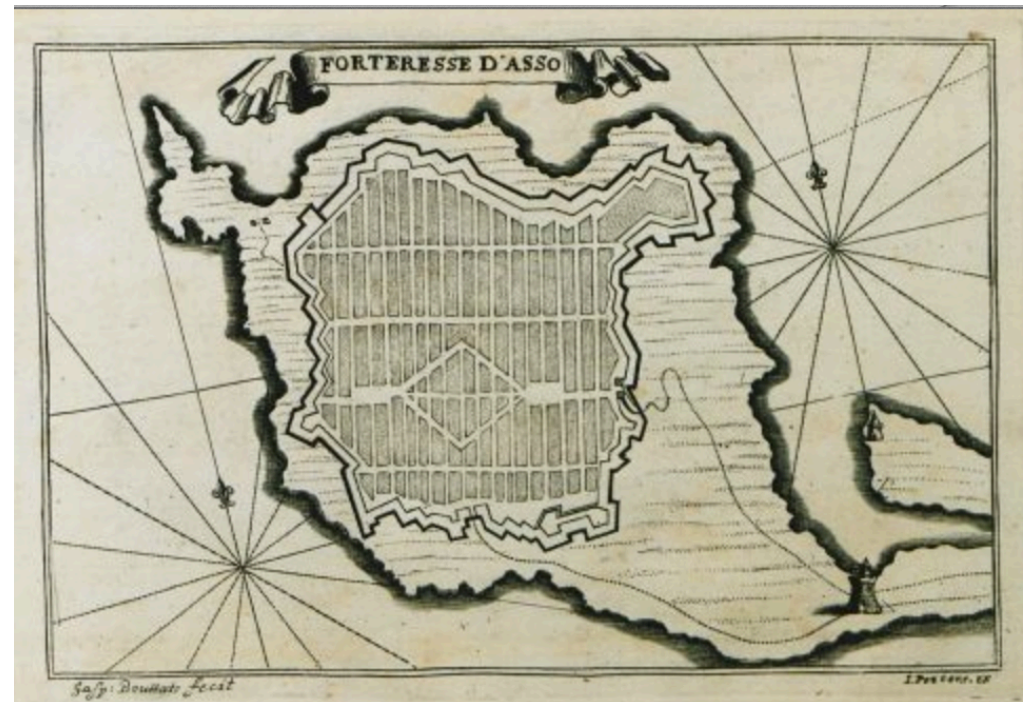
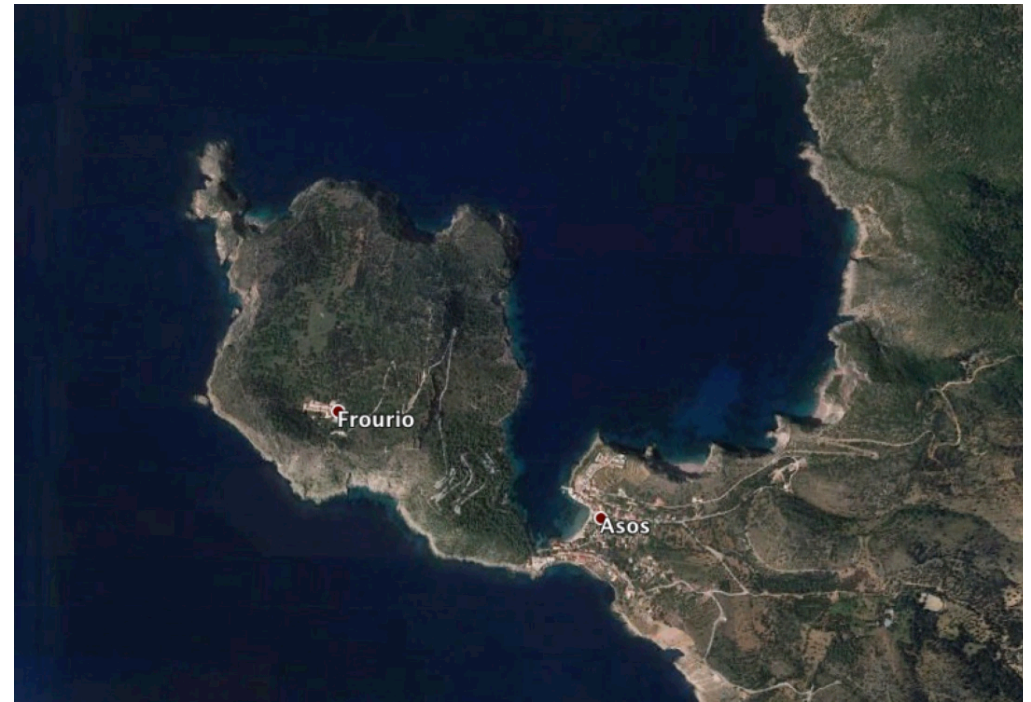
- Sailing continues from Parga to Lefkada, about 30 miles to the south
- The mighty fortress of Santa Maura controls the access to Lefkada
- Santa Maura was built in early 1300 by Frank Crusaders to control the trade along the Ionian Islands
- 1343 Santa Maura aligned itself with Venice but was lost to Serbia in 1362
- In 1479, it was conquered by the Ottomans who modernized the fortress
- Since then it changed hands frequently between Venice and Ottomans
- The Ottomans ruled in Lefkada from 1479 – 1502, 1504 – 1684 and 1715 – 1716
- After 1716, Lefkada with its Santa Maura fortress remained Venetian to 1797



Castle of St George, Assos

Tuesday, 1 August 2017

- The next leg takes us from Lefkada to Cephalonia where we are going to visit the Fortress of St George and the main town, Argostoli
- The island was part of the Byzantine Empire until it was conquered by the Normans in 1185, and became part of the Kingdom of Naples and Sicily
- The Ottomans took over the island in 1479 but lost it in 1500 to Venice
- Given the permanent threat by the Turks, the nobles of Cephalonia asked Venice to build a new citadel
- The castle was built between 1593-98 and became the northern capital
- When Venice conquered Lefkada in 1684, it lost its strategic importance and was never fully completed



Argostoli, Cephalonia

Wednesday, 2 August 2017

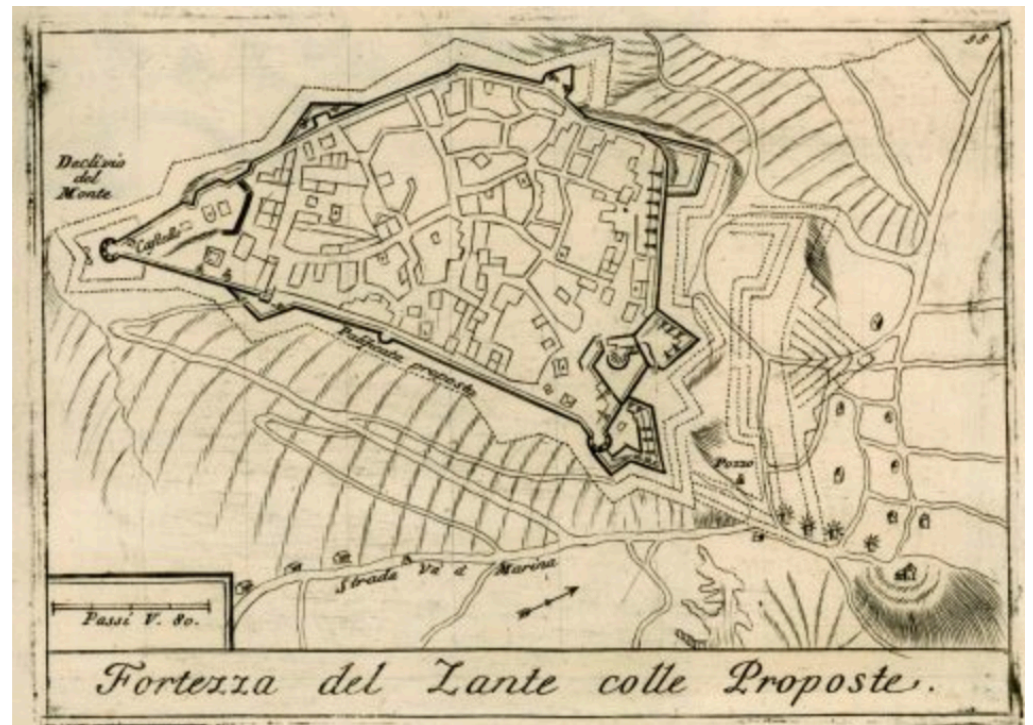
- Sailing around the western part of Cephalonia brings us to Argostoli, the island's former and current capital
- Dominated by the Castle of Cephalonia a few miles to the west, Argostoli was a fishing village for centuries
- 1479, the Turks evicted the Crusader Knights and the Island became Turkish
- However, Venice took over in 1500
- Once the Turkish threat receded in 1684, Venetian merchants expanded the village and made it the island's main port, benefitting from the easy access
- In 1757, it became the island's capital and had one of Greece's busiest ports
- Cephalonia stayed Venetian until 1797



Zakynthos

Thursday, 3 August 2017

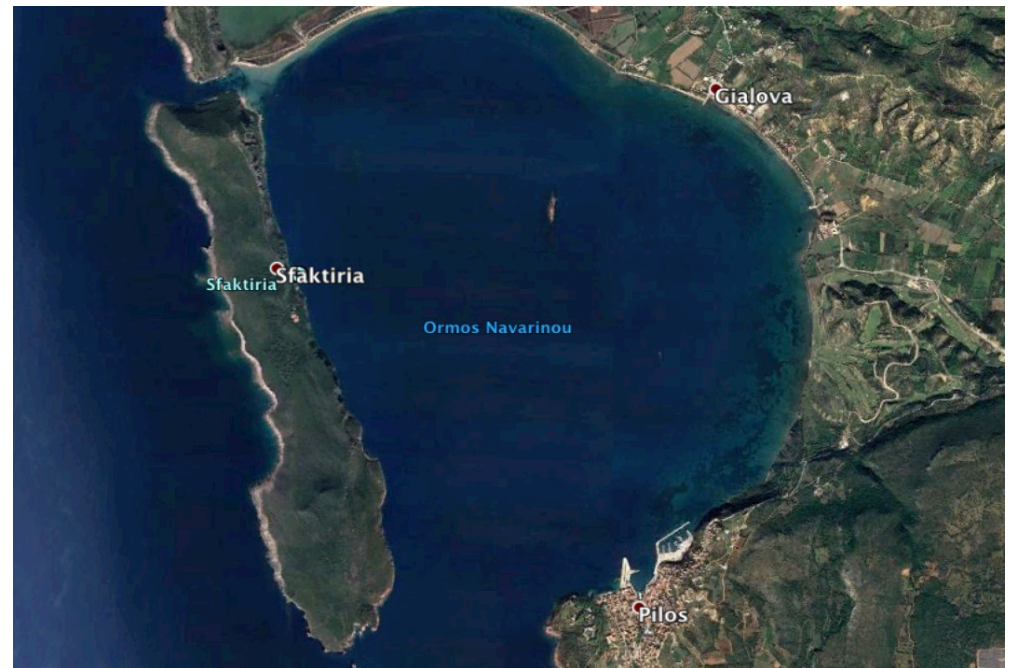
- The next leg of our journey is about 20 nautical miles long and takes us from Cephalonia to Zakynthos
- During the Byzantine Empire, Zakynthos and Cephalonia formed a single province
- Conquered by the Normans in 1185 as well, it was part of the Kingdom of Naples and Sicily
- The Ottoman Turks occupied the island in 1479 but swapped it with Venice for neighboring Cephalonia in 1484
- Since then, Zakynthos remained Venetian
- Venice imposed – as in all its possession – a feudal society and the Catholic rites
- Religious tensions led to open rebellion in 1628 by the local population but the island remained Venetian to 1797



Pylos / Navarino

Friday, 4 August 2017

- With nearly 30 nautical miles, the next leg is the longest part of our trip
- Sailing from Zakynthos to Pylos will take a full day without stopping
- Little is known about Pylos during the times of Rome and Constantinople
- In 1280, Pylos was mentioned as harbor of the Principality of Archea, a Crusader state
- Venice seized the fortress in 1479 but lost it to the Ottomans again in 1500
- In 1685, Venice re-conquered Pylos but by 1715 the Turks were back. Venice could not really hold places on the mainland
- The Ottomans retained a strong garrison in Pylos for over a century, and harbored their fleet here in Navarino during the Greek War of Independence
- In 1827 a combined British-French fleet sank the Turkish fleet, which settled the war. Greece became independent



Methoni

Saturday, 5 August 2017

- From Pylos, we sail 8 nautical miles to Methoni – It is time to change the crew!
- Venice had an eye on Methoni for decades and secured the town in 1206, two years after the conquest of Constantinople
- Together with Koroni, the town became an important trade center for the Levant and a stop for Pilgrims to the Holy Land
- In 1500, the Turks conquered the town
- Venice re-took it in 1686 but lost it again in 1715 together with the rest of the Peloponnese
- In 1770, a Russian Expeditionary Force tried to capture Methoni during one of the many Russian-Turkish wars but failed
- During the Greek War of Independence 1821-23, Methoni was a base for Ibrahim Pascha, the Turkish Commander in Chief



← from Athens, Greece
to Methoni, Greece

3 h 28 min (285 km)

via A7

Fastest route, the usual traffic

▲ This route has tolls.

Athens

Greece

➤ Follow Leof. Athinon and E08 to Olimpia Odos/A8 in Mandra

28 min (22.8 km)

➤ Follow Olimpia Odos/A8 and A7 to Ενωτική Α7 Ε07 Ε082 in Thouria. Take exit Εε0δ0ς from A7

1 h 54 min (206 km)

➤ Take Ε0 Pilou Kalamatas/Ε082 and Ε0 Pilou Methonis/Ε09 to your destination in Methoni

1 h 5 min (55.8 km)

Methoni

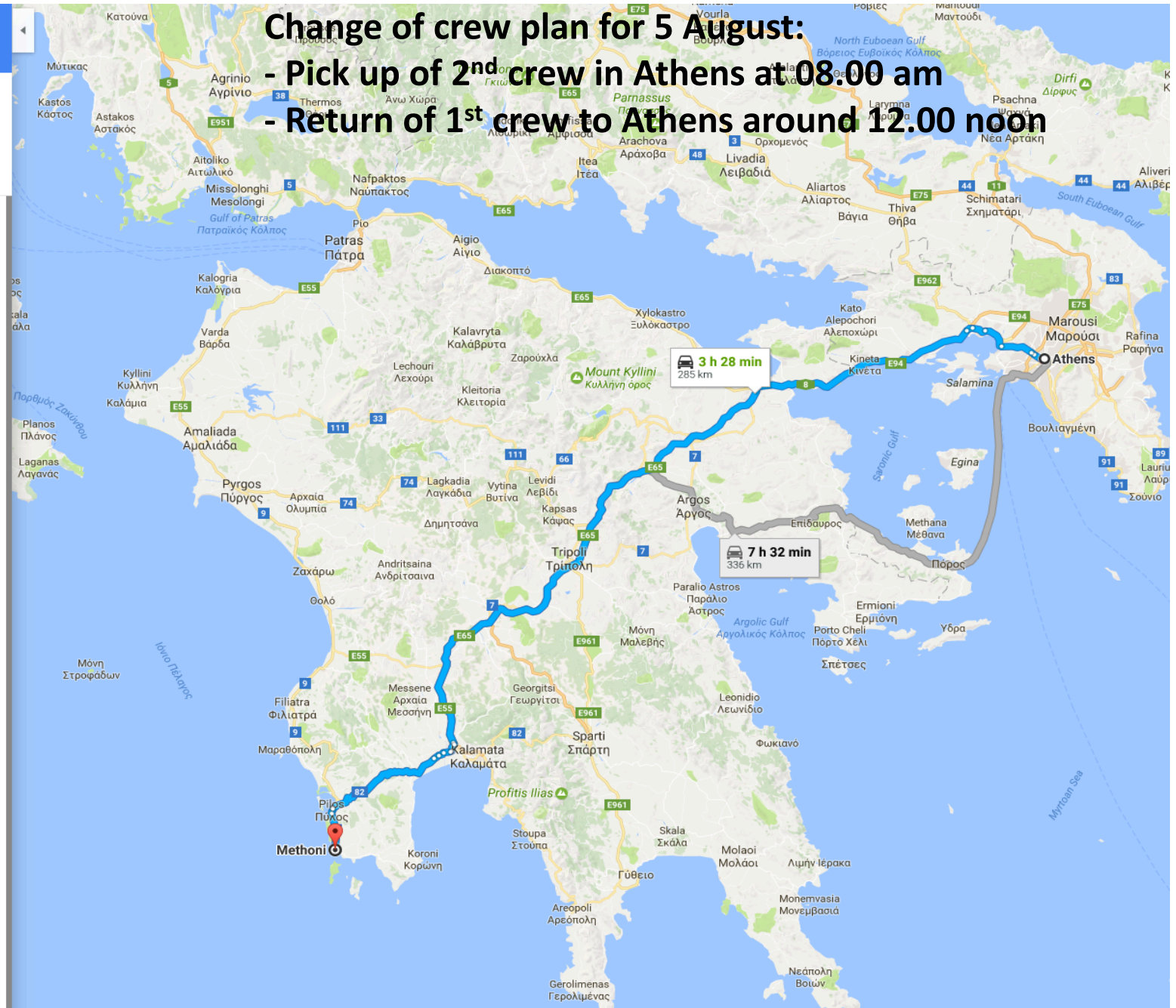
Greece

These directions are for planning purposes only. You may find that construction projects, traffic, weather, or other events may cause conditions to differ from the map results, and you should plan your route accordingly. You must obey all signs or notices regarding your route.

Change of crew plan for 5 August:

- Pick up of 2nd crew in Athens at 08.00 am

- Return of 1st crew to Athens around 12.00 noon





Week two
Methoni to Monemvasia
5 to 12 August 2017

Sailing to Monemvasia

5 to 12 August 2017

- Bernhard & Anna Obenhuber (Double 2); Randy Kroszner & David Nelson (Double 1); Luigi & Jill Zingales (Master 2); Gee de Lumiere (Twin 2); Omar Baig (Twin 1); Hugo & Jennifer (Master 1)
- Meeting point: Saturday, 5 August 2017, 08.00 am at Athens International Airport. A coach arranged by HBA picks you up and brings to Methoni (previous page)
- Return travel from Monemvasia to Athens International Airport: a coach arranged by HBA will bring participants to the airport at around 16.00 h
- Dress code: casual & swim wear
- Please tell us about your dietary requirements/restrictions



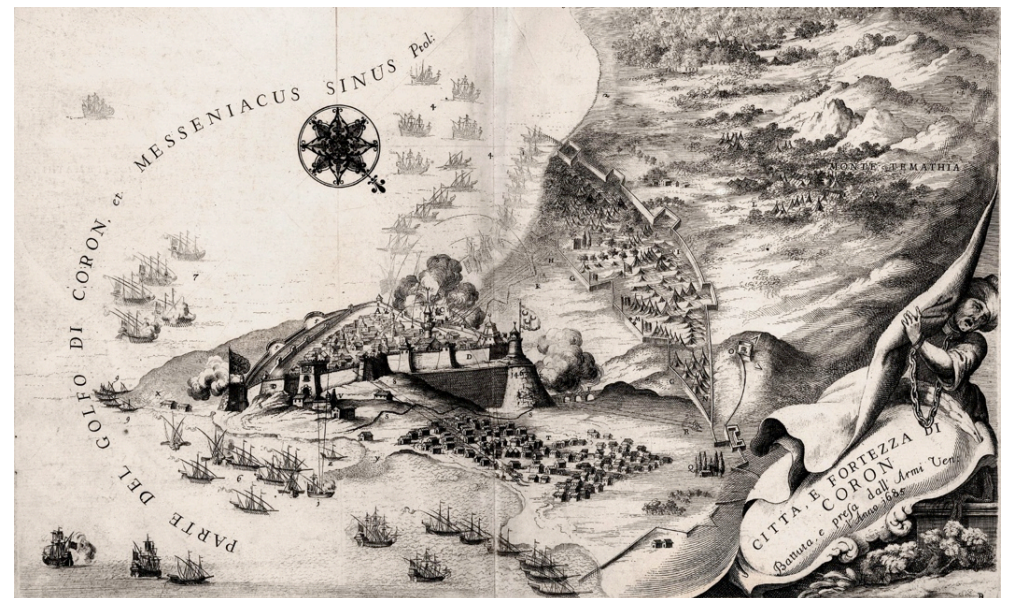
Week Two 5/8 to 12/8



Koroni

Sunday, 6 August 2017

- The first leg of our trip takes us from Methoni to Koroni, which is about 20 miles to the east
- Methoni and Koroni were sister towns and were called the “chief eyes of Venice”
- Like many towns, Koroni was founded in the 6th or 7th century when people from the Peloponnese moved to more secure locations to avoid Slavic raids
- Following the fall of Constantinople to the 4th Crusade in 1204, Koroni and Methoni were given to Venice
- The towns flourished as way station for the pilgrims to the Holy Land and as trading centers
- Koroni surrendered to the Ottomans in 1500 after Methoni was taken by the Turks
- Briefly retaken in 1532-33 and 1675-1715, Koroni remained Turkish until 1828



Porto Vitulo / Chielefà

Monday, 7 August 2017

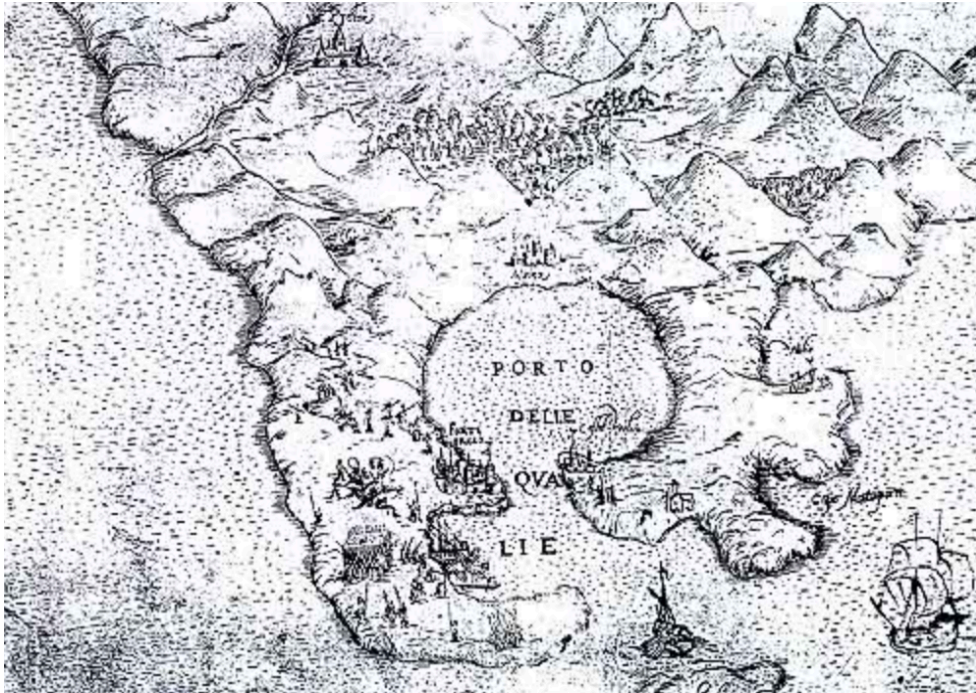
- Porto Vitulo is about 20 miles to the east of Koroni and is situated on the long mountain rigged peninsula of Maina
- Helped by the topography, the people of Maina remained independent and never surrendered to the Ottomans
- Many of them engaged in local piracy preying on Turkish and Venetian ships
- The Ottomans built the Chielefà Fort in 1670 mainly to keep an eye on the locals. Their guns also covered Porto Vitulo to deny access to pirates
- In 1685, the Ottoman garrison capitulated to Venice. But the Venetian forces left in 1715
- The fort was not rebuilt thereafter



Porto Kagio/Braccio di Maina

Tuesday, 8 August 2017

- Our next stop is an old strong point which allowed the control of Cape Maina
- There are very few documents about the history
- We only know that both the Turks and Venetians used the fort; Venice from 1685 to 1715



Elafonisos

Wednesday, 9 August

- From Porto Kagyo we sail 25 nautical miles east to Elafonisos
- In Antiquity, Elafonisos was properly connected to the mainland but an earthquake destroyed the land bridge and flooded the town of Pavlopetri, which is now a major diving site
- Elafonisos has no other memorable history and was mostly unpopulated
- Today, it is a major tourist destination with its long beaches and the under water beach to the mainland
- We will stay in Elafonisos for one night in order to shorten the long trip to Kythira to the south



Kythira

Thursday, 10 August

- The next stop of our journey takes us to Kythira, about 25 nautical miles to the south of Elafonisos
- Kythira was taken over by Venice after the 4th Crusade and the fall of Constantinople in 1204
- It remained in Venetia's possession until 1797, although it was exposed to continued pirate attacks from nearby islands
- The worst attack happened in 1537 by Hayrettin Barbarossa, the sultan's naval commander, who is commemorated in a monument at the Bosphorus in Istanbul
- Barbarossa completely destroyed the town of Paliochora and sold the islands' inhabitants into slavery
- This explains the island's heavy fortification



Monemvasia

Saturday, 12 August 2017

- The last leg takes us from Kythira to Monemvasia. The roughly 50 miles trip will take almost all day
- Monemvasia was founded in 583, when people from the mainland fled from invading Bulgars
- The castle protected the town below which became a major trading center and prospered
- The rock's defenses were so strong that it withstood the Arab attacks around 700 AD and the Normans in 1100 AD
- By 1259, the town joined Byzantium and became Venetian in 1204
- The Turks tried to conquer Monemvasia in 1538 but failed – they got the fortress in 1540 in exchange for peace with Venice
- Monemvasia remained Turkish until 1821



← from Athens, Greece
to Monemvasia, Greece

3 h 50 min (300 km)

via A7

Fastest route, the usual traffic

⚠ This route has tolls.



Athens

Greece

- Take E08, Olimpia Odos/A8, A7, E961 and EO Spartis Githiou/EO39 to Epar.Od. Krokeon-Dafnis in Krokees. Take the exit from EO Spartis Githiou/EO39

2 h 45 min (231 km)

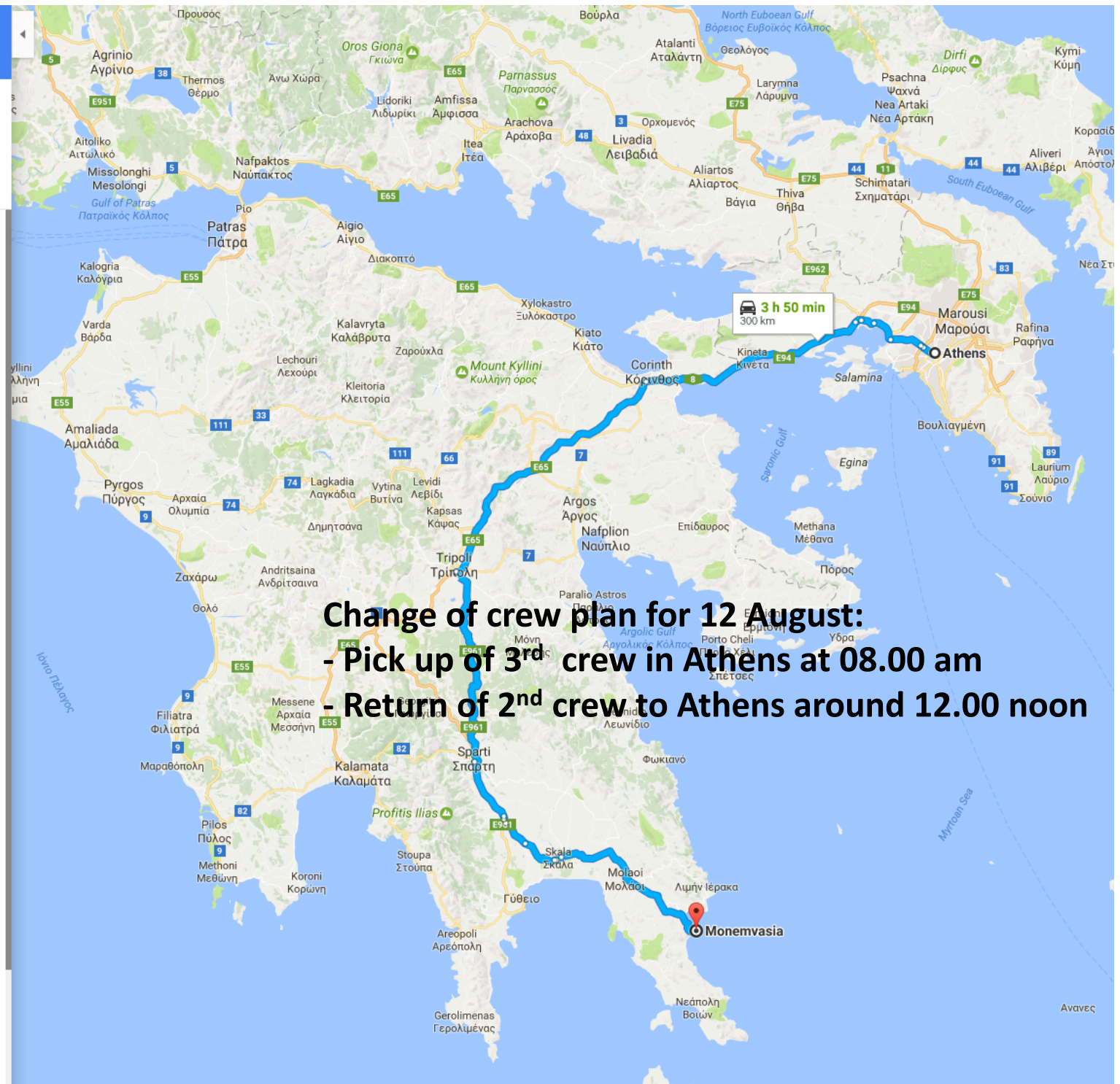
- Drive to EO Monemvasias Krokeon in Monemvasia

1 h 4 min (69.1 km)

Monemvasia

Greece

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Change of crew plan for 12 August:
- Pick up of 3rd crew in Athens at 08.00 am
- Return of 2nd crew to Athens around 12.00 noon

Sailing Monemvasia - Rhodes 12 to 19 August 2017

- Joanna & Robin Kaye (Twin 1); Torsten and Ina Wegner (Double 1); Jan-Pieter & Elisabeth Krahn (Double 2); David Scharfstein & Sarah Feldman (Master 2); Fabio Mancone & Isabelle Kountoure (Twin 2); Hugo & Jennifer (Master 1)
- Meeting point: Sat, 12 August 2017, 08.00 am at Athens International Airport. A coach arranged by HBA picks you up and brings to Monemvasia (previous page)
- Travel arrangements from Rhodes: by the participants individually
- Dress code: casual & swim wear
- Please tell us about your dietary requirements/restrictions



Kingdom of Candia - Crete

13 to 16 August 2017

- Venice's main trading route from Morea to Cyprus followed the north coast of Crete which is dotted by fortresses
- We won't be able to sail this route due to new naval exclusion zones
- After the storming of Constantinople in 1204, Venice took over Crete
- Venice ruled Crete heavy handedly and imposed the Latin Catholic rites on the orthodox population
- After the fall of Cyprus in 1571, Venice was forced to modernize its fortresses
- Nonetheless, the Turks conquered Crete during the war of 1645 – 1669.
- Three small islands of Spinalonga, Gramvosa and Souda remained Venetian
- The Ottomans ruled until 1898 when the island became independent. It became part of Greece in 1908



Milos

Sunday, 13 August 2017

- On our first day, we sail 45 miles all day from Monemvasia to Milos, one of islands Venice seized from Constantinople in 1204
- Milos formed part of the Duchy of Naxos and was only lightly fortified with a castle in Plaka on the island's north-east
- Whilst the island played an important role during the classic Hellenistic period, it was a backwater under Venetian rule. The trade routes followed the coast of Crete
- In 1566, Venice handed the island without fight over to the Ottomans. It had little strategic value for the Republic
- From 1768 - 1771, it was briefly occupied by Russian Naval Forces. The Russian fleet based here decisively defeated the Turkish fleet with the help of British naval officers in 1771, but then withdrew



Paros

Monday, 14 August 2017

- The history of Paros is closely linked to the history of Milos. For many centuries, part of the Roman and Byzantine Empire, it was lost to Venice as well in 1204.
- The sailing distance from Milos to Paros is about 30 miles.
- Both islands formed part of the Duchy of Naxos which was run by a duke appointed by the Duce of Venice
- Turkish Forces conquered the island in 1537 and the island remained under Turkish control until 1832, when it joined the new Greek state.
- For the brief period of 1768 - 1771, Paros also served as base for the Russian Squadron of Admiral Count Alexey Orlov, the victor over the Turkish fleet in 1771



Amorgos

Tuesday, 15 August 2017

- The next 20 miles of sailing get us from Paros to Amorgos, which we will reach in the early afternoon.
- Amorgos shared its history with Milos and Paros. Being rather important during the Hellenistic period, it became a backwater already during Roman time
- Venice conquered it in 1204 and made it part of the Duchy of Naxos without paying much attention to the island
- There is no port, town or fortress of any significance on the island
- It was ceded to the Ottomans in 1566, after the Third Ottoman-Venetian War, and remained under the Ottoman control until it joined the new Greek state in 1832



Astipalaia

Wednesday, 16 August 2017

- On Wednesday, we continue our trip to Astipalaia, an island that shared the fate of the three islands we visited so far
- The island played an important role during Roman times and was freely and equally associated with Rome, but this privilege faded away over time. Within a few centuries, the island became a normal province of the Roman Empire
- Conquered in 1207 by Venice, it was in the hands of several Venetian families who's castles are still visible today
- After the fall of Rhodes in 1522, the Turks took the island over. During the war in Crete (1645 – 1669), Venice conquered it back twice but it eventually stayed Turkish
- In 1912, during the Italian – Turkish War in Libya, the island became Italian



Symi

Friday, 18 August 2017

- Symi is our last stop before returning the boat in Rhodes
- It is a small island with almost no water sitting just on the border with Turkey
- It shares much of its history with Tilos and Rhodes
- As the other two islands, it was taken over in 1308 by the Knights of St John in 1308. The Knights withdrew in 1522 after their defeat in Rhodes
- As the other Dodecanese Island, Symi became Italian in 1912 and joined Greece only in 1945 after WWII
- Today, Symi is a sailor's paradise and lives primarily from tourism



Rhodes

Saturday, 19 August 2017

- Leaving Symi in the early hours of Saturday, we reach Rhodes by 10 am
- Rhodes was a great power in classical Greece, but this is for another sailing time
- When the Byzantine Empire collapsed in 1204, Rhodes was given to Venice
- By 1305, the Knights of St John, after their defeat in Acre in 1291, established their order in Rhodes. Being crusaders, the knights frequently raided Ottoman ships and drew the ire of the Sultan in Istanbul
- The Ottomans besieged Rhodes twice. Unsuccessful in 1480, they were able to force the Knights to withdraw in 1522 after a long siege
- A few years later, the Knights of St John established themselves in Malta, where they would face the Turks again in 1565



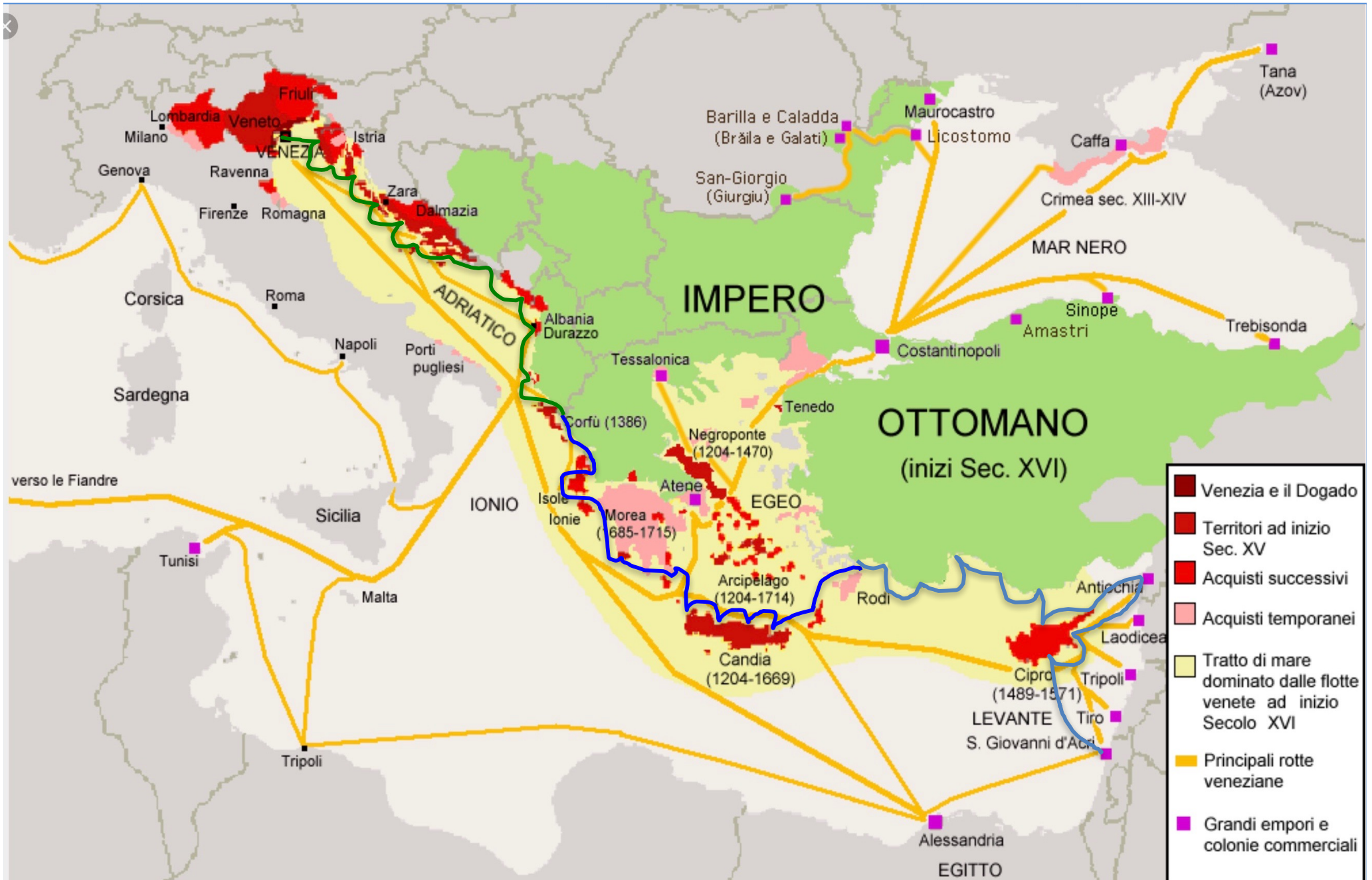
Arrival in Rhodes

19 August 2017

- Once we arrive in Rhodes on Saturday morning, we will have to leave the boat before noon to allow the crew to make it ready for the next sailing party
- Jenny and I will book ourselves into a hotel in Rhodes' Old Town to enjoy the magnificent architecture and explore the deeds of the Knights of St John
- Rhodes has a very good international airport with frequent flights to all major European destinations.
- We will take a flight late Sunday afternoon
- If you want to join us, you know where to find us: jsasuncion@aol.com or +41 79 618 8104 / hbanziger@chantrou.com or +41 79 618 8101



The Ambitious Three Year Sailing Plan



Corfu to Rhodes

2017

Bodrum to Akro

2018

Corfu to Venice

2019



A Venetian Sailing Tour
29 July to 19 August 2017

FRAN^{CO} MOROSI CAP^{ITANO} G^{ENERALE} CON POCH^E GAL^{LIE} E QUATRO NAVI DA LA FIGA A 17 NAVI TURCHES:
DA GUERRA, NE FA ROMPERE, E NAV FRAGARE DVE, E NE PRENDE VNA CARICA DI MILIZIE.
TERMINA COSI LA CARICA I CAP^{ITANO} G^{ENERALE} LA PRIMA VOLTA, E SE NE RITORNA A VENEZIA DOPO ESSER
STATO LONTANO CON L'ARMA IN MANO LO SPAZIO DI 23 ANNI CONTINVI, SENZA MAI RIVE I AE
STRIA NE PUR PER MO^{TO} ENIL E SVBITO ANZI VIENE SPEDITO PROVED^{ENTE} G^{ENERALE} STRAORDIN^{ARIO} IN FRI^{ULI} PER VNA
TEMVTA IRRYCION ROEI IN QUELLA PROVINCIA MAGGIO 1661