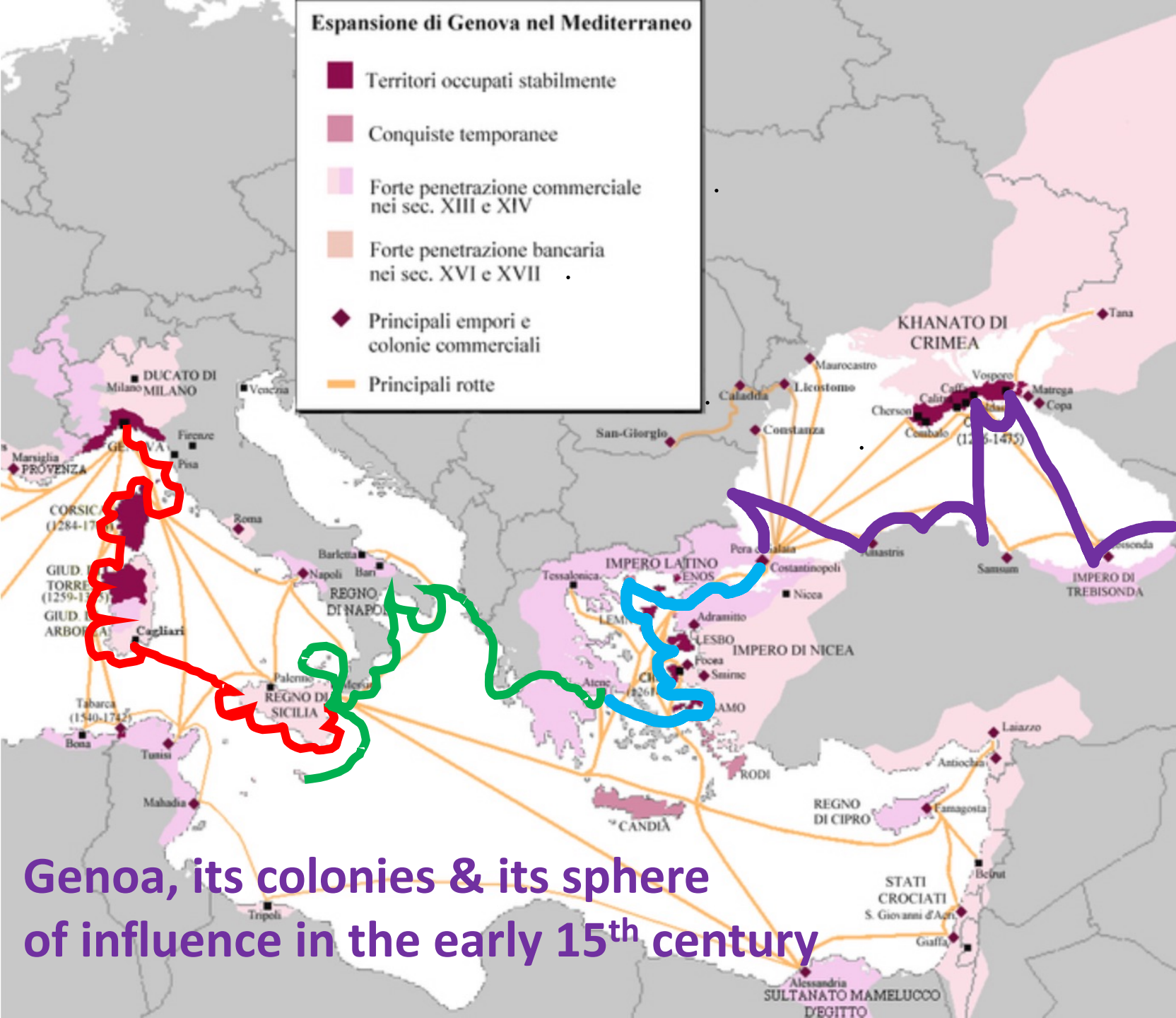




Discovering Ancient Greek & Genoese Trade Routes
15 Aug – 10 Sept 2022 (Year III) Istanbul to Athens

Espansione di Genova nel Mediterraneo

- Territori occupati stabilmente
- Conquiste temporanee
- Forte penetrazione commerciale nei sec. XIII e XIV
- Forte penetrazione bancaria nei sec. XVI e XVII
- ◆ Principali empori e colonie commerciali
- Principali rotte



Sailing Plan 2020 - 2023

Following the ancient Trade Route from Genoa to the Crimean and Georgia

- 2020 Genoa to Syracuse
- 2021 Malta to Athens
- 2022 Athens to Istanbul
- 2023 Istanbul to Georgia

Genoa, its colonies & its sphere of influence in the early 15th century

15 August to 10 September 2022

Istanbul to Athens



How Genoa became a Sea Power

A Necessity of Geography

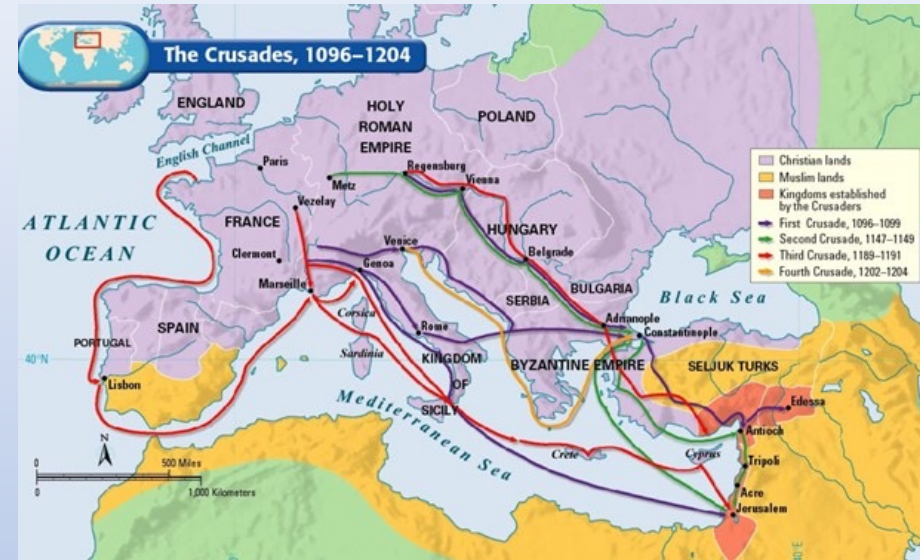
- Hemmed between the Tyrrhenian Sea and the Apennine Mountains, Liguria rose from the collision of the African and the European Plate 20 mn years ago
- With its Mediterranean climate, Liguria had olives and wine, but not enough land to grow cereals. It needed to import grain from abroad
- Ligurians were fishermen & traders. The Apennine forests had abundant timber. Genoa a good harbor
- With Amalfi & Pisa, Genoa was one of Byzantium's three remaining ports in the Western Mediterranean
- When sacked in 935 AD by a Fatimid Fleet, Genoa had to fight: It could go on the offensive or disappear
- By 1015, it conquered with its ally Pisa Corsica and Sardinia
- In 1087, the two destroyed the Fatimid Fleet in Mahdia, the Fatimid Capital in Tunisia
- The victory opened the entire Mediterranean to Genovese merchants



Genoa as Great Power in Middle Ages

Supplying the Crusades and Opposing Venice

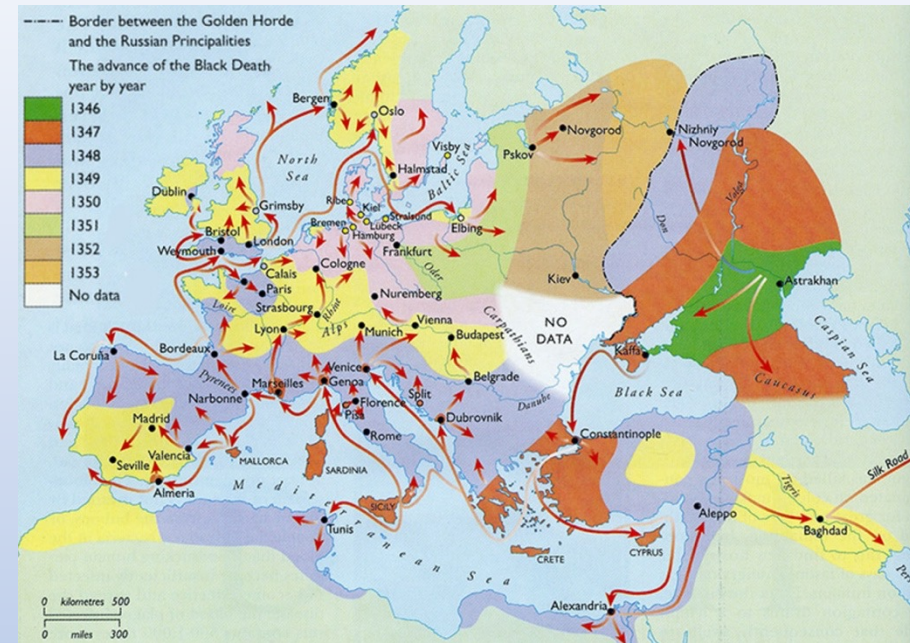
- In 1095, Pope Urban II called for a crusade to support Byzantium and liberate the Holy Land. 24 years earlier, the Seljuk Turks had defeated the Byzantine Emperor Romanos IV in Manzikert and since then slowly but steadily moved into Anatolia.
- Timing was perfect. In 1092 the great Seljuk leader, Malik Shah, died. His successors were quarrelling.
- By 1098, the Crusaders conquered Antioch and in 1099 Jerusalem. Whilst the Christian Armies moved inland, their supplies followed on sea, transported by ships from Pisa, Venice and Genoa
- For their help, the three towns got richly rewarded with trade concessions from Byzantium.
- With the 4th crusade, Venice engineered the sacking of Constantinople in 1204. Genoa opposed and helped Byzantium to win its capital back in 1261.
- The ever-grateful Byzantine Emperor Michael VIII Palaeologus awarded Genoa with even more trade concessions and colonies (Galata, Chios, Samos, the Crimean) in the Treaty of Nymphaeum in 1261



The Plague of 1347

Killing 30 Europeans

- Genoa's ship carried not only goods but also Europe's deadliest disease ever.
- The Black Death or Bubonic Plague came from the Asian steps. It started 1346 when a Mongol Army attacked Caffa, Genoa's main Crimean colony.
- Legend has it that the Mongols catapulted dead corpses into Caffa. But it is a myth. The disease spreads only through living beings.
- Genovese refugees carried the plague from Caffa to Constantinople and then to Messina from where it reached Europe.
- The infection took 4 days to incubate and killed 80% of infected humans within 4 days. The plague spread with the movement of people thus nobody figured out what happened. They died too fast.
- The Plague spread fastest among people who moved like merchants, sailors and soldiers.
- Next in line were public officials who were often in touch with them. Entire administrations collapsed.



The Rise of the Ottoman Empire

Turks are more Greek than Turkish

- It is generally accepted, that the Seljuk Turks moved unopposed into deserted Anatolia after their victory at Manzikert in 1071
- In this narrative, the Ottoman Empire originated from the East & slowly but steadily conquered Byzantium. Nothing could be further from the truth.
- The Ottoman Empire was born on Byzantine territory and benefitted from its never-ending civil wars
- Various Byzantine factions called the Ottomans for support. When they ran out of money, the Turks took power and paid themselves from tax revenue
- The end of the Byzantine Empire resembles more the end of the Roman Empire in 476 AD. We tend to forget that 2/3 of the Roman Army were German mercenaries
- The Ottomans were seen by local Greeks as a guarantor of peace and stability and had wide ranging support.
- When the Plague hit in 1347, the Ottomans replaced the vanished Byzantine administration with their own.
- Like Roman culture replaced the Celts in France, so did the Ottoman culture replace Greek way of life in Anatolia.

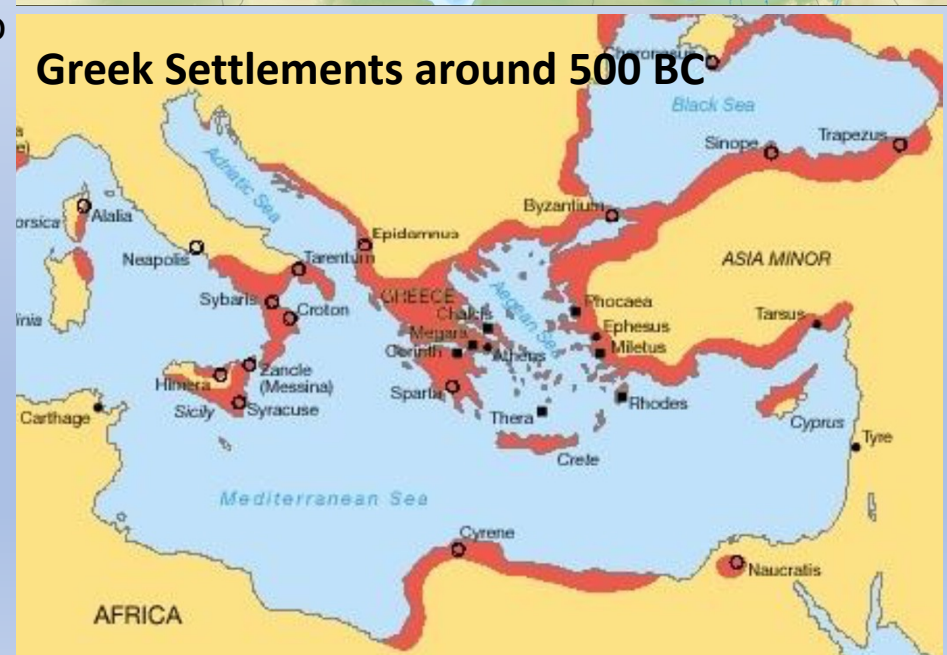


Ancient Greek, Genovese & Ottoman Trade Routes

- When sailing along Venetian Trade routes in 2017, 2018 and 2019, we found a Venetian harbor with a church and a fortress on almost every 30 miles.
- Galley can usually stay no longer than 6 hours on sea because they lack water and food.
- The Genovese galleys faced the same constraints. Usually, it used Byzantine and Norman ports but also established colonies when necessary
- Genoa's most lucrative business was slave trading and importing Chinese luxury goods from the Crimean. This trade route run via Constantinople to Genoa – almost entirely tax free!
- After Constantinople's fall in 1453, the Ottoman Sultans cancelled most of Genoa's trade privileges and conquered its colonies. Istanbul wanted the custom revenues for itself.
- The Ottoman Empire brought stability back to a region which had seen centuries of chaos. Not surprisingly trade resumed.
- The trading volume was enormous. The first two weeks we sail along the old Greek, Genovese and Ottoman trade routes to Europe and Egypt.



Republic of Genoa and its colonies



Greek Settlements around 500 BC

Casa dell Arte II

Our home 15 - 27 Aug 2022

- In 2022, we will use two different boats since we can not guarantee that we can cross the Greek/Turkish border with just one.
- Casa dell Arte, our home the 1st two weeks, has 2 masts, is 39 meters long, has 5 air-conditioned bedrooms w/ en-suite bathrooms. Dining areas on after deck and indoor.
- The crew consists of 6 people: a captain , 2 Deck Hands, 2 Hostesses and 1 Chef.
- The Casa dell Arte is a gulet - as Carpe Diem we chartered in 2017 & 2018.
- More on: www.yachtcharterfleet.com/luxury-charter-yacht-27803/casa-dell-arte-ii.htm





Tokapi Palace in Istanbul in 18th Century

**Week One
Istanbul - Dikili
15 to 20 August**

Istanbul to Dikili Still at the Heart of World Trade

15 - 20 August 2022

- Meeting time: Mon, 15 Aug 2022, 12.00 pm
- Meeting point: Setur Kalamis Marina, Istanbul
- Travel arrangements to Istanbul by participants individually
- Travel to Setur Kalamis Marina Msida arranged by us from the Hotels in Istanbul
- Arrival in Dikili: Friday, 19 August 2022 in the evening
- Travel to Balikesit Koca Seyit Airport: we will arrange a van – it takes 60 minutes
- Travel arrangements back home: by participants individually
- Dress code: casual, swim wear, hiking shoes but also bring a fleece and a wind proof jacket
- Please remind us of any dietary restrictions



Week One 15 – 20 August 2022

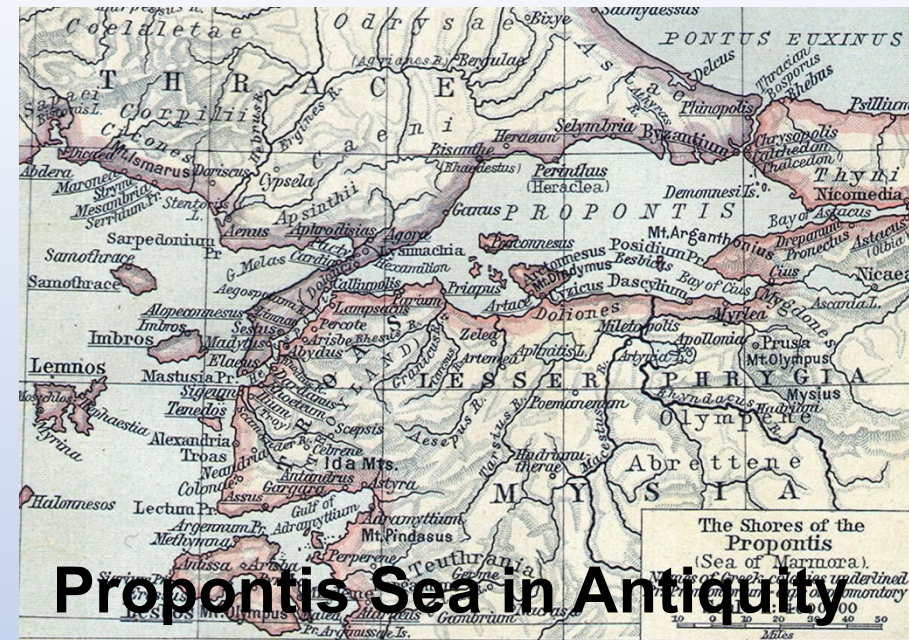
Istanbul to Dikili



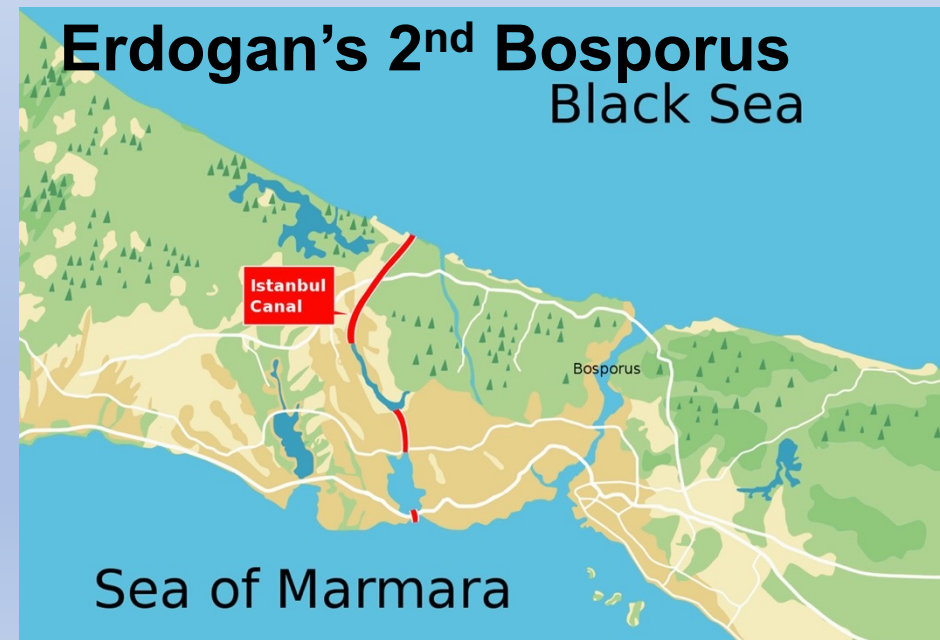
Istanbul to Çanakkale

Monday, 15 August 2022

- We will traverse the Sea of Marmaris to arrive in Çanakkale tonight. The wind should blow from the north and let us sail all day. On the way we pass Perinthus, once more important than Byzantium
- The Marmaris (Propontis) today is as important as in the past. It controls naval and maritime routes between Asia and the Mediterranean
- The War of Troy in the 13th or 12th century BC was a conflict between the Greek from Mycenae and the Hittite Empire over control of this trade route
- Athens depended on it for the free passage of grain imported from the Crimean and the Ukraine
- In the Middle Ages, goods from China and slaves were shipped through it – but also the Plague
- Winston Churchill tried to open it in WW1 with the Gallipoli campaign and take Istanbul but failed
- NATO used it to lock up the Russian Fleet in the Black Sea
- Today, Erdogan plans to build a 2nd Bosphorus to strategically control it



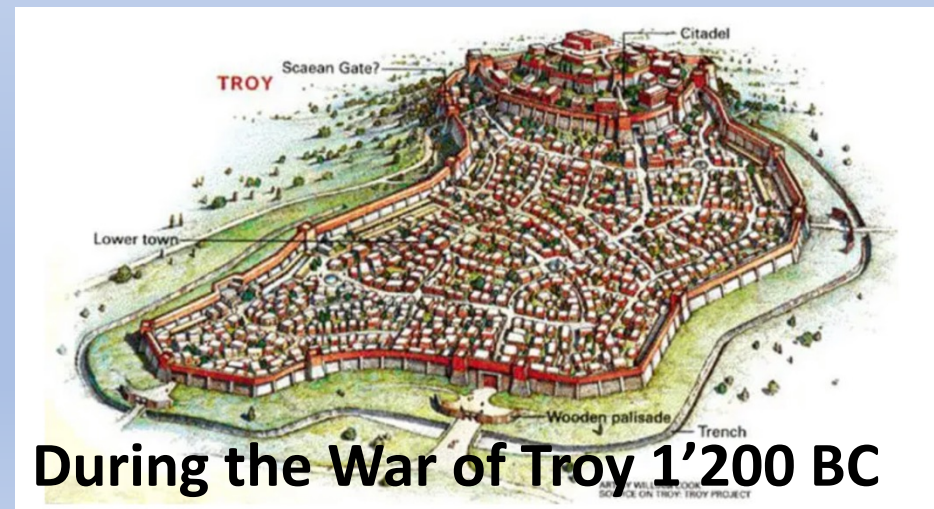
Erdogan's 2nd Bosphorus Black Sea



Troy

Tuesday, 16 August 2022

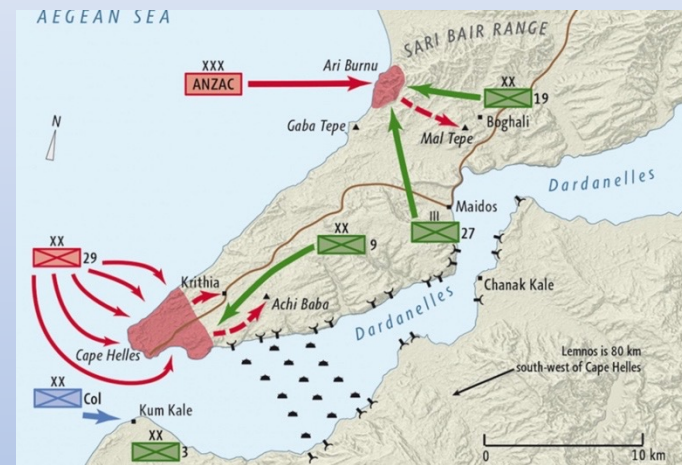
- We wake up to the sound of waves in the Dardanelles or the Hellespont as the straits were called in antiquity
- Sarhan, our local guide from Istanbul will pick us up at 8 am to go by van to Troy. It will take us less than 30 minutes
- We will spend the morning exploring Troy and its wonderful, new museum
- Troy once had access to the sea but its harbor sedimented soon after the epic 10 year siege
- One needs to stand on the walls of Troy to understand the story of the Iliad. The Greek did not have the technology to breach Troy's walls. They could only besiege the town
- Mycenae's walls where King Agamemnon lived look impressive but are less than one meter thick. Troy's walls are three times stronger and were probably built using Hittite / Egyptian technology.
- The ruse with the Trojan horse thus makes sense
- We may return to Çanakkale or meet our boat a little further to the West



The Gallipoli Campaign

Wednesday, 17 Aug 2022

- Today we sail along the Gallipoli landing beaches
- The Gallipoli Campaign was an Allied reaction to the Turkish Winter Offensive in Armenia in December 1918
- Troops and old Pre-Dreadnaught Battleships were hastily assembled to relieve the Turkish pressure on Russia
- In March 1915, the Royal and French Navy tried to force the Dardanelles but run into minefields & lost 3 battleships
- The landings on April 1915 were not more successful. Much was improvised & troop strength was insufficient. They could not push Ataturk's Infantry off the hills. Stalemate ensued.
- Luckily, the Turkish Army had not enough artillery, but this changed with the entry of Bulgaria into the war. By Dec 15, Allied troops had to pull out. Total casualties were ½ million.
- The campaign launched Ataturk's political career and ended Churchill's who was then the UK's First Sea Lord.



Tenedos – Assos – Lesbos?

Tuesday, 18 August

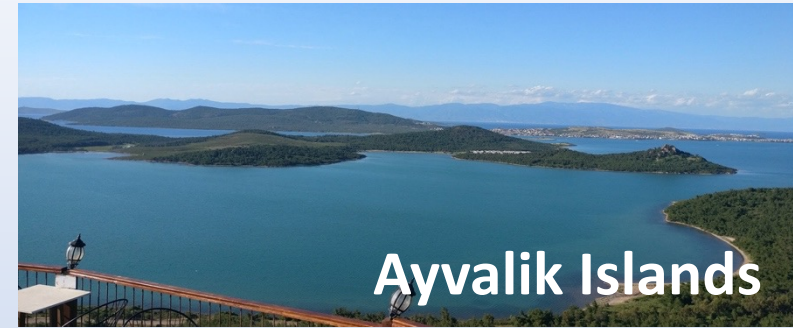
- We will use the morning to stroll around Bozcaada or Tenedos in Greek. The island is Turkish again since 1923 but changed hands often
- Venice, Genoa, Byzantium and the Ottomans fought over it since it controlled the Dardanelles' entrance
- It now has 3'000 inhabitants – maybe half of it of Greek origin, far less than in the past. A mighty Ottoman Fort tells us who still calls the shots.
- From Bozcaada we sail to Assus, a Ionian town on the Anatolian mainland where once Aristoteles, the well-known polymath & philosopher, lived
- From its Temple of Athene, we have a spectacular view on Lesbos – Assus is its former colony
- If the Greek/Turkish border is open this summer, we will sail to Lesbos at noon and visit Mytilene, its capital with its large Genovese Castle
- The Byzantine Emperor gave it to Genoa in 1354
- By 1462, the Ottoman Sultan took it back after a short 9-day siege. The medieval walls were not match for his giant siege guns

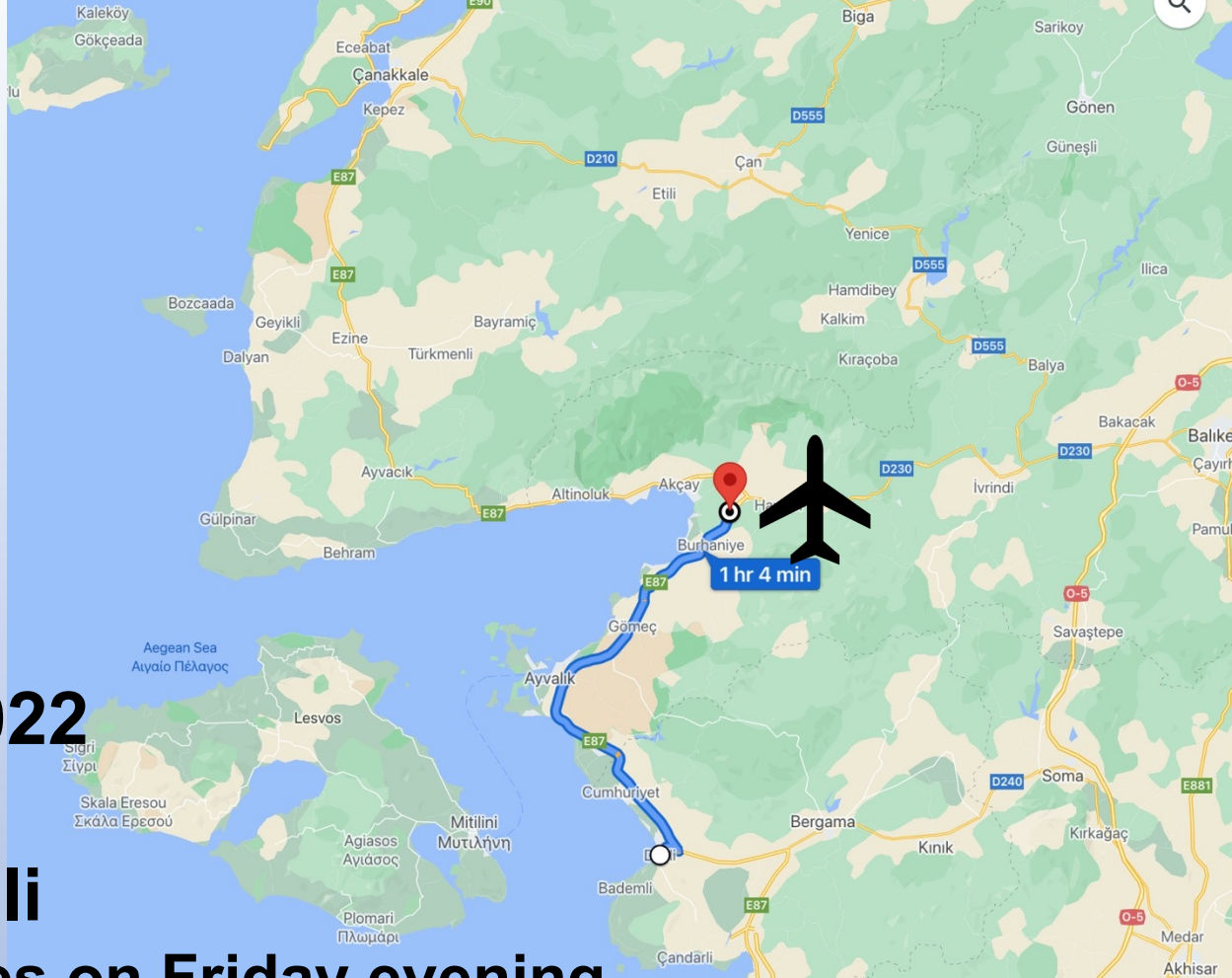


Ayvalik Islands - Dikili

Friday, 19 August 2022

- In case the Turkish – Greek border stays closed, we will spend the day around the Ayvalik Islands
- These islands were settled in the early Bronze age. However, their limestone soil does not allow for larger settlements. Today, they are sailors' paradise
- One of them, Büyük Maden Island, is an ancient lead mine. It can be reached by a man-made underwater passage. Tourists love it (picture to the right).
- Ayvalik was also the site of massacres on both sides during the Greek War of Independence in 1821
- In the afternoon, we will continue towards Dikili, a modern seaside resort 3 hours to the south. Dikili's main feature is a 30 km long sand beach
- Nobody would know the Port of Dikili, were it not for the large Cruise Ships which stop here to send their passengers on a day-trip to ancient Pergamon. If you look closer at the photo on the right, you will identify a moored ClubMed cruiser on the quay.
- We will do the same tomorrow when the crew makes the Casa dell Arte ready for the next team. Visiting Pergamon is an absolute must.

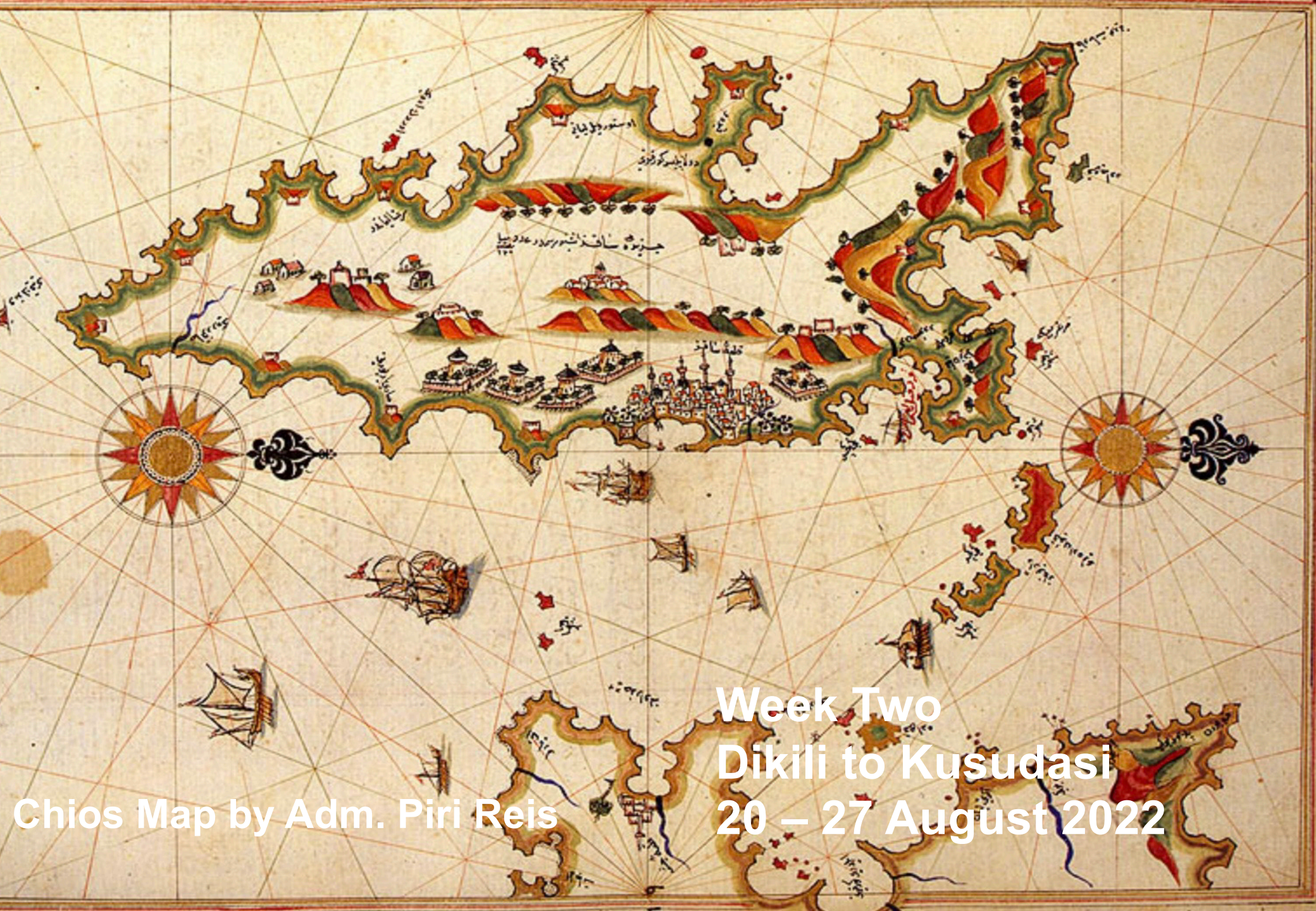




Saturday, 20 August 2022

Change of Crew in Dikili

- **Crew 2 preferably arrives on Friday evening**
- **Crew 1 & 2 leave Dikili for Pergamon** **≈ 08.30 am**
- **Crew 1 & 2 arrive back at Dikili** **≈ 15.00 pm**
- **Crew 1 leaves for Edremit Airport** **≈ 16.00 pm**
- **We arrange transportation**
- **Any alternative arrangements to be made independently**



Chios Map by Adm. Piri Reis

Week Two
Dikili to Kusudasi
20 – 27 August 2022

Dikili to Kusadasi

The Spell of Chios

20 to 27 August 2022

- Meeting time: 20 August 2022, 08.30 am
- Meeting point: Dikili Harbor
- Flight arrangements to Edrmit Airport: by people individually
- Travel to Dikili Harbor: arranged by us once we have your flight times
- Arrival in Kusadasi: Friday, 26 August in the evening
- Travel to Izmir Airport on 27 August : transport arranged by us
- Travel arrangements back home from Izmir Airport: by participants individually
- Dress code: casual, swim wear, hiking shoes but bring a sweater for the evening and a wind proof jacket – just in case
- Please remind us of dietary restrictions



Case dell Arte in Open Water

Week Two 20 – 27 August 2022

Dikili to Kusudasi (not Samos)



Pergamon

Saturday, 20 August 2021

- Whilst our boat crew prepares Casa dell Arte for next week, we will get out of their way and visit Pergamon, the capital of Roman Asia. It is half an hour from Dikili.
- Pergamon is well know for its Altar which now resides in Berlin on the Museum's Island. The Ottoman Empire did not consider it as a valuable heritage and sold it to Germany in the 19th century
- Pergamon is also known for being mentioned in the New Testament's Book of Revelations "where Satan's throne is". Probably an allusion to the cult of the deified Roman Emperor.
- The town was founded around 800 BC and was under Persian control until Alexander the Great
- It then became an independent Kingdom but fell into Roman hands in 88 BC when Mithridates was defeated
- Under Emperor Trajan and Hadrian, the capital of Roman Asia was entirely rebuilt. 150'000 lived here
- It was famous for its Asclepeion, a medical center and Spa. It became more influential than Epidaurus (E+27).
- The famous physician Claudius Galenus was born here in 129 AD and did his apprenticeship in the Asclepeion



Dikili to Çandarlı

Sunday, 21 August 2022

- It is time to start moving again and set sail to Çandarlı. Once a Genoese trading post, it is today a peaceful Seaside Resort with long beaches and full of summer tourists.
- For 20 miles we will follow the largely uninhabited coast-line. The soil is all limestone. It is olive paradise. Many Turkish people say that this region produces the finest olive oil in the country.
- The journey will take about half a day – depending on how many times we stop for breaks and swimming
- Near Candarli, there was an ancient Greek town called Pitane, It had strong links to Mycenae, Agamemnon's capital on the Peloponnese. Having 2 ports it survived into Roman time and is still a titular see of the Catholic Church.
- There is not much more information. Could not even find its exact location near Çandarlı.
- The Genoese castle was rebuilt in the 15th century by Grand Vezir Çandarlı Halil Pasha “to protect the sultan's residence nearby” = 10 miles (Ha! Ha!)
- I hope to find more information once there.



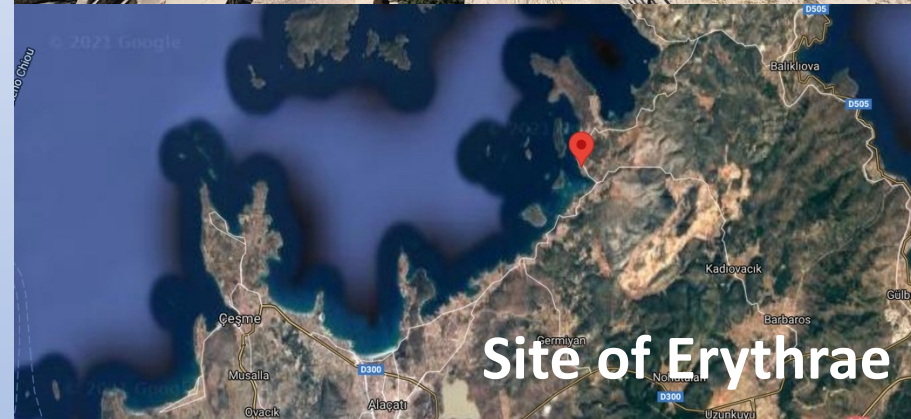
Çandarlı to Çesme

Monday, 22 August 2022

- Long sailing day today – it is 50 miles to the Bay of Çesme and it will take us a good half day
- Çesme is the harbor opposite Chios. The towns had for centuries the best relations but since 1912 it is always stop and go.
- In antiquity, people lived in Erythrae further inside the bay. The Temple of Athene on the Acropolis and the Theater are still visible.
- With the Seljuk Turks, the urban center moved to the west. The towns name means spring or source
- Çesme was the site of a major naval battle in 1770 between Russia's Baltic Fleet and the Ottoman Navy. Russia won. It was the beginning of the end for the Ottoman naval forces.
- Until the forced people exchange in 1924, Çesme (Kysos) was a Greek town. Today it is all Turkish.



Çesme Castle & Yacht Harbor



Chios

Tuesday, 23 August 2022

- If we are lucky, the borders are open and we are allowed to sail to Chios. Before Covid, the border crossing took an hour at best. Now it is different.
- In 500 BC, Chios had $\approx 120'000$ inhabitants, 3 x today's population. Its trading activities were huge.
- 2 things made it stand out: a) its Mastic production with its great medical properties (F-241; b) its shelter from the Meltemi, which made it an ideal entrepot for ships sailing north-south in the Aegean
- In 1261 Byzantium gave Chios to Genoa under the Treaty of Nymphaeum. Genoa fortified the old town called Castle. Under Genoa's rule, 60'000 people were living in Chios. It was again a trading hub!
- The Ottoman conquered the island in 1566
- Together with Izmir (Smyrna) it became the heart of the Turkish, then Greek Shipping industry in the 19th century. Their ships connected the Ottoman State.
- In 1821, during the War of Independence, the Turks massacred several thousand people on the island – an event the French painter Delacroix immortalized in his painting (right)



Windmills north of the Castle



Mastic trees in South Chios



Towards Ephesus

Wednesday, 24 August 2022

- Early in the morning, we lift anchor and set sail for Kusudasi, about 60 miles to the south-east
- Including a few breaks, it will take all day
- During the first half of our trip, the hills behind the shore are full of shrub and uninhabited. It is classic limestone territory
- The countryside changes at Teos, an ancient Greek town close to today's Sigacik, and once a member of the Ionian League
- Thanks to its two harbors it flourished but shared the fate of all Greek towns on the Anatolian mainland – it was always battleground between the Persian Empire and the Greek
- One of its harbors & a few monuments still stand
- In the evening, we arrive in Kusudasi, a Turkish Seaside Resort and Port for Cruise Ships who bring their guests to Ephesus
- Seljuk Turks were barely interested in maritime trade thus paid little attention to natural harbors. Kusudasi is a beach with two giant piers.



Ephesus and Miletus

Thursday, 25 August 2022

- We leave the Casa dell Arte early in the morning to go by van to Ephesus, Priene and Miletus
- 2'000 years ago, we could have done this trip by boat but the rivers Seljuk and Mendes sedimented the three harbors
- Ephesus is an ancient Greek city but had its peak under Roman Emperor Domitian who started expanding it. The Romans dug even an artificial harbor to keep Ephesus' access to the sea
- Further south, Priene and Miletus are older. Both played an active but unsuccessful role in the resistance against the Lydian and Persian Empire.
- Miletus is the parent town to many Greek colonies on the Black Sea – people preferred their independence
- Ephesus also played an important road in early Christianity. Apostles Paul and John lived there and apparently Mother Marie escaped from Palestine to live her final years here.
- The Seljuk and later the Ottoman Turks had little use for these seaports. They were neglected and decayed. But their former grandeur is still visible



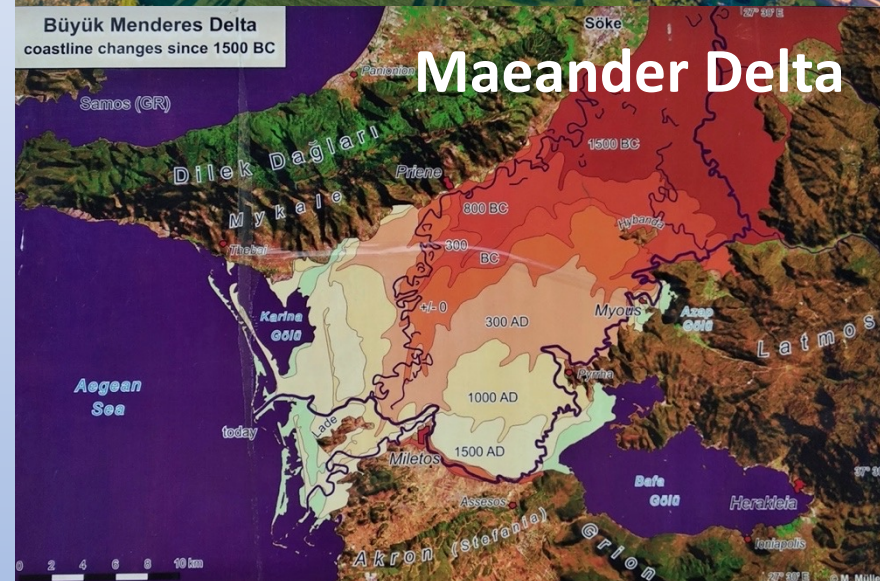
Return to Kusudasi

Friday, 26 August 2022

- After a day in the ancient cities of Ephesus, Priene and Miletus, the boat picks us up somewhere at the edge of the Maeander River Delta.
- The Maeander gave us the verb for a river which slowly follows a winding course & zigzags through the marshes
- Priene lost its access to the sea already during Hellenistic times (300 BC), Miletus during the time of the Byzantine Empire
- We now return to Kusudasi, which is about 55 miles to the north.
- It is our last day of sailing. We take it easy with frequent stops on the coast.
- The original plan was to sail from here to Samos but no Turkish boat owner would take the risk of his ship getting stuck across the border.
- Thus, our trip with the Casa dell Arte ends at Turkish Kusudasi tomorrow
- We will meet crew no 3 in Samos on the Althea, a Greek boat



Winding river – not Maeander



Maeander valley from Priene



Saturday, 27 August 2022

We return the Casa dell Arte in Kusudasi

- **Crew 2 leaves Port of Kusudasi** **≈ 09.00 am**
- **Transport arrangements by us to Izmir Airport**
- **Unless you make your own arrangements**



Week Three
Samos – Delos - Santorini
27 Aug – 3 Sept 2022

Althea

Our home 27 Aug – 10 Sept 2022

- Our 2nd boat is Athens-based Althea. She is 37.5 meters long, has 2 masts, and 5 air-conditioned cabins with en-site bathroom. Dining areas on after & upper deck and indoor.
- It has a crew of 6: A Captain, 2 Deck Hands, 2 Hostesses and 1 Chef.
- The Althea is also a leisure sailboat with lots of space
- More on: mygreekcharter.com/yacht/crewed-yacht/althea-122-ft-Greece/



Samos to Santorini

The Beauty of the Cyclades

27 Aug – 3 Sept 2022

- Meeting time: 27 August, 12.00 pm
- Meeting point: Pythagoraio Harbor
- Travel arrangements to Samos Aristarchos Airport: by participants individually
- Travel to Pythagoreio Harbor: take a cab – there are plenty – it takes seven minutes
- Arrival in Santorini: Friday, 2 Sept 2022
- **If the Meltemi forces us to stay around Paros and Naxos, we will arrange ferry tickets to Santorini – the ride takes 2 hours only**
- Travel Kratikos Aerolimenas Santorini Airport on 3 Sept: by taxi – there are plenty
- Travel arrangements back home from Santorini: by participants individually
- Dress code: casual, swim wear, hiking shoes but bring a sweater and a wind proof jacket
- Please remind us of dietary restrictions



Week Three 27 Aug – 3 Sept 2022

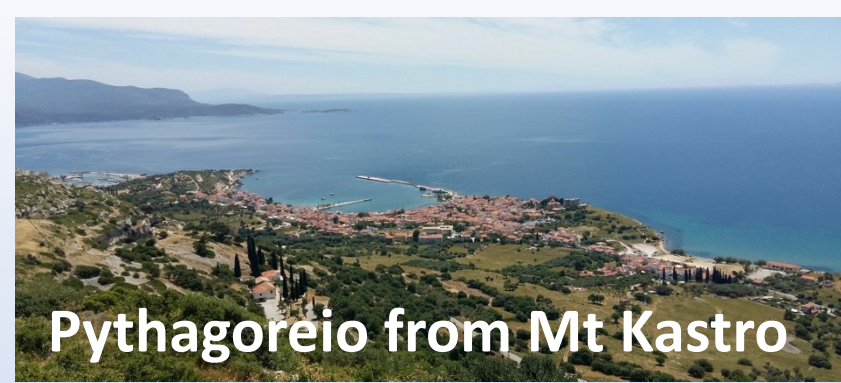
Samos to Santorini



Samos

Saturday, 27 August 2022

- The Althea will be ready by noon. Thus we have two options: a) start sailing along the coast and look for a quiet bay for the night or b) we stay put
- Pythagoreio, Samos' old capital, goes back to classic antiquity. It was an important trading center and a great rival of Miletus. The two towns were often at war.
- Apparently, Hera, Zeus' wife was born on Samos. It was also the birthplace of Pythagoras who later left for Croton where we were last year; Aesop, the author of many fables still told today; Epicurus, the founder of Epicurean philosophy; and the astronomer Aristarchus who was the first to propose a heliocentric universe.
- Samos' importance is underlined by its 1 km long aqueduct tunnel (!), the Heraion (Temple of Hera), its large Roman baths and the sophisticated town walls.
- After centuries of doldrums trade resumed when the Genovese run the island from 1261 – 1475. Then the Ottoman conquered it
- Samos was a hotbed of Greek radicals during the War of Independence and defeated the Turks 1821, 1824 & 1828. It became an autonomous state under the Ottoman Sovereignty from 1830 - 1912



Pythagoreio from Mt Kastro



Eupalonos Aqueduct Tunnel

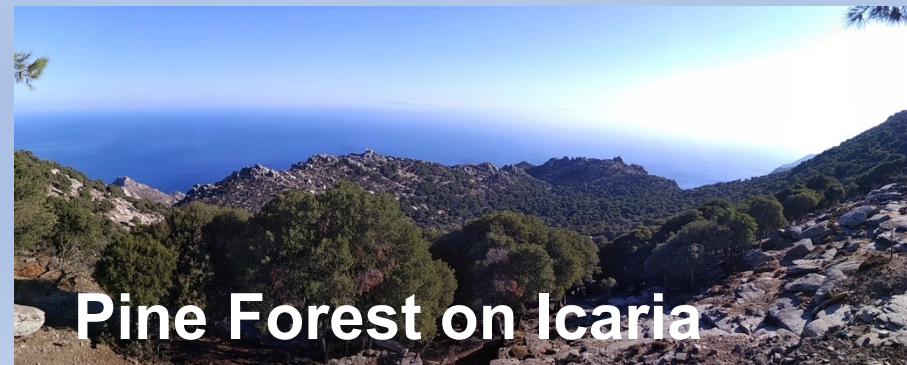


Policrates Walls

Samos to Fournoi – Icaria

Sunday, 28 August 2022

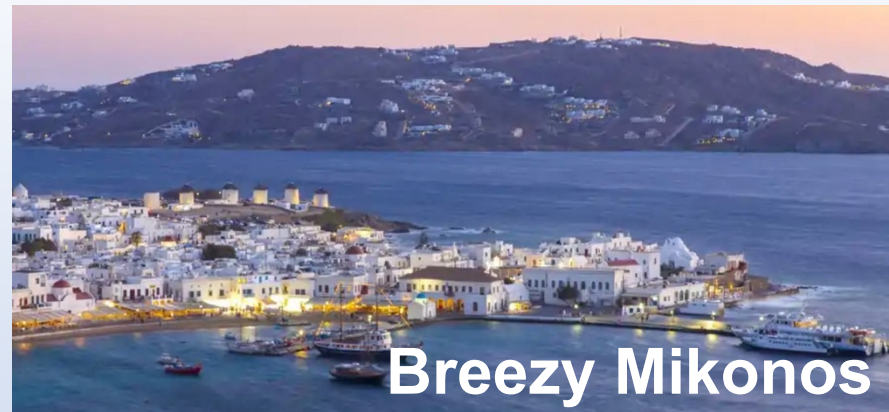
- It is time to continue towards Icaria, the island most people know because it's named after Icarus
- But first, we cross the Fournoi, a group of 3 large and 5 small islands. It has wonderful bays and almost no tourism – am sure we stay for a swim.
- More than 50 ancient mostly intact shipwrecks lay in its waters – ancient trade routes crossed here
- Icaria, the burial island of Icarus, is best known for the longevity of its population. 1 out of 3 people reach the age of 90. In the US it is 1 out of 20.
- Nobody found the reasons yet. The islanders say it is the absence of stress, a healthy diet based on fish, veggies and olive oil and the local wine.
- Icaria's high mountains (up to 1'000m) are densely forested with pine trees and full of bee-hives which produce the most wonderful honey.
- In history, Icaria was a ship building island and well known for its excellent red wine. According to Homer, Odysseus stayed one year on this island lured by the witch Circe and her wine.



Icaria to Mikonos & Delos

Monday, 29 August 2022

- The distance from Icaria to Mikonos is ≈ 40 miles
- Am not sure where we are going to anchor around Mikonos island – it is High Season, and it will be packed. It is on the bucket list of so many people.
- Maybe we'll just explore Mikonos for a while and then retreat to a quiet bay. It also depends on how strong the wind blows and from direction
- We won't be allowed to anchor directly at Delos
- However, in Rinia, the island west of Delos (photo at bottom right with Delos in the middle and Mikonos at the back), there are a few bays like Skinos, which offer good Meltemi protection and are not too busy.
- Our boat will be allowed to bring us to and collect us from Delos during the site's opening hours.
- We will have to play this day by the ear. The rules change ever so often and until we are in Delos we probably won't find out.
- But the holiest island of Ancient Greek will be worth it – we are sure.



Delos

Tuesday, 30 August 2022

- Delos was Greece's most holy place where Sun God Apollo & his sister, Moon Goddess Artemis, were born
- The island was inhabited since the 3rd millennium BC but the site may be even older. During the ice age sea levels were 110 m lower. Delos was connected to Naxos & Paros and Tinos & Andros
- Delos also has powerful aquifers and thus fresh water in abundance. It was a beautiful place during the more humid Roman Climate Interval.
- By Homer's time (700-800 BC), Delos was already a famous cult center and a pilgrim site. It also housed the Treasury of the Delian League which was formed after the Greek victory over Persia
- When the Romans arrived in 166 BC, they made it a free port to replace Corinth as trading center
- Soon, it became a slave trading hub, where thousands were sold. But then the Roman General Pompei put an end to the Cilician Pirates and the business came to an end. The no of 10'000 slaves/day is exaggerated
- When Mithridates destroyed it in 88 and 69 BC, Delos never recovered and began its decline



Delos to Paros & Antiparos

Wednesday, 31 August 2022

- The sailing distance from Delos to Santorini is 60 miles for which we have three days. If the Meltemi is too strong we stay on the latitude of Mikonos, Delos and Tinos
- The chances are good though that the weather is calm by the end of August and early September
- Our first stop on the way to Santorini is Paros and its western sister island Antiparos
- Paros' written history goes back to 800 BC, it was allied with Persia in the war with Greece but then defected to the Greek side, was long allied with Athens, then part of the Ptolemy Empire (Egypt) before becoming Roman and then Byzantine
- In 1204, with the sack of Constantinople, Venice took over and run the islands as a client state.
- In 1537, the Ottoman conquered it
- 1832, after the War of Independence, it became Greek.
- Paros was known through antiquity for its fine white marble which gave it its wealth. Today, tourism is the main business.



Paros via Nios to Santorini

Thursday, 1 Sept 2022

- It is going to be our second longest sailing day today – we travel 40 miles to Santorini
- On our way we are going to stop at Nios Island, which is conveniently half-way.
- With a surface of 100 km² it is five times the size of St Barth but has only 2'000 inhabitants
- It played an important role for the Minoans in the 10th century BC. It's claim to fame is that Homer died on the island.
- In Roman time it became a penal colony and lost its importance.
- The island does not have much tourism which makes its charm.
- After lunch we continue to Santorini, where we shall arrive in the late afternoon. Before deciding where to stay we shall sail around the island.
- The captain will decide on our optimal anchor place given planned excursions tomorrow and taking wind and swell into account
- Maybe dinner on the island?



Santorini

Friday, 2 Sept 2022

- Last year, we climbed Volcano, the island that gave Vulcans their name, near the Stromboli. The sulfur fumes were smelly but spectacular.
- The volcanos in Italy are not the only one who tell us that plate tectonics is still at work. We also find it in Santorini.
- The island is a dormant volcano which exploded sometime in the mid-second millennium BC. It was the biggest eruptions in recorded human history & destroyed the Minoan civilization in Crete.
- Today, the small island of Nea Kameni, reminds us of the island's violent past 3'500 years ago. It still has hot spring and sulfur vents. We will climb it as we did Monte Volcano. It is less high up though
- We are also going to visit the bronze age village of Akrotiri, which was discovered 60 meters below ash and pyroclastic debris. It is the bronze age equivalent to Pompeii.
- Last but not least, we shall visit the local vineries which produce fantastic Assyrtiko (white) or the Brusco (a red blend).



View from Nea Kameni



Bronze Age Akrotiri

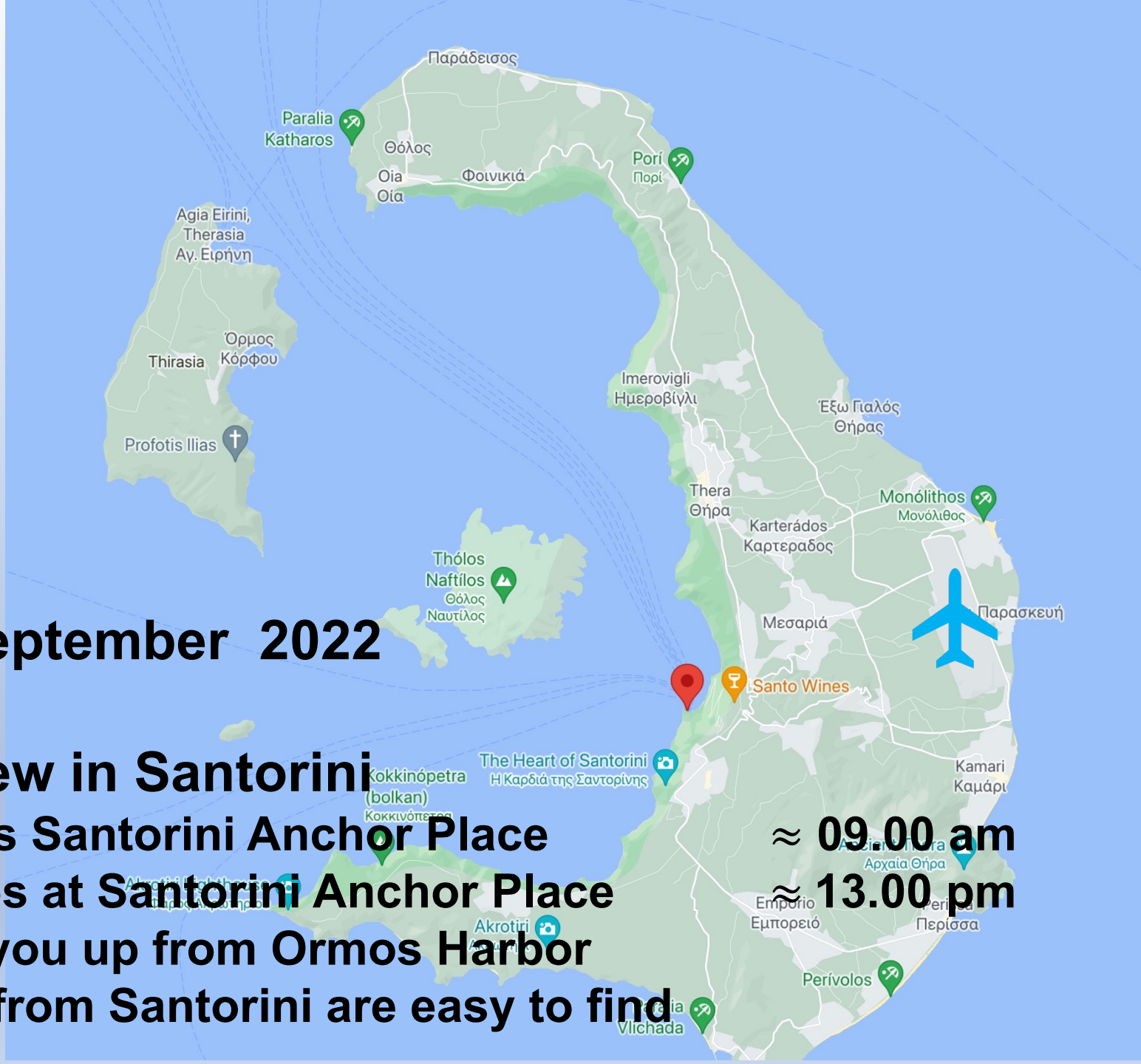


Ground hugging grapes

Saturday, 3 September 2022

Change of Crew in Santorini

- **Crew 1 leaves Santorini Anchor Place** ≈ 09.00 am
- **Crew 2 arrives at Santorini Anchor Place** ≈ 13.00 pm
- **We will pick you up from Ormos Harbor**
- **Taxis to and from Santorini are easy to find**



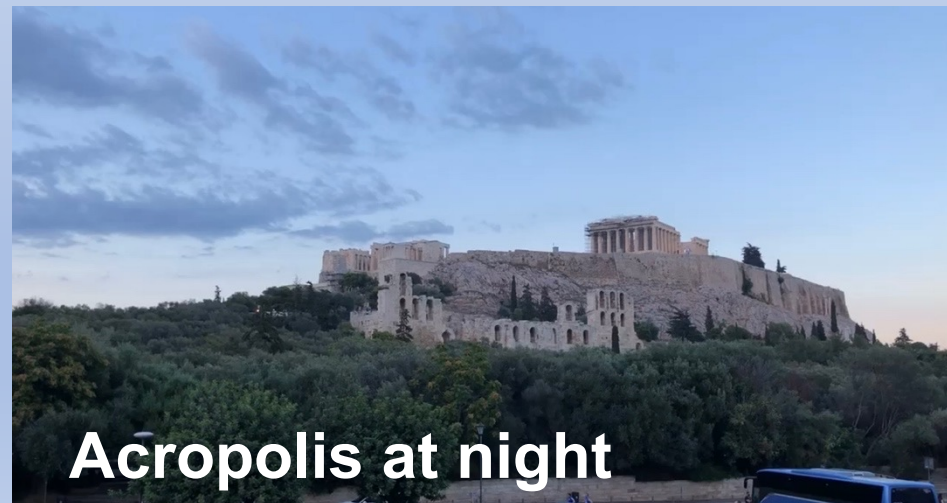


Week Four
Santorini to Athens
3 – 10 Sept 2022

Acropolis in Athens

Santorini to Athens Delian League Experience 3 – 10 September 2022

- Meeting time: 31 July, 13.00 pm
- Meeting point: Ormos Harbor, Santorini
- Travel arrangements to Santorini Kratikos Aerolimenas Airport: by participants individually
- Travel to Ormos Harbor: by taxi or walking
- **In case a strong Meltemi prevents us from sailing to Santorini, we book you ferry tickets to Mikonos – a 2 hours ride only!**
- Arrival in Athens: Friday evening, 9 Sept 2022
- Travel to Athens airport on 10 Sept : by taxi – there are plenty
- Travel arrangements back home from Athens Airport: by participants individually
- Dress code: casual, swim wear, hiking shoes but bring a sweater and a wind proof jacket
- Please remind us of dietary restrictions



Week Four 3 - 10 Sept 2022

Santorini to Athens



Santorini to Folegandros

Sunday, 4 September 2022

- After a free day in Santorini, we sail today north on our way to Athens, our final destination. The trip is about 20 miles long
- We will arrive at Folegandros around lunch time and stay in one of the bays overnight
- There are only 760 people living on this small island (32 km²). The island is quite rough, has steep cliffs and quiet beaches.
- In antiquity, Folegandros was always a follower of Athens, part of the Delian League, but there is not much else I could find out about it.
- In 1207 it became Venetian but have no idea what they did there. The Ottomans took it in 1566 but had no presence on the island. It became Greek in 1832 and ever stayed so
- Folegandros takes a different approach to tourism. There are only a few hotels and restaurants, no cars on the island. Beaches must be reached by boat.
- Hope the unspoiled charm of the island will remain forever



Folegandros to Sifnos

Monday, 5 September 2022

- Our next destination is Sifnos, which is about 20 miles northwest of Folegandros
- Sifnos is with 75 km² a larger island – 2'600 people are permanently living here
- The island was already inhabited by 4'000 BC and since 3'000 BC people mined it for gold, silver and led. It was the first place in Greece where coins were minted.
- The island was so rich that it generously gave to Delphi. We saw the beautiful fries last year in the Delphi Museum.
- Ruins of the old mines are still visible today.
- Even before Roman time, the mines were depleted. We know almost nothing about the island under Roman and Byzantine Rule.
- After 1204, it was ruled by various Italian noble families. The Turks arrived here in 1617.
- There is a charming Gold Museum in Kastro which we shall visit with a few ancient artifacts



Sifnos to Serifos

Tuesday, 6 September 2022

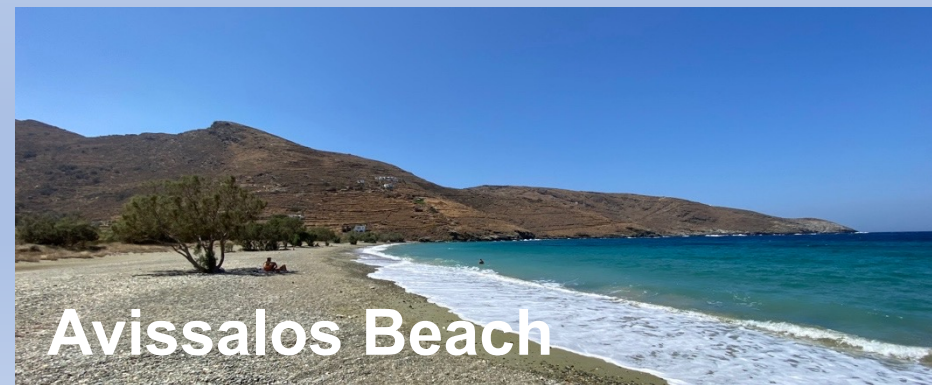
- Sailing to Serifos will not take long. The island is just 10 miles northwest of Sifnos & easy to reach
- It is about the same size as Sifnos but has only half its population.
- It is difficult to find information on Serifos. It seems that it was a penal colony under Roman Rule but nobody wants to elaborate.
- It was however rich in iron ore which was already mined in Roman time. But again, there are almost no records.
- The mines were industrialized in the 20th century but closed in the 1960 when they depleted.
- Serifos lives today from tourism but most of its beaches are still pristine
- Its hills are dotted with little orthodox churches – again have not found out why
- I guess our visit there will be an exploration visit – there is so much to find out – we have the time!



Loading Point



Taxiarchos Church



Avissalos Beach

Serifos to Kithnos

Wednesday, 7 September 2022

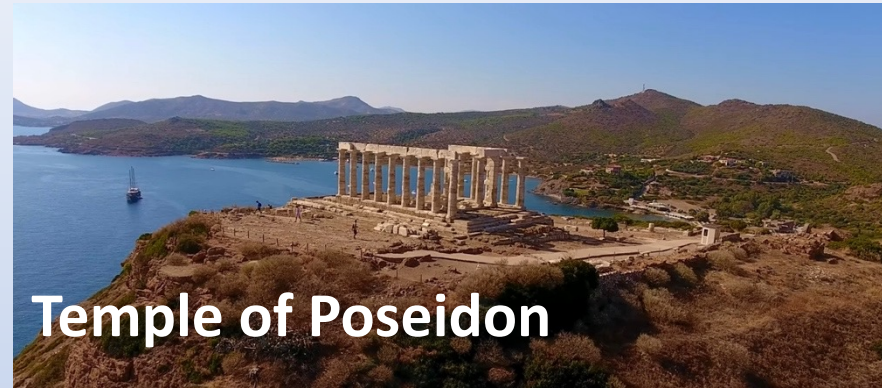
- We are getting closer to Athens which we notice from the increased traffic of speed boats
- Kithnos is only 56 miles from Athens and can be reached in less than four hours – if you have the necessary pocket money for a motor yacht
- The island had a Mesolithic Settlement in 10'000 BC but given lower sea levels we can safely assume that all Cyclades islands were settled by then
- The climate was also less arid thus fauna & flora could support hunter-gatherers.
- Kithnos had some copper ore which made it important in the bronze-age, but it seems the copper mines depleted early.
- Since then, people live from shepherding and fishing
- In 1207 it was annexed by Frank Knights. In 1617 the Ottoman Turks took it. It became Greek in 1832
- The building of a deep-water quay in 1974 made the island accessible to well off Athenians who come here for the weekend. There are a lot of second homes here on the island



Kithnos to Cap Sounion

Thursday, 8 Sept 2022

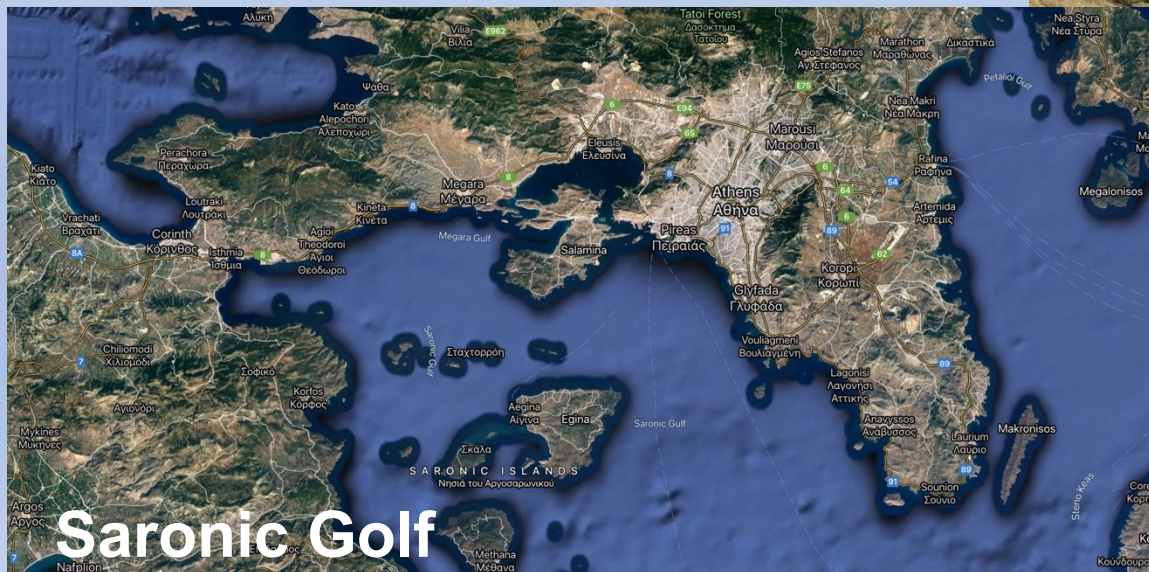
- Today, we close the loop and return from Asia Minor and its islands to mainland Europe
- Our destination is Cape Sounion and the ancient silver mines of Lavrio, at the tip of Attica
- Between 10'000 to 30'000 slaves worked in these mines and produced 20t of silver per year.
- Athens could thus accumulate a treasure chest of 300 t silver which allowed it to build its large fleet and win the war against Persia.
- Once the silver mines were depleted around 300 BC, Athens lost its superpower status
- The original, archaic Temple of Poseidon was probably destroyed by the Persian. What we look at today was built with money from the silver mines in 440 BC.
- Given Athens' dependence on its fleet and grain from Magna Graecia and the Black Sea, it made perfect sense to dedicate this beautiful site to the "Master of the Sea".
- We stay tonight in the Bay below the temple

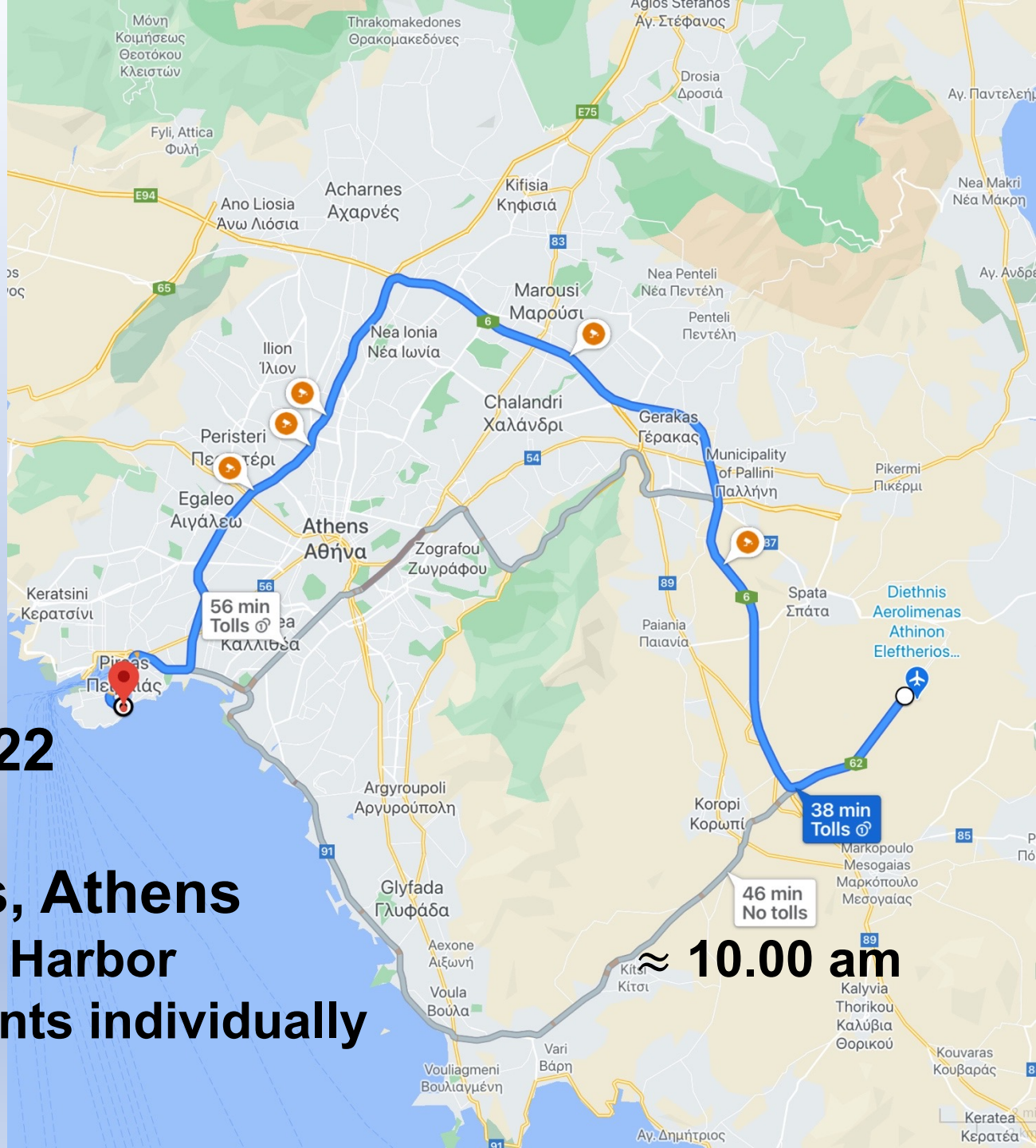


Saronic Gulf & Piraeus

Friday, 9 September 2022

- No plans for our last day of sailing
- As we get closer to Athens, the waters of the Saronic Gulf will get busier with commercial traffic and leisure boats
- We need to arrive in Piraeus tonight to return the boat tomorrow
- We will enjoy the 25 miles along the west coast of Attica – we are in now hurry and can stop wherever we want





Saturday, 10 Sept 2022

End of trip in Piraeus, Athens

- Crew leaves Piraeus Harbor
- Transport arrangements individually

10.00 am

2023: Black Sea – Istanbul to Georgia – and maybe Crimea

