



DOMIZILE REISEN®

Experience the wild beauty of Pontine  
Islands, Naples Gulf and Amalfi Coast

The magic of Italy's South

BLUE  DEER  
SAN LORENZO SEA LODGE





#### DAY 1

Arrival in **Gaeta** marina and transfer to Blue Deer at 13:00  
Welcome on board  
departure to **Ponza Island** 6nm (0:50 hours)  
Overnight in Ponza harbour

#### DAY 2

After breakfast visit Ponza Island  
After lunch departure to **Ventotene Island** 22 nm (2:50 hours)  
Overnight in Ventotene at the marina

#### DAY 3

After breakfast visit of the beautiful **Roman harbour and Villa Giulia**. (we can organize a private guide)  
After lunch departure to **Procida Island** 26nm (3:20 hours)  
Overnight in Procida at the marina

#### DAY 4

After breakfast visit to the beautiful island of Procida  
After lunch departure to **Capri Island** 17 nm (2:10 hours)  
Overnight in Capri at the anchor in front to Faraglioni. In case of bad weather the captain will find a more secure place

#### DAY 5

After breakfast visit Capri Island  
After lunch departure to **Amalfi** 17nm (2:10 hours)  
Overnight in Amalfi at the marina

#### DAY 6

After breakfast visit the beautiful **Amalfi Village**  
Lunch in a bay between Amalfi and Positano  
Arrival in **Positano** in the afternoon 5 nm (0:40 hours)  
Overnight in Positano if the weather conditions are ok. If not overnight in **Sorrento Marina**

#### DAY 7

After breakfast visit Positano or Sorrento  
After lunch departure to **Naples – Pozzuoli** 25 nm (3:00 hours)  
Overnight in Naples at the marina of Pozzuoli

#### DAY 8

After breakfast disembarkement



# PALMAROLA ISLAND



*“Palmarola, which I consider one of the most beautiful planetary lands, emerged from the sea”  
(Folco Quilici)*

Palmarola is the most western of the Pontine islands. If you love solitude and living in wild nature this is the most charming place you can find. Palmarola is the second largest Pontine island. The few summer facilities available are the only inhabited places. From a geological point of view the

island offers remarkable curiosities such as the oxidianic rock in its northern part, although its biggest attraction is its perfectly transparent sea. The island lies approximately 6 miles from Ponza and can be reached by shuttle or by rented boats. There are no specific tourist facilities, but there are two typical restaurants open in summer at Cala di Porto. Palmarola has an extremely craggy coast dotted with grottos, bays, cliffs and crags. Landing is possible at a small natural harbour where you can make a brief stop

and take a look at the grottos excavated by the sea. This lost, wild treasure isle, popular with weekendening Romans, is considered by many as the Med's most beautiful. It's a trip back to the Jurassic age, with lush vegetation, fluorescent blue waters, grottoes and massive sea stacks. The Cathedrals are impressive cliffs. I Fucili (the Rifles) are the leftovers of a collapsed natural arc. The golden and silvery pebbled inlets are so smooth it's like swimming in an artificial pool.





# PONZA ISLAND

Ponza is a truly delightful island in the Tyrrhenian Sea shaped like a crescent moon. Its glistening blue coastline is varied and dramatic with several rocky coves and sandy beaches as well as numerous grottos, caves and craggy cliffs. Life here revolves around the sea so the best way to really appreciate Ponza is to circumnavigate it by boat. Inland the scenery is striking featuring mountains and vine-clad hills that boast sweeping views back down to the coast.

There are two main inhabited areas: Ponza Town in the south and Le Forna in the north with a few white houses and North African-style dome-roofed dammusi scattered about elsewhere. The arrival at island of Ponza is a picturesque landing into the amphitheater of its port, enlivened by a seafaring life and surrounded by pastel houses overlooking the docks. The Bourbon buildings have clean simple lines and the dwellings have a mediterranean style; from the top of the village, two public walks run parallel towards the sea, one near the fishing boats, the other on the glacis.

The port is the business card for Ponza. It allow the visitors to enter immediately into the spirit of a shimmering

and fashionable island, famous and well-frequented by international jet set, but after all Ponza is yet frugal and open, with its own identity still intact. Identity built on a limited area (Ponza is approximately 5.5 mi (8.9 km) long by 1.5 mi (2.4 km) at its widest, but in the center, where is a sort of "bottleneck", the width is only 200 metres), generally rocky but with surprising plots of lands with a fragrant vegetation and vineyards of Biancolella.

Throughout its long history Ponza has been known as an island of exile, housing political prisoners. In the Roman times Ponza was known as a place of 'golden exile' for members of the imperial family. Centuries later under the Fascist regime political prisoners were detained here and after the Allied Liberation even Mussolini himself was exiled here for a few days.

The Romans built waterworks systems and several tunnels, the most famous of which leads to the lovely Chiaia di Luna beach, a long crescent of sand set in a bay beneath a huge white cliff. The ancient tunnel which has archaeological remains scattered about connects the beach to Ponza town. Ponza offers amazing geology to delight its visitors. Monte La Guardia is Ponza's highest point and the ideal place from which to admire the beauty of this narrow and fascinating

irregular-shaped island and its mostly rocky coastline made of kaolin and tufa rock. The island is famous for its Blue Grottos created by the Etruscans, and for the mysterious Roman-dug caves, Le Grotte di Pilato, supposedly named after Pontius Pilate. These caves were used as fish pools for bringing up moray eels and it was said that rebel slaves were sometimes thrown into the pools and fed to the eels.



Another theory states that these were actually private bathing pools where aristocratic Roman women could bathe in the fresh air in a place that was sheltered from the sun so their skin would stay snow white.

The traditional architecture of Ponza is pretty pastel-painted cubes with flat roofs topped by shallow domes.





# PONZA ISLAND

## The Roman cisterns

The use of cisterns for the collection of water is commonplace in the entire Mediterranean basin and constitutes the simplest and most functional system for the conservation of water during periods of drought. These water systems were adopted in cities, including those with aqueducts that could be blocked in periods of siege and in rural villas and farms, and were different from water tanks because they were. On island and in particular on volcanic islands such as the Pontine Isles, which have limited water resources, cisterns are frequently the only system that can guarantee the daily water needs for the population.

The traditional Mediterranean house on Ponza was adapted to resolve this problem regarding the lack of water. In fact, the roofs were perfectly designed to act as connecting, plastered collecting, tanks which transported rain water to Roman cisterns of Ponza have a series of technical and repeating characteristics, a perfect example of which can be seen in the cistern of the Dragonara which today remains perfectly conserved in its original form For many centuries Cisterna della Dragonara, the site you are about to discover, has been a secret and an uncared-for place. But now, while exploring it, you will find again the origins

and the ancient history of Ponza, a location of great and impressive beauty since the Roman era. It is a place to be entered with respect, on tiptoe and in silence. It will be like going underground and suddenly finding yourself inside a majestic cathedral having a mysterious appeal. A magnificent view. Be ready since you will find yourself amazed and touched. Two thousand years later, you will enter a cistern that has wonderfully kept itself intact. You will be astonished while admiring its finally discovered beauty and its worthy construction







Ventotene, halfway between Ponza and Ischia, is the smallest inhabited island of the Pontine islands. It is a tranquil spot, surrounded by crystal clear waters and offers visitors a holiday where they can be at one with nature, far away from the chaos of a city. Ventotene is blessed with extraordinary morphology, wonderful smells of the Mediterranean, intense colors and exceptional hospitality making it a must-visit for anyone looking for an island that breaks with the stereotypical mold of beach holidays. Every place in Ventotene (the island is not much longer than two kilometers) is "in the middle of the sea" and the island is a living representation of history that started millions of years ago when Ulysses listened to the mermaid's song from it's rocks. Ventotene has a mystical dimension that goes beyond it's geographical limits. When staying on the island you will relive centuries of history, you will fall into a gentle rhythm and suspended time that doesn't have schedules or deadlines, you will live day by day the fascinating and humbling experience of being in touch with unspoiled nature. It is impossible to describe the feeling of loss one has upon leaving the island.

### Roman Imperial Port

As soon as you disembark and cross Porto Nuovo dock (new port), you will be faced with an incredible view of the old port of Ventotene, which is carved entirely in tufa stone. It is the first unique surprise you will experience on this wonderful island. The first thing you notice in the Roman port is a line of archways on the right, carved into the rock, which also serve as storage sheds. On the left the port is protected by a boundary that is also made of tuff stone. The whole area was built by transporting around 60,000 cubic meters of original tufa! One can see next to the port's entrance, facing the Levant, a cavity with an opening above that contained the chains used to close the port when the sea was dangerously rough. Along the waterfront is the Pozzillo, built as a vent for backwash and is where boats are towed. Between the entrance to the port, the Pescheira and the Pozzillo, there are three bollards carved into the tufa which were used by the Romans and are used today to moor the boats. Just before the Pozzillo there is a beautiful flight of stairs, built during the urbanization period of the Bourbons, that lead to the Church square and the center of Ventotene.



## VENTOTENE ISLAND



## The Roman Villa of Giulia

Villa Giulia at Punta Eolo, presents viewers with a majestic sight. It's impressive structure was conceived by a Roman architect through constant efforts to create a balance between the surrounding natural environment and the architectural plot. The foundations of what were courtyards, rooms, gardens, cisterns and baths are clearly discernible among what has remained of the great villa. The villa, named Julia after the daughter of Emperor Augustus who was sent there in exile, was most probably built during the beginning of the Emperors' reign. Situated on the northernmost tip of Ventotene, it is more than 300 meters long and around 100 meters wide. Once the Romans began to abandon the island (it was owned by the emperor), the villa was systematically plundered, the spoils providing construction materials for chance inhabitants or items for private museums, as was the case with the sack of Sir William



## Ancient Roman Cisterns

Contrary to Ponza island, Ventotene didn't and to this day does not have available drinking water. Thus the Romans built an extensive rainwater catchment system of channels and cisterns hewn from the bedrock on the southern part of the island.



## The Roman "Peschiera"

The "peschiera" (Roman fish Hutcherie), is one of the few surviving examples of fish engineering. It is located at the foot of the Ventotene light house. It was made up of two covered sweet and salt water pools, protected from waves and sunlight, where fish could nest. Outside of the two pools was a third, much bigger and divided into two, it was used to organize the fish during periodic cleaning and was the first pool where water was renewed as well as being the first place where sweet water mixed with salt water thus attracting the fish. An ingenious use of shutters and meshes guided the water flow and the one-way direction of the fish. The marks of the shutters can be seen along the perimeter of the pool. After the fall of the Roman Empire only very few Benedictine monks, then to be become Cistercian monks, lived on an island that was considered unproductive by many of it's rulers who had come to pass. It was not until

1731, with the death of the last of the Farnese, that the island slowly came under the rule of the Bourbons, who began to speculate it's potential urbanization.

## Santo Stefano Island

Santo Stefano island only found it's place within the Pontine archipelago in the 18th century, during the Bourbon era, when it was decided that the island would be used as a stage for a frightening illuminist experiment. The idea was that by building an exemplary prison, members of society who were 'sane' would be protected and those who had committed crimes would be adequately punished. Carpi was put in charge of the building of the prison. He designed the prison following a theory that had been outlined in the previous twenty years by Jeremy Bentham. Bentham sustained that by building an adequate architectural structure, it was possible to have 'complete control over the prisoners' minds'. Thus Carpi based his design on the structure already used in Ventotene, which was designed as a horse shoe formed by three floors of archways and loggias facing inwards so that the prisoners were constantly aware of the power the prison officers had over them. It goes without saying that this had a hugely negative psychological effect on the prisoners, aggravated by the fact that there were no windows overlooking the sea! Santo Stefano prison was officially closed on the 2nd of February 1965.





# PROCIDA ISLAND



## The Secret Island In The Bay Of Naples

Procida is located between Capo Miseno and the island of Ischia. It is less than 4.1 square kilometres (1.6 sq mi). Its coastlines, very jagged, are 16 km (9.9 mi). The Terra Murata hill is the highest point on the island (91 metres (299 ft)). Geologically, Procida was created by the eruption of four volcanoes, now dormant and submerged. After the fall of the Western Roman Empire and the Byzantine reconquest in the Gothic Wars, Procida remained under the jurisdiction of the Duke of Naples. The continual devastation first by the Vandals and Goths, and later by the Saracens, pushed the population to resettle in a fortified village typical of medieval times. The population was sheltered by a cape, naturally defended by walls that peak on the sea that were later fortified, thus acquiring the name of Terra Murata ("walled land"). Several writers have set their novels in Procida. One of the most notable is the novel *Graziella* written by

Alphonse de Lamartine, who came to Procida at the beginning of the 19th century while in the French army. Another celebrated novel is *L'isola di Arturo* (1957), one of the greater works of Elsa Morante. Procida has

been chosen as a film set for numerous films, mainly for its panoramas and its typical Mediterranean architecture. The most famous are *Il Postino* and *The Talented Mr. Ripley*. The small city of Procida is one of the most underrated tourist spots within the bay of Naples. This city has so much to offer when it comes to food, shopping, historical sites and vast landscape views.

**Marina Grande** - This is the main port of Procida where all boat tours, boat transfers, ferries and hydrofoils disembark. Here you get the refreshing feel of the authenticity in Italy with the colorful architecture and fishing markets. Marina Grande is the economic and social center of Procida where you will find many local craft shops, as well as bars, pizzerias and restaurants much appreciated by natives and tourists.

**Marina di Chiaiolello** - The harbor itself is very quaint and pleasant. Its most appealing feature is the location. It's on a

narrow strip of land with a beach on one side and a pretty harbour on the other. This means that you can enjoy a short circular stroll along the seaside. The harbour at Chiaiolella has been developed into a large leisure marina, which livens up on summer weekends when Italian families disembark from their yachts for a meal. It is also a working fishing harbor with many inhabitants laying across the nets. The best sunsets can be caught over the marina

**Marina della Corricella** - The most picturesque and charming spot on the island of Procida is Marina Corricella. This is a thin sliver of waterfront backed by a cliff made of fishermen's houses. Behind a long fishing harbour, houses were built on and into the rock in a kind of pretty vertical muddle. There are several bars and restaurants in Corricella, with tables attractively scattered along the waterfront, interspersed with painted fishingboats. Despite the obvious tourist appeal of the settlement, it still has an 'authentic' feel, like so much of Procida. This is a wonderful spot for a lazy lunch or a romantic evening meal with the water lapping nearby.





## PROCIDA ISLAND



You fell for Procida as soon as you will see the view from the Terra Murata. A tangle of houses painted in pink, yellow, blue and green tumble towards Marina Corricella, the sun setting behind it and lighting up the sky in a blaze of orange and pink. Small fishing boats are dotted in the water—the fishermen use the lavishly bright buildings to find their way home. Procida is the smallest island in the Bay of Naples and despite its location just a 40 minute hydrofoil ride from Naples it receives nowhere near as many foreign visitors as the neighbouring islands of Capri and Ischia.

Procida seems to want to keep its secret to itself, although it's popular with napoletani looking for a summer escape from the steaming, chaotic city. The tiny island is only 4 square kilometres and you can walk everywhere—to the black sand beaches that ring the island, almost empty during the week and bustling with families on weekends; and through the winding narrow streets in the centre, the high walls hiding cube shaped houses and lush gardens. Paintwork is

faded and crumbling, doors are ancient and rusted, and the streets are enlivened with pink bougainvillea and tiny white jasmine, their scent will accompany you on your strolls. Lemon groves are squeezed into every available space.

**The Terra Murata** is the highest point on the island and the oldest village—the fortress walls were built as protection from invaders in the 15th century. You can wander the medieval streets and visit the rather quirky and crumbling church the Abbazia di San Michele which has excellent views from its terrace.

Procida's highlight is **Marina Corricella**, the colourful fishing village that's built into the rock leading to the sea.

The 17th century settlement is traffic-free and can only be reached by stairs in passageways through the houses. Along the waterfront there are piles of fishing nets and patio restaurants where you can enjoy a meal with a view of the Terra Murata and bobbing fishing boats.





# BLUE DEER

SAN LORENZO SEA LODGE

Perfectly designed in every detail the San Lorenzo Sea Lodge "Blue Deer" is a real manifestation of the finest Italian taste and passion for sublime luxury. The interior and exterior design are an expression of the most sophisticated style envisioned by the Owners Giorgia and Stefano Barbini to deliver life enriching experiences to their guests. The same refined atmosphere can be found in their San Lorenzo Mountain Lodge "White Deer" in the Dolomites. With these two exquisite properties the Giorgia and Stefano Barbini embrace the combined beauty of the sea and the mountains in their own extraordinary way.



The catamaran can accommodate **up to 10 guests in four separate spaces** in the hulls including 2 **deluxe** cabins and 2 **VIP** cabins. Each of them designed to the smallest detail to bring comfort and pleasure. The cabins are equipped with comfortable king-sized beds, wardrobes and retractable TV's. Thanks to **spacious windows** guests can wake up in the morning sun and go to sleep in the star light. The **two deluxe** guest cabins comprise two single (convertible) beds and a bunk bed to the wall that is ideal for children. Each room has its own unsuited spacious bathroom. The crew quarter is located in the portside hull and has a **separate entrance** from the cockpit that allows for more privacy when the guests rest inside the yacht. Cruising

onboard the Blue Deer is living a **story-like adventure** as well as **unforgettable experiences**. With her spacious layout, this **74ft catamaran** was designed to fit the needs of people who appreciate the highest standards combined with the greatest **hospitality**. The sailing catamaran can be seen as the ideal getaway from busy life. The Blue Deer is an ultimate option for family and friends cruises where wellbeing, **comfort and huge amounts of pleasure** are essential. The Blue Deer is an ultimate option for **family and friends cruises** where wellbeing, comfort and huge amounts of pleasure are essential. **The catamaran is rent only exclusively.**

Length:	22.5/ 74 ft	Fuel capacity:	2x3 000 l
Maximum Beam:	10.5/ 34.5 ft	Guests:	8+2
Displacement:	45T	Crew:	2-3
Draft:	2.2 m/ 7.2 ft	Total living space:	240 sqm
Air draft:	35 m	Naval Architecture:	Sunreef Yachts
Main sail:	180 sqm	Interior Design:	Sunreef Yachts
Genoa:	150 sqm	Together with the Owners who were engaged in every single stage of design	
Main Engines:	2x240 HP Yanmar		







### **Beratung und Buchung:**

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