



FUNDACIÓN NAO
VICTORIA



NAO VICTORIA

NAO VICTORIA

1. Introduction Historique
2. Faits et chiffres
3. Éléments de l'exposition
4. Types d'évènements et activités à bord



INTRODUCTION HISTORIQUE

Le premier tour du monde a la voile 1519/1522

La plus grande aventure nautique de l'histoire

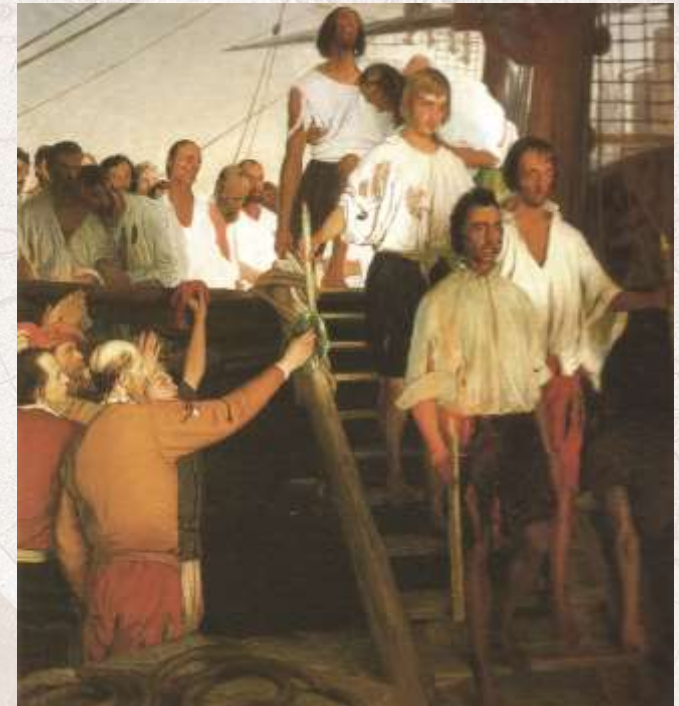
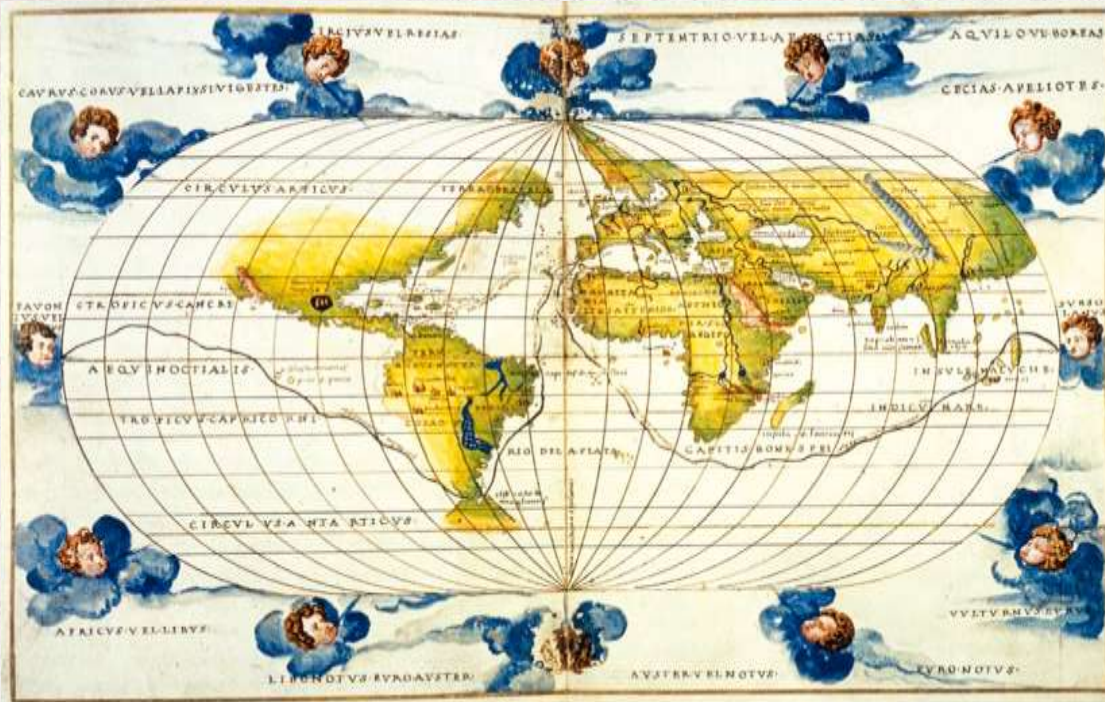
Le 8 Septembre 1522, dix huit hommes réalisèrent le plus grand exploit dans l'histoire de la navigation sous l'autorité du Capitaine Juan Sébastian Elcano à bord du bateau espagnol nommé NAO VICTORIA: le premier tour du monde. Après plus de trois ans de navigation à la voile et de souffrance ces hommes ont été les premiers à traverser les plus grands océans du monde et ont fait connaître la dimension réelle du globe.



L'expédition composée de 5 nefes et 243 membres d'équipage, a quitté Séville (Espagne) le 10 Août 1519 sous le commandement de Ferdinand Magellan. 'L'Armada de la Route des Epices', comme on l'appelait, a été financée par la couronne Espagnole. Le but était d'ouvrir une route en naviguant vers l'Ouest et les îles aux Epices, les Moluques (Indonésie).

INTRODUCTION HISTORIQUE

Pendant trois ans, l'expédition traversa trois océans, visita le Sud de la Côte américaine, le Brésil, l'Uruguay et l'Argentine jusqu'à finalement découvrir le Détroit de Magellan. Ils ont traversé l'immense Océan pacifique, découvert îles et archipels pour finalement atteindre les Philippines et les Moluques. NAO VICTORIA, seul navire survivant entreprit son voyage de retour commandé par Juan Sébastian Elcano. Traversant l'Océan Indien ils atteignirent le Continent Africain, le contournèrent et naviguèrent au Nord vers l'Espagne. Enfin, le 8 septembre 1522, dix huit hommes arrivèrent à Séville réalisant le plus grand exploit de tous les temps dans l'histoire de la navigation : le Premier Tour du Globe.



INTRODUCTION HISTORIQUE

Tour du Monde a la Voile 2004/2006

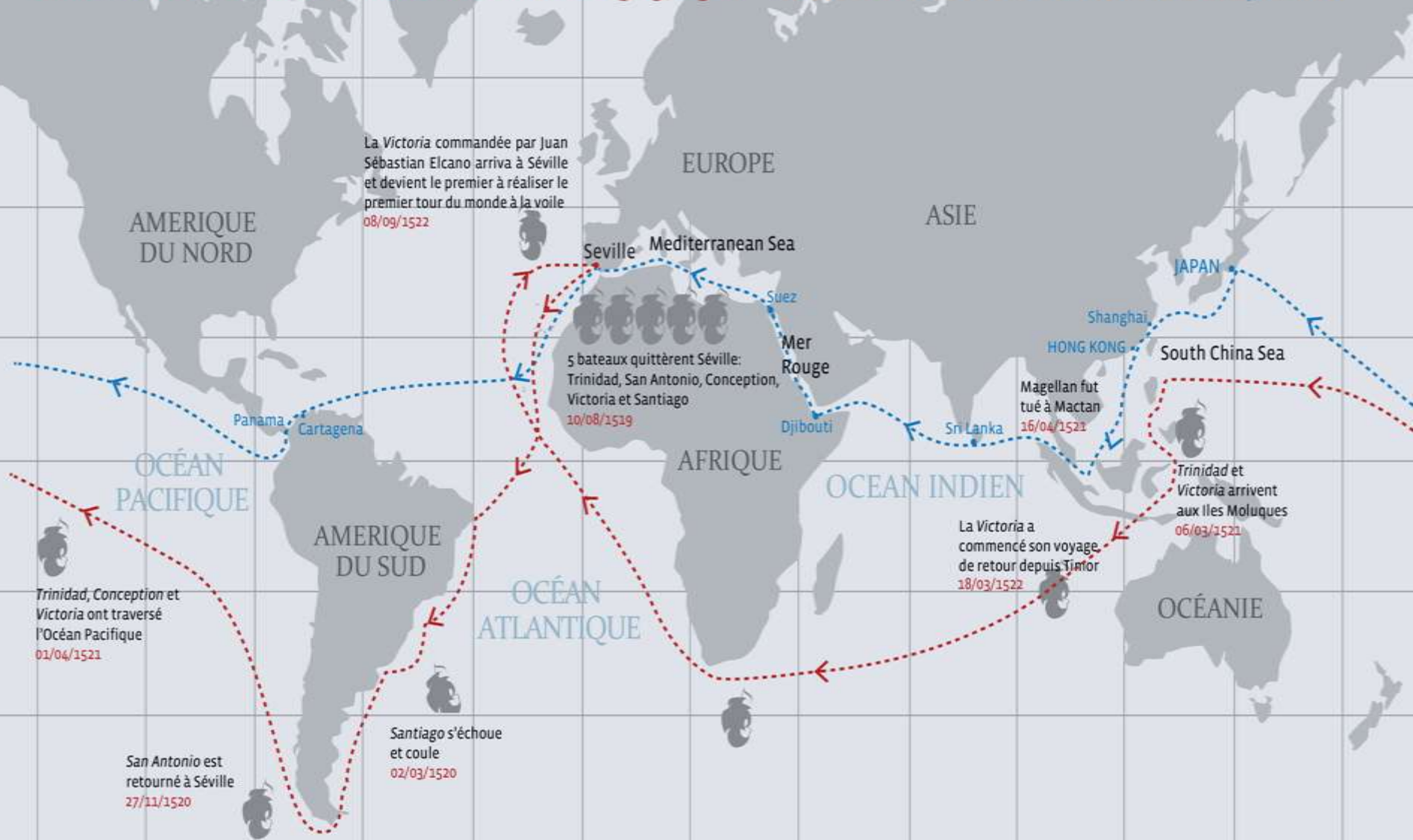
En 2004, la réplique de la NAO VICTORIA a entrepris de reproduire la première navigation autour du monde dans le but de promouvoir la contribution aux découvertes des navigateurs espagnols.

NAO VICTORIA partit de Séville avec un équipage de 20 hommes et de 2004 à 2006 elle parcourut 26.894 miles nautiques, visitant 17 pays sur les 5 continents, devenant la première réplique d'un bateau à faire le Tour de la Terre.

Ce fut unique avec cet exceptionnelle similitude de l'histoire des découvertes qui a permis de savoir quelles étaient la vie et la souffrance de ces hommes à bord des nef, ce qu'ils ont ressenti en naviguant dans l'inconnu, que furent leurs peurs, leurs émotions, quand ils faisaient face dans la nuit et les tempêtes à la réaction de leurs bateaux.



PREMIER TOUR DU MONDE A LA VOILE 1519/1522 TOUR DU MONDE A LA VOILE 2004/2006



NAO VICTORIA FAITS ET CHIFFRES

- Plus de **120 m² à visiter** (sur différents ponts).
- **4 ponts, cabine du Commandant et zone d'habitation à bord.**
- Capacité : **100 personnes maximum par événement.** Possibilités accrues et installations au port.
- Nombre moyen de **visiteurs par jour : 2.000.**
- Chiffres : **longueur : 26 mètres / Largeur : 6,70 mètres / Tirant d'eau : 3,30 mètres.**
- **3 Mâts / 6 voiles / 290 m² surface de voile**



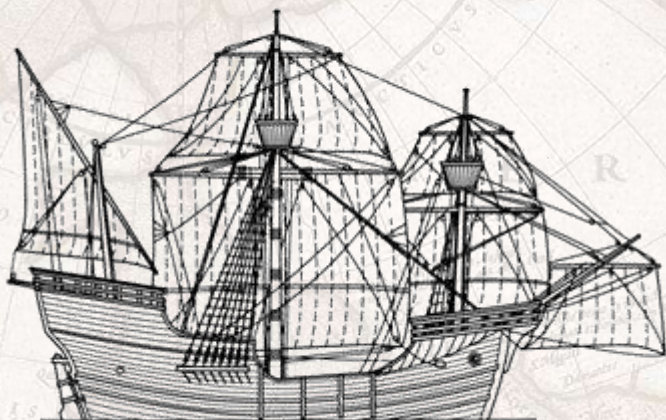
Vue de la couverture du château



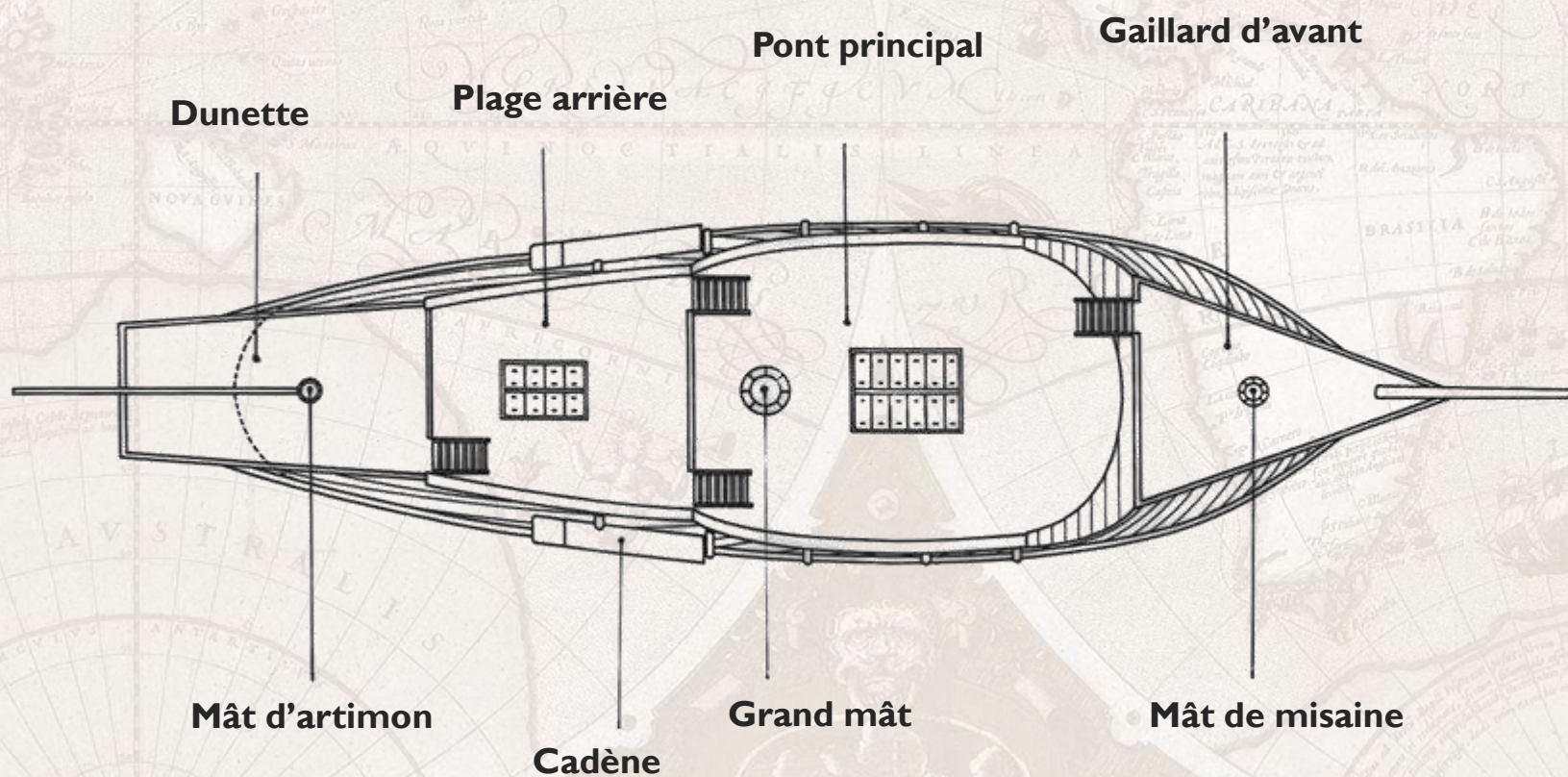
Vue de la couverture du tillac

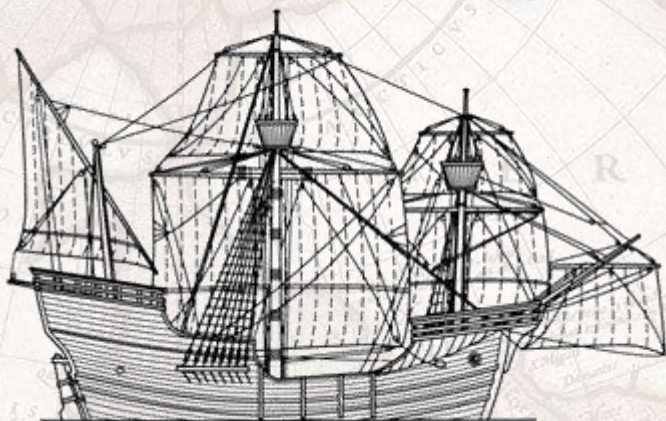


Salle de l'Amiral

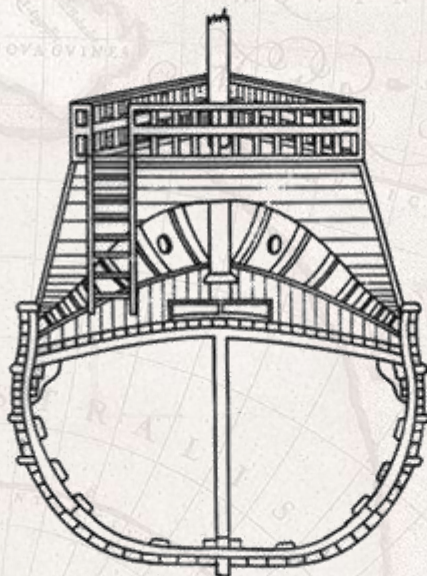


PONT	SURFACE HABITABLE (m²)
PONT PRINCIPAL	84
PLAGE ARRIERE	23
DUNETTE	22
GAILLARD D'AVANT	11,70

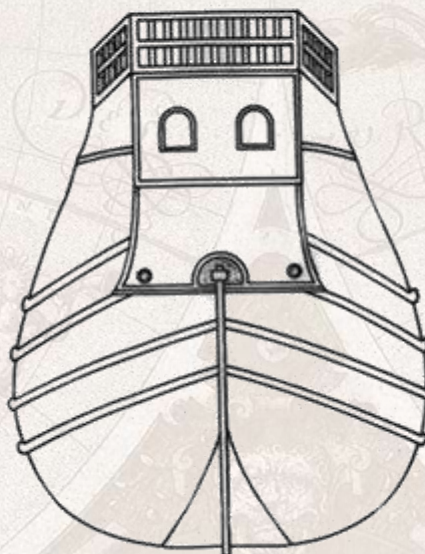




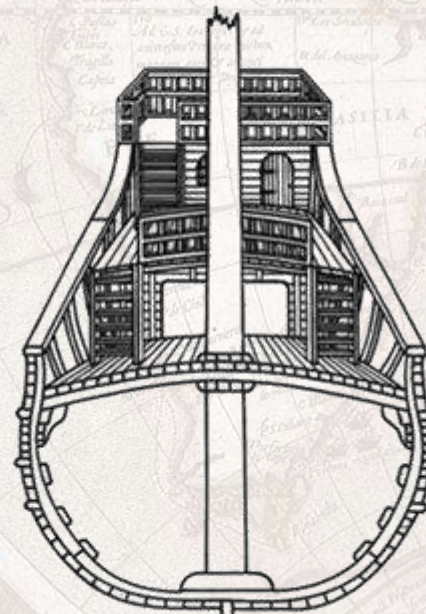
Elévation de section du milieu à l'avant



Vue arrière



Elévation de section du milieu à l'arrière



NAO VICTORIA. ÉLÉMENTS DE L'EXPOSITION:

- Poster 64x110 cm



NAO VICTORIA

MAIN DIMENSIONS:

Maximum length of the hull	25.98 mts
Floating length	23.22 mts
Keel	16.00 mts
Maximum beam	6.23 mts
Maximum draught	3.22 mts
Maximum displacement	189.76 tons
Draft forward	3.25 mts
After draft	3.00 mts
Maximum sail area	285.00 mts ²
Mainmast height over main deck	19.60 mts
Foremast height over forecabin	12.22 mts
Mizzenmast height over poop	8.20 mts

Replica of the ship that between 1519-1522 made the first trip around the world, the greatest maritime feat of all time. For the first time in history a ship, leaving from and returning to the port in Seville and being commanded by Juan Sebastián Elcano, was able to circle the planet.

Built in Spain in 2004. In order to design the shape of the ship and define its characteristics, a long process of historical investigation was carried out, directed by Ignacio Fernández Vial, the ship's designer and builder. An exhaustive study based on documentary sources, chronicles, nautical treatises from the 16th century, and iconography of the era allowed for precision in the ship's principle dimensions, spars, sails, and equipment.

In 2004, to commemorate the first sailing around the world and to spread the discoverer labor of the Spanish sailors, this replica of the Nao Victoria set out again from Seville on a trip around the globe. During the years 2004 to 2006, 26,894 miles were navigated and 37 countries were visited, making it the first historical replica to circumnavigate the Earth.



- Diptyque



NAO VICTORIA. ÉLÉMENTS DE L'EXPOSITION:

- 2 Drapeaux 110x440 cm

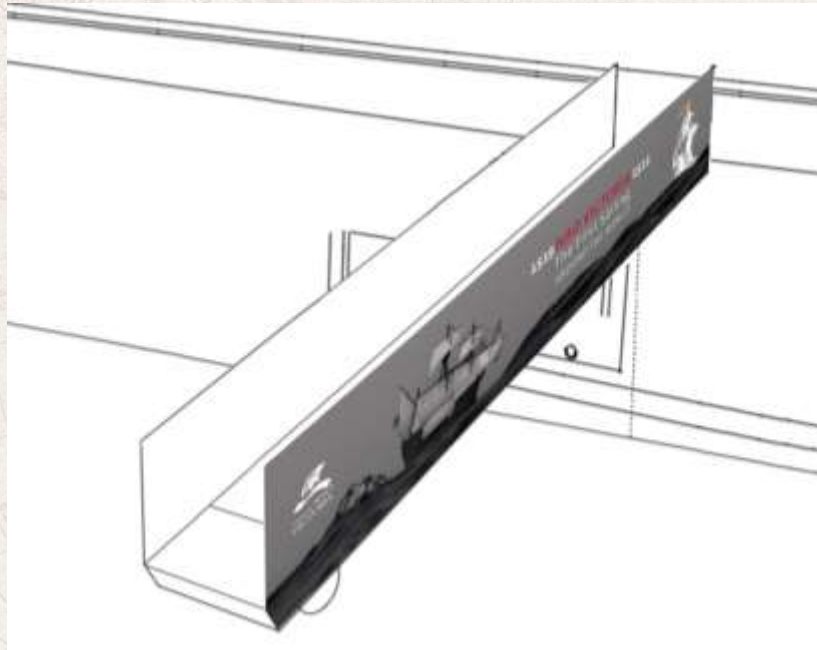


- 3 Bandoles 300x80 cm



NAO VICTORIA. ÉLÉMENTS DE L'EXPOSITION:

- 2 Bâches 370x87 cm



NAO VICTORIA. ÉLÉMENTS DE L'EXPOSITION:

- Vidéo dans la soute



NAO VICTORIA. ÉLÉMENTS DE L'EXPOSITION:

- 6 Roll ups 60x200 cm

THE FIRST SAILING AROUND THE WORLD 1492/1522

THE GREATEST NAUTICAL ADVENTURE IN HISTORY

On September 8th, 1522, eighteen men celebrated the greatest exploit in navigation history under the rule of Captain Juan Sebastián Elcano, aboard the Spanish ship named Nao Victoria, the first sailing around the world. After more than three years sailing and suffering, these men were the first to sail the largest oceans in the world and made known the actual dimension of the globe.



The expedition, composed by 5 naos and 243 crew members, left Seville, Spain, on August 10th, 1519, under the command of Ferdinand Magellan. They covered the South American Atlantic coast in order to find the long awaited passage between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, known today as the Strait of Magellan.

The expedition crossed the Pacific Ocean for the first time in history, reconnoitering islands and archipelagos on their way until they reached the Moluccas. During this crossing, they spent many months and lost many human lives.

The only surviving ship, the Nao Victoria, made her way back to Spain across the Indian Ocean, sailing during months through the Roaring Forties without stopovers, until they reached Africa. After they rounded the Cape of Good Hope, they sailed the Atlantic northbound, finally reaching the port from which they departed: Seville, Spain.

After more than three years sailing, the Nao Victoria finished the First Sailing Around the World in History.

THE FIRST SAILING AROUND THE WORLD IN FIGURES

The voyage meant 32,000 nautical miles covered during nearly three years, though only one ship managed to return to Spain.

THE FIVE SHIPS OF THE EXPEDITION:

The Nao Victoria: she completed the circumnavigation around the world and returned to Seville, Spain.

The Nao Santiago: she ran aground on the Santa Cruz River, Argentina.

The Nao San Antonio: she returned to Seville after having abandoned the Magellan's fleet when they were about to cross the Strait of Magellan.

The Nao Concepción: the Spanish burned her in the Philippines due to insufficient number of crew.

The Nao Trinidad: she sank in the Moluccas Islands (Indonesia) due to the state she was after having suffered many storms.

CREW:

From out of 243 men who enrolled in the expedition, only 18 were able to complete the greatest maritime adventure in history, aboard the Nao Victoria.

NATIONALITIES:

Spanish: 186, Portuguese: 24, Italian: 17, French: 16, Greek: 7, Dutch: 5, German: 3, Irish: 3, English: 1, Malaysian: 1 (from Malacca).



ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE FIRST SAILING AROUND THE WORLD

It was the first time in history that man was able to sail around the world.

The Strait of Magellan was discovered. It is the linking passage between the Atlantic and the Pacific Ocean.

It was proved that all "worlds" and seas are connected. A network of routes was inaugurated, relating the oceans to the continents and starting a new era in humanity.

Technological and scientific advances were highly promoted to dominate the oceans.

It was the first time someone sailed along the American South Cone.

It was the first time someone crossed the Pacific Ocean sailing westwards.

Some archipelagos were discovered in the Pacific Ocean: Taimora, Marianas Islands, Marshall Islands, Moluccas Islands, and some parts of the Philippines.

A great trade current started then linking the European, American and Asian continents.

The Roaring Forties route was discovered (South Indian Ocean).

The sphericity of the earth was confirmed.

The true dimensions of the world were completely defined, and this was quickly reflected in modern cartography.

Time Zones were discovered.



THE NAOS OF DISCOVERY

Only six centuries ago, the oceans were a gloomy desert inhabited by myths, legends and darkness. Their dimensions and mysteries disguised them as unsurpassable abysses, and humanity lacked of the exact conscience of the planet in which they lived, thus remaining isolated in huge continents and archipelagos.

During the Modern Age, Spanish maritime explorations enlightened the seas and defeated imaginary monsters which kept sea links closed. Aboard the Spanish ships called Naos, the Spanish explorers turned the unsurpassable oceans into paths among civilizations.

The Nao was the most important type of ship used by Spanish navigators in modern age. These kind of Spanish vessels were designed to explore new lands, as they had a shallow draft and were easy to maneuver. Using them, the Spanish navigators of the 16th and 17th centuries sailed across the planet's oceans, recognizing the coasts of North to South America and many islands on the Pacific Ocean. Among all of them, the secrets of our world were revealed, the dark sides of planispheres were enlightened while continents, islands and routes were discovered.



JUAN PONCE DE LEÓN

Thousands of naos threw themselves into the unknown during the Modern Age. Some of them achieved the greatest geographical discoveries of all times.

During this age, named the Age of Discovery, and aboard one of those naos, the Spanish explorer Juan Ponce de León reached the land he named Florida on April 2nd 1513. Five hundred years ago, this history had its beginning with exploration, recognition, and creation of new settlements.

It was the first time that a European expedition set foot on North America lands. It was also the beginning of the Spanish presence in Florida which lasted two centuries and a half.

Following Ponce's steps, the Spaniard Pedro Menéndez de Avilés reached the coasts of Florida in 1565, aboard the San Pelayo galleon and founded the first European city in what is known today as the United States of America: St. Augustine of Florida.

The Nao was the protagonist during the voyages of discovery, in which Juan Ponce de León reached the coast of Florida.



SAILING AROUND THE WORLD 1492/1522

In 2004, this replica of the Nao Victoria set out to emulate the first round-the-world navigation, with the purpose of disseminating the contribution of Spanish navigators to the discoveries.

She sailed off from Seville with a crew of 20 men, and from 2004 to 2006 she covered up to 26,894 nautical miles while visiting 17 countries in 5 continents, becoming the first historical replica of a ship to circumnavigate the Earth.

It was a unique, unrepeatable approximation to the History of Discoveries, which allowed to know how was life and suffering for those men aboard the naos, what they felt when sailing into the unknown, which were their fears and emotions, how they faced the night or the storms and how their ships were.

All these questions and even more were answered throughout two years, during the recreation of the discovery expedition which was the most ambitious and transcendental that humanity has known.



Seville - Japan
12th October 2004 - 29th April 2005
25,953 nautical miles - 152 days - 4.4 knots

Japan - Seville
4th October 2005 - 4th May 2006
20,043 nautical miles - 105 days - 4.5 knots

NAO VICTORIA. ÉLÉMENTS DE L'EXPOSITION:

- 4 Vinyles 170x85 cm



NAO VICTORIA. ÉLÉMENTS DE L'EXPOSITION:

■ Signalétique



TYPES D'ÉVÉNEMENTS ET ACTIVITÉS À BORD

- Communiqués de presse: **publicité et activités de communication**
- Réunions d'affaires, conférences professionnelles, concours, tables rondes et ateliers
- Actes **officiels et diplomatiques**
- Activités de promotion
- Foires, festivals et **présentations**
- **Événements, spectacles et activités récréatives**
- **Programmes d'enseignement et actions de sensibilisation**
- Activités VIP









FUNDACIÓN NAO VICTORIA

C/Progreso, 20 2ºA 41013 Sevilla (Espagne)
Tlfn.: (+34) 954 090 956. Fax 954 611 387
www.fundacionnaovictoria.org