

### PODISTRIAKI PERIOD



At the duration of Byzantine empire the Aegina does not have presents anything of interest. Politically it depended in the Subject of Greece, ecclesiastical, it constituted aftokefali Archdiocese. From the Aegina came also Patriarchis Kosmas 8th Attic that remained in the Patriarch throne roughly 10 months, (1146 a.d.)

From 1191 a.d, the island is reported as that of pirates, with which the residents tried they are reconciled. The insecurity however that prevailed in the Aegina this years, was so big, that the commissioned employees could not collect the ecclesiastical revenues.

At the distribution of Byzantine state, the Aegina was to be given to the Venetians, but it was linked with the southern Varonia of Karistou of Evia and it was given by the king Vonifatio in the Ravano Dallekartseri. When the Frangans were overcome by the Katalanous, the administration of Aegina devolved to the company of Katalaniann with governor Don Iakovo, illegitimate son of king of Sicily Frederick B who later delivered him the newer brother of Vonifatio Fadrigio.

To the season of Petros D'Aragon, Aegina devolved to the second-born son of Vonifatio, Ioannis and from then to the Catalan house of Alioto Kaopena remained until 1451 a.d. In 1452 the Alioto Kaopena, who rule then the Aegina, was subjugated in the Venetians in order to avoid the danger of Turkish raid. Aegina this season presented big growth in the agriculture and the Venice undertook its protection with the term the Alioto Kaopena it supplies her possessions in Greece with wheat. It was agreed also that, when the Kaopena loses the power of Aegina, for any reason, this for devolving to the hands of Venetians.

Thus in 1451, when Alioto died, Aegina devolved to the power of Venetians, despite the protest of Antonios Atsoli, duke of Athens, because the groom of Antonellos Kaopenas lost his rights in the power of Aegina. Aegina bore many trials when the wars between the Turks and the Venetians began in the end of 16th century.

The Kemal Reis took the castle and the capital Paleahora and undertook 2.000 residents, while the 30 last years of Venetokratias had a hard time from these. In October 1537 the pirate Hiredin Varvarosas destroyed Aegina completely. It slaughtered all the men and took with him for the sklavopazara, 6000 women. In order that reports baron BIANCARD when it visited few days later the island did not see (as it says) nor a individual living... Those who had remained provisionally had of course been hidden in the mountains and many of them left the island after. Later however the island came slowly back to the fugitives, Aeginites and the life refilled the Aegina. In September 1687 occupied the Venetian Morozinis the island and with the treaty of Karlovits remained possession Venetiki. In 1715, after the fall of Corinthos, the Aegina devolved almost peace to the Turks and granted them finally with the treaty of Passarovits (1718).

In the revolution of Orlof, when the Russians abandoned Peloponnese (1770), the islanders, except the Syrians, were subjugated in the Russian fleet. Though, the Russian's possession in Aegina was maintained only until 1772 and when in 1774 was signed the treaty of Kainartzi, the islands came back in the sovereignty of Sultan. When the new Russian-Turkish war began (1787 - 1792) and Greeks was prompted by Lambros Katsoni for new revolution, most islanders showed mistrust in the new preachings of Megalis Ekaterini - Voithos of Katsoni became then the Androutsos, father of Odysseus, which with his armatolitic teams went to the boats in order to help more substantially - in 1792 after the naval battle of Souniou the boat of Androutsou that had armatolous, because trikimias, fell in the Aegina, where the Turks struck at them - the Androutsos achieved it's escapes and was resorted to the Mani with the Katsoni. Big activity showed also Aegina at the revolution of 1821.

In September 1826 the seat of Greek Administration was installed in Aegina and in January of 1828 the first under the Kapodstrian Greek government. Thus the Aegina has the historical chance is rendered the First Capital of newer Greek state (1828-1829).