

ALBUM

29 October 1983
to
5 November 1983
Royal Caribbean
Cruise

by Page Scans

by Helga von Schweinitz

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by
Helga von Schweinitz

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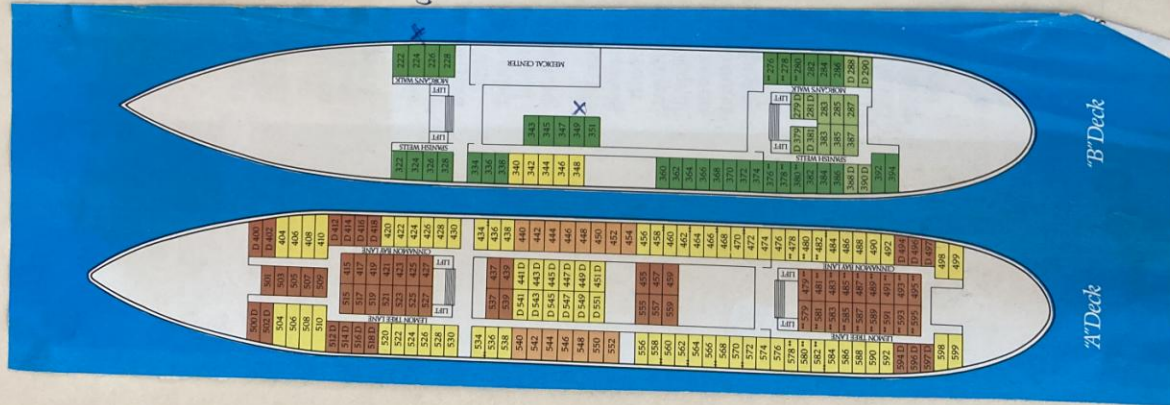
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But remember, a memory is for a life time, but a good reference is forever.

Introduction

This is a travel album of Hans von Schweinitz and Helga trip on the Royal Caribbean Cruise ship "Sun Viking" from 29 October through 5 November 1983.

A more detailed account of what occurred during their time on the Sun Viking is included in other books. This book only had the scans of the photo album pages.

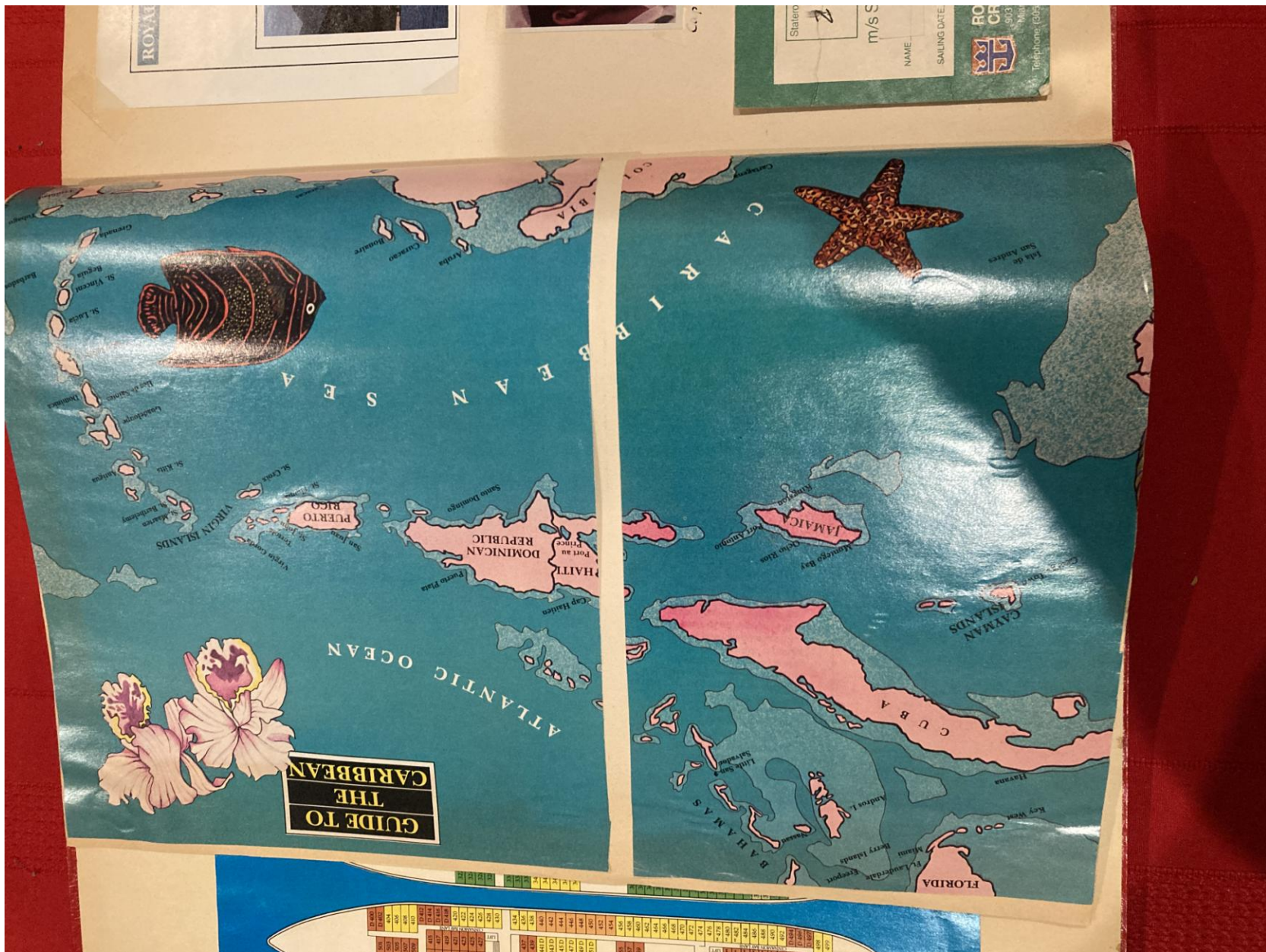




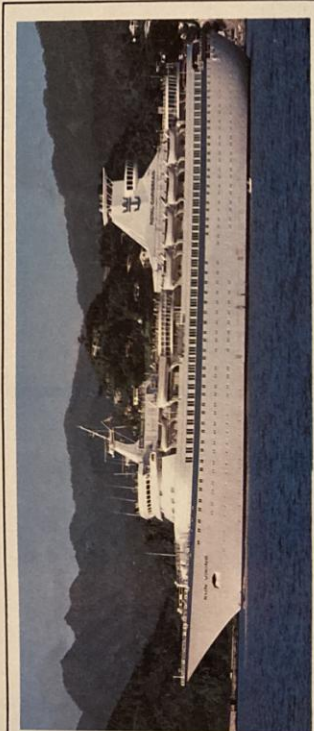
Our Stateroom



Boarding the Sun Viking
Oct 29, 83



ROYAL CARIBBEAN'S SUN VIKING



Captain Per Moen-Master



Our Route is red

Stateroom No. **224**

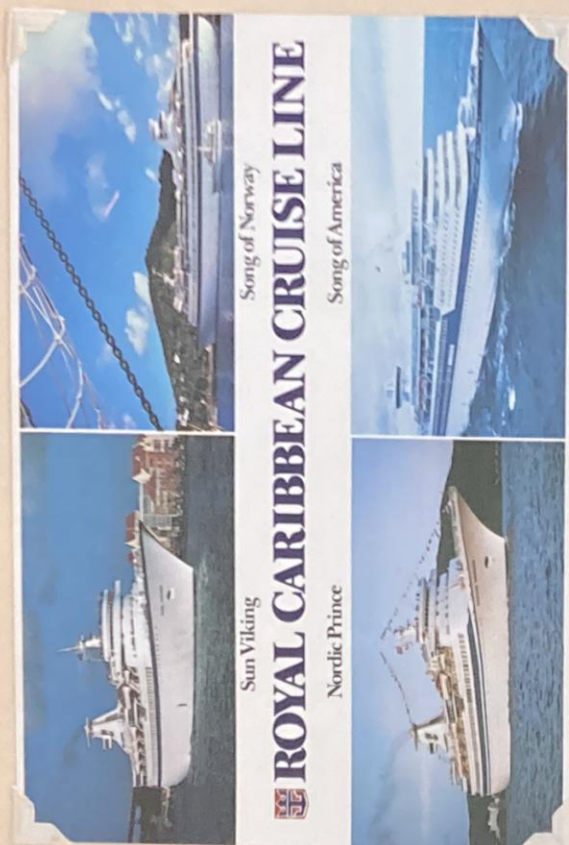
m/s SUN VIKING

H. von Schweinitz
2319 Village Circle
Aventura, FL 33183
(305) 441-2089

NAME _____

SAILING DATE **10/29/83**

ROYAL CARIBBEAN CRUISE LINE INC.
903 South America Way
Miami, Florida 33132
Telephone: (305) 379-2601 Cable: ROYALCRUZ



Royal Caribbean Cruise Line

"SUN VIKING" ITINERARY

DAY	PORT	ARRIVE	DEPART
Saturday	Miami, Florida		
Sunday	At Sea		5:30 P.M.
Monday	Ocho Rios, Jamaica		
Tuesday	At Sea	9:30 A.M.	4:00 P.M.
Wednesday	Willemstad, Curacao, N.A.		
Thursday	LaGuaira, (Caracas) Venezuela	9:00 A.M.	6:30 P.M.
Friday	At Sea	8:00 A.M.	5:30 P.M.
Saturday	Bridgetown, Barbados	8:00 A.M.	10:00 P.M.
Sunday	Fort-de-France, Martinique	8:00 A.M.	4:00 P.M.
Monday	Philipsburg, St. Maarten	8:00 A.M.	5:30 P.M.
Tuesday	San Juan, Puerto Rico	8:00 A.M.	2:00 A.M. (Wed.)
Wednesday	St. Thomas, U.S.V.I.	8:00 A.M.	
Thursday	At Sea	8:30 A.M.	6:00 P.M.
Friday	At Sea		
Saturday	Miami, Florida	8:30 A.M.	

We took
the first
week
only

Flight to Miami on Saturday night

	MAIN SEATING	SECOND SEATING
BREAKFAST	7:30 A.M.	8:45 A.M.
LUNCHEON	12:00 Noon	1:30 P.M.
DINNER	6:30 P.M.	8:30 P.M.

5



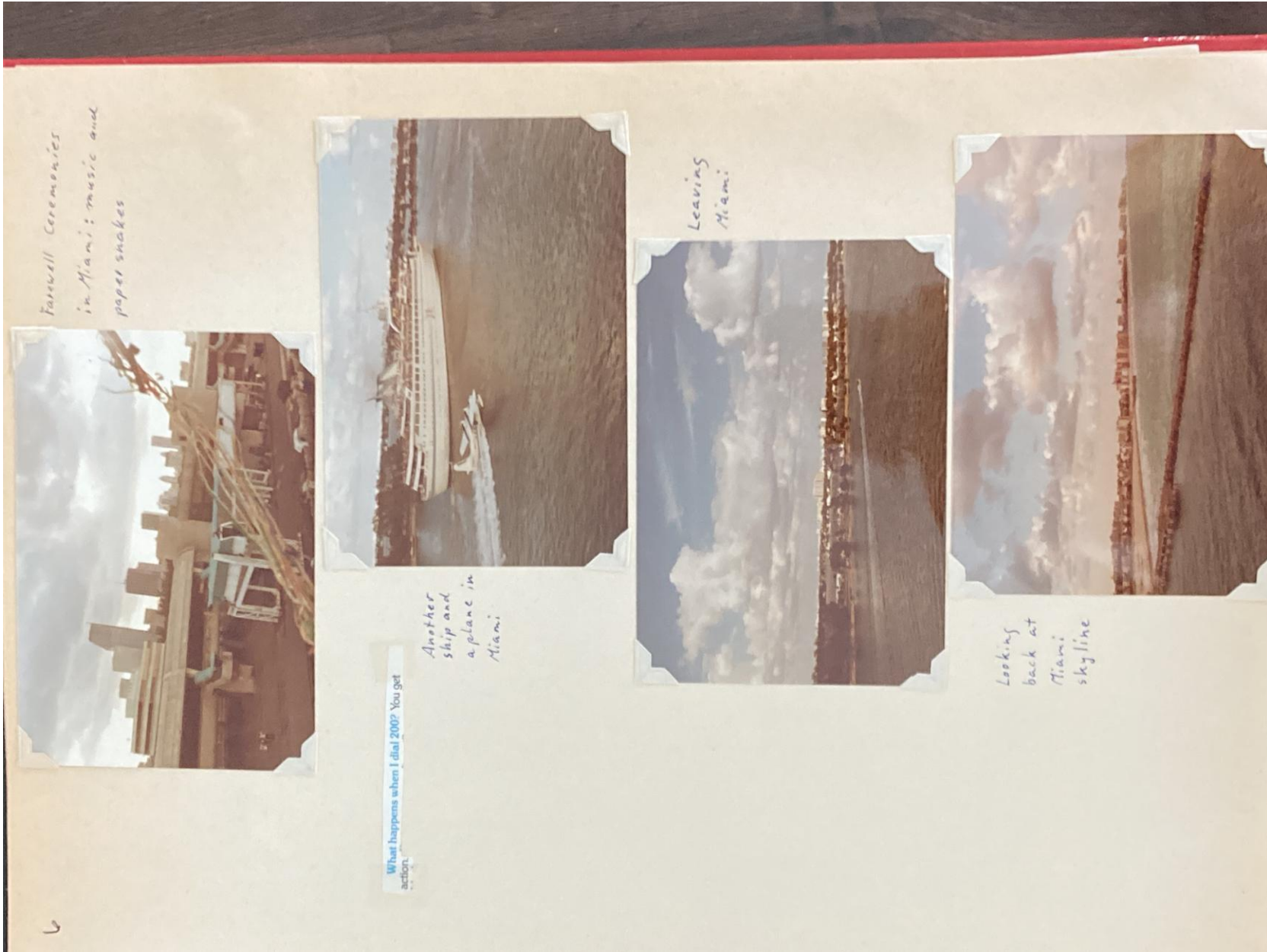
A Drill, just in case



Captain Per Hoeng he maneuvers
the ship into port personally



Seasickness



M/S "SUN VIKING"

DAILY CRUISE COMPASS
TUESDAY, NOV. 1, 1983

CAPTAIN PER MOEN - MASTER

AT SEA



TUESDAY 1 OF 4

8



Good weather
pool

Of course we can't promise
singles a shipboard romance.



Horse racing



Passengers
inspecting
the bridge



Favorite sport on
deck: tanning

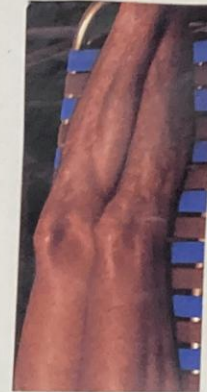


Dancing
the limbo

9



Food,
exquisitely
presented



Whose?



Waiters on "Italian Night" sing "Happy 25th
Anniversary" for us



25th Wedding
Anniversary



YOUR HEAD WAITER ATILLA



Our table
partners for
the cruise

Jamaica

Montego Bay



"Montego Bay" about a century and a half later when England invaded the island, conquered the Spanish and began a rule that lasted for 300 years – until 1962 when Jamaica gained its independence.

During those 300 years, Montego Bay was undoubtedly one of the hiding places favored by pirates and buccaneers who used Jamaica as a base in their attacks on treasure-laden galleons sailing to Spain after plundering the Aztec and Inca nations. The infamous Henry Morgan may have walked the soft sands of Montego Bay before he had a change of heart, was knighted and later named Governor of the island.

Piracy on the high seas was replaced by piracy of another sort – slavery – and Jamaica became an island of wealthy plantations. When slavery was abolished in 1834, after 600,000 Africans had been seized for slavery, frantic plantation managers brought in 36,000 East Indian and Chinese indentured workers to man the labor-intensive estates. Syrians and Germans also joined the immigration to the island. And it's from this melting pot of nationalities, with its roots in slavery's subtle intertwining of tribal words and the master's language, that the Jamaican's lilting variation of English has developed, reflecting the wit, humor and grace of their culture and lending solid substance to the Jamaican motto: "Out of many, one people."

Early Spanish settlers called the Arawak playground "Manica Bahua" (Land Bay) and used the protected waters as the island's main shipping center for fat rendered from domesticated pigs and sent back to light the lamps of Spain.

Namieca Bahla became

Montego Bay



Square Miles: 4,411.21
Population: 50,000
Nearest City: Miami
to Montego Bay: 765
*1974 Estimate

24



you'll be given a guided tour by one of the cadets from the Prospect Estate Cadet Training Centre.

Your tour will afford a chance to see and learn about tropical crops like pineapples, lemons, coconuts, sugar cane, bananas, papayas and cassava.

You'll enjoy seeing the group of White River, where the Prospect Estate installed Jamaica's first hydro-electric power plant.

And you'll see the Great House built in 18th Century Jamaica which, because of the damage caused by buccaneers, could be quickly converted into an armed fortress.

Brimmer Hall Plantation Tour (Tour No. OR 232)

Leaving the pier, you will drive eastward along the scenic north coast of Jamaica before turning inland to beautiful and exotic Brimmer Hall Plantation.

On arrival, you will be served an ice-cold fruit punch prior to boarding tractor-drawn limousines for a tour of the 2,000-acre plantation. Your driver will point out and describe the exotic tropical fruit trees and produce. Following the plantation tour, you will be taken to the pool area for a typical Jamaican buffet luncheon and mini fashion show. Changing rooms are available for those who wish to go swimming. After the luncheon, you will tour the Great House, which was built in the 18th century and is lavishly furnished with original pieces and an exceptional collection of antiques. Former stables have been turned into shops selling the best in Jamaican ceramics and art.

X You will stop at Dunn's River Falls, the most exquisite in the Caribbean, before returning to the ship.

29

Ocho Rios Highlight Tour, Including Dunn's River Falls (Tour No. OR 230)

Leaving the pier you'll travel along the coast to Ocho Rios (Eight Rivers), so called by the Spanish because of the numerous rivers in the area. You'll reach Pineapple Place, a shopping center where you can bargain for native crafts and browse in the fashion shops. You will then go to Shaw Park Gardens, with its breathtaking view of the surrounding countryside and Ocho Rios Bay. Here you can leisurely stroll through the gardens and see its waterfalls and gentle pool shaded by a massive banyan tree.

You will then continue through Fern Gully, an old river bed of natural loveliness and hundreds of species of ferns to the hills of Montego Bay.

The tour then heads back to the coast via Claremont. Along the way you'll stop at the Columbus Memorial, not far from the site of Seville Nueva, where Diego, son of Columbus built Jamaica's first capital in 1509. From here you pass Roaring River and then enjoy a 15 minute stop at the famous 600 foot Dunn's River Falls, before returning to the pier.

NOTE: If you wish to climb the Falls, an alternate tour stays for one hour and costs an additional 50¢ per person. Be sure to wear your bathing suit and bring sneakers.

Prospect Plantation Tour, Including Dunn's River Falls (Tour No. OR 231)

From the pier, you'll drive westward to Dunn's River Falls where you have a 10-minute stop for picture-taking.

After leaving the Falls, you'll head back through town, past Pineapple Place and Coconut Grove Shopping Centre, and arrive at Prospect Estate. Here

His and hers
at Dunn's River Falls





12
Where Dunn's River
Falls empties into
the sea



Dunn's River
Falls





The good life, Jamaica

14



Window of
Great Hall,
Brimmer Hall Plantation



View over
plantation

Jamaica



Guide
demonstrates
the panty hose
of the future
made of Banana
plants



15

Tia Orange

A bright orange drink to brighten up the day! Pour 1 oz. Tia Maria into a tall glass, top up with fresh orange juice. Decorate with orange slice if desired.

**T.N.T**

A new favorite in a delicious refreshment. Pour 1 1/2 ozs. Tia Maria into a tall glass, top up with tonic. Decorate with lemon slice if desired.

Brown Cow

Pour 1 oz. Tia Maria over ice. Fill with cream and serve. As a special treat, add nutmeg.

**Tia 'n Cola**

Beat the heat and add a twist of freshness. Pour 1 1/2 ozs. Tia Maria into a tall glass. Fill with cold and serve.

Black Russian

The internationally acclaimed drink of connoisseurs.

1 part Tia Maria
2 parts vodka
3 parts ice cubes
Stir well, then sip and enjoy.

Tia Egg Nog

An old fashioned favourite with a delightful difference.

2 parts Tia Maria
2 parts brandy
1 part milk
1 egg (beaten)
1 teaspoon sugar
Beat egg, blend in Tia Maria, milk and sugar.
Pour over cracked ice.
Sprinkle with nutmeg.
As a nightcap, serve warm.

Norma's Delight

An exclusive Caribbean drink that's naturally good tasting.

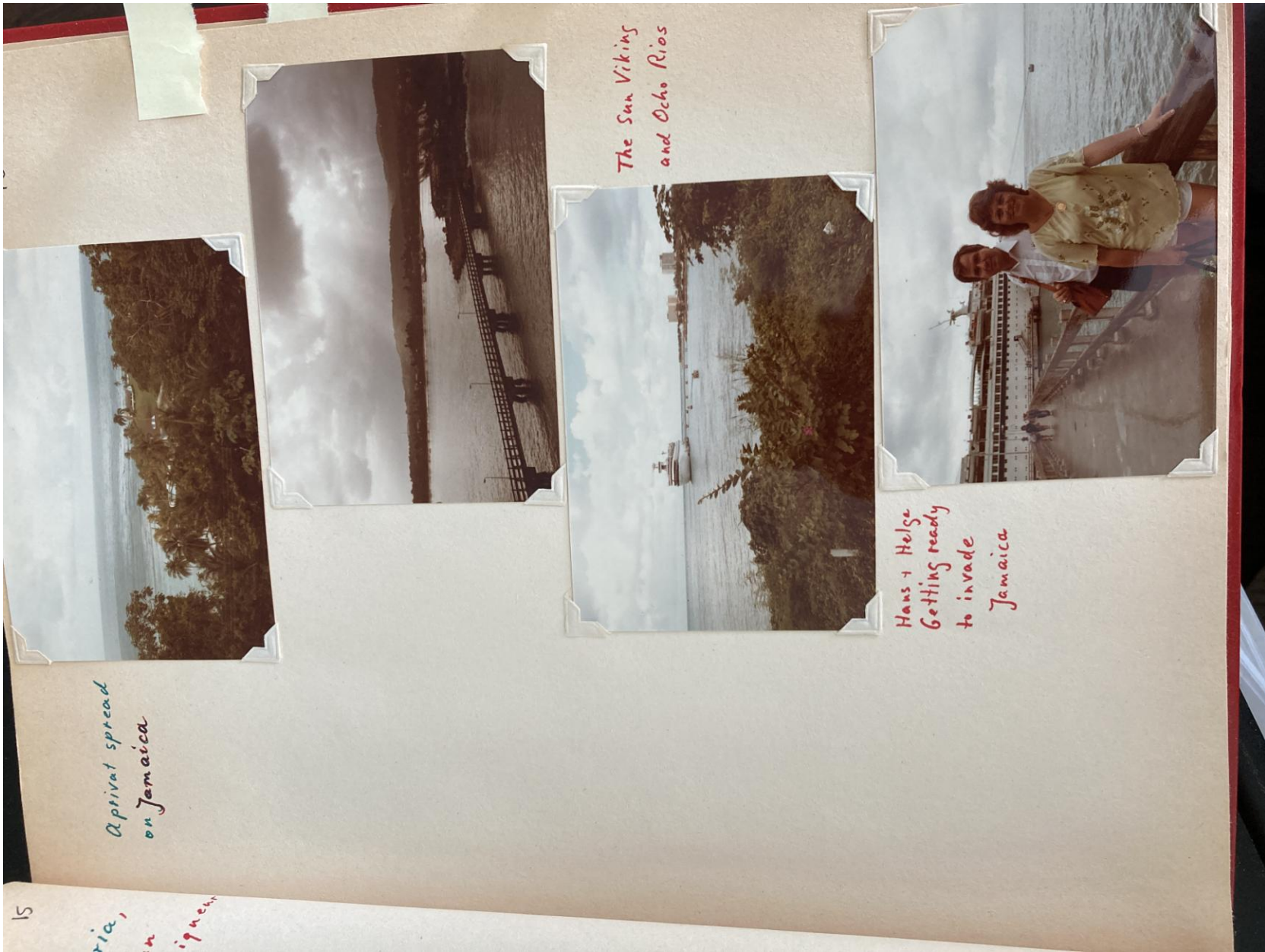
1 oz. Tia Maria
1 bar spoon simple syrup
1 dash lime juice
1 ripe banana
Blend with crushed ice. Serve with a Brandy snifter with a short straw.

Jamaican Hop

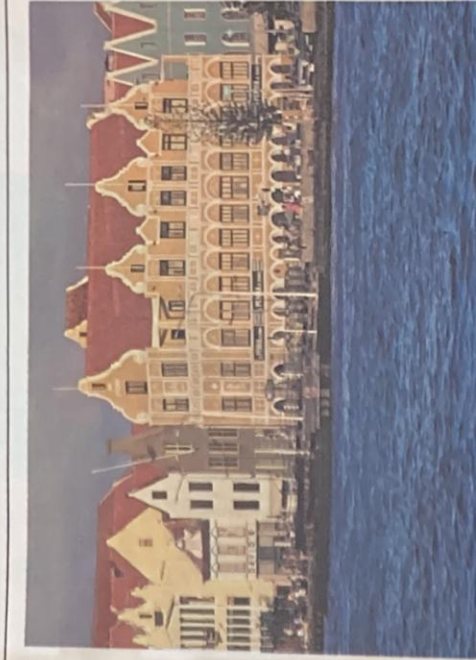
On the beach or at the bar, this smooth taste will delight you.

1/3 Tia Maria
1/3 white creme de cacao
1/3 light cream
Shake well with ice.
Serve in a stemmed glass.

*Tia Maria,
Jamaican
Coffee Liqueur*



CURACAO



Port City: Willemstad

Population: 157,000

Language: Dutch, Spanish, English and Papiamentu (basically a blend of the other languages)

Climate: Daytime temperatures average 81°F. A light raincoat may be useful in November and December.

Currency: Netherlands Antilles guilder or florin (about 2.6 equal \$1.00 U.S.)

If you were to arrive in Willemstad via H.G. Wells' time machine, your first impression would be that the unpredictable device had landed you in 17th-century Amsterdam. As you'll see, Willemstad appears the quintessential Old World Dutch city, complete with gable-roofed buildings neatly painted in gay, pastel colors. Street musicians and ice cream vendors strolling along the city's outdoor malls add to its charm, as do its cobblestone roads and friendly, out-going people. (Among the first words you'll probably hear are *bon bini*, which means *welcome* in Papiamentu.)

Curacaons are extremely proud of Willemstad's "Hans Christian Andersen story book" appearance. So proud, they're in the midst of an extensive on-going program designed to maintain and restore the traditional ambience of various places of historical interest and the fresh-scrubbed peacefulness that's been a trademark of Curacao's ever since Peter Stuyvesant, the Dutchman who negotiated the purchase of Manhattan for about \$24, in trinkets, was the island's first governor.

One especially interesting historical attraction that's been well-maintained is the Mikve Israel Synagogue, the oldest Jewish house of worship in the western hemisphere. Built in 1732, the Temple's floor is covered with fine white sand to remind worshippers of the desert where the children of Israel camped—and because it muffles the sound of footsteps on the hollow wooden plank floor. Other places of interest in Willemstad include the city's floating market, where sailboats laden with fresh fruits and vegetables from nearby

Curacao, the principal island of the Netherlands Antilles, was discovered by Alonso de Ojeda in September 1499. He was on an exploratory voyage under the aegis of Amerigo Vesputi after whom America is named.

The island was occupied by peaceful Indians, and its name is undoubtedly of Indian origin. In old manuscripts, it appears as "Karasao," "Qarasao," "Corasao" and "Curasao." Yet it bears a strange similarity to the Portuguese word for "heart".

The Spanish didn't attempt to settle the island until 1527, when Juan de Ampies took over in the name of the King of Spain.

Curacao's Spanish occupation lasted till the middle of the 17th Century when they were ousted by the Dutch into aboarding it in 1634. The Spanish population went scurrying off to the mainland of South America. And the Dutch were left with a population except for 75 Negroes.

Curacao's first governor came from an island well known in American history. His name? Peter Stuyvesant—the first governor of Manhattan. And according to legend—his leg is buried here in the cemetery at Monte Verde.

The relative peace of the 18th Century was broken by slave uprisings in 1750 and 1795 which were quickly crushed. (Slavery, however, wasn't abolished until 1863, almost at the same time that Lincoln was promulgating the Emancipation Proclamation.)

From 1807 to 1816, at the time of the Napoleonic Wars, Curacao was occupied in co-existence with the English. It was restored to Dutch sovereignty, however, in 1816 and remained so till 1954. Since then, by virtue of a new charter, Curacao became an integral part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The sovereign of the Kingdom is head of state. Central executive powers are vested in the Crown and legislative powers in the Crown and Parliament in the Hague.

Square Miles: 172
Population: 157,000
Nearest Major Port: Miami
Willemstad: 1130
1977 Estimate

Entering Curaçao

CURACAO

Venezuela pull up to conduct business, and Fort Amsterdam, the center of a complex of 18th-century buildings that now serve as the Curacao seat of government and which includes the Governor's Palace.

QUEENS EMMA AND JULIANA

Although Curaçao has been successful in their program to maintain and restore Willemstad's architectural and cultural ties with its past, the city is far from staid. In fact, it's a lively, fairly contemporary community.

Named after

William II, King of Holland during the early years of Dutch settlement, Willemstad is the capital of both Curacao and of the entire Netherlands Antilles. As the ship enters the harbor you should make a point of being on deck, for it's from here that you'll enjoy what many consider to be the most interesting view of the city. You sail right through the narrow channel which separates the two districts of the city, Punda and Oranjestad. Punda is on the right, with the massive Curacao Plaza Hotel guarding the harbor entrance. Next you'll see the famous Perla building, built in 1708, which stands at the head of the city's two main shopping streets, Breestraat and Heerenstraat.

Spanning the channel you'll see two very different yet equally remarkable bridges. One, called the Queen Emma, is a floating pontoon bridge built in 1888 and modernized in 1939. Situated at the entrance to the harbor, the Queen Emma will swivel open to the Oranjestad side twenty to thirty times a day to admit about 6,500 ships a year, including yours.

The other bridge, called the Queen Juliana, is one of the highest in the world and was dedicated in 1974. Built so the Queen

could remain open for 24 hours, it dominates the harbor and international



Queen Juliana Bridge

"Oil" has left its mark



SAM LORD'S CASTLE

22748



VISITOR

WE GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGE YOUR
ENTRANCE FEE WHICH WE WILL CON-
SIDER AS A CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS THE
MAINTENANCE OF THE CASTLE GROUNDS.

\$3.00 BDS.

\$3.00 BDS.



curaçao thumbnail sketch

Getting to Curaçao: From New York on American Airlines. From Miami daily on ALM (Antillean Airlines) and Eastern Airlines. From Puerto Rico ALM 6 flights a week. ALM also has jet flights from other destinations in the Caribbean and South American area. With Viasa from Venezuela 4 flights a week. KLM has regular flights from South American destinations. Only ALM provides inter island flights between Curaçao, Aruba, Bonaire and St. Maarten. Please contact your travel agent or one of the airlines mentioned for further information. They can also inform you about special group fares.

By Ship: From New York and many other U.S. ports on year-round and seasonal cruises. Also: a regular ferry boat service between Aruba-Curaçao-Venezuela (our South American neighbour). Capacity 1200 passengers, 150 cars.

Entry Requirements: Transits (including cruise visitors) need proof of identity for a 24-hour (or less) stay on the island. Temporary stay: U.S. and Canadian citizens don't need a passport. They do need proof of citizenship—either a birth certificate, affidavit of birth, naturalization certificate or an Alien Registration Card. Requirements also have been modified to allow a voter's registration card as proof of citizenship. All visitors must have a through or return ticket to destination outside the Netherlands Antilles.

Curaçao Climate & Clothes: Any time is a good time to visit Curaçao. The weather is never cold (the lowest annual temperature is

about 75°) and the sun shines every day. Trade winds stir the air, bringing fresh breezes from the sea. Nights are cool.

For women: casual cottons, light weight synthetics; swim wear and beach coordinates; head scarves for protection of hairstyles; cocktail dresses and hostess gowns; wool sweaters or stole for the evening; sandals or comfortable shoes for walking. Shorts can be worn on the streets of Willemstad.

For men: casual type sportclothes; shorts and swim suits for beach and poolside wear. It is customary for men to wear ties at business appointments and after 6 p.m. Although this custom has relaxed in recent years.

Its History: Curaçao is a cosmopolitan island with a cosmopolitan history. A Spanish navigator, Alonso de Ojeda, a lieutenant of Christopher Columbus, discovered it in 1499. The Spaniards settled here in the early 1500's. In 1634 the Dutch captured the island and founded a Dutch settlement. Peter Stuyvesant became its governor in 1642 and in 1646, Governor of New Netherlands of which New Amsterdam (now New York City) was then the capital. From 1666

into early 19th century, the English and French alternately tried to take Curaçao. In 1800 Curaçao came under a British Protectorate. It returned to the Dutch, however, in 1802; captured by the British in 1807, and finally regained by the Dutch by the Treaty of Paris in 1815. Curaçao enjoys a well-earned reputation for religious and racial tolerance. Catholics, Protestants, Jews, and Moslems have long had their own houses of worship. Moreover, Curaçao on two occasions gave asylum to Simon Bolívar, the South American Liberator during the South American Wars of Independence. Today some 40 to 50 nationalities comprise Curaçao's cosmopolitan population of 159,072. Sixteen percent of its population was born outside the Netherlands Antilles. In 1954 the Netherlands Antilles achieved self-government, and have since celebrated December 15 as Autonomy Day. They fly their own flag.

The Economy: In its early history, the island's prosperity depended largely on its participation in the slave trade. With the abolition of slavery by King William III of the Netherlands in 1863, Curaçao lost much of its economic importance. The establishment of an oil refine-



ry (now one of the largest in the world) on the island in 1915 gave impetus to Curaçao's present prosperity. Bunkering has also become an important segment of the island's economy, and Curaçao is one of the largest bunkering ports of the world. Plus an oil terminal which transfers Persian Gulf oil from super tankers to smaller ones thence to the U.S.A. In addition to oil, Curaçao exports its famous Curaçao Liqueur and phosphate. Other local industries include a brewery which produces a truly fine beer... and it does so from distilled seawater; two soap factories, a battery manufacturer, paper products manufacturer, the largest non military dry-dock in the hemisphere, cigarette factories, paint factory and a few other minor companies producing articles for local consumption. Quite limited at the moment but growing gradually. Tourism is now the number two industry of the island.

Government: Curaçao is the largest and most populous of the Netherlands Antilles, a group of 6 Dutch islands — Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, St. Maarten, Saba and St. Eustatius. The Netherlands Antilles is an autonomous part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Its form of administration is a parliamentary democracy. A governor, appointed by the Queen of the Netherlands, represents the Crown. There is a Legislative Council, an Executive Council and an Advisory Council. The seat of Government is in Willemstad. Each island territory has its own legislative and executive body called an island Council. Members are elected for four years by universal suffrage during a general election.

Page 9

20

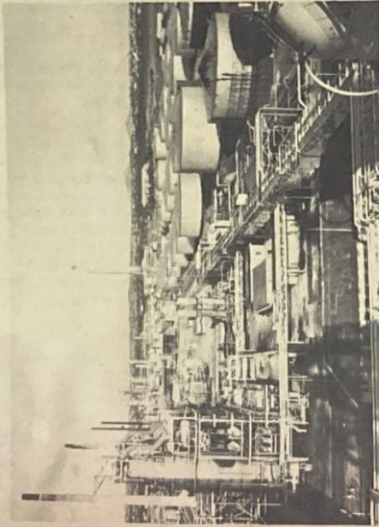


View from the Ship
when entering
Curacao
(Willemstad)





A Striking Accomplishment



When oil was discovered round the Lake of Maracaibo at the beginning of this century, surrounding ports were unsuitable for large vessels. A solution was found by using the deep, natural, sheltered harbor of Willemstad, just 216 nautical miles distant, as a port of transshipment. In 1915 the Royal Dutch Shell group acquired a tract of land on the Schottegat Bay and founded a refinery which now covers an area of about 1200 acres. The N.V. Curaçaoische Scheepvaart Maatschappij (CSM) was founded as a shipping company to transport crude. It now operates two tugs which provide towing services and assist large ocean vessels in mooring alongside. The Curaçao refinery and many of its loading terminals are at Emmastad on the Schottegat. Other terminals and storage installations are at Caracabaal where the world's largest vessels drawing up to 45 feet, can be accommodated. Bunkering rates of up to 2,000 tons per hour of bunker oil are possible, subject to the capacity of the ships receiving connections. In addition, the 10 Emnastad piers are all equipped with modern bunkering facilities.

The refinery has a primary capacity of 362,000 barrels of crude a day. The main processes applied in the refinery are distilling, cracking and gas conversion for the manufacture of automotive and aviation gasoline. Other important products manufactured are kerosine and jet fuels, gas oils and diesel fuel, fuel oils, asphalt and feedstocks. Lubricating plants supply all grades of luboils. The refinery also includes plants for the supply of electric power, steam and cooling water. Some 15 varieties of crude oil, each with different physical and chemical properties, are processed in this flexible refinery. The output is continuously adjusted to world demand and a wide variety of products, mainly for export, are available. The storage capacity is about 17 million barrels for crude oil and products. Shell Curaçao N.V.; chances are you're using its products right now for your homes or automobiles.

Page 16

Synagogue and its Museum

Stately Mikve Israel-Emanuel synagogue, one of Willemstad's historic landmarks, stands in the midst of Punda's bustling shopping center. This gabled old world house of worship, in continuous use since 1732, is the Americas' oldest synagogue. In 1982, Mikve Israel Emanuel celebrated its 250th anniversary. Its congregation, the first in the New World, was founded in 1651 by Sephardic Jews who came from Holland. They were later joined by Jews migrating from Brazil.

The interior of the synagogue and its imposing facade, echo the distinctive charm of the old Amsterdam Portuguese synagogue. Magnificent brass chandeliers are suspended from the lofty ceiling. The ritual appointments are of richly carved mahogany with sterling silver ornamentation. The floor is covered with a layer of white sand, symbolizing the Tabernacle in the Wilderness. Some say it brings to mind God's promise to Abraham to multiply his seed as the sands of the sea... or perhaps it's to simply muffle the sound of footsteps.

In a corner of the courtyard is the museum with its priceless collection of ritual objects and memorabilia from Curaçao's Jewish community. It occupies two restored 18th century houses, and features a 300 year old "mikvah" ... a purification bath which was discovered under the courtyard during restoration.



22



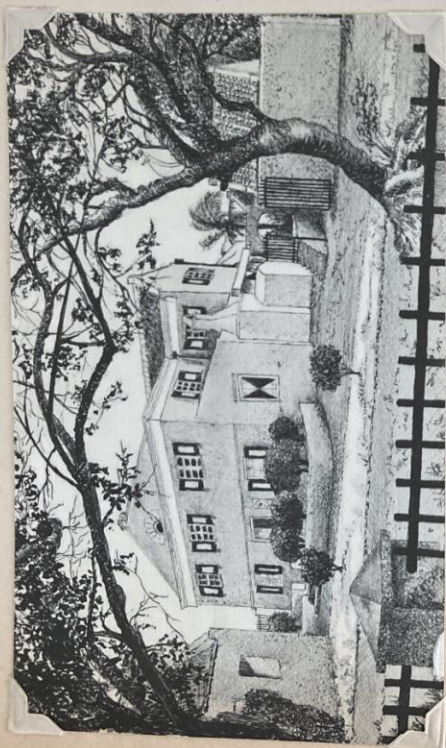
Scenes in
Curacao (Willemstad)



←
Floating Markets
→



23



Orange Liqueur

Curaçao of Curaçao

The best known product of the Netherlands Antilles is Curaçao Liqueur, which owes its origins to the mistaken belief by the Spanish back in the early 16th century that Curaçao's climate and soil would provide growing conditions similar to the province of Valencia. Over the centuries the sweet Valencia orange trees planted in Curaçao by the Spaniards deteriorated until they produced only an inedible bitter fruit.

It was not until the beginning of the 18th century that the discovery was made that the sundried peel of the fruit contained a delicious aromatic oil. The nature of the orange had changed to such an extent that it was given its own botanical name: *citrus aurantium curassaviensis*—the golden orange of Curaçao. Locally it's known as the Laraha.

The trees are grown in the sheltered valleys of eastern Curaçao and harvested once or twice a year, depending on the rainfall and other climatic factors. The peel of the unripened orange is cut into four and dried in the sun on specially constructed terraces. Spices and herbs are then added to enhance the flavor.

Senior & Co., a privately owned company, using the same recipe dating back to 1896 of its "genuine Curaçao Liqueur" in the "Chobolobo" distillery on the outskirts of Willemstad. The company now makes the liqueur in green, orange, white and a new, stylish blue. And, Senior & Co.'s latest product which is now being marketed is aptly named "Koffi Konow".

Page 17



24



Stadtbummel
Queen Emma Bridge,
floating pontoon
built in 1888
in Cuzco

26







*Ship entering the harbour on a
natural waterway*



*Reminders of
home*

20

BASKIN ROBBINS
ICE CREAM STORE
OPEN 7 DAYS A WEEK
PUNDA: Baskin Robbins
Open till 10 p.m.
OTRARABANDA:
Baskin Robbins
Open till midnight.
SALINA:
Baskin Robbins
Open till midnight.

Kentucky Fried Chicken®
PUNDA
Wilhelmsplein 17
Tel. 612522
SALINA
Ondersweg 13
Tel. 70389
COLON
Shopping Center
Tel. 25163



*View from the highest mountain with a
phosphorus mine*

27



Windows of a plantation house



An artist lives here on a plantation



Hans + Helga mooning Curaçao





Being
"hanged"
on Pirates'
Night



Monte Carlo Night



The
Viking Crown



Life
Boats

Baron Bela is surely the "Hofmeister" of an instrument called a Clambon which is a most impressive and unusual instrument used authentically by Hungarian Gypsy bands. It is believed to have found its way to Europe from the East, playing the Clambon on such instrument. Baron mastered this most difficult but exciting movie soundtrack as "Doctor Zhivago", "Never on Sunday", and most recently "Heda" fly across the strings, you will hear the at which his hands join in the hand-clapping excitement which is guaranteed to ignite your soul!

Baron Bela
Excellent

Entertainment on Board

AT SEA

40



has discovered that *Hans von Schweinitz*,
a full fledged pirate, has been cruising
and plundering in the Caribbean sea
on the ship "*Sun Viking*".

On this day, *Nov 1, 83*.

Sentence
will be passed: *yes*





Venezuela

Caracas (La Guaira)

Caracas was said to have been founded in 1561 on the site of a ranch. But the original town soon perished from attacks by hostile Indians. The request and resettlement of the city began in 1566 and Diego de Losada is credited with actually founding the city in 1567.

De Losada named it Santiago de León de Caracas. It was in honor of: the Apostle James, the patron saint of Spain; don Pedro Ponce de León, the provincial governor; and the Caracas Indians, who inhabited the area long before his arrival. In 1578, the city was a quadrilateral formed of 24 squares centered on a plaza. The streets were straight and cobbled. The average house was quite large. They had tree filled patios and arcades. And separate slave quarters and stables.

Square Miles: 353,595
Population: 12,361,100*
Nautical Miles from
Miami to Venezuela: 1180
*1976 Estimate



44

Venezuela has, for years, ranked among the world's leading producers of crude oil and this, plus the country's vast mineral wealth and natural resources, makes for a very healthy national economy.

In short, Caracas is one of the most developed and cosmopolitan cities in South America. Or indeed, the world.

Caracas (La Guaira) City Tour (Tour No. CR-140)

A air-conditioned motor coach will pick you up at the pier in La Guaira and take you to the mountains through the mountains to the capital city of Caracas.

The first part of your tour will be spent visiting such points of interest as the Capitol and the House of Simón Bolívar. Here, too, in this general area, you'll visit Plaza Bolívar with the views of the Cathedral, Municipal Council, Ministry of Foreign Relations and the offices of the governor of the city.

After the downtown stop, the buses will go to the "Pantheon" (mausoleum of Venezuela's most prominent heroes) for a short visit. Followed by a stop at the Quinta Anaco (Colonial Museum), which is a restored and beautifully maintained manor (1500's) on a hill near the center of the city.

You'll then proceed past the plush "East Side" residential section of town to the Hotel Tamanaco for a leisurely lunch, which will include live, typical Venezuelan music. After lunch, you will visit the Murano Venetian glass factory, then head back to the ship via a short city tour of La Guaira. (Note: Due to the amount of passengers on the tour, the order of points of interest will vary with morning and afternoon stops.)

45



NOTE: In consideration for local custom, we respectfully request that ladies and gentlemen not wear shorts while on tour of Caracas. Thanks for your cooperation.



Autopista
del Este,
Caracas

43

La Guaita,
Venezuela



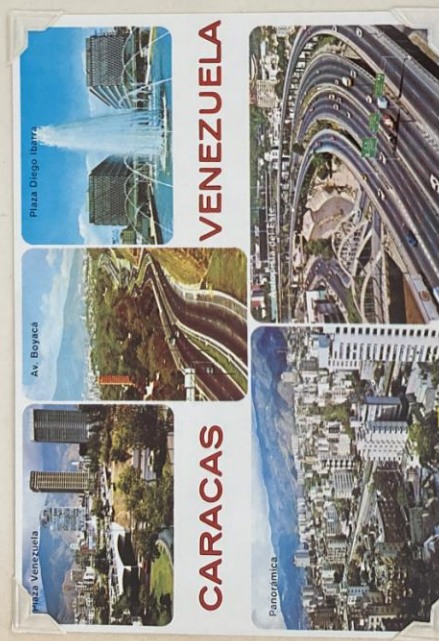
a tiny part
of Caracas



View from
the "better"
hills on the
ocean of high
rises



35



Port City: La Guaira
Population: 2,900,000 in Caracas
Language: Spanish
Climate: Caracas is Nicknamed the "City of eternal spring" for a good reason: its temperature is almost always a pleasant 70F to 76F
Currency: the Bolivar, with about 4.30 equal to \$1.00 U.S.

Courtyard of
the Capitol to
Buildings,
Caracas



Plaza Bolívar,
favorite gathering
place for discussions



Condo-
miniums
with plants
and flowers
in a wealthy
part of
Caracas



37

View from a
bar of the
Tamanaco
Hotel



Garden of the
former home of
Simon Bolívar



View from the
veranda of
Bolívar's
home,
Caracas



38



Leaving Venezuela



Part of
Caracas
at night



Barbados

Bridgetown



Captain Powell's trip was the catalyst for a voyage later taken by his youngest brother Harry who landed some 80 settlers on the island in 1627. They erected Plantation Fort, built Jamestown (now Hoietown, St. James) and appointed Captain William Dean as governor. The settlement expanded rapidly and by the end of 1628, had a population of nearly 2000.

As a result of the disastrous hurricanes of 1675 and 1780—and the effects of the intermittent wars between the European powers for possession of the islands—Barbados continued to prosper through the 18th and 19th centuries. She became a sovereign state and a member of the British Commonwealth on November 30, 1966. Her present constitution provides for a Parliamentary system, a Senate and a House of Assembly.

The island's principal industry is sugar and its by-products, and it provides both the basis for her economy and the main source of employment.

One of the most unusual things about Barbados is the fact that it wasn't discovered by Columbus. It is presumed the island's first visitors were Portuguese who, in 1536, landed and named the island after the fig trees that were then growing there in great abundance.

There seem to be some dispute as to who first landed on Barbados. Captain Caplin's good ship *Olive Blossom* was said to have been there in 1625. But another British captain, Smith Gordon, claims he was there a year prior. Still another British captain, John Powell was said to have landed a party in 1624, erected a cross, then carved in a nearby tree "James K of E and of this island."

Square Miles: 166
Population: 265,000*
Nautical Miles from Miami
to Barbados: 1420
*1978 Estimate

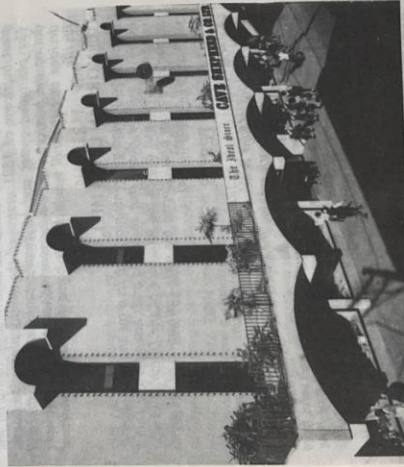


16

MAP & GUIDE TO BARBADOS

**A suggested formula
for an enjoyable
Barbadian Holiday!**

- 1) a moderate amount of sun (Remember your sun tan Oil)
- 2) lots of sea bathing (Very healthy!)
- 3) some good Bajan food (Flying Fish or Dolphin a must)
- 4) sightseeing from a Mini Moke (Check this map for "What to see")
- 5) DUTY FREE SHOPPING AT CAVE SHEPHERD
(China, crystal, perfumes, liquor etc., at HALF NORTH AMERICAN RETAIL PRICES).



Cave Shepherd

BARBADOS' LEADING DEPARTMENT STORE
BROAD STREET. TELEPHONE: 62121 PBX.

Branches at: Sunset Crest No. 1 & 2, Hoietown; Speightstown; Hastings; Granville Adams Int. Airport; The Bridgetown Harbour.

...NOUR AMERICAN EXPRESS AND ALL OTHER MAJOR CREDIT CARDS

40

Sailing around
troubled Grenada
at a distance of
30 miles. (Grenada is
a shadow on the
horizon)



Helga
Invadins
Barbados



Bridge town,
Barbados



Hiring
a taxi
driver



41



Marriott's SAM LORD'S CASTLE Barbados

Sam Lord's Castle and the story of its disreputable owner Sam Lord are well known to visitors to Barbados as well as local residents.

Sam Lord's Castle was built in 1820 by Sam Lord, an alleged Pirate, who plundered ships by hanging lanterns on the coconut trees for the purpose of directing the ships on to a reef known as Cobblers Reef. These lights misled the captains, who thought they were the lights of ships in Carlisle Harbour (Bridgetown).

The Castle itself is standing on approximately 72 acres of land with 10 original rooms available for resident guests. Built around the grounds of the Castle are 259 modern guest rooms and suites. The Hotel, now a Marriott Resort, is situated on the South East Coast of the island facing the Atlantic and offers a friendly, healthy and informal atmosphere for complete relaxation. We have 11 acres of beautiful palm fringed beach, 3 pools, a Hydrotherapy Pool, fully equipped games and exercise rooms and 7 lighted Tennis Courts. For entertainment we feature live and Disco Music seven nights a week, Theme Parties, Slot Machine, Coat Races, Beach and Pool Games of every description and much, much more, providing ground-floor rooms. The staircase is a focal point in the design of the Castle and graced by a domed overhanging the South Beach, Poolside Garden Restaurant and the Wanderer. Light Snacks and Beverages are also served at the Oceanus and Sam's Place. For Cocktails the Main Brace Lounge or Lucy's Bar. All these facilities and others would truly make Sam Lord content today.

About the Castle

The building was started in 1820, completed in 1833 and cost between £20,000 and £30,000. It was built entirely by slave labour, probably by slaves from his own cane fields. It is built in stone and has massive walls with crenellated battlements. There were open verandahs all round the building and originally these were reached by blue and white marble steps. The Castle was built without any bathrooms, but a bathhouse was built halfway to the beach. It looked rather as an afterthought, but apparently Sam Lord was quite proud of it.

The four corners of the Castle stand on the four points of the compass. During the hurricane of 1831, that led to much destruction and devastation throughout the island, the roof was blown off, but the walls withstood the battering.

Much of the cost of the building went towards the interior decorating. An Englishman, Charles Rutter and two Italian assistants were employed to decorate the ceilings of the Castle. Rutter had designed the ceilings in Windsor Castle and one of the ceilings in Sam Lord's Castle is a copy of one at Windsor Castle. The fine plasterwork ceilings are complemented by the late Georgian woodwork decoration in the ground-floor rooms. The staircase is a focal point in the design of the Castle and graced by a domed ceiling.

As much legend surrounds Sam Lord's plans and achievements as does his actual character. Many underhand dealings were attributed to him although none could be proved. Many of the wrecks on the coral reef were not his doing as he was absent at the times of the incidents, but his greed and ambition along with the cost and expense of his Castle do not entirely absolve him. Similarly his motives and actions in acquiring the sole ownership of the estate are somewhat suspect. His private life, too, was full of innuendoes although again nothing is really known. The character of Sam Lord and his life is intriguing, probably more so for the lack of evidence to support the legends.



Barbados

Sam Lord's Castle and the story of its



In the grounds
of Sam Lord's
Castle



Barbados,
view of the
sea from
almost every-
where



Port City: Bridgetown
Population: about 252,000 in Barbados
Language: English, with a Barbadian dialect also spoken
Climate: From December to June the island enjoys the northeast trade winds and temperatures are in the mid to upper 70's. During the rest of the year, the trade winds diminish and the temperature is usually in the mid 80's
Currency: the Barbados Dollar (\$BD), often referred to as the Bajan Dollar. \$1.00 BD roughly equals \$.50 U.S.

"George Washington Slept Here."
 That's a pretty corny idea for a historical site...but, when it is true and the spot where Washington laid his head is 2,000 miles from the United States, thereby hangs a tale.

Long thought of as simply an idyllic tropical paradise the newly independent nation of Barbados is taking pains to point out that its visitors can not only toil in the sun-soaked beaches, but will find unusual historical interest in the country as well.

A case in point: George Washington. Before he set about his work of being Father of the U.S.A., the then-Major George Washington accompanied his half brother, Lawrence, to Barbados in 1751. Washington stayed nearly six weeks in Barbados and wrote what was probably the first tourist folder about the island.

Today, visitors to Barbados can stop at George Washington's House on Bay Street, in the island-nation's capital of Bridgetown.

While you cannot rest your head where Washington laid his (it's a private home), you can stay at one of the most historic and intriguing hostels in the Caribbean—Sam Lord's Castle.

First built in the late 18th century, plantation-owner builder Sam Lord hit upon an ingenious device for furnishing the 28-room castle.

He hung ship lanterns on trees and also placed some around the necks of cattle. Unwary ship captains would spot the lights and head toward them thinking it was port.



BARBADOS

In reality, they were on their way to decorating another room in Sam's castle. As the ships closed on the shore, submerged rocks would rip into the hull, foundering them. Sam's hired men would rush aboard and pillage the ship, and objects of art and other furnishings from those shipwrecking days can still be found in the Castle.

MOUNTED POLICE AND FLYING FISH

As testimony to Great Britain's rule, a visit to Barbados often creates the impression that this is a smaller, warm-weather England.

A statue of Lord Nelson dominates Trafalgar Square. The Harbor Police still wear 18th century naval middie blouses, bell-bottomed trousers, and boaters—and are a picturesque sight as they row their long boats in Bridgetown's harbor.

A colorful spiked-helmet mounted police regiment is found in Barbados, while a precise quick stepping Royal Police Band is famous throughout the Caribbean and North America for its toe-tapping beats.

The precise, dignified character of the British is found in the Barbadian but it has been tempered with a native warmth and friendliness toward strangers that is not usually considered part of the English character.

The names throughout the island are typically English—Christ Church and St. George, for example—but the food is not.

While classic English dishes are available, they are supplemented by a native cuisine that abounds in palate-pleasing delicacies such as flying fish and wahoo, kingfish, suckling pig, and pepper pot.

But, after all is said, Barbados is still, essentially, an idyllic tropical paradise.

THE TOWN OF BRIDGETOWN

One of the nicest ways to see Bridgetown is to stroll through it. Start in Trafalgar Square where you will find the monument to Lord Nelson, built in 1815 to commemorate Nelson's victory

and death in the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805. Also in the square is a fountain, erected in 1865 to commemorate the introduction of piped water to Bridgetown.

Nearby is St. Michael's Cathedral completed in 1831 on the site of a seventeenth century building.

Adjacent to the Square are the Public Buildings, completed in 1874 after a fire in 1860 had destroyed many houses and stores on the site. The East wing contains the House of Parliament where the House of Assembly meets.

The Carenage, or waterfront, is spanned by the Chamberlain and Charles Duncan O'Neal Bridges. The Carenage derived its name from the French word which means to tilt over a ship so that her hull can be cleaned.

Today it is a favorite spot for photographers who capture motor boats and inter-island schooners unloading cargo. Walk the length of the Carenage and turn right into Broad Street, Bridgetown's main street, and center for shopping and commerce. It's a narrow street, bustling with life and taxi drivers incessantly asking you if you need a cab.

To see the island, you can take either the southern or the northern drive. A few miles out of Bridgetown to the south, past the Barbados Museum, and the village of Oistins, you will come to Sam Lord's Castle.

To the north of Bridgetown are the fabulous beaches along the St. James coast. In this part of the island are many examples of plantation houses, old mansions and stately homes. Steeped in history and tradition, these houses with their landscaped gardens, palm-fringed walks and avenues, form part of the nation's heritage. They are open to the public from January to March each year.

A COLORFUL PAST

Unlike many of the Caribbean islands, Barbados was not discovered by Christopher Columbus. Its recorded history started rather later, 1625, to be precise.



LOCAL HANDICRAFTS

This is a specialty of Cave Shepherd. Choose from the wide selection including:— straw bags, straw mats, turtle shell jewellery, black coral jewellery, white coral arrangements, shell work, miniature steel drums, bamboo vases, decorated sisal bags, wooden figurines, hand paintings and water colour sketches.

44

BARBADOS

A British expedition led by Captain John Powell laid claim to the island in the name of King James I. In 1627 he returned with the first group of colonists, 80 in number, and settled at James-town, now called Holetown.

By 1628 Barbados was a thriving colony with a mixed population of Europeans and slaves from Africa. They traded in tobacco, cotton and sugar cane, which was introduced in 1640.

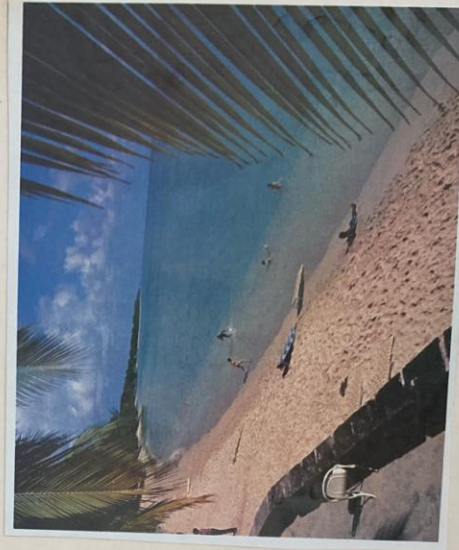
During the long wars for European supremacy in the Caribbean, Barbados was heavily defended (over 26 forts running along 21 miles of sheltered coast). The remains of British military power can still be seen today in Queen's Park which until early this century was the headquarters of the General commanding the South Caribbean Forces; in the Savannah Club which was the Guard Room; the Museum, which was a military prison; and the red brick buildings along the Savannah and stretching into the Hastings Hotel district, which were messes and officers quarters.

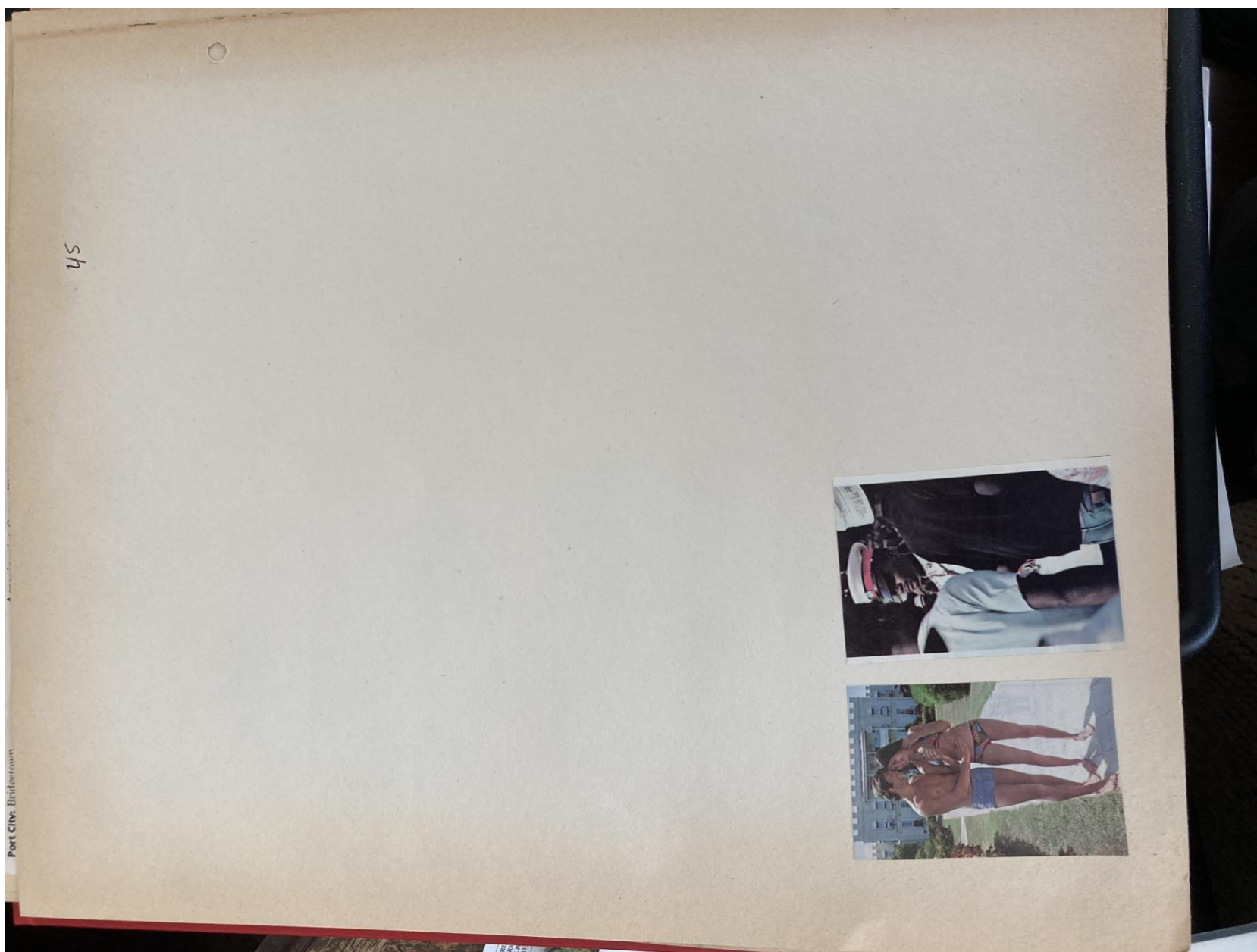
Politically and constitutionally, Barbados made sure but slow progress along the road to independence from the beginning of the 20th Century. First came the establishment of an Executive Committee to advise the Governor and a two party system of representation in the legislature; then, in succession, women's suffrage, universal adult suffrage, the setting up of a cabinet system of government, full internal self-government and finally in 1966, complete independence within the British Commonwealth.

SHOPPING GUIDE

Barbados has as fine a range of quality merchandise at duty-free prices as any island in the Caribbean and it is here that some of the most elegant stores can be found. Bridgetown's main shopping centre is the Broad Street area where shops are open from 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. weekdays and 8:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon Saturdays.

Items available include china

BARBADOS



46

Typical house in
Barbados

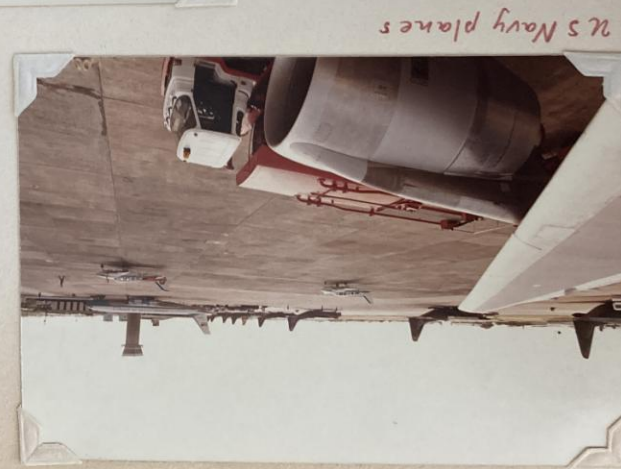


Ordinary home
with fantastic view



"Sandy Beach Hote"
beach, ~\$800.- per night.

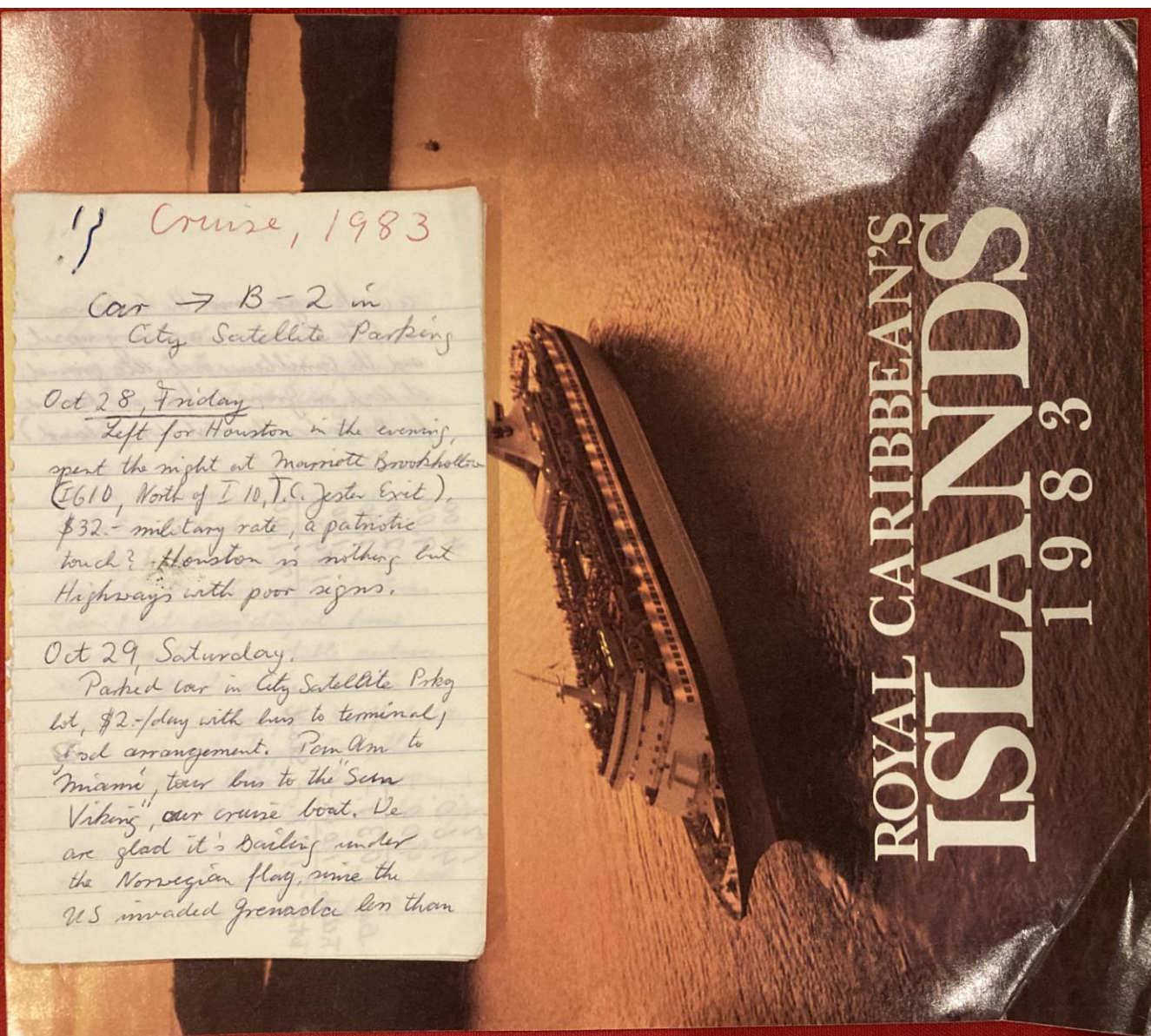




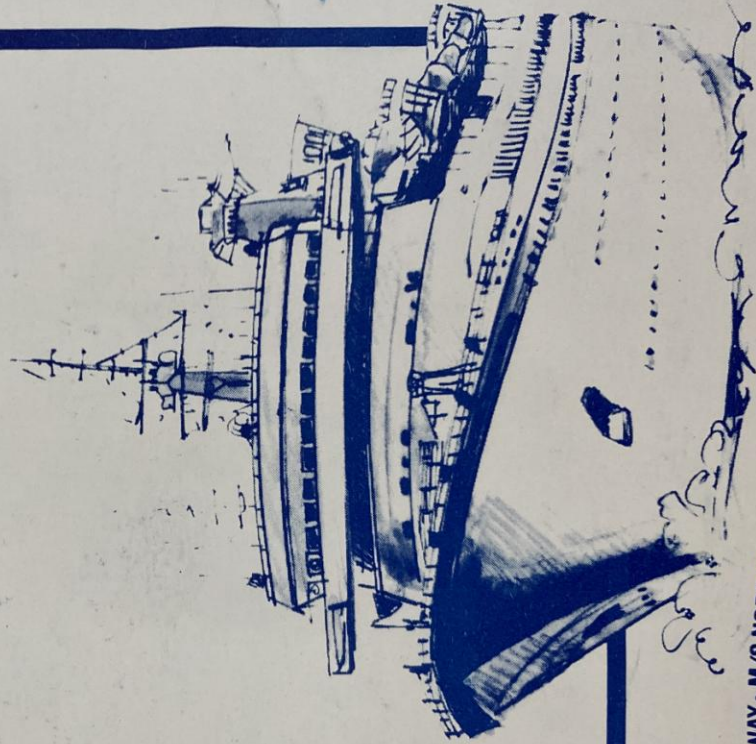


MIDNIGHT BUFFET:
Royal Caribbean's midnight buffets are cruise-world-famous... and justly so! There's one every night, and a special Gala Midnight Buffet the last Thursday of each cruise...the spread is so spectacular you'll probably want to come a few minutes early just to take pictures.





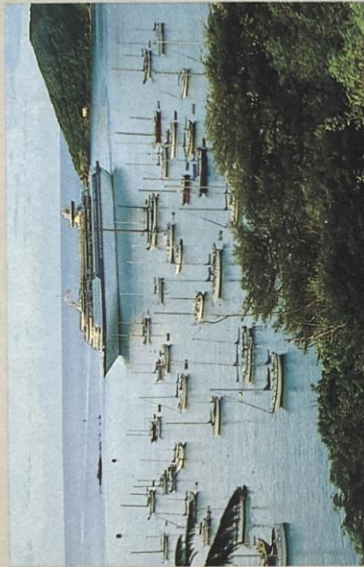
Royal Caribbean Cruise Line
PASSENGER LIST



M/S SONG OF NORWAY • M/S NORDIC PRINCE • M/S SUN VIKING • M/S SONG OF AMERICA

Passport

*Royal Caribbean's Guide To
Ports Of Call & Shore Tours*



ROYAL CARIBBEAN
Song of Norway, Song of America, Nordic Prince, Sun Viking
July 1983

