

# ABOARD&ASHORE NOBLE CALEDONIA

## PATAGONIAN ODYSSEY

CAPE HORN, CHILE

Arrive: 0730

Depart: 1200

THURSDAY 7<sup>th</sup> MARCH 2024

Sunrise: 0705

Sunset: 2015

### YOUR DINING

**Self-service Tea & Coffee** 24 hrs  
The Club

**Early Risers' Breakfast** 0630-0700  
Pastries available in the Club

**Breakfast** 0700-0830  
Restaurant & Lido (*weather permitting*)

**Late Risers' Breakfast** 0830-0930  
Restaurant only

**Club Bar Menu** 1100-1600  
The Club

**Lunch** 1230-1400  
Restaurant & Lido (*weather permitting*)

**Afternoon Tea** 1600-1645  
The Club

**Welcome Drinks** 1900-1930  
The Lounge

**Welcome Dinner** 1930  
Restaurant only

### OPENING HOURS

**Reception:** Tel: 301 0600-2300

**Hospital:** 24 hours  
*Contact Reception for an appointment.*

**Emergency:** 24 hours – dial 500 (Bridge)

**The Club** 1000-Late  
*Cocktail of the Day: Kir Royale*

**Beauty Salon** 0900-1900  
Please book with **Teresa** via Reception or ask to view the range of treatments, including massage, hairdressing and beauty treatments.

**Contact Numbers:**  
Reception: +1 954 672 6785

### TIME ZONE:

GMT – 3

### CURRENCY: CHILEAN PESO

£1 = 1,200 CLP

USD = 970 CLP

### WEATHER:

9°C to 10°C Mostly cloudy with a gentle breeze.

*"The evening was calm and bright, and we enjoyed a fine view of the surrounding isles. Cape Horn however demanded his tribute, and before night sent us a gale of wind directly in our teeth. We stood out to sea, and on the second day again made the land, when we saw on our weather-bow this notorious promontory in its proper form - veiled in mist, and its dim outline surrounded by a storm of wind and water."*

Charles Darwin's journal description of Cape Horn

**0730 MS Island Sky** is scheduled to arrive at Cape Horn, Chile. The name 'Hoorn', later shortened to Horn or Hornos, comes from the small Dutch town where the Schouten–Le Maire expedition, which discovered the place in 1616, was planned.

### EXPEDITION MORNING AT CAPE HORN

Once we arrive off Cape Horn, our Captain - in cooperation with the Chilean Pilots and Expedition Leader - will assess weather and sea conditions to see what activities might be possible. We hope to offer the following:

**Zodiac Disembarkation to LAND ON CAPE HORN** in the following order

**0830 PORT** side cabins (odd numbers)

**0845 STARBOARD** side cabins (even numbers)

Please come to the Lounge (deck 3) when your group is called.

**Bring:** Zodiac life jacket, ship's ID, camera, binoculars, money for small souvenirs if you wish, sun/rain protection and water.

**Wear:** Waterproof trousers and jacket and comfortable walking shoes.

Your passports will be taken ashore to get a Cape Horn stamp. If you DO NOT want your passport to be stamped, please put your name on the sheet on the Expedition Desk.

**1130 Last Zodiac** departs from Cape Horn.

**1530** Please join **Mike** in the lounge for: "Glaciers of Chile"

**1700 Recap and Briefing.** Join the Expedition Team in the Lounge for a recap on some of the things we have seen so far on our voyage as well as a briefing on our plans for Garibaldi Fjord.

*Captain George Hendry has the pleasure of inviting all guests to the Captain's Welcome Cocktail Party at 1900 in the Lounge.  
This will be followed by our Welcome Dinner in the Restaurant.*

### Cape Horn, Chile

The southernmost “point” of the Americas, Cape Horn, of the Horn as it is often called, actually comprises a group of islands that form the Parque Nacional Cabo de Hornos. Cape Horn was discovered by Europeans during a Dutch sailing expedition in 1616 and named for the town of Hoorn in the Netherlands. From the 18<sup>th</sup> century until the opening of the Panama Canal in 1914, it served as an important trade route for cargo ships.

The waters around the Cape Horn islands can be among the most treacherous in the world due to choppy swells, rogue waves, strong currents, notorious gales and, in particular, williwaws – blasts of wind that appear out of nowhere. Inhospitable sailing conditions make it difficult to reach the very tip, and Isla Hornos, to its northwest, is usually as far as people can go.

The moss-covered Isla Hornos is home to a naval station, a lighthouse and a chapel. Shaped to resemble an albatross, the Monumento al Navegante Solitario honours sailors who died while sailing around the Horn. The island has a rich birdlife, including Magellanic penguins, condors and albatrosses. Dolphins and whales can often be seen offshore.

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Cape Horn’s history is full of human endeavour and bravery, as sailors sought to push the limits of human achievement. Cape Horn was discovered in 1616 by navigator Willem Schouten, captain of the “Eendracht” on a voyage funded by Isaac Le Maire. They named it Kap Hoorn, after their hometown. Schouten and his crew were the first to round Cape Horn intentionally, although a number of European sailors may have discovered it by accident, most notably Englishman Sir Francis Drake and Spaniard Francisco de Hoces. The area between Cape Horn and the South Shetland Islands of Antarctica is thus known as Drake’s Passage by English historians and Mar de Hoces by some Spanish and Latin American historians.

The discovery of Cape Horn and the Drake Passage significantly impacted world trade. Ships no longer had to pass through controlled passages such as the Strait of Magellan. Indeed, Schouten was motivated to discover Cape Horn due to quarrels between his company and the Dutch East India Company, which controlled the Strait of Magellan and the Cape of Good Hope. Cape Horn became the main route for ships traveling from Europe to East Asia, or from one coast of the United States to the other. Although passages around Cape Horn were extremely dangerous, killing an estimated 10,000 seamen between its discovery and the twentieth century, it was still preferable to other routes, such as passing through the Strait of Magellan. A monument to those who lost their lives rounding Cape Horn was unveiled in 1992.

The Panama Canal’s creation was a significant moment in Cape Horn’s history, costing the passage much of its former traffic around the continent. The Panama Canal simply offered a much quicker route through Central America to East Asia, or from one side of the United States to another. Some ships were too large to fit through the Panama Canal, but ship designs were soon adapted, and nowadays no regular commercial trade routes ply around the Horn.

The present-day significance of Cape Horn has more to do with sports and tourism than trade. Rounding Cape Horn is said to be the nautical equivalent of reaching Mount Everest’s summit. It’s also considered part of the fastest route to sailing around the world. Much of the rest of the activity around Cape Horn now involves tourism. The 400<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the discovery of Cape Horn was celebrated with a parade of sails around Hornos Island, where the cape is located, in 2016.