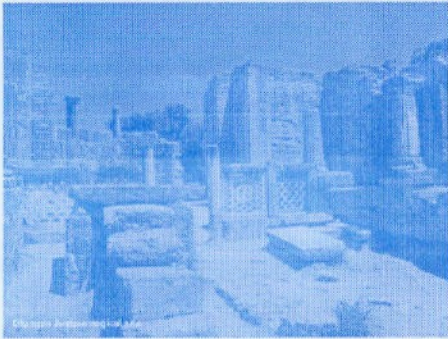


PRINCESS PATTER

A daily guide to cruise activities 

KATAKOLON • SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 2008 • GRAND PRINCESS
Sunrise 7:27am • Sunset 7:26pm • Tonight's Dress: Smart Casual

Welcome to Katakolon



Perched on the west coast of the Peloponnesus, Greece's largest peninsula, this sleepy fishing village of some 300 souls is your gateway to Olympia, site of the original Olympic Games. Held every four years between 776 BC and 393 AD, when the Emperor Constantine banned pagan festivals, the Olympic Games celebrated the ideal harmony of mind

and body. Every four years, the sacred flame of Altis is rekindled to light the torch for the Modern Games.

Tender Information For Passengers Not On Tour

To avoid overcrowding at the tender embarkation area and to avoid discomfort standing in line waiting for a tender to take you ashore, we will be operating an organized tender ticket system on arrival. **When you and your complete party are ready to go ashore, please proceed to the Michelangelo, Deck 5 and collect a tender ticket from the Cruise Staff who will be in attendance from 7:15am.** Once in the lounge, a member of the Cruise Staff will direct you to the next available tender. This is for your comfort and your safety. There may be a slight delay at peak morning times. Tenders operate on a continuous service back to the ship and no tickets are required for the return journey. **Last tender boat departs shoreside at 3:30pm.** For tour information, please refer to page three of the Princess Patter.

FROM THE NAVIGATOR



Throughout the night the Grand Princess followed various southerly courses along the west coast of Greece, passing various Greek Islands on both our port and starboard side. Early this morning the ship rounded the island of Zakynthos upon making our final approach to the anchorage position. For our departure this evening we will set a southerly course to clear the harbour and into 'Kirparissiakos Kolpos'. At around midnight Grand Princess will set an easterly course into the 'Elefonisou Channel', leaving the Peloponnisos Peninsula to the North and Kithira Island to the South. Once clear of the channel, we will alter to the North, setting courses towards Athens.

WEATHER:

Wind: Light Northwesterly breeze
Temperature: 23C/73F
Sky: Partly Cloudy, With Sunny Spells
Sea State: Slight

SHIP'S AGENT IN KATAKOLON

Cruise Vessel Operation
ISS Cruise Services
Phone: 30 2 621041008
Denis Antonopoulos
Mobile 30 6932521137

TODAY'S HIGHLIGHTS

Events and activities not to be missed

ENTERTAINMENT

PRINCESS THEATER
Promenade, Decks 6 & 7 Forward
8:30pm & 10:30pm

GALA SHOWTIME

Starring
THE BACKBEAT BEATLES

Probably the nearest you
will get to the real thing!

MC: Cruise Director **Paul**

Audio or video taping is prohibited due to copyright.
No savings of seats please.
Last three rows reserved for passengers with limited mobility

ENTERTAINMENT

VISTA LOUNGE
Promenade Deck 7 Aft
8:30pm & 10:30pm
(Final Performances)

THE PRODUCTION SHOW SHAKE, RATTLE & ROLL

"A journey through some rockin good times"

**STARRING: THE GRAND PRINCESS
SINGERS AND DANCERS**

MC: Deputy Cruise Director **Stu**
Music by: The Grand Princess Orchestra

FEATURED TODAY ...

ART AUCTION EXTRAVAGANZA

7:30 P.M. Explorers Lounge
6:30 p.m. Preview

Your Art Director Gina is back with an
exciting Art Auction Tonight!

Don't miss this one hour power hour
Auction featuring our onboard Guest
Artists as well as contemporary masters

Martiros, Pino and many, many more!



GREECE AT A GLANCE

SIZE: 51,146 square miles, about the size of Alabama

POPULATION: 10,706,290
(July 2007 est.)

LANGUAGE: Greek

CAPITAL: Athens

TYPE OF GOVERNMENT: Presidential
Parliamentary Republic

CURRENCY: Euro, formerly Greek
Drachma

TIME ZONE: GMT +2

The pretty fishing village of Katakolon is near one of the most important religious centers of ancient Greece.

At a time when the Greek people badly needed a focus of unity, Olympia provided a neutral and attractive center where they could meet, compete, worship, and honor one another for a wide range of accomplishments.

About 1200 B.C., following the fall of the Minoan civilization of Crete and the related Mycenaean culture, all of Greece slipped back into a dark age. Warfare between tribes and city-states was interminable, even though most people of the region spoke dialects of the same language, and worshipped the same gods. Greece was a relatively small area, but it contained more than 150 small states or political entities. Each was intensely jealous of its own independence and liberties, and each seemed firmly committed

to circumventing any possible compromise with its neighbors. Obviously, there was no hope of any growth or peaceful development, unless some basis could be found for collaboration.

What evolved, once good leadership asserted itself, was a series of religious festivals to draw the warring communities together. The two most important of these took place regularly at Delphi and Olympia. The Delphic games were held every two years in honor of Apollo, Olympian god and safeguard of universal harmony. Delphi is a stunning town in central Greece, north of the Gulf of Corinth. It rapidly became one of the most important shrines of the ancient world, due also to the famous Delphic Oracle.



Olympia Archaeological site

ABOUT YOUR PORT GUIDE

This is your guide to Katakolon, specially prepared by Princess Cruises. This guide is intended to assist you if you are on a shore excursion, touring independently or doing both.

Please note that the information provided is general in nature and is subject to change.

The games at Olympia were held every four years in honor of Zeus, father of the gods. Since Olympia is located on the isle of the Peloponnesus, athletes and spectators came in droves from southern Greece, and in lesser numbers from everywhere else. The traditional date for the first Olympiad was 776 B.C., beginning a tradition that lasted for more than 1,100 years. Special messengers announced the festivities, which were held during July or August at the full moon. A “sacred truce,” lasting for an entire month, allowed people to travel safely between their homes and the shrine without any interference. Causing harm to anyone during the truce was considered a horrible sacrilege, and could be severely punished. Cult ceremonies in honor of Zeus were also accompanied by a great fair, attracting what may have been hundreds of thousands of visitors.

Although the athletic contests were limited to only five days, the competitors had to spend a long preparatory phase at Olympia, training under the watchful eyes of the judges. Most of the events — running, jumping, boxing, wrestling, discus and javelin throwing — were thinly disguised skills useful in warfare, but no one was allowed to fight seriously until they had first returned home. Horse racing and chariot racing took place on a special race course.

The winner of each event was crowned with a wreath of olive leaves cut from a sacred tree with a golden sickle. He attended a great banquet, and was celebrated by poets and singers. Some of the more successful city-states built “treasuries” at Olympia to house permanent monuments and votive offerings to honor their many champions. When the Olympic tradition was already centuries old, the Roman Emperor Nero insisted that music and poetry competitions be added, so that he could participate. Conveniently, he won seven prizes.

Because of the immense popularity of the Olympic games, the Temple of Zeus, and the great statue which was housed in it, was considered one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. But the religious aspect of the games declined during the

Roman period, and they were stopped altogether by the Emperor Theodosius after 393. The site was abandoned and the buildings fell into ruin. A huge earthquake in the 6th century completed the damage. Olympia was only rediscovered in the 18th century, and systematic research began in 1875. The modern Olympic movement began in 1896, when Baron Pierre de Coubertin arranged the first games in Athens. Every four years since then, the torch bearers return here to ignite the flame, which is then carried to the site of the games.

Central to the archaeological zone, as it was to the ancient festivals, is the great Temple of Zeus. Even though it is no more than a chaotic heap of ruins today, the dimensions of the temple are truly impressive. Only a bit smaller than the Parthenon in Athens, it was a classic temple in the Doric style, first built in the 5th century BC. Some of the temple’s finest decorative sculpture is preserved in the Archaeological Museum. Of special note are the two rich pediments: the long triangular groupings that appeared just below the peaked roof, depicting scenes from mythology.

The original statue of the Olympian Zeus was 44 feet high — seven times life-size — and lavishly decorated. The god sat on a throne of ivory and ebony, holding a Victory in his right hand, a scepter with an eagle in his left. The olive wreath given to Olympic winners also crowned the brow of Zeus himself. In its day, the statue was so huge that wooden galleries were built to enable visitors to see it better. When the great sculptor Pheidias finished the statue, he asked if Zeus approved; according to the legend, a flash of lightning, followed by thunder, was the reply. The studio of Pheidias is not far from the temple; excavations begun in 1955 discovered the design and work room of the great artist.

The Heraion or Temple of Hera, wife of Zeus, is located in the central area as well. You will also find the monument known as the Philippeion, dedicated to Philip of Macedon by his son, Alexander the Great. The ruins of the great Stadium can be traced out of the old competition ground very clearly. Forty thousand people at once could applaud their favorite athletes. It is hard to stand in this place and not hear the echoes of their cheers.



Olympia

Places of Interest

Olympia's temples were destroyed after the games were banned. An earthquake in the 6th century compounded the destruction, and floods buried the site. Excavation of the ruins began in 1875, and Olympia was declared a National Park in 1976.

TEMPLE OF ZEUS

Though its Doric columns lie scattered among the groves, the great temple still dominates the Olympic sanctuary. The temple served as the home of one of the Seven Wonders of the World, the gold and ivory statue of Zeus by the sculptor Pheidias.

STADIUM

More than 40,000 spectators could fill the stadium to witness contests ranging from foot races to the pentathlon.

THE KRYPTÉ

This was the official entrance to the Stadium.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

The museum displays include parts of the pediment from the Temple of Zeus, magnificent sculptures such as the Hermes of Praxiteles, the Winged Victory (Nike) of Paionios, which was the figure inscribed on all the 2004 Olympic medals, and a helmet inscribed Miltiades, the name of the commander whose forces defeated the Persians at Marathon.

DOMAIN MERCOURI WINERY

The estate houses an intriguing mix of new and old equipment, a wine cellar, an olive press along with a traditional family museum featuring a collection of various old agricultural tools. The vineyards lead down to the Ionian Sea and boast distant views of the island of Zakynthos.



Winged Victory (Nike) of Paionios

Practical Information

DOCKING

Your Princess ship docks in Katakolon port. The village is approximately a 10-minute walk from the pier.

SHORE EXCURSION DEPARTURES

Passengers will meet at a specific location for each shore excursion departure. Please refer to your tour ticket and the Princess Patter for the correct place and time.

TAXIS

A limited number of taxis are available in Katakolon Village. Taxis accept local currency and U.S. dollars.

SHOPPING

Souvenirs are available in both Olympia and Katakolon. You'll find good buys in:

Reproductions: Ancient bronzes, frescoes and vase paintings

Handicrafts: Interesting items made in traditional Greek style

Gold/Silver: Hand-crafted necklaces, bracelets and earrings.

The nearest shopping area is in Katakolon Village, located less than a mile away.

OPENING AND CLOSING TIMES

Banks: There are no banks in Katakolon. There are two ATMs located in the village.

Shops: Most shops are open weekdays and Saturday from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. and Sunday and holidays from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Post Office: Located on Main Street. Open Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.

PROPER ATTIRE

Please wear proper attire ashore when planning to visit churches, cathedrals and other sacred places. Shorts for both men and women are considered improper. Women should also cover their bare shoulders.

LOCAL CUISINE

Food Specialties

Meals in Greece are a time to indulge and enjoy.

Some popular foods are:

Tzatziki: Well-known appetizer made with yogurt, cucumbers and garlic

Pastitsio: A baked dish of minced lamb and macaroni

Moussaka: Minced meat and vegetables served with rich cheese

Gemista: Cooked tomatoes or peppers, usually stuffed with ground lamb

Drink Specialties

Wine is a centerpiece of Greek life. You may prefer the kokkino (red) and aspro (white) wines, which are inexpensive and quite satisfying.

Ouzo, a clear licorice-flavor liqueur, is the favorite aperitif. Sip it slowly over a plate of mezedes or appetizers. You may also want to try:

Brandy: Metaxa

Mavrodaphne: A heavy dessert wine

It is always recommended that you drink bottled water while in port.

TIPPING

Suggested tipping is 15 to 20 percent for good service.

SOME USEFUL WORDS

Yes	Malista or Ne
No	Ochi
Please	Parakalo
Thank You	Efharisto
Good Morning	Kalimera

CLIMATE

Located on the Peloponnese peninsula in the southern region of Greece, Katakolon enjoys a temperate, Mediterranean climate. The summers are hot, with 90-degree-F days being fairly common. Evenings are nice and cool. Winters are mild and potentially wet with temperatures averaging in the low 50s.

PRINCESS CRUISES AGENTS

In case of emergency while you are ashore, please contact:

Albatros Shipping Agency Co.
Port of Katakolon
Telephone: 30 26210 42184
Telefax: 30 26210 42186



Katakolon



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*Map not to scale

↑ TO OLYMPIA, TEMPLE OF ZEUS, STADIUM, ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM & DOMAIN, MERCOURI WINERY

Katakolon Bay

Waterfront Restaurants

Waterfront Cafés

Post Office

Katakolon Village

Taxi's

Customs

Steep Cliffs

SHIPS

Security Gate

Taxi's