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SILVER WHISPER'S 7-DAY BALTIC VOYAGE COPENHAGEN-STOCKHOLM OR VICE VERSA

Port	Arrive	Depart
Copenhagen, Denmark		6:00 PM
Day At Sea		
Helsinki, Finland	8:00 AM	5:00 PM
St. Petersburg, Russia	8:00 AM	
St. Petersburg, Russia		
St. Petersburg, Russia		6:00 PM
Tallinn, Estonia	8:00 AM	4:00 PM
Stockholm, Sweden	7:00 AM	

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK

Wonderful Copenhagen is a city of canals, copper-roofed buildings and manicured parks. This famous Baltic seaport is one of Europe's loveliest capitals and the seat of the oldest monarchy in the world. Home to nearly one quarter of Denmark's population, Copenhagen is a focus for commerce, culture, industry and cosmopolitan atmosphere. Although Vikings and fishermen knew this site for years as Havn (Harbor), the founding of Copenhagen dates from 1167, when the warrior-bishop Absalon established a citadel here. As commerce flourished, the name was changed to Kobenhavn (Merchants' Harbour); in 1443, it was appointed the capital of Denmark.

A century later, Christian IV began the building program that became the basis of the modern city. In 1660, Frederik III graced the city with its first royal palace, Amalienborg, for his queen, Sophie Amalie. Many of these structures still exist; the taller ones remain the dominant features on what is a refreshingly low skyline.

Visitors to Copenhagen cannot help being impressed by the magnitude of attractions. As the locale of Hans Christian Andersen's enchanting tale of The Little Mermaid, Copenhagen has become Denmark's fairy-tale city. Its impressive theaters, museums and churches are of interest to many visitors;

the best-loved attractions include the world-famous Tivoli Gardens, the Langelinie Harbor with its statue of The Little Mermaid, and the busy shopping promenade known as Strøget. Shopping and dining opportunities are endless. Tours of the Carlsberg Brewery as well as the Royal Copenhagen china factory are equally popular with visitors. It is an easy city to get around, with most of the activities and sights contained in and around the central sector.

Pier Information

The ship is scheduled to dock at Langelinie Pier. It is about 1.5 miles (2.4 km) to the city centre. Metered taxis are generally available pier side.

Shopping

The major shopping area is the pedestrian street known as Strøget in the centre of city. Here, a wide range of merchandise can be found from Royal Copenhagen porcelain, Georg Jensen silver and Nordic knits to Baltic amber jewellery. Ask in the stores about the Value Added Tax (VAT) and your eligibility for a refund. The local currency is the Danish Kroner - DKK.

Cuisine

A favourite is the traditional 'smørrebrød', the open-faced sandwich topped with any of hundreds of options. Fish, particularly herring prepared in many different ways, goes well with the popular and famous local beers, Carlsberg & Tuborg. Danish pastries and a good cup of coffee in one of the many cafés make a nice break from shopping and sightseeing.

Other Sites

Changing of the Guard

This colourful event takes place every day at Amalienborg Palace at 12:00 noon.

Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek

Opened in 1897 by brewer Carl Jacobsen, this exceptional museum affords the opportunity to enjoy art displayed in classical style.

National Museum

The museum contains interesting sections devoted to Denmark, from the Ice Age through the Viking period. Other exhibits include costumes and domestic items from the Middle Ages.

The Resistance Museum

A collection of objects relating to the Danish resistance movement of 1940-1945 can be seen here.

Louisiana Museum

Modern art is exhibited in a setting well worth the journey to Humlebæk village north of Copenhagen. The museum, housed in a 19th-century villa, harmoniously combines art, architecture and the natural landscape.

HELSINKI, FINLAND

Often referred to as the 'Pearl of the Baltic', this neat, clean city on Finland's southern coast is known for its impressive architecture, wide boulevards and beautiful harbour. Founded in 1550, Helsinki was appointed as the country's capital in 1812. After a devastating fire, Helsinki was totally rebuilt, mostly in the neo-classical, Empire style. An outstanding example of this impressive architecture can be seen around the grand Senate Square, dominated by the exquisite Tuomio Kirkko Church at one end and the onion domes of the Russian Orthodox Uspenski Cathedral at the eastern end.

The city is full of wonderful museums, displaying everything from art to architectural design. The colourful harbour front has a lively market. The Esplanadi leads north into Mannerheimintie, the city's main thoroughfare named after the military commander and statesman, C.G.E. Mannerheim.

The country's presidential republic is a stable government. With its solid economy, virtually all businesses are private establishments. This creates a pleasant lifestyle for the majority of its citizens. The hardy and colourful Lapp people of the most northern regions survive brutal winters and are very protective of their traditional lifestyle.

During the summer months, the nights are long and the residents are eager to enjoy every minute of them. Warm, sunny days invite all to soak up the sun after a long and seemingly endless winter. Festivities and celebrations abound; visitors often get swept up in this revelry.

Pier Information

Local information is available at the piers and taxis can usually be found around the terminal buildings.

Shopping

Jewellery, china, glassware and pottery are among the best-known products of Finnish design. There are plenty of shops along the Esplanadi, leading from the harbour to the city centre, and Mannerheimintie, the major thoroughfare. Convenient places to shop are Stockmann's department store and the market located around the harbour. The latter offers endless stalls with produce, fish, flowers and a wide variety of handicrafts. The local currency is the euro.

Cuisine

The cuisine of Finland is notable for the use of wholemeal products (rye, barley, and oats) and berries (such as blueberries, lingonberries, cloudberry, and sea buckthorn). Modern Finnish cuisine combines traditional country fare and haute cuisine with contemporary continental style cooking. Fish and meat play a prominent role in traditional Finnish dishes from the western part of the country, while the dishes from the eastern area include various vegetables and mushrooms. Russian food is also popular. Items to sample include kalakukko (rye bread baked with fish filling), karjalan piirakka (potato or rice pastry), turbot roe, as well as pork and other fish dishes.

Other Sites

Helsinki has a number of good museums: the Art Museum of the Ateneum, Kiasma Museum of Contemporary Art, the City Museum, Amos Anderson Museum of Art and the National Museum.

Seurasaari Open-Air Museum

The small, wooded island of Seurasaari can be reached after a 15-minute drive. Over the bridge, a collection of vernacular buildings assembled from all over Finland provides good insight into the rural life of the past.

Suomenlinna Fortress

Ferries depart from the harbour for the 20-minute ride to the island fortress of Suomenlinna, the largest sea fortress in the world and often called the 'Gibraltar of the North'. The site is included on UNESCO's list of World Heritage Treasures.

ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA

Founded by Peter the Great in 1703, this beautiful city became the designated capital of Imperial Russia from 1712 to 1914 and has remained the country's cultural capital. The tsar's brainchild was built according to his

plans after draining swampland on the Gulf of Finland. His friends were required to construct their palaces along these newly created canals. The result was a gateway to the West and a distinctly European metropolis with baroque and neo-classical mansions. St. Petersburg's new cultural life attracted such great figures as Pushkin, Dostoyevsky, Tchaikovsky and Tolstoy.

At the start of World War I, the city's name was changed to Petrograd; in 1924, it was renamed Leningrad in honour of the USSR's first premier, Vladimir Lenin. During World War II, Leningrad heroically endured a siege by the Nazis for 900 days during which nearly one million people perished. The remaining brave but battered population did not fully recover until the 1960s.

Following 75 years of communist rule, the political upheaval and subsequent changes in 1991 truly astonished the world and brought a new outlook to this city. In the wake of ensuing events, Leningrad reclaimed its original name, St. Petersburg, and started an ambitious project to restore the city to its former glory.

St. Petersburg is Russia's second largest city and the country's principal seaport. It boasts opulent palaces, fine theatres and ballet companies, as well as some of the world's best art museums. Many of the city's monuments represent an important facet of the country's rich historical and cultural heritage. The legendary Hermitage contains some of the world's most magnificent art treasures, including a unique collection of jewellery in the Gold and Diamond Rooms.

Visa Information

Guests participating in a Silversea organised shore excursion or private car arrangement do not require an individual Russian visa. Those guests choosing to go ashore independently or participating in Silversea's overnight "Moscow & Her Many Treasures" excursion need to have an individual Russian visa, which must be obtained prior to embarkation.

Pier Information

The Silver Whisper is scheduled to dock at the English Embankment on all her calls.

Visa Requirements

Guests participating in Silversea's daily organised tours or using private cars and guides pre-reserved online or as arranged through the Shore Concierge Office are not required to obtain a visa prior.

Shopping

There are plenty of opportunities for souvenir shopping around St. Isaac's Square. The market near the Spilled Blood Cathedral offers everything from matrioshka dolls to hand-painted lacquer boxes in a wide range of quality and prices. The local currency is the ruble.

Cuisine

Service and quality may not be up to Western standards at all times. If you dine ashore, accept graciously the service of the establishment and respect the limitations the country is experiencing with certain items. There are numerous new restaurants in St. Petersburg, many of which are located inside the better hotels. Be aware that restaurants charge premium prices.

TALLINN, ESTONIA

Estonia's capital, Tallinn, lies just 53 miles (85 km) from Helsinki across the Gulf of Finland, midway between St. Petersburg and Stockholm. The first recorded stronghold was built here by Estonians in the 10th-century, only to be taken over by the powerful seafaring Danes in 1219. In 1285, Tallinn was incorporated into the successful Hanseatic League, a German mercantile group operating in Northern Europe during medieval times. Because of its strategic location, Tallinn experienced many different occupations over the centuries, which resulted in a cultural mix that lends a unique ambiance to this maritime city.

The proud people of Estonia, along with their Latvian and Lithuanian neighbours, endured Soviet rule for over 50 years. Then in 1991, following the great upheaval in the Soviet Union, these three brave countries proudly joined the world of independent nations and finally enjoyed their freedom.

Estonia is surrounded by water. The country's 17,000 square miles (27,200 sq. km) include a staggering 800 islands and more than 1,500 lakes. Water sports are quite popular during the summer months and fishing is a national pastime.

The Old Town, with its cobbled streets and 13th- and 14th-century buildings, attracts thousands of visitors each year. They come to admire the

city's heritage of medieval buildings, the imposing Town Hall that dates back to 1454, the Orthodox Cathedral, Toompea Castle and Oleviste Church – all prominent architectural landmarks. Sip coffee in a waterfront café and reflect on recent and current events.

Pier Information

The ship is scheduled to dock at Tallinn City Port. It is approximately one mile (1.6 km) to the centre of town. Taxis may not be available at the pier gate entrance.

Shopping

There are plenty of local arts and crafts in a variety of small shops in the Old Town. Paintings, ceramics and sculptures, woollen goods and fine pieces of amber made into jewellery make interesting gifts. Some shops also offer imported goods. The local currency is the kroon.

Cuisine

Food is plain and hearty. Fish is a good choice. Try the anchovies, sprats, trout (smoked, pickled or salted), or herring, usually served with boiled potatoes and black bread.

Other Sites

The best sites of Tallinn can be seen on our organized tour programmes.

"Tall Herman" and "Fat Margaret"

As the names indicate, these two towers are among the most prominent parts of the original defence walls. The "Fat Margaret" tower now houses the Maritime Museum with changing exhibitions on Tallinn's history as a busy port.

Museums of Interest

There are two art museums in Kadriorg. The European Art Museum, situated in the Kadriorg Palace, was built for Peter I's wife, Catherine. The modern Art Museum KUMU, which opened in 2006, features Estonian Art. The Rocca Al Mare Open Air Museum, nine miles (14.4 kilometres) west of Tallinn is a re-created village where you can step into log cabins, mills and farmsteads.

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

Founded in the 13th century, Stockholm is Sweden's strikingly elegant and beautiful capital, spread out over many islands at the meeting point of the

Baltic with Lake Mälaren. Stockholm, noted for its outstanding architecture, is one of Scandinavia's most attractive cities. In addition to its many man-made monuments, Stockholm boasts a world of natural beauty. One third of the city's total land area is devoted to parks.

Guided by a strong belief in individual freedom, Sweden is governed by a constitution that is the oldest in use in Europe. The country's neutrality has allowed it to avoid wars for more than 150 years. Its cities and industries remained intact during both World Wars. A distinct political philosophy has also added significantly to the nation's success. Many of the country's social achievements can be attributed to the development of the "welfare state" early in the 20th century. This provides its citizens with excellent medical care and substantial retirement benefits. Sweden is recognized as one of the world leaders in matters of health care and life expectancy. Education standards are high, accounting for the country's 100% literacy rate.

The Swedes are proud of their country and take great care to preserve its great natural beauty. As the country's major city, Stockholm offers a wealth of monuments and sites, fine museums and a rich culture. There are also hundreds of excellent restaurants as well as a great selection of trendy boutiques and exciting nightclubs.

Visitors should start their exploration of Stockholm at Gamla Stan, the Old Town located on an island in the centre of the city. This is the city's most attractive part, which has retained its medieval charm. The maze of narrow, cobbled streets is best explored on foot.

Pier Information

When the ship is scheduled to dock at Skeppsbron; this Pier is across the street from the Old Town. It is just over a half mile (1 km) to the City Centre. When the ship is scheduled to dock at Stadsgården 160; the pier is approximately 1.9 miles (3 km) from the city centre and a shuttle service is offered. When the ship is scheduled to dock at Frihamnen 634; this pier is located approximately 3 miles (5 km) from the city centre. A shuttle service is offered. A terminal with souvenir shop and restaurant is available at Frihamnen 638 (approx 500 metres away) if there is a ship docked there, otherwise it is closed. When the ship is scheduled to dock at Värtahamnen 523; this pier is located approximately 3 miles (5 km) from the city centre. A shuttle service is also offered. No facilities are available in the port area.

Shopping

The narrow streets of Gamla Stan are lined with shops selling everything from fashion items to toys, fine art and antiques. Swedish crystal and ceramics, art glass, wooden toys, dolls and clothing are favourite buys. A good selection of gifts can be found in Stockholm's big department stores, such as NK and Ahlens. The local currency is the Swedish krona.

Cuisine

Stockholm offers an endless variety of eateries. In Gamla Stan, you will find bistros, cellar restaurants and jazz pubs reflecting 700 years of history. Typical local food includes the famous smörgåsbord, consisting of a buffet table with an assortment of dishes. Among the most upscale restaurants are the century-old Operakällaren and the chic Stadshuskällaren, as well as Mattias Dahlgren's two restaurants at the Grand Hotel, named after Mattias himself. Excellent places to sample local and exotic tastes are the colourful market halls such as Hotorgshallen and the Ostermalms Market Hall, which offers some fine fish restaurants.

Other Sites

Stortorget

Just southwest of the Royal Palace is this square where King Christian II ordered a massacre in 1520 that triggered a revolt and the founding of the sovereign state of Sweden.

Nobel Museum

Located on 'Stortorget' this Museum is dedicated to everything weird and wonderful about the Nobel Prize and its laureates. From scandals to science, if it has to do with the Nobel Prize you will find it here!

Stockholm-Sweden Cathedral

The 15th-century Gothic cathedral (Coronation Church) boasts the Parhelion, a painting of Stockholm dating to the 16th century, said to be the oldest in existence. The cathedral stands in the centre of Gamla Stan.

Riddarholm Church

Many of the Swedish kings are buried in this magnificent sanctuary, a Greyfriars monastery, dating to the 13th century.

Riddarhuset

The Great Hall of this 17th-century House of Nobles was the place where the Swedish aristocracy met during the Parliament of the Four Estates. It may be viewed from the outside only.

Djurgarden

Skansen on Djurgarden Island is one of the world's oldest open-air museums. It contains 150 reconstructed buildings and farms from the country's various regions. Djurgarden also features several art galleries and, most importantly, the Vasa Museum.