Baltic Sea Cruise
May 2018

Copenhagen, Denmark

Tallinn, Estonia

St. Petersburg, Russia

Helsinki, Finland

Stockholm, Sweden

The Baltic Sea is a sea of the Atlantic Ocean, enclosed by Scandinavia, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia, Poland, Germany and the North and Central European Plain. The sea stretches from 53°N to 66° N latitude and from 10°E to 30°E longitude.

Copenhagen, Denmark

Copenhagen is the capital of Denmark, situated on the eastern coast of the island of Zealand. Originally a Viking fishing village founded in the 10th century, Copenhagen became the capital of Denmark in the early 15th century. Copenhagen's landmarks such as Tivoli Gardens, the Little Mermaid Statue, the Amalienborg and Christiansborg palaces, Rosenborg Castle Gardens, Frederik's Church, and many museums make it a notable tourist attraction.

Little Mermaid Statue, Copenhagen

Becky and the Little Mermaid Statue, Copenhagen

St. Alban's Church, Copenhagen

The Gefion Fountain at St. Alban's Church, Copenhagen

View from Top of Rundetaarn (Round Tower), Copenhagen

View from Top of Rundetaarn (Round Tower), Copenhagen

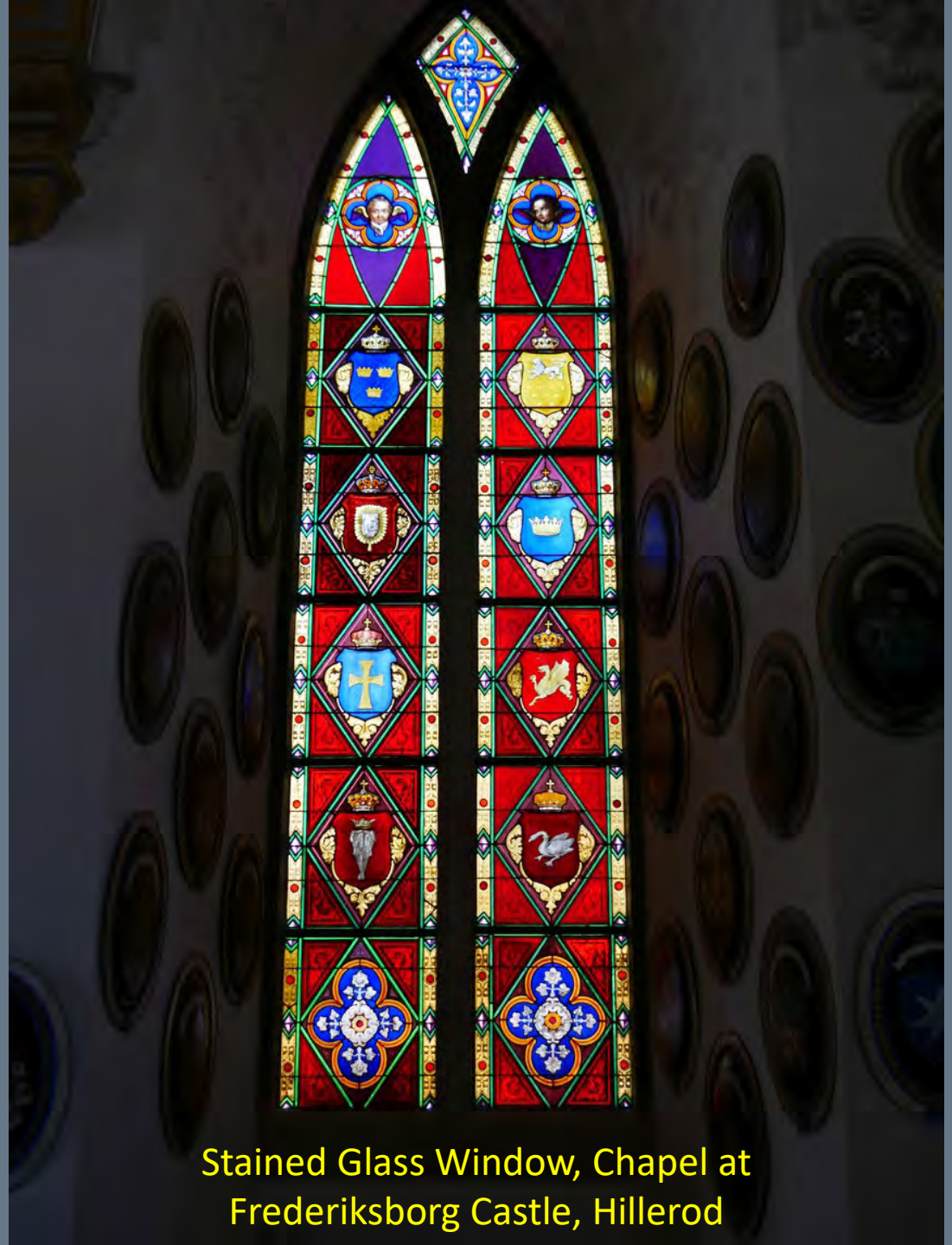
View from Top of Rundetaarn, Copenhagen

Frederiksborg Slot is the largest Renaissance castle in northern Europe. The castle is the work of King Christian IV, who had the manor house where he was born in 1577 replaced by the castle complex during the first two decades of the 17th century. The palace was largely destroyed by fire in 1859, but rebuilt. The Frederiksborg Castle Chapel of 1617, that mostly escaped damage from the fire, contains the 1000-pipe Compenius Organ, built in 1610.

Frederiksborg Castle, Hillerod

Gate Tower, Neptune Fountain and Statue,
Frederiksborg Castle, Hillerod

Chapel Main Aisle, Frederiksborg Castle, Hillerod



Stained Glass Window, Chapel at Frederiksborg Castle, Hillerod

Royal Gate, Frederiksborg Castle, Hillerod

Neptune Fountain, Frederiksborg Castle, Hillerod

Frederiksborg Castle Wall and Moat, Hillerod

Amaliehaven Garden Fountain (near Amalienborg Palace), Copenhagen

Søfartsmonumentet (Maritime Memorial)
Langelinie Park, Copenhagen

Vor Frelsers Kirke (Church of Our Savior), Copenhagen

Scenic View of Vor Freslers Kirke, Copenhagen

Scenic View of Vor Freslers Kirke, Copenhagen

City View from Top of Vor Freslers Kirke, Copenhagen

City View from Top of Vor Freslers Kirke, Copenhagen

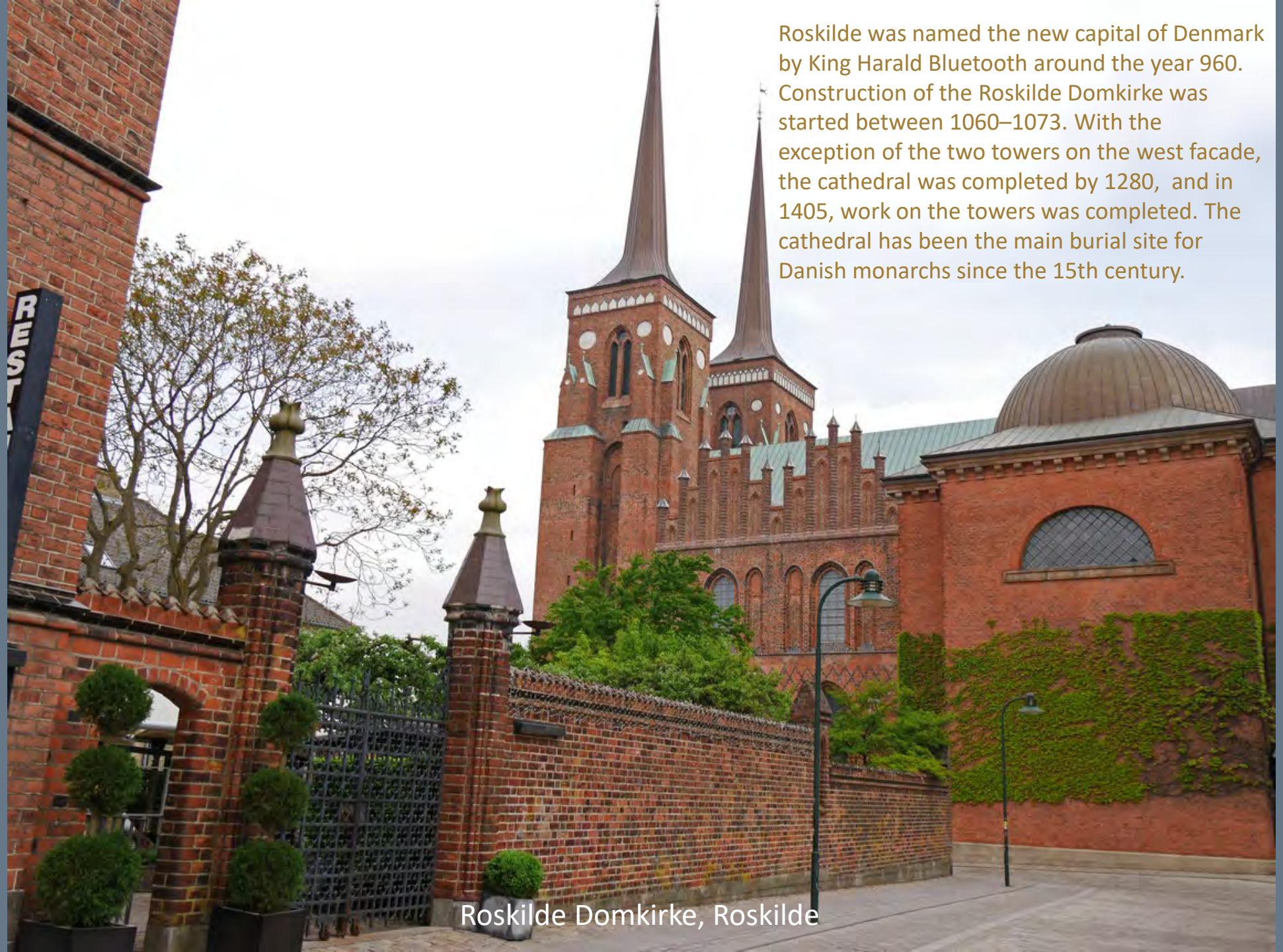
City View from Top of Vor Freslers Kirke, Copenhagen

City View from Top of Vor Freslers Kirke, Copenhagen

Sengeløse Kirke is a church in the municipality of Høje-Taastrup, Denmark. The church was built around 1150 and dedicated to Our Lady of Roskilde. The church was expanded over the next 300 years. The altar is from 1581 and the granite baptismal fountain is at least as old or older than the church.

Sengeløse Kirke, Taastrup

HER NIELS PEDERSØN ANNO DOMINI



Roskilde was named the new capital of Denmark by King Harald Bluetooth around the year 960. Construction of the Roskilde Domkirke was started between 1060–1073. With the exception of the two towers on the west facade, the cathedral was completed by 1280, and in 1405, work on the towers was completed. The cathedral has been the main burial site for Danish monarchs since the 15th century.

Roskilde Domkirke, Roskilde

Roskilde Domkirke, Roskilde

Main Aisle, Roskilde Domkirke, Roskilde

Sepulchral Monument of Christian III, Chapel of the Magi, Roskilde Domkirke, Roskilde

Wall Decoration, Chapel of the Magi,
Roskilde Domkirke, Roskilde

St. George Slaying the Dragon, 15th Century
Clock, Roskilde Domkirke, Roskilde

Chapel of the Magi Wall Frescoes, Roskilde Domkirke, Roskilde

Roskilde Domkirke Altar, Roskilde

Roskilde Domkirke Altar, Roskilde

Christian IV Chapel Wall Frescoes, Roskilde Domkirke, Roskilde

Christian IV Chapel Wall Frescoes, Roskilde Domkirke, Roskilde

The Viking Ship Museum in Roskilde is Denmark's national museum for ships, seafaring and boat-building in the prehistoric and medieval period. The main focus of the museum is a permanent exhibition of five original Viking ships excavated nearby in 1962.

The Boatyard, Viking Ship Museum, Roskilde

The Boatyard, Viking Ship Museum, Roskilde

Skuldelev 1 - the Ocean-Going Trader, Viking Ship Museum, Roskilde

Skuldelev 2 - the Great Longship, Viking Ship Museum, Roskilde

Royal Yacht, Copenhagen

Leaving Copenhagen Harbor

Leaving Copenhagen Harbor

Tallinn, Estonia

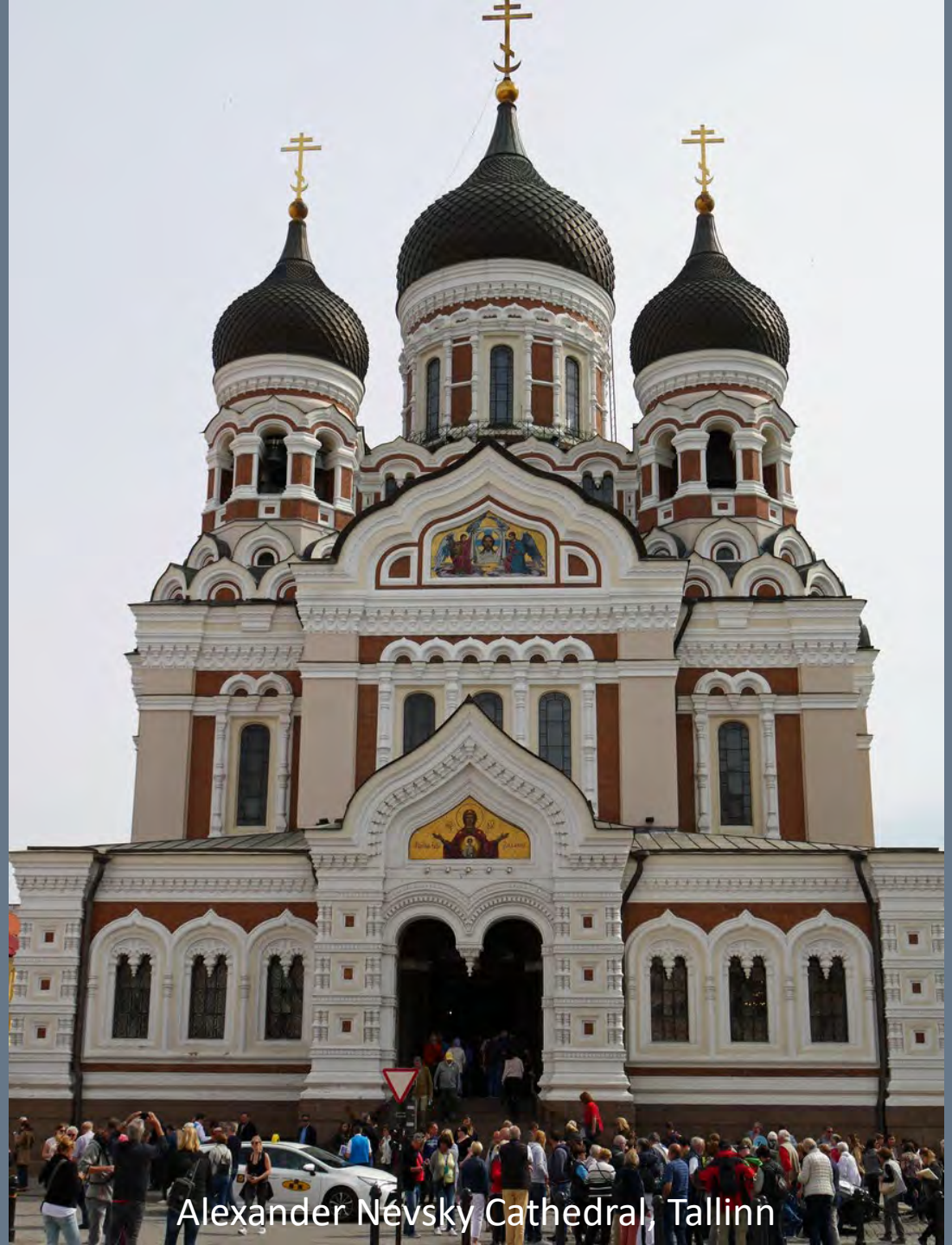
Tallinn is the capital and largest city of Estonia, situated on the banks of the Gulf of Finland. Tallinn's Old Town is one of the best preserved medieval cities in Europe and is listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The Alexander Nevsky Cathedral is Tallinn's largest orthodox cupola cathedral, built between 1894 and 1900 and dedicated to Saint Alexander Nevsky.

Port of Tallinn From Le Soleal

Alexander Nevsky Cathedral, Tallinn

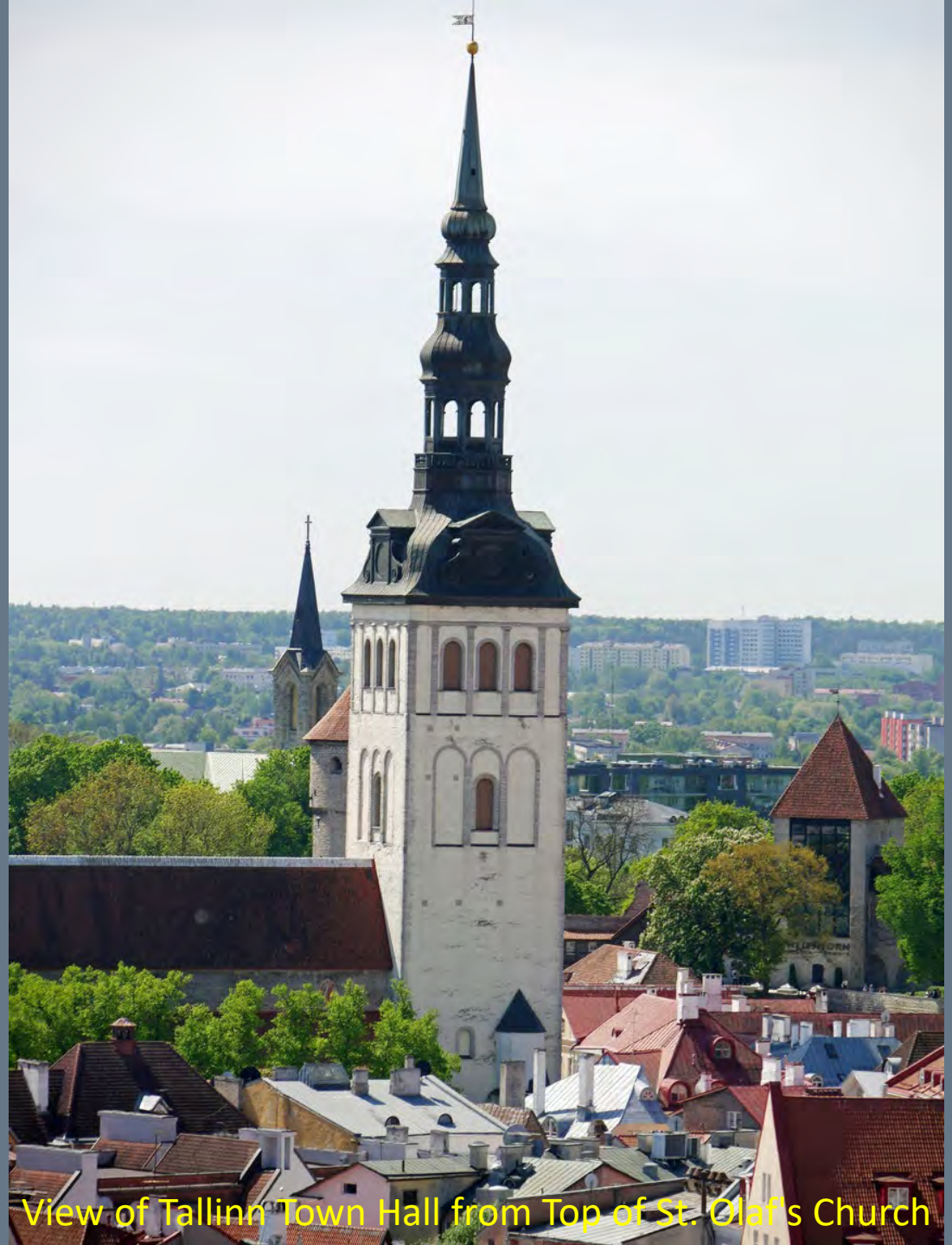
Alexander Nevsky Cathedral Entrance, Tallinn

View of Alexander Nevsky Cathedral from Top of St. Olaf's Church



Alexander Nevsky Cathedral, Tallinn

Town Hall Building, Tallinn



View of Tallinn Town Hall from Top of St. Olaf's Church

Dragon Rain Spout, Town Hall Building, Tallinn

Monk Statue at Kiek-in-de-Kök

Tallinn Byway Leading to St. Olaf's Church

Tallinn City Wall Tower Near St. Olaf's Church

Towers of City Wall, Tallinn

Towers of City Wall from Top of St. Olaf's Church , Tallinn

Fat Margaret Tower, Tallinn City Wall

Viru Gate, Tallinn City Wall

View of Tallinn from Top of St. Olaf's Church

View of Tallinn City Harbor from Top of St. Olaf's Church

Harbor Gate at Fat Margaret Tower, Tallinn City Wall

St. Petersburg, Russia

Saint Petersburg is Russia's second-largest city after Moscow, situated on the Neva River, at the head of the Gulf of Finland on the Baltic Sea. It was founded by Tsar Peter the Great in 1703. In 1914, the name was changed to Petrograd and in 1924 to Leningrad then in 1991 back to Saint Petersburg. The city was built by conscripted peasants from all over Russia and a number of Swedish prisoners of war. Tens of thousands of serfs died building the city. Saint Petersburg is home to the Hermitage, one of the largest art museums in the world.

Leningrad Harbor Sign

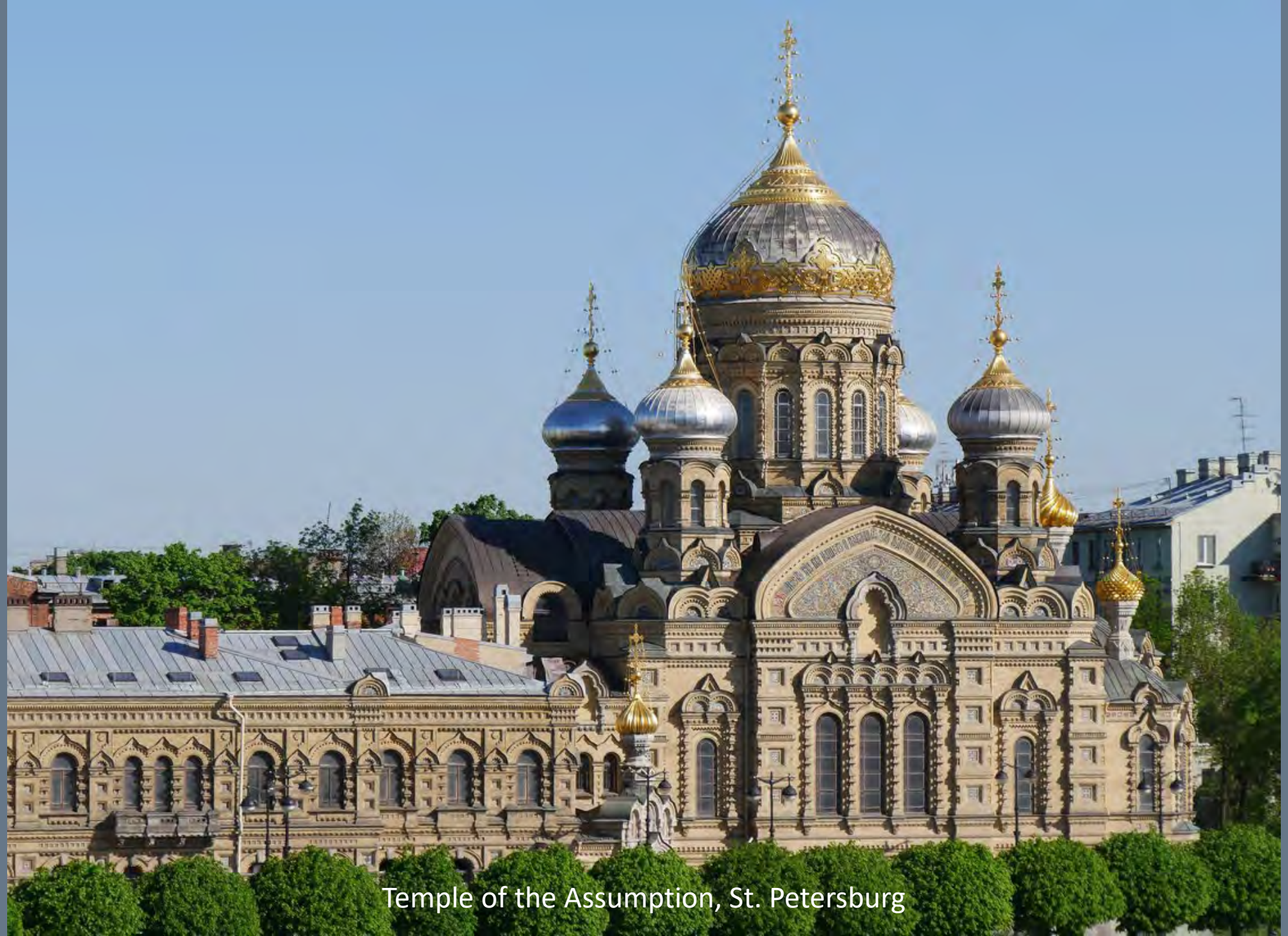
St. Petersburg Harbor Bridge

St. Petersburg Harbor Bridge

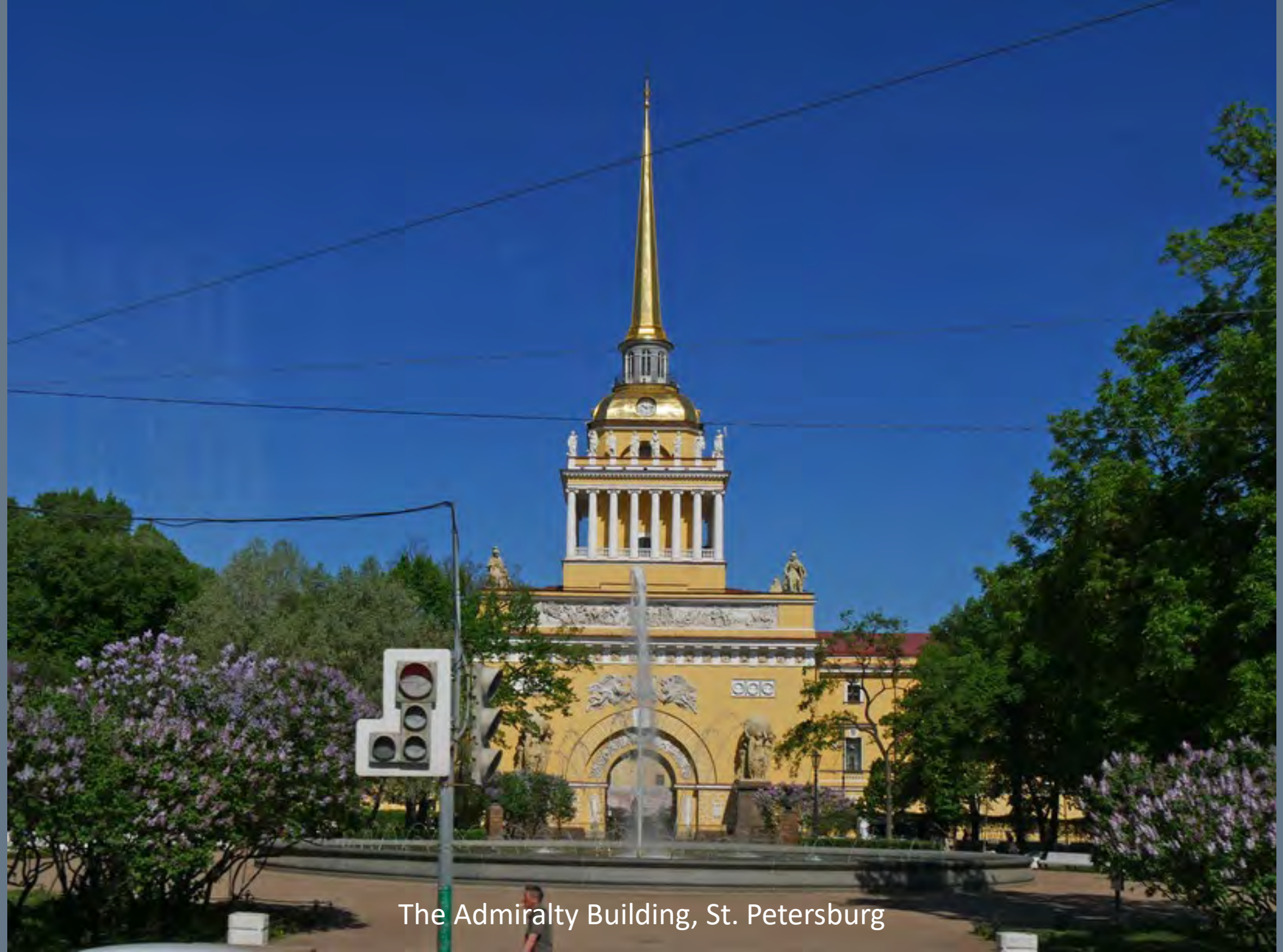
Nevy River Scene, St. Petersburg

Le Soléal Docked in St. Petersburg

Temple of the Assumption, St. Petersburg



Temple of the Assumption, St. Petersburg

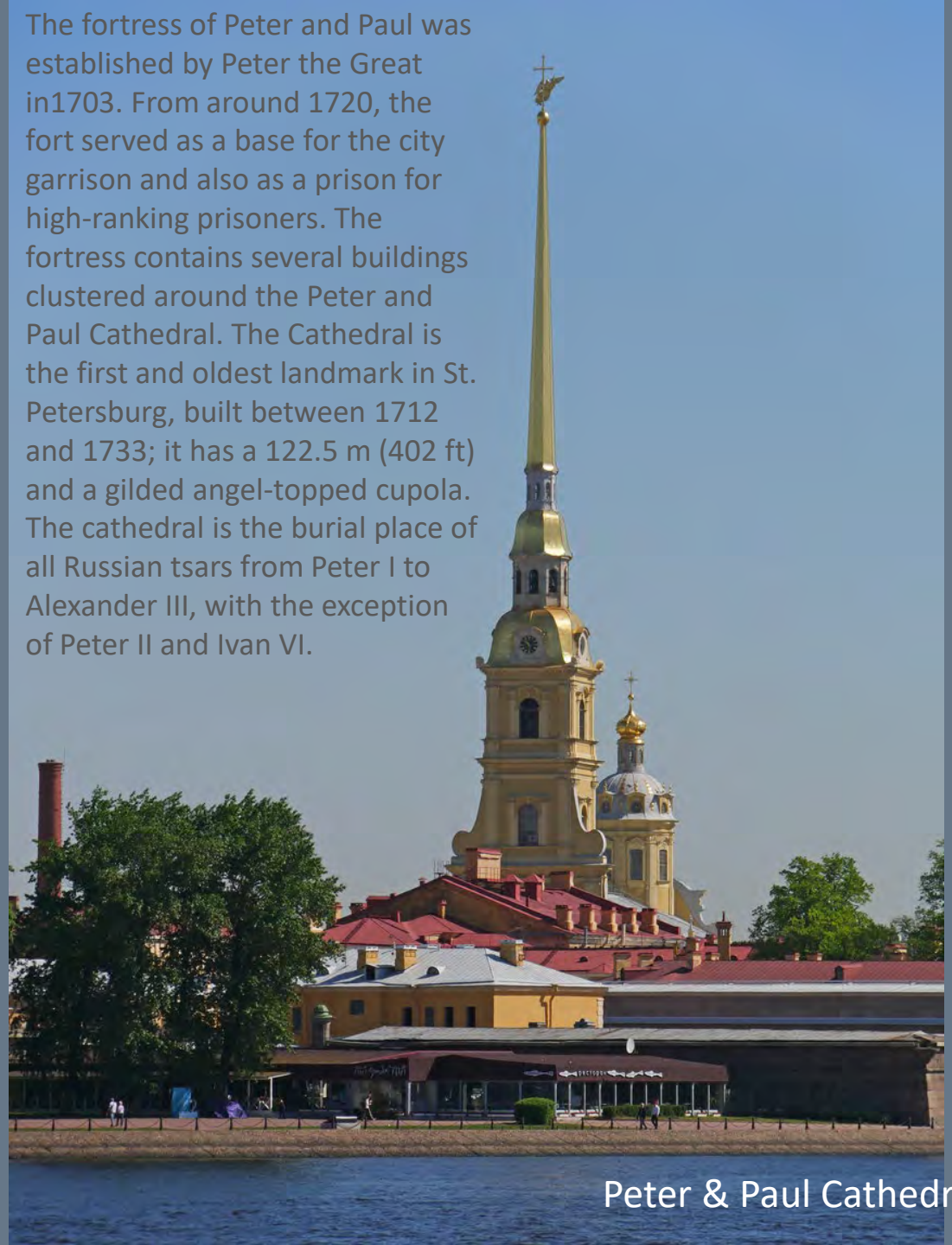


The Admiralty Building, St. Petersburg

Prince Vladimir Cathedral, St. Petersburg

Statue of Peter I, St. Petersburg

The fortress of Peter and Paul was established by Peter the Great in1703. From around 1720, the fort served as a base for the city garrison and also as a prison for high-ranking prisoners. The fortress contains several buildings clustered around the Peter and Paul Cathedral. The Cathedral is the first and oldest landmark in St. Petersburg, built between 1712 and 1733; it has a 122.5 m (402 ft) and a gilded angel-topped cupola. The cathedral is the burial place of all Russian tsars from Peter I to Alexander III, with the exception of Peter II and Ivan VI.



Peter & Paul Cathedral, St. Petersburg

Cathedral of Saints Peter & Paul, St. Petersburg

Cathedral of Saints Peter & Paul, St. Petersburg

Grand-Ducal Burial Vault, Peter & Paul Fortress

Interior Building, Fortress of Peter & Paul

Ceiling Mural, Cathedral of Saints Peter & Paul

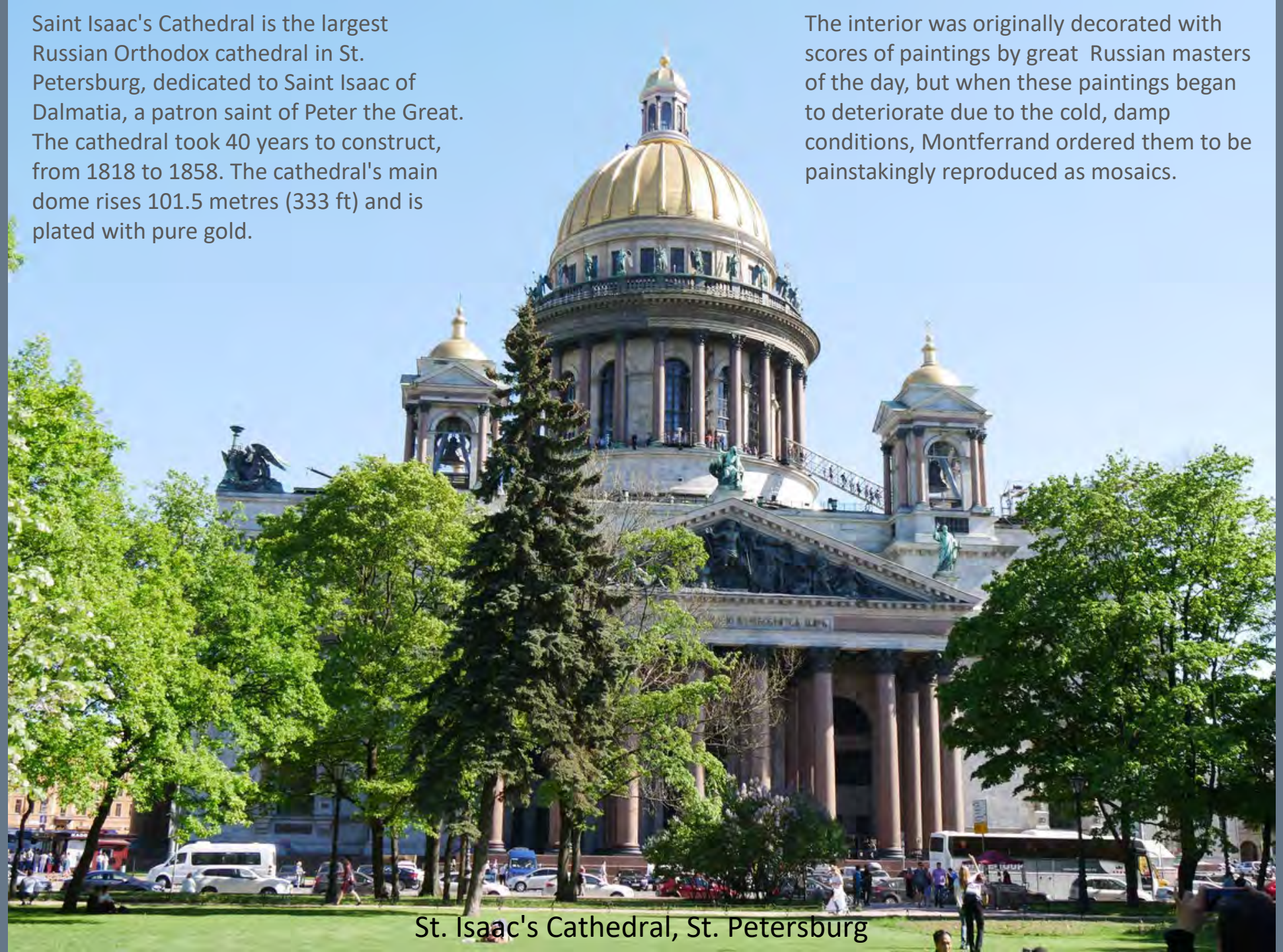
Interior Dome, Cathedral of Saints Peter & Paul

Interior Altar, Cathedral of Saints Peter & Paul

Central Altar Gate of the Saints Peter & Paul Cathedral

Saint Isaac's Cathedral is the largest Russian Orthodox cathedral in St. Petersburg, dedicated to Saint Isaac of Dalmatia, a patron saint of Peter the Great. The cathedral took 40 years to construct, from 1818 to 1858. The cathedral's main dome rises 101.5 metres (333 ft) and is plated with pure gold.

The interior was originally decorated with scores of paintings by great Russian masters of the day, but when these paintings began to deteriorate due to the cold, damp conditions, Montferrand ordered them to be painstakingly reproduced as mosaics.



St. Isaac's Cathedral, St. Petersburg

St. Isaac's Cathedral, St. Petersburg

Ceiling Murals,St. Isaac's Cathedral

Ceiling Mural,St. Isaac's Cathedral

Paintings and Resident Ghost, St. Isaac's Cathedral

Ceiling Mural,St. Isaac's Cathedral

Interior Dome, St. Isaac's Cathedral

Ceiling Murals,St. Isaac's Cathedral

The State Hermitage Museum in Saint Petersburg is the second-largest art museum in the world. It was founded in 1764 when Empress Catherine the Great acquired a collection of paintings from the Berlin merchant Johann Ernst Gotzkowsky, and has been open to the public since 1852. Its collections, of which only a small part is on permanent display, comprise over three million items, including the largest collection of paintings in the world.

Golden Doorway, Winter Palace (the Hermitage)

Ambassador's Staircase Landing, Winter Palace (the Hermitage)

Corridor of Statues, Winter Palace (the Hermitage)

Golden Doorway, Winter Palace (the Hermitage)

Armorial Hall, Winter Palace (the Hermitage)

Mural in the Winter Palace (the Hermitage)

Ceiling Mural, Winter Palace (the Hermitage)

Mechanical Peacock Clock, Winter Palace

Ceiling Murals and Arches, Winter Palace

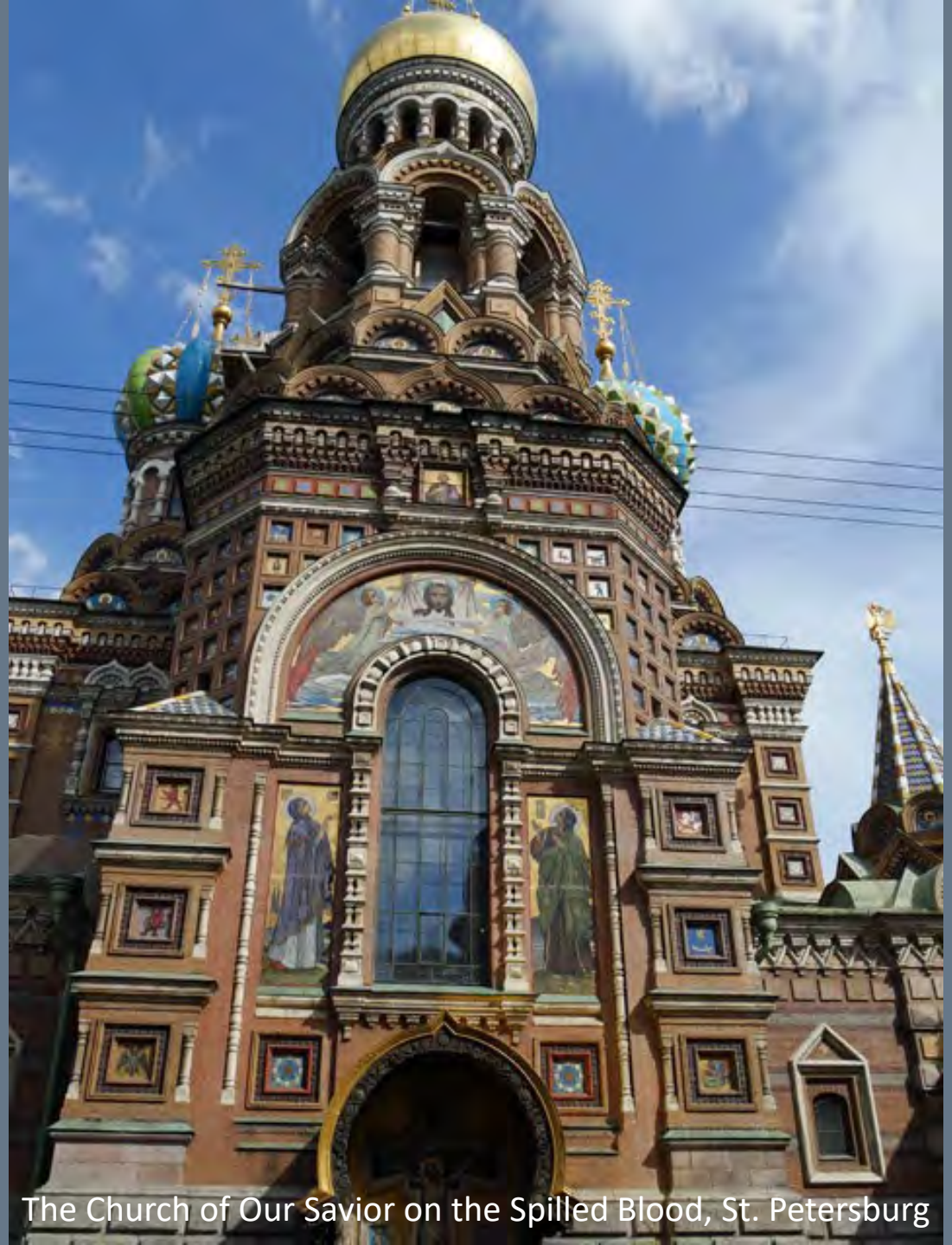
Rotunda with Malachite Columns, Winter Palace

Art Panel in the Winter Palace

Art Panel in the Winter Palace

Art Panel in the Winter Palace

The Church of the Savior on Spilled Blood is one of the main sights of Saint Petersburg, Russia, built on the site of assassination of Alexander II in 1881. The church contains over 7500 square meters of mosaics (according to its restorers, more than any other church in the world.) An elaborate shrine, in the form of a ciborium, was constructed at one end of the church on the exact place of Alexander's assassination.



The Church of Our Savior on the Spilled Blood, St. Petersburg

The Church of Our Savior on the Spilled Blood, St. Petersburg

Mosaic Panels, Church of Our Savior on the Spilled Blood

Altar Doorway, Church of Our Savior on the Spilled Blood

The Church of Our Savior on the Spilled Blood, St. Petersburg

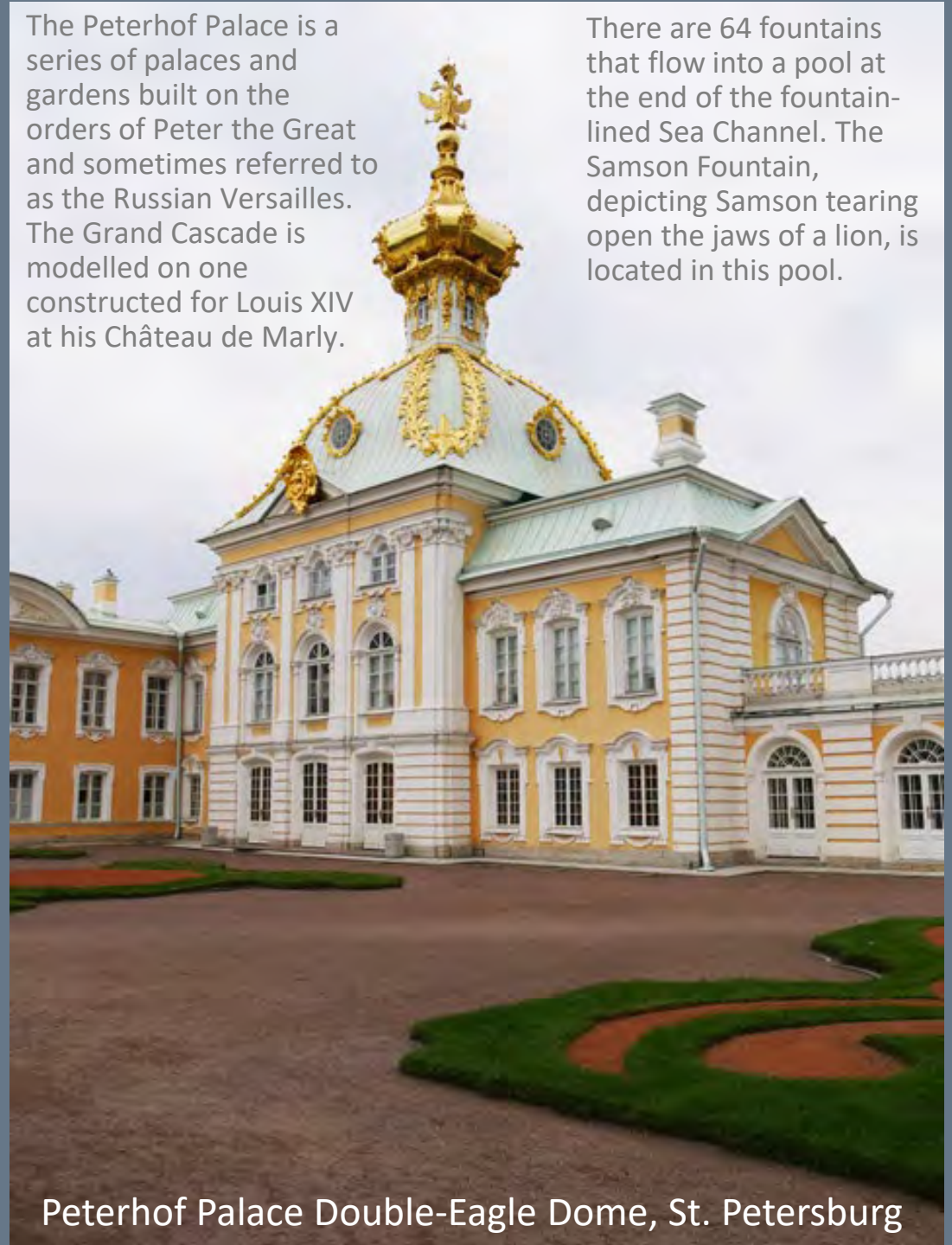
Mosaic Panels, Church of Our Savior on the Spilled Blood

Mosaic Panels, Church of Our Savior on the Spilled Blood

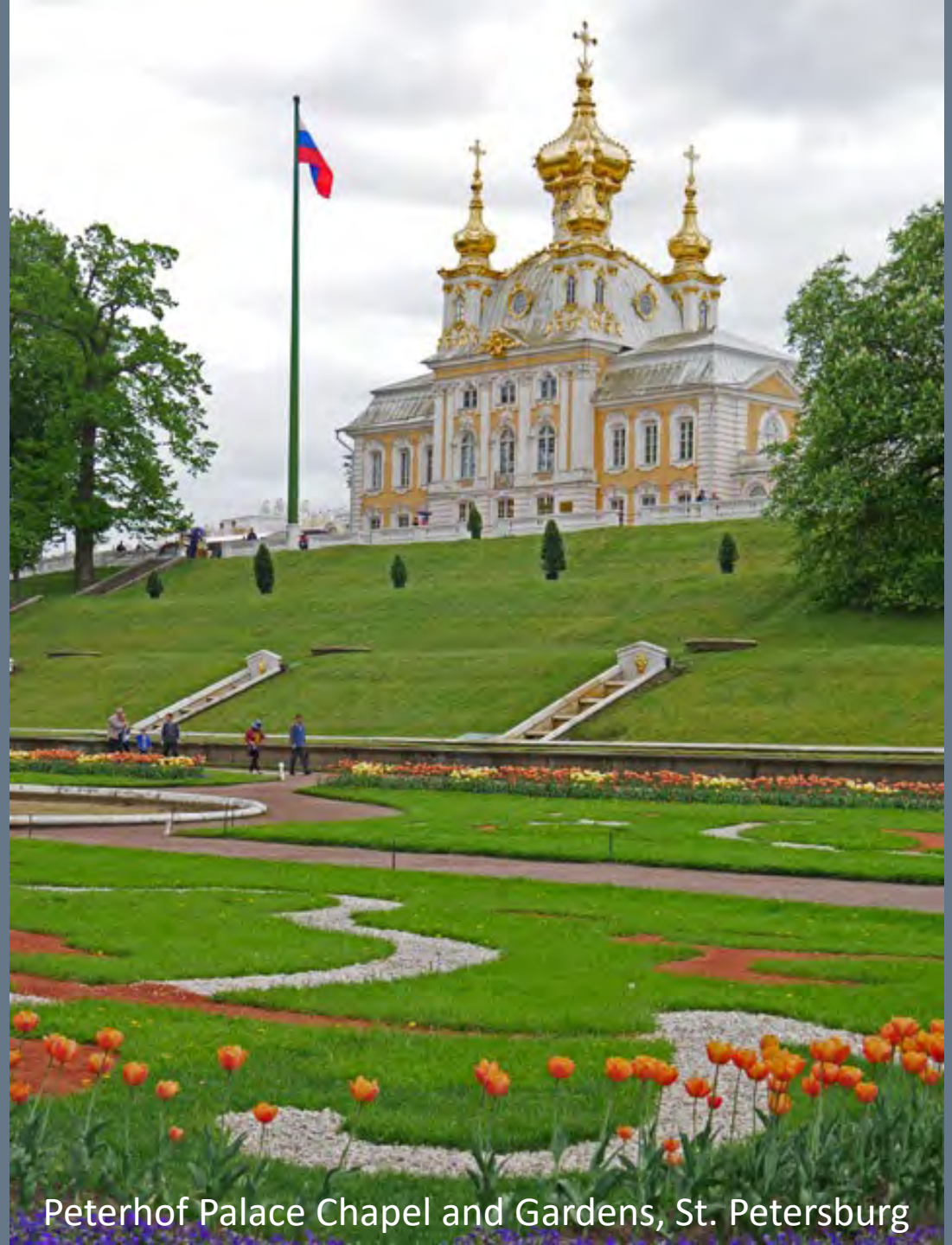
Mosaic Panels and Canopy, Church of Our Savior on the Spilled Blood

The Peterhof Palace is a series of palaces and gardens built on the orders of Peter the Great and sometimes referred to as the Russian Versailles. The Grand Cascade is modelled on one constructed for Louis XIV at his Château de Marly.

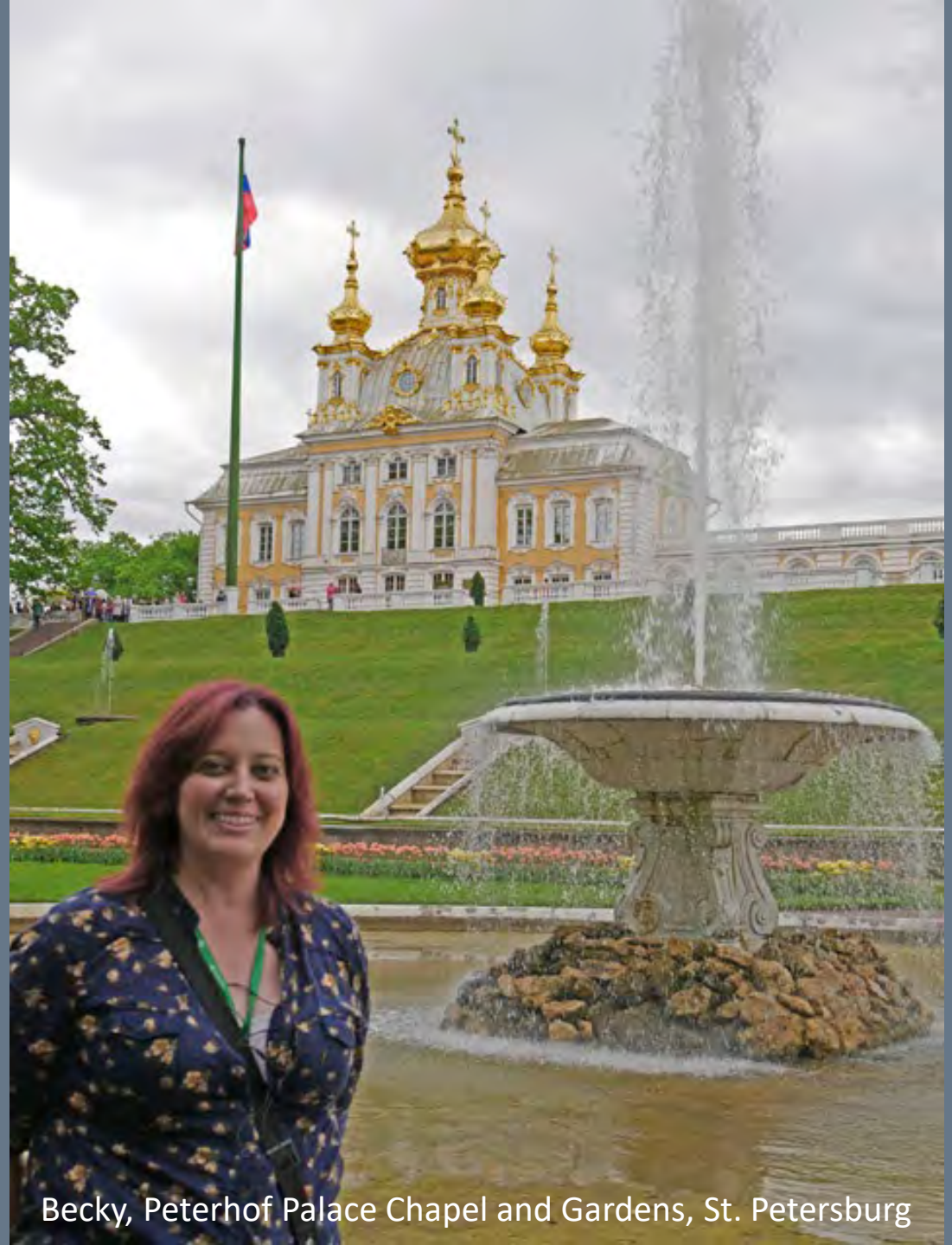
There are 64 fountains that flow into a pool at the end of the fountain-lined Sea Channel. The Samson Fountain, depicting Samson tearing open the jaws of a lion, is located in this pool.



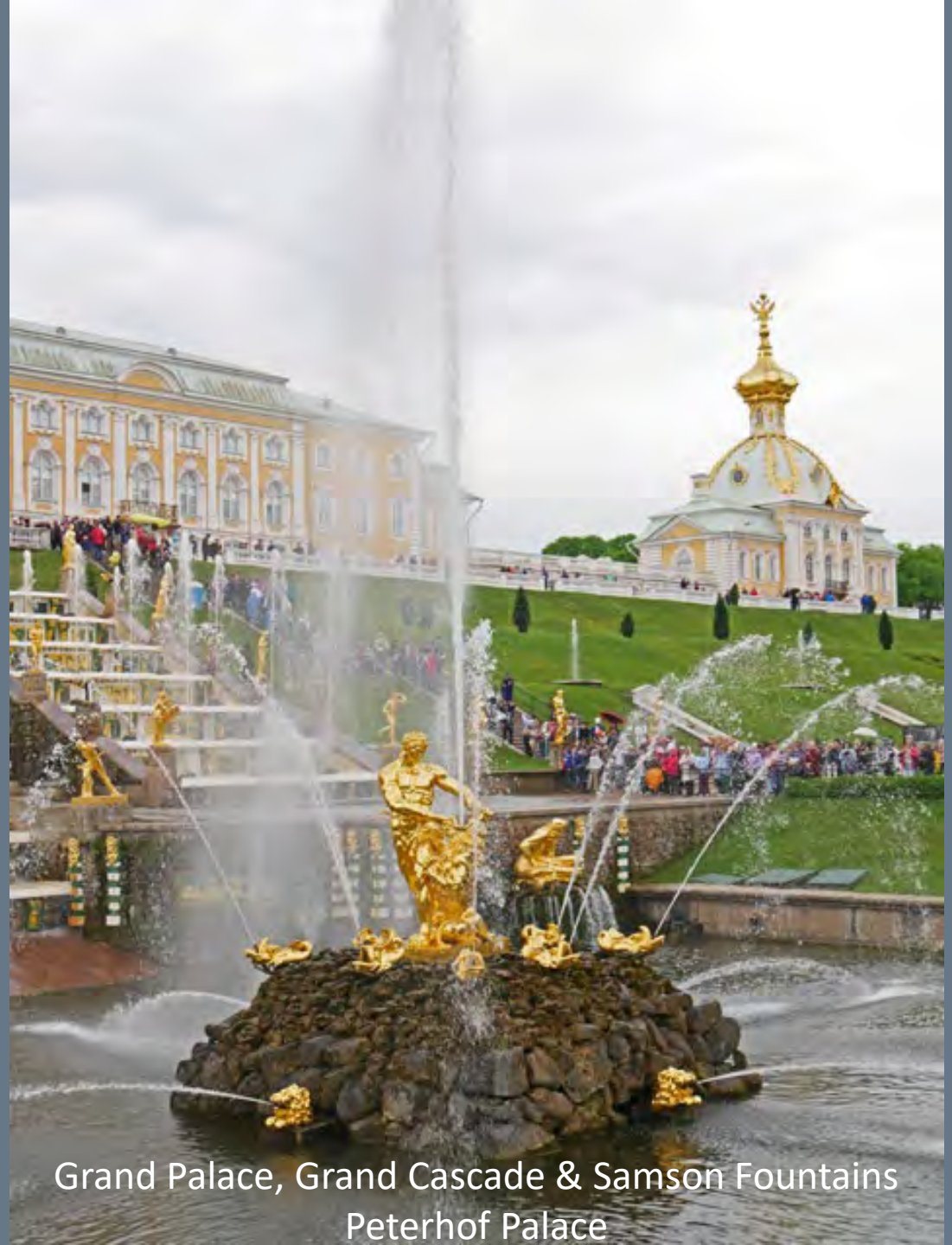
Peterhof Palace Double-Eagle Dome, St. Petersburg



Peterhof Palace Chapel and Gardens, St. Petersburg



Becky, Peterhof Palace Chapel and Gardens, St. Petersburg



Grand Palace, Grand Cascade & Samson Fountains
Peterhof Palace

Peterhof Palace Garden Fountain, St. Petersburg

Peterhof Palace Gardens & Fountains Along Sea Channel, St. Petersburg

Grand Cascade Fountain, Peterhof Palace, St. Petersburg

Grand Palace, Grand Cascade & Samson Fountains, Peterhof Palace

Peterhof Palace Gardens & Fountains, St. Petersburg

Monplaisir Palace and Gardens in Peterhof, St. Petersburg

Monplaisir Palace and Gardens in Peterhof, St. Petersburg

Peterhof Palace Gardens & Sun Fountain, St. Petersburg

Chessboard Hill Cascade, Peterhof Palace

Chessboard Hill Cascade Detail, Peterhof Palace

Peterhof Palace Gardens & Fountains, St. Petersburg

Peterhof Palace Gardens & Fountains, St. Petersburg

Interior Room, Peterhof Palace, St. Petersburg

Ceiling Corner Detail, Peterhof Palace, St. Petersburg

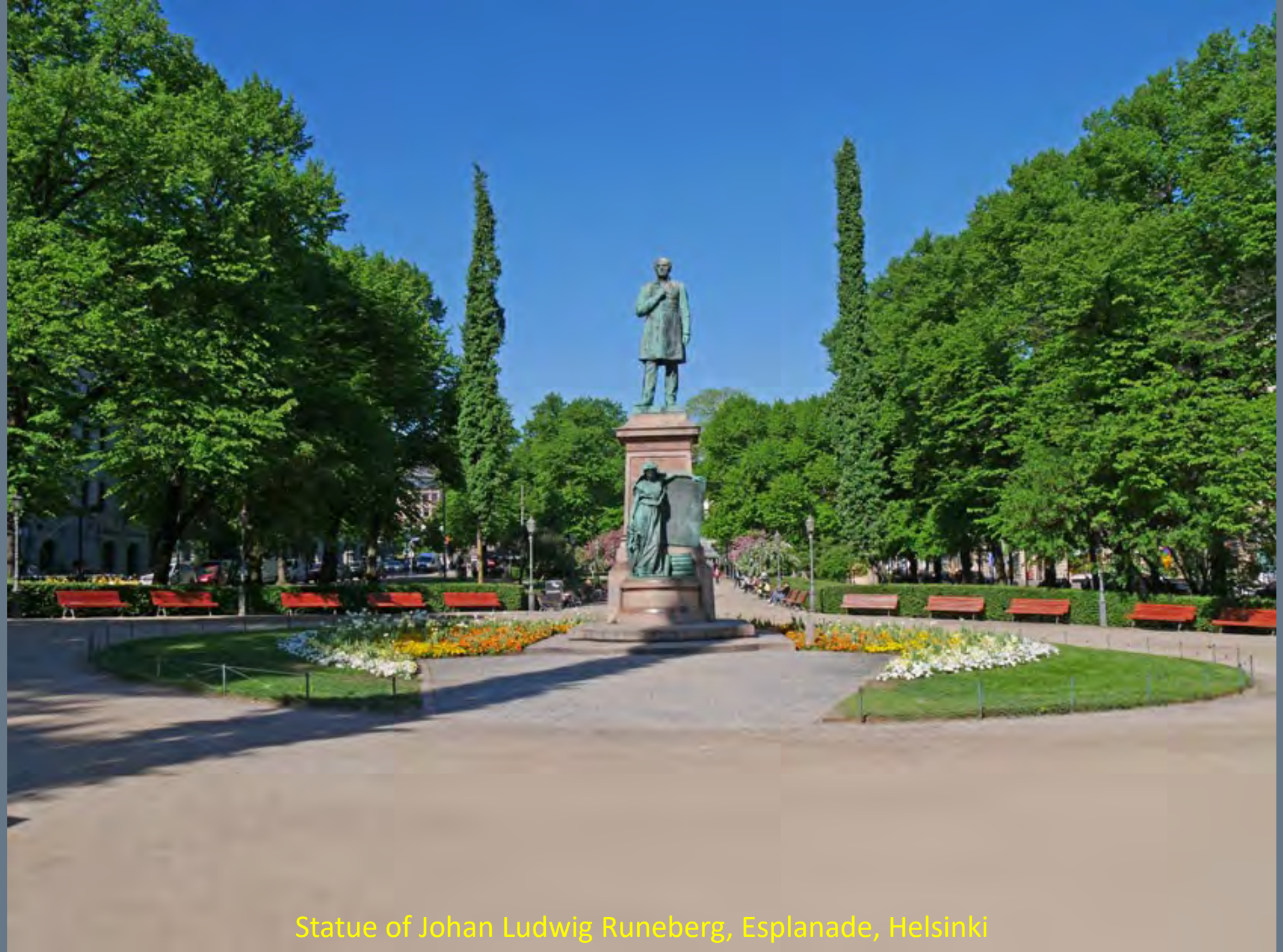
Tunnel of Rooms, Peterhof Palace, St. Petersburg

Helsinki, Finland

Helsinki, located on the shore of the Gulf of Finland, is the capital of Finland and the most northerly capital of the world after Reykjavik, Iceland. Helsinki was founded under the name of Helsingfors in 1550 by Gustave Vasa, king of Sweden.

Helsinki Harbor and Outdoor Pool

Esplanadi Fountain (Havis Amanda), Helsinki



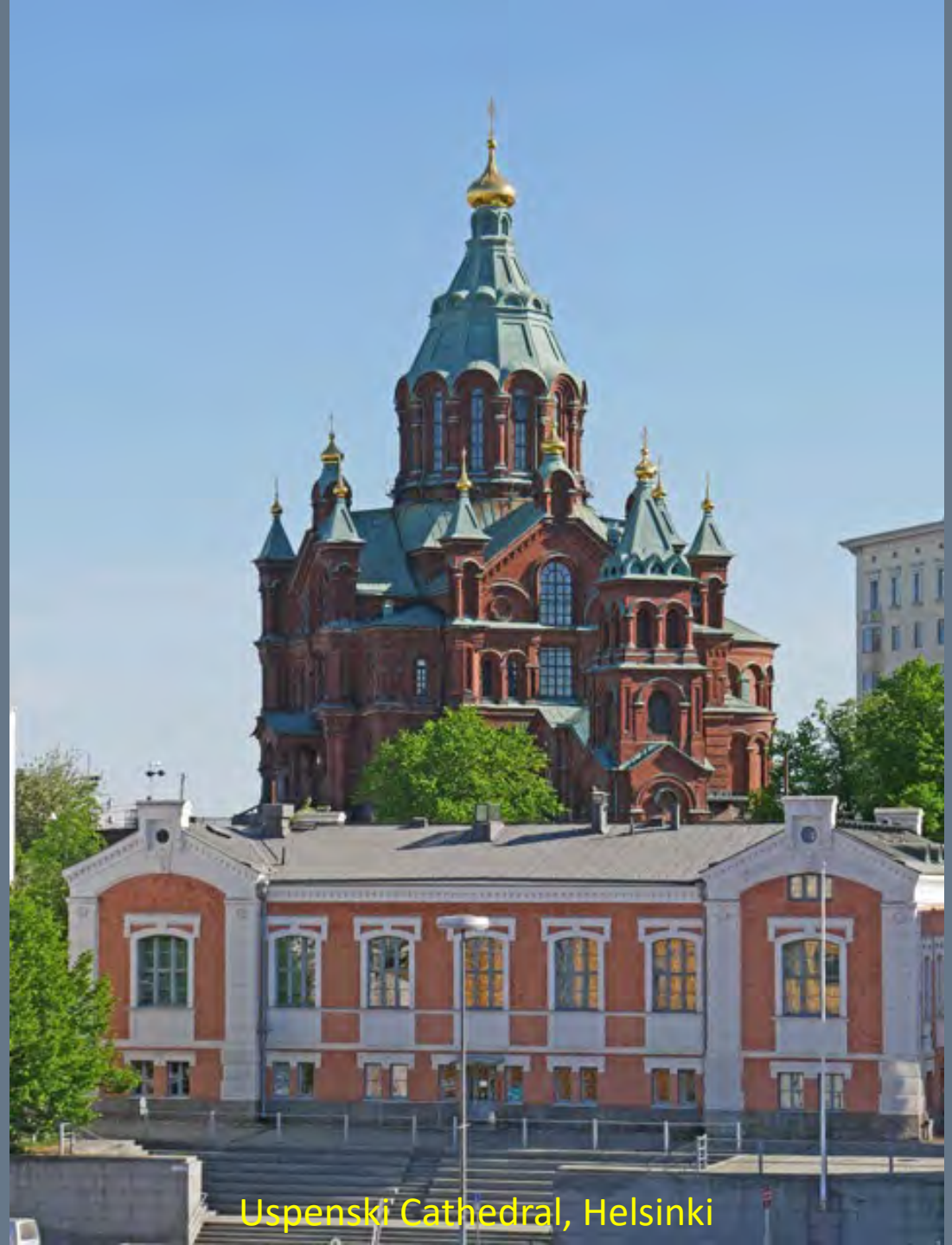
Statue of Johan Ludwig Runeberg, Esplanade, Helsinki

Helsinki Cathedral

Statues on Helsinki Cathedral

Helsinki Cathedral and Alexander II Monument, Helsinki

Monument to Alexander II,
Senate Square, Helsinki



Uspenski Cathedral, Helsinki

Uspenski Cathedral, Helsinki

St. John's Church (Johanneksenkirkko), Helsinki

Dragon Rain Spout, St. John's Church, Helsinki

Stockholm, Sweden

Stockholm is the capital and the largest city of Sweden, founded around 1250. It is located on 14 islands on the south-east coast of Sweden at the mouth of Lake Malaren, As of 2018, Stockholm is home to 22% of Sweden's residents with a population of more than 2.2 million in the metropolitan area. With over 30% of the city being made up of waterways, Stockholm is sometimes referred to as the "Venice of the North".

Approaching the Port of Stockholm

Stockholm from Canal Tour Boat

Stockholm from Canal Tour Boat

Stockholm from Canal Tour Boat

Le Soléal and Stockholm Cityscape

Katrina Kyrka (Church of Catherine), Stockholm

Nordiska Museet, Stockholm, from Canal Tour Boat

Tyska Kyrkan (German Church/St. Gertrude's Church)
Gamla Stan, Stockholm

Tyska Kyrkan Tower Dragons, Gamla Stan, Stockholm

Details of Storkyrkam, Stockholm

Storkyrkan (Stockholm Cathedral) Viewed from Storkyrkolorinen, Stockholm

The Riddarholm Church, Stockholm

Statue of Gustavo Erici near Riddarhuset
(House of Nobility), Gamla Stan, Stockholm

Statue of Birger Jarl in Front of the Palace of Wrangel,
Birger Jarl Torg, Gamla Stan, Stockholm

Järnpojke (Little Boy Who Looks at the Moon) Statue,
Gamal Stan, Stockholm

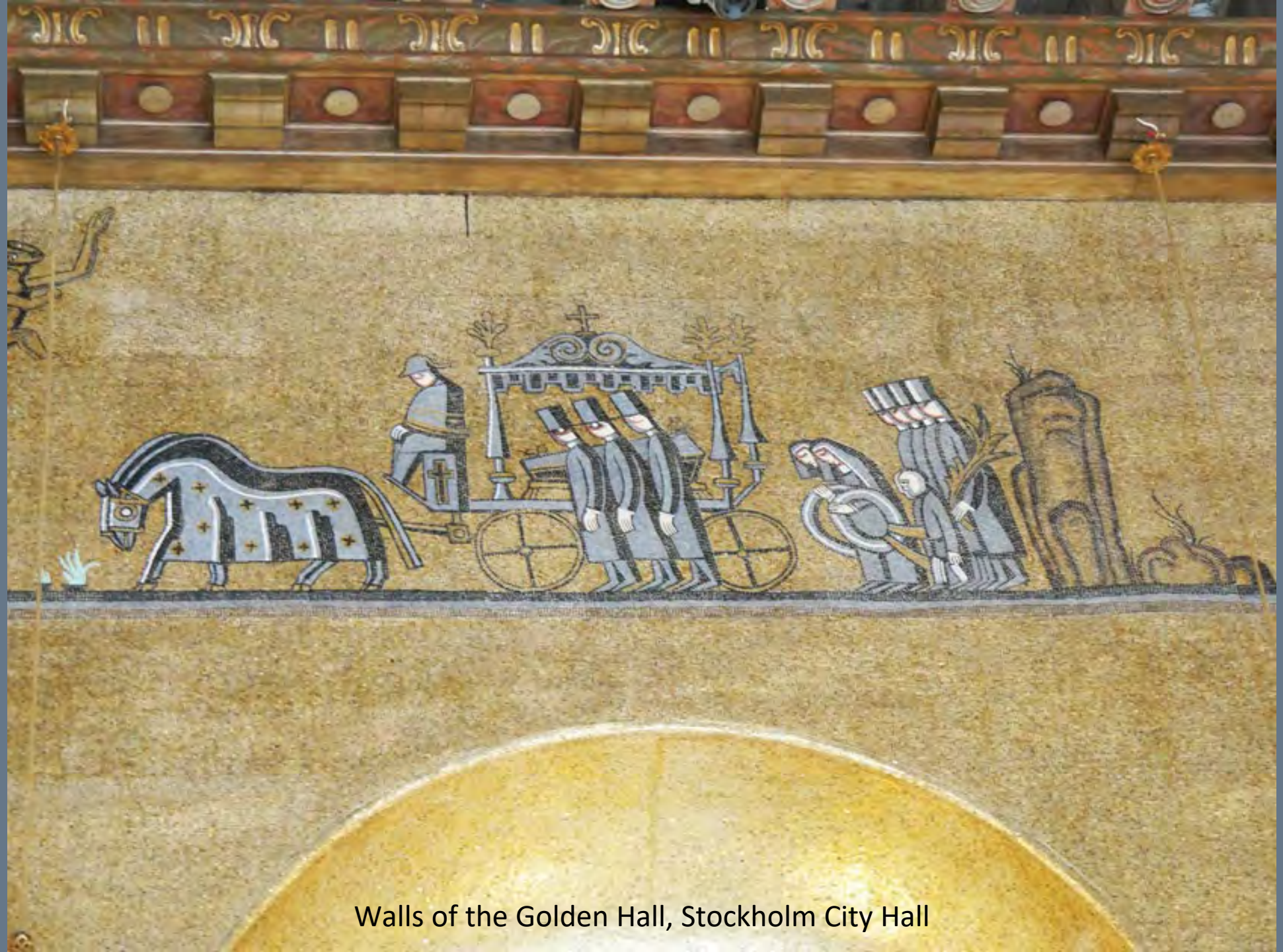
The Singing Lute Player, Everlife, Gamla Stan, Stockholm

Statue of St. George Slaying the Dragon, Gamla Stan, Stockholm

Stockholm City Hall

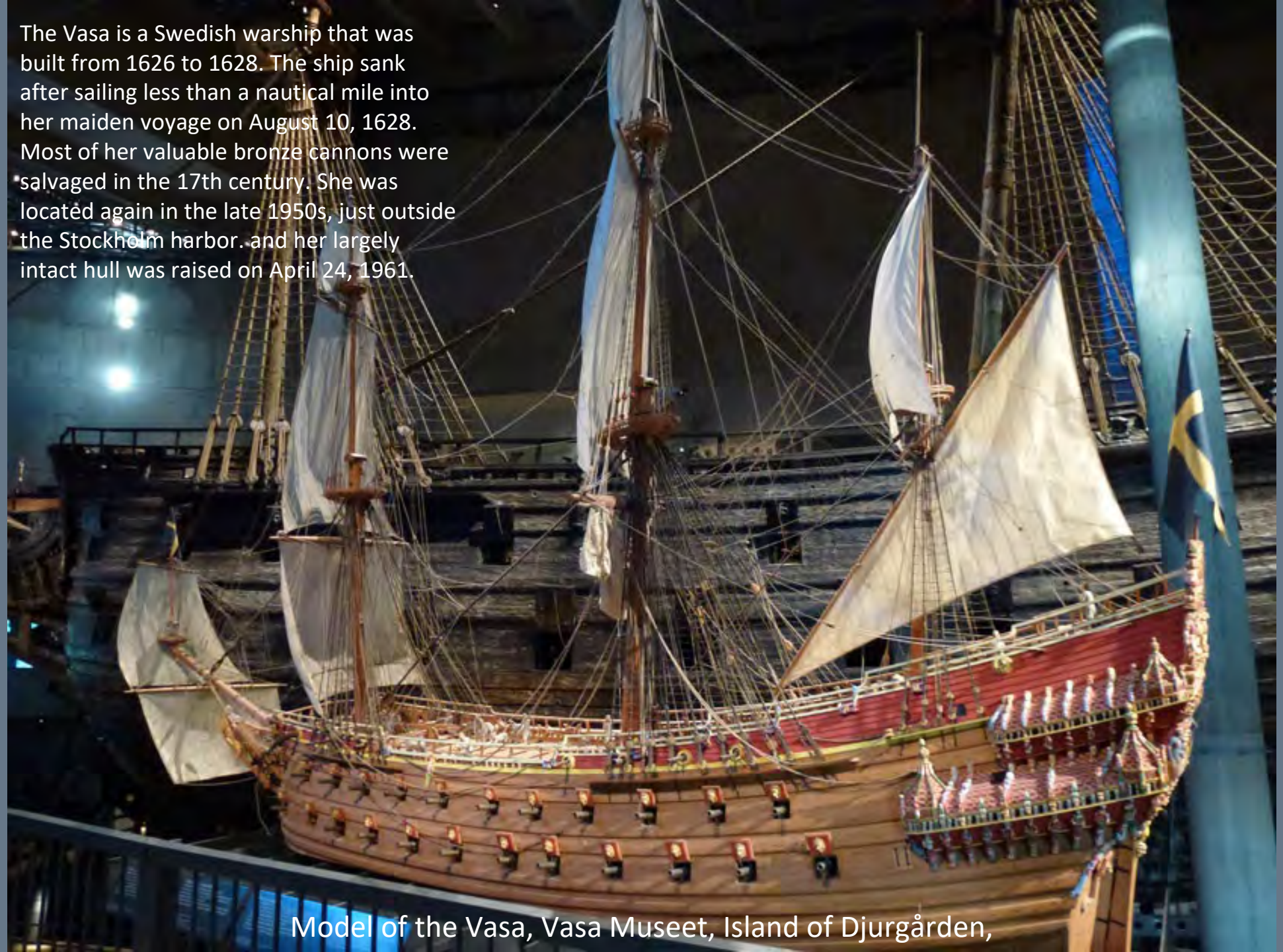
Walls of the Golden Hall, Stockholm City Hall

Walls of the Golden Hall, Stockholm City Hall



Walls of the Golden Hall, Stockholm City Hall

Ceiling of the Radssalen, Stockhom City Hall



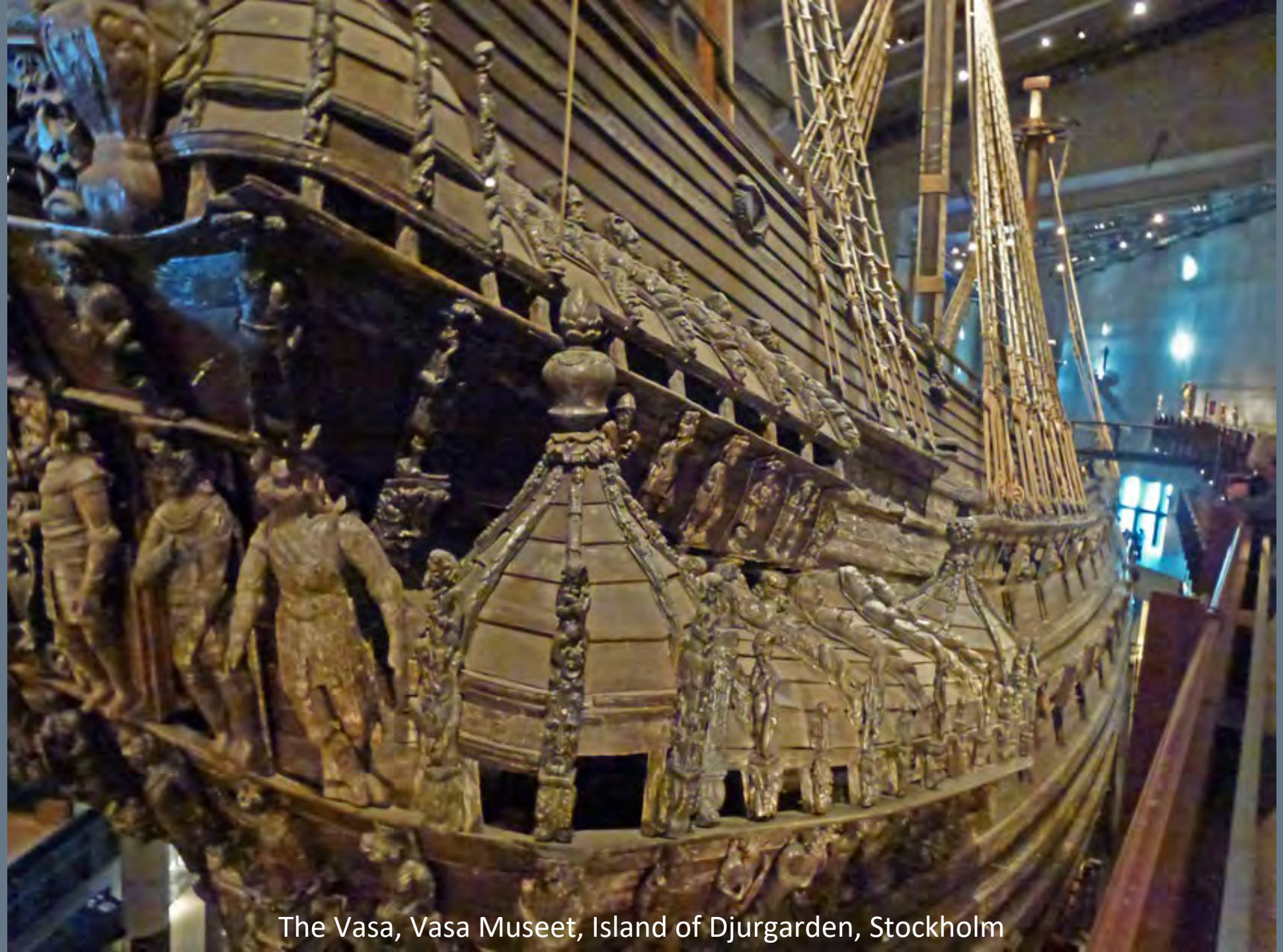
The Vasa is a Swedish warship that was built from 1626 to 1628. The ship sank after sailing less than a nautical mile into her maiden voyage on August 10, 1628. Most of her valuable bronze cannons were salvaged in the 17th century. She was located again in the late 1950s, just outside the Stockholm harbor. and her largely intact hull was raised on April 24, 1961.

Model of the Vasa, Vasa Museet, Island of Djurgården,

The Vasa, Vasa Museet, Island of Djurgarden, Stockholm

The Vasa, Vasa Museet, Island of Djurgarden, Stockholm

The Vasa, Vasa Museet, Island of Djurgarden, Stockholm

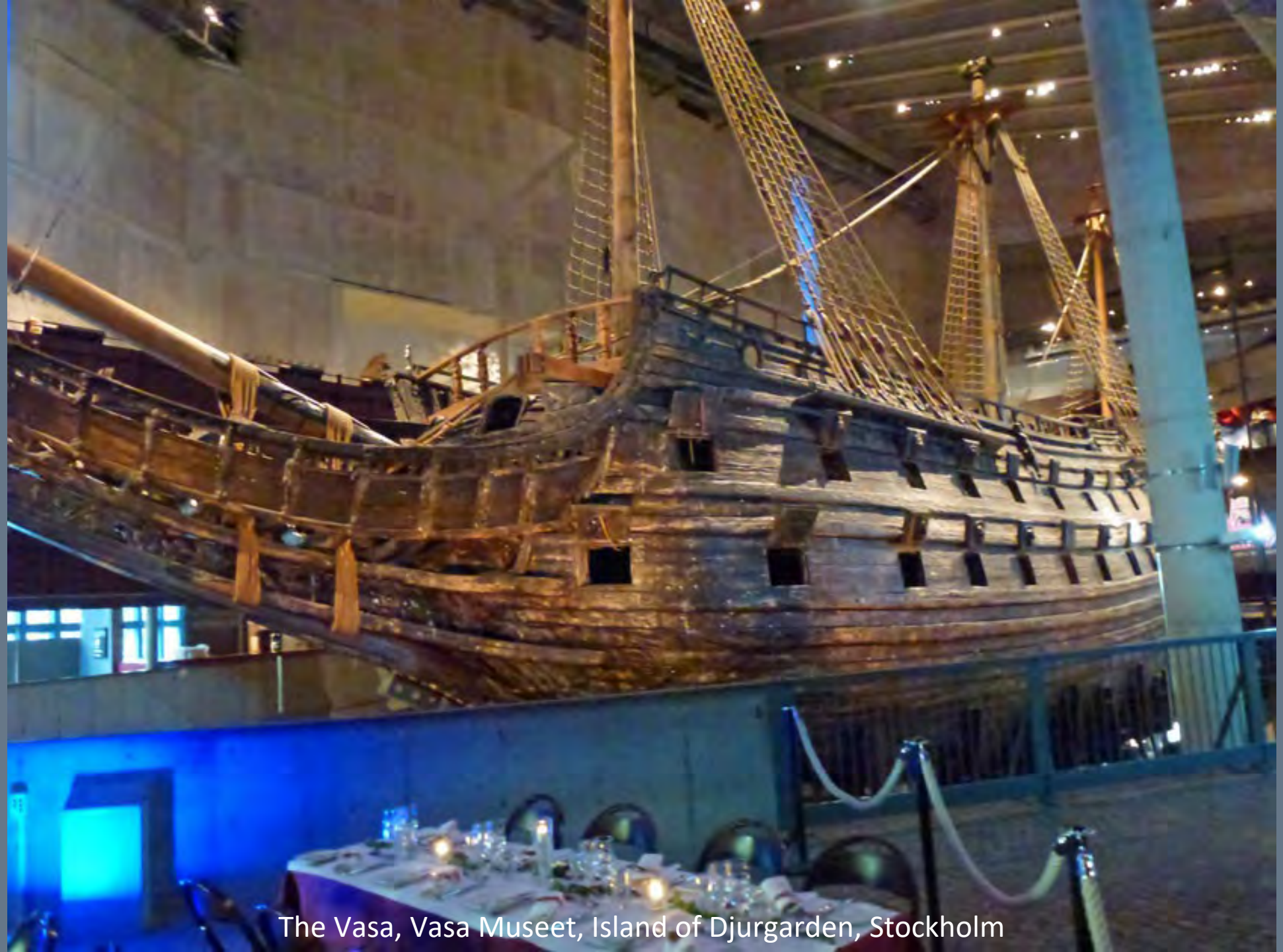


The Vasa, Vasa Museet, Island of Djurgarden, Stockholm

The Vasa, Vasa Museet
Island of Djurgarden, Stockholm

The Vasa, Vasa Museet
Island of Djurgarden, Stockholm

The Vasa, Vasa Museet, Island of Djurgarden, Stockholm



The Vasa, Vasa Museet, Island of Djurgarden, Stockholm

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