

REYKJAVIK TO NEW YORK - 35 DAY CANADA, GREENLAND & ICELAND LUXURY CRUISE

Experience the unforgettable on a month long voyage that is bursting with stunning scenery, remote indigenous communities and, hopefully, kaleidoscopic skies. Starting in Reykjavik and sailing to NYC, you'll spend much of this voyage exploring the seldom visited, starkly beautiful and fascinating north east coast of Greenland. Next, break through the ice to cross oceans and continents to Canada, offering an unprecedented chance to explore the country's Norse heritage. Finally, hug the coastline south to New York.



ITINERARY

Day 1 Pre Cruise

Day 2 Reykjavik

The capital of Iceland's land of ice, fire and natural wonder, Reykjavik is a city like no other - blossoming among some of the world's most vibrant and violent scenery. Home to two-thirds of Iceland's population, Reykjavik is the island's only real city, and





a welcoming and walkable place - full of bicycles gliding along boulevards or battling the wind when it rears up. Fresh licks of paint brighten the streets, and an artistic and creative atmosphere embraces studios and galleries - as well as the kitchens where an exciting culinary scene is burgeoning. Plot your adventures in the city's hip bars and cosy cafes, or waste no time in venturing out to Iceland's outdoor adventures. Reykjavik's buildings stand together - below the whip of winter's winds - together with the magnificent Hallgrímskirkja church, with its bell tower rising resolutely over the city. Iceland's largest church's design echoes the lava flows that have shaped this remote land and boasts a clean and elegant interior. The Harpa Concert Hall's sheer glass facade helps it to assimilate into the landscape, mirroring back the city and harbour. Its LED lights shimmer in honour of Iceland's greatest illuminated performance - the northern lights. Walk in the crusts between continents, feel the spray from bursts of geysers and witness the enduring power of Iceland's massive waterfalls. Whether you want to sizzle away in the earth-heated geothermal pools, or hike to your heart's content, you can do it all from Reykjavik the colourful capital of this astonishing outdoor country.

Day 3 Day at sea

Days at sea are the perfect opportunity to relax, unwind and catch up with what you've been meaning to do. So whether that is going to the gym, visiting the spa, whale watching, catching up on your reading or simply topping up your tan, these blue sea days are the perfect balance to busy days spent exploring shore side.

Day 4 Tasiilaq & Sermilligaaq Fjord

Tasiilaq is the jewel in Northern Greenland's crown. This picture-perfect haven is thought to be one of the most beautiful

towns in the country and it's easy to see why. Ice prevents boats from accessing the town in winter, but for three precious months in summer this remote paradise opens up and comes alive with a vivid cacophony of colour and nature. Deep green-hued flower dotted meadows stretch across pristine valleys, icebergs float in the bluest Sermilik Fjord and snowcapped mountain peaks reach towards seemingly endless skies. Home to the nearby Mittivakkat Glacier, this is the edge of the world at its finest. Locals spend their time dog sledding, exploring ice caves and hiking up the glacier. Soak up the natural splendour of this region where Inuit traditions are still respected. It's a must for nature lovers seeking the crispest, freshest mountain air. As an added perk it is not uncommon to spot whales frolicking in the fjord nearby.

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Day 6 Watkins Fjord

Day 7 Ittoqqortoormiit

In the 1920s the sparsely settled coast of East Greenland had too many families living in Ammassalik (today's Tasiilaq) for the hunting grounds available and in 1925 Scoresbysund was chosen to start a new settlement with some 70 Inuit from Ammassalik and four families from West Greenland. Less than 10 kilometers from the entrance to the Scoresbysund system, Ittoggortoormiit ("Big House Dwellers") lies on the southern tip





of Liverpool Land, a low and rounded area compared to the steeper mountains further south or into the fjord system. Some 460 inhabitants call Ittoggortoormiit, one of Greenland's most isolated settlements, their home. Not counting the military and civilian researchers at Daneborg, Northeast Greenland, their closest neighbors actually live in Iceland. Although Greenland's hottest hot springs are located some 8 kilometers south of Ittoggortoormiit, the village is frozen in some nine months of the year and access to other parts of the country can only be done via the Nerlerit Inaat Airport at Constable Point some 38 km to the north with flights to Iceland and West Greenland. The former village's shop serves as a small museum and features historic photographs and costumes and shows what a typical hunter's home from the 1960s looked like. Today hunting narwhals, seals, polar bears and muskoxen is still an important part of the life, but tourism is gaining importance.

Days 8 - 10 Scoresby Sund

Scoresby Sund is the largest and longest fjord system in the world, and exhibits all the natural wonders Greenland has to offer. This labyrinth of islands, fjords and ice boggles the mind at every turn. Named in honour of William Scoresby, the English explorer who mapped the area in 1822, Scoresby Sund today hosts only the small town of Ittoqqortoormiit, although it has been inhabited by many Paleo-Eskimo cultures in the past. The area is incredibly rich in Arctic wildlife, hosting musk oxen, arctic foxes and a wealth of marine life including whales, belugas, narwhals, walrus and seals, as well as several species of sea birds, including King Eiders, Atlantic Puffins and several species of geese which migrate to the area during the fleeting Arctic Summer. It is also one of the best places in the world to see polar bears in their natural habitat, an experience that can never

be forgotten. But the scenery is the true highlight of Scoresby Sund. The area is very sheltered, and the waters of the fjords are often glassy and calm, save the vast icebergs which calve off the vast glaciers which drain from the Greenland Ice Sheet into the fjord. Staggering geological variation means no two mountain views are the same, some black, layers and covered with permanent ice, while some are jagged, pinnacled cliffs sweeping out to the fjord to eye-watering heights, crowned with ice that never melts.

Days 11 - 15 Expedition Northeast Greenland

Remote, harsh, and breathtakingly beautiful. Northeast like nowhere Greenland tales the breath way Administratively, the area is split between Sermersooq and Avanaatta Municipalities and the vast Northeast Greenland National Park, the northernmost and largest national park in the world. So large is this protected wilderness that it is larger than all but the largest twenty nine countries on Earth, and only marine reserves are larger, in terms of protected areas. In the past, the area saw migration by waves of paleo-Eskimo cultures, all taking advantages of the rich hunting in the area, many migrating over the north of Greenland, and down the East Coast. Northeast Greenland is rich in archaeological sites as people followed the prey with the seasons. Today, the area has no permanent population, but hunters from Ittoggortoomiit ('People who Live in Big Houses'), the only town in the area, often frequent the area by dogsled, hunting for musk oxen, polar bears, walrus and seals, all of which are common in the area. The non-native popultaion is scattered around a few remote scientific stations, and the legendary Sirius Patrol, an elite branch of the Danish military in charge of enforcing Danish Sovereignty and acting as a long-range reconnaissance unit,



travelling by dogsled into the wilderness, often for weeks at a time.

Day 16 Day at sea

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Day 17 Stykkisholmur & Flatey Island

Stykkishólmur, located in western Iceland at the northern end of the Snæfellsnes peninsula, is the commerce center for the area. Its natural harbor allowed this town to become an important trading center early in Iceland's history. The first trading post was established in the 1550s, and still today fishing is the major industry. The town center boasts beautiful and well-preserved old houses from earlier times. Stykkisholmur is very environmentally conscious - it was the first community in Europe to get the EarthCheck environmental certification, was the first municipality in Iceland to start fully sorting its waste, and was the first town in Iceland to receive the prestigious Blue flag eco-label for its harbor. It has also been a European Destination of Excellence (EDEN), since 2011. Flatey is the 'flat island' just as the name sounds. These days Flatey is mainly seasonally populated with many brightly painted, wooden summer cottages to be found here. Like many other small islands around Iceland though, Flatey was once a hub for fishing and trade. This particular island prospered so much that it was the center of commercial and cultural life in the 19th century for this part of Iceland. Thanks to the surroundiung nutrient-rich waters 35 species of birds have been counted on Flatev ranging from Eider Ducks and Atlantic Puffins, to Arctic Terns, Red-necked Phalaropes, Ringed Plover and Snow Buntings.

Day 18 Reykjavik

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Day 20 Tasiilaq

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Day 21 Skjoldungen

Located on Greenland's relatively rarely visited rugged east coast, Skoldungen Fjord has enchanting scenery with towering mountains tipped with snow, ice-scraped valley sides and sculptured icebergs in shades of white and blue. At the top of the fjord one can easily see the retreating state of the Thrym Glacier. The U-shaped fjord offers spectacular scenery and as an extra perk, it is not uncommon to see whales in the fjord.

Day 22 Lindenow Fjord

The relatively unexplored east coast of Greenland has some of the most dramatic fjord scenery in the world, and the stunning Lindenow Fjord is one such example. Situated on the southeast coast and approximately 80 kilometres (50 miles) from the southern tip of the country, the landscape lives up to the Greenlandic name for the fjord, Kangerlussuatsiag, which means "the rather big fjord". The fjord is named after Godske Lindenow - who in the 17th century was a Danish navy Admiral tasked with finding the lost Norse settlements in Greenland and runs some 64 kilometres (40 miles) in from the outer coast. Towering peaks and steep mountainsides line the fjord and appear like ramparts of an impenetrable fortress. The fortress walls do show regular breaches however, with streams of ice cascading down from above, albeit at an imperceptibly slow speed. These small glaciers offer stark contrast to the dark rock. and seem like cold and wintry fingers clinging onto what is otherwise a very pleasant scene. Some are marbled with veins of charcoal coloured rock powder, ground and shattered from the mountains and enveloped by ice, while deeper cracks in the ice luminesce with a cold blue light. As you cruise through the fjord on your ship all sense of reality is erased by wave after wave of sublimity. The dark, still waters are studded with small broken pieces of ice so that looking down as you glide along, it seems as if you are travelling through space, channeled forward to explore the very heart of Greenland.

Day 23 Cruise Prince Christian Sound & Aappilattoq (Kujallec)

The transit through the Sound is one of this voyage's highlights. Connecting the Labrador Sea with the Irminger Seat, Prince Christian Sound or "Prins Christian Sund" in Danish is named after Prince (later King) Christian VII (1749-1808). 100 km (60 miles), long and at times just 500 m (1500 ft) wide, this





majestic and spectacular fiord throws you back into a Viking era - flanked by soaring snow-topped mountains, rock-strewn cliffs and rolling hills, it is as if time has stood still and one easily forgets that this is the 21st century. As you marvel at the sheer size of the mountains that surround you, with the Arctic waters lapping deceptively at the hull, revel in the silence enveloping you. Icebergs float serenely by, carrying with them the ages of time. Be sure to wear warm clothing as this is one spectacle that you do not want to miss. If you're looking for remote and remarkable then you have found it. Cruise through Prince Christian Sound to the western end and you'll find Aapilattog, a (very) small Greenlandic village of just 100 inhabitants. The name of the village means "sea anemone" in the local Greenlandic language, and the fact that the village has retained its Inuit name is a good indication of what you can expect: traditional village life much as it has been for the past 100 years. Hunting and fishing are the main occupations here, and it is not unusual when taking a stroll through Aappilattog, past the small school (where 22 pupils from ages 3-16 are enrolled) and church, to come across a polar bear skin drying in the wind behind a local dwelling. The village is hidden behind a prominent red rock and towering mountains, which make the village virtually inaccessible by land. Naturally, the Aapilattoq and its surrounding area are phenomenally rich in Arctic wildlife: Arctic fox and Arctic hare live in the countryside around the village while marine mammals include ringed seal, harbour seal, hooded seal, bearded seal, harp seal, humpback whale (typically in summer), minke whale, fin whale, narwhal, and beluga.

Day 24 Nanortalik (Kujallek) & Uunartoq Island

There is a wonderful legend that the Vikings named Greenland Green and Iceland Ice in order to confuse potential attackers. Because it is quite the opposite; if Iceland is full of emerald forest, then expect ice in Greenland, Lots and lots of ice. Thus one shouldn't be too surprised to learn that the name Nanortalik means "place of polar bears". Although, as Nanortalik is Greenland's most southerly town, don't be too disappointed if you don't see any. In truth, Greenland's polar bears typically live much further north. What you will see however is Mother Nature at her finest. Vertical cliff walls, sheets of floating sea ice and a plethora of Arctic wildlife that amount to an adventurer's wonderland. As Nanortalik itself is located on a small island in the southern tip of Greenland, nature is never far away, wherever you find yourself. The optimistically named city centre is surrounded by the pristine waters of Tasermiut Fiord and dotted with the colourful houses you would expect this far north. Traditionally, artisans' houses were painted different colours to showcase what they did, i.e. commercial houses were red; hospitals were yellow; police stations were black; the telephone company was green and fish factories were blue. Today it is more a case of anything goes! Nanortalik locals are warm and welcoming, and are known to extent the art of Kaffe-Mik to its visitors. This old tradition is where a family invites guests into their home to drink coffee and taste their famous Greenlandic cake. In the local Kalaallisut language, Uunartog means 'hot', and there is no mystery why. Several warm springs exist in Greenland, but Uunartog Island is the only site where the waters form a pool warm enough to bathe in. Although not as well known as the famous springs of Iceland, nowhere can challenge Uunartog for scenery. The picturesque series of steaming pools are backed by some of the best scenery Greenland has to offer. Icebergs larger than city blocks drift through the labyrinth of



fjords which make up Southern Greenland, passing as they drift towards the ocean. Mountains pierce the clouds, and the tundra blooms in the long summer days; and there is no better way to appreciate the spectacular wilderness of South Greenland than from the perfectly warmed natural comfort of the Uunartoq hot spring. The ancient crystalline rock of Southern Greenland is nearly two billion years old. A fault in the rock allows water to sink down into the ground, where Earth's internal heat warms it, causing it to rise again. Uunartog Island is the site where this water escapes, forming a sandy pool heated constantly from below. Basic changing facilities and a grass walkway to the stone-lined pool allow visitors comfort, while reconnecting with nature. It is believed that the Norse settlers in Greenland knew of and made use of the pool, but the island has never been inhabited, excluding a few summerhouses belonging to local residents.

Day 25 Qaqortoq (Julianehåb) & Hvalsey

The largest town in southern Greenland, Qaqortoq has been inhabited since prehistoric times. Upon arrival in this charming southern Greenland enclave, it's easy to see why. Qaqortoq rises quite steeply over the fjord system around the city, offering breath-taking panoramic vistas of the surrounding mountains, deep, blue sea, Lake Tasersuag, icebergs in the bay, and pastoral backcountry. Although the earliest signs of ancient civilization in Qaqortoq date back 4,300 years, Qaqortoq is known to have been inhabited by Norse and Inuit settlers in the 10th and 12th centuries, and the present-day town was founded in 1774. In the years since, Qaqortoq has evolved into a seaport and trading hub for fish and shrimp processing, tanning, fur production, and ship maintenance and repair. 18 kilometers northeast of Qaqortoq, Hvalsey is part of

Qagortukuloog, one of the five sites of the UNESCO World Heritage Arctic farming complex Kujataa. Between Eriksfjord to the north and Einarsfjord to the south, the Hvalseyfjord branches off from Einarsfjord. Although Hvalsey is better known for the well-preserved ruins of one of the sixteen churches in the Norse's Eastern Settlement, the church was in a farmstead known as Thjodhild's Stead. This farmstead at the northeastern end of the fjord included a large building with living quarters, a hall and livestock pens, as well as other livestock pens, a storage building and a warehouse -the ruins of which can still be seen. The Norse farming laid the foundation for the Inuit farming in later centuries, leading to the UNESCO World Heritage status in 2017. In the 14th century account "Descriptions of Greenland" the abundant fish, a reindeer farm on Reindeer Island and Hyalsey's name "Whale Island" clearly indicate that the Norse had ample food sources at that time. The church was built in the Anglo-Norwegian style of the 13th century, but is known to have been built over an older graveyard. The farmstead is mentioned in the Icelandic "Book of Settlements" as property of the Kings of Norway, and the last documented event of the Norse in Greenland is a wedding which took place in the church in September 1408. After almost 600 years of abandonment, conservation work had to be done to prevent the seaward wall from collapsing.

Days 26 - 27 Day at sea

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Day 28 St Anthony (Newfoundland) & L'Anse aux Meadows

At the northern tip of Newfoundland and with only 2,500 inhabitants, St. Anthony is the hub of the Great Northern Peninsula. Together with Ilulissat and Twillingate, St. Anthony claims to be the "Iceberg Capital of the World". Most of the icebergs do come from Ilulissat's Icefjord and large icebergs are mainly seen from late spring to mid-summer. Fishermen from St. Malo had used the St. Anthony Bight and adjacent bay as a shelter for their boats and the name goes back to 1534 and Jacques Cartier. French fishermen used the rich fishing grounds, area and bay until the 1800s. Renamed St. Anthony Haven, it was later shortened again to St. Anthony. Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, a medical missionary who first served as surgeon on a hospital ship, chose St. Anthony as the site for a hospital for northern Newfoundland in 1900 and from then on St. Anthony became an important center for mission work. The Sir Wilfred Thomason Grenfell Historical Society has restored Grenfell's home which now is a museum. St. Anthony also permits land access to the Norse site at L'Anse aux Meadows (UNESCO World Heritage Site). L'Anse aux Meadows is a National Historic Site in Newfoundland and a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Found at the very northern end of the Great Northern Peninsula, the area shows archaeological evidence of eight timber-framed turf structures, a complete Norse settlement established more than 1,000 years ago similar to those found in Greenland and Iceland. It still is the only authenticated Norse site in North America and indicates the first European presence in the New World. The original site has been reburied after excavations to ensure protection from deterioration. Replicas of Norse houses, a workshop, a boat shed and an old Norse ship have been set up at Norstead a few hundred meters northeast of the original site.

Day 29 Woody Point, Newfoundland

Acclaimed for its unearthly landscape, Woody Point is probably as close to Mars as you will ever get in this lifetime. Situated on the west coast of the island, the Tablelands behind Woody Point in the Gros Morne National Park are composed of peridotite – like much of the surface of Mars — and NASA, the Canadian Space Agency, plus others are studying this unique land form searching for insights into possible bacterial life on the red planet. The story of the Tablelands earned Gros Morne its World Heritage Site status from UNESCO in 2010, and the area remains a geological wonder, showcasing a time when the continents of Africa and North America collided. When the plates struck 485 million years ago, the peridotite was pushed to the surface, and remained above sea level. The rock lacks the nutrients to sustain plant life, thus giving the Tablelands a barren, isolated appearance. As the name suggests, the flat topped mountains dwarf the tiny village (population 281!), yet Woody Point has retained its character and the historic houses and buildings dating from 1870 have been beautifully maintained.

Day 30 Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Ouebec

Rising in the heart of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, the archipelago of Iles-de-la-Madeleine offers diverse wildlife and sweeping coastal scenery. The somewhat precarious location of these 12 islands, in the middle of the world's most immense estuary, means they have historically been something of a ship graveyard. The craggy red rocks that emerge suddenly from the waves here have gashed the hulls of countless ships in times gone by. A gang of six pretty lighthouses share the task of warning of the islands' treacherous waters, while simultaneously providing a scenic twinkle amid the copper-coloured cliffs and coastal archways. Acadian French accents ring out on the



shores and, despite their location, the lles-de-la-Madeleine form part of Quebec's province. Historically cut off by thick ice, they have developed a distinct culture and character of their own. The 55 mile-long stretch of Route 199 provides the backbone of the island, tying the seven inhabited landforms together, along with a chain of undulating sand dunes. Each of the islands has its own character and profile to explore - offering everything from windswept beaches to sheltered lagoons and rolling emerald hills. Whales cruise through the deep waters offshore, and you can sail up close and personal to the marine mammals, as well as the seals who are occasionally spotted lounging around on floating chunks of ice. Port du Millerand's flotilla of fishing boats reap the rewards of the location, bringing home vast hauls so local restaurants can serve up the freshest lobster, mussels and crab. With bird watching, coastal golf courses, water-sports and diving opportunities among the many recreations on offer here - this clutch of estuary islands has something for everyone.

Day 31 Sable Island

This crescent-shaped island is little more than a sandbar emerging from the shallows of the continental shelf. The island is 26 miles long, but only 0.93 miles across at the widest point. The name comes from the French word for "sand". There are no natural trees on the island, although the Canadian government planted over 80,000 trees in 1901 in an attempt to stabilize the soil – all but one have since died. The island's human history spans more than four centuries. There was a failed attempt in the 16th century by the French to colonise the island using convicts. Sealers, shipwreck survivors, and salvagers have sporadically arrived on the island, leading Canada to establish its first life-saving station here in 1801. An additional two

lighthouses were erected in 1872 (since decommissioned). There have been more than 350 shipwrecks offshore caused by rough seas, fog, and submerged sandbars, lending the nickname "Graveyard of the Atlantic". In the early 1900's, the Canadian government set up a weather station on the island. The most notable wildlife here are the feral Sable Island horses, but there is a lot of other wildlife, including the world's largest breeding colony of 50,000 grey seals. Today the island is a National Park Reserve

Day 32 Yarmouth, Nova Scotia

Yarmouth is a charming little town situated in southwestern Nova Scotia. Surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, you come here to find tranquility, away from the crowds of other more famous and busy areas of the province such as Cape Breton or Wolfville. If you are looking for cozy cafes, beaches where to breathe, deserted paths, in short if you are looking for a real holiday to disconnect, head to Yarmouth and the Acadian coast. The port town lives through fishing and tourism since a very long time. The French Acadians were the first ones to settle, explaining the coast's name. That's during the Seven Years' War that Yarmouth got its name. New England Planters settled and called Yarmouth after their hometown in Massachusetts. Through the 19th century, the town used to be a major shipbuilding centre. Boats and ships that contributed to the expansion of tourism, notably with the Yarmouth Steamship Company linking the town to New York City and Boston. Strolling through Yarmouth's streets, you'll surely come across beautiful and colourful Victorian houses. You won't miss the 'triplets' on the main street. A famous house is hiding among these colourful houses, the Pelton-Fuller house. This Italianate-style construction, which you can visit, used to be the summer home of Alfred C. Fuller, the original "Fuller Bush



Man". If you're looking for more museums, Yarmouth has some! The award-winning Yarmouth County Museum and Archives, which retraces the town's history, the Firefighters' Museum of Nova Scotia too. If you're looking for some art, then the Yarmouth Waterfront Gallery is a coop gallery with over 30 regional artists exposing their paintings, photographs, prints, jewellery, carving and fibre art.

Day 33 Cape Cod Canal Transit (Canal Transit, Massachusetts)

This Cape Cod Canal Transit is a rare must for any travel savvy guest. With two fixed bridges over the canal, clearance is a problem for bigger ships but Silversea's small size ships allow us to glide through as if we were a passenger yacht. For guests lucky enough to be travelling in the daylight, the surrounding scenic spectacle is something truly to behold. If you are travelling during migrating season, be on the lookout for temporary residents such as the Great Blue Heron and the Red-tailed hawk. As the cape is surrounded by a hybrid of temperate sub-tropical waters and polar ice floes, marine mammal spotters will rejoice as they vie to spot some of the huge variety of wildlife that lives in the canal including the endangered North American Right Whale. For guests traversing the canal at night, we assure you a smooth passage. With a maximum speed of just 8.5 knots authorised by the U.S. Marine authorities, you can be sure you'll glide by the pretty New England shore side in plenty of Silversea comfort.

Day 34 New York, NY

So good they named it twice, New York, is a cultural powerhouse like no other. Liberally scattered with familiar landmarks, world-leading museums, and with an atmosphere and infectious energy found nowhere else, any visit to this one-of-a-kind cinematic city is a frantic, fascinating feast for the senses.

Where New York leads, others follow and this city is a proud trailblazer. On the cusp of trends, but with plenty of traditions, New York is a world to itself, and endless opportunities and experiences await between its audacious skyscrapers. Whether it's cycling through the leafy oasis of Central Park, rising to the iconic cityscape views atop the Empire State Building or walking to Brooklyn's hipster appeal across the Brooklyn Bridge's chained expanse, New York City feels at once familiar and fantastical. Leading museums and galleries like the MET, the Guggenheim and Museum of Modern Art add cultural intrigue matched by few others, while the flashing lights of Broadway mark the pinnacle of careers and provide world-class entertainment. Also scarred by tragedy, New York City responded to its darkest day with thoughtful memorials of loss, and by boldly reaching higher - the glassy new One World Trade Center building is the northern hemisphere's tallest skyscraper. Drop in on Wall Street's excesses, before sailing out from the financial district's reaching towers to the waves below Lady Liberty's gaze. At night the city lights up with shows, and roof-top restaurants serve up innovative dishes above the glowing, buzzing streets below.

Day 35 Post Cruise

Please Note:

Itineraries are subject to change.





YOUR SHIP: SILVER ENDEAVOUR

YOUR SHIP: Silver Endeavour

VESSEL TYPE:

LENGTH:

PASSENGER CAPACITY:

BUILT/REFURBISHED:

Designed for polar exploration, Silver Endeavour breaks the ice of luxury expedition travel. Built to PC6 Polar Class specifications - one of the highest Polar Class classifications there is - Silver Endeavour revolutionises our expedition voyages, and allows travel deeper to some of the planet's farthest flung coasts. Her statistics speak for themselves: from unrivalled, industry-leading crew-to-guest, zodiac-to-guest and expert-to-guest ratios, to cutting-edge navigation exploration technology and hallmark Silversea comfort make her the most luxurious expedition ship ever built. Spread over eight public decks, not only does she feature ample onboard space, multiple restaurants, plus a huge choice of bars and lounges. but her large and luxurious suites are some of the best in expedition cruising. Superbly designed, all her suites feature a balcony and our highest standards of service thanks to an impressive crew-to-guest ratio of 1:1. Mud Room Silver Endeavour's Mud Room is the perfect place to prepare for all your expedition activities. Spaciously designed, the two mud rooms are superbly modern, and equipped with state-of-the-art equipment. Explorer Lounge Strategically located mid-ship on deck 4, the Explorer Lounge is the operational heart of shore

excursions while onboard. This is where you'll attend your daily recap and briefing sessions or attend lectures. Connoisseur 's Corner The Connoisseur's Corner is an indulgent and sophisticated cigar lounge, where you can enjoy an after dinner drink in a cosy private club atmosphere. Otium Spa Otium is where you can relax and unwind, but also where you can enjoy world class treatments that make sure you look as good as you feel and that even Venus herself would envy. Observation Lounge The Observation Lounge offers one of our favourite vantage points of Silver Endeavour. Plus 270-degree surrounding glass windows make this immersive venue ideal whatever time of the day. Beauty Salon Our committed and competent team of beauty therapists is here to help keep your hair, nails, skin, and body healthy and happy. Fitness Centre Whether you are a serious keep fit fanatic or casual athlete, you'll find what you're looking for in Silver Endeavour's Fitness Centre. Expertly designed classes and personal training sessions make sure that you keep in shape. Boutique Located mid-ship on Deck 5, the Boutique aboard Silver Endeavour means luxury shopping experiences do not end just because you're at sea! Carefully selected partners offer a wide selection of the latest fashions. Pool Deck Surrounded by glazing extended all the way to the top of the venue, the Pool Deck gives you the feeling of always being connected to the sea. The glass-enclosed pool deck is the ideal place to enjoy breathtaking views. Library Whether you're an avid bibliophile or simply prefer a quiet place while at sea, it's hard not to fall in love with Silver Endeavour's onboard library, with its beautiful reference books, comfortable chairs and

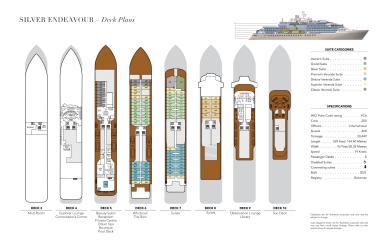




stunning scenery.



INSIDE YOUR SHIP





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