

- [Churches \(4\)](#)

- » [Alexander Nevsky Cathedral](#)

Toompark

The Alexander Nevsky Cathedral is an orthodox church in the Tallinn Old Town, Estonia. It was built to a design by Mikhail Preobrazhensky in a typical Russian Revival style between 1894 and 1900, during the period when the country was part of the Russian Empire. The Alexander Nevsky Cathedral is Tallinn's largest and grandest orthodox cupola cathedral. It is dedicated to Saint Alexander Nevsky who in 1242 won the Battle of the Ice on Lake Peipus, in the territorial waters of present-day Estonia. The late Russian patriarch, Alexis II, started his priestly ministry in the church.

The Alexander Nevsky Cathedral crowns the hill of Toompea where the Estonian folk hero Kalevipoeg is said to have been buried according to a legend. (It should be noted that there are many such legendary burial places of him in Estonia.) The cathedral is disliked by many Estonians as a reminder of Russian domination[citation needed]. The Estonian authorities scheduled the cathedral for demolition in 1924, but the decision was never implemented. The church has been meticulously restored since Estonia regained independence from the Soviet Union in 1991.

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- » [St Mary's Cathedral](#)

Toomkirik

St Mary's Cathedral of Tallinn (Estonian: Toomkirik, full name: Tallinna Neitsi Maarja Piiskoplik Toomkirik, German: Ritter und Domkirche, English: The Cathedral of Saint Mary the Virgin in Tallinn, also known as Dome Church) is a church located on Toompea Hill in Tallinn, Estonia. Originally established by Danes on 13th century, it is the oldest church in Tallinn and mainland Estonia. It is also the only building in Toompea which survived a 17th century fire.

Originally a Roman Catholic cathedral, it became Lutheran in 1561 and now belongs to the Estonian Evangelical Lutheran Church.

The first church was made of wood and built there most likely already in 1219 when the Danes invaded Tallinn. In 1229 when the Dominican monks arrived, they started building a stone church replacing the old wooden one. The monks were killed in a conflict between the Knights of the Sword and vassals supporting the Pope's legate in 1233 and the church was contaminated. A letter asking permission to consecrate it anew was sent to Rome in 1233 and this is the first record of the church's existence.

The Dominicans couldn't finish the building. Actually they built only the base walls. The building was completed in 1240 and it was a one-aisled building with a rectangular chancel. In 1240 it was also named cathedral and consecrated in honour of Virgin Mary. In the beginning of 14th century, reconstructions of the church began. The church was made bigger. The reconstructions began with building a new chancel. About at the same time the new vestry was built.

The enlargement of the one-aisled building to a three-aisled building began in the 1330s. The construction work however lasted almost 100 years. The new, longitudinal part of the church, 29 meters long, built by following the principles of basilica, was completed in the 1430s. The nave's rectangular pillars had been completed in the second half of the 14th century, though.

The church was greatly damaged in the great fire of 1684 when the entire wooden furnishing was destroyed. Some vaults collapsed and many stone-carved details were greatly damaged- especially in the chancel. In 1686, after the fire, the church was practically restored to what it had been before.

The Dome Church's exterior dates from the 15th century, the spire dates from the 18th century. Most of the church's furnishings goes back to the 17th and 18th centuries. From 1778 to 1779 a new baroque spire was built in the western part of the nave.

One should also mention a numerous sum of different kinds of tombstones from 13th –18th century, the stone-carved sarcophagi from the 17th century, also the altar and chancel, chandeliers, numerous coats-of arms from the 17th – 20th centuries. Two of the church's four bells date back to 17th century, two date to the 18th century. The organ was made in 1914.

Among the people buried in the cathedral are the Swedish soldier Pontus De la Gardie and his wife Sophia (John III's daughter), as well as the Russian navigators Samuel Greig and Adam Johann von Krusenstern.

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## » [St. Nicholas Church](#)

Toompark

St. Nicholas' Church (Estonian: Niguliste kirik) is a medieval church in Tallinn, Estonia. It is dedicated to Saint Nicholas, the patron of the fishermen and sailors. Originally built in the 13th century, it was partially destroyed in Soviet Bombing of Tallinn in World War II. After restoration it is in use as an art museum and concert hall. The church is situated at Harjumägi at the foot of Toompea Hill.

### History

The church was founded and built around 1230–1275 by Westphalian merchants, who came from Gotland in the 13th century. While the city was still unfortified, the church had heavy bars for closing the entrances, loopholes and hiding places for refugees. When the fortifications around Tallinn were finished in the 14th century (the town wall enclosed the church and the settlement in 1310), the St. Nicholas' Church lost its defensive function and became a typical medieval parish church. There are only a few parts of the original church that have been preserved through the present.

In 1405–1420 St. Nicholas' church obtained its current appearance, when the central aisle was built higher than side aisles and the church was redesigned as a full basilica. In 1515 the tower was built higher and covered with late-Gothic spire. In late 17th century the tower was strengthened and secured. The spire was replaced with a Baroque spire with airy galleries, which was raised higher stage by stage through several centuries. The tower is now 105 metres (344.5 ft) high.

Saint Nicholas was the only church in Tallinn which remained untouched by iconoclasm brought by the Protestant Reformation in 1523 (or 1524). The head of the congregation poured molten lead into the locks of the church, and the raging hordes could not get in.

On March 9, 1944, the church was severely damaged by Soviet Bombing of Tallinn in World War II. The resulting fire turned the church into ruins and destroyed most of its interior (except that of the St. Anthony chapel), including baroque pews, lofts and pulpit. The tower continued to smoke for about a month. Most precious art treasures survived thanks to their timely evacuation from the church. The renovation of the church started in 1953 and was completely finished in 1981.

The church tower was again damaged by a fire in October 12, 1982. The tower was burnt out and spire destroyed, roofs of the nave and the chapel of St. Anthony damaged.

After restoration the church was inaugurated in 1984 as a museum-concert hall, where the collection of medieval art of the Art Museum of Estonia is displayed. Due to its excellent acoustics, the church is very popular concert hall.

### Artworks in the church

Most famous of the artworks is a painting *Danse Macabre* (Dance of Death) by the Lübeck master Bernt Notke, which depicts the transience of life, the skeletal figures of Death taking along the mighty as well as the feeble ones. Only the initial fragment of the original 30 metres (98.4 ft) wide painting (accomplished at the end of the 15th century) can be seen in the St Nicholas' Church.

*Danse Macabre* by Bernt Notke

The High Altar of the St Nicholas' Church was made between 1478–1481 in the workshop of Herman Rode, master from Lübeck. Paintings on the outer flanks of this double-winged altar depict the life of Saint Nicholas, the central part and the unfolded wings expose over thirty wooden sculptures forming the so-called gallery of saints.

The exposition contains also the Altar of St. Mary from 1500; the Altar of the Holy Kin from about 1490, made at Jan Borman's workshop in Brussels; The Altar of Christ's Passion was made at the beginning of the 16th century by the Brugge master Adrian Isenbrandt at the order of the powerful Brotherhood of the Blackheads Guild, it was later complemented by Michel Sittow, a Tallinn artist.

The side chapel was used to hold the mummy of Duke Charles Eugène de Croÿ, the commander of the Russian army at Battle of Narva (1700), taken prisoner by Swedish King Charles XII. Charles Eugène de Croÿ died in 1703 and was left unburied as nobody was willing to pay for the funeral. The air conditions in the chapel where the body was held protected the corpse from decaying and it became an attraction, remaining on display until 1897 when the authorities finally buried it.

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## » [St. Olaf's church](#)

Old Town

St. Olaf's church or St. Olav's church (Estonian: Oleviste kirik) in Tallinn, Estonia, is believed to have been built in the 12th century and to have been the centre for old Tallinn's Scandinavian community prior to the conquest of

Tallinn by Denmark in 1219. Its dedication relates to King Olaf II of Norway (a.k.a. Saint Olaf, 995-1030). The first known written records referring to the church date back to 1267, and it was extensively rebuilt during the 14th century.

A legend tells that the builder of the church, named Olaf, upon its completion, fell to his death from atop the tower. It is said that when his body hit the ground, a snake and a toad crawled out of his mouth. There is a wall-carving depicting this event in the adjoining Chapel of Our Lady.

Around 1500, the building reached a height of 159 meters. The motivation for building such an immensely tall steeple must have been to use it as a maritime signpost, which made the trading city of Tallinn visible from far out at sea. Between 1549 and 1625, when the spire burnt down after a lightning strike, it was the tallest building in the world. The steeple of St. Olav has been hit by lightning at least eight times, and the whole church has burned down three times throughout its known existence. Following several rebuildings, its overall height is now 123 meters.

From 1944 until 1991, the Soviet KGB used Oleviste's spire as a radio tower and surveillance point. It currently continues as an active Baptist church.

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- [Gardens, Parks \(2\)](#)

- » [Botanical Garden](#)

Kloostrimetsa tee 52

The Tallinn Botanic Garden is located in the eastern outskirts of Tallinn, 10 km from the city centre and 3 km from the Pirita Sailing and Recreation Centre. The territory is split by the Pirita River and embraced by a large sandy pine forest area. Metsakalmistu Cemetery, the last resting place of a number of celebrities in Estonian history, is in the neighbourhood, as is the Tallinn TV Tower.

Take bus 34A or 38 from the bus terminal at Viru keskus to Kloostrimetsa stop.

You can also take the Hop On Hop Off Tallinn City tour (Green Line) and get off at the Botanic Garden stop.

#### Opening hours

Tallinn Botanic Garden is open daily.

Glasshouses and Palm House are open:  
from 5 January until 26 April 11 am - 4 pm  
from 27 April until 6 September 11 am - 6 pm  
from 7 September until 20 December 11 am – 4 pm.

Glasshouses and Palm House are closed:  
05.10.2009-18.10.2009  
21.12.2009-03.01.2010

Outdoor collections open 11 am – 7 pm.

#### Admission fees

Visiting the outdoor collection is free of charge.

#### Palm House and Glasshouses

Free of charge: children under 7 year; disabled people; teachers accompanying pupils' groups.

NB! Sorry, we accept cash only.

Adult	45 EEK (€ 2,90)	
Children, students, retired people	25 EEK (€ 1,60)	
Family ticket (2 adults and children)	90 EEK (€ 5,75)	

#### Admission fees during exhibition

Adult	55 EEK (€ 3,50)	
Children, students, retired people	35 EEK (€ 2,25)	
Family ticket (2 adults and children)	100 EEK (€ 6,40)	

Additional services

Photography permission

Photography permission for commercial purposes (1x) 1500 EEK (≈ 95,90)

Photography permission for parties (1x) 350 EEK (≈ 22,35)

[Website](#)

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## » [Tallinn Zoo](#)

Paldiski mnt. 145, Ehitajate tee 150

Like in most countries that gained independence after World War I, in Estonia the cultural and economic development enabled the establishment of a zoological garden only shortly before World War II. Tallinn Zoo was founded on 25 August 1939. The main responsibility for the preparations of this event lay with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Department of Tourism and Nature Preservation.

Two years before, in 1937, a team of Estonian marksmen had won the World Champion title in Helsinki. With the so-called Argentine Cup they had brought along another trophy – a young lynx Illu. Illu became our first exhibit and later the lynx was chosen our emblem animal. Initially it was decided to develop our collection and gain experience in a provisory area on the edge of Kadrioru Park. Afterwards a more extensive area was to be selected for the proper zoo. When Estonia was annexed by the Soviet Union in 1940, the societies and unions were banned. Tallinn Zoo came under the jurisdiction of Tallinn City Government and has operated as a municipal institution ever since. World War II interrupted the plans and the zoo could move to its new area of ca 87 hectares in Veskimetsa district only 44 years later, in 1983.

At first, the zoo had to cope with temporary buildings adapted from old military warehouses. Due to the 10-year-long prohibition on building cultural and sports structures in the Soviet Union after the Olympic Games in Moscow, the construction of proper zoo buildings could be initiated only subsequent to Estonia's re-independence. In view of the extent of our territory and the financial opportunities of the city, the establishment of proper zoo facilities takes a lot of time. Therefore all the supporters are welcome. Considering that great part of people in Estonia still cannot afford travelling abroad, the Tallinn Zoo, being the only zoo in the country, has already today to give its best as a so-called embassy of wild animals.

Apparently there is no zoo that could perfectly manage a collection of too many species. It is unavoidable to have preferences and to specialise in particular animal groups. Tallinn Zoo holds one of the best collections of mountain goats and sheep in the world. We have an outstanding number of eagles and vultures and a remarkable collection of owl and crane species. As to other animal groups, the choice is more modest. However, we can claim without boasting that during our existence of a bit more than 60 years we have managed to assemble the most fascinating zoo collection in Northern Europe and achieved significant success in the reproduction of our nurselings. These achievements owe directly to the good will and skills of our staff. Other competent parties have also noted our success. In 1989, earlier than any other zoo in the Soviet Union, Tallinn Zoo was included to the membership of the World Association of Zoos and Aquariums (WAZA). A decade earlier, we had become a support member of the American Association of Zoos and Aquariums (AAZA). Subsequently, we have actively taken part in founding regional zoo organisations, such as the European Association of Zoos and Aquaria (EAZA) and the Euro-Asian Regional Association of Zoos and Aquariums (EARAZA).

Open every day

Ticket office(s) open :

Nov.-Feb. 9 - 15

March- Apr., Sept.-Oct. 9 - 17

May-Aug. 9 - 19

You are allowed to walk at the Zoo for 2 hours after the Ticket office is closed.  
West Gate at Ehitajate tee 150 is closed from October to April.

Indoor expositions (Tropic House, Elephant House) open Tue - Sun:

Nov.-Feb. 10 - 16

March- Apr., Sept.-Oct. 10 - 18

May-Aug. 10 - 20

Children´s Zoo open 1 June - 1 September, Wed - Sun, 10 - 16.

• [Palaces, Castles \(2\)](#)

» [Kadriorg Palace and Park](#)

Weizenbergi 37

Kadriorg Palace and Kadriorg Park will celebrate the 290th anniversary this year. The jubilee will be marked out by the exhibition "The Palace and Its Story" at Kadriorg Art Museum, accompanied by a series of guided tours and lectures within the Saturday Academy, the premier of a documentary in July and a richly illustrated album on Kadriorg Palace coming out at the end of the year.

The events of the anniversary, taking place at Kadriorg Art Museum and in Kadriorg Park, will be described in a special edition "Kadriorg 290" issued on May.

The history of Kadriorg Palace – one of the finest Baroque ensembles in North Europe – dates back to 1718. On July 22, 1718 Russian Tsar Peter the Great, assisted by the Italian architect Niccolò Michetti, began the building of the palace and the park to a picturesque spot near Tallinn, later on renamed Kadriorg after Empress Catherine I.

The jubilee season is launched by the exhibition "The Palace and Its Story", spotlighting authentic objects, documents, works of art, blueprints and pictures, thus illustrating the historic layers of the palace and entertaining the visitors with the air of the past centuries.

#### About the Museum

The Kadriorg palace and park were founded by the Russian czar Peter I. According to the designs of the architect Niccolò Michetti, invited from Rome, the palace was built after the Italian villas, consisting of a main building and of two annexes.

The well-preserved great hall is one of the best examples of Baroque architecture not only in Estonia but also in the whole Northern Europe. Besides Russian and Italian artists, masters from Stockholm, Riga and Tallinn took part in its building work. The two-storied hall is decorated with rich stucco work and ceiling paintings.

The vestibule and some other rooms in the main building, as well as some of the stoves have retained their 18th-century appearance.

The park was named Kadriorg (Catherine's Valley) after the empress Catherine I. Most of the Russian rulers, from Peter's daughter Elizabeth, to the last Romanov emperor Nicholas II, have visited this imperial summer residence.

From 1921 the Estonian Museum in Tallinn was situated in the palace. In 1928 it was reorganized into the Art Museum of Estonia.

From 1929 the palace served as the residence of the Estonian head of state (from 1938 president). The building was renovated in 1933-34. The banqueting hall after the design of the architect Aleksander Vladovsky was constructed at the back of the palace. Some rooms were refurnished in Estonian national romantic style after the designs of the architect Olev Siinmaa.

From 1946 until 1991 the palace housed the main building of the Art Museum of Estonia. Due to the deterioration of the building, large restoration works were started. The government of Sweden supported the works that lasted over 9 years, with 21 million Swedish kronor.

On July 22, 2000 the Kadriorg Art Museum, branch of the Art Museum of Estonia, was opened in the renovated palace. Besides exhibitions, concerts, theatre performances and receptions, as well as lectures, tours and introductions of art works take place in the museum

Several smaller buildings belong to the palace ensemble. Most of them have been renovated by now. The 18th-century pavilion (Lusthaus) and the guesthouse from the beginning of the 19th century housed the restoration workshops of the Art Museum of Estonia until the department was moved to Kumu after its opening in 2006. In 1997 a new museum introducing the private collection of Johannes Mikkel was opened in the former kitchen building of the palace. The wooden guards' house opposite the gates of the palace that was originally built at the beginning of the 19th century has been completely restored.

The territory of the park that was planned together with the palace was originally over 100 hectares. Its central part will be restored as an Italian-French regular park. The Flower Garden behind the palace has been renovated after 18th-century examples. The Lower Garden in front of the palace is waiting for its turn.

## Guided tours

### Booking and information:

+372 606 6400 or kadriorg@ekm.ee

Guided tours must be booked in advance (at least one week).

Group: 10–35 persons.

Guided tours are available in Russian, English, Finnish, Swedish, German, and French.

### Prices:

Kadriorg Palace 650 EEK

With Mikkel Museum 700 EEK

NB! The admission fee to the museum will be added to the cost of the tour.

All the guides have been trained by the Kadriorg Art Museum.

### Tour in Kadriorg Palace

After brief introduction into the history of the Palace, the tour will turn its attention to the magnificent art works exhibited in Kadriorg Palace - from the 16th century Netherland paintings to the 19th century Russian realism.

Artworks by Pieter Brueghel the Younger, Jan van Kessel, Bartholomeus van der Helst, Annibale Carracci, Bernardo Strozzi, Lucas Cranach, Ilja Repin, Ivan Aivazovski, Ivan Šiškin and many others.

### Kadriorg Palace and Mikkel Museum

A joint tour in the Palace and in Mikkel Museum.

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## » [Toompea Castle](#)

### Toompea

Toompea Castle is the seat of the Parliament of the Republic of Estonia - the Riigikogu.

The castle complex is made up of several parts: the west wall and the Tall Hermann tower belong to the medieval fortress of the Order of the Brothers of the Sword, the Government Administration building represents the Czarist era and is classic in style, and the building of the Riigikogu, in the castle courtyard, was built in the beginning of the 1920s.

It is known that already in the 9th century there was an ancient Estonian wooden fortress on Toompea, which was conquered by the Danes in 1219. From then on until the first decades of the 20th century, Toompea belonged to various foreign rulers. In 1710 the ownership of Toompea went from the Swedes to the Russian Czarist Empire. The Russian Empress Catherine the Great ordered the construction of the Estonian Government Administration building in the east side of the fortress; it was completed in 1773.

On 24 February 1918, Estonia became an independent state. From 1920 until 1922, according to the plans of the architects Eugen Habermann and Herbert Johansen, the building of the Riigikogu was built in the castle courtyard. The expressionist design of the building makes it unique among the parliament buildings of the world. In 1935, the palatial south wing was built on the south side, copying the style of the Government Administration building, and the Governor's Garden was laid out in appropriate design.

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## • [Arch. Sites \(1\)](#)

### » [The Old Town](#)

#### Old Town

The winding, cobbled streets of Tallinn's historic centre are the focus for most visitors to the city and the hub of the major tourist attractions, which can all be enjoyed on a walking tour. The walled old town is divided into two parts: Toompea Hill was the residential area of the aristocracy and gentry in days of yore, while the Lower Town operated independently.

The Old Town, much of it dating from the 11th century, is extremely well preserved and complete, its powerful defensive stone buildings having ensured that it was not destroyed despite frequent invasions over the centuries. Visitors revel in Town Hall Square, ringed by the beautiful Town Hall and its adjacent pharmacy, which is still operating on the site it has occupied since 1422.

The Old Town is also full of churches, like St Olav's, which was the tallest church in Medieval Europe, dating from the early 13th century. The old town walls and its many fortresses made up one of the strongest defence systems in northern Europe by the 16th century. The dominating landmark on Toompea is the magnificent

Alexander Nevsky Russian Orthodox Cathedral. The medieval atmosphere is particularly evident in St Catherine's passage, between Vene and Muurivahe Streets, where visitors can stroll past the open studios of artists and craftsmen who have laboured here for centuries.

Address: Tourist Information Centre, Niguliste 2/Kullassepa 4, in the centre of the Old Town  
Telephone: 645 7777

Admission: A Tallinn Tourist Card provides free admission to the museums and sights, free use of public transport and free tours; available for 6, 24, 48 and 72 hours (from KR130 to KR450)

[See a Tallinn Walking Tour](#)

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- [Ports \(1\)](#)

- » [Port of Tallinn](#)

Sadama 25

Historically the Baltic Sea region has acted as a major transport corridor both in itself and for the rest of the world; during the Middle Ages the Hanseatic League, uniting towns around the Baltic Sea, formed the most dominating trading bloc in the world. Today, the Baltic Sea region is the fastest growing business region in Europe. Trade flows between the countries of the region have increased constantly year by year. Estonia is a sea country – the length of the coastline (3,800 km) is about 6 times longer than the mainland borderline. Therefore it goes without saying – seafaring and port business have long traditions and a mayor impact on the whole country.

Port of Tallinn is the biggest port authority in Estonia and as far as both cargo and passenger traffic are taken into account, the biggest port on the shores of the Baltic Sea. In order to fit effectively into the competitive environment, Port of Tallinn underwent a complete restructuring process in the mid 1990s by developing from a service port into a port of landlord type. In 1999, the last cargo handling operations were finally given into the hands of private companies. Today, Port of Tallinn operates as a landlord type of port with no cargo handling operations of its own. It is maintaining and developing the infrastructure of the port and leasing territories to terminal operators through building titles giving the operators an incentive to invest into superstructure and technology.

Port of Tallinn consists of five constituent harbours:

- \* Muuga Harbour
- \* Old City Harbour
- \* Paljassaare Harbour
- \* Paldiski South Harbour
- \* Saaremaa Harbour

All harbours are navigable all the year round and easily approachable with depths of up to 18 meters enabling them to receive all vessels able to pass the Danish Straits.

All port facilities have security plans approved by the national maritime authority and compliant with ISPS requirements.

Port of Tallinn is determined to pursue the highest quality and environmental standards to ensure the well-being of all its stakeholders. Lloyds Register Quality Assurance has declared the management system of Port of Tallinn to be in compliance with the requirements of the international quality management standard ISO 9001:2000 and the environmental management system standard ISO 14001:2004.

[Website](#)

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- [Museums \(1\)](#)

- » [Estonian Open Air Museum](#)

Vabaohumuuseumi tee 12

On a picturesque expanse of forest parkland on Kopli Bay is preserved a collection of historic Estonian buildings, transplanted from around the country to represent rural life through the centuries. Exhibits consist of various farm buildings, windmills, watermills and other country clutter offering pleasant and informative escape from the hubbub of the nearby city. Handcrafts are on sale, horseback rides on offer, and a village inn caters for visitors keen to sample local fare. Folk music and dancing displays are scheduled regularly, and most national holidays are celebrated here in grand style.

## THE MUSEUM IS OPEN DAILY

(except January 1, June 24, December 24—25 and 31)

	23. April - 29. Sept. 2009 (incl)	30. Sept. 2008 - 22. April 2009
Park	10 - 20	10 - 17
Farmhouses	10 - 18	mostly closed
Kolu Tavern	10 - 18	10 - 17
Handicraft Shop	10 - 20	10 - 17

## ADMISSION

	23. April - 29. Sept 2009	Until 22. April 2009
Adults	95 EEK	50 EEK
Students, Estonian pensioners	45 EEK	25 EEK
Family (2 adults + their children)	150 EEK	75 EEK
Annual individual entrance	350 EEK	350 EEK
Annual family entrance	500 EEK	500 EEK
Children from 3 years	10 EEK	10 EEK

Book guided tour in advance on +372 654 91 00. Cost 1000 EEK per tour (max 30 persons).

## NEW!

Family Combo Ticket for Estonian Open Air Museum + Tallinn Zoo 199 EEK

## FREE ADMISSION

- one teacher/educator per every 10 children
- disabled persons and attendants of military service; ICOM card and TallinnCard holders
- all visitors on the last Tuesday of every month, except tourist groups and pre-booked events

## RENTAL & SERVICES

Bicycles, go-carts, audio guides, horse carriage, catering at Kolu Tavern

## HOW TO REACH US

- bus No 21 from the Baltic railway station to the museum gate
- trolley bus No 6 or 7, bus No 22 from the city centre, get out at the Zoo station. Then follow the road along the seaside (around 15 min).

[Website](#)

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## • Shops, Tours (1)

» [Hop-on Hop-off Tour](#)

Viru Square

Tallinn City Tour now offers 3 routes as the best way to experience the unique and romantic history of Tallinn. On your way from one stop to the next you will learn what's worth visiting at the next stop and why. And when you catch the next bus, you can do the same for each stop. All this is available with just one ticket until the time of expiry indicated on your ticket. You can locate the bus stops by looking at the map available on the bus. Have a pleasant trip!

Red line departures from Viru valjak

Viru Square start	9:00	10:30	12:00	13:30	15:00	16:30
Toompea Castle	9:05	10:35	12:05	13:35	15:05	16:35
Freedom Square	9:08	10:38	12:08	13:38	15:08	16:38
Estonia National Theatre	9:10	10:40	12:10	13:40	15:10	16:40
Art Museum of Estonia-KUMU	9:25	10:55	12:25	13:55	15:25	16:55
Kadriorg Palace Ensemble	9:30	11:00	12:30	14:00	15:30	17:00
D-terminal, Port of Tallinn	9:35	11:05	12:35	14:05	15:35	17:05
ABC-terminal, Port of Tallinn	9:40	11:10	12:40	14:10	15:40	17:10
Estonian Maritime Museum	9:45	11:15	12:45	14:15	15:45	17:15
Viru Square end	10:00	11:30	13:00	14:30	16:00	17:30

Green line departures from Viru valjak

Viru Square start	10:00	11:30	14:30	16:00
Kadriorg Palace Ensemble	10:05	11:35	14:35	16:05
Song Festival Ground	10:10	11:40	14:40	16:10
Orlov's Castle	10:15	11:45	14:45	16:15
Tallinn Botanic Garden	10:25	11:55	14:55	16:25
TV- tower ( closed in 2008)	10:25	11:55	14:55	16:25
Pirita Convent	10:30	12:00	15:00	16:30
Pirita Port of Yachts	10:35	12:05	15:05	16:35
Russalka Monument	10:40	12:10	15:10	16:40
D-terminal, Port of Tallinn	10:45	12:15	15:15	16:45
ABC-terminal, Port of Tallinn	10:50	12:20	15:20	16:50
Viru Square end	11:00	12:30	15:30	17:00

Blue line departures from Viru valjak

Viru Square start	9:30	11:00	12:30	14:00	15:30
Toompea Castle	9:35	11:05	12:35	14:05	15:35
Kristiine Shopping Centre	9:40	11:10	12:40	14:10	15:40
Open-air Museum	9:50	11:20	12:50	14:20	15:50
Zoo / Shopping Centre	10:00	11:30	13:00	14:30	16:00
Hotel Tallinn Mercury	10:05	11:35	13:05	14:35	16:05
Train station	10:07	11:37	13:07	14:37	16:07
D-terminal, Port of Tallinn	10:10	11:40	13:10	14:40	16:10
ABC-terminal, Port of Tallinn	10:20	11:50	13:20	14:50	16:20
Viru Square end	10:30	12:00	13:30	15:00	16:30

Prices  
ADULTS

24 H / 250 EEK - One PASS for 3 tours  
 48 H / 300 EEK - One PASS for 3 tours  
 72 H / 350 EEK - One PASS for 3 tours

SPECIAL

(special price for students, children 7-16 years old, seniors 65+...)

24 H / 200 EEK - One PASS for 3 tours  
 48 H / 250 EEK - One PASS for 3 tours  
 72 H / 300 EEK - One PASS for 3 tours

FAMILY TICKET

24 H / 650 EEK - One PASS for 3 tours  
 48 H / 800 EEK - One PASS for 3 tours  
 72 H / 950 EEK - One PASS for 3 tours

TALLINN CARD

Free with 24 h. / 48 h. / 72 h. Tallinn Card

Tallinn City Tour  
 Kadaka tee 62a,  
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