



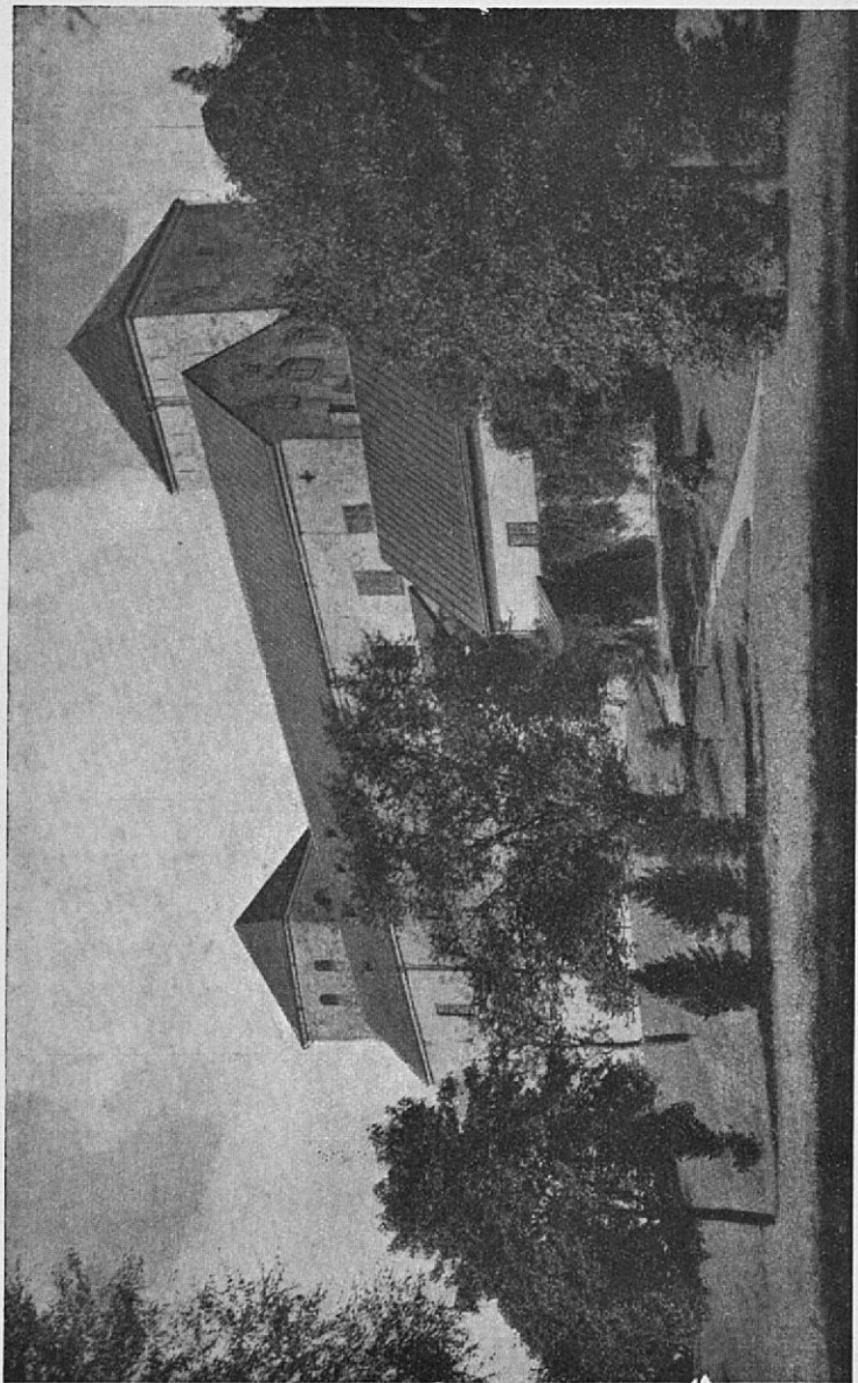
County and town of Turku-Åbo.

Varsinais-Suomen Matkailuyhdistys — Egentliga-Finlands Turistförening.
Suomi — Finland.

COUNTY AND TOWN
OF
TURKU-ÅBO



VARSINAIS-SUOMEN MATKAILUYHDISTYS —
EGENTLIGA-FINLANDS TURISTFÖRENING
SUOMI — FINLAND

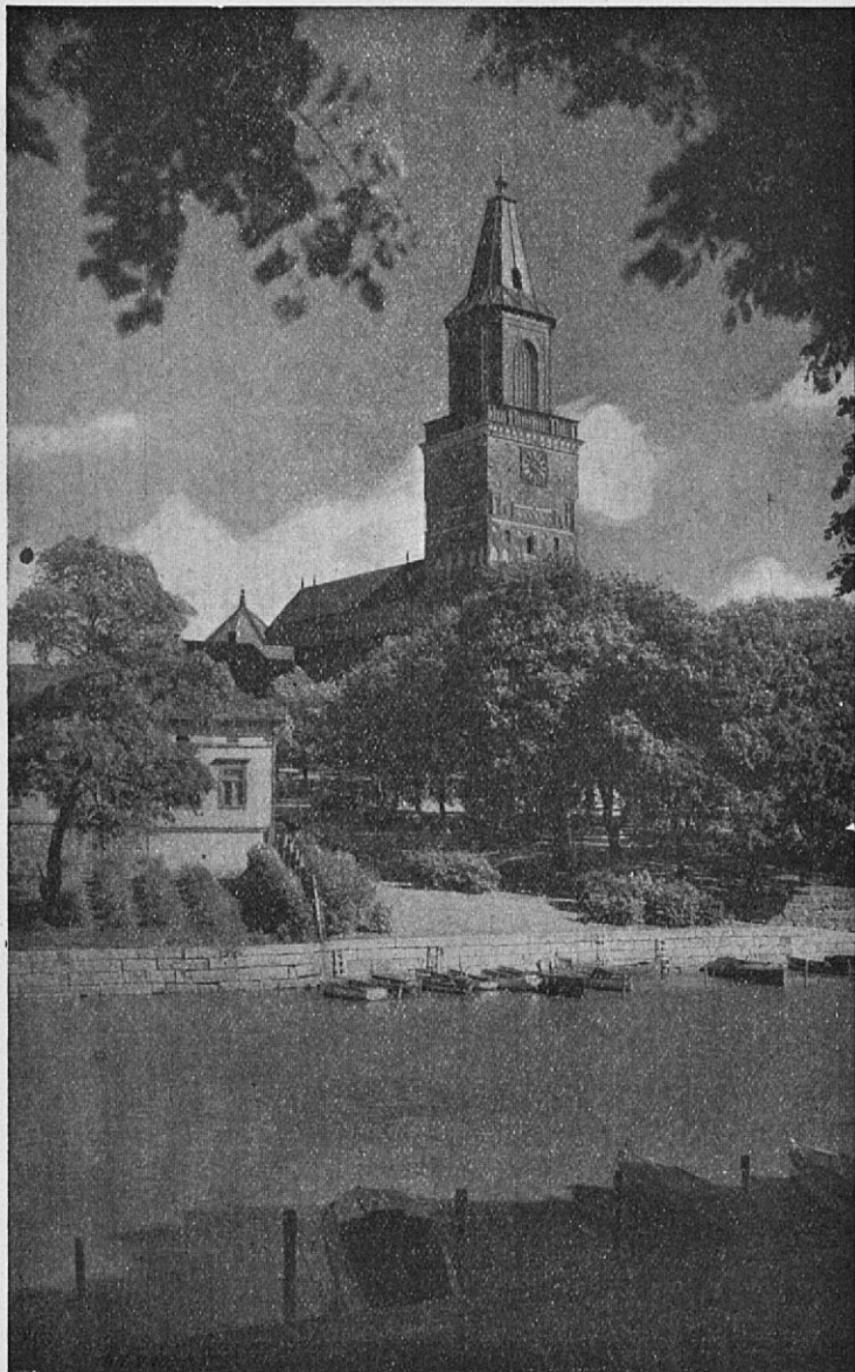


Castle of Turku(Åbo). Older part.

"ORIGINAL-FINLAND."

Finland is often looked upon as a desert, and certainly the melancholy beauty of the eastern parts of the country, the silent woods, the large lakes and the rushing streams are to some extent doing justice to this description. People think that foreigners come to our country only because of this desert-like nature, and therefore guide the stream of tourists northwards and eastwards.

"Original-Finland", the old county along the Baltic coast of Finland, offers us an old steady culture together with a natural beauty as great as that of the other counties, which are more difficult to get to. Its *archipelago*, the greatest of Europe, is something really marvellous, alternating between narrow straits, high mountains and rocky shores, or smiling meads and leafy woods. Between the oak groves we may catch a glimpse of some ruined castle, and along the shores of the inner bays we see the merry summer cottages of the town-residents. Old is here united with new in a harmonious way, which tells of life and prosperity. But *the mainland* as well offers us many various and charming views. The broad valleys along the streams, where the cultivation of wheat and sugarbeets has taken the place formerly occupied by potatoes and ryefields, give a proof of thrivingness and old rustic culture. The numerable countrystates and old castles speak an easily understood tongue about the ancientness of this culture. The huge lake of Pyhäjärvi in the north and the magnificent woods of Oripää equal the most splendid regions of East-Finland in beauty, the lakes and the mountains of Kisko and Suomensjärvi compete successfully with "the Switzerland of Finland", Kuusamo, in the north-eastern part of the country.



Cathedral.

The first and oldest county of this land, called "Original-Finland", is the most important part of Finland and consists of the southern part of the administrative district of Turku (Åbo). This county, where the old capital Turku (Åbo) with its 700 years old pedigree is, has an area of only 8,000 square kilometres. There are good highroads going in all directions and over ferries and bridges far out into the archipelago. The population is somewhat more than half a million, whereof about 85,000 belong to the town of Turku (Åbo). Some 45,000 of the inhabitants speak Swedish as their native tongue, and live in the archipelago. The population on the mainland is Finnish and speaks a dialect which is clearly different from the Finnish spoken in Hämeenmaa (Tavastland). The town of Turku (Åbo) is about on the linguistic boundary, and has a Swedish minority of at least 12,000.

"Original-Finland" has a warmer climate than the remainder of the country. The average temperature is +4 C. The islands are generally covered with snow for some 70—110 days, the mainland for 120—130. Farming and cattle-breeding are the staple industries here; oats, rye, wheat and sugarbeets are the chief products, and the produce of potatoes is nearly as important. Gardens and orchards are kept as well, but the timber-cutting is of a fairly small importance. Fishing is a chief industry in the archipelago and navigation is an old trade. Very little hunting or shooting is done.

The industry is of old date, and Turku (Åbo) is our third industrial town. The textile- and cigarette industries are of great importance. The iron and metal industry, which is represented by quite a large number of factories, used to work home-ore, but the leading industry of the district is nowadays working with imported rawmaterial.

Next to the capital Turku (Åbo) is the greatest importing seaport and the best winterport of the country. The exportation of woodgoods is however fairly small, even though this district has quite a large number of sawmills. Dairy-farming is a very important industry; the butter production is a good third of the whole country's. The milling-trade is well developed and so is the meatindustry.

Among the things worth seeing in this county we may chiefly mention the unique beauty of the archipelago and the numerable historical monuments. The most important ones of these latter, as e.g. the Cathedral and the old castle of Turku(Åbo), are in the town of Turku(Åbo), but also in the country there are interesting memorials to be found, especially the old mediaeval churches. Starting from Turku(Åbo) many interesting daily excursions can be made, both in the archipelago and on the mainland. Now here will follow a short and clear description of the attractions of the archipelago, the mainland and the town of Turku(Åbo) as well as of the means of communication and of the hotels.

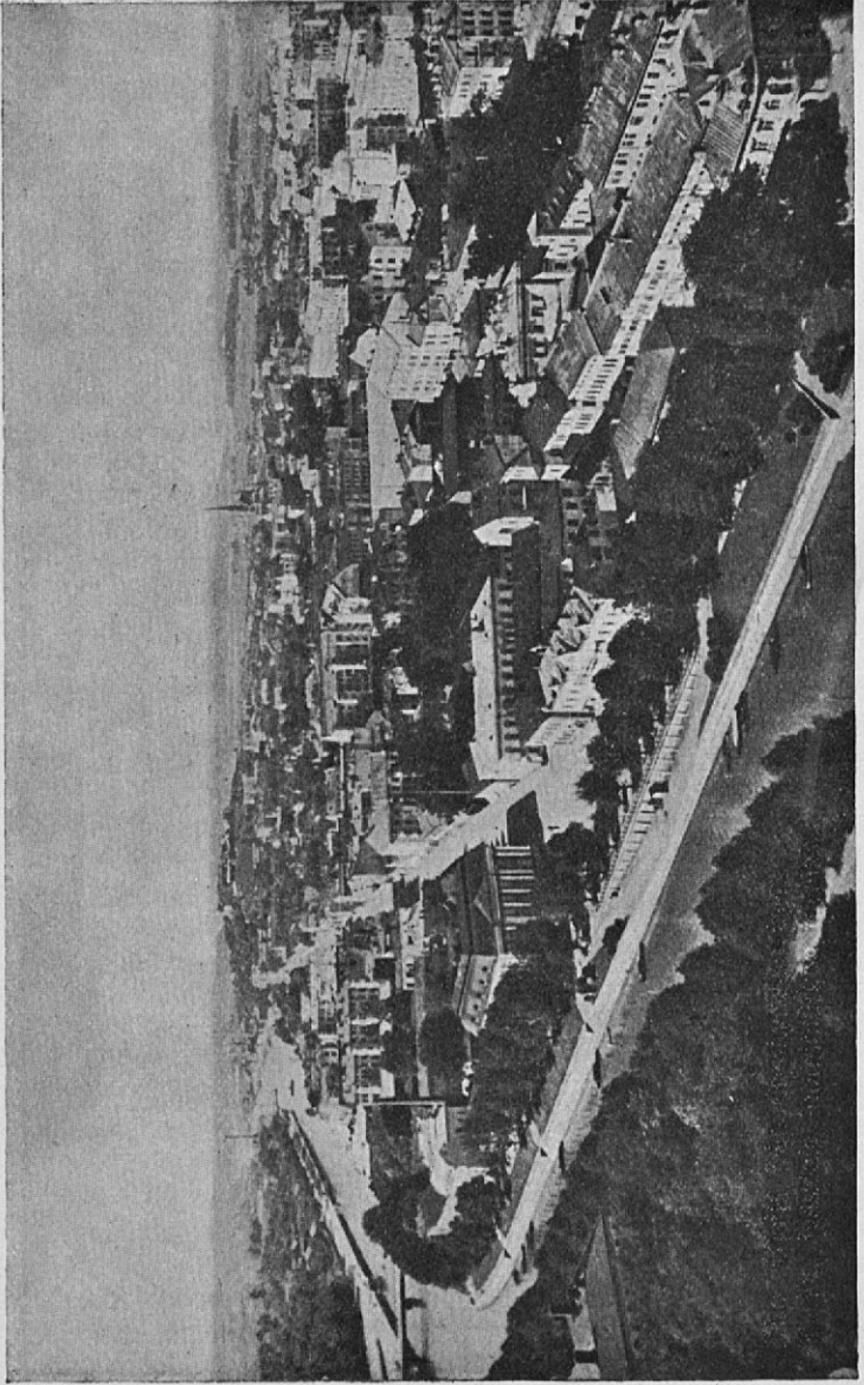
THE TOWN OF TURKU (ÅBO).

The foreigner arrives in Turku (Åbo), the former capital of Finland, by liner from Stockholm, or else — in the summertime — by aeroplane. Travellers coming from the south or the east arrive by train from Helsinki (Helsingfors).

The steamer to Turku (Åbo) leaves the "Skeppsbron" of Stockholm each night except Sunday the whole year round at 19,30. It passes by the capital of Åland, Mariehamn, during the night and reaches Turku (Åbo) at 10 o'clock in the morning. The price for a first class ticket is in the summer 35 Swedish crowns, respectively 350: — Finnish marks, and in the winter-time 45 Sw. crowns, respectively 450: — Finnish marks.

The aeroplane leaves at the aviation-port of Stockholm (5 minutes car-drive from the center of the city) at 10 o'clock from the 1:st of June until the 1:st of October. It takes $1\frac{3}{4}$ hour to cross by plane, so you will be in Åbo at 11,45 or 12,45 Finnish time, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour later the plane leaves for Helsinki (Helsingfors). The price for this crossing is 59: — Sw. crowns, respectively 590: — Finnish marks. The planes, which are flying from Stockholm to Helsinki (Helsingfors) via Turku (Åbo), are "Junkers" planes with three motors, taking 10 passengers. The passengers are taken to Turku (Åbo) from the aviation-port, which is some 6 kilometres off the town, by a special car waiting for them at the arrival of the plane. There is no extra charge for the car-drive.

The railway communications from Helsinki (Helsingfors) are good. There is a so called post-train leaving Helsinki (Helsingfors) at 8,15 and arriving in Turku (Åbo) at 13,12. The international expresstrain, the so called Turku (Åbo) express, which arrives in time to take the



View from the tower of the Cathedral.

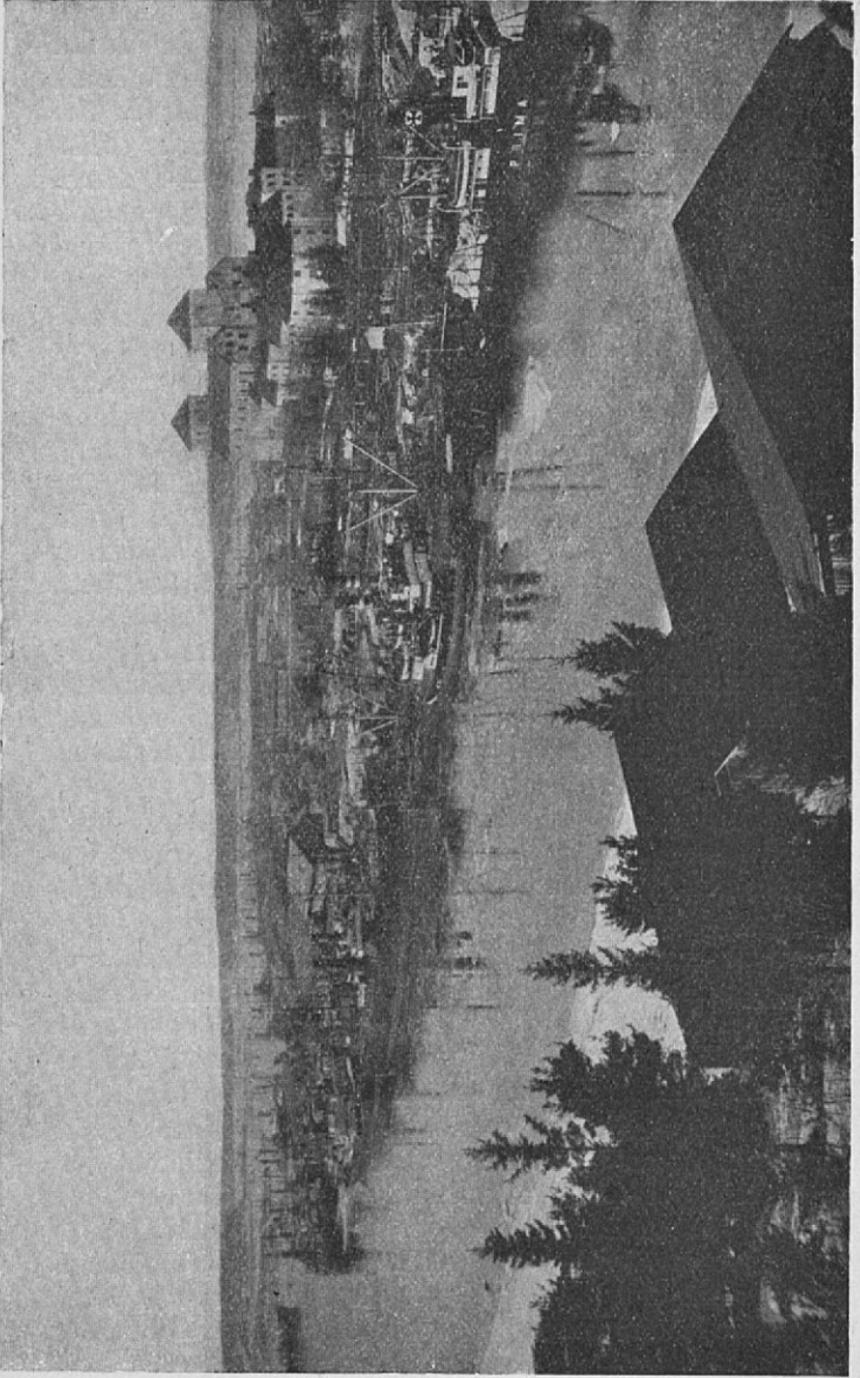
passengers down to the steamer bound for Stockholm, leaves Helsinki(Helsingfors) at 14,52. At 18,15 there is another post-train from Helsinki(Helsingfors) to Turku (Åbo) which arrives at 23,16. The post-train takes 5 hours for this journey, whereas the express takes but 4. The price for a II class ticket is 73: — Finnish marks (some 8 Sh.) with an extra charge of 10: — marks for a reserved place in the express. The railway communications between Turku(Åbo) and other places all round the country are equally good.

From Turku(Åbo) the traveller can easily get wherever he likes in Finland or abroad. The steamer leaves for Stockholm at 19,30 the plane at 17,30 and the express-train to Helsinki(Helsingfors) is off at 14,05. The morning post-train to the capital goes at 7,48 and the evening one at 17,32. Besides there are several daily trains going to Tampere(Tammerfors) and the middle and northern part of the country, and to Hämeenlinna(Tavastehus), Riihimäki and eastwards. Railway communications with sleeping-cars exist between Turku(Åbo) and Vasa, Kuopio and Viipuri(Viborg). There are special trains going to Uusikaupunki(Nystad) (2½ hours) and Naantali (Nådendal) (25 min.). There are comfortable busses to Pori(Björneborg) (4 hours), also to Rauma, Kauttua, Forssa and Salo.

The aeroplane leaves for Helsinki(Helsingfors) at 13, and reaches the capital in about 1 hours time, i. e. a few minutes past 14, whence it is possible to continue immediately to Tallinna(Reval).

There are four railways from Turku(Åbo), two of which are local, going northwest, Uusikaupunki(Nystad) and west, Naantali(Nådendal) and two further eastwards, Helsinki(Helsingfors) and northeast, Tampere(Tammerfors) and Hämeenlinna(Tavastehus) via Toijala.

Eight highroads, five of which are state ones, make Turku(Åbo) an extremely suitable starting-point for excursions by car round Finland. "Original-Finland" has the greatest number of good roads of all counties, which enable tourists to do a great many shorter excursions as well. Among the local roads we may mention the broad tarred one leading across the bridge of the Castle-Bay on to the beautiful isle of Ruissalo(Runsala), 3 kilometres of



Harbour with the Castle.

length, where the greatest oakgroves of Finland are found. Another excellent recently built road leads across isles and large, comfortable ferries to the pretty islands of *Pargas* and the great industrial community called by that same name (cement industry) (16 kms). Still another one goes across *Naantali(Nädendal)* (18 kms) and *Luonnonmaa* to the isle of *Rymättylä(Rimito)* opposite Nagu and Korpo. Across the straits of Naantali(Nädendal) a splendid bridge is just being built, one of the things most worth seeing in this part of the country. On the other shore the road goes by the summercastle of the president, Kultaranta. Still another road passes by the old estate of Wiksberg, and then by means of ferries across the stream of Paimio and the straits of Lappdal on to the biggest island of the finnish archipelago, Kimito(Kemiö), with its four parishes, industrial communitites and saw-mills (60 kms).

The town of Turku(Åbo) forms a rectangle of about $1\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ kms, on each side of the river Aura. Two street-bridges, one railway-bridge and two ferries connect the two sides of the river. The streets are large and light according to the plan of the town made up after the disastrous fire in 1827 by which Turku(Åbo), having up to that time been the capital of the country, was degraded to its second town. The river Aura is flowing through the town first in the direction north-south, but has a bend between the Cathedral-bridge and the Aura-bridge and then continues northeast-southwest. The artificially filled point of the right bank constitutes nowadays the port-district, called the Kanavaniemi(Kanalbanken).

The suburbes, Raunistula, Kaarina (St. Karins) and Itäharju are closely connected with Turku(Åbo).

Along the hills on the south-eastern bank in the middle of the town there is a big district of 2 kms length formed by the Observatory, Samppalinna and Sport-parks. Close to the Cathedral-bridge, between the Cathedral and the Old Town-hall (nowadays the police-office) we behold the beautiful parks of Porthan and Brahe with their profusion of flowers. Each side of the Aura-bridge lie the parks of Runeberg and St. Olof. The Nylands street leads up to the Kuppis-park, with the Well of Kuppis, where bishop Henry is said

to have baptized the heathen finns in 1157. The newly made park round the Michael-church is also worth mentioning, and so is the Puolala-park round the dominating Museum of Fine Arts. Some other smaller parks and a great number of private gardens are still to be found in the town, and make it seem wonderfully embed-



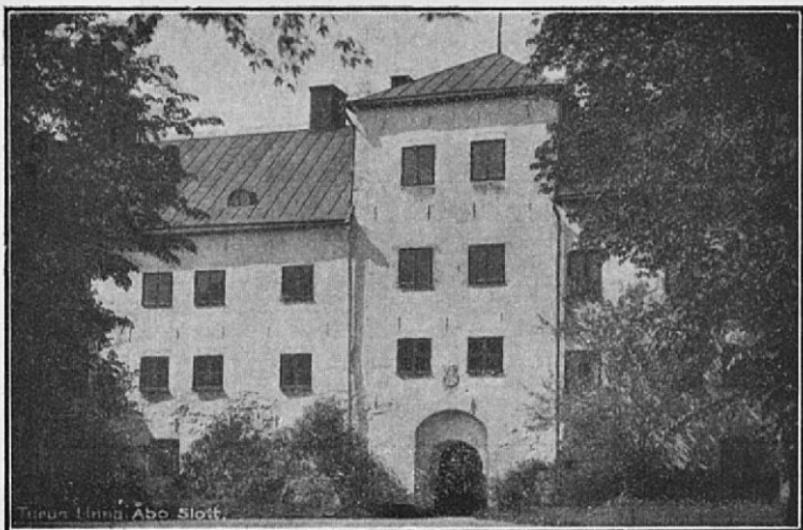
Cathedral.

ded in greenery, if you take a look at it e. g. from the top of the Observatory-hill.

The chief cultural memorials worth seeing are the castle of Turku (Åbo), the oldest fort in Finland, and the Cathedral, the only one of Finland. In the numerous halls of the castle a museum of history has been arranged, which is probably the most interesting one of Scandinavia. The museum is open between 11—16 o'clock and can be reached by tramway (the line of Kanavaniemi

Kanalbanken) or car. A special catalogue of the most interesting things may be got at the entrance, in the bookshops and at the office of the Tourists' society.

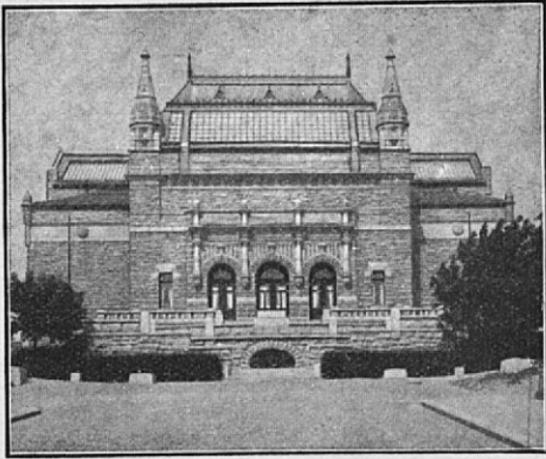
The oldest parts of *the castle* originate from 1280. For different periods it has been inhabited both by Finnish dukes and Swedish kings. The Russians treated this old monument very roughly, and it has not up to now been entirely put in repair.



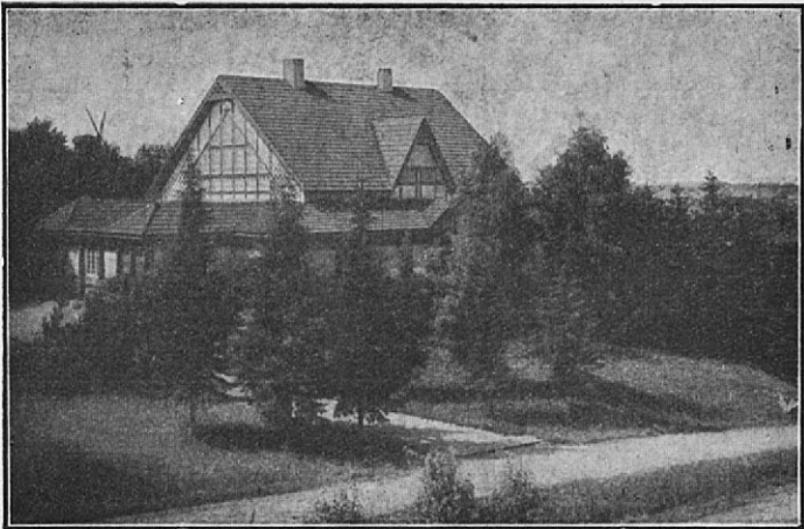
Castle: Newer part.

The Cathedral was built in 1229 and celebrated its 700 years' jubilee in 1929. In its first shape it was ready in 1290, but was incessantly enlarged during the whole middle age. The imposing higher nave with its interesting vault-constructions was built in 1460. The Cathedral has just been carefully restored. As to the time when it is open this is to be found on a board at the entrance.

Among other cultural things of interest we may still mention the *Museum of Fine arts* and the *Biological Museum*. The building of the *old Academy*, built in 1802—05 and by that time the greatest one of Finland, is interesting as well; also some stonebuildings from the



Museum of Fine Arts.



Biological Museum.



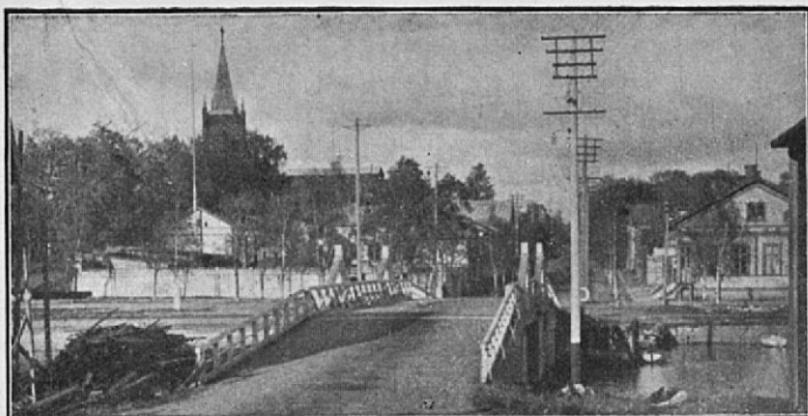
Turun Yliopisto (Finnish university).



Åbo Akademi (Swedish university).

middle of that century at the Square of Suurtori (Stortorget) and in the street Iso Hämeenkatu (St. Tavastgatan). The two universities *Turun Yliopisto* (Finnish) and *Åbo Akademi* (Swedish), the beautiful *Public Library*, the more oldfashioned house of the *Swedish Theatre*, and the extremely modern one of the *Finnish Theatre* are also worth seeing. Among the statues we may mention the one of *Per Brahe* in the Brahe-park (close to the Cathedral), of *Porthan* in the Porthans-park in front of the picturesque summer coffee-house, Pinellan, and the wellknown granit-figure, called "Lilja" (The Lily), standing in the Runebergs-park at the Aura-bridge, and made by Wäinö Aaltonen. The jet with its bronze-lion, in front of the public library was put up as a remembrance of a wellknown citizen C. A. Petrelius. The governor of the district of Turku (Åbo) and the archbishop of Finland live in Turku(Åbo). One of the countrys three superior courts of justice is also fixed here.

Among the hotels we recommend Hamburger Börs, Societetshuset and Hospitz Betel, all of which lie in the middle of the town. These hotels have also good restaurants. Among the out of town restaurants Marjaniemi and Yleinen Käytävä, both on the beautiful isle of Ruissalo(Runsala), are to be recommended. The coffee-house of the aviation-port (6 kms) on a lovely spot is a good one as well.



Uusikaupunki(Nystad).

UUSIKAUPUNKI (NYSTAD).

Uusikaupunki(Nystad), (4300 inhabitants) is the second town of "Original-Finland" and has a history of more than 300 years' age. The distance between this town and Turku(Åbo) is 65 kms. and you can get there in about 2 hours by train, car or buss. The country all round is extremely beautiful; the archipelago of Uusikaupunki, where much yachting is done, is renowned for its splendour.

The houses of this town are mostly wooden one-story houses. It has, as many other finnish towns, at intervals of some 50, 60 years been ravaged by fires. The town is famous for its beautiful carved wooden gates. The old church is the cultural and historical museum of Uusikaupunki(Nystad). The chief industries are shipbuilding, broking, woodsawing and stonework. Formely it used to have important brewery-trade as well. Through the peace of Nystad in 1721, which terminated a great war with Russia, called "The Great Disturbances", the name of this town has been put down into history. The navigation of Uusikaupunki(Nystad) has been, and is still, quite important, although its most glorious days are past.

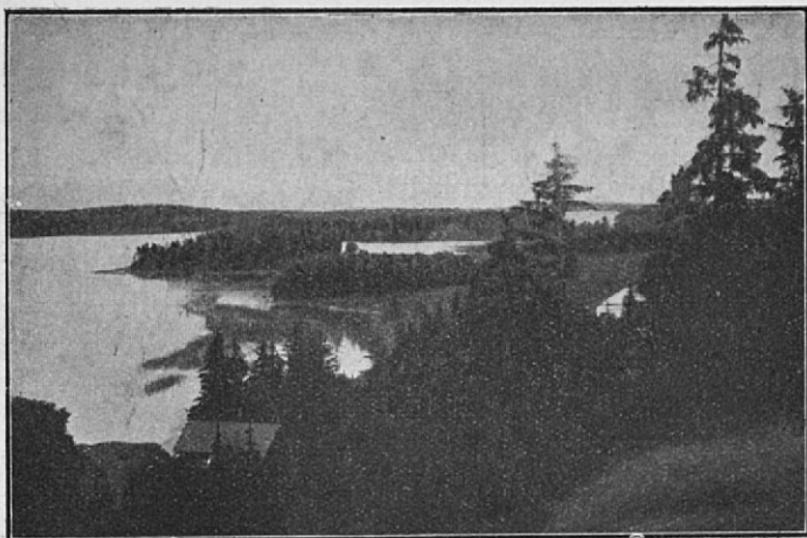
Among the hotels and restaurants "Vallila" and "Seurahuone" are worth mentioning.



Naantali(Nådendal).

NAANTALI (NÅDENDAL).

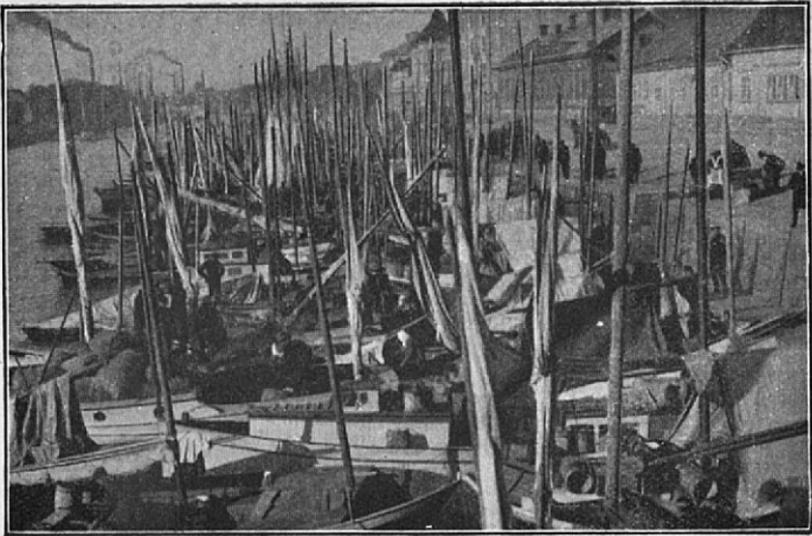
Naantali(Nådendal) (700 inhabitants), the seaside place with the monastery, is in spite of its high age, 500 years, the smallest town of Finland. It is easily accessible by train or buss ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hour) or by steamer ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hour) from Turku(Åbo). You can have an interesting and pleasant journey by going by train one way, and by steamer the other. The most noticeable things are the beautiful old church, the ruined monastery, and the picturesque harbour with view on the stately castle of the president called Kultaranta. A walk in the idyllic surroundings across the Kuparivuori (The "Cuperhill"), past the fine bridge, which is just being built to Luonnonmaa, and then on to the beach of *Merikylpylä*, (*Havsbadet*) is really worth while. There are hotels and numerous restaurants in the town, among which Kaivo-huone(Brunnshuset) is worth mentioning as the best one. The beach of Merikylpylä (3 kms from Naantali) and the good restaurant there, which are accessible by steamer directly from Åbo as well, are important summer attractions.



Kimito (Kemiö).

THE ARCHIPELAGO.

The innermost part of the archipelago consists of the two great islands (with a diameter of abt 10 km), *Ruisalo (Runsala)* and *Hirvensalo*, lying each side of the passage-way to Turku (Åbo) and adorned with pretty summercottages; they are accessible by car in a quarter of an hour and by steamer or motorboat in twice as long time. Across *Hirvensalo* the road continues on to *Kaks-kerta*, the whole middle-part of which is taken up by a beautiful lake. Southeast of *Hirvensalo* we have the pretty isles of *Pargas*, which we can reach by a road from Turku (Åbo) across the longish isle of *Kuusisto (Kustö)*, on the northern point of which the ruined mediaeval bishops-castle bearing that same name lies. On the isle of *Kirjala*, where an excellent motor-ferry carries several cars at the same time, the road parts sending one branch to *Pargas* and one to the beautiful *Lemlax* with *Qvidja* castle. The road to *Pargas* leads across the narrow, but deep straits of *Hessundet*. The parish of *Pargas* is an important industrial community quite thickly, settled (6,000 inhab.) Pensions and smaller hotels exist all over the isles., and



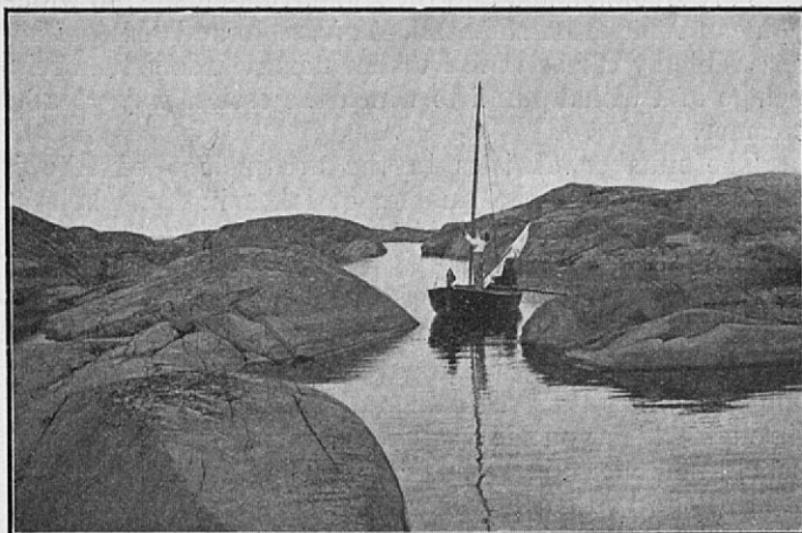
The Fishing-harbour.

we would in this case recommend a look at the list of pensions. The journey to Pargas can be undertaken by buss.

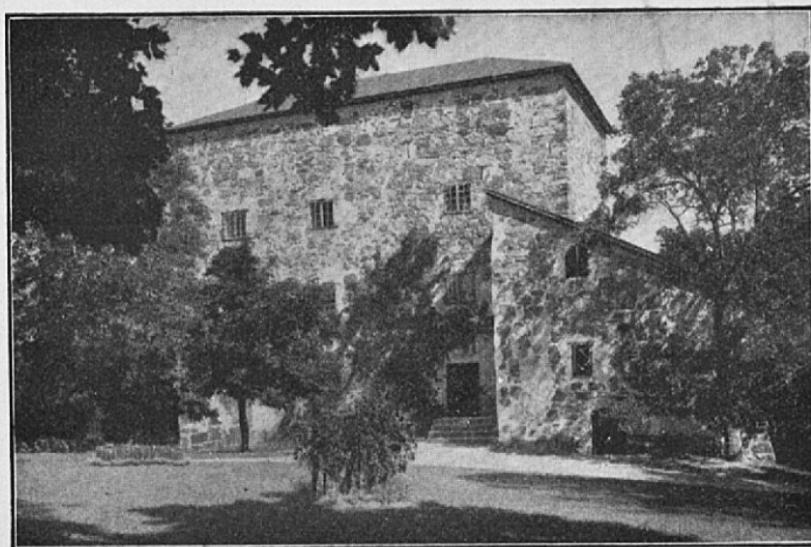
To the outer archipelago, for the visiting of which the traveller had better calculate with 2 days or so, the great isles of *Nagu*, *Korpo*, *Houtskär* and *Innö* belong, which constitute parishes bearing the same names. The best way to reach them is by steamers from Turku (Åbo) 2—5 hour's journey); they are not accessible by car.

The big isle of *Kimito* (*Kemiö*) is however accessible by car or buss from Åbo, either across the ferry of the Lappdalsstraits or across the bridge of the *Strömman* channel. This isle consists of four parishes: *Angelniemi*, *Kimito*, *Västanfjärd* and *Dragsfjärd*, the last of which is exceedingly pretty. In the southwestern corner of the isle we find the old manufacturing district of Dalsbruk with its ironfactories of many hundred year's age.

South of the southern cape of Kimito the beautiful islands of *Högsåra* and *Hitis* are situated, the latter being a parish with the same name. They are much liked as summer-places, and there are many pensions with easy prices. You can go by buss from Turku (Åbo) to Dalsbruk, and from there by motorboat to Hitis and Högsåra. There are also steamers which take you there.



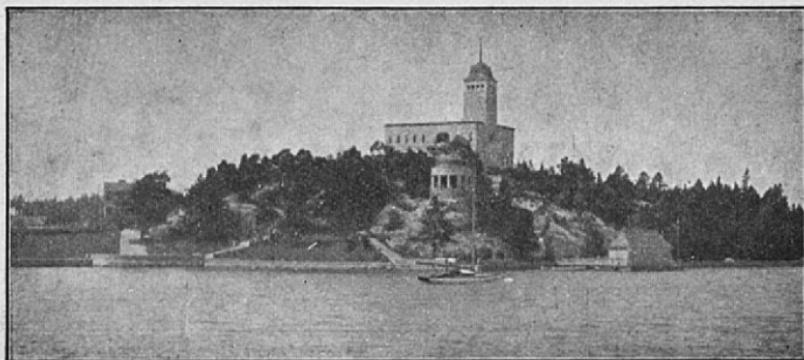
Isle of Hitis.



Quidja Castle (Pargos).

On the northern side of Turku-Åbo the most noticeable isles are *Luonnonmaa* and the *Rymättylä*-cluster, to which you can come from Naantali. *Taivassalo* and *Kustavi* are accessible by car as well. Further northwards is the archipelago of Uusikaupunki to which the easiest way goes by steamer.

The number of isles in the archipelago of Åbo is about as great as the number of lakes in the whole of Finland. The inhabited islands are many thousands. The archipelago makes the impression of a flooded country, where the water stretches its arms in all directions. No archipelago in Europe and no lake-district can be compared to this measureless dominion of islands, which reaches the archipelago of Åland in the west, and through which you may sail for several days and always behold new views in front of you. The best survey of the archipelago you get however from the plane, when flying from Åbo to Stockholm or to Helsingfors.



Kultaranta (Gullranta).

THE CONTINENT.

'Original-Finland' could as well be called the country of the river-dales. Several streams and rivers flow through it chiefly in the direction northeast to southwest, of which the most important ones, counting from the west eastwards, are the river Aura, Paimio, Salo, Perniö and Kisko. The stream of Paimio which is called Somero higher to the north, flows through a large, pretty and cultivated country, where the old military road from Turku(Åbo) to Hämeenlinna(Tavastehus) winds its way on. In the north-western corner of this county lies one of the greatest lakes of Finland, the open Pyhäjärvi (60 kms) where the sky and the water finally meet. Several miles of smooth sand form the norther shore. Between the village of Säskylä and the manufacturing district of Kauttua is a fine watering place, Arena, with hotels and restaurants. Not far from here lies the historical lake of Köyliö(Kjulo), where the apostle of Finland, bishop Henry, is told to have been murdered by the paysant Lalli. The best road from Turku(Åbo) to Pori (Björneborg) goes through the Aura parish, the splendid woods of Ori-pää and along the northern bank of Pyhäjärvi; it is a very recommendable car-drive. On the southern bank of Pyhäjärvi, to which you come by the road to Yläne, is the pension *Haukkavuori* with a glorious view on the lake.

The settling round Åbo, comprehending the parishes of Paimio, Piikkiö and Kaarina in the east, Marttila, Tarvasjoki, Lieto and Maaria in the north-east, Mynämäki, Nousiainen, Masku, Rusko and Raisio in the north-west, of which each has an interesting old mediaeval church, offers us many a thing worth seeing. Here we may mention the old estates of Kankas, Louhisaari(Vill-

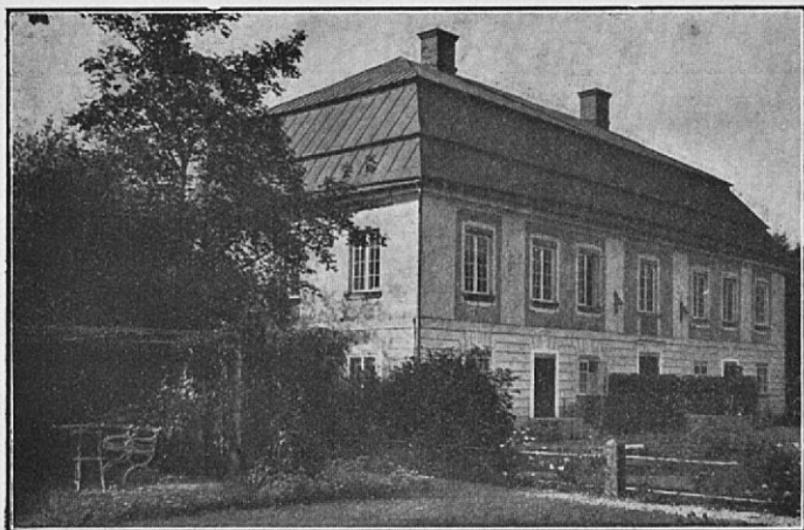
näs) and Lempisaari(Lemsjöholm), the latter two lying in the parish of Askainen. These beautiful places are all easily accessible by car along any of the four highroads to the east Uudenmaan(Nylands)-road, to the north-east Hämeenlinnan(Tavast)-road, to the north Tyrvään(Tyrvis-) resp. Tampereen(Tammerfors)-road and to the north-west Uusikaupunki(Nystad), Rauma, Pori(Björneborgs)-road.

The road going eastwards, to Uusimaa(Nyland), leads through the wealthy country-town of Salo (2,000 inhab.) (57 kms), past the ancient church of Halikko and the old estate of the family Horn, Åminne(Joensuu), which has lately come into the possession of the Armfelts. Salo, which is situated each side of the river of that same name, has hotels, restaurants, car repairing-shops, a.s.o. There is also a steamer to Kimito(Kemiö) (the Strömma-channel) from Salo.

The country to the west of Salo, comprehending the parishes of Kisko, Suomusjärvi and Kiikkala, is extremely beautiful, thickly wooded and rich in hills and lakes. The "strait" road from Turku(Åbo) to Helsinki(Helsingfors) has to pass through this district, which starting from Salo, can be crossed in three directions. The eastern part of this district borders on the beautiful country round Karjalohja(Karislojo) and Lohja(Lojo). To those, who have nothing against steep hills and low valleys, the car-drive through Salo, Muurla and Karjalohja(Karislojo), or Salo, Suomusjärvi, Sammatti and Lohja(Lojo) is a nice change on their way to Helsinki(Helsingfors), though you can get there as quickly along the larger and more comfortable, but somewhat longer road along the shore (200 resp. 230 km. i.e. abt. 4 hours).

The Häme-road offers you a calm and pleasant drive along the lovely river-dale of the Paimio-stream, through Tarvasjoki, Marttila and Koski to Somero. Directly after you have passed Koski the road sends a branch to the important manufacturing community of Forssa (8,000 inhab.) Behind Forssa lie the lovely lakes of *Tammela* in Hämeenmaa(Tavastland), one of the most beautiful districts of south-western Finland. Forssa can also be reached by train from Turku(Åbo) across Humppila (109 km), and then you can go to Tammela by car. (10 km).

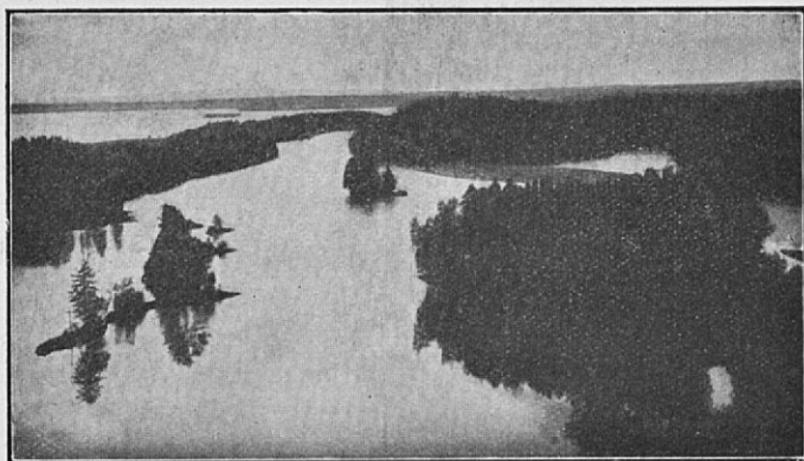
A car is the best means of conveyance in South-western Finland. Those, who have not a car of their own can easily obtain one through the Tourists' society, in accordance with a fixed fare, per hour or km. Those, who have more time, can also go by the cheaper busses. Supplies are lying close along the roads, inns and smaller hotels exist in every village. We recommend the map of the Automobileclub; besides the system of signposts is excellent.



Tykö (Teijo), Corps de logi.



Louhisaari (Villnäs).



Lakes of Tammela.

I.

THE AIRCOMMUNICATIONS.

*Leaving.**Arriving.*

Stockholm	10.00 o'clock.	Turku—Åbo	12.45 o'clock.
	Swed. time.	Helsinki—Helsingfors	14.00 "
Turku—Åbo	13.00 "	Turku—Åbo	17.00 "
Helsinki—Helsingfors	16.00 "	Stockholm	18.30 "
Turku—Åbo	17.30 "		Swed. time.

II.

THE RAILWAYCOMMUNICATIONS TO
TURKU (ÅBO).

1. TURKU (ÅBO)—HELSINKI (HELSINGFORS).

*Leaving.**Arriving.*

Helsinki—Helsingfors	8.15 o'clock.	Turku—Åbo	13.12 o'clock.
Turku—Åbo	7.48 "	Helsinki—Helsingfors	12.45 "
Helsinki—Helsingfors	14.52 "	Turku—Åbo	18.50 "
Turku—Åbo	14.05 "	Helsinki—Helsingfors	18.00 "
Helsinki—Helsingfors	18.15 "	Turku—Åbo	23.16 "
Turku—Åbo	17.32 "	Helsinki—Helsingfors	22.48 "

2. TURKU (ÅBO)—TOIJALA—TAMPERE (TAMMERFORS).

*Leaving.**Arriving.*

Turku—Åbo	9.05 o'clock.	Toijala	12.50 o'clock.
Toijala	8.56 "	Turku—Åbo	11.51 "
Turku—Åbo	12.20 "	Toijala	15.20 "
Toijala	13.50 "	Turku—Åbo	15.30 "
Turku—Åbo	16.18 "	Toijala	19.18 "
Toijala	15.40 "	Turku—Åbo	18.40 "
Turku—Åbo	19.00 "	Toijala	22.21 "
Toijala	19.38 "	Turku—Åbo	23.26 "

3. TURKU(ÅBO)—NAANTALI(NÄDENDAL).

<i>Leaving.</i>		<i>Arriving.</i>	
Turku—Åbo	8.16 o'cl.	Naantali—Nådendal	8.45 o'cl.
Naantali—Nådendal	9.13 „	Turku—Åbo	9.43 „
Turku—Åbo	9.52 „	Naantali—Nådendal	10.51 „
Naantali—Nådendal	10.25 „	Turku—Åbo	10.55 „
Turku—Åbo	11.05 „	Naantali—Nådendal	11.34 „
Naantali—Nådendal	11.40 „	Turku—Åbo	12.10 „
Turku—Åbo	12.35 „	Naantali—Nådendal	13.04 „
Naantali—Nådendal	13.12 „	Turku—Åbo	13.42 „
Turku—Åbo	14.20 „	Naantali—Nådendal	14.49 „
Naantali—Nådendal	14.50 „	Turku—Åbo	15.20 „
Turku—Åbo	15.30 „	Naantali—Nådendal	15.59 „
Naantali—Nådendal	16.50 „	Turku—Åbo	17.20 „
Turku—Åbo	17.30 „	Naantali—Nådendal	17.59 „
Naantali—Nådendal	18.05 „	Turku—Åbo	18.35 „
Turku—Åbo	19.22 „	Naantali—Nådendal	19.51 „
Naantali—Nådendal	19.57 „	Turku—Åbo	20.27 „
Turku—Åbo	21.20 „	Naantali—Nådendal	21.49 „

4. TURKU(ÅBO)—UUSIKAUPUNKI(NYSTAD).

<i>Leaving.</i>		<i>Arriving.</i>	
Turku—Åbo	5.55 o'cl.	Uusikaupunki—Nystad	7.42 o'cl.
Uusikaupunki—Nystad	12.10 „	Turku—Åbo	13.57 „
Turku—Åbo	16.15 „	Uusikaupunki—Nystad	18.02 „
Uusikaupunki—Nystad	15.15 „	Turku—Åbo	19.20 „

III.

THE BOATCOMMUNICATIONS.

A. *Foreign communications.*

TURKU(ÅBO)—STOCKHOLM.

From Turku—Åbo at 19.30 o'cl.

v. DÖBELN	Monday.
NORDSTJERNAN	Tuesday via Mariehamn.
BIRGER JARL	Wednesday.
v. DÖBELN	Thursday via Mariehamn.
NORDSTJERNAN	Friday.
BIRGER JARL	Saturday via Mariehamn.

From Stockholm at 19.30 o'cl.

NORDSTJERNAN Monday.
BIRGER JARL Tuesday via Mariehamn.
v. DÖBELN Wednesday.
NORDSTJERNAN Thursday via Mariehamn.
BIRGER JARL Friday.
v. DÖBELN Saturday via Mariehamn.

Passengers from Turku—Åbo to Mariehamn can only use the steamers leaving on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from Mariehamn to Turku—Åbo only those leaving on Thursdays and Saturdays. The steamers combined with the trains Turku(Åbo)—Helsinki(Helsingfors): 14.05, 17.32.

TURKU(ÅBO)—LÜBECK.

s/s BORE V.

From Turku—Åbo 23/5, 6/6 a. s. o. Saturday at 19.30 o'cl.
From Lübeck 16/5, 30/5 a. s. o. Saturday at 16.00 o'cl.

B. *The communications on Åland.*

TURKU(ÅBO)—MARIEHAMN.

Through the archipelago.

s/s ÅLAND I & ÅLAND II.

Tel. of the steamer 28 71.

From Turku—Åbo.

Monday	.....	at 16.00	o'cl.	s/s	ÅLAND I
Tuesday	.....	„ 16.00	„	„	ÅLAND II
Thursday	.....	„ 16.00	„	„	ÅLAND I
Friday	.....	„ 16.00	„	„	ÅLAND II

From Mariehamn.

Tuesday	.....	at 17.00	o'cl.	s/s	ÅLAND I
Wednesday	.....	„ 17.00	„	„	ÅLAND II
Friday	.....	„ 17.00	„	„	ÅLAND I
Sunday	.....	„ 16.30	„	„	ÅLAND II

Leavingplace in Turku—Åbo at the upper ferry.

Stops at the following jets: Hanga, Själö, Finby, Thoras, Retais, Wattkast, Galtby, Havträsk, Houtskär, Näsby, Kumlinge, Grundsunda, Wargata, Bomarsund, Färjsundet, Norrby, Lemströms kanal, Bartsgårda: Tuesday and Thursday from Turku—Åbo.

C. *The communications of the archipelago.*

LIST OF HOTELS AND PENSIONS.

Hotel Hamburger Börs.

Åbo. Köpmansgatan 6. First established of Åbo. Modern. Comfortable bedrooms. Diningroom. Banqueting hall and summer-garden.

Hotel Hospits Betel.

Turku(Åbo), Yliopistonkatu 29 a. High class hotel. Restaurant and coffee-room. Well provided bedrooms from 25:— 100:— mk.

Hotel Societetshuset.

Åbo. Humlegårdsgatan 2. High class modern hotel. Comfortable rooms at moderate prices.

Hotel Maakunta.

Turku, Humalistonkatu 7. Modern, cosy bedrooms with hot and cold water from 20:— mk. First class restaurant.

Hotel National.

Turku, Rauhank. 8. Comfortable hotel. Moderate prices. Near to the railwaystation.

Järnvägshotellet.

Åbo. Humlegårdsgatan 18. Opposite the railway-station. First class hotel and restaurant.

Hotel Hospitz.

Åbo. Kristinegatan 9. Religious home for travellers. Cosy bedrooms with alcoves and dressingrooms. Comfortable drawing-room.

Hotel Saima.

Åbo. Eriksgatan 15. Quiet rooms at cheap prices 20:—40:— mk. Dining-room open the whole day.

Restaurants of Pikku-Pukki(Lilla Bocken).

Ruissalo(Runsala), Beautifully situated. Good means of transity by steamer or buss.

Uudenkaupungin Seurahuone(Nystads Societetshus).

Uusikaupunki(Nystad). Perfect first class restaurant. Bedrooms from 20:—50:— mk. Own carhouse.

Dragsfjärd pensionat.

Dragsfjärd. Beautifully situated 300 m. from the road to Dalsbruk. Surrounded by pine-woods. Own jetty and good bathing-beach. Bedrooms, sitting-rooms and halls.

Lugn-näs pensionat.

Dalsbruk. Beautifully situated at the Ekholms-straits. Boarders are welcome. Opportunity for yachting. Good bathing-beach. Daily communications by steamer and busses.

Rosenqvist Boardinghouse.

Pargas Malm, at the Bläsnäs-road. Snug and comfortable rooms at cheap prices.

Haukkavuori summer-house.

Yläne, at the beautiful lake of Pyhäjärvi, in a pineforest. Healthy air, large, sandy beach. Cristalline water. Guests are received 15/5—15/9. Board and lodging at 30:—40:— mk. a day.

AKTIEBOLAGET
ÅBOLANDS BANK

Only private bank with head-office in Åbo.

Branchoffices:

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Undertakes any kind of banktransactions.

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WIKLUND A.B.

ÅBO

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Aino Hairbrush

as a memento from Finland.

A/B De Förenade Borst- och Penselfabrikerna.

Åbo.

The Biological Museum. In its own building in the Jungfrustigen (Neitsytpolku).

Open every day 9—15 o'clock (20 th. May—20 th August 9—20 o'clock).
Entré: Weekdays: Grownups 2 Mk., children 1 Mk. Sundays and holidays: Grownups 1 Mk., children 50 p. Besides there are group tickets at 20 Mk. (valid for 40 people) and whole year tickets at 8 Mk. for a family and 4 Mk. for a single person. Schoolchildren and Course-students from the town of Turku-Åbo, may obtain free entrance at the intendents of the museum.

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Telegrams: ENROTHCOMP.

Code: A. B. C. 5th Edition.

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ÅBO.

Universitetsstr. 27.

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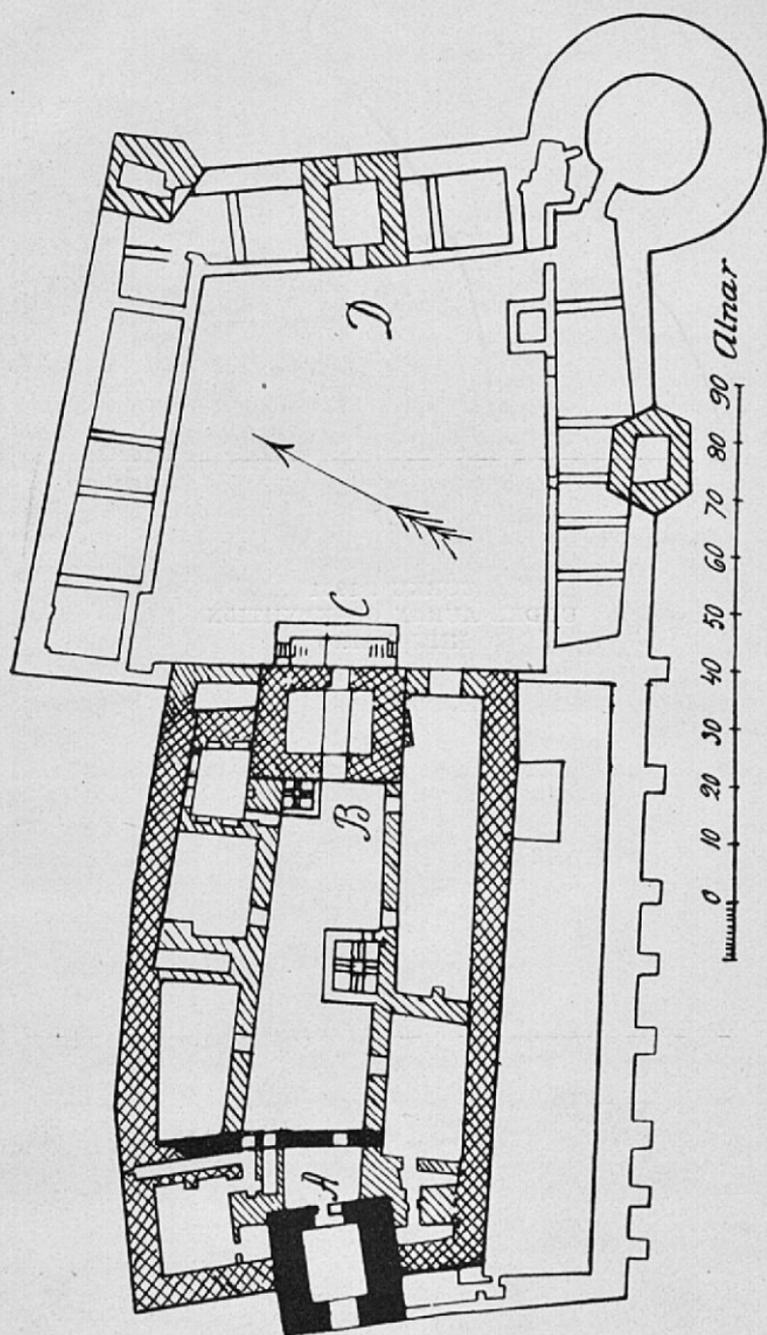
Åbo Vaddaffär, Auragatan 5. Tel. 883, 831 & 3198.

The Museum of Fine Arts.

Åbo.

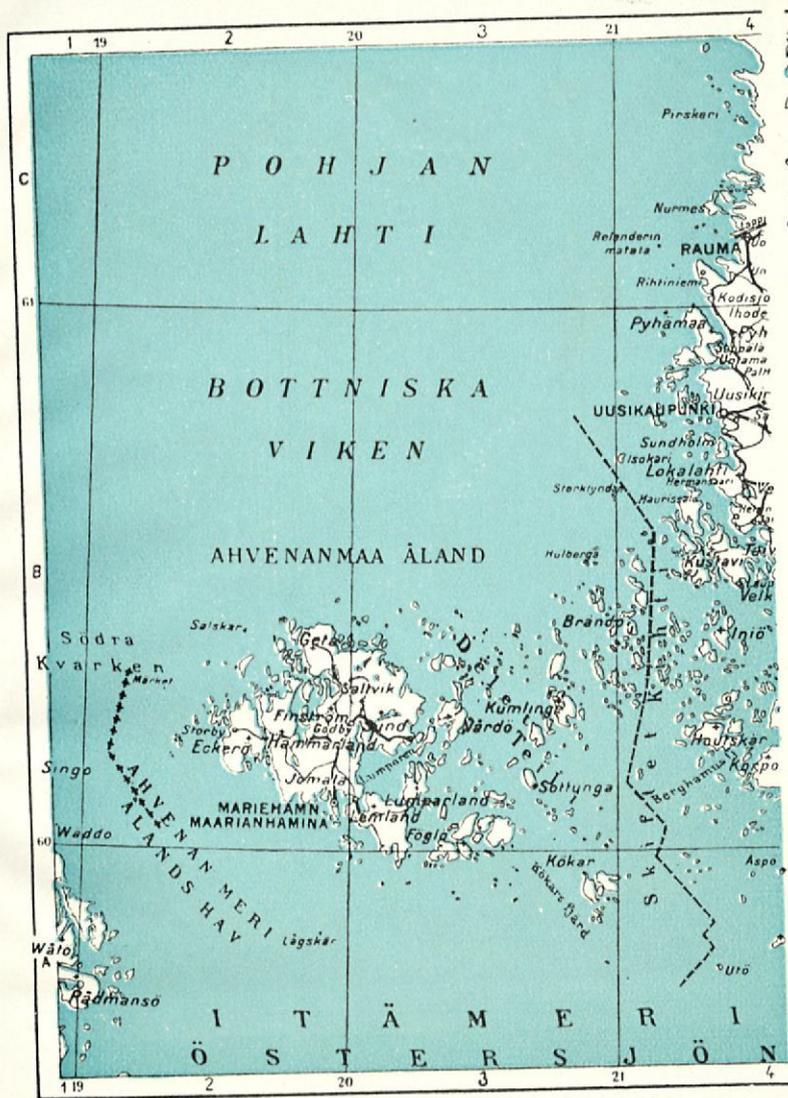
Open 11—2 o'clock.

Fee 3 mk. — On extra time 5:—.

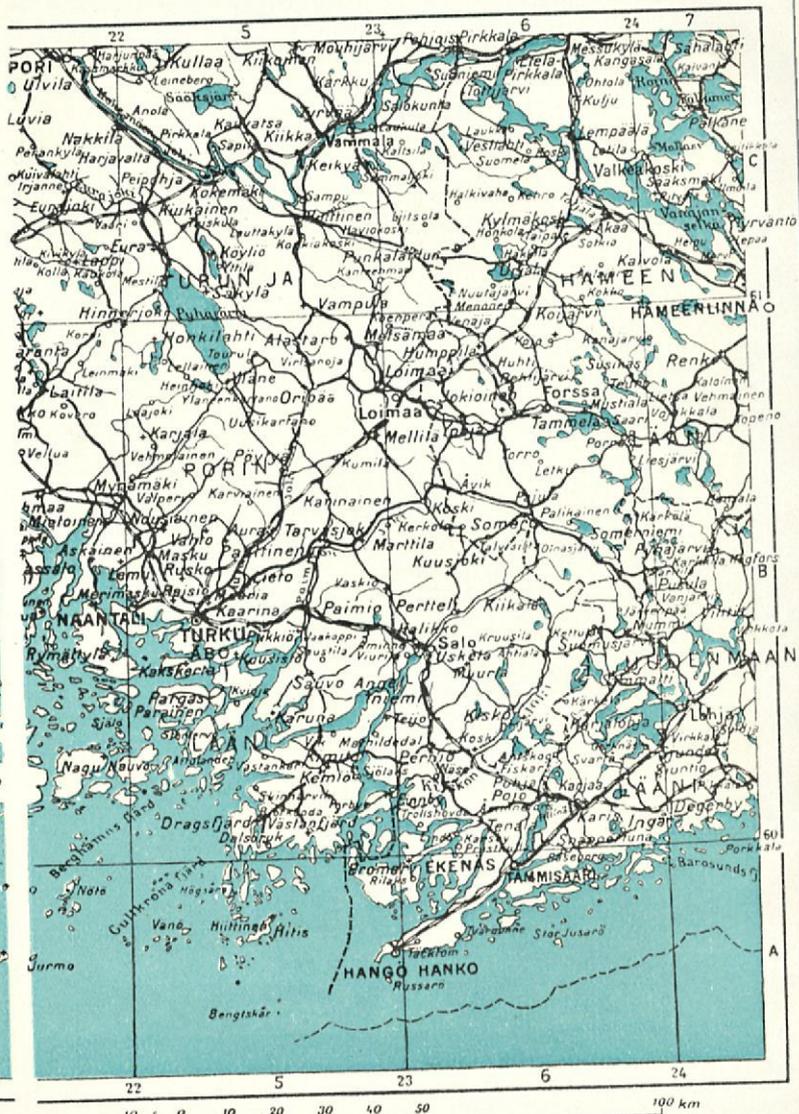


Plan of the Castle.

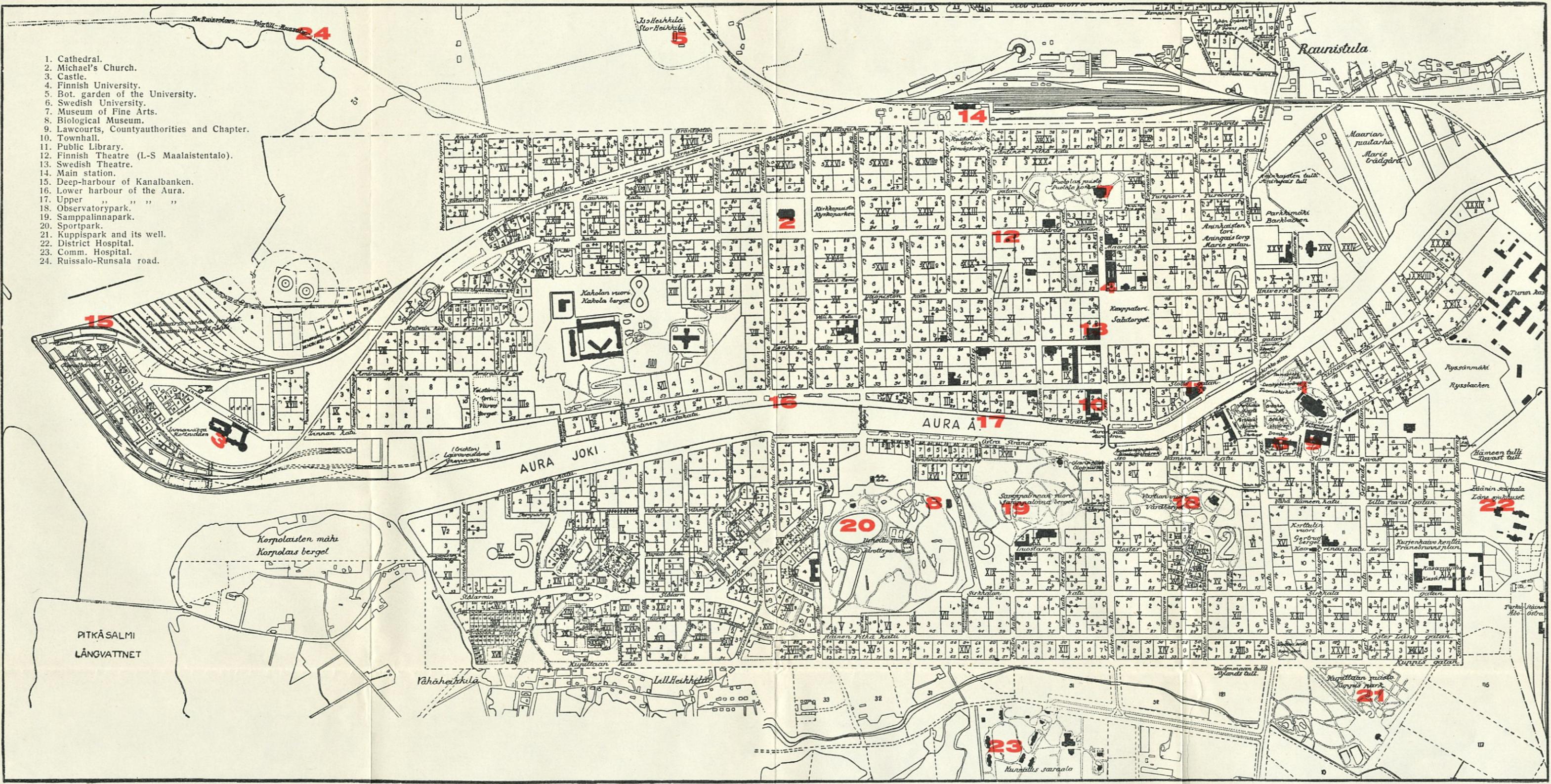
TURKU . 1931
UUDEN AURAN OSAKEYHTIÖN
KIRJAPAINO



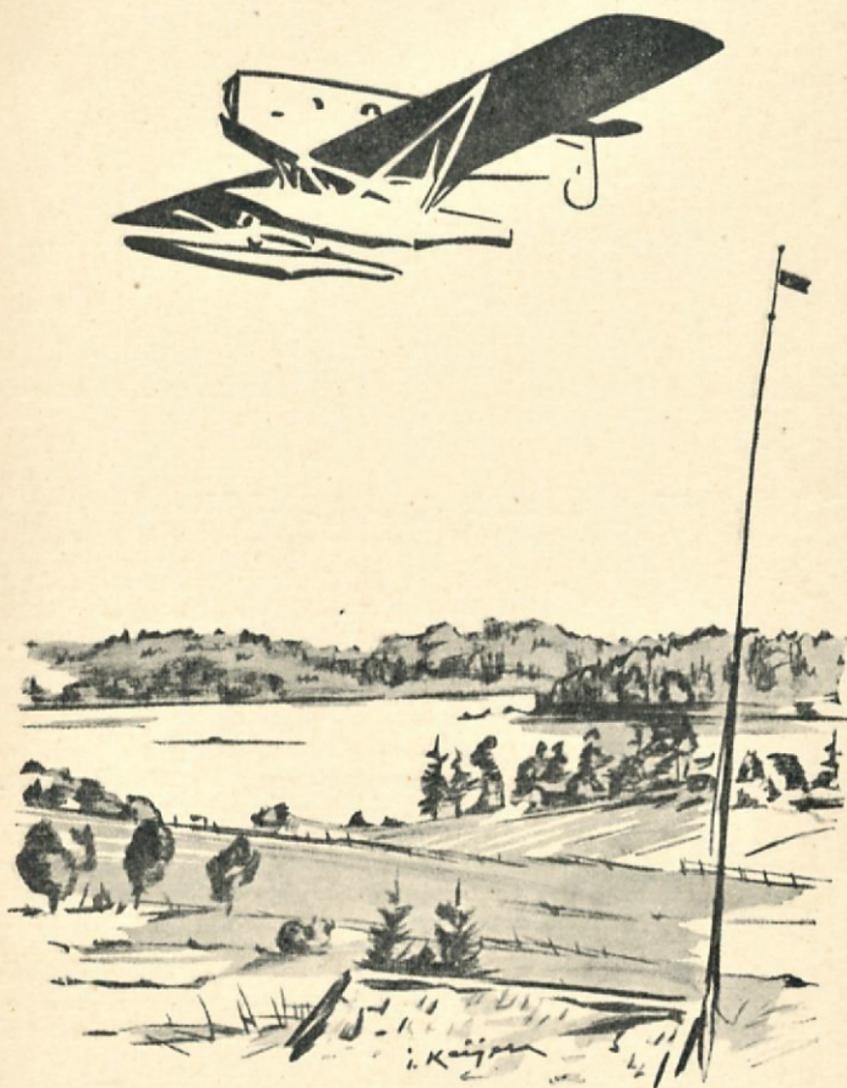
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1. Cathedral.
2. Michael's Church.
3. Castle.
4. Finnish University.
5. Bot. garden of the University.
6. Swedish University.
7. Museum of Fine Arts.
8. Biological Museum.
9. Lawcourts, Countyauthorities and Chapter.
10. Townhall.
11. Public Library.
12. Finnish Theatre (L-S Maalaistentalo).
13. Swedish Theatre.
14. Main station.
15. Deep-harbour of Kanalbanken.
16. Lower harbour of the Aura.
17. Upper " " " "
18. Observatorypark.
19. Sampoalinnapark.
20. Sportpark.
21. Kuppisark and its well.
22. District Hospital.
23. Comm. Hospital.
24. Ruissalo-Runsala road.



Flie to Åbo.



*Most beautiful flyingroute of the
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,, Åbo ,, 17,30 ,, ,,

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Half a century ago the Finnish population of this the most beautiful part of Finland awoke: some clever and industrious people founded the first Finnish school and a Finnish paper, called "Aura", in Turku. This name, which has two different meanings (the river Aura, that flows through Turku, and the word aura = plough) grew to be the watch-word of the Finnish culture.

The paper "Aura", nowadays called "Uusi Aura", has during half a century assembled eminent men of the town and its surroundings. These 20,000 "Aura-men", the share-holders and regular readers of this paper, are with their families a group of very good Finnish buyers. Through the "Uusi Aura" and its Advertising agency the sales to Southwestern Finland, from cars or machines to the smallest trifles, can be done

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