

# WIIPURI

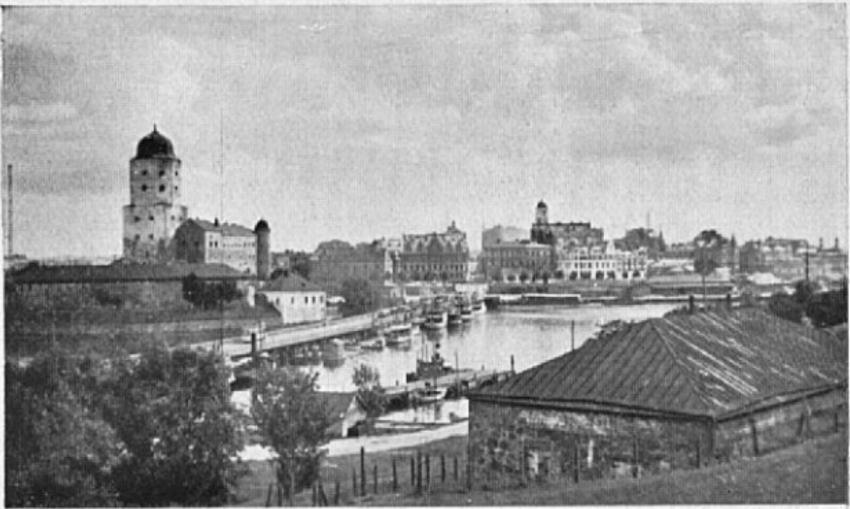
SUOMI — FINLAND



*Publisher:*

*THE TRAVELLING COMMITTEE OF THE  
TOWN OF VIIPURI.*





*The castle and old town.*

## VIIPURI

the capital of the province of Karjala and the county and diocese of Viipuri, is situated at the base of Viipuri Bay, which thrusts out in a north-westerly direction from the Gulf of Finland, at the outlet of the Saimaa Canal (60° 43' N. lat., and 28° 44' E. long.). It is the second largest town in Finland. Its population at the beginning of 1932 was 68,000, but on January 1st 1933 a number of suburbs on the western side were incorporated in the municipal area, resulting in an increase of about 16,000 inhabitants, so that the population of the town now numbers about 84,000.

Photo I. Raekallio.



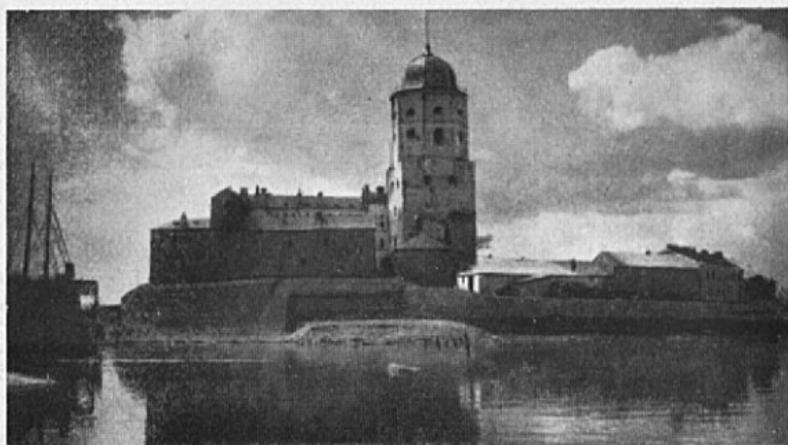
*The railway station.*

Photo Nyblin.



*Viipuri seen from the castle tower.*

In the foreground the old town on its cape, on the left the North Harbour, on the right the South Harbour.



*Viipuri Castle.*

### A BRIEF HISTORY OF VIIPURI.

The historical records and traditions of Viipuri go back very far indeed. Over a thousand years have elapsed since the founding of the first settlements in the locality. In those early days a port and trading centre arose at the mouth of the western branch of the River Vuoksi. This «Old Viipuri» is believed to have been situated where Monrepos Park now lies, a couple of kilometres north of present-day Viipuri. In the ninth century it appears to have been protected by ramparts.

The *castle* was founded in 1293 by Torgils or Tyrgils Knutsson, Constable of Sweden, who arrived at the head of a crusading fleet. As the forepost of Swedish power and western civilisation the settlement, which guarded an important trade route, had frequently to endure the hardships of war. In the Middle Ages it was besieged by the Russians in 1294, 1322, 1351, 1411 and 1495; the last-mentioned year is the date of the «Big Bang of Viipuri», an explosion engineered by the commander of the defending forces, Knut Posse, to scare away the attackers. The *town* of Viipuri is mentioned in records of the fourteenth century, but it was not until 1403 that the settlement received its town charter, being then situated on the site of the present old town, the rocky point south of the castle. During the period 1457—81 the town was provided with walls dominated by numerous towers and pierced by gates. Other fortifications followed during the reigns of the Swedish kings Erik XIV (1560—68), Johan III (1568—92) and Karl IX (1599—1611). In the sixteen-fifties the first town plan was drawn up, turning the Viipuri of those days into a beautiful town with many fine buildings of stone.

Through the Middle Ages mighty feudal lords ruled over



*The old cathedral.*

Viipuri much as they liked. They even waged wars on their own behalf, concluded peace treaties, and were otherwise actively engaged in high politics. »Wiborgs welde» or »Terra Viburgensis» is often mentioned in records of those days on equal terms with the Swedish realm. It could even become necessary on occasion to send the Royal army to subdue a mutinous vassal holding Viipuri. The early history of Viipuri does not, however, lack interest also from the point of view of peaceful interests. It was ruled at one time by the most learned man in the whole kingdom: Kaarle Ulfsson Sparre (1386—94 and 96—99), and during the reign of Krister Nilsson (1418—42) it was the centre where the leading political strivings of North Europe met and clashed, and where important peace councils were held. As early as the beginning of the sixteenth century, Erik Turesson Bjelke was already planning a canal from the Gulf of Finland to Lake Saimaa.

The lords of Viipuri castle did not neglect to reveal their high station in outward pomp, proof of which is the brilliant court life many of them knew how to maintain. Not for nothing were noble youths sent at one time from Sweden to Viipuri — to learn fine manners. Nor, doubtless, was Gustavus I misinformed in declaring that in no other Swedish or Finnish castle was life lived on such a grand scale as in Viipuri. The period of the greatest magnificence was reached during the rule of Karl Knutsson Bonde (1442—48), who subsequently ascended the throne of Sweden, and Count Johan Hoya (1525—32).

Meanwhile the swords of the mighty lords of the castle were not allowed to rust. As we have mentioned, this important stronghold had frequently to be defended against attacking hordes, and time after time the enemy was driven off with sore losses. In the words of a medieval poet:



*A corner of Munkkitori.*

»Moscorum busta Viburgum» (Viipuri is the Muscovite's grave).

From the very beginning commerce formed the chief means of livelihood of Viipuri's inhabitants, and many of the feudal lords did their best to develop trade with the town. In the Middle Ages, however, commerce in this quarter was mostly in the hands of German Hansa merchants, who traded chiefly with Tallinn (Reval), but also with Danzig, Lübeck and — eastward — with Novgorod. Franciscan and Dominican monasteries kept alive and spread the influence of the Roman Catholic Church.

The period of Viipuri's history with which we have been dealing has been termed the *feudal* or *Hansa period*. It was followed, from the reign of Gustavus Vasa (1523—60) to the Peace of Stolbova (1617) by what has been called the *period of crisis*, during which the reigning kings broke the previously unrestricted might of the feudal lords and the German merchants lost their dominating position to purely Finnish burghers. Trade flourished exceptionally well and great fleets of merchant vessels filled the harbour. After the Reformation the town was made a Bishop's seat, the first Bishop of Viipuri being nominated in 1554.

After the hostilities between King Sigismund and the Duke Karl were at an end, the latter entered the town at the head of a large force and put a number of Sigismund's followers to death.

The period of crisis was succeeded by the *Mercantile Period*. Having secured the privileges of a staple town, Viipuri, now fairly far from the frontier after the Peace of Stolbova, soon developed into the biggest commercial centre in Finland.

Viipuri was not, however, allowed to flourish in peace for long. Already in 1676 the burghers were called upon to

*Old belfry.**An old street.*

drive off enemy forces which had appeared before the town walls. In 1706, during the Great Northern War, the town was again besieged. On that occasion it still withstood the attack, but in 1710 it fell to Emperor Peter, a heap of ruins after the brave defence put up by the inhabitants. So began the *period of Russian rule*.

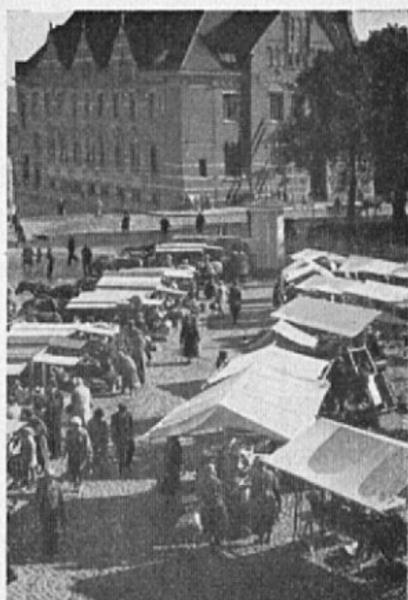
Viipuri became the capital of the areas ceded to Russia at the Peace of Uusikaupunki (Nystad). Four different nationalities were represented among the burghers, the German element dominating after its new rise to power during the Mercantile Period. Friction and party conflicts between the different elements were common. In other respects too, uncertainty and despotism marked the early part of the Russian period, causing a decline in the trade done by the town. The population, which had increased to 3,500 by the middle of the seventeenth century, fell to 1,400.

Being once again an important fortification — this time against the West — the defences of Viipuri were considerably enlarged by the Russians. For these new works so much land was ruthlessly appropriated that two-thirds of the inhabitants had to seek new homes. In this way originated the extensive *suburbs* outside of the ramparts.

Private building did not revive until the reign of the Empress Catharine II (1762—97). At that time a number of two-storeyed stone buildings were erected along the two streets called Linnankatu and Karjaportinkatu. In those days the square called Uusi Raatihuoneentori and the Parade Ground were given their present form, and around them were built a number of public buildings still in ex-



*The Round Tower.*



*The Market Place.*

istence today. Elsewhere too in the old part of the town architectural remains from bygone centuries have been preserved in spite of the fact that great fires caused much destruction in the years 1627, 1628, 1652, 1672, 1676, 1682 and 1790, often destroying the finest buildings in the town.

The year 1812 inaugurated a new and happier phase in the history of Viipuri. The sorely-tried province was again united to the rest of Finland and after its long isolation was able to develop parallel with the rest of Finland. Viipuri became the capital of the provincial administration.

Its new development was rapid. In 1839 came the founding of the Viipuri Court of Appeal, in 1856 the opening of the Saimaa Canal, in 1870 the completion of the Riihimäki—St. Petersburg railway passing through Viipuri and in 1894 the opening of the Carelian railway with its terminus at Viipuri. The town became an important railway junction, the administrative centre of East Finland and the seat of the cultural and commercial interests of the province. Its area rapidly expanded. The walls and ramparts built in the Middle Ages and later by the Russians had to go. Only here and there was an historical relic of more than average value allowed to stand amid all the new that was rising. The old part of the town was left farther and farther from the main traffic routes. Wide main arteries were planned, land having in some cases to be reclaimed from the sea for these. Big business buildings arose where formerly the waters of the bay had rippled or on the site of former earthworks and kitchen gardens. The present business centre was laid out in 1861. The clearing of the main thoroughfare Torkkelinkatu was begun in 1871,



*The new cathedral.*



*The Agricola Monument.*

the planting of the present magnificent Esplanade in 1862. Viipuri had been born anew, and this latest curve of its development has continued, in spite of the prevailing depression, to this day.

The rapid growth of the town imposed on the Town Fathers a number of serious municipal and economic problems, which had to be solved. After the state of stagnation brought about under Russian rule, Viipuri was compelled to undergo an enormous development within the space of a few decades. It was not really until Finland had become independent and the alien garrison was no more that the municipality was really free to handle its problems and bring the town on a level with the times. As the biggest timber port in Europe the town had to set to work energetically to improve its harbours, 33,000,000 Fmks being spent on the outer harbour alone within two years. New municipal buildings representing the last word in modern hygiene and efficiency replaced the old. The new municipal hospital, tuberculosis sanatorium, abattoirs, the enormous technical school and other educational institutions, the poorhouse, mental asylum, child welfare centre, etc., are all buildings of which any town might be proud. The relaying of the streets to meet the demands of modern motor traffic and similar measures show the same spirit of municipal pride.

The heaviest burden on the municipal finances, however, has been the incorporation of the very extensive suburbs into the town area. This has been done by stages, the last areas being incorporated on January 1st 1933. The cost of these measures can be gauged from the fact that the immediate expenditure connected with the first stage was



*Modern and ancient Viipuri.*

nearly 43,000,000 Fmks and the annual burden on the municipal budget nearly 8,000,000 Fmks.

Once again, in the present century, Viipuri has been the scene of warfare. The first skirmishes in the Finnish War of Liberation took place here, but it was not until three months later, after a five-day siege, that the White Army, on April 29th 1918, finally captured the town.

#### PRESENT-DAY VIIPURI

bears in its outward appearance traces of its varied and chequered history. It is a combination of old and new, delightful in its strangeness. Busy traffic in broad tree-bordered streets and medieval perspectives of narrow old passages, splendour and homeliness, bold planning and small-scale intimacy. Historical memories everywhere, and beside these the newest manifestations of the modern spirit. A feature peculiar to Viipuri, called into being by its centuries old, extensive business connections, is the liveliness and colourfulness of its atmosphere, a special character met with nowhere else in Finland.

Commerce was the old life-nerve of the town. It is still that to-day. The routes of communication from the wide provinces of Carelia and Savo meet in Viipuri. And in the lively commerce of the town the Finnish element once again dominates. (Of the total population, 83 per cent are Finnish-speaking.)

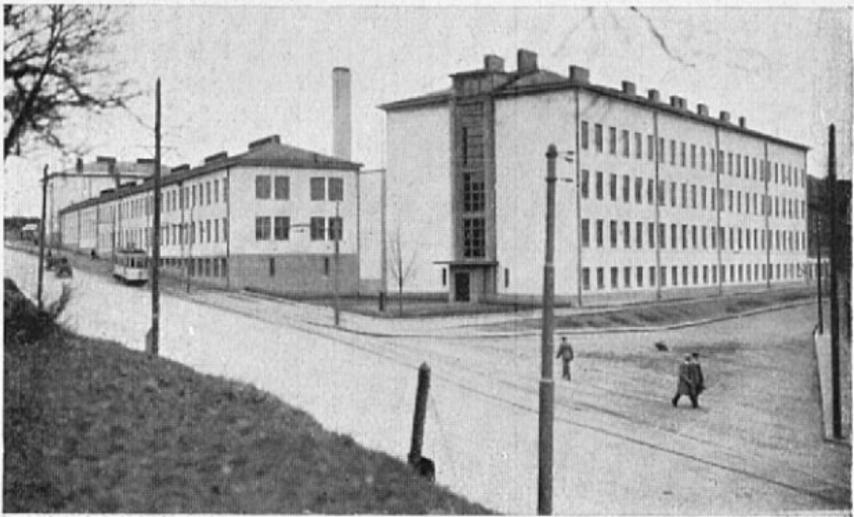
Viipuri can with cause be called the capital of East Finland. The most varied strivings of this part of Finland all centre on Viipuri, through whose harbours the products



*Part of the South Harbour.*

of its wealth of forests reach the markets of the world and the greatest part of the imported goods needed arrive. In 1931 goods to a value of 784,200,000 marks were shipped abroad from Viipuri's harbours, including 386,900,000 marks for timber and woodgoods and 365,900,000 marks for pulp and paper. The total trade passing through the town's harbours represented a value of 1,076,300,000 marks. Moreover, in these figures the effect of the world depression is visible. Two years earlier the total figure was 1,093,100,000 marks. In 1931 altogether 6,807 vessels passed through the Saimaa Canal, carrying goods to a weight of 597,184 tons. The corresponding figures for 1927 were 11,148 vessels and 997,185 tons.

In addition to its harbours Viipuri has an outer harbour at Uuras (Trångsund), widely known and with the biggest traffic of any harbour of its kind in Finland. It is situated about 12 kilometres from the town, along and around the Uuras Straits between the broads south-west of the town and the outer Viipuri Bay. Most of the timber exports are concentrated on this outer harbour, the largest export harbour in respect of size of traffic in all the Northern Countries. Here one meets with ships from all parts of the globe. Imported goods are unloaded chiefly in the South Harbour; always a busy scene. Regular passenger routes connect Viipuri with the other South Finnish and Baltic ports. A few figures will show the dimensions of Viipuri's harbours. The total length of the quays is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  kilometres at Uuras and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in the town proper. The harbours were visited in 1931 by 4,379 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,975,069 gross reg. tons. This was during the depression; for 1928 the figures are 7,205 vessels and 2,494,349 reg. tons. The total imports in 1931 weighed 293,207 tons, and exports were 377,348 tons and 975,732 cubic metres;



*The new Technical School.*

in 1928 imports totalled 407,999 tons and exports 181,416 tons and 1,502,560 cubic metres.

Railways lead to Viipuri from five different directions. The great volume of traffic from the Saimaa Canal passes through the town harbours. Motorbuses, the new »highway trains», connect Viipuri with all parts of Carelia and lead out to the rest of Finland.

In the town are a number of important banks, commercial houses and industrial institutions. The latter include saw-mills, engineering works, tobacco, soap, candle, matches, margarine, meat canning, confectionery, clothing and leather factories, breweries, etc.

As the capital of the county the town naturally contains a number of public offices. The Governor resides here, and here are also the various county administration offices. The Court of Appeal will soon be able to celebrate its centenary. The Bishop's Seat and Council have again been transferred from Savonlinna (Nyslott) to Viipuri.

Societies, associations, clubs, etc., are very numerous. Viipuri enjoys a high reputation as a centre of athletics and gymnastics, and is especially famous for its bandy team. Numerous clubs have their own training quarters.

Educational institutions include ten schools leading to the University, a commercial school, an industrial school, schools for navigation, sawmill foremen, various trades and handiwork, a conservatoire and a college for church music, a school of music for the young and a People's Conservatoire, an art school, a workers' college, etc.

The town further owns an extensive lending library, an interesting museum and a fine new Art Museum splendidly situated on the old seaward ramparts. A symphony orchestra gives concerts in the winter, when the Municipal Theatre also gives performances.



*The Art Museum.*

The hospitals are especially good and well worth visiting by specialists in this field. In general close attention has been paid to hygiene and health; the town's water-system is drawn from deep artesian wells yielding a crystal-clear pure water. The biggest sports grounds is in the Papula Park. A plan exists for a modern Stadium, work on which has already been begun. Skating, skiing and the sleigh-run at Papula provide recreation in the winter.

From the military point of view Viipuri is one of the most important garrisons in the country. Soldiers are indeed in evidence everywhere, and there are barracks and other military buildings on every side of the town.

Four newspapers serve the town and province, viz., *Karjala* (every day including Sundays), *Kansan Työ* (six days a week), *Maakansa* (six days a week) and *Viborgs Nyheter* (three times a week).

Tourists will find Viipuri a very pleasant place, especially in the summer. The site of the town, almost surrounded as it is by water, and the nature of the ground, together make for a pleasing general view. The old town with its pretty vistas and historical relics, and in contrast to these broad new thoroughfares and leafy esplanades, the fine parks with open-air music in various parts of the town, and the busy life of the market-places and harbours, guarantee the widest range of impressions. As, in addition, there is no lack of good hotels and restaurants, the tourist can be sure of finding everything necessary to his welfare.

#### PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR VISITORS TO VIIPURI.

##### *Arrival.*

*By rail* at the railway-station designed by Eliel Saarinen, from which the broad thoroughfare *Keskuskatu* leads to the centre of the town. Porters meet trains. Taxi and



*Papula Pavillion.*

open horse-cab ranks in front of the station. Inquiries Office in the central hall, telephone 14 47. Restaurant, barber, lavatories and public telephones.

*By sea* at the South Harbour. Nearest taxi rank, telephone 32 29. Steamers on the local southward routes berth under the castle, beside Linnansilta Bridge; steamers from the Saimaa Canal berth in the North Harbour.

*By motorbus* at the new motorbus station on the southwest side of the station square. Telephone 3 45. Restaurant, barber, public telephones and other facilities. Office of Viipurin Matkailu Oy. (Viipuri Touring Ltd.), for any information regarding motorbus routes, tel. 15 88.

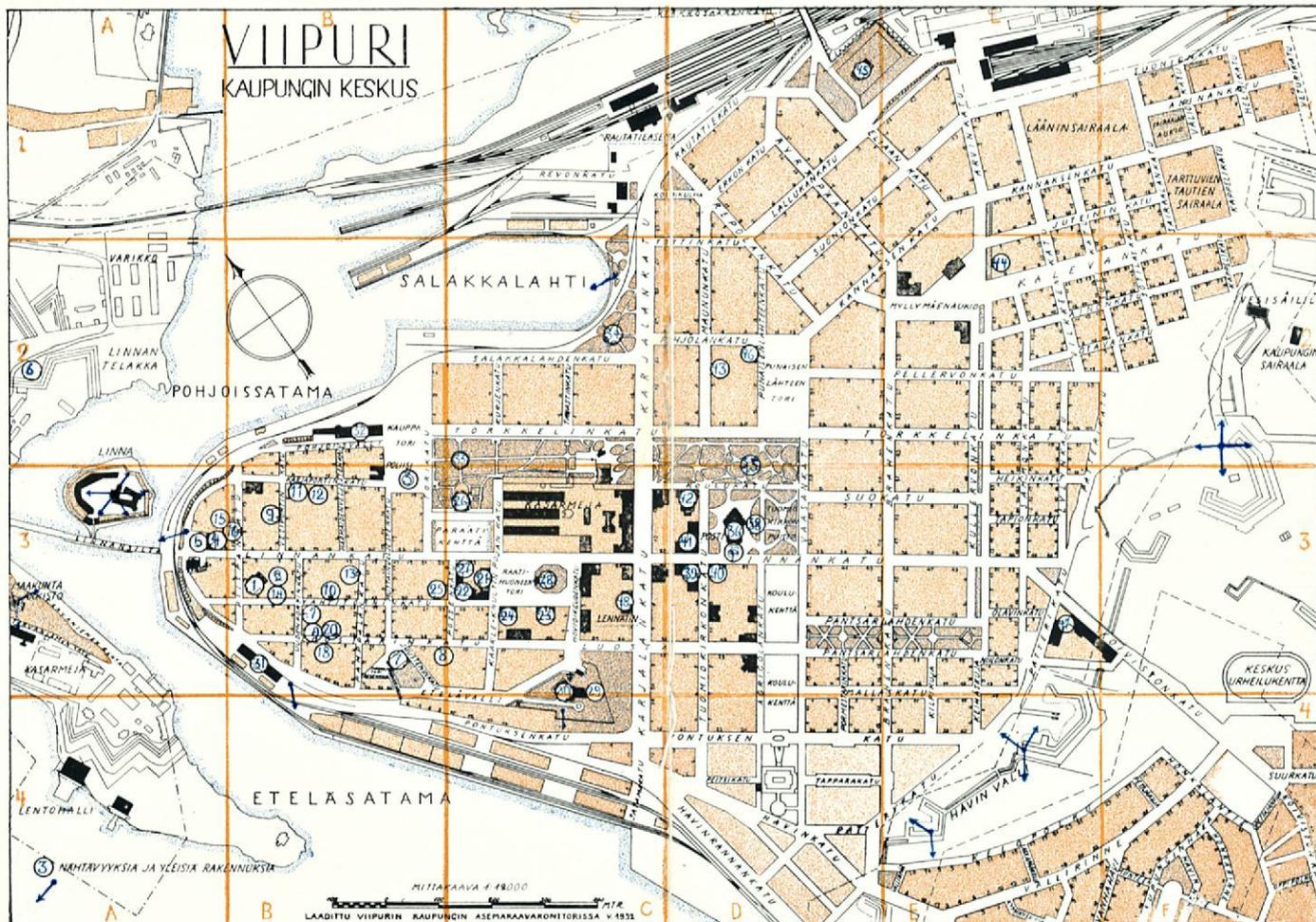
#### Means of Transport in the town.

*Taxis* and *open horse-cabs* at ranks furnished with telephones at short intervals. Taxis, fitted with visible taximeters, are of two classes, depending on seating capacity. Increased charge for night runs. Horse-cabs must carry a printed tariff, to be shown on request; police constables have copies of the tariff.

*Tramway-lines:* Papula—railway-station—Kelkkala (green route-boards and lamps). Linnansilta (Castle Bridge)—railway-station—Ristimäki (red route-boards and lamps). Linnansilta—Neitsytmiemi suburb. The «red» line passes through the old town. Coupons at reduced rates. *Motorbuses* from Kauppatori (Market Place) to outskirts of the town and suburbs. *Steam-launches* to Hiekka, Pikiruukki and Huusniemi Park (sometimes also to Monrepos Park) from the quay beside the Market Place. *Rowing-boats* and *motorboats* on hire in the North Harbour, near the so-called Penninsilta pontoon bridge. *Charabancs* for parties through the Viipuri Matkailu Oy. telephone 15 88.

#### Tourist agencies.

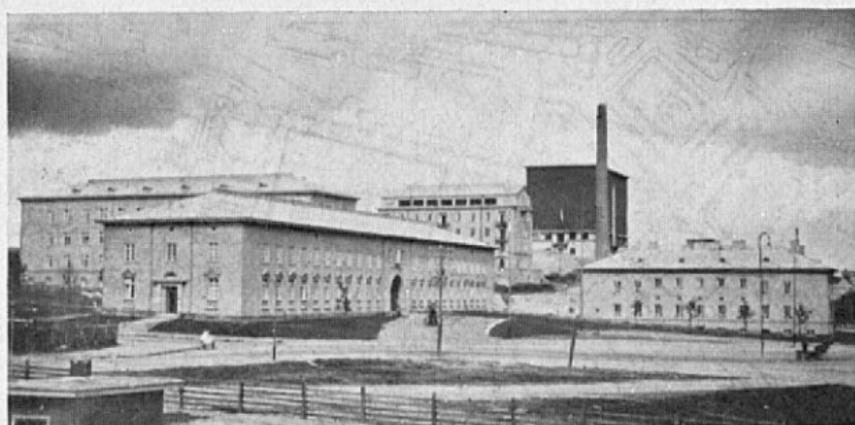
*Municipal Excursion Board:* Secretary Mr. J. Sarvi, who also acts as the local commissioner in matters pertaining to group excursions; telephone 15 62. *Tourist Agency* during the summer months in the Round Tower; telephone 28 03. *Finnish Tourist Association's* agent: Director Niilo Tammelin; telephone 34 28.



## SIGHTS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

(The letters and numerals after the names refer to the respective squares in the plan.)

- |   |  |  |   |
|---|--|--|---|
| 1. Old cathedral (Agricola's Church) B3                       | 12. Yard of Karjaportinkatu 7 B3         | 24. Residence of President of Court of Appeal C3 | 36. New Cathedral D3                      |
| 2. Belfry of above B3   | 13. Medieval building Pampalankatu 12 B3 | 25. Bishop's Council and residence B3            | 37. Mikael Agricola Monument D3           |
| 3. Round Tower B3   | 14. Gateway of Vahtitorninkatu 8 B3      | 26. German—Swedish church C3                     | 38. War Memorial D3                       |
| 4. Viipuri Museum A3  | 15. Passage to Piispankatu 16 AB3        | 27. Old Fire Brigade building C3                 | 39. County Administration D3              |
| 5. Torgils Knutsson Monument A3                               | 16. House, Piispankatu 12 AB3            | 28. Greek Orthodox church C3                     | 40. Governor's residence D3               |
| 6. St. Anna fortifications A2                                 | 17. Yard, Uudenportink. 5 B3             | 29. Pantsarlahti Bastion C3                      | 41. Head Post Office D3                   |
| 7. Former church of Dominican Monastery (now rural parish) B3 | 18. » Luostarinkatu 7 B3                 | 30. Art Museum C3                                | 42. Central Elem. School D3               |
| 8. Belfry of above BC3  | 19. » » 8 B3                             | 31. Customs House B3                             | 43. Church offices D2                     |
| 9. St. Hyacinth's Church B3                                   | 20. » » 10 B3                            | 32. Market Hall B2                               | 44. Fire Brigade Headquarters E2          |
| 10. First Town Hall, Raatihuoneenkatu 12 B3                   | 21. Town Hall C3                         | 33. Fountain and sculpture C2                    | 45. St. Elia's Church (Greek Orthodox) D1 |
| 11. Yard of Karjaportinkatu 5 B3                              | 22. Theatre C3                           | 34. The »Fish-boys» C2                           | 46. Municipal Library D2                  |
|   | 23. Court of Appeal C3                   | 35. Bronze deer D2—3                             | 47. Technical School E3                   |
|   |  |  | 48. Telegraph Office C3                   |



*Municipal hospital, tuberculosis sanatorium and reservoir.*

#### Post Offices.

*Head Post Office*, in Tuomiokirkkokatu (katu=street) open weekdays 9—17; additional distribution of ordinary letters and printed matter 18—18.30 p.m. Stamps are sold 8—19 o'clock. *Branch Post Offices* at Linnankatu 6 and railway station 9—13 and 15—17 o'clock. Neitsyt-niemi 9—11 and 15—17, Kolikkoinmäki 9—11 and 14.30—16.30, and Sorvali 9—11 and 14.30—16.30. Letterboxes emptied at 8.15, 15.30 and 19 o'clock. Those at Head Post Office are emptied 10 minutes before departure of mail and each local distribution; box beside entrance to railway-station 15 minutes before departure of mail train and box on station platform 10 minutes before.

#### Telegraph.

Telegraph Office, Karjalankatu 4, open daily 7—24. Telegraph office at railway station always open, if station is open.

#### Telephone service.

Trunk calls by *company and State services*. (See telephone catalogue.) State trunk call station Karjalankatu 4, open to public 7—24. Slot apparatuses for local calls in booths here and there in the town and at railway and motorbus stations; also in vestibule of State trunk call station.

#### Hotels and Inns.

Explanation of signs: r=room; b=bed; ch=central heating; w=running water in room; W=running hot and cold water; Br=bathrooms attached to rooms; br=other bathrooms; T=telephone in rooms; R=restaurant.

*Knut Fosse*, Karjalankatu 19 (40 r. 60 b. Ch. W. Br. T. R.); *Fauha*, Maununkatu 13 (35 r. 50 b. br. T. R.); *Continental*, Rautatiekatu 5 (30 r. 50 b. br. T. R.); *Grand*, Piispankatu 6 (24 r. 30 b. br. T. R.); *Turistihotelli Suomi*, Repolankatu 9 (40 r. 60 b. br. T.R.); *Hospitz*, Revonkatu 4 (15 r. 18 b. Ch. w. br.); *Finlandia*, Punaisenlähteenkatu 12 (12 r. 17 b. w. br. R.); *Yksityishotelli Lybeck*, Torkkelinkatu 22 (16 r. 20 b. Ch. w. br.), etc.

#### Restaurants.

Explanation: C=concert music; D=dance music; B=bar; T=tables on terrace or in park.

*Espilä* in central esplanade (C. D. T.); *Round Tower* (historical) in Market Place (C. D.); *Papula Pavillion*, on Papula

Hill near view tower (C. T.); *Seurahuone*, in Raatihuoneentori Square (C. D. B.); *Lehtovaara*, Torikatu 2 (C. D.); *Munkki*, Mustainveljestenkatu 16 (C. D.); *Mainos*, Vaasankatu 19 (C. D.); *Kulma*, Karjalankatu 14; *Funkis*, Linnan­katu 22 (C. D.); *Aula*, Torkkelinkatu 16 (C.); *Kairo*, Suokatu 2 (C. D.); *Co-operative Society Torkkeli's* restaurant, Kurjen­katu 1; restaurants owned by the *Viipuri Co-operative Society* at Pohjolankatu 10 (C. D.) and Kannaksenkatu 1 (C); *Ranta-Ravintola*, Papulankatu 24 (C. D. T.); *Turisti*, beside Papula Bridge (C. D. T.); *Huusniemi Restaurant* in park of same name (C. T.); etc. Also at railway station, motor­bus station, and Hotels Knut Posse, Continental, Rauha, Grand, Turistihotelli Suomi, Finlandia etc.

*Other dining-rooms:* Martta dining-rooms and café, Pohjolankatu 8; Automatti dining-rooms, Maununkatu 6, café and dining-rooms Punanenlähde Oy., Vaasankatu 21, etc.

*Workers' dining-rooms:* Viipuri Co-operative Society's at Kannaksenkatu 1, Torikatu 3 and Kirkkokatu 2, etc.

### Cafés

are very numerous in all parts of the town. A selection: *Karjaportti*, Karjaportinkatu 12; *Pursiainen*, Torkkelin­katu 4; *Esplanad*, Karjalankatu 17; *Mokka*, Mustainveljes­tenkatu 14; *Café-restaurant*, Rautatiekatu 3, etc. Light refreshments also in restaurants and dining-rooms.

### Refreshments

at booths in the parks, etc. Ice-cream in the summer from street-stands. Hot sausages and pies from street-stands at night.

### Finnish Baths.

Savo-Karjalan sauna (sauna=Finnish steam-bath; other baths available), Vaasankatu 15; *swimming-baths* at Papula and Huusniemi. *Bathing beach* with bathing-huts at Munkki­niemi in the Markovilla suburb.

*Lavatories:* railway and motorbus stations.

*Filling-stations:* here and there in the town and in vicinity of railway and motorbus stations.

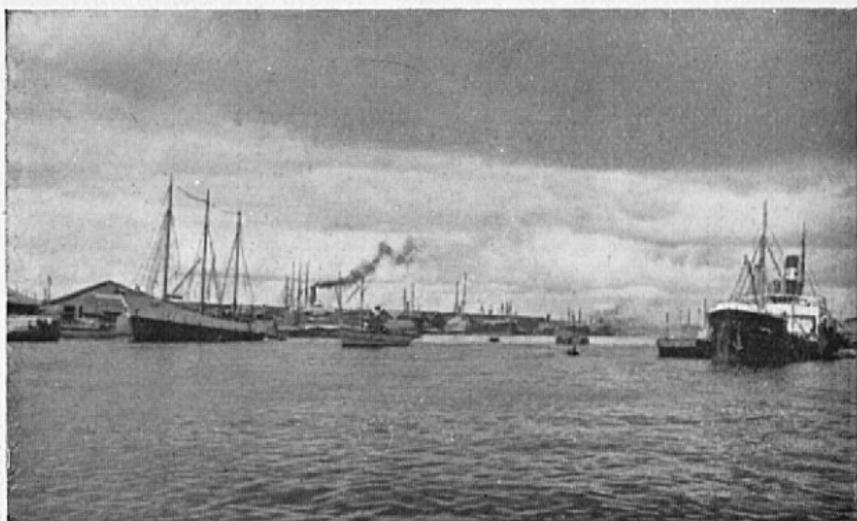
*Garages:* Autotalo, Brahenkatu 24, etc.

*Parking-places:* Signs displaying a P show where automob­iles may be parked.

*Banks:* Bank of Finland, Torkkelinkatu 2; Kansallis­Osake-Pankki, Torkkelinkatu 8 and Karjalankatu 31; Nor­diska Föreningsbanken, Torikatu 2, Kannaksenkatu 4 and



*The Kindergarten Building.*



*The outer harbour.*

Uuras; Savo-Karjalan Osake-Pankki, Karjalankatu 14; Helsingfors Aktiebank, Torkkelinkatu 12, Suomen Maatalous-Osake-Pankki, Torkkelinkatu 18; Viipurin Säästöpankki, Torikatu 2; Viipurin Suomalainen Säästöpankki, Repolan-  
katu 13 and Uuras; Työväen Säästöpankki, Pellervonkatu 9.

#### C o n s u l a t e s .

Belgian Consulate, Karjalankatu 10; British, Repolan-  
katu 11, Czechoslovakian, Kullervonkatu 4; Danish, Etelä-  
vallikatu 10; Estonian, Äyräpääntkatu 11; French, Äyrä-  
pääntkatu 10; German, Tavastinkatu 3; Italian, Karjalan-  
katu 23; Latvian, Etelävalli 18; Netherlands, Linnankatu  
9; Norwegian, Linnankatu 11; Polish, Kannaksenkatu 1;  
Spanish, Linnankatu 9; Swedish, Pohjoisvalli 7; USSR,  
Karjalankatu 31.

#### P o l i c e .

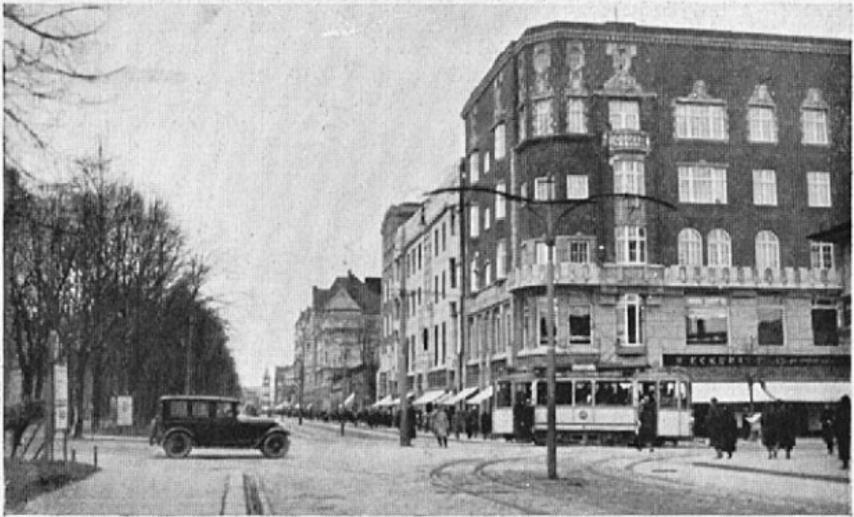
*Police Headquarters* at corner of Market Place and Karja-  
portinkatu; *Inquiries (addresses) Office* open weekdays  
10—18, Sundays 10—14 o'clock. *Passport Office* open  
weekdays 10—16, Saturdays 10—14.

#### S h i p p i n g a g e n t s .

G. Hagmanin seur., Etelävalli 18; Lundberg & Co., Etelä-  
valli 18; L. Perander & Co., Uudenportinkatu 10.

#### E x p r e s s m e s s e n g e r o f f i c e s .

Mars (messengers): Nopea (carters). Motor-lorry ranks  
with telephones.



### *Torkkelinkatu.*

#### A TRIP ROUND THE TOWN.

Route taken: Railway station—Karjalankatu—Torkkelinkatu—Market Place—Round Tower—Karjaportinkatu—North Ramparts—Square of the Founder of the Castle—Castle—St. Anna fortifications—Monrepos—(return to town if desired by steam launch)—Piispankatu—old cathedral—Vahtitorninkatu—Uudenportinkatu—South Harbour—Luostarinkatu—Theatre—Town Hall Square—Hovioikeudenkatu—Pantsarlahti Bastion and Art Museum—Karjalankatu—Linnankatu—new Cathedral (eastern suburbs or visit to Havi ramparts—Kullervonkatu—Myllymäen aukio—Kannaksenkatu)—Punaisenlähteentori Square—railway station—Papula—(Huusniemi Park)—return to central district.

#### SIGHTS ALONG THE ROUTE.

The railway station displays the characteristic handwriting of the famous Finnish architect Eliel Saarinen. The broad thoroughfare Karjalankatu begins from the open space in front of the station. On the right, sheltered by a small park, the motorbus station. Salakkalahti park with a view of the old town and the castle through the plantation. Near the corner of Salakkalahdenkatu a granite sculpture by Mikko Hovi »The Fishboy». Shops, offices and banks line the street. In the central esplanade the restaurant »Espilä» on the foundation of an old bastion. Open-air concerts by military band.

*Torkkelinkatu* with shops and bank buildings. In the esplanade a bronze fountain by the sculptor G. Winter. The *Market Place* is a lively scene in the morning when the farmers bring in their produce for sale. Market hall facing the end of *Torkkelinkatu*. The Round Tower (known also as Karjaportti Tower, the »Goat Fort», and »Big Catherine») is an interesting historical restaurant in an old fort built 1547—50 to protect Karjaportti Gate in the town wall of those days. The Viipuri architect Uno Ullberg undertook the transformation of the tower into a restaurant



*Viipuri Museum.*

in 1923, with the support of the Viipuri Technical Club. Wall-paintings depicting the history of Viipuri. After the massacre of 1599 the heads of the victims were displayed on iron bars over Karjaportti Gate.

Opposite the main entrance to the Round Tower is *Karjaportinkatu*. We are now in the old town. Along the street are buildings dating from the reign of Catharine II and the Middle Ages. Civic Guard headquarters. Interesting yards in Karjaportinkatu 7 and 5. Stop at end of Vesiportinkatu for the view uphill. In Vesiportinkatu is a Roman Catholic church adapted in 1810 from an old House of Nobles. Basement of Karjaportinkatu 1 dates from 17th century.

*Pohjoisvalli* (North Ramparts) on the site of the former town wall. Granite offices of Hackman & Co., provincial survey office, Civic Guard District Staff Headquarters. Fine view of castle.

*Torkkeli Knuutinpojan tori* (Square of T. K., the founder of the castle). Museum, »Museum Viburgense», open weekdays 11—13, Sundays and public holidays 12—15. Admittance 1 mark. Lower stories are part of the old Town Hall. Military Watch Headquarters, guard changed at 16.30—17. Statue of Torkkeli Knuutinpoika (by Ville Vallgren).

*Viipuri Castle* houses the Staff of the II Division, but the historical remains are open to public view from 6—21 o'clock from May 1st to end of September, and 7—19 the rest of the year (other times by special permission of the military authorities). Admittance 1 mark.

The outer gate pierces a house built 1606—08 as a residence for the Commandant. The encircling rampart, with an inner gate, dates from the Middle Ages; upper part restored 1891—94. The round projection in the rampart is a relic of the old Prisoners' Tower which formerly housed a subterranean dungeon.



*The Central Esplanade.*

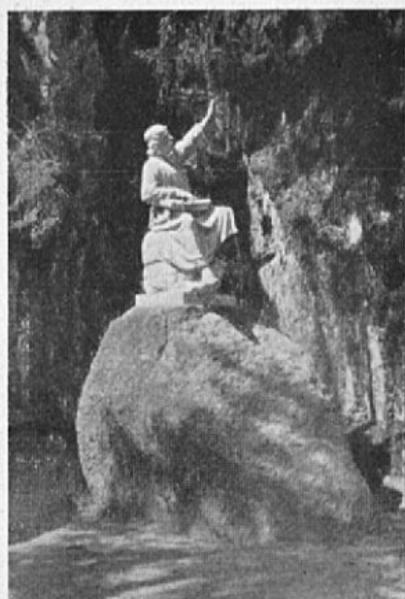
The buildings lining the outer courtyard were built in the early part of the seventeenth century; the present facades in part in the eighteenth century. In the 1630:ies the provincial administration and prison were here.

The oldest part of the body of the castle is the tower of St. Olof, the 16 metres high lower part of which has been preserved almost unaltered since the 13th century. Walls at base 4—5 metres thick. Depth of well of tower 48.6 metres. Height of walls from floor 38.6 m., cupola another 10 m. In a window-niche on the right as we enter the tower there is a well  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. deep, ending in a room from which a secret passage, now collapsed, begins. Iron stairway of 239 steps to top of tower; the upper part, built 1561—64, is first square, then octagonal. The summit is 75 metres above sea-level, but on a level with Lake Saimaa. Magnificent view.

The rest of the body of the castle was greatly altered during the restoration carried out by the Russians in 1891—94. The cannon flanking the main entrance are probably from the battle of Ruotsinsalmi. The walls display a few scars from the War of Liberation.

The view from the townward ramparts is beautiful. The corner tower of the main building dates from the Middle Ages. At one time a secret passage led under the channel to the town. Through a small gate at the south-west corner of the main building we reach a terrace, once the site of the «smithy yard», where cellars previously unknown have been unearthed during the past few years.

Continuing our journey along *Castle Bridge*, we come on our left to a half-finished Russian church on Tervaniemi Point, now being transformed into a Provincial Archives; a monument commemorating Finland's independence, a granite lion; Tervaniemi Park. Crossing the open space before us, called Siikaniemen tori, we come to the fortifications of

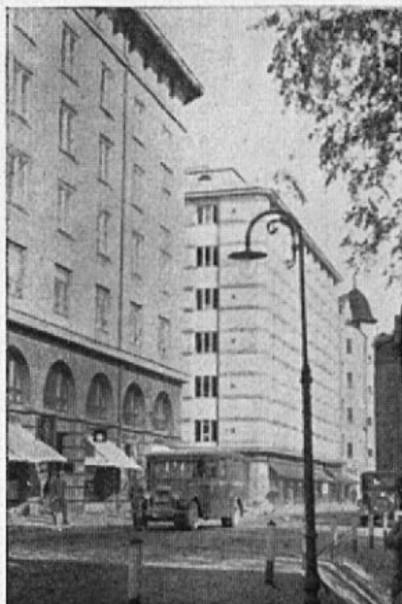
*Monrepos Park.**Väinämöinen.*

St. Anna with a fine tunnelled gateway, dating from the reign of Catharine II, and the artillery barracks. Westward lies the Neitsytmiemi suburb with the great new military hospital, and the Sorvali suburb where famous Finns and heroes of the War of Liberation lie buried. Deaconess Institute on our left as we continue to Monrepos.

*Monrepos Park* is part of an estate now mostly owned by the municipality. It is situated on the shore of a lake-system called Suomenvedenpohja leading to the Saimaa Canal. A harbour and market site are believed to have stood here in heathen days. The park was laid out by the Russian Governor-General Stupitschkin and his wife (née Schumacher) in the 1770:ies. Their work was continued by the Emperor Paul's brother-in-law Friedrich Vilhelm Karl, Prince of Württemberg and subsequently King, during the period (1782—86) that he was Governor of Viipuri. In 1788 Monrepos was acquired by the learned Baron Ludvig Heinrich von Nicolay, whose son Paul, Russian Ambassador at the French Court, became the final creator of the Park. He spent the end of his life on the estate, dying in 1866 at the age of 89.

The park is a fine blend of nature and artifice. Flourishing vegetation, works of art, including the sculpture «Väinämöinen» by Johannes Takanen. A dignified island graveyard «Ludvigstein» with a castellated chapel. A «lucky spring», regarding which tradition has it that he who throws a coin therein and formulates a wish in his mind will have his wish fulfilled. The main building of the estate is by the Italian architect Martinelli and was built 1820.

(Returning from Monrepos by steam-launch, we have on our left the Markovilla military school, the Huusniemi



Newest Viipuri.



Independence Monument.

and Papula parks, and the Papula suburb. On the right the villa area Pikiruukki and the Hiekka suburb.)

From the quay we proceed to *Piispankatu*. Houses of former bishops and burghers. Fine brick gateway to passage beside No. 16. In the basement of No. 12, fitted with an iron door, was formerly a wine-shop, the scene of gay carouses in the old days. The lower storeys of No. 9 were once part of the Bishop's Residence.

Cross *Linnankatu*, the former main thoroughfare. Soon thereafter on the left the *old cathedral*, the church of Agricola, completed 1494. Its vaults have seen both splendid Roman Catholic masses and after the Reformation the simple unadorned services of the Lutheran Church. Celebrated persons were buried under its floor; according to tradition Mikael Agricola was buried here, though search has failed to reveal his grave. Devastated several times by wars and fires, and equally often repaired and restored.

The Clock Tower was restored into its present shape 1795—96. It is reached from the yard of *Linnankatu* 5. Application for admittance to caretaker.

*Vahtitorninkatu* No. 8 possesses a fine vaulted gateway and yard. In the yard of No. 12 the first Town Hall of Viipuri, built in the fifteenth century, now a lowly warehouse. (Typical medieval Viipuri building also in yard of *Pamppalankatu* 12.) *Uudenportinkatu* 5 possesses old buildings at the sides of the yard. From the terrace at the end of the street a view of the *South Harbour*. On the right the Harbour Offices and Customs House. *Etelävalli* (South Ramparts) on the site of the old town wall. Behind the harbour channel a yacht club pavilion and military hydroplane station on *Tervaniemi Point*.

Returning to *Luostarinkatu* we have old buildings in the yards of Nos. 7, 8 and 10. The tile-roofed building in yard of No. 8, the «Guild Church», was once the meeting-place of the trade guilds and the first school in the town.

Beside Munkkitori Place is the former *church of the Dominican monastery*, completed 1481. Completely restored a hundred years ago under the guidance of the architect Engel, emerging in entirely new shape. Now the church of the rural parish of Viipuri. The *Belfry* dates from the sixteenth century, and was previously part of the town wall; it was restored and given its present shape in 1735.

At the corner of Posenkatu and Vahtitorninkatu the old *theatre building*, completely restored by architect Ullberg in 1922. Opposite the theatre, on the same side of Vahtitorninkatu, the *Bishop's Council* and Bishop's residence.

*Raatihuoneen tori* (Town Hall Square). On the left, Restaurant Seurahuone and old buildings now used as a Town Hall. On the opposite side the Greek Orthodox Church. On the south side the *Court of Appeal* and residence of the President of the Court. Lower down, to the left, the Parade Ground, surrounded, beginning from the left, by the old Fire Brigade Station designed by Engel, bank buildings, the Swedish-German church, and barracks. The churches, Town Hall and Court of Appeal were built towards the end of the century. The latter building was once the Governor's Palace.

In *Hovioikeudenkatu*, on the left, are three schools, all leading to the University. At the end of the street the *Pantsarlahti Bastion* with a powder cellar intended to be furnished as a club-room for the Artists' Society. On the bastion the new *Art Museum* and Art School of the Viipuri Friends of Art, designed by the architect Uno Ullberg. (Art Museum open daily 12—15; other times by agreement with the caretaker.) From the terrace a fine view of the harbour and broads. The big modern building flanking the harbour is the up-to-date flourmills of the Central Co-operative Society.

From Luostarinkatu to *Karjalankatu* and onward to *Linnankatu*, turning to the right. At the junction of the latter two streets the Central Barracks, housing a battalion of the Karjalan Kaarti (Carelion Guard Regiment), and the oldest girl's school for Swedish-speaking girls in Finland (founded 1780). In Linnankatu the County Administration building on the right, the Head Post Office on the left. In the plantation the *Cathedral*, with a monument to Mikael Agricola (by Emil Wikström) before it and another monument to the fallen in the War of Liberation on one side (by Professor Carolus Lindberg and the sculptor Gunnar Finne). Between Head Post Office and Central Esplanade is the Central Elementary School with a hall for concerts.

Beside the County Administration building, on the other side of a street, the residence of the Governor.

On the SW side of Linnankatu a sports ground with school buildings along one side (issuing in a NE direction from this is the Panssarilahti Esplanade, which continues NW in the long Kullervo Esplanade). Continuing down Linnankatu and Koivistonkatu, we come to the eastern suburbs. In the latter street is the new *Technical School*, the Havi ramparts, from which there is a fine view, and on the left Patterimäki Hill, also with extensive views. The fortifications were built in 1864. Opposite Havi, on a point of land about 4 kilometres' drive from the town is a gymnastic establishment for women, called *Tanhuvaara*. If in no hurry continue along Kullervonkatu to square called Myllymäen aukio, beside which are the Fire Brigade Headquarters and schools, and turn to right along Kannaksenkatu, where we come on our left to the county hospital, the water-tower on Patterimäki Hill, the tuberculosis sanatorium, municipal hospital and kindergarten. Return to centre along Kannaksenkatu and across Punaisenlähteen-tori Square).

If we are to restrict our trip to the centre of the town, we can suitably turn from Linnankatu along Vaasankatu to the square called *Punaisenlähteen tori* (Red Spring Square), so-called because of the executions carried out here by the Duke Karl in 1599 beside a spring. In the adjacent part of the central esplanade a bronze deer by the Finnish sculptor Mäntynen.

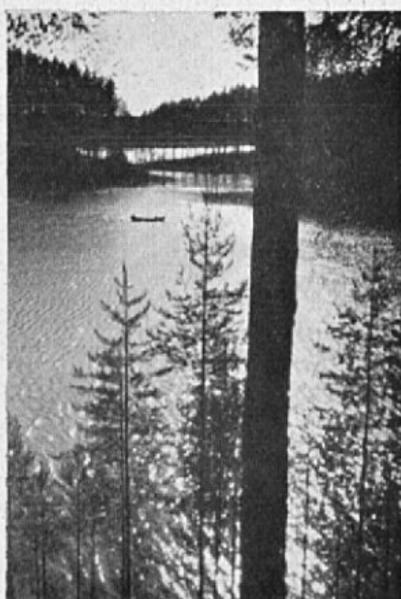
Especially recommended is a trip to the hilly *park* at *Papula*. (Electrical tram with the green route-boards.) On the way we pass St. Elia's Church, the Y.M.C.A. headquarters and the barracks.

On Papula Hill a view-tower, water reservoir, a popular amusements park called »Huvikallio» with a restaurant, open-air theatre and the restaurant of the Viipuri section of the Tourist Association, »Papula Pavillion». Extensive and beautiful views. Behind the hill a sports and athletic grounds. In the winter a bobsleigh run. Other summer restaurants in the vicinity include one in Huusniemi Park,

A delightful and interesting trip is to go by steamer or car along the *Saimaa Canal* to *Juustila Lock* (17 kilometres away), continuing if time allows up the canal, famous for its beauty, or along the adjoining road to *Rättijärvi* (30 kms from Viipuri). Motorbus connection with the town.

#### SUITABLE LONG TOURS FROM VIIPURI.

To *Terijoki* by rail or car (motorbus connection also). The road that follows the coast is especially beautiful along

*Tanhuvaara.**Punkaharju.*

the stretch Humaljoki—Muurila—Seivästö—Ino. The road through the centre of the Carelian Isthmus has beautiful stretches, especially around Kaukjärvi and the main village of Uusikirkko. At Terijoki there are an excellent sandy beach, a sea-bathing establishment with a Casino, hotels and boarding-houses; a lively summer resort. Kuokkala and Ollila are also popular resorts. Rajajoki, the frontier river between Finland and Russia, the famous larch wood at Raivola, the Lintula Convent, the Russian painter Ilja Repin's villa, the «Love Grave» and «Death Chasm» at Vammelsuu, are other sights in the vicinity.

*Imatra*, by rail or by car via the Saimaa Canal, along a beautiful road; motorbus connection. The Imatra Rapids are the largest in Europe. Enormous power-station. State-owned hotel, boarding-houses. *Vallinkoski Rapids* must be seen. Automobile trip to Jakosenranta recommended.

*Lappeenranta* by rail or car (several motorbuses). Steamer once a week up the Saimaa Canal. The town occupies a beautiful site on the shore of Lake Saimaa. Hydro of

*The bathing beach at Terijoki.*



*Imatra Rapids.*

good reputation with casino; hotels. Steamer connections with Vuoksenniska, Savonlinna and Kuopio.

Longer tours: to *Sortavala* and *Valamo*. From Sortavala a good automobile road eastward via Kirjavalahi with fine views. Valamo is a famous monastery on a group of exceedingly beautiful islands. At Sortavala hotels and boarding-houses. Accommodation also in Valamo Monastery.

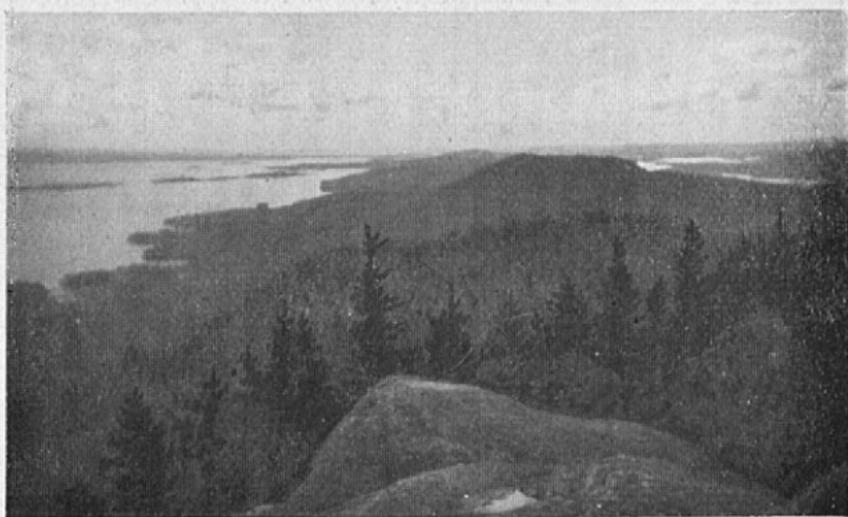
*Savonlinna* and *Punkaharju*, the latter a unique narrow ridge cutting across marvellous lakes. Hotels in town and at Punkaharju. Well-known hydro with casino at Savonlinna. The castle is a fine relic of the Middle Ages.

*Joensuu* and *Koli*, the finest rock and hill scenery in the Finnish lakes. By rail direct or by steamer: Vuoksenniska—Savonlinna—Joensuu—Pielinen canals—Koli. Hotels at Joensuu. Good inns maintained by Finnish Tourist Society at Koli.

Photo Merilentoeskaderi..



*Juustila Lock in the Saimaa Canal.*



*View in the Koli Heights.*

Camping excursions to *Lake Tolvajärvi* (a freak of nature resembling Punkaharju Ridge; rune-singing, zither-players, fishing. Inquire at tourist agency.)

Seaward: to *Uuras* outer harbour. Big export of timber. *Mäntysaari*, a small sea-bathing resort, in vicinity. Boats leave quay beside Castle Bridge.

Gulf of Finland: from Koivisto by steamer to *Seiskari*, *Lavansaari* (superb sands, fisher-villages, accomodation in neat cottages) and *Suursaari*, the «Capri of Finland» (a high wooded island with picturesque fisher-villages, beach and restaurant maintained by the Finnish Tourist Society. Steamer connection with Kotka and Helsinki).

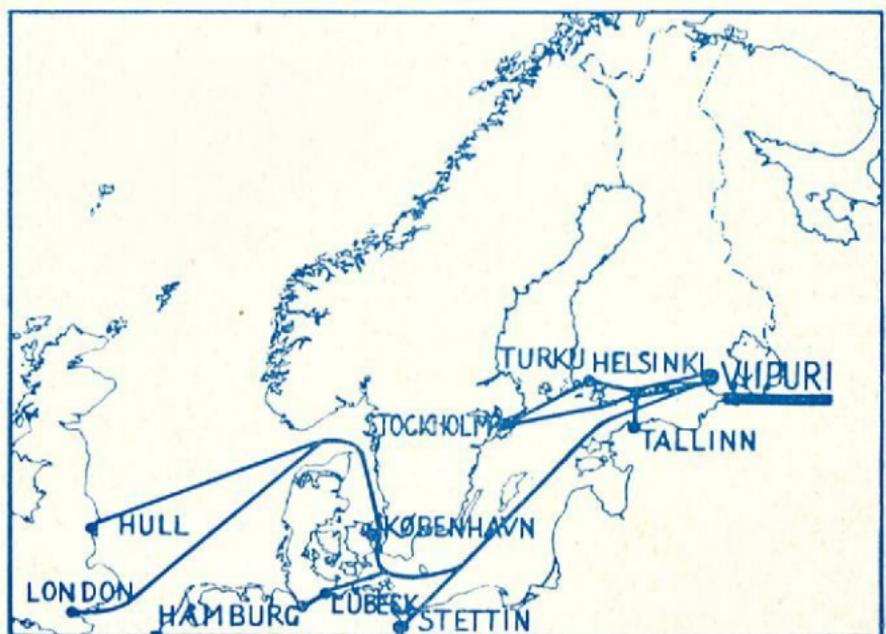
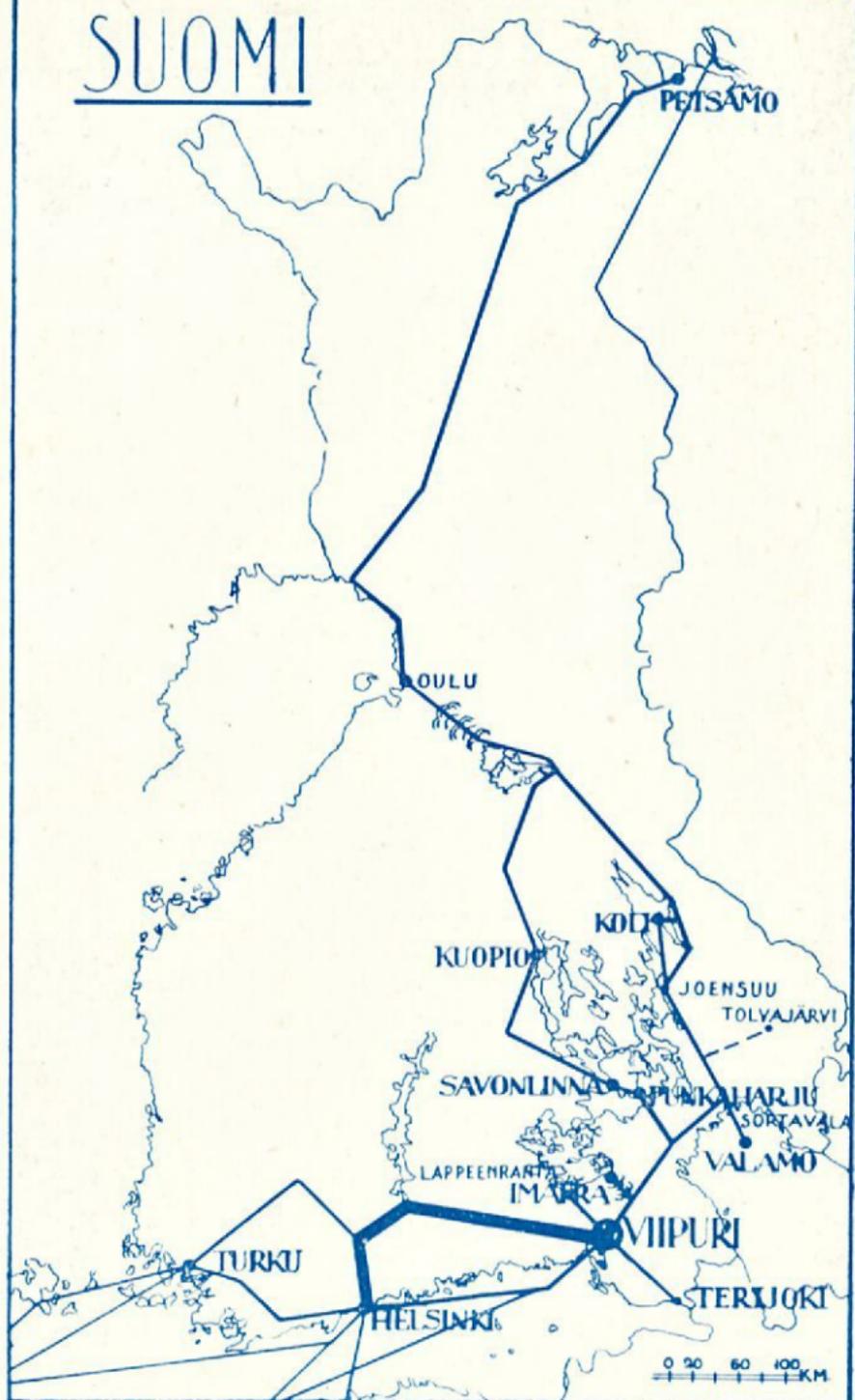
By coastal steamer to Helsinki via archipelago.



*Part of the Valamo Monastery.*



# SUOMI



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