



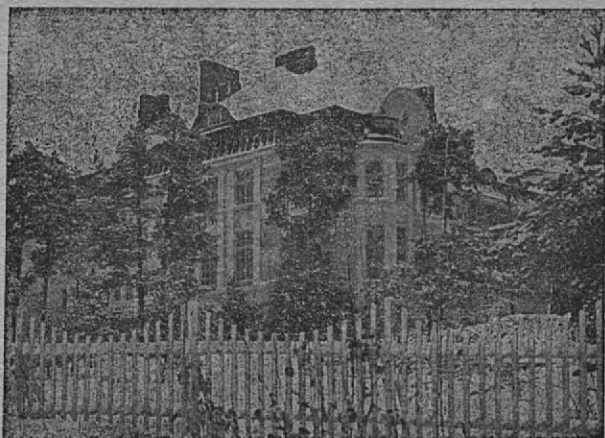
THE SHIPWRECKED

**GUIDE**  
TO  
**HELSINGFORS**

BY  
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TRANSLATED BY **O. A. EKHOLM**

**H E L S I N G F O R S 1 9 2 1**



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## HISTORY OF HELSINGFORS.

Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, was founded many centuries ago during the reign of king Gustaf Wasa (1523 - 1560), the great monarch of Sweden, with which country Finland was united at that time. King Gustaf, who in every way furthered the progress of his kingdom, decided to erect a town on the south coast of Finland to draw one part of the commerce of the powerful Hanseatic League to these parts of the Baltic. The place selected for the purpose was situated at the mouth of the river Wanda, which flows into „Gammelstadsfjärden“ a creek near Helsingfors.

The expectations formed at the founding of the new town were, however, only partly realized. Though being the third town in Finland, with 600 inhabitants, at the beginning of the 16th century — the largest town Åbo had then 1800 — the development of the town progressed slowly because the selected place was not suited for a town, chiefly intended to be a large shipping place. Before long the question of selecting another place for the erection of the town was raised and in the year 1630 the first buildings of the new Helsingfors were erected at „Estnäs-Skatan“, now called „Kronohagen“. Within a few years the town extended itself along the shores of the creeks called „Norra och Södra Hamnen“ (North and South Harbour) and, at the end of the 16th century, westwards to Glogatan (gatan = street). Järnvägstorget (Railway Square) and the whole district between Mikaelsgatan, Fabiansgatan and Norra Esplanadgatan was formerly a creek.

Most of the monumental buildings of the central part of the town, also those at Norra Esplanadgatan, are therefore erected on poles driven into the bottom of the former creek. A cemetery was situated at the much crowded corner of Alexandersgatan and Unionsgatan.

The district north of Regeringsgatan consisted of

sterile cliffs. Southward from Södra Magasinsgatan, where some poor fishermen's huts were ranged, down to the sea and westward from Glogatan, the land was grown with small pines and spruce pines.

The appearance of the town did not give a pleasant impression. The buildings consisted of small wooden houses with turfen roofs. The streets were uneven and far from clean looking. Such was the general appearance of the town at the beginning of the 18th century.

Though the town had several privileges, the development of the same made no progress. The times were hard, adversities, cares and sorrows prevailed. The largest part of the town was destroyed by fire in 3 hours in the year 1654. The hard years 1695—1697, with failures of the harvests, deprived the town of the largest part of its inhabitants. Large fires made havocks in the town during the years 1701 and 1712. A plague deprived the town of 1200 inhabitants of a total number of 1800 in the year 1710. Three years later the town was occupied by the Russians. The occupation lasted until peace was made 1721. In the year 1742 the Swedish army was surrounded by the Russians and forced to surrender in the neighbourhood of the town, which was again occupied by the foe.

After the peace 1743, a new period in the history of Helsingfors commenced. All the border fortifications were lost, and this led to the plan of fortifying the town. The plan was carried out by the great patriot Augustin Ehrensvärd, who commenced the erection of the strong fortress Sveaborg in the year 1740, which work was continued during many decades. Simultaneously the population increased and exceeded the number 4,000 in the year 1860.

The war 1808—1809, when Finland was formed to a Grand Duchy under the Russian Empire, made a turning point in the history of Helsingfors.

The town was proclaimed the capital of Finland in the year 1812 and from this year a period of evolution commenced. A building committee was elected and a member of the same, J. A. Ehrenström, with the assistance of the architect C. L. Engel, worked out the plan of the city. Through the partly burnt blocks were drawn straight and broad streets. The old market place, now called „Senatstorget“, was enlarged and the monumental buildings round the same, viz.: the Palace of Government, the University and St. Nicholas Church were erected during the decades 1820 and 1830 according to the drawings of Engel.



The erection of St. Nicholas Church, with the grand stairs, lasted 10 years and was completed 1840. The removal of the University from Åbo, after the large fire there 1827, was of a great importance to Helsingfors, which became the centre of the administration and science of the country.

Regarding the appearance of the city at that time, many improvements were, however, still to be made. The present Railway Square was yet a water pool, and most of the buildings at the principal street, Norra Esplanadgatan, were small wooden houses partly sunk into the soft ground. The building activity increased, however, and very soon the erection of monumental houses successively followed.

Also the population increased quickly after that Helsingfors was made the capital. The number of inhabitants was in the year 1810 — 4,000, 1820 — 8,000 and 1840 — 16,500. Having been connected with the railway, the increase of the population continued through the immigration, especially of Finns, from the country, and in the year 1880 the number of inhabitants was 43,000. The population of the city consists of about 180,000 inhabitants at the time being.

The appearance of the city has vastly improved during the last decades. New parts have been created, extensive suburbs with beautiful promenades have arisen. The wooden houses have disappeared from the central parts of the city and given place to monumental buildings.

Electric tramways were built in the year 1900, the lines of which are extended far into the suburbs. Large industrial establishments have been erected, making the city to one of the largest industrial centres of the country.

The straight, broad streets, the splendid buildings, the spacious squares and avenues with plantations, the beautiful promenades in the city and suburbs, give Helsingfors the appearance of a modern city, thoroughly worthy of being the capital of the Republic Finland.

## A CULTURAL DESCRIPTION.

The coast where Helsingfors is situated was for centuries past occupied by a Swedish population, which reached far into the country. During the last century, however, this population in the frontier parts

of the district became mixed up with Finns and especially so after the foundation of Helsingfors. A similar evolution has taken place regarding the population of Helsingfors, which was almost purely Swedish some time after the foundation. When the city was connected with the railway a large part of the population was augmented by the Finnish nationality. About 50 years ago the Finnish nationality was about 25 % of the whole population but has up-to-date increased to about 55 %.

Though the Swedes are thus a minority of the population, they give a special aspect, however, to the city. Consisting to the largest part of educated people from the upper and middle classes, they retain still many important posts in the administrations and most of the solid commercial enterprises are Swedish. The reason is that the Swedes possess a very active temperament and initiative compared to the Finns and also that the largest part of the Finnish population consists of workmen.

It should also be mentioned that the Swedes have always held the initiative to social progress and aid and most of the funds for social aid have been founded by the Swedes. It should be stated, however, that also the Finns have lately developed activity in these respects.

The progress of the city has caused a great activity in building monumental houses and beautifying the city, and this was the case especially at the beginning of this century.

Science and arts are flourishing. Helsingfors is the site of a university, a technical high school, a school of art, several art galleries, a school of music, several museums etc. Also the musical and scenical arts have made great progresses. There are an opera, several theatres and an excellent concert orchestra in the city. Many Finnish men of science, composers and singers have attained great fame in Europe.

The poorhouse institution, the hospitals, the infirmary, the police force and the fire brigade have been modernly organised in accordance with these institutions in the large capitals of Europe.

Also the industry in Helsingfors is highly developed and several industrial works and factories have been built in the outskirts of the city.

Helsingfors, being the capital of Finland, is the natural source of the progress of the republic and the result is that this progress and evolution has through the passing years brought about the consolidation of the Finnish nation and rendered her strong enough

to liberate the country from the tyranny of Russia through the War of Liberty in 1918 and after that to take up the position of a safeguard for the European culture against the bolshevism of the barbaric East.

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## THE SIGHTS OF HELSINGFORS.

A most imposing view of the city and its surroundings with plantations and forests, the narrow, deeply cut creeks and the endless sea with the beautiful archipelago along the coast, can be admired from the tower of the railway station. The view is really enchanting and scarcely another capital in Europe can expose such a panorama to the eye of the tourist and any one interested in open air scenery should not miss this view.

Another place of interest is „Observatoriiberget“ (Observatory Hill) near Södra Hamnen (South Harbor). The present appearance of this lofty park, with green lawns, rare specimens of trees and bushes in different shades, is the result of many years labour and expenditures. On the summit of the hill the Astronomical Observatory is situated and at the east brink of the same the famous monument in bronze, called „De Skeppsbrutna,, (The Shipwrecked) by Stigell. The view from the hill on a sunny summer day is charming: to the south the open sea with the fortress Sveaborg on the islands in the foreground, to the east the islands of the nearest archipelago bathing in wavelets and sunshine and to the north Södra Hamnen and a part of the city with some projecting monumental buildings.

A visit to the market place at Södra Hamnen is recommended to any one wishing to study characteristic types of Finnish peasantry, country vendors of victuals and fishermen with their boats and the fishes, which are quite unique for the foreign visitor.

At 12 o'clock the military watch, with a band and drummers at the head, are passing the market place on the way to the daily parade at the headquarters of the watch near the east end of the market place and close to the palace of the President, at the corner of Alexandersgatan and Mariégatan. Near the palace, on the market place, an obelisk of red granite is erected, called „Kejsarinnans Sten“ to commemorate the visit at Helsingfors of the Empress Marie of Russia.

At the opposite end of the market place, there is a grand fountain, created by the famous Finnish sculptor, Professor Ville Vallgren. The centre figure of the same is a nude maiden, standing on a rock and surrounded by water spouting fishes and sea-lions. The fountain is popularly called „Havis Amanda“ after the centre figure.

Close to the fountain is the end of „Esplanaden“ (The Avenue), with the much frequented summer restaurant „Kapellet“. In the centre of the avenue is erected a statue of the most prominent and patriotic poet of Finland, J. L. Runeberg, who, besides other large works, wrote the national anthem of Finland, called „Vårt Land“.

At the other end of the avenue the Swedish Theater is situated, and in one part of the same, facing the avenue, is the restaurant „Operakällaren“, with spacious verandas in two stories. Outside the same a military band gives daily concerts during the summer.

On each side of Esplanaden (the avenue) are the streets Norra Esplanadgatan and Södra Esplanadgatan. The architecture of the fine buildings and especially those at Norra Esplanadgatan, which are mostly in the style of Italian Renaissance is worth studying. But also genuine Finnish architecture is represented. Notice the house of Hypoteksföreningen of gray granite at Södra Esplanadgatan 16 and of Wasa Bank of red sandstone at N:o 10. A visit to the Stock Exchange, a fine building of gray granite at Fabiansgatan 14, is recommended. Walk in through the front entrance and you will find yourself in a glass roofed „yard“ or hall of a very singular architecture and lit up with a mystical subdued daylight. Straight opposite to the hall entrance is the entrance of the high class Börsrestaurant (Exchange Restaurant).

Kronohagen, i. e. the district north of the Market Place at Södra Hamnen, where all the principal houses of the State are situated, is the most interesting part of the city with regard to culture-historical architecture. Round Senatstorget, with the statue of Alexander II in the centre, are the creations of the architect Engel: St. Nicholas Church with the grand stairs and the 12 Apostles on the roof, on the right side the Palace of the Government and on the left, the University. On the fourth side of the square is the old Town Hall and the Central Police Station.

A visit inside the University should not be missed. In the vestibule is an interesting frieze by Sjöstrand representing an episode from the Finnish mythology: Wäinhämöinen exercising the power of music over na-



ture and attended by the heroes Lemminkäinen and Ilmarinen. Over the doors in the Celebration Hall is an interesting fresco by the famous painter Albert Edelfelt, representing a procession from the Castle to the University in Åbo. Also products of other Finnish artists adorn the walls of the hall. The cathedra and the three richly carved doors were saved from the fire of the old university of Åbo. — Admittance to the university can be obtained through the caretaker, living in the basement, the first door at Alexandersgatan.

The next building at Unionsgatan, opposite to St. Nicholas Church is the University Library, which contains more than 200,000 volumes.

Pass along Alexandersgatan, toward Södra Hamnen to Riddaregatan, at the corner of which is a small square with plantations and facing the same is Riddarhuset (the House of Lords), a fine building in the style of Venetian Renaissance, on the front of which are the coats of arms of Finland and her provinces.

Return to Senatstorget and pass along Nikolaigatan. The first building on the left side is the General Postoffice. Almost opposite to the same is the Archeological Museum containing, besides other collections, a fine one of sculptures, which belong to the university.

A little further up the street you will find three monumental buildings. The first one on the right side, in the style of Venetian Renaissance, is Ständerhuset (the House of the Diet) with Corinthian pillars and a fine bronze group over the entrance. The building was erected after the designs of the architect Nyström. Opposite to Ständerhuset is the Bank of Finland, with nicely arranged plantations at the front, and the next building on the same side of the street is Statsarkivet (the State Archives), another Renaissance building designed by Nyström.

Alexandersgatan, the principal commercial street of the city, is also interesting from an architectural point of view, and a walk along the same is recommended. Most of the new buildings of Helsingfors are built of granite in a heavy style of architecture, with massive arches and pillars and often decorated with grotesque figures that will give the beholder a strange impression. Some specimens of modern Finnish architecture are found at Alexandersgatan and the most remarkable of them is perhaps the building of the Pohjola Insurance Company at N:o 44, at the corner of Michaelsgatan.

Turn to the right at this corner, pass along Mi-

chaelsgatan and having arrived at Järnvägstorget (Railway Square) you turn round the left corner and at the south side of the square you will find the Athenæum, the largest art gallery in Finland, which no one should fail to visit. The gallery contains pictures and sculptures by old and modern Finnish artists and also foreign works of arts. Exceedingly remarkable are the historical pictures and the studies in light colours of Finnish peasantry by the famous painter Albert Edelfelt. The characters in his pictures are wonderfully well chosen and masteringly depicted. Another famous painter is A. Gallen-Kallela, whose pictures represent incidents from the Finnish mythology and are remarkable by the brightness in colours, the fine finishing and characters. Very remarkable are the beautiful Finnish landscapes by B. Lindholm, W. Holmberg, P. Halonen and E. Järnefelt. Also the collections of sculptures are remarkable and especially those by W. Runeberg, V. Vallgren and R. Stigell.

On the north side of the Railway Square is the Finnish National Theatre, and on the west the Railway Station, both erected of granite in the modern style. The front of the station is very remarkable by the large arch and the massive roof over the entrance and the monster figures holding big lanterns in their hands. Opposite to the entrance of the station is the „City Passage“ leading through the block of buildings to Alexandersgatan. In the passage are some very fine shops, representing different trades.

At Östra Henriksgatan and Västra Henriksgatan, with an avenue between them, are also some remarkable buildings. Opposite to the Swedish Theatre is Stenmans Palace of Arts, where the modern painters expose their pictures. The expositions take place on the third floor.

At the corner of Östra Henriksgatan and Alexandersgatan is the old „Studenthuset“. The house belongs to the Corporations of Students, and as the inscription in Latin on the front of the house indicates: „Spei Suae Patria Dedit“ (given by the Fatherland to its hope), the same was built by public subscription. The large building, next to this one, is the new „Studenthuset“.

At the next corner is the elaborate building of gray granite of the „Kaleva Insurance Company“, in which are also the apartments of „Societetshuset“, the most up-to-date hotel in the city.

Walking further along Västra Henriksgatan and over the viaduct you will arrive into Västra Chausseen and nearly at the beginning of this road is a large

building with a high, spired tower. This is the „National Museum“. The museum contains exceedingly interesting and large ethnographical collections from old and later times from the homes of the peasants and also from those of the upper classes. There are also interesting historical collections of regimental colours, uniforms, arms etc. The collections give you a very good idea of life and culture in Finland in olden times and a visit to the museum should on no account be missed. The building itself is very remarkable, composed as it is in different styles of architecture.

The above descriptions of the chief sights of Helsingfors may be considered as introductory. Much is still to be seen and a summary of some other places of interest is given in the following parts.

## ARRIVAL TO THE CITY.

The visitation of the luggage from abroad takes place at the Customs-office near the landing stage.

Cabs and motor cars are to be found at the landing stages and at the railway station (See tariffs page 16), also carriages from the principal hotels.

Luggage can be left in the cloak room of the station at a charge of 50 penni each article.

Porters are to be found at the station. Porterage 50 penni each article.

At the present time every foreign subject wishing to stay in the city has to apply for a permission at the Passport Office, Alexandersgatan 1.

The address of the:

British Legation, Mauritzgatan 4 B. Tel. 20 99.

American „ Esplanadgatan 2. Tel. 85 49.

Foreign Office, Alexandersgatan 3.

Office of the County Government, Mariégatan 4.

Helsingfors Nya Språkinstitut, V. Henriks-gatan 16, gives lessons in the Swedish and Finnish languages.

## PLACES OF VIEWS.

The best places for obtaining views of Helsingfors and its surroundings are the following: Stationstornet (the station tower), Observatoriiberget, both described on page 5, and Brandtornet (the tower of the fire station) Högbergsgatan 26, Brunnsparkensbergen in Brunnsparken and Engelplatsen, near the west end of Fabriksgatan in the Eira district.

## THE CITY DISTRICTS.

Brunnsparken is the park situated on the peninsula south-west of Södra Hamnen.

Skatudden is the peninsula opposite to the end of Norra Esplanadgatan and connected with the city by a bridge.

Kronohagen is the district east of Nikolajgatan.

Tölö is the north west part of the city.

Broholmen is the district on both sides of Broholmogatan at the end of Unionsgatan.

Berghäll is on the hills straight north of Broholmen, where the Berghälls church is situated.

Sörnäs is situated on both sides of Östra Chausseen north east of the city to the railway viaduct.

Hermanstad is the continuation of Sörnäs eastward.

## CHURCHES.

Nikolajkyrkan at Senatstorget, erected during the years 1830—1852 after designs of the architect Engel.

Gamla Kyrkan (the Old Church) in the square close to the end of Boulevardsgatan. The church was erected in 1827 and is the oldest church in Helsingfors.

Johanneskyrkan, at Högbergsgatan, erected in Gothic style in 1893.

Berghälls kyrkan, in the district Berghäll, erected according to the designs of architect Lars Sonck.

The above mentioned churches are Lutheran and belong to the Church of Finland.

Tyska kyrkan, the German church, on the north incline of Observatoriiberget and at the beginning of Unionsgatan.

Gamla Ryska Kyrkan, the old Russian Catholic church at Unionsgatan, close to Nikolajkyrkan.

Uspenski Katedralen, the new Russian Catholic church at Skatudden near the bridge.

## THE LIBRARY.

Helsingfors stads bibliotek, the library of the city of Helsingfors, at Richardsgatan 3,

## HARBOURS.

Södra Hamnen, the harbour south of Salutorget (the market place) with quays on both sides of the



creek, where all the passenger steamers from abroad and numerous cargo steamers are moored.

Norra Hamnen, is situated between Skatudden and the mouth of Tölövikén and is the mooring place for steam launches and small coasting smacks carrying fire wood.

Sandvikshamnen, at the end of Boulevardsgatan, is the mooring place for cargo steamers, small passenger steamers and launches going westward. A drydock is situated south-west from this harbour.

Gräsvikshamnen, is a continuation of Sandvikshamnen northward. Place of departure of the steam launches to Drumsö, Fölisön and Munksnäs.

Sörnäs hamn, in Sörnäs, is the mooring place for cargo steamers.

Havshamnen, west of Brunnsparken, at Havsgatan. Mooring places for coasting smacks and anchoring places for yachts.

## SQUARES AND PLACES.

Senatstorget. The chief buildings round the same are Nikolajchurch, the Palace of Government and the University. In the center of the same is the statue of Emperor Alexander II.

Kasärntorget, with the quarters of the White Guards and the central Telegraph Office, is situated between Kasärngatan and Fabiansgatan.

Järnvägstorget, the Railway Square, is situated at the railway station and surrounded by the named building, the Atheneum and the Finnish National Theater.

Eira square at Fabriks-gatan, with beautiful flower beds.

## MARKET PLACES AND HALLS.

Salutorget, at Södra Hamnen.

Hagnäs torget, at Broholmen.

Sandvikstorget, at the west end of Boulevardsgatan.

Gardeshallen, a market hall, is situated on Kasärntorget.

Vestra Kajens hallar, two market halls opposite to each other at Vestra Kajen near Södra Hamnen.

## PARKS.

Brunnsparken is situated on the peninsula south-west of Södra Hamnen and can be reached by the yellow cars travelling south-ward from Salutorget

and Studenthuset. The park with its old shady avenues and footpaths, its fine plantations and the fresh sea air, is perhaps the most frequented walking place in the city during the summer months. — A first class restaurant is situated in the park, and on its grounds is an open air summer theater, where musical comedies are played.

Kaisaniemi Park, situated immediately north of Järnvägstorget, is a park of old traditions for the academical citizens of Helsingfors. Here students of the university used to meet for decades gone by, filling the park with the tunes of their songs on the light summer nights. Even at the present time the Swedish students of the university meet here on the 1:st of May every year to keep up the old traditions.

The park is being modernized at present. Straight and broad avenues are being made, new plantations grown and football and lawn-tennis grounds have been made.

Botaniska Trädgården (The Botanical Gardens) at the north east corner of Kaisaniemi park, is a small park with selected horticultural plantations and a small fish pond. On the grounds of the same is a large building containing the Botanical Museum and the Entomological Museum and close by the same some hot-houses for plants.

Djurgården is a spacious park north and east of Tölöviken. On the south-east shore of this creek are a few villas. North of the creek is a hot-house for plants, belonging to the city, and close to the same is a bust of bronze of Mr. H. Borgström, the most active founder of this park.

On the other side of the railway lines, having passed a viaduct, is the nice little restaurant „Alphyddan“ (the Alp Hut) on a hill, surrounded with giantly firs. Close by the restaurant is a very high hill presenting fine views of the surroundings. In the valley, below the restaurant, is a nicely cultivated part of the park with ponds and selected trees and bushes.

Follow the broad road along the railway lines and you will arrive at the principal sporting grounds of the city, where most of sporting matches are taking place.

Hagasundsparken is situated between Tölöviken and Westra Chausseen opposite to the National-Museum. In the park is Helsingfors Stads Museum (The Museum of the City of Helsingfors) and also Finska Konstindustriföreningens Museum (The Museum of the Association of the Industry of Art in Finland).

Hesperiapark is a continuation of Hagasundsparken. This park is not cultivated, however, and is

used by the working class of the city for their festivals and dances during the summer months.

Gamla Kyrkans Skvär (The old Church Square), at the beginning of Boulevardsgatan, was formerly a cemetery and a few old monuments are still remaining. There is also the collective grave of the members of Skyddskåren (The White Guards) and another of the German soldiers, fallen at the liberation of Helsingfors during the Finnish war of liberty in 1918. There is also the collective grave of Finnish soldiers, fallen in Estonia, where a corps of Finnish volontiers partook in Estonia's fight for freedom.

Eira skvären is a new square at the corner of Fabriksgatan and Skepparegatan, with fine horticultural plantations.

Observatoriiberget. This fine, lofty park is already described on page 5.

## STATUES AND MONUMENTS.

The statue of Alexander II on Senatstorget was created by Walter Runeberg and erected by public subscription in 1892, in memory of the noblest of the grand dukes of Finland.

Kejsarinnans Sten, (the Empress' Stone) on Salutorget at Södra Hamnen, in memory of the visit at Helsingfors of the Emperor Nikolai I and the Empress Maria of Russia in 1833.

The statue of J. L. Runeberg, in Esplanaden, in memory of the greatest patriotic poet of Finland, who composed the Finnish National Anthem „Vårt Land“ (Our Land) besides numerous large patriotic works. The statue was created by his son Walter Runeberg and erected by public subscription in 1885.

Wallgrens Fontän (the Fountain) on Salutorget at Södra Hamnen, created by V. Wallgren and erected in 1908.

De Skeppsbrutna, (the Shipwrecked) at the east brink of Observatoriiberget near Södra Hamnen, a beautiful monument in bronze by Rob. Stigell.

The statue of E. Lönnroth, who was the composer of the Finnish national epic „Kalevala“. The statue was created by E. Wickström and erected in Lönnroth skvären, opposite to the Old Church at Andregatan, in 1902.

Pacius bysten, the bust of F. Pacius, the great composer, who also composed the music to the national anthem „Vårt Land“. The monument is erected in Kajsaniemi Park.

## MUSEUMS AND COLLECTIONS.

Atheneum, the national art gallery at Järnvägs-  
torget. Large collections of pictures and sculptures.

Nationalmuseum, large ethnographical collec-  
tions at Westra Chausseen.

Finska Konstföreningens Museum, collec-  
tions of industrial manufactures of art in Hagasunds-  
parken, opposite to the Nationalmuseum.

Helsingfors Stads Museum, the museum of  
the City of Helsingfors, close to the preceding, in  
Hagasundsparken.

Botaniska Museum, the Botanical Museum and  
hothouses in Botaniska trädgården.

Finska Fågelsamlingen, a collection of Finnish  
birds at Regeringsgatan 3 A.

Skulptursamlingen, a collection of sculptures at  
Nikolajgatan 5.

Mynt- & Medaljsamlingen, a collection of coins  
and medals at Alexandersgatan 5.

Zoologiska Museum, the zoological museum  
on the top floor of the university.

Cygnæi Galleri, a collection of art at Östra  
Brunnsparcken.

Fölisöns Friluftsmuseum, the open air ethno-  
graphical museum at Fölisön.

## THE SURROUNDINGS OF HELSINGFORS.

Brändö, a beautiful island east of Helsingfors, is  
a modern villa place with a fine, spacious natural park,  
through which well made promenades are winding.  
A visit to the island in the afternoon with a supper  
in the up-to-date restaurant of the hotel called „Brändö  
Strandhotel“ and a cup of well made coffee at the  
„Brändö Casino“, a few steps from the hotel, is highly  
recommended. There are also lawn-tennis grounds  
and, during the winter, bobsleds and a skating rink  
for public use. — The passage to the island takes  
place either by the white tramway line from the mar-  
ket place at Södra Hamnen or by the regular steam  
launches from Norra Hamnen.

Degerö is another beautiful island, not far from  
Brändö, with a fine natural park and numerous villas.  
Regular service of steam launches from Norra Hamnen.



Högholmen, with a zoological garden, is in the summer a much frequented island about ten minutes way from the city by the regular ferry boat from Norra Hamnen. The animals, much decreased during the war, are mostly caught in Finland, but also some foreign specimens are represented. There is also a good restaurant where meals and coffee are served.

Fölisön is an exceedingly beautiful island north-west of Helsingfors, with a fine natural park of giantly firs and leaf trees and well made promenades through the same. There is also a most remarkable ethnographical collection of completely furnished wooden huts from olden times, by which a clear idea of the simple life and customs of the Finnish peasantry in years gone by can be formed. Especially interesting is the old country church from Karuna, one of the first churches built in Finland at the beginning of the catholic period. All these huts have been taken to pieces in the country, brought by rail here and rebuilt. A visit to this island should really not be missed. On the west shore of the island is a first class restaurant. The passage to the island is made by the regular steam launches from Gräsvikshamnen or by the yellow tramway line, of which the former is recommended, however, being the easier route without a guide. A motorcar drive on the beautiful country roads, passing numerous villas, is most pleasant.

Munksnäs is situated on a beautiful peninsular north-west of Helsingfors, at a short distance from Fölisön. The place is much frequented by the public, especially during the summer. There is a very high class boarding house, called „Munksnäs Pensionat“ and not far from the same the open air restaurant „Fiskartorpet“ and sea bathing houses for ladies and gentlemen. Regular service of steam launches from Gräsvikshamnen and by the tramway from Studenthuset.

Drumsö is a large island, west of the city, with beautiful promenades through natural parks and views of the open sea. There are some fine villas, a first class restaurant and not far from that a sandy sea shore for mixed bathing. Regular service of the ferry boat, about 15 min. sail from Gräsvikshamnen.

Klippan is a first class restaurant situated on a cliff of a small island at one of the inlets to Södra Hamnen. From the spacious verandas of the restaurant fine views of the open sea and the green islands in the east can be admired. Regular steam launch service from Södra Hamnen.

## Motor car fares.

### Tariff N:o II

- a) Day fares for 1—2 persons within the first zone.  
b) Fares when taxicabs are ordered by telephone from the station to the place of departure.

#### Fares:

For the first kilometre Fmk. 6: 10  
and for each succeeding „ 2: 40

### Tariff N:o III

Day and night fares in all other cases within the first and second zone.

#### Fares:

For the first kilometre Fmk. 6: 70  
and for each succeeding „ 3: —

To the first zone belongs the part of the city, bordered in the north by Svalbogatan, Östra Chausseen, the road leading round Tölövikén (Creek of Tölö) and through Djurgården, Västra Chausseen and Mejlsangatan.

To the second zone belong all the other parts of the city.

When a taxicab is ordered by telephone the full fare from the station to the end of the drive has to be paid.

When the drive starts or the taxicab is ordered from a place within the first zone the fare is paid according to tariff N:o II also when driving within the second zone, if the drive terminates at a place within the first zone.

No fare is charged for one accompanying child under 10 years of age. For two children of the mentioned age is charged the fare for one person.

For luggage, exceeding the weight of 25 kilos, is charged the fare for one person.

Day fares are charged between 7 o'clock a.m. and 12 o'clock midnight and night fares during all the other hours. For drives started before 12 o'clock midnight and finished latest 12,10 p.m. day fares are charged.

Waiting: For waiting is charged 20 penni a minute, i.e. Fmk. 12: — an hour.

Note! The above mentioned fares are subjected to change.

## CAB FARES.

The following fares are charged for single drives within the city and to Broholmen and also to Hesperiangatan in Tölö:

Day fares for cabs without covers	Fmk. 5:—
Night " " " " " "	8:—
Day " " " with " "	6:—
Night " " " " " "	9:—

Fares to places without the above mentioned district are charged according to special tariffs.

### FARES BY THE TIME.

#### Day fares

		1/2 hour	1 hour	1 1/2 hour	each following 1/2 hour
Cabs without covers . . .	{ With interrupt.	12:—	20:—	30:—	10:—
	{ Without " "	14:—	24:—	36:—	12:—
Cabs with covers . . .	{ With " "	14:—	24:—	36:—	12:—
	{ Without " "	17:—	30:—	45:—	15:—

#### Night fares

Cabs without covers . . .	{ With interrupt.	18:—	28:—	42:—	14:—
	{ Without " "	18:—	32:—	48:—	16:—
Cabs with covers . . .	{ With " "	18:—	32:—	48:—	16:—
	{ Without " "	21:—	38:—	57:—	19:—

For drives started before 12 o'clock midnight and continued after 12 o'clock, the night fare will be counted from the first mentioned time. It is the duty of the cabman to announce the time and the option of the passenger to continue the drive further, or not.

For drives from the railway station, including 10 minutes waiting after the arrival of the train, the ordinary fare together with a surplus of Fmk. 2:— is charged.

If a cab is brought from the nearest stand a surplus charge of Fmk. 1:— is made and from the next one 2:—. From a more distant stand the ordinary fare is charged.

If one interruption, not exceeding 5 minutes, is made during the drive the single fare only is charged, but if the interruption exceeds the time mentioned, another single fare is charged.

Full fare is charged for the commenced part of a 1/2 hour.

The cabman can decline to drive or wait longer than 5 hours.

Waiting: 11—15 minutes 5:—, 1/2 hour 9:—, 1 hour 16:— and for each following 1/2 hour 8:—.

For waiting more than 15 minutes a charge for a full 1/2-hour is made, even if for the waiting up to 10 minutes no charge is made but, if that time is exceeded, it will be included in the time of waiting.

## TRAMWAYS.

The cars, running on the different lines, are distinguished by the colour of the boards indicating the names of the places, where the cars are running to and at night by the colour of the lamps on the top of the cars, viz.:

1) The yellow line: Tölö—Studenthuset—Salutorget—Brunnsparken—Eira—Skillnaden—Studenthuset—Järnvägsstationen—Hagnäs.

2) The red line: Lappviken—Studenthuset—Järnvägsstationen—Berghäll.

3) The green line: Docksgatan—Eira—Brunnsparken—Salutorget—Sörnäs—Hermanstad.

4) The blue line: Sandviken—Studenthuset—Salutorget—Skatudden.

5) The white line: Salutorget—Sörnäs—Brändö.

6) The yellow-red line: Studenthuset—Munksnäs.

7) The yellow-blue line: Studenthuset—Haga.

At night the cars have a big yellow lantern on the board of the front platform and a red one behind, except the smaller lights on the top, indicating the line.

The fare is 55 penni or, if a pack of 4 or 10 tickets is bought, 50 penni.

The white, yellow-red and yellow-blue have different fares — they belong to private companies — and the tickets are not available on the other lines.

Passengers are allowed to change from one line to another, using the same ticket, on the condition that the change is announced to the conductor when the ticket is being punched. At request, the conductor will give necessary informations.

The ticket has to be retained by the passenger for control by the conductor or the inspectors.

Large luggage should be placed on the platform and on no condition inside the cars.

## TRAINS.

Detailed informations of departures and arrivals of trains, stations, tickets etc. are to be found in the publication „Turisten“ which is sold in the book stalls at the stations, at the book shops and also in the daily news-papers.

General informations about railway tickets.

Single Tickets: Passengers are permitted to make one interruption of the journey, but the ticket has to be stamped immediately at the ticket office of the sta-



tion, where the journey is interrupted. The ticket is available for 5 days, excluding the day of booking. Tickets for the local trains are available for 1 day.

Return tickets, available for 5 days and without any discount, are issued between all stations.

Tickets with discounts called „Abonnements“- and „Coupontickets and also contracts are issued and are available respectively for certain numbers of journeys, certain distances and for a certain time.

For all heavier luggage a charge has to be paid.

The cloak room charge is 50 penni for each article of luggage.

Lost luggage may be found in „Hittegoods Byrån“ (Lost Luggage Office) at the station.

Informations about the localities of the station can be obtained from the porters at the station.

## STEAMERS.

The hours of departures of steamers can be found in the daily newspapers and informations can also be obtained from the agents of the respective steamers.

The steam launches, sailing on different routes to the islands, are making several voyages a day and lists of their sailings are to be found at the landingstages. Enquiries can also be made at the offices of the different steam launch companies.

Complete informations regarding inland touring and also abroad can be obtained at

Turistföreningen i Finland, N. Esplanadgatan 21.

Finlands Resebyrå, N. Esplanadgatan 21.

## MESSENGERS.

The following charges are made for commissions within the town counted to Broholmen and to Hesperia-gatan in Tölö:

without load . . . . .	3: —
with a load up to 10 kilos	5: —
” ” ” ” ” 25 ”	8: —

For commissions to more distant places respectively 5: —, 7: — and 10: —.

For waiting over 15 minutes a charge of 1: 50 for each 15 minutes or part thereof is made. For calling the messengers to a certain place 1: — extra is charged.

If a cart or sledge is needed to carry out the commission, an extra charge is made.

For the carrying of luggage not exceeding 25 kilos at the steamer or railway station a portorage of 50 penni is charged.

## POST.

The General Postoffice at Nikolajgatan 6, close to St. Nicholas Church, is open from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. (sundays and holydays 9—11 a. m.).

Branches: At the railway station, Fredriksgatan 21 and Bergmansgatan 1.

Stamps can also be obtained from the book stalls at the station and in the following shops: Södra Esplanadgatan 2, Kasärngatan 38, Annegatan 5.

The postboxes are emptied all days at 4,30—5,30 a. m. 11,30 a. m.—12,30 p. m. 2,30—3,30 p. m. and 5—6 p. m. Sundays and holydays 4,30—5,30 a. m. The post boxes at the station are emptied 10 minutes, those on the platform 3 minutes and at the post offices 30 minutes before the departure of the postal trains.

The distribution of post by the postmen takes place all days at 8 and 11,30 a. m. and 2,45 p. m. Registered post, all days at 8 a. m. and 2 p. m., sundays excepted.

## POSTAGE.

Letters: for letter not exceeding 20 grammes: Inland . . . . .	1:—
Foreign . . . . .	1:50
Post cards: Inland . . . . .	—:60
Foreign . . . . .	—:90
Wrappers, for each 50 grammes or part thereof: Inland . . . . .	—:30
Note. The lowest postage for documents	1:—
"    "    "    " samples . .	—:50
Foreign . . . . .	—:30
Note. The lowest postage for documents	1:50
"    "    "    " samples . .	—:60

## PARCELS.

Inland: not exceeding 1 kg. . . . .	4:—
"    "    3 " . . . . .	7:—
"    "    5 " . . . . .	9:—
Foreign: to England not exceeding 1 kg.	4:50
"    "    "    "    3 " . . . . .	5:50
"    "    "    "    5 " . . . . .	7:—

Note. The postage to different parts of U. S. A. varies, and informations about the same and to other countries are obtainable at the Post Office.

## REGISTERED POST.

Inland registration fee . . . . . 1:—

Foreign " " . . . . . 1:50

Note. Except the registration fee the above mentioned postages for letters, post cards, wrappers and parcels have to be paid.

All other postal arrangements according to the rule of the International Postal Convention are effected, and necessary informations about the same are obtainable at the Post Office.

The above named postages are subjected to change.

## THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

The Telegraph Office is at Södra Magasinsgatan 9, at Kasärntorget; open day and night. At the railway station is a branch office.

## TELEPHONES.

The telephone is much used in Finland and quite a large percentage of the same are installed in the homes of families. This is especially the case in Helsingfors and even in the more trafficated streets all over the city are to be found the characteristic boxes with authomatic telephones and directories. The charge is two 10-penni coins in the slot.

### Register of firms.

#### AUTOMATIC RESTAURANT:

Automat Esplanad, Alexandersgatan 18. Tel. 66 44.

#### BIOGRAPH:

Bio Civis, In „Nya Studentehuset“, Ö. Henriks-  
gatan 9.

#### BOARDING HOUSES:

- Pension City, Brunnsgatan 8. Tel. 34 55.
- „ Fridhäll, Fölisövägen. Tel. 71 99.
- „ Liberty, V. Henriksgatan 16. Tel. 22 83.
- „ Riviera, Ö. Brunnsparken 9. Tel. 91 06.
- „ Sundell, Glogatan 1. Tel. 71 02.
- „ Turist, Boulevardsgatan 4. Tel. 79 49.
- „ Skandia, Skepparegatan 43. Tel. 101 46.

#### COFFEE HOUSES:

- A. B. K. M. Brondin O. Y., S. Esplanadgatan 20.  
Tel. 75 52.  
Drumsö Hafsbad, Drumsö. Tel. 23.  
Ekberg, Fredr. Edv., Boulevardgatan 9. Tel. 269.  
Fazer, Karl, Glogatan 3. Tel. 114 87.  
Argos, Ö. Henriksgatan 1. Tel. 49 15.

#### HOTELLS:

- Brändö Strandhotel & Casino, Brändö. Tel. 66.  
Grand Hotel Fennia, Mikaelsgatan 21. Tel. 47 31.  
" " " Restaurant. Tel. 19 21.  
" " " Porter & rooms " 118 81.  
Hotel Patria, Alexandersgatan 17. Tel. 27 08.  
Hotel Societetshuset A. B., Brunnsgatan 12.  
Tel. 99 99. Grill-Room. Tel. 100 00.  
Missionshotellet, Ö. Henriksgatan 9. Tel.  
78 84 & 44 75.

#### LUGGAGE ARTICLES:

- Uleåborgs Sadelmakerier A. B. Alexanders-  
gatan 13. Tel. 38 53.

#### MESSENGER OFFICE:

- O. Y. Fix Express A. B. Brunnsgatan 11. Tel.  
77 11 at 80 06.

#### NEWSPAPERS & JOURNALS:

- Allmänna Pressbyrån, N. Esplanadgatan 27.  
Tel. 107 14.

#### PHOTOGRAPHS:

- Atelier Fennia, N. Esplanadgatan 21. Tel. 46 64.  
" Modern, S. Esplanadgatan 4. Tel. 19 56.

#### RESTAURANTS:

- Brändö Casino, Brändö. Tel. 40.  
Central, Hagasundsgatan 4. Tel. 46 92 & 91 31.  
City, Alexandersgatan 54. Tel. 32 11.  
Kapellet, Esplanaden. Tel. 277.  
Royal, Ö. Henriksgatan 3. Tel. 88.



## SCHOOLS OF LANGUAGES & TRANSLATION BUREAUS:

Helsingfors Nya Språkinstitut, V. Henriksgatan 18.

Polyglott, Boulevardsgatan 9. Tel. 15 78.

Reform School of Languages N. Esplanadg. 39. Tel. 41 10.

## TAXICAB STATIONS:

At Salutorget. Tel. 70 70, 72 72, 75 75.

„ Järnvägstorget. Tel. 35 35.

„ Skillnaden. Tel. 69 29.

## TOURING BUREAUS:

Finlands Resebyrå, N. Esplanadgatan 21. Tel. 59 08 & 74 94.

Turistföreningen i Finland, N. Esplanadgatan 21. Tel. 752.

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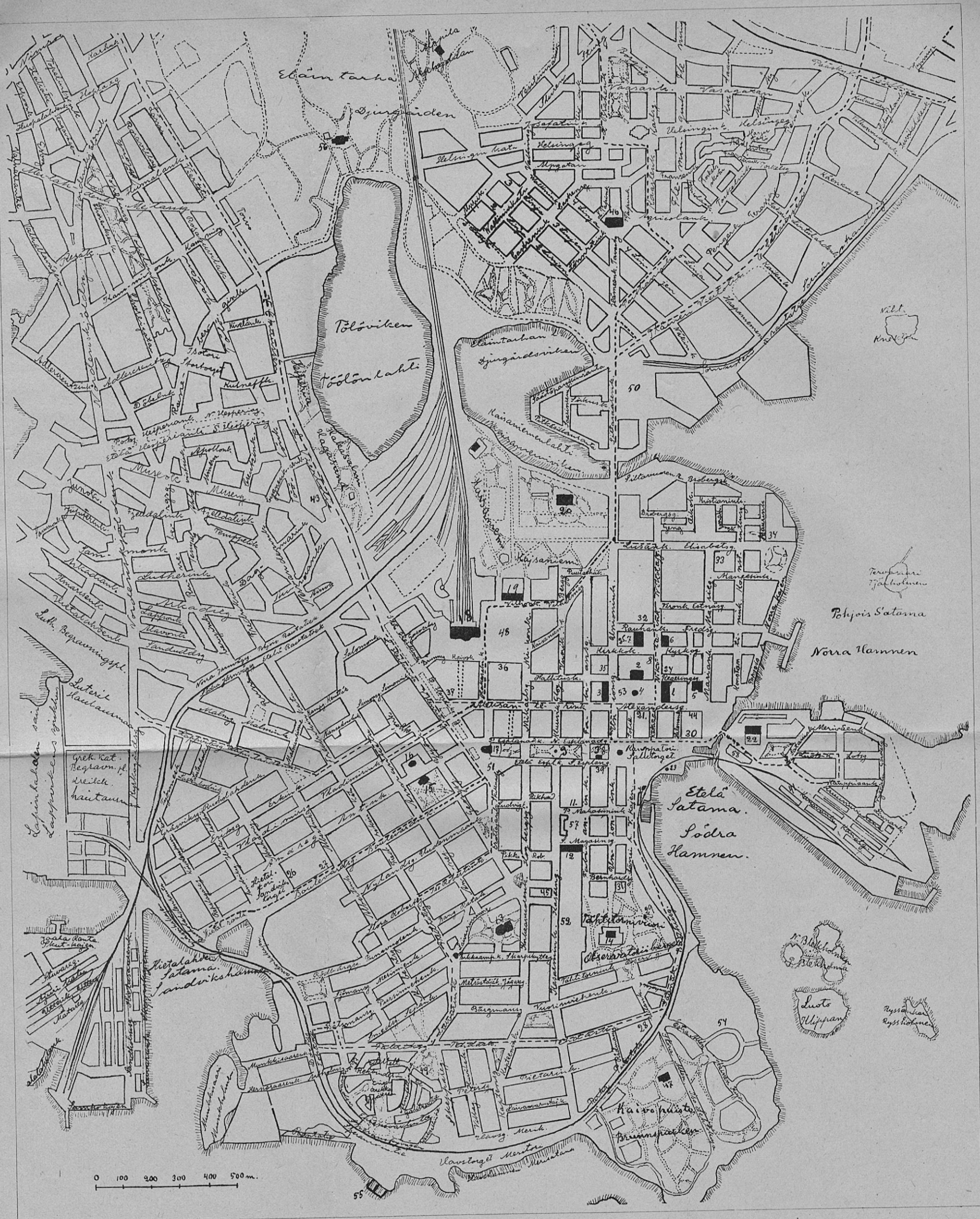
The local names are given in the Swedish language in order to facilitate the pronunciation and to the assistance of the foreign visitors in cases of emergency.

Owing to the exceedingly high costs of printing and the increased price of paper the publisher has been forced to abandon the original intention of furnishing this publication with a coloured map of Helsingfors, in order to avoid a further increase of the price, especially as previously printed maps can be obtained cheaper at the booksellers and stationers.

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Map of Helsingfors.



# PENSION RIVIERA

Ö. Brunnsparken 9 A. Tel. 91 06.



Beautifully furnished rooms  
for long and short visits.

# Esplanadkapellet

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**HIGH CLASS RESTAURANT**  
~~~~~

Concerts every day at noon  
and at night during the summer.

# Resandehemmet SKANDIA

Skepparegatan 43. Tel. 101 46.

Rooms for tourists. Visits are solicited.

# PENSIONAT CITY

Brunnsgatan 8. Tel. 71 99.

**ROOMS FOR TOURISTS.**

**NOTE!** Opposite to the Railway Station.

# Pension LIBERTY

V. Henriksgatan 16. Tel. 22 83.

**Is recommended for tourists.**



# Helsingfors Automobil Central



Tel. 7070, 7272, 7575.



**First class motor cars always at service**

## BIO CIVIS

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The leading biograph  
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**First class films. Exquisite music.**

## ESPLANAD AUTOMATEN

Aleksandersgatan 18.

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