STIG ALBECK

SYDNEY

Sydney

Sydney

Area Map   City Map   Train Map   Attractions

Australia

1st edition

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Hello Sydney

Sydney

Historical outline

The area in which Sydney is located today has been inhabited by Australian aboriginals for 40,000 years. The European interest in the area began with the British explorer James Cook's arrival in 1770 to what is known today as Botany Bay.

After the discovery, the British government decided to found a new colony there, and in 1788 a settlement of convicts was established by Captain Arthur Phillip. Phillip named the town after the British minister, Thomas Townshend, who held the title Lord Sydney.

Townshend had initiated the new colony after the loss of part of Great Britain's North American territories to the new country, USA.

Within a few years, the city received three large fleets of colonists, and by 1792, as many as 4,000 people were already living here. In addition, a number of convicts were sent to Sydney to build a larger city as fast as possible. Development was rapid, and within the next 25 years banks, markets, harbour facilities and several housing developments were established. The population was also growing rapidly as many ships were arriving with settlers, primarily from Great Britain and Ireland. In 1847, almost 40,000 people were living in Sydney and the proportion of convicts was down to around 3 %.

In 1851, gold was discovered at Bathurst in New South Wales, 200 km West of Sydney, which created an immigrant boom, with many traveling to the area where gold fever was rampant. Sydney's population more than quintupled in only twenty years, with around 200,000 people living there by 1870.

The state made a lot of money from issuing temporary licenses for gold digging, and this contributed to the development of Sydney to an even larger extent than before the valuable mineral deposits were dug out of the ground.

The industrialization of the city likewise began in earnest in the 1850s. The first railroad, connecting Sydney with nearby Parramatta, was built in 1855.

It was a fully modern Sydney that held the British Intercolonial Exhibition in 1870, and only nine years later the city was once more the host of a worldwide event: the great Sydney International Exhibition.

In the 1890s, the Australian colony experienced an economic downturn after many years of prosperity driven by natural resource discoveries and the initiative and activity of new immigrants.

In 1901, the new state, the Commonwealth of Australia, was established, and Sydney and New South Wales were a part of it. However, the ties to Great Britain remained strong, and during the First World War the country sent troops to fight in Europe.

During the first decades of the 20th century, the Australian economy blossomed again. Great public institutions were erected, and new rich natural resources were continually being discovered in the large country. The growth rate remained high until the depression at the end of the 1920s.

But the economic downturn did not last long. By 1932 the good times were back, not least because of an increase in the price of wool, which was one of the country's big export products. In the same year, the Sydney Harbour Bridge was constructed, which was a great engineering feat. It still remains today, one of the city's most characteristic features.

During the Second World War, Australia again took part on the British side, but as Japan expanded in the Pacific region, the country increased its own defences as well, among other things by fortifying Sydney's harbour. In 1942, there was combat in the city when Japanese submarines entered the harbour, but despite enduring some bombardment Sydney made it through this period relatively unscathed.

After the war ended, a new wave of immigration to Sydney and to Australia began. The many new citizens brought growth and renewed wealth to the country. Sydney once again expanded heavily in a short period of time, and primarily the western suburbs came into existence during the following decades.

After the Second World War, Australia strengthened its ties to the U.S. which until this time only had been customary with Britain. From the mid-1960s, Australia's participation alongside the U.S. in the Vietnam War established Sydney as a place of recreation for American soldiers and that naturally influenced the street scenery. In 1972, the Australian troops were withdrawn from Vietnam.

One of the world's most famous buildings, Sydney's Opera House, was completed in 1973 to a design by the Danish architect Jørn Utzon. Since its inauguration, the building has become the icon of the city.

The 1980s saw a decade of investment in several new high-rises, and it was during this time the city's present skyline took shape.

The city's continued growth was reinforced by great events; first in connection with its bicentenary in 1988, and again in the year 2000 when Sydney hosted the Olympic Games. The events demonstrated the city's capacity, and all it had to offer tourists were showcased worldwide. The city's almost constant growth has so far made it the home of nearly five million people.

Tour 1: Sydney

1. Sydney Harbour Bridge

Station: Circular Quay
www.bridgeclimb.com
The Sydney Harbour Bridge is one of the city's most characteristic constructions. The 1,150 metres long bridge connects the central business quarters with the areas on the North Shore.

In 1815, the first proposals for the bridge had been put forward, but it was not built until 1932 and remained Sydney's tallest structure until 1967. The inspiration was partly derived from the Hell Gate Bridge (New York, USA) which was built to the same design in 1916.

Sydney Harbour Bridge, with its 49 metres, is one of the widest in the world, and its height measures 134 metres. Regular hikes to the top are arranged. The bridge, together with the city's skyline and the Opera House, constitute an incredibly beautiful whole, particularly when viewed in the evening.

At New Year, Sydney Harbour Bridge hosts the city's great public fireworks display whose beautiful images are shown throughout the world.

2. The Rocks

George Street
Station: Circular Quay
The city section, The Rocks, was founded soon after Sydney itself. The original buildings were made from sandstone, which is what gave the area its name.

Today, The Rocks is one of Sydney's most atmospheric neighbourhoods with its many reserved historical buildings, housing restaurants, cafés, shops and venues for various activities.

3. Museum of Contemporary Art

George Street 140
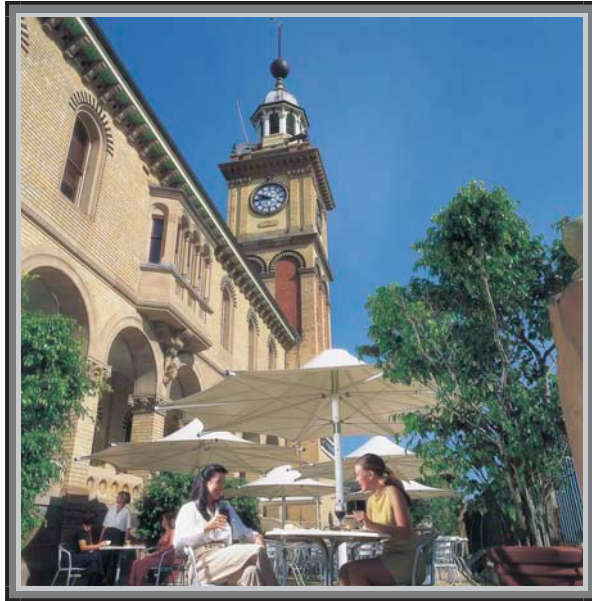**Station: Circular Quay**
www.mca.com.au
Sydney's Museum of Modern Art showcases a wide variety of artwork from among others Andy Warhol, Christo and Robert Rauschenberg. A

substantial part of the museum's holdings is from J. W. Power's large collection.

The impressive museum itself was built from sandstone for the Port and Marine Authorities in 1949-1952. The building is located at the site where the first British fleet laid anchor in 1788.

4. Customs House

Alfred Street 31
Station: Circular Point
www.sydneycustomshouse.com.au
This beautiful building was built in 1845 to function as Sydney's customs house. The Customs House is located at the site where the aboriginal natives are said to have seen the first British ships arrive. Today the building is full of cultural activities, such as ever changing exhibitions and restaurants.

5. Museum of Sydney

Phillip Street 37
Station: Circular Quay
www.hht.net.au/museums/museum_of_sydney

At the Museum of Sydney, the visitor can experience the history of the city from before the European colonization to the time it was founded and on to the present day. The museum was built in the exact place where Governor Arthur Philip in 1788 erected the first government building. The remnants of that building have been excavated and are among the many exhibits on display.

6. Sydney Opera House

Bennelong Point
Station: Circular Quay
www.sydneyoperahouse.com

Sydney's Opera House is Australia's best known building, famous the world over for its unique design with the many white shells giving an impression of ships under full sail.

The Opera House was designed by the Dane Jørn Utzon for an architecture competition in 1957. The construction began in 1966 and the building was inaugurated by Queen Elizabeth II in 1973. The many halls, among them the great stage with room for more than 2,700 spectators, make for a fascinating visit.

The Opera House is beautiful when viewed close-up as well as from a distance, and by night the illumination adds yet another dimension.

7. Government House

Macquarie Street
Station: Circular Quay
www.hht.nsw.gov.au/museums/government_
house

The Government House was built in Gothic
Revival style in 1837-1845. The mansion was the
governor's residence and the museum reflects how
it looked during the 19th and 20th centuries.

In the guest rooms, the State Apartments,
different heads of state as well as the British
Regent used to stay when visiting the city.

8. Conservatorium of Music

Conservatorium Road
Station: Circular Quay
www.music.usyd.edu.au

The Conservatorium of Music is currently used for
concerts. The construction was commenced by
Francis Greenway in the 19th century. It was
intended as housing for labourers and stables for
the nearby Government House, but this plan was
never realized.

9. State Library of New South Wales

Macquarie Street
Station: Martin Place
www.sl.nsw.gov.au
The State Library of New South Wales is one of Sydney's most imposing buildings. It was built in 1845 in strict classicistic style.

10. State Parliament House

Macquarie Street
Station: Martin Place
The British colony's legislative assembly has been holding meetings at Parliament House since 1829, and later it came to house the parliament of the state of New South Wales.

Originally the building, with its elegant verandas, was part of the north wing of the Rum Hospital.

11. Sydney Mint Museum

Macquarie Street 10
Station: Martin Place/St. James
www.hht.net.au/museums/the_mint
The present day Sydney Mint Museum is the city's former mint. It was built in 1811-1816 as the south wing of the Rum Hospital.

In 1854, the first British mint outside England was established here, as a consequence of the discovery of gold in New South Wales in 1851. In 1926, the Australian Mint was moved to Canberra, the capital, where federal offices were established, and in its stead an exhibit about the history of the place was created.

Tour 2: Sydney

12. Darling Harbour

Station: Harbourside/Darling Park
www.darlingharbour.com.au
Darling Harbour is named after the governor of New South Wales from 1825-1831, Lieutenant-General Ralph Darling. It was originally part of Sydney' commercial harbour area and had deteriorated rather extensively when the city renovated the area in the 1980s and changed it into an exciting place full of shops, restaurants and tourist activities.

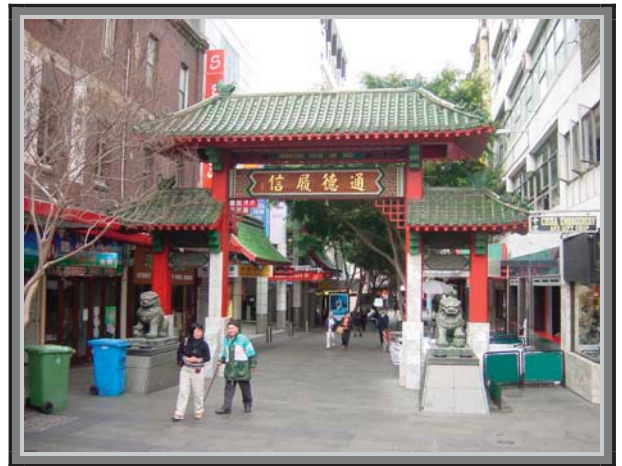## 13. Powerhouse Museum

Harris Street 500
Station: Paddy's Markets
www.phm.gov.au

As the name suggests, the Powerhouse Museum is situated in a former power plant, which is why it has a unique industrial atmosphere.

The museum includes fascinating exhibitions, among other things, countless technological milestones, means of transportation and themes from Australia's historical development. They are all presented in a highly interactive format.

14. Chinatown

Dixon Street
Station: Paddy's Markets
Sydney's present day Chinatown is the third of its kind in the city. In the 1920s, the Chinese community established itself here after having previously occupied two other locations.

Chinatown streches from the area around Dixon Street, which is a walking street with many ethnic Chinese businesses and restaurants. At both ends, the area is marked by traditional Chinese portals.

On the corner of Hay Street and George Street, there is a wooden sculpture called Golden Water Mouth, which is believed to bring luck to the Chinese community.

The Chinese city of Guangzhou is Chinatown's sister city and at Australia's bicentennial anniversary Guangzhou gave the city its Chinese Garden of Friendship, which is situated opposite the northern end of Dixon Street It is one of the few traditional Chinese gardens outside of China.

15. Town Hall

George Street 483
Station: Town Hall
www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au
Sydney's Town Hall is built in an elegant Victorian style. It has many beautifully decorated halls, the most impressive being Centennial Hall, which is known for its great organ.

16. St. Andrew's Cathedral

George Street/Bathurst Street
Station: Town Hall
www.cathedral.sydney.anglican.asn.au
The Anglican St. Andrew's Cathedral is Australia's oldest cathedral. It achieved this status in 1868. The nearby cathedral school was opened in 1885.

The cathedral's Gothic interior is very impressive, as are the great glass mosaic windows and the organ from 1866.

17. Queen Victoria Building

George Street 455
Station: Town Hall/City Centre
www.qvb.com.au
This colossal building with its characteristic dome was built in 1898 in a Victorian style which borrowed inspiration from Byzantine palaces.

The Queen Victoria Building was originally the city's central food market and, today, it is a modern shopping center.

18. Sydney Tower

Market Street 100
Station: St. James/City Centre
www.sydneyskytour.com.au
www.skywalk.com.au

The 305 metres tall Sydney Tower is the second tallest in the southern hemisphere [factually incorrect!!], only surpassed by the Sky Tower in Auckland, New Zealand. The complex had been commenced in 1970 and opened in 1981.

It has a fully-enclosed observation deck at 250 metres above ground level that offers a beautiful 360 degrees view of Sydney. There are two floors with restaurants near the top. Further up, at 260 metres, the Sydney Tower Skywalk is situated. It is an outdoor deck with glass floors. Access, which is via special arrangement, allows the visitor seemingly to float freely in the sky above the city.

The Tower also offers the simulated trip, the Oz Trek, which takes the visitor on a fantastic journey through Australia's culture, history and geography.
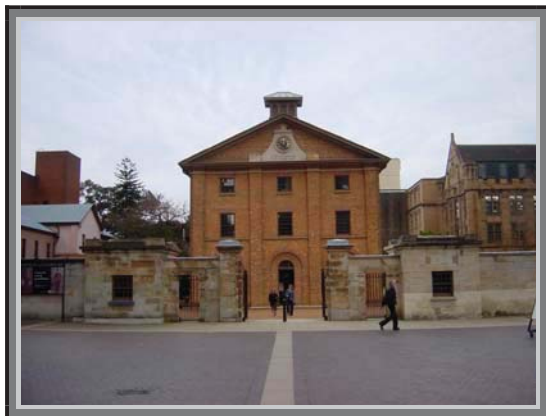
19. St. James' Church

King Street 173
Station: St. James
www.stjameschurchsydney.org.au
St. James' Church is an Anglican church. It is Sydney's oldest church, built in 1822 under Francis Greenway's supervision.

After its completion, the church spire became a landmark for incoming ships. Today it lies surrounded by the city's skyscrapers, so one can only imagine its original prominence among the low structures of the past.

20. Hyde Park Barracks

Queens Square
Station: St. James

www.hht.net.au/museums/hyde_park_barracks_museum
The Hyde Park Barracks were built in the period 1818-1819 using convicts as labour. They are recognized as one of the architect Francis Greenway's most distinguished works. Francis Greenway is known primarily for his colonial style buildings.

The complex was used as housing for convicts while they worked on public projects. It was closed in 1848 and became a home for female immigrants, and from 1887 to 1979 it was utilized as court rooms and public offices.

Today, it is a museum where the visitor can experience various aspects of the living conditions and daily routines of convicts.

21. St. Mary's Cathedral

College Street/Cathedral Street
Station: St. James
www.sydney.catholic.org.au
In 1820, the first Catholic priests came to Australia, and the following year the construction of the original St. Mary's Cathedral began. The church was destroyed in a fire in 1865 and the construction of the present cathedral began in 1868, but was not completed until the year 2000. Several Popes have celebrated Mass there.

The magnificent building is 107 metres long and 75 metres high. The great church room with its beautiful glass mosaics is well worth a visit.

22. The Australian Museum

College Street 6
Station: Museum
www.austmus.gov.au

This museum is Australia's national museum for anthropology and natural history. The large permanent exhibition showcases various interesting collections, featuring among other things the original inhabitants of Australia, the aboriginals. The exhibited effects include items of clothing and weapons. In the collections are also found many examples of Australia's varied fauna.

23. Art Gallery of New South Wales

Art Gallery Road
Station: St. James/Martin Place
www.artgallery.nsw.gov.au

The Art Gallery of New South Wales is the art museum of the state of New South Wales, which opened in 1879. Since then, it has been possible to admire a rich selection of primarily Australian art here.

24. Royal Botanic Gardens

Station: Circular Quay
www.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au

Sydney's Botanical Garden opened in 1816. Among the old garden's many beautiful facilities, the visitor can experience a traditional rose garden, large greenhouses and not least a fascinating collection of plants from the South Pacific region.

Day Tours from Sydney

25. Boat trip on Sydney Harbour

Darling Harbour
Station: Harbourside/Darling Park

A boat trip around the Sydney Harbour offers participants a unique view of the modern skyline and not least the city's two icons, the Sydney Harbour bridge and the Sydney Opera House. It is a beautiful scenery by day as well as by the glow of the illuminated city night.

There is a plentiful selection of boats ranging from katamarans to proper tour boats with dining aboard

26. Bondi Beach

8 km East
Station: Bondi Junction

Bondi Beach is one of the world's most famous beaches. The beautiful wide beach close to the city centre attracts large crowds of both locals and tourists.

During the Olympic Games in the year 2000, the Beach Volleyball competition took place at Bondi Beach.

Along the bay of Bondi Beach, one can enjoy a good meal in one of the many cosy restaurants.

27. Elizabeth Farm House

Alice Street 70, Rosehill, 25 km West
Station: Parramatta
www.hht.net.au/museums/ef

Elizabeth Farm House was built in 1793, and it is Australia's best preserved European-style building. The house is named after one of its owners, the coupple John and Elizabeth MacArthur.

The Australian wool industry was born on this small farm, where it was the main occupation for the family and their farm labourers. The farm's two most important buildings can be viewed. One, being the main building with 15 rooms and the other is the building housing the labourers consisting of 8 rooms.

28. Blue Mountains National Park

60 km West
www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au

The Blue Mountains derive their name from the bluish tinge caused by the release of oils from its eucalyptus trees. The range constituted the European colony's western border until 1813 when the first road crossing it was built. Today the area is a national park.

The city of Katoomba is an ideal starting point to experience the delightful scenery of the park. From Katoomba, one can visit the historic mines at Narrowneck and Mount Solitary. Katoomba Scenic Railway offers a steep but unique ride in one of the old mine trains. A trip on the renovated Zig Zag Railway is equally fascinating.

The beautiful nature scenes, Katoomba Falls and the rock formation, the Three Sisters, are also located at Katoomba.

With children in Sydney

Sydney Aquarium (Darling Harbour):
www.sydneyaquarium.com.au

Taronga Zoo (Bradsleys Head Road):
www.zoo.nsw.gov.au

Luna Park (Milsons Point):
www.lunaparksydney.com

National Maritime Museum (Darling Harbour):
www.anmm.gov.au

Shopping in Sydney

King Street, Pitt Street, Martin Place, The Rocks
Broadway Centre (Bay Street 1):
www.broadway-centre.com.au

Central Plaza (George Street 450):
www.westfield.com/sydneycentralplaza

Chifley Plaza (Chifley Square 2):
www.chifleyplaza.com.au

Harbourside (Darling Harbour):
www.harbourside.com.au

Imperial Arcade (Pitt Street Mall):
www.imperialarcade.com.au

Market City (Hay Street 9-13):
www.marketcity.com.au

Queen Victoria Building (George Street 455):
www.qvb.com.au

Skygarden (Pitt Street Mall/Castlereagh Street 77):
www.skygarden.com.au

The Galeries Victoria (George Street 500):
www.tgv.com.au

The Strand Arcade (Pitt Street Mall 193-195):
www.strandarcade.com.au

Public transportation in Sydney

Sydney Cityrail:
www.cityrail.nsw.gov.au

Sydney Metro Monorail:
www.metromonorail.com.au

Sydney Airport:
www.sydneyairport.com.au

Train Map

Facts about Australia

Politics	
Official name	Commonwealth of Australia
Capital	Canberra
System of government	Federal Constitutional Monarchy
Head of state	Queen Elizabeth II
Head of government	Prime Minister John Howard
National Holiday	26 January
Independence achieved	1 January 1901 from Great Britain
Primary religion	Christianity
Language	English
Area	7,741,220 km²
Population (2007)	21,097,000

Borders on	
North	The Indian Ocean, the Timor Sea, the Arafura Sea, Gulf of Carpentaria, the Coral Sea
South	The Indian Ocean, the Great Australian Bight, the Tasmanian Sea
East	The Tasmanian Sea, the Coral Sea
West	The Indian Ocean

Tallest Mountains	25
Mount Kosciuszko	7310 ft (2,228 m)
Mount Townsend	7247 ft (2,209 m)
Mount Twynam	7201 ft (2,195 m)
Rams Head	7185 ft (2,190 m)
Unnamed peak in Etheridge Ridge	7152 ft (2,180 m)
Rams Head North	7142 ft (2,177 m)
Alice Rawson Peak	7087 ft (2,160 m)
Unnamed peak by Abbott Peak	7083 ft (2,159 m)
Abbott Peak and Carruthers Peak	7037 ft (2,145 m)
Mt Northcote	6991 ft (2,131 m)
*The tallest mountain in the Australian Territories is, with its 9006 ft (2.745 m), Mawson's Peak on Heard Island.	

Largest islands	
Tasmanien	60 637 km²
Melville Island	5 786 km²
Kangaroo Island	4 416 km²
Groote Eylandt	2 285 km²
Bathurst Island	1 693 km²
Fraser Island	1 653 km²
Flinders Island	1 359 km²
King Island	1 091 km²
Mornington Island	1 002 km²

Largest lakes	
Lake Eyre	9 500 km²
Lake Torrens	5 900 km²
Lake Gairdner	4 300 km²
Lake Frome	2 685 km²

Longest rivers	
Murray	1566 mi (2,520 km)
Murrumbidgee River	979 mi (1,575 km)
Darling River	864 mi (1,390 km)
Lachlan River	851 mi (1,370 km)
Flinders River	521 mi (840 km)
Gascoyne River	472 mi (760 km)
Goulburn River	352 mi (566 km)
Victoria River	348 mi (560 km)

Largest cities (2006)	
Sydney	4,120,000
Melbourne	3,593,000
Brisbane	1,763,000
Perth	1,445,000
Adelaide	1,105,000
Gold Coast-Tweed	528,000
Newcastle	493,000
Canberra-Queanbeyan	368,000
Sunshine Coast	276,000
Wollongong	263,000

States and Territories	
Australian Capital Territory 2	358 km²
Jervis Bay Territory	67 km²
New South Wales	800,628 km²
Northern Territory	1,346,200 km²
Queensland	1,730,648 km²
South Australia	984,377 km²
Tasmanien	68,401 km²
Victoria	227,416 km²
Western Australia	2,529,880 km²
Ashmore and Cartier Islands*	199 km²
Christmas Island*	135 km²
Cocos (Keeling) Islands*	14 km²
Coral Sea Islands Territory*	n.a.
Heard and McDonald Islands*	372 km²
Norfolk Island*	2,114 km²
* External Territories	

Administrative Division	
State/Territory	**Capital**
Australian Capital Territory	Canberra
Jervis Bay Territory	Jervis Bay Administration
New South Wales	Sydney
Northern Territory	Darwin
Queensland	Brisbane
South Australia	Adelaide
Tasmanien	Hobart
Victoria	Melbourne
Western Australia	Perth
Ashmore and Cartier Islands*	Uninhabited
Christmas Island*	Flying Fish Cove
Cocos (Keeling) Islands*	West Island
Coral Sea Islands Territory*	Saknas
Heard and McDonald Islands*	Uninhabited
Norfolk Island*	Kingston
* External Territories	

Regents since 1788	
George III	1788-1820
George IV	1820-1830
William IV	1830-1837
Victoria	1837–1901
Edward VII	1901–1910
George V	1910-1936
Edward VIII	1936-1936
George VI	1936-1952
Elizabeth II	1952-

Prime Ministers since 1945	
Frank Forde	1945-1945
Ben Chifley	1945-1949
Robert Menzies	1949-1966
Harold Holt	1966-1967
John McEwen	1967-1968
John Gorton	1968-1971
William McMahon	1971-1972
Gough Whitlam	1972-1975
Malcolm Fraser	1975-1983
Bob Hawke	1983-1991
Paul Keating	1991-1995
John Howard	1996-

Holidays and memorial days*	
1 January	New Year's Day
26 January (or first working day)	Australia Day
Date varies	Good Friday
Date varies	Easter Sunday
Date varies	Easter Monday
25 April	Anzac Day
25 December	Christmas Day
26 December	Boxing Day
*Varies depending on the state	

Miscellaneous information	
Currency	Australian dollar
Currency code	AUD
Time zone	Eastern Standard Time/EST (UTC+10) Central Standard Time/CST (UTC+9:30) Western Standard Time/WST (UTC+8)
Country postcode	AUS
Internet domain	.au
Telephone country code	+61

Climate Sydney	Avg. Temperature (°C)	Precipitation (Millimeters)
January	22.1	103
February	22.0	111
March	20.9	131
April	18.3	130
May	15.2	123
June	12.8	129
July	11.8	103
August	13.0	80
September	15.2	69
October	17.6	83
November	19.4	81
December	21.2	78

Source: WorldClimate (www.worldclimate.com)

Climate Melbourne	Avg. Temperature (°C)	Precipitation (Millimeters)
January	19.5	46
February	20.0	50
March	18.4	34
April	15.2	52
May	12.4	54
June	9.6	35
July	9.0	28
August	9.6	55
September	11.5	46
October	13.6	62
November	15.8	63
December	18.1	42

Source: WorldClimate (www.worldclimate.com)

Climate Perth	Avg. Temperature (°C)	Precipitation (Millimeters)
January	23.8	9
February	24.1	13
March	22.4	19
April	19.4	45
May	16.2	122
June	14.2	182
July	13.2	174
August	13.6	136
September	14.9	80
October	16.5	53
November	19.3	21
December	21.8	13

Source: WorldClimate (www.worldclimate.com)

Climate Darwin	Avg. Temperature (°C)	Precipitation (Millimeters)
January	28.5	396
February	28.2	331
March	28.4	282
April	28.6	97
May	27.3	18
June	25.6	3
July	24.9	1
August	26.0	4
September	27.9	15
October	29.2	61
November	29.5	130
December	29.2	239

Source: WorldClimate (www.worldclimate.com)

Climate Brisbane	Avg. Temperature (°C)	Precipitation (Millimeters)
January	24.6	161
February	24.7	157
March	23.6	140
April	21.5	89
May	18.2	73
June	16.1	69
July	15.0	57
August	16.0	47
September	18.2	46
October	20.9	77
November	23.1	97
December	24.1	134

Source: WorldClimate (www.worldclimate.com)

About the Author

Stig Albeck (1969) is the author behind the travel books at OnLibri.com. Stig writes the way you travel the destinations!

The books often take their departure in the world's most exhilarating cities and evolve to the attractions and sights in their vicinity. Stig is a devoted traveller and a passionate explorer which brings him around the world several times each year to search for new exciting destinations.

Going to big cities or more adventurous destinations, Stig writes his travel guides to help and inspire readers to get the full benefit of their destination of choice.

Travelling is about enjoying the moment, but also about taking home memories and gaining new knowledge. No matter how far or near by the destination might be there sure are great experiences waiting to be unveiled.

Stig holds a masters degree in marketing and tourism from Copenhagen Business School in Denmark. He has been working in the tourism industry and with global marketing of tourist destinations.

If you have questions or perhaps made a discovery that you would like to share, then send Stig an email to **travelstig@gmail.com** (if you attach photos you agree to letting us use these for future travel guides).

Stig offers lectures on his travel experiences, or any specific tour that you might be about to head out for. To learn more about things like touring Australia, visiting the Mongolian capital Ulan Bator, or enjoying a fresh smoked omul at the Lake Baikal in February, visit **www.stigalbeck.com**.

Bonne Voyage!