

# HELSINKI

See Helsinki on Foot  
5 walking routes around town



Clear maps



WORLD  
DESIGN  
CAPITAL

HELSINKI  
2012





- 1 6 km
- 2 6 km
- 3 2,5 km
- 4 6 km
- 5 4 km



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## Tip!

More information about the architects mentioned in the text can be found on the back cover of the brochure.



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**See Helsinki on Foot – 5 walking routes around town**

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Length of route

6 km





## 1

# Discover the historic city centre

SENATE SQUARE–KRUUNUNHAKA–KATAJANOKKA



**The government buildings and museums in the historic quarters of the city centre reflect Helsinki's colourful past.**

**Senate Square** is the main central square in Helsinki. The first buildings here appeared in the 1640s, including a church, cemetery and town hall. The town was destroyed during the Greater Wrath (1713-1721), and the area around the square began to be rebuilt in 1721 at the end of the Great Northern War.

In 1809 Finland was ceded by Sweden and annexed to the Russian Empire as an autonomous grand duchy. Helsinki was made the new capital in 1812, and work began on building a new city.

The beautiful design of Senate Square was the work of the town planner Johan Albrecht Ehrenström and Carl Ludvig Engel, a native of Germany. Ehrenström designed a new geometric town plan inspired by Neoclassicism, and Engel designed the main buildings. Trading activities were moved to the Market Square, with Senate Square representing a symbolic space. Government, municipal, church and academic institutions were built around the square. The wooden Ulrika Eleonora Church was pulled down, and the original site of the church is marked on the cobble-stones of the present square. Archeological excavations have uncovered over 130 graves beneath the square.

**Kruununhaka** got its name from the land around the area of Rauhankatu street that was used for grazing the horses of the crown's artillery. The layout of the streets in this district is based for the most part on Johan Albrecht Ehrenström's town plan of 1812. Most of the streets here were named in the 1820s and 1830s after members of the ruling Romanov family and according to the political climate of the time. The oldest names that are still used to this day are Unioninkatu and Liisankatu, which were confirmed by Tsar Alexander I on his visit to Helsinki in 1819.

**Katajanokka** is known for its cohesive Jugend architecture, as well as for its active port – once the busiest in Finland. The district remained little changed throughout the 19th century while the area around Senate Square underwent a complete transformation.

**1. Helsinki Cathedral** is one of the most familiar landmarks in Helsinki. Completed in 1852 and originally known as St. Nicholas' Church, the cathedral overlooks Senate Square. Construction began in 1830 according to Engel's design and continued following his death in 1840 under Ernst Lohrmann, who added the four small towers around the main dome and the two side pavilions. The west pavilion houses the church bells, while the eastern one houses a chapel. Tsar Nicholas I contributed to the exterior appearance of the cathedral by commissioning the zinc statues of the apostles for the roof from four German sculptors. He also donated a painting by German-Russian artist T. K. von Neff to hang above the altar. The otherwise sparse interior of the cathedral also features statues of Luther and Melancton, as well as Mikael Agricola (c. 1510-1557), father of the Finnish Reformation and Finnish literature. When Helsinki became a diocese in 1959, the cathedral was renamed Tuomiokirkko in Finnish. In addition to serving its own congregation, Helsinki Cathedral hosts major state and university events. Exhibitions and concerts are also held in the vaulted crypt. Each year local residents and visitors gather in front of the cathedral to see in the New Year. The steps afford a superb view over the roofs to the South Harbour.



Main university building



Helsinki University Library



Senate Square and Helsinki Cathedral



Statue of Tsar Alexander II



Sederholm House



Helsinki City Museum on Sofiankatu



Official residence of the Mayor of Helsinki

2. On the left when looking down the cathedral steps is the **Government Palace**, one of Engel's greatest achievements. The part of the building bordering the square was completed in 1822 to house the Imperial Senate, the autonomous grand duchy's highest administrative office. It is still the seat of the Finnish Government today, and the Prime Minister has his office on the second floor. Above the main entrance, in the shadow of the columns, is one of Finland's most beautiful Empire-style halls, the Throne Room, nowadays the President's Room where the President ratifies Finland's laws. The Government Palace is closed to the public. The oldest public clock in Finland, the handwork of master clockmaker Jaakko Juhonpoika Könni, adorns one end of the building.

3. On the right looking from the cathedral is another famous design by Engel: the **main university building**, which was completed in 1832. Founded in 1640 as the Royal Academy of Turku (later the Imperial Academy of Turku), the university was transferred to Helsinki in 1828 and renamed Imperial Alexander University of Finland. In 1919 it became the University of Helsinki. The designs and proportions of the Government Palace are repeated in the university's façade. Combined with the cathedral and the buildings along the southern side of the square, the university and Government Palace form one of the most cohesive examples of Neoclassical architecture in Europe. The university building was expanded in 1937 to fill the entire block according to the designs of architect J. S. Sirén. Much of the old university, including the main hall and its art treasures, was destroyed by aerial bombing in 1944. The main hall was subsequently reconstructed and opened again in 1948.

4. **Porthania** on Yliopistonkatu was designed by Aarne Ervi (1910-1977). The monument "Helsinki 1992" in front of the building was designed by the Spanish artist Eduardo Chillida (1924-2002).

5. **Helsinki University Library** (1844) on Unioninkatu also houses the National Library of Finland and is considered one of Engel's most beautiful designs. The rooms inside represent arguably the most splendid example of non-ecclesiastic Finnish interior architecture, as well as one of the most beautiful interiors in Helsinki open to the public. The main building designed by Engel is, however, only a small part of the library. Books are also stored in the semi-circular extension designed by Gustaf Nyström, in the underground archives in the granite bedrock and outside Helsinki. A bronze bust of Tsar Alexander I, "Father of the University", can be found in the shade of a horse chestnut tree – during the Russian period it presided over the main hall of the university.

6. In the centre of Senate Square stands a **statue of Tsar Alexander II** (1818-1881) sculpted by Walter Runeberg in 1894. The popular tsar is surrounded by statues representing Law (Lex), Peace (Pax), Light (Lux) and Work (Labor). The year 1863 is carved into the granite base of the statue to mark the year when the tsar convened the Diet of Finland, which began a period of national reforms. Each day at precisely 5.49pm the Sounds of Senate Square can be heard. This unique composition was commissioned by the University of Helsinki, Helsinki Cathedral and the City of Helsinki from Harri Viitanen and Jyrki Alakuijala and premiered in 2005. The composition symbolises the turning point between work and leisure.

7. The south side of the square is lined by **merchant houses** built in the 18th century, most of which are being developed into commercial premises as part of the Tori Quarter revitalisation project. Many small boutiques, cafés and restaurants have opened in this district. The **Kiseleff House** on the corner of Aleksanterinkatu and Unionkatu houses a collection of boutiques. The Stockmann's shop was located here from the 1880s to 1930, when the new department store building was completed at the other end of Aleksanterinkatu. The **Bock House** was

originally built in the 1700s and modified according to Engel's design in 1816-1818, after which it served as the Town Hall. Today the house serves as a boutique for Finnish design products. The old Town Hall has been fully restored to how it was in the early 19th century and is used by the city to host official functions. A new City Council Chamber was completed in the central section of the block in 1988.

8. The house at Sofiankatu 4 was designed by Lars Sonck and now serves as the main branch of the **Helsinki City Museum**. In addition to exhibition space, the building features offices and other work facilities. The Helsinki City Museum presents daily film clips about Helsinki in the adjacent **Kino Engel** cinema. The **museum shop** is located on the ground floor. Free admission.

9. The **Street Museum** on Sofiankatu is the only museum in Helsinki that never closes, presenting the history of street building and fittings in Helsinki.

10. The **Sederholm House** was built in 1757 by John Sederholm, a successful merchant in his day. The oldest stone building in the city centre, it now houses a branch of the Helsinki City Museum that presents temporary exhibitions.

11. The **White Hall** (Valkoinen Sali) was designed by Walter Jung in 1925 and is used for exhibitions and banquets.

12. The house that is painted a dark reddish-brown dates from the 1820s and nowadays serves as the **official residence of the Mayor of Helsinki**.

13. On the left side of Aleksanterinkatu across the small park is the **House of Nobility** designed by Georg Theodore Chiewitz in the Neo-Gothic style and completed in 1862. Originally and still to this day a meeting place for the Finnish nobility, it is now also used to host a variety of public events, including chamber concerts. The coats-of-arms of all the Finnish noble families hang on the walls of the fine banquet hall.

14. The original design of the **Main Guard House** was by Engel, but it was subsequently altered considerably. The building was completed in 1843 in connection with the Imperial Palace across the street (today the Presidential Palace). The Main Guard House is manned by the Helsinki Garrison. The walking route continues over the short bridge to the district of **Katajanokka**, which was originally a headland – the channel separating it from the mainland was dug in the 1840s. In terms of architecture Katajanokka is an interesting mix of the old and new: Neoclassicism, National Romantic and contemporary. Nevertheless, Katajanokka is arguably most famous for its cohesive Jugend or Art Nouveau architecture. The majority of the buildings in this district were built in the late 1800s and early 1900s.

15. Overlooking Katajanokka is the **Uspenski Cathedral**, the largest Orthodox cathedral in Western Europe. With its golden cupolas and redbrick façade, the cathedral is one of the clearest symbols of the Russian impact on Finnish history. Beside the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland, the Finnish Orthodox Church is one of the two official national churches in Finland; its members account for just over 1 percent of the population. Uspenski Cathedral was designed by Russian architect Alexey Gornostaev and completed in 1868. The ornate vaults are supported by four giant granite columns. The painting behind the altar is the work of a Russian artist.

16. The redbrick **Katajanokka Warehouses** date back to the 19th century and nowadays house restaurants and offices. Helsinki's **Guest Harbour** is situated along this stretch of waterfront, where you can relax and watch the yachts sailing past in summertime.

17. This residential building designed by Lars Sonck features a plaque commemorating the place where legendary Finnish author **Aleksis Kivi** (1834-1872) attended school. The classes were given by Johan Granberg, a former sailor, in his cottage in the mid-1800s. At the time Katajanokka featured many sailors' cottages. The first stone buildings were not built until a couple of decades later. The Lars Sonck-designed building also houses Helsinki's oldest Russian restaurant, Belle-vue, which dates back to 1917. A statue from 1924 entitled "**The Water Bearer**" by Viktor Malm-berg (1867-1936) can be found in the small park. Some of Helsinki's finest Jugend architecture can be found along Luotsikatu.

18. This residential building with its ornate towers was designed by legendary architect trio of **Gesellius-Lindgren-Saarinen** and completed in 1897. The hall on the ground floor was refurbished in Jugend style in the 1970s.

19. This residential building with towers was designed by **Selim A. Lindqvist** and completed in 1903. The name of the building **Aeolus** refers to the Greek god of the winds.

20. Jugend architecture was greatly inspired by nature. A fine example of this is the residential building on Kruunuvoorenkatu that depicts an **owl, a fox and a squirrel**.

21. From Kruunuvoorenkatu begins the former warehouse area that served the harbour and major wholesalers. Today many of the buildings have been refurbished and converted into offices.

22. Another residential building designed by legendary architect trio Gesellius-Lindgren-Saarinen is **Eol**, which was completed in 1901. The exquisite doors and ornate staircases of this building are particularly impressive.

23. Completed two years after Eol in 1903, **Olofsborg** is one of the most important residential buildings designed by Gesellius, Lindgren and Saarinen. With its elaborate towers and lattice doorways, the building is a true knight's castle. Its name refers to Olavinlinna, one of the great medieval castles in Finland.

24. The **Katajanokka Casino** on the shoreline was completed in 1911 to serve officers of the Russian Baltic fleet. Today the casino is owned by the Finnish Officers Union and houses a restaurant where you can enjoy an evening in a historic officers' cabinet.

25. Walking down the avenue lined by lindens and poplars, several restored warehouses can be seen on the right. The former barracks stables and workshop now houses the **Katajanokka Primary School**.

26. The **Ministry for Foreign Affairs** of Finland is housed in the historic **Naval Barracks** designed by C. L. Engel. The oldest part dates back to the 1820s, while the east extension is completely new, albeit based on Engel's original design. The Naval Barracks reflect clearly the influence St. Petersburg had on Engel; the design of the barracks was possibly based the Admiralty in St. Petersburg. The front square is named after President Martti Ahtisaari, recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize in 2008.

27. The restored buildings include the former **Naval Barracks Hospital** designed by A. F. Granstedt and completed in 1838. Between the hospital and the barracks lies the impressive **Artillery Square**.

28. The first residential buildings of the **new part of Katajanokka** were completed along Merikasarminkatu in 1979. This part of town is considered a fine example of new Finnish urban architecture. The red-brick facades and numerous projections and balconies connect the area stylistically with the historic part of Katajanokka. The area was formerly

the site of a shipyard.

29. When the sea is not frozen almost the entire Finnish fleet of **icebreakers** can be admired from the pier. From Merisotilaantori ("Sea Warrior Square") turn right down the **footpath** along the shoreline, which affords a fine seascape with the inner harbours in the foreground, behind them a beautiful bay and beyond that the open sea. The route bypasses the Laivasto ("Fleet") Matruusi ("Seaman's") parks and continues to Kruunuvoorenkatu.

30. The **Katajanokka Terminal** serves ferries to Sweden and Estonia year round, as well as many international cruise ships during the summer season.

31. From the corner of Mastokatu and Kruunuvoorenkatu you can see the redbrick walls of the former **Helsinki County Prison**. The prison was closed in 2002 and the premises converted into a unique **hotel**. The **prison chapel** was designed by A. F. Granstedt and completed in the 1830s.

32. The historic customs warehouses now house the **Wanha Satama** exhibition centre and restaurants.

33. The historic **Warrant House** was designed by Lars Sonck and completed in the early 1900s. The building has been converted into a hotel, while the new building opposite houses a congress centre.

34. The redbrick building with the round towers is the former **Customs and Bonded Warehouse** that was designed in Jugend style by Gustaf Nyström and completed in 1900.

35. Along Kanavakatu on the right is **Finnida**, the Finnish International Development Agency under the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The building was designed by Olli Pekka Jokela and completed in 1993. The old mint alongside the Finnida building has been restored to its original 19th-century design.

36. The white marble office building on the corner was designed by legendary Finnish architect **Alvar Aalto** and completed in 1962. It serves as the head office of international paper giant Stora Enso. The bridge in front connects Katajanokka with Pohjoisesplanadi.

The walking route continues across the pedestrian bridge to the Kruunuhaka district.

37. The second oldest building in the city centre is the former **Customs Warehouse** that dates back to 1765. The building currently houses the Finnish Literature Society's publication department and bookshop.

38. Overlooking Meritullintori square is a relief entitled "**Peter's Draught of Fish**" from 1951 by Carl Wilhelms (1889-1953). Pohjoisranta, Helsinki's "North Shore", features handsome residential buildings from the late 19th and early 20th centuries designed by such renowned architects as Theodor Höijer, Lars Sonck and Onni Tarjanne.

39. In summertime traditional wooden sailing ships tie up along **Halkolaituri Pier**. On the right is the **Guest Harbour**. Beyond, in front of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, is the base for the Finnish fleet of **icebreakers**.

40. One of the most unique buildings along Pohjoisranta is the **Renaissance-style residential building** designed by Sebastian Gripenberg and Magnus Schjerfbeck and completed in 1899. On the right is one of Helsinki's numerous **marinas**, behind which in the distance you can see Korkeasaari Island, home to the **Helsinki Zoo**. The zoo is open year round; in summertime you can get there by ferry from the Mar-



Uspenski Cathedral



Discover a world of contrasts inside the walls of the **BW PREMIER Hotel Katajanokka** – a modern hotel that has been built in a historic prison milieu. Linnanpuisto Park next to the hotel is a great place to relax, and the Jailyard terrace serves refreshing drinks and snacks. Welcome!



Icebreakers tied up at Katajanokka



Katajanokka Casino and Jugend buildings





Stora-Enso building designed by Alvar Aalto



House of Estates



**The Military Museum** presents a special exhibition entitled "The Winter War 1939-1940 - Finland's Days of Honour". The exhibition explores the background to the war, its main events and consequences, and its importance for Finns.

Open: Tue-Thu 11am-5pm, Fri-Sun 11am-4pm, closed on Mondays.  
Admission: 5/3/0/12 €

Liisankatu 1

[www.maanpuolustuskorkeakoulu.fi/sotamuseo](http://www.maanpuolustuskorkeakoulu.fi/sotamuseo)

ket Square and Hakaniemi Market, and there is also a road connection from the mainland via Mustikkamaa Island. After the boats there is a causeway leading to **Tervasaari Island**, where merchants stored their tar back in the 17th century. Now a park with a summer restaurant, this tiny island is a popular place for a walk.

**41.** In a the small park is a monument designed by Gunnar Finne (1886-1952) and Armas Lindgren (1874-1929) and erected in 1921 in memory to the White soldiers who died in the **Battle of Pellinki** during the Finnish Civil War of 1918.

**42.** The redbrick buildings served as barracks until the early 20th century. In 1924 the Military Academy was established here. The buildings now house the **Military Museum**, which features exhibitions on military history and weapons from the 17th century to the Second World War, as well as an extensive photo archive. **Mauritzinkatu** or Maurinkatu (Mauritz or Mauri Street) is named after Gustav Mauritz Armfelt (1757-1814). **Liisankatu** (Liisa Street) is named after the Russian Tsarina Elizabeth, wife of Tsar Alexander I.

**43.** The ornate building on the far side of the park houses the Svenska Klubben ("Swedish Club"). The house was originally built as an English-style home for Ossian Donner and his family in 1901. Previously the site housed a wooden villa that was home to the Armfelts, a noble family that played an important role in Finnish history.

**44.** These are the oldest remaining wooden building in Helsinki, dating back to 1818. The **Burgher's House** is now a branch of the Helsinki City Museum and is decorated in the style of a middle-class home of the 1860s.

**45.** The small **Jugend-style school** on Oikokatu was designed by architects Jung and Fabritius and completed in 1905.

**46.** All of the buildings at the end of Snellmaninkatu house **university departments**. They were built in several phases over the past hundred years.

**47.** The little golden cupola belongs to a building owned by the Orthodox Parish of Helsinki. It was designed by Sebastian Gripenberg and completed in 1905. The building includes a **small chapel** where religious services are held in several languages. Downstairs is a small boutique selling items associated with the Orthodox faith.

**48.** A sculpture by Emil Cedercreutz (1879-1949) entitled "**Maternal Love**" and erected in 1930 can be found in the small park. It represents the bond between a mother and foal on the artist's fields.

**49.** The **Forest Building** was designed by Jussi Paatela and completed in 1939. It houses the Finnish Forest Research Institute and the University of Helsinki's Forestry Department. The architecture of the building is a cross between Classicism and Functionalism.

**50.** The Empire-style building on the other side of Unioninkatu was once a hospital and has been converted for use by the University of Helsinki.

**51.** The **historic hospital buildings** were designed by Engel in the 1820s. The wards have since been converted for use by the University of Helsinki. The grounds feature a pleasant courtyard.

**52.** A sculpture by Helena Pykkänen (1945-) entitled "**The Gate Keeper**" and dating from 1981 can be seen inside the courtyard.

**53.** On the corner of Rauhankatu is Helsinki's oldest Orthodox church, **Holy Trinity**, designed by Engel and completed in 1827. The church

features a beautiful altar painting and offers religious services in Church Slavonic.

**54.** A sculpture by Wäinö Aaltonen (1894-1966) entitled "**Daybreak**" and dating from 1956 can be seen on the opposite corner. Aaltonen was one of the most prominent sculptors of the newly independent Finland and the artist behind many nationally important monuments.

**55.** The **copper fountain** is the work of Eila Hiltunen (1922-2003), an artist renowned for her welding techniques, and dates from 1961.

**56.** The oldest section of the **National Archives** was designed by architect Gustaf Nyström and completed in 1890. The building has since been extended. The statuary group of three women on top of the old building was sculpted by C. E. Sjöstrand (1828-1906) and symbolises Finland standing in the middle surrounded by the goddesses of historical research and writing. The oldest document on Finland preserved in the archives dates from 1316. The archives are open to the public.

**57.** The **Bank of Finland** is the fourth oldest central bank in the world. The building was designed by German architect Ludwig Bohnstedt and completed in 1882. In front sits **J. W. Snellman**, a central figure in Finland's national awakening in the 19th century. The statue was sculpted by Emil Wikström (1864-1942) and erected in 1923. Scars from the 1944 aerial bombings can still be seen on the plinth. Snellman played an important role in promoting the Finnish language and adopting the Finnish markka as the national currency.

**58.** Opposite the Bank of Finland is the **House of Estates**, which is nowadays used to host State functions. In 1993 the building was awarded the Europa Nostra prize for its fine restoration. The building was originally completed in 1891 as a meeting place for the commoner estates consisting of the clergy, burghers and peasants. The nobles met at the House of Nobility. Like the National Archives, the House of Estates was designed by Gustaf Nyström, who was responsible for drawing many public buildings in Helsinki. The tympanum carries a relief by Emil Wikström depicting Tsar Alexander I at the Porvoo Diet in 1809.

**59.** Here you can see a bust of Senator **Leo Mechelin** (1839-1914), another influential Finnish statesman in the 19th century. The bust was sculpted by Walter Runeberg and dates from 1909, and it was erected here in 1943.

**60.** This is the site of the capital's first post-office building, dating from 1853. It now houses the **Bank of Finland Museum**.





**Tip!**

The Kruunuhaka district boasts many antique shops, local boutiques and cosy bars.





Finnish National Theatre



Kaisaniemi Park



**Cafe Piritta** is situated in Tokoinranta in the Hakaniemi district. Here you can sit and admire Eläintarha Bay and the city skyline.

Open: Sun-Tue 9am-10pm and Wed-Sat 9am-12midnight.

À la carte daily until 7:30pm, pastries and savouries, coffee/tea. Large sun terrace with seating for 150.

Fully licensed.

Eläintarhantie 12. [www.piritta.fi](http://www.piritta.fi)

**Enjoy the nature and rhythms of the Helsinki Music Centre in the centre of town.**

Töölönlahti Bay is situated between the city centre and the southern end of Keskuspuisto, Helsinki's "Central Park". Helsinki Music Centre, which opens in summer 2011, and Finlandia Park, which is still under development, will further add to the appeal of this green area, which attracts residents and tourists alike to relax and exercise. The approximately 2.2-kilometre loop around the bay is a great way to see the sights on foot, by bicycle or even on rollerblades. Many bird species nest along the northeast shore.

The parks owes its existence in large part to Henrik Borgström, whose company leased from the city the area on the north side of the bay in 1851. In addition to building footpaths, draining the marshes and opening a summer restaurant, the company financed the construction of the Winter Garden.

Töölö existed as a village even before the city of Helsinki was born. In 1640 Helsinki was moved from the mouth of the Vantaanjoki river to the southern peninsula, which was part of the predominantly Swedish-speaking Töölö. In 1643 Queen Kristina donated the entire area of Töölö to Helsinki for additional land. Gustaf Nyström and Lars Sonck drew up a town plan in 1906, integrating Töölö with the city centre.

**1.** The first Finnish-language professional theatre was founded in 1872 and acquired the name **Finnish National Theatre** in 1902, the same year that it moved to its current premises. The granite castle was designed in National Romantic style by Onni Tarjanne. The frescoes in the foyer are by Juho Rissanen and the main hall by Yrjö Ollila. The theatre now houses a total of four stages. The interior was renovated in 1962 under the direction of Heikki and Kaija Sirén. The main building was restored in 2002 on its hundredth anniversary.

**2.** In the square in front of the Finnish National Theatre is a statue of legendary Finnish author **Aleksis Kivi** (1834-1872) designed by Väinö Aaltonen and erected in 1939. Lines from a poem by Kivi are inscribed on the pedestal.

**3.** By the entrance to the small stage is a memorial to Finnish actress **Ida Aalberg** (1857-1915) designed by Raimo Utriainen. Entitled "**The Curtain**", it was unveiled in 1972. The walking route continues to **Kaisaniemi Park**, which was created in the 1820s. It is named after Kajsia Wahllund, who ran a restaurant here in the first half of the 19th century.

**4.** Behind the National Theatre is a fountain and a sculpture by Viktor Jansson (1886-1958) entitled "**Convolvulus**" that was unveiled in 1931.

**5.** On the slope stands a sculpture by Jussi Mäntynen (1886-1978) entitled "**The Young Elk**" that dates from 1930.

**6.** The bust of **Fredrik Pacius** (1809-1891), the German-born composer of Vårt land ("Our Land"), which became the Finnish national anthem, was sculpted by Emil Wikström and unveiled in 1895.

**7.** On the side of the field can be seen the grave of Freemason **Fredrik Granatenhjelm** dating back to 1784.

**8.** The **Botanical Garden**, part of the Finnish Museum of Natural History, is an idyllic setting for a walk. Admire the trees, gardens and tropical plants. The Botanical Garden was originally designed by Franz Falderman of St. Petersburg in the 1830s. The wooden Empire-style buildings along the Kaisaniemi shoreline were relocated from the Puvuorenkatu and Uudenmaankatu streets in the early 19th century.

**9.** The walking route continues along the shoreline and over Pitkänsilta, the "**Long Bridge**", which was built in 1912. The bridge still bears the scars of bombing from both the Civil War of 1918 and the Second World War.

**10.** Perched on top of the hill in the distance is the grey granite **Kallio Cathedral** designed by Lars Sonck and completed in 1912. The cathedral was fully restored in 1986. Each day at noon and 6pm the church bells play a melody composed by legendary Finnish composer Jean Sibelius.

**11.** Ahead to the right lies **Hakaniemi Market**. In summertime you can catch a ferry from here to Helsinki Zoo on Korkeasaari Island. On one side of the square is a monument to "World Peace" sculpted by Oleg Kiryuhin – a gift to Helsinki from the City of Moscow in 1990.

**12.** The redbrick **Hakaniemi Market Hall** was built in 1914 and today sells groceries, as well as textiles and handicrafts.

**13.** The residential building with the three towers opposite the Market Hall is named **Arena**. It was designed by Lars Sonck and built in the 1920s.

**14.** From Siltasaarenkatu turn into **Paasivuori Park**, where you can find a sculpture by Johannes Haapasalo entitled "**The Boxers**" dating from 1932.

**15.** The grey granite building with the steep pinnacles is Paasitorni, the most famous **Workers' Hall** in Finland. Designed by architect Karl Lindahl, it was completed in 1908. Today the culturally and historically significant building houses **Helsinki Congress Paasitorni**, in connection to which a new hotel will open in autumn 2011.

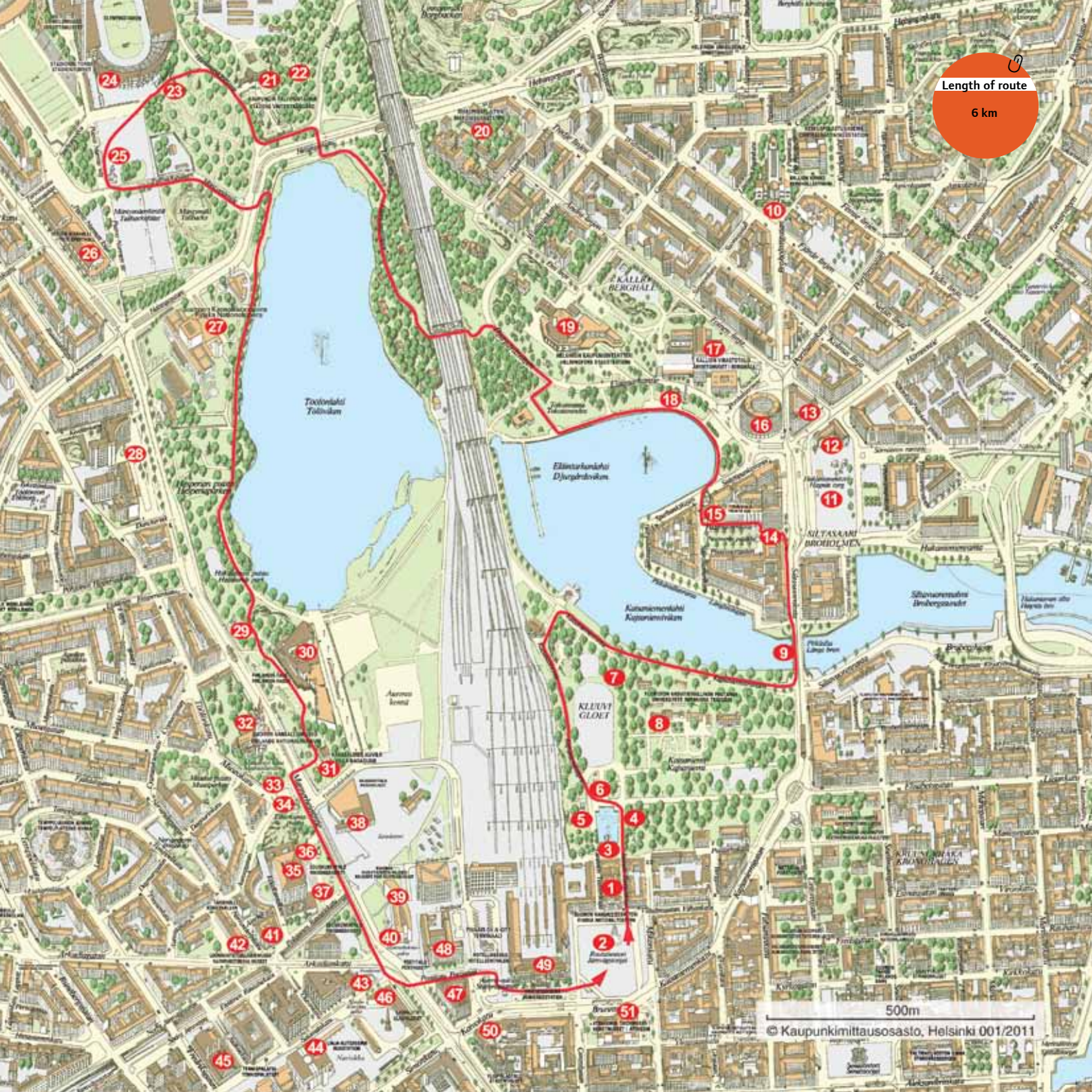
**16.** The "**Round House**" (Ympyrätalo) was designed by Heikki and Kaija Sirén and completed in 1968 (see page 29, item 3 for more information).

**17.** Next to the Round House is the **Kallio Municipal Office** designed by Heikki and Kaija Sirén and completed in 1965. The building houses the Helsinki City Social Services Department and the Helsinki City Archives. In front of the building is the **Monument to Women in Times of War** erected in 1996.

**18.** Along the shoreline is a monument entitled "**The Torch**" sculpted by Aimo Tukiainen (1917-1996) and unveiled in 1968 in memory of Miina Sillanpää (1866-1952), the first female member of the Finnish Government as the Minister of Social Affairs.



Length of route  
6 km







**Tip!**

Across the square of the Central Railway Station is the **Grand Casino Helsinki** and other exciting entertainment establishments, including cinemas and restaurants.



**19.** Overlooking the park is the **Helsinki City Theatre** designed by Timo Penttilä and completed in 1967. The theatre has three stages. The statue in front is by Kari Juva (1939-) and depicts **Thalia and Pegasus**. It was unveiled in 1970.

The walking route continues along Eläintarhantie, over the pedestrian bridge crossing the railway lines to Linnunlauluntie. The Linnunlaulu "Birdsong" district is also part of the popular walking route around Töölönlahti Bay. The **romantic wooden villas** date from the 19th century. Villa Kivi serves as a Writers House where authors can write in peace, while the other houses in the neighbourhood are still in residential use.

**20.** On the hill to the right are the hospital and chapel of the **Helsinki Deaconess Institute** founded by the great benefactress Aurora Karamzin (1808-1902). Linnanmäki Amusement Park can be seen in the background.

**21.** The **Winter Garden** was established by the Finnish Horticultural Society in 1893. Surrounding the Winter Garden is **Eläintarha Park**, where you can find a bust of J. J. af Lindfors (1831-1903), the businessman who donated the greenhouses. The bust was sculpted by Walter Runeberg. Also in the park is a statue entitled "**Kullervo Addresses His Sword**" by C. E. Sjöstrand dating from 1868 and describing a theme from the Finnish national epic the Kalevala. Free admission.

**22.** The bust of **Henrik Borgström** (1799-1883), creator of both Eläintarha Park and Kaivopuisto Park, was sculpted by Walter Runeberg and dates back to 1888.

**23.** The statue of **Lauri "Tahko" Pihkala** (1888-1919), a famous advocate of Finnish sport, was sculpted by Nina Sailo (1906-1998) and unveiled on 5 January 1988 to mark the 100th anniversary of Pihkala's birth.

**24.** Behind the trees you can see the **Olympic Stadium** designed by Yrjö Lindgren and Toivo Jäntti. The first phase of construction was completed in time to host the 1940 Olympic Games, which were postponed due to the war. Helsinki subsequently hosted the Summer Olympics in 1952. The stands, grounds and facilities of the stadium have been renovated many times. The stadium currently holds 40,000 spectators. The stadium also houses the **Finnish Sports Museum**. The **stadium tower** is 72 metres high and is open to visitors except during events.

**25.** In front of the stadium stands the statue of legendary Finnish distance runner **Paavo Nurmi** (1897-1973) sculpted by Wäinö Aaltonen (1894-1966) in 1952. Nurmi competed in three Olympics in the 1920s and won a total of nine gold and three silver medals. Across the street is the statue of another famous Finnish runner **Lasse Viren** (1949-) sculpted by Terho Sakki (1930-1997) in 1994.

**26.** Originally an exhibition centre, the **Kisahalli** sports hall was completed in 1935 and extended in 1949.

**27.** The Domestic Opera (later the Finnish Opera) was founded in 1911. The name **Finnish National Opera** was adopted in 1956. The modern building was designed by Eero Hyvämäki, Jukka Karhunen and Risto Parkkinen, and the first performance was held here in autumn 1993. The opera has two stages and features all the latest technology for staging opera and ballet performances. A granite sculpture by Hannu Sirén (1953-) entitled "**The Stone Visitor**" and erected in 1995 stands 8 metres tall in the forecourt.

**28.** On the other side of Mannerheimintie in front of the Crowne Plaza Hotel is a metallic sculpture by Kimmo Kaivanto (1932-) entitled "**Ode to the 60,000 Lakes**" and unveiled in 1972.

**29.** The statue by the side of Mannerheimintie is of **Larin Paraske** (1833-1904), a Karelian rune singer. The statue was sculpted by Alpo Sailo (1877-1955) and unveiled in 1949. You can also see a memorial to Finnish President Urho Kekkonen (1900-1986) entitled "**The Spring**" that was designed by Pekka Jylhä (1955-) and unveiled in 2000 on the centenary of Kekkonen's birth.

**30.** **Finlandia Hall** is a concert and congress centre designed by legendary Finnish architect Alvar Aalto. Designed in 1962, the main section was completed in 1971 and the congress wing in 1975. The interior was also designed down to the smallest detail by Aalto himself. The façade is dressed in Carrara marble. Guided tours allow you to appreciate the architecture of the building in full. Dozens of congresses, concerts, exhibitions and other events are held at Finlandia Hall each year.

**31.** **Hakasalmi Villa** houses a branch of the Helsinki City Museum. The villa was built in 1846 after the design of Ernst Lohrmann from Germany. It was once the private home of Aurora Karamzin (1808-1902), the benefactress and founder of the Helsinki Deaconess Institute who once served in the Russian royal court. Karamzin lived here until her death in 1902.

**32.** The **National Museum of Finland** was designed in National Romantic style by legendary architect trio Gesellius, Lindgren and Saarinen and completed in 1916. The steps are adorned by the statue of a bear by Emil Wikström. The ceiling of the entrance hall features frescoes painted by Akseli Gallen-Kallela describing scenes from the Finnish national epic the Kalevala. The museum's collections contain archaeological finds, religious art, furnishings and ethnological artefacts.

**33.** In the small park outside the museum is a memorial to Finnish ethnologist **M. A. Castrén** (1813-1852) sculpted by Alpo Sailo (1877-1955) and unveiled in 1921.

**34.** In front of the Parliament Building is a statue of **President Kyösti Kallio** (1873-1940) sculpted by his son Kalervo Kallio (1909-1969) and unveiled in 1962.

**35.** **Parliament House** was built between 1925 and 1931 and is one of the most famous edifices in Finland. Designed by Johan Sigfrid Sirén in the monumental classical style of the 1920s, the exterior is reddish Kallvola granite and the facade is lined by fourteen columns with Corinthian capitals. Built as a monument to Finnish independence and democracy, Parliament House is a complete work of art in which architecture, industrial design, workmanship and art form a harmonious whole. The interior is also classical for the most part, but functionalism and art deco are visible in some details. It constitutes a fine example of Finnish art and industrial design in the 1920s, featuring sculptures by Wäinö Aaltonen, Gunnar Finne and Johannes Haapasalo, ceiling paintings by Bruno Tukkanen and furniture by Werner West, Arttu Brummer and others. The most important rooms, the Session Hall and Hall of State, were designed by Sirén himself. In the courtyard are sculptures by Arvo Siikamäki, Taru Mäntynen and Veikko Hirvimäki sculpted in the 1980s. There building also houses an extensive library that is open to the public. Guided tours of Parliament House are available.

**36.** At the foot of the steps stands a statue of Finland's first president **K. J. Ståhlberg** (1865-1952) sculpted by Wäinö Aaltonen (1894-1966) and unveiled in 1959.

**37.** On the corner is another statue by Wäinö Aaltonen of Finland's third president **P. E. Svinhufvud** (1861-1944) dating from 1961.

**38.** The new **Helsinki Music Centre** opposite the Parliament House will open in August 2011 as a venue for concerts and music education. The building has been designed by the architects Laiho-Pulkkinen-



Winter Garden



Olympic Stadium and stadium tower



Finnish National Opera



The **Sports Museum of Finland** is situated in the annex to the Olympic Stadium. The main exhibition presents sports in Finland from the 1800s to the present. The museum shop sells a wide range of sports-related products.

Open: Mon-Fri 11am-5pm, Sat-Sun 12noon-4pm

[www.urheilumuseo.fi](http://www.urheilumuseo.fi)



Finlandia Hall



Hakasalmi Villa and a cosy café



Parliament House



National Museum and Helsinki Music Centre



General Post Office and Central Railway Station



Equestrian statue of Mannerheim in front of Kiasma

Raunio, and its main users will be the Sibelius Academy, the Helsinki Philharmonic and the Finnish Radio Symphony Orchestra. The building houses a 1700-seat main auditorium, five smaller concert halls seating 140 to 300, and teaching facilities for the Sibelius Academy, as well as a café, restaurant, club, academic library and other facilities. **Finlandia Park** is also under development, and the entire area will be completed by the end of 2015.

On the right is the **Parliament annex**, which was completed in spring 2004 to provide additional space, especially for members of parliament and their assistants. The first floor houses the **Visitor's Centre**. The annex was designed by Pekka Helin. A statue by Eila Hiltunen (1922-2003) entitled "**The Knights of Yore**" can be found in the "Little Parliament" Park in front of the annex. Dedicated to equal and universal suffrage, the monument was unveiled in commemoration of Parliament's Centennial in May 2006. Finland was the first country in the world to give full voting and political rights to women. In front of the building is also a sculpture by Jukka Lehtinen unveiled in 2007.

**39.** The **Museum of Contemporary Art Kiasma** was designed by American architect Steven Holl and completed in 1998. The museum's collections and exhibitions feature installations, photographs, media art and paintings. Each year the museum highlights different parts of its collections. The Kiasma Theatre features musical performances, films, multimedia shows, debates and seminars.

Behind Kiasma stands **Sanomat**, the impressive glass and steel headquarters of Helsingin Sanomat, the largest daily newspaper in Finland. The building was designed by Jan Söderlund and Antti-Matti Siikala and completed in 1999. In addition to the editorial offices of the newspaper, the building houses shops and restaurants.

**40.** The famous **equestrian statue of Field Marshal C. G. E. Mannerheim** (1867-1951) stands proudly beside the avenue bearing his name. It was designed by Aimo Tukiainen (1917-1996) and unveiled in 1960. Mannerheim holds an unparalleled position in Finnish military and political history. He served as Supreme Commander of the Finnish Army during the Second World War and subsequently also as President of the Republic. Mannerheim's birthday 4 June has been commemorated as the Flag Day of the Finnish Defence Forces since 1942.

**41.** Behind the Parliament Building you can see the **Sibelius Academy**, the largest music academy in Finland and the entire Nordic region. It was established in 1882 as the Helsinki Music Academy and was named after the legendary Finnish composer Jean Sibelius in 1939.

**42.** The **Natural History Museum** features the largest collection of animals in Finland with around 8 million specimens. The sculpture of the elk that stands in front of the museum was designed by Jussi Mäntynen (1886-1978).

**43.** In the square on the corner is a monument entitled "**East and West**" sculpted by Harry Kivijärvi (1931- ) in 1980 in memory of President **J. K. Paasikivi** (1870-1956).

**44.** **Kamppi Centre** houses over 150 shops, cafés and restaurants, a bus terminal and a metro station. **Narinkka Square** often hosts events. A **wooden chapel** is being built next to the square and will open in 2012. The Helsinki City Planning Department's information and exhibition space **Laituri** is housed in the former bus station building across the square. Free admission.

**45.** On the north side of the shopping centre is the **Tennis Palace**, which was originally built in 1938 and converted in 1999 into a cinema complex. The building also houses the **Museum of Cultures** and the **Tennis Palace Art Museum**.

**46.** The Lasipalatsi "**Glass Palace**" was designed by Revell, Kokko and Riihimäki and completed in 1935. Originally intended only as temporary commercial space to replace the Turku Barracks that were destroyed in the Civil War in 1918, Lasipalatsi has become a monument to Functionalism architecture. The building now houses a media centre in which communications, technology and people interact in TV studios, galleries, a cinema, shops, an internet library and cafés.

**47.** The **Sokos Building** was designed by Erkki Huttunen and completed in time for the Olympic Games in 1952. It houses a department store and hotel.

**48.** The **Helsinki General Post Office** next door was designed by architects J. Järvi and E. Lindroos and completed in 1938. The building houses the **Post Museum**, which features large collections of Finnish and foreign stamps, special exhibitions, multimedia presentations and a letter café. It also houses the Helsinki City Library's **Library 10**, which specialises in music. Library 10 also lends literature on films, computers and travel, as well as comic books. The library also stocks a wide selection of magazines and features a wireless network and several computers with internet connections that can be used free of charge.

**49.** The **Central Railway Station** is one of Helsinki's most recognizable landmarks. Considered by many to be the crowning achievement of architect Eliel Saarinen, this granite monument represents the transition from National Romanticism to a new Functional style. The station was opened in 1919. The four granite giants who guard the main entrance and carry round lamps in their hands were designed by sculptor Emil Wikström. The giant painting on the end wall of the restaurant in the east wing is by Eero Järnefelt and depicts Lake Pielinen. Railway services began in Finland in 1862. Trains leave the station for all parts of Finland with connections also to Russia. Beneath the station is Helsinki's main metro station.

**50.** Opposite the station on the corner of Mannerheimintie is a grey granite business centre and hotel designed by Armas Lindgren and completed in 1913. The building features an impressive interior that has been exquisitely preserved. The **Seurahuone Hotel** originally opened beside the Market Square in 1833.

**51.** The **Ateneum Art Museum** was designed by Theodor Höijer and completed in 1887. The façade is decorated by busts of Bramante, Phidias and Raphael, as well as four caryatids, all by C. E. Sjöstrand (1828-1906). The Ateneum Art Museum serves as the Finnish National Gallery and houses the country's largest art collection, including Finnish art from the 1750s to the 1960s and western art from the latter half of the 19th century to the 1950s, including many national treasures. At the Ateneum you will find Finland's golden age and modern masters, from Albert Edelfelt to Akseli Gallen-Kallela and Helene Schjerfbeck.





ravintola

cafejava

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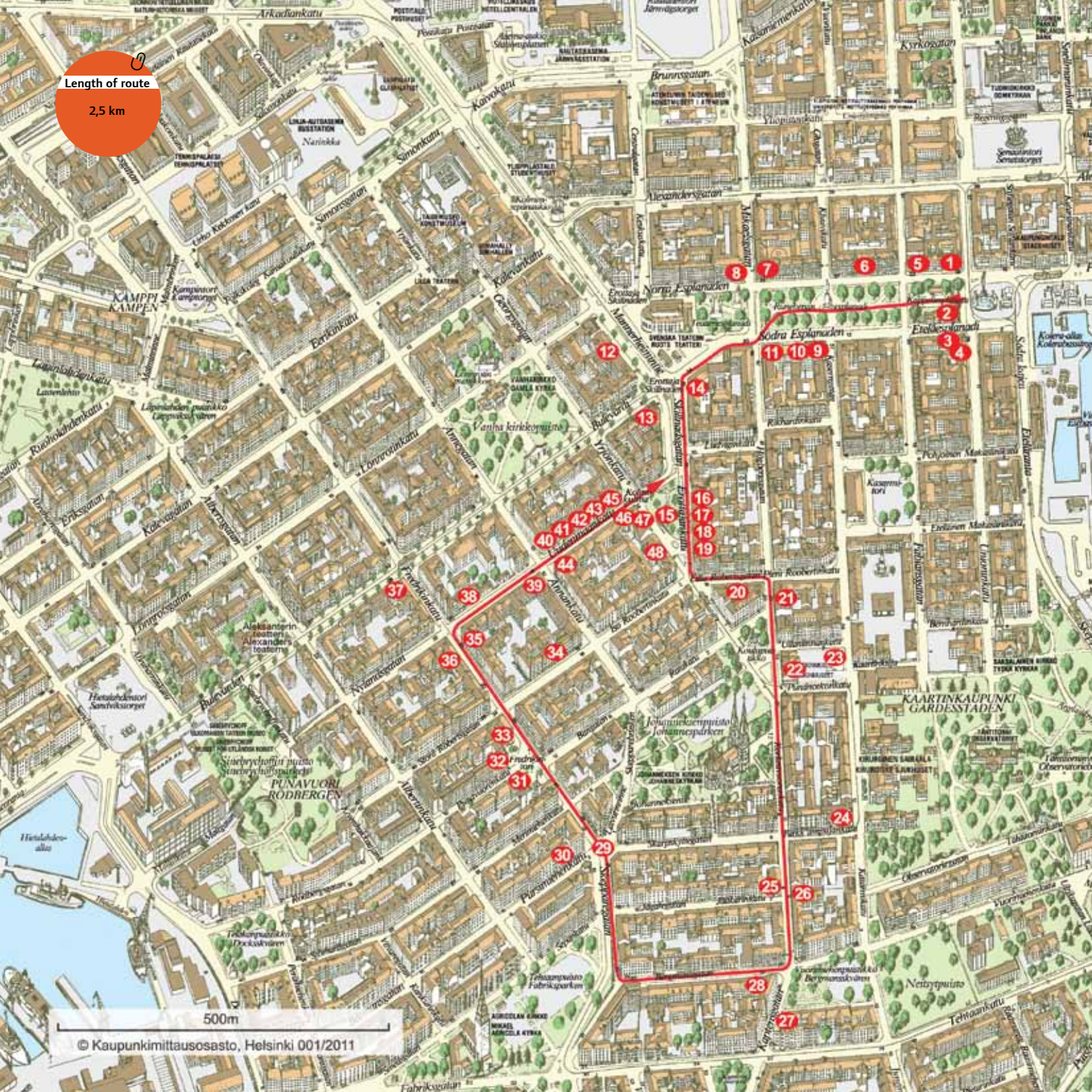
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Length of route

2,5 km



500m



Helsinki proudly presents a stunning lineup of Finnish designers: **Minna Parikka, Eero Aarnio, Annikki Karvinen, Armi Ratia, Alvar Aalto, Tiia Vanhatapio...**

In Helsinki you can admire the handiwork of these and other designers within a short distance of each other along the same route. The range of boutiques and products along this route is extremely diverse, from entire outfits made out of natural materials to interior design textiles and furniture. It is no coincidence that Helsinki was named World Design Capital 2012!

Finnish design and its talents can also be discovered on the Design Walk through the Design District. These guided tours depart regularly from the Esplanade Park in summertime and are available upon reservation at all other times of the year.

**1.** Connected to Tourist Information is **Jugendali**, which also houses the **Aschan Cafe Jugend**. The "Jugend Hall" was originally designed as a bank by Lars Sonck and Walter Jung in the National Romantic style of the early 20th century. The ornamentation, paintings and sculptures have remained largely in their original exquisite condition. Wilho Sjöström (1873-1944) painted the fresco of Helsinki, which can be admired while enjoying coffee served in porcelain and wood cup designed by Finnish design company Tonfisk.

**2.** At the eastern end of Esplanade Park is the historic **Kappeli** restaurant. The stylish atmosphere is created by the beauty of the surrounding park, the light in the glass veranda and the building's distinguished air. The restaurant was designed by Hampus Dalström and opened in 1867.

**3.** **Craft Corner** consists of the handicrafts and design shop **Okra**, the Finnish Federation of Arts & Crafts Associations' **Taito Shop Helsinki** and **Designers' Gallery**, which sells exclusive clothing and accessories by Svanhild Åbonde and Tarja Niskanen.

**4.** On the same block you will find the head office of the Finnish Association of Designers **Ornamo**, which was founded in 1911. The members of Ornamo are professionals in industrial design, fashion, textile and furniture design, interior architecture, craft art and textile art as well as researchers of design.

**5.** **Annikki Karvinen** has created her own unique style from hand-woven materials. Her design company has been active for over 40 years using natural materials to create high-quality, timeless clothes for people who value individuality.

**6.** **Iittala** is a leading Scandinavian design company whose flagship store is located on the north side of Esplanade Park. Designed by Kaj Franck in the 1950s, the shop has served Iittala's customers for generations. The historic shop sells the Iittala product range, as well as a comprehensive collection of products by Arabia, which was founded back in 1847. **Aarikka** on the same block is a Finnish family-owned business founded in 1954 that is known for its gift, decorative and interior products. Aarikka's designs are characterised by Scandinavian clean lines, rounded forms and the use of wood as the main material.

**7.** **Marimekko's** clothing, textiles, printing patterns, bags, and many different decorative items are Finland's most internationally renowned designer products. The guiding philosophy of the company, which is over 60 years old, is its open-minded "mari spirit". For its founder Armi Ratia, Marimekko was "a way of life" – one that made everyday life beautiful. The strong influence of Marimekko's first designers, Annika Rimala and Vuokko Nurmesniemi, can still be seen today in the company's many popular patterns and timeless clothing. A new Marimekko shop was opened on the corner of Pohjoisesplanadi and Mikonkatu in February 2011.

**8.** **Nanso Group Store** offers high quality materials, stunning patterns and timeless designs. Founded in 1921, **Nanso** has grown over the decades into one of Finland's largest clothing industry companies. Nanso began by producing llama shirts, but over the years it has manufactured everything from men's underwear and cotton socks to popular t-shirts and pyjamas.

**9.** On the opposite side of the park, **Finlayson's** products continue a tradition of quality that started in 1820. Having celebrated its 190th anniversary in 2010, the company continues to bring softness into homes and public spaces with its fabrics and bed clothing.

**10.** On the same block is the **Savoy** restaurant, whose rooftop terrace offers a fine view over the centre of Helsinki. Opened in 1937, the restaurant and all its fixtures were designed by Alvar and Aino Aalto and are still in their original exquisite condition.

**11.** Known for its furniture designed by Alvar Aalto, **Artek** is one of the most innovative companies in contemporary design and the flagship of Finnish furniture design. Founded in 1935 by four young Finnish designers, Alvar Aalto, Aino Aalto, Maire Gullichsen and Nils-Gustav Hahl, the company played a key role in launching the concept of Nordic design. The clean design language, durability and high quality of Aalto's products have maintained Artek's popularity for over 70 years. Artek also sells works by the renowned interior designer Ilmari Tapiovaara. Artek's comprehensive range of furnishing and lighting can be used both at home and in public spaces. Created in the 1930s, this timeless collection is still unique in the world. Alvar Aalto's home museum and studio can be found in the Munkkiniemi district of Helsinki.

**12.** **Skanno** is a design department store whose selection includes furniture, textiles, lamps, small objects and even design services. Founded in 1946, the company's first designers included Werner West and Ilmari Tapiovaara. In addition to its own high-quality products, Skanno represents such world-class brands as Ligne Roseta and Minottia, and it also imports Missoni Home products from Italy.

**13.** The **design hotel Klaus K** has changed its style from early National Romantic to a more contemporary lifestyle look. It connects both top international design with Finnish cultural traditions. Inspired by the Kalevala, the Finnish national epic, the themes of the interior décor reflect great emotions: mysticism, passion, dreams and envy.

**14.** Finnish designer, Professor h.c. Eero Aarnio is one of the major influences of modern furniture design. Aarnio rose to fame in the 1960s



*Jugendali's exquisite interior*



*Art glass by Oiva Toikka*



*Lobby of Hotel Klaus K*



*The tank chair is classic Artek*





### Tip!

Pick up a map of the **Design District** from Tourist Information on Pohjois-esplanadi 19 or participating locations.



with his futuristic fibreglass chairs, especially the Ball Chair, which is still immensely popular around the world. His work is included in permanent exhibitions at New York's Museum of Modern Art, London's Victoria and Albert Museum, and Weil am Rhein's Vitra Design Museum. The **Design Eero Aarnio Showroom** on Erottajankatu presents the designer's latest products and prototypes.

**15.** Local residents refer to the Kolmikulmaa "Triangle" park as "**Diana Park**" (Dianapuisto) after the statue by Yrjö Liipola dating from 1928. Design District Helsinki is a creative network and neighbourhood of around 200 design boutiques, restaurants, workshops and galleries. The idea is to promote the neighbourhood and its designers, as well as to enhance Helsinki's position as a city of design.

**16.** This block includes many small design outlets. **My o My** is a life-style boutique that imports over 30 international design brands.

**17. Design Forum Finland** is a promotional organisation for Finnish design maintained by the Finnish Society of Crafts and Design, which was founded in 1875. Its premises are in the heart of the Design District alongside Diana Park. The **Design Forum Shop** sells a wide range of products by Finnish designers, including clothing, gifts and interior design objects.

**18.** On Erottajankatu you will find the shop of Italian company **Kartell**, famous for its plastic design furniture. Many famous designers have worked for Kartell over the years.

**19. The Greendress** is a second hand and vintage boutique founded by Elina Järnefelt and Jani Toivola in 2009. It is considered one of the pioneers in ethical and ecological design in Finland.

**20. Adessin/Private Case Shop** sells design products made from recycled leather and cardboard, including briefcases, notebooks, folders, calendars, packaging and storage boxes.

**21. Juuri Keittiö & Baari** is a fresh Finnish design restaurant that transforms Finnish gifts of nature in an innovative manner to suit modern tastes. The speciality of the restaurant is a delicacy called Sapas, an authentically Finnish hors d'oeuvre handmade according to Finnish culinary traditions. On the same block, Juuren Puoti sells top produce direct from the countryside, including organic meats, local cheeses and grains.

**22. The Design Museum** is one of the main tourist attractions for visitors interested in design. The museum is responsible for research and documentation in its field, and for holding exhibitions on design history and contemporary products. The museum also organises international exhibitions on Finnish art and design. The Design Museum was founded in 1873 as a study collection for the arts and crafts school, and today it is maintained by the Foundation of the Museum of Art and Design founded in 1989. It has operated in its current premises since 1978. The museum building was designed in 1894 by architect Gustaf Nyström.

**23.** On the same block as the Design Museum is the **Museum of Finnish Architecture**, one of the oldest of its kind in the world. It was established in 1956 to record Finnish built culture and to meet the international demand of material concerning Finnish architecture which had gained an enormous fame by the 1950s. The museum has been a pioneer in its field, also internationally, and many of the biggest names in Finnish architecture have been involved in its activities. The museum also has a bookshop that sells mostly books on architecture published by the museum itself.

**24.** At the end of the block is the design boutique of **Ilona Pelli**,

whose creations continue the tradition of Finnish design clothes in a new way. The artist is known especially for her unique evening gowns.

**25.** The gift shop **KahVilla** sells high-quality Finnish handicrafts in a cosy boutique that also has its own workshop.

**26.** A great way to discover Finnish design from the past is to pop into one of the antique shops along the street. **Helsinki Secondhand** sells design and vintage furniture from the 1950s and '60s, as well as ceramics, glass and art. In the same premises **Fasaani-Antik** sells copper, silver, ceramics, textiles and vintage clothing.

**27.** Before turning onto Vuorimiehenkatu check out the **Sea Horse**, a local restaurant that opened in 1934 and has achieved almost cult status. Over the years its customers have included sailors, cultural celebrities, Nobel Prize winners and locals.

**28. Pore Helsinki** is a fresh and unique design concept whose products are made of natural and recycled materials. Its product assortment promotes young Finnish designers and includes home decoration items, fashion clothing and wellness products.

**29. Viiskulma** is an intersection of five streets where many interesting small boutiques can be found, especially record shops. From Viiskulma you can easily detour from the route to check out the fashion boutiques on Pursimiehenkatu.

**30. Bisquit Stash Shop & Gallery** has a nice selection of streetwear clothes, shoes, books and magazines.

**31.** From Viiskulma the walking route continues along Fredrikinkatu, which is lined with interesting small boutiques. On the left is a small square where in summertime you can shop among the market stalls. You can also enjoy refreshments and home cooking on the terrace of the restaurant **Tori**.

**32. Punavuoren Putiikki** is a design boutique that sells women's clothes, underwear, swimwear, accessories, jewellery and handbags, including vintage products.

**33. Johanna Gullichsen Textile Craft & Design** offers an extensive lifestyle collection for modern living. Timeless patterns, a sophisticated colour palette and high quality materials bring a subtle touch of luxury to your living. The distinguished geometric patterns that are a trademark of Johanna Gullichsen's design can be combined either with modern or traditional interiors.

**34. ovvn** sells clothes and accessories. The ovvn Independent Helsinki Collective consists of ten labels by young, local and independent designers.

**35. Edel City** sells Finnish designer clothing, accessories, jewellery and interior decoration products made from recycled and organic materials.

**36. Pino** offers refreshing products that combine personality, practicality and design. In addition to the main items, the selection varies with the seasons and according to different themes.

**37.** The walking route continues on Uudenmaankatu, but if you continue up Fredrikinkatu, you will come across the **Minna Parikka Boutique** on Bulevardi. Parikka is an internationally recognised footwear designer whose shoes are like candies. The collection also includes handbags, knitwear and masks.

**Uudenmaankatu** is known for its trendy boutiques that sell clothing by young Finnish designers, special brands and unique hand-made items that you will not find in large department stores.



Design Forum Shop



Museum of Finnish Architecture

Touring exhibitions of Finnish and international architecture and permanent exhibition "Decades of Finnish Architecture 1900-1970". Specialist library and architecture bookshop. Museum housed in a beautiful Neo-Renaissance building.

Open: Tue, Thu & Fri 10am-4pm,  
Wed 10am-8pm, Sat-Sun 11am-4pm.  
Tickets: €5/2.50/0

Kasarmikatu 24, tel. +358 (0)9 8567 5100  
www.mfa.fi



Pore Helsinki



**Eronen** loves and sells great music. Reggae, salsa, Brazilian, afro, classical, jazz... Expand your consciousness on your very first visit!

Open: Wed-Fri 12noon-6pm,  
Sat 11am-4pm

Laivuririnne 2, www.dubjazzsalsa.com



Many popular bars can be found on Uudenmaankatu



Shoes by Minna Parikka



Sushibar on Uudenmaankatu



IvanaHelsinki Campus on Uudenmaankatu

**38. Myymälä2** combines a gallery, shop and workshop. The products on sale consist mainly of hand-made clothing and jewellery by local artists.

**39.** If you feel creative and inspired, stop in to **Tempera**, which sells art supplies with over 60 years of experience.

**40.** Uudenmaankatu is packed with popular restaurants and bars such as **Sushibar**, whose partners include Finnish design giants Artek and Marimekko.

**41. IvanaHelsinki Campus** sells clothing and accessories designed by Paola Suhonen, whose designs blend Slavic melancholy with pure Scandinavian moods. IvanaHelsinki is the first Finnish fashion brand to participate in both the Paris and New York fashion weeks.

**42. Demo** is a Michelin-starred 45-seat restaurant that serves guests high-class home-made food combined with personal and friendly service. Demo is owned by two talented chefs, Tommi Tuominen and Teemu Aura, whose goal is to offer top-quality dining in a relaxed and cozy environment.

**43. Cafe Bar No 9** is a simple, cosy and living room-like establishment that has attracted a cultural clientele for years. The bar also presents art exhibitions every month.

**44. Miun Shop** sells its own affable Miun design cloth collection. The collection is made in Finland and designed by Ilona Hyötyläinen. In addition to clothes, the boutique also sells unique jewellery and ceramic sculptures.

**45. Lorukoru** is an expression of a joyful creativity in jewellery design. The uniqueness of the modern style is a result of the passionate work of the Finnish-Italian designer couple Charlotta Eskola and Bruno Stampone.

**46. Nounou Design Showroom** sells a wide range of glass products designed by Anu Pentikäinen and made in Nuutajärvi, the glass mecca of Finland.

**47. Villisilkki** sells high-quality textiles made from natural materials.

**48.** The walking route ends at the **Aero Design Furniture shop**, which represents modern design of the highest quality. The collection includes classics, now almost icons, and products by contemporary designers, including furniture, light fittings, mats and carpets. In addition to new models, the shop also sells authentic old masterpieces of Finnish and international design.





### Tip!

Each year Marimekko presents a fashion show in Esplanade Park.





Length of route

6 km





**Helsinki has one of the most beautiful harbours in the world, and nearby you will find the Presidential Palace and many embassies.**

When Helsinki became the capital of the Grand Duchy of Finland in 1812, Johan Albrecht Ehrenström drew up a town plan in which the former fishing piers were replaced by the **Market Square**. A lot of work was required to make the market suitable for ships, as the inlet was very muddy and shallow. Three harbour basins were created: Linnanallas ("Palace Basin"), Kolera-allas ("Cholera Basin") and Vironallas ("Estonian Basin"). At the same time the Katajanokka Canal was built. Today the Market Square is an idyllic place to shop among the stalls and enjoy a coffee.

Archipelago cruises depart from the waterfront daily in summertime, as well as regular ferries to **Suomenlinna** and **Korkeasaari Island**, home to Helsinki Zoo. The city's oldest traditional event, the annual **Herring Market**, dates back to the 1740s and is held at the Market Square in early October. **Passenger terminals** for international ferries are situated on either side of the Market Square. The market stalls are open weekdays from 6:30am to 6pm and Saturdays 6:30am to 4pm. In summertime the market is also open on Sundays from 10am to 5pm.

**Kaivopuisto** park is characterised by its seaside location and its embassies and diplomatic residences. The history of the park stretches back to the 1830s, when Henrik Borgström and his company established a spa on the barren cape for Russian nobles, who were forbidden from travelling outside the Russian Empire for political reasons. The spa became a popular holiday destination for high society in St. Petersburg. Once the ban on foreign travel was lifted during the Crimean War in the 1850s, Helsinki's spa business declined. Kaivopuisto became a public park in 1886.

Close to Kaivopuisto is the district of **Eira**, which is characterised by its fine Jugend and Classic architecture. The development of the area was inspired by the garden towns that in fashion in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In 1905 architects Lars Sonck, Bertel Jung and Armas Lindgren drew up a town plan proposal, on the basis of which City Engineer W. O. Lille created a new town plan. Most of the villa-like residential buildings in Eira were built just before the First World War between 1910 and 1914. Today the architecturally, culturally and historically significant district is home to around a thousand residents.

**1.** At the eastern corner of the Market Square stands the **Presidential Palace**. It was originally designed by Pehr Granstedt as a private residence and completed in 1818. In 1843 it was bought by the State and turned into a palace for visiting Russian tsars. In 1919 it became the official residence of the President of the Republic of Finland. Nowadays the palace houses the President's Office and is used for official functions and receptions, the President residing at Mäntyniemi in Helsinki and in summertime at Kultaranta in Naantali. The biggest annual event at the palace is the Independence Day reception on 6 December.

**2.** The **Supreme Court** as it appears today was designed by F. A. Sjöström and completed in 1883 originally as a private palace.

**3.** The **Tsarina's Stone** was the first public monument to be erected in Helsinki. This obelisk with the double-headed golden eagle of Imperial Russia was designed by C. L. Engel and unveiled in 1835 in com-

memoration of a visit to Helsinki two years earlier by Tsar Nicholas I and Tsarina Alexandra. The double-headed eagle was removed during the Russian Revolution in 1917 but was preserved in a museum and replaced at the top of the obelisk in 1972.

**4.** Alongside the Market Square is the **Swedish Embassy**. The building was originally completed in the mid-19th century as the Neoclassical mansion of J. H. Heidenstrach and was converted in 1922 by the Swedes.

**5.** Designed by C. L. Engel and completed in 1833, the light blue building originally housed the Seurahuone Hotel up until 1913. Since the 1930s the building has housed **Helsinki City Hall**. The city's coat-of-arms can be seen on the tympanum. With the exception of the façade and main hall, the building was completely rebuilt in the late 1960s under architect Aarno Ruusuvuori (1925-1992). The buildings lining the Market Square house municipal offices and shops.

**6.** The **Havis Amanda** statue was sculpted by Ville Vallgren (1855-1940) in Paris and unveiled in Helsinki in 1908. The popular nude figure was originally considered controversial. The granite fountain itself was designed by Eliel Saarinen. Each year on the eve of May Day (30 April) Havis Amanda is the focal point for celebrations by university students, who place a student cap atop the statue.

**7.** The red, white and yellow-brick **Old Market Hall** was designed by Gustaf Nyström and completed in 1888. The market hall, Helsinki's oldest, houses 30 delicatessen stalls, as well as restaurants and cafés. It has been named the best market hall in the world.

**8.** On the opposite side of the street is **Sundman's House**, the former residence of a wealthy merchant. It was designed by C. L. Engel and completed in the 1830s. The building now houses one of Helsinki's best restaurants.

**9.** The **German Church** is a popular venue for local weddings. The red-brick building dates back to 1864. Opposite the church is **Svenska Normallyceum**, one of the city's most notable Swedish-language schools.

**10.** The red granite obelisk commemorates the German soldiers who fell in the Finnish Civil War and particular the 123 who perished on the **S/S Habsburg** in 1918 while sailing back to Germany. The monument was sculpted by Gunnar Finne (1886-1952) and erected in 1939.

**11.** Atop the hill stands the **Observatory** designed by C. L. Engel and completed in 1833. The building belongs to the University of Helsinki.

**12.** **Observatory Hill** affords a splendid view of the harbour and Valkosaari Island. **Nyländska Jaktklubben** (NJK) was founded in 1861. The white pavilion with the green roof houses a popular summer restaurant that is open to the public.

**13.** "**The Shipwrecked**" was designed by Robert Stigell (1852-1907) and erected in 1898.

**14.** The yellow-brick building on the waterfront was completed in 1952 as the **Olympic Terminal** for Helsinki's Summer Games. The ter-



#### Virka Galleria & Virka Info

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[www.virka.fi](http://www.virka.fi)



In the corner by the Market Square in the cellar of a handsome old building you will find the best fish restaurant in town **FishMarket** and the Seafood Bar, serving a delicious assortment of fresh seafood.

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Tel. +358 (0)9 1345 6220

Open: Mon-Thu 6pm-11pm, Fri-Sat  
5pm-11:30pm (kitchen open until 10pm),  
closed on Sundays.



#### Sightseeing Helsinki

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**Cygnaeus Gallery** is the oldest art museum in Finland. The summer villa of Professor Fredrik Cygnaeuksen (1807–1881) presents 19th century art, drawings and sculptures. The collection includes works by Albert Edelfelt, Helene Schjerfbeck and the von Wright brothers.

Open: 1.5–30.9 daily 11am–5pm  
Kallioliinantie 8



*Kaivopuisto shoreline*



**Café Ursula** is situated in Kaivopuisto on the prettiest shoreline in Helsinki, where you can enjoy a superb view to the sea. The cafe is open daily from 9am to late in the evening serving lunch, a wide range of pastries and savouries, coffees, teas and salads. Fully licensed. Welcome!

Ehrenströmintie 3  
www.ursula.fi

minal offers ferry connections to Stockholm and St. Petersburg.

**15.** The **Statue of Peace** was erected in 1968 to symbolise the peaceful coexistence and friendship between Finland and the Soviet Union. The female figure stands over five metres tall and was sculpted by Essi Renvall (1911–1979).

**16.** At the corner of Ullankatu and Tehtaankatu stands the **Russian Embassy** that was built after the Second World War. Next door is the **Russian Consulate** and residential buildings for embassy and consulate workers and their families. The granite and soapstone embassy was completed in 1952 as part of Finland's war reparations to the Soviet Union.

**17.** Opposite the Russian Embassy is the Roman Catholic **Church of St. Henry**, which was dedicated in 1860. Approximately 10,000 people in Finland belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

**18.** The white marble palace was designed by Eliel Saarinen and completed in 1916. Originally the private residence of a wealthy industrialist, it later transferred to State ownership and now houses the **Labour Court**. The interior features sculptures by Gunnar Finne (1886–1952) and Emil Wikström (1864–1942). Beside the entrance is a sculpture entitled "**Lynxes**" by Gunnar Finne and erected in 1939.

**19.** The restaurant **Kaivohuone** stands in the centre of the park. Once the centre of social life during the spa season, the restaurant – one of the oldest in Helsinki – is nowadays open only in summertime and for special occasions.

**20.** Behind Kaivohuone stands the "**Tree of Independence**" with a plaque commemorating Finland's independence. The fir tree was donated to the Finnish Parliament by Consul General Rudolf Ray in the 1930s.

**21.** The red granite "**Fishing Bear**" drinking fountain was designed by Bertel Nilsson (1887–1939) and dates back to 1916.

**22.** Here you can see the oldest wooden villa in the park district, dating back to 1839. Known as the **Kleine Villa**, it was originally built for spa guests. Opposite the street is a decorative wooden villa designed by Theodor Decker.

**23.** Fredrik Cygnaeus was one of the leading cultural figures in Finland in the 19th century. His Kaivopuisto villa was built in 1870 and now houses the **Cygnaeus Gallery**, presenting exhibitions of Finnish art. One of the oldest art collections in Finland, the Cygnaeus Collection was donated to the Finnish State.

**24.** The **Mannerheim Museum** is where the Marshal of Finland Gustaf Mannerheim (1867–1951) lived from 1924 until his death. The house has been preserved as it was when he died. The museum displays his military uniforms, medals and artefacts from his journeys through Asia.

**25.** The **embassies** of the United States of America,

**26.** France and

**27.** Great Britain.

**28.** The top of Ehrenströmintie offers a fine view of the sea. In the foreground is the small **Särkkä Island**, which houses historical fortifications and a restaurant. Further off is the **Suomenlinna Maritime Fortress** that was built on six islands in the 18th century.

**29.** The statue of poet **Arvid Mörne** (1876–1946) was sculpted by Viktor Jansson (1886–1958) and unveiled in 1952.

**30.** On the site of the former Kaivopuisto Spa stands the popular **Café Ursula**, which is open year round.

**31.** At the top of the cliff is the **Ursa Observatory**, which is still used to observe the stars. On May Day morning students gather here and in the park below to celebrate the arrival of spring.

**32.** The memorial to **A. E. Nordenskiöld** (1832–1901), Helsinki-born explorer and discoverer of the Northeast Passage, was designed by Johanna Häiväoja (1960–) and Heikki Häiväoja (1929–) and erected in 1985.

**33.** The **Ullanlinna** shoreline that circles the park features jetties where local residents can wash their carpets and rugs in summertime. Nearby **Uunisaaari Island** is a great place for swimming and renting a sauna. In wintertime a pontoon bridge connects the island to the mainland, or you can walk directly over the ice when conditions allow. In summertime the ferry to the island departs from Merisatamanlaituri, the corner with the inlaid compass.

**34.** The granite rocks and sandy beaches of **Pihlajasaari Island** are a popular attraction on hot summer days. Ferries to Pihlajasaari depart from the pier behind the round café.

**35.** At the end of the shoreline path is a **memorial for seafarers**. The angel with the flame was designed by Oskari Jauhainen (1913–1990) and Eero Eerikäinen (1918–) and erected in 1968.

From Merikatu the walking route enters the prestigious Jugend style district of **Eira** that was built in the early 20th century.

**36.** On the corner of Merikatu and Laivurinkatu is **Villa Ensi** designed by Selim A. Lindqvist. In front are statues entitled "**Goodbye/Au Revoir**" and "**The Joy of Motherhood**" sculpted by Harald Sörensen-Ringi (1872–1912) and erected in 1910.

**37.** The sculpture of the **Roe Deer** was designed by Matti Haupt (1912–1999) and erected in 1957.

**38.** Engel square is named after the architect C. L. Engel and features a memorial to the famous Finnish author **Juhani Aho** (1861–1921) designed by Aimo Tukiainen (1917–1996) and erected in 1961.

**39.** The redbrick church with the tall spire is named after **Mikael Agricola** (1510–1557), the father of the Finnish Reformation and Finnish literature. The church was designed by Lars Sonck and completed in 1935.

**40.** One of the most beautiful private houses in Helsinki, **Villa Johanna** (Laivurinkatu 23–25) was designed by Selim A. Lindqvist and completed in 1906.

**41.** **Eira Hospital** was designed by Lars Sonck in the National Romantic style and completed in 1905.

**42.** On the right is **Huvilakatu**, perhaps the most notable Jugend style street in Helsinki.

From Tehtaankatu turn left onto **Kapteeninkatu**. On the right is the legendary local restaurant **Sea Horse** that dates back to the 1930s, and opposite the restaurant is the **KOM Theatre**, which was founded in 1971. The walking route continues up **Korkeavuorenkatu**, which has many nice boutiques, cafés and restaurants.

**43.** On top of the hill is **St. John's Church** designed in Neo-Gothic style by Swedish architect A. E. Molander and completed in 1891. It is the biggest church in Helsinki and has excellent acoustics, making it a popular venue for concerts, particularly of large choral works.





**Tip!**

Kaivopuisto Park is a popular place for a picnic and also stages free open-air concerts. Many popular island restaurants are situated just off the coast.



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The islands, the sea, the boats and a soft blanket around you create a unique atmosphere for enjoying great coffee, fresh snacks and delicious soft-ice.

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*Kaivohuone restaurant*



*Jugend architecture in Eira*



*Jetties for washing carpets in the sea*



*Poems inscribed in the park benches in Kaivopuisto*

**44.** The **Design Museum** is housed in a former school building that was designed by Gustaf Nyström and completed in 1894. The Design Museum serves as the national museum for Finnish design and features an extensive permanent exhibition, as well as many visiting exhibitions.

**45.** The **Museum of Finnish Architecture** presents architectural exhibitions and houses an extensive photo archive of Finnish architecture, as well as a library. The building itself was designed by Magnus Schjerfbeck and completed in 1896.

**46.** The sculpture “**Topelius and Children**” was designed by Ville Vallgren (1855-1940) and erected in the School Park in 1932. Zacharias Topelius (1818-1898) was an important Finnish historian and author.

**47.** The **Old Fire Station** with its redbrick tower was designed by Theodor Höijer and completed in 1891.

**48.** The historic **Guards Barracks** were designed by C. L. Engel and completed in 1822-1825. The buildings were badly damaged by air raids during the Second World War. The facades of the main building were rebuilt in the 1950s according to designs by Viljo Revell and H. Castrén.

**49.** The **Supreme Administrative Court** was designed by Waldemar Aspelin and completed in 1901. It originally housed the headquarters of a bank and was later used by the Finnish Broadcasting Company (YLE). In the early 1980s the building was renovated and converted for use by the Supreme Administrative Court.

**50.** The grey granite **Nylands Nation** is a famous student union building that was designed by K. Hård af Segerstad and completed in 1901. The walking route ends at the Esplanade Park.

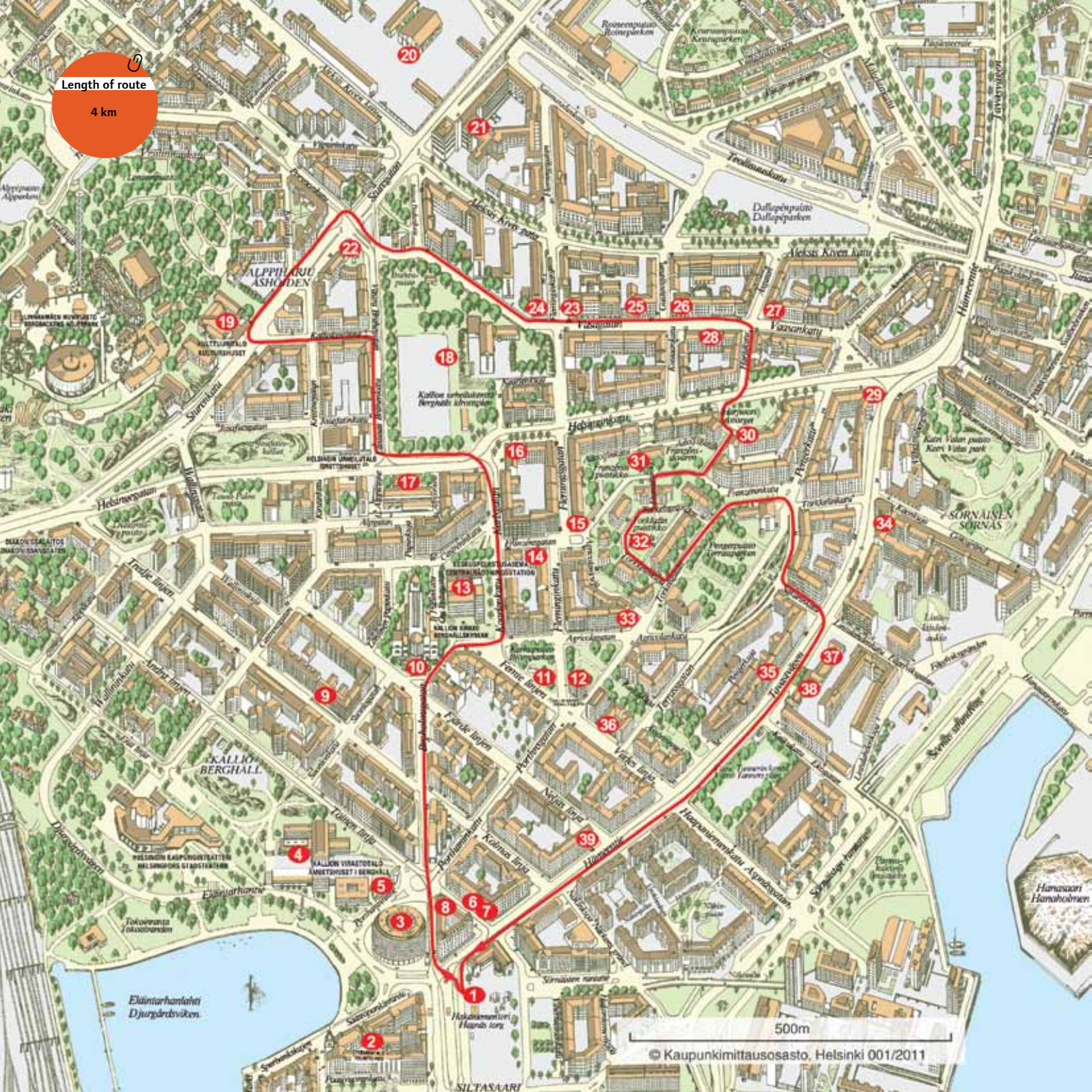






Length of route

4 km



500m  
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# 5

## Explore the colourful street corners of Kallio

KALLIO-HARJU-ALPPILA

**The streets and alleys of Kallio are great places for boutique shopping and bar hopping amidst the genuinely unique atmosphere.**

Kallio is one of the most characterful districts in Helsinki. Two-storey wooden houses and neighbourhoods originally characterised the neighbourhood until stone apartment buildings began to appear in the early 20th century along with industry and settlers from the countryside. Subsequently, Kallio developed into a working class district. Much of the architecture that can be seen today dates back to the 1960s.

Pitkäsiltä, the “Long Bridge”, connects the Kallio and Kaisaniemi districts – it was once said that the bridge separated the working classes from the bourgeoisie. The headquarters of the leading labour organisations in Finland were on the north side of the bridge, while the bourgeois parties had their headquarters on the south side. To this day political accords between the right-wing and left-wing parties are referred to in Finland as “crossing the Pitkäsiltä bridge”.

The former working class part of town is now more known as a residential area for trendy artists and students. Kallio has nevertheless retained its own unique identity. The densely populated district offers lots of services – nearly every building has shops on the ground floor. The district is also famous for its bohemian local bars. The image of Kallio has since been immortalised in the films of world-famous Finnish film director Aki Kaurismäki. The neighbouring district of Alppila is a colourful neighbourhood of wooden buildings and home to Linnanmäki Amusement Park, the Worker Housing Museum and the Kulttuuritalo “House of Culture”.

**1.** The walking route begins from **Hakaniemi Market**, which was originally built on reclaimed land. Since opening in 1897 the market has been a popular and busy centre of local life. At the northern end of the market is the lively **Hakaniemi Market Hall**, which was designed by Helsinki’s official architect Karl Hård af Segerstad and completed in 1914. Over 60 stalls sell groceries, textiles and handicrafts on two floors.

**2.** The Hakaniemi area is also home to Finland’s labour movement. The granite tower of the **Workers’ Hall** dominates the skyline, and the market square serves as the venue for traditional May Day marches and demonstrations. The buildings surrounding the market square also house trade unions and other labour organisations. The headquarters of the Central Organisation of Finnish Trade Unions (SAK) dominates the southern edge of the market square.

**3.** The “**Round House**” (Ympyrätalo) on the northern edge of the market square was completed in 1968 and once housed KOP Bank (later Nordea). The building became the most famous work of architects Heikki and Kaija Sirén. The diameter of the building is 76 metres. The building was fully renovated in 2004 according to the design of Jukka Sirén, son of Heikki and Kaija. The glass-enclosed ground floor in the courtyard adds space and light. Outside the entrance to the Round House facing Hakaniemi Market is a statue entitled “The Symbol” that was sculpted by Hannu Sirén, the second son of Heikki and Kaija, and unveiled in 1985. The diameter of the completely spherical steel ball is three metres.

**4.** Upon completion in 1965, the **Kallio Municipal Office** designed also by Heikki and Kaija Sirén was the largest and technically most advanced municipal office in Finland. The building, which was fully renovated in 2004, houses the Helsinki City Social Services Department and the Helsinki City Archives.

**5.** The “**Memorial to Women in Times of War**” was designed by Heikki Häivöjan (1929-) and unveiled in 1996. It represents the first national memorial honouring and commemorating the work done by women during the wars of 1939-1945. The sculpture contains reliefs depicting women working at home, in factories, on farms and on the front. The female figures portray the vital work done by women during the wars and the burdens inflicted whilst 400,000 men were fighting on the frontline.

**6.** The vegetarian restaurant **Silvoplee** serves a buffet of healthy food.

**7.** The record shop **Black & White** next door claims to have the largest selection of second-hand LPs in Finland.

**8.** As its name suggests, the funky restaurant **Rytmi** offers rhythm in all forms. DJs spin the discs on weekends. The restaurant also presents art exhibitions. Many other interesting local bars can be found nearby.

**9.** **Pub Sirdie** is an old school pub in the heart of Kallio that was made famous in Aki Kaurismäki’s movie Calamari Union.

**10.** Perched on top of the hill is the grey granite **Kallio Cathedral** designed in National Romantic and Jugend style by Lars Sonck and completed four years after the cornerstone was laid in 1912. The main hall can accommodate up to 1100 churchgoers. Local parish members can be buried in the heart of Kallio, as a crypt was built beneath the cathedral that is unique in Finnish church traditions. Kallio Cathedral is also unique in Finland in that it houses both Baroque style and French romantic organs. Concerts are often held in the cathedral. The seven church bells play a melody composed by Jean Sibelius; they can be heard daily at 12noon and 6pm.

**11.** **Karhu puisto Park** gets its name (literally “Bear Park”) from the sculpture in the park depicting the national animal of Finland, the brown bear. “**The Bear on the Anthill**” was sculpted in red granite by Jussi Mäntynen (1886-1978) and erected in 1931. It is one of many animal sculptures in Helsinki. Mäntynen served as the official taxidermist at the University of Helsinki’s Department of Zoology, allowing him to achieve a similar degree of accuracy and liveliness as the von Wright brothers did in their famous paintings. Several restaurants can be found in the streets around the park.

**12.** **Kallio Library** on “5th Avenue” was completed in 1912. Designed by Karl Hård af Segerstad, the handsome library was the first in Finland to be built entirely with municipal funds. The investment was considerable, especially as Kallio in those days was very much a working class neighbourhood.

**13.** **Kallio Fire Station** was completed in three phases, the earliest of which was designed by Selim A. Lindqvist and dates back to 1914.



Hakaniemi Market and Market Hall



The Market Hall sells fresh food



Karhu puisto, the “Bear Park”



Kallio Cathedral



Kallio Library



Brahe Field



"Ihantola" is a decorative Jugend house opposite the fire station



Kotiharju Sauna

In 1978 the fire station was converted into Helsinki's Central Rescue Station according to the design of Seppo Kasanen. The station houses a comprehensive fleet of fire engines, including the sympathetic H161, which was designed to fit through Helsinki's narrow courtyard entrances.

**14. Pajazzo** sells a wide range of tobacco products with over 40 years of experience – note the classic RIV cash register!

**15. Bar Kurjenlento** stands out amidst the concrete jungle with its unique atmosphere that is straight from the fields of long ago.

**16.** The characterful canteen **Roskapankki** is one of the cheapest bars in Helsinki.

**17.** The old part of the Finnish-language branch of the Institute of Adult Education (**Työväenopisto**, literally "Workers' Institute") was designed by city architect Gunnar Taucher in 1927.

**18. Brahen kenttä** ("Brahe Field") is a popular urban sports ground in the heart of Kallio. In summertime soccer and basketball are played here and in wintertime ice hockey or bandy. Skates can be rented, and the café is open year round. Up on the cliff stands the **Aleksis Kivi School** designed by Gunnar Taucher. Upon its completion in 1935 it was the largest and most modern school building in Scandinavia.

**19. Kulttuuritalo** ("House of Culture") is one of the most important architectural designs by Alvar Aalto (1898-1976) and one of the best examples of his redbrick period. According to one account his inspiration was the flap cover of a cigarette pack, and when the building was completed in 1958 it was indeed almost identical to the original draft. The building was commissioned by the Finnish Communist Party. Kulttuuritalo is a popular venue for concerts thanks to its excellent acoustics. In front of the building, which is today State-owned, is a fountain entitled "**The Builder's Hand**" that was designed by Wäinö Aaltonen (1894-1966) and unveiled in 1960.

**20.** The historic warehouses in Vallila are well worth a visit. The former factory grounds were once used to built train carriages. Today one of the buildings houses Finland's largest year-round flea market, **Valtteri**, which boasts over 200 indoor stalls and a hundred outdoor stalls.

**21.** In Vallila you can smell the **Meira coffee roastery**, which was founded in the 1930s. Finns drink more coffee than other country in the world – ten kilos per person a year!

**22.** The statue of the "**Worker Mother**" can be found in the park of the same name. The bronze statue depicts a working-class mother and her daughter wringing the water out of a sheet. Designed by Panu Patomäki (1949- ) and unveiled on Mothers' Day in 1996, the statue is a memorial to the hard work endured by mothers in the city's working class neighbourhoods.

This neighbourhood has many pubs and restaurants, including:

**23.** the living room bar **Molotov**,

**24.** the soul music establishment **Soul Kitchen**,

**25.** the popular **Pub Heinähattu** and

**26.** the Ukrainian restaurant **Pelmenit**.

**27.** The second-hand shop **Kaleva** sells books, comics, records and a wide selection of classical music.

**28. Hootchie Mama Jane** is a vintage shop where you can find shoes, bags, accessories and clothing from the early 1900s to the 1980s.

**29. William K. Kurvi** represents traditional pub culture.

**30.** In the first half of the 20th century nearly every block in Helsinki had its own public sauna. One of the few remaining wood-heated public saunas is **Kotiharju Sauna** at the eastern end of Helsinginkatu, which has been in continuous operation since 1928. A traditional washing lady is on hand to scrub you clean, and a "kuppari" ("cupper" or "bloodletter") can be reserved in advance to get rid of any "bad blood".

**31. Franzenia** houses the University of Helsinki's Faculty of Arts. The building was designed to serve as a social university by Väinö Vähäkallio (1886-1959) and completed in the 1920s. Vähäkallio was responsible for many buildings in Helsinki, including the former Elanto headquarters on Hämeentie and the famous Yrjönkatu Swimming Hall, which was completed in 1928.

**32.** The charming **Torkkelinmäki** neighbourhood is referred to as the "Eira of Kallio". Surrounding the 1920s stone buildings are parks that are perfect places for resting before descending again down towards Hämeentie.

**33.** At the artsy café **Taikalamppu** you can enjoy a cup of tea or coffee.

**34.** In front of the redbrick commercial building designed by Väinö Vähäkallio is a statue by Gunnar Finne (1886-1952) entitled "**Co-operation**" dating back to 1928. Finne was inspired by the relief art of ancient Mesopotamia and Egypt.

**35. Grape Station** sells Finnish design in the spirit of Kallio, including brand name products by Makee, Kooky Gems, Mie, Hankala and Huhta Design.

**36.** At **Thai Fast Food Dudii** you can enjoy delicious Asian cuisine. Three excellent live music restaurants can be found by the end of the walking route on Hämeentie:

**37. Siltanen**

**38. Kuudes Linja** and

**39. Mascot Bar & Lounge.**

**Up with Kallio**

presents characterful local boutiques and restaurants.

Map, blog and presentations:

[www.upwithkallio.fi](http://www.upwithkallio.fi)





### Tip!

At Hakaniemi Market Hall you should try the popular food at **Soppakeittiö** followed by coffee and donuts in the adjacent market square.



## Architects mentioned in this brochure

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**Aspelin, Waldemar 1854-1923**

Berner, Samuel 1700-1761

Benois, Nikolai 1813-1898

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Ehrensward, Augustin 1710-1772

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Frosterus, Sigurd 1876-1956

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Kasanen, Seppo 1932-

Kivistö, Marko 1970-

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Melander, A. E. 1845-1933

Nyström, Maria 1932-

Nyström, Gustaf 1856-1917

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Nuuttila, Risto 1938-

Penttilä, Timo 1931-

Pietilä, Raili 1926-

Pietilä, Reima 1923-1993

Pulkkinen, Mikko 1940-

Revell, Viljo 1910-1964

Riihimäki, Heimo 1907-1962

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Saarinen, Eero 1910-1961

Saarinen, Eiel 1873-1950

Schjerfbeck, Magnus 1860-1933

Segerstad, Karl Hård af 1873-1931

Siiikala, Antti-Matti 1964-

Sirén, Hannu 1953-

Sirén, Heikki 1918-

Sirén, J. S. 1889-1961

Sirén, Jukka 1950-

Sirén, Kaija 1920-2001

Sjöström, Frans Anatolius 1840-1885

**Sonck, Lars 1870-1956**

Suomalainen, Timo 1928-

Suomalainen, Tuomo 1931-1988

Tarjanne, Onni 1864-1946

Taucher, Gunnar 1886-1941

Thomé, Valter 1874-1918

Ullberg, Uno 1879-1944

Vormala, Timo 1942-

Vähäkallio, Väinö 1886-1959

Wrede, Karl August 1859-1943

The persons whose names are in bold are pictured above in alphabetical order from left to right.

# HELSINKI



## City of Helsinki

### Tourist & Convention Bureau

Pohjoisesplanadi 19 (P.O. Box 28)

FIN-00099 City of Helsinki

tel. +358 (0)9 3101 3300, [tourist.info@hel.fi](mailto:tourist.info@hel.fi)

[www.visithelsinki.fi](http://www.visithelsinki.fi)

### Tourist Information is open:

Summer season (15.5-14.9):

Mon-Fri 9am-8pm, Sat-Sun 9am-6pm

Winter season (15.9-14.5):

Mon-Fri 9am-6pm, Sat-Sun 10am-4pm

Helsinki is an easy city to explore, as most sights are situated within convenient walking distance of the city centre. In this brochure we present seven walking routes that allow you to discover historical and contemporary Helsinki with plenty to see along the way: architecture old and new, museums and exhibitions, large department stores and tiny specialist boutiques, monuments and sculptures, and much more.

Traffic in Helsinki is still relatively uncongested, allowing you to stroll peacefully even through the city centre. Walk leisurely through the park around Töölönlahti Bay, travel back in time to the former working class district of Kallio,

or discover the Art Nouveau treasures in Katajanokka.

Helsinki's historical sights serve as reminders of events that have influenced the entire course of Finnish history.

The next major milestone in Helsinki's history will be in 2012, when Helsinki serves as World Design Capital and celebrates its 200th anniversary as the nation's capital.

