



Koskipuisto

Kirkkopuisto

Näsinpuisto

Sorsapuisto

1 Kirjastonpuisto (Library Park) is one of the oldest public parks in the city. In the 18th century, the site was the yard of Tammerkoski Manor and the main road preceding the current Hämeenkatu Street went past it. The first plants were planted in the park surrounding the first church in the city. The church was completed in 1824. Next to the church was the Apothecary's utility garden. The park took its current form in the late 1920's when the main city library was built on the site. Together with the red-brick mills by the rapids, Kirjastonpuisto and Koskipuisto parks are part of the national heritage landscape of Tammerkoski. A landmark of the park is the octagonal chimney of the Frenckell paper mill dating back to 1870. The park has numerous flowerbeds and borders as well as magnificent old trees and an outdoor stage for various events in the summer.

2 Wilhelm von Nottbeck's Park is a landscape park surrounded by a fence, which was constructed in 1848 by Wilhelm von Nottbeck, the owner of Finlayson Mill, around the main residence, a renovated distillery. In 1899, the old main building was replaced by the Neo-Renaissance Finlayson Palace, which today houses the restaurant of the same name. When the park and the Palace were acquired by the city in 1995, the park was turned into a public park and named after its founder. Towards the end of the 1990's, the park was restored to its 1930's appearance. It is a representative example of a historical urban park that remains a unified whole. Many of the trees are original and old perennial plants and shrubs are still on show. Original structures include fountains, a summerhouse and outdoor vases. To the west of the park is the unique Tallipiha Stable Yards area with an ornamented stables building from the 19th century and the cottages of Finlayson Mill stables staff, which today house a café and handicraft shops.

3 Näsinpuisto Park was constructed in the early 20th century from earth filling dredged from Mustalahti Quay on practically bare cliffs. Hundreds of trees and a multitude of perennial flowers including rare and imported species were planted to replace the stunted pines and junipers growing on the cliffs. Most of the delicate plants died in the harsh winter of 1940, but Näsinpuisto Park still has one of the most varied ranges of plant species of all the parks in Tampere. In the park there are groups of rockery beds and fences made with round stones. On the western side of the park grows the largest *Rasumowskiana poplar* in Finland, which had a girth of 625 cm (20.5 ft) at 0.5 metres (about 20 inches) from the base of the tree in 2008. From the park is a magnificent view over Lake Näsjärvi. At the highest point stands the Milavida residential palace built by Peter von Nottbeck in 1898, which is today known as the Näsinlinna palace. The city acquired Näsinlinna palace in 1905 and it is currently under museum administration. As you enter Hämeenpuisto Park you'll see a fountain representing the Tammerkoski Rapids, the first public sculpture in Tampere, that was donated by Honorary Commercial Counsellor Nikolai Tirkkonen. In the eastern part of the park by the Tammerkoski Rapids is the Mältinranta swimming place, which also has winter swimming.

4 Hämeenpuisto Park is based on a plan by Architect C.L. Engel dating back to 1830. The wide stretch of park is over a kilometre-

long and was originally designed to function as a fire break between the old and the new parts of the city. The former name of Hämeenpuisto Park was Esplanade and the first trees were planted along it in the late 1870's. Six rows of maples were planted in the sector between Kauppa-katu Street and Puuvillatehtaankatu Street with linden to the south of Hämeenkatu Street. In 1933, the name was changed to Hämeenpuisto. Over the years, the park has been renovated several times. The latest renovation and renewal project was carried out in phases between 1995 and 2006. A children's playground at the northern end of the park was converted into a general purpose recreational square and a water feature with a granite sphere that floats and revolves on a thin layer of water was built in the vicinity of the Vapaudenpatsas statue commemorating the victory of the White Guard in the Finnish Civil War.

5 Pyynikin kirkkopuisto (Pyynikki Church Park) comprises the formal garden around the fountain and the old park-like cemetery. The oldest part of the Pyynikki Church Park used to be a cemetery from 1784 until the 1880's when the neo-gothic Alexander Church was completed. The former cemetery has many old memorial stones. Prominent members of society lie at rest in their family graves further from the church and other members of the congregation closer to it. The first trees planted in the park in 1813 were birches. Later, the park was expanded and other trees such as Siberian larches, elms and linden trees were introduced. The park is home to the largest European larch (*Larix decidua*) in Finland that had a girth of 495 cm (16.2 ft) in 2008. At the southern end of the park, close to the nearby schools, is a children's playground.

6 The green areas of the Nalkalantori area include the park and a children's playground on the west bank of the quiet waters of Ratinansuvanto. Along the walkways by the banks are beds of yellow-flowered Canna lilies and decorative shrubs. The main walkway passes the boat mooring following the riverbank to Laukontori Square. The Nalkalantori children's playground was built in the early 1960's with fun activities such as the steam ship Tar Bay. The playground was renovated in 2007.

7 Verkatehtaanpuisto Park (Woollen and Worsted Mill Park) took its name from the Tampere Woollen and Worsted Mill that was located on the site where Koskikeskus Mall stands today. Tearing down the old red-brick factory buildings led to a lot of criticism in the late 1970's. The park dates back to the late 19th century, although a significant part of it had to give way to the Hämeensilta Bridge and Hatanpään valtatie Road that were built in the 1930's. The park is part of a network of historical green areas by the Tammerkoski rapids and connected to the Koskipuisto Park via a pedestrian and cycle lane. The park was renovated in 2006.

8 Koskipuisto Park (Rapids Park) was built in the late 19th century as part of the renovation of the Kyttälä district. The park took its current form in the 1930's when the Tammerkoski power plant dam was built and the river bed became narrower as a result of filling. A grand promenade was built on the resulting new river bank, which

today displays spectacular lighting, flowerbeds and sculptural stones carved by the waters of the river. In the park, there are still a few trees planted in the early 20th century. Magnificent Canadian poplars (*Populus x canadensis*) and *Salix* 'Sibirica' willows give verdure to the river bank scenery. A beautiful weeping birch (*Betula pendula* 'Yongii') adorns the southern slope of the park and glowing red Canna lilies have been a regular item in the flowerbeds along the walkways by the river since 1936. Canna lilies (*Canna Indica*-hybr.) require meticulous care and are native to tropical swamps and shores. Today, Koskipuisto Park is a favourite spot for the young people of Tampere to hang out and therefore the lawn was replaced with a wear-resistant variant as part of the renovation work completed in 2007. At the eastern end of the park is a playground which is popular with children. Together with the riverside red-brick mills and public buildings, Koskipuisto and Kirjastonpuisto parks constitute a scenic whole that has given Tampere the name "A beautiful city of mills".

9 Työnpuisto Park (Labour Park) is part of the network of historical parks by the Tammerkoski rapids. It is connected to the Koskipuisto Park and Tammerkoski Dam via a pedestrian and cycle lane. The park is home to a sculpture previously called Labour, which depicts a metal worker symbolising the City of Tampere. The Työnpuisto Park was constructed at the end of the 19th century and renovated in 2005. From the recreational area by the rapids, a view opens up to the heritage landscape which is enlivened in winter by the bird feeder called the Snack Bar of Ducks.

10 Aleksandra Siltanen's Park is named after a weaver and clerk at the Tampella Mill. When the mill was acquired by the city and converted into a residential area, the banks were preserved as recreational areas complementing the network of parks along the rapids. Aleksandra Siltanen's Park was constructed at the end of the 1990's partially over the remains of the old blast furnace. From the high cliff is an impressive view across the rapids.

11 Otto Gustafsson's Park was named after a foreman at the Tampella Mill. The name was selected to emphasise the strong presence that workers have enjoyed in the history of Tampere. The park was constructed in 2005 as a modern, paved promenade by the river.

12 Herrainmäki (Masters' Hill) originally housed residences for the directors of Tampella Mill. Decorative wooden villas, the splendid view over Lake Näsjärvi and old lawn trees give the park an original air. Herrainmäki can be accessed from Pellavantori Square in the Tampella area via a grand staircase.

13 Tuomiokirkonpuisto Park (Cathedral Park) surrounds Tampere Cathedral completed in 1907, which is often said to be the main monument of National Romantic architecture. The park was completed in 1912 and renovated after the refurbishment of the 100-year-old church in the summer of 2007. The park has ample, traditional flowerbeds full of summer flowers. Large Hungarian lilacs (*Syringa josikaea*) grow on the Satakunnankatu Street side of the park and there is a stately oak tree fence on the western side of the park.

14 Tammerinpuisto (Tammer Park) was built in 1914. The park contains a water feature that used to be a duck pond to delight children. In the winter, the pond used to be used as a skating rink for children. Hotel Tammer is located by the park and was constructed by Tampereen Teknillinen Seura (the Tampere Society for Technology) in 1928. The park was renovated between 2000 and 2002 with the final touches coming in 2007 including a stone wall and a metal fence around the pond, a walkway around it and a recreational area.

15 Sorsapuisto (Duck Park) is one of the best known and most popular parks in Tampere. The park got its name from a Duck Pond and domestic ducks that were introduced to the pond in the 1930's. The park was built during the 1930's depression as part of relief work around the pond that had its origins in a clear-watered well. In the summer of 1939, exotic water fowl and peacocks, cranes and various breeds of hen were introduced to the pond. Bird cages were built in 1953 and the pond was surrounded by a wire-netting fence. The summer tradition of birds continues to this day and the extensive playgrounds attract families with children. The opening of the first children's traffic park in Finland in 1956 greatly added to the park's popularity. Today the traffic park operates in the Kaleva district. The latest renovation of the park was carried out in 2001, when the bird cages, the fence around the pond as well as some of the plants were renewed.

16 Pyynikinharju Ridge is part of the over 200 km (124 miles) ice-age formation of ridges that extends from Kankaanpää in western Finland to the Salpausselkä region of southern Finland. The highest point of Pyynikinharju Ridge – possibly the world's highest gravel ridge – is 85 m (279 ft) above the water level of the adjacent Lake Pyhäjärvi. In addition to the ridge, the area includes morainic formation and ancient bedrock that was formed a long time before the most recent ice age. The Pyynikki area has different forest types ranging from dry heather heaths at the top to forest groves on the down slopes of the ridge. Approximately 400 plant species including many species spread from surrounding yards and cultivated lands grow in the area. The rarest wild tree species on Pyynikki are European white elms and hazel bushes that grow in the groves. Pyynikki was declared a nature conservation area in 1993. Walking the Pyynikki nature trail gives a good overview of nature on the ridge. At the top of the ridge stands an observation tower completed in 1929 that houses a popular café. On the down slopes of the ridge lies Pyynikki Summer Theatre that has a revolving auditorium.

17 Emil Aaltonen's Park is named after Emil Aaltonen, Honorary Mining Counsellor and Industrialist with significant influence on building the city, who was a well-known art collector and also donated funds to the arts. The park was completed in 1914 and, together with Tammelantori Marketplace, constitutes the main public space in the district. Aaltonen's castle-like shoe factory building that stands at the northern end of the park was completed at around the same time. The most prominent feature of the northern part of the park is the fountain built in 1969 to commemorate the 100-year anniversary of Emil Aaltonen's birth. At the southern end of the park is a playground.

Strolls through the parks of central Tampere

Näsijärvi
95,2

WESTERN STROLL

- 1 Kirjastonpuisto (Library Park)
- 2 Wilhelm von Nottbeck's Park
- 3 Näsipuisto Park
- 4 Hämeenpuisto Park
- 5 Pyynikin kirkkopuisto (Pyynikki Church Park)
- 6 Nalkalantori area

Length of walk: appr. 2,8 km (1,7 mi).
Time to needed: appr. 40 min.

EASTERN STROLL

- 7 Verkatehtaanpuisto (Woolen and Worsted Mill Park)
- 8 Koskipuisto (Rapids Park)
- 9 Työnpuisto (Labour Park)
- 10 Aleksandra Siltanen's Park
- 11 Otto Gustafsson's Park
- 12 Herrainmäki (Masters' Hill)
- 13 Tuomiokirkonpuisto (Cathedral park)
- 14 Tammerinpuisto (Tammer Park)

Length of walk: appr. 4,8 km (3 mi).
Time to needed: appr. 50 min.

OTHER POINTS OF INTREST:

- 15 Sorsapuisto (Duck Park)
- 16 Pyynikki (Pyynikinharju ridge)
- 17 Emil Aaltonen's Park



SCULPTURES AND MONUMENTS ALONG THE WALKS:

- 1 Joutsenet (Swans), Jussi Mäntynen, 1938
- 2 Runoilija ja muusa (The Poet and the Muse), Aleksis Kiven muistomerkki, Wäinö Aaltonen, 1928
- 3 Kotkankallion muistomerkki (Monument the Kotkankallio Cliff), Chopin, 1830-40
- 4 Näsinkallion suihkukaivo (Fountain by Näsinkallio Cliff), Emil Wikström, 1913
- 5 Kurun haaksirikon muistomerkki (SS Kuru Memorial), Yrjö Liipola, 1940
- 6 Milavida, ympäristötaideteos (Milavida environmental work of art), Marra Lampi, 1995
- 7 Minna Canthin muistomerkki (Statue of author Minna Canth), Lauri Leppänen, 1951
- 8 Uutinen (News), Heikki Varja, 1981
- 9 Hämeenpuiston graniittipallo (Hämeenpuisto water feature with a granite sphere), 1997
- 10 Vapauden patsas (Liberty), Viktor Jansson, 1921
- 11 Kevät (Spring), Richard Rautalin, 1934
- 12 Eino Sakari Yrjö-Koskisen rintakuva (Bust of Rector Eino Sakari Yrjö-Koskinen), Heikki Kontinen, 1958
- 13 Suru (Sorrow), Wäinö Aaltonen, 1963
- 14 Paimenpoika (Shepherd boy), Yrjö Liipola, 1947
- 15 Virvatulet/suomalaisen sotilain muistomerkki (Wills-of-the-wisp), Aimo Tukiainen, 1971
- 16 Tampere-veistos (Tampere), Richard Rautalin, 1934
- 17 Memorial stone and plaque for the first Finnish air-force casualties, 2004
- 18 Matto ja pallot (The rug and the ball), Antero Koskinen, 2006
- 19 Kultakutri (Goldilocks), Mati Haupt, 1952
- 20 Honorary Mining Counsellor Emil Aaltonen Monument, Raimo Utraiainen, 1969
- 21 Winter War Memorial, Kauko Salmi, 1989
- 22 Tanssiva tyttö (Dancing girl), Richard Rautalin, 1949
- 23 Osuustoiminnan muistomerkki (Co-operative movement monument), Wäinö Aaltonen, 1950