



INTERESTING ATTRACTIONS

HAMINA BASTION

Raatihuoneenkatu 12, haminabastioni.fi
Hamina Bastion is located in the Central Bastion built in the early 19th century. The 58 casemate vaults of the Bastion have been renovated. Events such as a Christmas market is arranged every year within the vaults, and they also house a restaurant. In the summer, the Bastion area is covered by the largest canopy in Europe. Hamina Bastion offers memorable experiences in concerts and events throughout the year.

TOWN MUSEUM

Kadettikoulunkatu 2 b
The Russian Empress Catherine II Great and King Gustavus III of Sweden negotiated in the building for 3 days in the summer of 1783. The Town Museum was opened in the building in 1957. The museum has a permanent history exhibition and changing exhibitions. Workshops, events and meetings can be arranged upstairs.

SHOPKEEPER'S MUSEUM

Kasarminkatu 6
The Shopkeeper's Museum with the old shop, courtyard dwellings and outbuildings presents the Finnish-Russian merchant traditions of the early 1900s. Some of the buildings are open to the public. In addition to a permanent exhibition, the museum arranges events and other exhibitions.

RESERVE OFFICER SCHOOL MUSEUM

Kadettikoulunkatu 8, www.rukmuseo.fi
The museum presents the traditions and history of the Reserve Officer School and its students since the 1920s. The museum also contains an exhibition on Hamina as a garrison town, and has equipment on display.

ST MARY'S CHURCH AND CHURCH MUSEUM

Pikkuympyrökätkatu 36
The Medieval stone church dedicated to Virgin Mary was built before 1396. The church has been destroyed and

repaired on several occasions. The church was given its present appearance after the fire of Hamina in 1821. At that point, a belfry was added to the church. The most recent renovation was completed in 2013. The museum room presents objects from the 1700s onwards.

CHURCH OF ST JOHN

Raatihuoneentori 10
The church has been named after John the Baptist. It was inaugurated on Midsummer day in 1843. The oldest item in the church is a Bible from 1703. The traditional miniature church boat above the font originates from Koivisto in Karelia. The church park contains a cemetery of fallen soldiers and several memorials.

ORTHODOX CHURCH OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL

Raatihuoneentori 2
The main church of the Orthodox parish, built in 1837, is dedicated to the memory of the holy apostles St Peter and St Paul. The church is round on the outside, and the inside forms a Greek equal-arm cross.

HIETAKYLÄ CEMETERY

Laivasillankatu 6
The Lutheran cemetery founded in the 1770s contains many valuable sepulchral monuments.

Check the opening hours: visithamina.fi



MEET THE FASCINATING HISTORY OF HAMINA

Use the map to walk along the streets and alleyways of the beautiful town, climb up to the fortress embankments surrounding the centre, admire the gorgeous buildings and visit interesting attractions!



HAMINA INFO

Tourist information
SpaHotel Hamina
Sibeliuskatu 32
+358 40 199 1330
info@hamina.fi
Open Mon-Sat 8-20

Summer information
Flag Tower of the Fortress
Kaivokatu 6
+358 40 199 1346
Open from June to August
Mon-Fri 9-17, Sat-Sun 10-15

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#hamina



HAMINA

A PLACE FOR MEETING PEOPLE



MEET THE ENCHANTING STAR-SHAPED FORTRESS

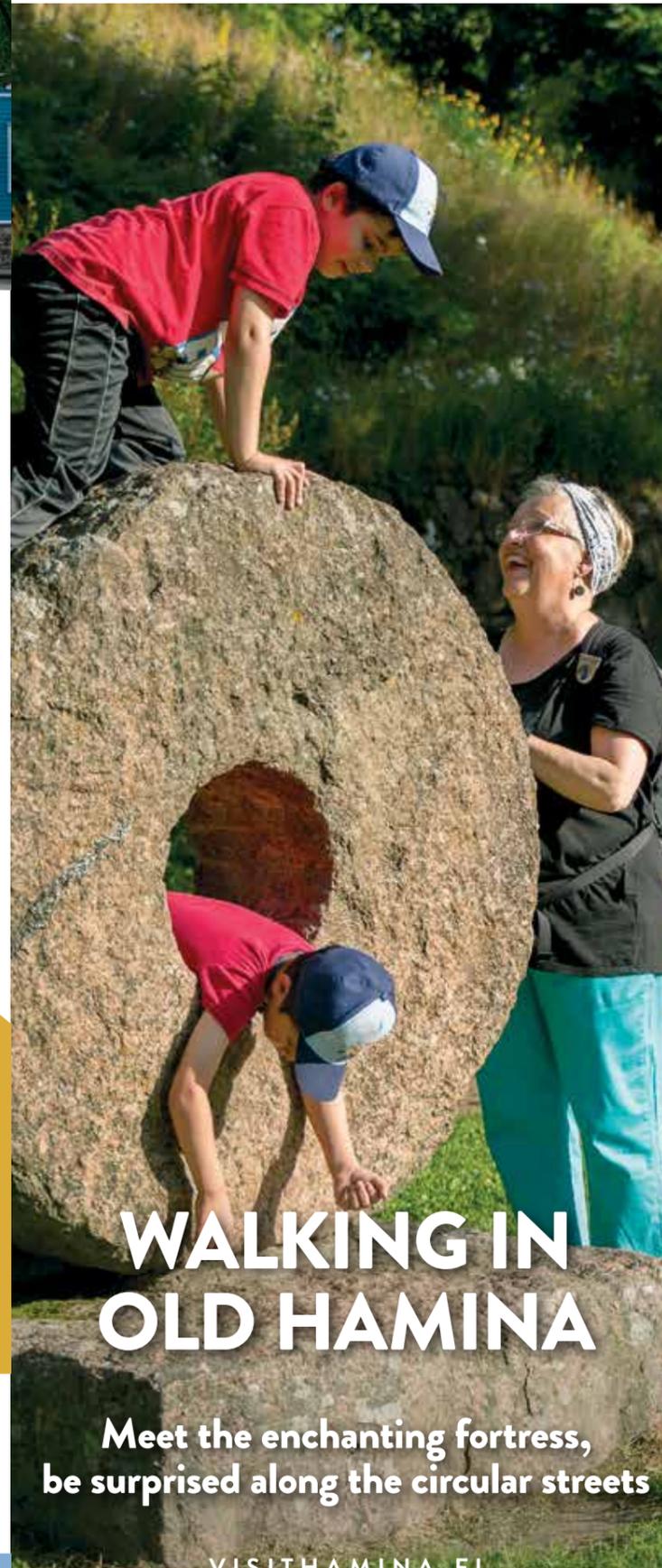
Sit down for a while and look around you. Imagine what it was like when Per Brahe established a town by the name of Weckelax Nystad in this place in 1653. Then climb up to the embankments that surround Hamina. They did not yet exist during the Great Northern War at the beginning of the 18th century, when Hamina was obliterated completely.

Walk along the embankments, which were first built by the Swedes in the 1720s. The Swedes also renamed the town that rose from the ashes: Fredrikshamn, or Hamina in Finnish. The Russians continued with the building of the fortress in the 1740s. In history, Hamina has been located on the alternate sides of the border between Sweden and Russia.

Next, head to the old centre, to the Town Hall Square. Explore the circular streets Isoympyrökätkatu and Pikkuympyrökätkatu, and walk along the eight radial streets. Get to know the area of wooden houses full of atmosphere. Great fires plagued this area in the 19th century. Visit the churches and museums located adjacent to each other. Isoympyrökätkatu street breaks off in places, but if you go around the entire Pikkuympyrökätkatu street, you will have walked a full circle of one kilometre!

Find the other gems of Hamina within the fortress. Be fascinated by the Hamina Bastion, which serves as the venue for magnificent events under the summertime canopy and within the 58 vaults. Admire the stately Reserve Officer School, where the history of military training in Hamina started in the 19th century at the Imperial Cadet School of Finland. See the flags of the world flying in different parts of the town in the exhibitions of the Flag World of Hamina.

Walk around the star-shaped fortress town and meet things you cannot find anywhere else!



WALKING IN OLD HAMINA

Meet the enchanting fortress, be surprised along the circular streets

VISITHAMINA.FI

1. TOWN HALL 1798

(Johan Brockman)
The Renaissance-style Town Hall has also housed a bank, shops, police department and the main guard of the fortress. Now the middle floor serves as the meeting facility of the Town Council, and there is a cafeteria downstairs.

2. TOWN MUSEUM 1760

In 1783, the Russian Empress Catherine II Great and her cousin, King Gustavus III of Sweden, negotiated in this oldest town house in Hamina built for private residential use.

3. ORTHODOX CHURCH OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL 1837

Neoclassical church probably designed by the Italian-French architect Louis Visconti. The Neobysantine belfry was built in 1862.

4. FLAG TOWER 1790

Flag tower of the commander of the fortress at the tip of the former Helsinki Bastion. The bastion and the surrounding embankments were dismantled in 1889. An exhibition of the flags of the Nordic and Baltic countries, part of the Flag World of Hamina, is outside the tower. The Flag Tower houses a tourist information point in the summer, and there is a statue (1968) dedicated to pesäpallo, the national game of Finland, behind the tower.

5. TANELINKULMA HOUSE 1889

(Waldemar Aspelin)
The Neorenaissance town residence of the Aladin family is currently in private ownership. The building hosts a cafeteria, apartments, offices and festive facilities.

6. CHURCH OF ST JOHN 1843

(Carl Ludvig Engel)
The Neoclassical Lutheran church follows the design of Greek temples. The site used to be the location of the fortress commander's official residence where the Russian negotiators of the Peace of Hamina stayed and signed the peace treaty. There are several memorials in the church park.

7. CENTRAL BASTION (HAMINA BASTION) 1803-1811

The 58 casemates, i.e. masonry vaults, of the Central Bastion of the fortress were originally designed as explosion-proof storage facilities. Now the Bastion with its spectator stand and summer-time canopy is the venue of large-scale events.

8. HUGO SIMBERG'S BIRTHPLACE 1829

The painter Hugo Simberg (1873-1917) lived in the house with his family until he was six years old. Now the building serves as a parish building.

9. 15TH CENTURY ST MARY'S CHURCH AND CHURCH MUSEUM

The Medieval stone church dedicated to Virgin Mary is the oldest building in South-Eastern Finland. The Neoclassical appearance by C. L. Engel is from the repair work in the 1820s. Of the Medieval paintings, a painted cross denoting the



inauguration of the church remains on the external back wall of the church. The museum room presents ecclesiastic life from the 1700s onwards.

10. RESERVE OFFICER SCHOOL

- a. **Main building 1898** (Jacob Ahrenberg)
 - b. **Manege 1832** (Carl Ludvig Engel)
 - c. **Former Cadet School laboratory** (E. B. Lohrmann)
 - d. **Memorial of Orthodox chapel**
 - e. **Monument to Fallen Officers**
- The main building was originally used by the Imperial Cadet School of Finland that operated in Hamina 1821-1903. Since 1920, the building has been used

by the Reserve Officer School. The former riding manege is now an assembly hall. The small brick building in the park is a well from the 1860s. The park also contains the exhibition Path of the Flag of Finland included in the Flag World of Hamina. The memorial of the Orthodox chapel was built in 1837 to commemorate the Church of St Peter and St Paul, which used to be located in the field of the Reserve Officer School. The names of more than 4,000 Finnish officers who died between 1939 and 1944 are contained inside the monument to fallen officers.

11. RESERVE OFFICER SCHOOL MUSEUM

a. **Statue of Varvara**
The Reserve Officer School Museum cherishes the legacy of the Reserve Officer School from 1920 and serves as a link between the various courses of the school. The statue of Varvara Schantin (1870-1941) is located close to the museum. Schantin used to sell baked goods in Hamina and to the officer students during their field exercises. Officer courses 1-43 donated the statue to the Town of Hamina in 1972.

12. GARRISON CLUB 1863

(E. B. Lohrmann)
The former official residence of the head of the Imperial Cadet School represents Russian red-brick architecture. Since 1918, the building has been an officer's club. Now the building houses a restaurant and conference facilities.

13. SHOPKEEPER'S MUSEUM 1841

In the late 19th and early 20th century, Kasarminkatu street was a busy shopping street. The museum describes Finnish-Russian merchant traditions.

14. ARTILLERY COMMANDER'S HOUSE 1798

Originally built as the residence of the artillery commander of the garrison, the building is now in private ownership. The Neoclassical facade dates from the repairs at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries.

15. FEDERLEY'S HOUSE 1890S

(Waldemar Aspelin)
The Neorenaissance building has housed for example a pharmacy, and it has been named after the pharmacist Federley.

16. HOTEL SEURAHUONE 1890

(Kiseleff & Heikel)
One of the oldest hotel-restaurants in Finland. The Marski cabinet upstairs contains wall paintings with Hamina motifs, painted by Tove Jansson, the creator of the Moomins, in 1952. The basement restaurant was a famous seamen's tavern until the 1970s.

17. ARVILOMMI'S HOUSE 1849

The external appearance of the plastered wooden house of the Neorococo style is rare in Finland. Now in private ownership, the building used to serve as a pharmacy, among other things.

18. GUNPOWDER MAGAZINE 1785

The former gunpowder magazine in the Hämeenlinna Bastion has also been used as a communications centre during the war. Now it serves as an art gallery and meeting facility. There is a Japanese-style park adorning the yard.

19. MAYOR'S HOUSE 1866

One of the most significant bourgeois homes in Finland with its buildings and old trees. The residential buildings and the outbuilding represent the late Empire style. Privately owned.

20. TEMPERANCE HOUSE 1902

The building of the local temperance society, which started in 1884. Now serves a cinema, theatre and café.

21. PARK HOUSE 1884 AND KESÄPUISTO PARK

(Karl August Wrede)
The building in the park has served as a hotel and in the use of the Swedish Social Club. Now used by the local Music Institute. The Kesäpuisto park was founded within the Lappeenranta Bastion in the 1850s. The park contains a memorial to those killed in coastal battles during the 1939-1944 wars. According to the legend of the Millstone statue beside the pond, King Gustavus III proposed to Empress Catherine II during the negotiations in Hamina. Catherine would not say yes until one could give a proper kiss through the hole in the millstone instead of a kiss on the hand.

22. STATION BUILDING 1899

Rail traffic to Hamina finished in 1968, and the building is now a bus station.

23. HIETAKYLÄ CEMETERY 1773

The earliest headstones date from 1809, the year when the Finnish War ended.

24. VALLI SCHOOL 1888

(Waldemar Aspelin)
Originally a Swedish school for girls and women, later a co-educational school, an elementary school since 1939 and most recently a day care centre.

25. GARRISON BUILDINGS

The barracks and the brick building originally built as a food storage, located beside Isoympyräkatu street, date from the 1770s.

26. GUARDHOUSES OF THE FORTRESS

- a. **Guardhouse of Lappeenranta gate 1774**
- b. **Guardhouse of Vyborg gate 1774**
- c. **Guardhouse of Meriportti gate 1776**

Access to the fortified Hamina was possible through three gates provided with booms and drawbridges. There was a guardhouse at each gate. The buildings are now privately owned or used by the Reserve Officer School. The Medieval highway between Turku and Vyborg, the King's Road, passed through Hamina from the Lappeenranta gate to the Vyborg gate.