

A close-up, low-angle shot of a person's legs and feet walking. The person is wearing dark pants and a black bag with a white pattern. The background is blurred, showing a city street. The image is overlaid with a dark, textured banner at the bottom containing the text "WALK IN THE CITY CENTRE".

WALK IN THE
CITY CENTRE



WALK IN THE CITY CENTRE

- 1 Town Hall Square
- 2 Town Hall
- 3 Pirogov Square
- 4 Sculpture "Father and Son"
- 5 Barclay Square and Monument to Barclay de Tolly
- 6 Statue of Two Wildes
- 7 Vanemuine Theatre
- 8 Monument to Eduard Tubin
- 9 Monument to Karl Menning
- 10 Remembrance area of the Tartu Peace
- 11 Fountain dedicated to Professor Lotman
- 12 Library of the University of Tartu
- 13 Observatory
- 14 Old Anatomical Theatre
- 15 Monument to F. R. Faehlmann
- 16 Gunpowder Cellar
- 17 Angel's Bridge
- 18 Devil's Bridge
- 19 Supreme Court
- 20 Monument to Johan Skytte
- 21 Ruins of the Cathedral
- 22 Monument to Kristjan Jaak Peterson
- 23 Sacrificial Stone
- 24 Monument to Villem Reiman
- 25 Monument to J. K. S. Morgenstern
- 26 Monument to K. E. von Baer
- 27 Monument to Gustav II Adolf
- 28 Main Building of the University of Tartu
- 29 Monument to Jaan Tõnisson
- 30 Tampere House
- 31 St. John's Church
- 32 St. Anthony's Court
- 33 Uppsala House
- 34 Botanical Gardens
- 35 Ruins of the Town Wall
- 36 Freedom Bridge
- 37 Barge yard
- 38 Monument to Peeter Põld
- 39 Statue of Kalevipoeg
- 40 Monument to F. R. Kreutzwald
- 41 Monument to Oskar Luts
- 42 Arched Bridge
- 43 Kivisilla Art Gallery
- 44 Water measuring tower
- 45 Monument to the birth of the 100, 000th Tartuer
- 46 Market building and the sculpture of a pig
- 47 Port bridge and outdoor market
- 48 Science centre AHHA
- 49 Aura Centre

MUSEUMS

- 1 **Estonian National Museum.**
J. Kuperjanovi 9, Wed–Sun 11 a.m.–6 p.m.
- 2 **Tartu City Museum.** Narva mnt 23, Tue–Sun 11 a.m.–6 p.m.
- 3 **KGB Cells.** Riia 15b, Tue–Sat 11 a.m.–4 p.m.
- 4 **Tartu Toy Museum.** Lutsu 8, Wed–Sun 11 a.m.–6 p.m.
- 5 **Museum of the 19th-Century Citizen of Tartu.** Jaani 16, April–September Wed–Sat 11 a.m.–5 p.m., Sun 11 a.m.–3 p.m. October–March 10 a.m.–3 p.m.
- 6 **Tartu Art Museum (Kivisilla Art Gallery).**
Raekoja plats 18, Wed–Sun 11 a.m.–6 p.m.
- 7 **Estonian Literary Museum.**
Vanemuise 42, Mon–Fri 9 a.m.–5 p.m.
- 8 **University of Tartu Natural History Museum.**
Vanemuise 46, Wed–Sun 10 a.m.–4 p.m.
- 9 **University of Tartu History Museum.**
Lossi 25, Wed–Sun 11 a.m.–5 p.m.
- 10 **University of Tartu Art Museum.**
Ülikooli 18, Mon–Fri 11 a.m.–6 p.m.
- 11 **Estonian Sports Museum.** Rütüti 15 Tue–Sun 11 a.m.–6 p.m.
- 12 **Estonian Postal Museum.** Rütüti 15 Wed–Sun 11 a.m.–6 p.m.
- 13 **Defence Force Museum.**
Riia 12, not yet opened, information +372 717 6161
Mon–Thu 8 a.m.–5 p.m., Fri 8 a.m.–4 p.m.
- 14 **Beer Museum.**
Tähtvere 56/62, Thu 2 p.m., Sat 10 a.m., 12 a.m., 2 p.m.
- 15 **Tartu Song Festival Museum.**
Jaama 14, Tue–Sat 12 a.m. – 6 p.m.



1. TOWN HALL SQUARE

The trapezium-shaped central square of the city is surrounded by classicist buildings. In 1998 the Town Hall Square was decorated with a fountain-statue depicting two kissing students, which has become a symbol of the youthful and academic spirit of the university city.

2. TOWN HALL

This is the third Town Hall built on the same site; the previous ones were destroyed by fire. The ground floor of the current Town Hall, built in 1782-1789, functioned as the prison and weigh-house; the upper floors were used by the City Council. The City Council and the City Government work in the Town Hall to this day. Every day at noon, 6 p.m. and 9 p.m. the carillon of 19 bells made in Karlsruhe, Germany, can be heard from the tower of the Town Hall.

3. NIKOLAI PIROGOV (1810-1881) AND A CITY SQUARE NAMED AFTER HIM

A favourite spot for students and youngsters right behind the Town Hall. Nikolai Pirogov, whose name has been given to the square, was a professor of the University, an anatomist and surgeon, the pioneer of modern field surgery, and the first to introduce ether anaesthesia and the plaster cast.

4. TWIN STATUES “FATHER AND SON”

The twin statues by Ülo Õun (1940-1988) were completed in 1977 already, but were displayed in Tartu only in 2004. The statues depict the sculptor himself and his 1.5-year-old son. The son is as tall as the father, although he has the body of a child.

5. MICHAEL ANDREAS BARCLAY DE TOLLY (1761-1818)

The monument to General Field Marshal Barclay de Tolly, who became famous in the Napoleonic wars, was erected with funds raised by his former subordinate officers. The classicist bronze monument was unveiled in 1849.

6. SCULPTURES OF OSCAR WILDE AND EDUARD VILDE

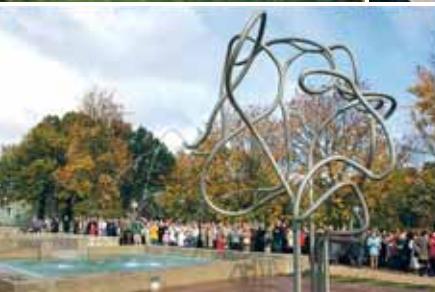
In these sculptures, Anglo-Irish writer Oscar Wilde (1854–1900) and Estonian writer Eduard Vilde (1865–1933) are having a conversation which could have taken place in 1890. These two men probably never met. The house behind the two writers used to host a printing house founded by yet another Wilde – Peter Ernst Wilde. Today, there is a café in that building. The sculpture was unveiled in 1999 and a copy of it was given to the city of Galway in Ireland.

7. VANEMUINE THEATRE

The Vanemuine Theatre and Concert Building, originally built in the 1960s for promoting societal activities, is considered to be the cultural pride of the city of Tartu. It houses the oldest professional theatre in Estonia.

8. EDUARD TUBIN (1905-1982)

One of the most famous Estonian composers and conductors. He worked as the concertmaster and conductor of the Vanemuine Theatre before emigrating to Sweden in 1944. The sculpture is facing the Vanemuine Theatre and conducting an imaginary orchestra. Visitors can start the recordings of Tubin’s music. The sculpture was unveiled in 2005, which was Eduard Tubin’s 100th anniversary.



9. KARL MENNING (1874–1941)

The founder of Estonian theatre, the first manager and director of the Vanemuine Theatre working in the period of 1906–1914. The sculpture is very special because it can be turned round its vertical axis.

10. REMEMBRANCE AREA OF THE TARTU PEACE TREATY

The area dedicated to the Peace Treaty of Tartu is just about to be completed. It depicts a colossal sheet of paper with its corners bending upwards, being a sculpture and a square at the same time. The Tartu Peace Treaty was entered into on 2 February 1920 by the Republic of Estonia and Soviet Russia. With this document Russia recognised the independence of the Republic of Estonia and that marked the end of the Estonian War of Independence. The square features a statue of Jaan Poska, the negotiator of the terms and conditions and the signatory of the Peace Treaty on the Estonian side.

11. YURI LOTMAN (1922-1993)

Yuri Lotman was a professor at the University of Tartu and one of the most outstanding scientists of the 20th century. Yuri Lotman studied the history of Russian literature and culture and the general laws of culture. He was the founder of cultural semiotics and the Tartu-Moscow school of semiotics. The sculpture of 15-meter-long steel pipes features Yuri Lotman's self-caricature.

12. LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TARTU

The first unit of the University, which was reportedly established in 1802 when the University was re-opened in Tartu. The current library building was opened to the public on 22 February 1982. There are reading rooms, a large room for reference books, an audio library, an exhibition hall, cubicles for individual study and a conference centre. Since 1992 there has been an EU documentation centre in the library.

13. OBSERVATORY

Built at the beginning of the 19th century, designed by J. W. Krause, the architect of the University of Tartu. F. G. W. Struve, an astronomer and director of the Observatory in 1820-1839, acquired the largest Fraunhofer refractor of the time for the institution; he also published the general catalogue of binary stars and measured the length of the meridian curve that extends from Norway to the Black sea. A memorial to Professor Struve was erected in front of the Tartu Observatory in 1969. The observatory has been entered in the UNESCO World Heritage List as part of the Struve Arc.

14. OLD ANATOMICAL THEATRE

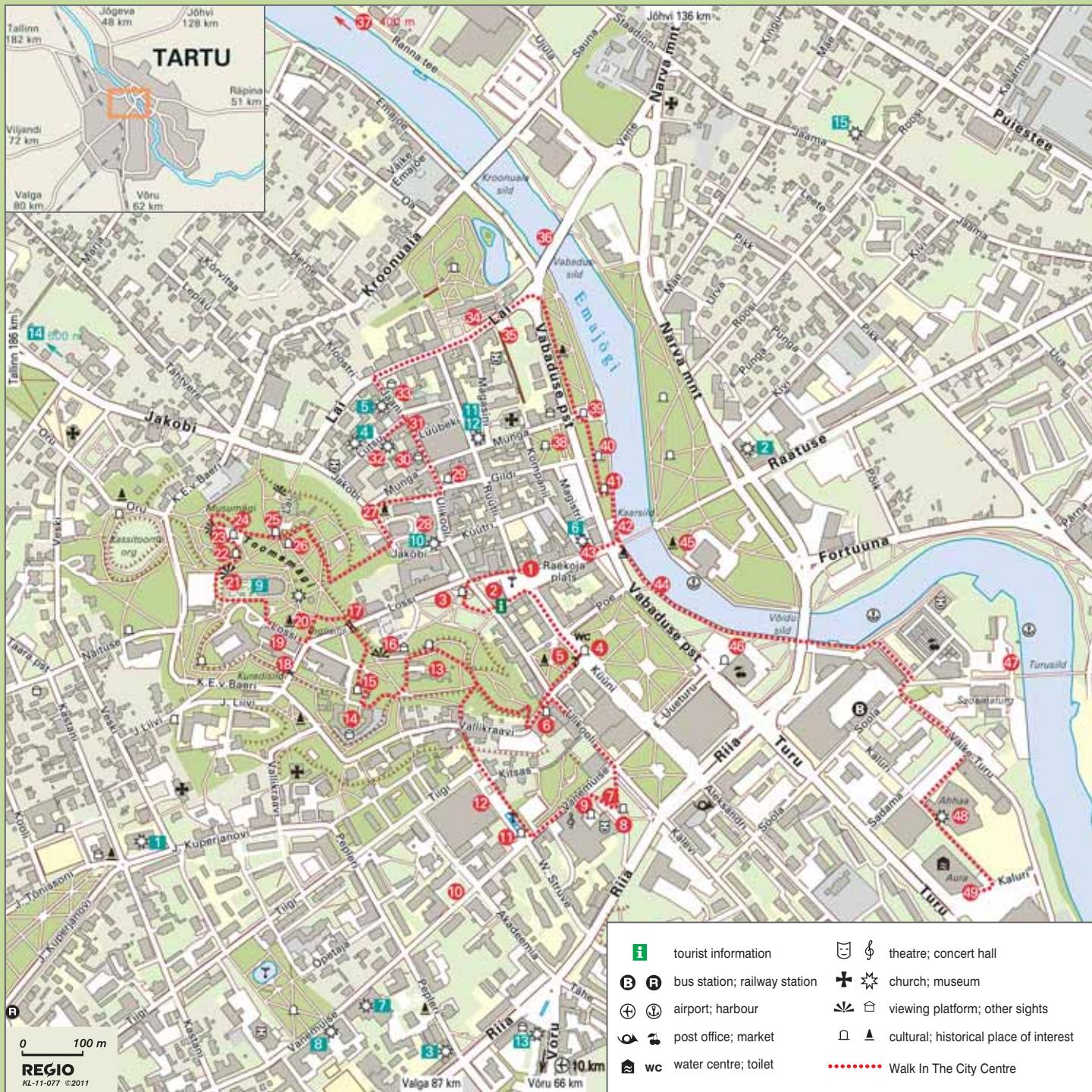
An academic building of the University, designed by J. W. Krause. The building was completed in 1805. The Anatomical Theatre now houses the collections of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Tartu.

15. FRIEDRICH ROBERT FAEHLMANN (1798-1850)

Estonian writer and doctor, one of the founders of the Estonian Learned Society. He published legends based on Estonian folklore in which he developed a pseudo-mythological world of Estonian gods. He was also the initiator of the idea of the Estonian epic, "Kalevi-poeg", and he outlined most of its main plot. His bronze bust was unveiled in 1930.

16. GUNPOWDER CELLAR

Built into the moat that separated the episcopal castle from outer fortifications in 1767. Used as a gunpowder cellar up to 1809. Until 1982 it served as a warehouse of different institutions, then as a café and, starting from 2000, as a beer restaurant. The stones from St. Mary's Church and the episcopal castle were used in the construction of the building.



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|  tourist information |  theatre; concert hall |
|  bus station; railway station |  church; museum |
|  airport; harbour |  viewing platform; other sights |
|  post office; market |  cultural; historical place of interest |
|  wc water centre; toilet |  Walk In The City Centre |

0 100 m

REGIO
KL-11-07 ©2011

Valga 87 km
Võru 66 km



17. ANGEL'S BRIDGE (1838)

The bas-relief of G. F. Parrot, the first rector of the University of Tartu after it was re-opened in 1802, decorates the bridge on the side that faces the Toome Hill. The name of the bridge is probably derived from the phrase "inglise sild" ("English bridge") because the Toome Hill park was designed in the English style.

18. DEVIL'S BRIDGE (1913)

Built to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the Romanov dynasty of Russian tsars and dedicated to the memory of Emperor Alexander I.

19. SUPREME COURT

The highest court in the Republic of Estonia was located in Tartu already in 1920-1935 and restarted its activities here again in 1993. The building was started in 1763 and functioned as barracks. In 1808 the hospital of the University was built on the ruins, which functioned as a hospital up to 1993.

20. JOHAN SKYTTE (1577-1645)

Johan Skytte, the Swedish statesman and the Governor General of Livonia, instigated the establishment of the Academia Gustaviana - the University of Tartu. Skytte was the first chancellor of the university. The monument was opened on the Toome Hill in 2007 by the Queen of Sweden Silvia.

21. RUINS OF THE CATHEDRAL

The construction of the Cathedral began in the 13th century and was completed in the 14th century. A massive twin tower was added in the early 16th century. The Cathedral was destroyed during the Livonian War. The fire of 1624 further destroyed the ruins of the Cathedral. In 1804-1806 the University Library was built into what had been the choir of the Cathedral and it remained there until 1982. Today, the building houses the University of Tartu History Museum. Since 2005, there have been observation platforms in the tower.

22. KRISTJAN JAAK PETERSON (1801-1822)

Estonian poet who was born in Riga and studied in Tartu. He aspired to create original Estonian literature. He wrote odes and pastorals. He is also famed for having walked from Tartu to Riga (approx. 250 km). The monument was unveiled in 1983. The birthday of Kristjan Jaak Peterson on the 14th of March is celebrated as Mother Tongue Day in Estonia.

23. SACRIFICIAL STONE

Ancient Estonians sought the favour of the gods by bringing sacrifices to them. The stones were also believed to have magical healing powers.

24. VILLEM REIMAN (1861-1917)

Pastor who was one of the leaders of the Estonian national movement. One of the first Estonian scholars of history and literature. The monument was unveiled in 1931, destroyed by the Soviet authorities in 1950 and restored on Toome Hill in 2004.

25. JOHANN CARL SIMON MORGENSTERN (1770-1852)

Professor of classical philology and aesthetics at the University of Tartu. The founder and first director of the University Library and the Art Museum. His personal library (around 11,500 volumes) is preserved at the Library of the University of Tartu. The monument was unveiled in 1851.

26. KARL ERNST VON BAER (1792-1876)

Natural scientist of Baltic-German descent, the founder of embryology who discovered the mammalian ovum. Alumnus of the University of Tartu, he also worked in Königsberg and St. Petersburg. Seven geographical objects in the world have been named in his honour. The statue was unveiled in 1886. One of the student rituals of the Walpurgis Night is washing Baer's head with champagne.



27. GUSTAV II ADOLF (1594-1632)

The Swedish king who signed the founding charter of the University of Tartu in 1632 in a military camp near Nuremberg. The statue stood in the courtyard of the Main Building of the University from 1928. In 1950 the Soviet occupation authorities removed the statue but it was restored, with help from Sweden, and reopened in 1992 in a form that closely resembles the original. The king of Sweden honoured both the opening and re-opening of the monument with his presence.

28. MAIN BUILDING OF THE UNIVERSITY

The work of the University was interrupted by war in 1699. The University was re-opened in 1802. In 1809 the Main Building, designed by Johann Wilhelm Krause, was inaugurated. The most stately room of the building is the aula, where the most festive events of the University as well as concerts have taken place. The Main Building also houses the University of Tartu Art Museum and the former student lock-up.

29. JAAN TÕNISSON (1868- DATE OF DEATH UNKNOWN)

Legendary statesman (Prime Minister, Head of State, Minister of Foreign Affairs) as well as the owner and editor-in-chief of the newspaper Postimees. The Soviet occupation authorities imprisoned him in 1940 and his fate is unknown. The monument was unveiled in 2001; the metal net behind the statue symbolises the media.

30. TAMPERE HOUSE

Tampere has been a twin town of Tartu since 1993. The jointly restored building houses the culture and co-operation centre of the city of Tampere as well as a small guest house. Art exhibitions, literature evenings and concerts take place here.

31. ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

First mentioned in 1323. Completed in its present form in the 14th century. A unique example of Gothic architecture in Europe with its almost 1,000 preserved terracotta figures. The church was badly damaged in World War II. After a long period of restoration, the church was re-opened on 29 June 2005, the Day of the City of Tartu.

32. ST. ANTHONY'S COURTYARD

Open arts and crafts centre where the visitors may observe the work of artisans and purchase their products. Open-air events, fairs, folk and early music concerts take place here.

33. UPPSALA HOUSE

Tartu and Uppsala have had a twinning agreement since 1988. One of the oldest surviving wooden houses of Tartu was jointly restored.

34. BOTANICAL GARDENS

The University of Tartu Botanical Gardens were founded in 1803. Around 6,500 species of plants can be found on the 3.1 hectare territory. The palm house, the collection of cacti, the alpinarium and the rose garden are of special interest.

35. RUINS OF THE TOWN WALL

A preserved segment of the medieval town wall. Originally the length of the granite town wall was approximately 2 kilometres. There were 27 towers in the town wall, 9 of which had a gate.

36. FREEDOM BRIDGE

The first written records of the bridge date from 1554. Peter I had a pontoon bridge built for his troops to cross the river when conquering Tartu. The exact number of bridges ever built in Tartu is not known as there have been so many fires and wars. The present bridge was opened on 30 July 2009.

37. BARGE YARD

Barge ("lodi") was a short and wide trading boat with a flat bottom specially adapted for the conditions of the route between Lake Peipsi and the River Emajõgi, used from the 14th century to the early 20th century. The main goal of the Emajõgi River Barge Society is to re-introduce such barges. 2006 saw the completion of the first barge, restored following its historical examples.



38. PEETER PÕLD (1878-1930)

The first Minister of Education and the founder of the Estonian National University. The statue was unveiled in front of the Ministry of Education and Science on 1 December 2008.

39. KALEVIPOEG

A hero of the Estonian national epic "Kalevipoeg". The statue that was created as a monument to the War of Independence was unveiled in 1933 and was destroyed by the Soviet occupation authorities in 1950. The statue was restored in 2003.

40. FRIEDRICH REINHOLD KREUTZWALD (1803-1882)

Writer and doctor. His major works are the Estonian national epic "Kalevipoeg" ("Kalev's Son") and "Eesti rahva ennemuistsed jutud" ("Ancient Tales of the Estonian People"), a collection of tales based on folklore. The monument was placed by the River Emajõgi in the place of the former statue of Kalevipoeg in 1952. In 2003 the Kreutzwald monument was removed so that the restored statue of Kalevipoeg could re-occupy its original site.

41. OSKAR LUTS (1887-1953)

Popular author, whose works such as "Kevade" ("Spring"), "Suvi" ("Summer"), "Tootsi pulm" ("Toots' Wedding") and "Kapsapää" ("Cabbage Head") are still read and staged in the theatre and cinema. His work is characterised by colourful characters and folksy humour. The monument was unveiled in 1987. Oskar Luts Home Museum is situated at Riia 38.

42. ARCHED BRIDGE (1959)

One of the symbols of Tartu, the Stone Bridge, which was commissioned by Catherine II and completed in 1784 here. It served the city for 157 years. The Stone Bridge was destroyed in the battles of 1941 and 1944. Crossing the arch of the Arched Bridge has been considered a sign of courage and daring among the students of Tartu.

43. KIVISILLA ART GALLERY

The house was built next to the medieval town wall in 1793. The side of the house that faces the river is supported by the old town wall, the other side stands on piles. This is why the house is tilted and the people of Tartu call it the leaning house. The Art Gallery features a permanent exhibition of Estonian art.

44. WATER MEASURING TOWER

The water measuring tower and information board on the bank of the River Emajõgi was unveiled in 2010. Displays the real-time air temperature as well as the water level and temperature of the River Emajõgi. The information is updated every 10 minutes.

45. MONUMENT TO THE BIRTH OF THE 100, 000th TARTUER

The monument features the figure 100,000, with a bronze child sitting on top. The monument was erected in 1977, when Tartu's population reached 100,000.

46. MARKET BUILDING AND THE SCULPTURE OF A PIG

The market building, completed in 1938, is the most unique and largest purpose-built indoor market in Estonia. To celebrate the 70th birthday of the market building, a cheerful sculpture of a pig was opened in front of it in 2008, symbolising wealth and trading.

47. PORT BRIDGE AND OUTDOOR MARKET

The Market Bridge is Tartu's first and only suspension bridge with a length of 251.5 metres and 7 pairs of cables supporting the suspended sections. The bridge, often called the Port Bridge by people, was completed in 2008 and is meant for pedestrian traffic only, whereas bicycle and scooter traffic is allowed on a separated lane. Not far from here is the outdoor market of Tartu where farmers sell domestic fruit and vegetables among other articles.

48. SCIENCE CENTRE AHHA

The biggest Science Centre in the Baltic Countries. The space of more than 10,000 square metres is used for displaying various exhibits, the planetarium, a Wilson cloud chamber and other pieces visible and invisible to the eye and perceptible or imperceptible to your senses.

49. AURA CENTRE

The Centre consists of a swimming pool, a water park, a spa, saunas, a light therapy centre, and cafeterias, offering different sporting and dining possibilities for the whole family. The Centre was opened in 2001.

THE WALK TAKES ABOUT 2.5 HOURS.



TARTU VISITOR CENTRE

Town Hall

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www.visittartu.com

Tartu City Government 2011, www.tartu.ee

Design: Dada AD

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Ahto Sooaru, Raul Tammaru, Malev Toom,
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