

EST ENG RUS



24/7

# KADRIORG PARK DISCOVERY TRAIL

Authors: Kristin Braks, Ilona Kroon (Kadrioru Art Museum), Elle Pent (Kadrioru Park)

The historic Kadriorg Park is one of the most species-rich conservation and green areas in the city of Tallinn and welcomes visitors throughout the year.

Learn and discover, be active and enjoy!

Covering the entire trail may take a few hours!



KNOW!  
PAY ATTENTION!  
BE ACTIVE!

KNOW!

Pay attention!

BE ACTIVE!

1

DISCOVER!

24

NOTICE!

SPRING

SUMMER

AUTUMN

WINTER

# TIMELINE

**1714** Peter the Great buys land with a summer manor house near Tallinn (Peter the Great's house).

**22. juuli 1718** The construction of the Kadriorg Palace and Park ensemble starts. With Peter the Great's permission, anyone who is interested can visit the park. Thus, the imperial park is a public place right from the start.

**1721** The wings of Kadriorg Palace are completed

**1725** Death of Peter the Great

**1725** The main building of Kadriorg Palace is completed

**1740s** Construction of the Swan Pond island and pavilion is completed and the Sea Boulevard (Mere Allee) is constructed

**1782** New stone kitchen building (Mikkel Museum) and ice cellar are completed

**1938** Building for the Office of the President of the Republic of Estonia is completed

**1937** Summer flower beds in designs inspired by Estonian folk costume belts and a sundial, the Belvedere Apollo, open air concert grounds and a bandstand, a fountain and rock garden (Rose Hill) and the Children's Pavilion (currently the Miiamilla Children's Museum) are built

**1828** New guardhouse (Park Museum and Library) is completed

**1991** Restoration work in the Kadriorg Palace and Park commences

**2000** Reopening of the Kadriorg Art Museum and Flower Garden

**2006** Kumu Art Museum opens

**2011** Japanese Garden opens

# PEOPLE'S PARK



1

The baroque **Swan Pond** is one of the most beloved sites in Kadriorg. It was named during the reorganisation work of the 1940s, because swans used to live on the pond in the summer.

2

Find the sculptures of renowned people in Kadriorg Park. Examine the sculptures and look for clues to determine whether an Estonian writer, sculptor or statesman has been depicted. Draw lines to connect the people to their occupations!



Jaan Koort (1883–1935) was → ... a statesman, lawyer and translator

Friedrich Reinhold Kreutzwald (1817–1882) was → ... a writer, doctor and the main author of *Kalevipoeg*, the Estonian national epic

Jaan Poska (1866–1920) was → ... a sculptor, painter and ceramicist

3



Look at the sundial and determine what time it is. Use your watch to check whether the sundial is working. Write down the current time here:

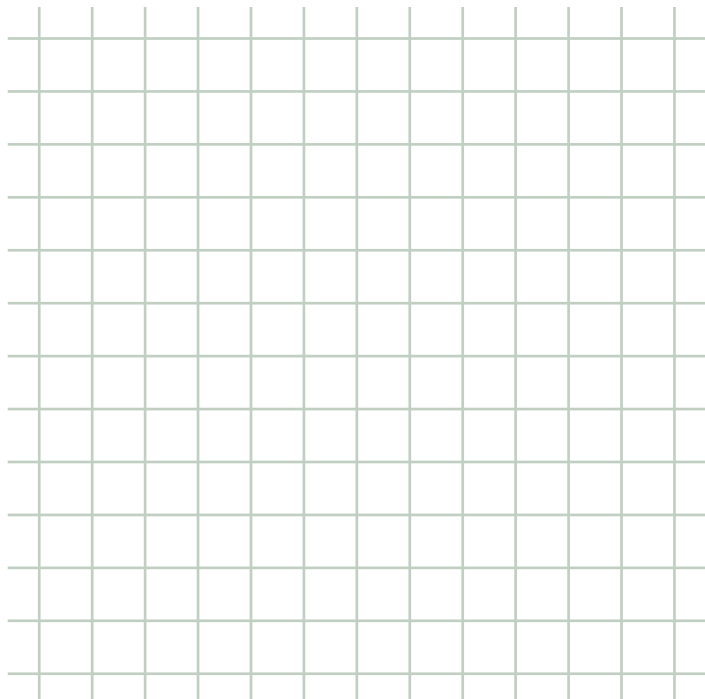


.....

4



Draw the pattern of the flower bed on this grid:



The National Romantic flower bed planted to resemble the **pattern from a folk costume belt** and the **sundial** were built on the site of the tram depot and Kontsertaed café-restaurant, which were demolished during major renovation projects in the 1930s.

# YOUTH PARK



Children and families can play and learn in a child-friendly environment at the **Miiamilla Children's Museum** in the Youth Park.

5

A boulder in the youth park, which is called Pin Head, is 1.8 metres high and 12.5 metres in diameter. Sometimes children playing in the park like to climb on it.

6



**Paper birch trees** grow by the seaside garden of the children's museum playground. The white bark of the trees peels off in paper-like layers.



7

Find the birches and write down how many birches you can find located close to each other.

.....



*We enjoy the fragile beauty of nature primarily with our eyes, so leave the tree trunk intact!*

A **concrete stone** painted red was found at the foot of an oak tree growing near the former guardhouse in Kadriorg. It turned out that it was a nature conservation marker from 1935, and indicated that the **oak tree** was more than 300 years old! However, another tree is growing inside this oak tree. The park gardeners are carefully monitoring the growth of this new tree, to make sure that the old oak is not seriously damaged.

8

Find the oak with the stone, look up between the branches and identify the new tree growing inside



Rowan

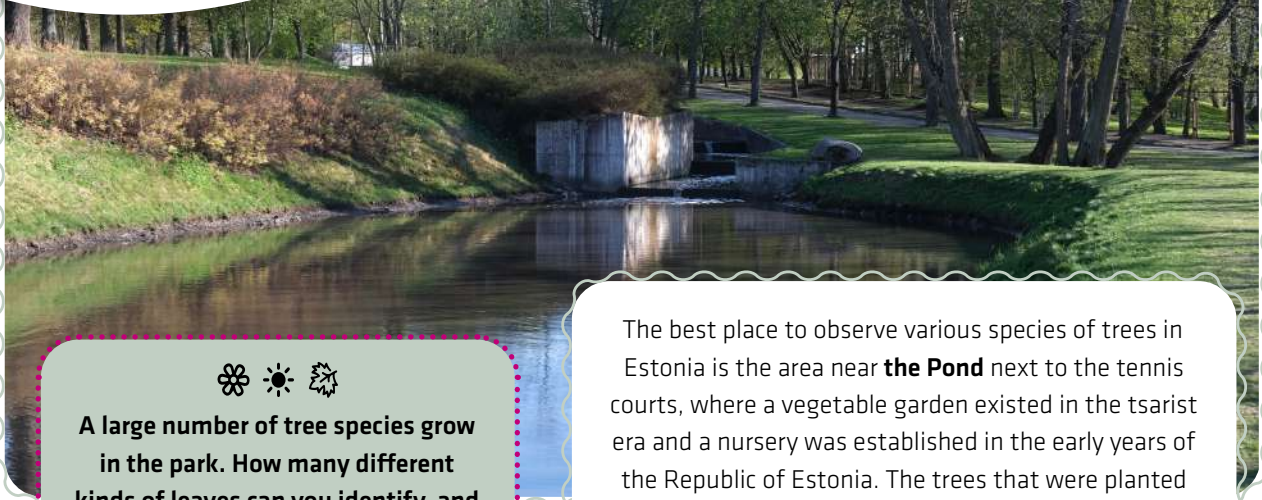
**The Mikkel Museum** is in the building that formerly housed the palace kitchen, which also included an ice cellar, a granary and a storeroom for tablecloths. Of these, only the ice cellar next to the Mikkel Museum has survived and today stands where part of the Office of the President of the Republic is located.



9



# ARTIFICIAL POND




A large number of tree species grow in the park. How many different kinds of leaves can you identify, and what colours are they? Note them down here:

.....  
 .....

The best place to observe various species of trees in Estonia is the area near **the Pond** next to the tennis courts, where a vegetable garden existed in the tsarist era and a nursery was established in the early years of the Republic of Estonia. The trees that were planted then are the ones we see today: a common oak, common hazel, common alder, European larch, common spruce, common aspen, common rowan, grey alder, common elm, common linden, European birch, common maple, black poplar and willows.

## 10

 **Printing with plants.** In autumn, collect as many different types of fallen leaves as possible. One leaf at a time, apply paint to the underside and press the imprint of the leaf onto the paper.

Fallen chestnuts are believed to bring good luck and can serve as good luck charms. They can also be fed to various animals.

**Which animals eat chestnuts?**



*Pigs, sheep and rodents*



**Chestnut and acorn animals.**  
 Craft some charming animals from fallen chestnuts and acorns.



*Be careful when picking chestnuts, because the green spiny shell is poisonous!*

## 11

**Find a hazelnut shrub and measure its width using the ruler marked on the edge of the worksheet. How old might the hazelnut you found be?**

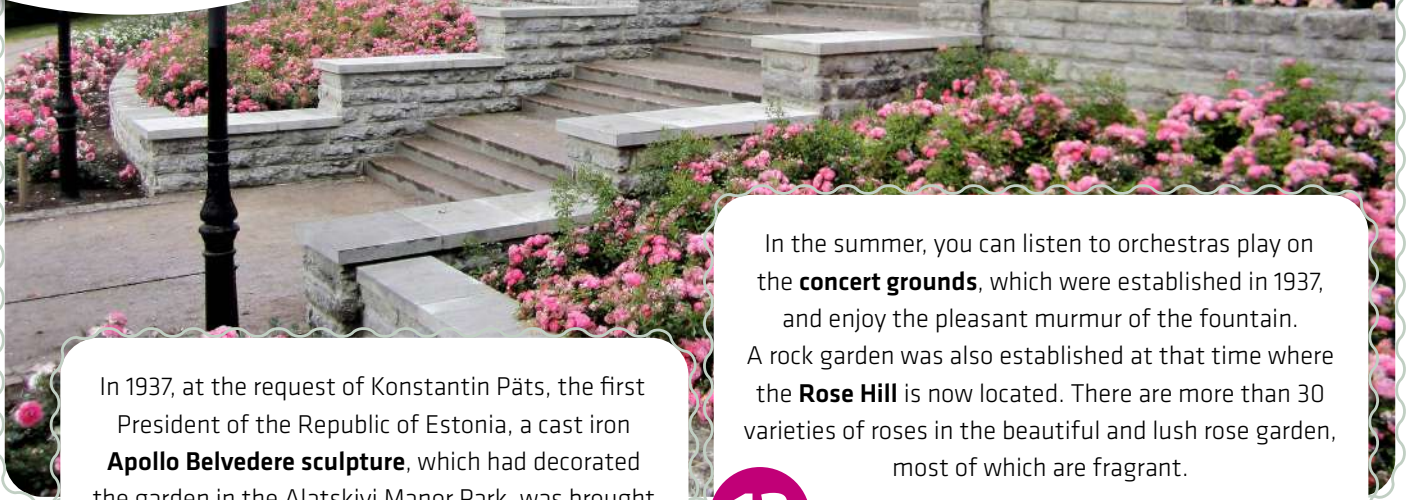
**Write it down here:**



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ROSE HILL AND CONCERT GROUNDS



In 1937, at the request of Konstantin Päts, the first President of the Republic of Estonia, a cast iron **Apollo Belvedere sculpture**, which had decorated the garden in the Alatskivi Manor Park, was brought to Kadriorg Park. The sculpture in Kadriorg Park is a copy of a statue by the Greek sculptor Leochares now located in the Belvedere Palace in the Vatican.

12

In the summer, you can listen to orchestras play on the **concert grounds**, which were established in 1937, and enjoy the pleasant murmur of the fountain. A rock garden was also established at that time where the **Rose Hill** is now located. There are more than 30 varieties of roses in the beautiful and lush rose garden, most of which are fragrant.

**How many colours of roses can you distinguish? If you grow your own roses, you can probably identify some rose varieties. Write their names here:**

☀️ ☀️ .....

13



In 1714, the Russian ruler Peter the Great acquired a large plot of land by the sea near Tallinn and had an **“old palace”** built for himself and his wife Catherine I from one of the summer estates located there. The construction of a new magnificent palace and park was started as the Great Northern War was coming to an end.



15

14

In 2006, **the Kumu Art Museum** was opened, and there you can get acquainted with Estonian art from the 18th century to the present day.



16



**Imagine that you are Peter the Great and you want to see if any enemy ships are visible on the sea. Climb to the top of Catherine's stairs and look out at the sea. What do you see? What might have changed during the past 300 years?**

☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️

*Three hundred years ago, there were only a few tall trees growing in Kadriorg Park. Mainly there were pastures, an old oak grove and a few avenues lined with horse-chestnuts. The construction of the large park was just starting. The view of the sea was open and one could watch the ships. At that time, the sea was also much closer.*

# NATURE PARK



The **nature park** comprises the largest part of the park, which stretches from the palace to the sea. The English-style part of the park includes oak groves, where the trees are over 300 years old, and the boulders were deposited here during the Ice Age.

17

The soil of Kadriorg Park is full of stones, which are remnants of the Ice Age. Most of the stones have been removed from the surface, but park gardeners say that when they push a shovel into the ground, they always hit a stone. The foundations of the older buildings in Kadriorg Park are all made of local stones.



18

The footpath surrounding the meadow of the nature park, or **Pillapalu Square**, is circular and was used for promenading, i.e. strolling under the shade trees. During the first Republic of Estonia, cycling competitions and picnics were held and leisure time was pleasantly spent there. Today, in this part of the park, meadow plants – dandelions, nettles, malt, St. John's wort, clover, lady's mantles, greater celandine, thistle etc. – provide food for various insects and smaller animals.

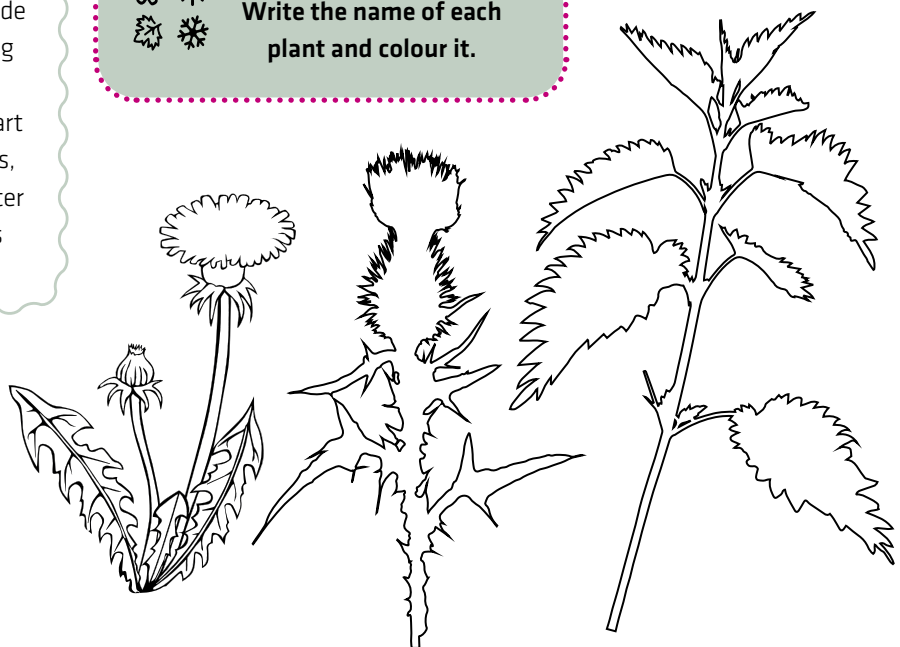


Find the Kadriorg boulder field and North Stone.



19

Do you know plants?  
Write the name of each plant and colour it.



Determine the location of north and south based on the moss on the tree trunks. The mossy part of the trunk faces north.



# JAPANESE GARDEN

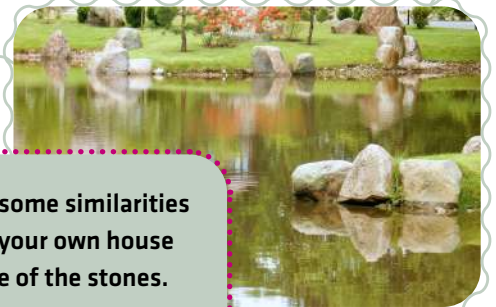


20

In 2011, an authentic **Japanese garden** was installed on the north-east side of the park's pond with the help of the landscape designer Masao Sone. Japanese garden design is based on the cycle of life and the expressiveness of nature. Just as everyone has several ways to continue their life's path, everyone can also choose a suitable path in the park. One can enjoy a peaceful atmosphere in the Japanese garden, because making noise, engaging in sports, cycling and walking pets are prohibited there. In the Japanese garden, one can take one's time and enjoy a slow walk over stone bridges and around ponds filled with fish, or wander along the stepped stone paths. There are no benches in a Japanese garden because everything in life is in constant motion. Also, there is no artificial lighting, so one can only spend time there in natural daylight.

The stones were placed with special care so that they are beautiful to look at and pleasant to walk on. Masao Sone wanted the placement of the stones to echo the roofs of Tallinn's Old Town, i.e. the upright ones resemble church towers, while the flatter ones suggest the notches of the gabled roofs.

21



Try to find some similarities between your own house and some of the stones.



22



A **pagoda** is a multi-storied, tower-shaped temple with upward-curving roof edges.

Find a pagoda and finish the picture based on it.



23

As you exit the garden, look for a large boulder installed to memorialise the victims of the Hiroshima atomic bomb.





# BAROQUE GARDEN



**The Kadriorg Palace and Park complex** was established on 22 July 1718, on a steep natural landscape, located between a cliff and the sea. The Italian architect Niccolò Michetti, who was hired in 1718, employed the park design techniques that were popular at the time to build a regular park around the castle. This included canals, terraces, a symmetrical network of walkways, parterres of pruned trees and bushes, and winding flower beds. Fountains, trellised pavilions and galleries were built. The park was divided into a lower and an upper garden. In the lower garden, all that has survived from the original design is the network of pathways. The last major renovation of the unique Kadriorg baroque park ensemble was carried out in 2000, when part of the upper garden was restored.



24

Calculate how old Kadriorg Castle is and write its age here:




 .....

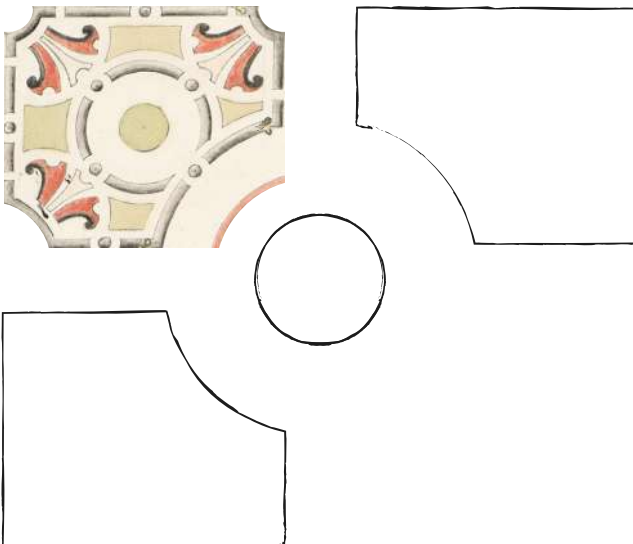
25

The baroque park is designed symmetrically on a central axis. Complete the pattern of the upper garden bed.







**Kadriorg Palace**, where the **Kadriorg Art Museum** is located today, is a jewel of Estonian baroque architecture. This formal complex, consisting of the main building and two wings, was a summer residence of the Russian tsars until 1917. In 1921, during the first period of Estonian independence, the palace was turned into an art museum. However, in the 1930s it became the President of the Republic's residence. The art museum was reopened in 1946. Currently, early European and Russian art is on display there.

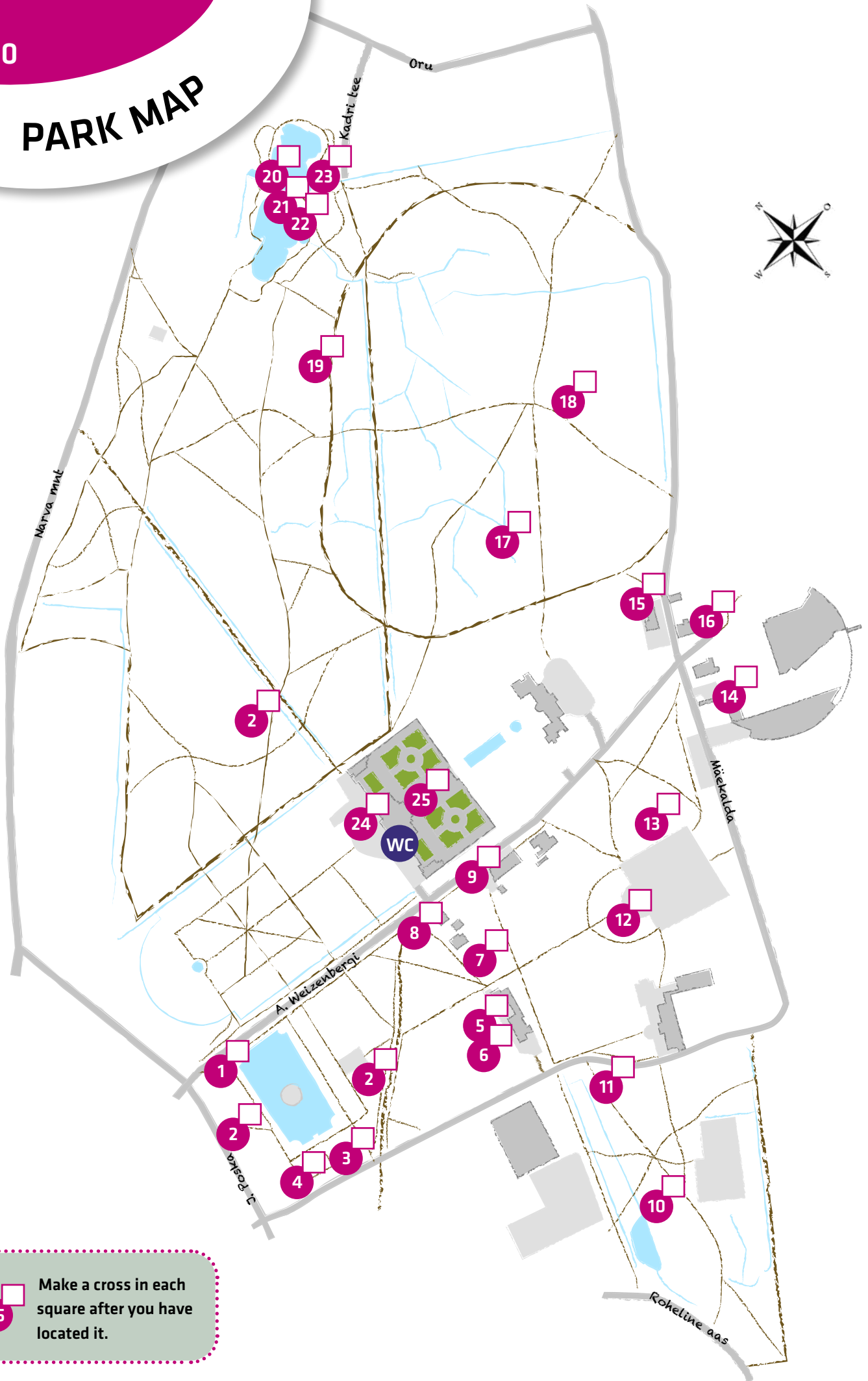
The façade and two wings of **Kadriorg Palace** are painted Mars Red according to the baroque style. This colour was named after Mars, the Roman god of war, whose name, in turn, is associated with the red planet Mars.




Indicate which colour could be associated with:

-  a dandelion .....
-  moss .....
-  a rose .....
-  a crow .....

# PARK MAP



 Make a cross in each square after you have located it.