



Carry out a traditional room inspection!



- TICKETS / INFO
- MUSEUM SHOP
- OFFICE
- CAFÉ
- TAMMINIEMI MUSEUM
- BUS ROUTE 24
- CITY BIKES
- WC
- WATER BOTTLE FILLING STATION

1. TAR BOAT
Paltamo. This tar boat from the 1800s is 14 metres long and accommodated up to 25 barrels of tar. When loaded, the boat could weigh over four tonnes.

2. WATER MILL
Sumiainen. Mills were often shared by many households, and they would grind grain day and night during spring floods.

3. GRANARY
Paltamo. The granary is one of the Open-Air Museum's oldest buildings. Its substructure prevents mice from getting inside the granary and ensures that the floor is ventilated to keep the grain dry.

4. KURSSI FARMSTEAD
Kuortane. The main building of the Kurssi farmstead and the Sippola loft come from different buildings located near each other in riverside villages. The two-storey main room was the centre of everyday life in the farmhouse.

5. IVARS FARMSTEAD
Närpiö. The Ivars farmstead's yard is accessed by a driveway that leads through a gate building. When Tsar Alexander I stopped by the Ivars farmstead, which served as an inn, in 1819, a decorative porch was prepared for him and a room was decorated for him upstairs in the fashion of the times.

6. CHURCH STABLE
Kaartela. Church stables could be found in parts of Ostrobothnia. Stables provided a resting place for the horses during church services. The upstairs living quarters were used as a space for changing into church clothes and sometimes to accommodate visitors from far away.

7. NIEMELÄ TENANT FARM
Konginkangas. The farmstead includes several storehouses, farm animal housing, a cooking hut and a drying barn. The Niemelä tenant farm is an example of a relatively affluent farm, which is indicated by the number of buildings. It is also the first group of buildings relocated to the Open-Air Museum, and its relocation to Seurasaaari in 1909 resulted in the founding of the Open-Air Museum.

8. KARUNA CHURCH
Sauvo. Karuna Church was built as the chapel church of the Sauvo parish. The Haapavesi poor man statue is situated in the bell tower. The grave of the Open-Air Museum's founder, Axel Olai Heikel, and his wife, Maria, is located in the churchyard.

9. KAHILUOTO MANOR
Taivassalo. The rococo style manor from Taivassalo was built by master builder Bertil Lustig in 1790, based on drawings by Carl Wijnblad. The indoor spaces retain some of the original structural parts but also alterations that represent later styles.

10. CHURCH BOATS
Luopioinen and Virrat. People often travelled to church in the summer using church boats shared by the village's households. The largest of the boats, the church boat of Virrat, accommodated up to 100 people.

11. ALEKSIS KIVI'S COTTAGE
Suontio. The Finnish national author Aleksis Kivi stayed in the cottage at least in summer and autumn 1863. While there, he worked on completing his plays. This building is a replica.

12. STOREHOUSES FROM WESTERN FINLAND
As was typical in Western Finland, the storehouses are situated in a row along a road. They were used for storing grain, clothes and tools.

13. PERTINOTSA HOUSE
Suojärvi. Pertinotsa is from the part of Karelia that was ceded to the Soviet Union. The building represents a type of house originating from Northern Russia in which the living quarters and cowsheds are located under the same roof.

14. KAUKOLA CHIMNEYLESS CABINS
Kaukola. The Kaukola chimneyless cabins that were relocated from the Lutheran area of the Karelian Isthmus represent a very old-fashioned way of living. The small storehouses in the yard were used for sleeping and storing food.

15. YUSUPOFF STABLE
Helsinki. The weatherboarding of the neo-Gothic style wooden stable is painted in imitation of a brick structure.

16. TELEPHONE BOOTH
Helsinki. This Swedish-made booth is a 1912 model. A similar model was used in the centre of Helsinki at least until the 1930s.

17. LITTLE HELSINKI
The original plan of A. O. Heikel, the museum's founder, was to showcase Kaivopuisto's prospering spa scene from the 19th century, and Little Helsinki is an homage to his work for the museum.

18. FLORIN SUMMER HOUSE
Helsinki. The neo-Gothic style summer house has the furniture made of birch and the landscape wallpapers of French origin.

19. LEPPÄLÄ COTTAGE
Loimaa. The Leppälä cottage is a crofter's cottage that was purchased for the museum at the beginning of the 1980s. The farmstead also includes a shed, outhouse and hop garden.

20. COUNTRY STORE
Savitaipale. The country store sold everything that self-sufficient households did not produce themselves. It also served as a post office, bank and local news office, where people could catch up with the news.

21. SUMMER HOUSE
Elimäki. The summer house is from Moisio Manor. With its Doric columns, the summer house is an imitation of an ancient temple.

22. MANOR GARDEN
The park and paths surrounding the manor's main building were an important part of gentry culture and a source of pride for their owner. Manor parks were modelled after parks in France and England.

23. SMITHY
Espoo. One of the most common duties of a smith was shoeing horses. There is a ring on the outer wall of the smithy that was used to tether horses for the duration of the shoeing.

24. SAWMILL
Pernaja. The sawmill is from Sarvilahti Manor. The oldest records of water-powered sawmills date back to the 16th century.

25. WINDMILL
Punkalaidun. The Finnish term for this type of mill is harakkamylly, lit. magpie mill. The name comes from the protruding beam resembling a magpie's tail that is used to rotate the upper section of the mill around its axis.

26. ANTTI FARMSTEAD CAFÉ
Säkylä. The Antti farmstead has a yard that is framed by buildings on all sides. These types of farmsteads were built from the Middle Ages onwards in villages in Western Finland that followed the open-field system. The first yard is surrounded on all sides by residential buildings, while the other is surrounded by animal housing.

27. ANTTI HILLSIDE STOREHOUSES AND DRYING BARN
Säkylä and Säkikainen. The hillside storehouses was used for storing grain and tar. Because of the risk of fire, the drying barn was placed outside the farmyard.

28. WINDMILL
Oripää. Mamsellimylly, lit. lady mill, got its name from its resemblance to dresses worn by gentry women. The top section of the mill is turned towards the wind with gearing.

29. SELKÄMÄ HOUSE
Pieksämäki. The Selkämä house is the home of a slash-and-burn farmer. Originally, the main room of the house was a chimneyless cabin.

30. CHIMNEYLESS SAUNA
Kangasniemi. The sauna has two rooms, and its stove was stacked without mortar. On the other side of the vestibule there is a hut with an earthen floor where the washing water was warmed.

31. HALLA HOUSE
Hyrnsalmi. The residential building of the Halla house has a large main room, three bedrooms and a kitchen. J. A. Heikkinen, the master of the Halla house and a member of the Parliament, modernised agriculture and revitalised reindeer herding in the region.

32. HAY CABIN AND STOREHOUSE
Nuorgam. The logs needed to build the hay cabin were transported from southern Finland, as coniferous trees do not grow at Nuorgam's latitude. The cabin was used as a residence during the haymaking season.

33. BEAR CACHE
Petsamo. The bear cache was built on the end of a tall tree stump to store game in a place where bears and wolverines could not access it. The bear cache was accessed by climbing a ladder.

34. COWHERD'S COTTAGE
Maalahti. Cattle huts built on distant pastures were used for milk processing and a place for the shepherd to stay overnight.

35. IISALMI PARSONAGE
Iisalmi. Parsonages were centres of cultural life in the region, while their gardens, which grew useful plants, played an important role in spreading horticultural influences and novelties.