

HISTORICAL NOTES ON MONREPOS



An aerial image of Vyborg on 2 Sep 1939, the location of Monrepos is marked.

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The temple of Neptune, rebuilt in 1999. (TAMK)



Ludwigsburg in January, renovated during 2003-2005, photographed in 2006. (JL)



The second arched bridge, rebuilt in 2001. (TAMK)

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INTRODUCTION

During 1998-2003, the construction department of Tampere University of Applied Sciences (TAMK) together with Pro Monrepos association and Tampere Adult Education Centre (TAKK) were renovating and rebuilding some of the buildings and monuments in Monrepos Park, a place with fond associations for many Finns. Students from TAMK and TAKK were involved in building two Chinese style arched bridges, the temple of Neptune and a tea pavilion. A plan for the renovation of the Ludwisburg memorial castle and a survey of the library building were carried out as final thesis projects. Our Russian partner has been Park Monrepo, State Historical and Architectural Cultural Preserve.



Picture 1. A map from the year 1935. Monrepos park is in the upper left corner and Vyborg castle in the centre. The historical centre of Vyborg lies to the right of the castle. (JL).

HISTORY OF THE MONREPOS PARK

TIME PRIOR TO VON NICOLAY

Located 2.5 km from the centre of Viborg, lies the nature reserve and park of Monrepos. Initially, it was an manor with the name Gambla Wiiborg (old Wiborg). When the area was governed by Swedes it was called Lill Ladugård and had rights to own cattle. When the area was returned to the Russians in 1721 it became again a crown estate.



Picture 2. A map from the year 1770. (JL)

In the middle of the 18th century the commander of Viborg castle, Pjotr Aleksejevits von Stupis lived in Monrepos. He turned the area into a large park and named it Charlottendahl after his wife. Charlotte began to plan a landscaped garden in the English style. As no archaeological research has taken place, we do not know which buildings or their parts originate from the 17th century. The assumption is that von Stupis had some older buildings taken down to give way to new build. There may be some old structures in the basement of the main building and the library.

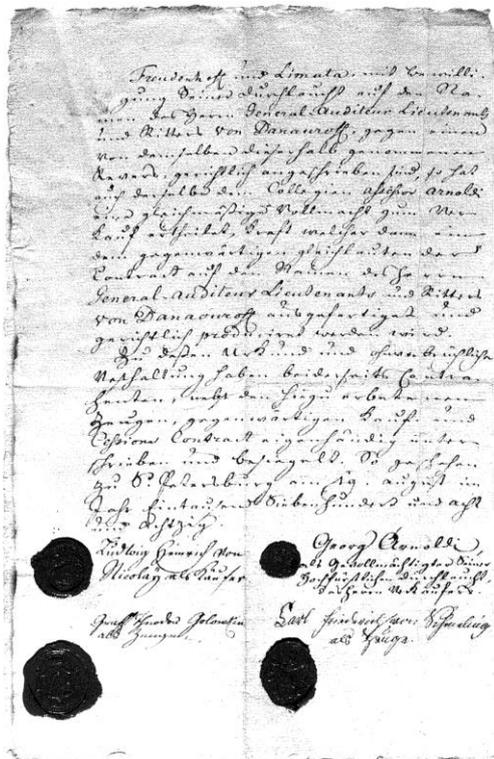
In the year 1780, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm Carl from Württemberg was nominated the governor of Vyborg. He was attracted to the unique beauty of Monrepos and had a new main building built. He enlarged the park and had a pavilion built near the shore. He was the first one to use the name Mon Repos (“my resting place”). He was fond of the nice things in life and apparently schemed with the Swedes. Catherine II made sure he returned to Württemberg where he later became the king.



Picture 3. Friedrich Wilhelm Carl who gave the park the name Mon Repos. (JL).

DEVELOPMENT BY THE VON NICOLAY FAMILY 1788 – 1919

After the departure of prince Friedrich Wilhelm Carl the estate was without a master for some years. In 1788, it was bought by Baron Ludvig Heinrich von Nicolay on his return from Germany. Von Nicolay held many prominent positions and was an important figure in the efforts to westernise Russia.



Picture 4. A copy of a transaction from the year 1788. (JL)



Picture 5. Ludwig von Nicolay (1737 -1820). (JL)

Von Nicolay invited Johann Bisterfeld, a gardener, to redesign the park round Monrepos. A terrace with a statue of Neptune was built. A statue of Jupiter was erected on an island that would be named Ludwigstein. In 1798, von Nicolay was joined by his friend Giuseppe Martinelli, an Italian painter who had been restoring works of art in the Hermitage. Martinelli designed new constructions to the

park. Arched bridges and ornamental benches reflected the Chinese trends in architecture. An avenue was established to the eastern side of the main building. The garden and the roses were flourishing and exotic fruit was cultivated in the greenhouses.

Martinelli thought it wise to renovate the main building and have it extended. The work took a long time and even though the extension with its pillars was finished in 1801 the interior was completed only in 1803 when Ludwig con Nicolay moved permanently into Monrepos.

The servants' quarters were also renovated. This building was later to become the library. Von Nottbeck had his vast collection of books moved in from St Petersburg.



Picture 6. A painting of Monrepos from 1796. (JL)



Picture 7. A map of Monrepos from 1798. (JL)



Picture 8. The main building in a painting from the 1830s. (JL)



Picture 9. Flowerbeds in front of the main building. (JL)



Picture 10. Von Nicolay's study. (JL)



Picture 11. The library building. (JL)

Martinelli transformed the servants' quarters into a library building. The renovation was completed in 1804. The oldest parts of the building were most likely built in the 1760s.



Picture 12. The library room in 1912. (JL)



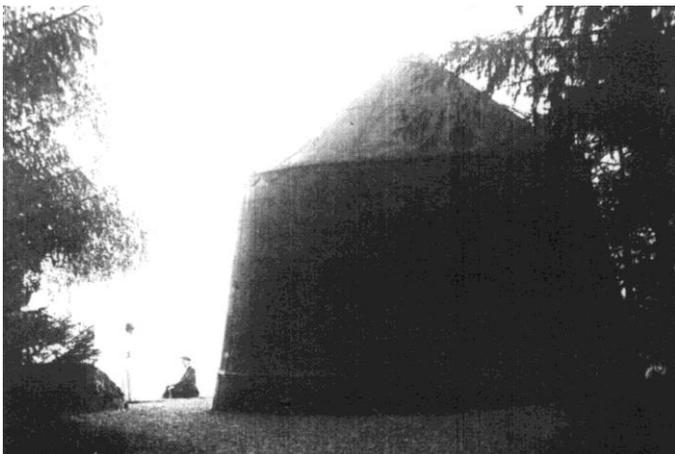
Picture 13. Chinese arched bridge. (JL)

The Chinese arched bridge was designed by Martinelli towards the end of the 18th century. Hundred years later it was painted white. It was demolished in the 1950s due to its bad condition.



Picture 14. Marienthurm (Marie's tower). (JL)

Marie's tower was most likely built 1785-86 when Monrepos was owned by empress Maria's brother prince Friedrich Wilhelm. This octagonal building had decorations painted by the empress herself. She was known to be a talented drawer. The tower no longer exists.



Picture 15. Turkish tent. (JL)

One structure that Ludwig von Nicolay had constructed was a Turkish tent. It was situated on one of the islands and appeared on the map for the first time in 1806.



Picture 16. Obelisk on a rock. (JL)

A marble obelisk from 1827 commemorates princes August and Carl de Broglien who died in the Napoleonic wars. The four sides have plaques and a bronze helmet. Previously, a temple for Amor stood here.



Picture 17. Paulstein. (JL)

Ludwig von Nicolay had a small pavilion built for his son Paul. It was completed in the mid-1790s. In the 1930s there was a café that could sit 15 people. There were plans to enlarge the building but the second world war prevented this. The pavilion was most likely demolished in the 1950s. Only the foundations are left.



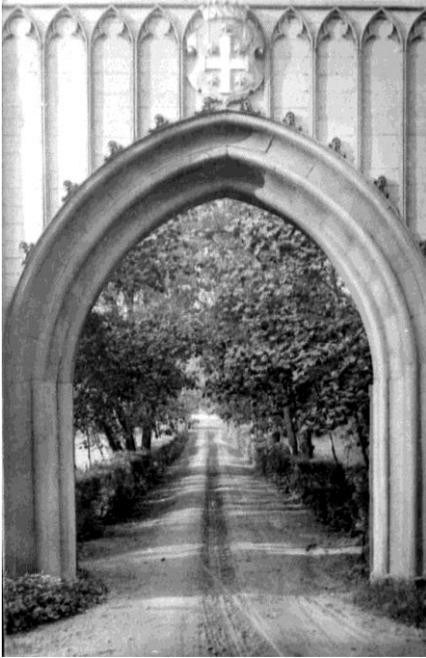
Picture 18. The temple of Neptune, built in 1806. (JL)

The temple of Neptune was most likely built in in 1806. It is assumed that it was designed by the Italian Giuseppe Martinelli. It was originally designated for the goddess of duty, Pietas. There is a statue symbolising the god of sea on a pedestal featuring dolphins. The original temple was destroyed on the orders of the Soviet authorities most likely in the 1950s and the present location of the statue is unknown.

The park of the manor was in public use. Records show that in the 1920s and 30s it was a very popular place to visit. The main gate was built in the 1790s according to the English style garden plans. It was demolished at the end of the 1950s.



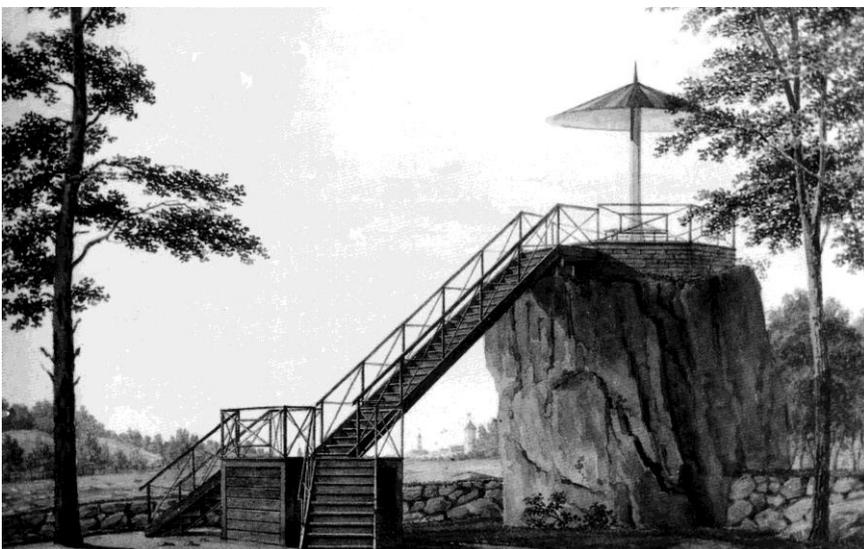
Picture 19. The main gates in 1942. (JL)



Picture 20. A view from the gates to the avenue. The gate had the coats or arms of the Nicolay family until the 1940s. (JL)



Picture 21. Coat of arms of the Nicolay family. (JL)

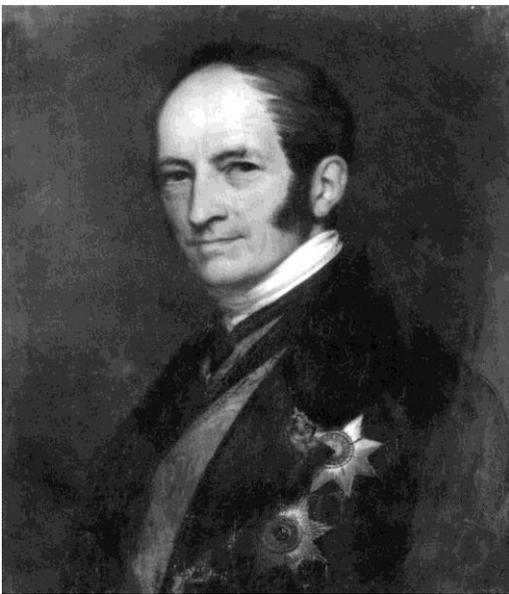


Picture 22. Chinese parasol on a boulder, a gravure from 1830. (JL)

The Chinese parasol was situated on a high boulder. In the 1850s, you had a clear view of the yborg castle from this position. The structure was built at the end of 18th century and it was most likely demolished in the 1870s.

Ludwig von Nicolay died in 1820 and was buried on a rocky island. This island was named Ludwigstein and it was turned into an Isle of The Dead. Until 1866, Monrepos was owned by Ludwig's son Paul von Nicolay. He had had a mausoleum built on the island. This structure, Ludwigsburg, looks like a small castle in the Gothic style.

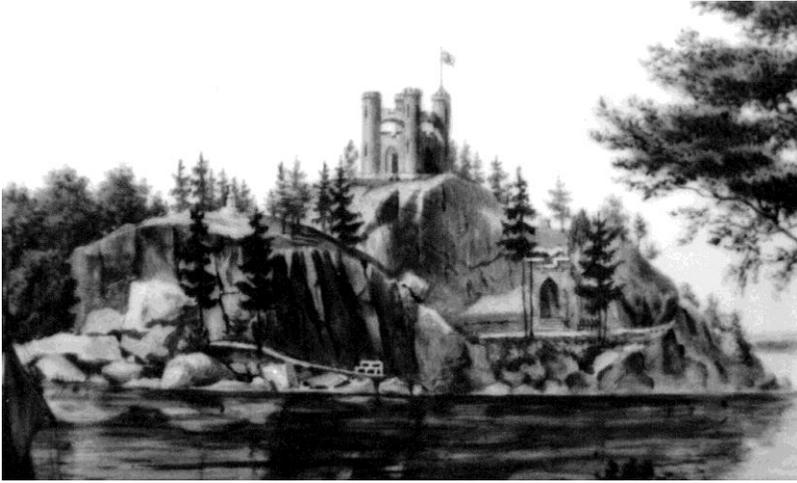
Another of Paul's projects was to commission a statue from a Danish sculpturer Gotthelf Borupin. This was a statue of the Finnish mythical figure Väinämöinen. It was made of gypsum and erected in 1831. The statue was destroyed by vandals in 1871. Citizens of Vyborg were annoyed by this and commissioned a new statue made of zink, This second Väinämöinen statue was realised by a Finn, Johannes Takanen. It disappeared in the Sovie times. In June 2007, a third Väinämöinen, an imitation of the second one was inaugurated.



Picture 23. Paul von Nicolay (1776 -1866). (JL)



Picture 24. A painting of Ludwigstein prior to the building of Ludwigsburg (1820s). (JL)



Picture 25. A gravure of Ludwigstein, from the years 1825 -30. (JL)



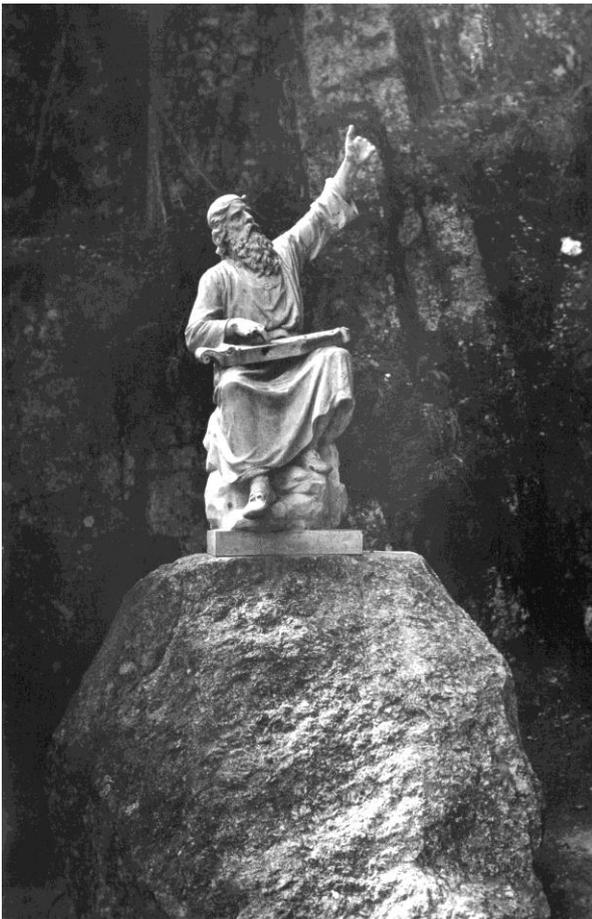
Picture 26. Ferry to Ludwigstein meant only for the family. The island was out of bounds for visitors to Monrepos. (JL)



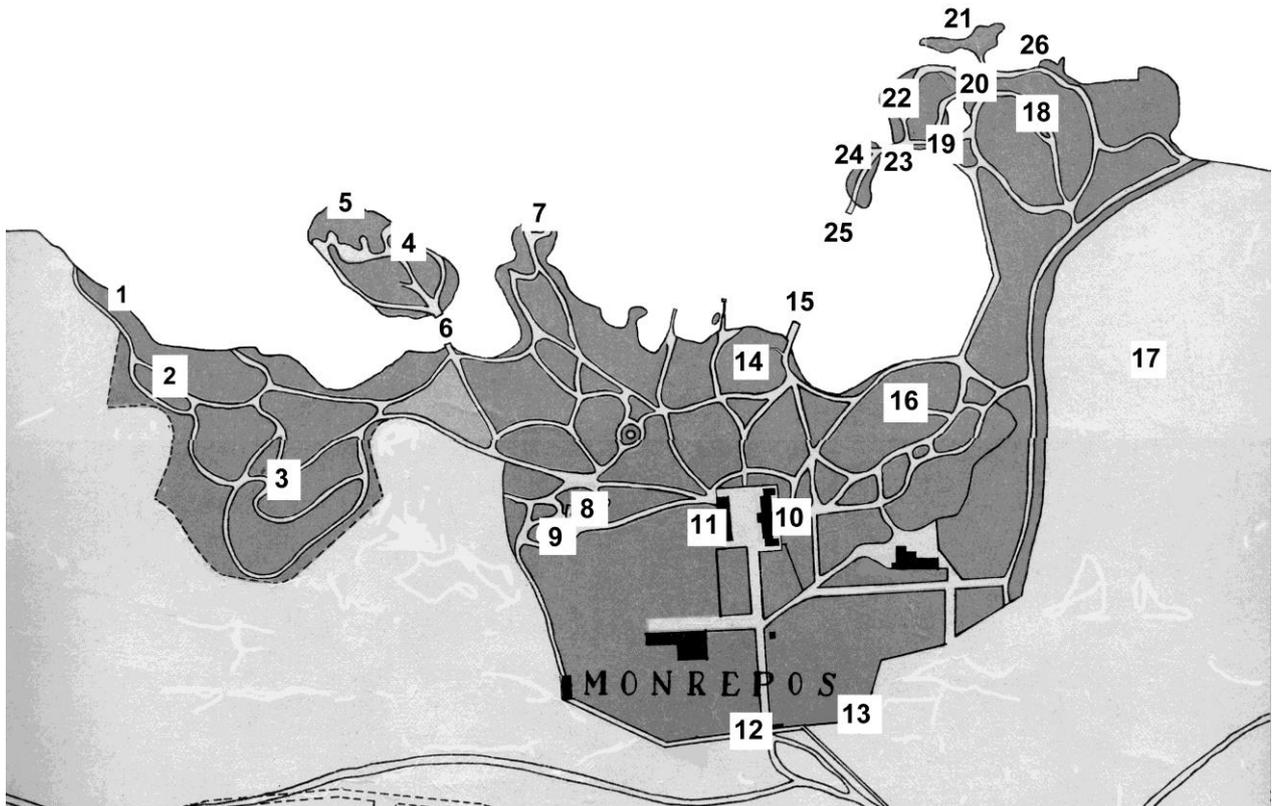
Picture 27. The English style castle of Ludwigsburg. The mausoleum was designed by the English architect Charles Tatham in the 1820s (JL)



Picture 28. The statue of Väinämöinen by the Dane Gotthelf Borup. It was erected in 1831 and was the first free-standing sculpture in Finland. (JL).



Picture 29. The second sculpture of Väinämöinen by Johannes Takanen from the year 1873. Four fingers from the left hand disappeared in the 1930s. (JL)



Picture 30. The map of Monrepos, with numbered sites. (JL)

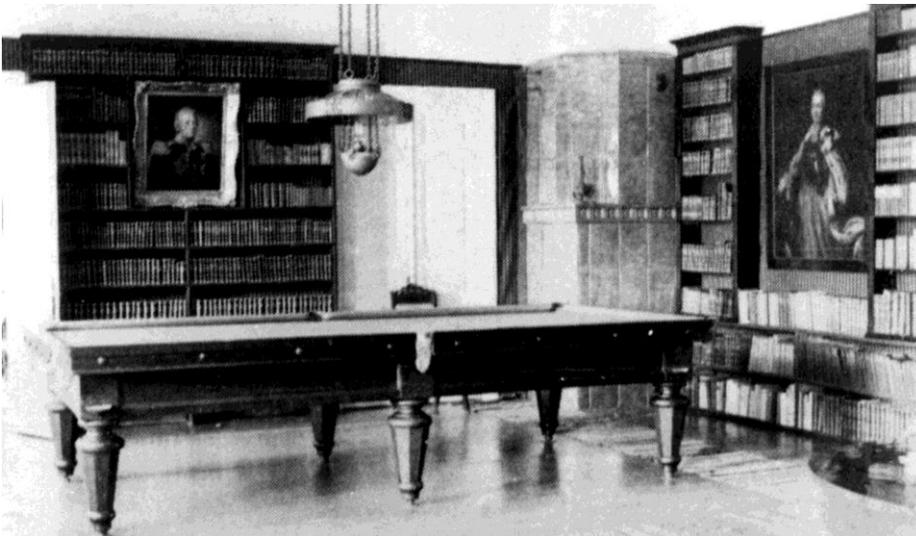
Pictures referring to the pictures in the book.

1. The statue of Väinämöinen, Pictures 28 ja 29
2. Hermitage
3. Sylvia's spring
4. Ludwigsburg, Pictures 25, 27, 43, 45, 100 ja 111-122
5. The cemetery of the Nicolay family on the Ludwigstein burial island Picture 46
6. A ferry to Ludwigstein, Picture 47
7. The temple of Neptune, Pictures 18, 43, 44, 67, 68, 100, 101, 103, 108, 109 ja 110
8. Paulstein, Picture 17
9. Light room
10. Main building of the manor, Pictures 6, 8, 9, 33, 34, 36 ja 41
11. Library building, Pictures 11 ja 33
12. Main gate Pictures 19, 20 ja 51
13. Chinese parasol, Picture 22
14. Tea pavilion, Pictures 154, 162, 163 ja 164
15. The main landing stage
16. Obelisk, Picture 16
17. Viewing tower, Picture 50
18. Marienthurm (Marie's tower), Pictures 14 ja 48
19. Arched bridge, Pictures 13, 48, 49, 57, 58, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66 ja 147
20. Smaller arched bridge, Pictures 123, 124, 142, 143, 144, 148, 149, 151, 152 ja 153
21. Pampuschinka
22. Tuscan column
23. Small bridge
24. Turkish tent, Picture 15
25. Second landing stage
26. The road to Pampuschinka.

After Paul his eldest son Nicolas von Nicolay inherited Monrepos and governed it until 1869. His son Paul Ernst von Nicolay owned the estate from 1869 till 1919. Monrepos was an undivided estate which meant that the estate could not be divided or parts of it gifted. The library consisted of over 9000 books. When the First World War broke out Paul Ernst von Nicolay was concerned about the future of the library. He decided with his sister Marie to lend the 8000 oldest and scientifically most significant books to Helsinki University Library “for ever”. In 1937, the transaction was made permanent. The books are now situated in a room named after Monrepos in the Finnish National Library in Helsinki.



Picture 31. The association Pro Monrepos holding its annual meeting in 1995 in the Monrepos room. (JL)



Picture 32. Interior of the library in 1912. (JL)

MONREPOS UNTILL THE YEAR 1944

As Paul Ernst von Nicolay had no children his sister Marie inherited Monrepos. During the Finnish winter war in 1939-40 the most valuable works of art and some pieces of furniture were evacuated. Everything else fell in the hands of the Soviets. The actual buildings were not destroyed but were used to store the pillage from Viborg. When the war broke out again, Finns used the main building as a hospital. In the year 1942, Nicolas von der Pahlen inherited the estate from his mother Marie. The von Pahlen family spent the summer of 1943 in Monrepos..



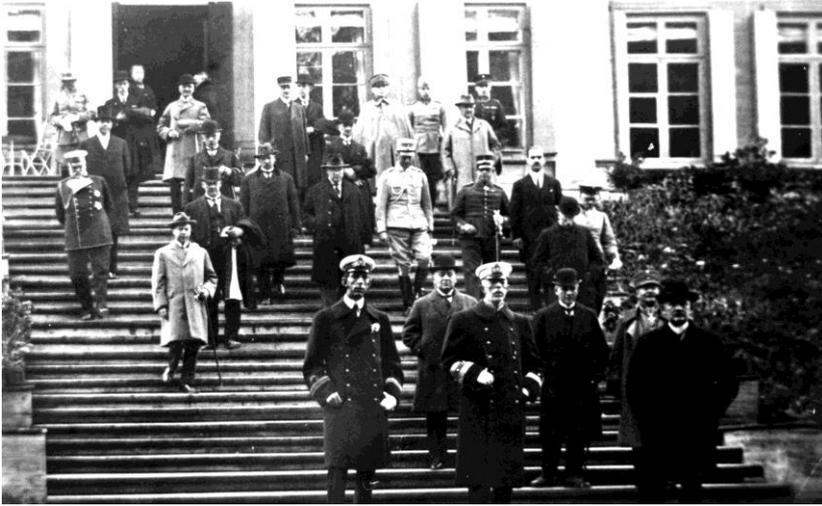
Picture 33. Aerial image of the main building and the library building in 1937. (JL).



Picture 34. Main building and some of the surroundings. (JL)



Picture 35. Columns in the main building. (JL)



Picture 36. Swedish royalty visiting Monrepos in August 1925. They are hosted by the Finnish president Relander. (JL)



Picture 37. Interior (JL)



Picture 38. The drawing room of the main building in the 1910s. It was situated in the centre of the building. Its area was 105.5 m² and height 5.6 m. The upper part of the wall was decorated with 1.5 m high painting. There were five round windows which allowed plenty of light into the room. (JL)



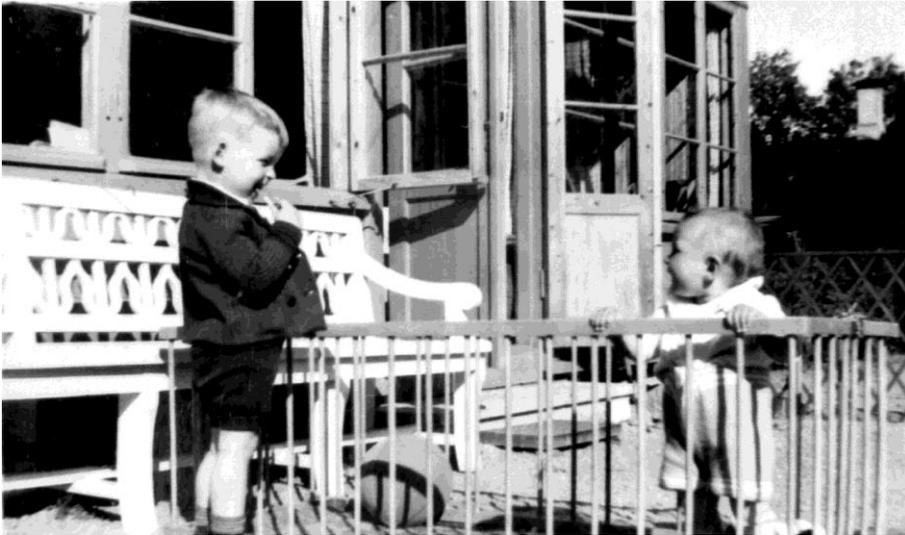
Picture 39. The painting on the ceiling of the drawing room photographed in 1912. This painting was most likely destroyed in the 1950s. (JL)



Picture 40. Marie von Nicolay on the left Sophie von der Pahlen, née von Nicolay on the right. (JL)



Picture 41. Marie von Nicolay and the von der Pahlen family on the steps of the main building in 1938. (JL)



Picture 42. Peter von der Pahlen (dark suit) in 1939. (JL)



Picture 43. In the centre Ludwigstein, Isle of The Dead with Ludwigsburg mausoleum, and to the right the temple of Neptune seen from the air in 1937. (JL)



Picture 44. The temple of Neptune 1942. (JL)



Picture 45. Ludwigsburg. (JL)



Picture 46. The family grave in Ludwigstein. The graves were vandalised and robbed soon after the winter war. (JL)



Picture 47. The coffin of Countess Sophie von der Pahlen is being take to Ludwigstein in August 1943. (JL)



Picture 48. An aerial image showing the arched bridges and Marienthurm. (JL)



Picture 49. The first arched bridge in 1937. (JL)



Picture 50. Viewing tower, most likely built in the in the 1880s after the Chinese parasol was dismantled. Picture of the viewing tower is from 1912. It no longer exists. (JL)

SOVIET ERA: PARK KALININ

The Paris treaty of 1947 stipulated that Vyborg would be part of the Soviet Union. The Soviets renamed Monrepos after M.I.Kalin, a Bolshevik and a president. Many of the structures were demolished in the 1950's due to their bad condition, among these the arched bridges, Marienthurm, the temple of Neptune, the main main gate, tea pavilion and Paulstein.

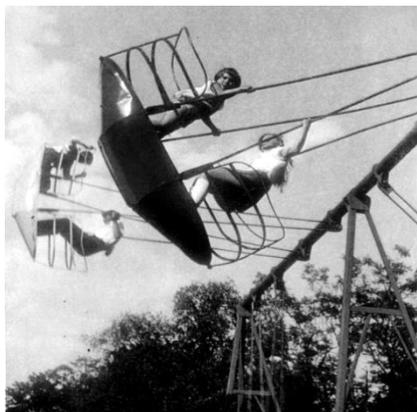
Park Kalinin was turned into an amusement park with a bandstand, merry-go-round, swings and climbing frames for children. The main building hosted a kindergarten and the library housed old people.



Picture 51. The main gate to Park Kalinin in the 1960s. (JL)



Picture 52. The band stand in Park Kalinin. (JL)



Picture 53. Soviet children having fun in the swings in Park Kalinin. (JL)

PARK MONREPO JA PRO MONREPOS

In 1988, the amusement park Park Kalinin was renamed Park Monrepo. At the same time the park became the State Historical and Architectural Cultural Preserve. Important figures in making this possible were Dmitrij Sergejevich Lihachev and Raisa Gorbatoeva. Lihachev's centenary in 2006 was celebrated in Monrepos.

Since 1990, a Finnish non-governmental organisation Pro Monrepos ry (ry= registered association) has cooperated with Park Monrepos in order to rescue, restore and rebuild the structures in the area. The initiative came from the Soviet Union in 1990. There had been a fire in the main building of the manor and there was a lack of roof material. Juha Lankinen, an architect who had researched Vyborg, was contacted. Together with some others, he founded the association Pro Monrepos. Finnish dignitaries began to visit Monrepos and ideas of cooperation were began to develop.



Picture 54. Riitta Uosukainen (a Finnish politician) and Juha Lankinen in Monrepos in 1992 Igor Ljamin was the manager at the time. (JL)



Picture 55. Prime minister Esko Aho in Monrepos in 1993. (JL).



Picture 56. Raimo Sailas, a Finnish civil servant in the main building in 1995. (JL)

MONREPOS-PROJECTS

THE FIRST ARCHED BRIDGE

The involvement of Tampere University of Applied Sciences (TAMK) in Monrepos began in 1998 when, together with students from Hämeenlinna University of Applied Sciences (HAMK) the Chinese arched bridge was rebuilt. The inauguration of the bridge took place in October, with dignitaries from both countries present.



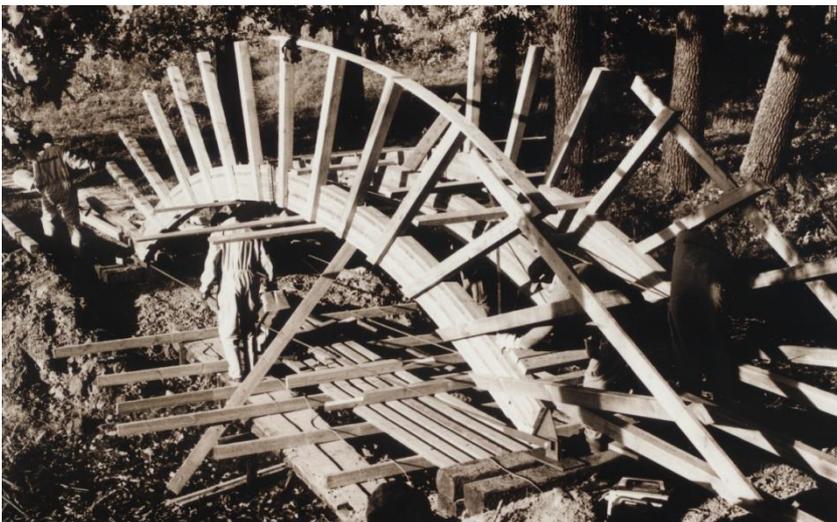
Picture 57. The old arched bridge. (JL)



Picture 58. The old arched bridge 1938. (JL)



Picture 59. Arched beams being made. (TAMK)



Picture 60. Making good progress. (TAMK)



Picture 61. The completed arched bridge 1998. (TAMK)



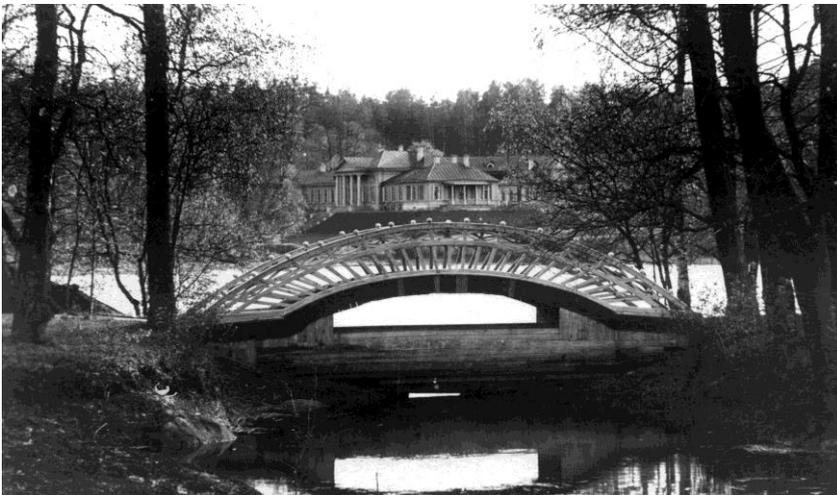
Picture 62. Inauguration of the bridge. (JL)



Picture 63. Crossing the bridge in on 29 October, 1998. From left to right: Juha Lankinen, Irina Lankinen ja Peter von der Pahlen. (JL)



Picture 64. In the round tower of Vyborg. (JL)



Picture 65. Chinese arched bridge in the 1920s. (JL)



Picture 66. The Chinese arched bridge rebuilt in 1998. (TAMK)

THE TEMPLE OF NEPTUNE

The original temple of Neptune was built in 1806. The Soviets had it dismantled in the 1950s. The idea of rebuilding it emerged after the new arched bridges had been completed.



Picture 67. The original Temple of Neptune in the 1930s. (JL)



Picture 68. The surroundings of the temple before WW II. (JL)

Architect Lauri Tiihonen made drawings based on old photographs. The structural drawings were made in TAMK by the principal lecturer Raimo Koreasalo. During the summer, students from TAMK and TAKK (Tampere adult education centre) built the elements for the temple in Tampere. The team was led by Mr Markku Lauttajärvi, a master builder, The bearing structures were donated by Finnforest Kerto and the paints by Tikkurila Paints Ltd.



Picture 69. Risto Björn, Harri Miettinen and Lauri Tiihonen in the adult education centre TAKK, Tampere in June 1999. (TAMK)



Picture 70. Russians completed the concrete foundations according to the Finnish drawings. A representative of Pro Monrepos association is checking the work in July 1999. (JL)

At the end of August, two lorries full of elements for the temple departed from Tampere to Vyborg. Once in Monrepos, they were unloaded ca. 100 metres from the site. Ten Russian soldiers helped to carry the materials to the foundations.



Picture 71. Unloading on 20 August,1999. (JL)



Picture 72. The customs formalities were carried out in Monrepos. (TAMK)



Picture 73. Carefully unloading the eaves element. (TAMK)



Picture 74. Russian-Finnish cooperation. (TAMK)



Picture 75. Tight corners turned some of bearers into baggage! (TAMK)



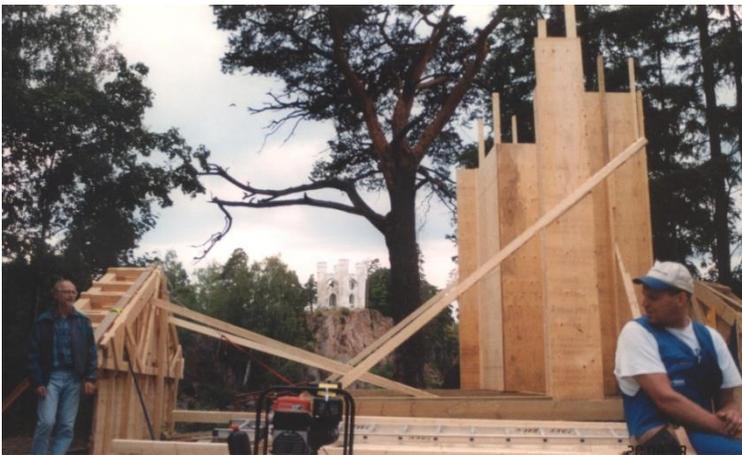
Pictures 76 ja 77. Finnish civilians and Russian soldiers carrying an eaves element. One birch had to be felled to give way. (TAMK)



Picture 78. The building work under the famous ancient pine tree began immediately. (JL)



Picture 79. Kirsi Isoviita, a painting apprentice, finalising here work. (TAMK)



Picture 80. The walls taking shape. Architect Lauri Tiihonen to the left, teacher Markku Lauttajärvi to the right. (JL)

The building of the temple took two weeks. The builders lived in a barrack provided by the Pro Monrepos association where the members of the association saw to their sustenance. Because of the prefabricated elements and the enthusiasm of the builders, the work was completed exactly as planned.



Picture 81. Ongoing work on 24 Aug 1999. The pillars have been erected. (JL)



Picture 82. Ira Lankinen doing her rounds. (JL)



Picture 83. A break on the site. Pro Monrepos association saw to the catering. (JL)



Picture 84. Joni Virtanen attaching an eave. (TAMK)



Picture 85. The cornice panel is being hoisted. (TAMK)



Picture 86. The builders of the temple. From the left the master builder Markku Lauttajärvi, painter Kirsi Isoviita ja TAMK students Esa Koivula and Viktor Kukkonen, TAMK students Joni Virtanen and Reijo Korhonen. (TAMK)

Pictures (87 -89) tell the story.



Picture 87. The roof truss is being lifted to its final position. (TAMK)



Picture 88. The truss for the back follows. (TAMK)



Picture 89. The cornice panel is attached. (TAMK)



Picture 90. A small party was held when the supporting structures were ready. The honorary chairperson of Pro Monrepos, Kalevi Sassi, giving a speech. From the left: Teuvo Muuronen, Helge Ampuja, Viktor Kukkonen and Evgeny Trufanov. To the right: Markku Lauttajärvi. The flags are held by Sirkka Kemppe and Kirsi Isoviita. (TAMK)

Building continues (Pictures 91 – 95) . . .



Picture 91. On top of the temple. (TAMK)



Picture 92. Mr Koreasalo's ingenious design for the roof: The roof is supported by struttet trusses leading from the pillars to the back wall. On top of these laminated girders will be placed.



Picture 93. The roof structure from another angle. (TAMK)



Picture 94. Markku Lauttajärvi and Joni Virtanen checking the drawings. (TAMK)



Picture 95. A view of the temple building site. (TAMK)



Picture 96. Final touches. The pillars taper upwards. (TAMK)



Picture 97. Completing the work. The scaffolding was on loan from Tampere. (TAMK)



Picture 98. Everything in the temple, including the decorations, was made of wood. (TAMK)



Picture 99. Finale. (TAMK)



Picture 100. Temple of Neptune on 12. September 1999 when Juha Lankinen came to inspect it. Four wedding couples had visited the place on the day, too. The building work had taken two weeks to complete. Ludwigsburg in the background. (JL)

The temple was inaugurated on 22 September, 1999, seven months after the first meeting. Two hundred guests and journalist celebrated in beautiful weather. Count Peter von der Pahlen (who would own Monrepos if it would still be on Finnish soil) and the chair of the Leningrad oblast cultural committee, Vladimir B. Bogush, cut the ribbons.



Picture 101. The temple waiting to be inaugurated. (JL)



Picture 102. Press conference after the inauguration of the temple. From left: Chair of Pro Monrepos association, count Peter von der Pahlen and architect Lauri Tiihonen. (TAMK)



Picture 103. The inauguration of the temple of Neptune on 22 Sep, 1999. (JL)



Picture 104. The temple is handed over to Park Monrepo. From the left: Liisa Rikala from Tampere Tampere University of Applied Sciences, Kauko Relander, chair of the Pro Monrepos association-, Tapani Kostamovaara from Tampere Adult Education Centre and the interpreter Roine Tuhkanen. (JL)



Picture 105. Von der Pahlen and Bogush cutting the ribbons. (TAMK)



Picture 106. From the left: Vladimir B. Bogush, Viktor Dubinin, count Peter von der Pahlen and Evgeny Trufanov. (TAMK)



Picture 107. Count Peter von der Pahlen being interviewed at the inauguration of the temple of Neptune. (TAMK)



Picture 108. Temple of Neptune next to the famous ancient pine tree in 2003. (TAMK)



Picture 109. Facing the temple . . . (TAMK)



Picture 110. . . . and looking at it from an angle in 2003. (TAMK)

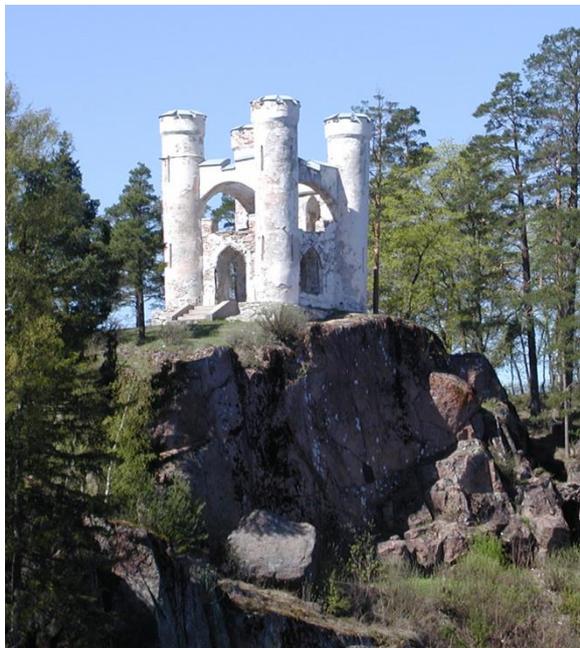
LUDWIGSBURG

In the 1820s, the English architect Charles Tatham designed a mausoleum on the Isle of Dead. It is the shape of castle and has a stone and tile structure. The plastering is bright white.



Pictures 111 and 112. Ludwigsburg in 1942 (JL)

When the temple of Neptune was inaugurated, Kauko Relander who was then the chair of the Pro Monrepos association, referred to the mausoleum Ludwigsburg saying it looked as if it was waiting for its renovators. This sparked interest but the project was not as easily realised as rebuilding something that had already been demolished. Renovating an existing building required special permissions.



Picture 113. "Ludwigsburg, "as if waiting for its renovators". (TAMK)

A permission needs a plan and so two students from TAMK, Jarno Oravasaari and Minna Arola, took it upon themselves to create the plans as their final thesis. The appendices of the thesis

included everything needed to carry the project out. The work was supervised by Pekka Väisälä and Harri Miettinen with invaluable help from Aino Heikkinen from CT-Laastit Ltd who specialise in the plastering of facades. The was won a prize and was translated into Russian.



Picture 114. Ludwigsburg in 1999. Soviets had made attempts to renovate the mausoleum. (TAMK)

Pictures 115 – 118 show what type of damage you get when plastering is carried out with too much cement.



Picture 115. Plastering has come of taking some of the tiling with it. (TAMK)



Picture 116. The towers are badly damaged. (TAMK)



Picture 117. Cracks between the towers. (TAMK)



Picture 118. The plastering in the vaults is coming off. (TAMK)



Picture 119. Russian scaffolding. (TAMK)



Picture 120. The mausoleum after the first round of renovations in the winter of 2004. (JL)



Picture 121. The result of the plastering carried out in December 2003! Picture from 2004. (JL)

The Russians began the renovation of Ludwigsburg in 2003. In the summer of 2004, another Russian company continued the work. The work continued in 2005 and photographs taken in 2006 show a new image of the mausoleum. Time will tell how well the structures last.



Picture 122. Ludwigsburg in January 2006. (JL)

THE SECOND ARCHED BRIDGE

The second arched bridge ja the tea pavilion from the 1820s had also been demolished after the war. They were redesigned based on old photographs. The work was done by a TAMK student, Olli Kolkka. The Russians approved his plans and so four construction engineering students from TAMK built the sides of the bridge in Tampere. It took them five days to install them in Monrepos. Everything went to plan and the bridge was inaugurated in October 2001.



Picture 123. The second arched bridge in 1937. There used to be salmon pond between the bridges the water level of which was monitored by the dam below the bridge. (JL)



Picture 124. The arched bridge from 2001 photographed from the same angle as the original bridge in picture 123. (TAMK)



Picture 125. The bridge builders Jani Turunen, Jarmo Suojanen ja Kari Rantanen preparing the sides of the bridge in Tampere. (TAMK)



Picture 126. Adjusting the sides. (TAMK)



Picture 127. The students painted the sides in Tampere. (TAMK)



Picture 128. The load has arrived in Monrepos in schedule. The interpreter Olga Glazkova, Harri Miettinen and Jarno Oravasaari checking the materials. (TAMK)



Picture 129. Unloading 500 meters from the site. (TAMK)



Picture 130. Manpower need for the carrying of the arched beams. (TAMK)



Picture 131. Igor Zukov from Park Monrepos observing the building of the bridge. (TAMK)



Picture 132. One beam in place and the others waiting to get there. (TAMK)



Picture 133. Final measuring and adjusting the beams. (TAMK)



Picture 134. The beams were supported to prevent fluctuation. (TAMK)



Picture 135. The prefabricated studs had to be carefully put to place. (TAMK)



Picture 136. The studs are successfully installed. (TAMK)



Picture 137. Preparations for the handrail to be installed. (TAMK)



Picture 138. Installing the deck of the bridge. (TAMK)



Picture 139. Jarno Oravasaari finishing the sides. (TAMK)



Picture 140. Spherical elements on the new Chinese bridge.(TAMK)



Picture 141. Pro Monrepos activists helping with the painting. (TAMK)



Picture 142. Watch out for the fresh paint! (TAMK)



Picture 143. Final touches. (TAMK)



Picture 144. Builders from Tampere and local people (TAMK)



Picture 145. The bridge is finished, the builders leave. . . (TAMK)



Picture 146. . . . and the first users come! (TAMK)



Picture 147. An autumnal view of the first arched bridge. (TAMK)



Picture 148. The bridge ready to be inaugurated. (TAMK)



Picture 149. Harri Miettinen talking with the help of interpreters. (TAMK)



Picture 150. Olli Kolkka who made the plans together with the supervisor from Park Monrepos. (TAMK)



Picture 151. The bridge bears the burden. (TAMK)



Picture 152. The rebuilt bridge in 2001 . . . (TAMK)



Picture 153. . . . and the original bridge before the war, photographed from the same angle. (JL)

TEA PAVILION

The tea pavilion was prefabricated in Tampere. But this time transporting the elements to Vyborg was not as straight forward as before. The protocol at the customs was more complicated and the materials remained there for several days. Because of the delay, the building time was too short and the builders made a new journey in October. The time was not sufficient as winter was approaching. Two students, Otto Lindstedt and Tero Väikkilä gave the finishing touches to the pavilion in the summer of 2003.



Picture 154. The tea room from the 1820s photographed in the 1950s. (JL)



Picture 155. The old stone foundations were still in place. They were taken back into use. (TAMK)



Picture 156. The materials have arrived at last and the work can begin. (TAMK)



Picture 157. The ready painted poles are erected. (TAMK)



Picture 158. The supporting beams for the roof are erected. (TAMK)



Picture 159. Work and pictures in 2002. (TAMK)



Picture 160. Roof nearly finished. (TAMK)



Picture 161. The structure is covered to wait for the following summer. (TAMK)



Picture 162. Otto Lindstedt, one of the two trainees who finished he tea room in 2003. (TAMK)



Picture 163. The tearoom was finished in 2003 . . . (TAMK)



Picture 164. . . . and from another angle. (TAMK)

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROJECTS

The rebuilding of structures in Monrepos made many things possible. Not only were structures erected, but people were interacting on a national and international level working in something that has a great deal of cultural and sentimental value.

Over twenty construction engineering students from TAMK took part in the projects, and other institutions were involved, as well, most notably the adult education centre of Tampere (TAKK). Both teachers and students learnt about Russian approach to such projects and Russian life. This is significant as Russia is an important trading partner in construction business.

The Russians involved in the project, on the other hand, saw how Finns operate in such projects. Many Finnish companies operating in Russia, assisted the project in many ways. Among these were Finnforest Kerto, Tikkurila Paints Oy and CT-Laastit Oy.

Contacts with Finnish non-governmental organisations have been rewarding. Through the Pro Monrepos association we have been able to make contact with various Russian authorities. We hope that our enthusiasm will act as a catalyst for further improving Monrepos and its surroundings.



Picture 165. In 2002, President Halonen visited Monrepos on her return from visiting President Putin. She was introduced to the park by Evgeny Trufanov who described the cooperation between Finns and Russians in order to preserve the beautiful and valuable site. (JL)

SOURCES

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