

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE JOKIOINEN ESTATE

HISTORY OF THE JOKIOINEN ESTATE FROM 1562 TO 1773

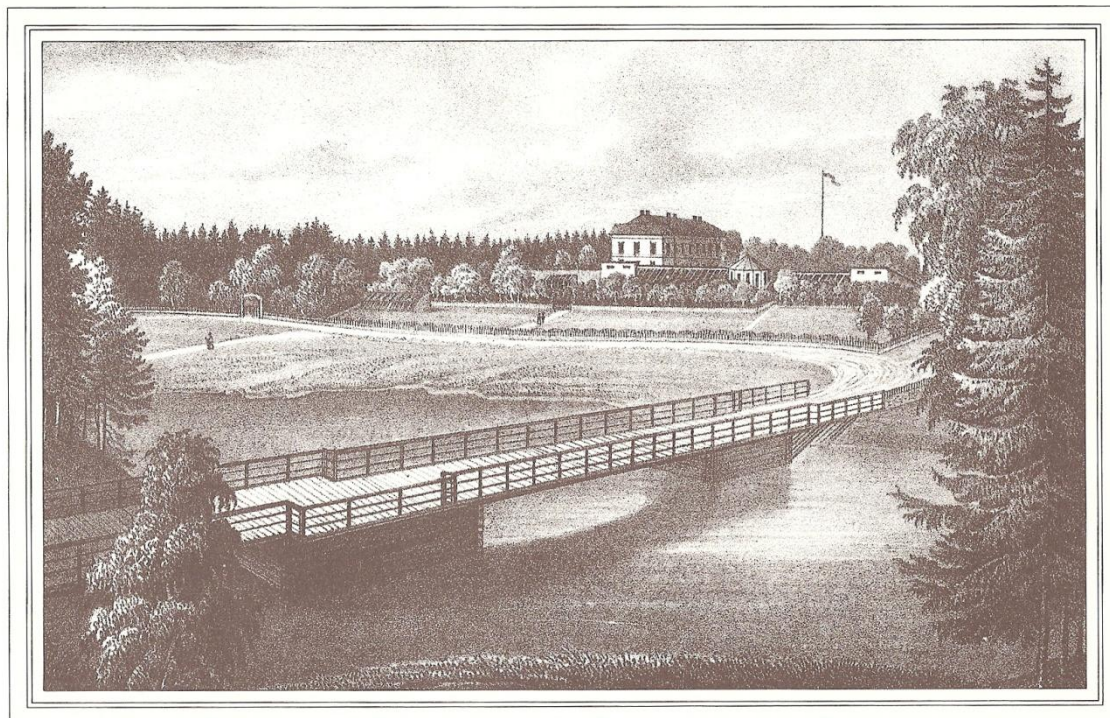
The history of the Jokioinen Estate can be traced back to 1562, when the King of Sweden *Erik XIV* gave the Jokioinen fief in the Porras Region to *Klaus Kristersson Horn*. Horn had been a leader and negotiator in a war to extend Swedish territories to Tallinn and Eastland. In exchange for the fief, Horn had to provide ten horsemen for the Royal Army of Sweden.

In the 16th century, ownership of the Jokioinen fief reverted to the crown twice.

The fief was given to *Klaus Fleming* in 1571. *Duke Carl* – the future King of Sweden – donated the fief to *Jesper Matsson Kruus* as a reward for his victories in the Baltic Wars. Kruus built a manor around 1618 by the waterfalls. This was the birth of the Jokioinen Estate.

The present church in Jokioinen was built by *Johan Jespersson Kruus* in 1631. The Kruus family owned the Jokioinen Estate from the 17th century to the beginning of the 18th century. In the 1710s – the period called “the Greater Wrath” – Russian soldiers and farm workers demolished most of the estate buildings. Reconstruction began in 1722.

Adam Horn bought the main part of the estate in 1747 and sold it five years later to *Reinhold Johan Jägerhorn*. The manor completed in 1750. Jägerhorn bought back all the land of the estate. Repair work continued and new buildings were erected. At that time, the estate had 32 000 hectares. Jägerhorn went heavily into debt and the Swedish bank sold the estate by auction in 1773 to *Gustaf Gottfried Reuterholm*.



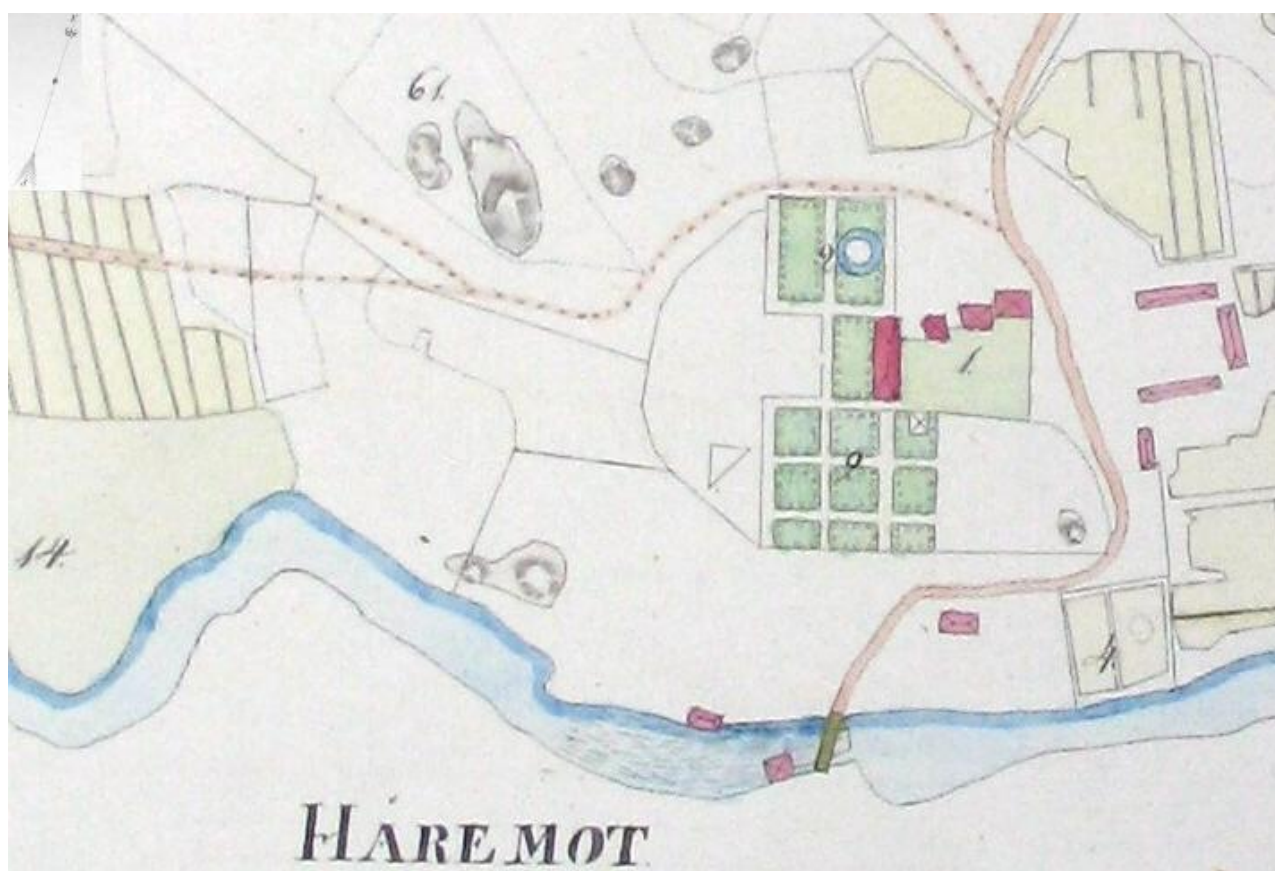
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JOKIOINEN

HISTORY OF THE ESTATE PARK FROM 1773 TO 1794

Chief Judge *Gustaf Gottfried Reuterholm* was very interested in developing the estate as a model farm featuring a park and crofts. He himself lived in Sweden, but sent apple and other seeds to Jokioinen and visited the estate several times to see how the plants were growing. In letters to his wife, he wrote about gooseberry and currant harvests and the blooming of the white

narcissuses and white roses. Nowadays, the orchard is still where he established it: the south hillside. At that time, the manor was located almost exactly where the present manor now stands. Other parts of the park were situated on its north side. The park was established in the baroque style, with garden quarters bounded by trees.



Map from the year 1795, before Willebrand redesigned the park and buildings. Explanations: 1 = yard in the east, 2 = orchard (nine apple tree blocks) and park.

E.G. VON WILLEBRAND REDESIGNS THE ESTATE DURING 1791-1809

Reuterholm had to sell the Jokioinen Estate to *Ernst Gustaf von Willebrand* in 1791. From 1809 to 1820, the estate was run by his widow *Wendla Gustava von Willebrand*. Willebrand was the most significant owner of the Jokioinen Estate. The present manor (completed in 1798), old cowshed (1799), granary (1802), office building (1804), Murula (residence for foremen and a distillery, 1808), tower storehouse (moved to Jokioinen in 1809) were built by him. Today all the buildings are in good condition and in the use of either MTT or the Jokioinen Municipality.

Willebrand also redesigned the park in the English tradition. Only the orchard remained in its place

and in a baroque style. For the first time, trees were planted on the east side of the manor to form tree avenues. The circular walkway featured a fountain.

It is told that Willebrand planted roses in the park with his own hands. The park was extended to the west, stretching to the Loimijoki River. There were several paths and wooden benches, pavilions and arbours. A rock in the river featured a Chinese pavilion, where one could gaze at the moon. A summerhouse stood on a small island in the river. Under Willebrand's influence, the Jokioinen Estate became a popular destination for upper class visitors.



The map from 1862. The park and buildings were redesigned mainly by von Willebrand. Explanations: 1 = manor 2 = glass houses 3 = old cowshed 4 = granary 5 = office building 6 = Murula 7 = tower storehouse 8 = grave of E.G. von Willebrand and his wife 9 = orchards (nine blocks of apple trees) 10 = Loimijoki River

HISTORY OF THE ESTATE FROM 1826 TO THE PRESENT

Josef Bremer bought the Jokioinen Estate in 1826 and gave it to his sons in 1861. *Walfrid* and *Casimir Bremer* sold it to a company called Jockis Gårds Co. in 1871. *Johan Mannerheim* (brother of Marshal *Mannerheim*) became the manager director of Jockis Gårds Co. and later bought a majority holding in the company.

Mannerheim sold his shares in Jockis Gårds Co. (1915) to *Alfred Kordelin*. This transaction made Kordelin the biggest landowner in Finland. In those days, there were 1500 cows, 220 horses

and a total of 2100 hectares of cultivated fields on the Jokioinen Estate.

In 1918, the Jokioinen Estate was sold to the State of Finland. Due to the land reform, the crofters gained ownership of the land they had cultivated. The Jokioinen Estate remained a significant Finnish farm with its 2000 hectares.

Until 1971, it was a school farm under the Ministry of Agriculture. Since 1979, the Jokioinen Estate area has been used by Agrifood Research Finland (MTT).



Manor of the Jokioinen Estate



Over 200-year-old oak from Willebrand's era



Murula, office building, granary



Tower storehouse

More information: <http://portal.mtt.fi/portal/page/portal/mtt/mtt/puistot/jokioistenkartanopuisto> (in Finnish)

References: Ari & Eila Turtola: Heritage walk kartanopolku, Agricultural Research Centre, Eeva Ruoff: Vanhoja suomalaisia puutarhoja 2002, Otava