

# NOKIA MANOR's



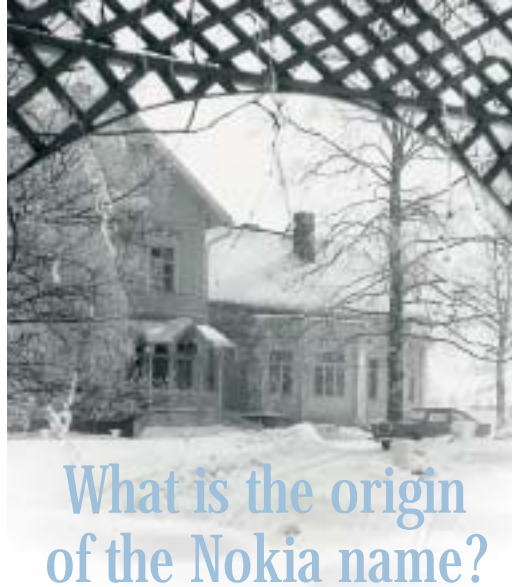
s e v e n   c e n t u r i e s

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s e v e n   c e n t u r i e s



## What is the origin of the Nokia name?

*The Nokia name comes from the ancient soot marten, a small, black-furred predatory animal that lived on the banks of the Nokianvirta river. The old Finnish word “nois,” i.e. “nokia,” meant a dark-furred sable, like the marten. Today the City of Nokia's coat of arms bears the likeness of this animal climbing a blue stream.*

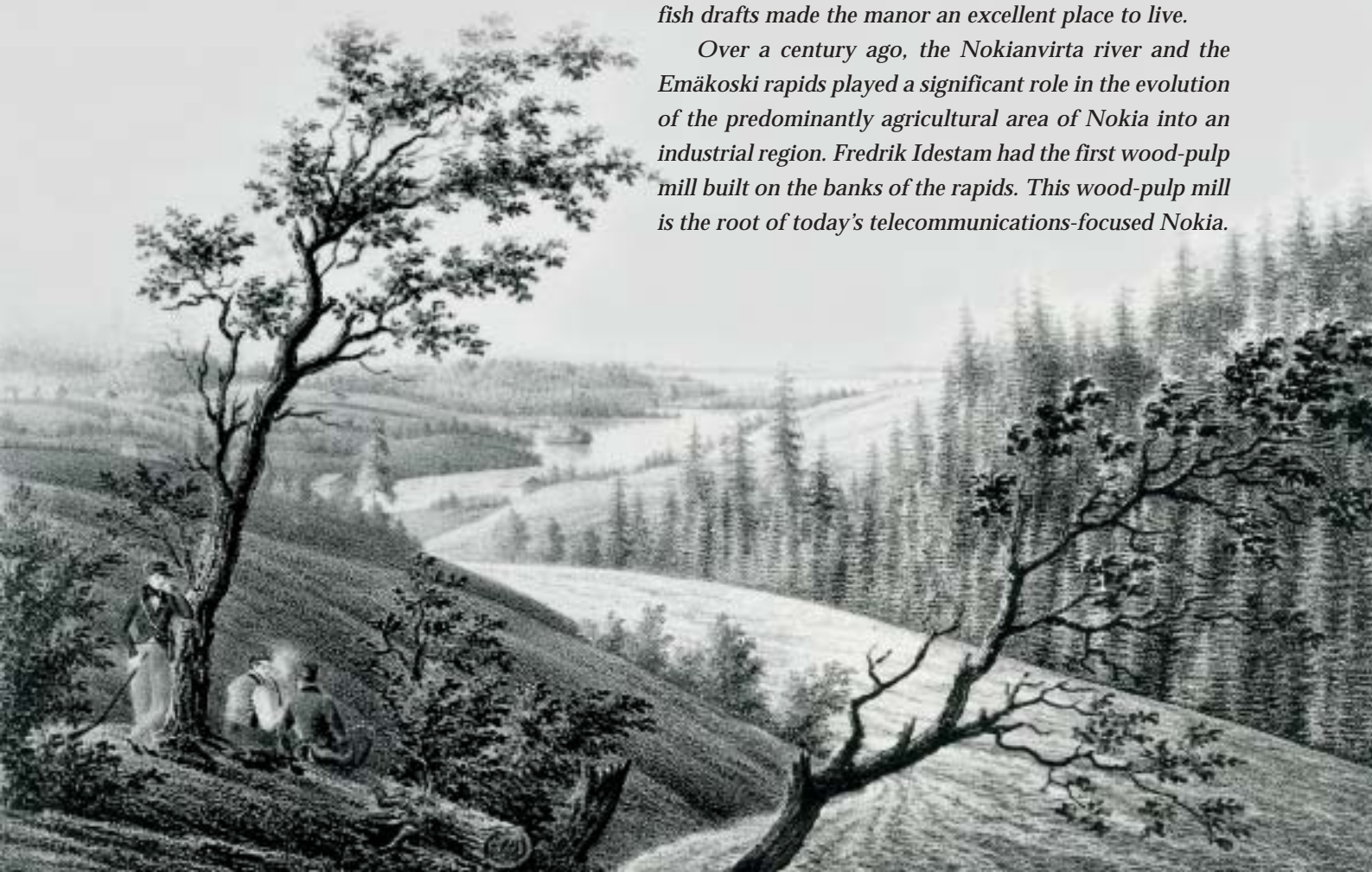
*As a place name, Nokia initially meant only the Nokia manor. Later, it was also used to refer to the people of Nokia in the parish of Pirkkala. When Fredrik Idestam founded the Nokia company in 1865, the Nokia name started to be used more commonly in reference to the entire industrial community that had emerged. The name of the Pohjois-Pirkkala township, established in 1937, was changed after one year to the Nokia township in congruence with the area's biggest industrial facility and employer. In 1977 the township became the city of Nokia.*



# A manor on the river bank

*The waters of Näsijärvi and Pyhäjärvi lakes have flowed along the Nokianvirta river toward the sea for many millenniums. The Nokia manor was built on the banks of the Nokianvirta river near the head where the Emäkoski rapids rage. Fertile land, good means of travel and abundant fish drafts made the manor an excellent place to live.*

*Over a century ago, the Nokianvirta river and the Emäkoski rapids played a significant role in the evolution of the predominantly agricultural area of Nokia into an industrial region. Fredrik Idestam had the first wood-pulp mill built on the banks of the rapids. This wood-pulp mill is the root of today's telecommunications-focused Nokia.*





## Legendary chieftain

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*According to legend, the Nokia manor had its first owner as far back as the 1270s. Matti Kurki, the legendary Chieftain of the Pirkkala people, led the subjugation of the Lapps. He is said to have received the Nokia estate as compensation for renouncing the taxation of the Lapps.*

*The Nokia manor was in the central district of the large Pirkkala parish. The huntsmen and woodsmen from Pirkkala staked claims in the huge wilderness areas north of their settlements. The journeys of these men took them to the remote corners of Lapland in the 1100s and 1200s.*

*Information about the manor in the medieval times is scarce. It is known, however, that the Bishop of Turku owned the estate for some time. High Prince of the Church, Bishop Maunu Tavast, was personally looking in to the fishing boundaries in the Nokia district. The ruins of a small private chapel from those times can be found on the grounds of the estate.*



## From bishops to judges

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*The first documented information about Nokia manor dates back to 1505. It was back then that Masku District Court Judge Didrik Hannunpoika sold his hereditary estate to his colleague Jeppe Volmarinpoika, District Court Judge of Ylä-Satakunta. The sale price was 300 markkas.*

*Jeppe Volmarinpoika sought confirmation of the estate purchase from Regent Sten Sture. Jeppe*

*Volmarinpoika was at odds with the Bishop of Turku and wanted to have authoritative assurance for his purchase in case of any “Episcopal interests” toward the manor.*

*Jeppe Volmarinpoika formed a manor to live in from two separate Nokia estates, and married Brita Erikintytär, the widow of Bailiff Jöns Skytte. Connections to the bishopric remained because Martti Skytte, Brita’s son from her first marriage, was appointed Finland’s first Lutheran Bishop in 1527.*

***The story of the stone and the knoll.** For centuries the grounds of the estate have harbored the enigmatic Nokia Stone, which is probably a medieval gravestone. Folklore has it that the meter-and-a-half-long stone slab is the gravestone of Matti Kurki, the legendary Pirkkala Chieftain. Embellished with runic inscriptions, the stone is part of a grave mound where also the foundation of the small medieval chapel has been found. The stone chapel with brick arches probably functioned as the private church of the Nokia estate during the bishop’s ownership.*

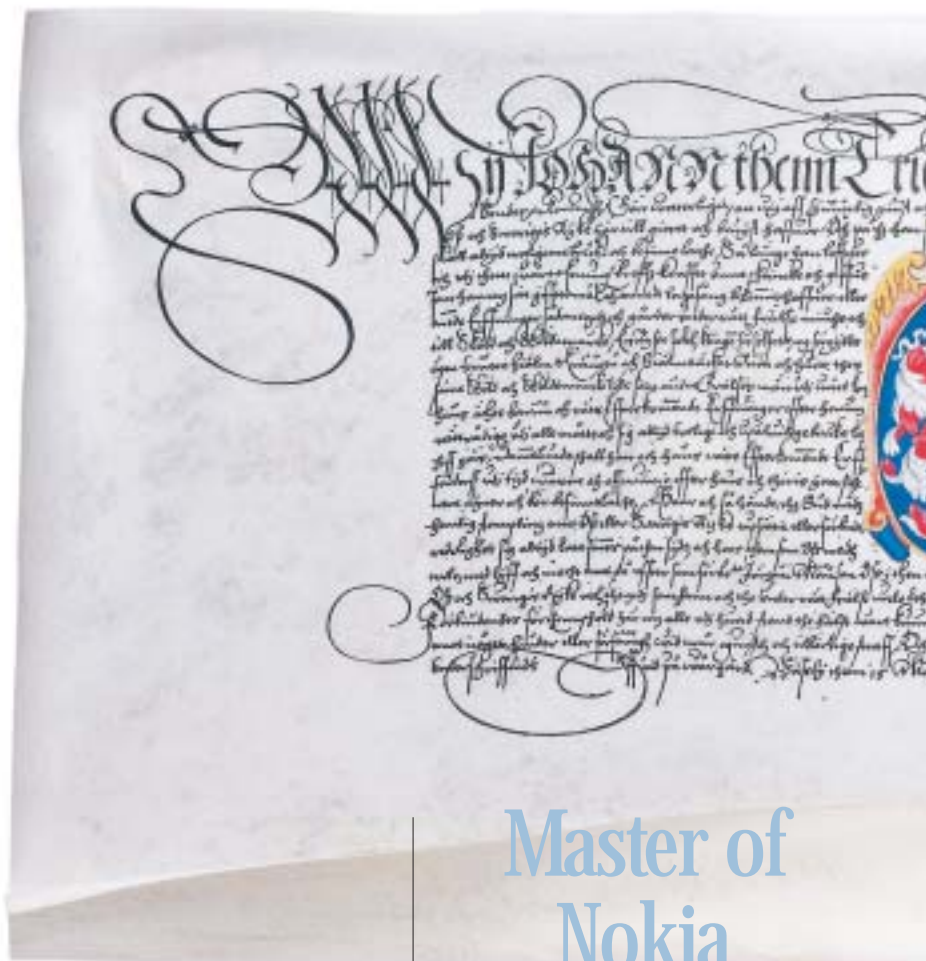




## Judge Gustaf Vasa

*In 1529 Jeppe Volmarinpoika gave the estate to his daughter Brita and her second husband Olavi Laurinpoika in return for a decent pension. Soon after this, however, Brita died. Olavi, now a widower, sold the estate to the master of Vääksy, Jöns Vestgöte, whom the King had given several positions of trust in Finland. The sale resulted a 20-year-long dispute. Yrjö Maununpoika,*

*Brita's son from her first marriage, wanted to reclaim the estate for the family. The King himself, Gustaf Vasa, resolved the quarrel in Yrjö Maununpoika's favor at the Gripsholma Castle in 1553.*



## Master of Nokia

*People started calling Yrjö Maununpoika "Master of Nokia." He didn't always live in his manor because he was also a Courtier at the Vyborg Castle (1547-51) and Constable of the Olavinlinna Castle (1567-75). As a defender*





***WE JOHAN THE THIRD BY THE GRACE OF GOD, King of Sweden, of the Goths and Wends make it known that, We, for the special favor and grace, as well as for the benevolent kindness of the loyal service which Our Beloved, Trustee and Subject, Yrjänä Maununpoika, has done and demonstrated for Us and the Kingdom of Sweden...***

*It was by this letter that Johan III gave Yrjänä Maununpoika and his “marital children and Legitimate Heirs a Shield and a Coat of Arms”.*

of the Eastern border, he and his soldiers rushed across the border and destroyed the countryside within a range of 40 leagues (400 kilometers). As a reward for the heroism, the Master of Nokia was ennobled in 1573 for “his

loyalty to the Olavinlinna Castle”. He received a coat of arms depicting a Russian saber between three horse-shoes.

The noble family was short-lived. The Master of Nokia died two years

after his ennoblement. His son Erik, who was also called the flattering name “the horseman of five horses”, died in Vyborg during a military campaign against Russia in 1592. He didn’t leave any heirs.

# Nokia manor a critical site in the Cudgel War

*Four years after the death of Erik Yrjönpoika, the estate experienced a significant series of events. The leader of the Cudgelmen, Jaakko Ilkka, and his peasants set up a war camp at the Nokia estate on the last days of 1596. The Cudgelmen and the cavalry of the Governor of Finland, Klaus Fleming, met on the estate grounds two times. The owner at the time was Squire Yrjö Lindarm, nephew of Erik Yrjönpoika.*

*The exhaustion of the long war, the high taxation and heavy castle camp system that maintained the army had taken their toll on the peasants. Inspired by the strong leader, a civil revolt burst into flames. Led by Jaakko Ilkka, the Ostrobothnians advanced to the Nokia estate. Fleming and his troops marched from Turku to Pirkkala, south of Pyhäjärvi lake. Fleming aimed for peace with the negotiators he sent across the ice-covered water. The price of peace was the cession of the Cudgel commanders.*

*When Jaakko Ilkka heard that “his hide was for sale” at the negotiating table, he escaped on horseback into the night’s darkness. The Cudgelmen grew uneasy and fled behind Ilkka. In the rush to leave, the estate’s hay barn caught fire. When Fleming’s cavalymen noticed this, they hurriedly set out to catch the escapees. A great number of the Cudgelmen were killed in the pursuit, and Ilkka’s destiny was the beheading block one month later. The Cudgelmen held the manor house and its grounds as their base for one week. The manor residents had fled elsewhere, and the manor was completely destroyed in the hands of the Cudgelmen.*

***The Burnt Village by Albert Edelfelt.  
The painting depicts events during  
the Cudgel War, 1596-1597.***

***Jaakko Ilkka’s monument stands  
along the road to the Nokia manor.***







## Kruus ownership in the 1600s

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*District Court Judge Jesper Kruus purchased Nokia manor in 1614. At the time, he was the biggest private landowner in Finland. Being a busy servant of the Crown, he seldom visited the manor. He was commander-in-chief of the Finnish and Livonian troops, Counselor, Field Marshal and the nation's Tax Master.*

*During the Kruus era, the estate had horses from the Ylä-Satakunta region as a specialty; these horses were sold to countries as far away as the Baltics. The fields of the tenant farms annually yielded over 400 barrels of grain, which were sold to Stockholm and Tallinn.*

*The estate's income went to the aristocratic owners in Sweden. The hired help hardly ever saw the owners. According to the account ledgers, the servants' wages included very little money; in addition to room and board, they were given shoes, cloth, wool and sheepskins. The servant staff at the time consisted of a bailiff, housekeeper, five farmhands, five maids and two shepherds.*

## Estate deteriorates during the War

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*The Great Northern War years also swept over Nokia, and the cultivated land deteriorated. The estate's old farmhand and Bailiff, Erkki Mikonpoika, tried to take care of the farm but the tax payments became insurmountable. The owners, who lived in Sweden, weren't interested in their far-away estate.*

*In 1732 Ylä-Satakunta Judge Klaus Bars purchased the Nokia and Viikki estates from the Kruus family and more than ten tenant farms for the bargain price of 12,000 silver talers. Soon afterward, both Klaus Bars and his daughter died. The estates were inherited by Bars' little granddaughter Sofia Juliana Kurck.*

*It wasn't until Sofia Juliana became an adult and married Captain Knorring in 1745 that a master and matron had once again resided at the Nokia estate. They moved into the manor house and repaired it from its state of ruin. The next one to inherit the estate was Sofia Juliana's son, Henrik Johan von Knorring. However, the estate was deeply in debt. And when*

*the main building burned to its foundation in 1786, the estate became uninhabited for a long time. Only a tenant farmer worked the fields.*





# The estate awakes

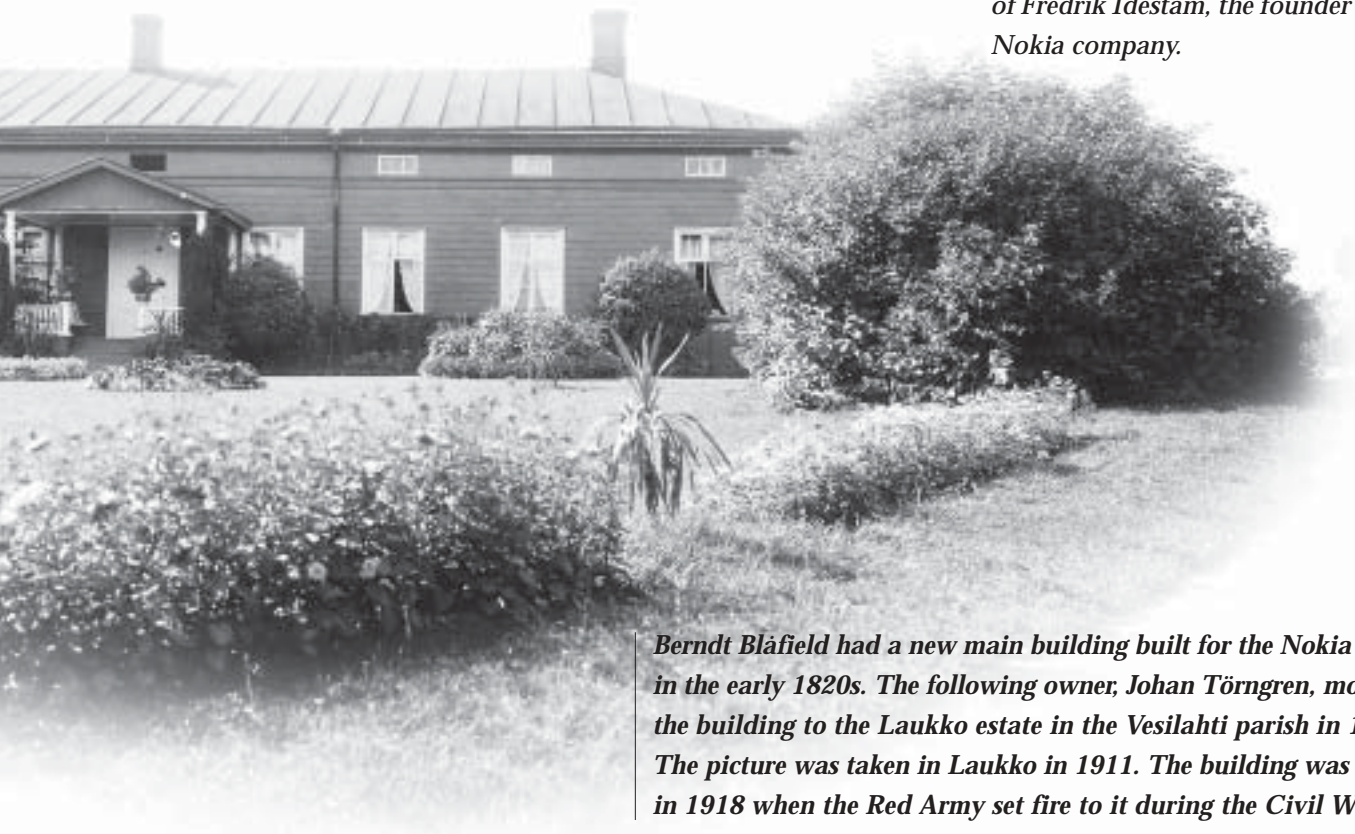
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*The Nokia estate awoke to new life in 1822 with its new master, Colonel Berndt Blåfield. He was an avid farmer and gardener. Blåfield had a new empire style main building built. During*

*the construction work, a barrow on the grounds of the estate was opened revealing the remains of the medieval chapel.*

*The next owner, the first director of the Finnish National Board of Health, Archiater Törngren, had the*

*estate's new empire building moved to become the main building of the Laukko estate he owned. The Archiater's son, Adolf Törngren, inherited the Nokia estate in 1859. He married 19-year-old Sofia Idestam. Sofia was the sister of Fredrik Idestam, the founder of the Nokia company.*



*Berndt Blåfield had a new main building built for the Nokia estate in the early 1820s. The following owner, Johan Törngren, moved the building to the Laukko estate in the Vesilahti parish in 1832. The picture was taken in Laukko in 1911. The building was destroyed in 1918 when the Red Army set fire to it during the Civil War.*



*Since the empire style main building had been moved to Laukko, the Nokia estate didn't have an actual main building for 46 years. The main building Idestam had built in 1878 was designed by Architect Theodor Höijer.*

## Nokia buys the estate

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*When Adolf Törngren fell into bankruptcy, Cecilia Lindroos, widow of a commercial counselor and mother-in-law of Senator Leo Mechelin, purchased the estate in 1868. Lindroos then sold the estate to the recently established wood-pulp mill called Nokia. Fredrik Idestam originally established the wood-pulp mill in Tampere in 1865 but moved it to Nokia because the hydropower limitations in Tam-*

*pere left no opportunity for expansion.*

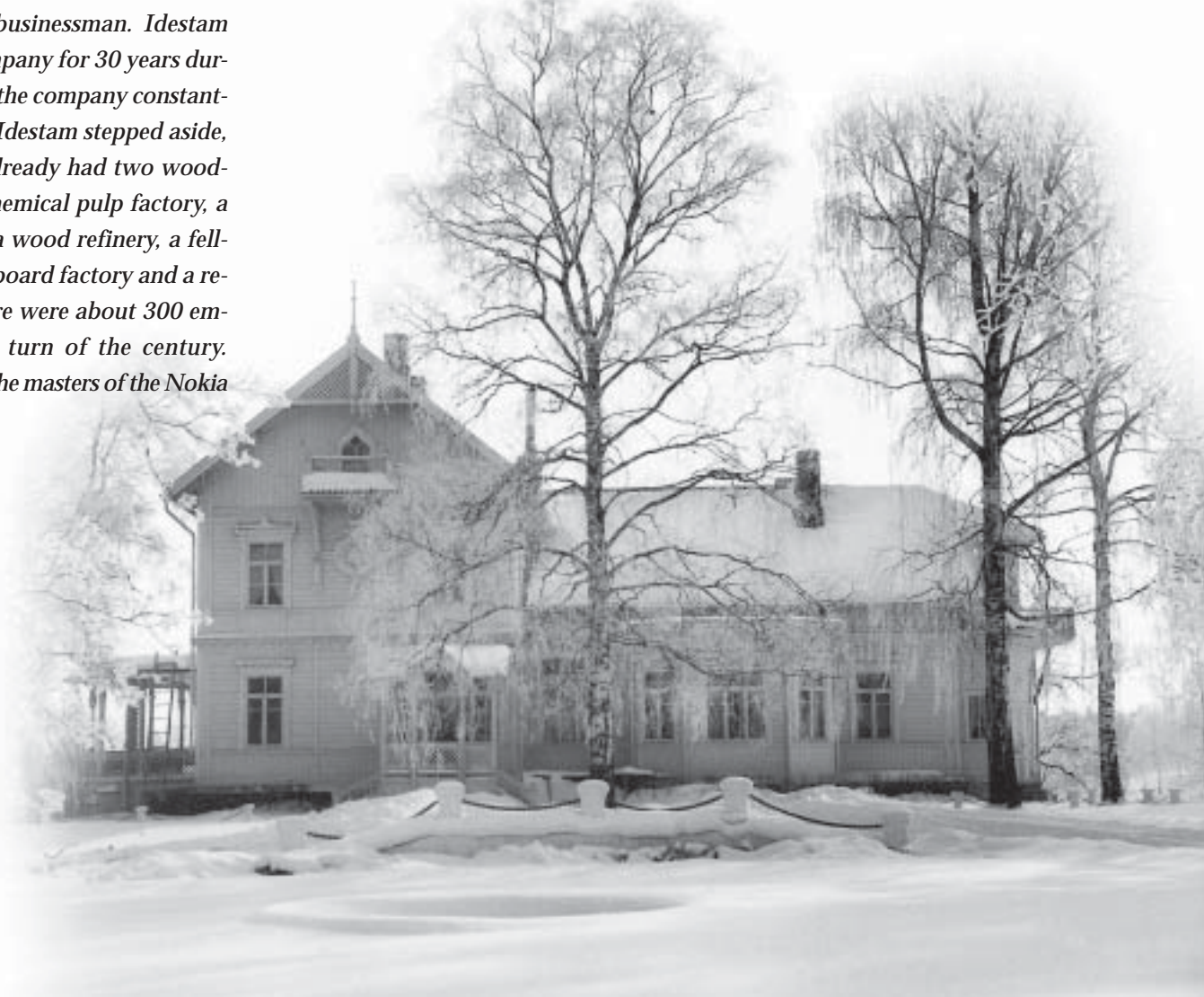
*When the wood-pulp mill's production started growing, the head office was moved from Tampere to Helsinki in 1873 to facilitate contact with customers. When the relations with the main customers were established, the office was moved to Nokia in 1877. At the same time, Nokia President Idestam moved to Nokia and built a new, two-story villa type main*

*building. However, Idestam didn't own the estate but occupied it on behalf of the company in accordance with Leo Mechelin's farming plan.*

*Idestam had surrounded himself with a group of wealthy university friends. They invested in the company and learned to trust Idestam as an accomplished businessman. Idestam headed the company for 30 years during which time the company constantly grew. When Idestam stepped aside, the company already had two wood-pulp mills, a chemical pulp factory, a paper factory, a wood refinery, a felling saw, a cardboard factory and a repair shop. There were about 300 employees at the turn of the century. After Idestam, the masters of the Nokia*

*estate have included Nokia presidents Gustaf Fogelholm 1895-1918, Gunnar Bonsdorf 1918-1919, Ingwald Sou-rander 1919-29, Gustaf Norden-svan 1929-58 and Torolf Sörensen 1959-72. The last master to live in the manor house was Kari Kairamo, from 1972 until his move to Helsinki in 1977.*

***Fredrik Idestam in 1860, a few years before establishing the wood-pulp mill.***





# New main building

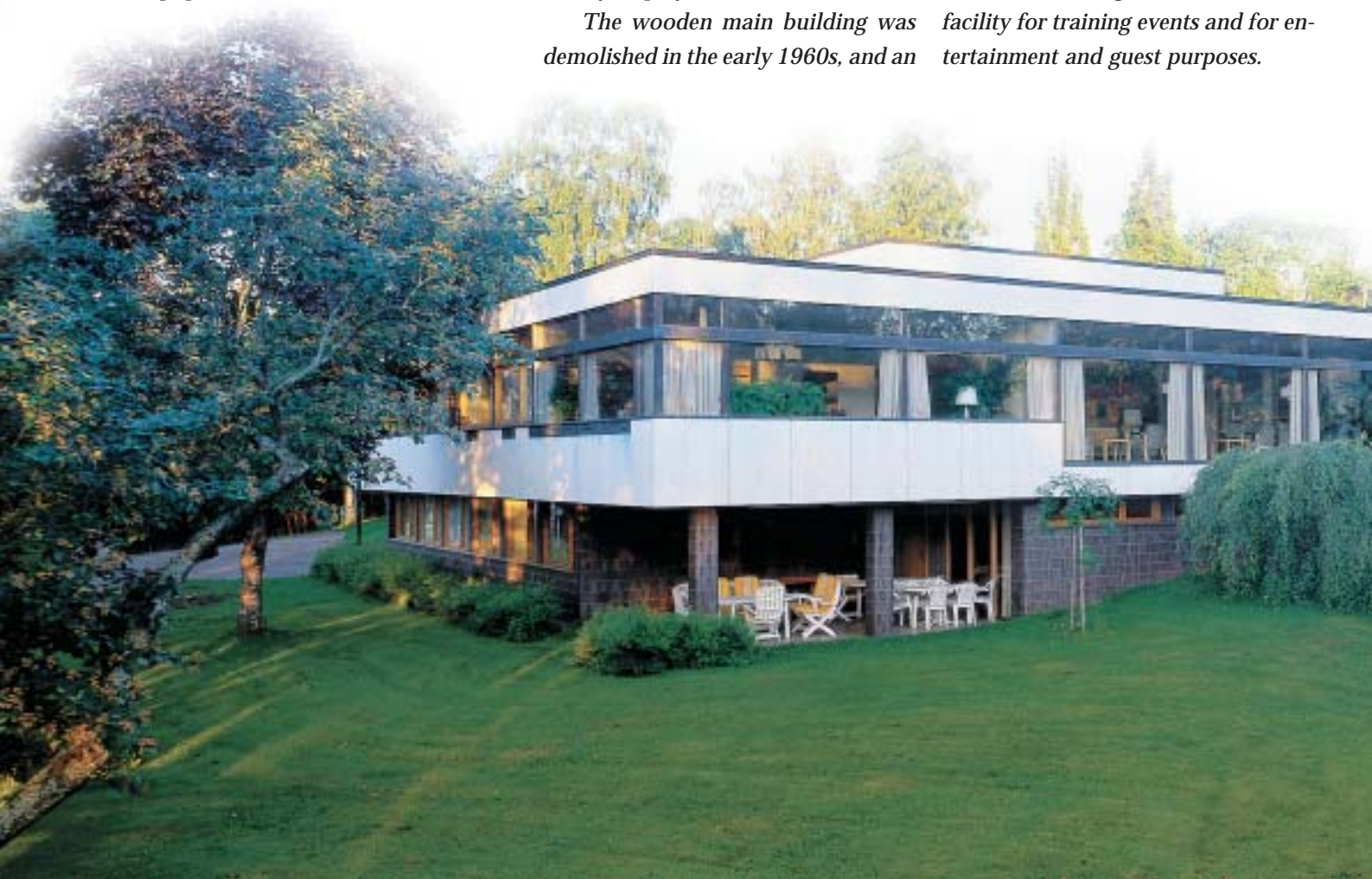
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*Farming was carried on at the estate until the late 1960s. At that time, about 100 hectares of land was still being farmed. The cattle and farming equipment were sold in 1969. The es-*

*tate's bakery and bread store were closed in 1970 and the greenhouse in 1980. Most of the services on the estate grounds had been created to serve the factory employees and their families.*

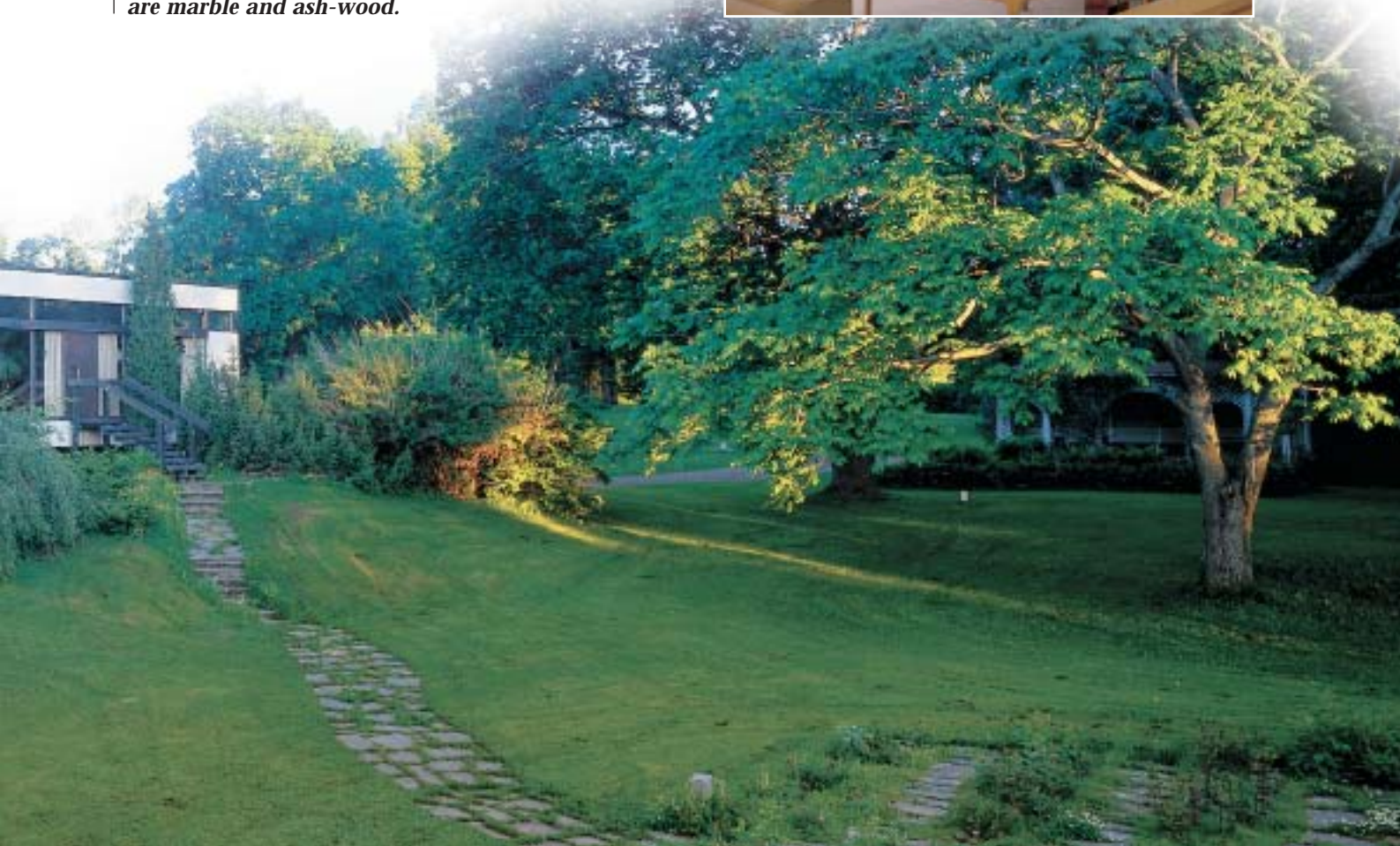
*The wooden main building was demolished in the early 1960s, and an*

*architectural contest was held for the design of the new building. In 1963 the modern building design of Woldemar Baeckman was built at the site. Since 1978, the building has been used as a facility for training events and for entertainment and guest purposes.*





*The top level of the main building constructed in 1963 contains the dining and living facilities. Among the materials used in the interior décor are marble and ash-wood.*



# The grounds of the Nokia estate

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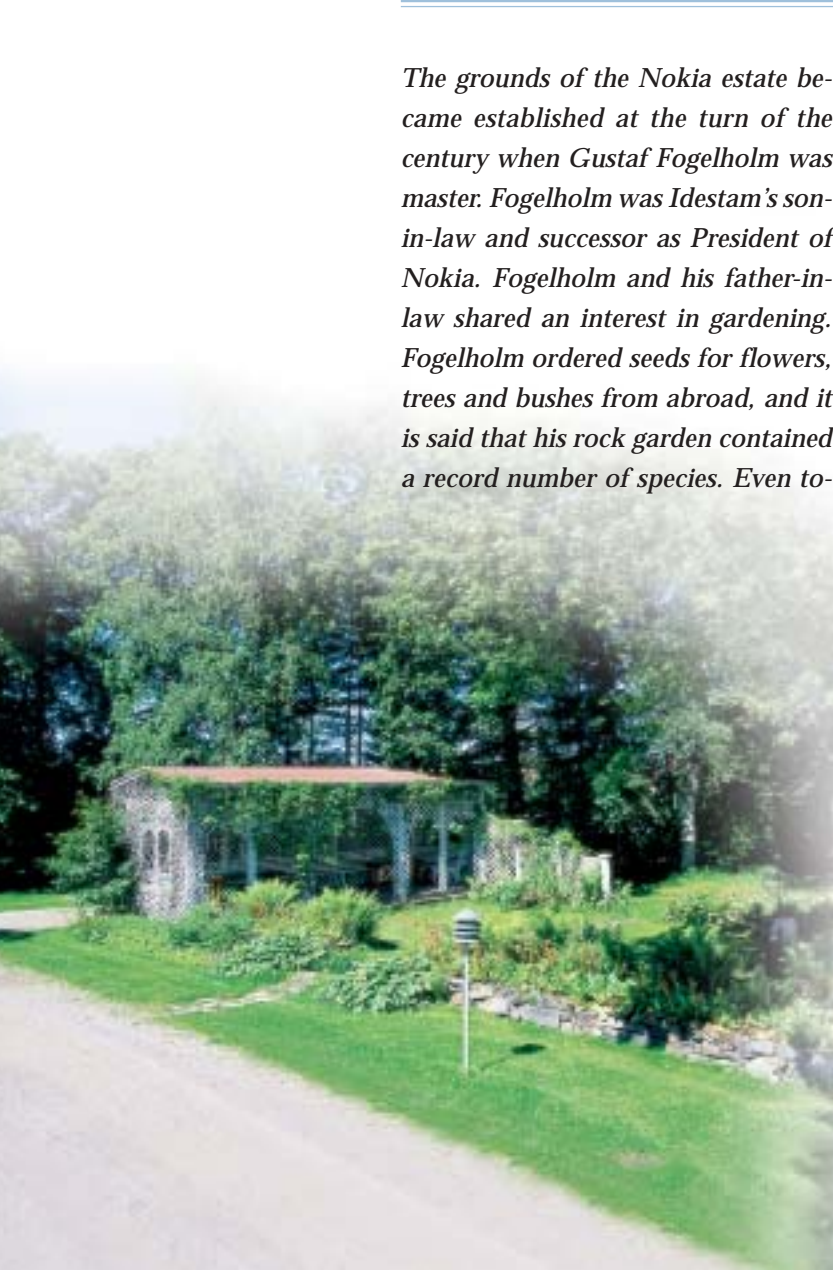
*The grounds of the Nokia estate became established at the turn of the century when Gustaf Fogelholm was master. Fogelholm was Idestam's son-in-law and successor as President of Nokia. Fogelholm and his father-in-law shared an interest in gardening. Fogelholm ordered seeds for flowers, trees and bushes from abroad, and it is said that his rock garden contained a record number of species. Even to-*

*day, the grounds boast an unusually diverse collection of trees. The lieutenant's summerhouse is a memorial to garden parties past.*

*A road lined with Siberian pines leads from the highway to the estate. Among the trees found on the estate grounds are oak, pyramidal oak and red oak. Among the softwood trees worth mentioning are silver firs, gray noble firs, larch, Siberian larch and an independence fir planted in 1987. A genuine rarity at Nokia's latitude is the nut-producing Manchurian noble walnut tree.*

*Among the familiar maples are lobed-leaf maple, Mongolian maple and crimson maple. The most noteworthy of the rowans is the Swedish rowan. In addition to ash, linden, mountain pine, cherry, apple, and horse chestnut trees, the estate has several species of lilacs.*

*A pergola has been on the grounds of the estate since the turn of the century. It has been called the Lieutenant's summerhouse after the master at the time, Gustaf Fogelholm.*

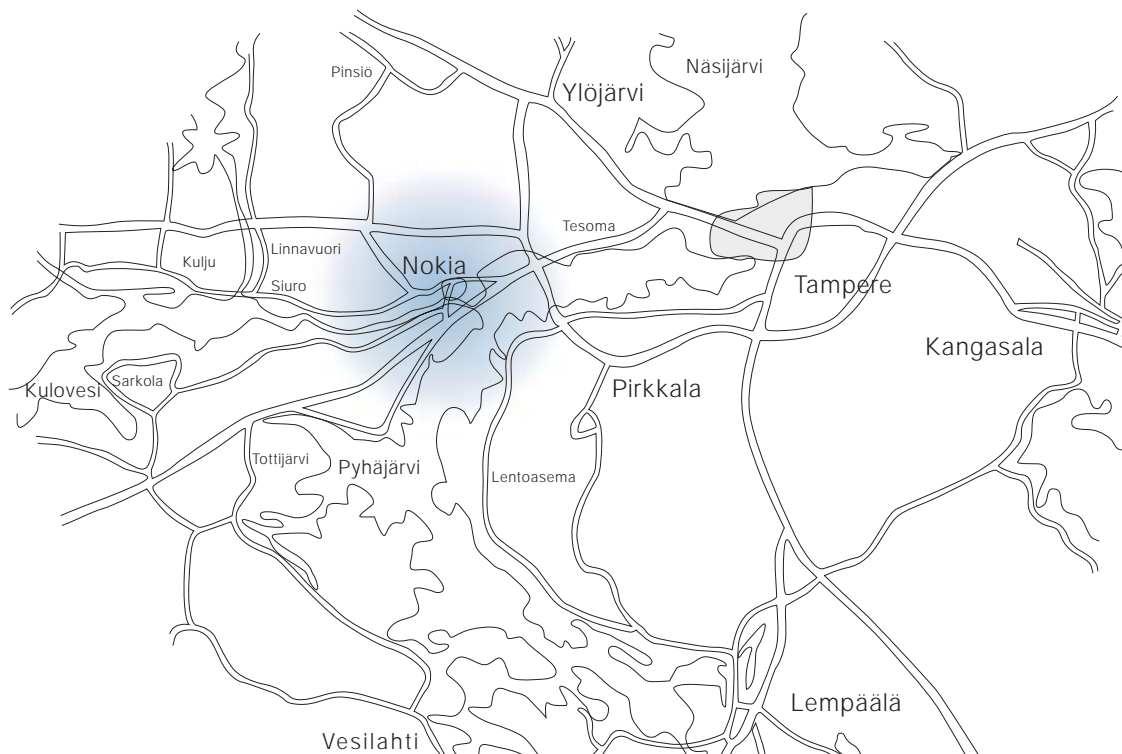


# The masters of the Nokia estate

<p><b>Matti Kurki</b>  <i>Legendary Pirkkala Chieftain</i>  ca. 1270s</p> <p><b>Church and the Bishop of Turku</b>  1300-1400s</p> <p><b>Didrik Hannunpoika</b>  <i>District Court Judge of Masku</i>  -1505</p> <p><b>Jeppe Volmarinpoika</b>  <i>District Court Judge of Ylä-Satakunta</i>  1505-1529</p> <p><b>Daughter Brita and  spouse Olavi Laurinpoika</b>  1529-1533</p> <p><b>Jöns Vestgöte</b>  1533-1553</p> <p><b>Brita's son Yrjö Maununpoika</b>  <i>"Master of Nokia"</i>  1553-1575</p> <p><b>son Erik Nokia</b>  <i>Cavalryman</i>  1575-1592</p> <p><b>nephew Yrjö Lindarm</b>  <i>Squire</i>  1592-1598</p>	<p><b>Erik Nokia's daughter Beata and  spouse Olavi Matinpoika</b>  1598-1614</p> <p><b>Jesper Matinpoika Kruus</b>  <i>District Court Judge of Ylä-Satakunta</i>  1614-1622</p> <p><b>widow Brita De la Gardie</b>  1622-1645</p> <p><b>son Lars Kruus</b>  <i>Colonel</i>  1645-1656</p> <p><b>widow Agneta Horn</b>  1656-1672</p> <p><b>son Gustav Kruus</b>  <i>Colonel</i>  1672-1692</p> <p><b>Lars Kruus's daughter Brita and  wife Fabian Wrede</b>  <i>Count</i>  1692-1716</p> <p><b>Lars Kruus's daughter Anna's son  Herman Fleming</b>  <i>Chamberlain</i>  1716-1732</p>	<p><b>Klaus Bars</b>  <i>District Court Judge of Ylä-Satakunta</i>  1732-1734</p> <p><b>Granddaughter Sofia Kurck and  spouse Karl von Knorring</b>  1734-1763</p> <p><b>son Henrik von Knorring</b>  <i>Major</i>  1763-1780</p> <p><b>Adam Blåfield</b>  <i>Second lieutenant</i>  1780-1822</p> <p><b>Adam Blåfield's nephew  Berndt Blåfield</b>  <i>Lieutenant colonel</i>  1822-1833</p> <p><b>Johan Törngren</b>  <i>Archiater</i>  1833-1859</p> <p><b>son Adolf Törngren</b>  <i>Master of Law</i>  1859-1868</p> <p><b>Cecilia Lindroos</b>  1868-1871</p> <p><b>Nokia 1871-</b></p>
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*The Idestam family's coat of arms is in the background.*





***Nokia Manor***

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