

Projects of tourist routes within the framework of the tourist product "St. Petersburg - Saimaa region", structured by the type of transport used

Structure	Subject, main objects	Target audiences	Seasonality	Duration	Cost, EUR	Promotion channels
Tourist route conditional name - "To Finland - along the Gulf of Finland"						
Sea cruise St. Petersburg - Vyborg, plus by road to the Saimaa region and back	Sea cruise, bus (car), cultural and historical, natural, gastronomic types of tourism. Additionally - souvenirs, shopping. SPb - Vyborg (cruise part) - Brusnichnoe - Lappeenranta - Lake Saimaa - Imatra - Savonlinna - Svetogorsk - SPb	"Collectors" "Intellectuals" Combinators "Naturalists"	Mostly from May to October, as well as - Christmas and New Year holidays (in case of purchase or charter of an ice-class motor ship)	About 5 days (excluding stay in St. Petersburg). Start from St. Petersburg from Angliyskaya emb. at 21.00 on Tue. Arrival to the center of St. Petersburg on Sun. in the evening. Overnight at the lake. Saimaa, in Lappeenranta.	from 500 to 1000 on average, excluding stay in St. Petersburg and air travel	Various B2B channels (exhibitions, road shows, press and info tours, etc.) B2C - mainly Internet, social networks
Tourist route conditional name - "EURO-VELO-PETER"						
Cycling trips within the main EURO-VELO routes with a stop in the Saimaa region and further through Vyborg to St. Petersburg	Cycling, ecological, active, sports tourism	Combinators "Naturalists" "Party People"	From Apr. until nov.	Approximately 3 days (excluding stay in St. Petersburg). Overnights in the Saimaa region, in Vyborg, in St. Petersburg	150-500 excluding stay in Helsinki / St. Petersburg	By communities, cycling clubs in Europe, Internet, social. networks, Sports and tourism media, outdoor activities
Tourist route conditional name - "Along the Saimaa Canal"						
River cruise from Vyborg to Lappeenranta, by road from St. Petersburg to Vyborg and the Saimaa region. Conversely - possibly railway "Allegro"	River cruise, bus (car), cultural and historical, natural, gastronomic types of tourism. Additionally - souvenirs, shopping. Possible route: St. Petersburg - Vyborg -	"Collectors" "Intellectuals" Combinators "Naturalists" "Party People"	April to October	2-3 days; overnight in Lappeenranta	300-400 excluding stay in St. Petersburg and air travel / railway transfer back	Various B2B channels (exhibitions, road shows, press and info tours, etc.) B2C - mainly Internet, social

	Saimaa Canal - Lappeenranta - Lemi - Savonlinna - Imatra - Brusnichnoe - St. Petersburg					networks
Tourist route conditional name - "Route" Allegro "						
Railway route between Helsinki and St. Petersburg, with stops in Vyborg and Vainikkala (Saimaa region). In the Saimaa and Vyborg regions - by road	Cultural and historical, natural, gastronomic, urban types of tourism. Additionally - souvenirs, shopping. Possible route: St. Petersburg - Vyborg - - Vainikkala - Lappeenranta - Lemi - Savonlinna - Imatra - Brusnichnoe - St. Petersburg. Or: Helsinki - Vainikkala - Lappeenranta - Lemi - Savonlinna - Imatra - Brusnichnoe - St. Petersburg - Helsinki	"Collectors" "Intellectuals" Combinators "Naturalists" "Party People"	Year-round	2-5 days, overnight stays are possible in Lappeenranta / Imatra, Vyborg; on Lake Saimaa	300 - 700 excluding stay in St. Petersburg and Helsinki, and air flight St. Petersburg - Helsinki	Various B2B channels (exhibitions, road shows, press and info tours, etc.) B2C - mainly Internet, social networks Outdoor advertising at railway stations
Tourist route conditional name - "Auto routes St. Petersburg - Leningrad region - Saimaa region"						
Car, bus trips of various directions and duration; caravan and caravan trips	Cultural and historical, autocamping, natural, gastronomic types of tourism. Additionally - souvenirs, shopping. A wide range of routes and auto logistics possible	"Collectors" "Intellectuals" Combinators "Naturalists" "Party People" Mostly individuals and small companies / groups	Year-round	2-5 days, overnight stays are possible everywhere.	150-500 excluding stay in Helsinki / St. Petersburg	By communities, car tourist clubs in Europe and the Russian Federation, Internet, social networks, Sports and tourism media, outdoor activities Caravan and caravan clubs

Prospects for the development of tourist routes of the chain "St. Petersburg - Leningrad region - Saimaa region"

Tour. routes	Remarks	Directions of development and application of efforts
1. "To Finland - across the Gulf of Finland"	<p>The route is promising (the sea cruise St. Petersburg - Vyborg has not been launched yet).</p> <p>The cruise company "Mobi - SPL" is considering the possibility of starting, from May 2021, a short sea cruise St. Petersburg - Vyborg, with a frequency of 2 times a week, on a river - sea class vessel (about 300 seats). A full cruise includes 2 overnights on the ship ("there" and "back") and a day in Vyborg.</p> <p>It is also possible to continue the cruise to Kotka and further to Helsinki.</p>	<p>For the project "SPb - LO - Saimaa region" this cruise will provide an additional opportunity for an entertainment tourist trip with a new, sea cruise mode of transport, just in the right direction - to the South-East. Finland. It is possible for the tourist to combine modes of transport and experiences.</p> <p>In terms of the economic prospects of the route:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an estimated flow of at least 75 thousand tourists per navigation (according to the forecasts of the Moby - SPL company); - the expected spending of tourists, in addition to the cost of the cruise itself, at the points of stay before and after the cruise - 562 million rubles per year (according to the forecasts of the Moby-SPL company)
2. "EURO-VELO-PETER"	Cycling routes to St. Petersburg are still promising	<p>It is necessary to build a bicycle and related infrastructure from the border with Finland to St. Petersburg.</p> <p>Bicycle infrastructure in Southern Finland, according to experts, also needs development and renovation</p>
3. Along the Saimaa Canal	<p>The river cruise route is existing.</p> <p>A yacht and boat route along the Saimaa Canal exists, but needs additional development</p>	<p>Requires the construction of additional DACs in Vyborg</p> <p>The construction of infrastructure is required for the development of yacht tourism along the route from the lake. Saimaa to the Gulf of Finland and Ladoga, from the Russian side</p>
4. "Allegro"	The route is existing, with convenient railway logistics; however, a single tourist product on its basis does not yet exist.	<p>Requires the construction of additional DACs in Vyborg</p> <p>Development of a logistics hub in the village is required. Vainikkala</p> <p>It is required to create a single railway product, the so-called. "Trains of impressions" (similar to the "Trans-Siberian Express" or "Legend of the North")</p>
5. Auto routes St. Petersburg - Leningrad region - Saimaa region	<p>Existing tourist products are short trips to / from St. Petersburg, mainly for shopping and weekend tours.</p> <p>It is necessary to fight to increase the length of stay with other tourist purposes, attract new target audiences</p>	<p>Zone for development - attracting target audiences to outdoor recreation of Lake Saimaa and in the Leningrad region.</p> <p>Comprehensive construction of infrastructure for motorhomes and campgrounds is required, mainly from the Russian side (almost completely absent).</p>

Below are the passports of the proposed routes (examples).

Passport of the route "Vyborg-Saimaa canal"

Route characteristics

Route name	"Vyborg - Saimaa Canal"
Route type	Interregional
Type of tourism	Informative. Water transport. Overnight stay on the ship.
Route geography	Vyborg - Lavola - Lappeenranta (Berth Linnoitusniemi) - Mikkeli - Astuvansalmi - Puumala - Savonlinna VS-Marine - Punkaharju - Imatra Guest Port Lasmassaari - Vyborg
Display objects	<p>Lavola gateway</p> <p><u>Puumala</u> Niinisaari Island</p> <p><u>Lappeenranta</u> Linnoitus - Lappeenranta Fortress Cavalry Museum South Karelia Museum</p> <p><u>Imatra</u> Kruununpuisto nature reserve Imatrankoski waterfall Sculpture of the Virgin of Imatra Pedestrian street Koskenparras Water park "Magic Forest"</p> <p><u>Mikkeli</u> Cathedral Monument to Mannerheim and City Hall Naisvuori Observation Tower Museums of the main headquarters of Mannerheim and Muisti, the Center of War and Peace Mikkeli-puisto park</p> <p><u>Savonlinna</u> Olavinlinna fortress Riihisaari Island (local history museum) Linnankatu street</p>
The target audience	All categories of tourists
Duration	5 days
Length	total length - km (water transport)
Seasonality	May - October

Route program "Vyborg-Saimaa canal "

Day 1.

Departure from Vyborg

Visit to Lavola

Arrival at Lappeenranta (Linnoitusniemi Pier)

Day 2.

Departure from g. Lappeenranta (Linnoitusniemi Pier)

Arrival at Guest Port Mikkeli

Day 3. Departure from Mikkeli Guest Port

Visit to Puumala and Niinisaari Islands

Arrival at the Visitor Port of Savonlinna VS-Marine - NOT A GUEST HARBOUR, IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO STAY OVERNIGHT

Day 4. Departure from Savonlinna Visitor Port VS-Marine

Arrival at Imatra Guest Port Lasmassaari LAMMASSAARI

Day 5. Departure from Imatra Guest Port Lasmassaari

Arrival in Vyborg

Description of display objects on the route "Vyborg-Saimaa canal "

Lavola gateway

Old sluice No. 28 "Lavola" is located between Novinsky Bay (Lake Yustilanjärvi) and Zashchitnaya Bay (Suomenvedenpohja). Before the reconstruction of the canal, it was the last lock in front of the Gulf of Finland. In this section, the route of the Saimaa Canal was laid along a natural channel connecting the Suomenvedenpohja Bay with Lake Yustilanjärvi. On this channel near the village of Lavola there was a threshold, for bypassing which the Lavola lock was built.

Lappeenranta

Linnoitus - Lappeenranta Fortress

Lappeenranta Fortress is a unique landmark in South-East Finland. It still boils with life, and once it was part of a system of defensive fortifications, which also included the Suomenlinna fortresses in Helsinki and Hamina.

Lappeenranta Fortress was founded and built on a small area sandwiched between East and West. At first, the town of Lappeenranta developed under the reliable protection of a fortress, gradually occupying the adjacent territories. Later, the fortress was considered an “old city”, which nevertheless continued to grow and live an active life.

Today the Lappeenranta Fortress is a valuable monument of the cultural and historical heritage of Finland, Russia and Sweden - a link in a chain of fortresses and fortifications in historical territories.

Cavalry Museum (Cavalry Museum)

The Cavalry Museum is located in the southern part of the fortress of Lappeenranta, in the building of the former guardhouse, built in 1772 and which is the oldest building in the city. The exhibition presents the history of the Finnish cavalry in a wide and multifaceted manner. Attributes and items used by cavalry servicemen during the war and in times of peace are presented to the public. Of course, the organizers of the exhibition did not forget about the cavalryman's best friend - the horse. The Cavalry Museum offers an interesting and informative exhibition on various milestones in the history of the Finnish cavalry.

South Karelia Museum

The Regional Museum of South Karelia is located in the Lappeenranta Fortress and is the central museum of the city. The museum is housed in the massive gray stone buildings of a former artillery depot dating back to the early 19th century. The collections of the Museum of the History of Culture are collected from the museums of Lappeenranta, Vyborg and Priozersk. The museum's work on preserving exhibits, keeping records, research and exhibitions covers not only the modern region of South Karelia, but also the southern part of Karelia, which has ceded to Russia, that is, the Karelian Isthmus. In addition to the permanent exhibition, the museum organizes temporary exhibitions on various topics. When organizing exhibitions and events, the museum tries to take into account the preferences of different groups of visitors. For children, there is a guided tour of the permanent exhibition and a play corner in the museum.

Mikkeli

Cathedral

Mikkeli Cathedral (Fin. Mikkelin tuomiokirkko) is the main church of the Mikkeli diocese, located in Mikkeli, South Savo, Finland. The church was designed by the outstanding Finnish architect Josef Stenbeck. The building was built in 1896-1897 in the neo-Gothic style (like many other churches designed by Stenbeck). The main building material is red brick. The bell tower is located in the western pediment of the church. The church has 1,200 seats. The altarpiece "The Crucifixion" was created in 1899 by Pekka Halonen. The organ was built in 1956 at the Kangasala organ factory and has 51 registers.

Monument to Mannerheim and City Hall

The Mannerheim Monument in Mikkeli, located on the west side of the city hall in the Finnish city of Mikkeli, was erected in honor of the famous military and political leader of Finland. Karl Gustav Emil Mannerheim was General, Marshal, Field Marshal, President of Finland from August 1944 to March 11, 1946. The monument was erected in the city, which during the Second World War was the headquarters of the armed forces of Finland, which was commanded by Mannerheim. On a high granite pedestal you can see a bronze monument of the walking Mannerheim in full military uniform.

Naisvuori Observation Tower

One of the most famous landmarks in Mikkeli is the Naisvuori Tower. It is located near the city center. This masterpiece of Mikkeli architecture is built in the style of the 30s from white stone. It is worth noting that the Naisvuori Tower is located on a hill, which is the highest point in the city. Its height is 43 meters above the level of Lake Saimaa.

Museums of the main headquarters of Mannerheim and Muisti, the Center of War and Peace

Mikkeli, St. Michel, has served as the headquarters of the Finnish Defence Forces in all the wars that have been fought during Finland's independence. Many original buildings from the Second World War have been preserved, allowing visitors to gain real feel of the war years. Muisti is the only science centre specialising in history and social sciences in Finland that uses exhibitions to discuss the themes of war and peace in an up-to-date manner in the context of Finland, Europe and the world.

Mikkeli-puisto park

The green landscapes of Mikkeli-puisto Park contain numerous model gardens full of ideas for garden enthusiasts. The park has a play area for children, activities, restaurant Greeneri and a garden shop during the summer season.

Puumala

Niinisaari Island

Niinisaari is an island located on Lake Saimaa in the Puumala region. The island is located just 60 km from the border with the Russian Federation and just a few kilometers away is the small town of Puumala. There are many tourist sites on the island: a shop-workshop Hanhiniitty, museum-estate Liehtalanniemi, gallery and porcelain salon Honey Moon

Imatra

Kruununpuisto nature reserve

Located along the Vuoksa River, in the very center of the city. The park was founded in 1842, and the decree was signed by the Russian Tsar Nicholas I. In Finnish it is called "Kruununpuisto", and in Russian it means "Crown Park" and is located on an island formed by two channels of the Vuoksa River. From one side of the island flows the fast Vuoksa, and from the other the raging stream of the Imatrankoski waterfall. Those who appreciate the real Karelian nature will be able to appreciate the huge boulders covered with moss, rocks, century-old pines and glacial hollows.

Imatrankoski waterfall

The Imatrankoski Waterfall is one of the most beautiful and romantic places in all of Finland. Here you can admire the magnificent northern landscapes, take great photos, take a long walk or just be alone with yourself. The Swedish king Gustav Vasa is officially considered the discoverer of the Imatrankoski waterfall. In 1772, the Russian Empress Catherine II came to the rapids of Imatra with her retinue and sincerely admired the stormy streams of water, first falling from an 18-meter height, and then roaring through the rocks. After the imperial visit, the waterfall in Imatra became one of the most fashionable places for the St. Petersburg nobility for almost a century and a half. In 1929, a hydroelectric power plant (HPP) was built on the rapids of the Imatra River, and since then the waterfall has been "working" strictly on schedule. Hydroelectric dams come off and tons of water rush into the canyon, in an instant turning a rocky mouth into a stormy river. All this is accompanied by the solemn music of Sibelius.

Sculpture of the Virgin of Imatra

An amazing sculpture with a tragic meaning was installed in the Kruununpuisto National Park, where there is a beautiful waterfall. Imatran Impi depicts the figure of a woman throwing herself into the water. This is a one of a kind attraction.

Pedestrian street Koskenparras

The Koskenparras pedestrian street starts immediately from the Imatrankoskentie highway, which leads directly to the famous waterfall of Imatra... Literally Imatrankoskentie is translated: the road leading to the Imatrankoski waterfall. A few hundred meters from Koskenparras Street, you will find most of the shops, cafes and restaurants. It will take about ten minutes to walk through it with a brisk pace, and a whole day for a careful round, inspection and shopping.

Water park "Magic Forest"

Imatran Kylpylä Water Park, as befits a fairy forest, is fraught with surprises. This is Louhi's Cave and the Bridge of Rains, a real river, a tunnel, water slides and waterfalls. The Yorokobi hot water pool (temperature +38) will properly warm up the muscles, and the hydromassage will invigorate and tone the whole body. There is a healing pool, children's pool and a canyon. Sports enthusiasts

can swim on the 20-meter lane. Swimming in the outdoor pool will add thrill, especially in cool weather. Note that the water temperature in the water park is always 28-30 degrees. The weather in the Magic Forest is always different. You will be able to swim under a tropical rainstorm, fog or sun, which will make your vacation special and unforgettable. The highlight of Imatran Kylpylä Water Park is its special sound and light effects, which create a fabulous and relaxing atmosphere here.

Savonlinna

Olavinlinna fortress

Olavinlinna Fortress was built in a relatively sparsely populated area. Nevertheless, the region had a military and geographical significance, since the border passed here since the signing of the Treaty of Orekhov in 1323. At first, it was the border between Sweden and Novgorod, later between Sweden and the Grand Duchy of Moscow. When, at the end of the 15th century, the attempts of the Grand Duchy of Moscow to expand their area of influence began to threaten the Swedish borders, a new fortress, Olavinlinna, was required to strengthen the defense of the eastern border. The fortress was founded in 1475 by the Danish knight Eric Axelson Tott, who at that time was the governor of Vyborg. Olavinlinna was restored in the late 19th and 20th centuries. The last large-scale work began in 1961 and finished in 1975 in time for the 500th anniversary of the fortress. After that, only small annual repairs were carried out. Today Olavinlinna is one of the most famous Finnish landmarks, and its renovated interiors host a wide variety of events.

Riihisaari Island (local history museum)

In the center of Riihisaari you can visit cultural and historical exhibitions and exhibitions about the nature of Lake Saimaa. Information point The Finnish Forestry Administration offers extensive information about the national parks and nature of Lake Saimaa. Free Wi-Fi internet for clients. The museum shop sells souvenirs related to nature and Lake Saimaa. In summer, at the Riihisaari pier, you can see the historic steamers of the Finnish lake.

Linnankatu street

Linnankatu Street is the oldest street in Savonlinna. The name of the street is translated as "Castle", and in the old days it was called "Ratsastustie", which means "Horse road". At the dawn of its history, the artisans of the Olavinlinna fortress were the main inhabitants of the small street Linnankatu. Today it is a luxurious elite area of the city. Almost all the old architecture of the city is located on Linnankatu street. It has preserved the classic buildings of the Finnish province of the 19th century, spread over several blocks. Walking along Linnankatu towards the castle, you can admire the ancient buildings and take great photos.

Punkaharju Ridge

The Punkaharju ridge in Finland is a narrow strip of land 7 km long, windingly cuts into the vast expanses of the water kingdom. The soil separation is a partition between two Finnish lakes, Puruvesi and Pihlajavesi. The natural structure is covered with enchanting pine forests. The mesmerizing view of the surrounding natural beauty was first appreciated by Alexander I. The Tsar is considered the discoverer of the recreation area for the Russian nobility. Since then, Punkaharju in Finland has become a favorite vacation spot for the Russian and Finnish aristocracy. They gradually began to equip comfortable buildings for recreation. Anna Kern loved to be here, Nicholas Roerich rested and painted his pictures.

Recommended catering facilities on the route 'Vyborg-Saimaa canal'

Ravintola Majakka

Satamakatu 11, Savonlinna

Cuisine type - European, Scandinavian

Kalastajan Koju Savonlinna

Kauppa Tori, Savonlinna

Cuisine type - Seafood, Scandinavian

Restaurant Vino

Raatihuoneenkatu 14, Mikkeli

Type of cuisine - Mediterranean, European

Bistro Holvi

Savilahdenkatu 11, Mikkeli

Cuisine type - International, European, Scandinavian

Buttenhoff

Koskenparras 4, Imatra

Type of cuisine - European

Pizzeria Bella Napoli

Viipurintie 61, Imatra

Cuisine type - Italian, Pizza, Neapolitan, Campanian, Southern-Italian

Wolkoff

Kauppakatu 26, Lappeenranta

Cuisine type - European, Scandinavian

Recommended accommodation facilities on the route Vyborg-Saimaa canal "

Imatra Guest Port Lasmassaari

Anttola port
Puumala port
Satamosaari Port

Passport of the route "Torfyanovka - St. Petersburg"
(continuation of the route Eurovelo Lieksa - Torfyanovka)

Route characteristics

Route name	"Torfyanovka - St. Petersburg" (continuation of the Eurovelo Lieksa - Torfyanovka route)
Route type	Interregional
Type of tourism	Cycling route
Route geography	Lieksa - checkpoint "Torfyanovka" - Vyborg - Leipyasuo - Ilyichevo - Roshchino - Zelenogorsk - Repino - Sestroretsk - St. Petersburg
Display objects	<p>Vyborg The square of the old town hall and the monument to Torgils Knutsson Vyborg castle Old cathedral Clock tower Church of St. Hyacinth Burgher's estate Market Square and Round Tower Alvar Aalto Library Walk of Fame Town hall tower The oldest residential building in Russia House of the Merchant Guild "Witch's House" Monuments to Apraksin and Peter I Annensky fortifications Mon Repos Park</p> <p>Leipyasuo village Pillboxes of the Mannerheim line LE6 and LE7.</p> <p>Ilyichevo village Historical and Ethnographic Museum-Reserve "Yalkala"</p> <p>the village of Roshchino Sanctuary "Lindulovskaya larch grove"</p> <p>Zelenogorsk Natural complex "Komarovsky Bereg" Zelenogorsk Museum of Retro Cars</p> <p>Repino village "Penates" (Museum-Estate of I. Repin)</p> <p>Sestroretsk Old cottages Lenin's hut Replica of the first submarine</p> <p>Museum Sestroretsk border</p>
The target audience	All categories of tourists
Duration	3-4 days
Length	total length - 250 km (cycling)
Seasonality	Summer season

Route program "Torfyanovka - St. Petersburg"
(continuation of the route Eurovelo Lieksa - Torfyanovka)

Day 1.

- 9-00 Departure from the checkpoint "Torfyanovka"
- 12-00 Arrival at the square of the old town hall to the monument to Togrils Knutsson
- 9-15 Departure from the square of the old town hall to the monument to Togrils Knutson
- 9-20 Arrival at the Vyborg castle
- 11-00 Departure from the Vyborg castle
- 11-10 Arrival at the old cathedral
- 11-20 Departure from the old cathedral
- 11-25 Arrival at the Clock Tower
- 11-35 Departure from the Clock Tower
- 11-40 Arrival to the church of St. Hyacinth
- 11-50 Departure from the church of St. Hyacinth
- 11-55 Arrival at the burgher's estate
- 12-05 Departure from the burgher's estate
- 12-10 Arrival at the Market Square to the Round Tower
- 12-25 Arrival to A. Aalto library
- 12-55 Departure from A. Aalto library
- 13-05 Arrival to the Walk of Fame
- 13-20 Departure from the Walk of Fame
- 13-25 Arriving at the town hall tower
- 13-35 Departure from the town hall tower
- 13-40 Arrival from the oldest residential building in Russia
- 13-50 Departure from the oldest residential building in Russia
- 13-55 Arrival at the house of the merchant guild
- 14-00 Departure from the house of the merchant guild
- 14-05 Arrival to the "Witch House"

14-10 Departure from the "Witch House"

14-20 Arrival to the restaurant "Nord West" (Lunch)

15-20 Departure from the restaurant "Nord West"

15-35 Arrival to the monument to F. Apraksin

15-40 Arrival to Annenskie fortifications

15-50 Departure from Annenskie fortifications

16-20 Arrival at Mon Repos park

18-30 Departure from Mon Repos park

19-00 Arrival at the accommodation for the night Hotel "Druzhba"

Day 2.

9-00 Departure from Vyborg

10-30 Arrival at Leipasuo (Mannerheim Line Dotas)

12-30 Departure from Leipasuo

14-30 Arrival in Ilyichevo (Yalkala Nature Reserve)

14-30 Lunch restaurant "Veresk" (Ilyichevo village)

16-30 Departure from Ilyichevo (Yalkala Nature Reserve)

17-30 Arrival to the village of Roshchino (Lindulovskaya grove)

19-00 Departure from the village of Roshchino (Lindulovskaya grove)

19-30 Arrival in Zelenogorsk (accommodation at the Aquamarine spa hotel)

Day 3.

9-00 Departure from Zelenogorsk

9-30 Arrival in Repino village (Museum-Estate of I. Repin)

12-00 Departure from the village of Repino

13-00 Arrival in Sestroretsk (walk through the old cottages)

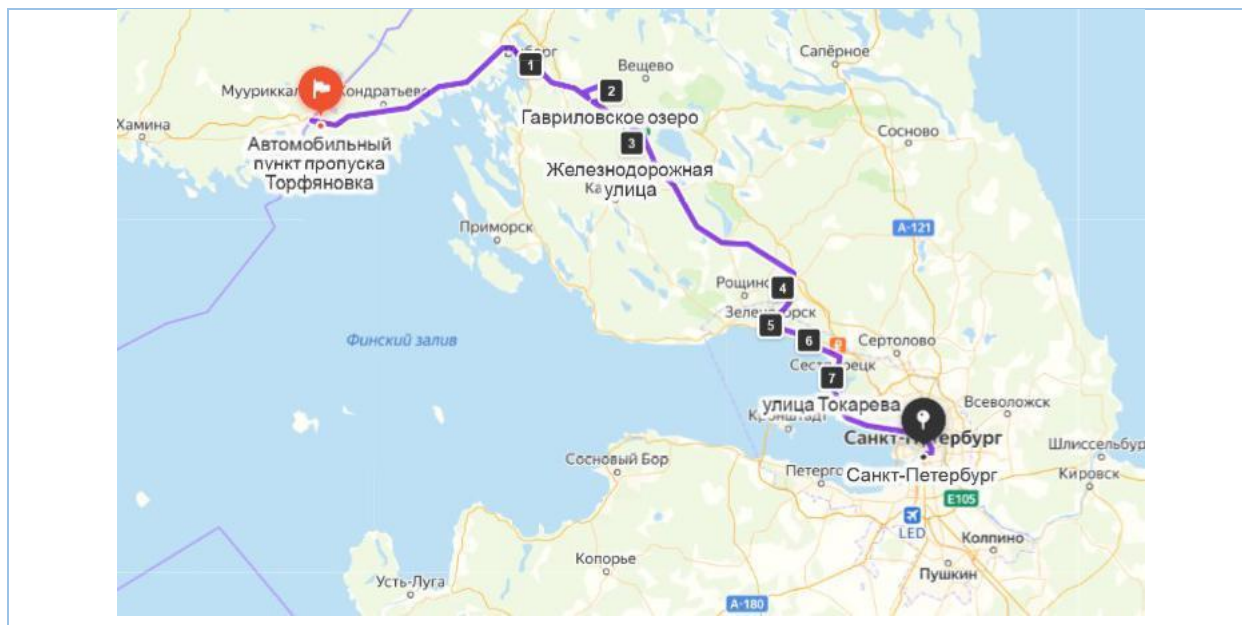
15-00 Lunch (restaurant "Fish at the dacha", Sestroretsk)

16-30 Arrival at the "Leninsky hut" in Sestroretsk

17-30 Departure from Sestroretsk

19-30 Arrival in St. Petersburg

**Sketched route model "Torfyanovka - St. Petersburg"
(continuation of the route Eurovelo Lieksa - Torfyanovka)
(location of display objects on the map)**



Description of display objects on the route
"Torfyanovka - St. Petersburg"
(continuation of the route Eurovelo Lieksa - Torfyanovka)

Old Town Hall Square and Monument to Torgils Knutsson

The square was formed in the XIV century between city cathedral and the Abosky bridge as the main square of the city. It is believed that it was on it in 1403 that the decree of the Swedish king was solemnly read Eric Pomeransky about granting Vyborg city rights. In the course of the implementation of the new urban plan of regular development, developed in 1639 by the engineer A. Torstenson, with the replacement of wooden houses with stone ones, the square acquired a modern shape, close to rectangular, while its dimensions were greatly reduced and the city cathedral was outside the square on which it was erected town hall building... The 1703 plan of Vyborg indicated the name Stads Torget ("City Square"), but it was replaced by the name City Hall Square. At the end of the 19th century, the architect Yu. Ya. Arenberg a project for the reconstruction of the area was carried out, which included the installation monument to Torgils Knutsson sculptor's work Ville Valgren... The area acquired neo-renaissance appearance, architect B. Blomkvist reconstructed under Historical and Ethnographic Museum the former building of the town hall, and somewhat earlier, in stages, the houses belonging to the entrepreneur E. Wolf were rebuilt and merged on the southeast side of the square. Monument to Torgils Knutsson - a monument to the founder Vyborg Castle Swedish marshal Torgils Knutsson sculptor's work Ville Wallgren (1855-1940) in Vyborg... Was installed in a modern square Old Town Hall The 4th of October 1908 year and became the first monument of Vyborg. The monument stood for exactly forty years, when in 1948 year was dismantled. The sculpture was badly damaged, but it escaped melting. In 1993 year the monument has been restored.

Vyborg castle

Vyborg castle was built on a small island in Gulf of Finland... Castle on the water is the oldest Vyborg fortifications - it goes back to XIII century... In Russia, it is one of the few fully preserved monuments of Western European medieval military architecture. Vyborg Castle was founded by the Swedes in 1293, during Third crusade to the Karelian land. By decision regent Swedish king Torgils Knutsson, on the Castle Island was built a powerful lock, named Vyborg. The Swedes surrounded the elevated part of the island with a wall, and in the center they erected a stone tower, square in plan. The high watch and battle tower was named after the Norwegian king, the baptist of Scandinavia Olaf the Saint... This tower has long been considered the highest donjon Scandinavia. In 1710 year after more than two month siege and bombing, the city was taken by the troops of Peter I. In 1964, the USSR Ministry of Defense transferred the castle to the future museum, which opened in 1970. Since 1999 the museum has been called the Vyborg Castle State Museum. Since 2017, repair and restoration work has been underway at the Vyborg Castle, which will be completed in 2020-2021. Work on the castle island is likely to continue until 2025–2026.

Old cathedral

A cathedral in the city now preserved only in ruins Vyborg... Built in XV century, was consistently Catholic, Lutheran and Orthodox... The Vyborg Catholic parish was first mentioned in 1351-1352, but it existed earlier. During the Reformation in 1554, Vyborg diocese and the temple became a cathedral. During Northern War the cathedral was badly damaged. By decree of Peter I, by 1722 the former Lutheran cathedral was repaired, and an Orthodox church consecrated in honor of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul was opened in it. The last time the temple was destroyed during Soviet-Finnish war in 1939 year... Currently, only the walls of the cathedral and the former bell tower,

known as Clock tower... At the southern wall of the temple, a monument is erected on the site of the burial place of the church parishioners who died in the wars of the 20th century.

Clock tower

Dominant Old town, former cathedral Bell tower... The lower tier of the current tower was built in 1494; originally it was a bell tower Vyborg Cathedral... In the last third of the 17th century, the tower, damaged by a fire, was repaired and rebuilt in the shape of an octagon on a four. In 1660, a clock was installed on the bell tower. In 1738 another city fire destroyed the tower spire and 9 of its bells. By order of Empress Anna Ioannovna, the necessary funds were allocated from the payments collected by the Vyborg customs to repair the tower. In 1753, a clock with a bell was installed on the tower. Stockholm... For some time the tower at the end of the 18th century served as a bell tower Spaso-Preobrazhensky Cathedral, which then acquired its own clock tower-bell tower. The movement was last replaced in 1848 and is still working properly. Thanks to the view of the Clock Tower Street of Water Zastava in the middle of the 19th century was awarded the honorary title of "the most beautiful street Finland". The tower is reflected in numerous images by artists of the 17th - early 21st centuries. Often, not only the Vyborg Castle, but also the Clock Tower in the paintings of the painters becomes a symbol of Vyborg, it has a specially highlighted position and the composition of the work is built in accordance with the Clock Tower as an architectural dominant.

Church of St. Hyacinth

Church of Hyacinth (Knight's House) - gothic stone building in Vyborg on Water Outpost Street, one of the oldest buildings in the city. One of the few buildings in the Gothic style that has survived in Russia. In accordance with Certificate of Appreciation empress Catherine II, The Swedish-German "Society of Vyborg Knights" set up a spacious hall on the second floor, where meetings were held and balls were held. In 1799 the brothers Order of Malta, whose patron was the emperor Paul I, it was ordered to take over the care of the parish of St. Hyacinth in Vyborg. The building of the Knight's House was transferred to the parish, and since 1802 it housed chapel Saint Hyacinth... In 1970-1975, according to the project of the architect M.A. Dementieva carried out the restoration of the building, focused on returning the appearance of the Knight's House (noble assembly) and eliminating later rebuildings into a religious building. In the restored appearance, some details of the interiors of the 17th-18th centuries have been revived: a tiled roof, a large hall with fireplace, beams on the ceiling, stairs with carved details. Currently, the building houses the exhibitions of the Vyborg United Museum-Reserve (Vyborg castle). During the days of the film festival "Window to Europe" the headquarters of the festival works here. In 1995, the building received the status of a cultural heritage site of the Russian Federation of federal significance.

Burgher's estate

Complex of old buildings in center of Vyborg, a medieval architectural monument. The estate consists of a three-storey citizen's house and a two-storey coachman... Foundations have been preserved from other buildings. The exact date of construction of the estate is unknown; presumably it belongs to the XVI-XVII centuries. The former home of a wealthy city dweller is one of the rare examples of the oldest urban development that developed before the redevelopment Vyborg carried out in the 1640s. In 1979, according to the project of the architect M. A. Dementyeva, the restoration of the estate was carried out in order to stylize it in the medieval spirit. The interiors have been recreated vaulted and wooden floors, a fireplace was repaired. In addition, the peaked roof was reconstructed, on which a weather vane with the year of restoration was installed.

Currently, the estate houses a tourist information center with a museum exposition and a restaurant.

Market Square and Round Tower

Square in the old part of town Vyborg... It is an element of a complex rarely found in urban planning - a "cascade" of three squares located on one spatial diagonal (Cathedral, Theatrical and

Market). Formed at the end of the 19th century on the site of dismantled fortifications of the horned fortress... Remains of the old city wall remain Round Tower located on the edge of the new square, as well as colored stone laying in the western corner of the square, repeating the location of the former wall. The area, paved with cobblestones and cobblestones, has always been used for market trading (nowadays mainly for souvenirs). Initially, on weekdays, peasants from the vicinity of Vyborg traded in the southern part of the square, placing carts and tables with food on the trading places numbered on granite. In the northern part of the square, near the embankment, there were fish rows. The buildings that formed the square were mainly occupied by institutions and organizations. The main facade overlooks the square building of the covered city market with a clock tower, built in 1904-1905 by the architect Karl Segerstadt... During Soviet-Finnish wars (1939-1940, 1941-1944) the buildings surrounding the square were partially destroyed, but were reconstructed in the post-war years. In the 1950s, the covering of the Market Square was reconstructed, which was divided by a lawn located along the axis of Lenin Avenue. The square hosts events dedicated to city holidays and festivals. Round tower - stone artillery tower rondel type, one of the two surviving battle towers of the medieval Vyborg fortress... Built in 1547-1550s fortifier engineer Hann (Hans) Bergen. In 1972, the architect-artist V.V. Dmitriev developed a restoration project, which included the recreation of the wall paintings of the Renaissance hall, supplemented with descriptions in Russian, and since 1976 a cafe-restaurant has been opened in the tower.

Alvar Aalto Library

Central city library Vyborg built in 1933-1935 years on the project Finnish architect Alvar Aalto... The building is considered a milestone in the history of modern architecture, for it marks Aalto's transition from the nationally painted neoclassicism to simplified forms of regional modernism... It was here that the unique feature of his architectural style first manifested itself - a combination of rigor functionalism and gentle smoothness of natural lines. The library existed in its original form until 1939. In 1944, Vyborg became part of the Soviet Union again, and the library was abandoned for a long time. In 1961 year the library reopened to visitors. In addition to architectural features, the library has a unique book collection: for example, the collection of the department of local history literature, which was formed - and continues to be formed - on the basis of the fund donated by the library of the Finnish city Lappeenranta... These are books about Vyborg and Karelia in Finnish, Swedish, German and other languages. Over the years of restoration of the library building, this collection has been replenished with perhaps the most complete collection of books in Russia about the work of Alvar Aalto and about the library building itself. Currently, the building of the library of Alvar Aalto is under state protection.

Walk of Fame

Located opposite the cinema "Vyborg-Palace", in which since 1993 has been held annually Film Festival "Window to Europe"... The alley opened in 1998, modeled on Hollywood Walk of Fame in Vyborg, famous for its great filmography. By the decision of the organizers of the festival, the names of prominent figures of Russian cinema are immortalized on granite slabs. On the sidewalk along Krepostnaya Street, there are the emblem of the Window to Europe Film Festival and commemorative stars (initially in one row, and after reconstruction in 2014 - in two rows), while next to those stars that were installed during their lifetime, there are handprints of celebrities.

Town hall tower

A stone, quadrangular tower, one of the two surviving medieval battle towers Vyborg fortress... Built in the 1470s along with other towers the defensive wall of the stone city... In its initial form, the tower was a single oblique-angled volume 9.7 m high (12.5 m to the ridge of the roof), somewhat elongated along the longitudinal axis. The tower was built of granite boulders on lime mortar and covered with a gable tiled roof, skate which was extended along the axis of the gate. After the tower finally lost its military significance, it was handed over to magistrate Vyborg City Hall...

They arranged in the tower arsenal, where weapons and combat armor of the townspeople were kept, who were obliged, if necessary, to participate in the defense of the city. In the 17th century, the tower was used as the bell tower of the cathedral Dominican monastery (after Reformation - churches Vyborg rural parish). The new purpose of the building became the reason for subsequent alterations, which distorted its original appearance. The Town Hall Tower has acquired the shape of an octagon on a quadrangle. In 1758, the building was crowned with a peaked baroque-coated. In 1952, the first repair and restoration work began in the tower. In 1974-1984, according to the project of the architect I. Khaustova, the baroque roof was restored, the stairs were made, the floors were restored and the window frames were installed. However, the building stood abandoned, without utilities, until 1993. The tower has been leased since 1997 the community of the Church of the Mother of God Reigning and adapted for a church museum. And since 2016, the tower has been transferred to the Vyborg United Museum-Reserve, and in 2017-2018 restoration work was carried out to accommodate the museum exposition

The oldest residential building in Russia

Citizen's House - an old residential building in center of Vyborg, a medieval architectural monument. Low-rise two-storey tower-type house with a basement and thick walls made of granite boulders, along with similar burgher's estate, home of the merchant guild of the Holy Spirit and one more guild house, is one of the four small private "fortresses" of the XIV-XVII centuries, medieval burgher houses, which on the territory Of Russia can only be seen in Vyborg... The exact date of the construction of the house is unknown, but presumably it dates back to the 16th century. During the reconstruction, the windows, which were originally slit-like, were enlarged, and a low extension was added. The living quarters (two apartments) acquired their present appearance after the renovation carried out in the 60s of the XX century, when the height of the ceilings was increased, and the stove heating was replaced by a central one.

House of the Merchant Guild

House of the Merchant Guild of the Holy Spirit - an old building in center of Vyborg, a medieval architectural monument. The exact date of the construction of the house is unknown, but researchers presumably date it to the 14th century. The house was part of a medieval merchant's estate, which included housing and outbuildings. This stone building - one of the few built before the city's redevelopment in the 1640s - is considered the oldest surviving in Vyborg civil building. Initially, the house was two-storey: on the ground floor there was a warehouse for goods, and the second floor with narrow windows was residential; an external stone staircase led up to it. In the 16th century, the house was acquired merchant guild Of the Holy Spirit, and the second floor was used for trade negotiations. In 1978, the restoration of the house was carried out according to the project of the architect M. A. Dementieva: the building was returned to the steep gable and the ridge tiled roof. After restoration, the house housed a dog breeders club for some time; since 2020, after the transfer to the jurisdiction of the Vyborg United Museum-Reserve, the building houses a tourist information center.

"Witch's House"

Residential building in Vyborg, built in 1898 by the architect Eduard Dippel... Decorated with a gruff granite the residential building, which looks like a fortress wall with towers, reminds of the destroyed city wall, the outlines of which are repeated by Yuzhny Val Street. Apartment building consists of two buildings of the same height, but different number of storeys: the main building is three-storey, and in building "A" a floor has been added due to the reduction of the ceiling height. Facade of a building on a powerful rusticated granite plinth decorated with a number of neo-gothic elements. As a result Soviet-Finnish wars (1939-1944) the house was damaged. During the post-war renovation, the entrances to the ground floor rooms were rebuilt, converted into apartments, and the high roof of a complex configuration was replaced by a flat roof, which changed the perception of

triangular gables, which began to look unstable. As a result of the simplification of the silhouette in some angles from the side of Yuzhny Val Street, the "iron house" with a beveled corner began to seem flat, consisting of one wall, having received the nickname "witch's house".

Monuments to Apraksin and Peter I

Monument Fyodor Apraksin situated on Petrovskaya square cities Vyborg, at the entrance to Fortress bridge... The monument to the associate of Peter I, Admiral-General Fyodor Apraksin (1661-1728) was solemnly opened on June 19, 2010 and is timed to the 300th anniversary capture of Vyborg by Russian troops, which were led by Count Apraksin. This monument is the only monument erected in honor of Fyodor Apraksin. Monument to Peter the Great - a bronze statue of the Russian emperor Peter I on a granite pedestal, located in Petrovsky park cities Vyborg... The monument was erected in 1910 to commemorate the bicentennial capture of Vyborg by Russian troops...

Annenskie fortifications

Annenskie fortifications- a rare monument of Russian defensive architecture of the post-Petrine era, the most significant building of the middle of the 18th century in Vyborg... Also called Annenkron in honor of the Empress Anna Ioannovna... Construction under the direction of Minich began with the laying of a stone scarp the main rampart, by 1733 a moat was dug and two bastions were built, and by the beginning of the 1740s all the main elements of the fortress were completed. The Russian-Swedish war of 1741 - 1743 required the strengthening of defensive structures and accelerated work. The project was prepared by Lieutenant General Johann Luberas, he also supervised the construction. In the early 1750s, he took part in the work on the Anninsky fortifications A. P. Hannibal, great-grandfather of A.S. Pushkin. Today, fortifications are often the scene of various cultural events. It hosts annual events such as the Knight's Tournament organized by the reenactor clubs. Part of the fortress is occupied by tennis courts and go-karts.

Mon Repos Park

Mon Repos- rocky landscape park on the shore Zashchitnaya bay Vyborg Bay, on Tverdysh Island in the northern part of the city Vyborg... The heyday of Mon Repos is associated with the name of the President of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences Ludwig Heinrich Nicolai who acquired the estate in 1788 year, and after leaving for 1803 year retired, completely devoted himself to decorating and singing in poetry of his beloved estate. In the end XIX - the beginning XX centuries Mon Repos becomes the venue for the congresses of the student Christian movement, which was attended by the last man of the Nicolai clan - Baron Paul Georg Nicolai... Various cultural events are regularly held in the park: the music festival "Door to summer", Religious meetings "Golden autumn in Mon Repos», Poetry and dance events. The historical core of the museum-reserve is the manor and park ensemble of the end XVIII - the beginning XIX cc. It includes monuments of wooden architecture of classicism (the main manor house and the Library Wing) and a landscape rocky park of romantic style - a unique monument of garden and park art.

Two pillboxes of a million-plus population in the Leipasuo fortified area, LE6 and LE7

The pillboxes were built by the Finns in 1937. Bunker Le6 It had two rectangular casemates connected by a corridor. During the winter war, it was captured after a long shelling from a 152 mm gun with direct fire from the side of the railway from a distance of 100-150 meters. It was blown up by Soviet sappers after the end of hostilities in the summer of 1940. The internal premises and the corridor were partially preserved. The Le7 bunker is structurally similar to the Le6. It had a flanking fire casemate and a smaller frontal fire casemate, according to some sources there are three casemates in total. The battle casemates were covered with armor plates. There was a concrete shelter-barracks. It was blown up by Soviet sappers after the end of hostilities in the summer of 1940. The internal premises were partially preserved. The pillboxes are located at a distance of 150

meters from each other, between them there was an underground passage, but now it is destroyed. Not far from the bunkers was built Igla flooding dam, its purpose was to flood the approaches to the bunkers in the event of an attack by Soviet troops.

Historical and Ethnographic Museum-Reserve "Yalkala"

The museum was opened on October 20, 1940 - right after the end of the Soviet-Finnish war of 1939-1940, when the Karelian Isthmus passed to the Soviet Union under a peace treaty. This is the first historical object that was museumified in the Leningrad Region. For 50 years the museum functioned as the House-Museum of V.I. Lenin, telling about the period of his last underground. In 1993 the Museum of V.I. Lenin was reorganized into the historical and ethnographic museum-reserve "Yalkala", dedicated to the life of the indigenous population of the Karelian Isthmus from ancient times (5000 BC) to modern times.

Lindulovskaya grove

state natural botanical preserve... Located on the territory Vyborgsky district of the Leningrad region near the village Roshchino... The area of the reserve is 986 hectares. The purpose of the reserve is to preserve the oldest in Of Russia and Europe artificial planting Siberian larch (lat. *Larix sibirica* Ledeb), located outside of its range in the river valley Roshchinka... The former name of this river is Lintulovka, hence the name of the grove. The beginning of the grove was laid in 1738 by a previously issued decree Peter I, when on the site of the former arable land were made the first sowing of larch seeds collected in Arkhangelsk province... Overseeding and planting continues constantly.

Natural complex "Komarovsky Bereg"

It is part of the Spa area. Houses of the Soviet creative intelligentsia were built on its territory. Neighborhood with Akademicheskyy settlement played a role in the formation of the complex's vegetation. Plants appeared that were clearly brought from expeditions and were not previously common in these places. All forests are under state protection, felling is prohibited here and there is a fire protection. Forests have the status of forest parks. Environmental routes with signs, benches and information stands are laid along the entire perimeter of the complex. Water area with fine sand and a convenient shore. You can independently get acquainted with the attraction, visiting the natural complex is free.

Zelenogorsk Museum of Retro Cars

Opened in 2008 on the basis of the "Retro-Union" automobile club. The exposition consists of Soviet and foreign cars and motorcycles. There are worthy retro specimens in perfect condition, in which you can sit and take pictures for a fee. Each car is of interest to the history of the automotive industry.

"Penates" (Museum-Estate of I. Repin)

Repin himself created drawings, diagrams and drawings for the construction of a summer house. It was important for him to provide maximum illumination of the workshop premises, so the windows were made from floor to ceiling. Repin moved here permanently with his entire family in 1903. Here he died in 1930. Stasov, Mayakovsky, Kuprin, Mendeleev, Chaliapin, Yesenin, Likhachev visited the house. In 1941, all authentic items from the museum were evacuated, and after the war, the house and garden were restored. Now, paintings, household items of that time that belonged to Repin's relatives and to himself are exhibited here. In the park on the hill, according to the artist's will, there is his grave. Two Repin's workshops on the second floor of the house, an artist's office, a living room and a veranda on the first floor are available for inspection. In the park you can see an artesian well, gazebos and ponds.

Old cottages

These are really old buildings in the Russian Art Nouveau style, built before the revolution. They are located on the shores of the Gulf of Finland in the Kurortny district. Most of these structures currently have a difficult fate, they burn as a result of frequent arson, collapse and rot. At the beginning of the twentieth century. the area was home to famous people who built aesthetic wooden houses. Perhaps, anywhere else you will not see such beautiful buildings, therefore, having arrived in Sestroretsk, you should definitely visit the ancient wooden dachas, most of which are abandoned today.

Lenin's hut

The Lenin hut was built in Razliv, which is an exact copy of the hut where the leader lived. Also, a marble monument was erected, a bust of V.I. Lenin and opened a museum. All expositions are connected with the historical events of 1917, when Lenin and his associates G. Zinoviev were hiding on the shore of a lake not far from Sestroretsk. This place is popular with foreign tourists and communists often hold rallies here. It will not be possible to get here by public transport, since the exposition is located 5 km from the nearest public transport stop. The most convenient way to get here is by car, taxi or by bike in the warmer months.

Replica of the first submarine

In Sestroretsk there is a unique monument of its kind - a monument to the first submarine, which is called "Nikonov's barrel". This is an exact copy of the first submarine, which was designed under Peter I and looked like a huge barrel. Since no drawings have survived, it is believed that this is an approximate copy of the first boat. The boat is located near the Perepadszkaya embankment.

Museum Sestroretsk border

This place will be interesting to visit for lovers of history and military equipment. The object was created in 1966, its purpose is to recreate the situation of the counterattack of our troops with the Finnish army in 1944 during the Second World War. This exposition annually changes its appearance, as there is a constant reconstruction. Once here, you have the opportunity to touch the protective shelters with your own hands, play war games, etc.

Recommended catering facilities along the route "Torfyanovka - St. Petersburg" (continuation of the route Eurovelo Lieksa - Torfyanovka)

Cafe Slavyanskaya trapeza

Yuzhny Val, building 4/2, Vyborg

Cuisine type: European, Russian, Soups, Eastern European, Central European

Cafe Stary Karetnik

Krepostnaya, 8A, Vyborg

Type of cuisine: European

Restaurant "NORD-WEST"

Krasnoarmeyskaya st., 17, Vyborg

Type of cuisine: European

Vyborg hotel restaurant

Vyborg, Leningradsky prospect, 19

Cuisine type: European, Russian, Central European

Restaurant of the Hotel Complex "Druzhba"

Railway st., 5, Vyborg

Type of cuisine: European

Restaurant "Veresk"

Eastern shore of the lake "Bolshoye Simaginskoe", Ilyichevo

Type of cuisine: Modern

Fish in the Country Restaurant

Primorskoe highway, 319 A, Sestroretsk

Cuisine type: Italian, Seafood, Barbecue, European, Eastern European, Pizza

Recommended accommodation on the route

"Torfyanovka - St. Petersburg"

(continuation of the route Eurovelo Lieksa - Torfyanovka)

Hotel Druzhba

Railway street, 5, Vyborg

From 3200 rub.

Parking, free WiFi, sauna, free breakfast, bike rental, karaoke, business center with Wi-Fi, conference facilities

Hotel Vyborg

Leningradsky prospect, 19, Vyborg

From 2900 rub.

Free parking, free internet, jacuzzi, sauna, free breakfast, child / family friendly, business center with Wi-Fi, massage

Hotel "Bat"

St. Nikolaeva, 3, Vyborg

From 2800 rub.

Free parking, free internet, bar / lounge, bike rental, suitable for children / families, pets allowed, bus transfer, luggage storage

Viking Hotel

Railway street, 10, Vyborg

From 3100 rub.

Free parking, free WiFi, free breakfast, kid / family friendly, concierge, non-smoking hotel, 24/7 front desk, fast check-in / check-out

"Good morning"

536 Primorskoe highway, Zelenogorsk

From 6000 rub.

Located in Zelenogorsk, Good Morning Apart-hotel features a terrace and free WiFi. Features a balcony, seating area, flat-screen cable TV, fully equipped kitchen with microwave and refrigerator

Spa Hotel Aquamarine

Primorskoe highway, 593N, Zelenogorsk

From 6000 rub.

Bathrobes, private balcony, room service, telephone, refrigerator, flat screen TV

* The route consists of 2 parts. The first part of the Lieksa-Torfyanovka route was developed and included in the Eurovelo route program. Includes visits to Parikkala, Punkaharju, the battlegrounds of the "Winter War 1939-1940" along the border with Karelia.

Link to the Eurovelo route Lieksa-Torfyanovka

https://www.google.com/maps/d/viewer?mid=1TcF_aS7rADPzuIQ30XSdcQ3v_sM&ll=62.40812391103042%2C30.444651089446403&z=7

Passport of the Vyborg-Saimaa route

Route characteristics

Route name	"Vyborg - Saimaa"
Route type	Interregional
Type of tourism	Cognitive (bus / car)
Route geography	Vyborg - Rauha village - Imatra - Lappeenranta - Mikkeli - Savonlinna - Vyborg
Display objects	<p><u>Imatra</u> Kruununpuisto nature reserve Imatrankoski waterfall Sculpture of the Virgin of Imatra Pedestrian street Koskenparras Water park "Magic Forest"</p> <p><u>Lappeenranta</u> Linnoitus - Lappeenranta Fortress Cavalry Museum (Cavalry Museum) South Karelia Museum</p> <p><u>Mikkeli</u> Cathedral Monument to Mannerheim and City Hall Naisvuori Observation Tower Museums of the main headquarters of Mannerheim and Muisti, the Center of Peace and War Mikkeli-puisto park</p> <p><u>Savonlinna</u> Olavinlinna fortress Riihisaari Island (local history museum) Linnankatu street</p>
The target audience	All categories of tourists
Duration	3-4 days
Length	total length - 670 km (car / bus)
Seasonality	All seasons

Route program "Vyborg-Saimaa "

Day 1.

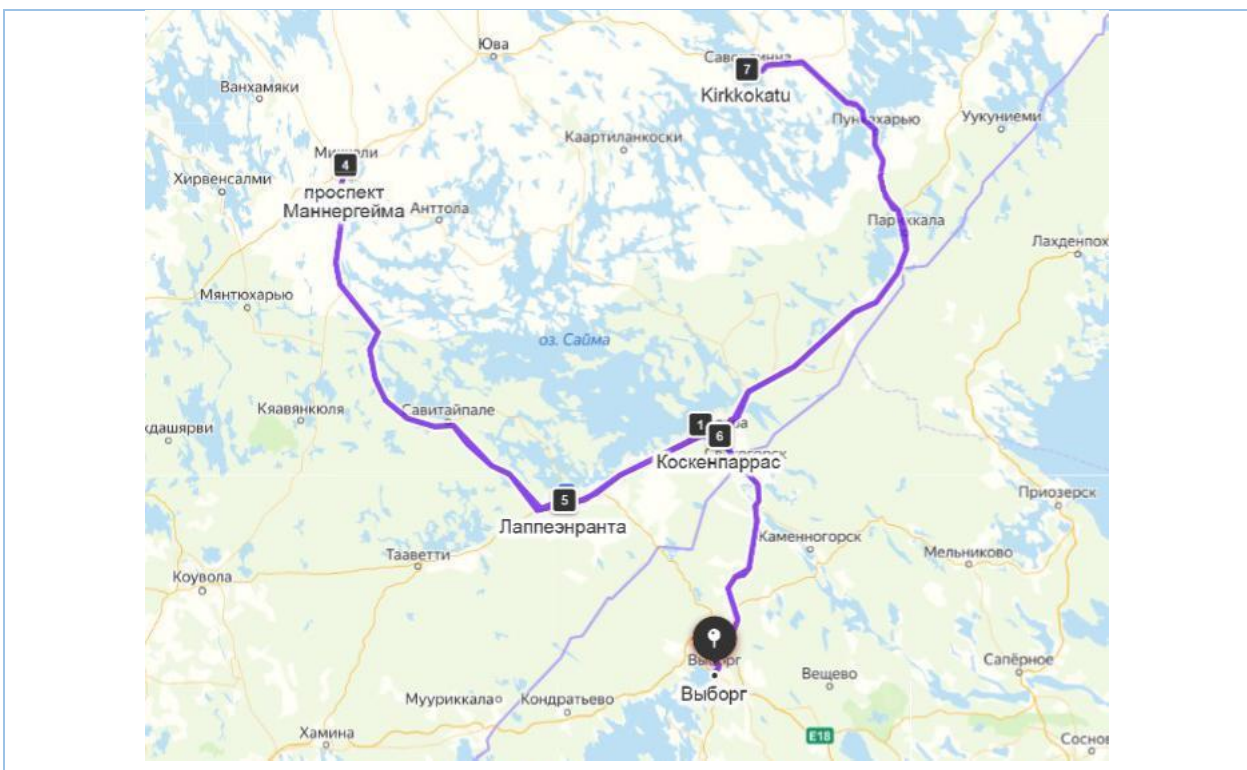
- 8-00 Departure from Vyborg
- 11-00 Arrival in the village of Rauha, check-in at Saimaa Gardens
- 11-30 Departure from the village of Rauha
- 12-00 Arrival in Imatra
- 12-00 Visit Kruununpuisto nature reserve (Imatrankoski waterfall, sculpture of the Virgin of Imatra)
- 14-00 Lunch (restaurant Buttenhoff)
- 15-00 Visit walking street Koskenparras
- 16-00 Departure from Imatra
- 16-40 Arrival in Lappeenranta
- 16-40 Visit to the Cavalry Museum
- 17-20 Visit to the South Karelia Museum
- 18-00 Visit to Linnoitus - fortress of Lappeenranta
- 18-40 City walk
- 20-00 Departure from Lappeenranta
- 20-40 Arrival in the village of Rauha

Day 2.

- 9-00 Departure from the village of Rauha
- 11-00 Arrival in Mikkeli
- 11-00 Visit Cathedral
- 11-30 Visit Monument to Mannerheim and City Hall
- 11-50 Visit Lookout tower of Naisvuori
- 12-20 Visit Museum of the main headquarters of Mannerheim and Muisti, the Center of Peace and War
- 13-00 Lunch (Restaurant Vino)
- 14-00 Departure from Mikkeli

- 16-00 Arrival at Imatra
- 16-00 Visit aquapark "Magic Forest"
- 19-00 Departure from Imatra
- 19-20 Arrival in the village of Rauha
- Day 3.
- 9-00 Departure from the village of Rauha
- 11-00 Arrival in Savonlinna
- 11-10 Visit to Olavinlinna fortress
- 13-00 Visit Riihisaari islands
- 14-00 Lunch (Ravintola Majakka)
- 15-00 Walking through the city (Linnankatu street)
- 16-00 Departure from Savonlinna
- 21-00 Arrival in Vyborg

Sketch model of the route Vyborg-Saimaa "
(location of display objects on the map)



Description of display objects on the route "Vyborg-Saimaa "

Imatra

Kruununpuisto nature reserve

Located along the Vuoksa River, in the very center of the city. The park was founded in 1842, and the decree was signed by the Russian Tsar Nicholas I. In Finnish it is called "Kruununpuisto", and in Russian it means "Crown Park" and is located on an island formed by two channels of the Vuoksa River. From one side of the island flows the fast Vuoksa, and from the other the raging stream of the Imatrancoski waterfall. Those who appreciate the real Karelian nature will be able to appreciate the huge boulders covered with moss, rocks, century-old pines and glacial hollows.

Imatrancoski waterfall

The Imatrancoski Waterfall is one of the most beautiful and romantic places in all of Finland. Here you can admire the magnificent northern landscapes, take great photos, take a long walk or just be alone with yourself. The Swedish king Gustav Vasa is officially considered the discoverer of the Imatrancoski waterfall. In 1772, the Russian Empress Catherine II came to the rapids of Imatra with her retinue and sincerely admired the stormy streams of water, first falling from an 18-meter height, and then roaring through the rocks. After the imperial visit, the waterfall in Imatra became one of the most fashionable places for the St. Petersburg nobility for almost a century and a half. In 1929, a hydroelectric power plant (HPP) was built on the rapids of the Imatra River, and since then the waterfall has been "working" strictly on schedule. Hydroelectric dams come off and tons of water rush into the canyon, in an instant turning a rocky mouth into a stormy river. All this is accompanied by the solemn music of Sibelius.

Sculpture of the Virgin of Imatra

An amazing sculpture with a tragic meaning was installed in the Kruununpuisto National Park, where there is a beautiful waterfall. Imatran Impi depicts the figure of a woman throwing herself into the water. This is a one of a kind attraction.

Pedestrian street Koskenparras

The Koskenparras pedestrian street starts immediately from the Imatrancoskentie highway, which leads directly to the famous waterfall of Imatra... Literally Imatrancoskentie is translated: the road leading to the Imatrinsky waterfall. A few hundred meters from Koskenparras Street, you will find most of the shops, cafes and restaurants. It will take about ten minutes to walk through it with a brisk pace, and a whole day for a careful round, inspection and shopping.

Water park "Magic Forest"

Imatran Kylpylä Water Park, as befits a fairy forest, is fraught with surprises. This is Louhi's Cave and the Bridge of Rains, a real river, a tunnel, water slides and waterfalls. The Yorokobi hot water pool (temperature +38) will properly warm up the muscles, and the hydromassage will invigorate and tone the whole body. There is a healing pool, children's pool and a canyon. Sports enthusiasts can swim on the 20-meter lane. Swimming in the outdoor pool will add thrill, especially in cool weather. Note that the water temperature in the water park is always 28-30 degrees. The weather in the Magic Forest is always different. You will be able to swim under a tropical rainstorm, fog or sun, which will make your vacation special and unforgettable. The highlight of Imatran Kylpylä Water Park is its special sound and light effects, which create a fabulous and relaxing atmosphere here.

Lappeenranta

Linnoitus - Lappeenranta Fortress

Lappeenranta Fortress is a unique landmark in Southeast Finland. It still boils with life, and once it was part of a system of defensive fortifications, which also included the Suomenlinna fortresses in Helsinki and Hamina. The Lappeenranta Fortress was founded and built on a small area sandwiched between East and West. At first, the town of Lappeenranta developed under the reliable protection of a fortress, gradually occupying the adjacent territories. Later, the fortress was considered an “old city”, which nevertheless continued to grow and live an active life. Today the Lappeenranta Fortress is a valuable monument of the cultural and historical heritage of Finland, Russia and Sweden - a link in a chain of fortresses and fortifications in historical territories.

Cavalry Museum (Cavalry Museum)

The Cavalry Museum is located in the southern part of the fortress of Lappeenranta, in the building of the former guardhouse, built in 1772 and which is the oldest building in the city. The exhibition presents the history of the Finnish cavalry in a wide and multifaceted manner. Attributes and items used by cavalry servicemen during the war and in times of peace are presented to the public. Of course, the organizers of the exhibition did not forget about the cavalryman's best friend - the horse. The Cavalry Museum offers an interesting and informative exhibition on various milestones in the history of the Finnish cavalry.

South Karelia Museum

The Regional Museum of South Karelia is located in the Lappeenranta Fortress and is the central museum of the city. The museum is housed in the massive gray stone buildings of a former artillery depot dating back to the early 19th century. The collections of the Museum of the History of Culture are collected from the museums of Lappeenranta, Vyborg and Priozersk. The museum's work on preserving exhibits, keeping records, research and exhibitions covers not only the modern region of South Karelia, but also the southern part of Karelia, which has ceded to Russia, that is, the Karelian Isthmus. In addition to the permanent exhibition, the museum organizes temporary exhibitions on various topics. When organizing exhibitions and events, the museum tries to take into account the preferences of different groups of visitors. For children, there is a guided tour of the permanent exhibition and a play corner in the museum.

Mikkeli

Cathedral

Mikkeli Cathedral (Fin. Mikkelin tuomiokirkko) is the main church of the Mikkeli diocese, located in Mikkeli, South Savo, Finland.

The church was designed by the outstanding Finnish architect Josef Stenbeck. The building was built in 1896-1897 in the neo-Gothic style (like many other churches designed by Stenbeck). The main building material is red brick. The bell tower is located in the western pediment of the church. The church has 1,200 seats. The altarpiece "The Crucifixion" was created in 1899 by Pekka Halonen. The organ was built in 1956 at the Kangasala organ factory and has 51 registers.

Monument to Mannerheim and City Hall

The Mannerheim Monument in Mikkeli, located on the west side of the city hall in the Finnish city of Mikkeli, was erected in honor of the famous military and political leader of Finland. Karl Gustav Emil Mannerheim was General, Marshal, Field Marshal, President of Finland from August 1944 to March 11, 1946. The monument was erected in the city, which during the Second World War was

the headquarters of the armed forces of Finland, which was commanded by Mannerheim. On a high granite pedestal you can see a bronze monument of the walking Mannerheim in full military uniform.

Naisvuori Observation Tower

One of the most famous landmarks in Mikkeli is the Naisvuori Tower. It is located near the city center. This masterpiece of Mikkeli architecture is built in the style of the 30s from white stone. It is worth noting that the Naisvuori Tower is located on a hill, which is the highest point in the city. Its height is 43 meters above the level of Lake Saimaa.

Museums of the main headquarters of Mannerheim and Muisti, the Center of War and Peace

Mikkeli, St. Michel, has served as the headquarters of the Finnish Defence Forces in all the wars that have been fought during Finland's independence. Many original buildings from the Second World War have been preserved, allowing visitors to gain real feel of the war years. Muisti is the only science centre specialising in history and social sciences in Finland that uses exhibitions to discuss the themes of war and peace in an up-to-date manner in the context of Finland, Europe and the world.

Mikkeli-puisto park

The green landscapes of Mikkeli-puisto Park contain numerous model gardens full of ideas for garden enthusiasts. The park has a play area for children, activities, restaurant Greeneri and a garden shop during the summer season.

Savonlinna

Olavinlinna fortress

Olavinlinna Fortress was built in a relatively sparsely populated area. Nevertheless, the region had a military and geographical significance, since the border passed here since the signing of the Treaty of Orekhov in 1323. At first, it was the border between Sweden and Novgorod, later between Sweden and the Grand Duchy of Moscow. When, at the end of the 15th century, the attempts of the Grand Duchy of Moscow to expand their area of influence began to threaten the Swedish borders, a new fortress, Olavinlinna, was required to strengthen the defense of the eastern border. The fortress was founded in 1475 by the Danish knight Eric Axelsson Tott, who at that time was the governor of Vyborg. Olavinlinna was restored in the late 19th and 20th centuries. The last large-scale work began in 1961 and finished in 1975 in time for the 500th anniversary of the fortress. After that, only small annual repairs were carried out. Today Olavinlinna is one of the most famous Finnish landmarks, and its renovated interiors host a wide variety of events.

Riihisaari Island (local history museum)

In the center of Riihisaari you can visit cultural and historical exhibitions and exhibitions about the nature of Lake Saimaa. Information point The Finnish Forestry Administration offers extensive information about the national parks and nature of Lake Saimaa. Free Wi-Fi internet for clients. The museum shop sells souvenirs related to nature and Lake Saimaa. In summer, at the Riihisaari pier, you can see the historic steamers of the Finnish lake.

Linnankatu street

Linnankatu Street is the oldest street in Savonlinna. The name of the street is translated as "Castle", and in the old days it was called "Ratsastustie", which means "Horse road". At the dawn of its history, the artisans of the Olavinlinna fortress were the main inhabitants of the small street Linnankatu. Today it is a luxurious elite area of the city. Almost all the old architecture of the city is located on Linnankatu street. It has preserved the classic buildings of the Finnish province of the 19th century, spread over several blocks. Walking along Linnankatu towards the castle, you can admire the ancient buildings and take great photos.

Recommended catering facilities on the route Vyborg-Saimaa "

Ravintola Majakka

Satamakatu 11, Savonlinna

Cuisine type - European, Scandinavian

Kalastajan Koju Savonlinna

Kauppa Tori, Savonlinna

Cuisine type - Seafood, Scandinavian

Restaurant Vino

Raatihuoneenkatu 14, Mikkeli

Type of cuisine - Mediterranean, European

Bistro Holvi

Savilahdenkatu 11, Mikkeli

Cuisine type - International, European, Scandinavian

Buttenhoff

Koskenparras 4, Imatra

Type of cuisine - European

Pizzeria Bella Napoli

Viipurintie 61, Imatra

Cuisine type - Italian, Pizza, Neapolitan, Campanian, Southern-Italian

Recommended accommodation facilities on the route Vyborg-Saimaa "**Rauha Holidays**

Elokuja 8, Imatra

Additional bathroom, fireplace, sitting area, sofa, kitchenette, dishwasher, bath / shower, hairdryer

Imatran portti

Helsingintie 30, Imatra

From 4500 rub.

Guest House Imatran Portti is located in Imatra. It offers free Wi-Fi and free private parking. All rooms in the guest house are equipped with a kettle. All rooms are equipped with a microwave.

Imatran Kylpyla Spa Sport Camp

Purjekuja 2, Imatra

From 7000 p.

Aparthotel Marja

Jaeaekaerinkatu 8, Mikkeli

From 6500 rub.

Desk, iron, kitchenette, microwave, refrigerator, flat screen TV, bath / shower, complimentary toiletries

Salpalinjan Hovi

Vanha Mikkeliintie 125, Lappeenranta

From 7000 p.

Hypoallergenic room, soundproofed rooms, iron, coffee / tea maker, kitchenette, flat screen TV, bath / shower, hairdryer

Lomamokkila

Mikonkiventie 209, Savonlinna

From 7700 rub.

Allergy-free room, private beach, desk, wardrobe / walk-in wardrobe, coffee / tea maker, flatscreen TV, bidet

Additional infrastructure on the route Vyborg-Saimaa "

Church of the Three Crosses (Imatra)

Open Air Museum "Karelian House" (Imatra)

Vintage Car Museum (Rauta)

Art Museum of South Kaleria (Lappeenranta)

Mikkeli Art Museum Infantry Museum (Mikkeli)

Wax Museum (Mikkeli)

Veijo Rönkkönen Sculpture Park (Parikkala)

Passport of the route "St. Petersburg - Vyborg - Saimaa"

Route characteristics

Route name	"St. Petersburg - Vyborg - Saimaa"
Route type	Interregional
Type of tourism	Educational (Ferry / Bus / Car)
Route geography	St. Petersburg - Vyborg - Lappeenranta - Savonlinna - Imatra - St. Petersburg
Display objects	<p><u>Vyborg</u> The square of the old town hall and the monument to Torgils Knutsson Vyborg castle Old cathedral Clock tower Church of St. Hyacinth Burgher's estate Market Square and Round Tower Alvar Aalto Library Walk of Fame Town hall tower The oldest residential building in Russia House of the Merchant Guild "Witch's House" Monuments to Apraksin and Peter I Annensky fortifications Mon Repos Park</p> <p><u>Lappeenranta</u> Linnoitus - Lappeenranta Fortress Cavalry Museum (Cavalry Museum) South Karelia Museum</p> <p><u>Savonlinna</u> Olavinlinna fortress Riihisaari Island (local history museum) Linnankatu street</p> <p><u>Imatra</u> Kruununpuisto nature reserve Imatrankoski waterfall Sculpture of the Virgin of Imatra Pedestrian street Koskenparras Water park "Magic Forest"</p>
The target audience	All categories of tourists
Duration	4-5 days
Length	total length - 750 km (Ferry / bus / car)
Seasonality	Navigation period

Route program "St. Petersburg - Vyborg - Saimaa "

Day 1.

21-00 Departure by ferry from the passenger port of St. Petersburg

Day 2.

9-00 Arrival at the passenger pier in Vyborg

9-05 Arrival at the square of the old town hall to the monument to Togrils Knutsson

9-15 Exit from the square of the old town hall to the monument to Togrils Knutson

9-20 Arrival at the Vyborg castle

11-00 Exit from the Vyborg castle

11-10 Arrival at the old cathedral

11-20 Exit from the old cathedral

11-25 Arrival at the Clock Tower

11-35 Exit from the Clock Tower

11-40 Arrival to the church of St. Hyacinth

11-50 Exit from the church of St. Hyacinth

11-55 Arrival at the burgher's estate

12-05 Exit from the burgher's estate

12-10 Arrival at the Market Square to the Round Tower

12-25 Arrival to A. Aalto library

12-55 Exit from A. Aalto library

13-05 Arrival to the Walk of Fame

13-20 Exit from the Walk of Fame

13-25 Arriving at the town hall tower

13-35 Exit from the town hall tower

13-40 Arrival from the oldest residential building in Russia

13-50 Exit from the oldest residential building in Russia

13-55 Arrival at the house of the merchant guild

14-00 Exit from the house of the merchant guild

14-05 Arrival to the "Witch House"

14-10 Exit from the "Witch House"

14-20 Arrival to the restaurant "Nord West" (Lunch)

15-20 Exit from the restaurant "Nord West"

15-35 Arrival to the monument to F. Apraksin

15-40 Arrival to Annenskie fortifications

15-50 Exit from the Annenskie fortifications

16-20 Arrival at Mon Repos park

18-30 Departure from Mon Repos Park

21-00 Arrival and overnight accommodation in Lappeenranta

Day 3.

11-00 Visit to the Cavalry Museum

13-00 Visit to the South Karelia Museum

15-00 Lunch at the restaurant "Sarapirtti Kippurasarvi"

17-00 Visit to Linnoitus - fortress of Lappeenranta

19-00 City walk

21-00 Arrival at the hotel and accommodation in Lappeenranta

Day 4.

9-00 Departure from Lappeenranta

11-30 Arrival in Savonlinna

11-40 Visit to Olavinlinna fortress

13-30 Visit Riihisaari islands

14-30 Lunch (Ravintola Majakka)

15-30 Walking through the city (Linnankatu street)

17-30 Departure from Savonlinna

20-00 Arrival at the hotel and accommodation in Lappeenranta

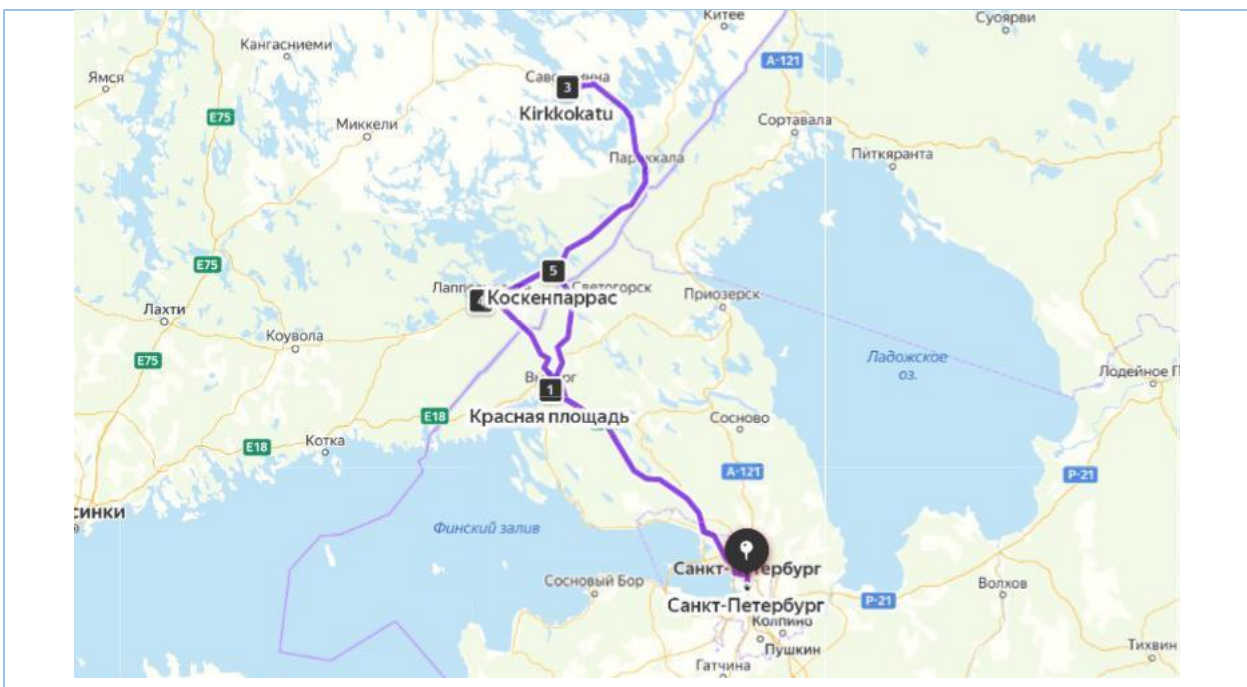
Day 5.

9-00 Departure from Lappeenranta

9-30 Arrival in Imatra

9-40	Visit Kruununpuisto nature reserve (Imatrankoski waterfall, sculpture of the Virgin of Imatra)
12-30	Visit walking street Koskenparras
14-00	Lunch (restaurant Butenhoff)
15-00	Visit aQuapark "Magic Forest"
18-00	Departure from Imatra
21-00	Arrival in St. Petersburg

Sketch model of the route "St. Petersburg - Vyborg - Saimaa "
(location of display objects on the map)



Description of display objects on the route "St. Petersburg - Vyborg - Saimaa "

Vyborg

Old Town Hall Square and Monument to Torgils Knutsson

The square was formed in the XIV century between city cathedral and the Abosky bridge as the main square of the city. It is believed that it was on it in 1403 that the decree of the Swedish king was solemnly read Eric Pomeransky about granting Vyborg city rights. In the course of the implementation of the new urban plan of regular development, developed in 1639 by the engineer A. Torstenson, with the replacement of wooden houses with stone ones, the square acquired a modern shape, close to rectangular, while its dimensions were greatly reduced and the city cathedral was outside the square on which it was erected town hall building... The 1703 plan of Vyborg indicated the name Stads Torget ("City Square"), but it was replaced by the name City Hall Square. At the end of the 19th century, the architect Yu. Ya. Arenberg a project for the reconstruction of the area was carried out, which included the installation monument to Torgils Knutsson sculptor's work Ville Valgren... The area acquired neo-renaissance appearance, architect B. Blomkvist

reconstructed under Historical and Ethnographic Museum the former building of the town hall, and somewhat earlier, in stages, the houses belonging to the entrepreneur E. Wolf were rebuilt and merged on the southeastern side of the square.

Monument to Torgils Knutsson - a monument to the founder Vyborg Castle Swedish marshal Torgils Knutsson sculptor's work Ville Wallgrena (1855-1940) in Vyborg... Was installed in a modern square Old Town Hall The 4th of October 1908 year and became the first monument of Vyborg. The monument stood for exactly forty years, when in 1948 year was dismantled. The sculpture was badly damaged, but it escaped melting. In 1993 year the monument has been restored.

Vyborg castle

Vyborg castle was built on a small island in Gulf of Finland... Castle on the water is the oldest Vyborg fortifications - it goes back to XIII century... In Russia, it is one of the few fully preserved monuments of Western European medieval military architecture. Vyborg Castle was founded by the Swedes in 1293, during Third crusade to the Karelian land. By decision regent Swedish king Torgils Knutsson, on the Castle Island was built a powerful lock, named Vyborg. The Swedes surrounded the elevated part of the island with a wall, and in the center they erected a stone tower, square in plan. The high watch and battle tower was named after the Norwegian king, the baptist of Scandinavia Olaf the Saint... This tower has long been considered the highest donjon Scandinavia. In 1710 year after more than two month siege and bombing, the city was taken by the troops of Peter I. In 1964, the USSR Ministry of Defense transferred the castle to the future museum, which opened in 1970. Since 1999 the museum has been called the Vyborg Castle State Museum. Since 2017, repair and restoration work has been underway in the Vyborg Castle, which will be completed in 2020-2021. Work on the castle island is likely to continue until 2025–2026.

Old cathedral

A cathedral in the city now preserved only in ruins Vyborg... Built in XV century, was consistently Catholic, Lutheran and Orthodox... The Vyborg Catholic parish was first mentioned in 1351-1352, but it existed earlier. During the Reformation in 1554, Vyborg diocese and the temple became a cathedral. During Northern War the cathedral was badly damaged. By decree of Peter I, by 1722 the former Lutheran cathedral was repaired, and an Orthodox church consecrated in honor of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul was opened in it. The last time the temple was destroyed during Soviet-Finnish war in 1939 year... Currently, only the walls of the cathedral and the former bell tower, known as Clock tower... At the southern wall of the temple, a monument is erected on the site of the burial place of the church parishioners who died in the wars of the 20th century.

Clock tower

Dominant Old town, former cathedral Bell tower... The lower tier of the current tower was built in 1494; originally it was a bell tower Vyborg Cathedral... In the last third of the 17th century, the tower, damaged by a fire, was repaired and rebuilt in the shape of an octagon on a four. In 1660, a clock was installed on the bell tower. In 1738 another city fire destroyed the tower spire and 9 of its bells. By order of Empress Anna Ioannovna, the necessary funds were allocated from the payments collected by the Vyborg customs to repair the tower. In 1753, a clock with a bell was installed on the tower. Stockholm... For some time, the tower at the end of the 18th century served as the bell tower of the Transfiguration Cathedral, which then acquired its own clock tower-bell tower. The movement was last replaced in 1848 and is still working properly. Thanks to the view of the Clock Tower Street of Water Zastava in the middle of the 19th century was awarded the honorary title of "the most beautiful street Finland". The tower is reflected in numerous images by artists of the 17th - early 21st centuries. Often, not only the Vyborg Castle, but also the Clock Tower in the paintings of the painters becomes a symbol of Vyborg, it has a specially highlighted position and the composition of the work is built in accordance with the Clock Tower as an architectural dominant.

Church of St. Hyacinth

Church of Hyacinth (Knight's House) - gothic stone building in Vyborg on Water Outpost Street, one of the oldest buildings in the city. One of the few buildings in the Gothic style that has survived in Russia. In accordance with Certificate of Appreciation empress Catherine II, The Swedish-German "Society of Vyborg Knights" set up a spacious hall on the second floor, where meetings were held and balls were held. In 1799 the brothers Order of Malta, whose patron was the emperor Paul I, it was ordered to take over the care of the parish of St. Hyacinth in Vyborg. The building of the Knight's House was transferred to the parish, and since 1802 it housed chapel Saint Hyacinth... In 1970-1975, according to the project of the architect M.A. Dementieva carried out the restoration of the building, focused on returning the appearance of the Knight's House (noble assembly) and eliminating later rebuildings into a religious building. In the restored appearance, some details of the interiors of the 17th-18th centuries have been revived: a tiled roof, a large hall with fireplace, beams on the ceiling, stairs with carved details. Currently, the building houses the expositions of the Vyborg United Museum-Reserve (Vyborg Castle). During the days of the film festival "Window to Europe" the headquarters of the festival works here. In 1995, the building received the status of a cultural heritage site of the Russian Federation of federal significance.

Burgher's estate

Complex of old buildings in center of Vyborg, a medieval architectural monument. The estate consists of a three-storey citizen's house and a two-storey coachman... Foundations have been preserved from other buildings. The exact date of construction of the estate is unknown; presumably it belongs to the XVI-XVII centuries. The former home of a wealthy city dweller is one of the rare examples of the oldest urban development that developed before the redevelopment Vyborg carried out in the 1640s. In 1979, according to the project of the architect M. A. Dementyeva, the restoration of the estate was carried out with the aim of stylization in the medieval spirit. The vaulted and wooden floors have been recreated in the interiors, the fireplace has been repaired. In addition, the peaked roof was reconstructed, on which a weather vane with the year of restoration was installed. Currently, the estate houses a tourist information center with a museum exposition and a restaurant.

Market Square and Round Tower

Square in the old part of town Vyborg... It is an element of a complex rarely found in urban planning - a "cascade" of three squares located on one spatial diagonal (Cathedral, Theatrical and Market). Formed at the end of the 19th century on the site of dismantled fortifications of the horned fortress... Remains of the old city wall remain Round Tower located on the edge of the new square, as well as colored stone laying in the western corner of the square, repeating the location of the former wall. The area, paved with cobblestones and cobblestones, has always been used for market trading (nowadays mainly for souvenirs). Initially, on weekdays, peasants from the vicinity of Vyborg traded in the southern part of the square, placing carts and tables with food on the trading places numbered on granite. In the northern part of the square, near the embankment, there were fish rows. The buildings that formed the square were mainly occupied by institutions and organizations. The main facade overlooks the square building of the covered city market with a clock tower, built in 1904-1905 by the architect Karl Segerstadt... During Soviet-Finnish wars (1939-1940, 1941-1944) the buildings surrounding the square were partially destroyed, but were reconstructed in the post-war years. In the 1950s, the covering of the Market Square was reconstructed, which was divided by a lawn located along the axis of Lenin Avenue. The square hosts events dedicated to city holidays and festivals. Round tower - stone artillery tower rondel type, one of the two surviving battle towers of the medieval Vyborg fortress... Built in 1547-1550s by fortifier engineer Hann (Hans) Bergen. In 1972, the architect-artist V.V. Dmitriev developed a restoration project, which included the recreation of the wall paintings of the Renaissance hall, supplemented with descriptions in Russian, and since 1976 a cafe-restaurant has been opened in the tower.

Alvar Aalto Library

Central city library Vyborg built in 1933-1935 years on the project Finnish architect Alvar Aalto... The building is considered a milestone in the history of modern architecture, for it marks Aalto's transition from the nationally painted neoclassicism to simplified forms of regional modernism... It was here that the unique feature of his architectural style first manifested itself - a combination of rigor functionalism and gentle smoothness of natural lines. The library existed in its original form until 1939. In 1944, Vyborg became part of the Soviet Union again, and the library was abandoned for a long time. In 1961 year the library reopened to visitors. In addition to architectural features, the library has a unique book collection: for example, the collection of the department of local history literature, which was formed - and continues to be formed - on the basis of the fund donated by the library of the Finnish city Lappeenranta... These are books about Vyborg and Karelia in Finnish, Swedish, German and other languages. Over the years of restoration of the library building, this collection has been replenished with perhaps the most complete collection of books in Russia about the work of Alvar Aalto and about the library building itself.

Currently, the building of the library of Alvar Aalto is under state protection.

Walk of Fame

Located opposite the cinema "Vyborg-Palace", in which since 1993 has been held annually Film Festival "Window to Europe"... The alley opened in 1998, modeled on Hollywood Walk of Fame in Vyborg, famous for its great filmography. By the decision of the organizers of the festival, the names of prominent figures of Russian cinema are immortalized on granite slabs. On the sidewalk along Krepostnaya Street, there are the emblem of the Window to Europe Film Festival and commemorative stars (initially in one row, and after reconstruction in 2014 - in two rows), while next to those stars that were installed during their lifetime, there are handprints of celebrities.

Town hall tower

A stone, quadrangular tower, one of the two surviving medieval battle towers Vyborg fortress... Built in the 1470s along with other towers the defensive wall of the stone city... In its initial form, the tower was a single oblique-angled volume 9.7 m high (12.5 m to the ridge of the roof), somewhat elongated along the longitudinal axis. The tower was built of granite boulders on lime mortar and covered with a gable tiled roof, skate which was extended along the axis of the gate. After the tower finally lost its military significance, it was handed over to magistrate Vyborg City Hall... They arranged in the tower arsenal, where weapons and combat armor of the townspeople were kept, who were obliged, if necessary, to participate in the defense of the city. In the 17th century, the tower was used as the bell tower of the cathedral Dominican monastery (after Reformation - churches Vyborg rural parish). The new purpose of the building became the reason for subsequent alterations, which distorted its original appearance. The Town Hall Tower has acquired the shape of an octagon on a quadrangle. In 1758, the building was crowned with a peaked baroque coated. In 1952, the first repair and restoration work began in the tower. In 1974-1984, according to the project of the architect I. Khaustova, the baroque roof was restored, the stairs were made, the floors were restored and the window frames were installed. However, the building stood abandoned, without utilities, until 1993. The tower has been leased since 1997 the community of the Church of the Mother of God Reigning and adapted for a church museum. And since 2016, the tower has been transferred to the Vyborg United Museum-Reserve, and in 2017-2018 restoration work was carried out to accommodate the museum exposition

The oldest residential building in Russia

Citizen's House - an old residential building in center of Vyborg, a medieval architectural monument. Low-rise two-storey tower-type house with a basement and thick walls made of granite boulders, along with similar burgher's estate, home of the merchant guild of the Holy Spirit and one more guild house, is one of the four small private "fortresses" of the XIV-XVII centuries, medieval burgher houses, which on the territory Of Russia can only be seen in Vyborg... The exact date of the construction of the house is unknown, but presumably it dates back to the 16th century. During the reconstruction, the windows, which were originally slit-like, were enlarged, and a low extension was added. The living quarters (two apartments) acquired their present appearance after the renovation carried out in the 60s of the XX century, when the height of the ceilings was increased, and the stove heating was replaced by a central one.

House of the Merchant Guild

House of the Merchant Guild of the Holy Spirit - an old building in center of Vyborg, a medieval architectural monument. The exact date of the construction of the house is unknown, but researchers presumably date it to the 14th century. The house was part of a medieval merchant's estate, which included housing and outbuildings. This stone building - one of the few built before the city's redevelopment in the 1640s - is considered the oldest surviving in Vyborg civil building. Initially, the house was two-storey: on the ground floor there was a warehouse for goods, and the second floor with narrow windows was residential; an external stone staircase led up to it. In the 16th century, the house was acquired merchant guild Of the Holy Spirit, and the second floor was used for trade

negotiations. In 1978, the restoration of the house was carried out according to the project of the architect M. A. Dementieva: the building was returned to the steep gable and the ridge tiled roof. After restoration, the house housed a dog breeders club for some time; since 2020, after the transfer to the jurisdiction of the Vyborg United Museum-Reserve, the building houses a tourist information center.

"Witch's House"

Residential building in Vyborg, built in 1898 by the architect Eduard Dippel...

Decorated with a gruff granite the residential building, which looks like a fortress wall with towers, reminds of the destroyed city wall, the outlines of which are repeated by Yuzhny Val Street. Apartment building consists of two buildings of the same height, but different number of storeys: the main building is three-storey, and in building "A" a floor has been added due to the reduction of the ceiling height. Facade of a building on a powerful rusticated granite plinth decorated with a number of neo-gothic elements. As a result of Soviet-Finnish wars (1939-1944) the house was damaged. During the post-war renovation, the entrances to the ground floor rooms were rebuilt, converted into apartments, and the high roof of a complex configuration was replaced by a flat roof, which changed the perception of triangular gables, which began to look unstable. As a result of the simplification of the silhouette in some angles from the side of Yuzhny Val Street, the "iron house" with a beveled corner began to seem flat, consisting of one wall, having received the nickname "witch's house".

Monuments to Apraksin and Peter I

Monument Fyodor Apraksin situated on Petrovskaya square cities Vyborg, at the entrance to Fortress bridge... The monument to the associate of Peter I, Admiral-General Fyodor Apraksin (1661-1728) was solemnly opened on June 19, 2010 and is timed to the 300th anniversary capture of Vyborg by Russian troops, which were led by Count Apraksin. This monument is the only monument erected in honor of Fyodor Apraksin. Monument to Peter the Great - a bronze statue of the Russian emperor Peter I on a granite pedestal, located in Petrovsky park cities Vyborg... The monument was erected in 1910 to commemorate the bicentennial capture of Vyborg by Russian troops...

Annenskie fortifications

Annenskie fortifications- a rare monument of Russian defensive architecture of the post-Petrine era, the most significant building of the middle of the 18th century in Vyborg... Also called Annenkron in honor of the Empress Anna Ioannovna... Construction under the direction of Minich began with the laying of a stone scarp the main rampart, by 1733 a moat was dug and two bastions were built, and by the beginning of the 1740s all the main elements of the fortress were completed. The Russian-Swedish war of 1741 - 1743 required the strengthening of defensive structures and accelerated work. The project was prepared by Lieutenant General Johann Luberas, he also supervised the construction. In the early 1750s, he took part in the work on the Anninsky fortifications A. P. Hannibal, great-grandfather of A.S. Pushkin. Today, fortifications are often the scene of various cultural events. It hosts annual events such as the Knight's Tournament organized by the reenactor clubs. Part of the fortress is occupied by tennis courts and go-karts.

Mon Repos Park

Mon Repos- rocky landscape park on the shore Zashchitnaya bay Vyborg Bay, on Tverdysh Island in the northern part of the city Vyborg... The heyday of Mon Repos is associated with the name of the President of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences Ludwig Heinrich Nicolai who acquired the estate in 1788 year, and after leaving for 1803 year retired, completely devoted himself to decorating and singing in poetry of his beloved estate. In the end XIX - the beginning XX centuries Mon Repos becomes the venue for the congresses of the student Christian movement, which was attended by

the last man of the Nicolai clan - Baron Paul Georg Nicolai... Various cultural events are regularly held in the park: the music festival "Door to summer", Religious meetings "Golden autumn in Mon Repos», Poetry and dance events. The historical core of the museum-reserve is the manor and park ensemble of the endXVIII - the beginning XIXcc. It includes monuments of wooden architecture of classicism (the main manor house and the Library Wing) and a landscape rocky park of romantic style - a unique monument of garden and park art.

Lappeenranta

Linnoitus - Lappeenranta Fortress

Lappeenranta Fortress is a unique landmark in Southeast Finland. It still boils with life, and once it was part of a system of defensive fortifications, which also included the Suomenlinna fortresses in Helsinki and Hamina. The Lappeenranta Fortress was founded and built on a small area sandwiched between East and West. At first, the town of Lappeenranta developed under the reliable protection of a fortress, gradually occupying the adjacent territories. Later, the fortress was considered an "old city", which nevertheless continued to grow and live an active life. Today the Lappeenranta Fortress is a valuable monument of the cultural and historical heritage of Finland, Russia and Sweden - a link in a chain of fortresses and fortifications in historical territories.

Cavalry Museum (Cavalry Museum)

The Cavalry Museum is located in the southern part of the fortress of Lappeenranta, in the building of the former guardhouse, built in 1772 and which is the oldest building in the city. The exhibition presents the history of the Finnish cavalry in a wide and multifaceted manner. Attributes and items used by cavalry servicemen during the war and in times of peace are presented to the public. Of course, the organizers of the exhibition did not forget about the cavalryman's best friend - the horse. The Cavalry Museum offers an interesting and informative exhibition on various milestones in the history of the Finnish cavalry.

South Karelia Museum

The Regional Museum of South Karelia is located in the Lappeenranta Fortress and is the central museum of the city. The museum is housed in the massive gray stone buildings of a former artillery depot dating back to the early 19th century. The collections of the Museum of the History of Culture are collected from the museums of Lappeenranta, Vyborg and Priozersk. The museum's work on preserving exhibits, keeping records, research and exhibitions covers not only the modern region of South Karelia, but also the southern part of Karelia, which has ceded to Russia, that is, the Karelian Isthmus. In addition to the permanent exhibition, the museum organizes temporary exhibitions on various topics. When organizing exhibitions and events, the museum tries to take into account the preferences of different groups of visitors. For children, there is a guided tour of the permanent exhibition and a play corner in the museum.

Savonlinna

Olavinlinna fortress

Olavinlinna Fortress was built in a relatively sparsely populated area. Nevertheless, the region had a military and geographical significance, since the border passed here since the signing of the Treaty of Orekhov in 1323. At first, it was the border between Sweden and Novgorod, later between Sweden and the Grand Duchy of Moscow. When, at the end of the 15th century, the attempts of the Grand Duchy of Moscow to expand their area of influence began to threaten the Swedish borders, a new fortress, Olavinlinna, was required to strengthen the defense of the eastern border. The fortress

was founded in 1475 by the Danish knight Eric Axelson Tott, who at that time was the governor of Vyborg. Olavinlinna was restored in the late 19th and 20th centuries. The last large-scale work began in 1961 and finished in 1975 in time for the 500th anniversary of the fortress. After that, only small annual repairs were carried out. Today Olavinlinna is one of the most famous Finnish landmarks, and its renovated interiors host a wide variety of events.

Riihisaari Island (local history museum)

In the center of Riihisaari you can visit cultural and historical exhibitions and exhibitions about the nature of Lake Saimaa. Information point The Finnish Forestry Administration offers extensive information about the national parks and nature of Lake Saimaa. Free Wi-Fi internet for clients. The museum shop sells souvenirs related to nature and Lake Saimaa. In summer, at the Riihisaari pier, you can see the historic steamers of the Finnish lake.

Linnankatu street

Linnankatu Street is the oldest street in Savonlinna. The name of the street is translated as "Castle", and in the old days it was called "Ratsastustie", which means "Horse road". At the dawn of its history, the artisans of the Olavinlinna fortress were the main inhabitants of the small street Linnankatu. Today it is a luxurious elite area of the city. Almost all the old architecture of the city is located on Linnankatu street. It has preserved the classic buildings of the Finnish province of the 19th century, spread over several blocks. Walking along Linnankatu towards the castle, you can admire the ancient buildings and take great photos.

Imatra

Kruununpuisto nature reserve

Located along the Vuoksa River, in the very center of the city. The park was founded in 1842, and the decree was signed by the Russian Tsar Nicholas I. In Finnish it is called "Kruununpuisto", and in Russian it means "Crown Park" and is located on an island formed by two channels of the Vuoksa River. From one side of the island flows the fast Vuoksa, and from the other the raging stream of the Imatrankoski waterfall. Those who appreciate the real Karelian nature will be able to appreciate the huge boulders covered with moss, rocks, century-old pines and glacial hollows.

Imatrankoski waterfall

The Imatrankoski Waterfall is one of the most beautiful and romantic places in all of Finland. Here you can admire the magnificent northern landscapes, take great photos, take a long walk or just be alone with yourself. The Swedish king Gustav Vasa is officially considered the discoverer of the Imatrankoski waterfall. In 1772, the Russian Empress Catherine II came to the rapids of Imatra with her retinue and sincerely admired the stormy streams of water, first falling from an 18-meter height, and then roaring through the rocks. After the imperial visit, the waterfall in Imatra became one of the most fashionable places for the St. Petersburg nobility for almost a century and a half. In 1929, a hydroelectric power plant (HPP) was built on the rapids of the Imatra River, and since then the waterfall has been "working" strictly on schedule. Hydroelectric dams come off and tons of water rush into the canyon, in an instant turning a rocky mouth into a stormy river. All this is accompanied by the solemn music of Sibelius.

Sculpture of the Virgin of Imatra

An amazing sculpture with a tragic meaning was installed in the Kruununpuisto National Park, where there is a beautiful waterfall. Imatran Impi depicts the figure of a woman throwing herself into the water. This is a one of a kind attraction.

Pedestrian street Koskenparras

The Koskenparras pedestrian street starts immediately from the Imatrankoskentie highway, which leads directly to the famous waterfall of Imatra... Literally Imatrankoskentie is translated: the road leading to the Imatrinsky waterfall. A few hundred meters from Koskenparras Street, you will find most of the shops, cafes and restaurants. It will take about ten minutes to walk through it with a brisk pace, and a whole day for a careful round, inspection and shopping.

Water park "Magic Forest"

Imatran Kylpylä Water Park, as befits a fairy forest, is fraught with surprises. This is Louhi's Cave and the Bridge of Rains, a real river, a tunnel, water slides and waterfalls. The Yorokobi hot water pool (temperature +38) will properly warm up the muscles, and the hydromassage will invigorate and tone the whole body. There is a healing pool, children's pool and a canyon. Sports enthusiasts can swim on the 20-meter lane. Swimming in the outdoor pool will add thrill, especially in cool weather. Note that the water temperature in the water park is always 28-30 degrees. The weather in the Magic Forest is always different. You will be able to swim under a tropical rainstorm, fog or sun, which will make your vacation special and unforgettable. The highlight of Imatran Kylpylä Water Park is its special sound and light effects, which create a fabulous and relaxing atmosphere here.

Recommended catering facilities on the routeSt. Petersburg - Vyborg - Saimaa "

Cafe Slavyanskaya trapeza

Yuzhny Val, building 4/2, Vyborg

Cuisine type: European, Russian, Soups, Eastern European, Central European

Restaurant "NORD-WEST"

Krasnoarmeyskaya st., 17, Vyborg

Type of cuisine: European

Vyborg hotel restaurant

Vyborg, Leningradsky prospect, 19

Cuisine type: European, Russian, Central European

Restaurant of the Hotel Complex "Druzhba"

Railway st., 5, Vyborg

Type of cuisine: European

Sarapirtti Kippurasarvi Restaurant

Rantatie 1 Lemi, Lappeenranta

Type of cuisine: European

Lalo Restaurant

Valtakatu 46, Lappeenranta

Type of cuisine: European

Ravintola Majakka

Satamakatu 11, Savonlinna

Cuisine type - European, Scandinavian

Kalastajan Koju Savonlinna

Kauppa Tori, Savonlinna

Cuisine type - Seafood, Scandinavian

Buttenhoff

Koskenparras 4, Imatra

Type of cuisine - European

Pizzeria Bella Napoli

Viipurintie 61, Imatra

Cuisine type - Italian, Pizza, Neapolitan, Campanian, Southern-Italian

Recommended accommodation facilities on the route St. Petersburg - Vyborg - Saimaa "

Hotel Druzhba

Railway street, 5, Vyborg

From 3200 rub.

Parking, free WiFi, sauna, free breakfast, bike rental, karaoke, business center with Wi-Fi, conference facilities

Hotel Vyborg

Leningradsky prospect, 19, Vyborg

From 2900 rub.

Free parking, free internet, jacuzzi, sauna, free breakfast, child / family friendly, business center with Wi-Fi, massage

Hotel "Bat"

St. Nikolaeva, 3, Vyborg

From 2800 rub.

Free parking, free internet, bar / lounge, bike rental, suitable for children / families, pets allowed, bus transfer, luggage storage

Hotel Rakuuna

Mannerheiminkatu 8, Lappeenranta

From 8000 rub.

Free parking, free WiFi, WiFi, sauna, free breakfast, suitable for children / family, pets allowed

Holiday Houses Saimaa Gardens

Almintie 8, Rauha, Lappeenranta

From 6000 rub.

Saimaa Gardens is located in Rauha, on the shores of Lake Saimaa. All guests receive 1 free admission ticket to the Cirque du Saimaa Spa

Miekkala B&B

Mentulantie 136, Lappeenranta

From 5000 rub.

Free WiFi, WiFi, Bar / Lounge, Kid / Family Friendly, Non-Smoking Hotel

Rauha Holidays

Elokuja 8, Imatra

Additional bathroom, fireplace, sitting area, sofa, kitchenette, dishwasher, bath / shower, hairdryer

Imatran portti

Helsingintie 30, Imatra

From 4500 rub.

Guest House Imatran Portti is located in Imatra. It offers free Wi-Fi and free private parking. All rooms in the guest house are equipped with a kettle. All rooms are equipped with a microwave.

Imatran Kylpyla Spa Sport Camp

Purjekuja 2, Imatra

From 7000 p.