

J9 Pilistvere ja Kabala Võhma raudteejaamast R 45,7km

J9 Pilistvere and Kabala from Võhma station R 45.7 km



Räpu jõgi, Koksvere / *Räpu river, Koksvere*

Võhma - Kõo - Pilistvere - Kabala - Ollepa - Villevere - Kahala - Võhma

Linna keskel, Jaama ja Tallinna tänava nurgal on Ralfi pood. Kui on vaja, parandatakse siin jalgratast (telefon 566 572281). 200 meetrit jaamast, Spordi tänavalt hargneb Kauba tänav. Kauba tänaval on Võhma kohvik, küünlavabrik ja pood, miniloomaaed, suur teise ringi kaupade pood. Rohkem informatsiooni Võhma kohta -vaata M8.

If you need any bicycle spares or repairs, Ralf runs a hardware shop on the corner of Jaama and Tallinna in Võhma (566 572281). Võhma has a coffee shop serving food, a candle shop, a mini-zoo and a large second-hand goods shop, 200m from the railway station along Kauba, to the right off Spordi. There is more information about the town in M8.

1 Jaamast tulles pööra vasakule Spordi tänavale.

Turn left from the station along Spordi.

255m >

Enne raudtee tulekut 1900 oli Võhma hajaküla Tallinn-Viljandi maantee ääres. Pärast raudtee töölehakkamist kujunes Võhmast kohalik äri-, tööstus-, põllumajandus- ja metsanduskeskus. Linna areng kulmineerus lihakombinaadi avamisega 1975, kus

kombinaadi sulgemiseni 1996 töötas kuni 800 inimest. Praegu on Võhmas mitmed ettevõtted, kus toodatakse küünlaid, pressitakse mahlasid, pannakse kokku puitamaju.

Võhma was a scattered village on the Tallinn to Viljandi road until the railway arrived in 1900. It then began to develop businesses centred on agriculture and forestry, culminating in a massive meat production factory employing 800 people between 1975 and 1996. Since then the town has survived by diversifying employment into juice manufacture, candle-making and producing parts for timber buildings.



2 Ületa raudtee ja pööra vasakule Tartu tänavale.

Turn left over the railway crossing and along Tartu.

345m >

3 Enne kui jõuad ristmikule suurel Imavere - Viljandi maanteel hoidu vasakule väiksemale teele.

Before you reach the junction with the Imavere to Viljandi main road, fork left on to a minor road.

212m >

4 Kui jõuad kohviku ja grillimaja (Toidutare) juurde, pööra vasakule ja mine märgitud kohas üle suure tee.

When you reach the cafe and smoke-house called Toidutare, turn left and use the crossing over the main road.

53m >

Kohvik on avatud hilise õhtuni, saab kasutada tuletti WC.

The cafe is open long hours, and has toilets for customers WC.

5 Sõida mööda kergliiklusteed.

Continue straight ahead on the cycle path.

4km >

Paremal on Võhma endine koolihoone, ehitatud 1936. Kool tegutses siin aastani 1975. Enne kui 1970ndatel ehitati Viljandi maantee jäi kool tollase väikese Võhma-Põltsamaa tee äärde.

The building on the right is the former Võhma School, built 1936. The school operated here until 1975. Before the main Viljandi road was built in the 1970s, the school was on the single-track road from Võhma to Põltsamaa.

6 Pööra paremale Koksveresse.
Turn right to Koksvere, ignoring side turns.
487m >

Koksvere lähedal on üks suuremaid piimatootjaid Mangeni talu. Farmi lähedal on biometaanijaam. Kokkusurutud biometaani tootmiseks annavad toorainet piimafarmi lehmad.

Nearby is the Mangeni Farm, large-scale milk producers, and a compressed natural gas methane plant based on the farm's cows.

7 Ristteel pööra paremale.
At a cross roads, turn right.
120m >

Koksveres tasub pisut ringi vaadata: see on endine kolhoosiküla, kust elu pole siiski päriselt kadunud. Vasakul on küla rahvamaja, kus on ka väike raamatukogu. Rahvamaja kõrval on üks väheseid uuemal ajal maapiirkondadesse ehitatud kortermaju. Koksvere Maja OÜ (valmis 2019) on 11 korteriga loomingu- ja elu-ökomaja, mis loodetavalt aitab kaasa piirkonna ettevõtluse ja tööhõive arengule. Ökomaja ja rahvamaja vastas on Eesti 100 raames istutatud sada noort puud.

Koksvere is worth lingering over. It is a former collective farm village, but remains a lively place. Koksvere village hall appears on the left, housing a small library. Next to it is a rare example of a modern apartment block in the countryside. The eleven flats are eco-friendly, run by Koksvere Maja OÜ (built 2019). Hopefully this imaginative development will help promote rural enterprise and employment. Opposite the village hall there are one hundred young trees, planted as a part of the Estonia 100 project.

8 Pööra ümber ja mine tagasi ristteele.
Turn round and return to the cross roads.
120m >

Ristteel on väike aia- ja terrassimööbli töökoda (paremal). Koksvere on kaasaegne küla, kuid pisut on säilinud ka vana külamiljööd. Silt viitab vanale muinasaja asustusele. Siit on leitud põletatud kive, sütt, räbu, loomaluid.

At the cross roads, on the right is a small outdoor furniture workshop. Koksvere is modern, but has retained something of the traditional village atmosphere. A nearby sign states that there was an ancient settlement here. Research has revealed that the ground contains many burnt stones and clay, slag, pieces of coal and animal bones.

9 Mine otse edasi.
Go straight ahead.
268m >

10 Kui lähened roheline aiaga veskile hoidu paremale ja mine üle silla.
As you approach a grain mill with a green fence, fork to the right and over a bridge.
142m >

Koksvere Veskest tulevad maheteraviljatooted. Enne silda ilmub nähtavale maaliline Räpu jõgi, üks Navesti lisajõgedest. Teisel pool jõge on ilus dekoratsioonidega restaureeritud kivihoone.

Koksvere Veski produces organic grain products. Just before the bridge is the attractive Räpu jõgi, a tributary of the Navesti jõgi. Notice the decorated end to a restored stone building on the other side of the river.

11 Pööra paremale.

Turn right.

230m >

12 Pööra vasakule.

Turn left.

176m >

Meie rada viib läbi endise tüüpilise kolhoosiasula. Majad on lähestikku, kujunduses paistavad silma hoolitsetud hooned ja aiad.

Our route through this typical Soviet collective farm settlement is designed to show its well-maintained houses and gardens.

13 Kui näed ühes aias suurt puust nikerdatud tulpi (vasakul), siis pööra paremale.

When you see a carved wooden tulip in a garden on your left, turn right.

90m >

14 Pööra paremale.

Turn right.

248m >

15 Pööra vasakule kruusateele ja kohe uuesti vasakule.

Turn left on to an unsurfaced road, and immediately left again.

1,76km >

16 Ristteel mine otse edasi.

At a cross roads, go straight on.

500m >

17 Ristmikul pööra vasakule.

At a junction, turn left.

365m >

18 Kergliiklusteel pööra vasakule.

At the cycle track, turn left.

65m >

19 Pööra paremale ja mine üle tee ortodoksi kiriku ja surnuaia juurde.

Turn right and cross to the Orthodox church and cemetery.

43m >

Arussaare bütsantsi stiili jäljendav kirik ehitati 1873, projekteeris Riia arhitekt Scheel. Kirikukellad saadi kingituseks tsaar Aleksander II-lt. Kirikut on kasutanud EAÕK

Arussaare Issanda Taevaminemise kogudus. Kalmistu oli algselt mõeldud õigeusklike matusepaigana, kuid praegu see on avatud kõigile. Kirikuvärava juures on ühel haul säilinud kunagine pärjakast, kuigi pärja pole selles enam ammu. Hauas puhkab Johanna Pügart, kes suri 1923 olles kõigest 25-aastane. Kalmistu kirdenurgas on pisut ebaharilik kivi veoautojuhile, millel kiri 'Head teed, kallis'.

Arussaare Byzantine-style Orthodox church was built in 1873 to the design of Heinrich Scheel from Riga. The bells were a gift from Czar Alexander II. The church is owned by the Church of the Ascension of the Lord. The cemetery is not confined to Orthodox adherents, but is open to all. A grave near the church gates still retains a circular wreath case, although the wreath has long gone. It is the last resting place of Johanna Pügart, who died in 1923 at the age of just 25. A more recent grave in the north-east of the cemetery is unusual in depicting a tanker-truck, with the message 'Head teed, kallis (Good roads, dear one).'



20 Mine tagasi üle maantee kergliiklusteele. Pööra vasakule.
Re-cross the road to the cycle track and turn left.
2,61km >

Vasakult tuleb nähtavale Kirivere koolihoone. Külakool alustas 1837 Palukülas, praeguse Kirivere küla maadel. Praeguse koolihoone vanem osa on aastast 1904. Koolil

on suur teeninduspiirkond ja lisati juurdeehitus. 2021/22 õppeaastal õppis koolis 107 õpilast. Kooli embleem on õpetajakeppi hoidev sini-punane kukk.

Koolihoonest vasakul on muusiku, helilooja ja koorijuhi Roman Toi (1916 - 2018) sünnikoht. Roman Toi lahkus Eestist Teise Maailmasõja ajal, elas Saksamaal ja Kanadas. Toi juhatas Torontos eesti koore, oli muusikateooria ja koorijuhtimise õppejõud. Juhatas koore iseseisva Eesti laulupidudel, oli 2014. aasta laulupeo aukülaline.

Kirivere School appears on the left. It was established in 1837 in neighbouring Paluküla. The older part of the current building dates from 1904, and this has now been extended to serve pupils from a wide area. In 2021/22, the school had 107 pupils. The school's emblem is a blue and red chicken holding a teacher's pointing stick.

The house to the left of the main school building is the birthplace of the musician, composer and choral conductor, Roman Toi (1916 - 2018). Toi left Estonia after the Second World War and lived most of his life in Germany and Canada. He conducted Estonian choirs in Toronto, and worked as a lecturer in music theory and conducting. He conducted at song festivals in independent Estonia, and was an honoured guest at the 2014 national song festival.

21 Kui jõuad **Kõosse**, mine läbi autoparkla vasakule päevakeskuse juurde. When you come to **Kõo** (ker-oo), pass through the car park and to the left of the day centre (päevakeskus).
102m >

22 Pööra paremale ja siis vasakule. Mine otse kaarja ehitise poole. Turn right and then left toward the archway through the long building in front of you.
130m >

Paremal on **Kõo raamatukogu**, avatud esmaspäevast reedeni. Hoones on tualett **WC**.

*On the right is **Kõo Library** (raamatukogu), open Monday to Friday, which has a toilet **WC**.*

23 Tule rattalt maha, mine kangialusest läbi ja mööda munakiviteed Kõo mõisa juurde. Dismount, walk through the archway and up the cobbled track towards Kõo Manor House.
174m >

Kõo mõis asutati 1670ndatel ja see kuulus Wolmar von Wrangelile. Peale Põhjasõda oli Kõo riigimõis, barokne kivist kahekorruseline peahoone valmis 1774, järgnesid kõrvalhooned. Mõisa peahoone on säilinud enam-vähem algsel kujul, kõrvalhooneid on alles vähe. Enne Teist Maailmasõda töötas hoones põllumajanduskool. Nõukogude ajal olid hoones kolhoosi kontor ja klubi, praegu on hoone eravalduses.

Kõo Manor was established in the 1670s, when it belonged to Wolmar von Wrangel. After the Great Northern War it served as a manor in state ownership. The two-storey Baroque main building was completed in 1774, followed by several outbuildings. The main building has survived, but the outbuildings have been mostly destroyed. During Estonia's first independence period the manor was home to an agricultural school. During the Soviet era it housed the collective farm offices and a club, and is now in private ownership.

24 Mõisahoone juures pööra paremale ja mine mööda rohtunud rada suurele teele.
To the right of the manor building, turn right and down a grassy track to the main road.
96m >

25 Mine üle suure tee ja pööra paremale kergliiklusteele.
Cross over the main road and turn right on to the cycle track.
256m >

Tõenäoliselt imporditi alusel olev Fordsoni traktor esimese Eesti Vabariigi päevil, mil riigi põllumajandus oli heal järjel. Traktor oli kapitalistliku maailma produkt, aga nõukogude ajal pani selle siia Võhma kolhoos. Praegu tegutsevad Kõos põllumajanduskooperatiivid, toodetakse ka metallesemeid.

250 meetri järel on küla keskses kauplus.

The Fordson tractor was probably imported during Estonia's First Independence, a period of considerable agricultural improvement in Estonia. Although it was a product of capitalism, it was placed on the plinth by the Võhma Collective Farm. Kõo is now home to a sizeable agricultural co-operative, as well as providing and servicing agricultural equipment.



250m further along the cycle track there is a shop.

26 Mine märgistatud kohas üle peatee, hoidu vasakule Pilistvere teele.
Use the crossing over the main road, curve round to the left, and on to the Pilistvere road.

1,81km >

27 Pööra paremale.

Turn right.

3,05km >

28 Pilistveres Kabala teeristil mine otse edasi.

In Pilistvere, at the junction with the Kabala road go straight on.

683m >

Paremal on rahvamaja. Vasakul on endine kauplusehoone ja sellest natuke edasi mälestusmärk Vabadussõjas langenutele.

Pilistvere kirik on Eesti vanemaid maakirikuid, rajatud 13. sajandi teisel poolel. 17.-18. sajandil sai kirik korduvalt kannatada, pühakoda rekonstrueeriti põhjalikult 1782. 1856 ehitatud tornikiiver hävis 1905. aasta tormis ja taastati alles 1990. 70-meetrine sihvakas kirikutorn on kõrguselt kolmas Eestis. Kiriku ees on tahvel, mis teatab, et siin asutati 20.augustil 1988 esimene mittekommunistlik partei endises Nõukogude Liidus - Eesti Rahvusliku Sõltumatuse Partei (ERSP). Kirik on suvekuudel avatud (Teeliste kirikud projekti raames -teelistekirikud.ekn.ee.) Talvel tuleb ette teatada telefonil 43 78561.

Maanteel sõitmise asemel võid minna mööda kiriku idaküljel algavat rada pastoraadini ja edasi suvekohvikuni Ingel. Kohvik Ingel on Pilistvere koguduse noorte ettevõtmine ja on suvekuudel avatud iga päev. Noored töötavad vabatahtlikuna, omandades kogemusi. Suvel toimuvad kohvikuterrassil kontserdid.

On your right is the community house, and your left is the former shop, and further along the Independence War memorial.

Pilistvere Church was founded in the second half of the 13th century, and is one of the oldest country churches in Estonia. During the 17th-18th centuries the church suffered, being reconstructed in 1782. The steeple tower was added in 1856, but it was destroyed by a storm damage in 1905, only being restored in 1990. The slender spire is 70 metres high, making it Estonia's tallest country church, and the third tallest nationally. The plaque by the church gate records the establishment here on 20th August 1988, when Estonia was still part of the Soviet Union, of the first non-Communist party, the Nationalist Independence Party.

During summer Pilistvere Church is open -details in Teelistekirikud (church routes) project at teelistekirikud.ekn.ee. In winter, visits should be booked in advance on 43 78561.

As an alternative to cycling down the road, you can take the path which leads from the east end of the churchyard down to the parsonage and Ingli summer cafe. The cafe is open daily during the summer months. It is run by local young people who learn and gain some work experience. Sometimes it is used as a venue for concerts.

29 Mine üle Navesti jõe silla, kuni jõuad ristmikuni. Pööra vasakule.
Continue across the bridge over the Navesti river until you come to a junction, and turn left.

282m >

30 Kui oled möödunud surnuaia tellisväravatest, tule rattalt maha. Mine esimest rada mööda paremale suure aidahoone suunas surnuaia lõpus.
After passing the brick cemetery gates, dismount. Go along the first path on the right of the road into the cemetery, towards a large barn.

68m >

Paremal on Jüri Vilmsi hauamonument. Jüri Vilms (1889 - 1918) oli Eesti riigimees, Eesti esimene kohtuminister, Eesti Päästekomitee liige. Vilms sündis naabervallas Kabalas, õppis Pilistvere kihelkonnakoolis, jätkas haridusteed Pärnus ja Tartus. Samal rajal edasi liikudes jõuad legendaarse Pilistvere pastori Vello Salumi (1933 - 2015) tagasihoidliku viimse puhkepaigani. Tema eestvedamisel sai teoks kalmistust pisut eemal olev kommunistiohvrite mälestusmärk, kivikangur.

On the right of the path is a monument to Jüri Vilmsi (1898 - 1918), the first Deputy Prime Minister of Estonia, a member of the Salvation Committee. He was born in the neighbouring parish of Kabala, studied at Pilistvere parish school, and later continued his education in Pärnu and Tartu. Further along on the right is the modest burial place of Vello Salum (1933 - 2015), a legendary minister of Pilistvere Church, who was the driving force behind the nearby Monument to the Victims of Communism.

31 Pööra ümber ja mine mööda esimest rada paremale.
Turn round and take the first path to the right.

130m >

32 Mine otse edasi surnuaiast välja.
Continue straight ahead and out of the cemetery.

100m >

Kommunistliku genotsiidi ohvrite memoriaali rajamist alustati 2. novembril 1988. Memoriaali keskmes on kivikangur, kuhu toodi kive Eestist ja Siberist. Välismaal elavad eestlased tõid kive ka kaugemalt. Siiani tuuakse kive juurde meenutamaks neid, kes hukkusid Siberis, pagulasteedel või läbi otseste hukkamiste. Maakondade mälestuskivid on püstitatud pisut hiljem ja järk-järgult on pandud kivid metsavendadele, soomepoistele, vabadusvõitlejatele ja tööpataljonlastele.

You come to the Monument to the Victims of Communism, first formulated as long ago as 1988. In the centre of the memorial is a pile of stones bought from around Estonia and from Siberia, and exiled Estonians have placed stones from further afield. More stones are added to commemorate those who lost their lives in Siberia, on the way to exile, or were executed. Memorial stones from each Estonian county were erected later, with further stones for the Forest Brothers, Finnish Boys, freedom fighters, and Soviet forced-work battalions.

33 Pööra monumendile selg ja enne tiiki hoidu paremale. Mine mööda rohtunud rada ja pööra vasakule maanteele.

Turning your back on the monument, and just before a pond, fork right along a grass track, and turn left on to the road.

405m >

34 Pööra paremale.

Turn right.

683m >

Pärast Navesti jõe ületamist jäävad paremale järv, ujumiskoht ja puhkeala.

After crossing the Navesti river again you pass a recreation area on the right, with a sandy beach and swimming facilities.

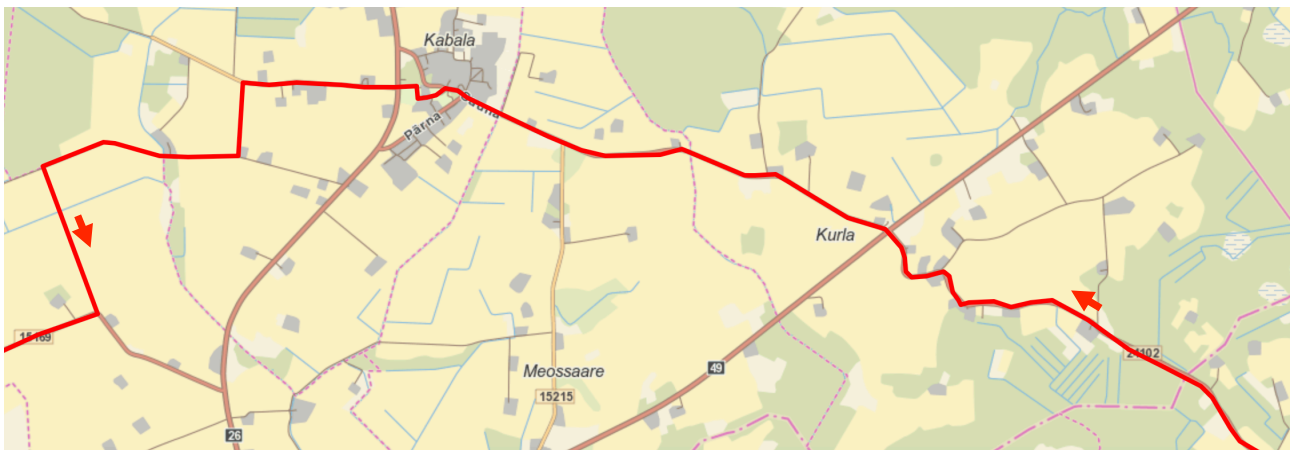
35 Pööra paremale Kabala teele.

Turn right on to the Kabala road.

4,51km >

Varsti pärast Pilistveret ületad Viljandi ja Järva maakondade piiri. Oled jõudnud Türi valda. On tüüpiline viljaka Kesk-Eesti maastik.

Soon after leaving Pilistvere, you pass into Järva County and Türi vald. The scenery is typical of the more fertile areas of central Estonia.



36 Mine üle suure tee ja jõuad Kurla küla lõppu.

Cross over the main road at the end of Kurla village.

3,13km >

Kurlast on pärit August Rei (1886 - 1963). Rei oli esimese Eesti Vabariigi poliitik ja diplomaat. Kui Nõukogude Liit annekteeris Eesti, lahkus August Rei, elas Rootsis ja täitis kuni surmani Eesti Vabariigi presidendi ülesandeid eksiilis.

2,4 kilomeetrit Kurlast pöörab katteta tee vasakule, Meossaarde. 1,2 kilomeetri järel on osaliselt restaureeritud Meossaare kabel, kuhu on maetud Kabala mõisnikud. Legendi kohaselt ühendas 1,75 kilomeetriline maa-alune käik mõisat matmispaigaga.

Kui jõuad Kabalasse, on kohe pärast kiirust piiravat märki küla kunagine ühissaun. Ühissaunad olid nõukogude ajal populaarsed, kuid enamus neist seisavad ammu kasutuseta, kuna inimesed on ehitanud oma saunad. Veel 2021. aastal on säilinud palju

omaaegset sauna sisustust, on paigas isegi kunagised kassaluugid. Siiani on sauna kõrval tiik, kuhu oli hea vette hüpata.

Kui jõuad ristteele küla keskel, on paremal Kabala kultuurimaja. Majas on raamatukogu ja korraldatakse seltsielu. WC Vasakul on mälestuspink August Pärlile. August Pärl (1923 - 1994) asutas Kabala puhkpilliorkestri, juhatas koore ja orkestreid, osales kohalike laulupidude korraldamises. Paremal veidi eemal Tiigi tänaval on kohalik pood.

Kurla is the birthplace of August Rei (1886 - 1963). During the First Estonian Republic he was a politician and served as a diplomat. He escaped after the Soviet occupation to live in Sweden. Until his death Rei worked as Estonian President in exile.

2.4kms after Kurla on the left is an unsurfaced road to Meossaare. 1.2km along this road you may want to visit a small, partly-restored chapel where the owners of Kabala Manor were buried. There is a legend that a 1.75-kilometre tunnel was built to connect the manor and the burial ground.

As you enter Kabala, just beyond the speed limit sign, on the right, is the former communal sauna. Communal saunas were well used during the Soviet era, but most of them have been abandoned, as people acquired their own saunas. Still visible inside, the separate cashier's hatches for men and women, and the sauna fittings were still mostly in place in 2021. Beside the sauna is a small plunge pond.

When you reach the cross roads in the centre of Kabala, you have the culture house on the right, which is a venue for events, and has a library and toilet WC. To the left of the centre is a seat dedicated to August Pärl (1923 - 1994) who established a local wind band, conducted choirs and organised song festivals. To the right, a short distance along Tiigi is a shop.

37 Ristteel mine otse edasi Pargi tänavale.
At the cross roads, go straight on into Pargi.
120m >

38 Hoidu paremale mõisa sissesõiduteele.
Fork left along the drive to the manor.
160m >

Vasakul puude all on küla endise söökla varemed. Paremal tänavast pisut eemal on endised Kabala mõisa hooned.

Esimesed teated mõisast pärinevad aastast 1631. Kolmekorruseline peahoone valmis 1774, park sai valmis sajandi lõpuks. Mõisa viimased omanikud olid Vietinghoffid ja Taubed. 1923.aastast töötavad mõisas kool ja lasteaed. 2021/22 õppeaastal oli Kabala koolis 27 õpilast ja kolm õpetajat, lasteaias 29 last ja viis kasvatajat, lisaks abipersonal. Majas on 26 ahju, mida kütavad koristajad ja majahoidja.

Mõisahoones on säilinud mitmed ainulaadsed detailid, millest huvitavamad on toidutransportimise lift ja kapptualetid. Mõisnike vapid kaeti nõukogude ajal ettevaatlikult papiga. On säilinud suur seif. Et valvata oma väärtuslikke asju, magas Kabala mõisahärra otse selle kõrval. Mõisa pööningul on säilinud venekeelne esmaabi juhend ja skelett. Väidetavalt liikuvat majas viimase omaniku mõisnik Viktor von Taube

vaim. Vaim pidavat ilmuma neljapäeviti mõisa peatrepi alt. Sissepääs mõisasse eelneval kokkuleppel.

On the left through the trees is the ruin of the former village canteen. On the right, beyond Pargi, are former estate buildings. You may wish to stop and look at the front of Kabala Manor, where there is an information board, in Estonian only.

The first mention of Kabala Manor was in 1642. The current three-storey building was built in 1774, and the park was completed by the end of the century. The last owners of the manor were the Taube and Vietinghoff family. Since 1923 the manor has been occupied by a school. During the 2021 - 2022 academic year there were 27 pupils in the school with three teachers, and 29 children in kindergarten with five teachers. 26 wood stoves are needed to heat the building, maintained by cleaners and a housekeeper.

Many interesting details have survived such as a dumb waiter, the original cupboard-toilets, and coats of arms which were covered by protective cardboard during the Soviet era. The safe for valuables remains, indicating where the Master of the house was likely to have slept. In the attic there are a skeleton, a massive old metal projector, and a First Aid guide in Russian. There is supposed to be a ghost in the manor. The ghost of the last owner of the manor, Viktor von Taube, is said to appear on Thursdays, creeping up from underneath the main staircase. Entrance to the manor is by prior booking.

39 Mine mõisamajast vasakult mööda, pööra paremale hoone taha.
Continue to the left of the manor building, and turn right along the back of the building.
85m >

40 Pööra vasakule puudealusele rajale.
Turn left along a track under the trees.
152m >

Paremal on 1989 ehitatud Kabala laululava.

On your right is the song festival building, erected in 1989.

41 Mine üle suure tee ja otse edasi katteta teele.
Cross over the main road and then straight ahead on an unsurfaced road.
1,07km >

Vahetult enne järgmist pööret on Kabala mõisa saeveski varemed. Kõrval olevas talus sündis Andres Larka (1879-1943). Larka oli Eesti sõjaväelane ja poliitik, riigivanema kandidaat 1934. Kui Nõukogude Liit okupeeris Eesti, Larka arreteetiti, mõisteti vangliaagrisse ja asumisele. Andres Larka suri Venemaal Kirovi oblasti vanglas.

On the left, just before the next turning, is the ruin of the Kabala Manor sawmill. The adjacent farm was the birthplace of Andres Larka (1879 - 1943), Estonia's military commander during Estonia's War of Independence, and later a politician. After the occupation of Estonia by Soviet troops, he was arrested and sent to a prison camp. He died in prison in Kirov oblast in Russia.

42 Pärast vana saeveski varemeid pööra vasakule.

Turn left just after the sawmill ruin.

517m >

43 Pööra paremale.

Turn right.

1,38km >

44 Pööra vasakule.

Turn left.

1,05km >

45 Pööra paremale mustkattega teele.

Turn right on to a surfaced road.

3,16km >



Ollepat on esmakordselt mainitud 1599, hiljem rajati mõis. Detsembris 1905 oli Tallinnast tulnud töölissalgal Ollepas relvastatud kokkupõrge mõisnike ja tragunitega, mis on ajaloos tuntud kui Ollewa lahing.

Ollepa oli heal järjel küla kuni aastani 2010. Külas olid raamatukogu, postkontor, kauplused, toimus aktiivne setsielu. Kahjuks on vahepeal inimesed külast lahkunud ja on palju mahajäetud maju ja kortereid. Et näha mahajäetud küla, mine edasi umbes 250 meetrit. Siinne kogukond vajaks noori inimesi, uut elu ja töökohti. Ollepa raudteejaama kaudu on toimunud elav põllumajandussaaduste- ja posti vedu. Praegu on külas uus raudteejaam, mis ühendab küla mitu korda päevas Tallinna ja Viljandiga.

Ollepa is first mentioned in 1599, and later a manor was established. In December 1905 revolutionaries from Tallinn were routed in an armed clash with the local manor house owners and dragoons at Ollepa, known as the Battle of Ollewa.

Ollepa was a thriving village as recently as 2010, with a library, post office, shops and community events and organisations. Sadly, it has lost inhabitants since then, and there are some abandoned buildings. You may want to turn right at the junction in the village and ride 250m to the end of the village and back, reflecting on rural depopulation in Estonia. A community needs people, life, continuity, leaders, jobs, some younger people, activities and services. Ollepa railway station was once a lively place handling agricultural goods and post. At least Ollepa has a new station linking it with the outside world between Tallinn and Viljandi several times a day.

46 Ristmikul mine otse edasi, ületa raudtee ja sõida edasi mööda mustkattedega teed. At the junction in Ollepa continue straight on over the railway crossing, and follow the surfaced road.

1,30km >

47 Pööra paremale.

Turn right.

2,67km >

Kui tahad matka lühendada 5,33 kilomeetrit, siis pööra vasakule ja mine otse mööda teed Kahalasse.

Villevere on eraldatud küla, kuid siin on siiski elu. Tasub peatuda ja vaadata Arved ja Monica Riga tehtud kujusid: lammast ratta seljas, linnupuudid, küla keskel on viit, mis saadab teelised mitte ainult kohalikesse paikadesse, vaid ka Riiga, Moskvasse ja - Kuu peale! Puudega palistatud allee viib endise, 1935 valminud koolihooneni. Kool suleti 2000, praegu tegutseb majas mittetulundusühing Villevere Koolimaja.

If you wish to shorten the route by 5.33 kilometres, turn left and follow the road direct to Kahala.

Villevere may be comparatively remote, but it has life. It is worth a visit just to see the installations created by Arved and Monica Riga. A sheep rides a bicycle, there are bird apartments, and a signpost at the centre of the village directs visitors not only to local places, but also Riga, Moscow and even the moon! The former school, built in 1935, is up a tree-lined avenue on the right. The school closed in 2000, and since then a non-profit community organisation is operating in the building.

48 Villevere küla keskel ristteel mine edasi mööda mustkattedega teed.

At the junction in the centre of Villevere, continue on the surfaced road.

440m >

*Pisut edasi jääb paremale endine kauplus. Bussipaetuse taga vasakul on park, hea koht peatumiseks. Siin on kuivkäimla **WC**.*

Kui sõidad edasi veel 1,44 kilomeetrit, jõuad Rõugu talupark-dendraariumisse Villevere külas Vahemetsa talus. Pargi rajamist alustas Jaan Rõuk pärast Vahemetsa talu ostmist 1885. aastal. Dendraariumile pani aluse Jaan Rõugu poeg Jaan pärast I maailmasõda.

Parki (alates 1959 looduskaitse all) haldab Vahemetsa talus tegutsev MTÜ Rõugu park. Pargi 7,8 hektaril kasvab 237 taksonit puid-põõsaid, millest võõrliike on 177. 2007 rajati pargi juurde 150 taimega rosaarium. Pargi külastamiskes tuleb ette helistada - 38 76699.

*Further along the road on the right is the former shop, one of several ruins in the village. Just beyond the bus terminus, on the left is a small park, a good place for a break and to turn round. It has a dry toilet **WC**.*

If you continue 1.44 kilometres, you come to the Rõugu Farm Park Arboretum, located at Vahemetsa Farm. The park was established by Jaan Rouk in 1885 after he acquired the farm. It contains 237 different species of trees and bushes, 177 of foreign origin. The 7.8-hectare park has been under protection since 1959. It is now managed by the non-profit organisation Rõugu Park. In 2007 a rosarium with 150 bushes was added. The park is open only for group bookings -38 76699.

49 Pööra ringi ja mine tulnud teed tagasi.
Turn round and go back the way you came.
2,24km >

50 Hoidu paremale kruusateele.
Fork right on to an unsurfaced road.
1,27km >

Siin sõidad läbi endise suure kolhoosi riismete. On mitmeid mahajäetud suuri hooneid, kuid mõnedes neist toimub siiski kaasaegne tootmine: siin valmistatakse kümblusvanne.

You pass through the remains of a very large collective farm. Some buildings are still used for modern businesses, including one making hot tubs.

51 Kui jõuad mustkatttega teele, sõida otse edasi Kahala külla ja mööda rattareed Võhmase.
When you reach the surfaced road, go straight on into Kahala village, and from there along a cycle track to Võhma.
1,98km >

Kahala oli kunagi koduks inimestele, kes töötasid kolhoosis ja lähedal Võhmas. Nagu Ollepa, viitavad ka siin tühjaksjäänud korterid-majad maaelanikkonna vähenemisele. Küla pood on ammu suletud, hoones on treppe valmistav väikeettevõte. Järgmises hoones säilinud üks viimaseid kohalikke teenuseid, Kahala raamatukogu.

Kahala was once home to the large number of people working at the collective farm and in nearby Võhma. Like Ollepa, ruined buildings betray that it has lost inhabitants, as well as its shop, which is now home to a business making stairs. The next building houses one remaining facility, Kahala Library.

52 Pööra paremale Tallinna tänavale.
Turn right into Tallinna.
196m >

*Rohkem informatsiooni Võhma kohta -vaata M8. Bussijaamas on tasuline tualett **WC**.*

*There is more information on Võhma in M8. There is a free toilet at the bus station
WC.*

53 Kohe pärast poehoonet pööra vasakule Jaama tänavale, mis viib raudteejaama
(45,75 km).

Just after the shops, turn left into Jaama to the station (45.75 km).

258m >