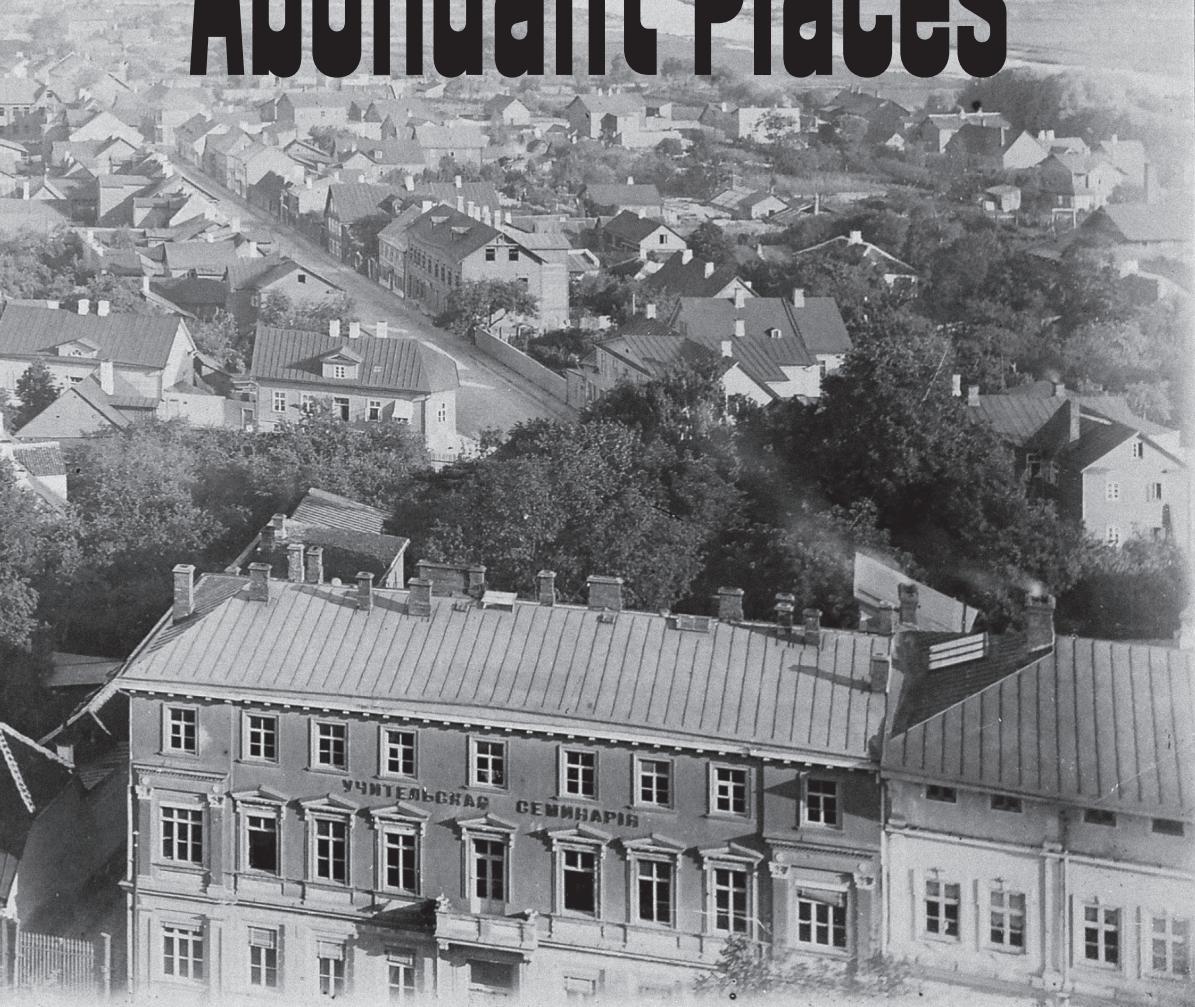


TARTMUS

Ammendamatu agul Abundant Places





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Ammendamatu agul

Tartu puitarhitektuur kunstis

05.11.2022–26.02.2023

Tartule on silmatorkavalt iseloomulikud puidust eeslinnad, mis tiheda sõörina ümbritsevad muidu klassitsistlikus stiilis vanalinna. Kuigi arhitektuurialaloos on pika ja dramaatilise minevikuga puitasumid mõnevõrra varju jäänud, on nende olustik pakkunud läbi aastakümnete kunstnikele nii ainest kui ka inspiratsiooni.

Eriti rohkelt on Tartu äärelinnamiljööd kujutanud 20. sajandil pallaslased – legendaarse Pallase kunstikooliga seotud kunstnikud. Kuna paljud pallaslased olid maalt linna õppima tulnud, olid äärelinna puitmajad neile elamiseks taskukohane valik.

Salme ja Tolstoi tänavale nurgal elanud Valve Janovi kodu kujunes 1950. aastate lõpul nn Tartu sõpruskonna kohtumispaiigaks. Nendest kohtumistest ja ühisloomest on kunstiaalloos läinud käibele möisted „Karlova avangard“ ja „Karlova naisavangardistid“. Koonduti ka mujale, sh Supilinna: puitmaja Lepiku 9 oli Tartu Riikliku Kunstiinstituudi ühiselamu.

Nii nagu varem, on ka praegu kunstnikke, kelle loomingus täidavad Tartu puitmajade piirkonnad erilist kohta. Tänapäeva kunstnik linnavaadetes on Pallase traditsioon samuti äratuntav: hooned lainetavad endiselt, kuurid on lääpas, endisaegne miljöö on tajutav. Muutusi on näha detailides. Kadunud on munakiviteed, hobuvankrid, raskeid veepangesid kandvad elanikud. Ent ehedalt elus tunne, mille loob ühtviisi argine ja romantiline agul, on tänaseni alles.

Puitasumite ajaloost

Tartu puitmajade ehituses saab 19. sajandi lõpust alates tinglikult eristada kolme suuremat lainet: esiteks raudteeühenduse loomine ja ühtlasi linnaelanikkonna suure kasvu periood 19. sajandi viimasel veerandil, teiseks ajavahemik 1905–1914, kui mõisamaad jagati kruntideks, ning kolmandaks aeg pärast Eesti iseseisvumist aastal 1918.

Puitasumite käekäik on olnud keeruline ja nende maine pigem viles. Juba vabariigi algusaegadel hakati agulitesse kriitiliselt suhtuma, sest tsaariaja pärand ei sobinud noore riigi eneseteadlike ideaalidega. Nõukogude perioodil, mil tähelepanu ja ulatuslik ehitustegevus kandus uutesse tervikliikesse piirkondadesse (näiteks Annelinna), puitasumite olukord halvenes. Kuna puitasumites viiekümne aasta jooksul omaette väärustum ei nähtud ja nende saatus oli pidevate lammatusplaanide töttu lahtine, puudus ka huvi renoveerida. Ühiskonda jöudis möningane paradigmamuutus puitasumite väärustumises üksikute erialaspetsialistide eestvedamisel alles 1980. aastatel. Üheksakümnendate keskpaigas võttis Tartu kesklinna ümbritsevad puitasumid kohalikul tasandil kaitse alla ja tänaseks on neist saanud ihaldatud elukeskkond.

Agulite arhitektuurist

Puitrajoonide rajamise eesmärk oli soodsalt ja kiirelt ehitada üürikortereid aina kasvavale elanikkonnale. Tollane ehituskvaliteet oli hea, sest puitu valiti ja valmistati ette hoolega. Sellest annab tunnistust ka tõsiasi, et rohkem kui sada aastat hiljem on paljude hoonete algne laudvooder, aknad ja uksed valdavalt väga heas seisus.

Endiste agulipiirkondade arhitektuurne ilme on suuresti selline, nagu see oli 19. sajandi lõpul ja 20. sajandi algul. Tartu puitagulid on arhitektuurilt lihtsad, kuid piirkonniti omanäolised. Nii leiate põhiliselt vahemikus 1904–1914 kerkinud Karlovas põnevad puitpitsi, erkereid ja tornikesi, seevastu pikema ajalooga Supilinn, mida on pidevalt ähvordanud üleujutused, on madalam, matsakam ja lihtsam. Ka Ülejõe puitmajad on vähem dekoreeritud. Piirkonniti tuleb detailide erinevus köige paremini esile vaadeldes välisuksi: Karlovas on levinud üht tüüpi klaasitud uksed, Kastani tänaval teistmoodi tahveljaotusega uksed, Supilinna ustel on levinud kvaadrid ja rombimotiiv jne. Üldjuhul domineerib sümmeetrisiline fassaadiplaan.

Tartu puitarhitektuurile eriomaseks võib tinglikult lugeda vaid Tartus levinud kahekorruselisi puukuure (kasutusel ka nimetus *kallerei*), mida leidub eriti tihedalt Karlovas, aga ka mujal.

Karlova

Karlova kruntide väljamõõtmine algas 20. sajandi algul, kui Karlova mõisnik Bulgarin müüs või üüris mõisamaadest eraldatud krunte nii talupoegadele kui ka linlastele. 1911. aastaks olid krundid jagatud ja uued omanikud leitud, misjärel algas suur ehitustegevus ja Karlova kerkis kompaktsest, ühtses stiilis, järgneva kahekümne aasta jooksul. Kuna endised mõisamaad ei olnud veel linna osaks kinnitatud ja linnas ehitusprojekte kinnitama ei pidanud, ei ole hoonete projekteerijad enamasti teada. Siiski omistatakse neid suures ulatuses insener Fromhold Kangrole (1881–1932, haridus Riia Polütehnilisest Instituudist). Kangro asutas 1911. aastal Tartus oma ehitusbüroo ning talle on omistatud lisaks Karlovale maju ka mujalt Tartust, nt Lepiku tänaval hoonede. Kangro produktiivseim periood oli 1911–1914, mis langeb kokku Karlova köige aktiivsema ehitusajaga. Karlova ilme on seetõttu ka väga ühtlane – hooneid on sarnased nii detailidel, rütmilt kui ka üldistelt mahtudelt. Mart Siilivask on Karlovat (täpsemmini Ees-Karlovat) nimetanud Tartu puitarhitektuuri köige ilmekamaks näiteks.

Huvitav isik Karlovast

Kaudselt on nimetatud Karlova linnaosa rajajaks ka Karl Kopsi (1862–1932). Karl Kops (Koitmets) oli Kongutast pärit talumehe poeg, kes asus Tartusse elama pärast sõjaväeteenistust, 1888. aastal. Sajandi alguse ehitusbuumis nägi ta võimalust kinnisvaraga äri teha, ostis lagedale Karlova mõisa väljale, Väike-Tähe tänavale maja, müüs selle tuluga maha ning ostis järgmise krundi Marta tänavale. Ehitatud maja müüstist ostis Kops uue krundi Tolstoi tänavale ja seejärel Tähe tänavale. Viimasesse maja (Tähe 40) asus Karl Kops ka ise elama. Ta asutas muu hulgas Karlova Korraldusseltsi (hilisema Majaomanikkude Seltsi) ja osales aktiivselt selle töös.

Supilinn

Supilinna ajalugu on pik ja mitmetahuline. On krunte, mille kohta on teateid juba 16. sajandi lõpust, kuid krundistruktuur on põhiosas kujunenud hiljem, 18. sajandi keskpaigaks. Supilinna iseloomustavad suured krundid

ja hõredalt paiknevad elumajad tänavajoonel, vanemad hooned on ühekorruselised. Suuremad, kahekorruselised üürimajad tekivad Supilinna 19. sajandi teisel poolel. Paljusid hooneid on aja jooksul ka põhjalikult ümber ehitatud ja laiendatud. Kogu Supilinnas on erandlik Lepiku tänav, mille lasi ehitada üksainus arendaja (Hendrik Leppik) ja mille majad on ühtses arhitektuurikeeles sama projekteerija kavandatud.

Huvitav isik Supilinnast

Hendrik (Heinrich) Leppik (1863–1936) oli ärimees, kes ostis Kroonuaia tänavaga taga tüki toonast karjamaad ja rajas sinna aiandi. Aiasaaduste müük oli tulus, kuid linna kasvades nägi Leppik võimalust hea asukohaga aiamaa kruntideks teha ja sinna üürimajad püstitada, et need siis ära müüa. Tekkinud umbtänav kannab erandlikult mitte söödava taime, vaid tänavu arendaja nime. Leppik ise ei elanud siiski Lepiku tänaval, vaid selle kõrval, Kroonuaia tänaval. Tänavalöik on tänaseni suurepäraselt terviklikku ansamblina säilinud ja Hendrik Leppiku üürimajad on muinsuskaitse all.

Tartu puitarhitektuuri ajatelg

- Tartu vanimaks eeslinnaks on Ülejõe. Esimesed teated sealsetest hoonetest on pärit 16. sajandi keskpaigast. Samast ajast on esimesed teated ka Supilinna hoonestusest.
- **1775** Tulekahju hävitab kaks kolmandikku Tartu puithoonetest, lisaks kesklinnale jõuab tuli ka Ülejõe eeslinna. Linna ülesehitamine algab samal aastal kinnitatud linnaplaani järgi.
- 1776** Tartu ehitusmäärus lubab puitmaju püstitada ainult II linnajakku (Ülejõe piirkond) ja III linnajakku (Riia tänav piirkond).
- **1809–1858** Tüüplassaadide kasutamine Vene keisiriigi linnades.
- **1814** Ehitusmäärus keelab puitmajade ehitamise vanalinna, olemasolevad puitmajad on ette nähtud lammutada.
- **1860–1870** Tähtvere mõisa maade kruntideks jagamine.
- **1905** Karlova põhiosa planeerimine ja kruntideks jagamine. Ala keskmesse on peatänavana kavandatud Keskk tänav. Planeering on kvartaalne, hooneid paiknevad tihedalt.
- **1907–1908** Lepiku tänavu majade ehitus.
- **1910–1914** Karlova intensiivseim ehitusaeg.
- **1908** Puitelamute ehitamise põhimäärus sätestab hoonete kauguse üksteisest ja lubab vaid kivist soklit.

- **1909** Karlova idapoolse osa kruntideks jagamine kuni Tehase tänavani.
- **1912–1913** Aktiivne puitüürimajade ehitus seni hoonestamata Näituse ja Kooli tänaval.
- **1916** Karlova ühendamine Tartu linnaga.
- **1922–1923** Tammelinna planeering (Arved Eichhorn ja Edgar Johan Kuusik).
- **1929** Tähtvere planeering (Arnold Matteus).
- **1941** Karlova tulekahju – tulekahjus hävivad hooned Tähe tänavale keskosa, Päeva, Pargi, Koidu ja Lootuse tänavate piirkonnas. Väiksemaid koldeid on ka mujal.
- **1950–ndate** aastate keskpaigast Eestis enam puitmaju praktiliselt ei ehitata.
- **1995** Luuakse Tartu linnaehituslikud kaitsealad, hilisemad miljööväärtuslikud alad, et kaitsta terviklikke ajaloolisi eeslinnu.

Põnevaid fakte

- Eesti suurim puitmaja on Tartus asuv Staadioni 83, endise aadressiga Staadioni 48. See on endine psühhiaatriahaigla, mida praegu ehitatakse kortermajaks.
- Tartu sõpruskonnast on alles ühes Karlova tagahoovis kasvav Ülo Soosteri Hiiumaalal toodud kadakas.
- Supilinna nimetus tuli eeslinnale töenäoliselt alles Nõukogude ajal.
- 1914. aastal olid Karlova 619 elamust 613 puitmajad ja vaid 6 kivimajad.
- Tartus on valdav üht tüüpi laudiseprofiil, kuid laua laius varieerub paari sentimeetri ulatuses.
- Ehitusinsener Fromhold Kangro, kes on töenäoliselt kavandanud suurema osa Karlova puitmajadest, elas enda projekteeritud majas aadressil Tähe 95 (praegu mälestistena kaitse alla võetud).
- Kesk tänav – tsentraalne motiiv Karlovas, mis on omakorda eeskujuks olnud Tamme puusteele ja Taara puusteele.
- Kuidas säilib puitmaja? Võib öelda, et värv vajab uuendamist iga paarikümne aasta tagant, laudis iga saja aasta tagant ja palksein mönesaja aasta tagant.



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Abundant Places

Wooden Architecture of Tartu in Art

05.11.2022–26.02.2023

Ladumise 37. 1914. Foto: Johannes Pääsuke. Eesti Rahva Muuseum
Ladumise 37. 1914. Photo: Johannes Pääsuke. Estonian National Museum

Tartu is characterised by wooden neighbourhoods that surround the classicist Old Town in a tight circle. Although the wooden districts, with their lengthy and dramatic histories, have been somewhat glossed over by the history of architecture, their atmosphere has offered inspiration to artists for decades.

In the 20th century, the outskirts of Tartu were mostly depicted by artists associated with the Pallas Art School who arrived in the town from the countryside. Wooden buildings on the edge of the town reminded them of home and were affordable places to live.

Valve Janov lived on the corner of Salme and Tolstoi and at the end of the 1950s her home became the meeting place of the “Tartu Circle” of artists. These encounters and the works that were made by the artists introduced such terms as “the avant-garde of Karlova” and “the avant-garde women artists of Karlova”. There were other focal points, including in Supilinn: the wooden house at Lepiku 9 was the student residence of the Tartu State Art Institute.

As in earlier times, there are still artists for whom these areas of Tartu are special. The traditions of Pallas can be seen in the townscapes of contemporary artists: the buildings are crooked, the sheds are worn down and the atmosphere of the bygone times is discernible. Changes are visible in the details: cobblestones, horse drawn carriages and inhabitants carrying heavy pails of water have disappeared. But the genuine and lively emotions created by the former slums, through sensibilities that are both everyday and romantic, still survive.

History of the wooden neighbourhoods

Since the beginning of the 19th century, three major waves of constructing wooden buildings can be distinguished in Tartu: 1) the creation of railway connections and a substantial increase in the urban population in the last quarter of the 19th century, 2) the period 1905–1914, when manor lands were parcelled out, and 3) after Estonia gained its independence in 1918.

The fate of wooden areas was complicated and their reputations were poor. Even during the first days of Estonia's independence, some specialists were critical of these areas since Czarist-era buildings were not suitable for the self-centred ideals of the young state. During the Soviet Era, the conditions of the wooden districts continued deteriorating, since the attention of the authorities was on new districts (e.g. Annelinn), where more extensive construction took place. For fifty years wooden neighbourhoods were not thought of as valuable and their future was dubious, which meant that there was also no interest in renovating them. A certain paradigm shift regarding the value of wooden districts occurred only in the 1980s, on the initiative of individual professionals. In the middle of the 1990s, Tartu took under local protection the wooden neighbourhoods surrounding the centre and they have now become some of the most desirable residential areas.

Architecture of the wooden neighbourhoods

The aim of wooden districts was to construct rental flats cheaply and quickly for the constantly growing population. The construction quality at that time was good since lumber was selected and prepared carefully. This is attested to by the fact that more than a century later the condition of the original weatherboarding, windows and doors is still great.

The architectural appearance of these areas is still the same as it was originally, at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. The wooden neighbourhoods of Tartu all display simple architecture but as separate areas they have individual characters. Thus we find in Karlova, which was largely constructed in 1904–1914, more exciting wooden decoration, bay windows and small towers, but in Supilinn, which has a longer history and has been troubled by flooding, the style is lower, stouter and simpler. The houses in Ülejõe are also less decorated. The individuality of different areas becomes especially clear when we look at exterior doors: in Karlova they are usually of a single glazed type, the

doors in Kastani street are divided into panels in a distinct way, the doors of Supilinn have square- and diamond-shaped motifs, etc. The plans of the facades are usually symmetrical.

What can basically be considered characteristic of Tartu are the two-storey firewood sheds (called “kallerei”), which are especially prevalent in Karlova but can also be found elsewhere.

Karlova

Measuring out the plots in Karlova started at the beginning of the 20th century, when the Karlova manor owner, Bulgarin, began parcelling out and selling or renting his lands to peasants and citizens of the town. By 1911, all of the plots had been distributed and had found new owners. This was followed by a great wave of construction: Karlova rose over the next two decades in a compact manner, with houses built in similar styles. Since the former manor lands hadn't been incorporated into the town, the authorities did not have to approve the projects and therefore the architects are usually not known. Most of the buildings are attributed to the engineer Formhold Kangro (1881–1932, studied in the Riga Polytechnicum). In 1911, Kangro founded a construction bureau in Tartu and many other buildings besides the ones in Karlova are attributed to him (e.g. the ones on Lepiku street). The most productive period for Kangro was 1911–1914, which coincides with the most active time of construction in Karlova. The appearance of the district is very uniform: the buildings are similar in their details, rhythms and volumes. The art historian Mart Siilivask has called Karlova (specifically Ees-Karlova) the most vivid example of the wooden architecture of Tartu.

Interesting person from Karlova

Karl Kops (Koitmets, 1862–1932) has been called the founder of Karlova. He was from a peasant family in Konguta and after his military service settled in Tartu, in 1888. He saw the construction boom of the beginning of the century as a great opportunity to make money and bought himself a house in the empty fields of the Karlova manor (currently on Väike-Tähe street). He sold it at a profit and acquired his next plot on Marta street. From the profits from the sale of the new house, he bought a plot on Tolstoi street and later another one on Tähe street. Kops settled in the last building, at Tähe 40, founded the Homeowners' Association of Karlova and was an active participant in its activities.

Supilinn

The history of Supilinn is long and diverse. There is information about some plots from as early as the end of the 16th century, but the general division into plots in the area took place in the middle of the 18th century. Supilinn is characterised by large plots and sparse residential buildings that stand directly on the street, and older buildings only have one storey. Larger rental buildings that have two storeys were built in Supilinn in the second half of the 19th century. Many of the buildings have been thoroughly renovated and expanded over time. An exception to the rest of Supilinn is Lepiku street, which was constructed by a single developer (Hendrik Leppik) and where the buildings have a similar architectural language because their projects are by the same architect.

Interesting person from Supilinn

Hendrik (Heinrich) Leppik (1863–1936) was a businessman who bought a parcel on the other side of Kroonuaia street, which was a pasture at that time, and established a market garden. The sale of the produce was profitable but, as the town grew, Leppik saw that the land was in a good location, could be divided into parcels and the rental buildings constructed on the lots could be sold. Unlike the other streets in Supilinn, the resulting cul-de-sac is not named after an edible plant but after its developer. Leppik himself did not live in the street but nearby, on Kroonuaia. This short stretch of road still survives as a consistent ensemble and the rental buildings of Hendrik Leppik are now under heritage protection.

Timeline of Wooden Architecture

- The earliest suburb of Tartu was Ülejõe (Across the River). The first information about the buildings located there comes from the middle of the 16th century. Information about the first buildings in Supilinn also comes from this time.
- **1755** A great fire destroyed two thirds of the wooden buildings in Tartu. Besides the centre, the fire also reached Ülejõe. The reconstruction of the town followed a plan that was ratified in the same year.
- **1776** According to a construction ordinance, wooden buildings could only be constructed in districts II (Ülejõe) and III (around Riia street).
- **1809–1858** Usage of example facades in the towns of the Russian Empire.

- **1814** Construction ordinance prohibited the construction of wooden buildings in the Old Town and existing structures had to be torn down.
- **1860–1870** The lands of the Tähtvere manor were parcelled out.
- **1905** Planning and parcelling out of the main areas of Karlova. The main artery, Kesk street, runs through the centre. The area was divided into blocks and the buildings were densely located.
- **1907–1908** Construction of the buildings in Lepiku street.
- **1910–1914** Intensive construction period in Karlova.
- **1908** Construction ordinance of wooden buildings prescribed the distance between the houses and only allowed stone socket floors.
- **1909** Eastern part of Karlova was parcelled out up to Tehase street.
- **1912–1913** Active construction of wooden rental buildings in Näätsuse and Kooli streets, which were previously empty.
- **1916** Karlova was incorporated into the town of Tartu.
- **1922–1923** Planning of Tammelinn (Arved Eichhorn and Edgar Johan Kuusik).
- **1929** Planning of Tähtvere (Arnold Matteus).
- **1941** Fire in Karlova. Buildings in the middle of Tähe street and on Päeva, Pargi, Koidu and Lootuse streets were destroyed. Smaller fires occurred elsewhere.
- **1950s** Wooden buildings were practically no longer constructed after the middle of the 1950s.
- **1995** Areas of protected urban construction, later called “milieu-rich areas” were created in Tartu in order to protect historic neighbourhoods in their entirety.

Interesting facts

- The largest wooden building in Estonia is at Staadioni 83 (former Staadioni 48) in Tartu. It used to be a psychiatric clinic but is currently being reconstructed into a block of flats.
- The last remnant of the artist group Tartu Circle is a juniper that Ülo Sooster brought from Hiiumaa, which grows in a back garden in Karlova.
- The name Supilinn (Soup City) was probably introduced during the Soviet era.
- Of the 619 residential buildings in Karlova in 1914, 613 were wooden and only six were of stone.
- The profile of the weatherboarding in Tartu is generally uniform but the

width of the boards can vary by a couple of centimetres.

- The engineer Fromhold Kangro, who probably designed most of the wooden buildings in Karlova, lived in a building at Tähe 95, which he himself designed (currently under heritage protection).
- Kesk street (Central street) is a central motif in Karlova and has inspired Tamme boulevard and Taara boulevard.
- How is a wooden building preserved? In general, it should be repainted every two decades, the weatherboarding restored every century and the log walls every couple of centuries.

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Supilinn ülaltvaates. 1930. Autor teadmata. Tartu Linnaajaloo Muuseumid

Supilinn from above. 1930. Author unknown. Tartu City History Museums

