

KILLUKE MILITAARPÄRANDIT TALLINNAST

EESTI VABARIK
100

A SLIVER OF THE MILITARY HERITAGE IN TALLINN



Tallinna militaarpärandi näitus keskendub Tallinnas tänapäisen silblind suurematele militaaroobjektidele, mis on rajatud alates 18. sajandist. Põhiorbiik on suunatud Tsaraajjal ehitatud suurematele militaarse suurustusega kompleksidele nagu Jukulenti sojaväelinnak, Tondi kasarmud, Tallinna sadama basseinid ja Admiraliereed töökogud. Miliiniseks hoonestus koos kasarmulinnaku algsete osade Arsenalil sõjatehase ning „punastest kasarmutest“, Vene-Balti laevatehas ja vürsti Liisimiseks Kaitseväge kalmistu, Kaitseministeerium ja Vesilennukite angaard.

Enamik neist on olnud Peeter Suure merekindluse osades või kaudses osad. Tallinnas nägi on ilmselt mõjutunud just 20. sajandi alguse militaarsed arengud – tänavate võrk, raudteed, kvartalite struktuur, sadamad ja suurimad tehased domineerivad siiani. Huvitav on märkida, et peale vanalinnale pole teised kihistused nii palju. Eriti paistab silma militaarse suurustusega hoonestuse arhitektuurile ja maastapuse. Iga piisimagi Tallinna ehitatud hoone suur eesmärk oli toona kaitsta Peterburj, kuid sellega vältamata kasutati siin regiooni parimaad või segi maailma parimaad arhitektide, ehitajaid ja tehnikat.

Juba tollal korraldati rahvusvahelisi arhitektuurikonkursside, palgati tipptehnoloogiald hõlvald firmasid saanriigi heaks tööde ning seda kolike isegi esimese maailmasõja ajal. Ilmsell on keeruline väljelda vastu faktile, et olime toona kogu tsari impeeriumi üheks prioriteetiks.

Olukord muutus kiiresti peale võidukat vabadussõda, mil viikesse Eesti lätté jäid tõhutu hoonete kompleksid, milles oldi töötanud tuhanded inimesed. Võhemaalt militaarrüükkonnas võeti hoonestus kiiresti peamiselt samas funktsionaalsas kasutusele. Häiglastest said staabihooned ja kasarmused sõjatehased, sõjasadamatest kaubasadamad.

Ehitati palju uute hoonestust, mis siiski tsaari aegse kihistusega pole võrreldav. Oli ka selliseid komplekske, mis osutusid iljuga suurtelks näiteks Vene-Balti laevatehase, mis erinevateks osadeks ja kõlvikompleksideks funktsioonideks jaotati. Rigi polnud ühtsalt algul ressurse ja tellimuslike hulglaste teostuse ulaval pidamiseks. Kuid kuski kiiresti ning näiteks püstolkuupüdüjate töötumises kuulutati esimese kuue nigi hulka maailmas.

Teise maailmasõja eelhõluti oli Eesti sojaväes 1500 ohvitseri ja 2400 kaadrialohvitseri ning 12 000 ajeerntat. Väliajepäedad reserv kündis 147 000 meheni. Sellelippolest otstutuvi ue võimud alla pindauda. II maailmasõjas sai kolige tugevamini pihata Tallinna sadam, mille hoonestusest jäi püsi enk 10%. Nõukogude võimil mängil määral respekteeris varasemalt loodud, kuid lisa omalt poolt tugeva kihistuse ehituse näol peale.

Täna on palju ajaloolisi kasarmuhoooneid või tehaste tsehhide kasutusel uutes funktsioonideks – kaubanduskeskustena, koolides, konttermajadeena. Kuid on tähis, et kõik see on alles ja suuremas osas restaureeritud. Näitus pütab kajastada ümberkujult atraktiivset materjali varasemast perioodist, mis on unustuseks hakanud vajuma.

Tallinn's Military Heritage Exhibition is focused on the larger-scale military sites that still remain to this day in Tallinn, which were built starting in the 18th century. The focus has been primarily directed towards larger complexes with a military-orientation built during the czarist period, such as the Jukulentzi armed forces campus, Tondi barracks, the basins and the Admiralty workshops at the Port of Tallinn, the Mine Harbour's buildings along with the original parts of the military barracks campus, the Arsenal Factory, the 'red barracks', the Russian-Baltic shipyard and, to add a little bit of spice, the Defence Forces Cemetery, the Ministry of Defence and the Sea Plane Hangars.

The majority were directly or indirectly a part of Peter the Great's naval fortress. The face of Tallinn has been influenced in particular by the military developments dating to the beginning of the 20th century – with its network of streets, the railway, the layout of its Quarters, the harbours and larger factories dominating it to this day. It is interesting to note that after the Old Town, the other layers are not as influential. The architectural quality and scale of buildings with a military focus is particularly pronounced. The primary purpose of even the smallest of buildings built in Tallinn at the time was to protect St. Petersburg, nonetheless, the best architects, builders and equipment in the region or even the world were used.

Even at that time international architectural competitions were being organised, with companies employing the latest technology being hired for the benefit of the czarist country, with it all taking place during World War I. It is difficult to argue against the point that at the time we were one of the priorities within the czar's entire empire.

The situation changed quickly following Estonia's victory in the War of Independence, when the small country was left in possession of an extensive complex of buildings where thousands of people had been employed. At least on the military side of things the buildings were quickly brought into service, with most continuing to function in their original capacity. Hospitals became headquarters and barracks became military factories, the naval port became a cargo port.

Many new structures were built, which are not comparable with the czarist era's layer. There were complexes which proved to be too big, such as the Russian-Baltic shipyard, which was divided into different parts with every conceivable type of function. At first, the state simply lacked the necessary resources and orders to keep the giant factories operating. Although recovery took place quickly and, for example, Estonia ranked among the top six countries in the world in the manufacturing of submachine guns.

On the eve of World War II, the Estonian military had 1500 officers, 2400 regular non-commissioned officers and 12,000 conscripts. The trained reserve reached 147,000 men. Even so, the decision was made to bend to the new power. The Port of Tallinn was the hardest hit during World War II, with around only 10% of its structures remaining standing. To some degree the Soviet power respected what had been created before, although it added a strong layer on top of it in the form of structures.

Today, many of the historic barracks or factory workshops have found a new role to play – as shopping centres, schools and apartment buildings. However, it is important that all of this still exists today and has, in large part, been restored. The exhibition is attempting to present material that is as attractive as possible from an earlier period, one that has begun to fade into oblivion.

KAITSEMINISTERIUM



OLDSCHOOL



Kuraator: Artur Ümar (Oldschool)

Kujundus, küljendus: Kaspar Pölli (Bink Creations)

Sadama struktuurkaardi autor: Ragnar Nurk (Tallinna Linnaplaneerimise Amet)

Täname: Eesti Ajaloomuuseum, Rahvusarhiivi filmiarhiiv, Meremuuseum,

Eesti Sõjamuuseum – Kindral Laidoneri muuseum, Eesti Kunstimuuseum,

Eesti Arhitektuurimuuseum, Eesti Spordi- ja Olümpiamuuseum,

Eesti Tuletörjemuseum, Tallinna Linnaplaneerimise Amet, Jaan Vali,

Mati Senkel ning Kaitseministeerium ja Mails Neppo.

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Miinisadam Mine Harbour



Minisadam ja Bältiske aerofoto. Üleval paremas nurgas paistab Arsenali peahoone koos abihooneteega. / Sälik: MMF 965

Aerial photo of the Mine Harbour and surrounding areas. Visible in the upper right hand corner are the main Arsenal building and its outbuildings.

Peeter Suure ideest sündinuna ja ettevalmistustest kujunes Tallinnast 20. sajandi alguseks toonase maailma üks suurim mõisastruktuuri peaosjasadam.

Peeter Suure merekindluseks kutsutavad positsioonide võrgustikku, mis palknes kahel pool Soome lahte, hakkas kavandama 1907 Nikolai II. See oli rannapatareide, miiniväljade ja laevastikuüksuste süsteem, mis pidi tegema võimatuks merelt lähtuva rünakku Peterburile.

Selle hiigelsüsteemi keskuseks kujunes miinisadam ja selle lähimbrus. 1918. aasta novembris võttis miinisadama üle Kaitseüli, sadama esimeseks komandandidiks määras Johan Pitka 2. järgu kapteni Rudolf Schilleri, kellegat hiljem sai esimene mereväe ülem.

13. mail 1925 moodustati miinisadama sõjalaevestiku baas ja pärast sadama süvendamist hakkasid siin baseeruma kõik merejõudude laevad.

Born from Peter the Great's ideas and preparations, one of the world's largest military structures at the time was built in Tallinn at the start of the 20th century.

Planning for Peter the Great's network of positions referred to as naval fortresses, which were located on two sides of the Gulf of Finland, was begun in 1907 by Nikolai II. This was a system of shore batteries, mine fields and naval fleets, which were supposed to make it impossible to attach St. Petersburg from the sea.

The centre of this gigantic system became the Mine Harbour and the surrounding area. In November 1918, the Mine Harbour was taken over by the Defence League, with Johan Pitka naming Captain 2nd Class Rudolf Schiller as the first commander of the harbour, who would later become the first Commander of the Estonian Navy.

On 13 May 1925, the Mine Harbour Fleet Base was created and, after the dredging of the harbour, all Navy ships were based here.



Uute Sõjalaevade lipputõstmine
24. veebruaril 1925 a.
Nõukogude.

The raising of flags on new warships on the anniversary of the Republic of Estonia in 1925.



Vaade minisadamale basseinile. / Sälik: MMF 1296-105 View of the Mine Harbour's basin.



Vaade minisadamale, teisel paistab erakooli ja rajatud Noklessner sõjalaevatehas. / Sälik: MMF 1825-2 View of the Mine Harbour, visible in the distance is the Noklessner Submarine Yard built with private capital.



1939. põgenes Tallinna miinisadamat sinna 15. septembril saabunud Poola allveelaev Orzeł, mis sai ajendaks Nõukogude Liidu Eesti okupeerimisele. Pildil Eesti mereväe ühikus „Lembit“ miinisadama kai ääres. / Mai Seiki erakogu

In 1939 the Polish submarine Orzeł, which had arrived at the Mine Harbour in Tallinn on 15 September, escaped, with the event serving as motivation for the Soviet occupation of Estonia. Pictured is the Lembit, the pride of the Estonian Navy, docked at the Mine Harbour.



Kuidas Arsenal on aidanud kaasa Eesti seseisvusse? Vabadussõja ajal korrasati just sin nevi, mida vaidetavalt oli ümber 160 000.

How did Arsenal help Estonia achieve independence? During the War of Independence, approximately 160,000 weapons were reconditioned here.

Miinisadama tarbeks rajatud hilisklassitsistlik punastest tellistest hoone algseks funktsiooniks kavandati ilmselt kasarmu. Kuid hoonet enne uue võimu tulekut valmis ei saadudki.

Veriinor Eesti Vabariik võttis hoonestuse kasutusele sõjatehasena, mida tunti erinevate nimede all, näiteks: Sõjaministeeriumi Varustuse Valitsuse Ühendatud Töökodad jne.

Sajaprotsentiliselt riidik ettevõte sai uue nime „Arsenal“ 1924. aastal, mille all tunakse teda ka täna.

Oma sõjaväeü ostust rajamine oli vabadussõja ajast peale üks riigikaitse eelvaldkondi põlevkivitööstuse kõrval. Eesti üldiselt väikese tööstusmahtude juures nägi see välja ebaproportioonaselt vähe.

The initial function of the late classicism style red brick building was as a barracks for the Mine Harbour. Even though the building was not completed prior to the new government coming into power.

The new-born Republic of Estonia first put the building into use as a munitions factory, which was known under many different names, for example: Ministry of War Commissariat Government's United Workshops.

The 100% government owned company was given the new name of 'Arsenal' in 1924, by which is it known to this day.

Building its own military industry, alongside the oil shale industry, had been one of the priority fields in national defence since the War of Independence. It appeared disproportionately impressive when viewed next to Estonia's relatively small industrial capacity.



Veade Arsenali peahoonele: 1930ndatel. Krohvitud on ainult üks hoone tiib, mis on selleks saanud tänapäevani.

/ Jaan Vilj fotografi

View of Arsenal's main building in the 1930s. Only one wing of the building was plastered, which has been preserved in this form to this day.



Veade nn punaste kasermate hoovile. Arsenali sõjatehaseni veetmine ja sepiotöö / Saalik MMF 929-7.

View from the so-called barracks' courtyard towards the Arsenal military factory and the water tower and the forging shop.



Tüdrukukomando Arsenalis / Saalik MMF 929-7

Fire-fighting squad at Arsenal



Arsenal töötati väljade turbeka kölge, pistooli- ja lõuaid, granaate, masinaine, gaasimaski, optilisi seadmeid jne. Pildi Arsenalis töötatud soomustatud auto 'Grosseto' / Saalik MMF 929-7

Arsenal produced everything needed by the military: submachine guns, grenades, machine guns, gas masks, optical equipment, etc. Pictured is the armoured car 'Grosseto' manufactured at Arsenal.



KAITSEMINISTEERIUM



Tallinna sadam / Port of Tallinn / naval port



Tallinna Sadam 1853 / Autor - Aleksei Petrovitš Bogoliubov / Saali: EKM - M227

1857. aastal kutsuti Tallini maakülastustesse nimelikjärgi. Venemaa keisirigi merevägi andis sadamajäätised üle Mereväe inseneridele. 1864. aastal saadeti anti kõik Tallinna kindlustustest linnale üle, kuid sadama üksandmine Tallinna rae kaotus jätkus 1864–1873.

Port of Tallinn 1853 / Author – Aleksei Petrovitš Bogoliubov

Deleted in 1857 from the list of land fortifications in Tallinn by the Navy of the Russian Empire transferring port structures to the new Naval engineering corps. On 1 January 1864, all of the fortifications in Tallinn were, in turn, handed over to the city, although the transferring of the port to the Tallinn Town Council took place incrementally, from 1864–1873.



Autor - Theodor Gellhaar / Saali: EKM g2697

Author - Theodor Gellhaar

1712. aasta Vene Mereministeeriumi arhiividokumentid kirjeldavad, kuidas Peeter I oli lasknud selle aasta suvel uurida Eesti läänerannikut Tallinast Pärnuni ja samuti Lääne-Eesti saarestikku, et leida sõjasadama jaoks sobiv kohu.

Tallinna eelised kötsid Peeter I tähelepanu ning ta hakkas kavandama väljaehitist ja kindlustamist tösiselt strateegia tarvis.

Peagi kutsuti Eestimaa rüütelkonna ja Tallinna esindajad Peterburisse andma aru oma tuludest ja raha kasutusmest pärast 1710. aastat. Sellega seoses esitas tsaar sadama asjus juba kindlaid nöudmisi. Eesti rannikul paikneva Revali kohale kinnitust aga kaheks aastasajaks uus märksöna — sõjasadam.

Archived documents from the Russian Maritime Ministry, which date back to 1712, describe how Peter the Great had arranged for a survey of the west coast of Estonia, from Tallinn to Pärnu, and the Western Estonian islands, in order to find a suitable location for a naval port.

Tallinn attracted the attention of Peter the Great and he began to plan the construction and fortification of a port.

Soon, representatives of the Estonian knighthood and Tallinn were summoned to St. Petersburg, to give account of their revenues and use of money, and the Czar presented them with specific demands regarding the Port. Located along the Estonian coast, a new keyword was attached to Reval for a period of two hundred years — naval port.



Autor - L.-H. Petersen (Lito albumist)

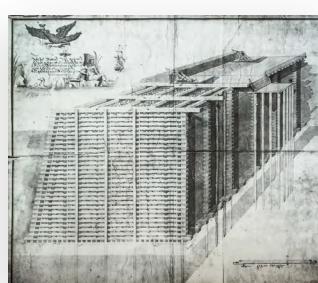
Author - L.-H. Petersen (Lithograph album)

Ansichten von Reval



Väistet Tallinna sadamaks 1678 / Saali: MMF 1296

Views of the Port of Tallinn, the fortification and the silhouette of Old Town, during the middle of 18th century. Author - unknown



Peeter I aegse sadama lai lõige, 18. saj algus /

Saali: SE/ArA, vsp reval nr 56

Section of port pier dating from the time of Peter the Great.

Start of the 18th century.



Tallinna 1791. aasta märtsibatta nähtuna Skoone bastioni / Saali: Ajaloomuuseum GT311

Paremalt on sedamale ette rivitundud Vene eskader ning vasakult rünnes Ruumi linnustik.

1791. Tallinna naval battle, as viewed from the Skoone bastion. / Museum of History.

Russian squadron having assembled in formation on the right, with the Swedish fleet attacking from the left.



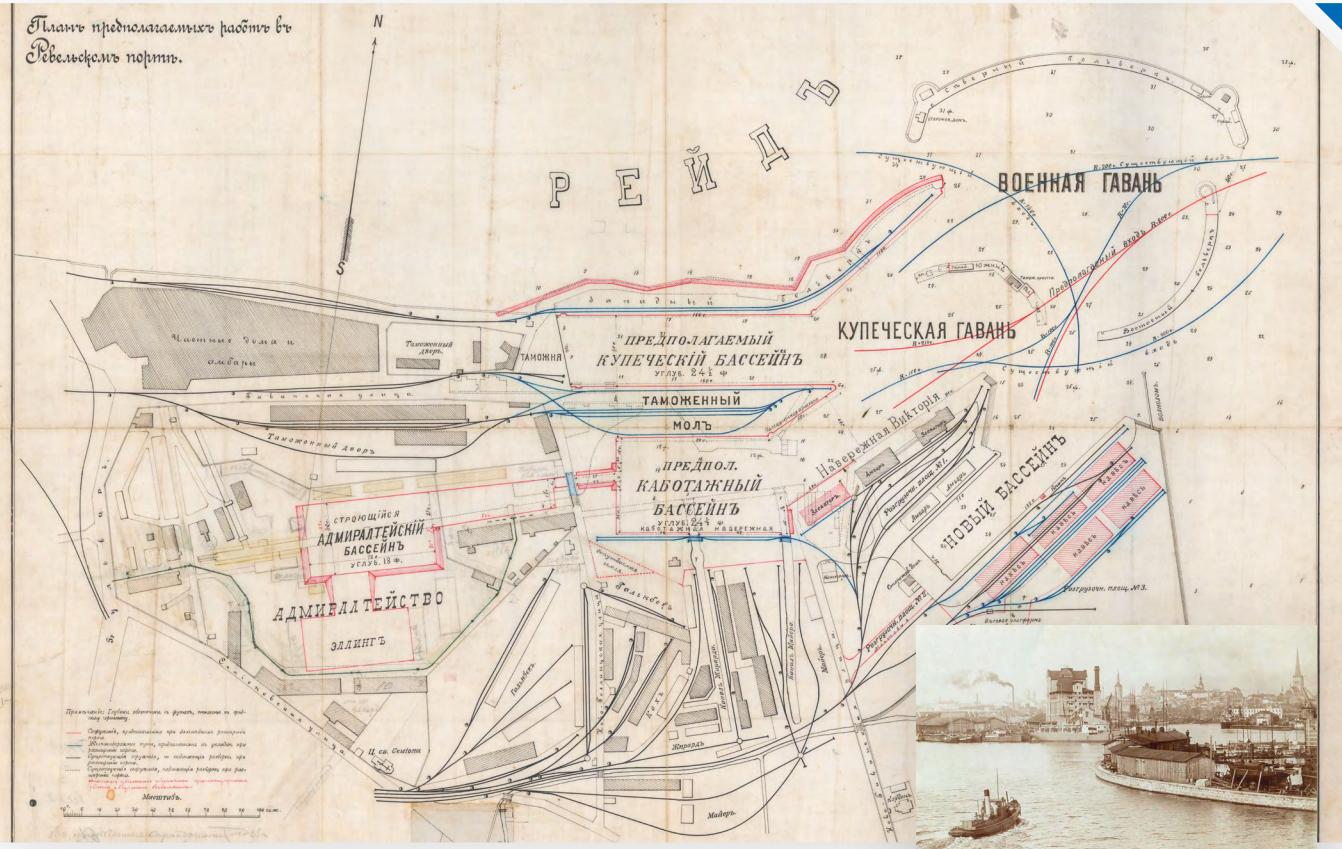
Peeter I aegse sadama lai lõige, 18. saj algus /

Saali: RGAVMF-3-26-183

Section of port pier dating from the time of Peter the Great.

Start of the 18th century.

Tallinna sadam / Port of Tallinn / Admiralty



Tallinna 20. sajandi vahetusel kaardi muudab ainulaadseks asjolu, et kõki en territooriumile on kujutatud nende nimedega; Balkov kallas, Kabotaži sadam, sadamaladude erinevate omavale nimed, sõjasadam, Admiralteedi töökodad jne. / Säilic: EAA

Port of Tallinn at the turn of the 20th century. Map is made unique by the fact that all of the various territories are depicted by name: Balkov shore, Cabotage Port, names of the various owners of port warehouses, the naval port, and the Admiralty's workshops.



„Tallinna värav“ – nimi mälestab laevade sissepääsu läbi osat sadama basseinisse. Säilic: Mati Senkeli erakogu

Gates of Tallinn – name of the entrance from edge of the eastern seaport towards the port's basins.

Admiralteedi asutas 1714. aastal Peeter I Hollandi eeskujul. Admiralteedi töökodade asukoha valis tsaar kindlustatud Tallinna sadama ning vanalinna vahel. Laevatatavate kanalite ääres paiknevate töökodade ülesanne oli remontida ja varustada Tallinna basseeruvaid Venemaa keisririigi sojaläevastiku laeva.

Hoonete kompleksi kuulusid elingud, laod, sepikojad, haldushooned ja arsenal, samuti kuulus Admiralteedile Tallinna köörimanufaktuur, ehitusettevõted, tellisekööv ja saeveski. 1732. aastaks olid peamised töökojad valmis ehitatud.

Kuni 19. sajandi keskpaigani oliid Admiralteedi töökodad Tallinna suurim tööstusettevõte. Admiralteet - kõrgeim merejõude juhtiv ametkond.

Peter the Great established the Admiralty in 1714, based on the example of Holland. The Czar selected the location for the Admiralty's workshops between the fortified Port of Tallinn and the Old Town. The task of the workshops located along the navigable channels was to repair and supply the ships of the Imperial Russian Fleet, based in Tallinn.

The complex of buildings included slips, warehouses, smitheries, administrative buildings, and an arsenal. The Admiralty included Tallinn's rope manufacturer, construction companies, brickworks and sawmill. By 1732, construction of the main workshops had been completed.

The Admiralty was Tallinn's largest industrial undertaking until the middle of the 19th century. Admiralty – the highest agency directing Naval forces.



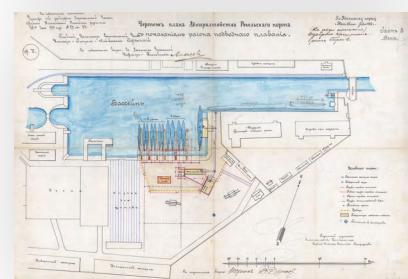
Vaade Admiralteedi bassini kanalile ja sillale, mida kutsuti ka „tehaste kanaliks“ / Säilic: TLA 3817

View of the Admiralty Basin channel and bridge, which was also called the Plant channel.



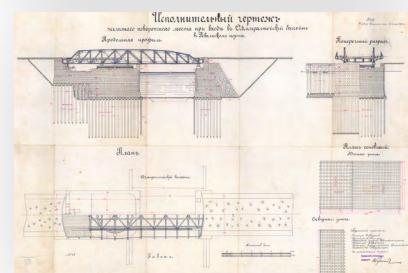
Tsaari-Venemaa mereväestiku „Kuks“ laevad Revalis, toonates peaabsis 1915. / Säilic: Mati Senkeli erakogu

Pride of Czarist Russia's Naval Fleet anchored in Reval, in the main basin in 1915.



Admiralteedi bassini projekt 1910. / Säilic: EAA

Admiralty Basin project 1910.

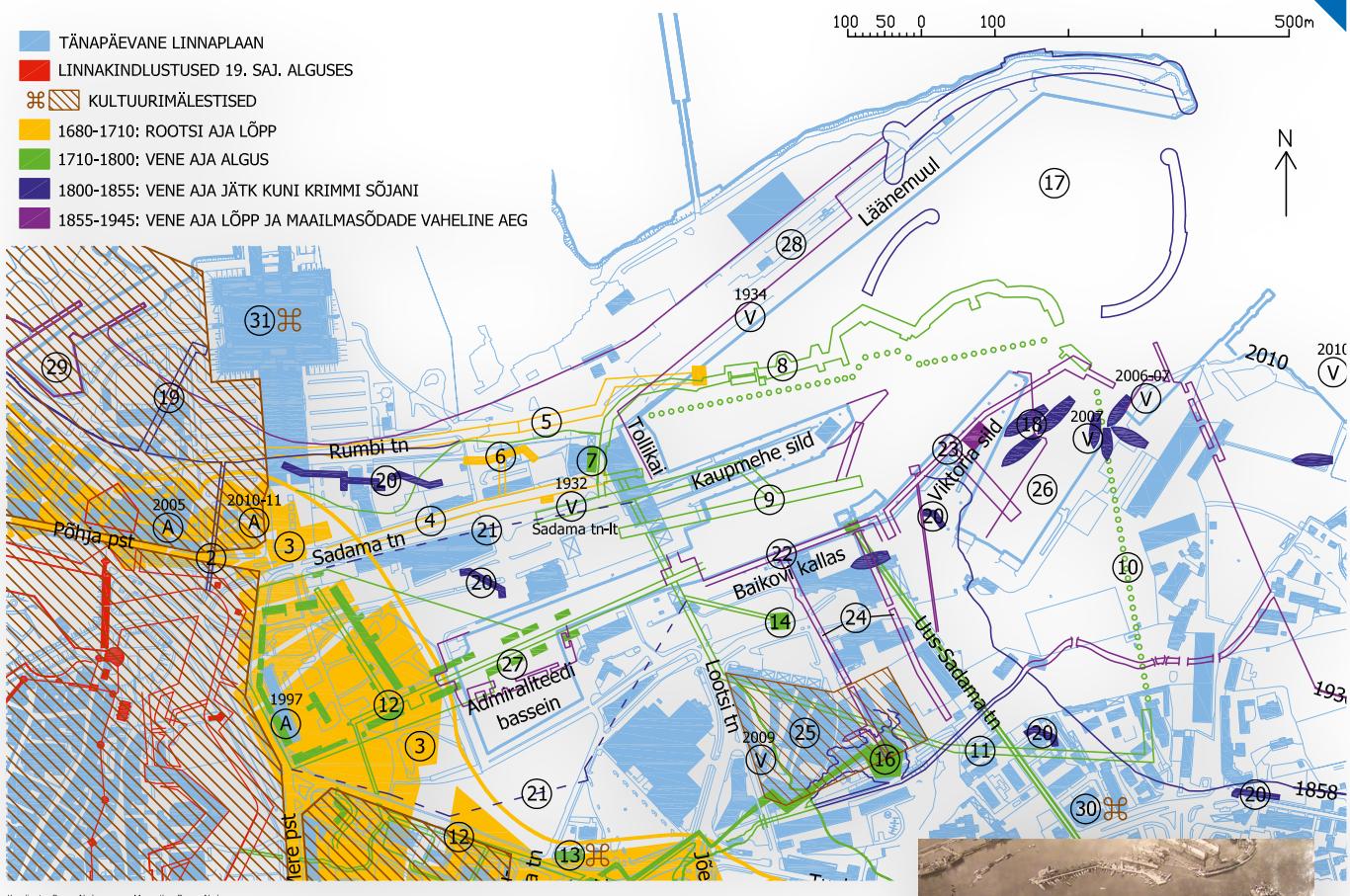


1902. aastal valminud Admiralteedi poordila tööde vastuvõtu joonised. / Säilic: EAA

1902 drawings of the acceptance of the works on the Admiralty's pivot bridge.

Tallinna sadam / struktuur

Port of Tallinn / structure



Aervaade kaubasadamale, mis ehitati aastal 1893 astul ehitatud hissatornile Victoria kallaka järel.
/ Saak: MMF

Aerial view of the cargo port located in the centre of the port, which was the elevator building Victoria built in 1893 along the shore.



Panoramvaade Oleviste kiriku tornist sõjasadama ja kaubasadama ning reisijate kai.
19 saj. kesk. / Saak: MMF



Kaupmehe kai, mida palnes reisijate terminal.
20. sajandi algus / Saak: MMF

Merchant's pier, on which the passenger terminal was located.
Beginning of the 20th century



Krooniblaes seisab jääga kaetud purjevees „Eesti“.
November 1897 / Saak: MMF

The ice covered sailboat Eesti, sitting in Crownbridge.
November 1897



KAITSEMINISTEERIUM



Juhkentali sõjaväelinnak / varasem periood

Juhkentali armed forces campus / previous period



Linn suhtes kõrgema asukoha töötü old Livoniat strategiliseks tähtsast. Esmakordset seal siin üles bager Uivi so ajal Ivan IV vägede poolt maha lõigatud sõjas ja läks pikkond peamiselt sõjaväe üksusena, mis ülejäänud aja jooksul üle ülekuulutatud seireid vahetust pole saanud.

Juhkentali mõisa territooriumile loodi 1715. aastal Maaria hospit. / Saalk. EAA.

Pärast Tallinna kapituleerumist Vene vägedele 1710. aastal alustati Peeter I kavade järgi sõjasadama täiustamist, admiraliteedtiökodade rajamist ja linna kui sõjalise tühitussega objekti koondamist vägede garnisonikeskuseks.

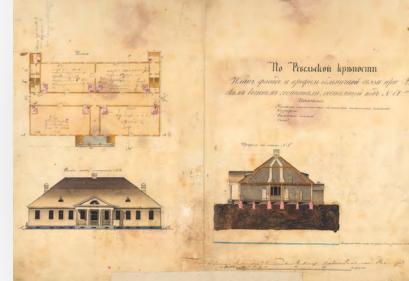
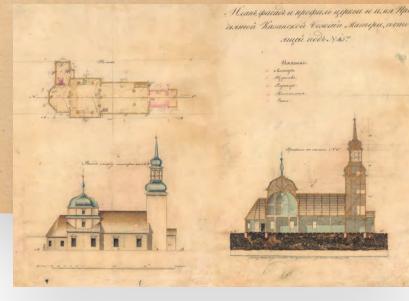
Anti korraldus ehitada keskne raviasutus merevääre tarvis, mis oli ka kõige arvukam väeliik Tallinnas. Maavääre tarvis rajati teisele poolle Härjapea jõge oma hospitali, mis laiust tänapäevase Ida-Tallinna Keskhaigla kohal.

Pärast 1715. aastal ehitatud, valdaval puuehitistest sõjaväekompleksi amortiseerumist, planeeriti uut, püsivat kompleksi. Kaks suuremat projekti, nii haiglakompleksi rajamiseks kui ka sõjaväehoonestuse laiendamiseks, viidi ellu 1771 ja 1825.

Following the Capitulation of Tallinn to Russian forces in 1710, the enhancement of the military harbour, construction of admiralty workshops and adaptation of the city into a garrison according to the plans of Peter I began, due to it being an object of military importance.

The order was given to build a central medical institution for use by the Navy, which was also the most numerous armed service in Tallinn. The Army built its own hospital on the other side of Härjapea River, on the site where the present day East-Tallinn Central Hospital is now located.

Following the depreciation of the military complex built in 1715 – comprised for the most part of wooden structures – plans were made for a new, permanent complex. Two of the bigger projects, for the construction and updating of the hospital complex as well as the expansion of military structures, took place in 1771 and 1825.



Juhkentali suverenitaas kaart loo veskitega (Cenre veski, paperveski ning vaseveski) enne sõjaväelinnaku ehitust. / Saalk. EAA

The Juhkentali summer manor map along with mills (paper mill, paper mill and copper mill) prior to the construction of the military armed forces campus.

Härjapea üle ja läbi paiknevad, läsemurd, läsemurd, sõjaväe elamud, sõjaväe kapp ja kink, apteek, kahjustu, sõjaväe läbiristmik ja Põppete Juhkentali sõjaväelinnaku hooneest 19 sajandist. / Saalk. EAA

Ammunition warehouses, barracks, officer quarters, military hospital and church, pharmacy, sexually transmitted diseases clinic, etc. were all located along the banks of the Härjapea River. 19th century projects for the buildings of the Juhkentali military camp.

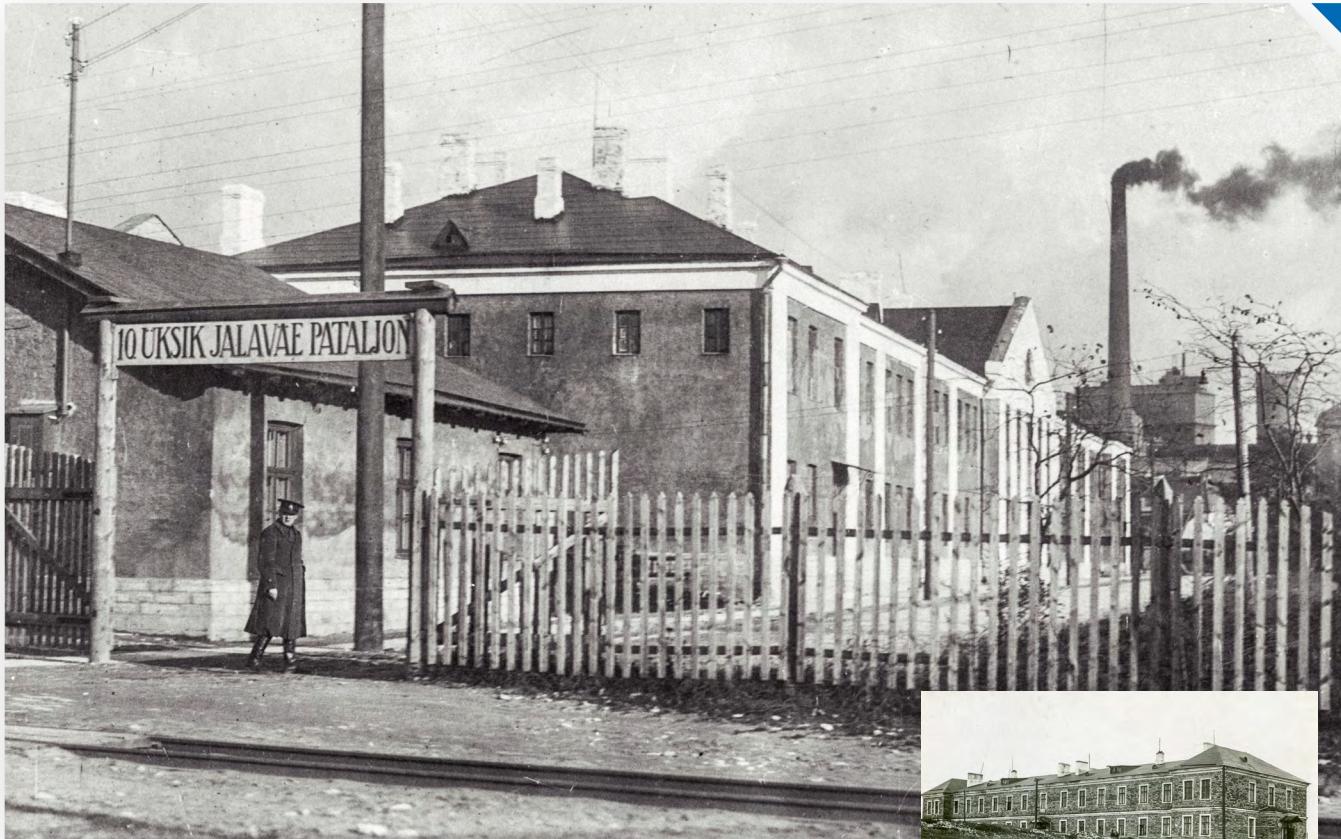


KAITSEMINISTEERIUM



Juhkentali sõjaväelinnak / kasarmu

Juhkentali armed forces campus / barracks



Filtri tee 5 (endine Aafrika tänav 43) kasarmuhoonet, mis 1923. aasta septembris nimetati Lueksi kasarmiks või Maneeli kasarmiks ja kus Eesti Vabariigi ajal baseeris 10. Üksik Jalaväepataljon. / Foto: FFA

Postimees. 26. märts 1928.
Kasarmu – sõduri teine kodu.

Nii mõningi arwab wahest, et kasarmu on mine tea mis asutus. Et on midagi hirmsat, õudset ja koledat. Aga ei ole. Parim tavalik maja, pölnikkude ja müürseppade loomingu. Aga omapäirane ja erinev on ta siiski. Nii samuti omapäärane ja erinev on oma korra ja kommete, elu ja kogu olimesega, nagu selle elanikud sõdurid.

Kasarmus ei ole naisi. Wist alustasid tänapäewal, kus naised kättesaamata ja unistuseks. Kasarmu kui enamat traatialega piiratud, natuke eemal tuksuvat eraelust. Sungewolitu asutus on sealsetele elanikkudele, sõduritele seiseks koduks. Kui mitte esimesel silmapalgul, siis igatases mõne aja pärast, nagu noorpoormale körts ja korporandile konwent.

Kasarmuelu suurpäevadeks ja sündmusteks on need kevadised ja sügisased päevad, mil uued kasvandikud, noorsõdurid, ehk nekrutid, nagu neid vanade kommete järelve veel mõnel pool hüütakse, tulevad. Siis on vuntsidel, s.t. vanadel sõduritel palju tegernist, öiendamist ja askeldamist, et vastuhuid kõrrale painutada, selgitada kasarmus maksvatle kommete ja nõutega.

Omavahel nimetatakse aga noorsõdurit Jaaniks (Ta eesnimi ei Prugui sugugi Jaan olla!). Noh, algul käikse siis temaga ümber kui Jaaniga, niisugusega, kes midagi ei tea ja täitsa tume on ka ümber. Ja Jaani elu on õige kive. Kohe esimesed hetkel hindetakse pea paljaks kui kaelikas, võetakse armsad eraniidid ära, ei lasta linnu jne. Algab õppus!

Postimees. 26 March 1928.
Barracks – a soldier's home away from home.

There are many people who don't know what to think about barracks. Some believe that is it something scary, terrible and hideous. But it isn't. Barracks are a normal building, the work of carpenters and masons. But unique and different all the same. Unique and different in terms of its order and customs, life and existence in general, in the same way as the soldiers residing inside.

There are no women in the barracks. Perhaps the only institutions today where women cannot be found and remain only an elusive dream. Even though it is surrounded for the most part by a barbed wire fence, it is only slightly removed from the private life nearby. The sombre institution is a home away from home to its residents, the soldiers, living inside. At first glance it might appear otherwise, but after a while it is like a tavern to a young drunkard and a convent to a member of a fraternity.

The most important big days and events during life in the barracks are those spring and fall days when new alumnus, young soldiers, i.e. recruits, as they are still referred to according to the old customs, arrive. Then the mustaches, the old soldiers, find themselves busy hustling and bustling, making sure that they properly mould the new arrivals, explaining the habits and requirements that rule in the barracks.

Amongst themselves, a young soldier is referred to as Jaan (Even though his given name may not even be Jaan!). At first, the young soldier is treated as Jaan, someone who doesn't know anything and is a bit in the dark. And Jaan's life is a little bitter. His head is immediately shaved, his civilian clothes are taken away, he is barred from visiting the city, and so on. Instruction begins!



Saku FFA



Saku FFA



Jaan Viiding



In September 1923, the Juhkentali barracks had the following barracks:
Döndögi house – Ülemiste kasarm
Suhaka kasarm – Mise kasarm
Põlgu tänavu kasarm – Joe kasarm
Aafrika tänavu kasarm – Uus kasarm / Maneeli kasarm

Saku FFA



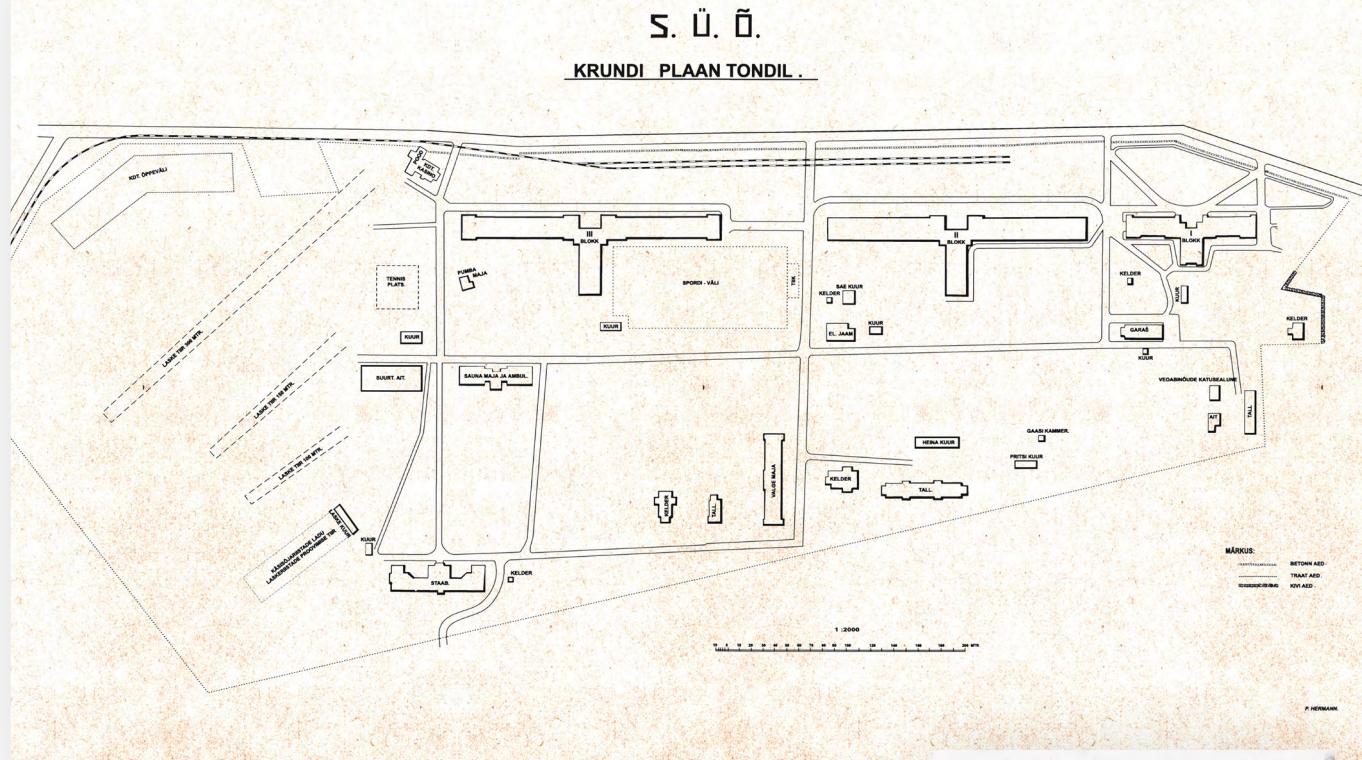
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Tondi kasarmud / Tondi barracks / armed forces campus



Tondi sõjakooli plan. / Sälik: TLPA MKO

Tondi military school plan.

Dunteni suvemöisaalt sundvöörandatud maa-alale hakati Peeter Suure merekindluse suurtükiväe kasarmuid ehitama 1910. aastal. Võimsa kasarmukompleksi hoonetes paigutus uus Eesti Vabariik 1920. aasta mais sõjakooli.

Erinevate nimedega sõjaline õppesatus püsib Tondil kuni Nõukogude võimu saabumiseni, kes samuti kasutas kompleksi samal otsarbel.

Tondi sõjaväelinnaku territooriumil asusid: punastest tellistest kasarmud, ohvitseride kasino, „Valge maja“ ehk auditoorium, staabihoone, sauna-maja ning haigla, tenniseväljakud, lasketinna, käsitsjäristade laud ja mitmesugused väiksemad abihooned.

In 1910, construction of artillery barracks for Peter the Great's Sea Fortress began on the plot of land that had been expropriated from the Dunten summer manor. In May of 1920, the new Republic of Estonia placed a military school in the barracks complex.

The military educational institution remained at Tondi under a series of different names until the arrival of the Soviets, who also used the complex for the same purpose.

The following were located on the territory of the Tondi armed forces campus: barracks made from red bricks, an officer's casino, the "White House" or auditorium, a headquarters, sauna and hospital, tennis courts, shooting ranges, warehouse for small arms, and various smaller ancillary buildings.



Kaksosalised punastest tellistest valge maja kõrval hoonesid teed, eriliste jugendstili dekorite radikaalsete kompositiivid akende ja ringi punaseid taustatud ja peenitult kaunistatud budo fassaadidega. Sälik: TLPA MKO

Two-story barracks with a distinctive Art Nouveau-style facade, uniquely shaped gable ends and the warehouse facades made of red bricks. The entrance to the Military School located in the barracks.



1924. aasta 1. veebruaril riigipäeva paraadil ja Punaarmee ja Kadrioru koolide, Aleksander Ternbergi ja August Ühenduse, Arnold Albrechtile ja Aleksander Tedrele pühendatud mälestussammas (nr. Tondi poole austamiss) asus kõrval Valge maja. (Sälik: TLPA MKO)

The memorial plaque to soldiers Aleksander Ternberg, August Ühend, Arnold Albrecht and Aleksander Tedre, who were killed during the course of 1 December 1924, was located by the one-time military school building (today replaced with a copy).



Valge maja oli kasutusel auditooriumina 1939. / Jaan Vall fotografi

The White House was in use as an auditorium, 1939.



Vaade Tondi sõjakooli maku territooriumile 1930ndatel. / Sälik: Kindral Laidoneri muuseum

View of the territory of the Tondi armed forces campus, 1930s.



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Tondi kasarmud / eluolu

Tondi barracks / living conditions



Kahe maailmasõja vahel asuti vigurimarsfestivalide korraldamine üle Euroopa.
Harjutused Tondi kasarmute ees. / Saadik: Kindral Laidoner muuseum

Between the two World Wars, Irick marching festivals were organised across Europe.
Exercises in front of the Tondi barracks. / Archive: Kindral Laidoner muuseum

24. juuni 1930 Sakala. Söduri elu kultuuriseiks.

Ühes kaitsewää teenistuse ümberkorraldamisega ja teenistusaja lühendamisega on põhjalikult muutunud ka söduri kasarmuelu. Kuna wanemad pölvved mäletavad veel wanu veneaegeid kasarmuid, kus tihedan olli tuubitud kokku wääkestesse ja räpastesse ruumidesse, on nüüd södurielu puhustuse suhtes saanud eeskujusid paljudele. Wäsitevadele õppetööde vastukaaaliks on põhjalik meeblehutus ja puhkus, seda on võimalust mööda püütud arendada eri väeosades. Kui võrd see õnnestub, oleneb wääosade paigutusest, aineflestest võimalustest ja kohapääsete juhtide algatusviimistest. Pole enam veneaeget supisid seismist, vaid sõõmine sünib sõõgisaalis muusika saatel.

Toitlustamine ise on püütud mitmekülgseks teha, kusjuures mõõtuandev on põhimõte, et söduri ei saa küll toitidega hellelata, kuid ta peab tugewasti toidetud olema. Södurielu on kasarm püütud teha võimalikult koduseks, nii et ta opüstustell tööks wööks unustada päevatöö raskustest.

Södurite isetegewuse arendamiseks on kavatust sügisel augustikuul korraldada suuremaid spordivõistlusi ja pidustusi, kusjuures eeskuju tulevat Tallinnas ärapeetud kaitsewää ühendatud õppesuunitlike spordipeost. Tallinnas on sarnased pidustused huviatud kümneid tuhandeid kodanikke. Wainiliste huviide rahuldamiseks on igel kompaniil lugemislaud, kus päälle kohaliste lehede leidub veel ajakirju ja kõik pääsinna lehed. Päale nende on pataljonil veel kolm hästi korraldatud raamatukogu, kus päälle puhtsöjateaduslikkude köidete leidub ka veel rohkesti ülikirandust. Niin on lugedesasowijate nöünded täieliselt rahuldatud.

24 June 1930, Sakala. Bringing culture to the life of a soldier.

Along with the reorganisation of the Defence Forces and the cutting of the length of conscript service, a soldier's life inside the barracks has changed considerably. Since older generations still remember the Russian era barracks, where thousands of soldiers were stuffed into cramped and dirty rooms, the clean life of a soldier has now become an example to many. Extensive entertainment and holidays serve as a counterweight to the rigorous instruction, development of which has been attempted to the degree possible among military units. Success depends on where the military units are stationed, the material possibilities available and the initiative of on-site instructors. No more standing in soup lines as they did during the Russian era; instead, eating takes place in a dining hall and is accompanied by music.

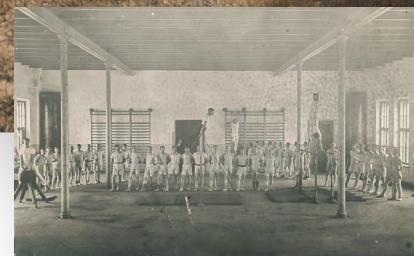
An attempt has been made to make the catering as diverse as possible, with the defining principle being that a soldier should not be cuddled with foods, but must be heartily fed. An attempt has been made to make the barracks feel like home as much as possible, so that when a soldier returns from instruction he can forget about the hard day's work.

There are plans in the fall, in the month of August, to organise larger-scale sporting events and festivities, to help develop the independent activity of soldiers, with the sports celebration held by the Estonian National Defence College in Tallinn serving as an example. Tens of thousands of citizens have shown interest in similar festivities held in Tallinn. To satisfy the mental interests of soldiers each company has its own reading table, with local papers as well as magazines and all of the capital city's newspapers. In addition to those, the battalion has three well-organised libraries, where a large selection of works of fiction can be found alongside the purely scientific military texts. The wishes of readers are thus completely satisfied.



/ Saadik: Kindral Laidoner muuseum

/ Archive: General Laidoner Museum



/ Saadik: Eesti Spordimuuseum / Archive: Estonian Sports and Olympic Museum



/ Saadik: Kindral Laidoner muuseum / Archive: General Laidoner Museum



/ Saadik: Kindral Laidoner muuseum / Archive: General Laidoner Museum



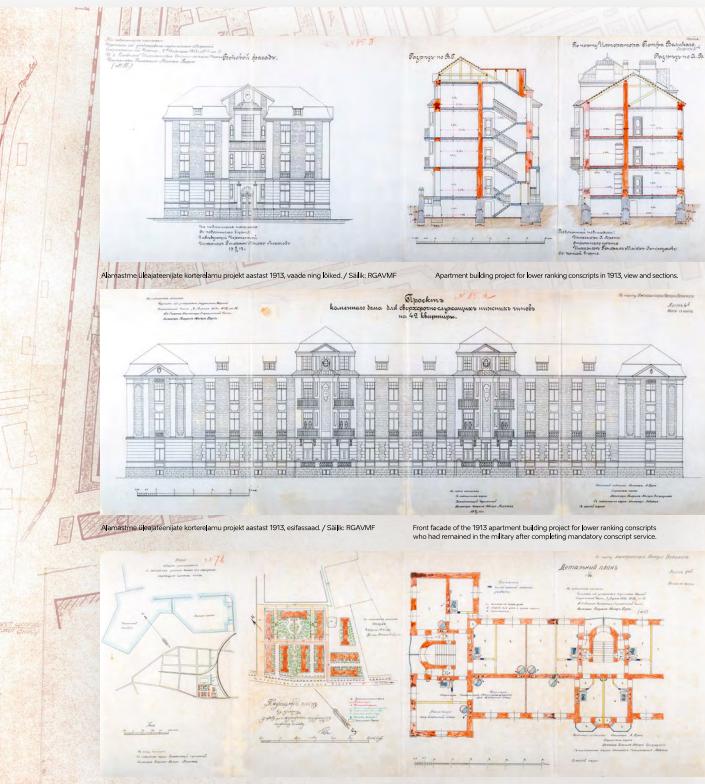
/ Saadik: FFA (Foto- ja Mälarhiid) / Archive: FFA (Photo and film archive)

Punased kasarmud

The Red barracks



1947 kavandati Karjamaa asumisse, punaste kasarmute ning Arsenali vastu hõjadiciku stalinistliku arhitektuuridega kasarmulinnakut, mis aga mingi põhjusel jäi välja ehitamata. / Saali: TLM



Alamastme üksikasutajate korterlennu projekt 1913. veadmine ring kilede. / Saali: RGAVMF

Apartment building project for lower ranking conscripts in 1913, new and sections.

Front facade of the 1913 apartment building project for lower ranking conscripts who had remained in the military after completing mandatory conscript service.

Alamastme üksikasutajate korterlennu projekt 1913, esifassaad. / Saali: RGAVMF

Location plan for the apartment buildings were planned, but only three were completed and spent programme for the apartment building project for lower ranking conscripts who had remained in the military after completing mandatory conscript service.



Punaste kasarmute taha tekis Eesti Vabariigi esimese ekspeditiivne mäekülma kasarmu tagant paistab. / Saali: EFA

During the period of the Republic of Estonia a Naval Era (stage (interwar) ekspeditiiv) appeared behind the red barracks, the low wooden building of which is visible behind the barracks.



Puneste kasarmute mõisa minnesdamasse toimuid tuli paradiid. / Saali: EFA

Parades were frequently held passing by the red barracks in the direction of the Mine Harbour.



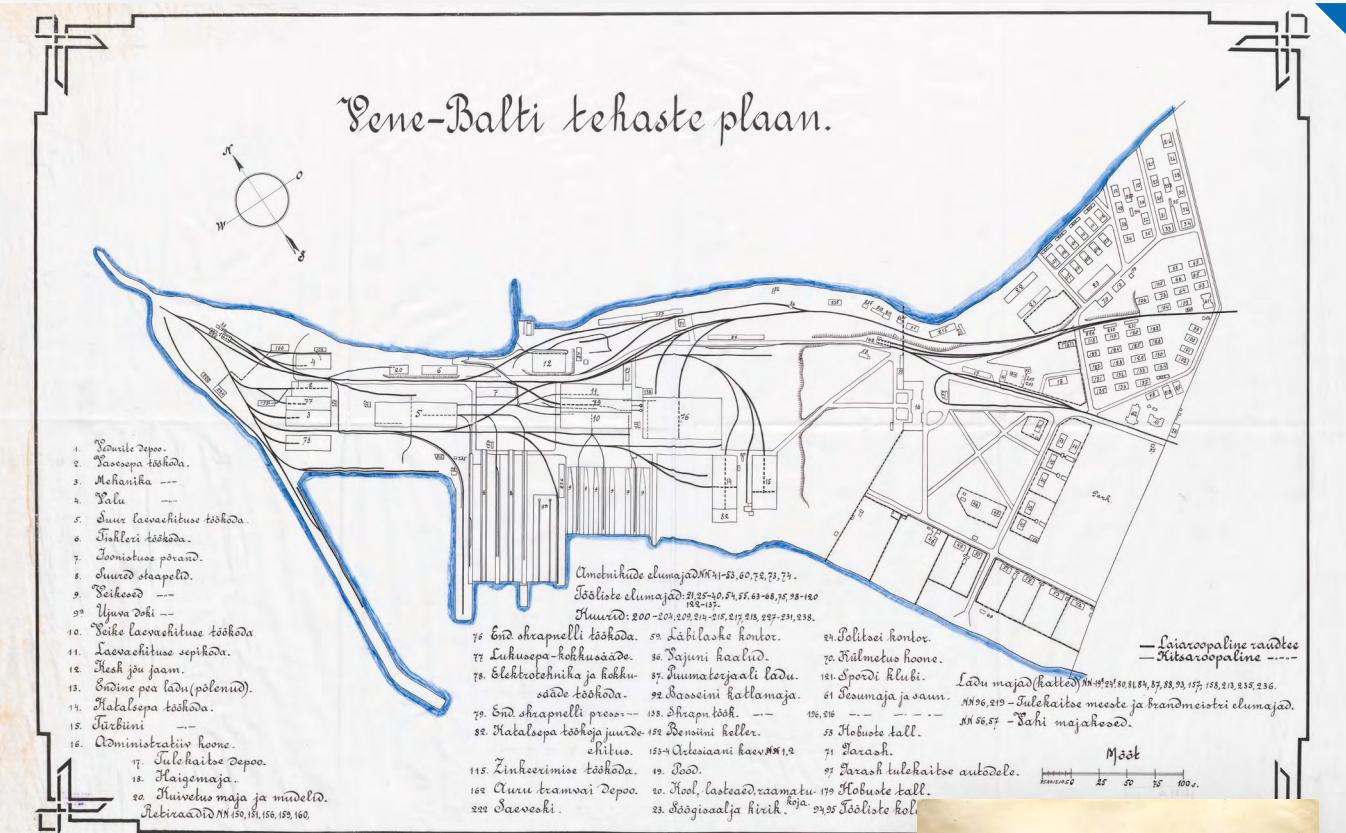
Puneste kasarmute ees Erika linnaval kasutati ka sõdurite vanemate amitsideks. / Saali: EFA

Erika tn, located in front of the red barracks, was also used to administer the military oath to soldiers.



Vaade Kopli linnavall kasarmute tagumisele fassadiile 1929. aastal. / Saali: EFA

View from Kopli tn to the rear facade of the barracks in 1929.



Vene-Balti tehase territooriumi ning tööliste asumi kaart. / Sälik: MMF 1692

The territory of the Russo-Baltic Factory and the living area of workers.

1911. aasta 8. detsembri seadusega kuulutati Tallinn sojaleavastiku peamiseks baaslinnaks ning 25. mail 1912 kinnitas keiser Nikolai II laevahituseks moodustatud Vene-Balti tehase põhikirja ja asutamise. Vene-Balti laevatehas oli suurim laevahitustehas, kus oli 8 staaplit ja töötas 1916. aasta seisuga isegi kuni 7500 töölist.

Töölislastul põhja pool jaävab Kopli poolsaare tipus asuvale 35 ha suurusele tehase territooriumile jääv valukoda, turbiinitehnik, elektrotehniline tsehh, treialiitsehh, laevahitustöökoda (250x45m), puidu- ja teraseladu, tisleritsehh, valikste- ja suurte laevade staaplid pikusega kuni 250m, bassein laevade lõppviimistluseks, laeva kateluh, sõhoidla, pealdu, laevahituskraanad, pressitsehh, mürsu kannude valukoda jne.

With the law of 8 December 1911, Tallinn was declared the main base for the naval fleet and on 25 May 1912, Czar Nikolai II approved the statutes and founding of the Russo-Baltic Ship Yard. The Russo-Baltic Ship Yard was the largest ship yard, with 8 stocks and as many as 7500 employees in 1916.

Located on the 35 hectare territory of the ship yard, on the tip of Kopli Peninsula and to the north of the workers living area were: a foundry, turbine shop, electro-technical shop, a lathe shop, a ship building shop (250x45m), a wood and steel warehouse, a carpenter's shop, small and large ship stocks with a length of up to 250m, a basin for finishing ships, a ship's boiler workshop, a coal storage area, main warehouse, ship building cranes, press workshop, projectile shell foundry, etc.



Siseküla, pressitsehh ja väikesed töökodaid ümber 1914. Ots kõrretoonides hoonetid määrati maha! / Sälik: MMF 1692

The printing, press workshop and smaller ship building workshops in 1914. Some of the production buildings were demolished later. / Sälik: MMF 1692



Laevalhüüstehase projekteerimist juhib Peterburist part insener Abramovi Dringov, kes projekteeris ka teiste põhiosade. / Sälik: MMF 1692

The design of the ship building yard was led by insener Abramovi Dringov, a native of St. Petersburg, who personally designed the ship yard's main building.



Excavateur „Poutilow“

Osa töötooneid on ka pudust. Pudukavalist ning mudelite töökaja hoone ees planeeritakse pinnast raudteeharu rajamiseks. Põhitoomas kodus eksektor „Poutilow“. / Sälik: MMF 9220

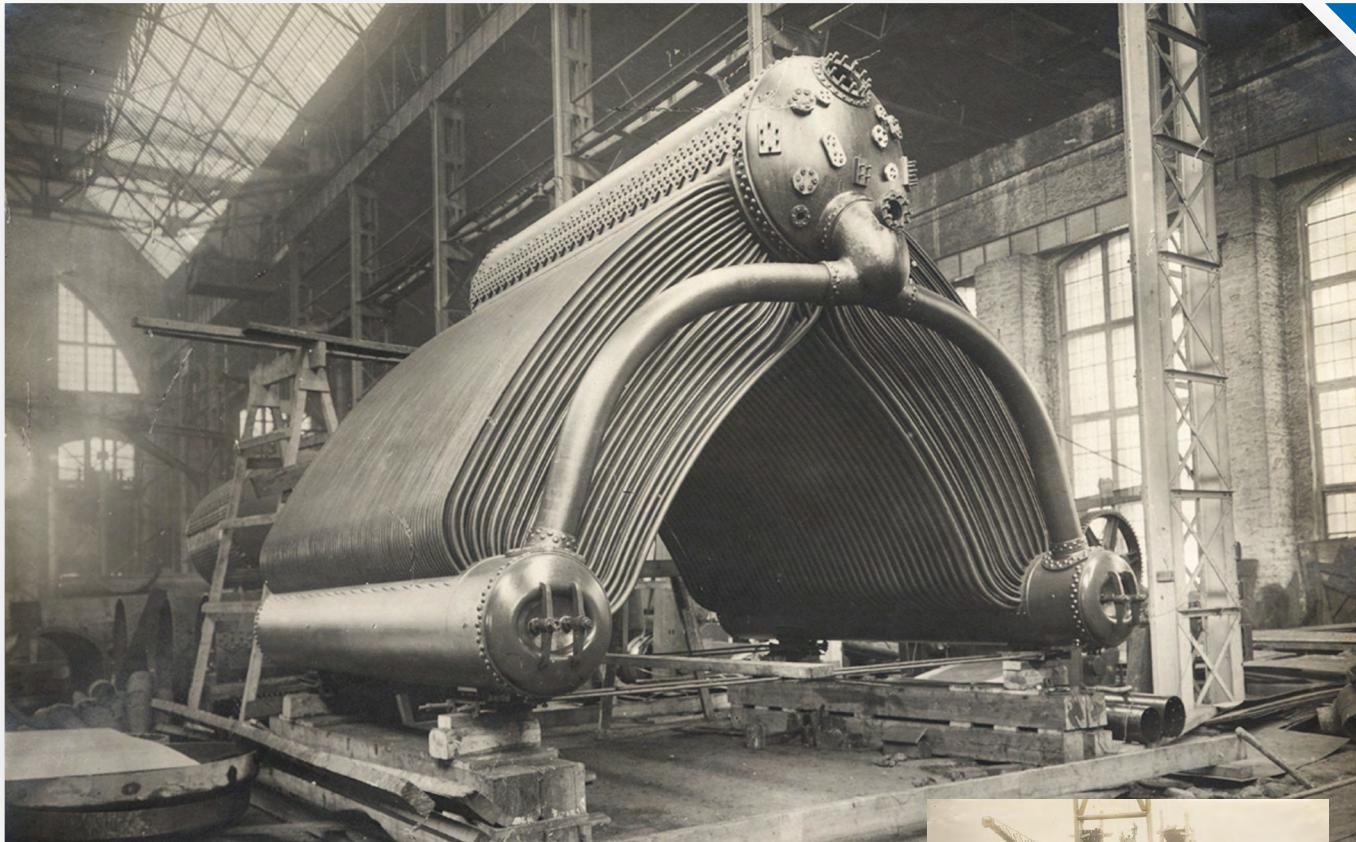
Some of the production buildings were also made of wood. The soil in front of the building housing the wood dryers and model building workshop is being prepared for the construction of a rail branch.

Pictured operating is the famous excavator „Poutilow“.



Turbiinistehasi kolmehöövise hoonesse juhit valgus keskmiseks 150w valgusti. / Sälik: MMF 1692

Light was directed into the three side workshop building through a light lantern located in the centre aisle.



Turbinitehhis valmisid vaid teatud detailid laeva seest: turbinid, eurukalad ning terastosid. / Saali: MMF 1692

Only certain details of a ship were completed in the turbine shop: turbines, steam boilers and steel cables.

Kuigi Vene-Balti laevatehast päräs valmis ei ehitatudki, valmis seal märkimisväärene hulk tellitud toodangust. Tsarlaevastikule suudeti I maailmasõja ajal toota nii valmis kui poolvalmis hulk suuremaid ja väiksemaid sojalaevu.

Suurematest laevadest lasti vette aastatel 1915–1916 kergristlejad „Svetlana“ ja „Admiral Greich“, hävitajad „Konstantin“, „Mihhail“, „Gavril“ ja „Vladimir“. Viimane sai vette läksniseel millegi pärast nimeks hoopis „Svoboda“.

Lisaks toodeti terve hulk väiksemaid aluseid Peeter Suure merekindlusele, mõned uujvdokid ning remonditi olemasolevaid laevu.

Osaliselt jõuti valmis ehitada ka allveelaevu. Poolsaare keskosas paiknevas šarpenelliitsehhis, kus töötas kolmes vahetuses kokku 3000 inimest, toodeti mürske, granate ning laskemoona.

Even though the Russo-Baltic shipyard was never fully completed, an incredible number of ordered products were actually completed there. During World War I, a number of larger and smaller completed and partially completed military vessels were produced for the Czar's Navy.

The biggest ships to be launched during the period 1915–1916 were the light cruisers Svetlana and the Admiral Greich, and the destroyers Konstantin, Mihhail, Gavril and Vladimir. For some reason, when launched the latter was instead given the name Svoboda.

In addition, a large number of smaller vessels were produced for Peter the Great's sea fortress, along with some floating docks, and existing ships were repaired.

Submarines were also partially built. In the middle of the peninsula there was a shrapnel shop, where a total of 3000 people worked in three shifts, manufacturing shells, grenades and ammunition.



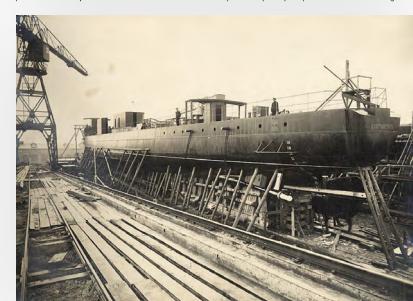
Tehnisel valmisid detailid saati laevadele, veel kookku, pärast seda läbi mõista-daga vette. / Saali: MMF 1692

A ship was sometimes assembled from pieces in the factory and then launched into the water via the slip.



Lõpetada jõuti vaid osalaevu, teised transpordid 1917. aastal Peterburis. / Saali: MMF 1692

Only some of the ships were completed, others were transported in a partially completed state to St. Petersburg.



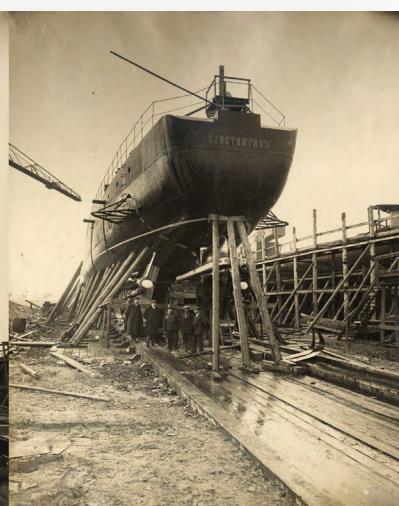
Hiljutaja „Konstantin“ kokkupanek. / Saali: MMF 1692

Assembly of the Destroyer Konstantin.



Esimed sõjalaevad saapeldi valmimas. / Saali: MMF 1692

First warships being completed in the stocks.



Hiljutaja „Konstantin“ kokkupanek. / Saali: MMF 1692

Vene-Balti laevatehas / Asum

Russo-Baltic shipyard / District



Vene-Balti laevatehas kompleks koosneb Kopli poolsaare tipu järestikuliseid töötasid ning Iru saare asuvast ja omal ajal väga eesindliku planeeringuga töehasse asustat, mille valitsevus suurisugune peahoonet. / SaBk: MMF

The complex of the Russo-Baltic shipyard consists of a wedge-shaped manufacturing area at the top of Kopli peninsula and a factory settlement with exceptionally progressive planning for the time, crowned by the majestic main building in the middle.

Vene-Balti tehase kui 20. sajandi alguse Tallinna ühe suurima ning arhitektuuriliseks kõige silmapaistvama tehase töölis- asulasse kuulus 88 hoonet. Lihtöölisel elasid peamiselt kahekoruselistes töölserlammutes, kuid leidis ka ühekoruselisi barakke.

Administratiivtöötajate asula paigutati poolsaare öhtupäikesesse kaldaesse, kuhu ehitati tunduvalt luksuslikumad elamud. Juhtkonna, inseneride ja vanemteenistujate ning mõne privilegeeritud tehniku elamud kavandati ümber pargi.

Sarnaselt administratiivtöötajate ja juhtkonna elamutele on kõik töölismajad kapitaalsed rohkpalkhooned, ehitatud kandiliseks tahanuta palikidest, kohati pole isegi koort palkidele eemaldatud.

Ilmselt vihib see sõjaaesegle kirustamisele ning venepärase ehituskoolkonna mõjudele.

The workers' settlement of the Russo-Baltic shipyard as one of the largest and architecturally prominent factories in the early 20th century Tallinn consisted of 88 buildings. Manual labourers lived mostly in two-storey dwellings, but there were also some single-storey barracks.

The residential area for the administration was located at the side of the peninsula facing the evening sun, and considerably more luxurious dwellings were built there. The houses for the management, engineers, senior officials and some privileged technicians were planned to surround the park.

As with the buildings of the administration and the management, all worker dwellings were capital log houses built of unsquared tree trunks with even the bark still attached in some cases.

This is probably an indication of war-time rushing and the influences of the Russian architecture school.



Vene-Balti laevatehas, töökäigus, üldine töökäigus valmis elanikud maja 1912. aastal. / SaBk: MMF

Barracks for unmarried workers, one of the first ones completed in 1912.



Valitsuse funktsioonide ja lihakodadeks mõeldud suur kaubala, vabrikute hoiuteenustena, postimaja, ja põhja, heite, kats, kinkut, pagarihoone ja kino (pildil).

From public purpose facilities, the factory complex included a store, a shop, a cafeteria, a fire service, a post office, a police house, a hospital, two churches, a bakery and a cinema (pictured).



Töökäigu elamute ehitamine 1915. / SaBk: MMF

Construction of the workers' houses in 1915.



Administratiiv ja lihakonna hooneprojekt.

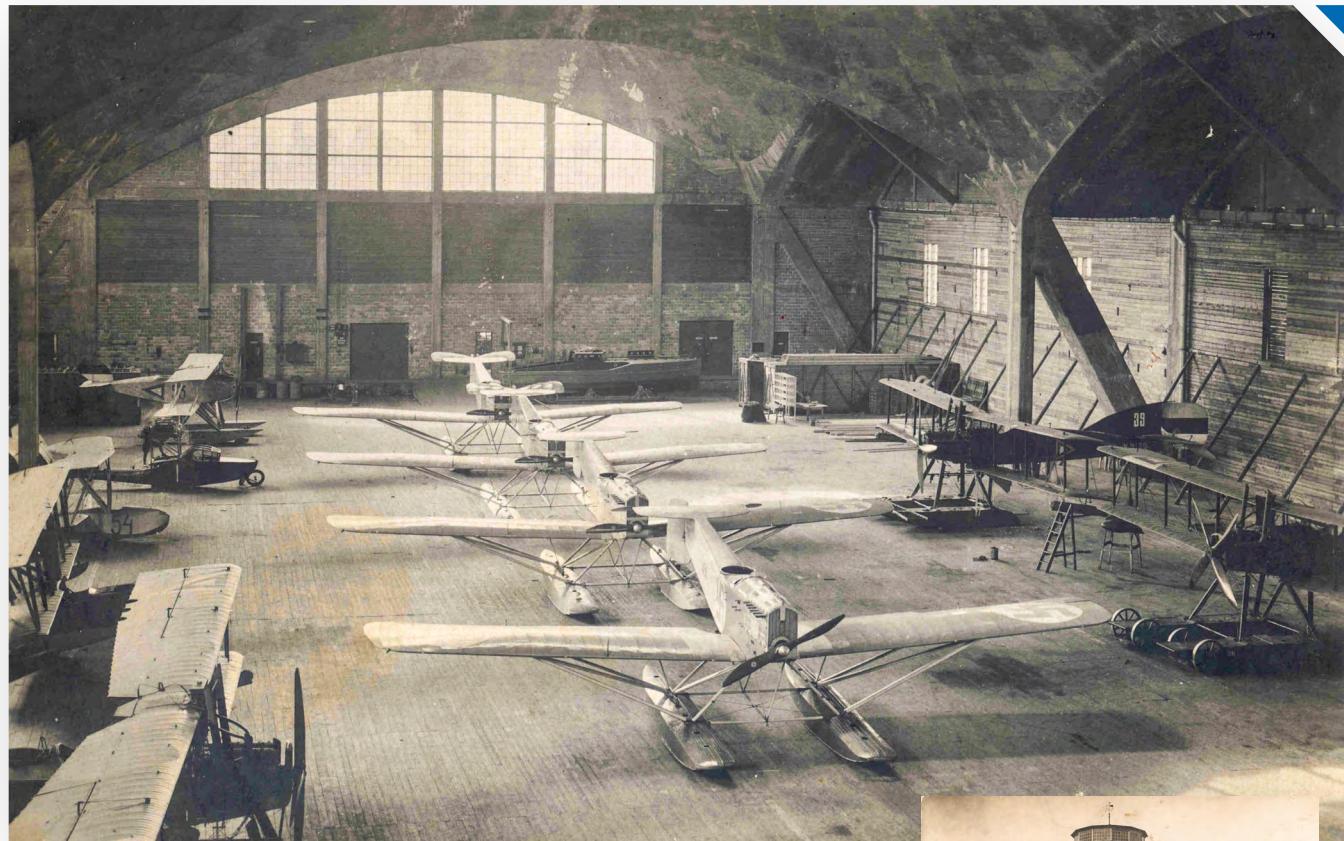
Some administrative and management building projects.



KAITSEMINISTEERIUM



Vesilennukite angaarid Seaplane Hangars



Vesilennukite angaar 1920ndad / Jaan Valli kogu
Peale tsaariigi lagunemist kasutus angaari Eesti sõjavägi. II maailmasõja järgst aga Nõukogude armee.
Pildi Eesti Vabariigil lennukite kinnitust 1920ndatest.

Seaplane Hangars in the 1920s.
Following the disintegration of Czarist Russia, the hangars were used by Estonia's military. After the end of World War II, they continued to be used by the Soviet Army. Pictured are Republic of Estonia Airforce aircraft in the 1920s.

Tallinna vesilennukite angaarid on ehitatud 1916.-1917. aastal osana Vene keisiririigi Peeter Suure merekindlustest. Angaarid olid mõeldud toonastele moodssaimatele vesilennukitele ning kompleksist pidi kujunema tsaariarmeeli oluline lennusadam.

1916. aastal korraldatud rahvusvahelisel konkursil osutus võitjaks Taani ehitus- ja projekteerimisbüroo Christiani & Nielsen AS.

Imaalmasöja puuhkemise tõttu jäi angaaride ehitus poolde, kuid ainuüksi valminud osa näol on tegemist Euroopa 20. sajandi arhitektuur- ja ehitusalal seisukohalt olulise hoonega.

Tallinn's Seaplane Hangars were built between 1916 and 1917, as part of Russian Czar Peter the Great's sea fortress. The hangars were intended for the most modern seaplanes at the time, and the intention was to develop the complex into an important seaplane harbour.

The winner of the international competition, held in 1916, proved to be Danish construction and design company Christiani & Nielsen AS.

Construction of the hangars remained unfinished due to the start of World War I, although the only completed section is an important building in terms of the history of 20th century European architecture and construction.



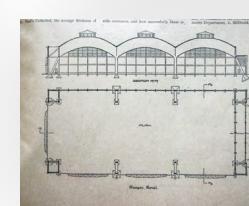
Vaade maa poolt. / Saali: DIGAR_58456 View from the mainland.



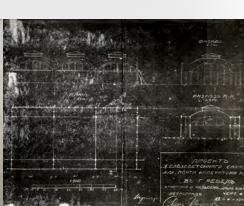
Vaade mere poolt. / Mati Seiden erakogu View from the sea.



1913. aastal levendati reguleeritakse ehitustööd. Täiendati kuuridej grupp, Hjemm Bandus kolmas. Kolmas jõuks ehituda vaid üks Juur. / TLPKA MRD



Christiani & Nielsen AS di innovaatsioonide ning uute ehitustehnikate kasutamisele orienteeritud ülemsoome kaardibüroo.
Vesilennukite angaari projekti tööd läksid suurel mõõtmeskoos valla firma peatöökriis Kopenhaagenis. / Stukku RCPM: The Builder 1920



Christiani & Nielsen AS was an engineering company with a global reach, focused on using innovative and new construction technologies. The seaplane hangars project was mostly developed in the firm's headquarters in Copenhagen. / Stukku RCPM: The Builder 1920

CHRISTIANI & NIELSEN
KOPENHAGEN

P. Christiani

R. Nielsen



1918. aasta 12. detsembril Tallinna saabunud Briti kergeristlejate eskaader kaitse pealinnas mere poolt Balti laevastiku eest. Kokku tegutses vabadussõja ajal mereil 275 erinevat Briti laeva. Erinevate operatsioonide käigus hukkus osa mereväelasi, kes maele Kaitsevää kalmistule. / Saali: AM NO 5631

On 12 December 1918, a squadron of British light cruisers arrived in Tallinn and defended the capital city against the Baltic fleet from the sea. A total of 275 different British ships were active on the sea during the War of Independence. Seamen who lost their lives during the course of different operations are buried at the Defence Forces Cemetery.

Ainulaadne Kaitsevää kalmistu on Eestis langenud sõjaväelaste matmiskoht, kuhu on 120 aasta jooksul maetud kuni 5000 eri rahvusest sõjaväelast. Kalmistu algusaastaks loetakse 1887. aastat, kuna siis hakati tsaariarmee 23. jalaväe diviisi sõdureid Tallinna garnisoni kalmistule matma.

Intensiivseim matmine toimus kalmistule I maailmasõja ja vabadussõja ajal. Eri aegadel on samasse mulla sängitatud tsaariarme sõdureid, Vene valgekaarlast, sõjavange, Eesti sõdureid, Briti ja Sakska sõdureid. Pöördeleistel aegadel on üksteise haudu rüüstatud ning monumente õhku lastud.

Kalmistu dominantsemateks monumentideks on vabadussõjas hukkunutele pühendatud mälestuselhis, Vabadusristi kavaleride mälestusmärk, Kaitsevää kalmistu kabel ning hiljem sinna viitud pronkssööd.

The unique Defence Forces Cemetery is the place where fallen Estonian soldiers are buried, and where more than 5000 soldiers from different nationalities have been buried over a period of 120 years. The cemetery dates back to 1887, when soldiers from the 23rd Infantry Division of the Czar's Army began to be buried at the Tallinn garrison's cemetery.

The most intense burial period took place at the cemetery during World War I and the War of Independence. Soldiers from the Czar's Army, military prisoners from the Russian White Army, Estonian soldiers, British and German soldiers have all been laid to rest in the same dirt at different times. During times of turmoil graves have been ransacked and monuments blown-up.

The dominant monuments within the cemetery are the monument dedicated to those who fell during the War of Independence, the monument to recipients of the Cross of Liberty, the Defence Forces Chapel, and the Bronze Soldier, which was brought to the cemetery only recently.



Lendurite haudad 1930ndatel / Saali: Jaan Vali kogu

Graves of pilots from the 1930s



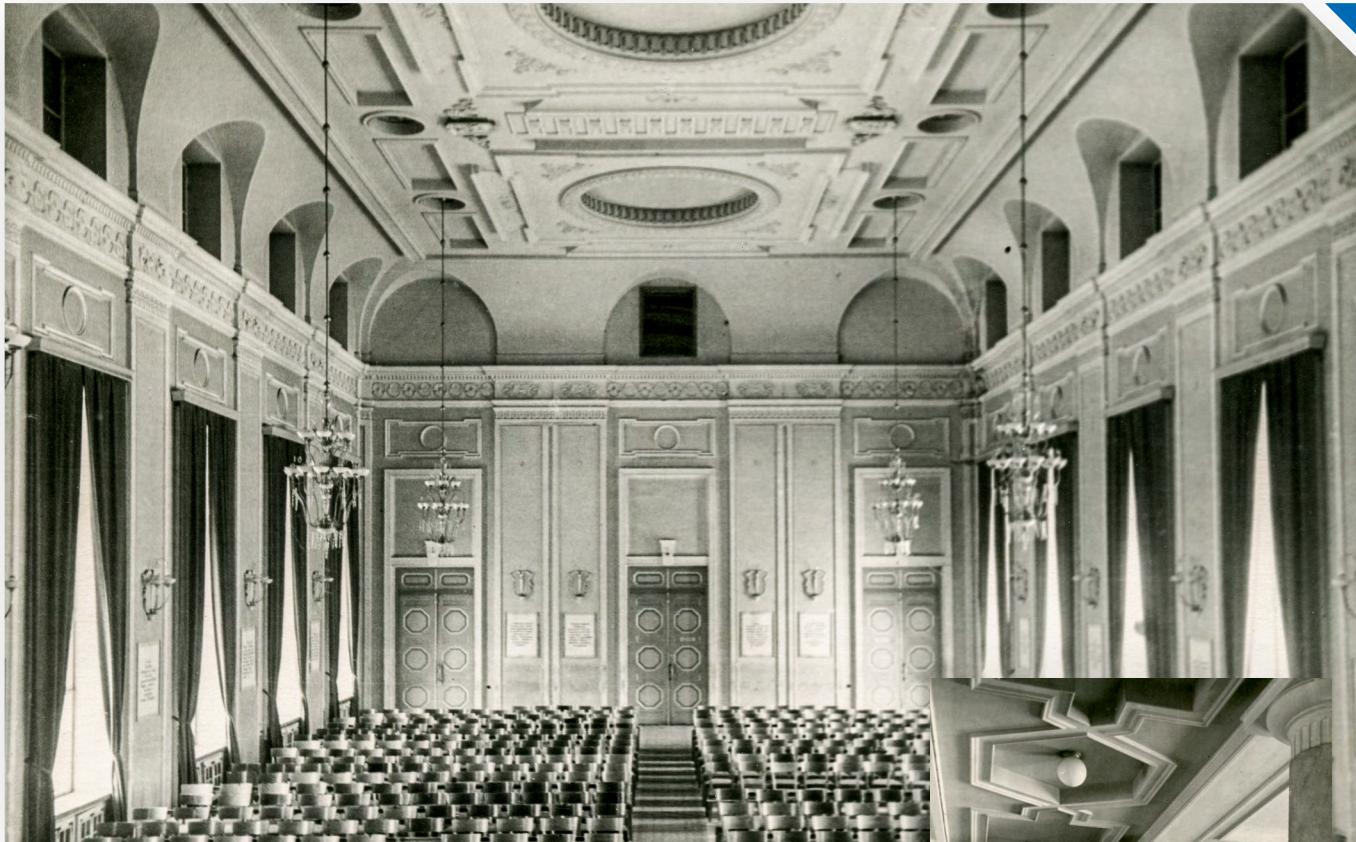
Aerial photo of the cemetery, with the Defence Forces Cemetery in the center and bottom, a small Muslim cemetery lined with a brick fence, and part of the grave of Aleksander Nevski to the right.



Kaitsevää kalmistul paiknev mälestusmärk, mille projekteeris tunnustatud Eesti arhitekt Edgar Johan Kuusk 1928. Nõukogude ajal olid vahed vabadussõja mälestusmärk on täna asendatud koopaga. / Saali: TLPK MIO

Kaitseministeeriumi hoone

Ministry of Defence building



Töötava Rahva Kultuurhoone suur saal, milles täna tegutseb teater NO99. / Siilik: EAM

The main hall of the Working People's Culture Building, in which Theatre NO99 is currently operating.

Kaitseministeeriumi hoone ehitati algsest ohvitseride keskkogu jaoks tollase Väike-Pärnu maantee ja Kaupmehe tänavale nurgale, kus enne seda asusid puust ühe- ja kahekorruselised elumajad. Eravaldues olnud krundid omandasid sõjaministeerium 1936. aastal 172 000 krooni eest.

Peale ohvitseride keskkogu kasino ja sõjamuseumi ruumide plaaniti selleesse hoonesse ka pidusaal ning sõjaministri ja sõjaväe ülemjuhataja ametikorter. Ehitamist alustati 1939. aasta kevadel arhitekt Edgar Johan Kuusiku projekti järgi. Ühtlasi on see ainus Edgar Kuusiku nn võimsa eklektika rühma projekteeritud maja, mis valmis ehitati. Kaks teist Kuusiku rühma kavandatud hoonet—Tallinna uus raekoda ja kunstimuuseum—ei valminudki.

1940. aasta riigipöörde järel suunus Johannes Vares-Barbaruse valitus annetustele teel vabadussamba ehituse tarvis kogutud raha hoopis kõnesoleva hoone ehitusse. Maja sai lõplikult valmis alles 1947. aastal Edgar Kuusiku enda tehtud muudatustele alusel ja Töötava Rahva Kultuurhoone nime all.

The Ministry of Defence building was initially built for use by an officers organisation, on the corner of what was then Väike-Pärnu mnt and Kaupmehe tn, which had previously been occupied by wooden one and two-storey residential buildings. The privately owned plots were acquired by the Ministry of War in 1936, for the sum of EEK 172,000.

In addition to the officers organisation's casino and war museum rooms, there were plans to build a banquet hall in the building, along with the official residence of the Minister of War and the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. Construction began in the spring of 1939 based on the project by architect Edgar Johan Kuusik. At the same time, this is the only building designed by Edgar Kuusik as part of the so-called powerful eclectic group that was completed. Two of the other buildings planned as part of Kuusik's group—Tallinn's new Town Hall and the Art Museum—were never completed.

Following the coup of 1940, the government of Johannes Vares-Barbarus directed the money collected for the construction of a monument to the War of Independence into the construction of this building. The building was finally completed in 1947, based on changes made by Edgar Kuusik himself, and under the name of the Working People's Culture Building.



Eesti Vabariigi ajal projekteeritud hoone rikkalik dekor kulundati uue viimase saabudes ümber nõukogudeks, vicerossede simbolidega kimpude asemel tulid kultusseks uued hoones Nõukogude simbole. Sakska okupatsiooni ajal olid alinsa sambad ehitatud ja ka varasemad, mistostu just nad mõned saedid hiljem hoone välisseisule pügatada. / Siilik: EAM

With the change in power, the rich décor of the building, which had been designed during the period of the Republic of Estonia, was made more Soviet—Soviet symbols now adorned the roof edge in place of bouquets bearing the insignia of military units. The window frames had been stolen from the construction site during the German occupation, which meant that they were not installed on the facade when the building was completed a few years later.



Edgar John Kuusik's eclectic style is similar to the language of Stalinist architecture. In terms of military architecture the building is considered to be surprisingly graceful.



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Remaining to this day are columns with a faux marble finish in the interior; their original colour design on the ceilings and walls. The tall, slender columns supporting the ceiling in the hall on the ground floor, which date back to the time when the building served as a Political Education building, have been preserved in a digitized form.