

**JOHANN WILHELM
KRAUSE 250**



Johann Wilhelm Krause

644341672

J. W. Krause projekteeritud hooneid Tartus



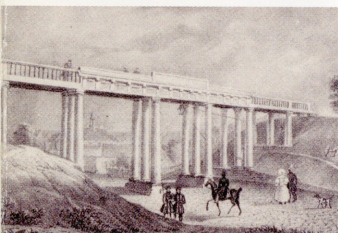
1. Juba 1804. aastal ehitatud aadlielamu (Raekoja plats 16) on üks varasemaid Krause projekti järgi valminud hooneid Tartus. Fassaadilahendus lähtub ühest algsest ülikooli peahoone jaoks mõeldud kavandist.

Constructed already in 1804, the nobleman's residence (16 Town Hall Square) is one of the first buildings in Tartu designed by Krause. The structure of the façade is based on one of the first designs for the university main building.



2. Eesti klassitsistliku arhitektuuri tippehitis - ülikooli peahoone (Ülikooli 18) - rajati Põhjasõjas hävinud Maarja kiriku asukohale. Ehitustööd jõudsid lõpule 1809, tiibhooned lisati 1850. aastatel.

The crowning achievement of Estonian neoclassical architecture - the main building of the university (18 Ülikooli St.) - was erected on the site of St. Mary's Church which had been demolished in the Northern War. Construction was completed in 1809; the wings were added in the 1850s.



3. Antiikset triumfikaart meenutav puidust Toomemäe sild (nn Inglisild) valmis 1816, praegune sild pärineb 1836. aastast.

The wooden bridge on the Toome Hill (the so-called Angel's bridge) resembled an ancient triumphal arch and was built in 1816; the present bridge dates back to 1836.



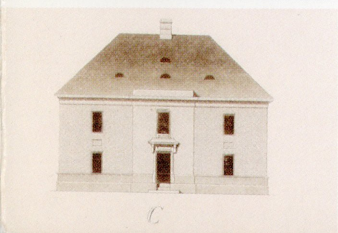
4. 1806. aastal valminud raamatukogu hoone (Lossi 25) rajati 16. sajandil hävinud toomkiriku varemete kooriosasse. See on esimene võimsam neogooti stiilis ehitis Eestis. Praegu asub seal ülikooli ajaloo muuseum.

The building of the library (25 Lossi St.) was completed in 1806 and was erected in the choir section of the cathedral which had been destroyed in the 16th century. It is the first imposing neo-Gothic building in Estonia and today houses the university history museum.



5. Vanast kasarmust ümber ehitatud kliinik (Lossi 17) valmis 1808. aastal koostöös J. G. Kranhalsiga. Hoonet rekonstrueeriti põhjalikult 1845-1847, praegu asub seal Riigikohus.

The clinic (17 Lossi St.) was rebuilt from an old barracks in 1808 in cooperation with J. G. Kranhals. The building was thoroughly reconstructed from 1845 to 1847. At present it houses the Supreme Court of Estonia.



6. Toomevahi maja (Lossi 36) valmis 1810, hiljem on hoone täielikult ümber ehitatud. Praegu asub seal ülikooli naistekliinik.

The Toome Hill caretaker's house (36 Lossi St.) was built in 1810. It was completely rebuilt later. At present it houses the women's hospital of the university.

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Buildings designed by J. W. Krause in Tartu

7. Anatomikum (Lossi 38) oli 1802. aastal taasavatud Tartu ülikooli esimesi uusi hooneid. Keskne kupliga kaetud klassitsistlik rotund valmis 1805, kaarjad tiibhooned lisati 1825–1827.

The anatomical theatre (38 Lossi St.) was one of the first new buildings of the University of Tartu after it was reopened in 1802. The central domed neoclassical rotunda was completed in 1805; the semicircular wings were added in the years 1825 to 1827.

8. Tähetorn (Lossi 40) valmis 1810. Algselt kupliga kaetud torn ehitati 1825 uue refraktori paigutamiseks ümber.

The observatory (40 Lossi St.) was completed in 1810. The initially domed tower was rebuilt in 1825 with the purpose of installing a new refractor.

9. Neogooti stiilis Toomemäe sild (nn Kuradisild) valmis 1808. aastal, praegune sild pärineb 1913. aastast.

The neo-Gothic bridge on the Toome Hill (the so-called Devil's bridge) was built in 1808 but it has not survived; the present bridge was built in 1913.

10. 1806. aastal valminud muistset Lüükia haudehitist meenutav Rahvaste monument tähistab paika, kuhu maeti peahoone ja raamatukogu ehitamise käigus endise Maarja ja toomkiriku varemetest välja kaevatud luud.

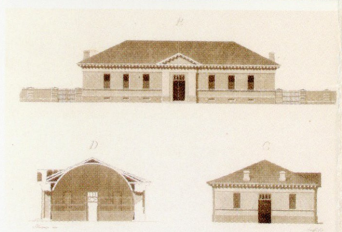
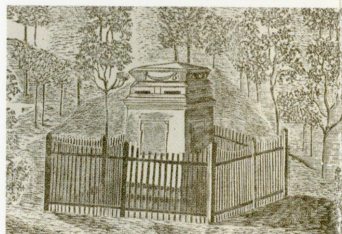
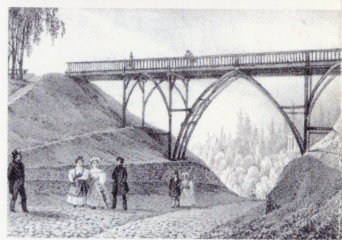
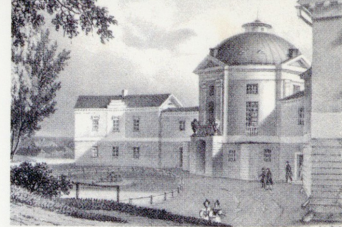
The Monument to Nations, which resembles an ancient Lycian grave monument, was completed in 1806. It marks the area where the bones excavated from the ruins of the cathedral and St. Mary's Church were reburied during the construction of the library and the main building.

11. Maneež valmis 1821, kuid hävis 1920. aastatel tulekahjus. Praegu asub selle kohal (Jakobi 5) ülikooli kehakultuuriteaduskonna hoone.

The manège was built in 1821 but burned down in a fire in the 1920s. At present a building (5 Jakobi St.) of the Faculty of Exercise and Sport Sciences is situated at the same site.

12. 1806. aastal rajatud botaanikaia kasvuhoone ja tiigi kaldal asuv aedniku elumaja (Lai 40) valmisid 1808.

The greenhouse and the gardener's dwelling (40 Lai St.) by the pond in the botanic garden, founded in 1806, were built in 1808.





Illustratsioonid: Eesti Ajalooarhiiv, Riia Ajaloo ja Meresõidu
Muuseum, Tartu Ülikooli Raamatukogu

Illustrations: Estonian Historical Archives, Museum of the
History of Riga and Navigation, Tartu University Library



EESTI KULTUURKAPITAL

1. Vorhaus
2. Wohnzimmer
3. Herren Revier
4. Frauen Revier

5. Speisezimmer

12. Küche mit
Lüftung

Oben, Kinder - Hofmeister -

ARH. PT-830

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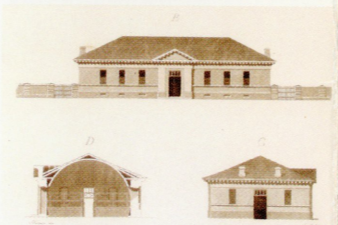
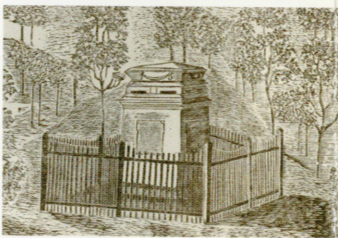
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1. Vonhaus
2. Wohnhaus
3. Herrenhaus
4. Frauenhaus
5. Speisezimmer
6. ...
7. ...
8. ...
9. ...
10. ...
11. ...
12. ...

Illustratsioonid: Eesti Ajalooarhiiv, Riia Ajaloo ja Meresõidu Muuseum, Tartu Ülikooli Raamatukogu

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ESTI KULTUURKAPITAL

Tartu Ülikooli Raamatukogu
ARHIIVKOGU

LUST MAAILMA NÄHA

J. W. KRAUSE JOONISTUSED

17. mai - 21. september 2007

Ligi 700 joonistust TÜ Raamatukogus hõlmavad J. W. Krause kunstiloomingut alates Liivimaale saabumisest 1784 kuni surmani. Olles nii sisult kui vormilt küllaltki mitmekülgsed - alates kergetest rokokoolikest figuurivisanditest ja lõpetades detailitruude vaadetega ajaloolistest ja looduskaunistest paikadest üle maailma - kannavad need meieni 18.-19. sajandi vahetuse maailmatunnetuse hõngu provintsikunstniku silmade kaudu, luues ühtlasi põneva tausta Krause kui arhitekti mõistmiseks.

Avatud E-R 12.00-17.00 (juulis suletud)

THE DELIGHT TO SEE THE WORLD

DRAWINGS BY J. W. KRAUSE

17 May - 21 September 2007

About 700 drawings at the Tartu University Library reflect J. W. Krause's artistic legacy from his arrival in Livonia in 1784 until his death. These pictures are quite diversified, in terms of their content and form - from light rococo-like figural sketches to detailed views of historical sights and picturesque landscapes all over the world -, and transfer to us the conception of the world at the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries, seen through the eyes of a provincial artist. In addition, they provide an interesting background for understanding Krause as an architect.

Open Mon-Fri 12.00-17.00 (closed in July)

Tartu Ülikooli Raamatukogu / Tartu University Library
W. Struve 1, 50091 Tartu / ESTONIA
Tel. / Phone (+372) 737 5745
Faks / Fax (+372) 737 5701
www.utlib.ee



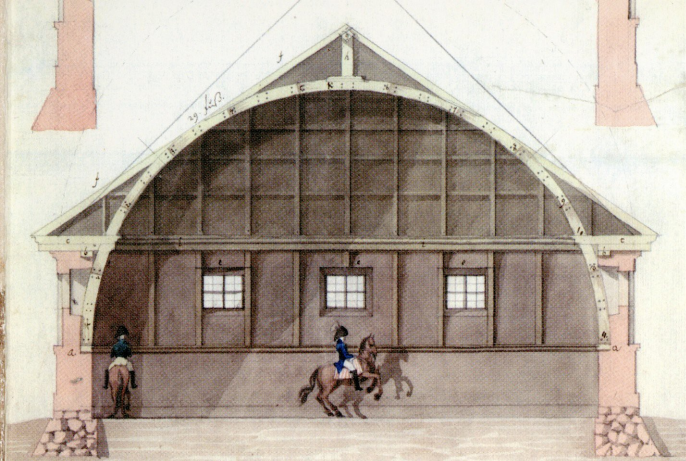
Tartu ülikooli arhitektina eesti kunstiajalukku läinud Johann Wilhelm Krause sündis 1. juulil 1757 metsaülema pojana Dittmannsdorfs Alam-Sileesias, praeguse Poola aladel. 1774-1778 õppis ta Zittau gümnaasiumis, 1778-1781 teoloogiat Leipzigi ülikoolis, kuid katkestas õpingud. Kannapöördena osales Krause 1782-1783 Briti palgaarmee teenistuses Ameerika Iseseisvussõjas. Naasnud Euroopasse, jõudis ta augustis 1784 Liivimaale, nüüdse Läti aladele. Kaheteistkümne aasta jooksul töötas ta kodu-õpetajana mitme mõisniku, teiste hulgas ka kartograaf krahv Ludwig August Mellini (1754-1835) teenistuses, kelle koostatud Liivimaa atlase ta illustreeris. Krause oli tihedates sidemetes paljude siinsete kultuuri-tegelastega, Liivimaa mõisates teostusid ka esimesed iseseisvad katsetused arhitektina. Sügisel 1796 rändas ta koos kunstnikust ja poeetist sõbra Karl Gotthard Grassiga (1767-1814) Šveitsis. Jõudnud järgmisel aastal tagasi Liivimaale, rentis ta krahv Mellinilt Kizbele mõisa ja abiellus Juliane Steingötteriga, hilisema Tartu ülikooli rektori Georg Friedrich Parroti (1767-1852) naiseõega.

Johann Wilhelm Krause, renowned in Estonian art history as the architect of the University of Tartu, was born on 1 July 1757 to the family of a forester at Dittmannsdorf in Lower Silesia, present-day Poland. From 1774 to 1778 he was a student at a secondary school in Zittau; from 1778 to 1781 he studied theology at the University of Leipzig but did not graduate. Making an abrupt turn in his life, Krause participated in the American War of Independence as a mercenary in the British army from 1782 to 1783. After his return to Europe in 1784, he came to Livonia, the present-day territory of Latvia. For twelve years he worked as a tutor in the homes of several landlords, including the cartographer Count Ludwig August Mellin (1754-1835) in whose service Krause illustrated the Atlas of Livonia. Krause had close relations with many local cultural figures and it was in the Livonian estates that his first independent architectural designs were implemented. In the autumn of 1796, together with his friend, the artist and poet Karl Gotthard Grass (1767-1814), he travelled in Switzerland. In the following year Krause came back to Livonia, rented an estate from Count Mellin at Kizbele and married Juliane Steingötter, the sister-in-law of Georg Friedrich Parrot (1767-1852), the later Rector of the University of Tartu.



1803. aastast oli Krause seotud Tartuga, kuhu ta kutsuti aasta varem taasavatud ülikooli arhitektiks ning tsiviil-arhitektuuri, ökonomika ja tehnoloogia professoriks. Iseõppinud arhitektile oli see suur võimalus ja väljakutse. Ülikooli hoonete kavandamisest ja ehitamise korraldamisest sai Krause elutöö. Erialase väljaõppe puudumise korras innukas raamatute uurimine ja eeskujude kopeerimine. Lävides tihedalt rektor Parroti ning raamatukogu ja kunstimuuseumi direktori professor Karl Morgensterniga (1770-1852), kujunes valgustusideedest lähtuv nägemus ülikooli hoonestust maastikupargiks kujundatud Toomemäel. Nii Krause loomingut krooniv ülikooli peahoone kui ka kogu klassitsistlik ansambel Toomemäel on muutunud Tartu linna üheks arhitektuurseks sümboliks. Arhitekti ameti kõrval jagas Krause üliõpilastele teadmisi ehitusajaloost, põllumajanduse teooriast ja praktikast ning avaldas sellealaseid kirjutisi. Krause suri Tartus 1828, ta on maetud Vana-Jaani kalmistule.

From 1803 onwards, Krause was connected with Tartu where he had been invited to occupy the positions of the architect and the professor of civil architecture, economics and technology at the university reopened a year earlier. It was a great opportunity and challenge for the self-made architect. Designing the university buildings and organizing their construction became Krause's lifework. He compensated for his lack of formal architectural education by reading specialist literature and copying existing examples. He was in close communication with Rector Parrot and Professor Karl Morgenstern (1770-1852), the director of the University library and the art museum. Inspired by the conversations with these men and the ideas of the Enlightenment, Krause developed his vision of the university buildings on the Toome Hill which was turned into a landscape garden. Both the main building of the university, Krause's masterpiece, and the neoclassical ensemble on the Toome Hill have become symbols of Tartu. Besides being an architect, Krause gave lectures to students on the history of construction, the theory and practice of agriculture and published related scientific articles. Krause died in Tartu in 1828. He is buried in the Vana-Jaani Cemetery.



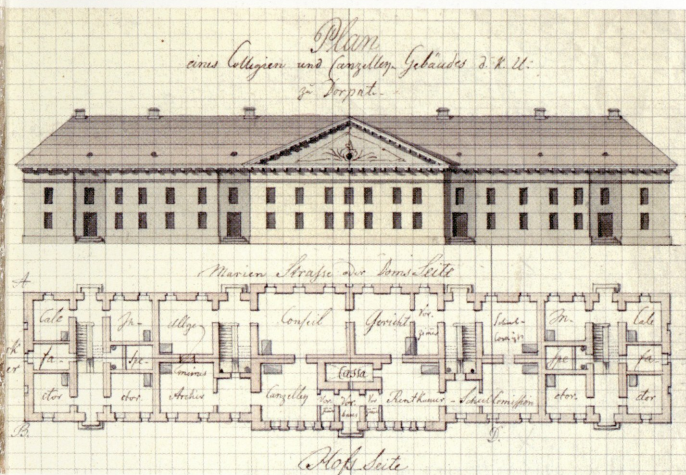
IDEED JA TEGELIKKUS

J. W. KRAUSE ÜLIKOOI ARHITEKTINA

7. juuni – 21. september 2007

J. W. Krause kui ülikooli arhitekti mõtte- ja tegutsemisring avaneb arhitektuurijoonistel, mis varieeruvad esmastest visanditest hoolikalt läbimõeldud ning vormistatud kavanditeni, ülikooli peahoone imposantsetest fassaadilahendustest supelmajakese plaanideni. Mitmed lennukad ideed jäidki ainult paberile, samuti on Krause kavandatud rajatise hiljem tundmatuseni ümber ehitatud. Arhiivimaterjalid Eesti Ajalooarhiivist ja TÜ Raamatukogust annavad aimu Krause otsingutest, olles samas kujukaks näiteks 19. sajandi alguse arhitektitöö kõigipoolset.

Avatud E-R 11.00-17.00



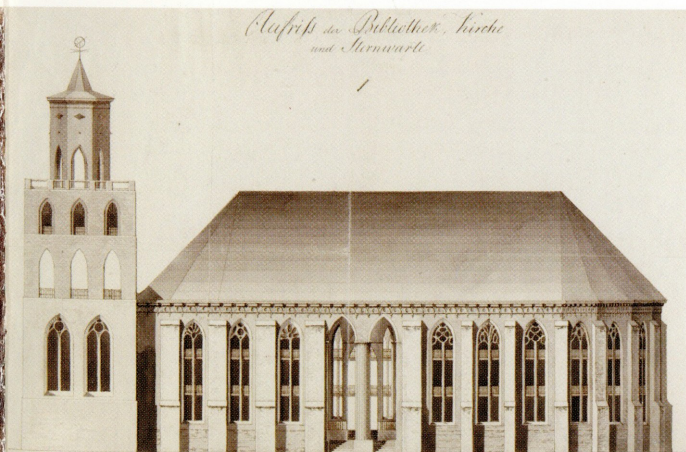
IDEAS AND REALITY

J. W. KRAUSE AS THE UNIVERSITY ARCHITECT

7 June – 21 September 2007

The mentality and activities of J. W. Krause, the university architect, are exposed in his architectural drawings which vary from initial sketches to thoroughly thought-out and neatly drawn designs, depicting the imposing design of the façade of the main building, on the one hand, and a simple bath-house on the other. Several of his enthusiastic ideas remained on paper, whereas some of the buildings designed by Krause have later been reconstructed to an extent that makes them unrecognizable. The materials from the Estonian Historical Archives and the Tartu University Library give us an idea of Krause's endeavours; at the same time, they serve as a vivid example of an architect's work process at the beginning of the 19th century.

Open Mon-Fri 11.00-17.00



Tartu Ülikooli Kunstmuuseum / Art Museum of Tartu University
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www.ut.ee/artmuseum