

Kareda ja Esna küla uurimisest 2006. aastal

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„...Kareda küla oli siis väga ilus ja suur ja rahvarohke nagu olid kõik külad Järvamaal ja kogu Eestimaal“ (HLK 1982: XV, 7).

Seda kroonik Läti Henriku poolt 1212. aastal kirja pandud lauset kasutatakse Kareda küla omamoodi tunnus- ja tõmbelausena tänapäevalgi. See on raiutud mälestuskivisse, seda kohtab turismiportaalides, vallavalitsuse materjalides ning trükistes. Samas on selge, et pea 800 aastat tagasi kirjapandu ei hõlma vahepealseid muutusi ega iseloomusta kuidagi hetkeseisu.

Viimasest tingituna sõlmiti 2006. a juunis Eesti Vabaõhumuuseumi ja Kareda vallavalitsuse vahel koostööleping, millega Eesti Vabaõhumuuseum võttis endale kohustuse teostada Esna ja Kareda miljööväärtusliku piirkonna ajaloolis-arhitektuuriline uuring. Kareda küla ja Esna aleviku eripärade väljaselgitamiseks ning siinsete arhitektuuriväärtuste ja miljöö hindamiseks dokumenteeriti põhjalikult antud asulate hoonestuse ja haljastuse hetkeseis ning intervjueeriti kohalikke elanikke.

Töö teine eesmärk oli hinnata Kareda ja Esna küla turismipotentsiaali. Kareda valla arengukavades on turismil tähtis koht – turismist laekuv tulu peaks tulevikus moodustama olulise osa valla sissetulekuist.

Eesti Vabaõhumuuseumi uurijad keskendusid oma töös mitte niivõrd küla ajaloole, kui just siinse arhitektuuri eripära väljaselgitamisele. Küla kui terviku hindamise kõrval keskenduti ka igale talule/majapidamisele eraldi, tuues välja selle hoonestuse osad, ehitusajad, eripärad ja konkreetset väärtused, hoonete seisukorra, samuti haljastuse.

Kareda küla

Omapärane on Kareda küla puhul asjaolu, et algselt kujunes Kareda küla välja sumbkülana. Selline külavorm püsis 19. saj keskpaigani. Pärast päriseksostmist 1872.–1882. a veeti mitmed talud sumbküla südamest välja krunditud maatükidele (EAA f 1353, n 1, s 22). Kui vanu hooneid üle ei veetud, ehitati uuele kohale uued. See tähendas olulisi muutusi küla planeeringus ja välisilmes – sumbkülast kujunes 19. sajandi lõpuks ridaküla. Täna on kunagise külaväljaku koht sumbküla keskel säilinud, kuid selle ümbrus on hõrenenud.

Järvamaa on olnud üks Eesti muistsetest viljaaitadest, millele kaudselt viitab ka eeltoodud lause Läti Henriku kroonikas. Kareda küla ümbritseb juba pikki sajandeid põllumajandusmaastik. Avatud põllumaastikud on iseloomulikud kogu Peetri kihelkonna aladele. Siin on võrdlemisi vähe metsa ning suured põllumassiivid. Viimased on osalt tekkinud nõukogudeaegse põllumajandusliku suurtootmise käigus, kuid mitte see pole tähtis – Eestis on vähe piirkondi, kus domineerivad sellised põllulaamad, heina- ja karjamaad. Need moodustavad siin kõige iseloomulikuma maastikuaktsendi. Kareda valla maad on haritud, söötis ja harimata kõlvikuid esineb suhteliselt vähe. Oma osa selles on ka Kareda küla põllumeestel. Külas on mitmeid looma- ja põllupidajaid, peetakse piimakarja, lambaid, kitsi.

Kareda küla põhja- ja lõunapoolne ots on mõneti erinevad. Küla kagupoolne ja lõunaosa on rohkem suurpõllunduse ja karjakasvatusega seotud. Lõunapoolne külaosa on küllaltki elujõuline – siia on koondunud peamiselt loomakasvatusega

tegelevad talunikud. Põhjapoolses külaotsas on talud rohkem suvekodudeks, neist osa on hästi korrastatud. Loomakasvatuse ja põllupidamisega selles külaosas enamasti ei tegelda.

2006. aasta juulis ja septembris toimunud välitööde tulemusena selgusid järgmised Kareda küla väärtused ja omapärad:

- Mitmed tavapärasest erinevad rehemajad, mille rehetoad on kas ebahariliku asetuse, kuju või konstruktsiooniga (Sillaotsa, Sange, Vainu, Kärneri, Allika) – joon 1–3.
- 1896. a valminud Esna vallamaja kui omaaegne esindushoone ning selle mõju ümbruskonna elamuarhitektuurile – koolimaja, kivist eluhooned, kaude ka ehiselementidega puitelamud (Ojala 1995: 81) – joon 4–5.
- Paljudel rehest lahku ehitatud elamutel on säilinud 20. sajandi alguse puitarhitektuurile iseloomulikke kaunistuselemente – profileeritud sibulamotiivilisi aknakarniise ja -piirdeid ning liseene, puulõikelisi rippviile ja ehispenni, viilulaudu ja muud sarnast (Karjamaa, Rambli/Meekleri pood, Uus-Taaveti) – joon 6–7.

Taolisi 20. saj alguse Vene tsaaririigi kroonu- ja linnaehitustele iseloomulikke, näidissassaadide albumite kaudu propageeritavaid dekoratiivelemente leidub Järvamaal mujalgi, näit Järva-Jaani ligidal Metstaguse mõisa härrastemajal, Paide endise raudteejaama hoonetel ja elamul Väike-Aia 24 (Saron 2002: 87–122). Tähelepanuväärne on selliste kaunistuselementide sage esinemine Kareda külas, samas kui kaugemas ümbruskonnas kohtab neid harva (v. a kaks hoonet Esna alevikus).

- Ehitistes on kasutatud palju kohalikku väga hea struktuuriga dekoratiivset paekivi.
- Kõrvalhoonetele on iseloomulik maa- ja paekivi, vahel ka telliste maitsekas kooskasutus.
- Kareda külas on mitmetel, eelkõige 20. saj esimesel kahel kümnendil ehitatud hoonetel omapärased plekist periskoobilaadsed õhutustorud, mis ulatuvad kaarjalt läbi majaseina õue ning on välisseinal kumeraks



Joonis 1. Allika talu ebarahiliku põhiplaaniga rehemaja (rehealune asub maja keskel rehetoa ja kambrite vahel) võib olla sellise vähelevinud lahenduse viimane esindaja Eestis.
Foto H. Talving, 2006.

1: Allika barn-dwelling with its unusual ground plan (the threshing floor in the middle of the house between the kiln room and chambers) could be the last representative of this rare solution in Estonia. Photo by H. Talving, 2006.



2: 2004. a tulekahju paljastas Sillaotsa rehemaja sisemuses peituvat haruldust – päekivist rehetoa. Täna on hoone uuel kujul üles ehitatud. Foto H. Talving, 2006.

2: The fire of 2004 exposed the rarity inside Sillaotsa farmhouse – the kiln room built of limestone. By today the building has been restored in a new shape. Photo by H. Talving, 2006.



3: Endine Esna vallakool Kareda külas. 1867. a ehitatud koolimaja oli rehielamu, milles asusid nii klassiruumid kui ka rehetuba ja -alune. Foto M. Tamjärv, 2006.
3: Former Esna parish school in Kareda village. The schoolhouse built in 1867 was a barn-dwelling housing both classrooms and the threshing floor and kiln room. Photo by M. Tamjärv, 2006.



4: 1896. a tüüpprojekti järgi ehitatud Esna vallamaja on tähelepanuväärne oma rikkalike kaunistuselementide poolest: krohvitud aknapiirded ja liseenid, sibulkupli motiivi meenutavad akende lamekarniisid, otsaviilude alused lõikelised konsoolid ning dekoratiivne klaasveranda.
Foto M. Tamjärv, 2006.

4: Esna community house built by a standard design in 1896 is remarkable for its abundant decorative elements: plastered window reveals and lesenes, onion-motif window cornices, fretwork brackets and a decorative glass veranda. Photo by M. Tamjärv, 2006.



5: Liuka rehemaja kambrite otsaseina akende paigutuses ning sibulkuplitega kaunistatud aknakarniisides peegeldub Esna vallamaja eeskuju. Foto H. Talving, 2006.

*5: The arrangement of chamber windows in the side wall of Liuka barn-dwelling and the onion-motif window cornices follow the example of Esna commune house.
Photo by H. Talving, 2006.*



6: 1912. a Kustav Gusteli poolt ehitatud Karjamaa talu elumaja on Kareda küla stiilpuhtamaid hooneid, millel on säilinud rikkalikult Esimese maailmasõja eelsele puitarhitektuurile iseloomulikke kaunistuselemente. Foto H. Talving, 2006.

6: The dwelling house of Karjamaa farmstead built by Kustav Gustel in 1912 is one of the most pure-style buildings in Kareda village, which has preserved abundant decorative elements characteristic of the wooden architecture of pre-World War I. Photo by H. Talving, 2006.



7: Endise Meekleri poe otsaviilu kaunistavad sibulamotiivilised profileeritud aknakarniisid, lõikeline ehiskonsool ning puupits viilulaudadel. Foto H. Talving, 2006.

7: The side gable of the former Meekleri store is decorated by onion-motif profiled window cornices, decorative consoles and wooden lace on gable boards. Photo by H. Talving, 2006



8: Kareda külale iseloomulik õhutustoru Pärdi talu rehielamul. Foto M. Tamjärv, 2006.

8: Ventilation pipe characteristic of Kareda village on the wall of the barn-dwelling on Pärdi farmstead. Photo by M. Tamjärv, 2006.

painutatud. Välitöö tegijad ja taluhäärberite uurija H. Pärdi kohtasid selliseid ventilatsioonitorusid esmakordselt. Tegemist on huvitava lokaalse nähtusega, mille levikut tasuks kaardistada ja päritolu lähemalt uurida.¹ Kareda külas on taoliste õhutustorude esinemine igaljuhul nõnda üldine, et vääril selge omapärana äramärkimist (joon 8).

- Teise, vähemtähtsa detailina võib ära märkida Mardi talu elumaja kolme-lauasüsteemis laudkatust, milliseid on Eestis tänaseks algkujul säilinud ehk käputäis.

Siinkohal puudutan põgusalt ka Kareda turismipotentsiaaliga seonduvat. Praegu pole Kareda küla turistile kuigi huvipakkuv – hõre ridaküla on paarile kilomeetrile välja veninud ning on visuaalselt raskesti jälgitav. Endine tänavavõrk on küll alles, kuid sellest kahel pool paiknenud ja silmailu pakkunud kiviaiad on laiali veetud, lagunened või rohtu kasvanud. Küllaltki jõuliselt domineerivad kolhoosiaegsed suuremahulised põllumajandusehitised – karjalaudad küla südames, suur kuu- vatite ja aitade kompleks küla Peetri-poolsel serval. Esmapilgul ei tule välja ka Kareda küla arhitektuuriväärtused ja võlud – sageli on need varjatud hoonete sisemuses (eritüübilised rehetoad), suletud õuedele, varjatud vaataja pilgu eest kõrgete puudega vms. Kuid ka külatee ääres asuvate hoonete eripära jääb pealiskaudsel vaatlemisel tabamatuks ning vajaks tavaturistile lähemat selgitamist ja tähelepanu juhtimist.

Kindlalt võib väita, et massiturism pole Kareda külas võimalik ega ka oodatud. Külal on rohkem potentsiaali pakkuda huvi üksituristidele, eelkõige jalgsimatka- jaile ja jalgrattureile, kes häiriks külaelanikke vähem. Seda tingimusel, et neile on kättesaadav piisav hulk informatsiooni – küla kaart ja infotahvlid, voldikud, väljapanek küla vaatamisväärsustest vallamajas.

Oma töös andsime konkreetseid soovitusi nii miljöõ ja arhitektuuri kui ka turis- miarenduse kohta:

¹ H.Pärdi 2008. aasta välitööandmeil leidub säärase õhutusemoodusega hooneid päris palju Paide vanalin- nas, üksikuid maju on ka Kareda lähemas ja kaugemas naabruses (Kuksemaal, Aravetel ja Koerus).

- **Säilitada küla ümbritsevat avatud maastikku**, sealhulgas säilitada ka väikesed heinamaalapid ja nende ribajaotus.
- Säilinud kiviaia lõigud välja puhastada.
- Säilitada 19. saj rehemaju ja taluaitu. Leida võimalusi nende paremaks tutvustamiseks (joonised, fotod, infotahvlid).
- **Restaureerida Esna vallamaja.**
- Säilitada-restaureerida väärtuslikud, profileeritud kaunistustega (akna-karniisid, liseenid, puitpits) **19. saj lõpu – 20. saj alguse puitelamud.** Need vajavad eraldi tähelepanu ja uurimist.
- Säilitada maa- ja paekiviehitisi, sh ka varemeid, mis annavad ettekujutuse kunagisest küla struktuurist.
- **Kaaluda Karjamaa ja Allika talude muinsuskaitse alla võtmist.**

Ettepanekud turismiarenduse suhtes olid seotud põhiliselt erinevate infotahvlite ja küla kaardiga ning ajalooväljapaneku ja infopunkti loomisega Esna vallamajas.

Esna raudteeasula

Esna tekkimise algtõukeks oli Paide-Tamsalu kitsarööpmelise raudtee rajamine, mida hakati siia ehitama juba Esimese maailmasõja ajal 1915. a. Raudtee ja Esna jaama rajamise viis lõpule Saksa sõjavägi 1918. a. (Helme 1996: 91, joon 9). Raudtee olemasolu tõi elevust kõigisse ümberkaudsetesse Järvamaa küladesse ning rajatud raudteejaama juurde tekkis kiiresti kohalik tööstus.

Teiseks aleviku kujunemise mõjutajaks oli tähtsaim kohalik ettevõtte jahu- ja saeveski näol, mille toodangut oli hõlpus raudtee kaudu turustada (joon 10). Veski andis tööd paljudele, mistõttu veskiomanikul tuli ehitada tööliste kortermajad. Sellest tulenes omakorda vajadus äride ja väikeettevõtete järele, mis käivitas aleviku plaanipärase arendamise. Maa jagati ehituskruunkideks, nähti ette tänavate väljaehitamine, laada- ja turuplatsi ning spordiväljaku rajamine jms. Esna peatänav – raudteega paralleelselt kulgev Pikk tänav jõuti enne Teist maailmasõda hoonestada, selle elamud on ehitatud valdavalt 1920. aastate teisel poolel (joon 11).



9: Esna jaamahoone 1920. aastatel. Foto erakogust.
9: Esna railway station in the 1920s.



10: Friedrich Aavikule kuulunud Esna jahu- ja saeveski 1930. aastatel. Foto erakogust.
10: Esna flour and sawmill, which belonged to Friedrich Aavik, in the 1930s.



11: Vaade äride ja üürimajadega palistatud Pikale tänavale Esnas 1920. aastatel. Foto erakogust.

11: View of Pikk Street in Esna lined with small businesses and tenement buildings in the 1920s.

Sellega rööpselt kulgenud Luha tänava krundid olid välja müüdnud, kuid hoonestamine jäi aga sõja tõttu pooleli.

1940. aasta riigipööre ja sotsialistlik süsteem tõid Esna alevikku suuri muudatusi. Kadusid väikeettevõtted, 1972. a lõpetas tegevuse raudtee, 1975. a suleti veski. Suleti ka haigla, apteek, ambulatoorium ning viimasena, 2003. aastal ka kauplus.

Ometi on raudteesula kunagine hiilgus varjatud kujul veel alles, aeg on siin otsekui peatunud. Selline ajaseisak on omal kombel isegi kasuks tulnud – Esna plaanilahendus ja valdavalt 1920. aastatest pärinev hoonestus on muutumatult säilinud ning pääsenud praegusest kiirustavast ja läbimõtlematust ehitustuhinast. Oma kordumatu miljööga on Esna Eesti väikealevike hulgas üks tähelepanuväärsemaid:



12: Esna jaamahoone 2006. aastal. Foto M. Tamjärv, 2006.
12: Esna railway station in 2006. Photo by M. Tamjärv, 2006.



13: Esna jahu- ja saeveski 2006. aastal. Foto M. Tamjärv, 2006.
13: Esna flour and sawmill in 2006. Photo by M. Tamjärv, 2006.



14: Endine Esna kauplus ning selle ees säilinud munakivisillutisega laadaplats.
Foto M. Tamjärv, 2006.

*14: Former store in Esna and the pebble-paved fairground in front of it.
Photo by M. Tamjärv, 2006.*



15: Unne suikunud Esna Pikal tänaval võib selgelt tунnetada möödunud aegade hõngu.
Foto M. Tamjärv, 2006.

*15: You can clearly feel the touch of past times in the dreamy Pikk Street of Esna.
Photo by M. Tamjärv, 2006.*

- Esna on väärtuslik tervikuna. Selle hoonestus moodustab harmoonilise ansambli, kus peale raudteejaama, veski (sh veskiomaniku villa) ja kaupluse on teisi üksikobjekte raske välja tuua (joon 12–15).
- Asula on tähelepanuväärne omalaadse miljöö ja õhustiku poolest – siin võib selgelt tunda nii 1920.–1930. aastate Eesti Vabariigi kui ka hilisema nõukogude aja hõngu.

Ka Esna aleviku kohta andsime välitöötulemuste põhjal rea soovitusi:

a) miljöö ja arhitektuur

- Esna hoonestus moodustab unikaalse terviku, mida on sobimatute juurdeehitustega kerge rikkuda. See seab valla ehitusspetsialisti ülesandeks ehitusliku nõustamise ja järelevalve. Oluline on selgitustöö: omanike teavitamine Esna arhitektuuritervikust, hoonete väärtusest, sobivatest restaupeerimisvõtetest ja -materjalidest jms.
- On oluline, et ei muudetaks hoonete fassaade, vältida tuleks plastvoodrit ja hoonete välisilmel rikkuvaid plastaknaid. Akende puhul on soovitatav säilitada nende vana ruudujaotus, kasutada puitaknaid. Tulevikus vahetatavate eterniitkatuste asemel soovitada kasutada siledat valtsplekki, mitte profileeritud plekki, mis ei ole Esnas kohane.
- Valla ehitusspetsialist võiks koostada andmebaasi, kus on esitatud firmad, kellelt on võimalik tellida sobivaid aknaid, uksi jms.
- Säilitada Esna raudteejaama hoonestus ja infrastruktuur, korrastada haljastus, puhastada välja 1926. a rajatud kivisillutisega teed ja kauba-laoplatz (ERA, f 2424, n 5, s 6).
- Heakorratööd veskikompleksis.
- Esna on piisavalt ainulaadne, et kaaluda selle muinsuskaitse alla võtmist või mingi eristaatuse andmist. Sellega kaasnevad regulatsioonid välistaksid sobimatud uus- ja ümberehitused aleviku ajaloolises tuumikus.

b) turismiarendus

- Esna vaatamisväärsused vajavad tähistamist. Olemasolev kaart vajaks täiendavat infotahvlite süsteemi või eraldi väljapanekut asula arenguloost (raudtee, veski, kauplus, äride asukohad, jäädvustada vanad nimetused, värvikad elanikud, vanad fotod jms).
- Trükitud infomaterjalid (voldikud, pisitrükised) Järvamaa turismiinfopunktis Paides, valla oma infopunktis jm.
- Esna tutvustamine interneti kaudu Kareda valla koduleheküljel, Järvamaa infoportaalis jm.
- Koostöö valla turismiobjektide haldajate, naabervaldade ja maakonnavalitsuse vahel – turismivõrgustiku loomine. Ühiste turismimarsruutide väljatöötamine, tähistamine, infokandjate loomine.
- Lülitada Esna raudteeasula juba olemasoleva kohaliku matkaraja marsruuti.
- Otsida koostöövõimalusi Esna mõisa ja selle omanikega. Alevik on ajalooliselt tugevalt Esna mõisaga seotud (head suhted mõisnikega, 1920.–1930. aastatel toimis mõisahoone Esna rahvamajana, mõisas asus koorejaam jms). Esna on mõisaga seotud praegugi – mõisa renoveerimistööd annavad kohalikele inimestele tööd. Just Esna mõisaomanike toel võiks teoks saada kortermajade renoveerimine. Ehk on mõisal huvi puidutöökoja arendamiseks?
- Koostöös mõisa ja teiste partneritega korraldada mingi suurem üritus – käsitöölaad, käsitööpäevad või muud sarnast, mis tutvustaks Esna asulat, mõisa ja ümbruskonda laiemalt. Teatud regulaarselt toimuv suurüritus ei häiriks oluliselt ka neid elanikke, kes on siia rahupaika otsima tulnud.

Kasutatud allikad ja kirjandus

Eesti Ajalooarhiiv

Eesti Riigiarhiiv

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Investigation of Kareda and Esna villages in 2006

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"...at that time Kareda village was very beautiful and big and populous just like any other village in Järvamaa and all over Estonia" (HLK 1982: XV, 7).

This frequently-quoted sentence written down by Henry of Livonia in 1212 is used as the motto of Kareda village even today. It is inscribed into a memorial stone, it can be encountered in tourism portals, commune government materials and several publications. However, it is clear that the sentence written down nearly 800 years ago does not cover the changes that have occurred meanwhile, neither does it characterize the present moment.

Due to the aforementioned, a cooperation contract was concluded between the Estonian Open Air Museum and Kareda commune government, in which the former assumed the obligation to carry out a historical-architectural investigation of Kareda and Esna villages in the Kareda-Esna milieu-valuable region. In order to find out about the peculiarities of Kareda village and Esna borough town and to assess the local milieu and architectural values, the current state of building

and green areas in these settlements was thoroughly documented and local inhabitants were interviewed.

Another objective of this research was to assess the tourism potential of Kareda and Esna villages. In the evolution visions of Kareda commune government tourism fostering occupies a remarkable place – the future aim is that the revenues earned from offering tourism services should become an essential income source.

The researchers of the Estonian Open Air Museum focused not on the history of the village but rather the peculiarities of local rural architecture. Besides assessing the village as a whole, they concentrated their attention also on each farmstead/household separately, eliciting the building elements, the time of building, peculiarities and concrete values, the state of the buildings as well as greenery.

Kareda village

Now a few words about Kareda village generally. It is peculiar that initially Kareda developed as a cluster village. This village type persisted there until the mid-19th century. After buying farms for freeholds in 1872–1882, several farmhouses were hauled out of the heart of the cluster village to parcelled-out lots (EAA, f 1353, n 1, s 22). In case the old buildings were left behind, new ones were erected on new lots. This meant essential changes in the planning and appearance of the village – by the end of the 19th century the cluster village had turned into a linear one. By today the former site of the village green in the centre of the cluster village has remained; yet, settlement in its immediate environs has become sparser.

For centuries Kareda village has been surrounded by agricultural landscape. Historically Järvamaa has been one of the granaries of Estonia, to which the famous sentence in the Chronicle of Henry of Livonia also indirectly refers. Open agricultural landscapes are characteristic of all the territories of Peetri parish, which has few forests and large expanses of fields. The latter have partly come into existence in the course of Soviet-time coercive collectivization, but this is not important – there are only a few regions in Estonia where this kind of large

fields, meadows and pastures dominate. Here they constitute a characteristic landscape accent. It is nice that the lands of Kareda commune are properly cultivated, and fallow and uncultivated lands are relatively rare. The farmers of Kareda village play an important role in it. There are several people in the village who are engaged in livestock farming and who till the soil. Dairy cattle, sheep and goats are raised.

The northern and southern ends of Kareda village are different to a certain extent. The south-eastern and southern parts are mainly related to large-scale agriculture and livestock farming. The southern part of the village is quite vital – it is mainly here that the farmers who are engaged in livestock farming have concentrated. In the northern end of the village farms are mostly used as summer homes, and part of them are in good order. Here agriculture and livestock farming have already faded.

In the course of fieldwork carried out in July and September 2006, the specialists of the Open Air Museum elicited the following values and peculiarities of Kareda village:

- Several barn-dwellings different from the ordinary ones, with threshing rooms with unusual placement, shape or construction (Sillaotsa, Sange, Vainu, Kärneri, Allika) – Fig. 1–3 pages 266–267.
- Esna commune house completed in 1896 as a presentable building of its time and its impact on the dwelling architecture in the vicinity – the schoolhouse, stone dwellings, indirectly also wooden houses with decorative elements (Ojala 1995: 81) – Fig. 4–5 pages 267 and 268.
- Many dwellings built detached from threshing barns have preserved decorative elements typical of the wooden architecture of the period before World War I – profiled onion-motif window cornices, window reveals and lesenes, fretwork brackets, wooden lace gable boards, etc. (Karjamaa, Rambli/Meebleri store, Uus-Taaveti) – Fig. 6–7 pages 268 and 269. Similar decorative elements characteristic of the tsarist-time public and urban buildings of the early 20th century propagated through albums

of sample facades can also be found elsewhere in Järvamaa county; for instance, the manor house of Metstaguse estate near Järva-Jaani, the former railway station buildings and a dwelling at 24 Väike-Aia Street in Paide (Saron 2002: 87–122). These decorative elements are remarkably frequent in Kareda village, whereas in farther neighbourhood their occurrence is rather negligible (except for two buildings in Esna borough town).

- As building material, local decorative limestone with exceptionally good structure has been used lavishly.
- In outbuildings boulders and limestone, sometimes also bricks have been tastefully used side by side.
- In Kareda village several buildings, above all, the ones which were built in the first two decades of the 20th century, have peculiar periscope-shaped ventilation pipes made of sheet-metal, which curve outside through the wall and camber on the wall. H. Pärdis, investigator of manor homes, and researchers doing fieldwork encountered this kind of ventilation pipes for the first time. As such details have not been seen in other villages of the neighbourhood, it is possible that this is a unique local phenomenon, whose spread should be mapped and origin studied more closely. In any case, the frequency of these ventilation pipes in Kareda village is so great that they should be pointed out as a remarkable peculiarity (Fig. 8 page 269).
- As another less important detail the three-board-system board roof of Mardi dwelling house can be mentioned – this kind of roofs in their original form are extremely rare in Estonia.

Now I would like to say a few words about Kareda tourism potential. In its present form Kareda is not especially attractive for a tourist – the sparse linear village extends for a couple of kilometres and is not visually easily perceptible. The former street network is still there; yet, the stone fences that were situated on both sides and were beautiful to the eye, have been carried away, dilapidated or overgrown with weeds. Kolkhoz-time big-volume agricultural facilities predominate quite intensively – cattle barns in the heart of the village, the big complex of grain

driers and granaries on the edge of the village on Peetri side. At first sight the architectural values and charms of Kareda village are not visible – they are often concealed inside buildings (threshing rooms of different types), in closed yards, hidden from the viewer's eye by tall trees, etc. However, the peculiarities of the buildings situated along the village lane are not detected by the superficial eye, either, and an ordinary tourist would need some explaining and attention directing.

It can definitely be said that mass tourism is neither possible nor expected in Kareda village. The village has more potential for arousing interest in individual tourists, above all, hikers and cyclists, who would disturb village people less than others – and on condition that they have enough information available – map of the village, information boards, informational folders, and an exposition about the village sights in the community house.

In their work the researchers of the open air museum offered the following concrete recommendations about the milieu and architecture as well as tourism development:

- **To preserve the open landscape around the village**, including the small patches of meadows and their strip division;
- To clean out the preserved parts of stone fences;
- To preserve the 19th-century barn-dwellings and storehouses; to find a possibility for their better introduction (drawings, photos, information boards).
- **To restore Esna commune house**;
- To restore and preserve the valuable **wooden dwelling houses from the late 19th-early 20th centuries** with profiled decorations (window cornices, lesenes, wooden lace) – they require special attention and investigation.
- To preserve boulder and limestone buildings, including ruins, which give an idea of the former structure of the village.
- **To consider taking under protection Karjamaa and Allika farmsteads.**

Proposals regarding the fostering of tourism were mainly concerned with the display of the map of the village and different information boards as well as a historical exposition and the foundation of an information centre in Esna commune house.

Esna railway borough

Esna is a peculiar borough town, which emerged due to the construction of Paide-Tamsalu narrow-gauge railway line at the beginning of the 1920s. The construction of this railway line started already during World War I, and the line together with the station buildings was completed by the German army in 1918 (Helme 1996: 91, Fig. 9 page 272). The operation of the railway line brought life to all the neighbouring villages in Järvamaa and local industrial enterprises quickly emerged in the vicinity of the railway station.

Another influential factor in the emerging of the borough was the flour and sawmill established here, the production of which was easy to market through the railway line (Fig. 10 page 272). The mill provided jobs for many people, so the mill-owner had to build apartment houses for them. The latter, in its turn, evoked the necessity for businesses and small enterprises, which initiated a systematic development of the borough town. Land was divided into building lots, and the construction of streets, a fairground and a marketplace was envisaged. The main street of Esna – Pikk Street – running parallel to the railway line was built up prior to World War II, the dwellings dating back to the second half of the 1920s (Fig. 11 page 273). The building of Luha Street parallel to the former remained unfinished when the war broke out; yet, it had already been sold by lots.

The coup of the 1940 and the socialist system brought about great changes in Esna borough town. Small enterprises disappeared, in 1972 the railway terminated its activity, and in 1975 the mill was closed down. The hospital, the chemist's shop, the dispensary and, in 2003, also the store finished their work.

However, the former magnificence of the railway borough is still there in a concealed form, as if time had stopped here. This kind of standstill is, in a way,

even an advantage – the general plan and buildings dating mainly from the 1920s have been preserved unchanged and been saved from today's hectic and reckless building enthusiasm. With its unique milieu Esna occupies one of the most remarkable places among small borough towns of Estonia.

- Esna is valuable in its entirety. Its buildings form a harmonious ensemble from which single objects – except for the railway station, the mill and the store – are hard to educe (Fig. 12–15 pages 274275).
- The borough town is remarkable for its unique milieu and atmosphere – you can clearly feel the touch of both the first Estonian Republic of the 1920s–1930s and the later Soviet time.

The researchers of the Open Air Museum also offered a number of recommendations concerning Esna borough town:

a) milieu and architecture

- Buildings in Esna form a unique symbiosis, which can easily be corrupted with unsuitable extensions. Therefore the task of the building specialists of the commune is counselling and monitoring. Explanatory work is also essential: notifying the owners about Esna architectural entirety, the value of the buildings, suitable restoration methods and materials, and so on.
- It is essential that the facades of the buildings are not changed; also plastic cladding and double-glazed windows marring the appearance of houses should be avoided. In the case of windows their old pane division is recommendable, as well as timber-framed windows. To replace asbestos roofing in the future, smooth sheet zinc should be used instead of profiled sheet metal, which is not appropriate in Esna.
- The building specialist of the commune should create a database providing the recommendable companies from whom to order suitable windows, doors, etc.

- To preserve the buildings and infrastructure of Esna railway station, bring into order green areas, clean out the stone-paved roads and the freight yard built in 1926 (ERA, f 2424, n 5, s 6).
- Grounds maintenance works in the mill complex
- Esna is unique enough to consider taking it under protection or conferring a special status to it. The concomitant regulations would oust new and re-buildings inappropriate in the historical core of the borough town.

b) tourism development

- The sights of Esna require marking. The existing map would need a supplementary system of information boards or a separate exposition about the history of the settlement (railway, mill, store, sites of businesses, recording of old place names, colourful inhabitants, old photos, etc.).
- Printed informational materials (folders, small publications) in Järvamaa tourism information centre in Paide, in commune information centre, etc.
- Introduction of Esna through internet on the home page of Kareda commune, in Järvamaa information portal, etc.
- Cooperation between the organs administering tourism objects in the commune, neighbouring communes and the county government – creation of a tourism network. Working out common tourism routes, marking them, creating information vehicles.
- Esna railway borough should be included into the route of the existing hiking trail.
- Opportunities for cooperation with Esna manor and its owners should be sought for. The borough has historically strong connection with Esna manor (in the days of the first Estonian Republic the manor house was Esna community centre, there was a small dairy on the manor, good relations were developed with landlords). Even now Esna has contacts with the manor – renovation work there offers jobs to local inhabitants.

With the support of Esna manor owners the renovation of apartment houses could be carried out. Maybe the manor is interested in establishing a woodworking shop?

- Maybe it would be possible, in cooperation with the manor and other partners, to organize a bigger event – a handicraft fair, handicraft days, etc. – to introduce the borough town, the manor and its surroundings on a wider scale. A certain big event taking place on a regular basis would not especially disturb even those people who have settled here in order to find a quiet spot.

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