

KRAHV MELLIN JA LIIVIMAA ATLAS

COUNT MELLIN AND THE ATLAS OF LIVONIA

MIS MAA SEE ON?

Krahv Mellin otsis vastust küsimusele „Mis maa see on?“. Ta tuges „Liivimaa atlase“ koostamisel varasemate geograafilistele teadmistele, astronoomilistele mõõtmistele ja kaartidele, kuid mitte ainult – tema enda korrespondentide vörugustikku kuulus α 200 eri seisusest inimest, valdavas enamuses vaimulikud, mitmed aadlimehed, aga ka üks daam, Beata von Krüdener. Lisaks kasutus Mellin arvukat maamõõtjate ning loomulikult ka kirjastajate, kunstnike ja gravööride abi. Just tänu viimastele sai Mellini atlas mitti ainult ilusad, vaid ka ikonograafiliselt sisutised ja siin saalis eksponeritud kaardinurgad.

Seda, et Mellini Vene keisiririigi 1783. aasta haldusreformi kajastavad kaardid on olulised allikad kohaliku ajaloo, etnograafia ja topotüümika uurimise seisukohast, on märkinud atlast geograafi pilguga uurinud Endel Varep juba 1950. aastate II poolel. Seda, et need on värtuslikud oma kunstilise kujunduse – kaartidele lisatud piltide – ning kohaliku saksa-eesti-läti identiteedilooome seisukohast, tuleb aga rõhutada.

WHAT LAND IS THIS?

Count Mellin sought an answer to the question, “What land is this?” He relied on previous geographical knowledge, astronomical measurements and maps to compile the *Atlas of Livonia*, but not only. His own network of correspondents included about 200 people of various backgrounds, mostly clergy, and several nobles, but also one lady, Beata von Krüdener. In addition, Mellin enlisted the help of numerous surveyors and, of course, publishers and artist-engravers. Thanks to the latter, Mellin’s atlas includes not only beautiful maps, but also iconographical and concise cartouches.

The fact that Mellin’s maps, which reflect the 1783 administrative reform of the Russian Empire, are important sources of information for the study of local history, ethnography and toponymy, was already recognised by Endel Varep, who has studied the atlas from the perspective of a geographer, in the second half of the 1950s. However, it should be emphasised that they are also valuable in terms of their artistic design, i.e. the pictures included on the maps, and the development of a local German Estonian-Latvian identity.

LIIVIMAA

MILLAL SUNDIS
JA KUHU JÄI?

Liivimaa nime kandis 13. sajandi alguses toimunud kristianiseringisse, vallutuse ja kolonisaatsiooni käigus sündinud härrustekogum, mille territoorium kattub enam-vähem tänapäeva Eesti ja Lätiga. Kuna põliselani ristiustajad puutusid esmalt kokku liivlastega, laienes selle rahva nimi kogu maale. Mellini-aegsed kolm Läänemere provintsi – Liivimaa, Eestimaa ja Kuramaa – said oma kuju alles 17. sajandil. Kesk-aegse Vana-Liivimaa lagunemisel tekkis Daugavast lõunasse Kuramaa hertsogiriik, Põhja-Eesti läks Eestimaa nime all Roots'i katte ja Liivimaa jäi edaspidi tahistama ülejäänut ehk Lõuna-Eestit ja Daugavast põhja jäävat Lätit. Ajalooliselt, sotsiaalselt ja juridiliselt olid Liivi-, Eesti- ja Kuramaa erilismedised provintsid, millel samas oli ühine keskaegne pär Rand, saksalik kultuur ja ühiskonnakorraldus.

Asjaolu, et Mellin on ka Eestimaa kaarte sisaldaava atlase nimetanud Liivimaa atlaseks, on määr sellest, et ta tatus kogu maad ajalooliselt ühtseks. Kuramaad ei hõlma Mellini atlas ilmselt vaid seetõttu, et kui ta tööd alustas, ei kuulunud Kuramaa veel Vene keisiririigi koosseisu. Kolm Balti provintsi Liivi-, Eesti- ja Kuramaa kadusid kaardilt I maailmasõja ajal Eesti ja Läti Vabariigi tekkimisega.

LIVONIA

WHEN WAS IT BORN,
AND WHAT HAPPENED TO IT?

The territory, which more or less coincides with modern Estonia and Latvia, and was comprised of a collection of manors created during the Christianisation, conquest and colonisation of these lands in the early 13th century, was called Livonia in the Middle Ages. Since the Finno-Ugric Liv tribe was the one who first came in contact with the Crusaders, their name was applied to the entire territory. The Early-Middle Baltic provinces, i.e. Livonia, Estonia and Curonia (*Livland, Estland and Kurland*), that existed in Mellin’s era took shape by the 17th century. With the break-up of medieval Old Livonia, the Duchy of Courland emerged south of the Daugava River; Northern Estonia, under the name Estonia, came under Swedish rule; and Livonia continued to designate the remainder, i.e. South Estonia and Latvia north of the Daugava River. Historically, socially and legally, Livonia, Estonia and Courland were diverse provinces with a common medieval heritage, Germanic culture and social order.

The fact that Mellin has named his atlas, which also includes maps Estonia, the *Atlas of Livonia* indicates that he perceived the entire country as an historically unit. Courland is probably not included in Mellin’s atlas because, when he started working, Courland was not yet part of the Russian Empire. The three Baltic provinces of Livonia, Estonia and Courland disappeared from the map during World War I with the emergence of the Republic of Estonia and Latvia.



KRAHV / COUNT LUDWIG AUGUST VON MELLIN (1754–1835)

Krahv Mellin oli Baltimaade välgiustusajastu üks väärikamaid ja kultkunstvamad kujundi, sakes aadlimesheet esitfilja tsaristva abe, selle nimi oli seotud kagi meie maäl 19 sajandi algul toimunud tähisate nimberkorraldustega.

Mellin ol. lõususeaduste ja kaunite kunstide üldendaja ning mis peamine – oma kodumaast siigavalt huvitatud inimene. Juba noorena ebas ta koostama astet, mis mitte ainult ei kirjeldanud Eesti- ja Liivimaa kubermangaga looduslike olusid, vaid kaandas 16 kaardile ka 18. sajandi leopukumendireks kujunenud arusama Põltsamaa ajaletor, tähisemates sundimustes ja kujunenud mälupaikades.

Jäi ümber, sellele kõigile vastavatena, nagu on töödenud ajaloolane Julius Eckhardt, unustati Mellini palju kii remini, kui ta väärinuks või tema kaasseeged eleised võimalisteks pidanud. Meie aukohus on pühendada Mellimile taa tähelepanu, tutvutada sinn tema suurteost „Livoniam atlas“ selle intellekte, Liivi- ja Eestimaa kaardi ning kreisikaartide lisatud dekoratiivse ikoneograafiliste kartusid kaudu. Selle, mida ühe või teise kaardi pilkt kuuval ja millist lugu juastab, osustas töenäoliselt Mellin. Ajaloost siigavalt havitud krahvi ideed siisid teostada crinevod näksa kontraktuid.

Count Mellin was one of the most dignified and captivating figures of the Enlightenment in the Baltics. He was a German nobleman who was an Estophile and friend of the peasantry, whose name was associated with all the important changes that took place in our country during the early 19th century.

Mellin was a man who combined the natural sciences with fine arts and, most importantly someone who was deeply interested in his homeland. As a young man, he already started compiling an atlas comprising of 16 maps, which not only described the natural conditions of the Estonian and Livonian provinces, but including the understandings about the history, most important events and memorials of the Baltic countries that had developed by the late 18th century.

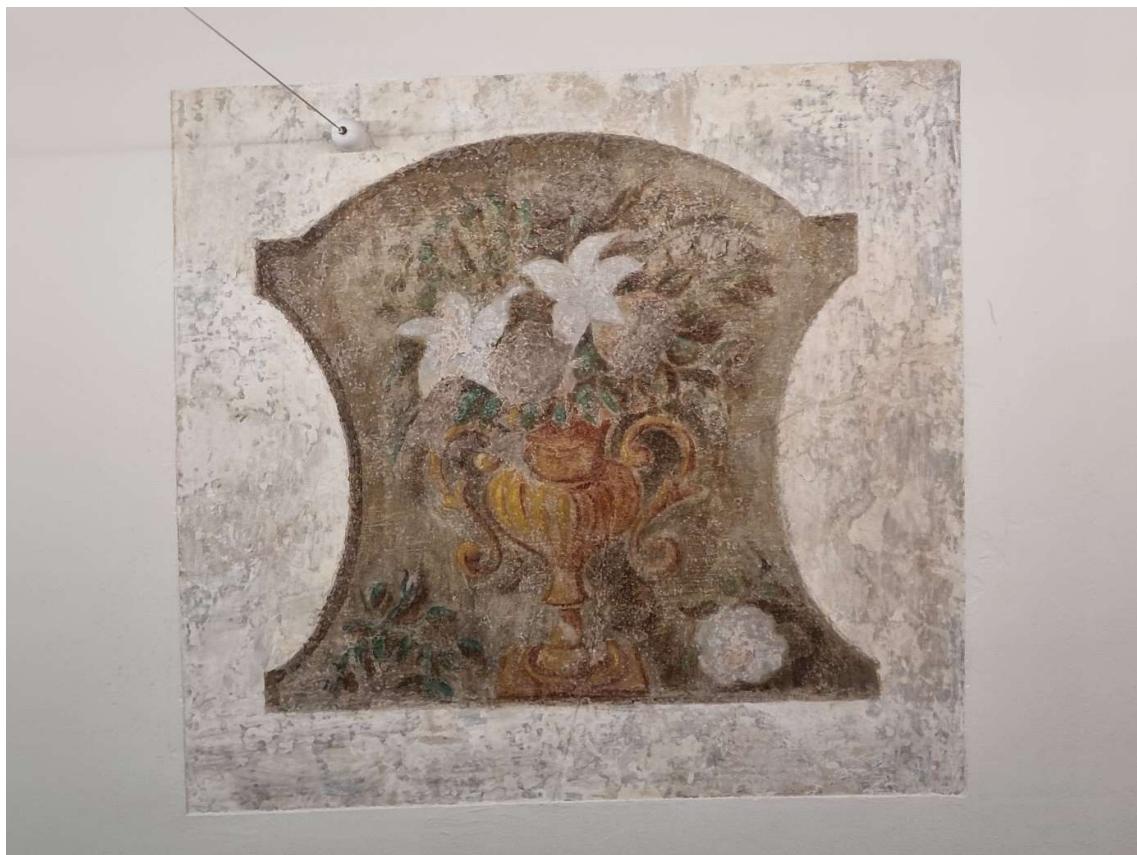
And yet, despite all of this, as the historian Julius Eckhardt has acknowledged, Mellin was forgotten much more quickly than he deserved – or his contemporaries would have thought possible. It is our duty to again pay attention to Mellin again, to introduce his masterpiece the *Atlas of Livonia* through the title page, the general map of Livonia and Estonia and the decorative-iconographic cartouches included on the district maps. Mellin was the one who probably decided what the pictures on the maps represented and what story they were meant to tell. Various German artists helped to execute the ideas of the count, who was deeply interested in history.











MIS ON KODU, KUS ON KODU?

WHAT IS HOME? WHERE IS HOME?

INFORMATIIVSED JA INTIIMSED KODUPILDID

Universaalne töde – „Kodu, see ei ole koda, millel aken, uks. Ilma kodutundeta me jäame kodutuks ... Kodu lõhn on eriline, kodu värv ja maik. Kodu on nii imeline tavoline paik ...“^{*} – kehitib köigi kohta, seisustest, rahvusest, soost ja nahavärvest sõltumata. Kodude loomine ja kujundamine, nagu ka hoidmine ja jäädvustamine, olgu siis kujutava või fotokunsti abil, ei ole (olnud) vaid n-ö pehme naiste teema. Ka 18.–19. sajandi baltiakses kultuuripärandis on näiteid selle kohta, kuidas kodude kujundamise ja kujundatu pildilise talletamisega tegelesid mehed: näiteks Otto Friedrich von Pistoohlkors vanemana vabamüürilaiku sümboolikaga kavandid oma Tartumaal paikneva Rutikvere mõisa häärberile. Ideelid ja vormilist esekuju selleks pakkusid Euroopa suurtes kultuurikeskustes vormuv „moemaailm“, mida kajastab näiteks tundmatu kunstniku avarell „Interjöör lugewe naise ja lapsega“.

Imetlust vääriv on kodusid kujutavate akvarellmaalide detailitäpsus. Seda mitte ainult ruumi proporsioidnike, akende-uste, kütekollete ja mööbli paigutuse, vaid ka köikvõimalike mustrite ja koguni seinal ripputavate piltide suhtes. Anna Elisabeth von Krudeneri Uue-Suislepa mõisahäärberi interjööri kujutistel olevad maalid, mis täna asuvad muuseumides, on köik täpselt määratletavad – teada on nii kunstnikke kui ka maalide nimed.

Informatiivsete ja intiimsete, tösi küll, eelkõige esinduslike interjööride maalimise traditsiooni ei lammutanud ka fotograafia leitumamine 1839. aastal. Mustvalge foto ei suutnud edasi anda seda, mis kodust kodu teeb – värv ja valgust ega nende abil kujutatavat pehmust ja soost, räikimata imaginaarset lõhnast ja maigust. Veel 20. sajandil, kahe maailmasöja vahelisel ajal, maalis Klara Zeidler akvarellitehnikas interjööre, mis inimesi kujutamata rääksid nende harjumustest ja maitsest, kujutatud lillevaaside kaudu koguni nende lõhnacelistustest.

Kindlasti on sarnased interjööride-kodude pilte olnud Eestis rohkem, kui neid on säilinud. Töenäoliselt on osa neist hävinud ning osa Eestist koos oma loojate ja omalikega kui „mälestuspildid kaotatud kodust“ välja riinamud, ennekõike II maailmasöjaga kaasnenud *Umsiedlung'i*, *Nachumsiedlung'i* ja 1944. aasta suure põgenemise päeval.

* Juhani Viiding. *Kodulaul*, 1981.

INFORMATIVE AND INTIMATE PICTURES OF HOMES

A universal truth – “A home is not just a house that has a window and a door. Without a sense of home, we are left homeless ... The smell of a home is special, the colour and essence of a home. Home is such a wonderful ordinary place ...”^{*} is something that applies to every place, regardless of status, nationality, sex or skin colour.

Creating and designing homes, as well as preserving and recording them, whether in fine arts or photography, is not (nor has it been) a so-called “soft” women’s topic. There are also examples of men designing and pictorially recording their homes in the Baltic German cultural heritage of the 18th and 19th centuries. For example, Otto Friedrich von Pistoohlkors Senior’s plans featuring Masonic symbols for his house on the Rutikvere Manor in Tartu County. The ideas and technical example for this were provided by the emerging “fashion world” in the large European cultural centres, which, for example, is reflected in the watercolour *Interior with a Woman Reading and Children*, by an unknown artist.

The precision of the watercolour paintings depicting homes is exquisite. This applies not only to the proportions of the space, the windows and doors, fireplaces and furniture layout, but also to all the various patterns and even the pictures on the walls. The depictions of the interiors of Anna Elisabeth von Krudener’s Uue-Suislepa manor house, which are now in museums, can be precisely identified – the names of both the artists and the paintings are known.

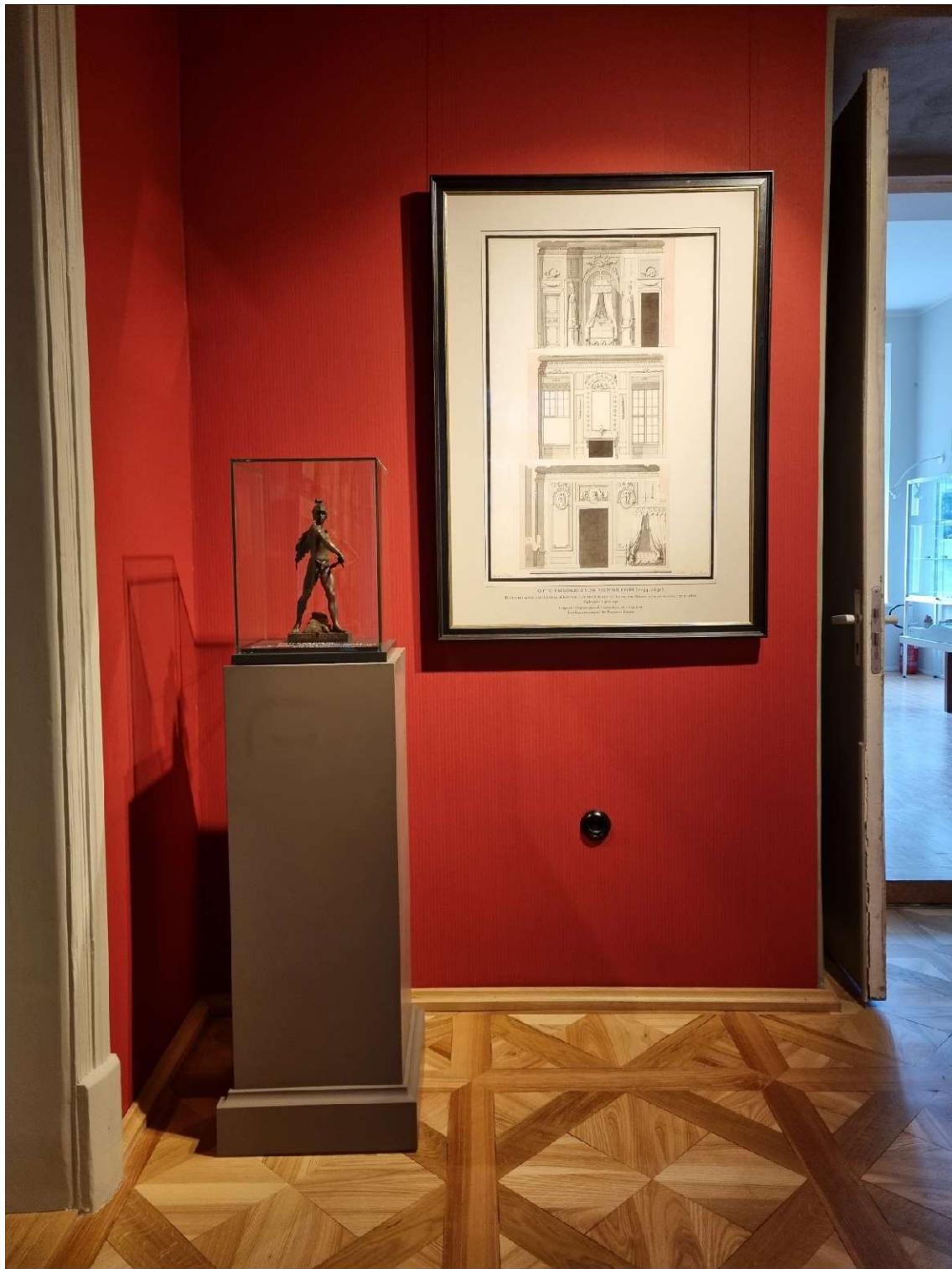
The invention of photography in 1839 did not stifle the tradition of informative, intimate and primarily, prestigious interiors. A black-and-white photo could not convey what makes a house a home, i. e. neither the colours and light, nor the softness and warmth they help depict, let alone the imaginary smell and tenderness. Even in the 20th century, between the two world wars, Klara Zeidler painted interiors in the watercolour technique that conveyed their habits and tastes, as well as their scent preferences through flower vases, without actually depicting the people.

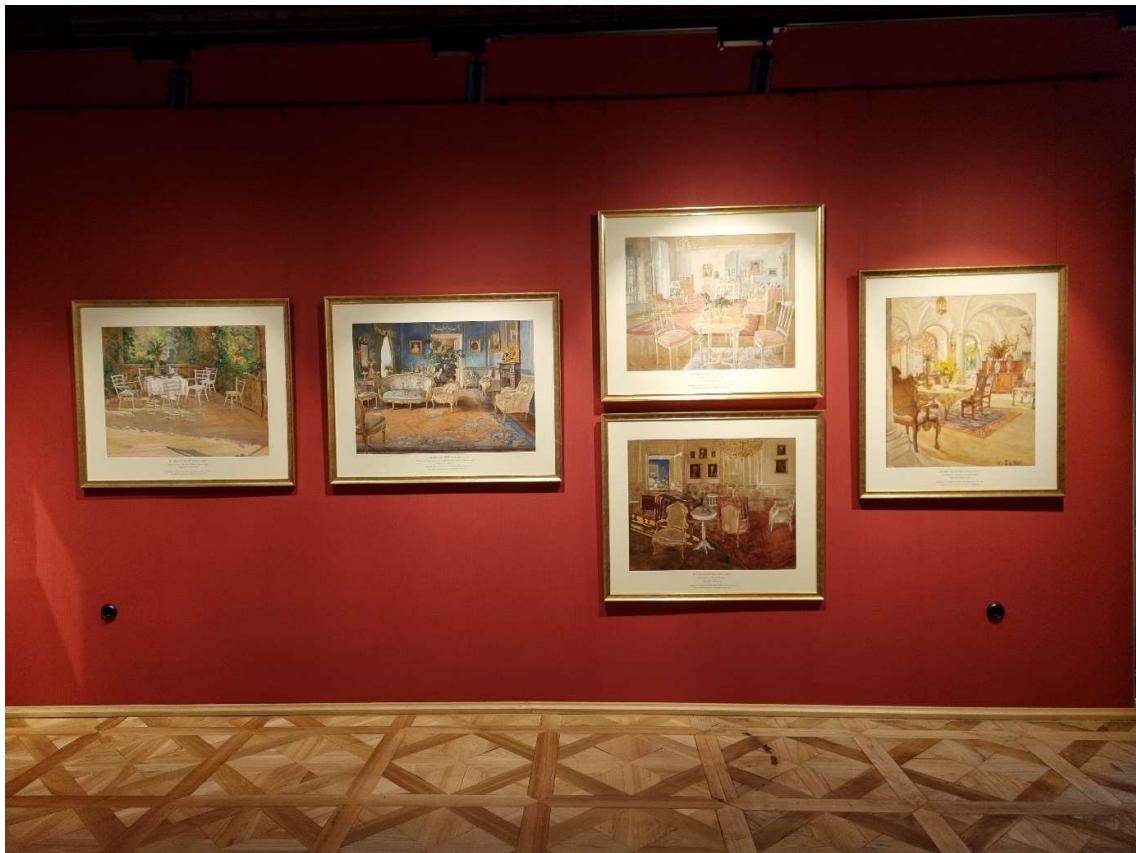
Undoubtedly, there were many more pictures of the interiors and homes in Estonia than have survived. It is probable that some pictures were destroyed and some were taken by their creators and owners as “remembrances of their lost homes” when they left Estonia, especially during the *Umsiedlung*, *Nachumsiedlung* and the Great Flight of Refugees in 1944 during World War II.













VIIMANE VAATUS

FINAL SCENE

BALTISAKLASED

Baltisaklaste on nähtud aastasadu Eesti elu korraldamatu eliitina, kes kaotaid oma senise positsiooni alla. Eesti iseseisvumisega 1918. aastal. Tegelikkus oli siiski mitmetahuliseem, suguü kõik baltisaklased ei olmud sadlikud – oliku haritlast, ametnikke, kasi-töölisi jm.

Mure saklaste Baltrimaades puusma jaamite parast oli baltisaklastel tekkinud juha Vene keisirigija ja keksivormu repressiivne venestuspoliitika paevi. 19. sajandi lõpus toimus esimene suurem baltisaklaste väljaranne Saksa maale. Lähkujid oli järgatet siiski vahem ning Saks vägede joudmine I maailmasõja ajal Liit ja Eesti aladele sisendus tuleku-loostust 1918. aastal tehti koguni kätte rajada oma Balti hertsogiriik. Kui see luhitas ja lätlaste-estlastel omni riigi iseseisvuse kinnitamine õnnestus, kui kaotati seised ja varem saklastele kuulunud maad riigistati, lahkus veel hulk baltisaklasti. Osa neist jää siiski paigale ja kohanes uue realisseuga.

Aastakümnete jooksul kujunenud pessimism baltisaklaste kui rahvuse püsimajämäise suhtes aga ei kadu-nud: saklaste osakas rahvastikust langeb piidevalt ja 1934. aastal moodustasid saklaste Eesti kolme protsendi asemel juha kättegi 1,5 protsentti elanikkonnast. Ameeli statistika kohaselt olas 1934. aastal Eesti Vabariigis 16 246 saklast. Saklaste arvu vähene-mise põhjuseks oli jätkuv väljaranne ja assimileerumine estlastega.

Julgutavana mejuks Eesti saklaste Hitlerliku Saksa-maa propagandistik boonus püri tega elavate rahvus-kaaslaste suhtes. Seda, et Nõukogude Liidu ja Saksaamaa sõlmivad 23. augustil 1939 Moskvas mittekalltoltingu-lepingu, nn Molotovi-Ribbentropi pakti, ja avaliku lepinguga kaaneb saljane Ida-Euroopa mõjuüsäri-deks jaotamine, ei osatud ette nähha.

BALTISAKLASTE LAHKUMISED

Molotovi-Ribbentropi pakti oild saatuskud taga-pid – seelä tulenuvel puhkles II maailmasõda ning Eestis algas Nõukogude Liidu, siis Sakamaa ja siis vuesti Nõukogude Liidu okupatsioon. MRP-ga algas baltisaklaste *Umsiedlung* (ümberasuminne Saksa maale), millele järgnesid 1941. aasta *Nachumsiedlung* (arel-ümberasuminno) ja 1944. aasta suur põgenemine. See on singe lugu, osa Eestist ja estlaste ajaloost.

Umsiedlung ja *Nachumsiedlung* ei olnud koostustlikud ega sunnitud lahkumised: otuse – lähkuda või pääda? – tegi igaküskik või perekond ise. Tegemist oli organiseringi, Sakamaa poolt toetatud logistiiline suureportiona. Eri inimlikkus vastenurgast oli baltisaklastele, aga ka nende eesti sõpradele-tutuvatele, Eestit lahkumine soikeeriv.

BALTIC GERMANS

Baltic Germans have been viewed as the elite that organised Estonian life for centuries, and did not lose their position until Estonia became independent in 1918. Actually, the reality was more complicated. Not all Baltic Germans were nobles, there were also intellectuals, officials, craftsmen, etc.

Concerns about the survival of the Germans in the Baltics had already arisen when a repressive Russification policy was instituted in the Russian Empire by the central government. At the end of the 19th century, the first major emigration of Baltic Germans to Germany took place. However, fewer people left than remained, and the arrival of German troops in Latvia and Estonia during World War I provided them hope for the future. In 1918, they even attempted to establish a Baltic Duchy. But this failed and the Latvians and Estonians succeeded in securing independence for their countries. Thereupon, a large number of Baltic Germans left after their estates/titles were abolished and their lands were nationalised. However, some of them remained and adapted to the new reality.

But, the pessimism about the survival of the Baltic Germans as a nation, which had developed over the decades, did not disappear and the share of Germans in the population continued to decline. In 1934, the Germans made up only 1.5% of Estonia's population instead of the earlier 3%. According to official statistics, 16,346 Germans lived in the Republic of Estonia in 1934. The reasons for the decrease in the number of Germans were continued emigration and assimilation with the Estonians.

The propaganda from Hitler's Germany, which was directed towards its compatriots living abroad, provided encouragement for the Germans in Estonia. However, no one anticipated that the Soviet Union and Germany would conclude a non-aggression pact, the so-called Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, in Moscow on 23 August 1939, which included a secret protocol that divided Eastern Europe into spheres of influence.

DEPARTURE OF THE BALTIC GERMANS

The Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact had fatal consequences. As a result, World War II broke out and Estonia was occupied by the Soviet Union; then Germany and the Soviet Union again. After the pact was signed, the *Umsiedlung* (relocation to Germany) of the Baltic Germans started. This was followed by the *Nachumsiedlung* (subsequent relocation) in 1941 and the Great Wave of Refugees in 1944. This is a dark episode in the history of Estonia and the Estonians.

The *Umsiedlung* in 1939 and the *Nachumsiedlung* were not mandatory and people were not forced to leave. The decision, i. e. to leave or to stay, was made by each individual or family. It was an organised, large-scale logistical operation supported by Germany. However, from a human point of view, having to leave Estonia was a shocking experience for the Baltic Germans, as well as their Estonian friends and acquaintances.













