

100 MAJA/ HOUSES

EESTI EKSPOSITSIOON 12. VENEETSIA ARHITEKTUURIBIENNAALIL
ESTONIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION AT THE 12TH INTERNATIONAL ARCHITECTURE EXHIBITION - LA BIENNALE DI VENEZIA

- 001 Eramu Wismari tänaval/ Private residence on Wismari Street. Tallinn - [Erich Jacoby](#)
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- 003 Siinmaa maja Rüütli tänaval/ Siinmaa residence on Rüütli Street. Pärnu - [Olev Siinmaa](#)
- 004 Eramu Nõmmel, Mängu tänaval/ Private residence in Nõmme on Mängu Street. Tallinn - [Edgar Velbri](#)
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- 007 Oma maja Meriväljal, Viimsi teel/ Architects residence in Merivälja on Viimsi Street. Tallinn - [Raine Karp](#)
- 008 Villa Toots Tammelinna, Tammekuru tänaval / Villa Toots in Tammelinna on Tammekuru Street. Tartu - [Toomas Rein](#)
- 009 Villa Valeri II - [Leonhard Lapin](#)
- 010 Venna maja Meriväljal, Ida teel/ Brothers residence in Merivälja on Ida Road. Tallinn - [Veljo Kaasik](#)
- 011 Villa Mägi Kakumäel/ Villa Mägi in Kakumäe. Tallinn - [Emil Urbel \(AB Emil Urbel\)](#)
- 012 Eramu Nõmmel, Vabaduse puiestee/ Private residence in Nõmme on Vabaduse Avenue. Tallinn - [Jaan Ollik \(Jaan Ollik OÜ\)](#)
- 013 Elamu Rohuneemes/ Private residence in Rohuneeme - [Vahur Sova \(Teigar Sova Arhitektid OÜ\)](#)
- 014 Villa V Pääskülas, Hommiku tänaval/ Villa V in Pääsküla on Hommiku Street. Tallinn - [Markus Kaasik, Andres Ojari, Ilmar Valdur \(3+1 Arhitektid\)](#)
- 015 Villa Vint Nõmmel, Harku tänaval/ Villa Vint in Nõmme on Harku Street. Tallinn - [Vilen Künnapu \(AB Künnapu & Padrik\)](#)
- 016 Eramu Pirital, Purje tänaval/ Private residence in Pirita on Purje Street. Tallinn - [Aivo Scults \(Scults & Partnerid OÜ\)](#)
- 017 InSuburb. Eramu Pirital, Kuldtiiva tänaval/ InSuburb. Private residence in Pirita on Kuldtiiva Street. Tallinn - [Markus Kaasik, Andres Ojari, Ilmar Valdur, Kalle Komissarov, Merje Müürisepp, Indrek Tiigi \(3+1 Arhitektid\)](#)
- 018 Eramu Tabasalus, Pääsukese tänaval/ Private residence in Tabasalu on Pääsukese Street - [Martin Aunin \(EA Reng AS\)](#)
- 019 Eramu Nõmmel, Kaja tänaval/ Private residence in Nõmme on Kaja Street. Tallinn - [Tõnu Laigu \(QP Arhitektid\)](#)
- 020 Villa Rohuneemes, Pringi külas/ Villa in Rohuneeme in Pringi Village - [Raivo Puusepp \(AB Raivo Puusepp OÜ\)](#)
- 021 Eramu Pirital/ Private residence in Pirita. Tallinn - [Andres Põime \(AB Studio 3\)](#)
- 022 Eramu Tiskres, Roostiku tänaval/ Private residence in Tiskre on Roostiku Street - [Margit Mutso, Madis Eek \(AB Eek & Mutso\)](#)
- 023 Arhitekti oma maja/ Architects residence. Tallinn - [Kalle Rõõmus \(AB Kalle Rõõmus\)](#)
- 024 Eramu Rannamõisas/ Private residence in Rannamõisa - [Mart Kadarik](#)
- 025 Mardi talu Vaigu külas/ Marts farm in Vaigu Village. Saaremaa - [Jüri Okas \(AB Okas & Lööke\)](#)
- 026 Villa Koger Pärnus, Seedri tänaval/ Villa Koger in Pärnu on Seedri Street - [Kalle Vellevoog \(AB JVR\)](#)
- 027 Villa kloostritagametsas Padisel/ Villa behind the monastery in Padise - [Indrek Allmann \(AB PLUSS\)](#)
- 028 Villa Künnapu Haabneemes/ Villa Künnapu in Haabneeme - [Vilen Künnapu \(AB Künnapu & Padrik\)](#)
- 029 Elamu Laulasmaal/ Private residence in Laulasmaa - [Raivo Kotov, Andrus Kõresaar \(KOKO\)](#)
- 030 Elamu Viimsis, Rohuneeme külas/ Private residence in Viimsi in Rohuneeme Village - [Kalle Vellevoog \(AB JVR\)](#)
- 031 Torniga villa Pirital/ Villa with a tower in Pirita. Tallinn - [Vilen Künnapu \(AB Künnapu & Padrik\)](#)
- 032 Eramu Maarjamäel, Kose teel/ Private residence in Maarjamäe on Kose Road. Tallinn - [Hannes Niineväli \(Kirsima ja Niineväli OÜ\)](#)
- 033 Väike maja Karepal/ Small residence in Karepa - [Kalle Vellevoog \(AB JVR\)](#)
- 034 Klaasmaja Kakumäel, Silgu tänaval/ Glass house in Kakumäe on Silgu Street. Tallinn - [Indrek Tiigi, Ülar Mark, \(AB Urban Mark| ALLIANSS ARHITEKTID\)](#)
- 035 Eramu Nõmmel, Kiige tänaval/ Private residence in Nõmme on Kiige Street. Tallinn - [Jüri Okas \(AB Okas & Lööke\)](#)
- 036 Maja Lool/ Residence in Loo - [Toomas Tammis \(Arhitektuuriagentuur/ALLIANSS ARHITEKTID\)](#)
- 037 Villa Miidurannas, Andrese teel/ Villa in Miiduranna on Andrese Road - [Emil Urbel, Indrek Erm \(AB Emil Urbel\)](#)
- 038 Eramu Raadil, Vahi külas/ Private residence in Vahi Village in Raadi - [Raivo Puusepp \(AB Raivo Puusepp OÜ\)](#)
- 039 Eramu Mähel, Matka teel/ Private residence in Mähe on Matka Road. Tallinn - [Martin Aunin \(EA Reng AS\)](#)
- 040 Vaskmaja Tabasalus/ Copper house in Tabasalu - [Urmas Muru, Peeter Pere, Janek Maat \(Muru & Pere Arhitektid\)](#)
- 041 Eramu Meriväljal, Ranniku teel/ Private residence in Merivälja on Ranniku Road - [Emil Urbel, Indrek Erm \(AB Emil Urbel\)](#)
- 042 Eramu Lohusalus, Kanarbiku tänaval/ Private residence in Lohusalu on Kanarbiku Street - [Ilmar Jalas](#)
- 043 Ribimaja Kangru külas/ Ribbed House in Kangru Village. Kiili - [Urmas Muru, Peeter Pere, Janek Maat \(Muru & Pere Arhitektid\)](#)
- 044 Eramu Tabasalus, Kustavi tänaval/ Private residence in Tabasalu on Kustavi Street - [Vahur Sova \(Teigar Sova Arhitektid OÜ\)](#)
- 045 InBox. Eramu Rohuneemes, Valli teel/ InBox. Private residence in Rohuneeme on Valli Road - [Markus Kaasik, Andres Ojari, Ilmar Valdur, Merje Müürisepp \(3+1 Arhitektid\)](#)
- 046 Eramu Lubja külas/ Private residence in Lubja Village, Viimsi - [Tarmo Teedumäe \(Arhitektuuriagentuur/ALLIANSS ARHITEKTID\)](#)
- 047 Eramu Pääskülas, Sambliku tänaval/ Private residence in Pääsküla on Sambliku Street. Tallinn - [Emil Urbel, Indrek Erm \(AB Emil Urbel\)](#)
- 048 InCity. Eramu Naeri tänaval/ InCity. Private residence on Naeri Street. Tallinn - [Markus Kaasik, Andres Ojari, Ilmar Valdur, Kalle Komissarov, Merje Müürisepp \(3+1 Arhitektid\)](#)
- 049 Saadiku residents Lauri teel, Meriväljal/ Embassy residence in Merivälja on Lauri Road. Tallinn - [Ado Eigi](#)
- 050 Eramu Maarjamäel, Kase tänaval/ Private residence in Maarjamäe on Kase Street. Tallinn - [Reio Avaste \(AB Eek & Mutso\)](#)

051 Palkmaja Hiiumaal, Tahkuna külas/ Log House in Tahkuna Village, Hiiumaa - Laila Põdra

052 Villa U Nõmmel, Kalda tänaval/ Villa U in Nõmme on Kalda Street. Tallinn - Indrek Unt, Gert Sarv, Lauri Laisaar (FRONT Arhitektid)

053 Eramu Merirahus/ Private residence in Merirahu. Tallinn - Andres Põime (AB Studio 3)

054 Eramu pankrannikul, Ilmandu külas/ Villa on a cliff in Ilmandu Village - Enn Rajasaar (AB JVR)

055 Betoonmaja Veskimöldres, Laaniku tänaval/ Concrete house in Veskimõldre on Laaniku Street. Tallinn - Andres Alver (Alver Arhitektid OÜ)

056 Suvemaja Soorinnal/ Summer house in Soorinna - Tõnu Laigu, Kadri Kerge (QP Arhitektid)

057 Eramu Pringi külas, Pilliroo tänaval/ Private residence in Pringi village on Pilliroo Street. Viimsi - Ülar Mark, Indrek Tigi, Kaiko Kivi, Kai Kuusik (AB Urban Mark | ALLIANSS ARHITEKTID)

058 Villa Harjumaal Andineemel/ Villa in Andineeme, Harju County - Vahur Sova (Teigar Sova Arhitektid OÜ)

059 Villa Suurupis Välja teel/ Villa in Suurupi on Välja Road - Raul Vaiksoo (AB Raul Vaiksoo)

060 Villa Lokaator Paldiskis/ Villa Locator in Paldiski - Siiri Vallner, Indrek Peil (Head Arhitektid OÜ)

061 Must maja Kiilis/ Black residence in Kiili - Ralf Lööke (AB Salto)

062 Eramu Viimsis, Mäekünka teel/ Private residence in Viimsi on Mäekünka Road - Eero Palm, Kristiina Ott (AB Palm-E)

063 Eramu Vismeistris, Vaalu tänaval/ Private residence in Vismeistri on Vaalu Street. Tallinn - Margus Pilter (AB Pilter ja Taras)

064 Maja Muraste pangapeasel/ House on a cliff in Muraste - Ralf Lööke (AB Salto)

065 Maakodu Purdi külas/ Country home in Purdi Village - Sten Ader (SKAD Arhitektid OÜ)

066 Alumiiniummaja Rannamõisas/ Aluminium house in Rannamõisa - Urmas Muru, Peeter Pere (Muru& Pere Arhitektid)

067 Eramu Kakumäel, Silgu tänaval/ Private residence in Kakumäe on Silgu Street. Tallinn - Indrek Järve, Aivo Schults (Schults & Partnerid)

068 Betoonmaja Suurupis, Ida teel/ Concrete house in Suurupi on Ida Street - Madis Eek (AB Eek & Mutso)

069 Valge maja Nõmmel, Metsanurga tänaval / White house in Nõmme on Metsanurga Street. Tallinn - Martin Aunin (EA Reng AS)

070 Eramu Pärnumaal, Uulu külas/ Private residence in Uulu Village, Pärnumaa - Andres Alver (Andres Alver Arhitektid)

071 Konsoolelamu Pirital/ Cantilvered residence in Pirita, Tallinn - Hindrek Kesler (AB Zero)

072 Villa HR Põdrakanepi teel/ Villa HR on Põdrakanepi Street. Tallinn - Andri Kirsima (Arhitektuuriüksus OÜ)

073 Eramu Kuressaares, Videviku tänaval / Private residence in Kuressaare on Videviku Street. Saaremaa - Raivo Kotov, Andrus Kõresaar (KOKO)

074 Talu Jõgisool/ Farm in Jõgisoo - Jaak Huimerind

075 Villa Tabasalus, Madise teel/ Villa in Tabasalu on Madise Road - Tiit Trummal (Tiit Trummal Arhitektid)

076 Villa Meriväljal/ Villa in Merivälja, Tallinn - Toomas Tammis, Inga Raukas, Tarmo Teedumäe (Arhitektuuriagentuur/ALLIANSS ARHITEKTID)

077 Eramu Varju tänaval, Kuressaares/ Private residence on Varju Street in Kuressaare - Kiira Soosaar

078 Eramu Merirahus/ Private residence in Merirahu, Tallinn - Kristel Ausing, Andres Siim (AS Siim & Kreis)

079 Golfimaja Jõelähtmel/ Golfing house in Jõelähtme - Andres Siim (AS Siim & Kreis)

080 Eramu Rohuneemes, Sääre teel/ Private residence in Rohuneeme, Sääre Road - Margus Maiste (Maiste Proge OÜ)

081 Eramu Rocca al Mares, Loigu tänaval/ Private residence in Rocca al Mare on Loigu Street. Tallinn - Raul Vaiksoo (AB Raul Vaiksoo)

082 Maja Heldri külas/ Residence in Heldri Village. Viimsi - Ott Kadarik, Villem Tomiste, Mihkel Tüür (AB Kosmos)

083 Villa Draiver Kuressaares/ Villa Draiver in Kuressaare. Saaremaa - Terje Truuma (Õsel Plan OÜ)

084 Vaskvilla Võrus/ Copper Villa in Võru - Karmo Tõra (ROK-Projekt OÜ)

085 Eramu Viitnal, Loobu külas/ Private residence in Viitna in Loobu Village - Raul Vaiksoo (AB Raul Vaiksoo)

086 Eramu Suurupis/ Private residence in Suurupi - Urmas Muru, Peeter Pere, Anna-Maria Erik (Muru & Pere Arhitektid)

087 Villa Keila-Joal, Meremõisa külas/ Villa in Keila-Joa in Meremõisa Village - Andres Alver (Alver Arhitektid OÜ)

088 Eramu Merirahus/ Private residence in Merirahu. Tallinn - Veronika Valk, Kadri Klementi (OÜ Zizi&Yoyo)

089 Eramu Meriväljal/ Private residence in Merivälja. Tallinn - Toomas Tammis (Arhitektuuriagentuur/ALLIANSS ARHITEKTID)

090 Eramu Nõmmel Vanemuise tänaval/ Private residence in Nõmme on Vanemuise Street. Tallinn - Madis Eek (AB Eek & Mutso)

091 Vaskmaja Murastes, Kivimaa tänaval/ Copper house in Muraste on Kivimaa Street - Margus Tamm

092 Betoonmaja Pärnus, Kaarli puisteel/ Concrete house on Kaarli Avenue. Pärnu - Andres Alver, Sven Koppel, Tarmo Laht, Ulla Saar (Alver Arhitektid OÜ)

093 Must maja Kakumäel, Säina tänaval/ Black house in Kakumäe, Säina Street. Tallinn - Rein Murula (AB Rein Murula OÜ)

094 Villa Nord Aseris/ Villa Nord in Aseri - Maarja Kask, Karli Luik, Ralf Lööke (AB Salto)

095 Eramu Merirahus/ Private residence in Merirahu. Tallinn - Lembit-Kaur Stöör, Ülo-Tarmo Stöör (KOKO)

096 Betoonmaja Meriväljal, Vahtramäe teel/ Concrete house in Merivälja, Vahtramäe Street. Tallinn - Andres Lember (Male maja OÜ)

097 Suvemaja Hiiumaal, Puliste külas/ Summerhouse in Hiiumaa in Puliste Village - Tiit Trummal (Tiit Trummal Arhitektid)

098 Must maja Nõmmel, Valguse tänaval/ Black house in Nõmme on Valguse Street. Tallinn - Martin Aunin (EA Reng AS)

099 Villa RA Kilu tänaval/ Villa RA on Kilu Street. Tallinn - Gert Sarv (AB November)

100 Eramu Nõmmel, Edu tänaval/ Private residence in Nõmme, Edu Street. Tallinn - Tiit Trummal (Tiit Trummal Arhitektid)

Eramu Wismari tänaval/ Private residence on Wismari Street. Tallinn

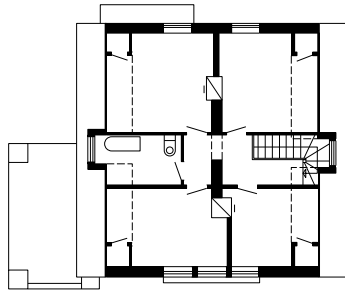
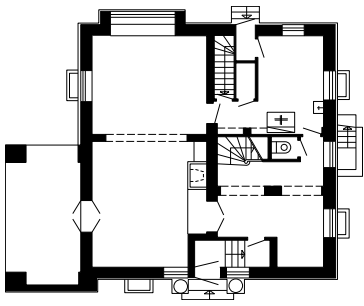
Arhitekt/ Architect: Erich Jacoby

Projekt/ Design: 1923

Valmis/ Completed: 1923

001





Eramu Toompuiestee/ Private residence on Toompuiestee Avenue. Tallinn

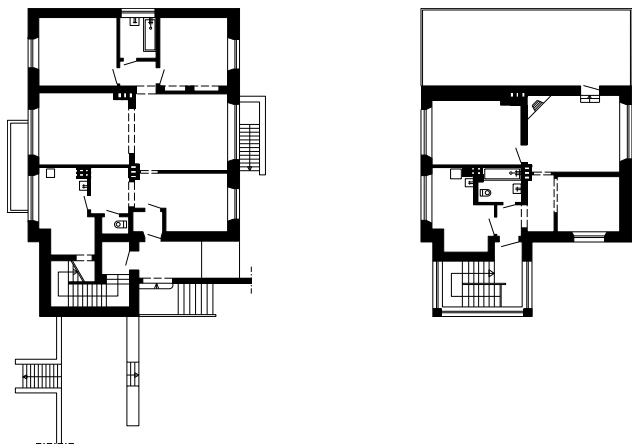
Arhitekt/ Architect: Herbert Johanson

Projekt/ Design: 1929

Valmis/ Completed: 1929

002





Siinmaa maja Rüütli tänaval/ Siinmaa residence on Rüütli Street. Pärnu

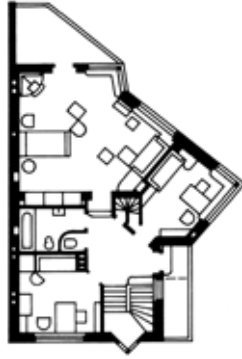
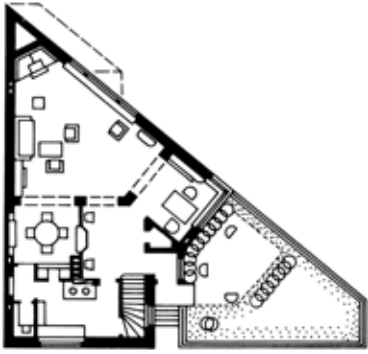
Arhitekt/ Architect: Olev Siinmaa

Projekt/ Design: 1931

Valmis/ Completed: 1933

003





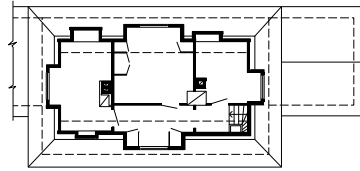
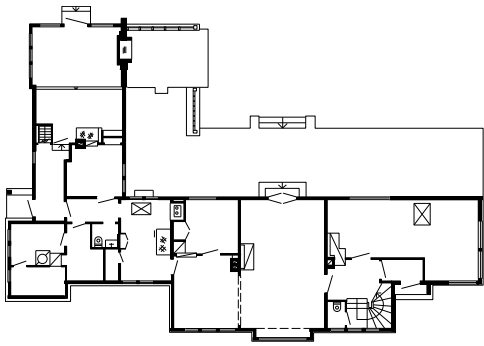
Eramu Nõmmel, Mängu tänaval/ Private residence in Nõmme on Mängu Street. Tallinn

Arhitekt/ Architect: Edgar Velbri

Valmis/ Completed: 1933

004





Oma maja Kose teel, Pirital/ Architects residence in Pirit on Kose Road. Tallinn

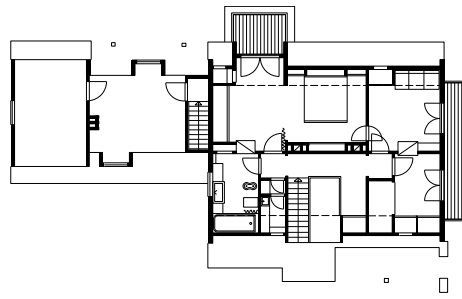
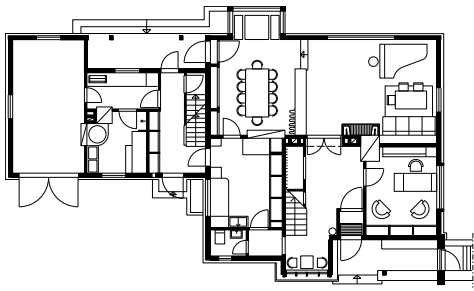
Arhitekt/ Architect: Peeter Tarvas

Projekt/ Design: 1948

Valmis/ Completed: 1955

005





Eramu Varsaallikal, Kaunis tänaval/ Private residence in Varsaallika on Kaunis Street. Tallinn

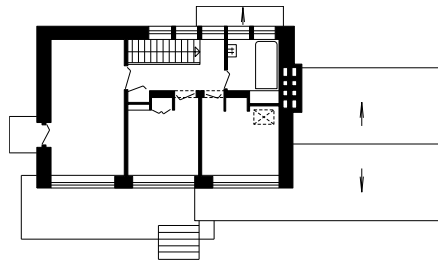
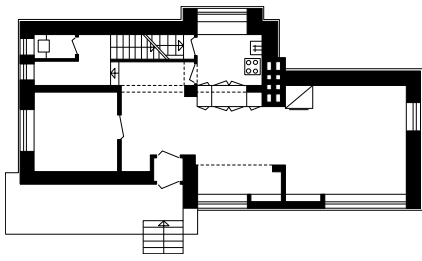
Arhitekt/ Architect: Uno Tõlpus

Projekt/ Design: 1958

Valmis/ Completed: 1967

006





Oma maja Meriväljal, Viimsi teel/ Architects residence in Merivälja on Viimsi Street. Tallinn

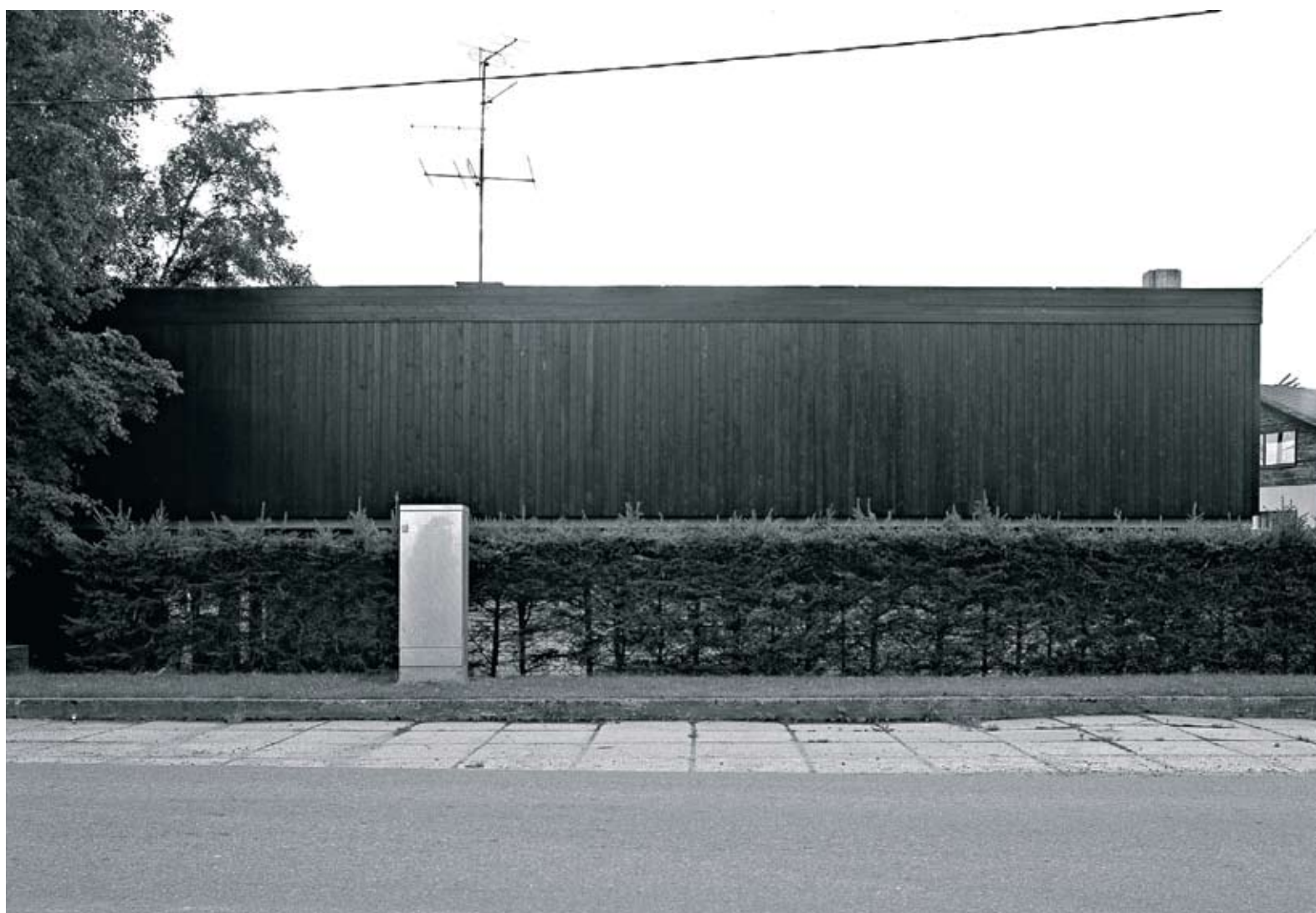
Arhitekt/ Architect: Raine Karp

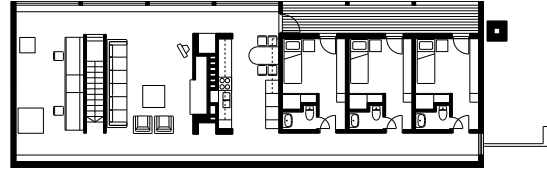
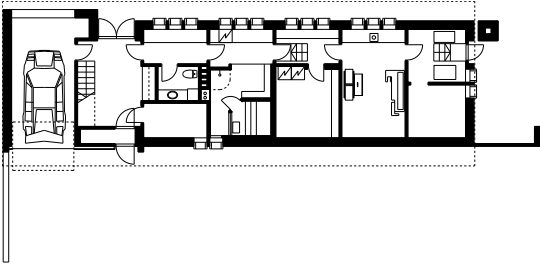
Projekt/ Design: 1966

Valmis/ Completed: 1973

Pindala/ Area: 219m²

007





Villa Toots Tammelinnas, Tammekuru tänaval / Villa Toots in Tammelinn on Tammekuru Street. Tartu

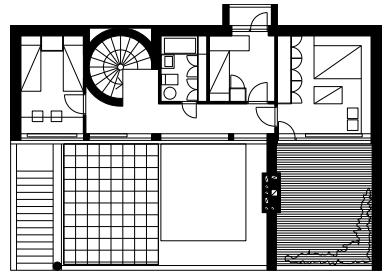
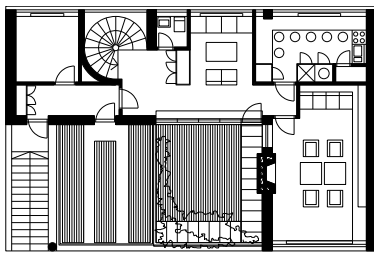
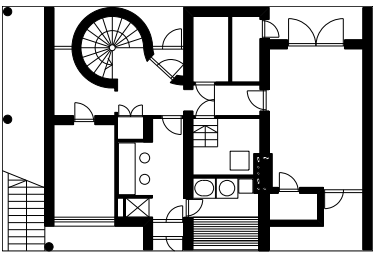
Arhitekt/ Architect: Toomas Rein

Projekt/ Design: 1972

Valmis/ Completed: 1975

008





Villa Valeri II

Arhitekt/ Architect: Leonhard Lapin

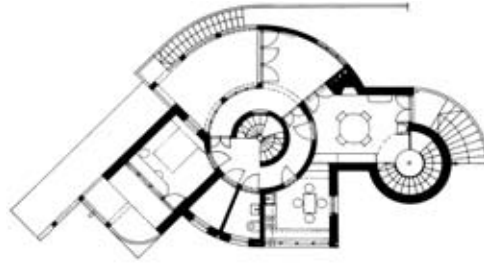
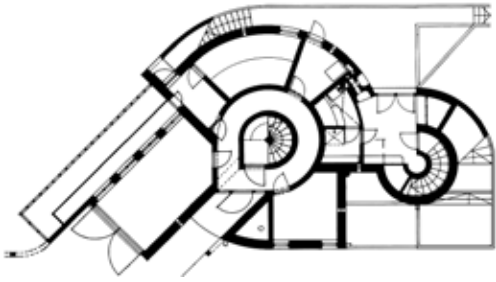
Projekt/ Design: 1977

Valmis/ Completed: 1985

Pindala/ Area: 140m²

009





Venna maja Meriväljal, Ida teel/ Brothers residence in Merivälja on Ida Road. Tallinn

Arhitekt/ Architect: Veljo Kaasik

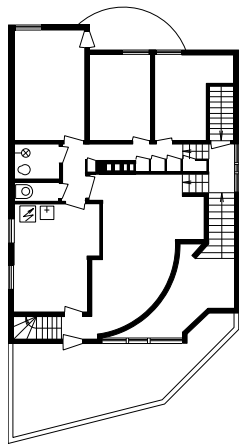
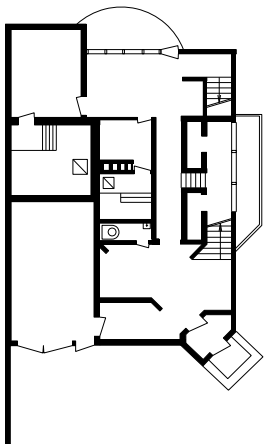
Projekt/ Design: 1976

Valmis/ Completed: 1985

Pindala/ Area: 104m²

010





Villa Mägi Kakumäel/ Villa Mägi in Kakumäe. Tallinn

Arhitekt/ Architect: Emil Urbel (AB Emil Urbel)

www.emilurbel.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Taso Mähar

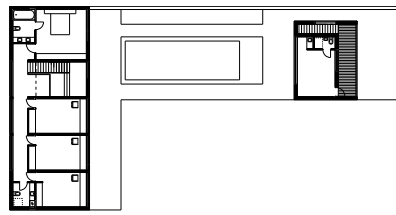
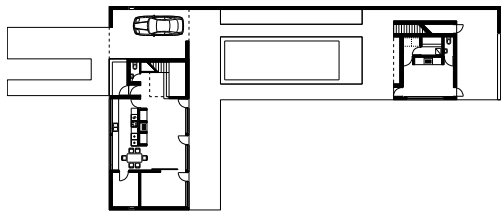
Projekt/ Design: 1996

Valmis/ Completed: 1999

Pindala/ Area: 237m²

011





Eramu Nõmmel, Vabaduse puiesteel/ Private residence in Nõmme on Vabaduse Avenue. Tallinn

Arhitekt/ Architect: Jaan Ollik (Jaan Ollik OÜ)

Kujunduskonsultant/ Design Consultant: Tiit Jürna

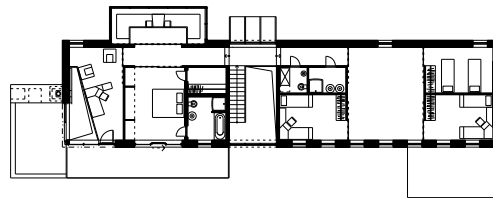
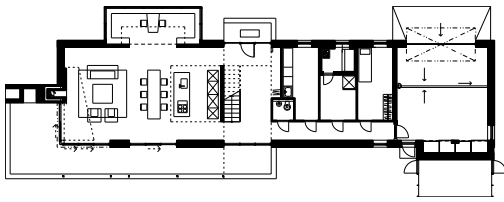
Projekt/ Design: 2000

Valmis/ Completed: 2000

Pindala/ Area: 293m²

012

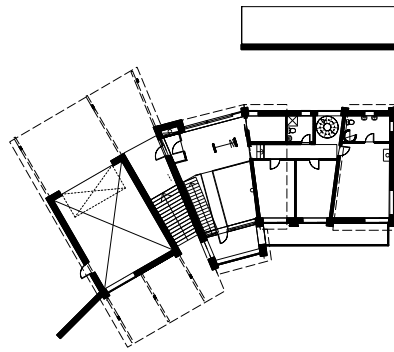
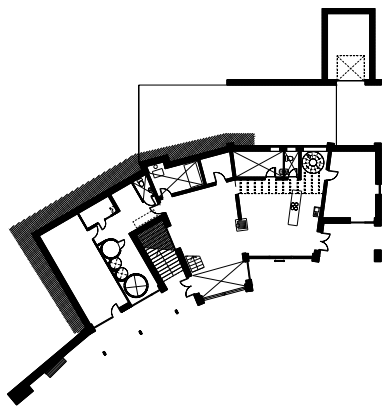




Eramu Rohuneemes/ Private residence in Rohuneeme
Arhitekt/ Architect: Vahur Sova (Teigar Sova Arhitektid OÜ)
Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Aita Teigar (Teigar Sova Arhitektid OÜ)
www.tsarh.ee
Projekt/ Design: 1998
Valmis/ Completed: 2000
Pindala/ Area: 404m²

013





Villa V Pääskülas, Hommiku tänaval/ Villa V in Pääsküla on Hommiku Street. Tallinn

Arhitekt/ Architect: Markus Kaasik, Andres Ojari, Ilmar Valdur (3+1 Arhitektid)

www.threeplusone.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Markus Kaasik, Andres Ojari, Ilmar Valdur (3+1 Arhitektid)

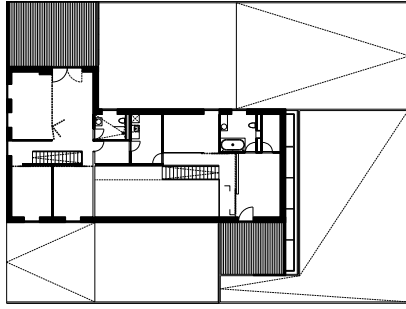
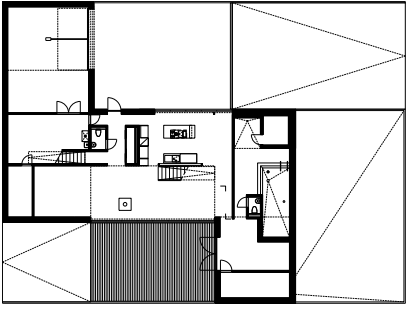
Projekt/ Design: 1998-2000

Valmis/ Completed: 2001

Pindala/ Area: 354m²

014





Villa Vint Nõmmel, Harku tänaval/ Villa Vint in Nõmme on Harku Street. Tallinn

Arhitekt/ Architect: Vilen Künnapu (AB Künnapu & Padrik)

www.kassiopeia.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Tea Tammelaan

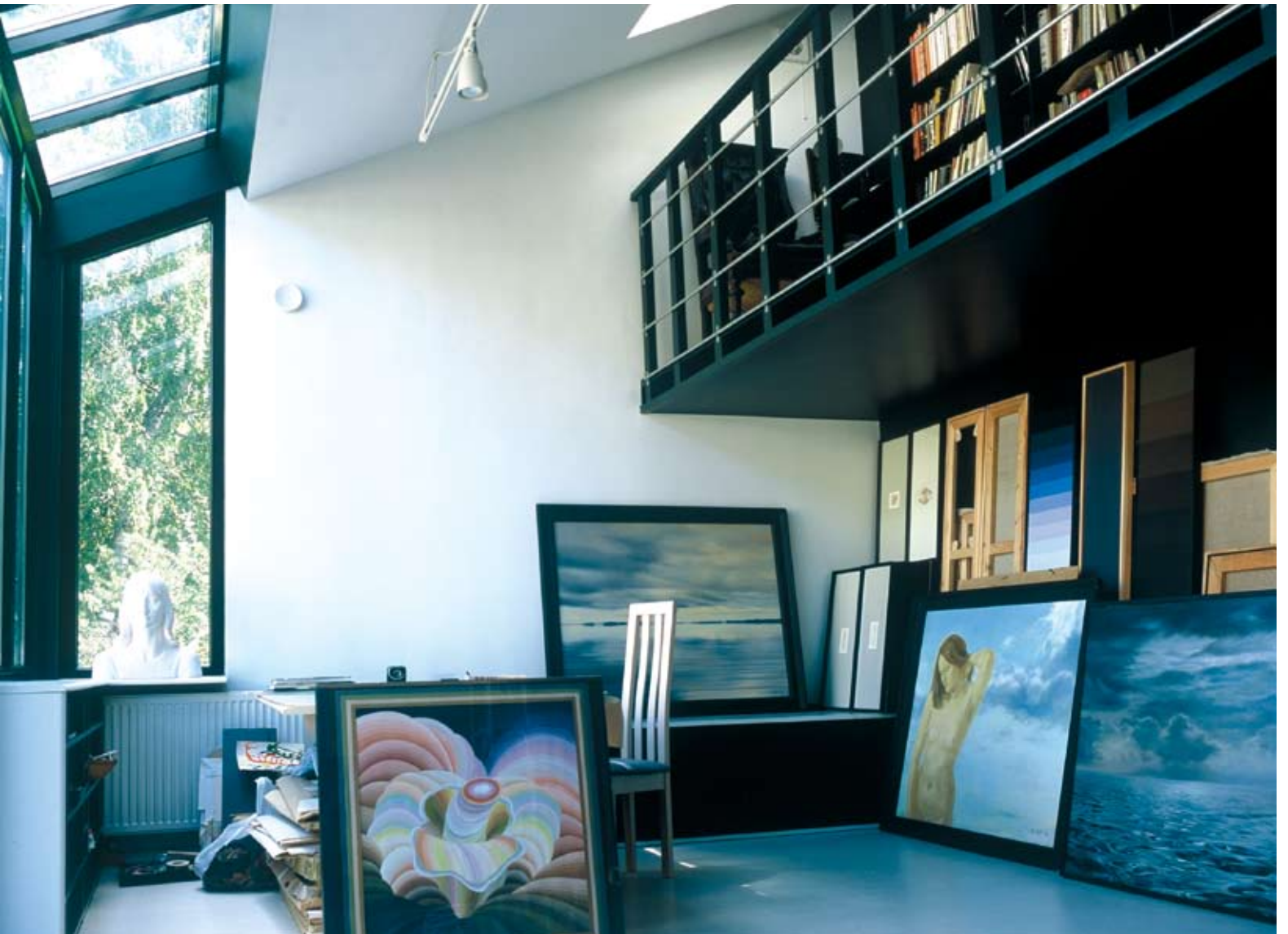
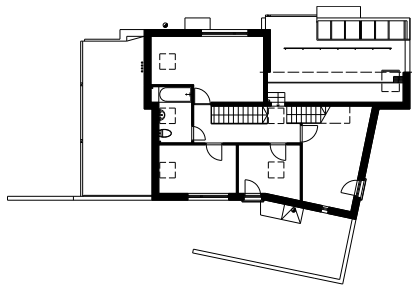
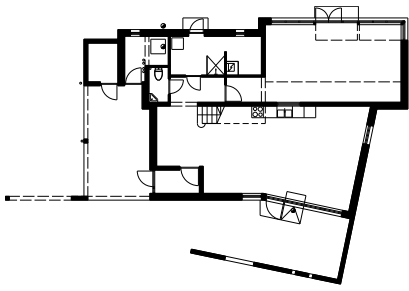
Projekt/ Design: 2000

Valmis/ Completed: 2001

Pindala/ Area: 168m²

015





Eramu Pirital, Purje tänaval/ Private residence in Pirita on Purje Street. Tallinn

Arhitekt/ Architect: Aivo Schults (Schults & Partnerid OÜ)

Sisearhitekt: Priit Pöldme (Joonprojekt)

www.joon.ee

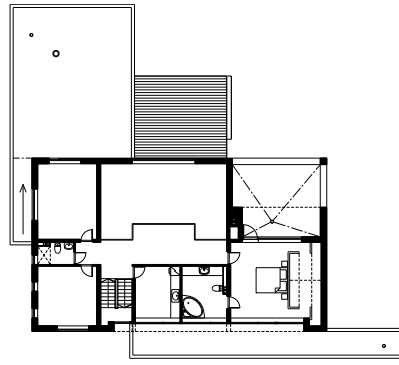
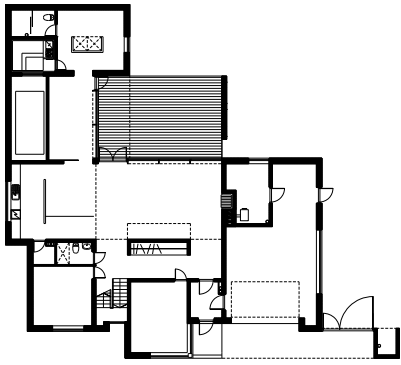
Projekt/ Design: 2001

Valmis/ Completed: 2001

Pindala/ Area: 321m²

016





InSuburb. Eramu Pirital, Kuldtiiva tänaval/ InSuburb. Private residence in Pirita on Kuldtiiva Street. Tallinn

Arhitekt/ Architect: Markus Kaasik, Andres Ojari, Ilmar Valdur, Kalle Komissarov, Merje Müürisepp, Indrek Tiigi (3+1 Arhitektid)
www.threeplusone.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Markus Kaasik, Andres Ojari, Ilmar Valdur, Kalle Komissarov, Merje Müürisepp, Indrek Tiigi (3+1 Arhitektid)

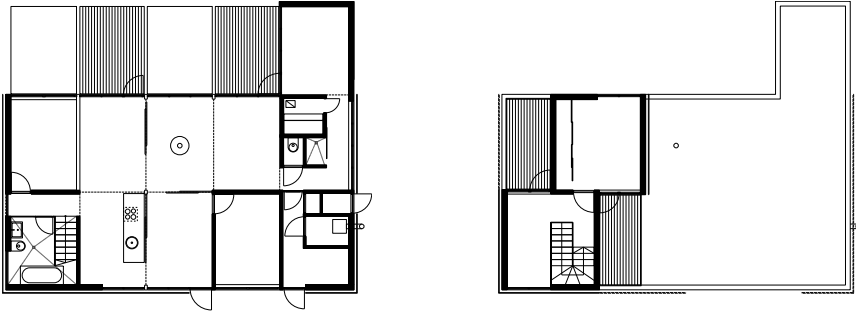
Projekt/ Design: 1999-2000

Valmis/ Completed: 2001

Pindala/ Area: 150m²

017





Eramu Tabasalus, Pääsukese tänaval/ Private residence in Tabasalu on Pääsukese Street

Arhitekt/ Architect: Martin Aunin (EA Reng AS)

www.eareng.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Mari Koger

www.boom.ee

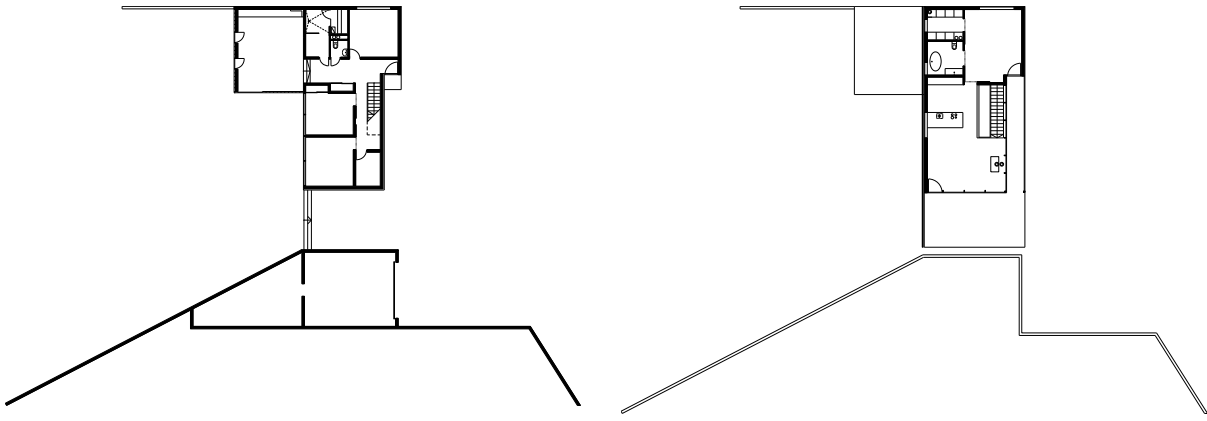
Projekt/ Design: 1998

Valmis/ Completed: 2002

Pindala/ Area: 282m²

018





Eramu Nõmmel, Kaja tänaval/ Private residence in Nõmme on Kaja Street. Tallinn

Arhitekt/ Architect: Tõnu Laigu (QP Arhitektid)

www.qparh.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Mari Kurismaa

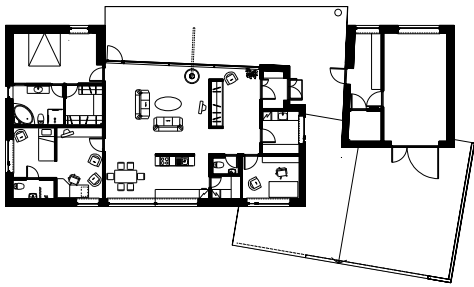
Projekt/ Design: 2001-2002

Valmis/ Completed: 2002

Pindala/ Area: 348m²

019





Villa Rohuneemes, Pringi külas/ Villa in Rohuneeme in Pringi Village

Arhitekt/ Architect: Raivo Puusepp (AB Raivo Puusepp OÜ)

www.puusepp.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Kaire Kemp-Tišler

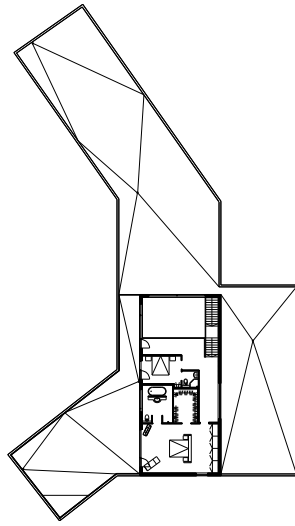
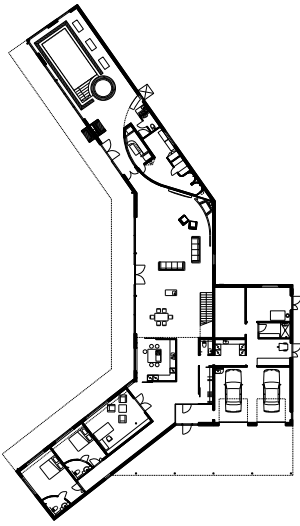
Projekt/ Design: 2001

Valmis/ Completed: 2002

Pindala/ Area: 810m²

020





Eramu Pirital/ Private residence in Pirita. Tallinn

Arhitekt/ Architect: Andres Põime (AB Studio 3)

www.studio3.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Tiiu Truus

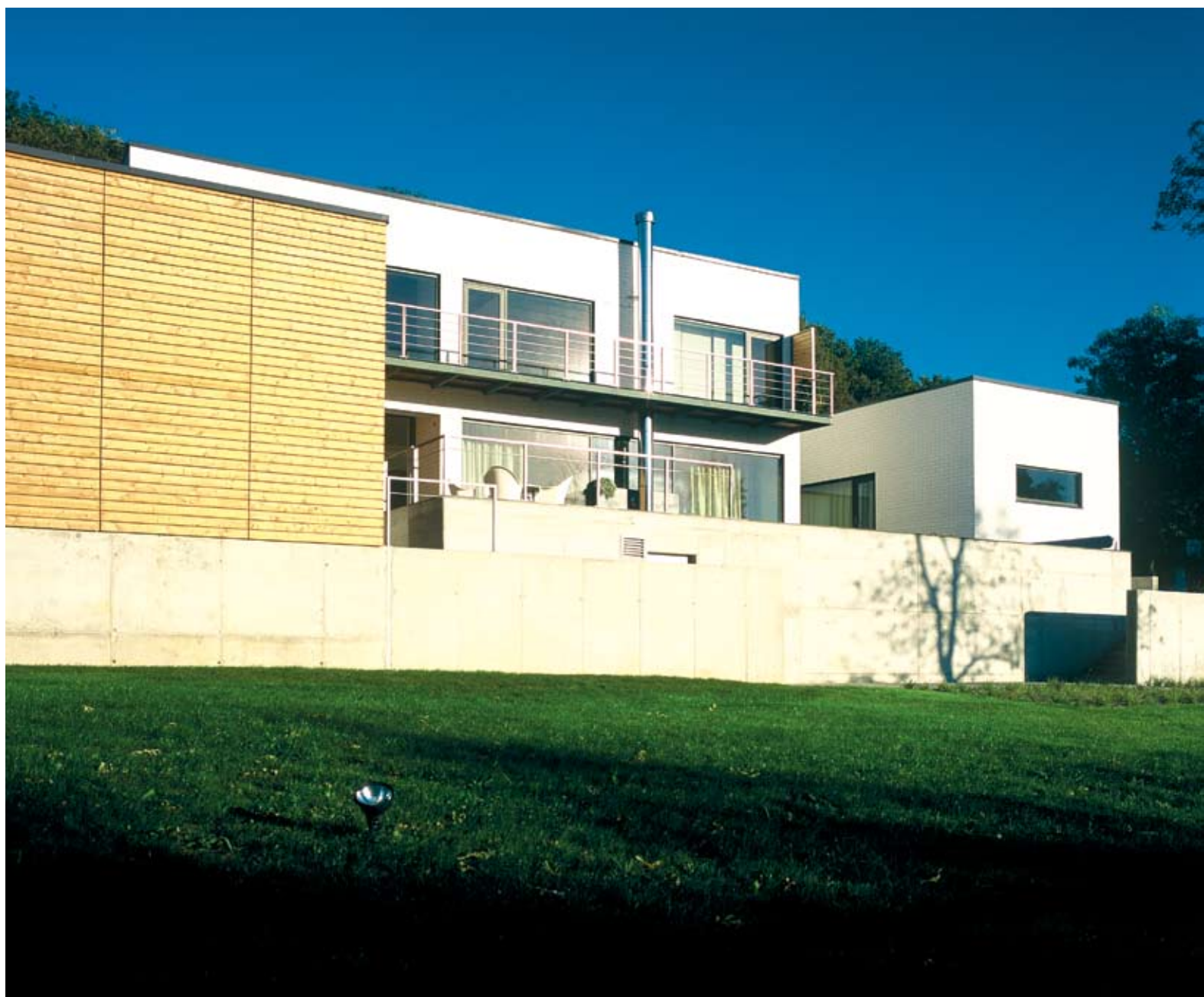
www.truus.ee

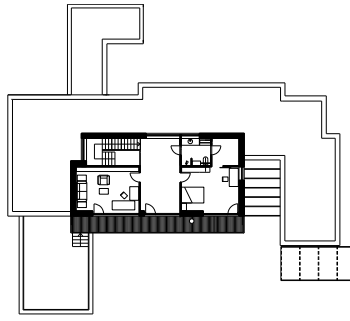
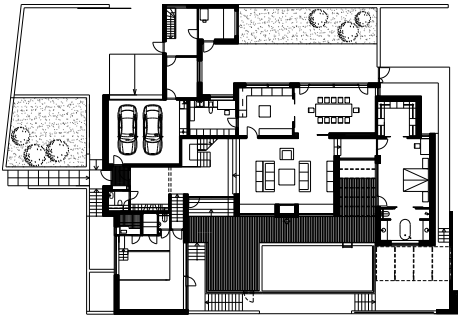
Projekt/ Design: 2000-2001

Valmis/ Completed: 2002

Pindala/ Area: 452m²

021





Eramu Tiskres, Roostiku tänaval/ Private residence in Tiskre on Roostiku Street

Arhitekt/ Architect: Margit Mutso, Madis Eek (AB Eek & Mutso)

www.eekmutso.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Anu Habakukk

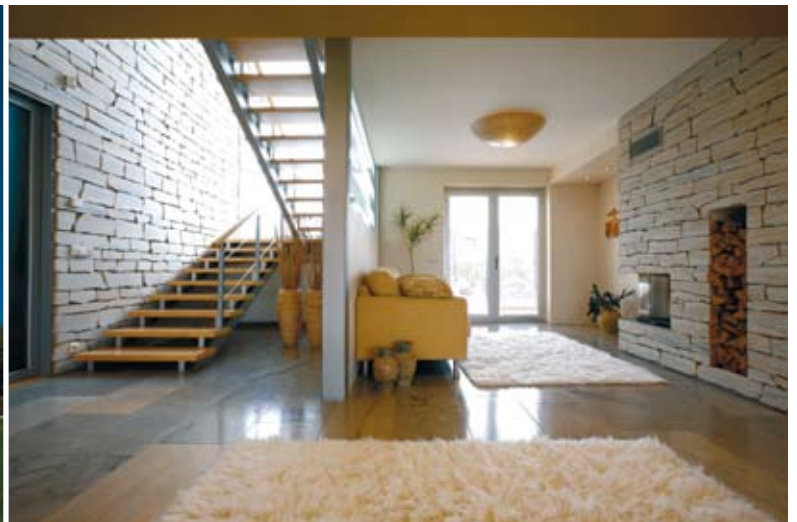
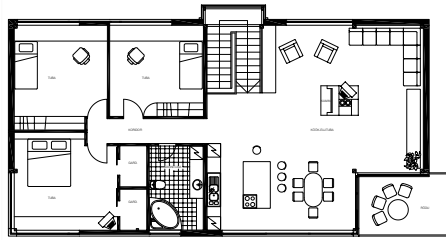
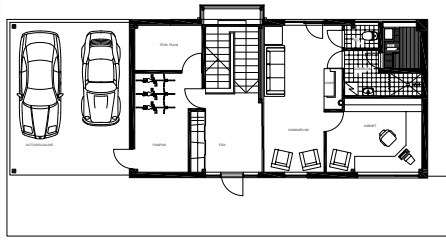
Projekt/ Design: 2001

Valmis/ Completed: 2002

Pindala/ Area: 223m²

022





Arhitekti oma maja/ Architects residence. Tallinn

Arhitekt/ Architect: Kalle Rõõmus (AB Kalle Rõõmus)

www.arh.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Kalle Rõõmus (AB Kalle Rõõmus)

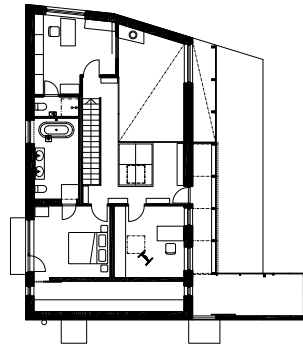
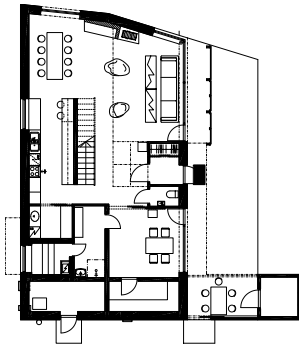
Projekt/ Design: 2001

Valmis/ Completed: 2002

Pindala/ Area: 200m²

023





Eramu Rannamõisas/ Private residence in Rannamõisa

Arhitekt/ Architect: Mart Kadarik

www.domeen.arhitektuur.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Mart Kadarik

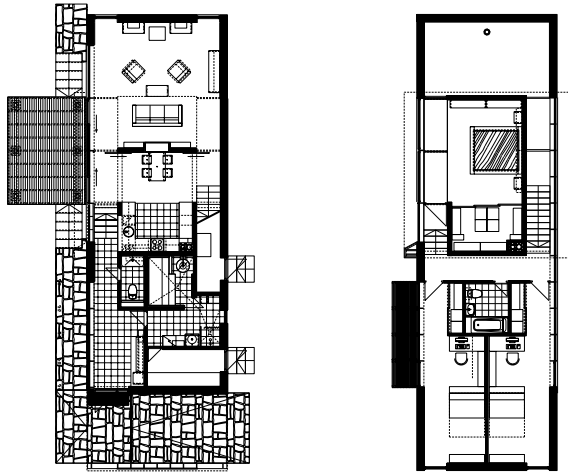
Projekt/ Design: 2001

Valmis/ Completed: 2002

Pindala/ Area: 239m², kasulik pind/ useful area 180m²

024





Mardi talu Vaigu külas/ Marts farm in Vaigu Village. Saaremaa

Arhitekt/ Architect: Jüri Okas (AB Okas & Lööke)

www.abol.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Jüri Okas, Rein Tallermo (tellija/client)

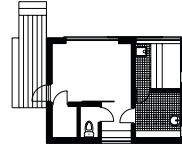
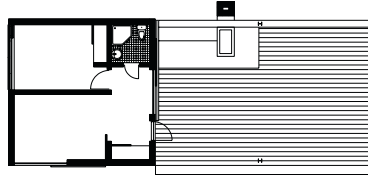
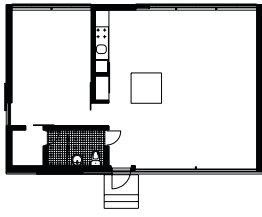
Projekt/ Design: 2002

Valmis/ Completed: 2002

Pindala/ Area: 124m²

025





Villa Koger Pärnus, Seedri tänaval/ Villa Koger in Pärnu on Seedri Street

Arhitekt/ Architect: Kalle Vellevoog (AB JVR)

www.jvr.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Katrin Vaikla, Argo Vaikla, Tiina Teng (AS Vaikla Disain)

www.vaikladesign.ee

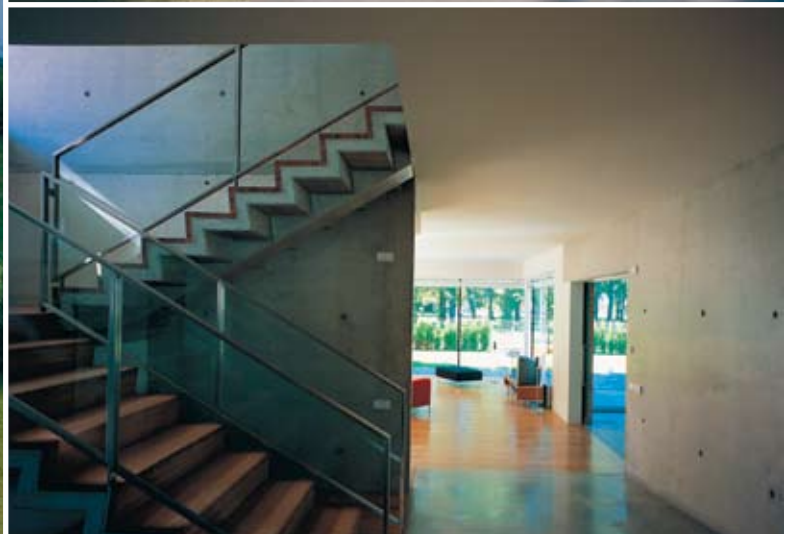
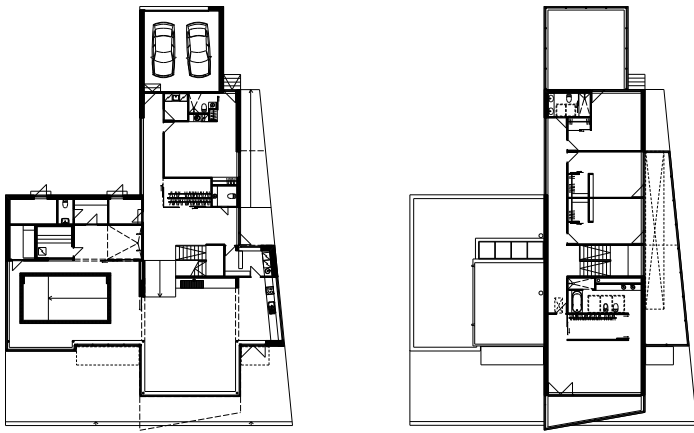
Projekt/ Design: 2001

Valmis/ Completed: 2003

Pindala/ Area: 495m²

026





Villa kloostritagametsas Padisel/ Villa behind the monastery in Padise

Arhitekt/ Architect: Indrek Allmann (AB PLUSS)

www.pluss.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Andres Rohtla, Tarmo Luisk (DAK)

www.dak.ee

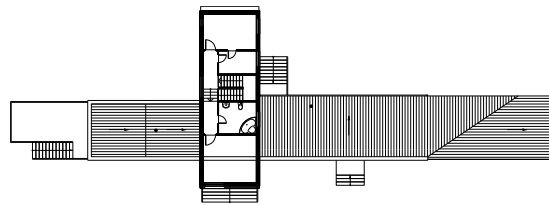
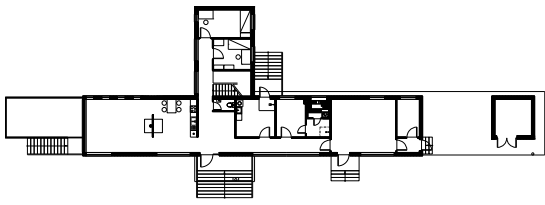
Projekt/ Design: 1999

Valmis/ Completed: 2003

Pindala/ Area: 265m²

027





Villa Künnapu Haabneemes/ Villa Künnapu in Haabneeme

Arhitekt/ Architect: Vilen Künnapu (AB Künnapu & Padrik)

www.kassiopeia.ee

www.vilenkunnapu.pri.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Vilen Künnapu (AB Künnapu & Padrik)

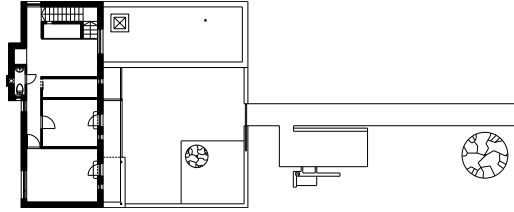
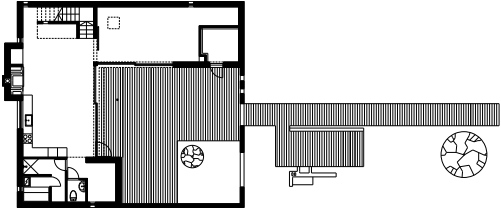
Projekt/ Design: 2002

Valmis/ Completed: 2003

Pindala/ Area: 135m²

028





Eramu Laulasmaal/ Private residence in Laulasmaa

Arhitekt/ Architect: Raivo Kotov, Andrus Kõresaar (KOKO)

www.koko.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Hannes Praks (KOKO)

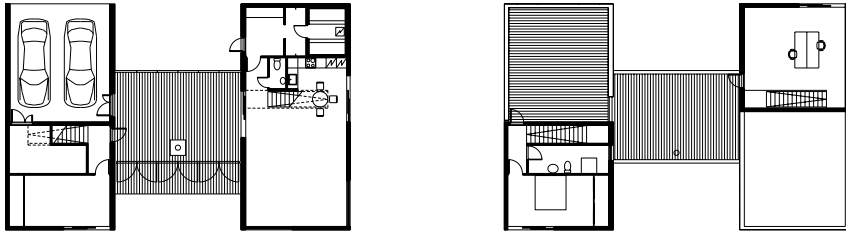
Projekt/ Design: 2001

Valmis/ Completed: 2003

Pindala/ Area: 200m²

029





Eramu Viimsis, Rohuneeme külas/ Private residence in Viimsi in Rohuneeme Village

Arhitekt/ Architect: Kalle Vellevoog (AB JVR)

www.jvr.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Tiiu Truus

www.truus.ee

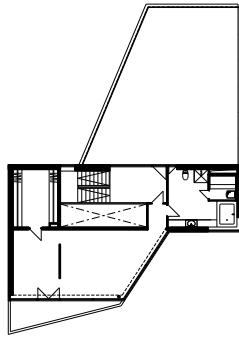
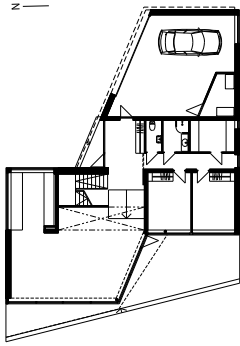
Projekt/ Design: 2002

Valmis/ Completed: 2003

Pindala/ Area: 260m²

030





Torniga villa Pirital/ Villa with a tower in Pirita. Tallinn

Arhitekt/ Architect: Vilen Künnapu (AB Künnapu & Padrik)

www.kassiopeia.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Tea Tammelaan

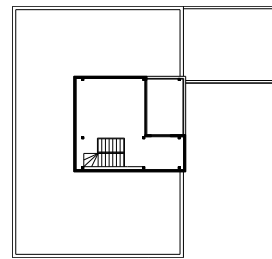
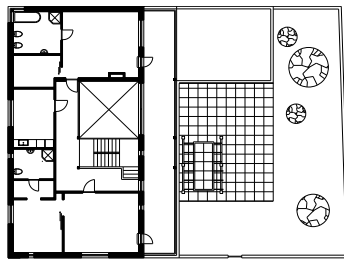
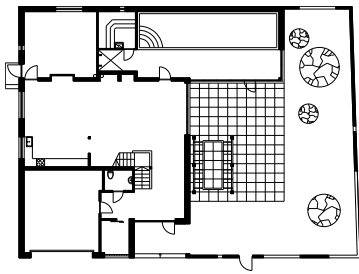
Projekt/ Design: 2001

Valmis/ Completed: 2003

Pindala/ Area: 310m²

031





Eramu Maarjamäel, Kose teel/ Private residence in Maarjamäe on Kose Road. Tallinn

Arhitekt/ Architect: Hannes Niineväli (Kirsima ja Niineväli OÜ)

www.arhitektuurstudio.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Martin Kruus, Hannes Niineväli

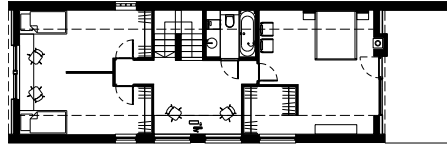
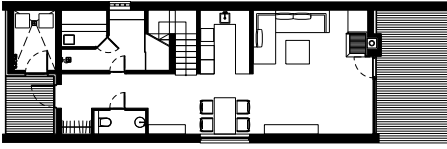
Projekt/ Design: 2002

Valmis/ Completed: 2003

Pindala/ Area: 141m²

032





Väike maja Karepal/ Small residence in Karepa

Arhitekt/ Architect: Kalle Vellevoog (AB JVR)

www.jvr.ee

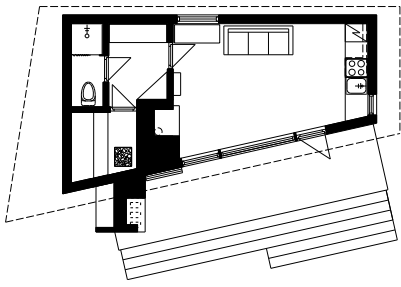
Projekt/ Design: 2002

Valmis/ Completed: 2003

Pindala/ Area: 35m²

033





Klaasmaja Kakumäel, Silgu tänaval/ Glass house in Kakumäe on Silgu Street. Tallinn

Arhitekt/ Architect: Indrek Tiigi, Ülar Mark, (AB Urban Mark| ALLIANSS ARHITEKTID)

www.urbanmark.ee

www.allianss.eu

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Raina Lillepõld-Gaydon

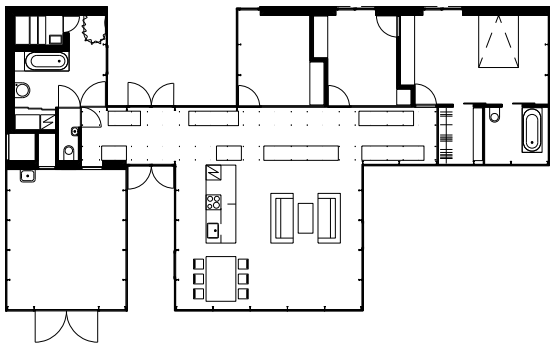
Projekt/ Design: 2002

Valmis/ Completed: 2004

Pindala/ Area: 175m²

034





Eramu Nõmmel, Kiige tänaval/ Private residence in Nõmme on Kiige Street. Tallinn

Arhitekt/ Architect: Jüri Okas (AB Okas & Lõoke)

www.abol.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Tarmo Piirmets (PINK)

www.pink.ee

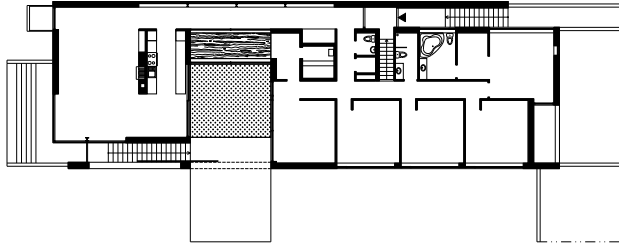
Projekt/ Design: 2001

Valmis/ Completed: 2004

Pindala/ Area: 321m²

035





Maja Lool/ Residence in Loo

Arhitekt/ Architect: Toomas Tammis (Arhitektuuriagentuur| ALLIANSS ARHITEKTID)

www.arhitektuuriagentuur.ee

www.allianss.eu

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Toomas Tammis (Arhitektuuriagentuur| ALLIANSS ARHITEKTID)

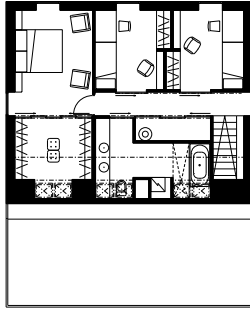
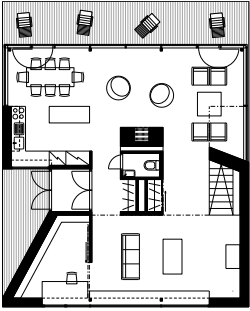
Projekt/ Design: 2001-2002

Valmis/ Completed: 2004

Pindala/ Area: 160m²

036





Villa Miidurannas, Andrese teel/ Villa in Miiduranna on Andrese Road

Arhitekt/ Architect: Emil Urbel, Indrek Erm (AB Emil Urbel)

www.emilurbel.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Katrin Vaikla, Argo Vaikla, Tiina Teng (AS Vaikla Disain)

www.vaikladesign.ee

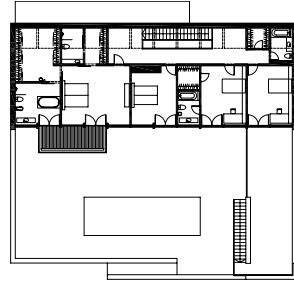
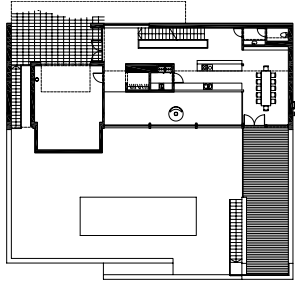
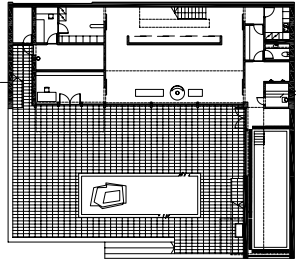
Projekt/ Design: 2001

Valmis/ Completed: 2004

Pindala/ Area: 528m²

037





Eramu Raadil, Vahi külas/ Private residence in Vahi Village in Raadi

Arhitekt/ Architect: Raivo Puusepp (AB Raivo Puusepp OÜ)

www.puusepp.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Eerik Olle

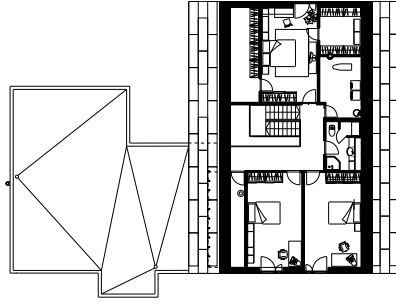
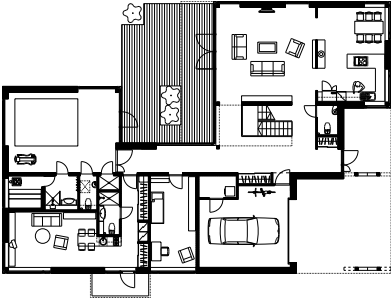
Projekt/ Design: 2003

Valmis/ Completed 2004

Pindala/ Area: 350m²

038





Eramu Mähel, Matka teel/ Private residence in Mähe on Matka Road. Tallinn

Arhitekt/ Architect: Martin Aunin (EA Reng AS)

www.eareng.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Mari Koger

www.boom.ee

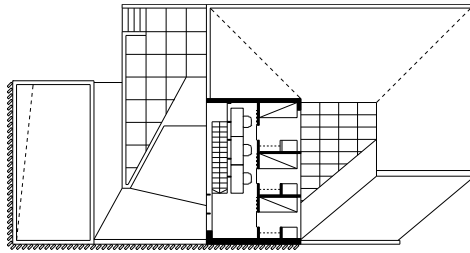
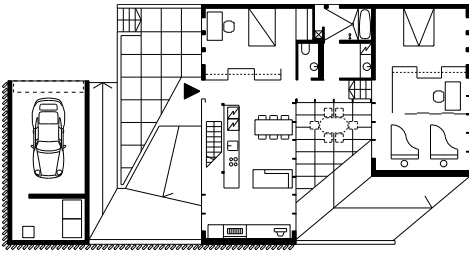
Projekt/ Design: 2002

Valmis/ Completed: 2004

Pindala/ Area: 172m²

039





Vaskmaja Tabasalus/ Copper house in Tabasalu

Arhitekt/ Architect: Urmas Muru, Peeter Pere, Janek Maat (Muru & Pere Arhitektid)

www.vamp.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Urmas Muru, Peeter Pere (Muru & Pere Arhitektid)

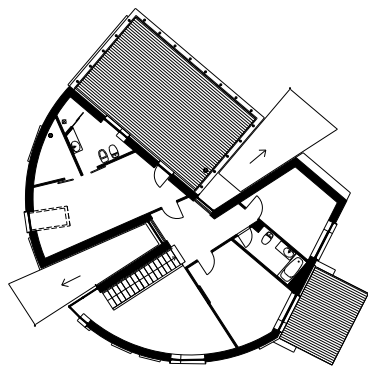
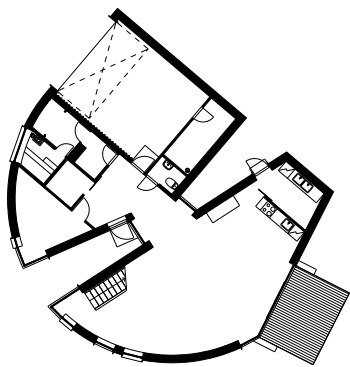
Projekt/ Design: 2002

Valmis/ Completed: 2004

Pindala/ Area: 211m²

040





Eramu Meriväljal, Ranniku teel/ Private residence in Merivälja on Ranniku Road

Arhitekt/ Architect: Emil Urbel, Indrek Erm (AB Emil Urbel)

www.emilurbel.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Taso Mähar

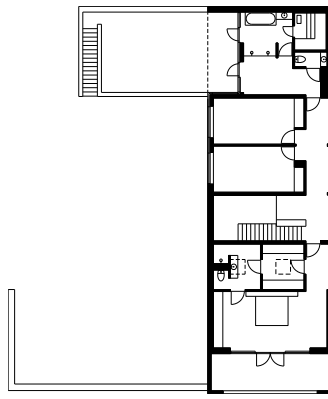
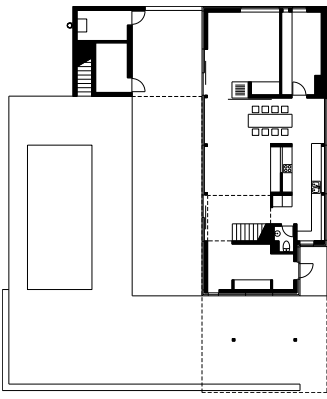
Projekt/ Design: 2003

Valmis/ Completed: 2004

Pindala/ Area: 231m²

041





Eramu Lohusalus, Kanarbiku tänaval/ Private residence in Lohusalu on Kanarbiku Street

Arhitekt/ Architect: Ilmar Jalas

www.ilmar.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Gert Nahkur

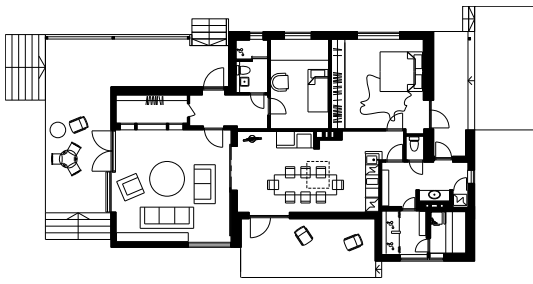
Projekt/ Design: 2003

Valmis/ Completed: 2004

Pindala/ Area: 150m²

042





Ribimaja Kangru külas/ Ribbed House in Kangru Village. Kiili

Arhitekt/ Architect: Urmas Muru, Peeter Pere, Janek Maat (Muru & Pere Arhitektid)

www.vamp.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Aet Piel (Aet Piel Disain OÜ)

www.apdisain.ee

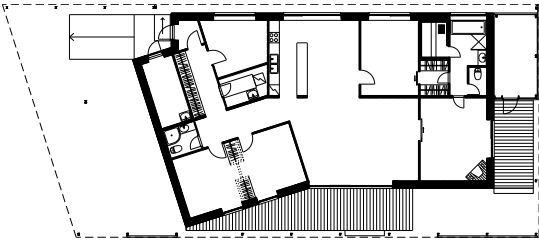
Projekt/ Design: 2002

Valmis/ Completed: 2004

Pindala/ Area: 180m²

043





Eramu Tabasalus, Kustavi tänaval/ Private residence in Tabasalu on Kustavi Street

Arhitekt/ Architect: Vahur Sova (Teigar Sova Arhitektid OÜ)

www.tsarh.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Rain Pikandi

www.division.ee

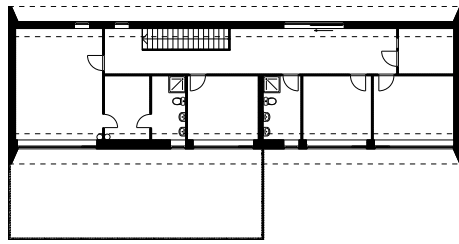
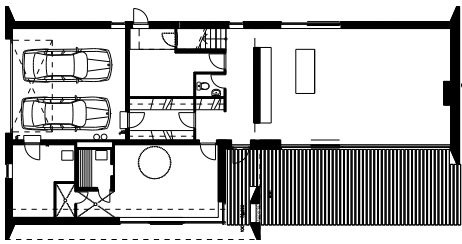
Projekt/ Design: 2003

Valmis/ Completed: 2004

Pindala/ Area: 240m²

044





InBox. Eramu Rohuneemes, Valli teel/ InBox. Private residence in Rohuneeme on Valli Road

Arhitekt/ Architect: Markus Kaasik, Andres Ojari, Ilmar Valdur, Merje Müürisepp (3+1 Arhitektid)

www.threeplusone.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Markus Kaasik, Andres Ojari, Ilmar Valdur, Merje Müürisepp, Maris Kerge (3+1 Arhitektid)

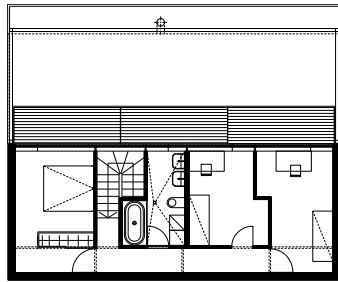
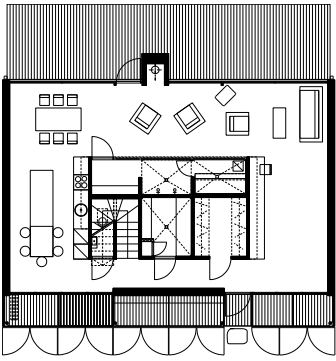
Projekt/ Design: 2001-2003

Valmis/ Completed: 2004

Pindala/ Area: 157m²

045





Eramu Lubja külas/ Private residence in Lubja Village, Viimsi

Arhitekt/ Architect: Tarmo Teedumäe (Arhitektuuriagentuur/ALLIANSS ARHITEKTID)

www.arhitektuuriagentuur.ee

www.allianss.eu

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Monika Löve (Arhitektuuriagentuur/ALLIANSS ARHITEKTID)

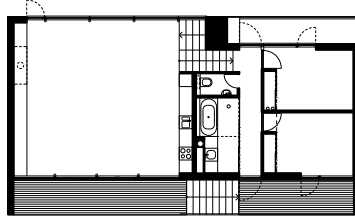
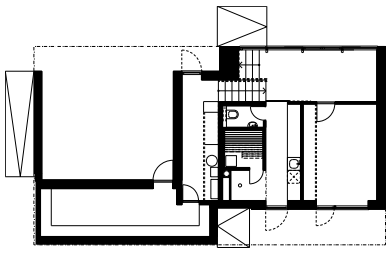
Projekt/ Design: 2003-2004

Valmis/ Completed: 2005

Pindala/ Area: 166m²

046





Eramu Pääskülas, Sambliku tänaval/ Private residence in Pääsküla on Sambliku Street. Tallinn

Arhitekt/ Architect: Emil Urbel, Indrek Erm (AB Emil Urbel)

www.emilurbel.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Tiiu Truus

www.truus.ee

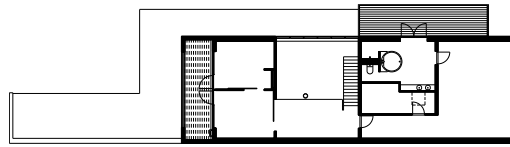
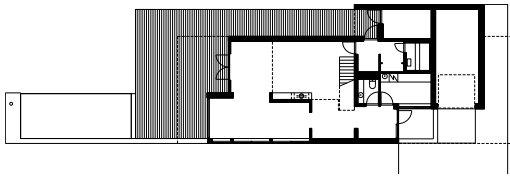
Projekt/ Design: 2004

Valmis/ Completed: 2005

Pindala/ Area: 215m²

047





InCity. Eramu Naeri tänaval/ InCity. Private residence on Naeri Street. Tallinn

Arhitekt/ Architect: Markus Kaasik, Andres Ojari, Ilmar Valdur, Kalle Komissarov, Merje Müürisepp (3+1 Arhitektid)
www.threeplusone.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Markus Kaasik, Andres Ojari, Ilmar Valdur, Kalle Komissarov, Merje Müürisepp (3+1 Arhitektid)

Projekt/ Design: 2002-2005

Valmis/ Completed: 2005

Pindala/ Area: 203m²

048





Saadiku residents Lauri teel, Meriväljal/ Embassy residence in Merivälja on Lauri Road. Tallinn

Arhitekt/ Architect: Ado Eigi

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Tiiu Truus

www.truus.ee

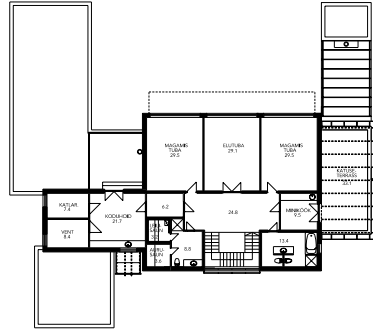
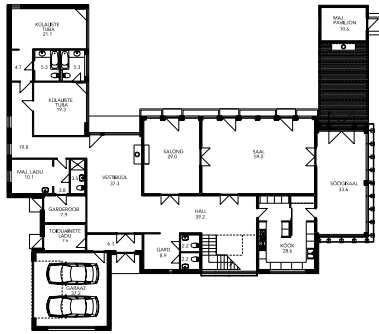
Projekt/ Design: 2003

Valmis/ Completed: 2005

Pindala/ Area: 592m²

049





Eramu Maarjamäel, Kase tänaval/ Private residence in Maarjamäe on Kase Street. Tallinn

Arhitekt/ Architect: Reio Avaste (AB Eek & Mutso)

www.eekmutso.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Anu Habakukk

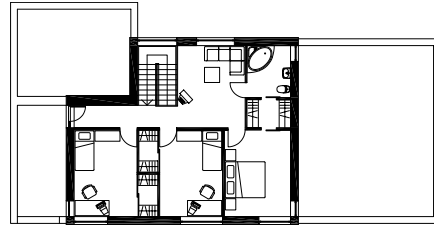
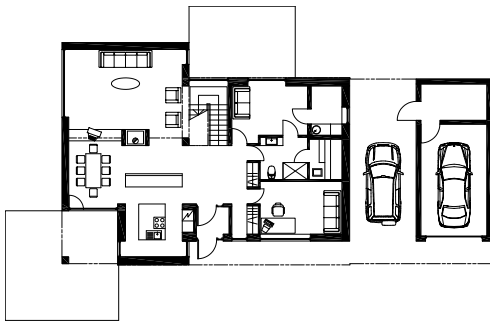
Projekt/ Design: 2004

Valmis/ Completed: 2005

Pindala/ Area: 223m²

050





Palkmaja Hiiumaal, Tahkuna külas/ Log House in Tahkuna Village, Hiiumaa

Arhitekt/ Architect: Laila Põdra

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Laila Põdra, perekond/family Jaaksoo

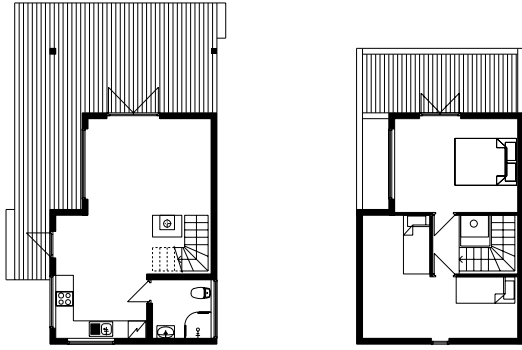
Projekt/ Design: 2003

Valmis/ Completed: 2005

Pindala/ Area: 55m²

051

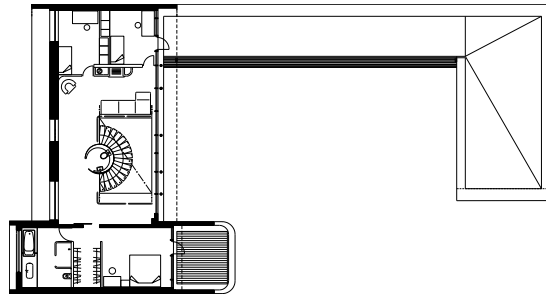
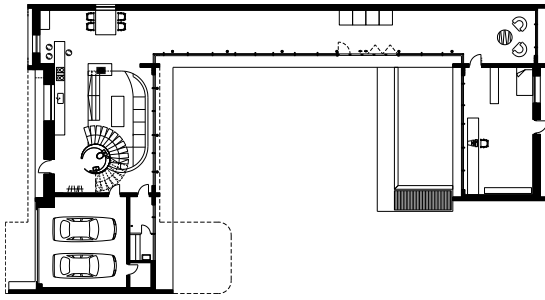




Villa U Nõmmel, Kalda tänaval/ Villa U in Nõmme on Kalda Street. Tallinn
Arhitekt/ Architect: Indrek Unt, Gert Sarv, Lauri Laisaar (FRONT Arhitektid)
Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Indrek Unt, Gert Sarv, Lauri Laisaar (FRONT Arhitektid)
Projekt/ Design: 2003
Valmis/ Completed: 2005- 2006
Pindala/ Area: 350m²

052





Eramu Merirahus/ Private residence in Merirahu. Tallinn

Arhitekt/ Architect: Andres Põime (AB Studio 3)

www.studio3.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Liina Ainomäe

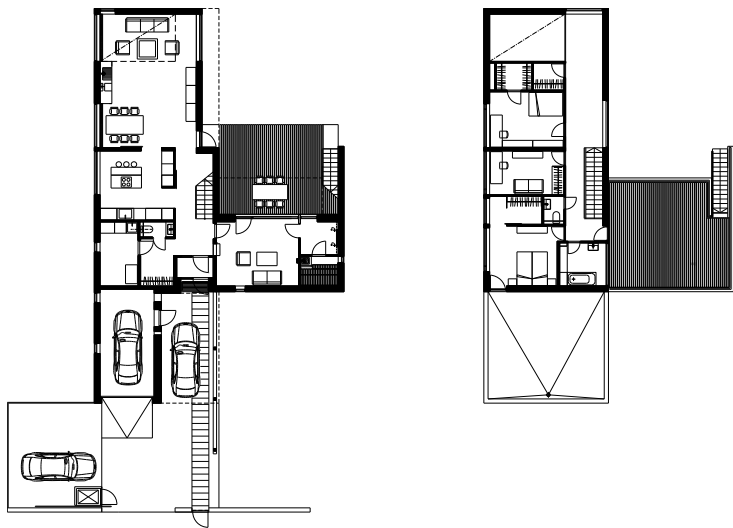
Projekt/ Design: 2004-2005

Valmis/ Completed: 2006

Pindala/ Area: 226m²

053





Eramu pankrannikul, Ilmandu külas/ Villa on a cliff in Ilmandu Village

Arhitekt/ Architect: Enn Rajasaar (AB JVR)

www.jvr.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Tiiu Truus

www.truus.ee

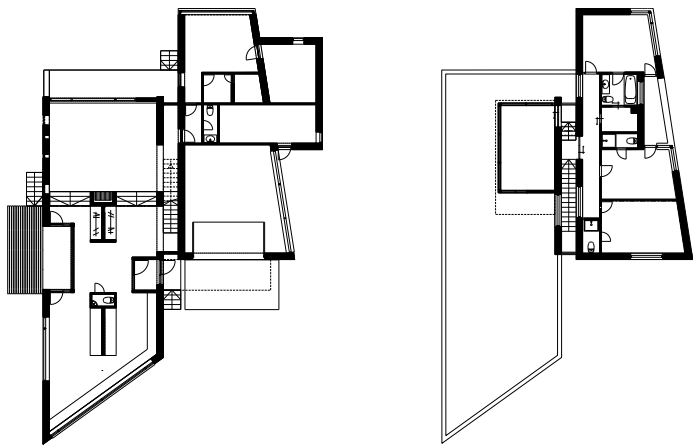
Projekt/ Design: 2003

Valmis/ Completed: 2006

Pindala/ Area: 280m²

054





Betoonmaja Veskimöldres, Laaniku tänaval/ Concrete house in Veskimöldre on Laaniku Street. Tallinn

Arhitekt/ Architect: Andres Alver (Alver Arhitektid OÜ)

www.ata.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Andres Alver ja omanikud/ in cooperation with client

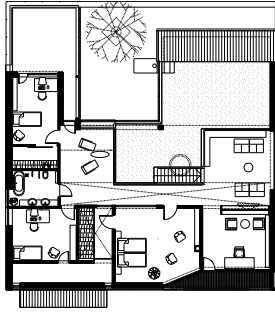
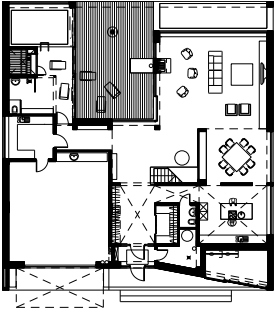
Projekt/ Design: 2002

Valmis/ Completed: 2006

Pindala/ Area: 592m² (kasulik pind/ useful area 410 m²)

055

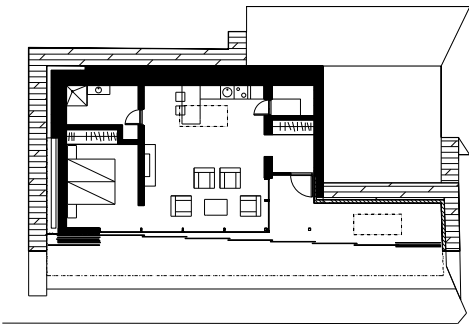




Suvemaja Soorinnal/ Summer house in Soorinna
Arhitekt/ Architect: Tõnu Laigu, Kadri Kerge (QP Arhitektid)
www.qparh.ee
Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Mari Kurismaa
Projekt/ Design: 2004
Valmis/ Completed: 2006
Pindala/ Area: 123m²

056





Eramu Pringi külas, Pilliroo tänaval/ Private residence in Pringi village on Pilliroo Street. Viimsi

Arhitekt/ Architect: Ülar Mark, Indrek Tiigi, Kaiko Kivi, Kai Kuusik (AB Urban Mark | ALLIANSS ARHITEKTID)

www.urbanmark.ee

www.allianss.eu

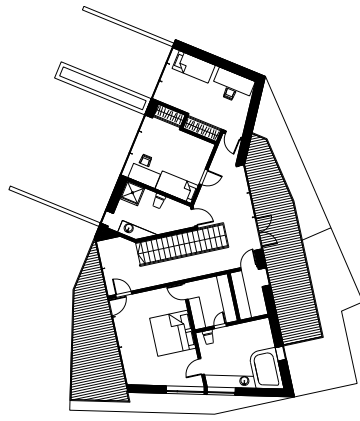
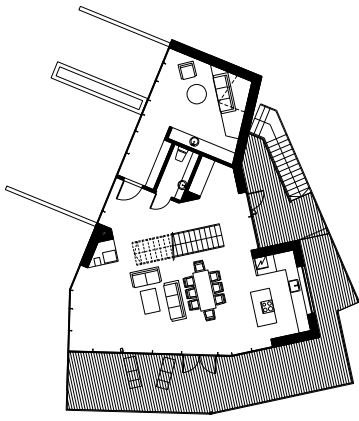
Projekt/ Design: 2004-2005

Valmis/ Completed: 2006

Pindala/ Area: 231m²

057

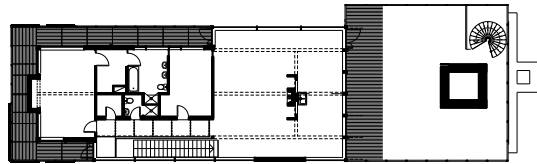
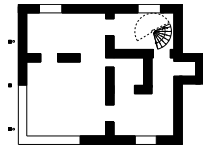
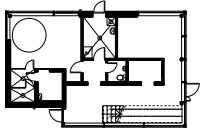




Villa Harjumaal Andineemel/ Villa in Andineeme, Harju County
Arhitekt/ Architect: Vahur Sova (Teigar Sova Arhitektid OÜ)
Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Aita Teigar (Teigar Sova Arhitektid OÜ)
www.tsarh.ee
Projekt/ Design: 2003-2005
Valmis/ Completed: 2006
Pindala/ Area: 298m²

058





Villa Suurupis Välja teel/ Villa in Suurupi on Välja Road

Arhitekt/ Architect: Raul Vaiksoo (AB Raul Vaiksoo)

www.raulvaiksoo.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Raul Vaiksoo, Krista Aren (AB Raul Vaiksoo)

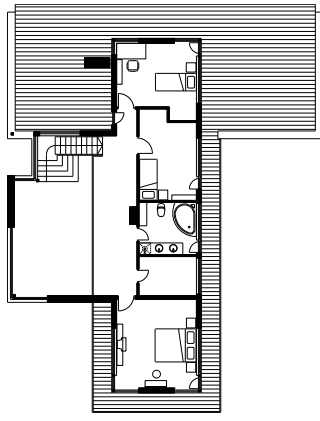
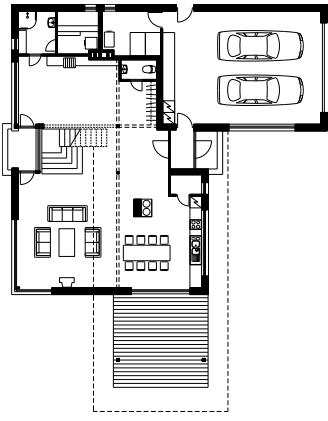
Projekt/ Design: 2004

Valmis/ Completed: 2006

Pindala/ Area: 230m²

059





Villa Lokaator Paldiskis/ Villa Locator in Paldiski

Arhitekt/ Architect: Siiri Vallner, Indrek Peil (Head Arhitektid OÜ)

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Indrek Peil, Siiri Vallner ja omanik/ in cooperation with client

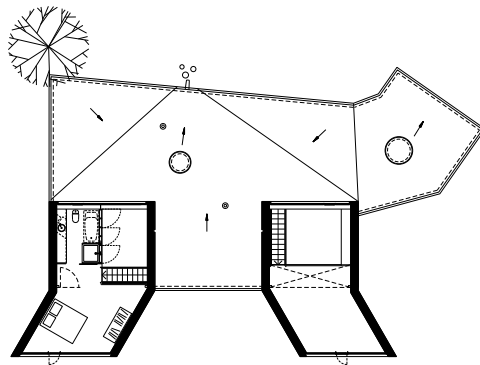
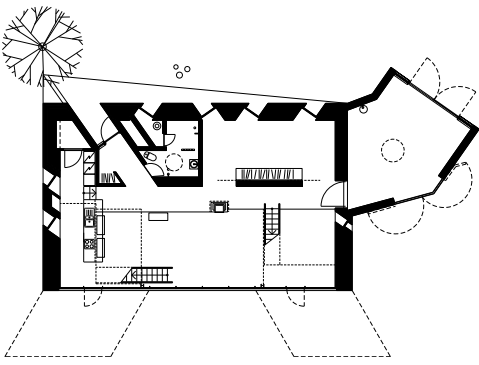
Projekt/ Design: 2004

Valmis/ Completed: 2007

Pindala/ Area: 197m²

060





Must maja Kiilis/ Black residence in Kiili

Arhitekt/ Architect: Ralf Lõoke (AB Salto)

www.salto.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Pille Lausmäe (Pille Lausmäe SAB)

www.plsab.ee

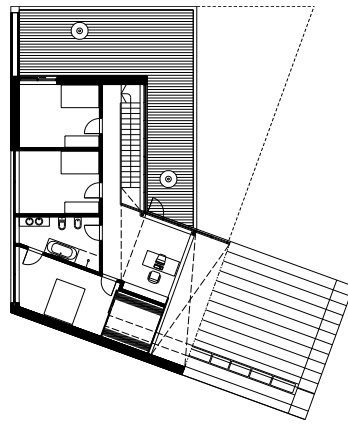
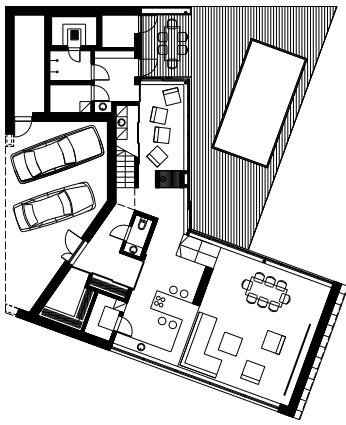
Projekt/ Design: 2005

Valmis/ Completed: 2007

Pindala/ Area: 220m²

061





Eramu Viimsis, Mäekünka tee/ Private residence in Viimsi on Mäekünka Road

Arhitekt/ Architect: Eero Palm, Kristiina Ott (AB Palm-E)

www.palm-e.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Kadi Köpper, Heli Aade

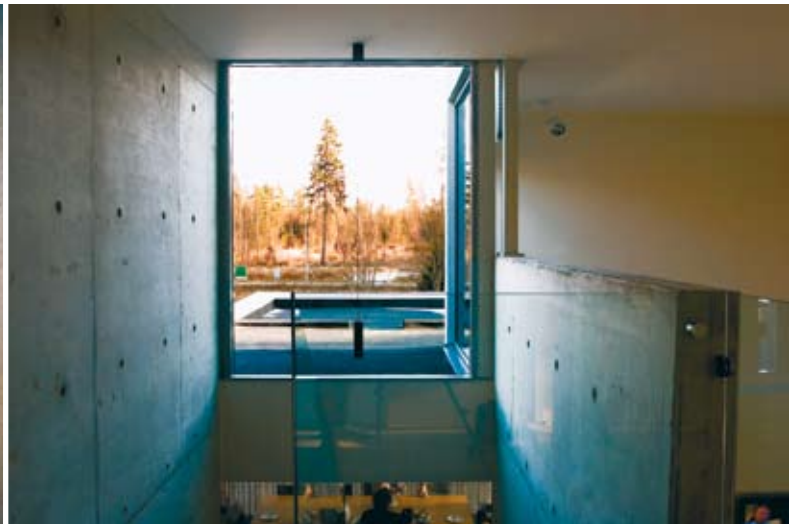
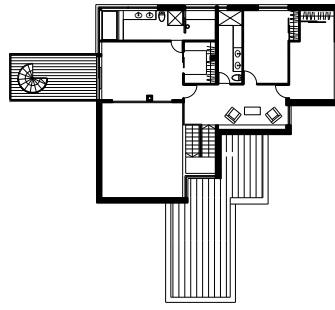
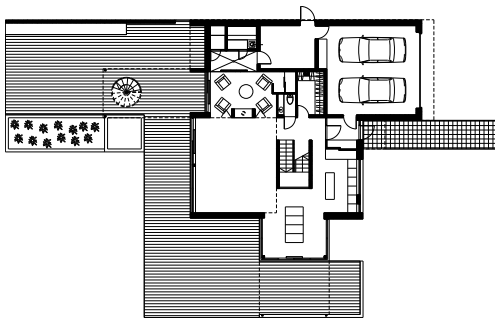
Projekt/ Design: 2006

Valmis/ Completed: 2007

Pindala/ Area: 257m²

062





Eramu Vismeistris, Vaalu tänaval/ Private residence in Vismeistri on Vaalu Street. Tallinn

Arhitekt/ Architect: Margus Pilter (AB Pilter ja Taras)

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Hillar Mänd

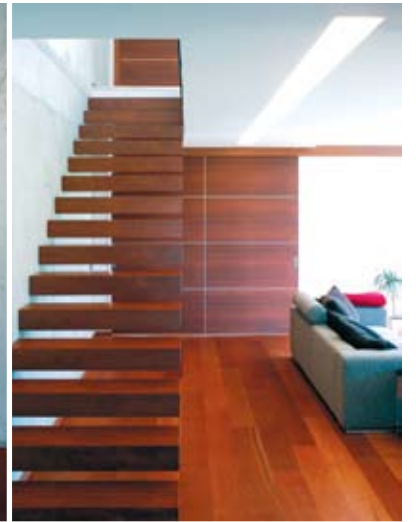
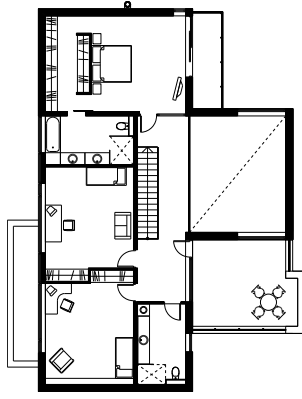
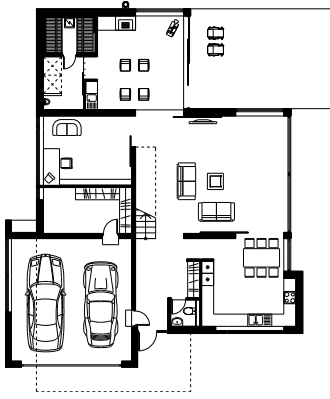
Projekt/ Design: 2005-2006

Valmis/ Completed: 2007

Pindala/ Area: 284m²

063





Maja Muraste pangapealsel/ House on a cliff in Muraste

Arhitekt/ Architect: Ralf Lõoke (AB Salto)

www.salto.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Ville Lausmäe (VL Sisearhitektuur), Ralf Lõoke (SALTO)

www.vls.ee

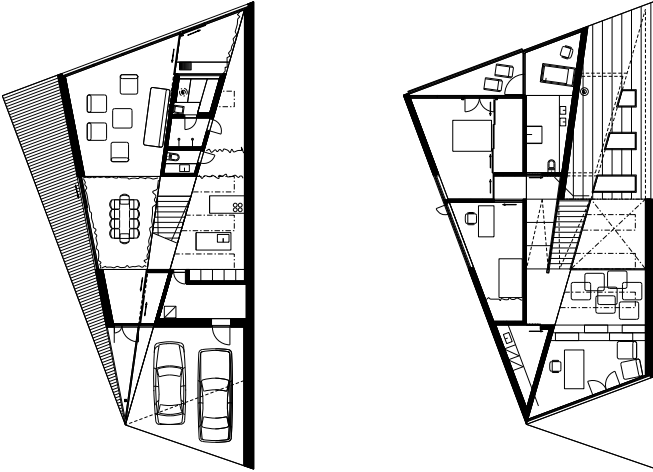
Projekt/ Design: 2005

Valmis/ Completed: 2007

Pindala/ Area: 200m²

064





Maakodu Purdi külas/ Country home in Purdi Village

Arhitekt/ Architect: Sten Ader (SKAD Arhitektid OÜ)

www.skad.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Helene Schilf

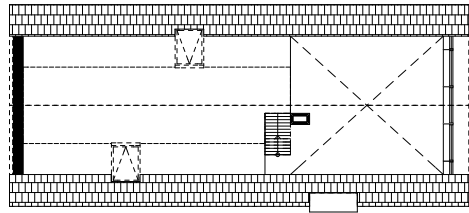
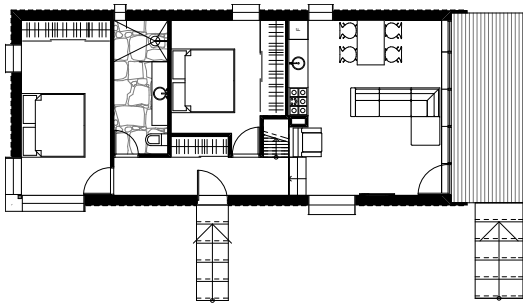
Projekt/ Design: 2006

Valmis/ Completed: 2007

Pindala/ Area: 89m²

065





Alumiiniummaja Rannamõisas/ Aluminium house in Rannamõisa

Arhitekt/ Architect: Urmas Muru, Peeter Pere (Muru & Pere Arhitektid)

www.vamp.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Urmas Muru, Peeter Pere, Katrin Kaevats (Muru & Pere Arhitektid)

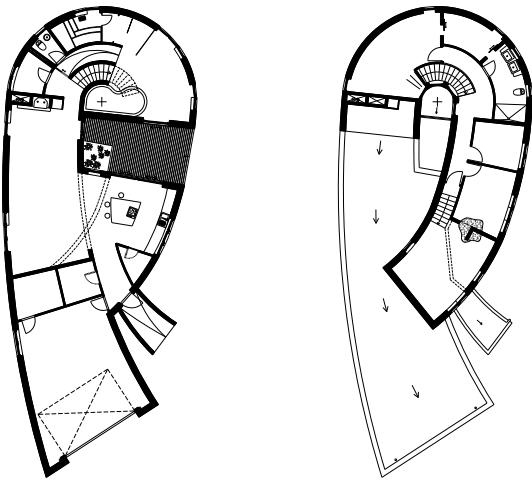
Projekt/ Design: 2005

Valmis/ Completed: 2007

Pindala/ Area: 266m²

066





Eramu Kakumäel, Silgu tänaval/ Private residence in Kakumäe on Silgu Street. Tallinn

Arhitekt/ Architect: Indrek Järve, Aivo Schults (Schults & Partnerid)

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Kristiina Vooglaid

www.impro.ee

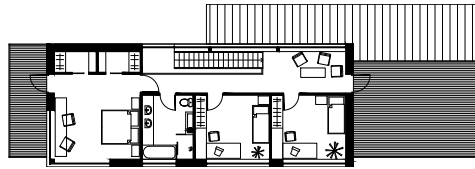
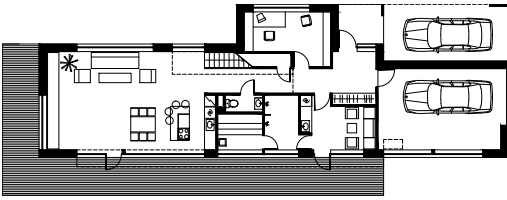
Projekt/ Design: 2005

Valmis/ Completed: 2007

Pindala/ Area: 202m²

067





Betoonmaja Suurupis, Ida teel/ Concrete house in Suurupi on Ida Street

Arhitekt/ Architect: Madis Eek (AB Eek & Mutso)

www.eekmutso.ee

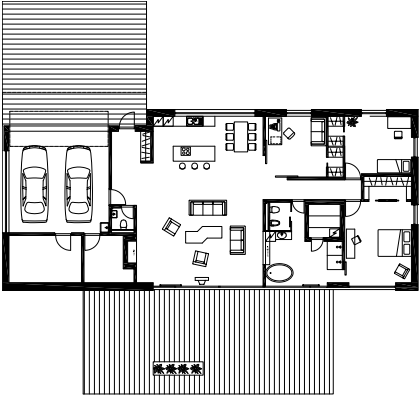
Projekt/ Design: 2003

Valmis/ Completed: 2007

Pindala/ Area: 210m²

068





Valge maja Nõmmel, Metsanurga tänaval / White house in Nõmme on Metsanurga Street. Tallinn

Arhitekt/ Architect: Martin Aunin (EA Reng AS)

www.eareng.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Kaire Kemp-Tišler

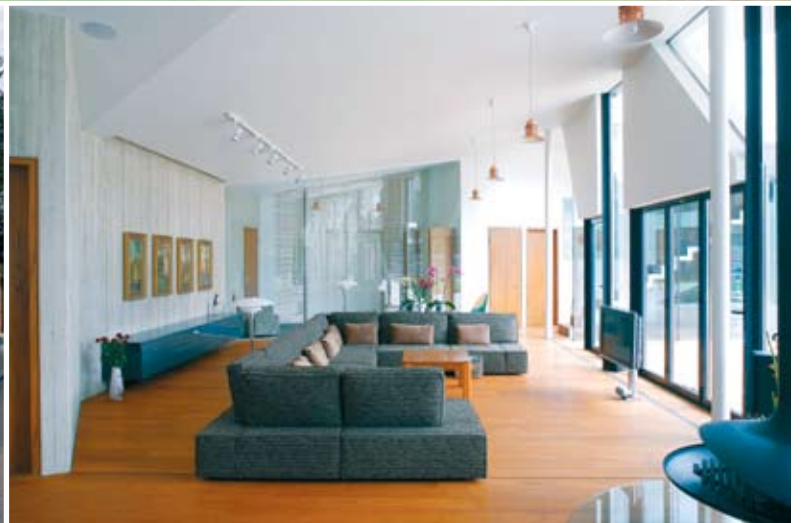
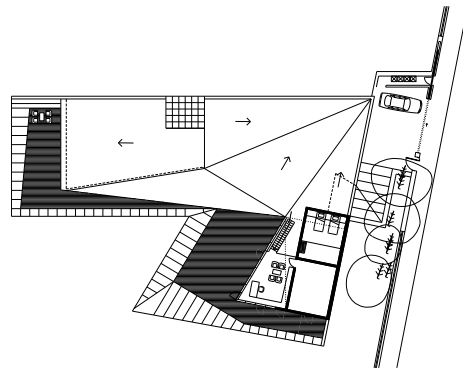
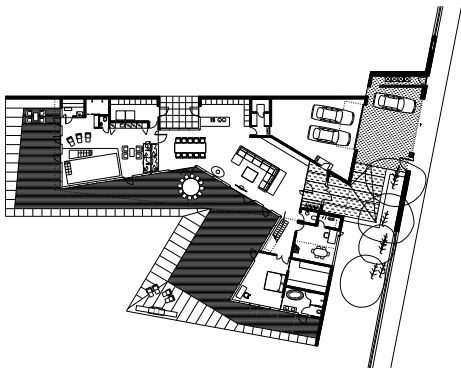
Projekt/ Design: 2006

Valmis/ Completed: 2007

Pindala/ Area: 406m²

069





Eramu Pärnumaal, Uulu külas/ Private residence in Uulu Village, Pärnumaa

Arhitekt/ Architect: [Andres Alver \(Andres Alver Arhitektid\)](#)

www.ata.ee

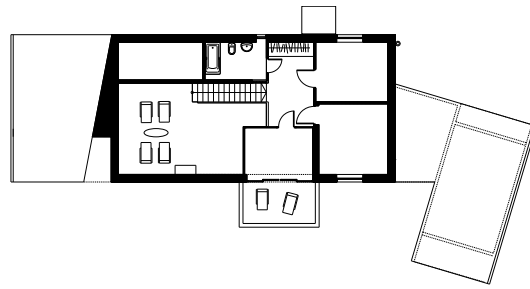
Projekt/ Design: 2005

Valmis/ Completed: 2007

Pindala/ Area: 176m²

070





Konsoolelamu Pirital/ Cantilvered residence in Pirita, Tallinn

Arhitekt/ Architect: Hindrek Kesler (AB Zero)

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Hindrek Kesler (AB Zero)

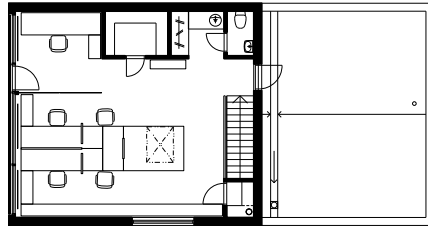
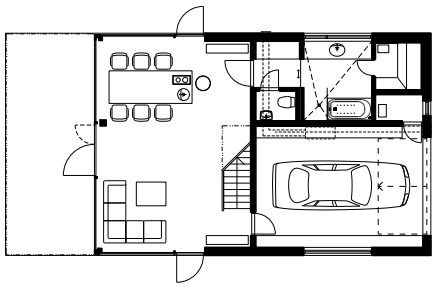
Projekt/ Design: 2002

Valmis/ Completed: 2007

Pindala/ Area: 126m²

071





Villa HR Põdrakanepi teel/ Villa HR on Põdrakanepi Street. Tallinn

Arhitekt/ Architect: Andri Kirsima (Arhitektuuriüksus OÜ)

www.arhitektuuriyksus.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Pille Tael

Projekt/ Design: 2004

Valmis/ Completed: 2007

Pindala/ Area: 242m²

072





Eramu Kuressaares, Videviku tänaval / Private residence in Kuressaare on Videviku Street. Saaremaa

Arhitekt/ Architect: Raivo Kotov, Andrus Kõresaar (KOKO)

www.koko.ee

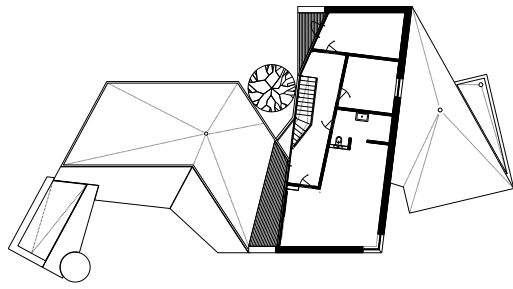
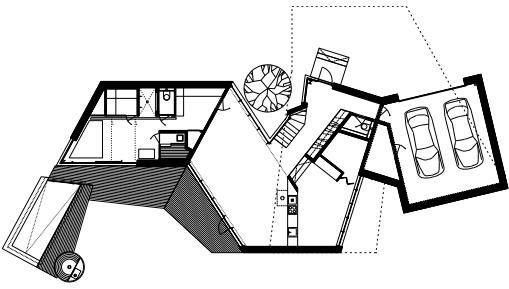
Projekt/ Design: 2004

Valmis/ Completed: 2007

Pindala/ Area: 250m²

073

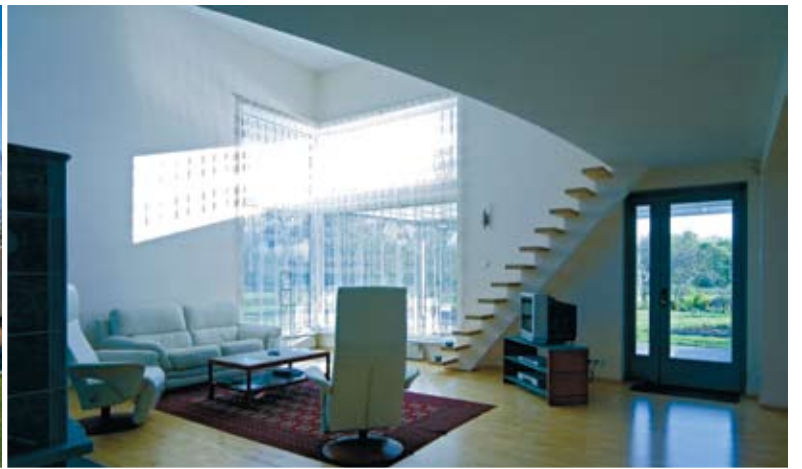
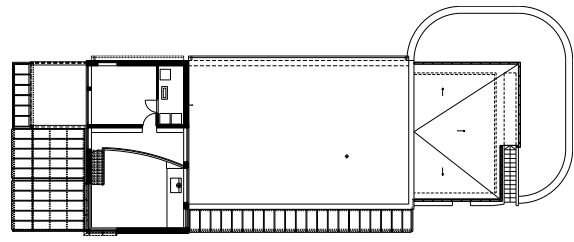
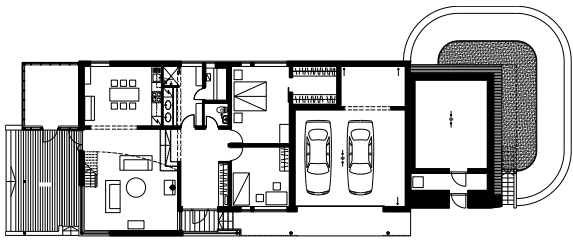




Talu Jõgisool/ Farm in Jõgisoo
Arhitekt/ Architect: Jaak Huimerind
Projekt/ Design: 2002-2003
Valmis/ Completed: 2007
Pindala/ Area: 250m²

074





Villa Tabasalus, Madise tee/ Villa in Tabasalu on Madise Road

Arhitekt/ Architect: Tiit Trummal (Tiit Trummal Arhitektid)

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Tiit Trummal, Lily Rikkonen

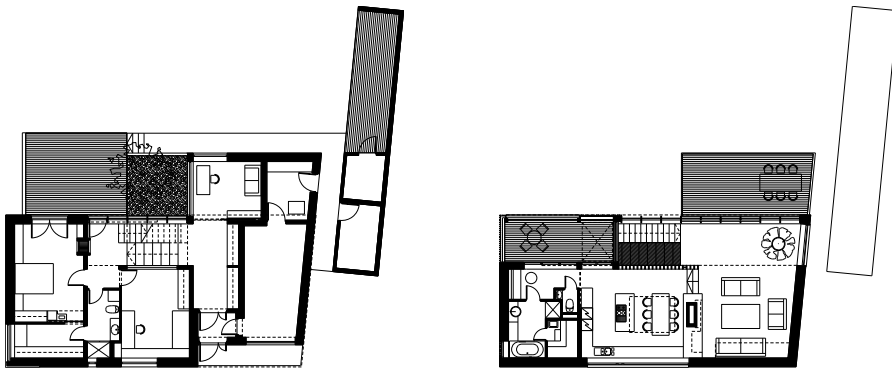
Projekt/ Design: 2006

Valmis/ Completed: 2007

Pindala/ Area: 190m²

075





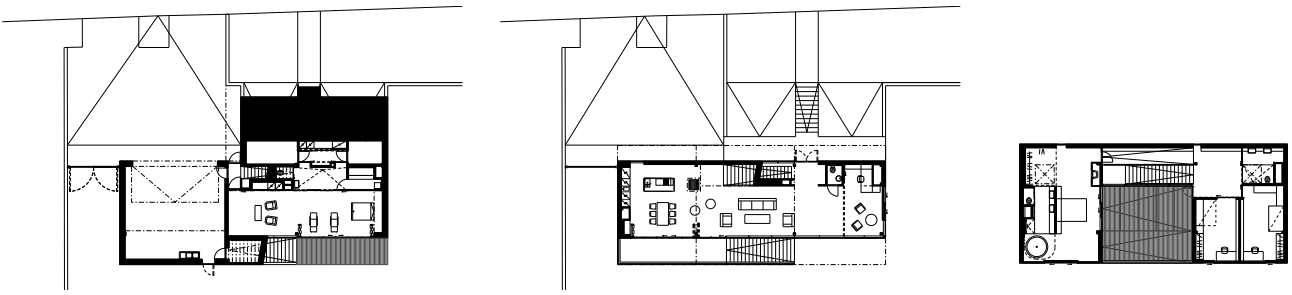
Villa Meriväljal/ Villa in Merivälja, Tallinn

Arhitekt/ Architect: Toomas Tammis, Inga Raukas, Tarmo Teedumäe (Arhitektuuriagentuur/ALLIANSS ARHITEKTID)
www.arhitektuuriagentuur.ee
www.allianss.eu

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Monika Löve (Arhitektuuriagentuur)
Projekt/ Design: 2002-2004
Valmis/ Completed: 2007
Pindala/ Area: 385m²

076





Eramu Varju tänaval, Kuressaares/ Private residence on Varju Street in Kuressaare

Arhitekt/ Architect: Kiira Soosaar

www.kiirasoosaar.ee

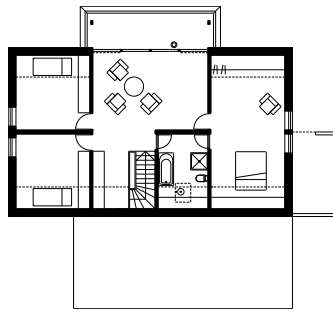
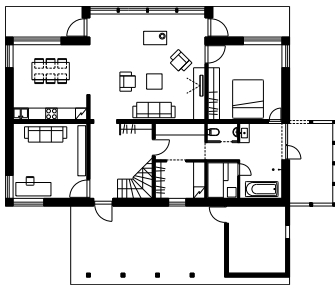
Projekt/ Design: 2006

Valmis/ Completed: 2008

Pindala/ Area: 200m²

077





Eramu Merirahus/ Private residence in Merirahu, Tallinn

Arhitekt/ Architect: Kristel Ausing, Andres Siim (AS Siim & Kreis)

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Tüüne-Kristin Vaikla, Urmo Vaikla (Vaikla Studio OÜ)

www.vaiklastudio.ee

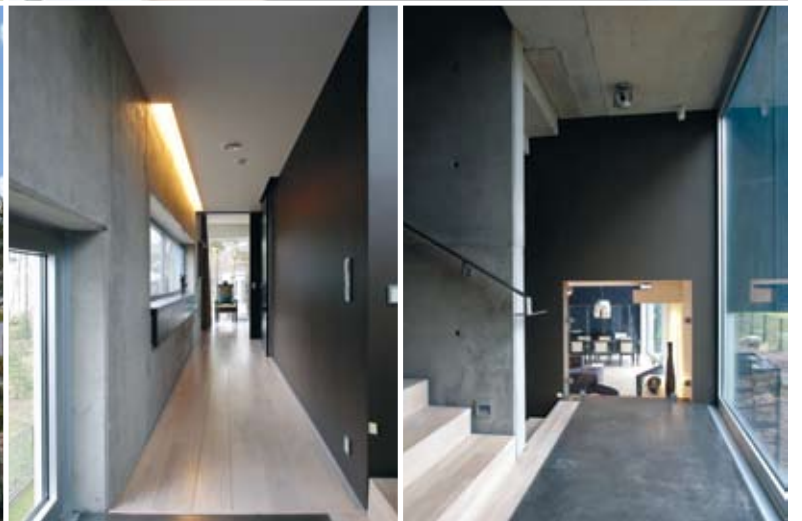
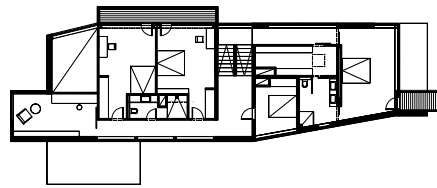
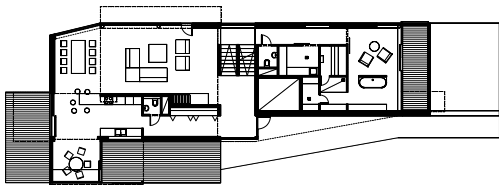
Projekt/ Design: 2006

Valmis/ Completed: 2008

Pindala/ Area: 460m²

078





Golfimaja Jõelähtmel/ Golfing house in Jõelähtme

Arhitekt/ Architect: Andres Siim (AS Siim & Kreis)

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Juta Lember

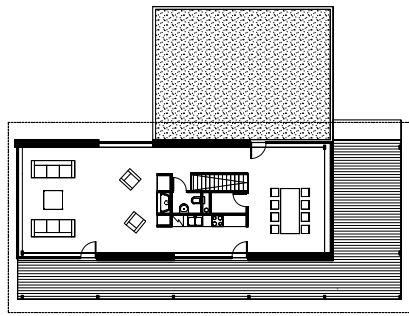
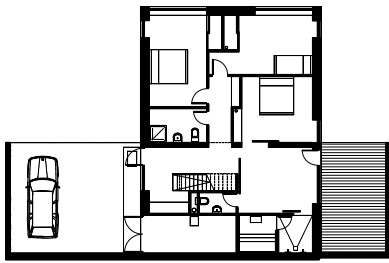
Projekt/ Design: 2007

Valmis/ Completed: 2008

Pindala/ Area: 280m²

079





Eramu Rohuneemes, Sääre tee/ Private residence in Rohuneeme, Sääre Road

Arhitekt/ Architect: Margus Maiste (Maiste Proge OÜ)

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Liis Lindvere (KOKO)

www.koko.ee

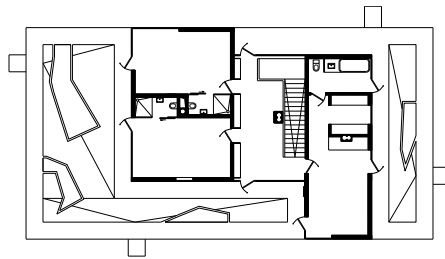
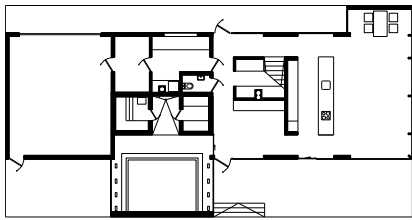
Projekt/ Design: 2005

Valmis/ Completed: 2008

Pindala/ Area: 345m², kasulik pind/ useful area 275m²

080





Eramu Rocca al Mares, Loigu tänaval/ Private residence in Rocca al Mare on Loigu Street. Tallinn

Arhitekt/ Architect: Raul Vaiksoo (AB Raul Vaiksoo)

www.raulvaiksoo.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Raul Vaiksoo, Krista Aren (AB Raul Vaiksoo)

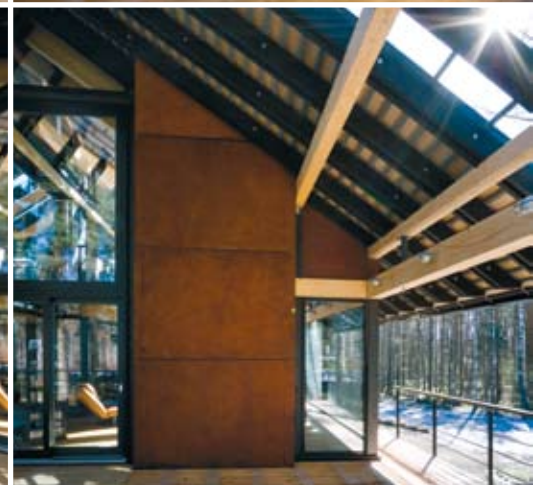
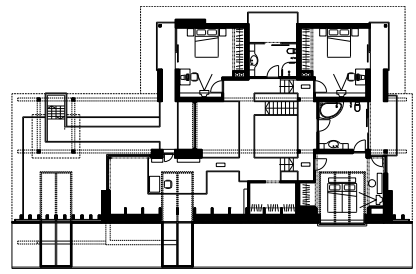
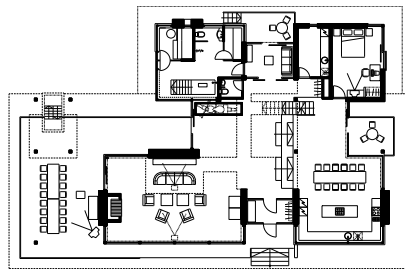
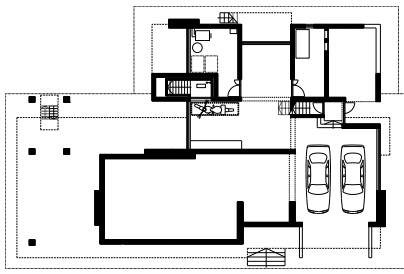
Projekt/ Design: 2007

Valmis/ Completed: 2009

Pindala/ Area: 430m²

081





Maja Heldri külas/ Residence in Heldri Village. Viimsi

Arhitekt/ Architect: Ott Kadarik, Villem Tomiste, Mihkel Tüür (AB Kosmos)

www.kosmoses.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Mari Koger

www.boom.ee

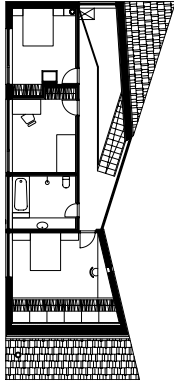
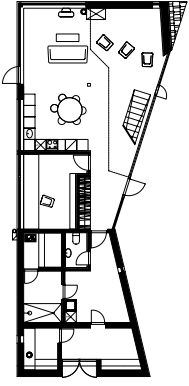
Projekt/ Design: 2003

Valmis/ Completed: 2008

Pindala/ Area: 171m²

082





Villa Draiver Kuressaares/ Villa Draiver in Kuressaare. Saaremaa

Arhitekt/ Architect: Terje Truuma (Õsel Plan OÜ)

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Terje Truuma (Õsel Plan OÜ)

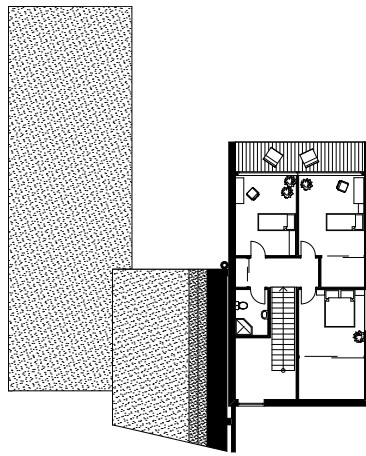
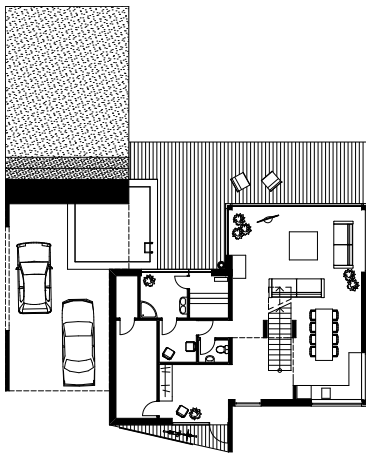
Projekt/ Design: 2007

Valmis/ Completed: 2008

Pindala/ Area: 160m²

083





Vaskvilla Võrus/ Copper Villa in Võru

Arhitekt/ Architect: Karmo Tõra (ROK-Projekt OÜ)

www.rokprojekt.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Terje Kivist, Hillar Mänd

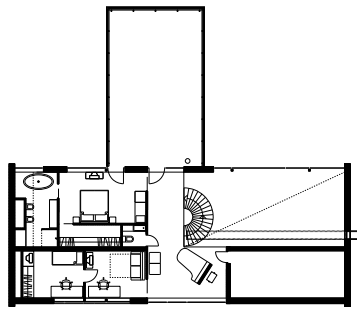
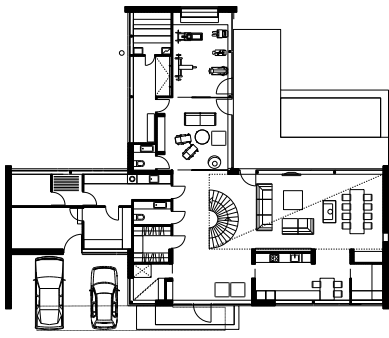
Projekt/ Design: 2006

Valmis/ Completed: 2008

Pindala/ Area: 330m²

084





Eramu Viitnal, Loobu külas/ Private residence in Viitna in Loobu Village

Arhitekt/ Architect: Raul Vaiksoo (AB Raul Vaiksoo)

www.raulvaiksoo.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Raul Vaiksoo (AB Raul Vaiksoo)

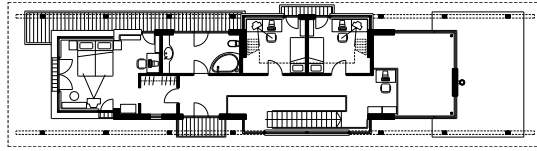
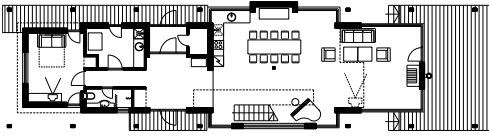
Projekt/ Design: 2006

Valmis/ Completed: 2008

Pindala/ Area: 210m²

085





Eramu Suurupis/ Private residence in Suurupi

Arhitekt/ Architect: Urmas Muru, Peeter Pere, Anna-Maria Erik (Muru & Pere Arhitektid)
www.vamp.ee

Projekt/ Design: 1998, ümberehitus/ reconstruction: 2006-2008

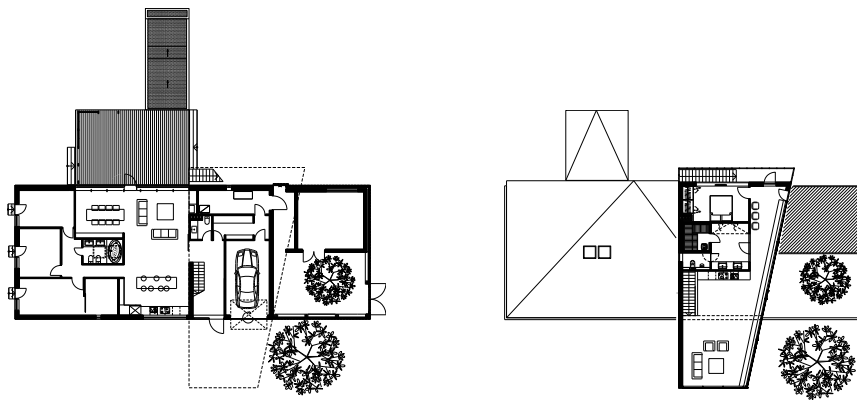
Valmis/ Completed: 1999, ümberehitus/ reconstruction: 2009

Pindala/ Area: 172m², ümberehitusega/ after reconstruction: 302m²

Sisearhitekt ümberehitusel/ Interior Designer during reconstruction: Kaido Kivi, Igor Volkov
www.kiviprojekt.ee

086





Villa Keila-Joal, Meremõisa külas/ Villa in Keila-Joa in Meremõisa Village

Arhitekt/ Architect: Andres Alver (Alver Arhitektid OÜ)

www.ata.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Maile Grünberg, Eliina Grünberg

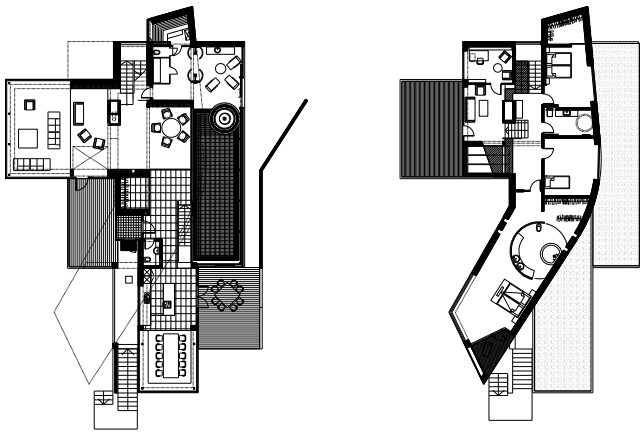
Projekt/ Design: 2007

Valmis/ Completed: 2009

Pindala/ Area: 701m² (kasulik/useful area 450 m²)

087





Eramu Merirahus/ Private residence in Merirahu. Tallinn

Arhitekt/ Architect: Veronika Valk, abiline/ Assistant Kadri Klementi (OÜ Zizi&Yoyo)

www.ziziyoyo.com

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Veronika Valk, abiline/ Assistant Kadri Klementi (OÜ Zizi&Yoyo) + omanik/ client

Maastikuarhitekt/ Landscape Designer: Merilen Mentaal Projekt

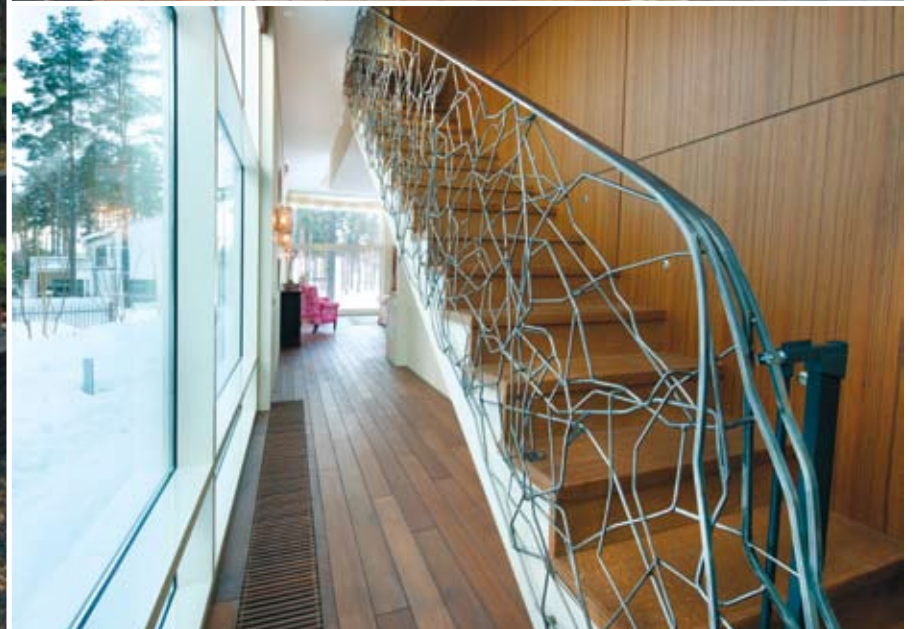
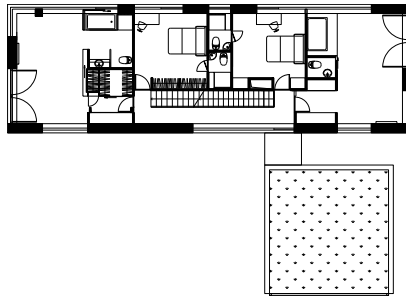
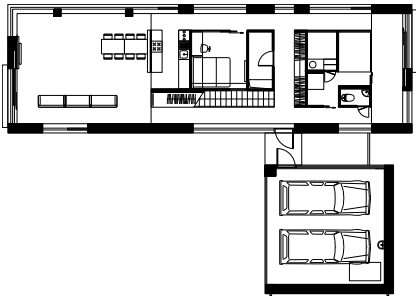
Projekt/ Design: 2007

Valmis/ Completed: 2009

Pindala/ Area: 269m²

088





Eramu Meriväljal/ Private residence in Merivälja. Tallinn

Arhitekt/ Architect: Toomas Tammis (Arhitektuuriagentuur/ALLIANSS ARHITEKTID)

www.arhitektuuriagentuur.ee / www.allianss.eu

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Andres Labi, Janno Roos (Ruumilabor)

www.ruumilabor.ee

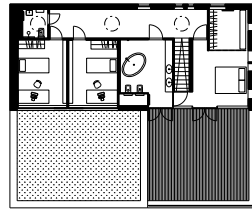
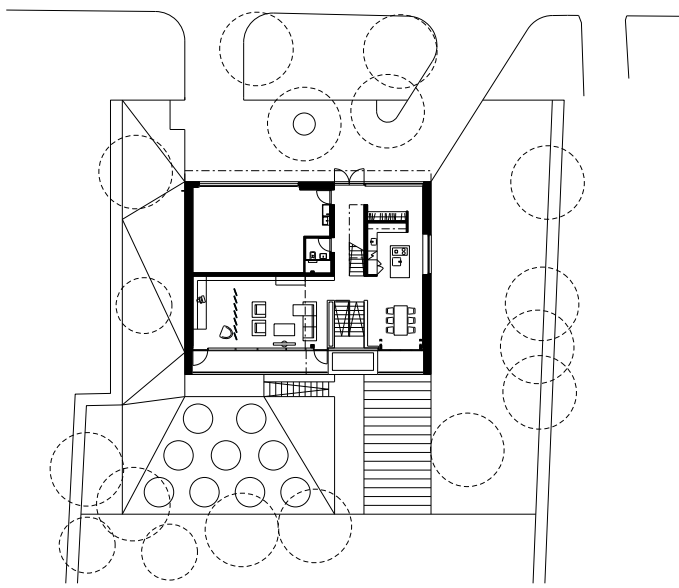
Projekt/ Design: 2006-2007

Valmis/ Completed: 2009

Pindala/ Area: 350m²

089





Eramu Nõmmel Vanemuise tänaval/ Private residence in Nõmme on Vanemuise Street. Tallinn

Arhitekt/ Architect: Madis Eek (AB Eek & Mutso)

www.eekmutso.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Anu Habakukk ja omanikud/ in co-operation with client

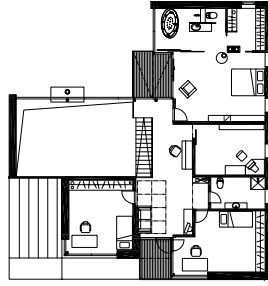
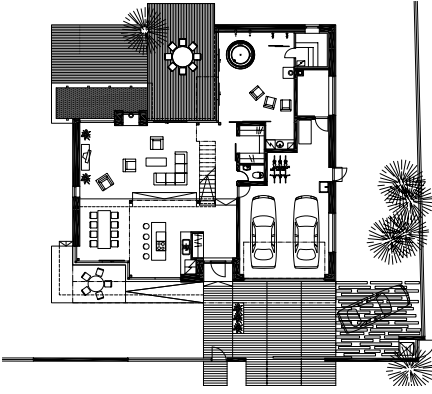
Projekt/ Design: 2006

Valmis/ Completed: 2009

Pindala/ Area: 307m²

090





Vaskmaja Murastes, Kivimaa tänaval/ Copper house in Muraste on Kivimaa Street

Arhitekt/ Architect: Margus Tamm

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Liia Elo, Armas Elo

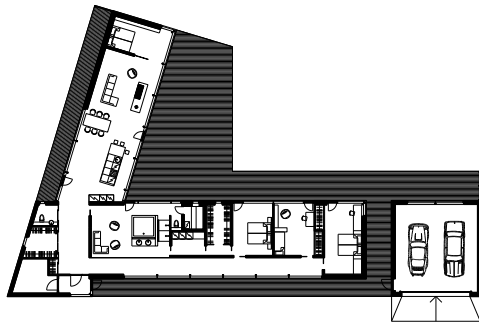
Projekt/ Design: 2007

Valmis/ Completed: 2009

Pindala/ Area: 293m²

091

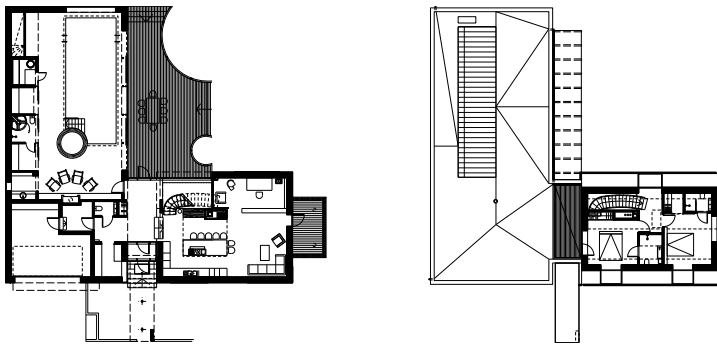




Betoonmaja Pärnus, Kaarli puiesteel/ Concrete house on Kaarli Avenue. Pärnu
Arhitekt/ Architect: Andres Alver, Sven Koppel, Tarmo Laht, Ulla Saar (Andres Alver Arhitektid OÜ)
www.ata.ee
Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Kaire Kemp-Tišler, Ulla Saar, Sven Koppel
Projekt/ Design: 2007
Valmis/ Completed: 2009
Pindala/ Area: 395m² (kasulik/useful area 320m²)

092





Must maja Kakumäel, Säina tänaval/ Black house in Kakumäe, Säina Street. Tallinn

Arhitekt/ Architect: Rein Murula (AB Rein Murula OÜ)

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Hugo Mitt

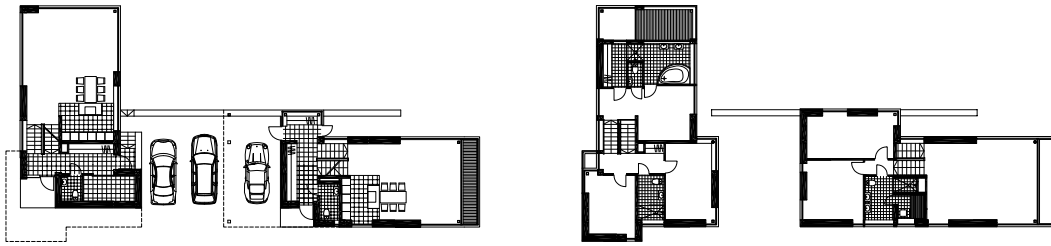
Projekt/ Design: 2007

Valmis/ Completed: 2009

Pindala/ Area: 107m²

093





Villa Nord Aseris/ Villa Nord in Aseri

Arhitekt/ Architect: Maarja Kask, Karli Luik, Ralf Lõoke (AB Salto)

www.salto.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Maris Kerge

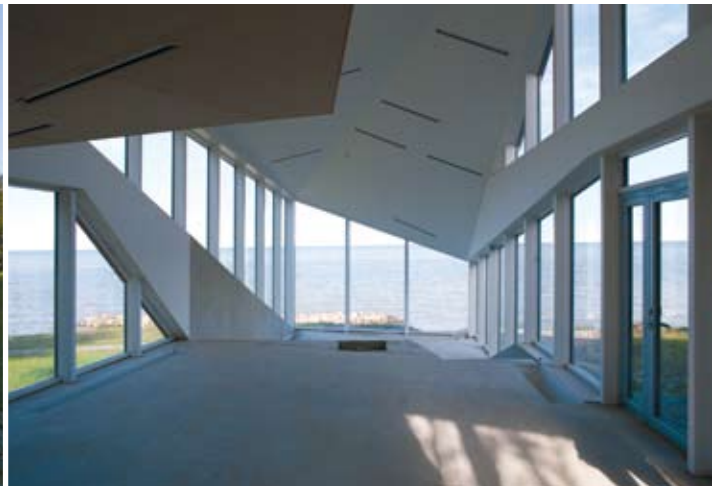
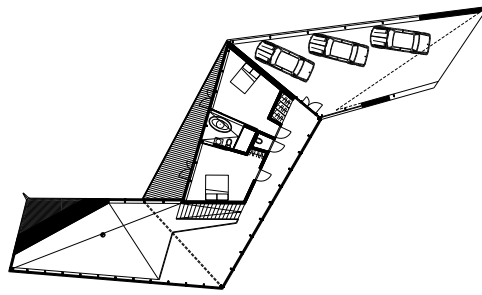
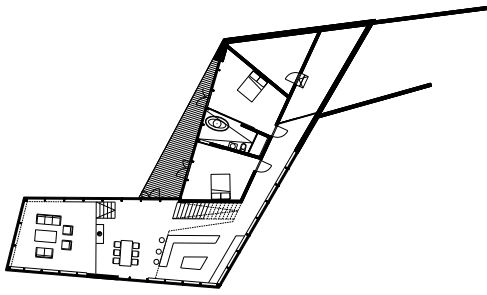
Projekt/ Design: 2006

Valmis/ Completed: 2009

Pindala/ Area: 300m²

094

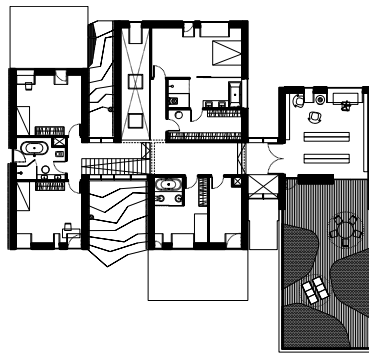
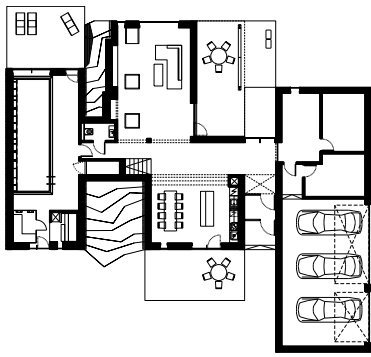




Eramu Merirahus/ Private residence in Merirahu. Tallinn
Arhitekt/ Architect: Lembit-Kaur Stöör, Ülo-Tarmo Stöör (KOKO)
www.koko.ee
Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Liis Lindvere, Raili Paling (KOKO)
Projekt/ Design: 2006
Valmis/ Completed: 2009
Pindala/ Area: 450m²

095





Betoonmaja Meriväljal, Vahtramäe teel/ Concrete house in Merivälja, Vahtramäe Street. Tallinn

Arhitekt/ Architect: Andres Lember (Male maja OÜ)

www.male.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Aet Grigorjev (PINK)

www.pink.ee

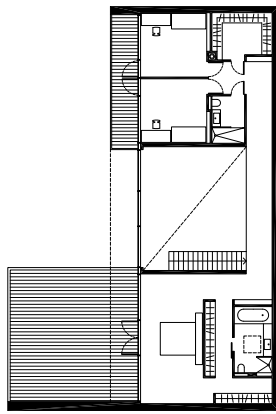
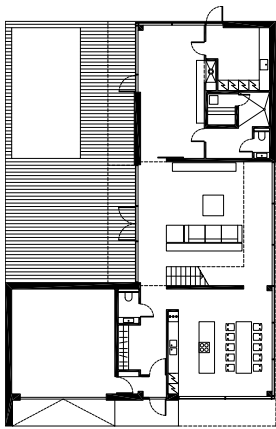
Projekt/ Design: 2007

Valmis/ Completed: 2010

Pindala/ Area: 325m²

096





Suvemaja Hiiumaal, Puliste külas/ Summerhouse in Hiiumaa in Puliste Village

Arhitekt/ Architect: Tiit Trummal (Tiit Trummal Arhitektid)

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Tiit Trummal ja omanik /in cooperation with client

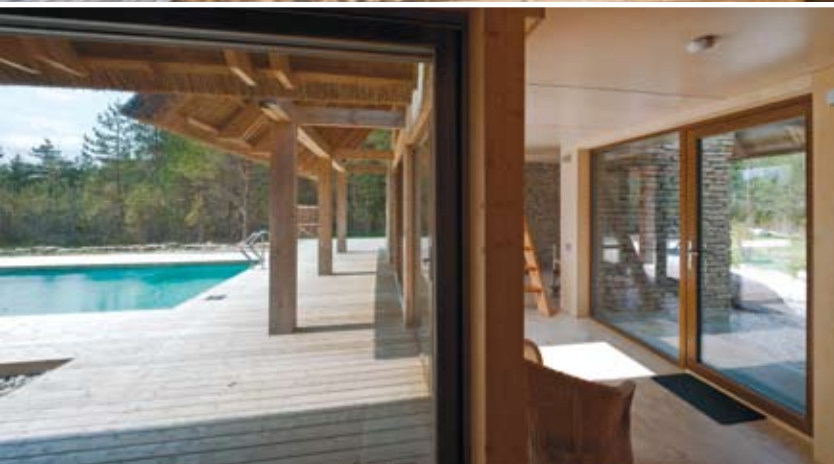
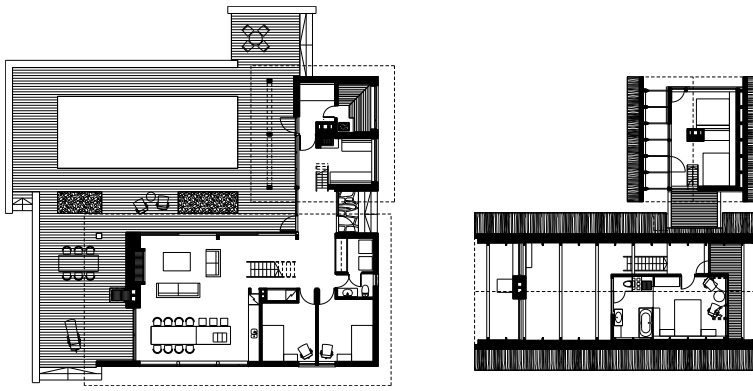
Projekt/ Design: 2008

Valmis/ Completed: 2010

Pindala/ Area: 152m²

097





Must maja Nõmmel, Valguse tänaval/ Black house in Nõmme on Valguse Street. Tallinn

Arhitekt/ Architect: Martin Aunin (EA Reng AS)

www.eareng.ee

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Kaire Kemp-Tišler

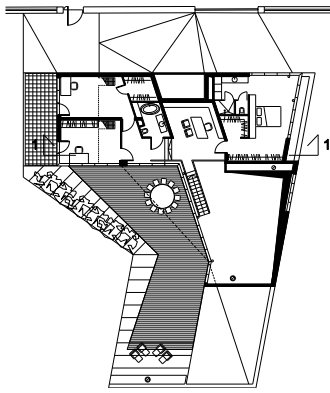
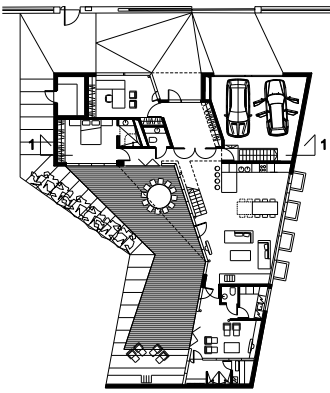
Projekt/ Design: 2007

Valmis/ Completed: 2010

Pindala/ Area: 410m²

098

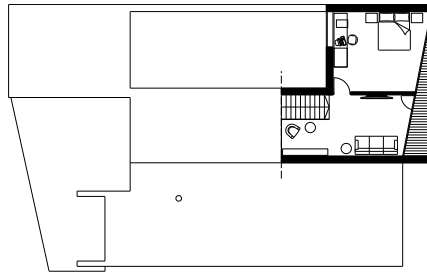
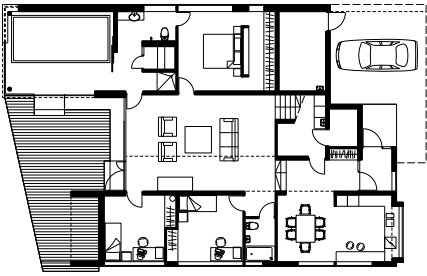




Villa RA Kilu tänaval/ Villa RA on Kilu Street. Tallinn
Arhitekt/ Architect: Gert Sarv (AB November)
Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Gert Sarv, Raina Lillepõld-Gaydon
Projekt/ Design: 2008
Valmis/ Completed: 2010
Pindala/ Area: 265m²

099





Eramu Nõmmel, Edu tänaval/ Private residence in Nõmme, Edu Street. Tallinn

Arhitekt/ Architect: Tiit Trummal (Tiit Trummal Arhitektid)

Sisearhitekt/ Interior Designer: Tiit Trummal (Tiit Trummal Arhitektid)

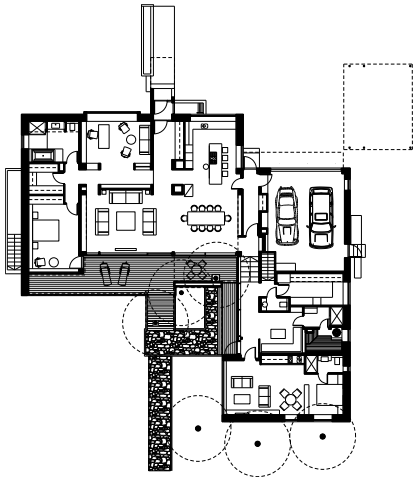
Projekt/ Design: 2009

Valmis/ Completed: 2010

Pindala/ Area: 295m²

100





Eesti / Estonia

RAHVASTIK / POPULATION 1 370 000

ERIPROJEKTIGA ERAMUTE MAHT KOGU ERAMUEHITUSEST /

NUMBER OF UNIQUE DESIGN PRIVATE RESIDENCES FROM ALL PRIVATE RESIDENCES 90%

90%

Eessõna

2010. aastal osaleb Eesti Veneetsia arhitektuuri biennaalil näitusega „100 MAJA / HOUSES“, seades enesele ühe selge eesmärgi – viia kohalik arhitektuuripraktika laiemale vaatajaskonnale ette ning tutvustada Eesti arhitektuuri läbi ühe kitsama valdkonna – eramu arhitektuuri. Osalemine Veneetsia arhitektuuri biennaalil on võimalus tuua laiemale publikule ette oma värskemad, aktuaalsemad, kriitilisemad ja parimad ideed. Siit ammutatakse globaalse arhitektuuri uusimad probleemipüstitused ja võetakse kokku olulisimad nähtused.

Veneetsia XII rahvusvahelise arhitektuuri biennaali üldkuraator Kazuyo Sejima on oma sõnavõttus märkinud, et 2010. aasta biennaal peaks olema arhitektuuri, sellest, kuidas inimesed arhitektuuriga kokku puutuvad ja suhestuvad: „/.../ sellest näitusest saab arhitektuursete võimaluste kogemus, näitamaks, kuidas arhitektuur väljendab uusi elamisvõimalusi ning on loodud erinevate vaatenurkade ning lähenemiste teel. /.../ Ideeks on aidata inimestel suhestuda arhitektuuriga, aidata arhitektuuri suhestuda inimestega ning aidata inimestel suhestuda teineteisega.“

Inimene kohtub arhitektuuriga ehitatud keskkonnas. Kogemus arhitektuurist on osaks igapäevaelust, jagunedes mitmete sfääride ja vastandite vahel: avalik/privaatne, füüsiline/virtuaalne või näiteks moodne/klassikaline. Üks esmatasandeid arhitektuuri kogemiseks on elukeskkond, millest saadav isiklik impulss puudutab kõiki inimesi. Elamu on ikka olnud moodsa arhitektuuri üks lemmikteemasid, illustreerides oma kompaktsuses ja samas keerukuses inimeste suhet keskkonnaga ja selle kujundamise viisi. Eramu loomine omakorda on üheks intiimseimaks arhitektuurivormiks, kus tellija suhe loodavaga on lahutamatu. Elamu arhitektuur oma mitmetahulisuses tõstatab palju küsimusi, peegeldades elavalt ühiskonda ning selle toimemehhanisme.

Kuid miks eramud? Miks peaks just Eesti eramu arhitektuur olema siinses praktikast esile tõstetud ja kõnetama vaatajaid veenvamalt kui ülejäänud ehituskunst? Kas on võimalik, et eramu arhitektuur võtab kokku hoovad, mis tõstavad 1,3-miljonilise rahvaarvuga väikeriigi suurtest naabritest „kõrgemale“? Eramuid on siinses arhitektuurikirjanduses hellitlevalt „eesti arhitektuuri kvaliteedimärgiks“ kutsutud. Siinne ehituskunst erineb suurel määral ülejäänud Euroopast eritellimuste ja tüüpprojektide suhtarvu poolest. Eesti ekspositsiooni ette valmistades sai üheks eesmärgiks

Foreword

In 2010, Estonia is participating at the Venice Biennale of Architecture with an exposition entitled 100 HOUSES, and has thereby set a clear goal for itself – to present local architectural practices to a wider audience and introduce Estonian architectural life through the narrow sphere of private residential architecture. Participation in the Venice Biennale of Architecture provides the opportunity to present our freshest, most topical, critical and best ideas to a wider audience. The most current problems of global architectural life are thereby established and the most important phenomena are summarized. .

Kazuyo Sejima, the general curator of the exhibition, has said that the 2010 Biennale should be about how people and architecture come in contact and relate, “This exhibition will be an experience of architecture possibilities, to understand how architecture expresses new ways of living, about an architecture created by different values and approaches. /.../ “The idea is to help people relate to architecture, help architecture relate to people and help people relate to themselves”.

Architecture is encountered by people throughout the built-up environment. The experience of architecture is part of everyday life, divided between many spheres and contrasts: public/private, physical/virtual and modern/classical. One of the initial stages in the experience of architecture is the life environment, which provides personal impulses that affect everyone. The private residence has always been a favorite topic for modern architecture, illustrating in its compactness and simultaneous complexity, people's relationships with their environment and the way to shape it. The creation of private residences is also one of the most intimate forms of architecture, in which the client's relationship with that which is being created is indivisible. Private residential architecture with its multifaceted nature raises many questions by graphically reflecting the society and its operational mechanisms.

But why private residences? Why should the emphasis be placed on Estonia's residential architecture and why should it speak to the viewers more convincingly than other type of architecture? Is it possible that residential architecture summarizes all the currents that raise this small country, with a population of only 1.3 million, “higher” than its large neighbors? In local architectural literature, private residences have repeatedly been affectionately called “the quality mark of Estonian

tuua välja nn kataloogimajade ja unikaalprojekti põhjal valminud eramute vaheline suhtarv. Taoline eesmärk osutus aga võrdlemisi keerukaks, sest puudub vastav ametlik statistika. Nii Eestis kui ka mujal Euroopas on võimalik välja võtta statistiline näitaja ehitusprojektide ja kasutuslubade väljastamise kohta, kuid kas ehitusluba on antud tüüp- või eriprojekti põhjal, seda andmestik ei täpsusta. Seetõttu pöördusime oma küsimuses erinevate Eesti linnaarhitektide poole, et saada teada asjaga otseselt seotud inimeste erialast hinnangut.

Eesti tulemuseks oli väga väike tüüpprojektide osakaal. Võib oletada, et vaid kuni 10% siinsetest eramutest on nn kataloogimajad. Ei saa küll üldistada, et ülejäänud 90% esindab absoluutset esmaklassilist eramuarhitektuuri, kuid niivõrd suurest kogusest tõuseb siiski esile arvestatav hulk kvaliteetset ehituskunsti. See näitab selgelt ära eestlaste suhtumise kodu loomisesse. Oma maja ehitatakse ideega, et see peab kestma põlvest põlve, eramu projekteerimisega on seotud suured ootused ja ideaalid. Aastakümnete jooksul põhjalikult väljaarendatud tüüpprojektide-turu rõngas on aga mitmed Skandinaaviamaad. Kataloogimaju eelistav käitumine peegeldab tunduvalt pragmaatilisemat suhtumist. Eramu on turukaup, sellel peab olema ka arvestatav järelväärtus turul, et maja saaks võimalik kiirelt, mugavalt ning vastavalt „keskmisele maitsele“ müüa. Eestlane on sellega võrreldes tunduvalt alalhoidlikum ja suhtub oma maja ehitusse rohkem isiklikust maitsest lähtudes.

Selleks, miks Eestis valmib rahvaarvu ja ehitustegevust aluseks võttes niivõrd suur hulk unikaalprojekti põhjal eramuid, on mitmeid põhjuseid. Noore ühiskonnana on siin tegutsemas palju noori arhitekte, kellel on võrreldes vanemate Euroopa riikidega olnud lihtsam tööturule siseneda, samuti on palju noori tellijaid, kes on valmis eksperimenteerima, olles vabamad stampettekujutustest ja -soovidest. Märkimisväärseks saab välja tuua, et raamatusse valitud sajast eramust on projekteerimise hetkel vähemalt pooled tehtud alla 40-aastaste arhitektide poolt. Eritellimuste kasuks räägib ka ühekülgne ja noor, veel täielikult väljaarenemata tüüpimajade turg.

Eesti eramuehituse oluliseks iseloomustajaks on ka kultuuriline eripära ja järjepidevus, mis sai alguse noore vastloodud vabariigi ideaalidest ja oma rahvusest noorte arhitektide kasutamisega 1920.-30. aastatel, jätkus kultuurilise vastandumisena nõukogude-perioodil ning sai uue hoo taasiseseisvunud riigis, kus unikaalse eramaja omamine sai ühtmoodi reklaamitud nii ideaalelu mudeliks, turukaubaks kui ka eksperimenteerimispinnaks. Nagu võib lugeda Triin Ojari artiklist, pole Eestis ilmselt kunagi räägitud nii palju kinnisvaraärist, kodukujundusest, ümberehitamisest ja kõigest muust eluasemega seonduvast kui viimase kümne aasta jooksul.

architecture”. Local building practices differ greatly from the rest of Europe in terms of the proportion of special commissions and standardized projects. While preparing the Estonian exposition, one of the objectives became to highlight the ratio between the number of “catalogue houses” and residences based on specially commissioned projects. Achieving this goal turned out to be relatively complicated due to the lack of relevant official statistics. In Estonia and elsewhere in Europe, it is possible to obtain statistical data regarding the number of building projects and occupancy permits, but the data does not specify whether the permits were issued for buildings based on standardized or custom projects. Therefore, we approached various city architects in Estonia in order to gather the professional opinions of the people who deal directly with the issue.

The result in Estonia was a very small percentage of standardized projects. One can surmise that only about 10% of local private residences are “catalogue houses”. Of course, one cannot assume that the remaining 90% represent absolutely first-class residential architecture, but a considerable number of high-quality architecture still emerges from such a large number of projects. However, this clearly indicates the attitude of Estonians toward the creation of their homes. One builds a house with the idea that it will last for generations; great expectations and ideals are tied to the design of a private residence. In the course of several decades, several Scandinavian countries have become encompassed by a very developed market of standardized projects. The preference of catalogue houses to special projects demonstrates a much more pragmatic attitude compared to Estonians. Private residences are market goods and they must have appreciable resale value so that houses can be sold quickly and conveniently and satisfy “average tastes”. In comparison, Estonians are considerably more conservative and relate to the construction of their houses on a more personal basis.

There are many reasons why there are such a large number of specially commissioned residences in Estonia based on the population and construction activity. As a young society, there are many young architects working here, for whom it is simpler to enter the labor market than in the older European countries. At the same time, there are also many young clients who are ready to experiment, who are free of clichéd concepts and wishes. It is worth noting that of the hundred residences included in this book, at least half were designed by architects who were under 40 at that time that the buildings were designed. Private commissions are also encouraged by the one-sided, young and still totally undeveloped standardized housing market.

Eesmärgiga näidata eramuarhitektuuri ajaloolist järjepidevust ja unikaalset positsiooni kohalikus arhitektuurielus, on raamatusse ja näitusele valitud saja eramu hulgas ka valik ikoonilisema tähendusega eramuid esimese Eesti Vabariigi perioodist ning nõukogude ajajärgust. Põhirõhk on aga asetatud 21. sajandile, luues esmakordselt niivõrd mahuka ülevaate Eesti eramuarhitektuuri paremikust. Seetõttu saab raamatut vaadelda kui visiitkaarti, mis suunatud väljapoole Eesti arhitektuuri reklaamimiseks, kuid teisalt ka kogumikku meile endile, peegeldades arenguid ja otsinguid parema elukeskkonna poole. Oluline on täheldada, et suure majanduskasvu tingimustes on tänaseks valminud kriitiline hulk eramuid, mis annab üleüldse võimaluse niivõrd mastaapseks vahekokkuvõtteks. Raamatu ja näituse ettevalmistamiseks tutvusid autorid sadade erinevate eramutega üle Eesti, saades nii võimaluse kaalutletud valikuks. Teema sügavamaid tagamaid ning seoseid Põhjamaade ning ajalooga avavad raamatus ilmuvad kaks artiklit, mille autoriteks on arhitektuuriteadlane ja arhitektuuriajakirja „Maja“ peatoimetaja Triin Ojari ning arhitektuuriajaloolane Carl-Dag Lige.

Näituse autorid Kalle Vellevoog, Tiiu Truus, Martin Pedanik ja Karen Jagodin soovivad tänada toetuse ja abi eest Eesti Kultuurkapitali, Eesti Kultuuriministeeriumi ning Eesti Arhitektuurikeskust. Samuti suured tänusõnad kõikidele arhitektidele, fotograafidele ja maja omanikele, kelle kaasabita oleks sadat eramut hõlmavat projekti olnud võimatu vedada.

Karen Jagodin

näituse kuraator ja raamatu toimetaja

Another noteworthy aspect of Estonian private residential construction is its distinct cultural nature and continuity. This got its start from the utilization of the ideals of the young, newly established republic by young local architects in the 1920s and 30s, continued as a cultural contrast during the Soviet period, and gained new momentum in the re-independent state, where the ownership of a unique home also became a model of the advertised ideal of life, a market commodity and grounds for experimentation. As Triin Ojari says in her article, “Probably, never before in Estonia have the real estate business, home decorating, renovation and everything else related to one’s home been discussed as much as they have during the last ten years.”

In order to demonstrate the historical continuity and unique position of private residential architecture in the local architectural scene, the book and exhibition includes private residences with special iconic meaning from the period of the first Estonian Republic and the Soviet era. However, the main emphasis is placed on the 21st century, thereby creating such a voluminous overview of the best of Estonian residential architecture for the first time. Therefore, the book can be viewed as a calling card, which is directed outward as an advertisement for Estonian architecture, but also as a collection for us that records developments and the pursuit of a better human environment. It is also important to note that great economic growth created the conditions for the building of a critical number of residences that provides the opportunity for such a large-scale interim summary. During the preparation of the book and exhibition, the authors familiarized themselves with hundreds of different private residences throughout Estonia, thereby gaining the opportunity to make a well-considered selection. The deeper background of the topic and connections to the Nordic countries and history are explored in two articles - one is authored by Triin Ojari, architectural scholar and editor-in-chief of the architectural magazine, *Maja*, and the other by architectural historian Carl-Dag Lige.

The authors of the exhibition Kalle Vellevoog, Tiiu Truus, Martin Pedanik and Karen Jagodin wish to thank the Cultural Endowment of Estonia, Estonian Ministry of Culture and the Estonian Centre of Architecture for their support and help. Sincere thanks also go to all the architects, photographers and homeowners without whose help it would have been impossible to manage a project that involves one hundred residences.

Karen Jagodin

Editor and Exhibition Curator

Eesti eramajad: kolm vaadet

Triin Ojari

Kui Eesti 2000. aastal esimest korda Veneetsia arhitektuuribiennaalil osales, oli teemaks „Simulacrum City“ – apoteoos siinse sündiva linnakeskkonna näivusele ja simuleerimiskunstile, kollaažlik fotoprojekt Tallinna kihtidest, lappidest ja aukudest, mis kõik mähitud uuest kapitalistlikust korrast ajendatud õnneuima. Klaasmajad, kõrghooned, hiidreklaamid... Nüüd, kümme aastat hiljem, on skaala väiksem, vaatepunkt sihitud madalamale ja konkreetsemale, urbanistlikust simulatsiooniutoopiast on saanud lugu privaatselt ja oma originaalsuses elitaarsest eramajast. Eesti esitab “päris”-eramud oma vormi- ja maitsenüansside ja kapriisidega. 100 maja nii, nagu nad on. Aga seda magusam on nood “parimatest parimad” kodud pihtide vahele võtta, rääkida neist kui ühiskonna peeglitest või siis kui etappidest Eesti kontekstis jätkuvalt nii olulise vormi- ja maitsenüansside arengus. Ja ehkki näitusel jääb prevaleerima puhas vorm ja elust äralõigatud ilu, on kaasaja eramu vältimatult urbanistlik nähtus, sotsiaalsesse ja infrastruktuursesse võrgustikesse haaratud sõlm. Järgnevalt mõned vaatepunktid sõlmede lahti harutamiseks.

Sümptomaatiline maja

Kahtlemata on ehitatud keskkond hea alus mõistmaks ühiskonna meelsust, inimeste argikäitumist, väärtushinnanguid ja lõppeks riigi ruumipoliitikat. Ütle mulle, kus sa elad, ja ma tean, kes sa oled... Ilmselt pole Eestis kunagi nii palju kinnisvaraärast, kodukujundusest, ümberehitamisest ja kõigest muust eluasemega seonduvast räägitud kui viimase kümne aasta jooksul. Eelkõige pealinna Tallinnasse, aga ka teistesse linnadesse ehitati sadu uusi kortermaju, kinnisvaraäri kasvas käsikäes pankade laenukampaniatega, hinnanguliselt 30 000 inimest kolisid nelja-viie buumiaastaga Tallinnast välja tühjadele põldudele rajatud uuselamurajoonidesse – jalad sai alla Eesti oma suburbia.

Eramaja on läbi aja olnud moodsa arhitektuuri lemmik, omamoodi katselabor. Eestis saame rääkida Teise maailmasõja eelsest tugevast funktsionalismitraditsioonist, hiljem nõukogudeaegsest vastandumisest kehtivale massiühiskonnale privaatruumi originaalsuse abil. Ja loomulikult vaba ja ülbe uus iseseisvusaeg, mil eramajast äärelinnas sai ühte-aegu nii turukaup, reklaamitud ideaalelu mudel kui vaba pinnas eksperimenteerimiseks. Kas viimase kümne aastaga

Estonia's Private Residences: Three Views

Triin Ojari

When Estonia first participated in the Venice Biennale of Architecture in 2000, the theme was “Simulacrum City” – an apotheosis of simulation art and the visual aspects of the urban environment that was then being created here – a collage-like photo project comprising Tallinn’s layers, patches and gaps, all wrapped in the intoxication of happiness prompted by the new capitalist order. Glass houses, high-rise buildings, giant advertisements... Now ten years later, the scale is smaller, and the view is directed at things that are lower and more concrete. An urbanistic simulation utopia has become a story of private residences that are elitist in their originality. Estonia is displaying “real” private residences with their esthetics of form, nuances of taste and whims. One hundred houses, as they really are. Therefore it is all the sweeter to cast a critical eye on these homes, which are the “best of the best”; to speak of them as the mirrors of society or as stages in the development of the esthetics of form, which, in the Estonian context, continues to be so important. Moreover, although pure form and isolated beauty prevails at the exhibition, the contemporary residence is inevitably an urbanistic phenomenon, a knot of social and infrastructural networks. The following are some viewpoints for unraveling these knots.

A symptomatic house

Undoubtedly, the built-up environment is a good basis for understanding the mentality of a society, people’s everyday behavior, values, and also the government’s spatial policies. Tell me where you live and I know who you are... Probably, never before in Estonia, have the real estate business, home decorating, renovation and everything else related to one’s home been discussed as much as they have during the last ten years. Hundreds of new apartment buildings have been built – primarily in the capital of Tallinn, but also in other cities. The real estate business grew hand-in-hand with the banks’ loan campaigns. In the course of four to five boom years, an estimated 30,000 people moved out of Tallinn into new residential developments that were built onto empty fields – Estonia’s own suburbia was created.

Through time, private residences have been the favorites of modern architecture, a kind of test lab. In Estonia, we can speak of a strong, pre-World War II functionalist tradition and using originality in one’s private space

kerkinud erakordselt rikkalik kogum originaalseid eramaju on eestlaste majahaiguse sümptom, tunnus süvenevast individualismist ning isikuvabadusest? Süмптоomaatilised majad ja diagnoositavad käitumismudelid? Siinsel eramaja-kultusel on palju loogilisi põhjuseid – noore ühiskonna noored tellijad ja arhitektid, nii projekteerijate kui ka majakruntide taskukohane hind, ühekülgne tüüpimajade turg, omavalitsuste vabameelne (kohati ennasthävitatav) planeerimispoliitika ning lödvad ettekirjutused elamurajoonide osas, lisaks ilmselt mitmed n-ö kultuurilisest käitumisest tulenevad eelistused, sealhulgas näiteks harjumus tellida arhitektilt, olla kursis kaasaegse ehitustegevusega, “läänelike” ruumistandardite ja vormiliste eeskujude olulisus jne. Üldiselt üksikule liikudes võiks öelda, et Eesti eramu on kõige laiemalt siinse neoliberaalse majanduspoliitika vili, ja kitsamalt, erialasiseselt võttes alles kujunemisjärgus olevate vormikaanonite paljususe tulem. Noore riigi sünd ja siinse elukeskkonna kujunemine 1990. aastate lõpul ning uue sajandi alul jäi perioodi, mil kogu maailm revideeris oma seni tugevat riiklikku ehituspoliitikat, mil globaalse majanduse toel tugevnev erakapital hõivas aina uusi positsioone nii linnaplaneerimises kui arhitektuuris ning imidžiloomele keskendunud meediamaailm mõjutas nii arhitekti staatust, ehituskunsti vormilisi tõekspidamisi kui ka vau!-efekti ihalevat linnamajandust rohkem kui kunagi varem. Liberalismi põhimõteteks on klassikalise peetud individuaalset autonoomiat, turumajanduse pidamist tõhusaimaks ühiskondliku korralduse vahendiks ning mittesekkuvat riiki. Rahvusriik on oma hoobasid lödvendanud ja delegeerinud mitmed kohustused allpool asetsevatele võimustruktuuridele, sh suuresti majanduslikule eliidile. Eestist, buumiaastatel end Ida-Euroopa tiigriga võrrelda armastanud riigist, sai neoliberaalne unistustemaa, mille investeerimissõbralik kliima baseerus jõulisel riiklike varade mahamüümisel ning Skandinaavia pankade laenu rahal. Tallinnas kui kõige suuremas ja olulisemas keskuses on nende aastate jooksul märgata kolmandatki liberalismiga kaasnevat sümptomit – linnapoliitika eesmärgiks on saanud mobiliseerida linnaruum kui turumajandusliku kasvu areen, linnaruumi käsitletakse eelkõige (kinnisvara)ärina. Juba eelpool mainitud tugev suburbaniseerumine on enesestmõistetavalt selle äri ühekülgseuse parimaid näiteid – ehituskruntidest või juba hoonestatud majabokside müük ilma kohustuseta rajada maanteid või sotsiaalset infrastruktuuri, ilma linnapoolsete analüüsideta valglinnastumise mõjudest või hoopis alternatiivist tihendada kesklinna.

Seega on üsna lihtne tõmmata siduv joon siinse kirjeldatud liberalistliku maailmamudeli ja eramajade buumi vahele. Viiskümmend aastat nõukogude süsteemi, mis nullis eraehituse pea täielikult ja kolis kogu rahva nii maal kui linnas mitmekordsetesse paneelmajadesse, jättis

to contrast with the mass society of the Soviet era. Of course, there is also the free and arrogant period of restored independence, when a private house in the suburbs became a market commodity, an advertised model of the ideal life, as well as an empty space for experimenting. Is the exceptionally rich collection of private residences that have been built in the last ten years a symptom of the Estonians' house sickness, or a sign of increased individualism and personal freedom? Are they symptomatic houses or diagnosable behavioral models? There are many logical reasons for the private house cult – the young clients and architects of a young society, the affordability of designers and building lots, a lopsided market of standardized houses, the broad-minded (sometimes self-destructive) planning policies of local governments, as well as the lax regulation of residential areas. In addition, there are apparently many preferences that are based on so-called “cultural behavior”, including the habit of working with an architect, being up to date on modern building trends, the importance of “Western” space standards and form-related models, etc. Moving from the general to the specific, one could say that, in the broadest sense, the Estonian private residence is the fruit of local neoliberal economic policies, while viewed more narrowly, in the professional sense it could be seen to result from the multitude of form canons, which are still in the developmental stage. The birth of the young nation and development of the local human environment at the end of the 1990s and the beginning of the new century, occurred during a period when the entire world was revising its hitherto strong governmental building policy, and when, with the support of the global economy, private capital was increasingly assuming new positions in both urban planning and architecture. At the same time, the media world, which was focused on image creation, had a greater than ever influence on the status of the architect, the spatial dogmas of the buildings arts, as well as the urban economy that craves the wow! effect. The keystones of liberalism have classically been considered to be individual autonomy, the belief and that a market economy is the most efficient means of social organization and the state should interfere as little as possible. The nation-state has released its levers and delegated many of its obligations to lower ranking power structures, including to a great extent to the financial elite. Estonia, which loved to portray itself as an East European tiger during the boom years, became a neoliberal dreamland, with an investment-friendly climate that was based on the vigorous sale of national assets and loan money from Scandinavian banks. During those years, a third symptom of liberalism was also detectable in Tallinn – the largest and most important center. The goal of urban policy became the mobilization of urban space as an arena for the growth of the market economy,

endast maha ääretu nõudluse kaasaegse eluaseme järele. Lisaks oli toonane linna koondunud ehitustegevus jätnud põllumaaks ka vägagi linna lähedal asuvad vabad alad. Kinnisvaraäri sai hoo sisse 1990. aastate lõpul: esialgu üksikute, aia ja tõkkepuuga piiratud elamurajoonide näol, mida hoolimata odavatele kataloogimajadele häbenematult Eesti eliidi unistuste kodurajooniks nimetati; hiljem tuli massiline kruntide müük vabadusega ehitada sinna sisuliselt milline maja tahes, veelgi hiljem, kuumadel buumiaastatel kerkisid suburbiasse juba suured kortermajad ja tihedad ridamajade read. Nii arendajate ärikasum kui ka inimeste arusaam äärelinna võludest ja valudest kasvas võrdelise kiirusega. Halvustavad väljendid äärelinna põldudele rajatud “pappmajadest” ja “lollideküladest” on hoogu saanud eriti nüüd, paar aastat pärast hullumeelseid ehitusaastaid, mil inimesed nimetatud aastatel linnaga toimunule kriitilisemalt tagasi vaatavad.

Lääne kolleegid on siinset ehitustegevust ja arhitektide tegutsemisvabadust vaadates seda tihti stiihiaks või siis eksperimentaalseks laboratooriumiks nimetanud – võib-olla kord saja aasta jooksul avanevaks võimaluseks kasutada ära valitsevat reguleerimatust ning individuaalset vabaduseiha. Võib-olla väga lähedalt vaadates, valitud eramajades loodud arhitektuurseid vorme ja ruumilisi minikeskkondi jälgides ongi see potentsiaal maksimumilähedaselt realiseerunud – muu hulgas pole vähetähtis siin asjaolu, et reeglina on need majad n-ö endale ehitatud, hoolikalt läbimõeldud rätsepatöö –, laiemas linnaehituslikus plaanis on domineeriv erasektori mõjuvõim paraku jätnud nende aastate jooksul selge jälje ärilisest kasumlikkusest, mitte teadlikust soovist luua inimesi ja arhitektuuri uudsel ja demokraatlikul moel ühendavast avalikust ruumist.

Moodsad majad

Ülesehitatavale riigile omast uudsuseiha ning oma selge (arhitektuurse) vormikaanoni puudumist võib tõlgendada ka väga lihtsalt soovina olla moodne. Soov läänit jäljendada, ammutada eeskujusid klassikaks muutunud arhitektuurist ja kujundusvõtetest – aga ka mitte kaugemalt kui 1920.-1930. aastate modernism – on seletatav nii Eesti geograafilise kuulumisega lihtsa elegantsi poolest tuntud Põhjamaade kultuuriruumi kui ka noore ühiskonna alateadliku sooviga kas alustada täiesti puhtalt lehelt ja nullida kogu eelnev arhitektuurne leksikon kui iganenud või siis äärmisel juhul vaadata tagasi eelmisesse iseseisvusaega ja tunnistada 1930. aastate funktsionalistlik arhitektuurikeel meie arhitektuurseks inimõiguseks.

Tänases Eesti elamuehituses on nn valge modernism väga populaarne: arhitektide veendumuse kohaselt on see

and urban space was treated primarily as a (real estate) business. The vigorous suburbanization mentioned above is obviously one of the best examples of the one-sidedness of this business – the sale of building lots or house shells without the obligation to build roads or social infrastructure, without any analysis by the city of the impact of the urban sprawl or the densification of the city center as an alternative.

Therefore, it is quite simple to draw a connective line between the liberal world model described here and the boom of private residential construction. Fifty years of the Soviet system, which almost completely destroyed private building and moved the entire nation into multi-storied panelized houses in the country and the city, left behind a pent-up demand for modern dwellings. In addition, the fact that at that time construction activity was concentrated in the cities, left expanses of empty space adjacent to the cities. The real estate business got its start at the end of the 1990s – initially in the form of solitary residential areas surrounded by fences and barriers that, regardless of their inexpensive catalogue houses, were shamelessly called the Estonian elites’ dream neighborhoods. Later, the large-scale sale of building lots was accompanied by the freedom to essentially build any kind of house you like. And even later, during the hottest boom years, large apartment buildings and dense rows of attached houses started to be built in suburbia. Thus, the developers’ financial profits and people’s understandings of the charms and pains of life on the outskirts of the city increased with proportional speed. Disparaging remarks about the “cardboard houses” and “villages of fools” built on the suburban fields have become more frequent. Especially now, when a few years has elapsed since the crazy construction years, and people are looking back critically at the events in the city during the intervening years. .

Observing the local construction activity and the architectural freedom, Western colleagues often describe it as wantonness or an experimental laboratory. As an opportunity that occurs maybe once in a hundred years to take advantage of the prevalent disorganization and individual desire for freedom. Perhaps, by making a close examination, by examining the architectural forms and spatial mini-environments that were created in selected private residences, we can see that this potential may even been realized close to the maximum. Here, we should note that it is not unimportant that these houses are “custom-built”, carefully considered tailoring jobs – unfortunately during these years, the dominant impact of the private sector left a clear imprint of financial profitability in the broader town planning context, rather than a conscious desire to create people and architecture in a fresh and democratic way from a connective public space.

stiil “ennast juba tõestanud”, kinnisvaraarendajatele sobib lihtsavormiliste majade ökonoomne ehitusviis ning rajooni lihtne ühtlane ilme. Ka kultuuriline taust on soodus – moodsad majad ongi juba esimesest iseseisvusajast saadik need “meie omad”, noore riigina ning Skandinaaviaga sarnaneda tahtjatena on uusmodernismi esteetika (lihtsus) ja moraal (tagasihoidlik konservatism) meie jaoks õiged. Tellijate ambitsioone on keerulisem kaardistada, enamik originaalprojekti tellijaist teevad arhitektivaliku teadlikult, n-ö käekirjaga kursis olles. Kui 1920. aastate Euroopas oli küsimus veel vähestes unikaalsetes villades – tellijate varanduslikku seisuga ja ühiskondlikku positsiooni arvestades sai rääkida eliidi arhitektuurist ja eksklusiivsest maitseotsustusest –, siis kaasajal on valitute asemel tegu massiga, innovatiivsusele viitav žest on asendunud paikaloksunud märksüsteemiga. Moodne, ent mitte liiga pealetükkiv ega originaalne. Vormikeel, mis kinnisvaraäri paisudes üksikuist villadest tunduvalt madalamasse hinnaklassi ja tervete rajoonideni jõudis.

Loomulikult on valgete majade esteetika lahutamatu seotud meediaga. Kuidas ja mida me moodsaks peame, kuidas kujunevad meie maitse-eelistused, millest me unistame – kõik see maailm on suures osas meie jaoks “toodetud”, konstrueeritud. Aina enam räägitakse kaasaegse elamustööstuse tähtsusest ning arhitektuur, sisekujundus ja disain on selle olulised osad – erialad, mille unikaalsus ning eristumine sobituvad orgaaniliselt personaalsust ning üksiolemist kultiveerivasse ühiskonda. Meediasõltlastena tarbime meile pakutavat kuvandit moodsast elukeskkonnast, usume ajakirjakodude igavesse puhtusse ja sätitud mööblivalikusse ning globaalne tarbimispaine paneb meid ka oma kodudes kriitiliselt ringi vaatama, uuendusi tegema – enam valgust ja moodsust!

Maastikmajad

Kazyo Sejima tõstatab tänavuse arhitektuuribiennaaliga *People meet in architecture* vana küsimuse: kas arhitektuur suudab peegeldada kaasaega kogu oma uudsuses ja seda selgemaks teha? Ta usub, et arhitektuuril on suur roll inimestevaheliste suhete kujundamisel ning arhitektuuri ootab ees samasugune sõltumatu vabadus, mis on omane kaasaegsele kultuurile tervikuna.

Sellise arhitektuuri võtmesõnaks on nii koha kui ka nõutud programmi kriitiline analüüs, selle uuendamise nn virtuaalse masina ehk diagrammi abil – need majad ei mahuta pelgalt funktsionaalseid tegevusi, vaid on ülesehitatud ruumikogemusele, liikumise suunamisele, uue kvaliteedi tekitamisele. Moodne elu näib üha vähem vajavat spetsiifilist ruumilist vormi ning kesta –

Modern houses

The desire for novelty typical of a developing country and the lack of a clear (architectural) canon can simply be interpreted a wish to be modern. The wish to imitate the West, to absorb the examples of classical architectural and design techniques – but no further back than the modernism of the 1920s and 30s - can be explained by Estonia's geographical affiliation with the Nordic cultural space, which is known for its simple elegance; also by the young society's unconscious wish to start from a totally clean slate and eliminate the entire old and outdated architectural lexicon; or in the extreme case, to look back to the previous period of independence and acknowledge the functionalistic language of architecture in the 1930s as our architectural human right.

In residential construction in Estonia today, “white modernism” is very popular – architects believe that this style has “already proven itself” and the economical methods used to build houses that have simple forms suit the real estate developers, as do the simple uniform appearance of the developments. The cultural background is also favorable – modern houses have been “our own” since the first period of independence, and the esthetics (simplicity) and moral (modest conservatism) of new modernism are perfect for a new nation that aspires to be similar to Scandinavia. The ambitions of the clients are more complicated to map out. The majority of the clients for original designs choose their architects knowingly, i.e. they are aware of their “signature”. In the Europe of the 1920s, we were dealing with a few unique villas. Based on the clients' financial status and social position, one could speak of the architecture of the elite and decisions based on exclusive tastes. However, today, instead of the chosen few, we are dealing with the masses and the gesture toward innovation has been replaced by a well-established system of symbols. Modern, but not too obtrusive or original. A language of form that arrived at a considerably lower price level as the real estate business expanded and covered entire regions.

Naturally, the media is inexorably linked to the esthetics of the white houses. How we decide what is modern, and what we consider to be modern, how our taste preferences develop, and what we dream of – this entire world is greatly “produced” or constructed for us. Increasingly, one speaks of the importance of the modern experience industry, and an important role is played by architecture, interior decoration and design – professions that produce uniqueness and contrasts and are organically reconciled with a society that cultivates individuality and solitude. As media addicts, we consume the images of the modern human environment that is proffered to us. We believe in the eternal cleanliness and

majanduslikud tasuvusajad on lühikesed ja ühiskonna ning tehnoloogia areng kiire. Igasse projekti on kätketud annus määratlematust. Paljude tegurite arvestamise ja analüüsi tulemusel sündiv arhitektuur võib olla lihtsam või keerulisem, ta võib rõhuda inimitaju erinevatele meeltele või suhestuda kriitiliselt ruumiprogrammilistesse tõekspidamistesse, tuues ehitistesse ja keskkonda lokaalset jõudu ning eripära. See on arhitektuur, mis raamistab, ta ei püüa midagi määratleda ega paika panna, vaid suunab liikumisi, sündmusi, elu. Mida enam määratlemata nišše, ruume, seda tõenäolisemalt sünnib sellest "uue" ruumi kvaliteet, tekivad uued eluvormid. Mitte juhuslikult pole üks erialasiseseid lemmiktermineid "maastik" – arhitektuur kui katkematult kulgev pind, sündmustemaastik –, mis viitab tärganud soovile sarnaselt maastikukujundajaga hõlmata protsesse, aktsepteerida ja koordineerida ruumis toimuvaid muutusi.

Arhitektuur – ja eramud sealhulgas – loovad ja kujundavad nii inimeste omavahelisi suhteid kui ka inimeste seost ruumiga. Arhitektuuri kvaliteet ei peitu selles, et ta väljendab reaalsust, vaid vastupidi – tema võimes äratada meie kujutlusvõime.

perfect furniture arrangements of the magazine homes, and the global pressure to consume makes us view our own homes critically, to make improvements – more light and modernity!

Landscape houses

At this year's Biennale of Architecture, which is entitled "People Meet in Architecture", Kazuyo Sejima raises an old question: Can architecture reflect the present day in all its originality, and clarify it? She believes that architecture has a large role to play in shaping relations between people, and architecture can expect to achieve the same independent freedom that is typical of contemporary culture as whole.

The key to this type of architecture is the critical analysis of both the location and required program, and its updating with the help of a "virtual machine" or diagram. These houses not only accommodate functional activities, but are based on spatial experiences, the direction of movement, and the creation of a new level of quality. Modern life seems to require fewer specific spatial forms and shells – financial payback periods are short and the society and technology are developing rapidly. Every project conceals a dose of indefinability. Architecture that is based on considering many factors and the results of analysis may be simple or complicated; it may depend on the various senses of human perception or relate critically to the beliefs of the spatial program by bringing local vigor and particularity to the buildings and environment. This is architecture that frames; it does not try to determine or put anything in place, but directs movement, events and life. The greater the number of undefined niches and spaces, the more probably that a "new" spatial quality will be born, and new forms of life will develop.

Therefore, it is not accidental that one of the favorite words in the profession is "landscape" – architecture as an unbroken surface; a landscape of events, which refers to the burgeoning wish, to involve processes, similarly to a landscape designer, as well as to accept and coordinate the changes that are taking place in the space.

Architecture – and private residences among them – create and shape the relationships between people, as well as people's relationships with space. The quality of architecture is not hidden in the fact that it conveys reality, but rather in its ability to arouse our imagination.

Standard vs Eksperiment: eramuarhitektuurist Eestis ja Põhjamaades

Carl-Dag Lige

Nüüdisaegne professionaalne eramuarhitektuur on kõrgelt hinnatud nii Eestis kui Põhjamaades. Kuid kui Põhjamaades on laialdaselt levinud majatehaste standardiseeritud lahendused ja arhitektide käest tellitakse suhteliselt vähe unikaalprojekte, siis Eestis on kogu taasiseseisvumise järgsel ajal unikaalprojektiga eramute ehitus suhteliselt populaarne olnud. Eestis ehitatavate kataloogimajade arhitektuurne ja ehituskvaliteet on suhteliselt kesine ning seepärast on enamik siinsetest professionaalsetest arhitektidest kuni viimaste aastateni hulgaliselt eramuprojektide tellimusi saanud. Uus Eesti eramuarhitektuur annab läbilõikelise ülevaate tendentsidest kogu taasiseseisvumisjärgses kohalikus arhitektuuripraktikas.

Kui Põhjamaade elamuarhitektuuris domineerib suhteliselt alalhoidlik lähenemine, mis keskendub eelkõige tellija soovidele ning rõhutab kontekstitundlikkust, siis eesti arhitektide seas tõuseb ühe tugeva suunana esile eksperimenteeriv hoiak. Noorte arhitektide seas, kelle loominguline käekiri võib välisilmelt olla variatiivne, võib tajuda teravdatud tähelepanu arhitektuuridistsipliini olemuse ja toimimise suhtes. Eesti eksperimentaalne eramuarhitektuur toob ilmekalt esile siinsete arhitektide kriitilise hoiaku ja soovi ümber mõtestada arhitektuuridistsipliini toimemehhanisme.

I Standard

Kataloogimajad Põhjamaades ja Eestis

Standardiseeritud elamuehituse üheks pioneeriks Euroopas võib pidada Soomet. Sealsete elanike hulgas on standardsed kataloogimajad olnud populaarsed juba aastakümneid, sest enamasti on majatehaste poolt pakutavate toodete näol tegemist vastupidavate ning funktsionaalsete hoonetega. Arvestades ka soomlaste mõõdukalt konservatiivset eluhoiakut, pole imeks pandav, et valdav osa riigis ehitatavatest eramutest valmib tüüpprojekti alusel. Selliste majade arhitektuurne tase on tänaseks langenud keskpärasusse, kuigi varasematel aegadel on tüüpprojektidega tegelenud ka Soome arhitektuuriloo edunimi, Alvar Aalto. Eestis valitseb tänaseks aga erinev olukord, kus kataloogimajade arvukus jääb selgelt alla arhitektide eriprojektidele. Eesti tellija hindab unikaalset ja isikupärast kodu ning otsustab suhteliselt harva standardse tüüpaja kasuks.

Standardized vs. Experimental: About Private Residential Architecture in Estonia and the Nordic Countries

Carl-Dag Lige

Present-day professional residential architecture is highly valued in Estonia as it is in the Nordic countries. However, if factory-built standardized solutions are very popular in the Nordic countries and relatively few unique projects are commissioned from architects, in Estonia the construction of private residences based on unique projects has been relatively popular throughout the period of re-independence. In Estonia, the architectural and structural quality of catalogue houses is relatively mediocre, and therefore, the majority of local professional architects have received a large number of commissions for private residential projects. The new Estonian residential architecture provides a cross-section of the trends of local architectural practice since the restoration of independence.

If a relatively conservative approach is dominant in Nordic residential architecture, which focuses primarily on the wishes of the client and emphasizes sensitivity to the context, one of the strongest trends among Estonian architects is an experimental attitude. Among young architects, whose creative handwriting may be variative on the outside, one can perceive a sharp focus on the nature and functioning of the architectural discipline. Estonian experimental residential architecture vividly demonstrates the critical attitude of the local architects and their wish to rethink the operational mechanisms of the architectural discipline.

I Standardized

Catalogue houses in the Nordic countries and Estonia

Finland is considered to be one of the European pioneers of standardized private residential construction. Standardized catalogue houses have been popular among the Finnish population already for decades, because most factory-built buildings are durable and functional. Also considering the moderately conservative tastes of the Finns, it is not surprising that most private residences that are built in the country are based on standard designs. The architectural quality of such houses has fallen into mediocrity, although earlier also Alvar Aalto, the pioneer of Finnish architectural success story, has worked with typical designs. There is a different situation on that matter in Estonia, where the number of catalogue houses is clearly lower than the number of unique designs.

Nii nagu Soome majatehaste poolt pakutavad tüüplahendused, on ka Eesti firmade kataloogimajad – niipalju kui neid üldse pakutakse – suhteliselt madala arhitektuurse kvaliteediga. Samas on Eestis selles osas näha paranemise märke. Hiljuti (2009) sai Eesti Aasta Puitehitise preemia arhitekt Sten Ader, kes on loonud puidust väikemajade moodulsüsteemi, mille arhitektuurne kvaliteet on võrreldav unikaalprojektide järgi ehitatavate eramutega.¹

II Eksperiment Maja kui masin

Arhitektuursete eksperimentide suhtes on eramuarhitektuur oma väikese mõõtkava tõttu vastutulelik. Uuenduslikke ideid on odavam, turvalisem ja lihtsam katsetada väikeses mahus. Eksperimenteerimist soosivad tihtipeale ka ekstravagantsed ja väga iseteadlikud tellijad või elamunäitused. Nii Le Corbusier kui ka temast mõjutatud Arne Jacobsen on projekteerinud omalaadseid elamise masinaid. Nendes on eksponeeritud ja tutvustatud moodsaid tehnoloogiaid ja esemeid elektrilisest põrandaküttest automaatse garaažiukseni. Jacobsen projekteeris ringikujulise põhiplaani maja kaasaegsele inimesele ning ühendas hoone planeeringuliste, vormiliste ja tehnoloogiliste võtete abil moodsa, urbaanse eluviisi funktsionaalse ja sümbolse poole.²

Soome arhitekt Jyrki Tasa ja eestlased Urmas Muru ja Peeter Pere kuuluvad nende nüüdisarhitektide hulka, kes arendavad tänapäevaste vahenditega Le Corbusier', Jacobseni ja vene konstruktivistide laadis käsitlust majast kui elamise masinast. Nii Tasa projekteeritud *Moby Dick house* (2003)³ kui Muru & Pere *Alumiiniummaja* (2005)⁴ on plastilise, voolava vormiga ehitised. *Moby Dick house*'i tehniksism väljendub ainulaadses teraskonstruksioonis, mis oli vajalik hoone paigutamiseks graniitkalju-nõlvakule. Muru & Pere eramu masinlikkus seevastu väljendub alumiiniumplekk-fassaadides ning hoone vormis, mille spiraalne dünaamika on võrreldav Arne Jacobseni Tulevik maja omaga. *Moby Dick house* seisab eneseteadlikult kaljunõlval, Alumiiniummaja seevastu paikneb männisalus. Hoolimata oma masinlikkusest ja konstruktiivsusest loogikast üritavad need hooned loodusele vastandumise asemel sellega kontakti astuda ega jäta muljet looduse demonstratiivsest alistamisest.

Ökoloogiline arhitektuur

Professionaalse ökoehituse ühed alusepanijad on norralased. Juba vahetult peale II maailmasõda ehitati Norras erineva suurusega hooned, mis katsetasid nii säästlikke ehitustehnoloogiaid kui ka alternatiivsete, hoonesse integreeritud energiaallikate kasutamist. Ökoehitusest ja säästlikust arhitektuurist on alles viimaste

Estonians prefer unique and individual homes and rarely choose catalogue houses for their homes.

Catalogue houses that are produced by local companies in Estonia are like the typical solutions offered by the Finnish house factories, with relatively low architectural quality. However, the first signs of improvement are appearing in this field. Recently (2009), the Estonia's Annual Wooden Structure Award was presented to architect Sten Ader, who created a module system for small houses, the architectural quality of which is not inferior to the products offered in the factory-built housing catalogues and housing fairs of Northern Europe.¹

II Experimental A house as a machine

Due to its small dimensions, private residential architecture is very well-suited to architectural experimentation. It is less expensive, safer and simpler to test innovative ideas in small volumes. Extravagant and self-confident clients or housing exhibitions often promote experimentation. Le Corbusier and Arne Jacobsen, who was strongly influenced by Le Corbusier's work, designed machines for living. Modern technologies and features, such as electrical floor heating and automatic garage doors, were displayed and introduced. Jacobsen designed a house with a circular floor plan for modern people, and with the help of methods related to planning, form and technology connected the building to the functional and symbolic side of the modern and urban lifestyle.²

Finnish architect Jyrki Tasa and Estonians Urmas Muru and Peeter Pere are among the contemporary architects that are using present-day means to develop the idea of houses as machines for living similarly to Le Corbusier, Jacobsen and the Russian Constructionists. Thus the *Moby Dick House* (2003)³ designed by Tasa and the *Aluminum House* (2005)⁴ designed by Muru & Pere are structures with flexible and flowing forms. The technicism of the *Moby Dick House* is expressed in its unique steel construction, which is necessary for the installation of the building on the slope of a granite cliff. On the other hand, the mechanical nature of the Muru & Pere house is expressed by its aluminum facades and the form of the building, the spiral dynamics of which are comparable to those of Arne Jacobsen's *House of the Future*. The *Moby Dick House* stands self-knowingly on the side of the cliff, while the *Aluminum House* is located in a pine grove. Regardless of their mechanical nature and constructivist logic, these buildings try to communicate with nature rather than contrast with it and do not exhibit a demonstrative subjugation of nature.

aastatega kujunenud nähtused, mis aeglaselt, kuid järjepidevalt suurendavad oma mõju Eesti ehituskultuuris. Ökoloogiline arhitektuur, mis sobitub konteksti ning kasutab taastuvaid energiaallikaid, looduslikke materjale ning traditsioonilisi ehitustehnoloogiaid, on Eestisse jõudnud viimase kümnendi jooksul. Eesti professionaalsetest arhitektidest on traditsiooniliste ehitusmeetodite ja looduslike materjalide vastu teiste seas huvi tundnud Laila Põdra. Tema poolt Hiiumaale suvilaks projekteeritud palkmaja puhul väärib tähelepanu eelkõige palkide kasutusviis. Arhitekt on kasutanud traditsioonilist tappimisviisi, mida rakendati ka vanade taluhoonete ehitustel. Traditsioonilise vormikeelega, kuid äratuntavalt moodne suvila sobitub hästi looduslikku konteksti ja ümbritsevasse maastikku. Viimastel aastatel on Eestis levima hakanud ka savikrohv-kattega põhuplokkidest elumajad, kuid nende arhitektuurne tase ei küündi veel kuigi kõrgele.

Kriitiline arhitektuur

Iga ehitise projekteerimisel tuleb arvestada nii sotsiaalkultuurilise, majanduslik-poliitilise kui ka geograafilise/topograafilise kontekstiga. Teadlikkus erinevatest mõjuteguritest võimaldab neile konkreetsete ideede, arhitektuursete lahendustega vastata. Kvaliteetses arhitektuuris põimuvad omavahel lähtekontekstide loominguuline tõlgendamine, funktsiooni, konstruktsiooni ja planeeringu terviklikkusest sündiv vormiline selgus ning kõrge ehituskvaliteet. Kui hoone vastab neile printsiipidele, siis on tegemist ehituskunsti teosega, mis ületab oma lokaal-funktsionaalse tähenduse ning omandab potentsiaali saada nii avaramate sotsiaalkultuuriliste kui ka arhitektuuridistsipliini siseste tähenduste kandjaks ja loojaks.

Professionaalse eramuarhitektuuri suurim väärtus seisneb arhitektuurse kvaliteedi kaudu väljenduvast kriitilises funktsioonis. Kriitilisuse all pean eelkõige silmas eneseteadlikkust, professionaalsust, interpreteerimisvõimet, sellist hoiakut, mis järjekindlalt küsib iseenda olemis-meelestuse järele – kontseptuaalset ehituskunstipraktikat, mis on teadlik enda toimemehhanismidest ning suudab iga üksikprojekti puhul vabaneda oma senistest eelarvamustest. Selgemalt, kriitilisus tähendab arhitektidepoolset järjepidevat töömeetodite ümbervaatamist ning väärtussüsteemi kohandamist konkreetse konteksti jaoks.

Liigne enesekriitilisus ja töömeetodite pidev kohandamine võib halvemal juhul tulemuseks anda väga kollaažliku arhitektuuri. Selleks, et suuta lähtekontekstide vastastikusel pingel tekkivale arhitektuurile anda ka selge arhitektuurne vorm ja luua arhitektuurset kvaliteetne tervik, on vaja väga andekaid arhitekte. Iga

Ecological architecture

The Norwegians are among the founders of professional eco-building. Immediately after World War II, various sized buildings were built in Norway that experimented with energy-efficient construction technologies and the use of alternative energy sources that were integrated into the buildings.

Eco-building and energy-saving architecture have only recently become phenomena that are slowly but surely increasing their impact in Estonia's building culture. Ecological architecture that adjusts to the context and uses renewable energy sources, natural materials and traditional building technologies has arrived in Estonia during the last decade. Laila Põdra is one of the professional Estonian architects who are interested in traditional building methods and natural materials. In the case of the log building that she designed as a summer house in Hiiumaa, the method for using the logs deserves attention. The architect employed a traditional notching method, which was also used in old farm buildings. Despite its use of a traditional language of form, the summer house is recognizably modern and fits well in to the natural context and surrounding landscape. In recent years, homes made of straw blocks covered with clay plaster have started to appear in Estonia, but they are not of high architectural quality.

Critical architecture

The socio-cultural, economic-political and geographic/topographic context must be taken into consideration when designing any structure. Awareness of these various factors allows one to resolve them with specific ideas and architectural solutions. In high-quality architecture, the creative interpretation of the contextual points of departure, the form-related clarity born of integrated function, construction and planning, as well as high-quality construction combine to create first-rate architecture. If a building corresponds to these principles, we have a work of architecture that transcends the context of local functionality and acquires the potential to become a carrier and creator of socio-cultural meanings, as well as meanings related to the discipline of architecture.

The greatest value of professional private residential architecture is in the critical function that is expressed by the architectural quality. By criticism, I primarily mean self-awareness, professionalism, and an interpretive ability, an attitude that continually inquires about one's nature-disposition – the practice of conceptual architecture that is aware of its own operating mechanism and with each individual project is able to become free of itself

projekt on ainulaadne ning tingib vähemal või suuremal määral tööprotsessi ja -meetodite loomuse. Eriti kehtib see eramute puhul, sest valmiv hoone, mis piirangutest hoolimata võib väljendada arhitekti eksperimenteerivat vaimu, peab igakülgset vastama konkreetse tellija vajadustele.

3+1 arhitektide Naeri tänava maja Tallinnas ei järgi agulitüpoloogiat, sest tegemist on luksusliku ühepereelamuga lihtsate tööliselamute piirkonnas. Samas tõlgendab see maja intelligentselt ümbritsevat linnaruumilist konteksti – krundi suhteline suletus viitab ümbritseva aguli kinnistele hoovidele ja kõrgetele plankudele. Samas on hoovi sisemus hubane ja isiklik. Privaatsusest saab luksus, sest hoone asub südalinnas.⁵ Siiri Vallneri ja Indrek Peili Villa Lokaator Suurupis lähtub post-militaarsest kontekstist. See on elamu, mis kasutab vana ehitussubstantsi minimaalselt, kuid saab endise sõjaväeterritooriumi kaudu närvekõditava ja vastuolulise uue tähenduskihistuse.⁶ Jüri Okase kavandatud Mardi talu puhul polnud vana taluhoovi planeering arhitekti jaoks mitte piiranguks, vaid potentsiaaliks. Okas interpreteeris vana keskkonda intelligentsel, talle omasel lakoonilisel ja ülimalt rafineeritud moel ning suutis luua samaaegselt ülimalt moodsa ning traditsioonide ja keskkonnaga arvestava arhitektuuriteose.⁷

Need kolm eramut on head näited kriitilisest arhitektuurist, sest interpreteerivad oma konteksti ja loovad tähenduste nihestamise abil uusi väärtusi. Need on iseloomulikud näited arhitektuurist, mis on väga tihedalt seotud oma lähtesituatsiooni ja ümbritseva kontekstiga, kuid hoolimata nendest piirangutest lõppteostuse osas väga moodsa arhitektuurikeelega, terviklikud oma vormilt ja hea ehitusvaliteediga. Arvan, et selliseks arhitektuuris väljenduvaks ruumitähenduste tõlgendamiseks on võimelised ainult väga andekad arhitektid, loojad, kes iga uue objekti puhul “alustavad nullist” ehk loobuvad oma eelarvamustest. Kõik need juhtumid on näited tellija ja arhitekti vahelisest heast koostööst, kus hea lõpptulemus on sündinud jätkuvas dialoogis.

Ehitustegevus on Põhjamaades küll kordades aktiivsem kui Eestis ning arhitektuuriloomingu variatiivsuski suurem, kuid just kontseptuaalne ja kriitiline arhitektuur näib olevat see, mida Eesti eramuarhitektuuris Põhjamaadega võrreldes rohkem viljeletakse. Nõustugem Inga Raukasega, kelle arvates on Eesti nüüdisarhitektuuri ühe positiivse suunana täheldatav noorte arhitektide katsetusjulgeus, millel võiks ka rahvusvaheliselt kaalu olla.⁸ Eesti arhitektuuri suurima potentsiaalina rahvusvahelises kontekstis näengi just siinsete noorte arhitektide julgust ja võimet mõtestada ümber arhitektuuri kui distsipliini sisemisi toimemehhanisme – pakkuda ja töötada välja uusi meetodeid ja kontseptsioone ehitatud keskkonna kujundamiseks.

of existing preconceptions. More specifically, criticism means the continuous review of work methods and the adjustment of the value system to the specific context by architects.

In the worst case, excess self-criticism and the continual adjustment of the work may result in very collage-like architecture. In order to provide a clear architectural form for the architecture that develops from the tension of the contrasting contextual points of departure and to create a high-quality architectural whole, very talented architects are required. Every project is unique and to a greater or lesser degree determines the nature of the work process and methods. This is especially true in the case of private residences, because a building is created, which despite its restrictions can be an expression of the architect's experimental spirit, but must also conform to the needs of the specific client in every possible way.

The house on Naeri Street in Tallinn created by 3+1 architects does not conform to the typology of a working class neighborhood, since it is a luxurious single-family home in an area of simple workers' dwellings. At the same time, the building intelligently interprets the surrounding context of urban space – the relatively seclusion of the lot refers to the closed yards and high fences of the surrounding neighborhood. At the same time, the interior of the yard is cozy and personal. Privacy becomes a luxury since the building is located in the city center.⁵ The Villa Lokaator in Paldiski, designed by Siiri Vallner and Indrek Peil, is based on a post-military context. This dwelling makes minimum use of the substance of the old construction, but through the military territory acquires a spine-tingling and incompatible new layer of meaning.⁶ In the case of the Mardi Farm designed by Jüri Okas, the layout of the old farmyard was not a restriction for the architect, but rather offered potential. Okas interprets the old environment intelligently, in a laconic and extremely refined way that is characteristic of him, and he was able to simultaneously create an extremely modern architectural work that takes traditions and the environment into consideration.⁷

These three private residences are a good example of critical architecture, because they interpret their context and create new values by shifting meanings. These are characteristic examples of architecture that is very closely related to its situational points of departure and surrounding context, but despite these restrictions employs a very modern architectural language, is complete in form with excellent construction. I believe that only very talented architects, creators who approach each new project from a “clean slate”, i.e. abandon their own preconceptions, are needed for the interpretation of the spatial meaning that is expressed in such architecture. All these cases are examples of good cooperation between

- 1 <http://www.easyhome.ee/et/> (vaadatud 28.04.2010)
- 2 Thau, Carsten & Vindum, Kjeld (2001) *Arne Jacobsen*. Danish Architectural Press, Kopenhagen, lk 46-52.
- 3 <http://www.n-r-t.fi/moby.htm> (vaadatud 18.04.2010)
- 4 Alumiiniummaja Harjumaal Rannamõisas. – *Buum/Ruum: Uus Eesti Arhitektuur*. Koost. Pille Epner. Eesti Arhitektide Liit. Tallinn: 2009. Lk 286 – 287.
- 5 Eramu IN CITY Naeri tänaval Tallinnas. – *Buum/Ruum: Uus Eesti Arhitektuur*. Koost. Pille Epner. Eesti Arhitektide Liit. Tallinn: 2009, lk 226-227.
- 6 Villa Lokaator Suurupis. – *Buum/Ruum: Uus Eesti Arhitektuur*. Lk 272-273.
- 7 Ojari, Triin. *Majaraamat: 21. sajandi kodu*. Solness. Tallinn: 2007.
- 8 Raukas, Inga. Buumiv Eesti arhitektuur. – *Buum/Ruum: Uus Eesti Arhitektuur*. Lk 39.

the architects and the clients, where a good final result has been born of an ongoing dialogue. There is much more construction activity in the Nordic countries than in Estonia and the variety of architectural creation is also greater. However, it seems that in Estonia more conceptual and critical approaches are cultivated in private residential architecture than it is in the Nordic countries. We can agree with Inga Raukas, who believes that one of the positive trends in modern Estonian architecture is the courage of young architects to experiment, which could also have an international significance.⁸ I see the courage of the young local architects to be the greatest potential of Estonian architecture in the international context along with their ability to rethink internal working mechanisms of architecture as discipline – to suggest and work out new methods and concept for shaping the built-up environment.

- 1 <http://www.easyhome.ee/et/> (viewed on 28.04.2010)
- 2 Thau, Carsten & Vindum, Kjeld (2001) *Arne Jacobsen*. Danish Architectural Press, Copenhagen, pp. 46-52.
- 3 <http://www.n-r-t.fi/moby.htm> (viewed 18.04.2010)
- 4 Aluminium House in Rannamõisa. – *Boom/Room: New Estonian Architecture*. Ed. Pille Epner. The Union of Estonian Architects. Tallinn: 2009. pp. 286 – 287.
- 5 Private residence IN CITY on Naeri St. In Tallinn. – *Boom/Room: New Estonian Architecture*. Ed. Pille Epner. Union of Estonian Architects. Tallinn: 2009, pp. 226-227.
- 6 Villa Lokaator Suurupis. – *Boom/Room: New Estonian Architecture*. pp. 272-273.
- 7 Ojari, Triin. *House Book: the 21st Century Home*. Solness. Tallinn: 2007.
- 8 Raukas, Inga. Buumiv Eesti arhitektuur. – *Buum/Ruum: Uus Eesti Arhitektuur*. Lk 39.

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100 MAJA/ HOUSES

Eesti ekspositsioon 12. Veneetsia arhitektuuri biennaalil

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