

КРЕНГОЛЬМСКІЙ



Листонокъ



№1 Special issue for the 130th anniversary of the villa, 1893-2023 NART

The newspaper that you now hold in your hands will give you a glimpse into the history of the villa at 18 Joala Street and the surrounding blocks. The building was erected at the end of the 19th century as a villa for the technical director of Kreenholm Manufacturing. Later on, after the Russian revolution, it was a military headquarters, a cultural centre and a local library. In 2015, the Narva Art Residency (NART) opened here.

You can find out what happened within the walls of this house and in the surrounding area from the this newspaper.

NEW STRUCTURES AT KREENHOLM

Kreenholm Manufacturing, established in 1857, was composed of not only a complex of production buildings but also a whole factory village. The centre of the working town, built on the left bank of the river Narova, was on what is now Joala Street.

The south side of the street, where the huge Joala factory complex stands on one side, was particularly beautiful. Neighbours' small houses, more reminiscent of villas than service buildings, stand on the other side.

Special mention should be given to the house at 18 Joala Street, a two-storey neo-gothic brick mansion with a small garden. The house is already 130 years old this year! The villa was built in 1893, designed by the architect Pavel (Paul) Alish as company housing for one of the manufacturer's executives and his family. The building was constructed to the highest standards of the time.

Saint Petersburg Metal Works offers central heating and ventilation systems. In the 1860s, the plant started to produce devices for heating systems and ventilation with artificial air cooling. Recently, many places have switched to central heating: various houses (of Prince Shakhovskoy, Princess Yusupova, Count Tolstoy and merchant Eliseev), theatres (the Mariinskiy, the Alexandrinskiy, the Mikhailovskiy, the Hermitage and the Singing Chapel), commercial premises (Upper Trade Rows on the Red Square), many churches, factories and so on.

Even a short description of our company's activities is incomplete without mentioning the constructions made for IMPERIAL PALACES: Mikhailovskiy, Anichkov, Bolshoi and Maliy in the Kremlin, Alexandrovskiy in Tsarskoye Selo, and in the fourth reserve, half of the Winter Palace (1895) for the quarters of Emperor Nicholas II.

Looking at the house from the outside, take note of the elegant openwork iron canopy above the front door. Don't miss the unusual overflow pipe shaped like the mouth of a mythical animal, which remains on the south side of the house, above the entrance to the basement. Inside the building you can still find noteworthy details, such as original radiators produced by Saint Petersburg Metal Works, which speaks to the high status of the tenants. At the end of the 19th century, even the houses of the wealthy were heated by stoves. Central heating systems, like the one at 18 Joala Street, were expensive. There was a fireplace in the villa but it was purely decorative, creating a sense of cosiness in the house.



The Kraehnholm Manufacturing Co.

Spinning and Weaving Mills

Narva — Kraehnholm,
founded in 1858

498.724 Spindles and 3781 Looms

Production of all kinds of yarn,
gray and wloured cloth and
wadding

Sale to all countries of the world

Subsidiary departments
BRICK-WORKS



Something Good in Russia.

For a long time we have been hearing only of gloom and misery in Russia. Here at last we have something cheering.

The able correspondent of the *London Times* gives an account of his visit to a Russian cotton mill, probably the largest in the world. This establishment, called Kraehnholm, or Crow Island, is situated upon a precipitous rock in the midst of the river Narova, upon the verge of a roaring cataract, which it divides into two parts. These falls supply the power by which the mill is run. It consumes 7,562 tons of cotton yearly and gives employment to nearly 5,000 people.

But its most interesting feature is the kind and wise relations between the owners and operatives. The mill is in itself a little community, its grounds occupying several scores of acres, supplied with gardens, schools, libraries, reading-rooms, hospitals and infant homes. The houses are clustered about in scattered colonies, and are all neat and healthful. The men are encouraged to keep co-operative stores among themselves to avoid extortions and adulterations.

The basis of all this is perfect freedom. The men receive their wages in cash; and are free to spend it as they please, occupying the pleasant homes provided for them at moderate rents, or dwelling in the neighboring town, as they may prefer. They are sober and provident, and live together in peace and unity. The owners of the mill reap from it an immense profit.

This is what can be accomplished by intelligent kindness on the part of capitalists, and by thrift and sobriety on that of workmen.

The Landmark 07.15.1882



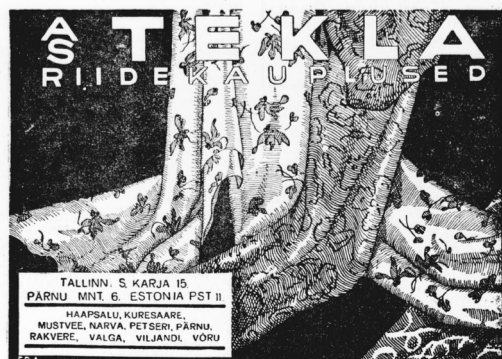
Paul Alish

was a German-born architect working in Russia. Between 1863 and 1865 he studied at the Berlin Academy of Architecture and in 1869 he was certified by the Saint Petersburg Academy of Arts as a freelance artist. In his work, Pavel Alish turned to historical styles such as the Byzantine or Gothic, giving them a modern interpretation. Among Alish's work in Saint Petersburg, it is worth mentioning the administrative building of the Saint Petersburg Metal Works (18, Sverdlovskaya Embankment) and the remodelling of the Engelhardt House (30, Nevsky Prospekt). From 1888 to 1907, Alish was a staff architect at Kreenholm Manufacturing. His designs were used to build the St. George factory, an annex to the Joala factory, the workers' quarters, houses for employees and other parts of the working town at the plant. Between 1909 and 1917 Pavel and Emilia Alish owned a tenement building in Saint Petersburg at 8 Pushkinskaya Street, close to what is now Vostaniya Square and Moskovskiy Railway Station. After 1917, the building was nationalised — the fate of the couple is unknown.



Kraehnholm Textile Factories at Narva.

1932



CLOTH MERCHANTS

John Carr, senior manager at Kreenholm from the United Kingdom

To manage Kreenholm Manufacturing, the roles of managing director (also simply called director) and technical director had to be created. That is why there are two director's houses at Kreenholm today: a wooden one, erected in the 1870s by company architect Roman Henrichson, and a brick one, built in 1893 by Pavel Alish.

The house at 18 Joala Street was the technical director's company housing. The first to live in the villa was John Carr (May 1849-22 May 1911), a senior manager from the English town of Preston in Lancashire. In 1870, he was working as an accountant in the United Kingdom. Carr married twice. His first wife was called Ann and after her death at the end of the 1870s, he married Hannah Tyson. He had 4 children. No later than January 1878, Carr relocated from the UK to Estonia,

which was then the Estonian Governorate of the Russian Empire. By this time, John Carr was already serving as assistant technical director of Kreenholm Manufacturing under another Briton, William Shawcross.

John Carr served as assistant until February 1892, at which time he was promoted to become the new technical director. John Carr remained in this role until April 1899. For the last three years of the role, he also held the post of British vice-consul in Narva, permanently residing in the Russian Empire. He retained British citizenship.

After resigning from his position as technical director of Kreenholm, Carr moved to Reval where he became the first director of the new Baltic Manufacturing. The English manager died in the capital of Estonia in 1911.



Иванъ Ричардовичъ Карръ.

OBITUARY

The world is deprived of another lovely, energetic, good-humoured man... John Carr, son of Richard Carr, has died. I didn't serve with him in Reval for very long. I had already on several occasions seen the good heart of the deceased and his willingness to compromise where there was a plea from the workers. Workers come here from Narva and Tver and they were better able to settle down at J. Carr's Baltic manufactory than in their homeland. On various occasions, I went personally to J. Carr for workers. Carr never refused to forget the misdemeanours of even the clearly guilty and they were allowed to work again.

I requested for a sick labourer who wanted to go home, expecting to live out his days there. J. Carr agreed to have the worker operated on at the factory's expense in an expensive private hospital in Reval. The worker recovered and regained his ability to carry on working for a long time. It would be difficult to find another rich factory owner who would make such concessions, even at the request of a supervisor. I must also note also that, since 1911, at my personal request, J. Carr abolished long overtime in his factory and now the total number of hours worked lasts only up to 11 1/2 hours, which does not exceed the length of a legal work day. J. Carr was a kind and fair man and his death is a great loss for all: for the supervisors and the workers of the factory. J. Carr knew business, proven by the fact that he was the technical director of Kreenholm Manufacturing near Narva and then organised joint-stock companies and established manufactories in Reval and Riga.

Expressing my deepest sincere regret at the early death of such a humane factory owner, it remains to pay him his last respects: "Sit tibi terra levis." Senior factory supervisor, Estonian Governorate, N. Metelsky - Revelskie izvestiya 1911.

News of the day:

The Emperor has commanded the recognition of John Carr as the British vice-consul in Narva. - Revelskie izvestiya 1896

Sent to Mr Shtude, oranges received for the childrens' treats from the wife of the director of the Baltic Paper-Spinning Manufactory, Mrs Carr. This modest gift for needy children left the warmest impression on all present. Easter table for needy children - Revelskie izvestiya 1902

M. G. G. Editor, please place a few words of appreciation in your esteemed newspaper. The director of the paper-spinning manufactory, J. Carr, donates unbleached cloth for my school-home for girls in Kungur, Perm almost every year. I offer Mr. Carr my heartfelt gratitude. Founder of a school-home in Kungur, Perm. Udaltsova-Zybina. - Revelskie izvestiya 1909

How to Write to Russia.

Russia has for many years past reversed the usual order of addressing envelopes, and in writing to anyone there it is convenient to follow the practice thus (says a writer in the "Daily Chronicle"):-

Russia,
Near Narva,
Kraenholm Manufactory,
Ivan Petrokoff,
Manager.

Liverpool Echo 03.06.1917

Kraenholm Manufacturing Co.

The above firm was founded by Baron Leo Knoop in 1857.

In 1858 the first Spinning Department and in 1859 the first section of the Weaving Department were established.

From 1861 up to 1900 three further Cotton Spinning Departments were constructed and the Weaving Dept. considerably enlarged. With a plant of 500,000 spindles the Kraenholm Co. became the largest cotton mills in the world, the number of workers exceeding 11,000.

After a short stoppage of operations caused by the War, the work of the concern reopened on a reduced scale, and at present the working plant comprises two Spinning Departments, and about half the former Weaving Section.

The Mills manufacture yarn from American and Egyptian cotton of any description and numbers up to 120, unrefined materials beginning with the coarsest sackcloth, as well as the finest ranges of cambric and voile.

The factory, together with all auxiliary buildings, offices and dwelling-houses, covers an area of over 200 hectares.

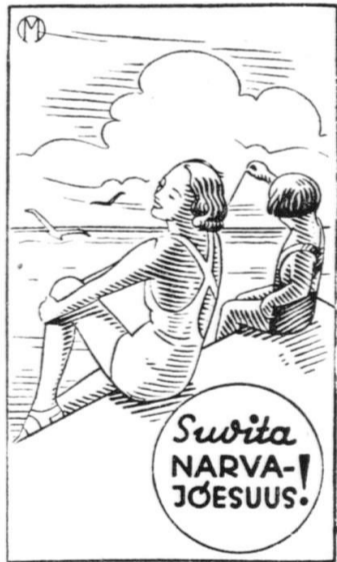
Wisconsin State Journal 12.21.1924

AIR SERVICE BETWEEN TALLINN AND NARVA

In the coming season a regular air service, twice a day, will be opened between Tallinn and the watering-place Narva-Jõesuu. The trip will last about 45 minutes. The fare will be inexpensive in comparison with the railway fare and will even be considerably cheaper than by motor-car.

The Baltic Times 25.04.1938

SPEND THE SUMMER IN NARVA-JÕESUU!



The 7 km. long pine-clad beach of Narva-Jõesuu provides ample space for 10,000 summer guests. This famous health resort and watering-place offers its visitors curative baths, water sports, entertainments, and peaceful woods. Apply for free information to the Administration, Poska tän. nr. 27, Tel. 9, Narva-Jõesuu, Estonia.

Narva has thus been made an important industrial centre, for there is also, on an island in the river, the great Kreenholm mill of Baron Knoop, one of the largest cotton-spinning establishments in the world. This factory contains 400,000 spindles and 2,200 looms, employs 5,000 men, and produces 15,000 pieces of excellent print-cloth and 12,000 poods of yarn per week. Mr. Polovtseff has two huge mills for cotton, flax and jute, in which are employed nearly 2,000 men. This industrial importance of Narva is a remarkable vindication of the far-seeing policy of Peter the Great. He planned that it should be a manufacturing city, because of the splendid water-power there. For a long time the place languished, the rivalry of the German Hense towns being too strong for it to stand against. But at last it has won great prosperity in exactly the manner suggested by Peter.— [St. Petersburg cor. N. Y. Tribune.

A correspondent of the Dundee Advertiser describes the manner in which a strike is dealt with in Russia. About two miles from Narva, in Esthonia, are the Kraenholm Cotton Works, in which some 5,000 workpeople are employed. When the cholera visited Narva this summer, ten per cent. of the overworked, under fed, and badly-lodged cotton operatives died, and, ignorant though they were, it did occur to their minds that this remarkable mortality was owing to their wretched condition. They got up an agitation for shorter hours, and other improvements in their lot, and a meeting of shareholders, at which the Governor of Esthonia was present, agreed to make a few concessions. Some of the shareholders, however, got up a petition to the Governor to dismiss the workmen that had taken an active part in the movement. The workpeople, hearing this, sent a deputation to the Governor to represent to him their view of the case. The deputation was met at the Narva railway station by a body of secret police, and conducted to prison. When the arrest became known at the factory, a general strike ensued, and some indignation was expressed by the operatives. Upon this, the military were called out, reinforcements ordered up from St. Petersburg, and the place kept in a state of siege for ten days. The leaders of the strike were handed over to a judicial court, and out of thirty-five arrested eight have been condemned to banishment to Siberia for life, and the others to various periods of imprisonment.

The Western Daily Press Dec.28,1872

Railway Time-Table

valid from 15/V

7.00	21.30	Tallinn	18.27	9.07
15.00	5.58	Riga	8.20	0.58
19.03	9.39	Kaunas		19.54
7.28	21.02	Berlin		8.40
6.38	21.38	Warsaw	17.00	10.30
20.25		Vienna	23.20	
16.44		Paris		23.45
23.18		Budapest	18.00	

Protest movements at Kreenholm

For many decades, life for factory workers at Kreenholm was very difficult. Their hard work was poorly paid and their housing and meals left much to be desired. This was the usual cause for strikes and industrial action.

In September 1872, a cholera epidemic among workers provoked a major strike in which around 7000 textile workers partook. The Kreenholm strike became an important milestone in the history of the workers' struggle for rights. On the centenary of

this event, a monument, which to this day stands near the director's house, was erected. At the start of the 20th century, major protest movements erupted at Kreenholm between 1905-1907 when the first wave of revolutions swept across the Russian Empire. Newspapers at the time were full of reports of alarming events in the city placed next to news of resorts, festivals and concerts. A selection of communications under the CITY EVENTS section will take the reader back to October-November 1905.

CITY EVENTS OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 1905

Over the weekend on 23 October at around 16:00, a crowd of 50-70 young workers, among which were a number of women, gathered on Petrovskaya Square. A large portion of the gathered crowd were intoxicated. At 17:00, the crowd raised a large red flag and moved down past the chapel and up Gentovaya Hill on Vyshhorodskaya Street.

News of the demonstrators' movement spread like wildfire across the city. Stores closed in a hurry. Many people came out to Vyshhorodskaya Street.

The crowd of workers, shouting 'Ura' and wildly singing some songs in Estonian, moved to the Market Square. Here, the red flag was passed to a woman.

After shouting in the square for about ten minutes, the demonstrators carried on marching, singing and clamouring down Rytsarskaya Street and Vestrevalskaya Street to the railway station. At Joachimsthal, the crowd grew with masses of young men and hooligans. After passing the train station, everyone headed for Kreenholm. However, the demonstration by seemingly out-of-town workers failed to impress or garner sympathy: the workers stayed on the pavements and when the crowd reached the garden of the manufacturing director V. F. Fe., one of the workers grabbed the red flag from the woman's hand and took it back to the road, having sent all the protesters 'to hell'. He then entered the main gate and passed over the bridge to the canvas factory. From there the crowd went back to the city, but soon began to dissipate and only a small group reached Petrovskaya Square.

Complete order was observed during the march.

The next day, on 24 October at 10:00, workers of the flax-spinning manufactory left work and went home when the horn sounded.

In the evening, a crowd of 300-400 people, mostly women, unexpectedly showed up before the end of the work day at the Kreenholm manufactory with the purpose of also abandoning work.

However, the venture was not suc-

cessful. After creating noise for a few hours, the strikers left.



On the morning of Tuesday, 25 October, almost all the workers in both factories went to work but at lunch-time both factories as well as those of D. Zinoviev and Co. halted operations.

Around 16:00, rumours spread that a huge crowd of workers was marching on the city. Hearing this, shops in the city began to close one after the other. And indeed, at about 17:00, a crowd of two hundred men appeared in the town. The crowd may have included factory workers, but it was mostly made up of teenagers and assorted street rabble, who, taking advantage of the strike at the factories, went into town shouting, singing and carrying a red flag.

Since the wine and beer shops in the city were closed, the crowd went to the Baltic Brewery. Here, some of the demonstrators entered the factory and demanded that work be halted; others broke into the factory basement and robbed 25-30 cases of beer, which were immediately consumed. The crowd then marched, shouting and hollering, through the city streets, fired a few revolver shots at Virskaya and Westerwalskaya, broke a number of windows and headed for Petrovskiy forstادت where they dispersed.

In this street demonstration, mob violence against the property of civilians by robbery of beer at a brewery and the breaking of windows was a sad truth. Property — whether it be state-owned, public or private — should be inviolable and those guilty of plundering it should face legal consequences.

Why, during the employee strike at the local railroad station, lasting ten days, was there not a single act of demonstrative behaviour? The strikers behaved in a highly appropriate manner that set an example worthy of emulation. And, in general, why are these demonstrations and strikes happening now, when the workers and all people have been

ESTONIAN GIRL
seeks position in
English family
all housework; little sewing etc.
Can go abroad
Address: Toomkuninga Str. 25-8
TALLINN, ESTONIA

English Lessons
for children and adults.
Receive from 1-3 a 7-8.
Широкая ул. 19, кв. 3.

FIRST CLASS
STOUT BREWED
IN TARTU
by LE COQ

granted rights by the Imperial Manifesto? The government cannot implement everything that it has promised at once. We must be patient and not host flagrant demonstrations or impose violence on peaceful citizens and their property. We must remember that such a gross display of willfulness cannot be tolerated in any State. We must remember the lofty words of the manifesto, calling on all faithful sons of Russia to exert their energies in restoring silence and peace to their native land.



On Sunday, 6 November, the funeral of a Kreenholm worker who died from a gunshot wound received during a riot in the factory was held.

At around 12:00, the white coffin containing the remains of the deceased, accompanied by a crowd of more than ten thousand people holding wreaths and flags, was carried from the Kreenholm manufactory to the factory church where Priest Anderson, to the singing of the factory choir, performed the ceremony. At the end of the service, the sounds of the funeral march were heard in front of the church. The memorial sung by the choir blended with the sounds of the orchestra.

The coffin, accompanied by the priest and the choir, was carried out of the church by the workers and the powerful, grandiose procession moved towards Ivangorod cemetery. All along the procession, thousands of people stood on the wooden and stone stairs and on the embankments.

Then the orchestra stopped and the singing of the Trisagion mingled with the singing of the Marseillaise in Estonian. During the procession, exemplary order was maintained by the workers themselves, and several dozen of their elected officials had red ribbons over their shoulders.

In front of the bridge over the Narova, the procession was stopped by the stewards. In light of the dubious strength of the bridge, the crowd was let through in sections.

Along the way, the church singing and the sounds of the funeral march were interspersed with the Marseillaise in Estonian and then in Russian. The grave had been prepared on fresh ground. The whole procession was directed to the right so as to bypass the cemetery. Exemplary order was observed here too. To the sounds of the Marseillaise, the coffin was lowered into the grave. Several speeches focused on current events in general and on this one in particular were made around the covered grave. The speeches were given in Estonian.

At 15:00, the procession headed back in the same manner as they arrived and reached Kreenholm at about 15:30, from where all the workers went home.

On Monday the 7th of November, normal operations began at Kreenholm Manufacturing, but work did not begin at the cloth and canvas factories even though all the workers showed up. - Narvskiy Listok 1905.



Keep Cool
ON
SAKU
BEER
Minerals
Fruit drinks

Celebration of 1 May in Narva

1 May passed peacefully. There were no processions. Beautiful weather brought many people to the streets. A long walk

around the city was organised by military units. - Põhja Kodu 1923



Rahvusarhiiv EFA.114.A.259

Div. väesale 1. mai rongirõnn 1923 a.

Find of Mongol Horseshoes Near Narva

As a result of taking under cultivation new tracts of virgin soil near Narva a considerable number of horse shoes of various makes, spears, swords, pottery, and other articles have been found. The majority of the finds date from Swedish times; while others go back to the period of the Order of the Knights (1227-1561). Some horse shoes differ drastically from the rest, and it has now been established that they are of Mongolian origin. In the same place a Chinese cup was found.

The Los Angeles Times 08.26.1906

Russian Cotton.

The Kreenholm Cotton Mills in Narva have received samples of Russian cotton. If these prove satisfactory it is hoped to place orders for sufficient quantities of this raw material to ensure resumption of work on the previous scale. The mills have sufficient orders, but solely through lack of raw material some 300 workers were paid off recently. There is now hope that all workers discharged will be reengaged on the arrival of Russian cotton. Egyptian cotton was used formerly.

Wisconsin State Journal 01.15.1920



FRUIT DRINKS

To take one example of the effects of the change, the great cotton mill of the Knoop, cotton kings of Moscow, at Kreenholm, which was perhaps the largest in the old Russia, lay a mile or two inside the new Estonian frontier, and since it was deprived of its market and burdened with new tariffs its working power sank to something like one sixth. For Russia it was as if here Wales had been made independent and had been placed at the gates of London.

The Baltimore Sun 03.20.1942

„KREENBALT“

Tallinn (Reval) Suur Karja 13.
P. O. B. 346.

Telegraph address: „KREENBALT“ TALLINN,
Telephones: 425-14, 426-63.

Stores and Selling Agencies:

Kreenholm Cotton Products Manufacturing Co.
Baltic Spinning and Weaving Co.
Sindi Woolen Factory, formerly Vöhrmann and Son.
Estonian Thread Factory.

WHOLESALE:
Products of the abovementioned firms and factories.
All kinds of woollen and cotton goods, and cloth, thread, cotton etc.

*
All kinds of clothes for ladies and gentlemen, suits and overcoats bed clothes, blankets, towels, wool etc.

*
All kinds of thread for sewing purposes: white, black and other colours.

*
All kinds of goods made of artificial silk.

The last director and between revolutionary periods:

Amidst unrest in the factory town, technical director Wilhelm Fech resigned and fled Kreenholm, leaving the villa empty for his successor, George Cottam, who moved into the house with his family in 1906.

Marjorie Cottam, daughter-in-law of the new technical director, later remembered the house this way: "A square building with large rooms. The house had three living rooms, a kitchen, three bedrooms, a cloakroom and a bathroom. The attic was used for drying clothes, for storing wine and as winter storage. Outside, there was a garden and an icehouse where provisions were stored during the summer months. Residents were served by a cook and a maid."

The wealth of the technical director was also demonstrated by the fact that, in the 1910s, Cottam purchased an automobile. At the time, self-propelled carriages were very rare and a sign of luxury in Kreenholm and Narva. A company architect of Kreenholm Manufacturing, Aleksandr Vladovskiy, was also among the few local car owners.

The First World War and the 1917 Revolutions drastically changed the lives of those at Kreenholm and the Director's villa. After director Cottam left for England at the end of 1917, the house served as a servants' club and then as the headquarters of the Narva Red Guard.

During the German occupation in 1918, German officers lived in the house, and during the War of Independence it became the headquarters of the 1st Division of the Estonian Defence Forces. The military remained in the house even after the signing of the Treaty of Tartu and the end of the war. In the peacetime up to 1925, the building continued to house the chancellery at the division headquarters and from 1925 to 1932 it housed the headquarters itself. In 1932 Estonia concluded a nonaggression treaty with USSR and then military division headquarters has been relocated from frontier city of Narva to Rakvere. For more than a decade the military was renting director's house (or house just house number "43" as it was known, at that time houses in industrial settlements were just signed with numbers without any streets) from Kreenholm Manufacture. According to discovered newspaper article after headquarter relocation house supposed to be renovated and host there manufacture administration from Tallinn which was at Pikk Street 68, but in latest advertisements administration address was still in Tallinn. During the German occupation in 1942 there were school classes for children in the house. We don't know how the house was used from 1932 to 1942.

KREENHOLM

A short distance up stream from Narva the river is divided into two channels by the islands of Kreenholm. Here are the main falls which were harnessed in the nineteenth century to provide electric power for the famous Kreenholm cotton mill which before 1914 employed 11,000 people. Kreenholm's early history was bound up with the fortunes of Ludwig Knoop, a native of Bremen who, after spending a period in John Bright's mill at Rochdale, went to Moscow in 1839 as a clerk in a Manchester yarn exporting firm. With the aid of British capital, Lancashire skilled operatives, and machinery supplied by Platt Bros., of Oldham, he eventually developed the cotton industry around Moscow in a remarkable way, a large proportion of the yarn being supplied by his Kreenholm mill which, at his death in 1894, was reputed to be the largest spinning mill in the world. Since the establishment of an independent Estonia in 1918 the local textile industry has undergone drastic changes.

The landscape in the northern half of the country consists of open stretches of cultivated land on shallow ridges separated by belts of low-lying pasture and marsh. Farther south the morainic topography is richer and more varied, and much of it is still forested. Indeed, one of Narva's main exports before the war was the timber brought by water along the Ema valley and across Lake Peipus. But in spite of the rapid and successful development since 1918 of the shale-oil industry along the northern coast and the plywood industry (thanks mainly to the building boom in Great Britain) Estonia is still essentially a land of peasant farmers.

The Guardian Feb.10.1944

Twenty-one persons have been drowned at Kreenholm, near Narva, in Russia, owing to the parapet of a bridge, on which they were standing, having given way.

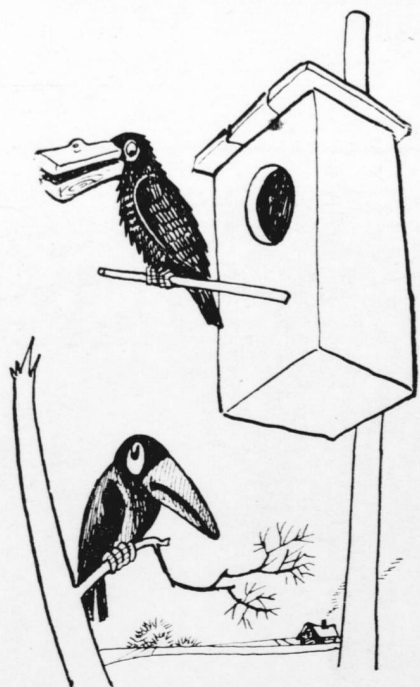
The Morning Journal-Courier 21.02.1888

In the fall of 1943 the Germans began to build fortifications all along the western bank of the Narva River and near the town of Narva, on the Eastern bank. For this purpose sixty thousand inmates of concentration camps in the Vilna vicinity, including Poles, Jews and Russians, mainly old men, women and children, were driven to Narva and confined to the barracks of the Kreenholm factory. Under pain of death they were forbidden even an exchange of words with persons from outside the camp, and outsiders who ventured to talk to the inmates were thrown into concentration camps or prisons.

The Wisconsin Jewish Chronicle Nov 1944

Even For Transients

From Rahvaleht, Tallinn



— What happened to your golden beak? —
— On my way north this spring I flew over a belligerent country, and they changed it for substitute goods —

??????

The newspaper editors still do not know what happened in the Kreenholm director's house between 1932 and 1942.

If you have any information about this, let us know at residentuur@artun.ee

In the Second World War, the house was badly damaged. The east side of the building, which faces Joala Street, suffered the most. On the side of the house that was less damaged, original wooden pieces of the main staircase and other elements of the late nineteenth-century décor survived.

After the fighting ended, Soviet authorities made the decision to renovate the former director's villa and on 5 November 1948, the house at the Kreenholm manufactory opened its doors again, now as a clubhouse and library. The second floor was rebuilt as a film hall, where concerts and important meetings between factory bosses were also held.

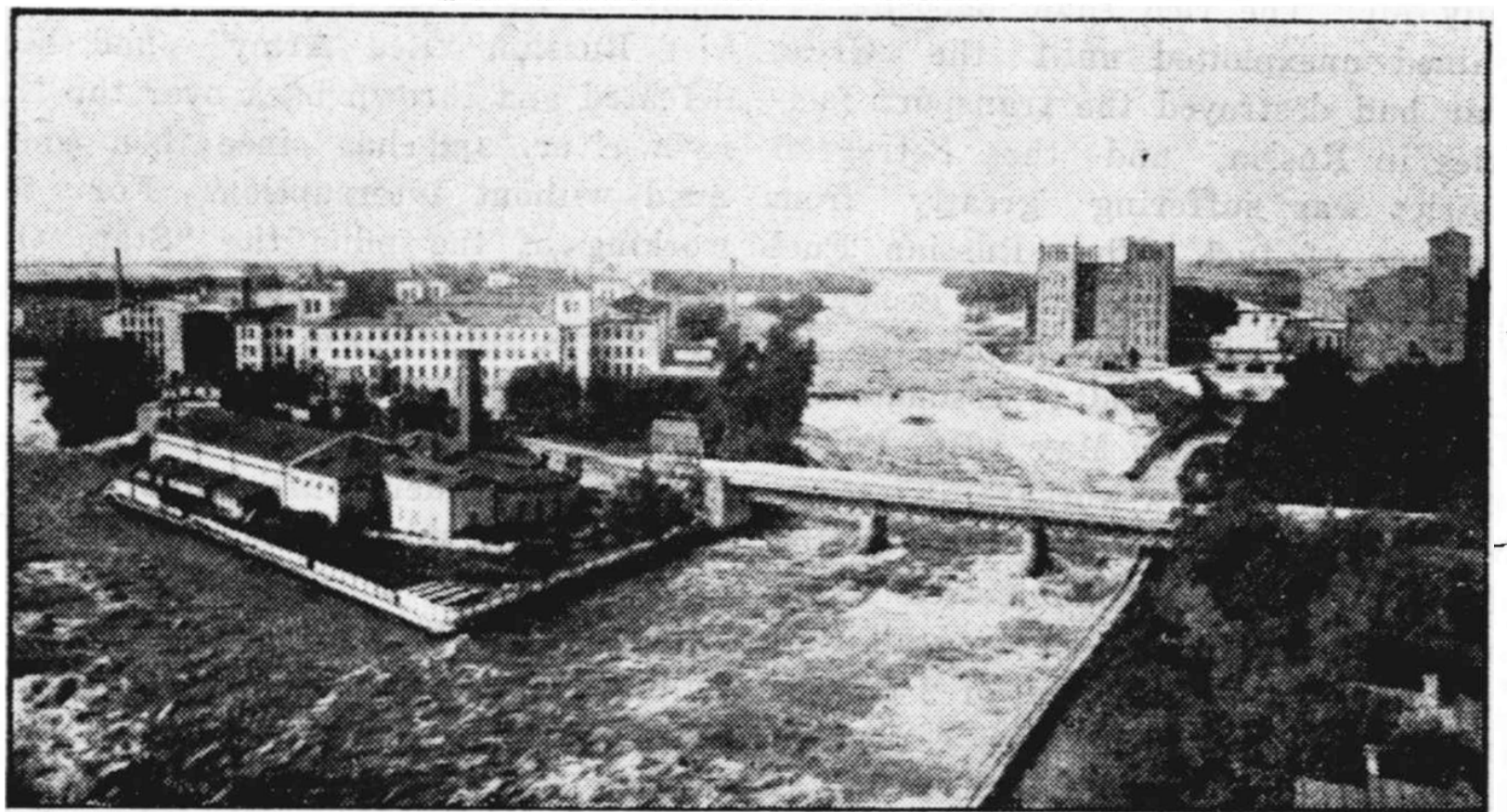
The Kreenholm factories destroyed during the war were gradually rebuilt and the number of employees grew again. Soon enough, the factory's culture centre couldn't accommodate everyone.

In 1957, a new grandiose building of the Vasily Gerasimov Culture Centre was erected to mark the centenary of the manufactory. The villa at 18 Joala Street became the Amalie Kreisberg Children's Art Centre in honour of an Estonian worker's activist who died in Yamburg. Local residents often simply called it "the Children's Quarter" or "Amalie's". In the 1950s, various children's clubs were opened in the building.



Rahvusarhiiv 1944

THE COTTON MILL AT NARVA



The photograph shows a portion of Narva and its river in Estonia, the scene of the present struggle between the advancing Russians and the retreating Germans. The mill, one of the biggest cotton mills in the world,

is—or was—the property of the Kreenholm Manufacturing Company. Its foundation nearly a century ago is described in an article on page 4. It was equipped with machinery principally from Lancashire, covered

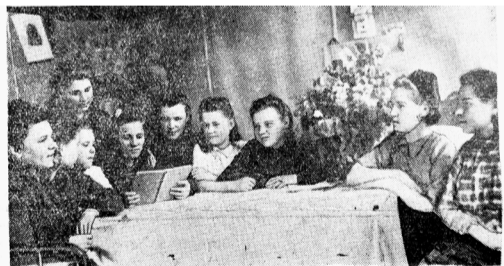
all processes from the raw material to the finished cloth, and had close business connections with the old merchanting firm of De Jersey and Co., of Blackfriars Street, Manchester.

The Guardian 02.10.1944



На снимке: хоккеисты Кренгольма на катке.

Kreenholm hockey players on the ice



Молодые текстильщицы, проживающие в общежитии „ЕФ“, за читкой новой книги.

Young women textile workers reading a book

ALEKSANDR STEPANOV: "BATTLES AT NARVA"

It was already getting dark. There was an endless string of wagons, carts and sleds moving through the streets. The migrants were mixed with groups of armed workers and sailors. It was impossible to tell who was in charge and indicating the direction of movement. The lively river flowed naturally through the city to the east. The shop doors and gates were tightly shut and the houses seemed deserted. Some shrapnel exploded over the streets causing a terrible panic. Horses began to gallop, wagons collided with sleds, sleds knocked down men and horses and an incredible commotion ensued. Everyone was shouting and fighting and nobody was listening to anyone.



A.Kreutzberg Children's Club. Foto: Narva Museum





Memories of "Amalie"

According to memoirs, on the first floor, a singing club was opened and a choir was created, led by Helmut Weiss. His wife, Elvira, ran a sewing club. The pupils of the club sewed puppets for puppet theatre with performances staged in the building.

Part of the house was used for dance classes. You can still see the metal prongs to which the ballet barre was once attached. Many visitors remember the painting that hung on the wall: schoolgirls watching a young ballerina perform. For many years, the dance club was led by Lyudmila Semykina, a pupil of Suren Harutyunyan, creator of the 'Narva' ensemble.

From the dance hall there was direct access to the large stage of the auditorium, which was often used to show films.

There was even life in the cellar of the house. This housed the director's club, the photography club, the sports division, the woodworking club and the cooking club. It is worth mentioning the

travel club, which was also housed in the cellar but had a separate entrance on the west side of the building. The club leader Sergei Panin recalls that the pupils went on camping trips around Estonia, to the Caucasus, Kamchatka, the Far East and Central Asia. After the country regained its independence, trips around Finland and Norway were also made possible.

You can read about the club's excursions in the travel notes which were published in "Textilshchik Krenholm", whose editorial office was also located in the former villa. Employee of the newspaper, Olga Ivanova, joked that, in the 1970s-80s, the editors were "cooking" where the director's real kitchen used to be.

At the start of the 1990s, many of the clubs and divisions stopped running at this address and moved to the neighbouring Gerasimov Culture Centre. The first floor premises were given over to the Krenholm Library.

THE STORY

The story of the Krenholm Library began at the end of the 1940s when the first "union library" for workers appeared in the basement of the factory's management office at 20 Joala Street with its collection stored in a single bookcase.

In 1949, the reading room was moved to the neighbouring restored building at 18 Joala Street where the Krenholm club operated. The collection was moved again in 1957 and the majority of the books were taken to the new Gerasimov Culture Centre, but the children's section remained at the old address and became the independent children's library.

For many decades, the Krenholm library was financed at the mill's expense. At the start of the 1990s, it had to reduce the size of the book collection and staff numbers due to lack of funds. The 11 employees became 5 and the book collection shrank from 130,000 volumes to 102,000. The library returned from the "Gerasiki" to 18 Joala Street.

In 1994, the library was taken over by the municipality. In 1999, there were already 3119 registered readers who could use the 26-seat reading room in the former director's house. Many employees and visitors recall that the building on Joala Street was cramped and cold in the winter. The historic house was poorly suited to the needs of the book collection and so the library enthusiastically welcomed the construction of a new building nearby. Since 24 October 2007, the Krenholm library has been operating at 45 Kreenholmi Street and in 2008, it became part of the Narva City Library.

More information about the library and events can be found at this site: narvalib.ee/krk

Narva building trust was scheduled to build 4500 sq. metres of housing space for the textile mill "Kreenholmi Manufaktuur" in the fourth quarter of 1951 but actually did not build even one sq. metre (Rahva Haal No. 124, May 27, 1952).

"What did you do there?"

"We just had a good time. We lived in tents, which was not bad, as it was spring. We fed well on captured wehrmacht stores and had sports, theatricals and music."

"It sounds wonderful. But didn't you learn anything?"

"Nothing. But we had lots of talks. They pumped propaganda into us. We didn't know it at the time, but we soon learned."

"After four months, I was put in a train with many others and sent east—near Leningrad."

"I was put in a camp on the Narva River bank—an abandoned factory. We slept on bare boards—no straw. There was one stove to warm 260 men. Rats ran over us at night and tried to steal the scraps of bread we saved."

ChattanoogaDailyTimes, 1947.01.03

Kazakh—Estonia's huge Kreenholm combine in Narva sends fabrics all over the Soviet Union and to Poland, Hungary, and Finland.

The Kreenholm works also dates back to the turn of the century, when it was one of the largest textile mills in Europe.

ChicagoTribune Sep. 1967



Krenholm to cut jobs and close spinning factory in Narva

By Sergei Stepanov, NARVA

The Swedish-owned Krenholm textile producer is set to close one of its spinning factories and eliminate the personnel of other facilities in Narva, a move that will cut 170 jobs this year and another 400 in the coming 12 months and has sparked proposals for protests from the factory's trade union.

The equipment from Krenholm's spinning facility, known as the Old Spinning Factory, will be relocated to the company's other spinning factory in Narva, according to the board of Boras Wafveri AB, the owner of Krenholm.

While only 170 people have received dismissal notices so far, relocation of the equipment would automatically mean that all 400 workers of the Old Spinning Factory would lose their jobs, according to the factory's trade union.

Krenholm, one of the largest employers in Estonia's economically challenged northeastern region around Narva, was privatized in 1994 and is now owned by Sweden's Boras Wafveri AB.

Last week the trade union committee of the Old Spinning Factory approved the idea of creating a



PRESSURED: Tonu Luman (right), production director of Krenholm.

strike committee and carrying out a protest action next week, when Mats Skogman, the acting CEO of Krenholm, will return to Narva from Sweden.

Skogman said in an interview with the Swedish newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* earlier this month that Boras Wafveri AB had completed its investments into Krenholm and was now going to

use the newly created production capacities more effectively.

Boras Wafveri AB has about 5,600 employees, and 4,500 of them work for Krenholm in Narva.

Dagens Nyheter has reported Boras Wafveri will also dismiss 80 out of its 180 workers employed at its textile production facility in western Sweden.

Elena Pahomova, head of the trade union of the Old Spinning Factory, described the mood of the employees as "prestrike".

"People do not understand why the owners plan to buy yarn from third-party producers while our prime cost is lower. We still have not received any answer to our questions. Many people are stressed, and our medical service station is working at full capacity," Pahomova said.

The trade union committee has also decided to form a commission of technical experts to consider potential problems that might occur when buying the yarn from other producers and to estimate the economic impact of such a policy.

"We do not know why this decision [to buy yarn from other companies] was taken. The factory is said to be unprofitable, but we do

not think so. We are looking forward to another meeting with [factory director] Raino Erlich, who should explain everything to us," Pahomova said.

According to Pahomova, in May 2003 Erlich assured the employees of the factory's good working order and that there would be nothing for them to worry about in the coming three years.

"Employees planned their budgets and took loans according to the director's assurances. Now everyone is shocked," Pahomova added.

According to the trade union,

170 workers of other divisions of Krenholm have already received their dismissal notices. In 2004, 300 specialists and 100 auxiliary personnel of the factory will lose their jobs when the entire Old Spinning Factory closes down.

Pahomova said the job cut would affect the economic interests of about 2,000 residents of Narva.

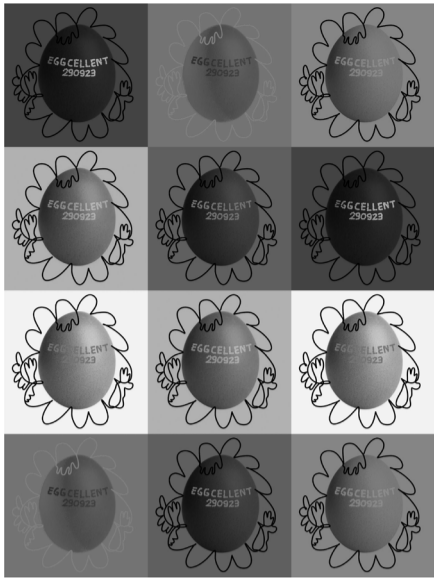
Tonu Luman, production director of Krenholm, said in a meeting with trade union representatives that buying yarn from independent producers was an established practice and would be effective in Krenholm as well. □

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18.00, NART, Joala 18

TUNNETE PORTREE
PORTRAIT OF
AN EMOTION
ПОРТРЕТ ЧУВСТВ

19.09 –
14.11.2021 NART

NEW LIFE
IN OLD
WALLS

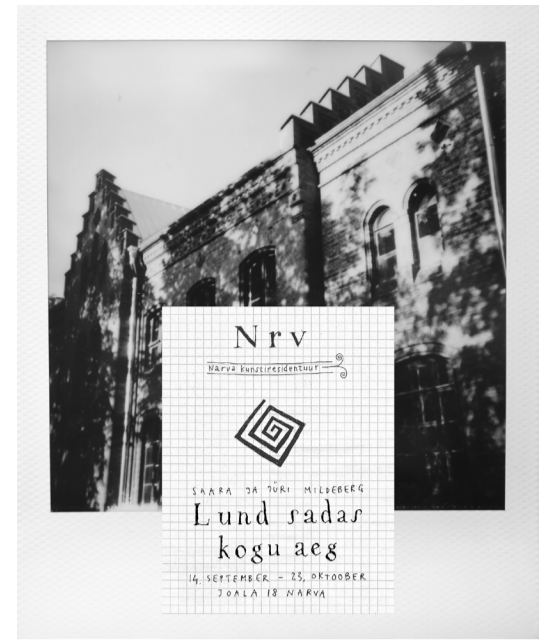
After the library moved, the doors were closed to visitors for seven years and the house was empty until the NART Narva Art Residency opened in 2015.

The NART cultural platform integrates international art residency, exhibition spaces and spaces for lectures and seminars. The residency is open to artists regardless of their medium: music, theatre, architecture, design, film, literature, curatorial practice and so on. The programme fosters creative interdisciplinary exchange and the consolidation of ties between artists and the local communities of Kreenholm and Narva.

The historical technical director's villa, where the residency is housed, as well as the factory itself located across the street, serve as additional sources of inspiration for artists from all over the world. The Narva Art Residency works under the Estonian Academy of Arts in cooperation with Narva Gate and with the support of the Estonian Ministry of Culture.

You can find out more about NART events at nart.ee

TEISEL POOL
SUURE!
По ту сторону великого
меча забвения
Urmas Lüüs
Angela Maasalu
Eike Epik
Manfred Dubov
Kuraator / Кураторка:
Maria Hein Kand
10.12.22-5.2.23
Narva kunstiresidentuur
Joala 18, Narva
N, R / 4L, П/ 15-19
L / C/ 13-21, P / Bc 13-19
NART
Narva kunstiresidentuur



MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH PROGRAMME
Reconfiguring Territories
Reconfiguring Territories
2023-2024
NARVA, ESTONIA

found clay workshop
with ola lewczyk
free/€10 donation
100% proceedings going to
MAP- Medical Aid for Palestinians
25.11 16:00-18:00 nart, joala 18

общественный огорог кренголма
Kreenholm community garden
2023
03.09
11:00 tee tsegetoonia töötava koos reiso uasutake ja kavoaga
11:00 чайная церемония с реико ясуутаке и кабо
09.09
16:00-18:00 alaplidu muusika ja suupistetega (station narva)
16:00-18:00 праздник с напукками и музыкой (station narva)
10.09
11:00-16:00 alaplidu muusika, rottsuk- Lõuna ja filmilainustega
14:00 arhitektu meelis muinaga (station narva)
11.00-16:00 праздник, просмотр видео в резиденции и музыка в сады
14:00 - diskussia с меелис муху (station narva)
17.09
11:00 vavatantlike kontimine ja ala koristamine enne talve
11:00 закрытие сезона и подготовка сада к зиме
Info: nart.ee, @nartresid, @nartresid

Olga Kõhniko 11.09 - 30.09
Yvonne Gade
Chlorofluorokarbonsäure
Saskia Zentgraf
Lilli Jämsä
Rahnerpohl Dore
Kerstin Mäkelä
Narva Kunstiresidentuur
Joala 18, Narva
N 15:00 - 19:00
L 13:00 - 21:00
P 13:00 - 19:00

Narva kunstiresidentuur
Joala 18
N-R 15-19, L-P 13-19
02.09. - 29.10.2023
TANJA MURAVSKAJA
НЯЙТУС
«ХИНГЕ-
ЛЯХЕДАНЕ
СЫНА»
VÕSTAVKA
„RODNOJE
SLOVO“
NART

Unistus on helge,
veel ebaselge /
Мечта прекрасная,
ещё неясная /
The Dream is Wonderful,
Yet Unclear /
09.09 - 08.10.2017
Maria
Karajeva /
Мария
Капаева
Narva
Kunstiresidentuur
Narvaskaja
hudojesteennaja
rezidencija /
Narva Art-Residenz
Kuraator / Curator /
Kurator Liisa Kallula /
Лииза Каллула
Joala 18, Narva
Joala 18, Narva
T-P 12:00-18:00
Vt-Bok 12:00-18:00
Tue-Sun 12pm-6pm
FOTOKUULU.EE

WHERE IS
THE BODY?
24.03-15.04.
Academy of Fine Arts, Lehargasse 8,
Mehrzwecksaal (2nd floor), Vienna
07.05.-08.06.
Narva Art Residency,
Joala 18, Narva
2022
Artists:
Eero Alev
Ina Ebenbarger
Daniel Silva Flandez
Yigit Gönülger
Loora Kaudi
Jakob Kolb
Olev Kuma
Lisette Lepik
Sigrid Mau
Amar Priganica
Brenda Purtsak
Ramsko
Alfred Rottensteiner
Denisa Stefanigova
Magdalena Schwaiger
Mattias Veller
Curated by
Lilian Höb and
Jullius Pristauz
EKA

The Shadow of Dawn - Behind the Scenes
2. June - 20. August @ NART

VGA
Video Games & Arts
kunstiräitus, videomängude muuseum,
tööosal, kengud, hardsisiprogramm
художественная выставка, музей видеоигр,
мастер-классы, лекции, образовательная программа
Narva kunstiresidentuur
Joala 18, Narva
15.01 - 10.04.2022

TAGANEMISTEETA.
Kohaloluharjutus
POINT OF NO RETURN.
Attention of Attention
ТОЧКА НЕВОЗВРАТА.
Упражнение на присутствие
NART

How we researched the history of the house

Every building has a unique history, but some historical subjects are more fascinating than others. The history of the Narva Art Residency building, aka the former technical director's villa, illustrates all stages of recent history in Kreenholm, Narva and Estonia.

We have tried to gather information about this important and beautiful building in the neighbourhood from the Tsarist era to the present day in order to remember its previous owners and functions in different eras. We have also tried to involve local residents in the research process by compiling and telling the stories of the people of Narva themselves.

Since the start of the project in spring 2022, the team has conducted ten interviews and engaged in archival research in Narva, Tallinn and Tartu. In June 2022, the "Carr-Amalie - NART" street photography exhibit opened, (Carr-Amalie-NART). In spring 2023, part of the layout of Fyodor Shantsyn's Kreenholm, transferred from the Narva Museum collection, was shown. From summer 2023, all visitors to the Art Residency can see an exhibit on the history

of the building, made up of cabinets from different eras. On the foyer wall is an interactive timeline on which visitors can place historical photos using magnets. Guests of NART have the opportunity to listen to the installation "What did the house hear?" on a vinyl player. Mirjam Kalamees made a model of the house that became part of the permanent exhibit. In autumn 2023, a large metal "NART" structure will be installed in front of the building to showcase this amazing building in the city space. Finally, as one of the final parts of the project we produced a small newspaper, which you are currently holding in your hands.

Over a year and a half, more than ten historical tours around the Narva Art Residency and its surroundings were conducted. Guests could visit rooms that were usually closed to visitors. The NART Tour Programme will continue in the future.

Events and activities as part of and related to the project: Kreenholm's birthday celebration, historical tours around the house and its surroundings, day of Cultural Heritage Preservation, lectures and meetings.



2023

Team: Johanna Rannula, Denis Yatsenko, Gleb Kuznetsov, Maria Kopytova, Denis Girenko, Arina Yegorova, Tiina Kulikova, Alexei Shishkin, Alexei Ivanov, Mirjam Kalamees.

Thanks to: Maria Zheleznova, Olga Clark, Fyodor Shantsyn, Iren Weiss-Wendt, Irina Seletskaya, Ekaterina Moskalenko, Lev Migdalskiy, Lyudmila Semykina, Natalia Nikitina, Sergei Yakovlev, Sergei Panin, Svetlana Hachikian, Tamara Eder, Tarmo Tamiste, Valentina Mihhailova, Igor Kurov, Madis Tuuder, Margarita Stepanova, Raisa

Popova, Svetlana Zaitseva, Ekaterina Poltavets, Irina Solodova, Aleksandr Openko, Dmitry Kitayevski (ASG Robotics OÜ), Narva Gate OÜ, Estonian National Archive, Narva Central Library, Narva Museum, Narva City Archives

The special edition of the newspaper is published in the framework of the research project that focused on the history of the house, a collaboration between the Narva Art Residency and the NGO Vabrikusonaat. The project is supported by the Cultural Endowment of Estonia.

CROSSWORD

1. The surname of a famous female weaver who was a participant in the great workers demonstration of 1906.
2. Who was the last company architect of the factory who built the new hospital?
3. Which English city was the showcase of European industrialisation in the 19th century?
4. Coming to live and work in the Russian Empire, many foreigners changed their name to a Russian name. What was the name at the time of the German architect, Pavel Alish, who built the director's villa?
5. One hundred years ago, some joked that Narva was so big that it was in two governorates. To which governorate of the Russian Empire did the manufactory settlement belong? (historical name of the region).
6. What is the name of the manufacturing district on the other side of the Narva River?
7. A sport brought to Kreenholm by workers from the UK.
8. What word does the Estonian name Joala come from?
9. What did the factory in neighbouring Kulgu produce for the manufactory?
10. What bird, according to one theory, gave Kreenholm island its name?
11. An epidemic of what disease caused a work strike in 1872?
12. The business affairs of Kreenholm Manufacture's founder were very successful so he even has been honoured with a proverb: "Where is church there is priest, where is barrack there is bedbug, where is manufacture there is ..."

