

The background image shows the interior of the Tartu Pauluse kirik. In the foreground, there are rows of dark wooden pews. In the background, a large organ with many pipes is visible. Two people are standing near the organ console. The church has a modern design with white walls and a high ceiling. The text is overlaid on the left side of the image.

OREL: 2009. aastal telliti Saksa oreliehitajalt Paschen Kiel Orgelbau GmbH 56 registriga uus orel, mis on jaotatud kolmele manuaalile ja pedaalile. Kuna Pauluse kirik on ehitatud juugendstiilis, nägi hange ette romantismiajastu hõnguga orelit, millel oleks tavapäraselt klassikaline kõla. Uus orel juhindubki tugevalt neist põhimõtetest, võttes inspiratsiooni klassikalisest oreliehitusest ning 19. ja 20. sajandi romantismi traditsioonidest Saksamaal, Skandinaavias ja Eestis. Valitud stiiliga kooskõlas on ka manuaalid, mis järgivad romantismiajastu astmelise dünaamika printsiipi, kus peamanuaal on esimene, paisukapp teine ja positiiv (paisukapis) kolmas manuaal. Oreli puuviled järgivad peamiselt romantismiajastu Saksa ja Balti traditsioone, enamik keelvilesid on inspireeritud Skandinaavia romantismist ja juhinduvad tuntud Rootsi oreliehitaja Per Larsson Åkermani (1826–1876) väljaarendatud põhimõtetest. Põhirõhk pandi tervikliku oreli ühtsusele, et kindlustada tonaalsete osade kokkusobivus ning luua muusikaliselt tähendusrikas ja asjakohane orel Pauluse kiriku akustilises keskkonnas.

TARTU PAULUSE KIRIK on Eesti ainus juugendstiilis sakraalhoone ning siinmail 20. sajandil ehitatud kirikutest kõige suurejoonelisem. Koos tiibhoonega moodustab see ühe väljapaistvaima kirikuarhitektuuriansambli.

Kiriku projekteeris Soome-Ameerika arhitekt Eliel Saarinen. Saarinen on üks Soome 20. sajandi alguse silmapaistvamaid ja tunnustatumaid arhitekte, oluliste rahvuslike ehitiste, nagu Soome Rahvusmuuseum Helsingis ja Helsingi raudteejaam, autor. Tartu Pauluse kiriku projekteeris Saarinen 1913. aastal ning ehitis valmis 1917. aastal, interjäär 1919. aastal.

Tartu Pauluse kirik on Eliel Saarineni loomingus vägagi erandlik teos, sest selles põimuvad haruldasel ja omapärasel viisil arhitekti loomingus ohtralt esinevad jooned. Tartu Pauluse kiriku arhitektuuris peegeldub seljapööramine historitsismile ja ajaloolise sakraalarhitektuuri jäljendamisele.

Eliel Saarinenil on siin õnnestunud sünteesida rahvusromantiliselt geomeetrilisele kujundusele orienteeritud interjäär ning juba klassitsismi jooni ja monumentaalseid mahte omandama hakkav välimik. Tartu Pauluse kirik on Eesti esimene uuestiililine kirik ja sellisena Läänemere piirkonnas unikaalne arhitektuurimälestis.

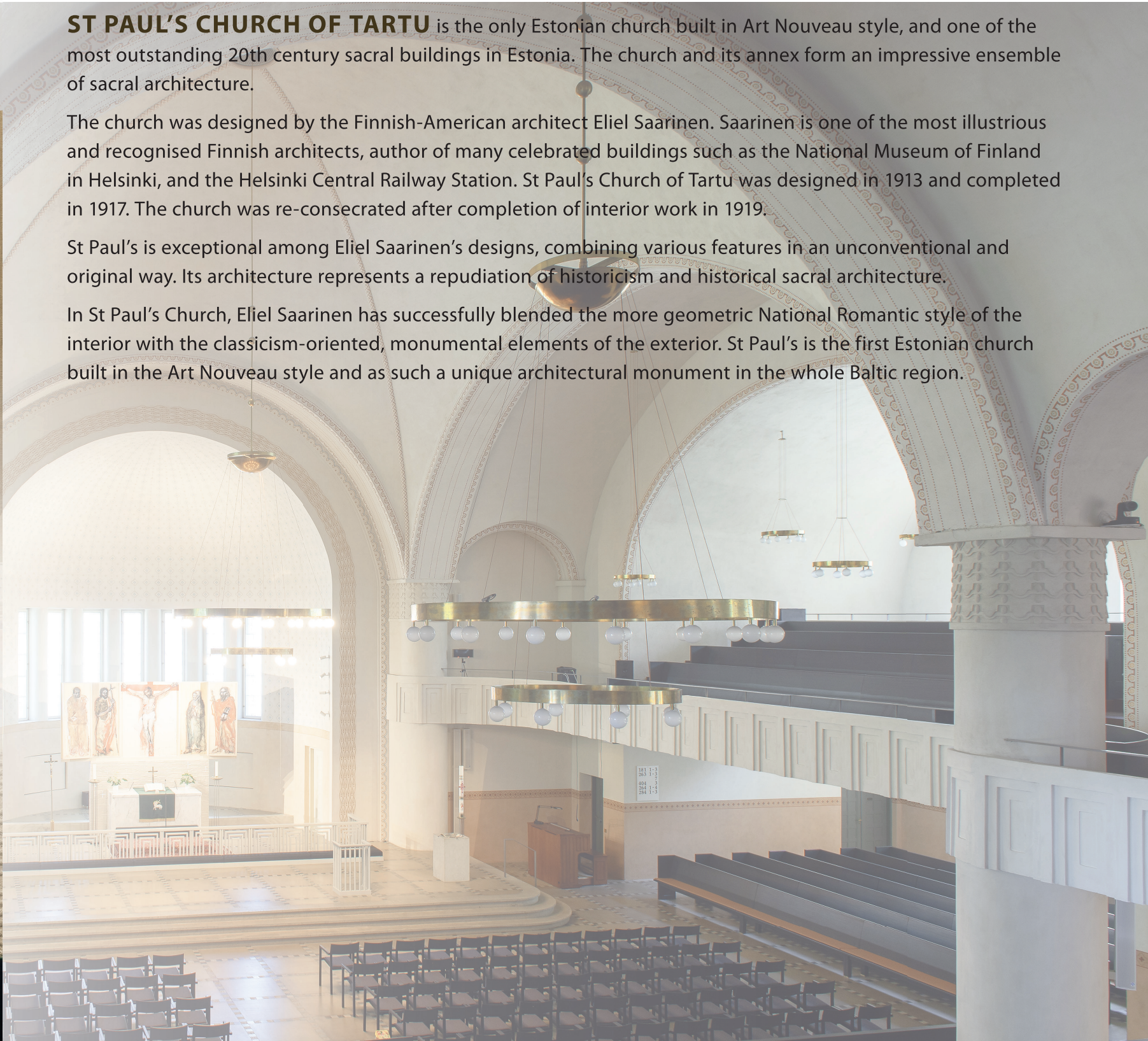
2005. aastal asutasid EELK Tartu Pauluse kogudus ja Tartu linn Sihtasutuse Tartu Pauluse Kirik. Ajavahemikul 2006–2015 korraldas sihtasutus koos koguduse ja Tartu linnaga Tartu Pauluse kiriku rekonstrueerimistöid. Kiriku renoveerimist on toetanud Eesti riik ja Euroopa Liidu struktuurifondid.

ST PAUL'S CHURCH OF TARTU is the only Estonian church built in Art Nouveau style, and one of the most outstanding 20th century sacral buildings in Estonia. The church and its annex form an impressive ensemble of sacral architecture.

The church was designed by the Finnish-American architect Eliel Saarinen. Saarinen is one of the most illustrious and recognised Finnish architects, author of many celebrated buildings such as the National Museum of Finland in Helsinki, and the Helsinki Central Railway Station. St Paul's Church of Tartu was designed in 1913 and completed in 1917. The church was re-consecrated after completion of interior work in 1919.

St Paul's is exceptional among Eliel Saarinen's designs, combining various features in an unconventional and original way. Its architecture represents a repudiation of historicism and historical sacral architecture.

In St Paul's Church, Eliel Saarinen has successfully blended the more geometric National Romantic style of the interior with the classicism-oriented, monumental elements of the exterior. St Paul's is the first Estonian church built in the Art Nouveau style and as such a unique architectural monument in the whole Baltic region.



ORGAN: In 2009, the German organ builders Paschen Kiel Orgelbau GmbH received a commission to build for Tartu's St Paul's Church a brand new organ with 56 stops divided into three manuals and pedal. To befit a church built in the Art Nouveau style, the tender envisioned an organ with a basically classical sound, but with a Romantic touch. The new organ is firmly based on these principles, taking inspiration from classical organ building as well as the 19th and 20th century Romantic movement in Germany, Scandinavia, and Estonia. In accordance with the adopted style the position of the keyboards follows the Romantic era principle of terraced dynamics with the main organ on the 1st, the swell on the 2nd, and the positive (in swell box) on the 3rd keyboard. Flue stops mainly follow the German and Baltic traditions while most reeds are inspired by the Scandinavian Romantic style and follow the principles developed by the leading Swedish organ builder Per Larsson Åkerman (1826–1876). The main emphasis was placed on the unity of the complete organ to make sure that all tonal parts would fit together to create a musically meaningful and relevant organ in the acoustic environment of St Paul's.

AARE-PAUL LATTIK õppis orelit Heino Elleri nimelises Tartu Muusikakoolis Urmas Taniloo juures. Oreliõpinguid jätkas Lattik professor Hugo Lepnurme ja Andres Uibo oreliklassis Eesti Muusika- ja Teatriakadeemias, kus lõpetas magistrantuuri. Aare-Paul Lattik on täiendanud end Prantsusmaal Lille’i konservatooriumis Saint-Gervais’ kiriku organisti professor Aude Heurtematte’i ja Lyoni konservatooriumis professor Louis Robilliardi juhendamisel ning õppinud paralleelselt Pariisi Sorbonne’i ülikooli muusikateaduskonna magistrantuuris. Ta on olnud Tallinna Rootsi-Mihkli kiriku organist ning Eesti Muusika- ja Teatriakadeemia õppejõud. Lattik on 2000. aasta Con Brio ja 2005. aasta rahvusvahelise Tariverdievi-nimelise organistide konkursi laureaat, on andnud kontserte nii Eestis kui ka välismaal, salvestanud mitmeid CD-sid ning kirjutanud omaloomingut. Aare-Paul Lattiku mitmekesises repertuaaris on eriline koht prantsuse orelimuusikal.



**ST PAUL’S CHURCH
ORGAN IN TARTU**

A Maurice Gustave Duruflé (1902–1986)

<i>Prélude</i>	7:27
<i>Sicilienne</i>	5:50
<i>Toccata</i>	7:55

B Henri Édouard Dallier (1849–1934)

<i>Electa ut sol</i>	5:22
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Joseph Guy Marie Ropartz (1864–1955)

<i>Prélude funèbre</i>	6:49
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César-Auguste Franck (1822–1890)

<i>Final Op. 21</i>	11:27
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Organ: **Aare-Paul Lattik**
Assistant: **Maria Lehtlaan**



Microphones: B&K 4006,
Sonodore RCM-402, LDM-54, MPM-81,
Josephson C700A
Preamp: Rens Heijnis 8 MS
AD converter: Merging Horus
Recording format: DSD 256
Recording engineers: Priit Kuulberg, Aular Soon
Photos: Endel Apsalon
Texts: Foundation St Paul’s Church of Tartu
Design: Lemmi Kuulberg
Produced by: APSoon Ltd

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AARE-PAUL LATTIK

studied organ with Urmas Taniloo at the Tartu Music School, and further on with Professor Hugo Lepnurm and Andres Uibo at the Estonian Academy of Music and Theatre before receiving his Master’s degree. Aare-Paul Lattik continued his studies at the Lille Conservatoire in France with Professor Aude Heurtematte, the titular organist of Saint-Gervais, and at the Lyon Conservatoire with Professor Louis Robilliard. Simultaneously, he was studying for his Master’s degree at the Music Department of Sorbonne University, Paris. He has worked as the organist of St Michael’s Church in Tallinn and as lecturer at the Estonian Academy of Music and Theatre. Lattik is winner of the 2000 Con Brio contest and the 2005 international Mikael Tariverdiev Organ Competition. He has given concerts in Estonia and abroad, recorded several CDs, and composed music. In his varied repertoire, a special place is reserved for French organ music.

