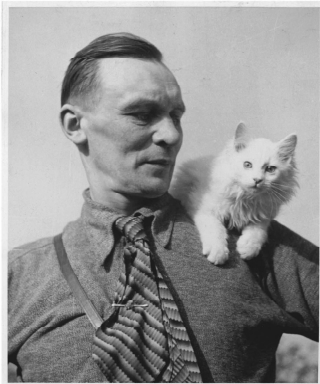


EESTI PILDIS. FOTOGRAAF CARL SARAP (1893–1942)



Johanna Triefeldt.
Carl Sarap with his cat Puss.
Rakvere, Umbel 1938.
Gelatin silver print, 12.5 x 10 cm.
Fotomuuseum / Tallinn Linnamuuseum
TLM-FH-06010

Johanna Triefeldt.
Portrait of Carl Sarap with cat Puss.
Rakvere, About 1938.
Gelatin silver print, 12.5 x 10 cm.
Estonian Museum of Photography / Tallinn
City Museum TLM-FH-06010

Carl Sarap (1893–1942) oli eesti kirjastaja ja tuntud fotograaf, kelle elulugu ja loometegevus kulges ühes rütmis Eesti Vabariigiga selle esimestel tormilistel aastakümnetel. 1920. aastate rasketes majandusoludes vedas Sarap Tartus väikekirjastust ja andis välja kultuurilajakirja „Odamees“. Pankroti järel lootas ta end 1930. aastatel iseeppijana üles tippfotograafiks. Sarapi kaks suurt kirge – kirjastamine ja pildistamine – kehastusid 1930. aastate teisel poolel üheks tarviliku üle-eestiliste fotomatkad põhjal valminud suurepärase väljannetes, kirjastajaks peamiselt J. Triefeldti raamatuäri Rakveres. Ilmusid mitmed kvaliteetsed fotopostkaardide sarjad („Kauis kodumaa“, „Eesti pildis“, jt.), müüki toodi fotomontaažidega ehitatud kirjapühmikud ja kirjapaberite komplektid. Plaanitud suurejoonelisest üle-eestilisest fotoraamatute sarjast jõudis kahjuks ilמודa vaid esikteos „Vana Narva“ (1939). Carl Sarapi fotod leidsid sooja vastuvõttu. Tema fotolooming oli omas ajas eristavalt kõrge kvaliteediga ning esindab tänini Eesti 1930. aastate ajavaimu parimate fotokunsti vahenditega.

Oma Tartu-perioodil kuulus Carl Sarap Eesti kultuurieelu ellu: vedas 1918. aastal asutatud raamatukauplust ja kirjastust „Odamees – Carl Sarap“, kirjastas endiste Siuru kirjandusrühmituse liikmete teoseid ja andis eri vormis välja illustreeritud kultuurilajakirja Odamees ning muud kvaliteetkirjandust. Pärast 1929. aastal erasisiku pankroti väljakuulutamist ja pere lagunemist naasis Sarap elama Virumaale. Koos uue elukaaslasena Johanna Triefeldtiga (1899–1968) asus Carl Sarap vedama Rakveres oma isa Juhani Sarapi ja tädii Mia Saare endist raamatukauplust. Kaupluse uueks nimeks sai „Raamatu-, paberi, foto- ja raadioäri Joh. Triefeldt“ (aadressil Pikk tn 17a, 1937. aastast uutes ruumides Lai tn 17, Rakvere). Carl Sarapi tööks oli juhtida kaupluse fotosaakonda, mis muuhulgas pakkus fotolabori teenust (sh fotosuurenduste tegemist) ja valmistada müügiks fotopostkaarte. Carl Sarapi kui fotode autori nime hakati arinime „J. Triefeldt“ korvale fotopostkaartidele trükkima alles 1938. aastast alates.

Fotograafiaga tegelas Carl Sarap juha kolipärisina. Esimeseks õpetajaks oli onu Aleksander Martin Saar, fotoamatöör. Kuni 1934. aastani pildistas Sarap kodukandis Sompas, Toilas ja mujal Virumaal ning Tartus. Fotopostkaartidena avaldas Carl Sarap oma pilte esmakordselt Tartu-perioodi lõpus – 1928–1929. aastal. 1931. aastast ilmusid Sarapi fotodest esimesed postkaardid ka J. Triefeldti äri templiga. Hiljemalt 1934. aastaks oli Sarap võtnud endale kindlaks tööeesmärgiks terve Eesti pildilise jäädvustamise ning käis selleks koos Johanna Triefeldtiga süsteemselt suvistel fotomatkadel Eesti maakondades. Põhjalikust pildistustööst vormus suurejooneline numereeritud postkaardisari „Kauis kodumaa“, mis hakkas Triefeldti äri trükkijadega varustatult ilmuma 1930. aastal. Carl Sarapi kauneid Eesti-pilte märgati – postkaartide müük edenes, tuli tellimustöid ministriumistest, ajakirjanduses äärmisimisi ning kiitust näitusetähtselt.

Eesti annekteerimine Nõukogude Liidu koosseisu 1940. aasta suvel tõmbas Sarapi edasistele plaanidele joone peale. 26. juunil 1941 sattus Carl Sarap Virumaal Voka külas NKVD puna-arreteerijate kätte. Ta saadeti Tallinnasse eluüriimise vanglasse pilitsoonis leitud fotokaamera tättu ja küüditati lähenevate saksa vägede eest koos teiste eluüriimise vangidega 4. juulil rongiga Venemaale, Molotovi oblastisse. Carl Sarap suri Venemaal Ussolski töölaagris Solikamski linnas 5. novembril 1942.

1944. aasta juunis täheleas Eesti kultuurivarade evakueerimise eestvedaja Eerik Laid (1904–1961), et koos Tallinna Kunstimuuseumi ja Tallinna Linnamuuseumi varadega on Koluvere loesi Läänemaal hoiule viidud ka Carl Sarapi negatiivide kogu. 1959. aastast alates hakkasid Johanna Triefeldti seni peidus hoiatud Carl Sarapi fotod koonduma Rakvere muuseumisse. Sarapi fotopärandit asus 1980. aastatel uurima fotograafilooe, fotograaf ja režissöör Peeter Tooming (1939–1997). Eesti taasiseseisvumise aastatel valmis tal Carl Sarapi fotode ja samast paigast tehtud kaasaegsete pildistuste põhjal üle-eestiline fotonäitus ja fotoraamatute suurprojekt „55 aastat hiljem“.

Carl Sarapi fotopärand on ainus tänäni säilinud pildikogu 1930. aastate Eestist, mis ulatuslikult katab pea kogu Eestit, on teostatud esteetiliselt ning tehniliselt kõrget tasemei ning on niivõrd mahukas. Sarapi negatiivide on ligi 12 000, need asuvad peamiselt Fotomuuseumi (Tallinna Linnamuuseum) ja SA Virumaa Muuseumide kogus, 60 negatiivi ka SA Saaremaa Muuseumi kogus ja on digiteerituna kõigile huvilistele vabaks kasutamiseks varaliste autorilõiguste oegumise tättu. Triefeldti äri kirjastatud postkaarte, mida Carl Sarap oma parimatest negatiividest valmistas, leidub Eesti mäluasutuste pildikogudes ja erakollektsioonides tuhandeid. Carl Sarapi suuremõõduliseid fotosid ja näituseid on teadaolevalt alles agra väga vähe. Käesoleval näitusel on väljas neist enamik.

Estonia in Picture. Photographer Carl Sarap (1893–1942)

Carl Sarap (1893–1942) was an Estonian publisher and well-known photographer, whose biography and creative activities were in tune with the Republic of Estonia during its turbulent first decades. In the difficult economic circumstances of the 1920s, Sarap led a small publishing house in Tartu and published the cultural magazine „*Odamees*“. After his bankruptcy, he worked as a self-taught photographer in the 1930s. The two great passions of Sarap – publishing and photography – came together in excellent publications based on his nationwide photographic journeys, published mainly by J. Triefeldt's book business in Rakvere. Several high-quality series of photo postcards were published („*Beautiful Homeland*“, „*Estonia in Picture*“, etc.), envelopes and stationery sets decorated with composite photographs were put on sale. Unfortunately, only the first work „*Old Narva*“ (1939) was published from the planned great Estonian-wide series of photo books. Carl Sarap's photographs found a warm welcome. His photography was of a distinctly high quality in his time and still represents the time spirit of Estonia in the 1930s with the best means of photographic artwork.

During his Tartu period, Carl Sarap belonged to the Estonian cultural elite: he led a bookstore and publishing house „*Odamees – Carl Sarap*“ founded in 1918, published works by former Siuru literary group members and published the illustrated cultural magazine „*Odamees*“ and other quality literature in various forms. After the declaration of bankruptcy in 1929 and the break-up of his marriage, Sarap returned to live in Virumaa. Together with his new partner Johanna Triefeldt (1899–1968), Carl Sarap started running the former bookstore of his father Juhan Sarap and aunt Mia Saar in Rakvere. The shop was renamed „*Book, Paper, Photo and Radio Store of Joh. Triefeldt*“, (at Pikk 17a, from 1937 in new premises at Lai 17, Rakvere). Carl Sarap's job was to run the photography department of the store, which offered, among other things, the photographic laboratory service (including photo enlargements) and the production of photo postcards for sale. The name of Carl Sarap as the author of the photographs was published next to the business name „*J. Triefeldt*“ on photographic postcards from 1938 onwards.

Carl Sarap dealt with photography since he was a schoolboy. His first teacher was his uncle Alexander Martin Saar, an amateur photographer. Until 1934, Sarap took photographs in his home region of Somp, Toila and elsewhere in Virumaa and Tartu. Carl Sarap published his pictures as photo postcards for the first time at the end of his Tartu period in 1928 and 1929. From 1931, the postcards of Sarap's photographs were published with J. Triefeldt's business stamp. By 1934 at the latest, Sarap had set himself the goal of photographing the whole of Estonia, and for this purpose he and Johanna Triefeldt systematically went on photography trips in Estonian counties during summers. The extensive photographic work resulted in the magnificent numbered postcard series „*Beautiful Homeland*“ („*Kauis kodumaa*“ in Estonian), which began to appear in 1936, with Triefeldt's printed records. Carl Sarap's beautiful pictures of Estonia were noticed – the sales of postcards boomed, commissions came in from ministries, he was mentioned in the press and received praise for his exhibition works.

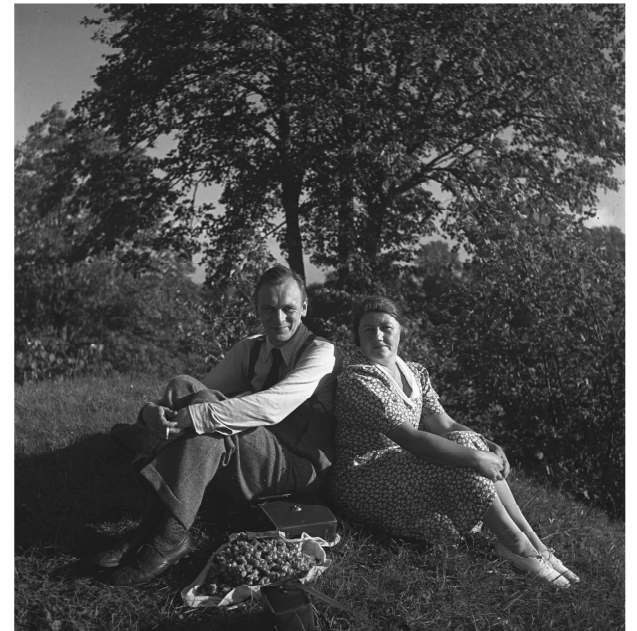
The annexation of Estonia to the Soviet Union in the summer of 1940 put an end to Sarap's future plans. On 26 June 1941, Carl Sarap fell into the hands of the NKVD red arrestors in Voka village in Virumaa. He was sent to a pre-trial prison in Tallinn because of a photographic camera found in the border zone, and was deported by train from the approaching German troops, together with other pre-trial detainees, on 4 July to Molotov Oblast, Russia. Carl Sarap died in Russia at the Ussolski Labour Camp in Solikamsk on 5 November 1942.

In June 1944, Erik Laid (1904–1961), the leader of the evacuation of Estonian cultural assets, observed that together with the assets of Tallinn Art Museum and Tallinn City Museum, a collection of Carl Sarap's negatives had been deposited in Koluvere Castle in Läänemaa. Since 1959, the photographs of Carl Sarap, hidden by Johanna Triefeldt, started to converge in Rakvere Museum. In the 1980s, Sarap's photographic heritage was studied by the photo historian, photographer and director Peeter Tooming (1939–1997). During the years of Estonia's re-independence, he completed a major nationwide project of photo exhibitions and photo books, „*55 Years Later*“ („*55 aastat hiljem*“ in Estonian), based on Carl Sarap's photographs and contemporary photographs of the same place.

Carl Sarap's photographic legacy is the only surviving photographic collection of Estonia in the 1930s that covers almost the whole of Estonia, has been executed aesthetically and technically to a high standard, and is so voluminous. Sarap's negatives number close to 12 000, they are mainly in the collections of the Estonian Museum of Photography (Tallinn City Museum) and the Virumaa Museums Foundation with 60 negatives also in the collection of the Saaremaa Museum Foundation. Carl Sarap's photos are digitised and freely available to all due to the expiry of proprietary copyright. Thousands of postcards published by Triefeldt's business, which Carl Sarap made from his best negatives, can be found in picture collections of Estonian memory institutions and private collections. However, only a small number of Carl Sarap's large prints and exhibition works are known to have been preserved. This exhibition features most of them.

Unknown author.
Carl Sarap and Johanna Triefeldt with their children, 1930s.
Photographic, 6 x 6 cm.
Fotomuuseum / Tallinn Linnamuuseum
TLM-FH-06010

Unknown author.
Carl Sarap and Johanna Triefeldt with husband's friends, 1930s.
Film negative, 6 x 6 cm.
Estonian Museum of Photography / Tallinn City Museum
TLM-FH-06010





Carl Sarap.
Autoportree fotokaameraga Rolleiflex.
Umbes 1935-1936, Rakvere.
Fotonegatiiv, 6x6 cm.
SA Virumaa Muuseumi kogu RMFn 1056.357

Carl Sarap.
Self-portrait with photo camera Rolleiflex.
About 1935-1936, Rakvere.
Photo negative, 6x6 cm.
Museums of Virumaa Foundation RMFn 1056.357

PILDISTAMAS

Carl Sarapil oli fotomatkadel kaasas alati mitu erinevat fotokaamerat. Suurem, 10x15 cm klaasnegatiividele pildistamise kaamera oli saksa firma Welta raske 2-kilone mudel Welta Dubla. Kaamerat toodeti aastatel 1927-1934. Keskformaadis rullfilmile (kaadrisuurusega 6x6 cm) pildistamiseks kasutas Sarap saksa firmas Curt Bentzin, Görlitz alates 1935. aastast toodetud kaameramudelit Primarflex (ka Primar-Reflex). Ka võib fotodel näha Carl Sarapit pildistamas saksa ettevõtte Franke & Heidecke fotokaameraga Rolleiflex, mille esimest standardmudelit toodeti 1932-1938. Ilmselt katsetas ja pildistas Carl Sarap veel mitmete kaameratega.

Picture taking

Carl Sarap always had several different photo cameras with him during his photography trips. The larger, 10x15 cm glass plate negative camera was the heavy 2-kilogram Welta Dubla from the German company Welta. The camera was produced between 1927 and 1934. To shoot on a medium-format roll film (6x6 cm), Sarap used the Primarflex (also known as Primar-Reflex) camera model produced by the German company Curt Bentzin Görlitz since 1935. The photographs also show Carl Sarap photographing with the German company Franke & Heidecke's camera Rolleiflex, the first standard model of which was produced between 1932 and 1938. Carl Sarap probably experimented and photographed with several other cameras, too.



Johanna Triefeldt.
Carl Sarap fotokaameraga Primarflex.
Tabla küla metsas, Rakvere lähedal, 13.05.1940.
Fotonegatiiv, 6 x 6 cm.
SA Virumaa Muuseumi kogu RMFn 1056.354

Johanna Triefeldt.
Carl Sarap with his photo camera Primarflex.
In the forest of Tabla village, near Rakvere, 13.05.1940.
Photo negative, 6x6 cm.
Museums of Virumaa Foundation RMFn 1056.354



Carl Sarap.
Johanna Triefeldt with globe flowers.
Kevad, 1937.
Film negative, 6x6 cm.
Fotomuseum / Tallinna Linnamuseum TLM-Fn 9792/305

Carl Sarap.
Johanna Triefeldt with globe flowers.
Spring, 1937.
Film negative, 6x6 cm.
Estonian Museum of Photography / Tallinn City Museum TLM-Fn 9792/305

Carl Sarap.
Johanna Triefeldt on a day's rest.
Rakvere, Pikk tn 17a. Umbes 1930–1936.
Häbezelatinfoto, 6,2 x 8,7 cm.
SA Virumaa Muuseumid kogu RMF 13374

Carl Sarap.
Johanna Triefeldt in her business behind the counter.
Rakvere, Pikk 17a. Around 1930–1936.
Gelatin silver print, 6,2 x 8,7 cm.
Museum of Virumaa Foundation RMF 13374



JOHANNA TRIEFELDT (1899–1968)

Johanna Triefeldt sündis 20. detsembril 1899 aastal Põhja-Lätis, Ruhjas. Aastatel 1918–1927 töötas Johanna Triefeldt Toila koolis algklasside õpetajana, õppeaastal 1926–1927 oli ta ametis ka koolijuhataja kohusetäitjana. 28. novembril 1929 asus Johanna Triefeldt ühes Carl Sarapiga Rakveres, aadressil Pikk tn 17a pidama varem Carli isale Juhan Sarapile ja tädile Mia Saarele kuulunud raamatukauplust, uue nimega „Raamatu-, paberi, foto- ja raadioäri Joh. Triefeldt“, kus lisaks raamatutele, ajakirjadele, kooli- ja kirjatavetele müüdi ka raadioid ning eraldi müügiletiga oli kaupluses fotoosakond, mida vedas Carl Sarap. Ettevõttel läks ilmselt hästi ja 1937. aasta 10. veebruarist tegutses kauplus juba avaramates ruumides Rakvere Ühispanka hoones, aadressil Lai tn 17.

Sarapi ja Triefeldti suhte kohta kirjutab kaasaegsete mälestuste põhjal muinsuskaitse ja koduloo-uurija Jüri Tõnisson (1929–2020) nii: „*uus elukaaslane, nooruses hüljatud, kuid truu sõbratar*“. Ametlikult abielus nad ei olnud. Nii suvistel kui talvistel fotomatkadel käisid Carl Sarap ja Johanna Triefeldt üheskoos. Sarap raskendas kaaslast meelsasti maastikke ilmestava modellina. Ka Johanna pildistas – tänu sellele on Carl Sarapist endast tema fotopärandi seas palju ülesvõtteid.

Pärast 1940. aastate alguses toimunud nõukogude võimuga kaasnenud äri riigistamist, Sarapi arreteerimist ja Lai tn 17 poehoone tulekahjut töötas Johanna Triefeldt hiljemalt 1945. aastast taas hariduse alal – õpetaja ja koolijuhatajana Kohtla-Järvel asuvas Järve algkoolis ja hiljem Kohtla-Järve I keskkoolis, kus õpetas vene keelt ja matemaatikat. Johanna Triefeldti ja tema tuttavate kaudu jõudis Rakvere muuseumisse suur osa Carl Sarapi tänaseni säilinud pärandist – fotod, postkaardid ja osa negatiivide kogust. Johanna Triefeldt suri 26. veebruaril 1968 ja on maetud Jõhvi kalmistule.

Johanna Triefeldt was born on 20 December 1899 in Northern Latvia, in Ruhja. In the years 1918–1927 Johanna Triefeldt worked as a primary school teacher at the Toila School in Virumaa, and in the academic year 1926–1927 she also served as acting head of the school. On 28 November 1929, Johanna Triefeldt joined Carl Sarap in Rakvere, at Pikk tn 17, to run a bookstore formerly owned by Carl's father Juhan Sarap and his aunt Mia Saar, with the new name „*Joh. Triefeldt's Business of Books, Paper, Photos and Radio*“ where in addition to books, magazines, school supplies and stationery, radios were also sold, and there was a photo department in the store with a separate sales counter, which was lead by Carl Sarap. The company was probably doing well and from 10 February 1937 the store was already operating in more spacious premises in the building of Rakvere Ühispank, at Lai Street 17.

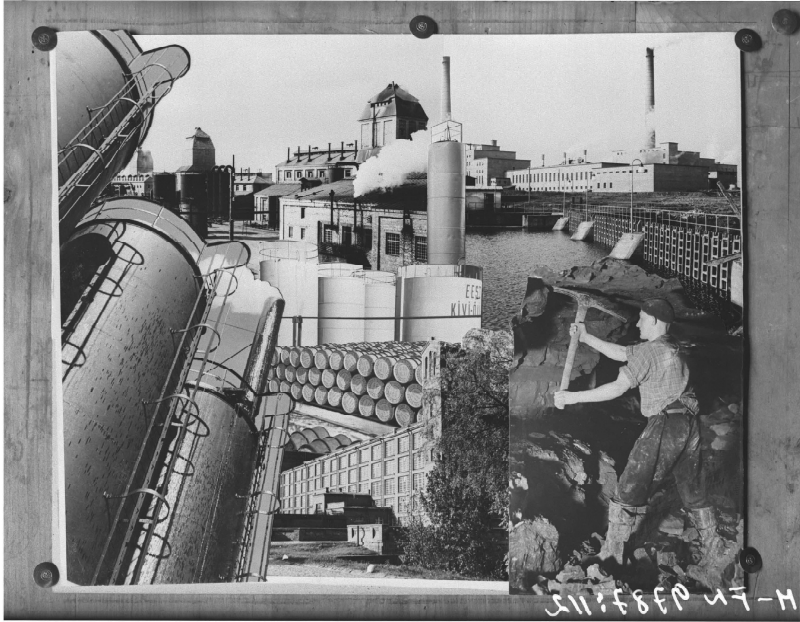
On the relationship between Sarap and Triefeldt, based on contemporary memoirs, the heritage conservationist and the local historian Jüri Tõnisson (1929–2020) writes: „*a new life partner, abandoned in her youth, but a faithful friend*“. Officially, they weren't married. Carl Sarap and Johanna Triefeldt went on photographic trips together. Sarap was happy to use a companion as a model to illustrate landscapes. Johanna also took pictures – thanks to this, there are many shots of Carl Sarap himself in his photographic heritage.

After the nationalisation of business by the Soviets in the early 1940s, the arrest of Sarap and the fire in the shop building at Lai 17, Johanna Triefeldt returned to the field of education in 1945 at the latest – as a teacher and headmistress at the Järve Elementary School in Kohtla-Järve and later at the Kohtla-Järve I Secondary School, where she taught Russian and Mathematics. Through Johanna Triefeldt and her acquaintances, a large part of Carl Sarap's legacy – photos, postcards and some of the negatives – reached the Rakvere Museum (now Museums of Virumaa Foundation). Johanna Triefeldt died on 26 February 1968 and is buried at the Jõhvi Cemetery.



Dario Gatti.
Carl Sarap's fotopannoonid Eesti paviljonis Milan 1940.
Milano näitus-mess.
Milano, 1940.
Hõbeselvertrükk: 22,5 x 28,5 cm.
Eesti Teatri ja Muusikumuuseum.
ETNM 0973 T 03/1075

Dario Gatti.
Carl Sarap's photo panels in the interior of
the Estonian pavilion at the Milan exhibition fair.
Milan, 1940.
Geklat silver print, 22,5 x 28,5 cm.
Estonian Theatre and Music Museum.
ETNM 0973 T 03/1075



KOLM FOTOPANNOOD LEIPZIGI JA MILANO NÄITUS-MESSILE 1940

Three photo panels for the exhibition fair in Leipzig and Milan in 1940

Carl Sarapi fototöid telliti 1930. aastate teisel poolel Eestit esindama rahvusvahelistel näitus-messidel Euroopas. 1940. aastal Saksamaal Leipzgis ja Itaalias Milanos toimunud näitus-messide tarbeks valmistas Carl Sarap oma varasemate tööde põhjal fotomontaažidena kolm suuremõõdulist fotopannood mõõtudega 1,2 x 1,5 meetrit. Sisuks oli Eesti loodus, tööstus ja linnad. Algsete fotomontaažide saatuse pole kahjuks teada.

Carl Sarap's photographic works were commissioned in the second half of the 1930s to represent Estonia at international exhibition fairs in Europe. For the exhibitions fairs held in Leipzig, Germany, and Milan, Italy, in 1940, Carl Sarap produced three large photographic panels measuring 1.2 x 1.5 metres as composite photographs based on his earlier works. The content was Estonian nature, industry and cities. The fate of the original prints is unfortunately unknown.

Carl Sarap. Fotopannood 1940. aasta Leipzigi ja Milano
näitus-messideks valminud fotomontaaž-pannoodest.
1. Kõikidele näitustele.
10,2 x 15 cm (Eesti loodus),
Kõikidele näitustele 10 x 15 cm (Eesti tööstus ja linnad).
Fotomontaažid / Tallinn / Eesti Muusika- ja Teatri-
muuseum / TLM F 102681, TLM F n 978721, TLM F n 205

Carl Sarap. Photo reproductions of composite photograph panels
made for the Leipzig and Milan exhibition fairs in 1940.
Geklat silver print,
10,2 x 15 cm (Estonian nature),
glass plate negatives 10 x 15 cm (Estonian industry and the cities).
Estonian Museum of Photography / Tallinn City Museum
TLM F 102681, TLM F n 978721, TLM F n 205



55 AASTAT HILJEM

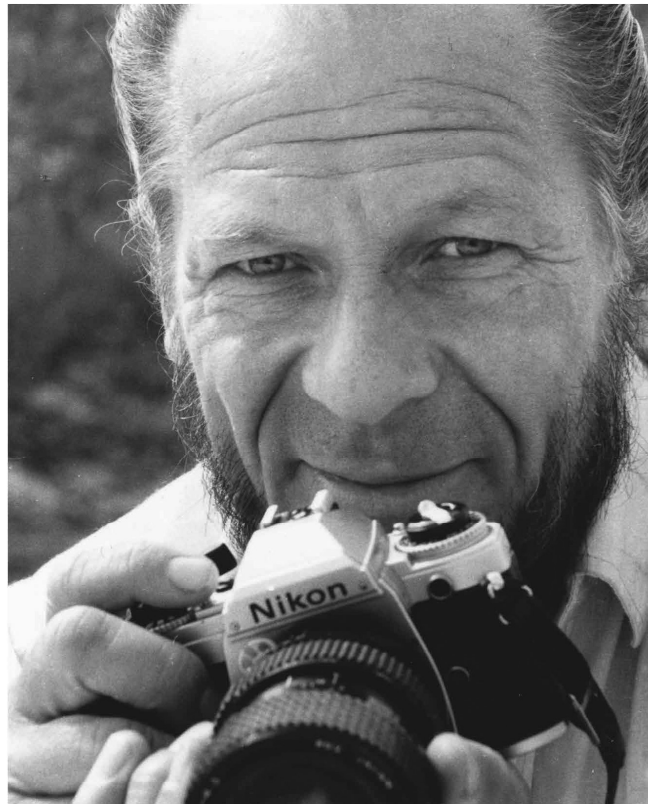
Carl Sarapi fotopärandi taasavastaja oli 1980. aastate lõpus fotograaf, režissöör ja fotoajaloolane Peeter Tooming (1939–1997). Ta koostas Sarapi loomingu põhjal 1987. aastal fotonäituse „50 aastat hiljem”, kus kasutas kõrvuti Sarapi negatiividelt kopeeritud fotosid ja enda tehtud kaasaegseid pildistusi samast paigast. Näitus sai aluseks Peeter Toominga mahukale fotoraamatute ja fotonäituste sarjale, Eesti kunstiajaloo kõrgelt hinnatud sotsiaalse kontseptuaalse fotokunsti suurprojektile „55 aastat hiljem”. See projekt esitas 1990. aastatel ilmekalt möödunud nõukogude okupatsiooni aja mõju Eesti eri piirkondades, näidates kõrvuti Sarapi ja Toominga pildistusi. Suurprojekti „55 aastat hiljem” raames ilmus aastatel 1993–1997 ühtekokku 9 fotoalbumit Eesti eri piirkondadest.

Peeter Tooming koostas ja kujundas Carl Sarapi ja enda fotode põhjal ka erikujundusega kauni fotoraamatu „Virumaa fotokillud” (ilmus 1999).

55 Years Later

Carl Sarap's photographic heritage was rediscovered in the late 1980s by the photographer, director and photo historian Peeter Tooming (1939–1997). He compiled the photography exhibition „50 Years Later” based on Sarap's work in 1987, where he used photographs copied from Sarap's negatives and his own contemporary photographs from the same place. The exhibition was the base for Peeter Tooming's subsequent extensive series of photo books and exhibitions called „55 Years Later”. It was a major project of social conceptual photography, highly valued in Estonian art history. This project vividly presented the impact of the Soviet occupation in different regions of Estonia in the 1990s, showing the photographs of Sarap and Tooming side by side. In the framework of the project „55 Years Later”, a total of 9 photo albums from different regions of Estonia were published between 1993 and 1997.

On the basis of Carl Sarap's and his own photographs, Peeter Tooming also compiled and designed the beautiful photo book „Virumaa Fotokillud” (published in 1999).



Peeter Ülevain.
Peeter Toominga portree.
Ümber 1990.
Fotomuseum

Peeter Ülevain.
Portrait of Peeter Tooming.
About 1990.
Estonian Museum of Photography

AJAJOON

4. märts, 1893 – Carl Sarap sündis Virumaal, Voka külas koolipetaja Juhan Sarapi ja Amalie-Charlotte Sarapi (sünd. Saar) esimese lapsena.

1910. aastad – Carl Sarap õppis fototööd koolipoisina oma onu Aleksander Martin Soare juures, sai temalt ka esimese fotokaamera (plaatkaamera), Tartus lõpetas ta Hugo Treffneri Gümnaasiumi ja asus õppima Tartu Ülikooli (ei lõpetanud)

1918 – Carl Sarap asutas Tartus Promenaadi tänaval (Promenaadi 7a) raamatukaupluse ja kirjastuse „Odamees – Carl Sarap“

15. aprill 1919 – Ilmus ajakirja „Odamees“ esimene number. Illustreeritud kirjanduse, kunsti ja teaduse ajakiri „Odamees“ hakkas ilmuma kaks korda kuus.

29. mai 1920 – Carl Sarap abiellus Maari Veltiga, sündis kaks last – Ülo Carl (1921) ja Etel Malle (1924)

1925 – Aasta lõpus suleti majanduskriiside tõttu raamatukauplus „Odamees – Carl Sarap“ ja ajakiri „Odamees“ lõpetas ajutiselt ilmumise.

1926 – Asutati osahüning „Odamees Carl Sarap osahüning Tartus“

Aprill 1927 – Taimus sundoksjon „Odamehe“ kirjastuse võlgade katteks.

1928 – Ilmusid Carl Sarapi esimesed fotopostkaardid – templiga „Pildilehe „Odamees“ foto / Tartu / 1928“ – sisuks peamiselt Tartu ja Tartumaa vaated

5. august 1929 – Kuulutati välja Carl Sarapi pankrott (Sarap tunnistati kaubanduslikult alal maksuõuetuks võlgnikuks).

November 1929 – Johanna Triefeldt ostis Carl Sarapi tädilt Mia Sarapilt Rakveres Pikk tn 17a tegutsenud raamatukaupluse ja ovas selle „Raamatu“, kirjutustarvete ja fotodri Joh. Triefeldt“ nime all. Carl Sarap asus tööle ettevõtte fotoosakonna juhina.

1931 – Ilmusid esimesed fotopostkaardid templiga JOH. TRIEFELDTI RMKPL RAKVERE

1932 – Carl Sarap loob kaasa Rakvere Foto Ringi fotonäituse žüriis

2. detsember 1933 – Jõustus Carl ja Maari Sarapi lahutus

1934 – „Eesti Entsüklopeedia“ 3. köites ilmus mõiste „fotokunst“ illustratsioonide seas Carl Sarapi foto „Narva vanalinn“ (Rahu tänav)

24. juuli 1934 – Fotomatk (Jõepere-Neeruti retk) koos luuletaja Gustav Sultsega noore Kreutzwaldi radadel

August 1934 – Fotomatk Purtses koos ajaloolase Otto Liiviga

18. juuni 1936 – Carl Sarapile väljastati Rakvere Tööoskusameti poolt oskustöölise kutsetunnistus fotograafia alal,

1936 – Carl Sarap astus Tallinna Fotoklubi liikmeks

1936 – J. Triefeldti äri annab välja esimesed postkaardiserialad sarjast „Kunis kodumaa“

1936 – Ilmub Sten Karlingi 384-leheküljeline saksakeelne uurimus Narva linna ehitusloost, milles on lisaks fotograaf Osvald Haidiku fotodele illustatsioonidel kasutatud ka üksikuid Carl Sarapi fotosid (Sten Karling. „Narva. Eine baugeschichtliche Untersuchung“. Tartu, 1936)

1936–1937 – Carl Sarapi fotod (J. Triefeldti nime all) ilmusvad Hanno Kompuse reisiraamatutes „Das malerische Estland“, „Picturesque Estonia“ (1939 ka eesti keeles – „Maailine Eesti“)

1937 – Carl Sarap saab kuldmedali fotode eest Pariisi maailmanäitusel Balti riikide paviljonis.

1937 – Juh. T. Triefeldti äri kuulib Rakveres uude usukohta – uuendussile Laii tn 17 (Ühispanga hoone Laija ja Post tänava ristmikul)

Juuli 1937 – Fotomatk Kallastel, Peipsi järve ääres

Juuli 1938 – Fotomatk koos Friedebert Tuglasega Ahja lähistel Tartumaal Tuglase lapsepõlvradadel (sh Tamme külaõrtsi juures ja Ahja mõisas)

November 1937 – Carl Sarap osales oma töödega fotonäitusel „Kunis kodumaa“ Tallinna Kunstihoones

August 1938 – Fotomatk Ruhnu saarel

1939 – J. Triefeldti äri annab välja Carl Sarapi fotomontaažidega illustreeritud Eesti kohavaadete kirjapaber- ja ümbrikukomplekti

1938 – J. Triefeldti äri alustab Carl Sarapi nimega varustatud fotopostkaartide seeria „Estland“ / „Estonie“ väljaandmist (sari ilmub aastatel 1938–1940).

Sügis 1939 – Ilmus fotoraamat „Vana Narva“ – sisuks Carl Sarapi pildistatud Narva linna vaated ja hooneite detailid.

Märts 1940 – Carl Sarapi sõlmis kokkuleppe kirjastusega „Kultuurikoondis“, et välja anda pildialbum „Vana Tallinn“.

Kevad-suvi 1940 – Leipzig ja Milano näitumessidel on Eestist tutvustataval väljapanekutel väljas Carl Sarapi valmistatud kolm suurt fotomontaaži (1,5 x 1,2 m) Eesti loodusest, tootusest ja linnadest

6.–10. juuni 1940 – Viru maavalitsus tutvustab Tallinnas suvitussüdisel Virumaa puhkepaiku 50 Carl Sarapi fotoga

August 1940 – Fotomatk Friedebert Tuglasega Ahja lähistel, Tuglase lapsepõlvradadel („Tamme sõit“)

Sügis-talv 1940 – Carl Sarap sai kokkuleppele kahe oma fotopostkaardi avaldamiseks Nõukogude Liidu Riiklikus Kirjastuses, tingimusel saada tasuks üks kopikas iga müüdüd postkaardi eest

28. veebruar 1941 – Rakvere tööoskusamet väljastas Carl Sarapile meistri registreerimistunnistuse fotograafia alal

26. juuni 1941 – Carl Sarap peetakse kinni Voka külas viibinud NKVD arreteerijate poolt

4. juuli 1941 – Carl Sarap viiakse saks vägede pealotungi eest koos teiste eluüritamise aluste vangidega Tallinnast rongiga Venemaale, Molotovi oblastisse

9. mai 1942 – Carl Sarapile mõistetakse 5 aastat Ussolski töölaagris karistuseks teiste kinnipeetavate seas nõukogudevastase agitatsiooni tegemise eest

5. november 1942 – Carl Sarap suri Ussolski töölaagris Solikamski linnas, Venemaal

Juuni 1944 – Riigile omandatud Carl Sarapi negatiivikogu on sõja eest pakku viidud Koluvere lossi Läänemaal

1955–1957 – Rootsis Lundis välja antud albumites „Meie Maa: Eesti sõnas ja pildis“ (4 köidet) ilmub rohkelt Carl Sarapi fotosid J. Triefeldti nime all

1959 – Johanna Triefeldtilt saabub Rakvere muuseumile üle 1500 Carl Sarapi fotopostkaardi

1968 – Suri Johanna Triefeldt (mehedid, lähivi kalmistule)

1978–1988 – Rakvere muuseumioose (SA Virumaa Muuseumid) saabub erinevate annetajate kaudu Johanna Triefeldti pärandvara – Carl Sarapi fotosid ja negatiive

Jaanuar 1988 – Rakvere Koduloomuuseumis avatakse fotonäitus Carl Sarapi 1930. aastate näitusetöödest ja postkaardidest ning näitus fotograaf Peeter Toominga fotoseeriast „50 aastat hiljem“, mis põhineb Carl Sarapi fotode ülepildistustel

1988 – Peeter Tooming vahendas Eesti Kunstimuseumi ruumides Kadriorus hoiul olnud Carl Sarapi fotonegatiivide kogu üleandmist Fotomuuseumile

1992–1997 – Peeter Toomingal valmis suurprojekt „55 aastat hiljem“ – Eesti maakondade kaupa Carl Sarapi fotode ja samast kohast tehtud ülepidistustel põhinevate näituste ja fotoraamatute sari.

1999 – Ilmus Peeter Toominga koostatud ja kujundatud fotoraamat „Virumaa fotokillud 1936–1995“ Carl Sarapi ja Peeter Toominga fotodega

Alates 2008 – Carl Sarapi fotopärandi digiteerimine ja avaldamine Eesti mäluasutuste veebilehtvormidel

2021 – Talla Oru pargi virtuaalraaolase rännaku „VR Talla 1938“ toeloo osas „Kadunud hiljuse järgedes“ – saab külastada II maailmasõjas hävinud Talla Oru lossi jressuuli. Ruumikeskkonnas modelleeritud keskkonnas kasutatul alusena Carl Sarapi fotonegatiive Oru lossist. (Blu-ray OÜ)

20. mai – 30. september 2022 – SA Virumaa Muuseumid välinäitus „Fotorändur Carl Sarapi Rakvere“ Rakvere keskkonnas

September 2022 – Ilmub Fotomuuseumi album-trükis „Eesti pildis. Fotograaf Carl Sarap“

Timeline

4 March 1893 – Carl Sarap was born in Voka village, Virumaa, as the first child of Juhan Sarap, a schoolteacher, and Amalie-Charlotte Sarap (Saar).

1910s – Carl Sarap studied photography as a schoolboy at his uncle Aleksander Martin Soare; he also got the first camera (a plate camera) from him. He graduated from the Hugo Treffner Gymnasium in Tartu and went to study at the University of Tartu (did not graduate)

1918 – Carl Sarap founded the bookstore and publishing house „*Odamees – Carl Sarap*“ on Promenaadi Street (Promenaadi 7a) in Tartu

15 April 1919 – The first issue of the magazine „*Odamees*“ was published. The illustrated literary, arts and science magazine „*Odamees*“ started to be published twice a month.

29 May 1920 – Carl Sarap married Maari Velti and they had two children Ülo Carl (born in 1921) and Etel Malle (born in 1924)

1925 – At the end of the year, due to economic difficulties, the bookstore „*Odamees – Carl Sarap*“ was closed and the magazine „*Odamees*“ ceased publication temporarily.

1926 – The company „*Odamees Carl Sarap private limited company in Tartu*“ was founded

April 1927 – A forced auction to cover the debts of the „*Odamees – Carl Sarap*“ publishing house.

1928 – Carl Sarap's first photo postcards were published, stamped with „*Photo of the magazine Odamees / Tartu / 1928*“ – with mainly Tartu and Tartumaa views.

5 August 1929 – The bankruptcy of Carl Sarap was declared (Sarap was declared insolvent in the commercial sphere).

November 1929 – Johanna Triefeldt bought from Carl Sarap's aunt Mia Sarap a bookstore in Rakvere at Pikk 17a and opened it under the name „*Joh. Triefeldt's Business of Books, Stationery and Photography*“. Carl Sarap started working as the head of the company's photography department.

1931 – The first photo postcards with the stamp *JOH. TRIEFELDT'S RMKPL RAKVERE* were published

1932 – Carl Sarap participates in the jury of the Rakvere Photo Circle photo exhibition

2 December 1933 – The divorce between Carl and Maari Sarap was finalised

1934 – Carl Sarap's photo „*Narva Old Town*“ (Rahu Street) appeared in the 3rd volume of the „*Estonian Encyclopaedia*“ among the illustrations of the term „photographic art“.

24 July 1934 – Photographic trip (Jõepere-Neeruti expedition) with the poet Gustav Suits on the trails of the young Kreutzwald

August 1934 – Photographic trip in Purtsu with the historian Otto Liiv

18 June 1936 – Carl Sarap was awarded the Certificate of Proficiency in Photography by the Rakvere Labour Skills Board;

1936 – Carl Sarap joined the Tallinn Photo Club

1936 – J. Triefeldt's business issues the first postcard series from the series „*Beautiful Homeland*“

1936 – Sten Karling's 384-page study of the Narva city building history is published, in which, in addition to photographs by the photographer Osvald Haidik, photos by Carl Sarap were used in the illustrations. (Sten Karling. „*Narva. Eine baugeschichtliche Untersuchung*“. Tartu, 1936)

1936–1937 – Photographs by Carl Sarap (under the name of J. Triefeldt) appear in Hanno Kurrip's travel books „*Dus malerische Estland*“ / „*Picturesque Estonia*“ (1939 also in Estonian – „*Maailine Eesti*“)

1937 – Carl Sarap receives a gold medal for his photographs at the Paris World Exhibition in the Baltic Pavilion.

1937 – Joh. Triefeldt's business moves to a new location in Rakvere at Lai 17 (the building of Ühispank at the intersection of Lai and Post Street, Rakvere)

July 1937 – Photography trip to Kallaste near Lake Peipsi

July 1938 – Photography trip with Friedebert Tuglas on Tuglas' childhood trails near Ahja in Tartumaa (at the Tamme village inn and Ahja manor)

November 1937 – Carl Sarap participated with his works in the photo exhibition „*Beautiful Homeland*“ in Tallinn Art House

August 1938 – Photography trip on Ruhnu Island

1939 – J. Triefeldt's business publishes letterhead and envelope sets illustrated with photo montages of Estonia by Carl Sarap

1938 – J. Triefeldt's business begins with the issuance of a series of photo postcards entitled „*Estland*“ / „*Estonie*“ with the name of Carl Sarap on them (the series is published in 1938–1940).

Autumn 1939 – The photo book „*Vana Narva*“ (Old Narva) was published with Carl Sarap's photographed views of Narva and details of buildings.

March 1940 – Carl Sarap made an agreement with the publishing house *Kultuurikoondis* to publish a picture album „*Vana Tallinn*“.

Spring–Summer 1940 – For the exhibition fairs in Leipzig and Milan, Carl Sarap prepared three large photo montages (1.5 x 1.2 m) about Estonian nature, industry and cities

6–10 June 1940 – Viru County Government presents 50 Carl Sarap's photographs of Virumaa at summer exhibition in Tallinn

August 1940 – Photography trip with Friedebert Tuglas near Ahja, on Tuglas' childhood trails („*Tamme sõit*“)

Autumn–Winter 1940 – Carl Sarap got an agreement to publish two of his photographic postcards in the Soviet Union's National Publishing House, on the condition of receiving one kopek for each postcard sold

28 February 1941 – Rakvere Job Skills Department issued Carl Sarap with Master's Registration Certificate in Photography

26 June 1941 – Carl Sarap is detained by NKVD detainees in Voka village, Virumaa

4 July 1941 – Carl Sarap is deported by train from Tallinn to Molotov oblast, Russia, to escape the German invasion, together with other prisoners from the preliminary investigation

9 May 1942 – Carl Sarap is sentenced to 5 years in the Ussolski labour camp as punishment for committing anti-Soviet agitation among other detainees

5 November 1942 – Carl Sarap died at the Ussolski labour camp in Solikamski, Russia

June 1944 – Carl Sarap's collection of negatives, acquired by the state, is moved to Koluvere Castle in Läänemaa to escape the war

1955–1957 – In the albums „*Meie Maa: Eesti sõnas ja pildis*“ (Our Country: Estonia in Words and Pictures) published in Sweden, Lund (4 volumes), several Carl Sarap's photographs are published under the name of J. Triefeldt

1959 – Johanna Triefeldt presents more than 1500 Carl Sarap's photo postcards to the Rakvere Museum

1968 – Johanna Triefeldt died (buried at the Jõhvi cemetery)

1978–1988 – Johanna Triefeldt's estate – Carl Sarap's photos and negatives – arrived at the Rakvere Museum (Foundation Museums of Virumaa) through various donors

January 1988 – A photographic exhibition of Carl Sarap's exhibition works and postcards from the 1930s and an exhibition photographic series „*50 Years Later*“, based on Carl Sarap's photographic reproductions, of the photographer Peeter Tooming, was opened at the Rakvere Museum of Home History.

1988 – Peeter Tooming brokered the transfer of Carl Sarap's collection of photographic negatives stored at the Estonian Art Museum in Kadrioru to the Estonian Museum of Photography

1992–1997 – Peeter Tooming completed the major project „*55 Years Later*“ – a series of exhibitions and photo books based on Carl Sarap's photographs and overshoots of the same place, divided by Estonian counties.

1999 – The photo book „*Virumaa fotokillud 1936–1995*“ with the photos of Carl Sarap and Peeter Tooming was published

Since 2008 – Digitisation and publication of Carl Sarap's photographic heritage on Estonian memory institutions' online platforms

2021 – In the second part of the virtual reality journey „*VR Talla 1938*“ of Talla Valley Park – „*In the Footsteps of the Lost Glory*“ – you can visit the main hall of the Talla Valley Castle, which was destroyed in World War II. The basis for modelling the spatial environment was Carl Sarap's photographic negatives from the Oru Castle. (Blu-ray OÜ)

20 May–30 September 2022 – Museums of Virumaa Foundation presents outdoor exhibition „*Rakvere of the photo-traveller Carl Sarap*“ in the centre of Rakvere.

September 2022 – Publication of the album „*Estonia in Picture. Photographer Carl Sarap*“ by Estonian Museum of Photography