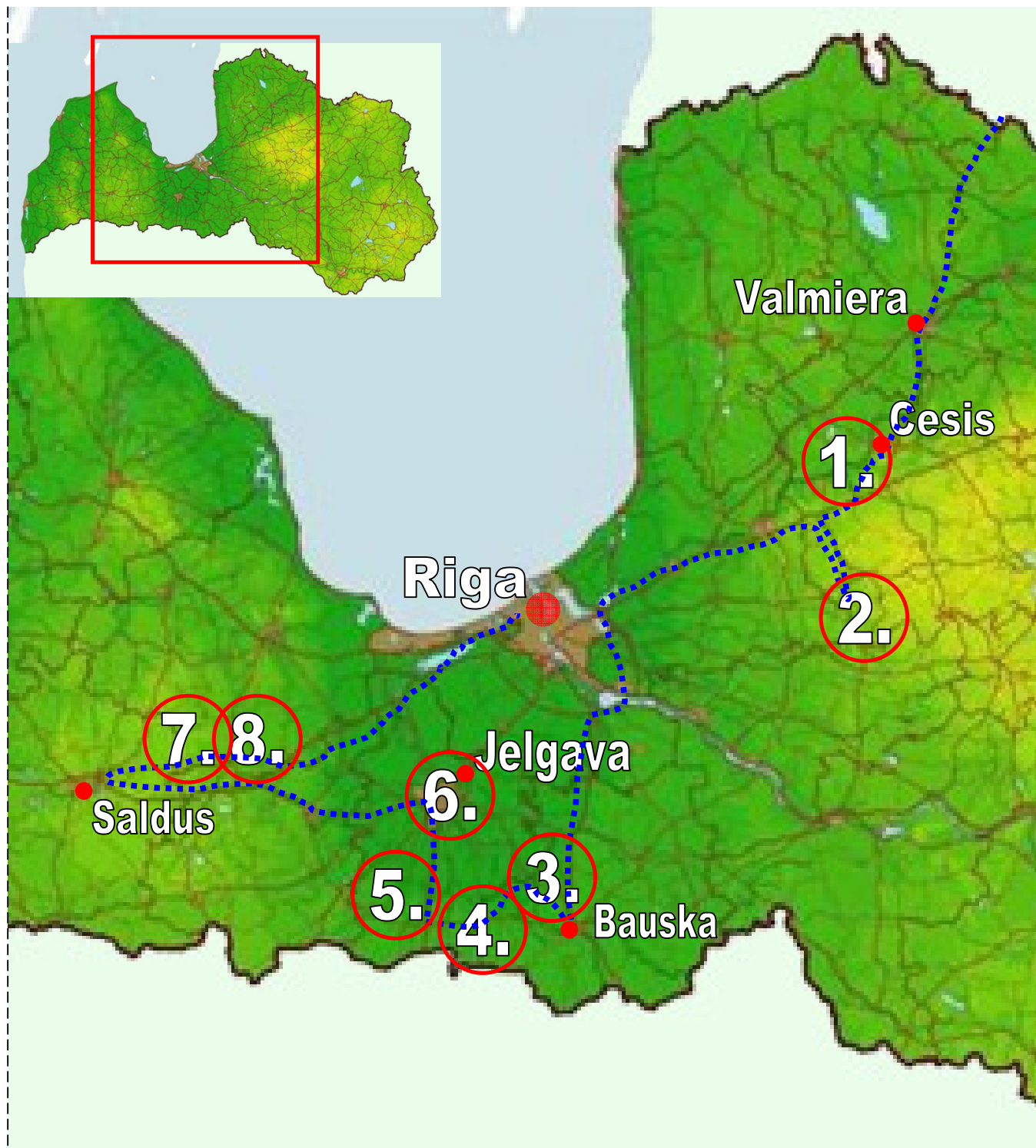

Historic Parks of Latvia

Guide Book of the Trip to Latvian Historic Parks



2011

Route MAP



LEGEND:

1. Karla Manor park
2. Anna Manor park
3. Mezotne Manor park
4. Rundale Palace park
5. Eleja Manor park
6. Jelgava Palace park
7. Remte Manor park
8. Smuku Manor park

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Appendix

Program of the Trip to Latvian Historic Parks

Historic Parks of Latvia

Kristine Dreija

Every landscape has its own story, which is given by architecture, stylistics, variety of plants, composition and other objects of environment. Finding us in this environment turns us back in time... But does it always happen? Is this the right time we should go back and is the concrete landscape telling us the most beautiful story of heritage?

How in Latvia is defined historic park

Riga Historical Centre Preservation and Protection Act "gives the following historical terminology explanation: it is a masterpiece of human creative spirit, demonstrating important interaction of human values over a given period or place in relation to the architecture or technology, monumental arts, town planning, landscape design, which directly or materialy related to events, live traditions, artistic or literary works, that have a special universal value and which is not under the age of 25.

On the contrary, as the park we can call an environment that is man-made biotope using the natural resources and at that moment current stylistics, with the assistance of facilitation elements, creating recreational and aesthetic environment for the consumer.

What are Latvian historic parks, answering according definition?

In Latvia there are six types of historic parks:

1. *National Parks*, which is a nationally protected wide area with nationally significant natural formations and cultural treasures. In Latvia, totally are 4 national parks.

2. *Nature parks*, its cultural and historical values are suitable for society recreation and education. In Latvian totally are 22 nature parks.

3. *National Dendrological parks* - Arboretums, which mainly is composed of dendrological collections. In Latvia totally are 5 Arboretums.

4. *Botanical gardens*, which are designed for research purposes. In Latvia totally are two botanical gardens.

5. *Urban gardens*, which are vital urban green structure element.

6. *Latvian palaces and manor parks*, that historically are an integral part of palace and manor complexes. In Latvian are 265 palaces and manor parks.

What is the Latvian nature and heritage protection policy?

Part of these historic parks or elements inside there is protected by state. In Latvia are determined special protected natural areas, which aim is to protect and preserve natural diversity, to provide scientific researches and environmental monitoring and preserve the society recreation, education and instruction of important areas.

Specially protected nature areas divides into the nature reserves, national parks, nature parks, natural monuments, nature protected areas, protected landscape areas and biosphere reserves. Currently the specially protected natural areas in Latvia cover 8.6% of total national territory.

Also in Latvia are established nationally protected cultural monuments - they can be both a cultural and historical landscapes, and the defined areas, and objects have historical, scientific, artistic or other cultural value and which preservation corresponds to

the Latvian state and nation, as well as international interests.

State protected cultural monuments are divided into five categories: Archaeological, Urban, Architecture, Art and Historical monuments. Totally in Latvia are marked 8556 cultural monuments. Statistically most occupies the architectural monuments, including the manor house complexes and parks. But any of these categories is also given to historic park, because any of on object can be located in a historic park, thereby increasing the value of the site.

State protected cultural monuments grants and control the Latvian State Inspection for Heritage Protection (VKPAI). Cultural Heritage status is granted on the basis of its significance, which could be internationally significant, and regionally. There are national cultural monuments and local importance cultural monuments.

Specially protected natural areas protection and application regulations are issued by the Latvian Cabinet of Ministers and approved. There are regulated permitted and prohibited types of activities for the special protection areas.

For the cultural monuments are also issued protection rules by the Cabinet of Ministers that define the heritage protection area - in city 100m radius of the monument center and in the rural area 500 m from the monument site. Similarly, are developed cultural monument individual protection zone design methodology by the State Inspectorate for Heritage. This methodology has been approved in the 1993. It is quite general and for the moment really do not encourage either private owners or local interest in these individual areas development.

Step by step we understand the necessity for spruce landscape and rebirth of declined landscapes, but the prior solution is educating society in environmental matter. It is achievable only by exchanging information. The more spruced landscapes there will be the better opportunity for society will be to educate in field of spruced environment. The human by understanding the inmost essence of environment problem takes part in solving it himself, thereby forwarding declined environment improvements and its optimal further development.

Trip to Latvian Historic parks

1. Karla Manor Park

<i>Cultural monument</i>	
<i>(No.)</i>	No status
<i>Location</i>	Gauja National Park
<i>Present function</i>	Tourism object
<i>Owner</i>	Private and State property
<i>Home page</i>	www.karlamuiza.lv



Fig.1. Situation Plan of Karla Manor (1795)

Annotation

In the 19th century in neighborhood of Karla developed rapidly. In accordance with the requirements of the fashion of his time, was set free planning landscape park, which covers a number of well-equipped forest compartments. Parks iekļāva senlejas lielākos iežu atsegumus un kraujas: Ainavu krauju, Ērgļu klinti, Gulbju iezi u.c. Relatively large areas were used for fruit and vegetable gardens.

In the 1871 applying the pub building in the Karl, set up a master gardener school. It was the first school of horticulture in the Baltic. Significantly, in the 1877 in the manor house or Karla was created one of the first and largest pomological gardens in the Baltic. Cultivated about 60 areas of land and for export needs were planted different plants – fruit trees, berry bushes, park avenue trees, decorative shrubs, roses, etc.. Every year, it was necessary to grow about 30,000 plants, the heralded annual output in the printed catalogue in the August.



Fig.2. View to Amata river valley (1795)

2. Anna Manor Park

<i>Cultural monument</i>	No status
<i>(No.)</i>	
<i>Present function</i>	Tourism object
<i>Services</i>	Hotel; SPA; Tourism
<i>Owner</i>	Private property
<i>Home page</i>	www.annashotel.com

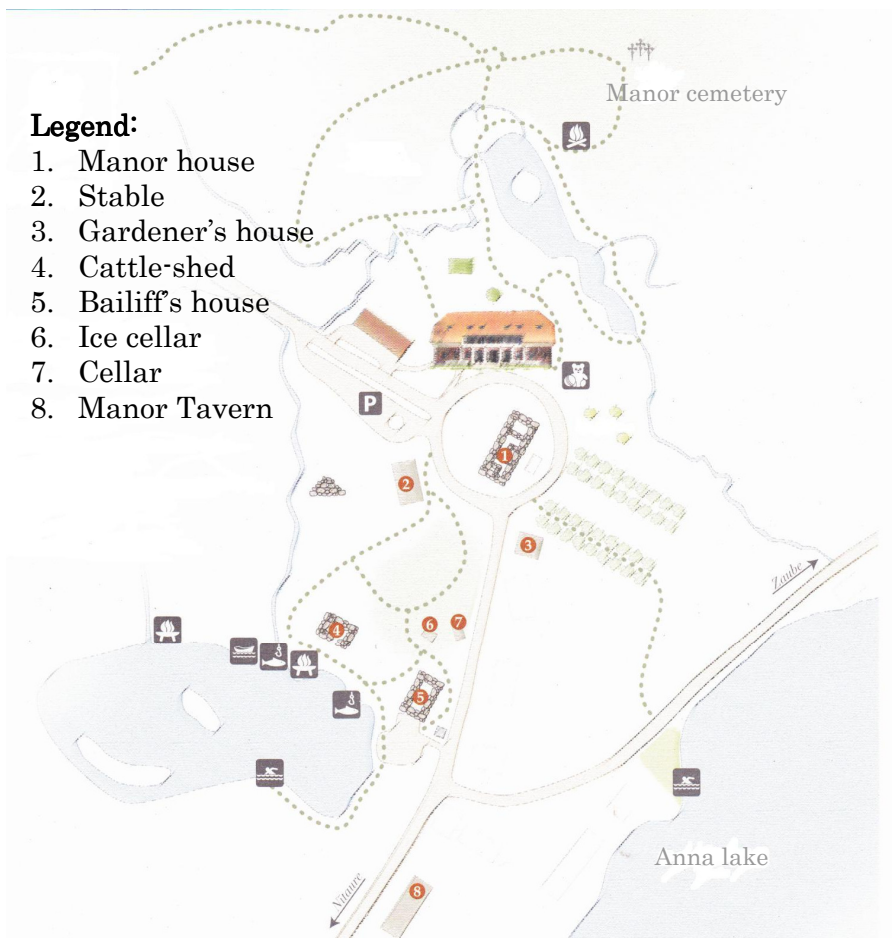


Fig.3. Situation Plan of Annas Manor (2010)

Annotation

Manor Park (between the palace and the lakeside road) in comparison with buildings constructed in a very old-time style, but it does give the evidence of its existence from the middle of the 18th century, but just for an idea.

The author of the Anne manor garden is failed to find. In any event, the manor garden is both distant and lyrical views of the Wicked (Anna) lake, which could more belong to the Renaissance and the landscape garden, regularly planted and sheared lime passageways, which perfectly corresponds to the baroque tradition.

Quite different was the Forest Park. It is covered with dense plantation with fir-trees, nut trees and lilac. Fir-trees were planted also along the main roads of forest park.

Landlords cemetery in the forest park now is completely destroyed, except for well-healed small vinca, which is clearly the gardener planted.



Fig.4. The Main House of Anna Manor (1920)

3. Mezotne Palace Park

<i>Cultural monument</i> (No.)	State protected manor buildings (6176)
<i>Present function</i>	Tourism object
<i>Services</i>	Hotel; Tourism
<i>Owner</i>	State property
<i>Home page</i>	www.mezotnespils.lv

Legend:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Palace | 5. Pound |
| 2. Bailiff's house | 6. Pavilion |
| 3. Stable | 7. Pedestrian bridge |
| 4. Estrade | 8. River crossing place |

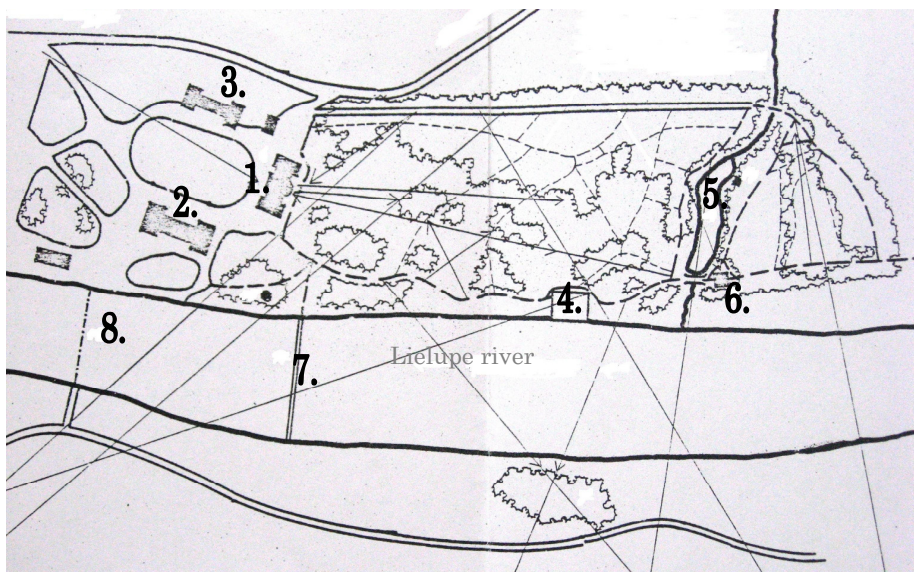


Fig.5. Situation plan of Mezotne Palace Park

Annotation

Mezotne Palace Park is one of the most beautiful and gardened English-style landscape parks in Latvian. It covers an area of 14 hectares, but a specially designed line of view, which allows you to enjoy a wide Zemgale, visually increases the area up to 50-60 ha. The park has three parts: the front yard, central part and the dense plantation with conifers. From Mezotne park architecture remained partially pavilion (Second quarter of the 19th century).

Pavilion was built on a high boulder stone platform where the perimeter is enclosed by metal railings. Until nowadays, there is not survived still another neo-gothic revival pavilion, built around the same time. Both pavilion construction was not only significant architectural elements of the park, but also the early neo-gothic examples in Latvia.



Fig.6. Mezotne Palace (1936)

4. Rundale Palace Park

<i>Cultural monument</i> (No.)	State protected manor ensemble (6178)
<i>Present function</i>	Culture-educative institution
<i>Services</i>	Museum; Tourism
<i>Owner</i>	State property
<i>Home page</i>	www.rundale.net

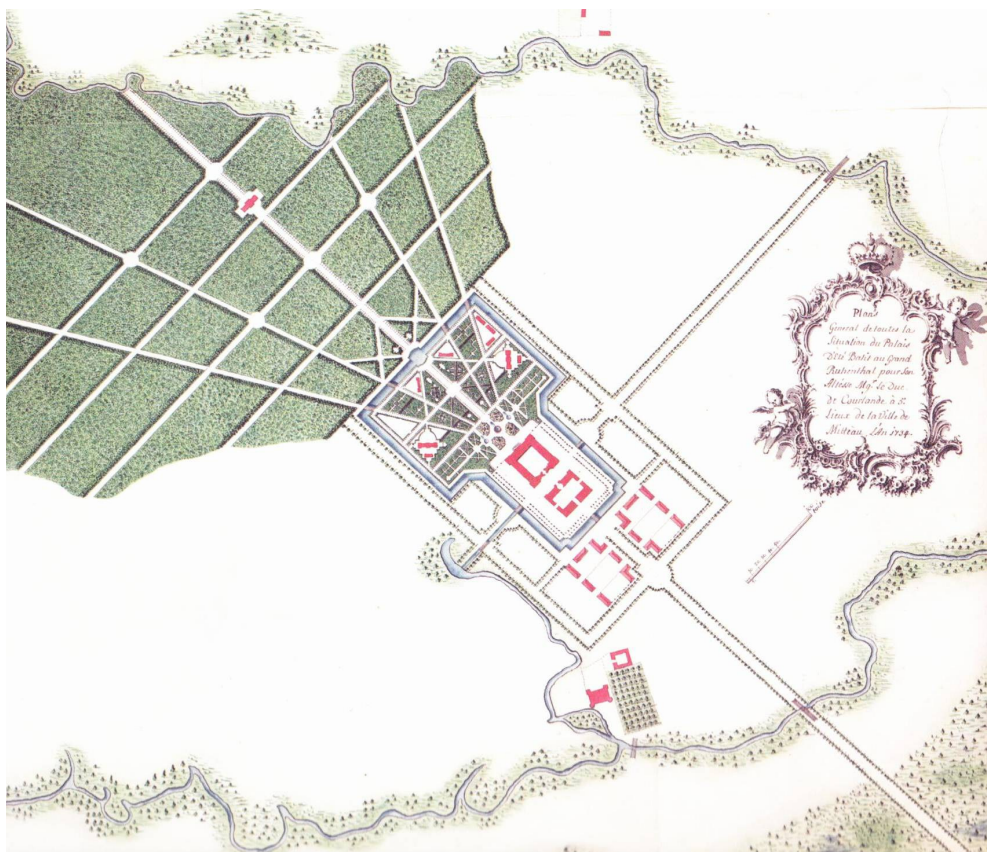


Fig. 7. Situation plan of Rundale Palace Ensemble (1734)

Annotation

Rundale Palace Park is the most important baroque style French garden in the Baltic.

The Park project architect Francesco Bartolomeo Rastrelli developed 1735th-1736th, and realized 1736th-1740th simultaneously with the construction of the castle. According to the project here established 10 hectares large regular garden with five radial avenues, which will continues into hunting forest park. In 1739 in the park was already planted 328 lindens, 5005 chestnuts and 1885 columbine, but in orchards - 95 pears, 155 apple trees, 40 plums and 20 cherry trees.

Park restoration began with the project development 1975-1977. In 1976 in the park cut overgrown trees, in the 1981 developed the first tracks, but in the 1984 planted the first avenue of lindens.



Fig.8. Rundale Palace and Park

5. Eleja Manor Park

<i>Cultural monument</i> (No.)	State protected manor ensemble (6178)
<i>Present function</i>	Reconstruction
<i>Services</i>	Sing and Dance festivals
<i>Owner</i>	Private and Municipal property
<i>Home page</i>	-

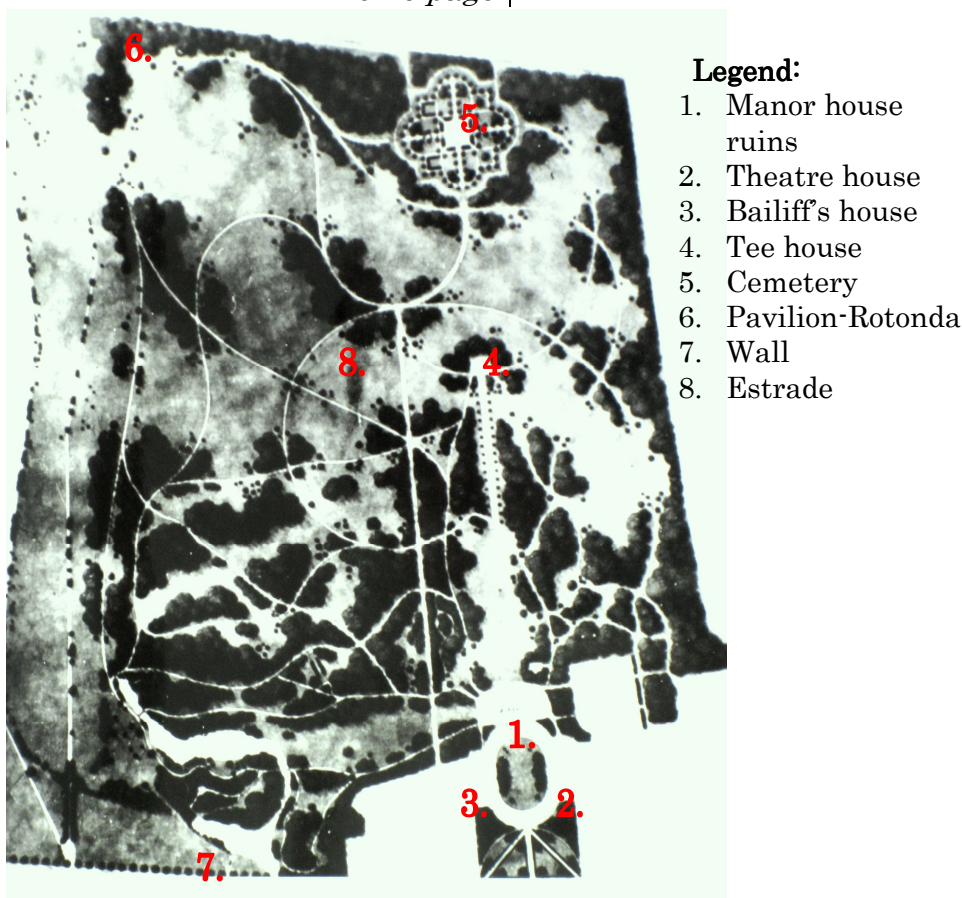


Fig.9. G. Kufalt. Project plan of Eleja Manor (1905)

Annotation

Eleja palace built by J.G.A.Berlitz project with George Kvarengi design, construction completed in 1810. The Landscape Park began to build before building of the palace. Eleja Manor Park Pavilion (In heritage list - tea house) is a national architectural monument (No.5202). The Pavilion is built in the beginning of 19th century from the boulders and red baked clay brick at the same time as manor-house. After the First World War the pavilion is no longer used. Despite the high losses and poor technical condition, the building is unique in Latvia as the sole this type classical style and the romantic construction building in the historic garden. The information gathered enables to restore building in the view it looks in the second part of the 19th century.



Fig.10. Eleja Manor (1900)

6. Jelgava Palace Park

<i>Cultural monument</i> (No.)	State protected palace and park (5153)
<i>Present function</i>	Scholastic institution
<i>Services</i>	Education; Museum
<i>Owner</i>	State property
<i>Home page</i>	www.llu.lv

Fig.11. Plan of Old Jelgava Castle (end of 17th century) →

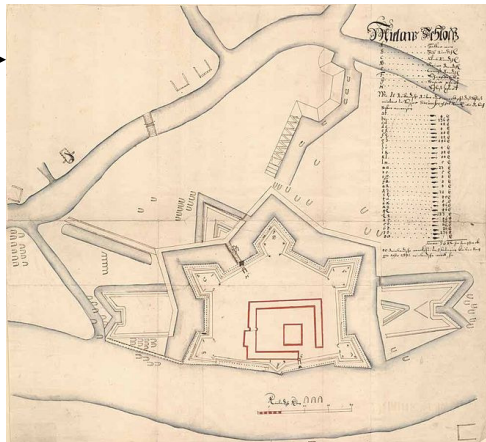


Fig.12. Aero photo of Jelgava Palace ↓



Annotation

The Palace Park started to construct in 1817. in place of the old castle walls. In the developed Park of the Island Park is developed romantic canals, bridges, castle building, Governor's Island. Growing some trees - two horse chestnuts, pyramidal oak, aspen gray. At the Riga road on the right side at Driksa river was Palace theatre building built in 1913 that was demolished after the Second World War. For the location of it shows a white decorative vase instead.



*Fig.13. White
Decorative Vase
in Jelgava
Palace Park*



Fig.14. Jelgava Palace Park

7. Remte Manor Park

<i>Cultural monument</i> (No.)	State protected manor buildings (6731)
<i>Present function</i>	Scholastic institution
<i>Services</i>	Education
<i>Owner</i>	Municipal and State property
<i>Home page</i>	-

Legend:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Big Stone | 9. Tennis Court |
| 2. Floating Tower | 10. Bear Hut |
| 3. Chestnut Alley | 12. Fundament of Monument |
| 4. Old Castle | 13. Torture Chambers |
| 5. 'Manege House | 14. Grotto |
| 7. Manor House | 15. Love Oak |
| | 16. Love Island |
| | 17. Hunting Tover |
| | 19. Pavilion |

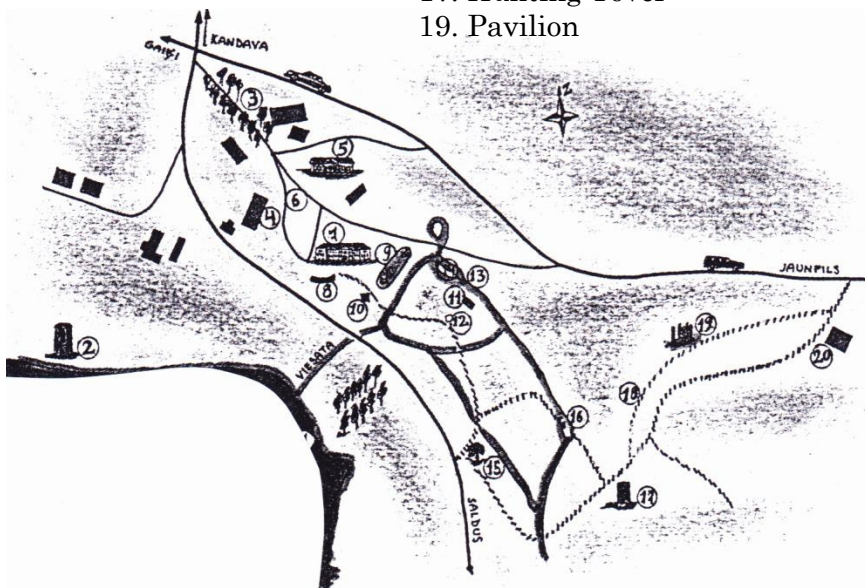


Fig.15. Situation plan of Remte Manor

Annotation

Remte manor landscape park (26 hectares) was created to build in 1800 and there were located both - the garden pavilion, and decorative columns, as well as other small garden architecture forms, according to a time of style and fashion requirements. Now in the complex contain Park with a Hunting tower, Love oak, Love island, Bear hut, Torture chambers and Floating tower. In the park has an interesting pond and canal system.



Fig.16. Remte Manor (1939)

8. Smuku Manor Park

<i>Cultural monument</i>	
<i>(No.)</i>	No status
<i>Present function</i>	Tourism business
<i>Services</i>	Hotel; Tourism; Sport activities
<i>Owner</i>	Private property
<i>Home page</i>	www.smukumuiza.lv



Fig.17. Situation plan of Smuku Manor

Annotation

The park once was 3,5 ha large, of which 2,9 ha was gorgeous landscaping park and 0.6 ha of forest stand type section with exotic tree species. In the Park have risen more than 34 different species and forms of plants. Of native species grown maple, hazel, European spindle, ash, oak, cherry, etc. Conversely, among non-native species, have grown Swedish mountain ash, European cedar pine, beech, thuya, poplar, and other rare trees.



Fig.18. Smuku Manor

Route Program

date	km	time	place	activities		guide
22.08.		18:00	Valmiera	arrival and take Kristine		
	50km	19:00 - 20:30	Karla Manor Park	park visiting, coffee or tee		Expert
	43km	21:30	Annas Manor Park	dinner		
			Annas Manor Park	stay overnight		
23.08.		7:00 - 8:00	Annas Manor Park	breakfast		
		8:00 - 9:00	Annas Manor Park	park visiting		Expert
	170km	12:00 - 13:00	Mezotne Palace	lunch (without park visiting)		
	25km	13:30 - 16:30	Rundale Palace Park	park visiting, coffee brake		Elina Kuznecova
	20km	17:00 - 17:30	Eleja Manor Park	park visiting		Kristine Dreija
	27km	18:00 - 19:30	Jelgava	Seminar 18:00 - 18:05	Welcome to Latvia University of Agriculture, Faculty of Rural Engineering	Kristine Vugule
				18:05 - 18:10	*Study program of specialty of Landscape Architecture	Kristine Vugule Natalija Nitavska
				18:15 - 18:30	*Jelgava Local Municipality	Tabita Skerberga
				18:30 - 18:45	*State Inspection for Heritage Protection, Latvia	Irena Bakule
				18:45 - 19:00	*Environmental Board (EB), Estonia	Maris Paju
				19:00 - 19:30	*Jelgava palace museum	Ginta Linite
		19:30 - 20:00	Jelgava Palace Park	park visiting		Ginta Linite
	20:30 - 21:30	Jelgava, Hotel "Zemgale"	dinner			
	22:00	Jelgava, Hotel "Zemgale"	stay overnight			
24.08.		8:00 - 9:00	Jelgava, Hotel "Zemgale"	breakfast		
	88km	10:30 - 11:30	Remte Manor Park	park visiting		Solvita Duklava
	8km	12:00 - 13:00	Smuku Manor Park	lunch (with out park visiting)		
	106km	15:00	Riga	old Riga and free time		
		16:00	Riga harbor	departure		

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12. www.llu.lv Latvia University of Agriculture
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14. www.mezotnespils.lv
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16. www.smukumuiza.lv
17. www.zudusilatvija.lv Old illustrations of Latvia from 19th century

Kristīne Dreīja
Latvija 2011