



1

KEMERI RAILWAY STATION

The first station building was constructed in 1877 along with the opening of the Riga-Tukums railway line. The existing station was built in 1922 according to the project of the architect Arthur Moedlinger.



2

KEMERI SCHOOL

Designed by the architect Eduards Veiss, the building was constructed in 1934 and is an important architectural monument of Jūrmala. The rich volume of allegorical images on the school's facade and interior is unique in Latvia. **Tukuma iela 10**



3

SCULPTURE "KEMERU ANNIŅA"

The sculpture depicts the character from the famous song of the Latvian riflemen – a woman named Annīņa. **Senatnes iela 5**



4

BOUNDARY STONE

Located on Robežu street, the name of which comes from the historical border of the Duchy of Kurzeme and Vidzeme province.



5

KEMERI EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

Built in the architectural tradition of historicism according to the project of the engineer Heinrich Scheel. The church was consecrated in 1897 and it was the first stone building of the Kemer resort. The building with stained-glass windows is an architectural monument of national significance. **A. Upīša iela 18**



6

KEMERI SAINT JOHN BAPTIST ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Built in 1899 in the traditional Jūrmala wooden architectural style. **Sēravotu iela 10**

7

FORMER KEMERI BATHHOUSE

The mud treatment complex was built in the beginning of the 20th century in the style of classicism according to the project of the architect Ernest Stalberg. In the western part of the building, there is a monument to the outstanding Russian physiologist Ivan Pavlov. **E. Dārziņa iela 15**



8

KEMERI RESORT PARK

The park was built in 1838 by the chief gardener of Riga – Karl Heinrich Wagner, and now it is an architectural monument of the national significance. The park is the oldest and largest public garden in Latvia outside of Riga.



9

SAINTE APOSTLES PETER AND PAUL KEMER ORTHODOX CHURCH

Built in 1893 according to the project of the architect Vladimir Lunsky. The building was constructed in the style of historicism, in the architectural forms of wooden churches in Northern Russia. The oldest Church of Kemer, which according to the legend was built without iron nails. **Katedrāles iela 1**



10

THE ISLET OF LOVE WITH THE ROTUNDA

Created in the tradition of classicism, the stone rotunda was built in 1928 according to the project of the architect Friedrich Skujins on an artificially created island in Kemer Resort Park.



11

A MONUMENT TO FOUNDERS AND DIRECTORS OF KEMER RESORT

The monument was built in the form of a stylized tree trunk surrounded by a snake and was opened in 1861.



12

THE WATER TOWER

The 42-meter-high construction was built in 1929 by the architect Friedrich Skujins. It is an architectural monument of the national significance. Inside the recently restored water tower, the historical exposition is located. The observation platform at the top is a good place to enjoy the landscape of Kemer.



13

KEMERI HOTEL

Built in 1936 according to the project of the architect Eižens Laube. The building, also called the White Ship, with its historical interior and decoration elements is an architectural monument of the national significance. In the frontal part a beautiful garden is located. The hotel is currently closed.



14

SULPHUR SPRING "THE LIZARD" WITH A PAVILION

The source of sulphur water was discovered in 1889. Before the First World War, it was decorated with the figure "Boy on a Dolphin". The lizard sculpture was installed in 1949.



15

A SQUARE WITH THE SCULPTURE "FOLK DANCE"

The sculpture was installed in 1950; at the time it also had a fountain of sodium chloride mineral water. Now there is drinking water in the restored landscape square.



16

"FOREST HOUSE"

The architect Friedrich Skujins constructed the building in 1933 as a restaurant in the style of national romanticism. Later, a children's sanatorium was established here. Now the building with decorative interior is an architectural monument of the national significance; the administration of Kemer National Park and the visitor center are located here.



17

BLACK ALDER SWAMP BOARDWALK

The path of boards with a length of 600 m leads through the forest, which is flooded by the river Versupite during the spring.



18

SLOKA LAKE WALKING TRAIL

The trail starts at the lake Slokas, where a bird-watching tower is located. Going this route, you can explore the forest near the river Versupite, a hydrogen sulphide spring at the lake Slokas, as well as several swamp lakes.



19

LŪŽŅU SULPHUR SPRING

A marked route along the forest trails is leading to the spring.



20

BYCYCLE AND HIKING TRAIL "GREEN DUNE"

A 14-kilometer circular route that leads through forest paths along the Green dune to the Sulphur ponds.



21

THE SULPHUR PONDS

The trail leads to the sulphur ponds, created by various natural sulphur springs coming out from the ground. The trail is especially beautiful in spring when numerous microorganisms make the water yellow.

BOARDWALK IN KEMERI RAISED BOG

The Great Kemer Bog is one of the largest moss wetlands on the coast of Latvia; its area is 5000 hectares; its age is about 8000 years. The total length of the bridge is 3.4 km. The observation tower allows admiring the wetland view.



22

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After the restoration of independence of the Republic of Latvia, in the early 90's, the number of tourists decreased rapidly, and in 1995, the Kemer resort was closed. Now the area of the Kemer resort is a monument of urban construction of national significance.

During the Second World War, the resort was closed, and the Kemer hotel was equipped for the treatment of military personnel. In 1971, Kemer – the only one in the Baltic republics of the Soviet Union - acquired the status of a resort of all-Union significance. There were several sanatoriums and resort clinics with departments of sulfur and mud baths.

During the First World War, the resort was partially destroyed. Kemer experienced the new dawn at the very beginning of the Declaration of independence of the country and gained particular popularity in 1936, when the Kemer resort hotel was built.

Before the First World War, the resort of Kemer experienced a rapid flourishing. The year of foundation of the resort is considered 1838, when the first medical clinic was opened in Kemer and the improvement of the resort began. Before the First World War, the resort of Kemer experienced a

KEMERI is located in the Western part of Jūrmala between lakes and swamps rich in sulfur springs and healing mud. The year of



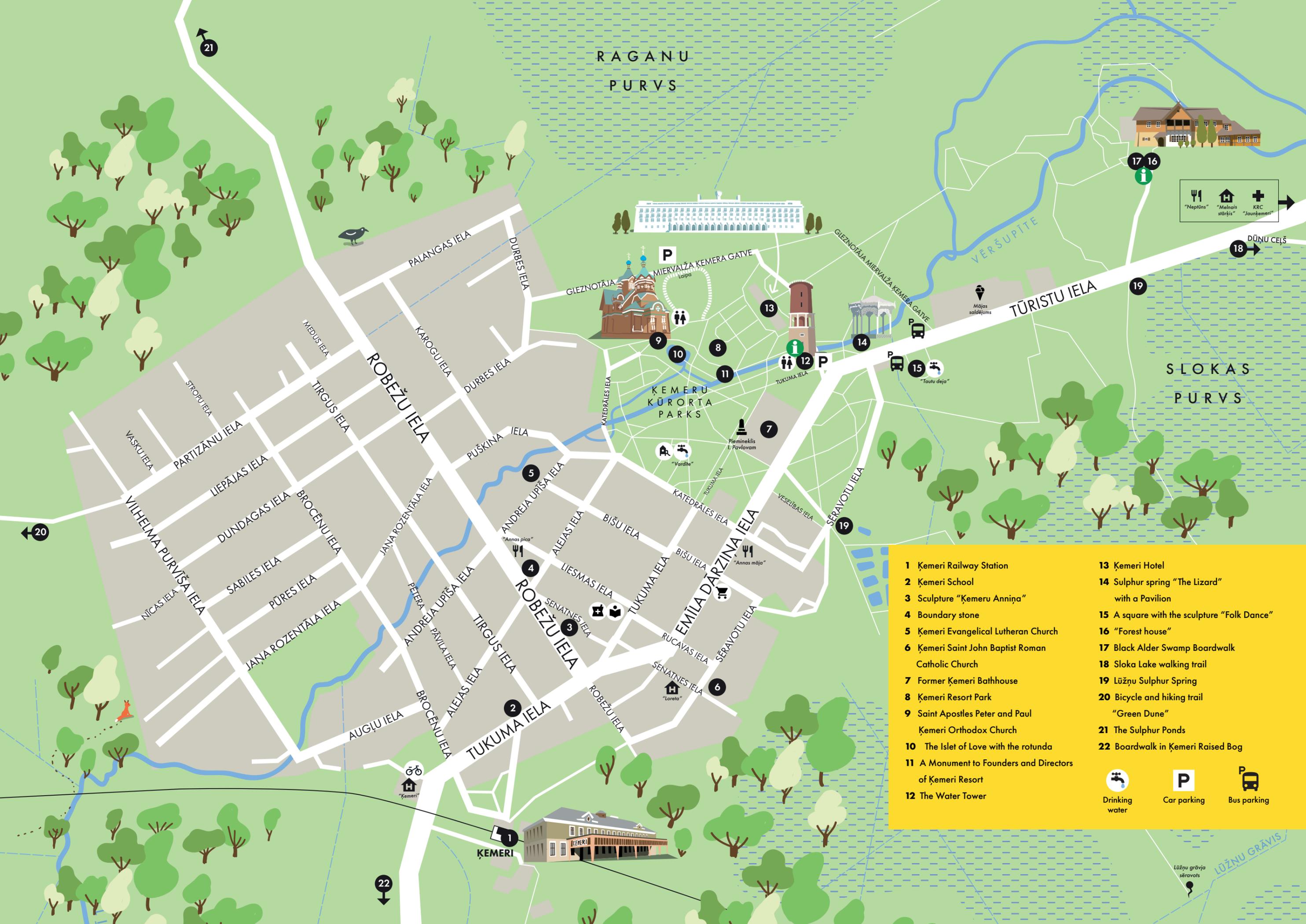
KEMERI

HISTORICAL CENTRE



Jūrmala





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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Kēmeri Railway Station 2 Kēmeri School 3 Sculpture "Kēmeru Anna" with a Pavilion 4 Boundary stone 5 Kēmeri Evangelical Lutheran Church 6 Kēmeri Saint John Baptist Roman Catholic Church 7 Former Kēmeri Bathhouse 8 Kēmeri Resort Park 9 Saint Apostles Peter and Paul Kēmeri Orthodox Church 10 The Islet of Love with the rotunda 11 A Monument to Founders and Directors of Kēmeri Resort 12 The Water Tower | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13 Kēmeri Hotel 14 Sulphur spring "The Lizard" with a Pavilion 15 A square with the sculpture "Folk Dance" 16 "Forest house" 17 Black Alder Swamp Boardwalk 18 Sloka Lake walking trail 19 Lūžņu Sulphur Spring 20 Bicycle and hiking trail "Green Dune" 21 The Sulphur Ponds 22 Boardwalk in Kēmeri Raised Bog |
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