

Jūrmala tourism information centre

www.visitjurmala.lv
 info@jurmala.lv
 visitjurmala

F: +371 67147901
 T: +371 67147900
 LV: 2015
 Major: Jūrmala
 Opening hours:
 01.10. – 30.04.
 I: 9:00–18:00
 VI: 10:00–17:00
 III: 10:00–15:00

Jūrmala hospital

www.jurmalaissimnica.lv
 T: +371 67754076
 Vientas prospekts 19/21, Bulduri

Emergency medical care 112, 113

Police 112

Emergency numbers

change.

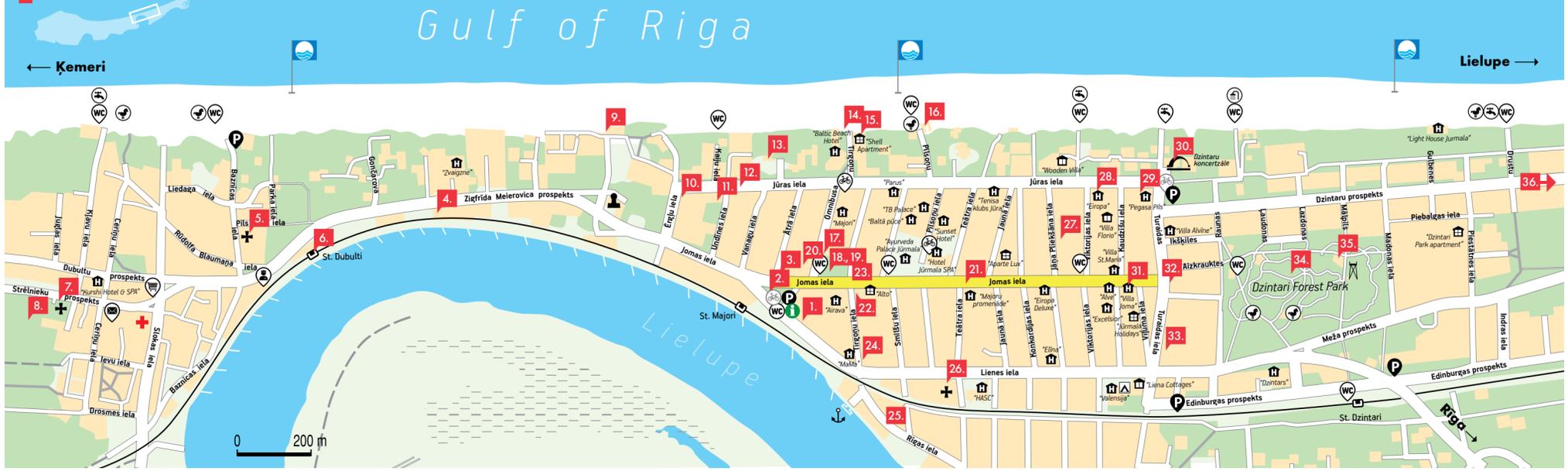
Entrance tax for Jūrmala

From the 1st of April until 30th of September a fee of EUR 2. Receipt valid for single entrance to the city in a specified time period indicated on the receipt. After entering the city, your stay is unlimited. All municipal parking lots in city are free of charge.

Information



JŪRMALA TOURISM MAP



Centre



1. Dwelling house – post office. Architectural monument of local importance. Building was constructed in 1897 according to the project of architect Viktor Eplē. This is one of the rare historical stone buildings in Jūrmala characterized by an asymmetric magnitude with the construction of the tower. During the time of Latvia free sovereign state there was set up a post and telegraph office in the building, but later also a telephone exchange office that was located here until 1991. After restoration and reconstruction works in 2004, now there are apartments and offices located in the building. **Lienes iela 7.**

2. Square with a fountain opposite the Majori train station. Vanagu Street that is located nearby this square, in the 20th century was the ancient beginning of Jomas Street. In year 1877 opposite the square stood the first pharmacy that was opened by Kilpe, an apothekary practising in Dubulti, and other buildings. In year 1953 a sculpture "Lāčplēšis" (national hero) made by sculptors Leonīds Kristovskis and Voldemārs Rāpiķis was positioned in the square. It is made of stone and concrete mass with a metal sword and shield. Initially the sculpture was put at the edge of the pool and a spray of water flew from the slightly opened mouth of the dragon. The sword of the sculpture has been repeatedly renewed, but totally restored it was in summer 2003, simultaneously with the reconstruction of the square. A fountain "Apvārsnis" ("Horizon") created by Inta Berģa was set up in the square in 2006. **Jomas iela 32.**

3. Former hotel "Majori". Built in 1925 in a traditional historicism style featured by neoclassicism and neo-baroque motives. The Architect Arthur Medlinger. Initially there were 100 rooms, four halls, terraces and a beautiful park with fountains around the building. In 30s of the 20th century there were held traditional jazz band concerts "Five o'clock tee dancing". The hotel is currently closed. The building with a corner pavilions is a monument of architecture. **Jomas iela 29.**

4. House of Aspazija. The House of Aspazija is situated in the narrowest place of Jūrmala – Dubulti. It was here where she spent the last 10 years of her life from 1933 to 1943. The house was built in 1903 and is a chef d'oeuvre of wooden architecture. House of Aspazija is the most unusual and the most beautiful museum in Jūrmala. It was the will of the poetess' for this house to become a place to meet for writers, artists, photographers and other intellectuals from Rīga, Jūrmala and Latvia. Various poetry recitals, concerts and discussions take place here. The special atmosphere of the House of Aspazija is created by music, art and history; the restored museum helps experience the spirit of the last century via not only early 20th century household items and interiors, but also projected holograms and interactive educational games. **Z. Meierovica prospekts 18/20.**
T. +371 67769445, www.fb.com/aspazija.ir.majas
Open: Tuesday – Saturday 10.00–17.00 (during the summer season to 18.00). Free admission.

5. Dubulti Evangelical Lutheran Church. Built in 1907–1909. Dubulti church with 750 seats as it is today, was built by Rīga building contractor and manufacturer, master of masonry Krišjānis Kergolvis according to the design of the architects Wilhelm Ludwig Bockslaff and Edgar Waldemar Eduard Friesendorf. This is the most expressive object and the visual dominant of the surrounding area and most monumental and exquisite Art Nouveau building in Jūrmala from the point of view of historical and sacral architecture. The Dubulti church is one of the most outstanding projects of W. Bockslaff. In 1962 the church was taken away from the congregation and the Museum of History and Art of Jūrmala was accommodated there even up to 1990 when the congregation regained its property. There are concerts regularly held in the church. An organ by the company "Driver & Co", built in 1925 in Burnley (Great Britain) can be found in the church now. **Baznīcas iela 13.**
T. +371 67755806, www.dubultudraudze.lv



6. Art station "Dubulti". This is a modern art space, and a sculpture art platform accessible to everyone. The exhibition hall is successfully integrated in a railway station that is still functioning. The premises of station are giving a sense of amplitude to the visitors, moreover to those that are lingering in the station while waiting for the train, it is a wonderful way of spending time. Dubulti railway station is built in 1977, the architect Igors Javens. **Dubulti Railway station. www.fb.com/artstationdubulti**
Open: Monday–Sunday. Opening times 09.00–21.00. Free entrance.

7. Dubulti St. Prince Vladimir Orthodox Church. Built in 1916. This is a domed cross structure with a bellry and a combination of wood and stone. Side buildings include dwelling premises. Art monuments are retained in the interior. **Strēlnieku prospekts 26. T. +371 67769667.**

8. Jūrmala Art School Exhibition Hall. Exhibition hall is located in premises of the Jūrmala Art School and offers exhibitions of both artwork of students of the art school and works of Latvian artists performed in various techniques. **Strēlnieku prospekts 30. T. +371 67767529.**
Open: Monday–Friday from 13.00–20.00, Saturday from 10.00–20.00. Free entrance.

9. Former health resort "Marienbāde". The first health resort in Jūrmala, built in 1870. During the World War II almost all the buildings of health resort that occupied multiple landplots of dunes on the border of towns Dubulti and Majori were destroyed. The main building heavily suffered and in 1940s a three-storey stone building with elements of classicism was built instead of it. Solely the auxiliary building, a gallery with a tower built in 1926 and an entrance gate has remained from the previous time. Currently from the beach side one may see the gallery with a tower and the building rebuilt after World War II. **Z. Meierovica prospekts 41/43.**

10. Dwelling house. Built around year 1909 and is considered to be one of the richest in details and most monumental Neo-classicism wooden buildings in terms of construction in Jūrmala. The main façade reveals a medallion with a bas-relief of women's portrait. The pictorial silhouette of the building is supplemented with pergolas of the terrace and columns. **Jūras iela 2.**

11. Dwelling house. Built in 1913, a typical Art Nouveau building with an extremely profound and expressive, asymmetric composition and a graceful small tower characteristic to the beginning of the 20th century, that is balancing the overall volume of the building. A rich array of decors of wooden carvings. The building is a monument of architecture. **Jūras iela 6.**

12. Jūras Street. Jūras Street is the street closest to the dunes in Majori (central area of Jūrmala). In the middle of the 19th century the area of Jūras and Jomas Street was characterized by a strait and in a wet weather difficult to stroll through forest, but in the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century it turned to a district with summer cottages with beautiful gardens of wealthy people. Historically Jūras Street was known as a location for summer cottages and pensions. Today we see here almost all the architecture styles characteristic to Jūrmala, that are represented by 23 architecture monuments of national and local importance.

13. The Emīlija Benjamiņa House. The building was the private estate of the social lady and press publisher Emīlija Benjamiņa, who was the richest person in pre-World War II Latvia. Built in 1939, architect Levs Vilnits. The elegance of the building is improved by the natural stone plate paneling featuring also the traces of the World War II – unerasable darker areas as a requirement of air defense rules. After the World War II for almost 50 years the residence of Benjamiņa served as a summer guest house for the authorities of the Soviet Union, but in 1995 the building was returned to the heirs of the proprietor. There are art treasures in the building, the most part of them are manufactured at the end of the 19th century – the beginning of the 20th century. The fence along Jūras Street is the most exquisite metal fence in Jūrmala that is made according to drawings of the architect Sergejs Antonovs and is included on the list of the art monuments of Jūrmala. **Jūras iela 13.**



14. Sculpture "Brunurupucis" ("The Turtle"). The sculpture art platform accessible to everyone. The exhibition hall is successfully integrated in a railway station that is still functioning. The premises of station are giving a sense of amplitude to the visitors, moreover to those that are lingering in the station while waiting for the train, it is a wonderful way of spending time. Dubulti railway station is built in 1977, the architect Igors Javens. **Dubulti Railway station. www.fb.com/artstationdubulti**
Open: Monday–Sunday. Opening times 09.00–21.00. Free entrance.

15. Sea Pavilion. Built in 1909 in the style of historicism to be used for leisure activities and recreation of the guests, architect Arthur Medlinger. One of the most prominent social centres for spending late evening hours and leisure time of the beginning of the 20th century located in the dune area. Pavilion offered restaurant and popular whirling dance floor. In the summer of 1929 the King of Sweden Gustav V visited the terrace of pavilion. The building is renowned example of Art Nouveau rich in details of wooden carvings in façades and a corner tower as a vertical accent on the beach. **Tirgoņu iela 1.**

16. Former Swimming Establishment of Emīlija Rācene. The building was constructed in the beginning of the 20th century and saw its expansion in 1914, for the first time ever in this part of Jūrmala offering various – warm sea water, carbonic acid, oxygen and pine-tree extract baths daily in summer and winter. Two-storey wooden building is characterized by a high plinth on the beach side and wooden carvings that creates an urban accent in the buildings and constructions on the beach side. During the Soviet times the building hosted resort clinic that was one of the most well-arranged treatment establishments in Jūrmala. **Pīsoņu iela 1.**

17. Art gallery "Inner Light". The art gallery offers an interesting and original exhibition of paintings that is created in unique technique (fluorescent painting effect) – the painting starts shining under special lighting, and instead of the original painting, the viewer sees it's initially hidden version. The effect of the paintings is that of changes in color and content, depending on the light. **Omnibusa iela 19.**
T. +371 67871937, +371 29628517, www.jermalov.lv
Opening hours: 11.00–17.00 or upon previous booking.
Entrance fee 1-5 EUR.

18. Horn's Garden. The first land plot with buildings on Jomas Street. In 1870 the first tenant of this land plot Albert Horn built a hotel and arranged a garden there. Until the end of the 19th century there was a restaurant, cinematograph, concert hall and an open-air concert garden with a capacity of more than 2000 of listeners built here. In 1896, the first movie in Jūrmala was shown here, but in 1905 – the first Latvian symphonic music concert where the later Latvian anthem "Dievs, svētī Latviju" was played. In 1913, the Horn's Garden along with all its buildings burnt down in a major fire. In 1970, there was built a cinema "Jūrmala", the current Jūrmala Culture Centre. In 1991, a monument "Krauklītis" ("The Little Raven") by authors Zigrīda Fernaga – Rapa and Juris Tiščenko – Rapa was unveiled on the edge of the Jomas Street. It is devoted to the poets Rainis and Aspazija paying homage to their performance in the social gathering in Horn's Garden in 1905. **Jomas iela 35.**

19. Jūrmala Culture Centre. The premises of the Jūrmala Culture Centre offer possibilities to visit varied events – concerts, dance performances, art exhibitions. Jūrmala's cinema is located here too. **Jomas iela 35.**
T. +371 67764446.
Open: Monday-Friday. Opening hours 13.00–18.00, Saturday-Sunday 13.00–17.00.

20. The former restaurant "Orient Sultan". In the beginning of the 20th century this place was a summer cottage owned by Anna Straziņa with a shop inside. In winter 1914 it burned down and in the place of the summer cottage there was built a single storey shop. In the 30s of the 20th century the principal warehouses of the brewery "Ilģuciems", and later – a beer bar "Senics" were located there. In 1996 the building was renovated and a restaurant was opened there; the old name "Sultan" in Russian language was discovered on its façade, but later it was painted over. **Jomas iela 33.**



21. Jomas Street. The name of the Jomas Street is a proof to the assumption that still in the middle of the 19th century all the territory of Jūrmala was a range of inlets parallel to the sea ("joma" in Latvian designates hollows in sand formed upon influence of the wind). In 1899 it was intended to rename Jomas Street as Puškina Street, nevertheless the Baron von Fircks filed a complaint to the senate of Russia, that decided to preserve the ancient name of the street. Historically the street was filled with shops, restaurants and cafés along both its sides and the most of them nowadays are monuments of architecture. Since 1987 it is a pedestrian street, meanwhile its current appearance Jomas Street gained after its reconstruction in 2003.

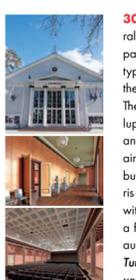
22. Waker's House. Since 1870 there was a farm of the baker Stetter; the place was used also as a market place, and a shop of Korovin was located here - he was the first one to get a trading licence in Majori area, this was also a reason why street got its name – Traders' street (Tirgoņu iela). In 1914, a 3-storey stone house with a store, hotel, restaurant and a city bank was built there. In 1930 there was "Majori hotel" of O.Gebauer, a restaurant and Rīga Jūrmala City Bank. In 1952, on the first floor a fish store was opened – the interior was made by art and the walls were decorated by paintings of Aleksandrs Stankevičs. In 1999 the interior was covered, and a gaming room was opened there. The building is a monument of architecture. **Jomas iela 46.**

23. Entertainment and education centre "Zīli brīnumi". A place to view unusual and interactive exhibits, watch live performances with elements of physics and chemistry, take part in group sessions for children, and celebrate your birthday. **Jomas iela 37. T. +371 67871937, www.zilibrimumi.lv**
Open: every day 12.00-18.00. Entrance 1-25 EUR, for children up to 4 years free of charge.

24. Jūrmala city museum. Jūrmala city museum will reveal to its visitors more about the initiation and development of Jūrmala resort from the end of the 19th century to nowadays. Museum offers also a permanent exhibition "Children at the Resort", which uses photographs, games, toys and books to evoke memories of childhood, and offers various interactive activities to families. The exhibition halls of the Jūrmala city museum host about 20 various art and culture history exhibitions with paintings, sculptures and photographs, offering also creative events and activities to children... **Tirgoņu iela 29. T. +371 67761915.**
Open: Wednesday – Sunday 10.00–17.00 (15.05. – 15.09. until 18.00). Free entrance.

25. Sports hall "Majori". Majori sports hall invites you to enjoy a real winter fun – skating for the whole family during autumn, winter and spring months. Skates are available in ice equipment rental. Skating season usually is open from November 1st to April 30th (the date may be changed depending from weather conditions). Meanwhile during the summer season, a skating area is available for rollerskating. You can use your own skates, as well as rent them on the site. Price per hour for adults is 3 EUR, for students 1.50 EUR and for children up to 7 years of age - free of charge. **Rīgas iela 1. T. +371 26007271, www.jssc.jurmala.lv**

26. Majori Holy Mother's Holy's Rome Catholic Church. A wooden church built in Neo-classicism style with a portico column, bellry and wood carvings in façades. In 1889 the priest Jānis Jacovics and the Dr. Med. M. Pekarskis built a church in Majori from funds collected from donations. At that time catholic church may have been opened solely with a special permit of an emperor that was hard to obtain, therefore the building was constructed as a gym hall. In 1905 the church was consecrated by the Mogilev's archbishop – metropolitan Juris Jāzeps Elija Šembeks. The tower was additionally built only in 1911. **Pīsoņu iela 32. T./F. +371 67762051.**



27. Rainis and Aspazija summer cottage. Jūrmala is the town of inspiration of Latvia's greatest poets Rainis and Aspazija. They acquired the summer cottage in Majori in 1926 and spent three summers from 1927 to 1929. The museum consists of a complex of buildings that is a typical example of Jūrmala wooden architecture and is of a national importance. There are memorial rooms of the poets with an original interior and remembrance objects, personal library and exhibitions. Museum's exhibition "Me and You" is devoted to the life and creative work of Rainis and Aspazija. Exposition brings to the meeting of two poets and concludes with a death of Rainis. After an extensive large scale reconstruction of the museum in 2015, it literally shines in a new and unprecedented brightness, gladdening the inhabitants and guests of the resort town. **Pīlekšāna iela 5/7. T. +371 67764295.**
Open: Tuesday–Sunday. Opening hours 10.00–17.00.
Ticket price: 2 EUR for adults, 1 EUR for pupils and students, 3 EUR for families with 3 and more children.
Guided tour price for groups 5 EUR.

28. Hotel "Eiropa". The central building of the hotel is built in the beginning of the 20th century as a boarding house. Building is rich in wooden carvings – in window decorations, plank ends, ledges, silhouette cut staves in porch panels. There is one more historical building on the land plot where during the times of Latvia as an independent state stood a pension "Imperial", but after the World War II the buildings were employed by All-union Council of Resorts. **Jūras iela 56. T. +371 67762211, www.hoteleiropa.lv**

29. Hotel "Pegasa Pils". The building is constructed in the beginning of the 20th century, unknown architect. During the Soviet Times there was cardiology resort of Jānis Fabriciuss, later – health resort "Edinburga". The building is renovated and enlarged in 2003, currently with a hotel, café and a restaurant inside. **Jūras iela 60. T. +371 29298305, www.hotelpegaspils.com**

30. Dzintari concert hall. One of the most significant cultural monuments offering a comprehensive program of culture with participation of local and foreign guest artists. In 1936 a closed type concert hall with 690 seats was architected according to the projects of Aleksandrs Birzenieks and Viktors Mellenbergs. The interior has retained three separate ceiling paintings - "Lielupe", "Jūra", and "Latvija" by Ansis Cirulis, a master of applied and decorative arts and inhabitant of Jūrmala. In 1960 an open air summer concert hall with the capacity of 2000 people was built. Architects Modris Gelzis, Alberts Vecsilis, constructor Andris Bite. The decoration of metal constructions of the concert hall with a wooden sidings provide a great acoustics. In 2015 after a full reconstruction the historical small hall was opened to the audience. **Turaidas iela 1. T. +371 67762092, www.dzintarkoncertzale.lv**

31. Hotel "Villa Joma". The first stage of the hotel building was constructed in 1896 as a private pension. During the Soviet times it was included in the corps of the rest house "Majori". In 2001 according to the project of architect U. Šēnbergs reconstruction of the building was performed. **Jomas iela 90. T. +371 67771999, www.villajoma.lv**

32. The Jūrmala globe. Already in early 70s of the past century near the Dzintari concert hall a rotating globe made of copper was installed. In perception of many guests of the city, it is as a symbol of those times. One of the versions tell that the author of the globe is sculptor Voldemārs Rāpiķis, but the forging works were performed by the legendary basketball player Jānis Krūmiņš. The greatest globe of Latvia is made of copper covered steel plates and the reconstruction was performed in 2016. **Intersection of streets Turaidas iela and Jomas iela.**

33. Sculpture "Turaidas Roze" ("Rose of Turaida"). Sculptor is Valts Barāns. Sculpture is creating modern story for an old story about a girl from the 17th century – Rose of Turaida. "She is calling her fiancé, waiting for him, but he does not come and she feels betrayed", tells the sculptor, who was trying to create the image light and feathery. **Turaidas iela 17.**

34. Dzintari forest park and view tower. Park is intended for both fans of active, as well as relaxing leisure activities. One can spend the time with the children, family and friends, exercise and enjoy the air filled with the scent of pines. Here you will find playgrounds for the children of various ages, pavements for roller skating and pedestrians, skate park, streetball courts, cafes, parking lots, as well as a view tower of 33.5 m of height. **At the end of Lazdonas iela.**
Open: Monday to Sunday. Opening hours: 9.00–22.00. Free entrance.

35. Adventure park "Jūrmalas Turzāns". A breath-taking adventure in 5 trails that is suitable both for adults and children. The adventures are provided by 74 obstacles, the higher of them being 12 m of height, and equipped with the new generation's safety system "Kanopeo". The youngest visitors would advantage of a special children's route. **Dzintari Forest Park. T. +371 27088061, www.turzans.lv**
Open daily from 01.05 to 31.10, opening hours 10.00–20.00.

36. Kristops Morbergs's botanical garden and summer cottage. The building of the summer cottage is a national architectural monument, an excellent object of neogothic wooden architecture, built around 1883. It was built by a Latvian entrepreneur, maecenas Kristops Morbergs. In the interior of the building there are preserved plafonds of painted ceilings, stained glass, stoves featuring round glazed polychrome relief tiles and a fireplace. Auxiliary buildings were built in the turn of the 19th–20th century. The complex of buildings was bequeathed to the State University of Latvia. **Dzintaru prospekts 52/54.**
T. +371 67227175, www.morbergavasarnica.lv
Open: upon request.



Other objects of interest

58. The White dune. On the right bank of the river Lielupe, near the river Bulļucis, in the middle of the 18th century a 15–17 metres high dune outcrop formed. White dune is one of the most beautiful Jūrmala's protected nature objects.



59. Melluži Open air stage. Open Air Stage is built in 1930 in the historical part of Melluži, whereby already in the 19th century various concerts were held. Melluži Open air stage is one the last two acoustical wooden shells in the Baltic region that has remained and is still functioning since the 20th century. Every Sunday throughout the summer at 11.00 free entertainment for children takes place in the park. **Melluži prospekts 6.**



60. Pine trees of Rainis. The favourite resting and work place of the poet Rainis, that he has devoted a poem "Broken pine trees" to. In the time period of as of year 1903, at that time living at Poruka prospekts 61, the poet Rainis frequently visited the Dune, sat in the shade of pines and wrote poetry. Since the centenary of the poet in year 1965 there are poetry readings held here every autumn. In year 2014 a sculptural object "Pine Trees of Rainis" created by the sculptor Kristaps Gulbis was placed here. It is made of stainless steel sheets with engraved fragments of diaries of Rainis. **At the end of Amatas iela.**



61. Sloka Evangelical Lutheran church. The oldest church of Jūrmala city was built from 1851 to 1854. It gained the current appearance as of year 1903, an architect Wilhelm Bockslaff. There are cultural history monuments in the church: Walker organ with a solid state system to ensure sound's consistency and longevity, 18th century paintings on organ balconies, stained glass, altarpiece "Calvary", a memorial plaque to the fallen inhabitants of Sloka during the World War I. Since the first Lutheran church in Sloka was built already in 1567, the Sloka church serviced Lutherans for approximately 322 years, embracing territory from Bulļi to Kalcienis, including fishermen villages. Only in the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century for the convenience of inhabitants there were built the churches of Bulduri (in 1889), Kemeris (1897) and Dubulti (1909). **Raiņa iela 4.**

Kemeris



37. Kemeris railway station. The first building of the station was opened in 1877 along with the opening of the railway line "Rīga - Tukums". In year 1911 a direct train traffic "Moscow - Kemeris" was launched, but in summer of 1912 a tram line was launched from the railway station to the beach of Jaunkemeris, it operated until year 1915. After the war in the beginning of 1930s a short period of time a diesel tram operated in Kemeris. The railway station illustrated in the picture (built in 1922 according to the design of architect Arthur Medlinger) with slight changes has survived to nowadays.



38. Kemeris Evangelical Lutheran church. Church was built in 1897 and was the first brick building in the resort of Kemeris. The church was built under historicism architecture traditions according to the design of engineer Heinrich Scheel. An altarpiece "Christ Healing the Diseased" of Latvian artist Indriķis Zeberīns and a memorial plaque devoted to the fallen inhabitants of Kemeris who lost their lives in the fight for freedom of Latvia can be seen in the church. **A. Upiņa iela 18.**



39. St. Peter's - Paul's Orthodox wooden church. Church was built in 1893. This is a centric crossed-dome wooden church with a bell-tower that is architected in style of historicism and shapes of wooden church cult architecture of North Russia. The well-known architect of that time Vladimir Lunki developed the architecture design project, calculations of cost estimate and drawing up construction documentation without any compensation. Artistic monuments have been preserved in the interior of the church. This is the oldest church of Kemeris that according to legends and stories is built of wood without any iron nail. **Katedrāles iela 1. Tel. +371 67765417.**



40. The Islet of Love. One of the most exquisite objects of the Kemeris park can be found on an artificial island of the small river Vēršupīte. Already since the end of the 19th century there was a pavilion, richly decorated with wood carvings, that was demolished during the World War I. Current stone rotunda performed in traditions of classicism was built in 1928 according to the project of architect Fridehns Skujīns. There was a coffee pavilion that offered soft drinks, tea and coffee with snacks. A radio was installed for the entertainment of guests of the resort. During the Soviet Era Childhood festivities were held near the "Islet of Love".



41. Kemeris resort park. The landscape park of Kemeris with a network of winding tracks along Vēršupīte river was projected by Karlis Heinrihs Vāgneris (gardener of Riga) and was started to develop in 1839. After the opening of Kemeris hotel in year 1936, a symmetrical park with lawns, flower plantations and alleys was created in its western part. Walks in the park were deemed to be one of prerequisites for recovery of patients. Across the river Vēršupīte there are multiple small bridges with a names "Sighs", "Whims", "Musical" etc. The Kemeris park is one of the oldest and major public parks in terms of covered area in Latvia outside Riga. In 30s of the 20th century the total length of the walkways reached 15 km. It was even possible to travel on the river Vēršupīte and its canals with small dinghies.



42. Monument to founders and directors of Kemeris Resort. The monument was launched in 1861 and was devoted to the founders and directors of the Kemeris Resort (head physicians). It is located nearby the Islet of Love and is created as a tree trunk entwined by a snake. On the monument the names of the creators of the resort are listed, engraved in white plates. During its long-time of existence, the limestone monument was transformed multiple times.



43. The Water Tower. The building of 42 m of height (the highest in Kemeris) is a part of industrial inheritance of Latvia, a national monument that was built in 1929, the architect - Fridehns Skujīns. A water tower that more looks like a lighthouse is located near the once popular Kemeris hotel. The tower contained a sulphur springs water reservoir of a 100 m³ of volume. Until the World War II there was an observation deck in the upper platform of the tower. Guests of the resort had a wonderful view to the area of Kemeris.



44. Kemeris Hotel. Built in 1936, architect Eizens Laube. "The White Liner" or "The White Castle" as this hotel was called was one of the most magnificent and state-of-the-art hotels in Baltic countries, a tremendous edifice of Latvian sovereign times. It was built by employing the State funds and the total cost amounted to 2.5 mln of lats. The hydrotherapy rooms located on the ground floor provided therapeutic services in Kemeris all year round. Stylistically the Kemeris Hotel is one of the most brilliant Neo-eclectic architecture examples in Latvian architecture. In order to attract foreign tourists in years 1937 and 1939 there were chess tournaments organized in Kemeris - the greatest events in Jūrmala sports history during the interwar period. During the Soviet era there was a health resort "Kemeris" that was known by its modern medicinal devices and newest treatment methods used in therapy. **E. Dārzīņa iela 18.**



45. Sulphur water pavilion and Sulphur spring "Kīrzaciņa" ("The Little Lizard"). This is one of the most well-known Kemeris resort objects already since the 20th century. The arbour is built near the spring that was already the sixth sulphur spring discovered at the end of the 19th century in Kemeris. Currently they count for more than twenty. The Pavilion has not changed its appearance significantly, but the sculpture of lizard was created only in 1949 (sculptor Juris Bajārs). In the beginning of the 20th century the spring was decorated by a sculptural group - a boy on a dolphin. It was destroyed during the World War I. In the interwar period the spring ran from the open mouth of the dolphin that was the sole preserved part of the sculpture.



46. "Forest House". The house was built in 1933 and formerly was known as a restaurant "Jautrais Ods" ("The Jolly Gnat") that offered to its guests sophisticated meals and various entertainment - dances and cabaret programs. A building designed by architect Fridehns Skujīns with a reed roofing is one of the most brilliant examples of National Romantic style buildings in Latvia. In year 1951 the building served as a children's health resort "Meža māja" ("Forest House") and it was still open even in the beginning of 90s of the 20th century. In year 1997 after the foundation of the Kemeris National Park "Forest House" became the central administration building of the Park. In 1979 some shootings of the film directed by Igor Maslennikov "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson" were held there. **Access from the Street Tūristu. T. +371 67730078.**



47. The Kemeris Roman Catholic Church of St. John the Baptist. The historicism style building was built in 1889 and is the newest of all Kemeris churches. It was built in traditional wooden architecture style forms - a wooden aisleless church with a tower and details characteristic to historicism architecture style. Materials and funds for building of the church were provided by prince Bogdan Oginski. During the World War II the church was turned to an infirmary and a horse stable. **Sēravotu iela 10. T. +371 67755454.**



48. Kemeris Bog footbridge. The Kemeris Bog is one of the major moss swamps on the Latvian shores. Its area is 5000 ha. The swamp is more than 8000 years old. It has a labyrinth of elongated small lakes and bog pools that attribute a particular landscape. The footbridge of the bog is built of wood planks. The total length of it is 3.4 km. The boardwalk is formed by two circles situated similarly as in the number "eight". Thereby it is possible to choose the one that is located closest to you, the "small" circle of 1.4 km or to take a full stroll over the itinerary. An observation platform is built in the great circle. The high swamp can boast of such a carnivorous plant as sundew, that is growing only in this bog. While trying to notice it on the side of the boardwalk, you should take into account that the plant is just 3-5 cm of height. When walking over the boardwalk you may be lucky to notice also various birds - small grey greys in the endings of the pine trees, most obviously - the tree pipit. Near the footbridge the white wagtails have found their dwelling site. During the winter time you may hear the screams of common cranes somewhere far away.



49. Black alder's swamp forest footbridge. BBlack alder's swamp forest footbridge is located in Kemeris, behind the National Park administration and information centre "Forest House". By walking on wooden footbridge one may get acquainted with a very humid, natural deciduous forest - black alder's swamp forest. The length of the footbridge is 0.6 km. The best time for visiting the footbridge is springtime when the surrounding forest is flooded by the waters of Vēršupīte river and the marsh marigold are blooming. Footbridge is appropriate for birds watching, especially, woodpeckers. The footbridge of the swamp forest is linked to the Forest footbridge that takes along the pathways of Kemeris historical resort park and introduce to a rarely found, gorgeous and rich deciduous oak forest. There are stalls with information on different types of tree species. The footbridge is appropriate for children buggies and strollers, and visitors in wheelchair.



50. Sloka Lake sightseeing tower. There are multiple protected birds' species nesting in the Sloka lake and that is an important place of rest for migratory birds. Therefore, the Sloka lake is a good place for birds watching, particularly during spring and autumn bird migration time. A 7 m high floating view tower is located on the lake side allowing to view the whole lake. A sulphur spring running into the lakeside is located near the view tower. Fishing is permitted in the Sloka Lake.

Bulduri and Lielupe



51. Bulduri Lutheran church. Built in 1889 as an affiliate to Dubulti Lutheran church with a purpose of servicing health resort visitors, architect Hermann Hilbig. Rough brick building with the central tower formerly was known as "Waldkapelle" (Forest chapel). After the World War II, from 1953 to 1992 there was located Latvia State Archive of Audio-visual Documents, radically changing the interior of the church. After the transfer of building to the Bulduri congregation in the end of 1990, repair works were initiated and interior of the church was partially renovated. **Kr. Barona iela 6. T. +371 67755801.**



52. House of artists. This is a place that is fully dedicated to art and creative processes. Apart from two exhibition halls, there is a folklore community, children's drawing studio and a weaving studio whose participants will gladly share the secrets of their trade to visitors. The House of Artists was built in 1920, and as an architectural piece reflects the best traditions of Jūrmala's wooden buildings. The exhibition halls of the House of Artists are home to art exhibitions, making this venue an important destination for anyone who seeks creativity. **Muizas iela 6. T. +371 67752472. Open: Tuesday-Friday 12.00-19.00, Saturday 12.00-16.00. Free admission.**



53. Bulduri Dendrologic garden. In 1910 for the donated money, the first gardening school in Latvia was founded in Bulduri. The school was opened in a territory of the historical centre of Bulduri manor. For the needs of school in 1911, the first building was built, architect Aleksandrs Vanags. Before the beginning of the World War I a remarkable household was kept in the school - the garden had 200 species of fruit trees; carrots, tomatoes and corn were cultivated here. The picture illustrates the new study edifice that was built in 1989. In the territory of the school a dendrologic garden is located allowing to enjoy various species of trees and flowers, as well as to get acquainted with multiple flower and tree species collections. **Bulduri Gardening Secondary School, Vestura iela 6. T. +371 67753135, www.bulduri.lv**



54. Aquapark "Līvu Akvaparks". This is the major closed type aquapark of Northern Europe. The 3 floors of it include more than 20 different slides, more than 10 pools of various depths and sizes, attractions for children, SPA complex with 4 saunas, cold pool, salt chamber, bubble baths and air and underwater massage facilities, as well as food service and bar on water. The start tower of the slides reaches height of a 7-storey building. The park's area is 11 000 m², but in summers additional 7000 m² is available to visitors. **Viestura iela 24. T. +371 67755636, www.akvaparks.lv**



55. Lielupe Railway station. Lielupe railway station was built in 1913 with the purpose of servicing Bulļi manor crofters, fishermen and holidaymakers, as well for improvement and development of the new summerhouses. Up to the year 1932 it carried a name "Bulļi", the same as the neighbouring area. This is one of the oldest Jūrmala's wooden railway station buildings that has been preserved and is still functioning. Here a fiction film "Swings" of Latvian SSR television was shot in 1970, director Rostislav Goryayev, but in Lielupe beach some footage to the Latvian full-length film "Fisherman's Son" were shot, director Jānis Jāpnieks.



56. Jūrmala Open air museum. Museum was founded in 1970 as an open air folk museum of the collective farm (kolhozs) of fishermen "Uzvara". It encompasses a fishermen artef of the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century with its characteristic buildings - dwelling house, barn, shed for fishing nets, fish smoking, bath-house and other buildings that are brought from various fishermen villages of Jūrmala. This is the major and the most attractive Jūrmala museum that reveals in most attractive way the daily life of former Jūrmala fishermen. You will be able to climb on the deck of two historical fishing vessels, upon previous booking try your skills in rope twisting and fishing net weaving workshops, as well as visit authentic fishermen huts. Around noon on Thursdays in summer, the museum offers a pleasant surprise to gourmets - it hosts fish-smoking events where local fishermen show and tell about the traditional ways to smoke fish, inviting the guests to try the product. **Tiklu iela 1a. T. +371 67754909. Open: Tuesday-Sunday 10.00-17.00 (during summer season to 18.00). Free admission.**



57. Ragakāpa Nature Park. There are two nature trails in the park. One of the trails leads through the pine forest, is approximately 2 km long, and is mostly formed of boardwalks. Information stands and benches are placed along the route, and in its steepest places stairs are made. The nature trail provides information about the biodiversity of the park, the unusual history of Ragakāpa sceneries, plants, development of a natural old pine forest, and traces left by the insects in the forest. The constantly changing ecosystem of the Nature Park is the only refuge for many rare species. Seven biotopes protected in the European Union can be found there, including embryonic dunes, white dunes, forested coastal dunes, and naturally developed old coniferous forests. In the park 21 specially protected species may be found: eight plant species, one mushroom species, eight species of insects and four species of birds. Sand pink, protected in the European Union, grows in the Park; stock dove, black woodpecker, wood lark and tawny pipit make their nests there. Taking into consideration these values of Ragakāpa Nature Park, it has been included in the network of protected territories of the European Union NATURA 2000. **Transport: minibus No. 11. 36. līnija in Bulduri and Tiklu iela 1a near Jūrmala Open Air Museum.**

A summary of Jūrmala's history

Origins of the resort town

The first swimming guests arrived in Kaugurciems in the 1730s. The first seaside spas were also opening around this time in England and France. The development of the swimming industry in Kaugurciems was halted in 1812 due to the war between Russia and France, and the spa was subsequently relocated nearer to Riga, in Dubulti. At first, holidaymakers lived in rooms rented out by the local fishermen, but, as the local transportation system was developed, in particular the opening of the railway in 1877, construction of summer homes boomed and the first sanatoriums and warm sea bath establishments were created. Kemeris flourished from the late 19th century up until the First World War - establishments offering sulphur and mud baths were opened, a park was created, and a tram line connecting Kemeris with the beach at Jaunkemeris was built. But the front line during the First World War passed through Kemeris, and the spa was entirely destroyed. It experienced a second flourishing between the two world wars, and the new Kemeris spa hotel built in 1936 became especially popular. During the Soviet era following the Second World War, a number of sanatoriums hosting guests year round were built in Kemeris. Here, patients received treatments for joint, skin and gynaecological conditions as well as ailments of the nervous system.

Development of the railway

Jūrmala's development as a spa and resort town was in large part facilitated by the opening in 1877 of one of the oldest railway lines in Latvia, namely, the Riga-Tukums line. From then on, large numbers of people arrived in Jūrmala by train, and the area also became easily accessible for travellers from further reaches of the Russian Empire. Railway stops were established near existing swimming areas, which had in turn developed alongside the old fishing villages, and today Jūrmala has 14 railway stops, from Priedaine to Kemeris. The railway stations feature an eclectic collection of architectural styles, ranging from the late-19th-century wooden station at Pumpuri to the concrete "wave" built in the 1970s at Dubulti.

The cultural backdrop

Jūrmala's popularity as a resort and the significant increase in visitors also led to a blossoming of cultural life. Summer concerts had been taking place in Dubulti since the 1840s, and in 1870 concerts began in Majoris as well, at Horn's Concert Garden. It was here, in 1879, where the first concert of symphonic music in Jūrmala took place (Beethoven's Symphony No. 5 in C minor). Concerts began at the Edinburgh Spa House (nowadays known as the Dzintari Concert Hall) in 1897.