

## LOCAL ATTRACTIONS:

### 10 RIGA STATE GERMAN GRAMMAR SCHOOL

This gymnasium is not only an important educational center, but also a major attraction in Āgenskalns. The building is surrounded by an impressive hedge of clipped Dutch lindens, considered one of the largest of its kind in Northern Europe. This interaction between nature and architecture gives the site a special charm and appeal.

### 11 NATIONAL HISTORICAL ARCHIVES OF LATVIA

It is the oldest and most important archive in Latvia, with more than six million documentary records. These unique materials cover historical events, political processes and economic, social and cultural life in Latvia from 1220 to 1945. This repository is an invaluable place for research and historical learning.

### 13 ĀGENSKALNS WATER TOWER

Built in 1910-1911 to a design by architect Wilhelm Bokslaff, the water tower is an outstanding achievement of historical architecture and engineering. Its entrance is decorated with a magnificent stone portal with a stylized coat of arms of Riga, while the roof of the tower is crowned with a weather vane with a globe. Originally named the Alise Water Tower (due to its location on Alise Street), it was initially considerably lower. In the 1930s, the tower was raised by 7.5 meters to the design of engineer Pāvils Pavulāns, in a unique process in which the top of the tower was raised with jacks and new rows of bricks were built underneath. Amazingly, during this reconstruction, the water tower continued to provide water to the residents of Riga, becoming an engineering feat in the context of its time.

### 14 KALNCIEMA QUARTER

The charming complex of renovated wooden buildings of the quarter at the intersection of Kalnciema and Melnsila streets is a legacy of 19th-century wooden architecture in Late European Classicism. The revival of the quarter's wooden buildings began in 2001, and renovation started as a private initiative. Today, everyone can see the five restored wooden buildings that surround a courtyard with a small apple orchard and enjoy an art exhibition in the gallery or spend a leisurely afternoon in the wine café. On Saturdays, Kalnciema Quarter hosts weekly fairs, regular art exhibitions, events for families and children, workshops, and open-air music concerts in summer.

### 15 HARTMANN MANOR WOODEN BUILDING COMPLEX

The manor complex is a significant cultural and historical monument of the 18th and 19th centuries. The oldest residential building was built around 1786, but in the early 19th century it was joined by a dance hall, which became an important venue for social events. Later, the owners expanded the property by purchasing the adjacent house and merging the plots. The complex was named Hartmann Manor in honor of its owner, Wilhelm Hartmann, a merchant and elder of the Great Guild. The complex preserves evidence of the city's development and the aristocratic way of life, forming an important part of Riga's historical heritage.

### 17 NATIONAL LIBRARY OF LATVIA

Since 2014, the National Library of Latvia has become an important meeting place for education, culture and society. Its unique architecture was designed by the eminent Latvian-American architect Gunārs Birkerts. More commonly known as the Palace of Light, the building combines the functions of a classical library with those of a modern cultural center. It hosts conferences, concerts and a wide range of thematic exhibitions, making it also a lively community center. The 11th and 12th floor observation decks offer stunning panoramic views of Riga.

### 21 ĀGENSKALNS MARKET

Open since 1898, Āgenskalns Market is not only the largest, but also the oldest market on the left bank of the Daugava. Its outstanding architectural design was created under the direction of Riga's chief architect Reinhold Schmaeling. It serves as a gathering place for locals, where farmers and home producers come together to offer fresh and quality products on the ground floor. On the second floor of the market, a real gourmet's delight awaits visitors, with restaurants and cozy cafés inviting them to enjoy culinary excellence.

### 24 F. BRĪVZEMNIEKS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

The school, named after the famous Latvian folklorist, publicist and poet Fricis Brīvzemnieks (Fricis Treilands), is an outstanding historical and architectural monument. Its building was designed by architect Reinhold Schmaeling in 1910-1911 and is the largest of his schools in Riga. Schmaeling's schools are distinguished by their unique exterior decoration - a harmonious interplay of red brick and light-colored stucco surfaces. Each school building is individual in layout and size, but they share a common aesthetic and functionality.

### 25 UNIVERSITY OF LATVIA'S HOUSE OF SCIENCE

The House of Science is where science and innovation meet. It is home to the University of Latvia's Faculty of Physics, Mathematics and Optometry, the Faculty of Medicine and several leading research institutes. The House of Science offers a modern environment for study, research and interdisciplinary collaboration, inspiring new ideas and discoveries.

### 26 P. STRADIŅŠ CLINICAL UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

Founded in 1910, this hospital is the largest and most modern medical institution in Latvia. Its architectural design was developed by the renowned architect Reinhold Schmaeling. The hospital not only provides the highest quality medical care, but also serves as an educational center, providing pre- and post-diploma medical studies, as well as conducting important scientific research. Around 3,000 professional staff work here, caring for the health of patients and the development of medicine in Latvia.

### 29 VICTIMS OF COMMUNIST TERROR MEMORIAL

The memorial is dedicated to the deportations of June 1941. The monument, created by sculptor Pauls Jauzems and architect Juris Poga, symbolizes respect and remembrance for those who suffered deportation and terror under the Communist regime. The monument contains important information on the number of deportees and their places of imprisonment in the territory of the former USSR, allowing to commemorate this tragic event and to preserve the memory of the victims.

## MUSEUMS / EXHIBITION CENTERS:

### 3 MUSEUM REPOSITORY AND SCULPTURE FOREST

The Museum Repository offers visitors the opportunity to enjoy two permanent exhibitions, featuring works of art from different eras and their interpretations. The exhibition Sculpture Forest. Sculptures from the Antiquity and Renaissance periods offers an insight into classical art through copies of world-famous sculptures from the collection of the Latvian National Museum of Art. On the other hand, the exhibition Mythopoetic Characters presents seven granite sculptures created in the second half of the 20th century by prominent Latvian sculptors - Laimonis Blumbergs, Ojārs Feldbergs, Lilija Līce, Ojārs Siliņš, Juris Zihmanis and Zenta Zvāra. This exhibition offers a unique opportunity to explore the heritage of contemporary Latvian sculpture and its connection with mythological and poetic themes.

### 4 OLA FOUNDATION

Respecting the scale of development and nature of the Ķīpsala neighborhood, Ola - a three-story concrete and glass building, the quintessence of architect Uldis Pīlēns' ideas - sits in the middle of Ķīpsala, among centuries-old lime trees and thick oaks. It is home to art, music, education, discussion platforms, a creative residence, and a hotel.

### 5 ĶĪPSALA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION CENTER

The Ķīpsala International Exhibition Center is one of the largest specialized exhibition centers in the Baltic States. It regularly hosts exhibitions, conferences, congresses, fairs, musicals, concerts and other well-attended events.

### 6 ŽANIS LIPKE MEMORIAL

This is perhaps the most hidden museum in Riga, and is dedicated to the great port worker Janis Lipke, who risked his life and that of his family to save Jews persecuted by the Nazis during World War II. The memorial is located near the wood shed under which Lipke had built a bunker to hide these desperate people who were under threat to be killed. The architectural design of the memorial reflects the idea of Noah's Ark, an overturned boat that symbolizes the shelter of life. This award-winning memorial is located in the picturesque Ķīpsala neighborhood, a former fishing village, offering visitors a profound reflection on humanity's ability to fight injustice and to reach out and offer help even in the most difficult circumstances.

### 12 NOASS ART CENTER

The center was founded in 1998 and is one of the first artist-run organizations in Latvia. It is housed in two floating buildings anchored in Riga's AB Jetty, creating a unique and inspiring environment for the enjoyment of art. The Noass Center's creative program offers a diverse range of art forms including visual art, music, theater and contemporary dance performances, regularly offering new, experimental experiences for visitors. Since 2006, the art center has also been home to the Naive Art Museum of Latvia, where visitors can discover original works of this art movement.

### 19 LATVIAN RAILWAY HISTORY MUSEUM

The museum's exhibitions provide a rich insight into railway history in Latvia and boasts the largest collection of broad-gauge railway objects in the Baltics, which includes 47 locomotives, wagons, drays and other types of railway equipment. Visitors are also particularly drawn to the largest model railway layout in the Baltics, where trains cross bridges and level crossings on 44 square meters of track before stopping at a station to set off again. The museum also offers visitors the chance to take a special hand-cranked train on a ride on the tracks themselves.

### 22 SMILĢIS THEATER MUSEUM/ DIRTY DEAL TEATRO

The museum provides a unique opportunity to get to know the values of Latvian theater art in the context of the cultural history of the 19th - 21st centuries, with a special focus on the excellence of actor, director and founder of the Daile Theater Eduards Smilģis in Latvian stage art. The museum is housed in the artist's former private home, where the exterior and the magnificent garden surrounding the house have been preserved, allowing visitors to experience the time and space in which this remarkable artist lived. Meanwhile, Dirty Deal Teatro, just next door, is a non-governmental professional theater where experienced and emerging directors, playwrights, actors, choreographers and other performing artists come together to create new, contemporary theater experiences. The theater's mission is to offer audiences topical and challenging performances that go beyond the boundaries of traditional theater.

## CHURCHES:

### 9 MARTIN LUTHER CHURCH

The church was built in 1851-1852 by a design by Johann Daniel Felsko. Originally, the church was simple with a single tower, but in 1888, when the church was rebuilt, the old tower was demolished and replaced by two new bell towers designed by the renowned architect Heinrich Karl Scheel. This reconstruction gave the church its modern silhouette and made it an important architectural landmark in Riga. Not far from the church is the Mārtiņa Cemetery, the oldest surviving cemetery in Pārdaugava, providing a historic and tranquil setting for those wishing to explore the rich cultural history of the area.

### 16 HOLY TRINITY ORTHODOX CHURCH OF PĀRDAUGAVA

The Pārdaugava Orthodox Church, consecrated in 1895, is one of the most magnificent and beautiful Orthodox churches in Riga. The church was designed by architect Jānis Frīdrihs Baumanis and later revised by architect Vladimir Lunsky and structural engineer Boris Eppinger. The church was designed in an eclectic style, combining several architectural movements, but the influence of 17th-century Moscow architecture stands out in particular. The cross-dome design and the dynamic arrangement of the domes give the building a majestic and unique character. The interior decoration of the church, created by artist P. Zikov and carpenter M. Muravyov, is also remarkable, offering visitors an exquisite work of art that adds to the atmosphere of the church.

### 27 ĀGENSKALNS BAPTIST CHURCH

The church was built in 1916 by a design by architect Aleksandrs Vanags and is a significant architectural landmark in Riga. During the Soviet period, the church was used for other purposes and housed a television studio. In 1965, the church tower was demolished to adapt the building to its new use. However, in 2019, 54 years after its demolition, the church tower was restored, returning the church to its original appearance and symbolism.

### 30 ST ALBERT'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The church was built in 1901-1902 as a neo-Baroque three-domed basilica designed by architects Johan Koch and Wilhelm Bokslaff. The church is distinguished by its refined architecture and excellent proportions, typical of the neo-Baroque style. Since 1933, the Capuchin friars have managed the church, continuing its mission as an important spiritual center in Riga.

### 32 LUTHER (TORŅAKALNS) CHURCH

The Church of Luther, also known as Torņakalns Church, was consecrated in 1891 and is the first church named after Luther in Latvia. The church was built by a design by architect Johan Koch and is an outstanding example of traditional neo-Gothic architecture. The church plan follows the form of a Latin cross, but is particularly notable for the pointed tower at the west end of the church. The interior was created under the direction of the renowned architect Wilhelm Bokslaff, giving the church a majestic and harmonious interior appearance. Today, Riga Church of Luther is the largest Lutheran church in Latvia, continuing to serve as an important spiritual center in Riga and in the whole country.

## PARKS:

### 1 NORDEĶI PARK

Created next to Nordeķi Manor at the turn of the 18th to 19th centuries, the park offers visitors the true magic of a landscape garden, as at that time regular gardens were replaced by more natural, irregular garden forms. In 2021, with the support of the Embassy of Israel, the Israel Garden was created in the middle of the park, where everyone was invited to plant their own seedlings, thus contributing to the enrichment of nature in the park. It is a place where history, nature and community activities come together in harmony.

### 2 DZEGUŽKALNS PARK

Dzegužkalns is the highest hill in Riga, where in 1893 work on the establishment of Dzegužkalns Park was started, following a project by Georg Kuphaldt, the director of the city gardens. It is also the oldest Midsummer celebration site in Riga, and was a favorite celebration spot for Riga residents as early as the 18th century. Today, the park still hosts concerts, which take place on the open-air stage, offering visitors the opportunity to enjoy both nature and culture in one place. Dzegužkalns is not only a historically rich site, but also an ideal park to relax and enjoy the vibrant and active atmosphere of the city.

### 7 UNIVERSITY OF LATVIA'S BOTANICAL GARDENS

Founded in 1922, the Botanical Gardens offer visitors an extensive and carefully curated collection of plants, offering a unique opportunity to observe the beauty of nature in all seasons. From February to April, the Botanical Gardens hosts the magnificent greenhouse azaleas, while in spring, the magnolia begins to bloom with its picturesque flowers. Summer begins with rhododendron mounds, while in full bloom the garden offers a magnificent display of roses and peonies, and in autumn the dahlias delight visitors, offering variety and vitality in every season.

### 18 JAUNATNES GARDEN

The former private garden belonged to the Augsburg family until the 1930s. Its characteristic hilly terrain and a set of steps with retaining walls gave the garden a special character. In 1952, after being converted into a public park, it was named Jaunatnes Garden, or Youth Garden. The garden is a great place to feel the breath of Riga's history and enjoy the outdoors in the city center.

### 20 KOBE GARDEN

Kobe Garden is a unique place where history and international cooperation come together. Its roots date back to 1867, when an enclosed garden was created at the villa of rubber factory owner Meidel. In 1963, the Meteors Garden was merged with a former private garden and the Meteors Garden was established. In 2008, the garden was renamed the Kobe Garden in honor of the Japanese city of Kobe, Riga's sister city, and in 2010, in collaboration with Kobe, it was transformed into a Japanese-style garden which delights with Sakura trees in bloom each spring.

### 23 UZVARAS PARK

Uzvaras Park, or Victory Park, is a large and picturesque park in Pārdaugava, which was named in 1923 in honor of the victory of the Latvian army over the troops of Pavel Bermond. The park is not only a historical symbol, but also a popular recreational and sporting place for residents and visitors of Riga. In winter, lovers of more active recreation can enjoy a kilometer-long cross-country skiing trail, while in summer, a roller-skating track and a unique skateboard track which blends into the environment, one of the few of its kind in Northern Europe, provide the fun. The park has a wide range of facilities, such as street exercise equipment, trampolines, swings, a sandpit for children, as well as checkers, ping-pong and chess tables, offering plenty of opportunities for both children and adults to spend their free time in a fun and active way.

### 28 ARKĀDIJAS PARK

The history of the park dates back to 1808, when a private garden was established on the site, which was acquired by the City of Riga in 1896. The Mārupīte River flows through the park and its picturesque waterfalls and bridges give the place a special charm. In 1900, the garden architect Georg Kuphaldt started to upgrade the park, and in 1926, additional reconstructions were carried out according to a project by the architect Andris Zeidaks. In 1927, a bandstand was built, designed by Paulis Kundziņš, but later burnt down and dismantled. Arkādijas Park is also an important historical site, as it was here, during the Third Awakening, that the Latvian Popular Front was founded and played an important role in restoring the country's independence.

### 31 MĀRA'S POND

Mara's Pond, formerly known as St Mary's Mill Lake, is an artificially created reservoir that served as a mill spring until the early 20th century. A scenic walking trail has been created around the pond, allowing visitors to enjoy both nature and history while getting to know this precious place from a new perspective.

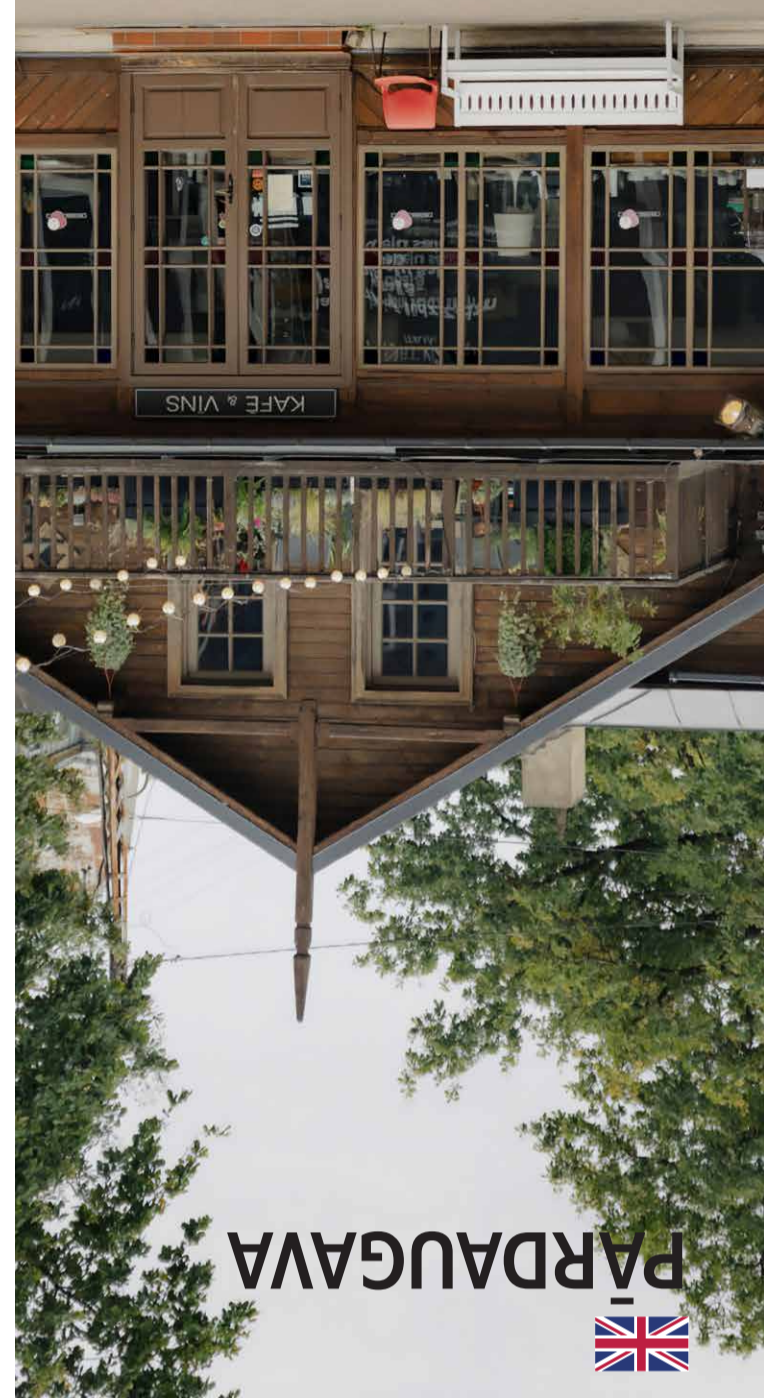
## CEMETERIES:





### 8 MĀRTIŅA CEMETERY

The Mārtiņa Cemetery, established in 1773, is the oldest surviving cemetery in Pārdaugava. In the 19th century, the Riga Martin Luther Church was built next to it. The cemetery is notable for the burials of a number of Latvian historical and cultural personalities.

### 33 TORŅAKALNS CEMETERY

Torņakalns Cemetery is one of the oldest cemeteries in Riga and consists of two parts: The cemetery on Torņakalna Street, founded in 1777; the cemetery on Vienības Avenue, founded in the 19th century as an Orthodox cemetery. This cemetery is significant not only for its age, but also for the fact that it reflects the development of Riga's historical religious and social structure.



-  Tourism Information Centre
-  Restaurants/cafes
-  Wooden architecture
-  Sightseeing
-  Playground
-  Camping
-  Railway station  
Info: [vivi.lv](http://vivi.lv)

Information on public transport [www.rigassatiksm.lv/en/](http://www.rigassatiksm.lv/en/)

