

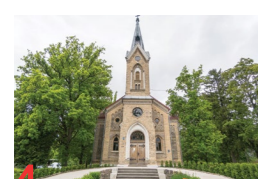
1
ĶEMERI RAILWAY STATION
The first station building was constructed in 1877 along with the opening of the Riga-Tukums railway line. The existing station was built in 1922 according to the project of the architect Arthur Moedlinger.



2
ĶEMERI 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
BOUNDARY STONE
Located on Robežu street, the name of which comes from the historical border of the Duchy of Kurzeme and Vidzeme province.



4
ĶEMERI 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 Ķemeri resort. The building with stained-glass windows is an architectural monument of national significance. **A. Upiša iela 18**

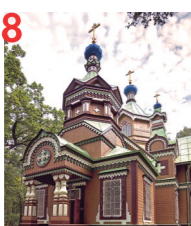


5
ĶEMERI SAINT JOHN BAPTIST ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
Built in 1899 in the traditional Jūrmala wooden architectural style. **Sēravotu iela 10**

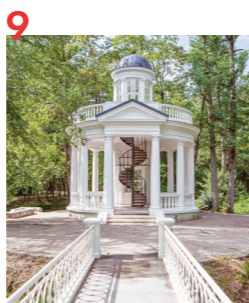
6
FORMER ĶEMERI BATHHOUSE
The mud treatment complex was built in the beginning of the 20th century in the style of classicism according to the project of the architect Ernest Stalberg. In the western part of the building, there is a monument to the outstanding Russian physiologist Ivan Pavlov.
E. Dārziņa iela 15



7
ĶEMERI 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 Rīga.



8
SAINT APOSTLES PETER AND PAUL ĶEMERI 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 Ķemeri, which according to the legend was built without iron nails. **Katedrāles iela 1**



9
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 Ķemeri Resort Park.



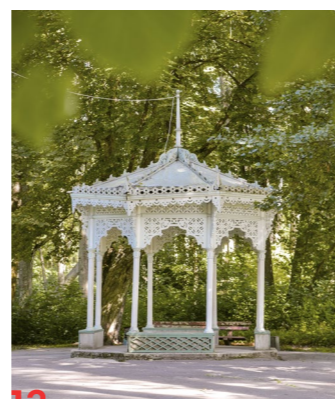
10
A MONUMENT TO FOUNDERS AND DIRECTORS OF ĶEMERI RESORT
The monument was built in the form of a stylized tree trunk surrounded by a snake and was opened in 1861.



11
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 Ķemeri.



12
ĶEMERI HOTEL
Built in 1936 according to the project of the architect Eizēns 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.



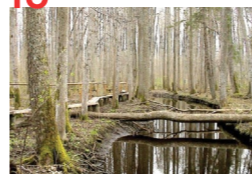
13
SULPHUR SPRING "THE LIZARD" WITH A PAVILION
The source of sulphur water was discovered in 1889. Before the First World War, it was decorated with the figure "Boy on a Dolphin". The lizard sculpture was installed in 1949.



14
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.



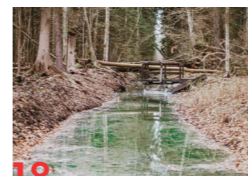
15
"FOREST HOUSE"
The architect Friedrich Skujins constructed the building in 1933 as a restaurant in the style of national romanticism. Later, a children's sanatorium was established here. Now the building with decorative interior is an architectural monument of the national significance; the administration of Ķemeri National Park and the visitor center are located here.



16
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.



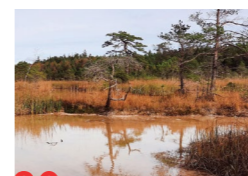
17
SLOKA LAKE WALKING TRAIL
The trail starts at the lake Slokas, where a bird-watching tower is located. Going this route, you can explore the forest near the river Versupite, a hydrogen sulphide spring at the lake Slokas, as well as several swamp lakes.



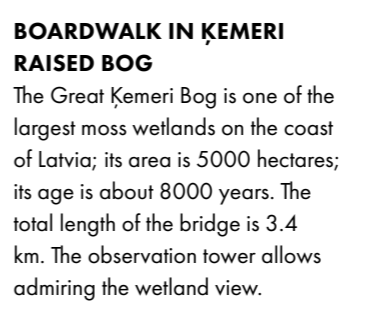
18
LŪŽŅU SULPHUR SPRING
A marked route along the forest trails is leading to the spring.



19
BYCYCLE AND HIKING TRAIL "GREEN DUNE"
A 14-kilometer circular route that leads through forest paths along the Green dune to the Sulphur ponds.



20
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.



21
BOARDWALK IN ĶEMERI RAISED BOG
The Great Ķemeri 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.



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 Ķemeri resort was closed. Now the area of the Ķemeri resort is a monument of urban construction of national significance.

During the Second World War, the resort was closed, and the Ķemeri hotel was equipped for the treatment of military personnel. In 1971, Ķemeri – 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. Ķemeri experienced the new dawn at the very beginning of the Declaration of independence of the country and gained particular popularity in 1936, when the Ķemeri resort hotel was built.

Before the First World War, the resort of Ķemeri experienced a rapid flourishing.

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



ĶEMERI HISTORICAL CENTRE





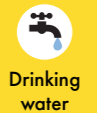
RAGANU
PURVS

SĻOKAS
PURVS

ĶEMERU
KŪRORTA
PARKS

ĶEMERI

- 1 Ķemeri Railway Station
- 2 Ķemeri School
- 3 Boundary stone
- 4 Ķemeri Evangelical Lutheran Church
- 5 Ķemeri Saint John Baptist Roman Catholic Church
- 6 Former Ķemeri Bathhouse
- 7 Ķemeri Resort Park
- 8 Saint Apostles Peter and Paul Ķemeri Orthodox Church
- 9 The Islet of Love with the rotunda
- 10 A Monument to Founders and Directors of Ķemeri Resort
- 11 The Water Tower
- 12 Ķemeri Hotel
- 13 Sulphur spring "The Lizard" with a Pavilion
- 14 A square with the sculpture "Folk Dance"
- 15 "Forest house"
- 16 Black Alder Swamp Boardwalk
- 17 Sļoka Lake walking trail
- 18 Lūžņu Sulphur Spring
- 19 Bicycle and hiking trail "Green Dune"
- 20 The Sulphur Ponds
- 21 Boardwalk in Ķemeri Raised Bog



Drinking water



Car parking



Bus parking

Lūžņu grāvja sēravots

LŪŽŅU GRĀVIS