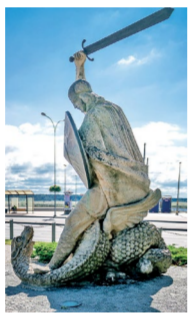


CENTRE



1. Square with a fountain opposite the Majori Train Station. In 1953 a sculpture "Lāčplēšis" (national hero) made by sculptors Leonīds Kristovskis and Valdemārs Rapīkis 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. A fountain "The Horizon" created by Inta Berga was set up in the square in 2006. There is also a charming bench with small bronze sea-gulls seating on it. **Jomas iela 32.**



2. House of Aspazija. The House of Aspazija is situated in the narrowest place of Jūrmala – Dubulti. Here she spent the least 10 years of her life from 1933 to 1943. The house was built in 1903 and is an excellent example of historical wooden architecture. The restored museum helps experience the spirit of the last century via early 20th century household items and interiors. **Open:** Tuesday–Saturday 10.00–17.00 (during the summer season to 18.00). Free entrance. Guided tours and audioguides are available for charge. **Z. Meierovica prospekts 18/20. T. +371 67769445, www.fb.com/aspazijas.maja**



3. Sculpture "Aspazija in the dunes". The sculpture is dedicated to the outstanding Latvian poet and playwright Aspazija. In the bronze sculpture Olga Šilova has succeeded to portray Aspazija's bright personality and outstanding talent. A cat sits at Aspazija's feet to symbolise not only the love that the poetess had for these pets, but also to give the sculpture a dimension of human emotions. During the dark time of the day, the territory is illuminated to create a peaceful and romantic mood.



4. Art station "Dubulti". The modern art gallery 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 Javeins. **Open:** Monday–Sunday 08.00–18.30. Free entrance. **Dubulti Railway station. www.fb.com/artstaciondubulti**



5. Dubulti Evangelical Lutheran Church. Built in 1907–1909 according to the design of the architects Wilhelm Ludvig 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. 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. 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**



6. Dubulti St. Vladimir Orthodox Church. Built in 1896. This is a domed cross structure with a belfry 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.**



7. Art object "The Cone". In the Jaundubulti Square stands, a seven metres high media object "Čiekurs" (the Cone). The sculpture created by architect Didzis Jauņzems serves simultaneously as a pavilion that visitors can enter to listen to wind chimes. Stainless steel sheets – the scales of the cone that reflect the surroundings as numerous little mirrors, cover "The Cone". The sound effects inside it are created by the winds of Jūrmala and change with them.



8. 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 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. Today we see here almost all the architecture styles characteristic to Jūrmala, that are represented by 23 architecture monuments of national and local importance.



9. Beach Sports Centre. The centre has six beach volleyball courts, which are adjustable also for beach tennis, three beach football and handball fields, infrastructure for street gymnastics. Numerous championships in beach sports are taking place here. **Majori beach at the end of Kaiju iela; jssc.jurmala.lv**



10. Sculpture "The Turtle". The sculpture has been here since 1995 and symbolises a long life. A photography with the sculpture is a traditional souvenir from Jūrmala. **Tirgoņu iela 1.**



11. 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 effect of the paintings is that of the changes in color and content, depending on the light. **Open:** Monday–Sunday 11.00–17.00 or upon previous booking. Entrance fee 1–5 EUR. **Omnibusa iela 19. T. +371 67871937, +371 29628517, www.yermolayev.eu**



12. Horn's Garden. In 1870 the first tenant of this land plot Albert Horn built a hotel and arranged a garden here. 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 Farnava – 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.**



13. Jūrmala Culture Centre. The premises of the Jūrmala Culture Centre offer possibilities to visit varied events – concerts, dance performances, art exhibitions and a cinema. Outside the building a bench with bronze sea-gulls sculptures is located. **Open:** Monday–Friday 13.00–18.00, Saturday–Sunday 13.00–17.00. **Jomas iela 35. T. +371 67764446.**



14. 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). 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.



15. Entertainment and education centre "Korso brīnumi" and "Star Cinema Jūrmala". 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.korsobrinumi.lv; T. +371 20380000, www.kino.korso.lv.**



16. 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 20th century. Museum offers also a permanent exhibition "Children at the Resort", which uses photographs, games, toys and books to evoke memories of childhood. 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. **Open:** Wednesday–Sunday 10.00–17.00 (15.05. – 15.09. until 18.00). Free entrance. **Tirgoņu iela 29. T. +371 67761915.**



17. 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 to April (the date may be changed depending from weather conditions). **Rīgas iela 1. T. +371 26007271, jssc.jurmala.lv**



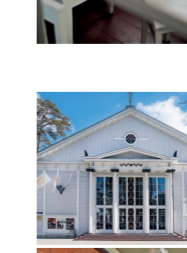
18. Harbour. In summertime it is available to enjoy river cruises across the Lielupe river or even to Riga.



19. Majori Holy Mother's Heart's Rome Catholic Church. A wooden church built in Neoclassicism style with a portico column, belfry and wood carvings in facades. In 1889 the priest Jānis Jacevičs and the Dr. Med. M. Pekarskis built a church in Majori from funds collected from donations. **Pilsuņu iela 32. T. +371 67762051.**



20. 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 there 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. **Open:** Tuesday–Saturday 10.00–17.00. **Pļiekšāna iela 5/7. T. +371 67764295, www.aspazijarainis.lv**



21. 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 by Ansis Cirulis, a master of applied and decorative arts and inhabitant of Jūrmala.



23. Kazan Holy Mother Orthodox Church The wooden church built in 1896 for people donations was dismantled in 1960-ies and the exhibition halls were erected instead. After the Independence of Latvia the land was returned to the church and in 2019 the new building was set up here. The church is opened daily. **Aizkraukles iela 2, T. +371 67677500, www.kazanskijhram.lv**



24. Sculpture "Turaidas Roze" ("Rose of Turaida"). 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.**



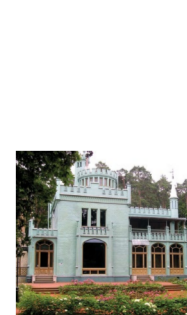
25. Dzintari forest park and the view tower. Park is intended for both fans of active, as well as relaxing leisure activities. One can spend the time with the children, family and friends, exercise and enjoy the air filled with the scent of pines. Here you will find playgrounds for the children of various ages, pavements for roller skaters and pedestrians, skate park, streetball courts, cafes, parking lots, as well as a view tower of 33.5 m of height. In wintertime the park turns into a Park of Light, offering evening walks through the decorations, created by thousands of small lamps. **Open daily 9.00–22.00. Free entrance. At the end of Lazdonas iela.**



26. Adventure park "Jūrmalas Tarzāns". A breath-taking adventure in 7 trails that is suitable both for adults and children. The adventures are provided by 89 obstacles, the higher of them being 12 m of height, and equipped with the new generation's safety system "Kanopec". The youngest visitors would advantage of a special children's route. **Open daily 10.00–20.00 from April to October. Dzintari Forest Park. T. +371 27088061, www.jurmala.tarzans.lv**



27. Adventure park "Jūrmala Net Park". The Net Adventure park spreads amongst the treetops covering 600 square meters in total. Linked by tunnels and slides you will find five large bouncy net areas where fun times with family and friends can start! All this 6 meters above the ground with extra life swings, inflatable balls, soft brick areas, net swamps, and slides are there for an active day outdoors. For moments of rest, large hammocks are available to enjoy the magic of being close to the treetops. **Open daily 10.00–20.00 from April to October. Dzintari Forest Park. T. +371 27088061, www.jurmala.netparks.lv**



28. Kristaps Morberg'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, maeceans Kristaps 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. The complex of buildings was bequeathed to the State University of Latvia. **Open:** upon request. **Dzintaru prospekts 52/54. T. +371 27046622, www.morbergavasmarnica.lv**

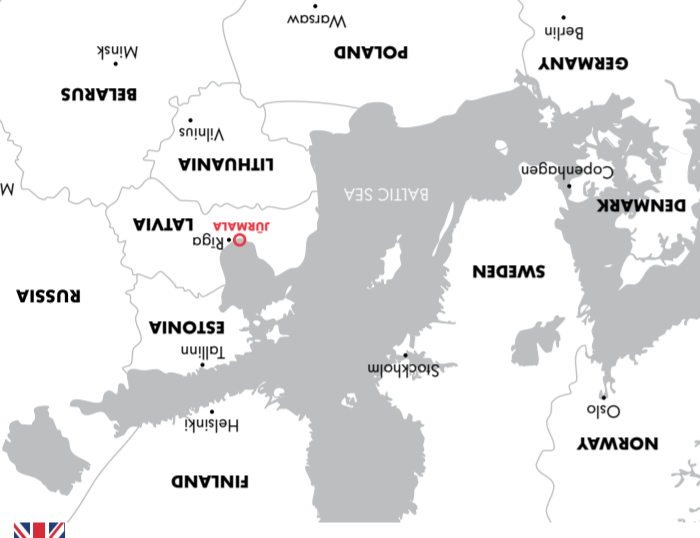
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 Jūrmala, LV-2015 | T. +371 67147900

JŪRMALA TOURISM INFORMATION CENTRE

www.jurmalaissimnica.lv
 T. +371 67754076 | 19/21, Būvdarbu
 Jūrmala hospital
 Emergency medical care 112, 113
 Police 112
 Emergency numbers

Entrance fee to Jūrmala special area
 A fee of EUR 2 is applied to transport vehicles entering Jūrmala special area. The entry pass can be obtained at the ticket machines or www.visitjurmala.lv

INFORMATION



JŪRMALA TOURISM MAP





OTHER SIGHTS

53. The White Dune. On the right bank of the river Lielupe, near the river Bulļuciems, 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.



54. 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 as of 1903 to 1905, at that time living at Poruka prospekts 61, the poet Rainis frequently visited the Dune, sat in the shade of pines and wrote poetry. In 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 the Amatas iela.



55. 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. In 2019 the stage and the landscape park were renovated. There is a children playground, outdoor gym and a small pond with a fountain.
Mellužu prospekts 6.



56. 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 Böckslaff. 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.
Raiņa iela 4.

ĶEMERI

29. Ķemeri railway station. The first building of the station was opened in 1877 along with the opening of the railway line "Rīga - Tukums". In summer of 1912 a tram line was launched from the railway station to the beach of Jaunķemeri, it operated until year 1915. The railway station built in 1922 according to the design of architect Arhur Medlinger with slight changes has survived to nowadays.

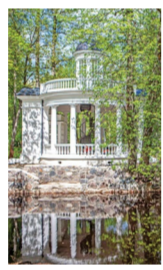
30. The Ķemeri Roman Catholic Church of St. John the Baptist. The historicism style building was built in 1899 and is the newest of all Ķemeri churches. It was built in traditional wooden architecture style forms – a wooden aisleless church with a tower and details characteristic to historicism architecture style.
Sēravotu iela 10. T. +371 67765454.

31. The Green Dune trail. One of the most exciting routes in Ķemeri National Park. The 12-km long route runs along the wetlands, the high dune, beautiful pine forests, sulphur ponds. The beginning of the route – at the end of the street Parīzāņu iela in Ķemeri district.

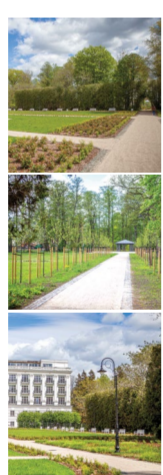
32. The memorial stone on Robežu iela. Boundary-mark between Kurzeme and Vidzeme. Located on Robežu street, the name of which comes from the historical border of the Duchy of Kurzeme and Vidzeme province.

33. Ķemeri Evangelical Lutheran church. The church was built in 1897 and was the first brick building in the resort of Ķemeri. 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 Zeberīņš and a memorial plaque devoted to the fallen inhabitants of Ķemeri who lost their lives in the fight for freedom of Latvia can be seen in the church. *A. Upiša iela 18.*

34. St. Peter's – Paul's Orthodox church. The church was built in 1893. This is a centric cross-dome wooden church with a belfry that is architected in style of historicism and shapes of wooden church cult architecture of North Russia. The architect Vladimir Lunski developed the architecture design project 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 Ķemeri that according to legends and stories is built of wood without any iron nail.
Katedrāles iela 1. Tel. +371 67765417.



35. The Islet of Love. One of the most exquisite objects of the Ķemeri park can be found on an artificial island of the small river Vēršūpīte. 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 Frīdrihs Skujiņš. There was a coffee pavilion that offered soft drinks, tea and coffee with snacks.



36. Ķemeri Resort park. The landscape park of Ķemeri with a network of winding tracks along Vēršūpīte river was projected by Kārlis Heinrichs Vāgners (gardener of Riga) and was started to develop in 1839. After the opening of Ķemeri hotel in year 1936, a symmetrical parterre with lawns, flower plantations and alleys was created in its western part. Across the river Vēršūpīte there are multiple small bridges with a names "Sighs", "Whims", "Musical" etc. The Ķemeri park is one of the oldest and major public parks in terms of covered area in Latvia outside Riga. There is also a Monument to founders and directors of Ķemeri Resor tin the park, which was launched in 1861. It is located nearby the Islet of Love and is created as a tree trunk entwined by a snake. In summer of 2021 Ķemeri Resort park will open after reconstruction.



37. Ķemeri Water Tower. The building of 42 m of height (the highest in Ķemeri) is a part of industrial inheritance of Latvia, a national monument that was built in 1929, the architect – Frīdrihs Skujiņš. 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 Ķemeri. In summer of 2021 the tower will be opened for visitors after reconstruction. It will be possible to learn the history of Ķemeri resort as well as to admire the beautiful view from the panoramic platform.



38. Ķemeri Hotel. Built in 1936, architect Eizens Laube. "The White Liner" as this hotel was called was one of the most magnificent and state-of-the-art hotels in Baltic countries. The hydrotherapy rooms located on the ground floor provided therapeutic services in Ķemeri all year round. Stylistically the Ķemeri Hotel is one of the most brilliant Neo-eclectic architecture examples in Latvian architecture. During the Soviet era there was a health resort "Ķemeri" that was known by its modern medicinal devices and newest treatment methods used in therapy. Now the building is privately owned and is not operating.
E. Dārziņa iela 28



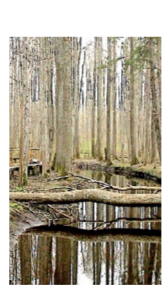
39. Sulphur water pavilion and Sulphur spring "Ķirzaciņa" ("The Little Lizard"). This is one of the most well-known Ķemeri resort objects already since the 20th century. The arbour is built near the spring that was already the sixth sulphur spring discovered at the end of the 19th century in Ķemeri. The Pavilion has not changed its appearance significantly, but the sculpture of lizard was created only in 1949. In the beginning of the 20th century the spring was decorated by a sculptural group – a boy on a dolphin, which was destroyed during the World War I.



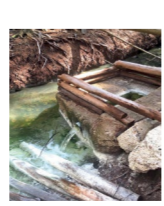
40. Public garden with a sculpture "Folk Dance". The sculpture was launched in 1950 over the 51 meter deep mineral water well. The healing chloride-sodium water which ran from the sculpture tap was used for prophylaxis and treatment gastro and digestive system disorders. In 2019 the garden and the sculpture were renovated, now the drinking water is running from the tap.



41. "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 dances and cabaret programs. The building designed by architect Frīdrihs Skujiņš with a reed roofing is one of the most brilliant examples of National Romantic style buildings in Latvia. In 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 1997 the "Forest House" became the central administration building of Ķemeri National Park.
Access from Turistu iela. T. +371 67730078.



42. Black alder's swamp forest footbridge. The trail is located behind the 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 Vēršūpīte river and the marsh marigold are blooming. Footbridge is appropriate for birds watching, especially, woodpeckers.



43. Sulphur spring "Lūžņu grāvīs". One of the most powerful wells of healing sulphur water in Ķemeri.



44. Ķemeri Bog footbridge. The Ķemeri Bog is one of the major 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". An observation platform is built in the great circle.



45. Sloka Lake trail. 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.

BULDURI AND LIELUPE



46. Bulduri Lutheran church. Built in 1889 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.



47. Bulduri exhibition hall. Apart from two exhibition halls, there is a folklore community, children's drawing studio and a weaving studio. The house was built in 1920, and as an architectural piece reflects the best traditions of Jūrmala's wooden buildings.
Open: Tuesday – Saturday 10.00–17.00, free admission.
Muižas iela 6. T. +371 67752472.



48. Bulduri Dendrologic garden. In 1910 for the donated money, the first gardening school in Latvia was founded in Bulduri. 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. 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, Viestura iela 6. T. +371 67753135, www.bulduri.lv



49. 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



50. National Tennis Centre "Lielupe". Since 1992, the centre has a national sports base status. It has hosted many international tournaments, European Championships, Goodwill Games, Davis Cup competitions and tournaments with the participation of world tennis players. After its reconstruction in 2019, the Tennis Center «Lielupe» can accommodate 400-500 players per day and provide more than 50 international tournaments of various levels a year. The hall has nine tennis courts, three squash courts and a beach tennis court. The outdoors facility consists of nine tennis courts.



51. Jūrmala Open air museum. The museum encompasses a fishermen artel 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 smokery, bath-house and other buildings that are brought from various fishermen villages of Jūrmala.
Open: Tuesday–Sunday 10.00–17.00 (during summer season to 18.00). Free admission. Guided tours and audioguides are available for charge.
Tiķļu iela 1a. T. +371 67754909.



52. 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. 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.



A SUMMARY OF JŪRMALA'S HISTORY

The flourishing of the Ķemeri SPA

In the late 18th century medical professionals turned their attention to the sulphur springs at Ķemeri, which the local residents had already long been using for therapeutic purposes. The first chemical analysis of the waters was performed in 1818.

The first patients in Ķemeri stayed at the home of the local forester. Sulphur-rich water was brought from the springs in buckets and barrels; it was then heated and poured into large oak tubs for guests to bathe in. Baltic Governor-General von der Pahlen helped secure state financing and land for the construction of a rehabilitation resort in 1838, and therefore this year is considered the official founding of the Ķemeri spa. Ķemeri 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 Ķemeri with the beach at Jaunķemeri was built. But the front line during the First World War passed through Ķemeri, and the spa was entirely destroyed. It experienced a second flourishing between the two world wars, and the new Ķemeri 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 Ķemeri. 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 Rīga–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 Ķemeri. 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 Majori as well, at Horn's Concert Garden. It was here, in 1879, when 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.