



Welcome to Tukums and vicinity!
We have often heard that Latvia is rich in its cultural history, including its military heritage. However, many travellers might be surprised to learn that castle mounds also form a part of the military heritage.
This map gives information about the military heritage in and around Tukums covering a time span from the ancient history up to both World Wars in the 20th century. Unfortunately, the map is not big enough to comprise all information about the military heritage, but it, nevertheless, is a good beginning for generating interest about this topic.
Let's go to Tukums and the area to learn about history!



SWEDISH FOOTPRINTS IN AND AROUND TUKUMS

19. PAVĀRKALNS MOUND OR THE COOK'S HILL (C3)
Pavārkalnā (66 m vjl.) Tukumā pēc nostāstiem zviedru-polu kara laikā atradusies zviedru kara virtuve. No kalna paveras lielisks skats uz Tukuma baznīcu torņiem. Tāpat kā citi Pavārkalni Latvijā arī šis ir vizuāli ievērojama vieta seno ceļu krustojumā. Iespējams, ka tas ir bijis arī sena tiesas vai citu pasākumu, vai arī velu kulta vieta.
Intersection of Kurzeme-Talsu streets, Tukums. GPS 56.9706314 23.1233733

20. PILTINKALNS MOUND OR THE SWEDISH CAP / "ZVIEDRU CEPURE" (B1)
It is a triangular shaped mound with steep sides. It is believed that a certain Swedish general was buried here, and the mound was made by bringing soil in hats. Hence the name – the Swedish Cap. In the wintertime, downhill skiing slopes are set up here, but in the summer – the activists can go down a fun toboggan ride.
"Piltiņi", Matkules parish, Kandava region. Tel.: +371 26405405, www.zviedrucepure.lv. GPS 57.0245777 22.5930398

21. SWEDISH WALL IN JAUNPILS (D3)
The Swedish Wall in Jaunpils, according to the legend, was built by the Swedish war prisoners, who were brought to Jaunpils by Baron Matthias von der Recke after the battle of Salaspils during the Thirty-Year war. This has contributed to the name of the rampart. On the other side of the wall, the guests can visit the **"Medieval Courtyard"** to enjoy medieval activities on weekends or upon making special arrangements in advance; the guests can try out their hand in shooting with a bow or arbalest, or throwing a spear or an axe, minting coins, trying the tastes of medieval foods and drinks, listen to music and even try some dance steps.
Medieval Courtyard "Niedru līja", Jaunpils, Jaunpils region. Tel.: +371 26336513, www.niedruolja.viss.lv. GPS 56.7298631 23.0220992

22. JAUNPILS CANNONS (D3)
Next to the entrance to the Jaunpils Castle, there are two cannons dating back to the 17th century, or rather – two cannon gun tubes. Possibly, they were brought here after the 1625 Swedish attack, when the castle had suffered a lot, or they were brought here together with the war prisoners by Baron Matthias von der Recke after the battle of Salaspils.
Jaunpils Castle, Jaunpils, Jaunpils region. Tel.: +371 63162128, 63107082, 20223423, www.jaunpils.lv. GPS 56.7306996 23.0210642



41. MONUMENT "MOTHER – HOMELAND" (C3)
The monument was set up on the Cemetery Hill (Kapu kalns) in 1985 to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II. Its author is the sculptor Lidija Līce. The monument depicts a mother with her head down, grieving over the sons who died in the war.
Hill Cemetery (Kalna kapi), Revoliācijas Street, Tukums. GPS 56.9661911 23.1373642

42. MĀLKALNS AND MONUMENT BY A.DUMPE (C3)
The Clay Hill (Mālkalns) is one of the mounds in Tukums. At the top is a monument created by the prominent Latvian sculptor and a resident of the Tukums area – Arta Dumpe. Even though the monument was unveiled during the Soviet era – in 1975 to celebrate the 30th anniversary since the end of World War II, as a dedication to the Soviet army – the liberators of Tukums, already back then it was created as a commemorative sign for the tragedy of the Latvian nation, namely, the monument is made in a shape of an oak-tree with a mother in the centre, holding her sons on each side, fighting against each other on the opposing sides of the front line.
Mālkalns, Jelgavas Street, Tukums. GPS 56.9589171 23.1710453

43. MUSEUM OF THE GENERAL LUDWIG BOLSTEIN (C1)
The General L. Bolstein was a very prominent person and an outstanding officer. Under his guidance since 24 April 1928 until his death, the Latvian Border Guards brigade was made into a well-organised military structure. On 21 June each year, a commemorative event is organised here to honour the name of L. Bolstein.
"Pūces dzirnavas", Matkule parish, Kandava region. Tel.: +371 63154098, 26354871. GPS 56.9629370 22.6134880

44. THE MUSEUM OF KURZEME FORTRESS (C2)
The museum tells about the World War II activities in Kurzeme Fortress extensively and in an exciting manner; it tells about the further destinies of the Latvian soldiers. Here, the visitors can see a World War I and World War II historical exhibition with a collection of regional history and military items, Y1 – 2 airplane, an armoured combat vehicle, a Red army tank and restored trenches and bunkers of the time.
Skolas Street 8a, Zante, Zante parish, Kandava region. Tel.: +371 29442311, www.kurzemesciotoksnis.viss.lv. GPS 56.8355971 22.7346245

23. OZOLPILS CANNONS (C3)
Two Swedish era cannon gun tubes are found in the territory of what used to be the Ozolu Manor, the modern-day Ozolpils. People tell that one of them was found in the nearby swamp and brought to the castle. But the other was found in the manor itself. In 1913, both cannons were found in the potato cellar of the manor, they were lifted out and placed on the banister of the steps of the residential building of the manor. After World War I, the building was torn down, and the Community Centre was built in its place, but the cannon gun tubes were placed in the yard.
Recreation centre "Ozolpils", Smārde parish, Engure region. Tel.: +371 26445528, www.ozolpils.lv. GPS 56.9215777 23.2641141

WORLD WAR I MEMORIAL SITES

24. A MONUMENT BY K. ZEMDEGA DEDICATED TO THE WORLD WAR I VICTIMS (C3)
The monument created by K. Zemdega is located in the Forest Cemetery in Tukums. During the 1930-ties, a Brother's Cemetery was set up here at the bottom of a hill. The monument created by the prominent Latvian sculptor K. Zemdega is a young soldier holding a weapon, giving oath of allegiance to its people. The monument was unveiled shortly before the Soviet army came into Latvia – on 19 May 1940, and it is considered as one of the best works by K. Zemdega.
Forest Cemetery (Meža kapi), Melnezera Street, Tukums. GPS 56.9713375 23.1703582

25. A MONUMENT BY K. ZĀLE DEDICATED TO THE LATVIAN RIFLEMEN WHO DIED IN WORLD WAR I (C4)
The monument by K. Zāle dedicated to the Latvian riflemen who died in World War I near the Smārde railroad station is a memorial plate dedicated to the Latvian riflemen, who fought and died in the area in 1916. The front line went through this area from 1915 until 1917, and in the fall of 1916, the Latvian riflemen won several difficult battles here. The monument by K. Zāle was unveiled here on 21 June 1936.
Smārde, Smārde rural municipality, Engure region. GPS 56.9557253 23.3413621

26. A MONUMENT DEDICATED TO THE SONS OF THE DŽUKSTE AND SLAMPE CONGREGATION WHO DIED IN WORLD WAR I AND DURING THE LATVIAN LIBERATION BATTLES (D3)
A monument dedicated to the sons of the Džukste and Slampe congregation who died in World War I and during the Latvian Liberation Battles was unveiled on 17 November 1935. Its author is one of the best Latvian sculptors – Kārlis Zemdega.
Džukste, Džukste rural municipality, Tukums region. GPS 56.790402 23.2447978

27. A COMMEMORATIVE SITE FOR BARONS MURDERED IN TUKUMS (C3)
The commemorative site with a memorial plaque is set up at the top of the Cemetery Hill (Kapu kalns). From January until March 1919, 18 barons from the vicinity of Tukums and from Kurzeme were killed here.
Cemetery Hill (Kapu kalns), Tukums. GPS 56.9633333 23.1361111

28. WORLD WAR I SOLDIERS' CEMETERY ON THE CEMETERY HILL (C3)
The World War I Soldiers' Cemetery is located on the edge of the precipice of the Cemetery Hill (Kapu kalns), where German soldiers and Finnish jaegers are buried. Unfortunately, the crosses on the graves have been ruined, only a couple of monuments bearing the soldiers' names have been preserved, but in the centre – the base of the monument with an inscription in German: Homeland for its sons – the heroes.
Cemetery Hill (Kapu kalns), Tukums. GPS 56.9633333 23.1361111



45. LESTENE SOLDIERS' CEMETERY (D3)
The Lestene Soldiers' Cemetery with a monument by the sculptor Arta Dumpe "Motherland – Latvia" is dedicated to the Latvian legionaries who died in World War II. Over several years, the soldiers were reburied here from a number of wartime burial sites. As of now, 934 Latvian soldiers have found their final resting place in the Lestene Soldiers' Cemetery.
Lestene, Lestene parish, Tukums region. Tel.: +371 26247095, 29442311, www.kurzemesciotoksnis.viss.lv. GPS 56.7726809 23.1374721

46. MEMORIAL EXPOSITION OF LESTENE SOLDIERS' CEMETERY (D3)
The exposition tells about the municipalities of Džukste and Lestene before World War II, about the events in Lestene during the war, and about the history of establishing the soldiers' cemetery.
"Pienotava", Lestene parish, Tukums region. Tel.: +371 26247095, 29442311, www.kurzemesciotoksnis.viss.lv. GPS 56.7726809 23.1374721

47. BRIDGE TO NOWHERE (C2)
The bridge reminds of the intended construction of Tukums-Kuldīga railroad, which was started already during the first independence of the Republic of Latvia in 1930-ties. However, in the minds of the people, it is instilled as a German wartime commemorative site, because the German rule during the 1940-ties tried to continue and complete it, but they did not succeed. The bridge has remained intact in the middle of a meadow up until the modern day.
Sāti, Irlava parish, Tukums region. GPS 56.9126352 22.9774976

48. DŽUKSTE CHURCH RUIN (D3)
The church dates back to 1567. It has been renovated and reconstructed a number of times, however at the end of World War II, during the Christmas Battles, it was destroyed.
Džukste, Džukste parish, Tukums region. GPS 56.7909353 23.2453437



29. WORLD WAR I SOLDIERS' CEMETERY NEAR JĀŅUKROGS (C4)
A memorial plaque has been set up near the former Jāņukrogs dedicated to the soldiers who died in World War I. The plaque bears an inscription in German, heralding that 2 German soldiers and 13 Russian soldiers died and were buried here in 1916.
Jāņukrogs, Smārde parish, Engure region. GPS 56.9772222 23.3097222

30. WORLD WAR I SOLDIERS' CEMETERY NEAR THE KLAPKALNCIEMS ROAD (C4)
The German soldiers' cemetery at the former Dubji (Mud) tavern is the final resting place of 33 fallen German soldiers and of 36 Russian soldiers.
Near Tukums-Klapkalnciems road, Smārde parish, Engure region. GPS 57.0080556 23.3366667

31. MEMORIAL PLAQUE DEDICATED TO THE OFFICER OF THE ORDER OF LĀČPLĒSIS A. MUIŽULIS (C4)
The lieutenant colonel Augusts Muižulis (1893-1941) was one of the prominent residents of Lapmežciems, who fought in World War I in the 7th rifleman battalion of Bauska and during the Liberty Battles.
Lapmežciems, Lapmežciems parish, Engure region. GPS 56.9950507 23.5220856



MEMORIALS OF FINNISH JAEGER

32. THE BUILDING IN TUKUMS AT BRĪVĪBAS SQUARE 12 (C3)
At the beginning of the 20th century, this building hosted an inn and a beer brewery. The people say that during World War I, when the Finnish jaegers stayed in Tukums, they visited this place because they had become very fond of the sausages with sauerkraut. Interestingly, at the end of the 20th century, this sort of dish could be bought here again, and the Finnish tourists enjoyed it.
Brīvības Square 12, Tukums. GPS 56.9652218 23.1559552



49. COMMEMORATIVE STONE TO THE LATVIAN LEGIONARY NIKOLAJŠ STRAUME (B3)
In the summer of 1945, a group of legionaries led by Nikolajs Straume had based to the southeast of Lake Engure in the forests of Engure-Zentene. N. Straume was one of the leaders of the united Talsi and Tukums national partisan groups.
Near Sloka-Talsi road, Engure rural municipality, Engure region. GPS 57.1376561 23.1265884

50. MONUMENT OF THE CHRISTMAS BATTLES IN DŽUKSTE (D3)
The author of the monument dedicated to the Latvian legionaries of the 19th division, who died in the 1944 Christmas battles, is the sculptor Iļģors Dobičins, but the architect – Rūta Dobičīna. It was first unveiled in 1990, however it was blown up in an act of vandalism the same year. A year later in 1991, by preserving what had remained from the previous monument, the authors set the monument up again.
Džukste, Džukste parish, Tukums region. GPS 56.790415 23.2446086

51. MONUMENT TO VICTIMS OF THE CHRISTMAS BATTLES IN PIENAVA (D3)
The monument dedicated to remembrance of the Latvian legion soldiers who died in the Christmas Battles, which took place in 23–31 December 1944 near Džukste, is set up on the side of Rīga-Liepāja highway, 1.3 km past Pienava in the direction of Liepāja.
Rīga-Liepāja highway, Pienava, Džukste parish, Tukums region. GPS 56.7360887 23.2281186

52. MEMORIAL STONE TO DEFENDERS OF THE KURZEME FORTIFICATION (D3)
The memorial stone is dedicated to the Kurzeme Fortification defenders – the Latvian legionaries, who in 1944, being overpowered by the Soviet army tenfold, did not give up. Thanks to about 300 000 Latvian refugees, who were in Kurzeme at that time, they had an opportunity to emigrate. The memorial stone was set up in 1991 at a place, where the farm "Rumbas" once stood. Its author is the prominent Latvian sculptor O. Feldbergs.
Rīga-Liepāja highway, before the turn to Lestene, Džukste parish, Tukums region. GPS 56.7133101 23.1866326

33. MEMORIAL STONE IN DUNES DEDICATED TO THE FINNISH JAEGER WHO DIED IN WORLD WAR I (B4)
The monument was unveiled on 9 December 1997. The stone was brought here from the southeast of Finland, where it served as an antitank fortification.
Sloka-Talsi road, between Ragaciems and Klapkalnciems, Lapmežciems region. GPS 57.0398512 23.3950147

34. MEMORIAL STONE IN KLAPKALNCIEMS DEDICATED TO THE FINNISH JAEGER, WHO DIED IN WORLD WAR I (B4)
In 2004, the monument, which was initially set up in 1929 and dismantled during the Soviet occupation, was solemnly reopened in Klapkalnciems. A monument dedicated to 9 German soldiers is found nearby.
Sloka-Talsi road, Klapkalnciems, Engure region. GPS 57.0426089 23.3641180

MILITARY HERITAGE OF THE FIRST INDEPENDENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF LATVIA

35. THE FORMER BEHR'S VILLA IN TUKUMS (C3)
The eclectic style masonry building is known as the Behr's villa, as it was once the property of Baron von Behr's family. After World War I, the building was nationalised and it hosted the war council of Tukums-Talsi area and the apartment of its chairman. A number of public organisations were also registered there, among them the Tukums division of "Latvijas Vanagi" (the Latvian Hawks), as well as the Tukums division of the Latvian Aerial Club, and the Committee of the Soldiers' Cemeteries.
Brīvības Square 18, Tukums. GPS 56.9641905 23.1562252

36. THE FORMER HEADQUARTERS OF TUKUMS GUARDS REGIMENT (C3)
The building consisting of two, closely together built two-storey brick buildings, since 1926 hosted the Police Office of Tukums-Talsi area, as well as the headquarters of the Tukums guards regiment.
Pasta Street 18, Tukums. GPS 56.9672153 23.1598082



53. VECMOKAS MANOR RUINS (C3)
In 1941, a small concentration camp, later turned into a labour camp, was set up at the Vecmokas Manor. The manor was destroyed in 1944, when the Soviet army occupied Tukums for a short period of time. The ruins of the master building and of a number of administrative buildings have preserved and can still be seen today.
Vecmokas, Tume rural municipality, Tukums region. Tel.: +371 29172318, 29495428, www.vecmokupils.lv. GPS 56.988700 23.0798809

54. BALTĀ TĪLE (C3)
The name Baltā Tīle in Tukums is historically associated to World War II, when this was the site of one of the few war prisoner camps in the district of Tukums. About 40 war prisoners were held there. The regulations of the camp prescribed that the farmers of the area for a certain fee could use the war prisoners as help in their farms.
End of Rīga Street, near the border of the town of Tukums, Smārde parish, Engure region. GPS 56.9745610 23.1906711

55. MEMORIAL STONE NEAR "TRŪBAS" (C1)
The memorial stone near the former "Trūbas" farm was unveiled in May 1970. Here, the 121st guard regiment of the 10th Latvian rifleman corps of the 42nd army (43rd guard division) on 9 May 1945 accepted the capitulation of the 19th SS division and 24th Saxon infantry division.
"Trūbas", Vāne parish, Kandava region. GPS 56.8809610 22.6095343

56. PLĀŅI MANOR (C1)
Plāņi Manor appeared on the map in 1459 as the von Stromberg family fief. It has found its way into the military history with the fact that on 8 May 1945, in the master house of the manor, the 24th German infantry division General von Schulz signed a capitulation act, whereby the Kurzeme Fortification ceased to exist.
Plāņi, Zante rural municipality, Kandava region. GPS 56.8449717 22.6671506

57. FORMER IRLAVA CHURCH SITE (C3)
The Irlava Church was situated at the intersection between the roads of the Jaunpils and Irlava-Džukste. It was blown up in 1944 by the German army.
Kilometre 13 of Tukums-Jaunpils road, Irlava parish, Tukums region. GPS 56.8490456 23.0446529

58. SAULĪŠ MOUND (D2)
This is the final resting place of about 800 Latvian legionaries and German troops who died at the Laukmuīža Hospital. The memorial stone was first set up in 1989, but it was blown up. It was remade and set up anew in 1990.
Veclauki, Jaunpils parish, Jaunpils region. GPS 56.7588605 22.9572105

59. MEMORIAL PLAQUE DEDICATED TO NATIONAL PARTISANS IN VĀNE (C1)
In 2008, a memorial plaque was unveiled in the centre of Vāne dedicated to the national partisans, who after the end of World War II went to the forests to fight against the Soviet power. It is a white cross bearing a plate with the fighters' names.
Vāne, Vāne parish, Kandava region. GPS 56.9231559 22.5589557

WORLD WAR II HERITAGE AND MEMORIALS

37. TUKUMS POLICE BUILDING (C3)
The precise year of construction is unknown, however in 1839, the building had already been built. It served as an administrative building with an internal courtyard for the prisoners' walks. In 1919, the Bolsheviks used the building as a prison. They held here 11 German barons living in the area. But in 1940 and 1941, people who were ill-disposed towards the Soviet power were imprisoned here together with those, who were arrested on the grounds of denunciation; since July of 1941 until July 1944, altogether 1543 people, who were believed to be antagonistic towards the German fascist regime, were imprisoned here.
Brīvības Square 19, Tukums. GPS 56.9647455 23.1559330

38. FORMER JEWISH HOUSE OF WORSHIP IN TUKUMS (C3)
The former Jewish synagogue built in late 19th century next to the synagogue was used for daily visits. In July 1941, the remaining Jews of Tukums were placed in this building and were shot a few weeks later in a forest of Valgums. In 1947, a canteen of the Soviet army garrison was temporarily set up here.
Elizabetes Street 18, Tukums. GPS 56.9666633 23.1552153

39. FORMER GERMAN COMMANDANT'S OFFICE AND SOVIET WAR COMMISSARIAT (C3)
The building dating back to 1847 was used as the Russian congregation school. During World War II, the building hosted the German military commandant's office, but after the war – from 1948 until 1991 – the Soviet army war commissariat.
Pils Street 13, Tukums. GPS 56.9654183 23.1597829

40. SOVIET SOLDIERS' CEMETERY IN TUKUMS, ON PILS STREET (C3)
The cemetery next to the Russian Orthodox Church was established in 1946. This is the final resting place of 17 Soviet troops, who died in 1944 battles in and around Tukums.
Between Pils Street 13 and Pils Street 13a, Tukums. GPS 56.9655112 23.1602413



60. THE BUILDING OF TUKUMS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL NO. 3 (C3)
After World War II, the number of Russian-speaking residents in the town increased and premises were necessary for a new school. The buildings on the lots were old and without owners, therefore in 1952 they were dismantled and the construction of a new school was started and in 1953 the school was completed. It is one of the best examples of a typical 1950-ties architectural fashion with Stalin era "social realism". It is a standard project No. 22, and such school buildings sprung up all across the Soviet Union.
Lielā Street 18, Tukums. GPS 56.9646994 23.1491252

61. JAUNTUKUMS OR NEW TUKUMS (C3)
The New Tukums is the part of Tukums town, which was built immediately after World War II to accommodate the Soviet army officers, who served at Tukums Airport. The locals refer to it as the "war town" or "gorodok" (from Russian). It is a peculiar monument to the Soviet architecture and urban planning. Here, you can see the Khrushchev era buildings of 1950-ties and the modern block buildings of 1980-ties. The street names – Aviation (Aviācijas), Parade (Parādes), Telegraph (Telegrāfa) – bear witness of the army presence in this part of the town.
Alines, Telegrāfa, Aviācijas, Parādes streets, Tukums. GPS 56.9547018 23.1803137

62. TUKUMS AIRPORT (C3)
It appears that it is one of the territories of the Soviet army richest in legends. During the Soviet era, a reserve airport and nuclear arms warehouses were set up here, alongside with barracks, headquarters, a soldiers' club, and various administrative buildings.
"Jurmala Airport", Smārde parish, Engure region. Tel.: +371 29150205, www.jurmalaairport.com. GPS 56.9359024 23.2261000



LEGEND

	Dual carriageway
	Paved roads
	Gravel roads
	Improved unsurfaced roads • Unsurfaced road
	Multi-level junction
	Distance in kilometres
	Railway • Station • Stop
	Cargo station
	Railway without traffic
	Group of farmsteads • Farmstead
	Centre of administrative unit
	Boundary of administrative unit
	Territorial unit
	Boundary of territorial unit
	Name of administrative unit
	Name of territorial unit
	Boundary of national park, nature reservation
	Boundary of nature park
	Hotel, motel • Camping Other accommodation, recreation centre
	Church • Restaurant, cafe • Museum • Mountain skiing track
	Symbols which are not positioned in the exact location of the objects
	Place of interest
	Outstanding object of historic or cultural value
	Nature object of interest
	Build-up area • Summer houses • Forest • Swamp

MAP SYMBOLS FOR MILITARY HERITAGE

- Soldiers' cemeteries and memorial sites dedicated to soldiers and civilians who died in WWI
- Finnish jaeger commemorative sites
- Soldiers' cemeteries and memorial sites dedicated to German troops who died in WWII
- Soldiers' cemeteries and memorial sites dedicated to Latvian legionaries who died in WWII
- Soldiers' cemeteries and memorial sites dedicated to Soviet troops soldiers who died in WWII
- Memorial sites and plaques dedicated to victims of communist terror and Soviet repressions
- Graves and memorial sites of fascism terror victims
- Graves of victims of Landeswehr (the Land Defence) terror

LATVIAN CASTLE MOUNDS AND HILLFORTS

- 1. TUKUMS HILLFORT (C3)**
The hillfort of Tukums (63 m above the sea level) is situated rather far from the modern-day town centre. It dates back to the 10th–12th centuries, and it is believed that the Liv and Couronian tribes lived there. It is considered that in the 13th century, the castle mound was used to protect the Riga–Prussia road.
Pilskalne Street, Tukums. GPS 56.9681112 23.1305103
- 2. THE COURONIAN HILLFORT OF KANDAVA (B2)**
Back in the day, the Kandava Couronian castle stood where the Kandava Couronian hillfort (66 m above the sea level) now is found – it used to be one of the centres of the Vanema land. The castle was first mentioned in a contract of 1230, when the Couronians had promised to get baptized.
Intersection of Abava and Pūzurgava streets, Kandava
GPS 57.0408043 22.7825875
- 3. KARTAVU HILL IN JAUNPILS (D3)**
In the past, a settlement of ancient Latvians was found in Kartavkals. There is an opinion that the Hanging Hill of Jaunpils might be Babote, which was mentioned in the Livonian Rhymed Chronicle, because it is the only castle mound with a dyke found between Dobele and Kuldīga.
Jaunpils parish, Jaunpils region. Tel.: +371 63107082, 26101458, www.jaunpils.lv. GPS 56.7173871 23.0168351
- 4. VECĀTI HILLFORT (C2)**
The hillfort is located slightly to the north from the Sāti Church. The locals have found brooches, rings, and bracelets here, and judging from their shape, they might have been worn by the Livs in 10th–12th centuries. "Kīšu Pilskalni", Jaunpils parish, Tukums region. GPS 56.9358148, 22.9742175
- 5. VECMOKAS HILLFORT (C3)**
The hillfort was first described in 1900 by E. Šmits. At the beginning of the 20th century, various artefacts have been found when ploughing the fields, among them – iron collars, decorative bronze needles, grindstones, iron caps for spears and other items dating back to the 6th century, as well as scorched timber, stone pavement, and iron slag.
Vecmokas, Tume parish, Tukums region. GPS 56.9943624 23.0668572



- 13. VECKUIPIJ HILLFORT (C2)**
Veckuijpi Hillfort, also known as Kuipji Mound, is about 28 m tall, with a sloped plateau with a four metre tall dyke on the northeast side. In mid-19th century, the masters of the farm "Veckuijpi" found several axes and jewellery when digging the gravel of the castle mound, but in the bog at the foot of the mound, several large butts of oak logs were found, and it is believed that they are what remain of an oak-tree fortification wall.
Viesatas parish, Jaunpils region. GPS 56.8309355 22.9069444
- 14. VENTERI HILLFORT (C1)**
This hillfort was first described in 1868 by A. Bilenštein, who had even made a clay model of the castle mound and displayed it at the Kurzeme Province Museum in Jelgava. However, E. Brašņiņš, having studied the castle mound in 1922, came to a conclusion that it is merely "a castle" or a fortification site. The hillfort is surrounded by a swamp – remains of an ancient water fortification, which is possibly why the castle mound was used temporarily or only in case of danger.
Zante parish, Kandava region. GPS 56.8565479 22.6721708



KNIGHTS' CASTLES AND FORTIFIED MANORS

- 15. MEDIEVAL CASTLE TOWER AND A FRAGMENT OF CASTLE WALL IN TUKUMS (C3)**
The castle tower is a fragment of the oldest building in Tukums – the Livonian Order castle. It is believed that the construction of the castle in Tukums was commenced in 1277. The castle was surrounded by a 7.5 m tall and 1.6 m wide stone wall. The castle defence was ensured by an artificial, deep moat and its position on the high bank of the River Slokene. Only a small stone wall fragment has been preserved from the big Livonian Order castle, but the castle tower built in the 18th century in turns hosted premises for a prison and the coronal stocks (granary). Nowadays, it hosts the history museum of Tukums town, telling about the town's history from the ancient times up until the modern day.
Brivības Square 19a, Tukums. Tel.: +371 63124348, www.tukumamuzejs.lv
GPS 56.9646445 23.1556064
- 16. SLOKENBEKA MANOR (C3)**
The Slokenbeka manor was first mentioned in historic writings after 1484, when, according to the historians, its construction begun with the aim to protect the nearby Tukums from intruders' attacks. Only the machicolations in the masonry walls have been preserved from the oldest manor structures. Nowadays, the Latvian Road Museum has found its home in the manor, where the visitors can learn about the development of the Latvian road industry.
Slokenbeka Manor, Milzkalne, Smārde parish, Engure region. Tel.: +371 63182354, 28301020, www.slokenbeka.lv
GPS 56.9760160 23.2261073

- 6. PŪRE HILLFORT OR MŪLKALNS (B2)**
It is a typical Couronian hillfort dating back to the 10th–12th century. Stone axes have also been found here, which means that people had settled there also before Christ. The castle mound has a 2 m tall dyke and artificially created steep sides; it is surrounded by swampy lowlands.
Near the Pūre School, Pūre parish, Tukums region. Contacts in Pūre library, tel.: +371 63191209. GPS 57.0370630 22.944519
- 7. ČĀPUĻI HILLFORT (B2)**
The Latvian castle mound researcher A. Bilenštein included this mound with fortifications built historically, because, having studied the site, he concluded that it is "a rough and hastily done job". "Čāpuļi", Kandavas parish, Kandava region. GPS 57.0253880 22.6926639
- 8. BUSES HILLFORT (C1)**
From the found ceramic chippings, it was concluded that the settlers lived on the castle mound already during the 1st millennium B.C. and at the beginning of our era, and in the 10th and 14th century. It is believed that during the final stage, Couronians lived there, and the castle mound together with the ancient town formed one of the biggest Couronian centres. "Buses", Matkule parish, Kandava region. Tel.: +371 63154127, 29133272, 29939866. GPS 56.9921022 22.6038451
- 9. MILZKALNS MOUND OR GIANT HILL (C3)**
Milzkalns or Milzkalns was a settlement, which owing to its fine natural features was well protected against intruders. The discovered pieces of pottery and animal remains, as well as coal and amber indicate to the settlement that used to be on the mound. Recreation centre "Milzkalns", Smārde parish, Engure region. Tel.: +371 2622333, www.milzkalns.lv. GPS 56.9993251 23.2081739
- 10. LUSTŪZIS MOUND OR LUSTŪZKALNS (C4)**
In written records, Lustūzkalns was mentioned as a fortified site, where ancient burial grounds are also found. Other sources say that in 1494–1535, the hunting castle of the Livonian Order master Wolter von Plettenberg was situated here, and it was later reconstructed to meet the needs of the Duke of Courland. Lustūzkalns, Smārde parish, Engure region. GPS 56.9966815 23.2854303
- 11. KANĪERIS HILLFORT (C4)**
The Kanjieris Lake hillfort was discovered in 1867 by V. Dēriņš. It has been much written about; however it has not been explored archaeologically. E. Brašņiņš recognised this castle mound to be a peculiar one, because it is the only castle mound that is situated so close to the sea, in a swampy and uninhabited place. Kilometre 8 of the Jāņropis-Antiņciems road, Lapmežciems parish, Engure region. GPS 56.9916485 23.4343583
- 12. ENGURE HILLFORT OR MARIA'S MOUND (B3)**
The Maria's Mound is considered a castle mound, even though no cultural layer or fortification signs have been found. It is located on the shore of the Riga Bay near Vecupe. Its appearance does not resemble a castle mound, rather an elevated dune. Undas Street, Engure, Engure parish, Engure region. GPS 57.1650506 23.2284625



TOURISM INFORMATION

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- 17. JAUNPILS CASTLE (D3)**
Initially, Jaunpils was a knights' manor built as a water castle in 1301 during the times of the Livonian Order Master Gottfried von Roge, and since 1576 until 1920, it was the heirloom of von der Recke family. The castle has been reconstructed on a number of occasions and over the course of time has suffered a lot, however externally the castle has preserved many features typical for order castles – the typical round corner tower, the window-less ground floor, and the thick walls. Nowadays, the Jaunpils Castle hosts a community culture centre and a museum, inviting the visitors to learn about the castle in a medieval manner together with the friar Theodor, the brisk mistress Hilda, the romantic castle singer – minesinger, as well as with other castle residents.
Jaunpils Castle, Jaunpils, Jaunpils region. Tel.: +371 63162128, 63107082, 20223423, www.jaunpils.lv. GPS 56.7306762 23.0180901
- 18. KANDAVA KNIGHTS' CASTLE MOUND, LIVONIAN ORDER CASTLE RUINS, AND CASTLE TOWER (B2)**
The construction of the Livonian Order castle in Kandava was started in 1254. The former knights' castle contributed to the name of this mound – the Knight's Castle Mound (68 m above the sea level). It is said that people lived in the castle up until 1750, however it was later recognised as uninhabitable and over time it turned into ruins. The tower has preserved its appearance rather well. The locals refer to it as the Powder Tower, because gunpowder was stored here during the times of the Duke Jacob. A scaled down castle model is set up at the foot of the castle mound. Abavas and Pils Street, Kandava. GPS 57.0355508 22.7791340