

CULTURAL-HISTORICAL OBJECTS OF RIEBIŅI MUNICIPALITY IN THE 19th CENTURY – RIEBIŅI MANOR, PASTARI WINDMILLS AND BUFALIŠKI (GEĻENOVA)

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Abstract. *The present research is based on the method of source analysis, and its objective is to study a cultural and historical heritage of the manor of the end of the 19th century. In the documents of the Latvian State Historical Archives (the Russian Imperial Census of 1897) contain information about the manor and the buildings that had been purchased by S. Kierbedz and M. Reut. The research does not confirm the widespread assertion that Eugenia Kerbedz has substantially renovated Riebiņi castle at the end of the 19th century for the work and recreation of the artists. The cultural-historical objects mentioned in the paper are not properly maintained today, and their potential regarding the tourism industry is not deployed. The potential of use depends on the type of use and location, as well as their technical condition. The census records are useful for family research.*

Keywords: *Bufališki (Gelenova) park; Eugenia Kierbedz; Mihail Reut; Pastari windmills; Riebiņi Manor; Stanislaw Kierbedz.*

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Introduction

“Preiļi land” (Terra Preylen) was first mentioned in 1348. During the Inflanty period, Polish, Belarusian and Russian Old Believers settled there. Later, this area was called Krevenmuiža (in English – Krevi manor). In 1758, Michael Veisenhof (Michał Weyssenhoff) bought Riebiņi, Krevi, Stefanopole, Stražvalde, Veronika (Kokali) manors and the rich deciduous forest of Riebiņi. He reconstructed the castle of Riebiņi and built a park. The property was inherited by his son Tadej (born in 1769). He did not take care about Riebiņi manor and sold it to Jacob de Perrin (Aftanazy, 1992), the general of the Russian army. Riebiņi park (8 ha) is nowadays recognized as a natural monument, with more than 10 species of the exotic trees and shrubs. In general, the information is gathered about the cultural-historical objects of the municipality in the above-mentioned area, but the details concerning some of the objects are not accurate, including Riebiņi manor, Pastari windmills, Geļenova. There are still many myths about the origins of these places, their inhabitants and life there.

The tasks of the research are to describe the cultural-historical objects – Riebiņi Manor, Pastari Windmills and Bufališki (Geļenova). To achieve the aim of the research, the following methods are used: analysis, the descriptive

method, document study. Therefore, the purpose of the paper is to find and analyse the references on the above mentioned places in objective sources. The research study is based on the method of source analysis. The research period is from 2017 to 2018.

Riebiņi manor

In 1874, Arnold de Perrin sold Riebiņi manor and Stefanopole half-manor to Stanislav Kerbedz (Stanisław Kierbedź, 10 March 1810 -10 April 1899) (Воронин, Воронина, 1982). S. Kerbedz did not live permanently in his property situated in Vitebsk province, as for outstanding service he had also received the property in Poland. (Воронин, Воронина, 1982). In the reference of the owner of Riebiņi manor in the title page of the the Russian Imperial Census of 1897, it was recorded that Stanislav Kerbedz was a secret counsellor. It is known that he has left his post at the age of 81 in 1891. He moved from St. Petersburg to Warsaw where he lived until 1899. The property of Riebiņi was inherited by his eldest daughter Eugenia Kerbedz, who was born in St. Petersburg on 8 October 1859 and died in Rome on 10 July 1946 (Eugenija Kerbedienė public profile 2017). **Eugenia** was married to her cousin Stanislav Ippolitovich Kerbedz. Their daughter **Felicia Ella Ehrlichia** (1888 – 1963) was married to Voldemar Tishkevich Leliv (1877 – around 1934) (Eugenija Kerbedienė public profile 2017), had no descendants. After her death in 1978 in Rome, Eugenia Kerbedz was reburied in the family chapel in Warsaw (Eugenija Kerbedienė public profile 2017). While **Maria Teresa Bulhak Jelska Allegranza** (14 February 1935, Warsaw), the granddaughter of Eugenia's youngest sister **Sophia** (Sofija Dimšienė (Kerbedytė) 12.VII 1871 – 08.VIII 1963, died in Senigallia, province of Ancona, region Marche, Italy) (Eugenija Kerbedienė public profile 2017) (reference is available on the Internet geni.com, posted by *Julian Krzysztof Jacoby*) is currently living in Senigallia, (AN) Via Camposanto Vecchio 49, CF BLH MTR 35A54 Z127M, (Str. Camposanto Vecchio 2017) where Stanislav Kerbedz once built a mansion. It is also indicated on the road map.

In 1899, Eugenia Kerbedz inherited and fixed up the manor house of Lūznava and the castle of Riebiņi manor and invited the artists there. She arranged workshops and salons. After the agrarian reform in 1918, Riebiņi manor came into possession of the local government of Silajāņi Civil Parish. A primary school was established there (functioned until 1975) (Novads 2018).

According to the Polish historian of culture R. Aftanazy (Aftanazy, 1992), Joseph Veisenhof visited Riebiņi in 1883 and found that the castle was empty, but a reliable source for getting information about the properties of the privy counsellor can be found in the Latvian State Historical Archives –

in the archive of the the Russian Imperial Census of 1897 in Courland, Livland, and Vitebsk provinces. It confirms that the castle was inhabited at least in 1896/97. The Form [B] for Vitebsk province was printed in Russian and filled in handwriting in Russian. Mostly, these notes are well-readable, and the registered names and place names are retained in the original form below.

The records inform that *Riebiņišķi manor* (in Russian - *имение*), as it was called during the Russian Empire, was built of stone, it consisted of 3 residential buildings (in Russian - *жилихъ строениѣ*), 10 farms (in Russian - *хозяйствъ въ этомъ поселкѣ*). On the front page, it is indicated that it was inhabited by 22 men, 27 women, constantly – by 4 men and 4 women. The people have come here from Liklinska, Koluža, Ilūkste and other civil parishes (LNA LVVA, 2706.f.,2.a., 198.l.,1033.lp.). Below, the details on the families that lived in these farms as part of the complex of the manor are included. The secretary gave no more precise details.

The following pages contain information for each building individually. Outside the manor, S. Kerbedz owned some other houses, but there is no information in the questionnaire about the building material of other buildings, which suggests that they were all of stone, as indicated at the beginning. Apart from *Riebiņišķis* manor, Kerbedz owned 2 buildings with 9 farms in Stefanopole manor (in Russian - *имение*) (LNA LVVA, 2706.f.,2.a., 198.l.,288.lp.), which also had its own administrator – Antons Vuškāns, who was forty years old. The secretary Georgy Mosteiko also mentioned one wooden house with a thatched roof in the village of Ļadi (in Russian - *поселокъ*) (LNA LVVA, 2706.f.,2.a., 198.l.,288.lp.), owned by the privy counsellor, the nearby *Riebiņišķi* mill (in Russian - *мельница*) (LNA LVVA, 2706.f.,2.a., 198.l.,1099.lp.), most probably built of stone, as well as very small properties – one wooden house inhabited by the Lanci family, in *Petrovka* village (in Russian - *застенокъ*) (LNA LVVA, 2706.f.,2.a., 198.l.,1131.lp.) and one thatched building (in Russian - *литная сторожка при деревне Замостье, владельческая усадьба*) (LNA LVVA, 2706.f.,2.a., 198.l.,1103.lp.), inhabited by Grzybowski – *Zamostje*. Nowadays, some of the place names, including Ļadi, mentioned in the records have not survived. The details on the windmills owned by S. Kerbedz are not clear. There were several windmills in the surrounding area, for example, Dubna windmills (LNA LVVA, 2706.f.,2.a., 198.l.,120.lp.) owned by baron Korf, Zamkova Korchma water mill (LNA LVVA, 2706.f.,2.a., 198.l.,456.lp.) etc.

Pastari windmills

The nearby Pastari windmills is another object built at the beginning of the 20th century, as evidenced by the project of 11 January 1902,

co-ordinated by the vice-governor and architect of Vitebsk province, who permitted its implementation (Kultūras pieminekļu restaurēšanas projektēšanas kantoris, 1985). The project was implemented with deviations both in the planning and in the facade solution. In relation to Pastari, the population census includes the data according to which in 1897, it was inhabited by the Antonovs, Endričs, Pastors, Pastors (Kaļves), Sinoks, Povulovs, Pavlovs, Jurišs, Sermos, Pudulis, Anusāns, Pīterovs, Bārtuļevs, Reinīks, Meļņiks, Cars, Fomins, Betlers, Trūps, Saimeniēks, Brišks, Cakuls, Krištoks, Strigs (Pastors), Plečs (Pastors), Bolušs peasant families (121 males and 128 females) (LNA LVVA, 2706.f.,2.a., 198.l.,222.-309.lp.), mostly employed in farming, and they were the owners of their wooden buildings. There were no buildings of other importance in Pastari.

The existing windmills in Pastari were reconstructed in 2012. Now they are hollandaise-type windmills with a rotatable mechanism of wind-catching (visitlatgale.com/lv 2018). The ground floor of the windmill is built of broken boulders. The upper floors are built of wood. The building is covered with boards and shavings. Unfortunately, the mills now stand empty and neglected, and are no longer functioning. The Soviet-era documents of the office of Restoration projects of cultural monuments contain the “Pastari Windmill Pre-project Study Case” which includes interesting ideas about the reconstruction intentions, which were planned in 1985. It was planned to restore the architecture and equipment of the windmills to ensure that the arms of the windmills rotate by usage of wind power; it was planned to open the mills for viewing, placing there: on the 1st floor – to establish a lobby with a dressing room and a kitchen niche; on the 2nd floor – to exhibit the mill plant and establish a cafe for 25 places; on the 3rd floor – to exhibit the mill equipment (millstones) and the traditional farming tools of the region; on the 4th floor – to arrange an exposition on the historical development of the village and kolkhoz (visitlatgale.com/lv 2018). The project envisaged the restoration of the broken windows, the cleaning of the floors and the construction of cobblestones, insertion of millstones instead of the threshold, painting the wall separating the kitchen niche with the theme of the trip to the mills, etc. On the walls between the pillars, it was planned to place the ceramic formations from the fairy tales, in which the action takes place in the mill (“The Devil's Mill”, “The Cat's Mill”). For serving the table, it was planned to use matte clay, glass, and metal dishes without using tablecloths, but only linen napkins. For the improvement of the neighbourhood at the mills, it was also planned to create a parking space. Unfortunately, the ideas concerning Pastari windmills remained on a paper, although in other places in Latvia, for example, in the recreation complex in Bauska, the open-air museum “Ausekļi Mill”, in the mill of the Valdgale manor complex (3 km from Talsi), which was restored by Giuseppe Rikardi, the Italian, nowadays, there are also tourist

places to visit and see. The premises of the mills serve for celebrations or guest accommodation.

In Lithuania, for example, in Šeduva, such plans have been successfully implemented, and the cultural-historical objects there are currently well-functioning in the tourism industry.

There is a slight difference in the occupations of everyday life of the inhabitants of Lūznava manor and Riebiņi manor: there were 93 people living in Lūznava manor, there was a wider range of specialists: groom Bulapko, coachman Šelkovskis, glass-cutter Babrov, smith Koņuševskis, gardeners Ksenjopolsky, Semjonov and Tumov, forest guard Czechovich, herders and farmers (Brīvere, 2017). Riebiņi manor was inhabited by 114 people, but only peasants dominated here. Only the miller Reidnieks and the forest guard Bmenskis are mentioned as the representatives of other occupations. Therefore, there are well-grounded reasons to claim that, at least in 1896-1897 in Lūznava manor, there were much more activities than in Riebiņi, including recreational opportunities for artists.

In both manors, it was common that the farm holdings were mostly farmed by peasants. The Roman Catholics mostly arrived from either Režica or Dvinsk district. In the vicinity of Riebiņi, there were some entrants from Courland province, one from Riga.

When analysing the records, it appears that spouses were most likely to come from the same place or from the immediate vicinity (with few exceptions), and they represented one mainstream church. There are no mixed marriages between these couples in the modern sense.

Of the records, 50% indicate that people stayed there temporarily (in Russian - *врем. преб.*).

Many personal names in the questionnaire are written according to the Russian imperial-time secretary's understanding concerning the names and surnames of Latvian farmers in Vitebsk province, such as *Pētersons Gustavs*, the son of *Ivans*, who is a Lutheran from Riga, and most likely is John's son. Other personal names are, in turn, fixed by Latgalian pronunciation, for example *Garkalne Iļža*, *Šalkovska Īva*.

Bufališki (Geļenova) at the end of the 19th century

Geļenova manor was sometimes called Bufališkiai (Polish *Bufaliszki*) (Latviešu konversācijas vārdnīca, 1936) by the Poles, and the information about this place is recorded in 1897 by the secretary of the Population Census L. Skrinda (LNA LVVA, 2706.f., 2.a., 198.l.,50.lp.) (LNA LVVA (Latvian State Historical Archives), 2706.f., 2.a., 198.l., p. 50). The records inform that half-manor Bufališki (in Russian - *Буфалишки*) belonged to landlord Mikhail Mihailovich Reuts (LNA LVVA, 2706.f., 1.a.,199.l.,542.-550.lp.). His father

Mikhail Ignatovich von Reuts was the administrator of Vārkava half manor (Vārkavas novada 2018) (judging by the age of each member of the family listed on the list of high-born landlords, born in 1795), whose wife – Eugenia Timmane (born in 1803), son Mikhail (1842 – 29 October 1920, in Poznan, Poland) (latgalesdati.du.lv, 2018), daughters Ksaveri (born in 1832) and Eugenia (born in 1835) – in 1844, registered the properties Solojoņi and Antonišķi in the district of Režica and Kamenec (until 1927 – Jaunaglona) in the district of Dinaburg, which was bought from the Count Borha (LNA LVVA, 3930 f.,1a., 4.l.,70.lp.). He also owned Varkava manor with the half-manors. M. Reuts was considered to be one of the wealthiest landlords in Latgale. After death of Mikhail Reuts, the manor and land were inherited by his son Mikhail, who did not care for the properties and went to France for his debts (Stepiņa, 2011).

In 1897, in the Reuts property in Bufališķi, two half-manors – in four buildings – were inhabited by 4 families, total of 16 people (see Annex 2). There are no records of the manor houses in the Population Census Questionnaires, which indicates that they were either no longer there, or they have not been inhabited. As regards the inhabitants of Bufališķi, most of whom were peasants, it turns out that they were of different ages – of older age, maturity age and children; they lived in wooden buildings with thatched roofs. The Morozs family lived in the manor house in the forest and, judging by the record, was mostly attracted to forest work. Alexey Adamovich, the owner of the other half-manor, together with other family members cultivated the land and was a bee-keeper. The third house of the second half-manor was inhabited by the family of Stanislav Poplavsky, Polish landlords. In terms of the nationality, these half-manors were inhabited by Latvian and Belarusian peasants, and all of them were Roman Catholics. They had arrived in Bufališķi from Režica district or Dvinsk district. Another striking feature was that most of them were uneducated; only Adamovich Marija, the Belarusian owner of the first house of the second half-manor, who was 33 years old, has been taught at homeschooling and her 14 years old son Ulyan attended a folk school. The folk school was also attended by the resident of the second house of this half-manor – 26 years old Henrih, who was the son of Izidor Adamovich. The rest of the people could not read or write.

The uncertainty arises from the fact that the first and the second houses of the second half-manor were inhabited by the Adamovich families, which seemed to be relatives, as both the hosts – 55 years old Alexey and 64 years old Izidor were the sons of Adam, who came from the Antonišķi village, from the Režica district, though, it is indicated that Alexey's native language was Belarusian, but Isidor's – Latvian.

Mikhail Reuts also owned a populated forest house in Kapčevka and half-manors in Čuksti (three buildings inhabited), with a house in Opsa, a

populated forest house in Pušica, four houses in the Kirkiliškiai village, one house in Močilka, one house in Punishche half-manor, two houses in Čadrinka, and one house in Gryaznoje half-manor (LNA LVVA, 2706.f.,1.a.,199.l.,550.-590.lp.).

The secretaries of the population census Leonty Galimov and Andrejs Vīksna, whose recordings have been corrected in some places by L. Galimov, provide the following information about the Reuts: in 1897, Kamenec manor (in Russian - *владельческое имение*) consisted of 24 buildings, 17 of which (built of both stone and wood) were residential buildings permanently inhabited by 56 men and 81 women, different strata of people. It should be noted that the number of people (33) living and working in the manor's main building was considerable, and they occupied various positions – the administrator, the supervisor of servants, the guard of the forestry factory, the guard of the manor, the cook, the kitchen worker, the laundry washer, the embroiderer of towels, the chamber-maid, the servant, the poultry farmer and the herder (LNA LVVA, 2706.f.,1.a.,199.l.,4.-16.lp.). No gardener is mentioned in the lists, which suggests that in Kamenec, M.M.Reuts had not laid out any remarkable park or garden. All of the people of Kamenec manor were Roman Catholics, except for one person, a servant who came from the Kurzeme province – 40 years old Andrejs Vīksna, the supervisor of servants, and also the filler of the above-mentioned population census questionnaires. Two persons – the landlord's wife Alexandra and the herder Kazimirs Breķis – were born in St. Petersburg, the rest had come from the districts of Dvinsk or Režica. 15 people belonged to the families of landlords, the rest – to the families of peasants. The native language of 23 people was Polish, and the native language of 10 people was Latvian. The host himself and his 2 children (daughters Teresa and Jadviga) had studied abroad (not specified more precisely), the members of the Reuts family – Mikhail and Mariya – in Riga, son Ryhlevich Iosif – in Riga Polytechnic School, the supervisor of servants Andrejs Vīksna – in the Kurzeme folk school, manor administrator Godlevskis had graduated from gymnasium, the landlord's wife Alexandra, her eldest daughters Eugenia and Elena, cook Malatok, servant Isidor Volodzko, towel embroiderer Albertina Urbanovicha, and laundry washer Anna Silicka were taught at home-schooling.

The manor house, built of stone and covered with a sheet metal roof, was inhabited by the landlord's family (8 men, 20 women). The owner of the manor, Mikhail Mihailovich Reuts, was 55 years old (1842 – 1920), his wife Alexandra Lvovna was born in 1852 in St. Petersburg. There are records of their six children – daughters Eugenia (born in 1871) and Elena (born in 1872). The son of the owner, Mikhail, who was twenty four years old, is not mentioned right after his parents, as it was required by the tradition and the person registration rules, but as the 5th person in the list after the eldest

sisters Eugenia and Elena. In 1897, neither father, nor his son or daughters Mariya and Jadviga resided in Kamenec, but judging by the record had temporarily moved abroad.

However, the legend about the origin of Geļenova (Helenova) manor and park tells about the landlord's daughter Helen, after whom the place was named. It can be explained on the basis of the above-mentioned record of the population census, which testifies the fact that M. Reuts had a daughter Elena (Helena). This source does not provide any additional information about this.

During the described period, according to the data contained by the State Inspection for Heritage Protection, on the peninsula of the Bicānu Lake, the Geļenova (Helenova) park is laid out on a free plan (7.1 ha). The area of the larch trees was 0.6 ha, including exotic tree species, which during the Soviet times heavily overgrew. From the former access road, the linden alley led to the park. The central castle building, the remains of which were demolished in 1990, was located on the top of the gently sloping hill. There were vast fields with valuable trees and shrubs on the slopes facing the lake. In the southern part of the park, there was a forest-like plantation with larch and red oak groups. In total – trees of 12 native species. Introduced species: conifers – European larch, Japanese larch, round pine, Weymouth pine, western white cedar; deciduous trees and shrubs – silver maple, Tatarian maple, caragana arborescens, hornbeam, green ash, white walnut, Ninebark, Canadian poplar, red oak, white spiraea, Cornus stolonifera “White Gold”, Snowberry, Large-leaf linden, and Holland linden. The park is included in the list of the protected objects (Geļenovas muiža PDC: 08-04-III-37-3033). At the end of the 19th century, the international trade route (Lithuania – Daugavpils – Rušona – Rēzekne – Ludza – Pleskava – Novgorod) crossed Rušona, which also affected the possibilities for supplying these exotic plants to the area.

Many of the relatives of Reuts have been mentioned in the cases of the property (LNA LVVA, 7067.f., 1.a.,4.l.) (which belonged to the members of the Polish rebellion) and the deportation of their owners beyond the boundaries of the province in 1866 –1887, but the Reuts of Kamenec did not directly participate in these events as they were not deported, but they were included in the lists at the beginning of the 19th century. In this context, the archive holds the claim of Alfon Oskerko, a retired colonel of the rank-and-file police, in 1894, for lifting the ban to landlord Mikhail Mihailovich Reuts (printed in the collection of 1893 on the bans in the district of Dvinsk) (LNA LVVA, 710.f.,1.a.,559.l.). It is about the ban in amount of 25 928 roubles for the defendant's property in Kamenec manor, as indicated in the collection of 1893. On 14 December 1893, this case was terminated in the court, but nothing was said there about the lifting of the ban, which is why Oskerko submitted a copy of the court and a receipt from the Treasury.

There is quite a lot of evidence of the lawsuits of M. Reuts. In 1899, Mikhail Mikhailovich Reuts appealed for renewal of the deadline of the court decision of 27 August 1898 (LNA LVVA, 710.f.,1.a.,1238.l.), in the case with land owners Konstancija Zenenova, Marija Vanda, and Romāns Kazimirovičs Korsaks on the property rights for the Lake Bešona. Subsequently, the lake was divided among the both applicants in half.

In 1898, M. Reuts also submitted a claim against notary Aleschenko, who had confirmed his purchase agreement with Konstantin Gizbert-Studnicki for the three-part property in Krinica Dvinsk. The senior notary ignored this claim, until M.Reuts submitted the statement from the governor of Vitebsk that he was entitled to purchase land in Vitebsk province (LNA LVVA, 710.f.,1.a.,1121.l.), apparently still in connection with the restrictions on the activities of the persons involved in the Polish rebellion.

In 1895, according to a report by police officer Morev, it became clear that Mikhail Mihailovich Reuts was banned from the property. The National Bank's lawyer submitted the collection order for the recovery of the bills in favour of the bank at 2 500 roubles from the land owners Ksaveri Stanyslavovich Volsk and Mikhail Mihailovich Reuts and claiming to pay this bond for the property of M. Reuts in Vārkava, the district of Dvinsk. The order for this decision was delivered to M. Reuts.

However, in 1908, a record was made for the christening in Višķi, for Mikhail Zbigneu, a son of the land owners of the district of Dvinsk, Mikhail August Iahim and Jadviga Martinovna Jakubaska-Reuts, who was born in St. Petersburg on 16 June 1906. He was christened on 24 April 1908. His godparents were Mikhail Mikhailovich Reuts, Sofia Leonovna Benyslavska, Hieronymus Molls and Maria Dimcha (LNA LVVA, 710.f., 1.a.,1121.l.).

Conclusions and proposals

The Latgale Cultural Heritage List includes more than 600 different objects: castles, manor ensembles, churches, peasant farms, urban areas. Almost half of them are national monuments. Many areas and objects without historical and cultural importance are also of very high economic value. Many old manor and park complexes dating from the 18th and 19th centuries have survived in Latgale.

The population census records are useful for the family research. This study does not confirm the widespread assertion that Eugenia Kerbedz substantially renovated Riebiņi castle at the end of the 19th century for the work and recreation of artists. There are no records in the population census questionnaires of artists' workshops or similar premises. Only in 1897, the arrival from Jelgava of the twenty-one-year-old Polish governess Pisanko

Stanislava was recorded. Besides, she was registered in the status of the guest – apparently, her services were not needed anymore.

None of the Kerbedz family members have been recorded in the questionnaires, so none of them during this time, stayed in Riebiņi or in Lūznava.

The cultural-historical objects mentioned in the article are not fully managed today and their potential, including the tourism industry, is not being used. Not all the objects can be used equally. The potential for use depends on the type of use and the location, as well as their technical condition.

By clarifying the facts on the origin of some of the known stories, the guided tours, based on the facts, not on approximate orientated events, can be provided.

Gelenovo Park is not clean yet. On the excursion routes, the story of its origin has been unreasonably. The population census records confirm that the landowners were von Reut's family. In the 19th century one of M. Reuta's daughters was named Helen (Jeļena). It can safely be asserted that the name of the park is associated with this woman.

There is no reason to say that Riebiņi Castle and Pastaru Windmills are not interesting tourist attractions. The potential of the objects is not used. Even after the reconstruction, Pastari windmills are left neglected, not closed, anyone can enter them. The Riebiņi Manor is located in the village, along the P58 road, but no reconstruction work has been done. The tourism today is only conditional – the physical object is not usable. The Pastari windmills are off the P58 road, but it is possible to realize such plans that do not require large investments. The surroundings are quiet, sparsely populated, dominated by the Latgale countryside. A Pastari windmill can carry out a project that does not cost much, for example, a country hotel. Can use the idea of the Soviet Restoration Design Cabinet. The whole potential of this object has not been lost yet.



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