



TRAKAI AND VILNIUS
DISTRICTS

MANOR HOUSES
AND PARKS





UŽUTRAKIS MANOR HOUSE

GPS: *54°39'35"N 24°56'37"E*

Address: Užutrakio str. 17, Trakai town, Trakai eldership, Trakai district municipality

ABOUT

Užutrakis Manor House is one of the most prominent and best-preserved mansions in Lithuania. The restored manor and park ensemble on the shore of Lake Galvė will allow you to experience how the Lithuanian nobility lived in the 19th century.

Count Józef Tyszkiewicz and his wife Jadwiga founded the Užutrakis Manor Estate at the beginning of the 20th century. The Count was inspired by the unique landscape of Trakai, and the manor made the most of the area's potential.

The Palace, decorated with impressive Louis XVI style interiors, was created by Polish architect Józef Huss. It was complete with a terrace, crowned with open pavilions, offering a fabulous view of Trakai Castle. The park was designed by Édouard François André, a famous French landscape architect. He created a mixed style park decorated with copies of antique sculptures and a large number of plants. The park still contains nearly 100 different kinds and forms of trees and shrubs, more than half of which were individually transported here to complete the park.

Today, the estate is accessible by road, but the Count's family did not use it. It was only used for agricultural purposes and was known as 'the Potato Road'. The nobles used to reach the

peninsula by a ferry raft, crossing the isthmus between Lakes Galvė and Skaistis, and the rafter lived nearby. The Tyszkiewiczzes hosted numerous receptions, family reunions or friendly parties, but even then, their guests did not use the road either. The events were characterised by loud music, the tables were laden with French cheeses produced on the estate and the drinks were from the local distillery. More often than not, there was a locally grown roast pheasant in the middle of the table!

The Užutrakis Manor House belonged to the Count Tyszkiewicz family before World War II. During the Soviet occupation, the manor was nationalised and turned into a sanatorium, later it served as a pioneer camp, and then it became a tourist base. The manor was severely damaged: the original design of the Manor was destroyed, and the park was completely abandoned.

Today, Užutrakis Manor House is coming back to life. The manor is being restored and the park is being rebuilt. Concerts and exhibitions are often held here, and the Užutrakis Manor ensemble is now one of the most visited places in the region.



HISTORY OF UŽUTRAKIS MANOR

The peninsula between Lake Galvé and Lake Skaistis was first mentioned in historical sources in the 14th century. In those days, it was called 'Algirdas Island' and belonged to the Tatar nobility. In the second half of the 19th century, the peninsula was acquired by Count Józef Tyszkiewicz (1835–1891).

The Manor Estate, which survived to the present day, was founded by his son, also called Józef (1868–1917), and his wife, Polish duchess Hedwig Światopełk-Czetwertyńska. The palace was built, and the park was created between 1896 and 1902.

During World War I, when the German army was approaching, Józef Tyszkiewicz and his family left the manor and moved to St. Petersburg. Before the beginning of World War II, the Manor was managed by the Count's eldest son, Andrzej.

During the war, the German army occupied the Manor, and after the war it was nationalised by the Soviet government.

PARK

French landscape architect Édouard André arrived at Užutrakis in 1898. Here he developed an 80-hectare mixed style park in his characteristic style. In front of the palace, he designed parterres of regular shape with trimmed lime alleys, ornamental flower gardens, marble vases and sculptures. The architect skilfully exploited the contrasting landscape of the peninsula, highlighting its hills with compositions of artificial rocks, and strengthening the glow of the surrounding lakes with a complex system of ponds. More than 20 ponds were artificially dug, which interlinked with each other and the lakes, thus creating a unique park full of water reflections, where the boundaries between the land and water would disappear.

THE RESTORED MANOR

The manor of the estate was not only luxurious, but it also allowed everyone to admire the spectacular scenery. In the second half of the 20th century, the palace was abandoned, but today it is being gradually restored. In 2008, the exterior, the first floor, the attic, the lobby and the staircases of the palace were refurbished. In 2010, the first restored chamber of the manor was opened to the public.



It was a representative dining room decorated in the style of Louis XVI. At the same time, the original design of the entire ground floor was restored, as was the delicate wall moulding. In the same year, the restoration of the Tapestries Chamber was also completed.

NATURE

A great number of local and imported plants can be found in Užutrakis Manor Park. They include 38 species of indigenous Lithuanian trees, 54 species of imported trees and shrubs, and 400 species and forms of herbaceous plants. Many of these plants were planted by Édouard André.

The Park is home to seven species of bats, a number of squirrels and roe deer. The ponds and their surrounding areas create a habitat for rare species of frogs, smooth newts, the great crested newts and otters. The old trees in the park are frequented by woodpeckers, black woodpeckers and owls. Areas surrounding the Park shelter the nests of goshawks and marsh harriers; the roof of the palace is cherished by mergansers, while the ponds provide food for herons and common terns.

SCULPTURES

From the day of its foundation, the estate was decorated with many sculptures which included copies of works by Antoine Coysevox, a famous 18th century French sculptor. They would usually depict ancient gods and goddesses. Almost all of the sculptures were destroyed after World War II, but today attempts are being made to restore them and return them to the Park.

The park also features a sculpture of the ancient goddess Diana, modelled after the mother of King Louis XV of France, Marie-Adélaïde de Savoie. This sculpture, as well as the sculptures of Flora and Hamadryad, are copies of original pieces on display in the Louvre. The works also include a statue of Bacchus, various busts and a sculpture of the Virgin Mary located on the lake's shore. The latter was the longest surviving sculpture of the Park.

This sculpture could still be seen by visitors in 1964. Later, it was thrown into the lake. In 1975, the damaged sculpture was found in Varnikai Village cemetery and moved to the church of Trakai parish. Today, there is a copy of the sculpture of the Virgin Mary in Užutrakis Park.

NEARBY:



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WŁADYSŁAW SYROKOMLA MUSEUM

GPS: *54°36'59"N 25°27'48"E*

Address: Sirokomlės str. 5, Bareikiškės village, Rukainiai eldership, Vilnius district

ABOUT

If you take the old Vilnius-Minsk road in the direction of Rukainiai village, you will come to Bareikiškės village at the 14 km sign. A small manor in the village has long been associated with one of the most famous 19th century Lithuanian poets. Władysław Syrokomla rented the manor from its owner, Count Benedykt Tyszkiewicz, and lived there with his family. Syrokomla, a poet, playwright and publisher, spent a very prolific eight years at the estate.

The estate was a typical Lithuanian rural style homestead surrounded by grass and outdoor flowers. For the first half of the 20th century, before the start of World War II, it was a school named after Władysław Syrokomla. Later, Bareikiškės village library was relocated to these premises. The year of 1973 marked the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the poet's birth, so his office was turned into the memorial Syrokomla Museum. It gives visitors an opportunity to see the poet's furniture, portraits, books and other personal belongings.

In the courtyard there is a desk made from millstone. Syrokomla used it for writing many of his poems and also welcomed his guests there. Nearby, there is a black granite memorial table placed there in honour of the poet in 1897. A lyra is carved on the

surface of the table and a quote by Antoni Edward Odyniec. The most creative years of Syrokomla's life were spent in Bareikiškės. The renowned and widely quoted 19th-century poet wrote 24 pieces while living there. Publishers are said to have competed for the right to publish his new poems, willing to pay as much as two zloty per piece! The poet's literary work helped him to support his estate and his large family.

The staff members of the Syrokomla museum organise various educational and cultural activities. Ceramics lessons are held in the specifically equipped antique cellar. Visitors are also invited to have a closer look at the art of calligraphy. An open-air amphitheatre brings together poets, literature and poetry lovers who participate in the annual poetry and music festival named 'Syrokomla's Lyra'. The Tourist Information Centre offers guided tours to neighbouring suburbs to find out more about the history of south-east Lithuania as well as its present life. Tours to visit the cultural monuments of Vilnius Region are part of the route.

The museum is open Wednesday to Sunday. The museum is easily accessible by car and there is also a bus that leaves from Vilnius bus station.



SHORT LIFE OF WŁADYSŁAW SYROKOMLA

Ludwik Władysław Franciszek Kondratowicz was born in 1823, in Smolhava (Mohiliov Region, Belarus). His professional pseudonym was born by using his middle name and the name of the family's coats of arms. He was raised by his impoverished noble family and took a liking to books from his early days. It is said that at the age of six he read a 10-volume poetry collection by Ignac Kraszycki.

At the age of 21, Syrokomla married and had four children. The family then lived in the village of Zalučai, where the poet started his writing career. Unfortunately, in 1852, three of his children died in an epidemic. Following this terrible tragedy, the family moved to Vilnius and half a year later, to Bareikiškės.

Syrokomla stayed mainly at his estate, but also visited Vilnius on many occasions. He mentions the city very often in his poetry, and several of his verses are dedicated to Vilnius, including his poem *Marcin Studzieński*.

Syrokomla's friends from Vilnius visited him at the estate. Stanislaw Moniuszko, the composer, writers, editors and

publishers, archaeologist E. Tyszkiewicz, painter V. Dmochovski were frequent visitors..

The poet's life was very short as he died before turning 40. Still, during this lifetime he touched the hearts of many. The last sanctuary of the tuberculosis-stricken poet was the house of A. Bobiatinski on the former Botanikos street in Vilnius. Most of the residents of Vilnius came to say their last goodbyes when he was buried on the Hill of the Literati in Rasos Cemetery. For a long time, his tomb was marked only by a tall pinewood cross, but later a modest monument was erected. It contains a quote 'He died while playing the lyre' from Syrokomla's famous poem *Village Lyricist*.




THE POET'S CREATIVE LIFE

The period of Władysław Syrokomla's life in Bareikiškės village was an extremely productive and successful chapter of his career. He wrote poems, satires, comedies and made translations of Lithuanian and Polish Renaissance poetry from the Latin language. While living in Bareikiškės he wrote some of his most famous poems including a historical poem *Margiris* that describes heroic battles of Lithuanians against the crusaders, and the comedy *Cabin in the Forest*, which was described by the poet himself as a 'curiosity drama'. Syrokomla wrote in the Polish and Belarusian languages.

Thanks to his famous trip descriptions 'Trips from Vilnius Across Lithuania' and 'Nemunas: from Springs to the Mouth of the River', Syrokomla is known as the father of modern rural tourism. His detailed poetic descriptions of travels across the Trakai Region inspire readers to get to know their country in a multidimensional way: *'The soil of research in Lithuania is as wide and inexhaustible as the sea. Everyone will find something interesting there, be it a geologist looking into the depths of the soil, a botanist, a farmer or a historian studying Lithuanian hillforts, ruins of castles and churches or reading through the archives. Even a poet will find inspiration for*

his voice in folk songs and stories. We will all reap an abundant harvest that previously has been unseen when we looked into the modest, but nice and kind face of our land.'

Syrokomla's creative work is dominated by the history of Lithuania, nature and its people. His creations are valuable sources of 19th-century history. His love for his Motherland and its importance was revealed in a number of his creations. *'It seems to me that the direct expression of what we call one's love for their homeland lies in the study of the country from a historical, natural, ethnographic, archaeological and geographic point of view. Otherwise, how can you love or spill your blood for something that you do not know or understand'.*

NEARBY: 

TIC.VRSA.LT/



LIUBAVAS MANOR HOUSE AND WATERMILL MUSEUM

GPS: *54°51'02"N 25°20'29"E*

Address: Liubavas village, Riešė eldership, Vilnius district

ABOUT

Liubavas Manor is one of the oldest manors in Lithuania. It was first mentioned in the Treasury Book of Sigismund II Augustus, Grand Duke of Lithuania and King of Poland. The source testifies to the repairs to the fishery ponds on the manor territory at the time. The manor was once so advanced economically that it supplied its local produce to the Royal Manor in Vilnius.

The manor enjoyed an especially rich abundance of natural resources. It owned many lakes and ponds in the Molėtai District that were stocked with fish as well as several hundred hectares of the Lavoriškės - Nemenčinė forest. The latter is known as the sixth biggest forest in Lithuania. It has a large stock of timber and plentiful wildlife. The forest was a hunting place for moose and roe. The forest is full of berries and mushrooms (especially boletus). Interestingly, the manor's staff enjoyed free access to pick berries and mushrooms while outsiders had to obtain a special permit issued by the Liubavas forester.

Back in the day, the manor used to be one of the centres of the neighbouring lands (local municipalities). Up until the middle of the 20th century, before it was nationalised by the Soviet government, the Manor belonged to various prominent people who left an important mark in Lithuania's history. The manor was

famous for its talented and caring owners including such renowned Lithuanian artists and cultural figures as Mikolaj Tyszkiewicz, who was a famous Vilnius Cathedral canon and funded a private orchestra in the manor!

Currently, the Liubavas Manor Museum invites guests to learn more about its history, aspects of its former manufacturing operations and the special technologies used there. It offers a unique chance to have a closer look at its watermill, which was an important development that revolutionised many aspects of day-to-day life. For centuries it was used to produce bread flour. Over ten different production methods are on display at the museum, and they include wood and metal processing, wool making and even electricity generation.

Undoubtedly, Liubavas Manor is a unique example of architectural, landscape and technical heritage. It is the only manor in Lithuania where its technological equipment has been completely restored. Even the museum's century-old hydro turbine works perfectly well. In 2012, the prestigious Europa Nostra award marked Liubavas Manor's significance. This independent organisation recognised the Museum for the outstanding quality



of its restoration work and acknowledged it as one of the best examples of conservation of cultural heritage.

Liubavas Manor is easy to reach as it is located in close proximity to the Park of Europe. On the Vilnius road, you follow the road to Molėtai, take a right turn at the 21-km mark to Nemenčinė, and then follow the road signs closely. The Museum is open between April and October, and visitors are advised to phone before their visit. During the cold season, group visits can be arranged with advance notice.

LIUBAVAS MANOR HOUSE

There is a mystery about the origins of the manor's name. It is believed to have been derived from the Old Prussian words *Lubowo*, *Lubow*, *Liubow* or *Lubów*, which mean 'love' and 'marriage' in Lithuanian. It is said that at that time, when the Prussian community was escaping from the conquerors, it moved into the depths of Lithuania and settled in the valley of the Gerėja (today Žalesa) River.

Liubavas Manor House is harmoniously incorporated into the picturesque landscape of the banks of the Žalesa River. The estate

is comprised of 20 different buildings and a system of seven ponds. It used to have a functioning brewery and an ice-cream parlour. On Wednesdays, people from the neighbouring villages would come to the watermill to watch films. It is worth noting that the Liubavas Watermill generator produced enough energy for the village even before universal electrification.

The surviving constructions include a stone watermill, an 18th-century servants' quarters and a conservatory where frost-sensitive plants were kept in colder weather. Seven more buildings have survived until today, while the remaining fragments of walls and foundations serve as evidence of other buildings, too. Visitors are invited to take a closer look at the Watermill Museum as well as the officine and the conservatory.

At the end of the 15th century, Count Albertas Goštautas, an important political figure in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the author of the First Lithuanian Statute, was the owner of Liubavas Manor. The history of the estate owners, which spans almost five centuries, is quite complicated. They changed quite often either through inheritance or marriage. At different stages the manor belonged to the Goštautai, Tyzenhauses, Tyszkiewiczzes,



Golejevskis, SlizieŃs and even the Radziwiłł families. Among the most famous owners of the estate we should mention Barbara Radziwiłł (Barbora Radvilaitė) and the talented 19-th century sculptor and medallist Rafał SlizieŃ.

WATERMILL MUSEUM

Liubavas Manor Watermill Museum was built on the Žalesa River in the 16th century and has been rebuilt several times since. The building was constructed using exceptional quality bricks, and it was successfully restored and brought back to life. In 2011, the Liubavas Manor Museum was established on the watermill premises.

The mill can be compared to a factory that requires knowledge of various fields for its management: nature science, hydrosystem requirements, mechanics, know-how in milling technologies and accountancy.

Liubavas Manor Museum was opened with support from Gintaras Karosas. It is a unique object of technical, historical and cultural heritage that illustrates technological aspects of the mill's centuries-long operations. In order to facilitate this, the mill's

technical equipment was carefully renovated. Even the smallest authentic details and old materials were successfully preserved. One year after its restoration, the Europa Nostra organisation declared the museum a prime example in the conservation of European cultural heritage.

The museum's main display highlights romantic details of the manor's history, its architecture, original oil paintings and authentic objects such as furniture, china, etc.

NEARBY:



WWW.LIUBAVAS.LT/HOME-EN



PIKELIŠKĖS MANOR

GPS: *54°52'31"N 25°15'32"E*

Address: *Pikeliškės village, Riešė eldership, Vilnius district*

ABOUT

Pikeliškės Village, located near the old Molėtai highway, has its local gem – one-storey classic-style manor, built in the middle of the 18th century, and which is surrounded by a small park which has many spectacular century-old trees. Pikeliškės Manor sits on a small hill on the northern shore of Lake Žalesas (Pikeliškės) and in 1992, it was included in the list of cultural monuments of the Republic of Lithuania. Marshal Jozef Pilsudski was the owner of this manor for several years.

The manor is quite modest in its design and features subtle and moderate ornaments. The main entrance is decorated with a portico of Tuscan columns. Very thick walls and giant oven hearths indicate that the manor was built in the middle of the 18th century. A small set of steps leads visitors from the south porch to the lake shore. The park territory was likely formed in the 19th century during the classicism period. Written sources suggest that in the 18th century the manor belonged to a member of the Smolensk Diocese, Jonas Meduneckas and later – to St. George Canyons Monastery. The manor also belonged at one time to the noble Pisanka family. The owners of Pikeliškės Manor did not participate in the rebellions of 1831 and 1863, thus avoiding the sequestration of the Manor (Sequestration was one of the ways used to nationalise property, when the manor size

was measured, an inventory was made of all possessions and certain limitations or bans were imposed (property sequestrated)). In 1930, the manor was purchased by Aleksandra and Jozef Pilsudski. At that time the cavaliers of the Virtuti Military Order were able to exercise their right to receive a small domain. Both Marshal Pilsudski, who was the leader of Poland at the time, and his wife Aleksandra were awarded the order, thus they were allowed to acquire this manor with 35 ha of arable land, 25 ha of meadows and 73 ha of the territory of the lake. J. Pilsudski also set up a primary school on the estate! Following his death, the estate remained in his family for only for a short period of time. In 1940, it was nationalised, and after World War II, various institutions were established there including a collective farm office and a village dance hall among others. Today, the Pikeliškės Manor building has been newly renovated and is occupied by the Pikeliškės Library, a branch of the Central Library of Vilnius District Municipality. Every year, the Vilnius Regional Harvest Festival is held at the manor and brings together people from a number of surrounding towns. Despite the fact that today's visitors can see only the remains of the former stables, they still can admire the horses in a special enclosure nearby.



JOZEF PILSUDSKI


The Pilsudski family liked Pikeliškės Manor a lot. It was in a very poor state when they took it over so major renovations were undertaken. The manor was the Pilsudskis' summer residence hosting multiple meetings between Polish leaders and foreign ministers.

Jozef Pilsudski was born in 1867, in Švenčionys district. He was the fourth of twelve children. The Pilsudskis, as was characteristic of other old Polish and Lithuanian noble families, raised their children to embrace the history of the past and foster patriotism. They did not speak Lithuanian and hoped for a union of Lithuania with Poland. Such families were used to be identified as *gente lituanus natione polonus* (Poles of Lithuanian descent).

Having graduated from a gymnasium in Vilnius, Jozef Pilsudski went to study medicine at Kharkov. There he became interested in the revolutionary ideas and got involved in socialist activities. Consequently, he was expelled from the university and spent five years in exile in Siberia. Due to his active pursuit of the unification of Lithuania and Poland, in 1920, Pilsudski staged a rebellion of the Vilnius region, during which nearly a third of Lithuania's territory, including Vilnius, was occupied and annexed by Poland. He became the First Marshal of Poland. Pilsudski had a number of

ambitious plans, such as to bring together a strong Central-Eastern European military alliance of nine states. According to Pilsudski, it could have resisted their two unpredictable neighbours – the Soviet Union and Germany.

Pilsudski was buried alongside the kings of Poland and Lithuania and other prominent figures in Wawel Castle in Krakow. At his personal request, his heart was buried in Rasos Cemetery in Vilnius, the city of his youth.

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CENTRE OF TRADITIONAL CRAFTS AT THE HOUVALT MANOR IN MAIŠIAGALA

GPS: *54°52'01"N 25°03'44"E*

Address: Algirdo Str. 4, Maišiagala, Vilnius district

ABOUT

The Centre of Traditional Crafts is situated in a former Manor in the town of Maišiagala, located about 25 km north-west of Vilnius, in the direction of Panevėžys. The centre serves as the main attraction of Maišiagala, bringing together local communities as well as anyone searching for unique experiences. The Houvalt Manor, a classic-style estate located at the foot of the Maišiagala Hill Fort, is recognised as a cultural monument of local significance.

The Centre of Traditional Crafts aims to preserve the traditions, customs and old practices of Vilnius Region. The goal is to ensure that crafts are kept alive by constantly reviving them, making presentations to the visitors to the centre and holding special lessons. Educational activities are aimed at both children and adults. Those who want to get to know the folk art and local culture more closely, can attend special meetings with craftsmen and cultural activists as well as exhibitions and craft fairs selling traditional handicrafts and delicacies.

Houvalt Manor houses not only the Centre of Traditional Crafts, but also Maišiagala Cultural Centre, City Library, Community House, a local concert hall and a souvenir shop for visitors. Additionally, a modern conference room is available for rent.

ANCIENT CRAFTS

The Centre of Traditional Crafts offers its premises to local traditional craftsmen enabling them to create, showcase and sell their creations as well as provide open lessons of their craft. The centre has a developed technical craft base and specifically equipped workshop facilities. Hopefully, it will help unite local craftsmen and establish collaborations with various craftsmen abroad. The centre provides assistance in obtaining a craftsman's certificate.

In the Centre of Traditional Crafts, folk artists and local folklore scholars offer visitors various educational activities. More than ten different crafts professionals help children and adults get to know various useful crafts and discover their intricacies. A team of experts consisting of a woodcarver, a paper cutting expert, a soap maker and a carpenter willingly share their knowledge in the field of their crafts.

You are also invited to learn about candle making, straw weaving, wool felting and ceramic craftsmanship. Everyone is welcome to learn the art of Lithuanian palm weaving, practised exclusively in the Vilnius Region, or learn more about traditional holiday dishes or regional customs.



MAIŠIAGALA COMMUNITY

Maišiagala was first mentioned in written sources in 1254. From the 14th century, this territory belonged to the rulers of Lithuania, and a few centuries later its ownership was passed to the Lithuanian nobility.

Today, the Maišiagala community consists of about 1,800 people, and it actively fosters ancient traditions and regional culture. In order to preserve and pass on the historical-cultural heritage of the land to future generations, joint efforts of the Maišiagala community and the Vilnius District Municipality have received support from the European Union Structural Funds. This enabled them to restore the Houvalt Manor and adapt it for public needs.

The refurbishment of Houvalt Manor was completed in 2016, and today it is the cultural centrepiece of Maišiagala.

The place is full of various activities and entertainment. Locals can enjoy different events and celebrations. Maišiagala art groups now have a new space for rehearsals and concerts, which is available all year long. During national holiday celebrations, vocal and traditional Lithuanian dance groups foster local folklore heritage. Every summer the annual celebration of the Day of

Maišiagala is held and this has become a unique tradition.

Maišiagala community implements many interesting projects. One of them is the establishment of Maišiagala's Housewives Club. Local housewives have documented their culinary experience and secrets by publishing a paper and ebook version of their cookbook.



HISTORY OF HOUVALT MANOR

Historical sources indicate that people settled in the surroundings of Maišiagala at the times of the Lithuanian Grand Duke Algirdas, about a hundred years prior to the first settlements in the capital of Lithuania, Vilnius. It was there that Algirdas died in 1377. For a long time the territory belonged to the rulers of Lithuania. Later the territory was in the ownership of the noble Sapiiega family, and later the Tyzenhauz family became the landowners. The Noble Houvalt family owned the estate from the end of the 18th century until the start of World War II.

In about 1806, Count Onufry Houvalt initiated the construction of a classical-style manor. It was designed by Mychal Angel Szulz, a famous architect of the time and professor at Vilnius University. Unfortunately, following his death, his idea was only partially implemented. The construction of the manor was completed by Onufry's grandson, Vitold Houvalt, at the end of the 19th century.

Following World War II, Houvalt Manor was used for many purposes. During the war, locals found shelter there, and later, when the political system was changed, Houvalt Manor hired hands had to become collective farmers and resided at the

Manor. It then became a collective farm office and following the restoration of Lithuania's independence it served as a secondary school named after Grand Duke Algirdas.

When the school was relocated, Houvalt Manor took on a socio-cultural role. Part of the premises were given to the city library, and this is the place for local amateur music companies and local community meetings. Today, Houvalt Manor (more than 200 years old) proudly cultivates cultural, artistic and national heritage.

NEARBY:



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