

Long long ago... the Tudors were the English royal dynasty that reigned during the period from 1485 to 1603. The Tudor architectural style is associated with Gothic buildings constructed during the reign of the first Tudor monarchs from 1485 to 1560. This was the time when castles built to fend off attacks were replaced by palaces ready to welcome guests. You can sense the spirit of those times in the novels of Alexandre Dumas.

In the late 19th century, the mimicking of the Tudor architectural style (the Tudor Revival) spread in the UK. The style mostly followed the typical English medieval architecture that thrived during the Tudor period. This fashionable style proliferated through the world, especially in the British colonies.

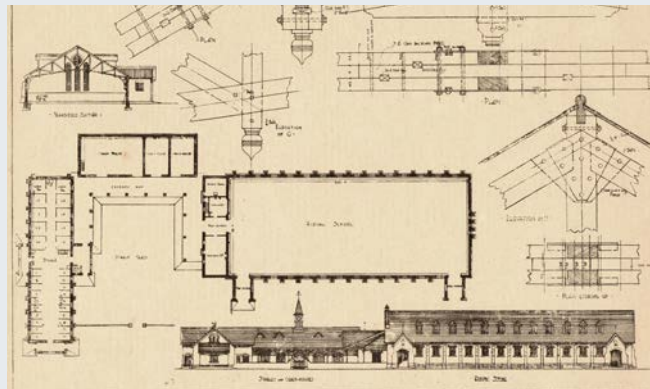
At the turn of the 19th century, the ideas of romanticism made Europe to turn back to the past – the Middle Ages. New buildings were embellished with gothic elements and restoration of castles began. During this period, the English Gothic had turned into a source of inspiration for the entire Europe and Tudor style elements had been used to create the medieval mood since the late 18th century.

In the 2nd half of the 19th century, simpler and less impressive aspects of the Tudor architectural style were highlighted: they had to remind modest houses and countryside cottages. This was a way to manifest the elaborated taste of clients and their ability to resist the mass production temptations. The Tudor Revival architectural style was the latest phase of the 19th century neo-Gothic. It refused excessive embellishment; the buildings featured robust materials, clear construction and reserved ornaments developed by craftsmen.

More and more enlightened landlords and magnates of the industrial revolution began to take care of their workers' living conditions. Some manor villages were rebuilt. An idyllic Elizabethan village was revived and improved with contemporary planning and sanitary solutions. Houses were often built around a pond and greenery, as harmony with nature was pursued. This was in line with the "back to nature" call of the romanticists. Moreover, it was the British input into architecture that has not lost its appeal even nowadays. The new style featuring nostalgia to the countryside values and nature bravely entered the 20th century but later it got lost in the jungles of glass and concrete.

Some Tudor style architectural features are very obvious in Žagarė. How has this idyllic picture of the English countryside occurred in the northernmost town of Lithuania? *Cherchez la femme...* Count Georgy Naryshkin used to spend a lot of time in England and he met his wife Elizabeth Knight there. So, he brought a tiny part of England, namely the fashionable contemporary architectural style, to his manor.

The Žagarė Manor was owned by the Naryshkin family from 1858 to 1922. This is one of the largest preserved manors in Lithuania. Dmitry Naryshkin acquired the manor from Alexander Zubov, then reconstruc-



Most of the Tudor style neo-Gothic buildings of the Žagarė Manor were built at the turn of the 20th century based on the design of Edward Arden Minty (1857-1936), the Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. E. Arden Minty was born in Petersfield, Hampshire, England, and performed his individual architectural practice in London in 1890.

Drawing of Riding school & stable, Szagaren. E. Arden Minty Archt 1902/ Alamy Stock Photo

ted the manor house in a neo-classical style, turning it into a luxury residence. His son Georgy Naryshkin continued the development of the manor buildings (especially, the stud farm). With the help of architect E. Arden Minty, he created an idyllic village for the personnel at the Žagarė Manor following the examples of villages rebuilt in manors of England.

The Žagarė Manor House is surrounded by various buildings featuring the influence of the late English neo-Gothic style – the so-called Tudor Revival. In Lithuania, this style is rather rare. The buildings of the Žagarė Manor imply that the Naryshkins were interested in the modern farming methods and various crafts. The complex of the Tudor Revival style buildings scattered around the Manor House includes the dairy, the stable, the Riding School and the coach houses, houses of the groom, the brewer and the priest, as well as the chapel, the lodges and other objects. Visitors of the Žagarė Manor can see the historicism style buildings and visit the expositions of the Žagarė Regional Park Visitor Centre. Have a nice trip – be it to the Georg Kuphaldt Park or the late 19th century England or the childhood fairy-tale book! Everyone will find something worth seeing.

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TUDOR REVIVAL ARCHITECTURE IN ŽAGARĖ

Groom House. Photo from the Register of Cultural Heritage



Possible routes:

- Short circuit around the Groom House and the Riding School – 0.9 km
- Long circuit shall pass by the former Chapel and the Priest's House – 1.7 km

We advise to start from the Žagarė Regional Park Visitor Centre located in the Manor House.

ŽAGARĖ MANOR CONSISTS OF OBJECTS OF NATIONAL IMPORTANT PROTECTED BY THE STATE:

- 1 Manor House
- 2 Ice house
- 3 1st House
- 4 Dairy
- 5 South Lodge
- 6 Chapel
- 7 2nd House
- 8 Priest's House
- 9 1st Stable
- 10 Couch houses
- 11 Riding School
- 12 Storehouse
- 13 Groom House
- 14 Gardener's House
- 15 Brewers' House
- 16 Windmill
- 17 2nd Stable
- 18 Horseman's House
- 19 Northeast Lodge
- 20 East Lodge
- 21 Park wall with gates
- 22 Park

