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History



The first records on the area of Saulkrasti may be found in the Livonian Chronicle of Henry, which talks about this area at the end of the 12thc. and during the 13thc. It tells of small Livonian villages on the seashore, inhabited by adamant Livonians.

In the 13th century, the respective area was part of the Kubesele region. During the 14th and 15th centuries, the areas that formed around the castle mounds and German-made centres belonged to manors.

In the beginning of the 19th century, Duke Karl von Reitern of Lēdurga built the first summer cottages and created a new bathing place, which he named Neubad (Neibāde). Thus, the Neibāde resort began to flourish in the middle of the 19th century. During the 1930s, the Saulkrasti section of the Rīga-Rūjiena railway line was opened, facilitating the growth in popularity of the Vidzeme Shoreline, including Saulkrasti. In 1937, the arrangement and construction works of the Skulte Port on the Vidzeme Shoreline were started.

World War II and the subsequent Soviet regime brought changes to the social and economic life of Saulkrasti.

Over the 1950s and 1960s, Pabaži and Zvjeniekciems were added to Saulkrasti, which was granted the status of a town in 1991.

In 2009, in line with the local government reform, the town of Saulkrasti with the adjacent rural area became the Saulkrasti Municipality.