



*Carl von Liphart*

2.

Teine Vastseliina mõisnik, erumajor **Reinhold Wilhelm von Liphart** (1750-1829) ei jäändud oma isale haardelt ja ettevõtluskuselt alla. Vastseliina mõisapõljud hõlmasid 2625 vakaamaad, mõisas ja karjamõisates teenis 123 mõisateenijat, viinavoorid liikusid Riia, Kroonlinna ja Peterburi vahet.

Another landlord of Vastseliina, a retired major **Reinhold Wilhelm von Liphart** (1750-1829), continued within his father's reach. The fields of the estate were 2625 "bushel lands" (about 1300 acres), there were 123 servants in the estates and in the farms attached to the estates; the vodka trains moved between Riga, Kronstadt and Saint Petersburg.

3.

Kolmandaks mõisnikus töüs oma isa surma järel kreisisaadik ja Liivimaa maamarsal **Carl Gotthard von Liphart** (1778-1852). 1836. aastal loobus ta oma kõigist ametitest ning pühendas perekonnale ja kaunitele kunstidele. Perekond kasvas tal aukartustäravaks - tema kaks abikaasat toid ilmata kokku 18 last.

The third landlord was the delegate of the district and the land marshal of Livonia **Carl Gotthard von Liphart** (1778-1852). In 1836 he gave up all public positions and devoted himself to his family and fine arts. And his family grew impressively - her two wives gave birth to 18 children.

1.

Arvatavasti pärein von Liphartite aadlisuguvõsa jõukast Tallinna kodanikuosoost, esiosa Alexander Liphart oli Tallinnas Kanuti gildi vanem. Vastseliina jõudsid aadliseisusesse töösnud mõisnikud 1766. aastal, mil Carl von Liphart (1719-1792) Vastseliina mõisa Ivan Betskotil 110 000 hõberubla eest omandas. 15 aastat varem oli Carl von Liphart ostnud Tartu külje all oleva Raadi mõisa. Ta moodustas Raadi ja Vastseliina mõisatest fideicomiss- ja majoraatvalduse, mis tähenas, nimetatud valdusi ei tohtinud müüa, pantida ega võlgadega koormata ning pärimes Jagada. Pärimine pidi toimuma ainult meeslinni pidil.

Sel ajal elas Liivimaa mõisamajandus suure töusu tähe all, mis oli tingitud suure vene turu avanemisest Balti kubermangudele. 1811. aastal oli Vastseliina mõisal 17 kortsi, mis koos nuuhärgade turustamisega andsid suurema osa mõisa tulust. Carl von Liphart lasi ehitada Vastseliina kiriku, tasudes oma taskust märkimisväärse osa ehituskuludest. Samal ajal valmis Vastseliina saksa kalmistul perekonkabel.

The lineage of the noble family von Liphart descends probably from the prosperous family of bourgeois of Tallinn. The forefather Alexander Liphart was the elder of the Kanuti Guild in Tallinn. When they arrived in Vastseliina in 1766 as landlords, their family had ascended to the position of nobility. Carl von Liphart (1719-1792) bought the manorial estate of Vastseliina from Ivan Betsko for 110,000 silver rubles. 15 years before Carl von Liphart had bought the manorial estate of Raadi near Tartu. He formed from the estates of Raadi and Vastseliina fideicomiss, that is, entitled them, meaning they were not allowed to be sold, mortgaged, burdened with debts or divided while inheriting. The right of succession had to follow the line of male descent only.

At that time the Livonian estates were blossoming because of the opening of the vast Russian market for the Baltic provinces. In 1811 the estate of Vastseliina had 17 inns that together with the fattened ox gave the most important part of the income of the estate. It was again Carl von Liphart who had the church of Vastseliina built and he financed an important part of the construction. The family chapel in the so-called German graveyard near the church dates also from that time.

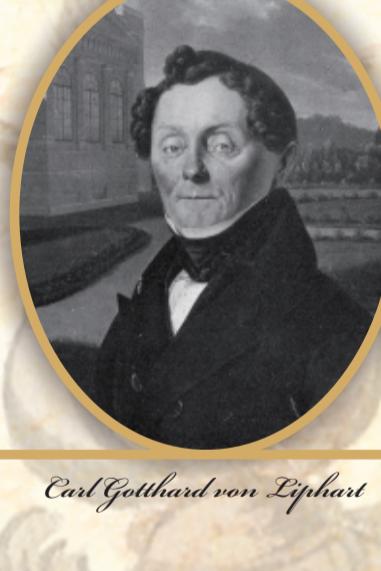


*Reinhold Wilhelm von Liphart*

4.

Vanim poeg **Reinhold Guido von Liphart** (1801-1842) asus mõisamajandust ümber korraldamata. Ta rajas juurde neli uut mõisat - Lasva, Loosi, Põhu ja Misso. Koos Vastseliina ja Oravaga tekkis nüüd kuus omaette valda, kust oli lühem tee mõisa teole käia. Mõisniku ajast põhiosa võttis tegelemine erinevate teadustega. Nii oli ta Riia Ajalo- ja Muinasuurustate Seltsi ning Õpetatud Eesti Seltsi liige. Ta kirjutas uurimustöö Tartu piiskopkonna ajaloos ja teostas arheoloogilisi kaevetöö Vastseliinas. R. G. von Liphart, keda iseloomustas aval loomus, lihtsus ja tööarmastus, oli vaba seisulikust körkusest ning eelarvamustest. Nii kandiski ta hoolt vallakolide eest ning muretset rahva tervishööli parast. Guido von Lipharti kulul käis pikemad aega Vastseliina mõisas haigeld vastu vótmast ja talurahvale tervishööli alast nõu ning rohtusid jagamas noor Võru linnaarst **Friedrich Reinhold Kreutzwald** (1803-1882), kellega Guido von Liphart kujunesid tihedad sõprusidemest. Hiljem seati Vastseliinas ametisse spetsiaalne kihelkonnaarst. Ilmselt sundis ka Kreutzwaldi mõjutustel määrus, et koolides antaks karskusópetust. Selleks lasti laupäeviti kõigis koolides ette lugeda Fr. R. Kreutzwaldi 1840. aastal ilmunud raamatukese Wina-Katk. Enam kui ükski teine majoraathärra põõras Liphart tähelepanu Vastseliina mõisale, lasi majraathähra ja rajada nende juurde kauni ning hiligrinde pargi. Sinna pidanuks tulema ka väike lossikene ning oja ülespaisutamise läbi suuren veekogu koos jooga, kuid need tööd jäid tema varase surma töötu lõpetamata.

His eldest son **Reinhold Guido von Liphart** (1801-1842) started to re-arrange the managing of the estate. He created four new estates in Lasva, Loosi, Põhu and Misso. Together with Vastseliina and Orava six separate parishes were formed. Most of his time he was busy with different sciences. He belonged to the Society of Explorers of History and Ancient Times in Riga and to the Learned Estonian Society. He wrote a research about the history of the diocese of Tartu and made archaeological workings in Vastseliina. R. G. von Liphart was an open-minded, simple man who loved the truth. He was free of prejudices and haughtiness of the nobility. He was kind to the poor and the sick. His son-in-law, the young doctor from Võru Friedrich Reinhold Kreutzwald (1803-1882) came for a long period to see the sick people and to give medicines and good health advices to the peasantry of Vastseliina. Guido von Liphart and Friedrich Reinhold Kreutzwald became good friends. Later, the special parish doctor was called into activity. It was probably the advice of Kreutzwald as well to establish a decree to teach temperance in the schools. So the pupils read on Saturdays a small book of Fr. R. Kreutzwald, "The Pest of Vodka" (Wina-Katk), published in 1840. More than any other landlord before him, R.G. von Liphart turned his attention to the buildings of the estate of Vastseliina. He made the houses renovated and created a beautiful park, rich in different plants and trees. He also planned to construct a little castle and a bigger body of water with a cascade but those works were not finished because of his early death.



*Carl Gotthard von Liphart*



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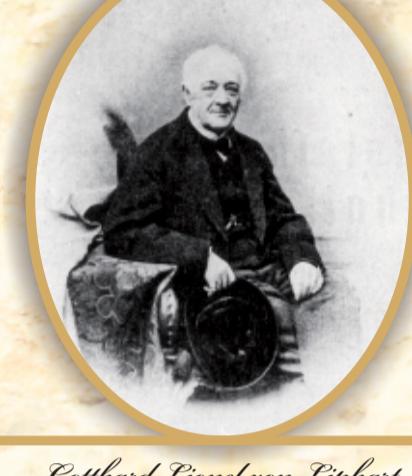
üleminekuga palgatööjüle rakendadas toodakult Saksamaalt sissetoodud tööjõudu. 1861-1862 aastal toodi Saksamaalt möisa ligi 200 sakslast. 1870. aastal alustas mõisnik talude päriseks müüki. Ehkki ta ei muinud talust kõige odavamat, eelitas ta oma valla peremehi, tehes neile mitmeid soodustusi. Järgides perekonna traditsioone, koos Liphart G. L. von Liphart heategevusega, toetas koode ja välavaesse, remontis kirikut ning ositis kogudusele uue oreli. Alates 1857. aastast telliti igasse kooli jõukohumajja Lipharti kulul üks eestikeelne ajaleht tingimusega, et see koolimajas ümbruskonna inimestele ette loetakse.

After Liphart's death, the estate of Vastselina went to the hands of his brother Gotthard Lione Liphart (1804-1885), who became soon the land councilor of the nobles. While in the meantime the landlords had started to hire the wage workers, he used successfully the labor force from Germany. From 1861-1867 he hired from Germans about 200 Germans in his

estate. In 1870 he started to sell the farms for the peasants. Even if he sold them quite expensive, he preferred the peasants of his own parish and granted them several favours, also followed the traditions of the family and continued the charity activities, as supported the schools and the poor of the parish. He had the church renovated and bought a new organ. From 1857 a journal in Estonian language was ordered in every school and courthouse on condition that it should be read to the people of the area.

On his 80th anniversary the delegates of Vastseliaa parish told: „A Landlord like you we have never seen before and never shall we have somebody like you!“ Even the journal Olevik who expressed hostile ideas towards Germans, did not spare words to describe the idyllic atmosphere around the land councillor Liphart.

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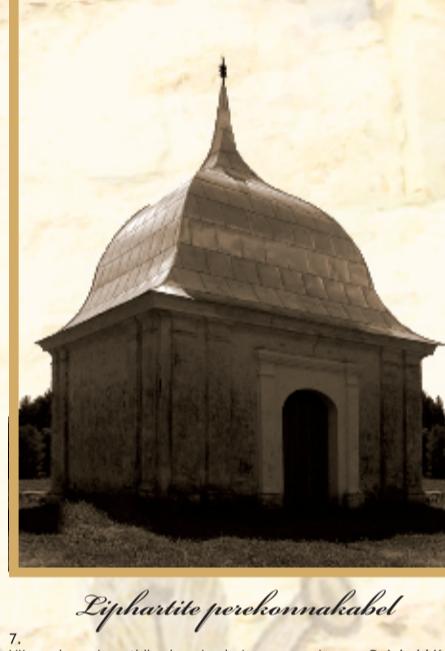


el suuremat austust kui elu ajal avaldati Liphartile surma ja 185. aasta sügisel Tartus lühikese haiguse järel surnud major, et tema soovi kohaselt Vätseliina kalmistule perekonnaka

Vastselita kihelkonna piirini, kus talle viitmine avärväär oli ehitatud. Peremehed võtsid puusargi olule ja kandsid selle muusiusa saateli kirikusse, kus opetaja Masing teda püha sõnaga vasti võttis. Vastselita tava järgi valvanud kihelkonna rahvas surut kirikus tervi öö. Järgmisel päeval pärast jumalateenistust kandut puusärgi suure leinaraagi saateti kabelisse. Mitimeteid teda truult teenitud mõisateenijate koos peredeiga kinkis mõisnik peale oma surma vabaduse.

After his death people revealed even more respect for him than during his lifetime. He died in Tartu in autumn 1885 and as was his wish, he was buried into the family chapel of Vastseliina graveyard. His body was carried by the freeholders of the parish through the town attended by a crowd of people, to 5 versts of the town. There he was laid on the hearse and driven to the church. The priest was there. He fasted and did not eat until the end of the service for him. The freeholders took the coffin on their shoulders and carried him to the church, where pastor Masing waited. As was the custom in Vastseliina, the people of the parish kept

watch beside him in the church for the whole night. The following day, after the sermon, the coffin was carried to the chapel, assisted by a long funeral procession. To several of his loyal servants, freedom was given after his death.



art (1864-1940). Ta tpojad püüdnud ka talle poole kuid suhted jahenesid üsna varsti. Uuel härral puudus praktiliseks mõisapidamiseks ning talurahva vastas.

10

Mõisnike aeg sai läbi 1919. aastal, mil mõisnike maa kuulus tasuta võõrandamisele. 1920. aasta algul lahkus viimane Liphart Eestist Saksamaale, võttes valitsuse loa kaasa 16 raudteevagunit isteklikku varu. Lahkudes tegi R. von Liphart suuremeele žesti, kinkides Tartu Ülikoolile Raadi mõisa hooneid, mõisaidamiku maad, mõisadurumiste ja mõisaherku ja luumatiku, mis jäid valla

The last landlord was his great-nephew Reinhold Karl von Liphart (1864-1940). The peasants tried to show him their respect but the relations cooled very soon. The new landlord did not have the interest or the will to manage the estate and he did not care about the peasants.

University of Tartu - the lands of the heart of the estate, the stock, the library and the art collection that included paintings, sculptures, graphics, porcelain and furniture, together more than 1 500 objects.

