



Carl von Liphart

1. Arvatavasti pärineb von Liphartite aadlisuguvõsa jõukast Tallinna kodanikusoost, esisa Alexander Liphart oli Tallinnas Kanuti gildi vanem. Vastseliina jõudsid aadlisesusesse tõusnud mõisnikud 1766. aastal, mil Carl von Liphart (1719-1792) Vastseliina mõisa Ivan Betskoilt 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 fideikomiss- ja majoraatvalduse, mis tähendas, et nimetatud valdusi ei tohtinud müüa, pantida ega võlgadega koormata ning pärimisel jagada. Pärimine pidi toimuma ainult meesliini pidi.

Sel ajal elas Liivimaa mõisamajandus suure tõusu tähe all, mis oli tingitud suure vene turu avanemisest Balti kubermangudele. 1811. aastal oli Vastseliina mõisal 17 kõrtsi, mis koos nuumhärjade 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 perekonnakabel.

The lineage of the noble family of 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 Betskoil with 110 000 silver roubles. 15 years before Carl von Liphart had bought the manorial estate of Raadi near Tartu. He formed from the estates of Raadi and Vastseliina *fideicommiss*, that is, entailed 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.

2. Teine Vastseliina mõisnik, erumajor Reinhold Wilhelm von Liphart (1750-1829) ei jäänud oma isale haardelt ja ettevõtlikuselt alla. Vastseliina mõisapõllud hõlmasid 2625 vakamaad, 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 mõisnikuks tõusis oma isa surma järel kreisisaadik ja Liivimaa maamarssal Carl Gotthard von Liphart (1778-1852). 1836. aastal loobus ta oma kõigist avalikest ametitest ning pühendus perekonnale ja kaunilete kunstidele. Perekond kasvas tal aukartustäratavaks - tema kaks abikaasat töid ilmale 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.



Reinhold Wilhelm von Liphart

4. Vanim poeg Reinhold Guido von Liphart (1801-1842) asus mõisamajandust ümber korraldama. Ta rajas juurde neli uut mõisat - Lasva, Looši, Põhu ja Misso. Koos Vastseliina ja Oravaga tekkis nüüd kuus omaette valda, kust oli lühem tee mõisa teole käia. Mõisniku ajast põhilosa võttis tegelemine erinevate teadustega. Nii oli ta Riia Ajaloo- ja Muinasaarijate Seltsi ning Opetatud Eesti Seltsi liige. Ta kirjutas uurimustöö Tartu piiskopkonna ajaloost ja teostas arheoloogilisi kaevetöid Vastseliinas. R. G. von Liphart, keda iseloomustas aval loomus, lihtsus ja tööarmastus, oli vaba seisulikkusest kõrgusest ning eelarvamutest. Nii kandiski ta hoolt vallakoolide eest ning mureses rahva tervishoiu pärast. Guido von Lipharti kulul käis pikemat aega Vastseliina mõisas haigeid vastu võtmas ja talurahvale tervishoiu alast nõu ning rohtusid jagamas noor Võru linnaarst Friedrich Reinhold Kreutzwald (1803-1882), kellega Guido von Liphartil kujunesid tihedad sõprussidemed. Hiljem seati Vastseliinas ametisse spetsiaalne kihelkonnaarst. Ilmselt sündis ka Kreutzwaldi mõjutustel määrus, et koolides antaks karskusõpetust. Selleks lasti laupäeviti kõigis koolides ette lugeda Fr. R. Kreutzwaldi 1840. aastal ilmunud raamatukest Wina-Katk. Enam kui ükski teine majoraathärra pööras Liphart tähelepanu Vastseliina mõisale, lasi kohendada hooned ja rajada nende juurde kauni ning liigrikka pargi. Sinna pidanuks tulema ka väike lossikene ning oja ülespaisutamise läbi suurem veekogu koos joaga, kuid need tööd jäid tema varase surma tõttu 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, Looši, 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 nobles. He took care of the schools in the parishes and was concerned with the health of the people. At his expenses 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



5. Venna surma järel päris Vastseliina mõisa **Gotthard Lionel von Liphart** (1804-1885), kellest sai peagi rüütelkonna maanõunik. Seoses üleminekuga palgatööjõule rakendas ta edukalt Saksamaalt sissetoodud tööjõudu. 1861-1862 aastal toodi Saksamaalt mõisa ligi 200 sakslast. 1870. aastal alustas mõisnik talude päriseks müüki. Ehkki ta ei müünud talusid kõige odavamalt, eelistas ta oma valla peremehi, tehes neile mitmeid soodustusi. Järgides perekonna traditsioone, jätkas G. L. von Liphart heategevusega, toetas kooli ja vallavaesid, remontis kirikut ning ostis kogudusele uue orelit. Alates 1857. aastast telliti igasse kooli- ja kohtumaja Lipharti kullul üks eestikeelne ajaleht tingimusega, et seda koolimajas ümbruskonna inimestele ette loetaks.

Mõisahärra 80. juubeli puhul kõlasid Vastseliina vallasaadikute sõnad: „Üht niisugust härrat kui Teie ei ole meil enne olnud ega saa ka pärast Teid mitte saama.“ Isegi saksaävenulik ajaleht Olevik ei hoiata sõnu kokku maanõunik Liphartit ümbritseva idüllil kirjeldamisel.

After his death, the estate of Vastseliina went to the hands of his brother **Gotthard Lionel von Liphart** (1804-1885), who became soon the land councillor of the nobles. As in the meantime the landlords had started to hire the wageworkers, he used successfully the labour force from Germany. From 1861-1862 he hired from Germany 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. He also followed the traditions of the family and continued the charity activities, as supporting 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 Vastseliina 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.“



Gotthard Lionel von Liphart

6. Veel suuremat austust kui elu ajal avaldati Liphartile surma järel. 1885. aasta sügisel Tartus lühikese haiguse järel surnud majoraathärra maeti tema soovi kohaselt Vastseliina kalmistule perekonnakabelisse. Raadi mõisast kandis valla peremehed surnukeha rohke rahva saatel läbi linna 5 versta kaugusele. Seal pandi ta surnuvankrile ja sõidutati Vastseliina kihelkonna piirini, kus talte viimne auvärv oli ehitatud. Peremehed võtsid puusärgi õlule ja kandisid selle muusika saatel kirikusse, kus õpetaja Masing teda püha sõnaga vastu võttis. Vastseliina tava järgi valvanud kihelkonna rahvas surnut kirikus terve öö. Järgmisel päeval pärast jumalateenistust kantud puusärg suure leinarongi saatel kabelisse. Mitmete teda truult teeninud mõisateenijatele koos peredega 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, assisted by a crowd of people, to 5 versts of the town. There he was put on the hearse and driven to the border of the parish of Vastseliina. There a last triumphal arch had been erected 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.



Liphartite perekonnakabel

7. Viimase majoraathärraks sai eelmise vennapoja poeg **Reinhold Karl von Liphart** (1864-1940). Talupojad püüdnud ka talte poolehoitu osutada, kuid suhted jahenesid üsna varsti. Uuel härral puudus huvi ja tahtmine praktiliseks mõisapidamiseks ning talurahva vastu oli ta hoolimatu.

Mõisnike aeg sai läbi 1919. aastal, mil mõisnike maa kuulus tasuta võõrandamisele. 1920. aasta algul lahkus viimane Liphart Eestist Saksamaale, võttes valitsuse loal kaasa 16 raudteevagunitäit isiklikku vara. Lahkudes tegi R. von Liphart suuremeelse žesti, kinkides Tartu Ülikoolile Raadi mõisa hooned, mõisasüdamiku maad, majandusinventari, raamatukogu ja kunstikogu, mis sisaldas maale, joonistusi, skulptuure, graafikat, portselani ja mööblit, kokku üle 1500 eseme.

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.

The time of the landlords finished in 1919 when their lands were expropriated. In the beginning of 1920 the last member of the Liphart family left Estonia for Germany, along with 16-train carriage of personal belongings, as was the permission of the government. When he left, R. von Liphart made a generous act and gave to buildings of the estate of Raadi to the 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.



Vastseliina kihelkond