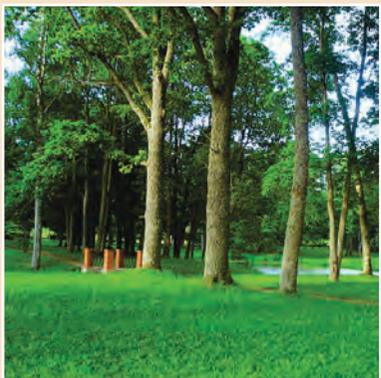


The ground floor of the baroque manor house held many secondary, auxiliary and servants' rooms. The floor above was statelier, with rooms for the lord of the manor and his family. The walls of the manor house were smooth and undecorated, the windows slightly arched at the top and with many panes. There was a lower wing to the left of the manor house, which stands there even today.



In the park near the manor house, one can see fragments of former parkways, straight lines of trees and other signs of intended symmetry. The park features a singing stage and a Midsummer's Eve bonfire site. There is a place for swimming beside the park and a chance to play sports on the sports field across the road (for football, basketball and volleyball).

Jaanimäe oak wood (Jaanivarik), a nature conservation area of the Haanja Nature Park is very close to the manor. The oak wood is approximately 130-200 years old and is thought to be the most beautiful in Võru County. When the manor was still operating, there were horse riding trails and a cemetery for the owners of the manor in the oak wood. In addition to oaks, there are numerous other broadleaf trees and a herb layer very rich in species (for instance up to 6 species of ferns).



Haanja Rural Municipality Government

Võru tee 15, Haanja
Haanja vald
65101 Võrumaa
Tel. +372 782 9111
E-mail vald@haanja.ee
www.haanja.ee

Haanja School

Võru tee 15, Haanja
Haanja vald
65101 Võrumaa
Tel. +372 787 8830
E-mail kool@haanja.edu.ee
www.haanja.edu.ee

Rogosi Manor Guesthouse

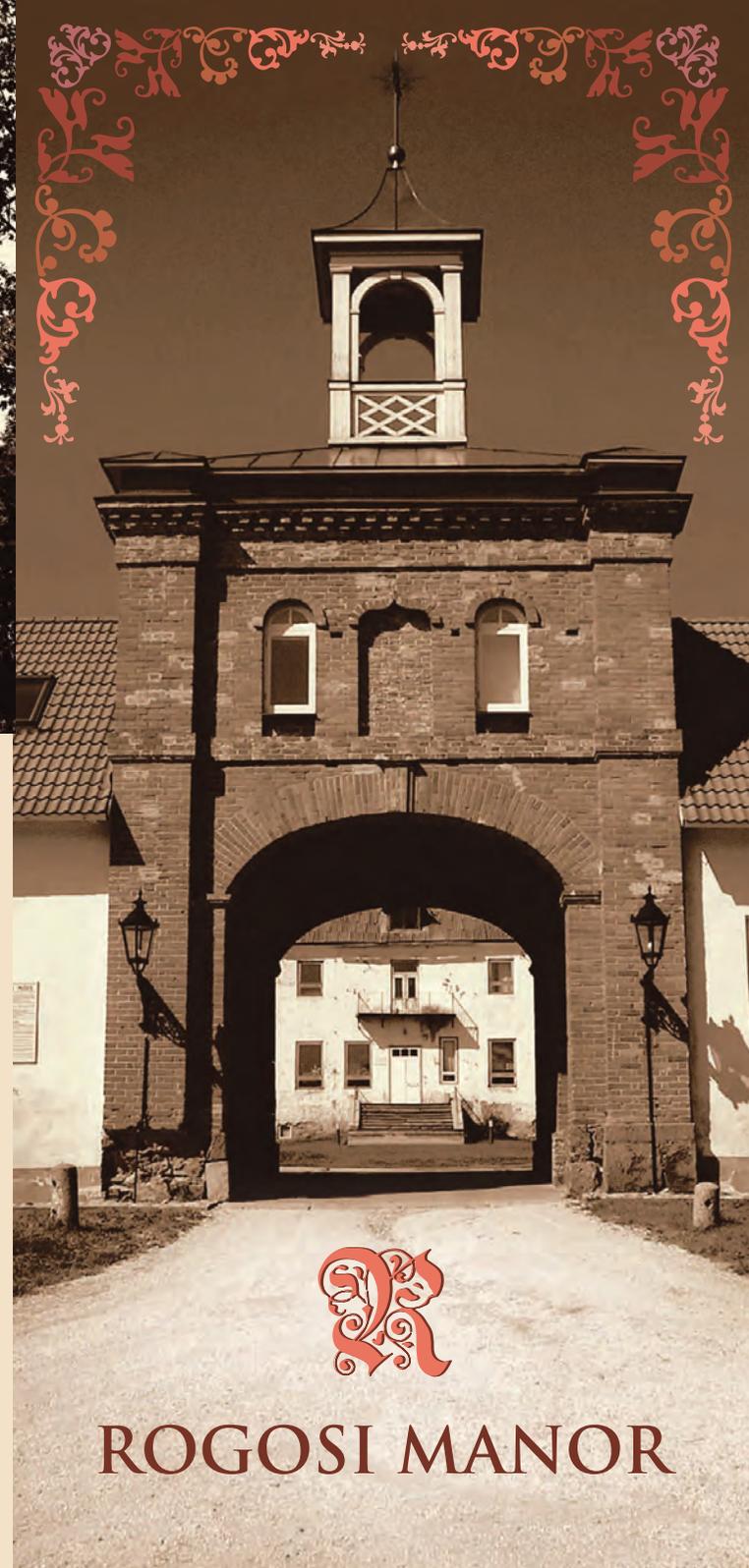
Tammiku tee 13, Ruusmäe
Haanja vald
65102 Võrumaa
Tel. +372 505 1547
E-mail: rogoosi@rogoosi.ee
www.rogoosi.ee

National Archives

J. Liivi 4, Tartu
50409 Tartumaa
Tel. +372 738 7500
E-mail: rahvusarhiiv@ra.ee
www.ra.ee



REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA
MINISTRY OF CULTURE



ROGOSI MANOR

The first written records of Rogosi Manor date back to the **end of the 16th century**. At the time, the manor allegedly belonged to the **Wernicks**. During the Livonian War, the manor changed hands repeatedly and in 1603 was attained by **Stanislaus Rogosinsky**, after whom the manor is named. In 1629, the Swedish king Gustav Adolf gave the manor to **Clas Hermann Liebsdorff**, the rector of the Berlin Gymnasium, and it was later inherited by the latter's son Joachim von Liebsdorff.



Coat of arms of the Liebsdorffs



Coat of arms of the Glasenapps

RUUSMÄE (ROGOSI)

The place previously known as Rogosinsky or Rogosi was renamed Ruusmäe in 1939 during the Estonianization campaign and is mainly known as such today. Lately, people have begun to call the manor complex Rogosi once more.

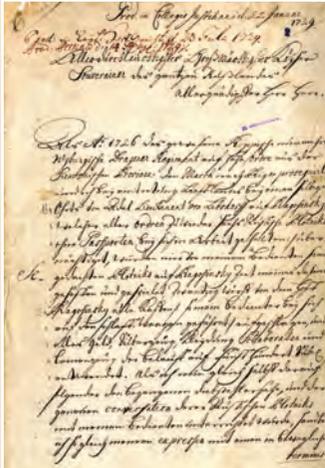
It is often thought that the place where Rogosi Manor is situated was the site of a fort or a fortified manor already during the Middle Ages. The reason for this lies in the peculiar and unique planning of the manor – the wall-encircled courtyard measures 60 x 80 meters. On three sides it was surrounded by moats. It is also known that the Aluksne (Marienburg)–Vastseliina highway ran through the vicinity of Rogosi and that the fort might have been built as a protection from that. Even if Rogosi does date back to the Middle Ages, its buildings are nevertheless newer, from the 18th or 19th century. The manor house was built in the early classicist style and the gate tower with its historicist style dates back to the second half of the 19th century. Rogosi is the only fort-type manor remaining in Estonia and was the single one of its kind in Livonia when it was being built during the 16th century.



The 18th century saw many interesting things happen at the manor. Namely, the Liebsdorffs were taken to court a great many times. One time, the lord of the manor had supposedly taken 75 barrels of rye from Rein Metsup, a farmer of von Meyerfeldt, because he had considered it to be his own land. The jury visited the site to investigate the matter personally and gave their written decision to a farmer named Wonge Jürs, who managed to lose it at a tavern in Rõuge under some very suspicious circumstances.



The summary of the court proceedings



At another time, a regiment of Vyborg dragoons had been on their way to Riga when they discovered that the Rogosi Manor had illegally hired Russian carpenters, who on top of all else attacked captain Altenburg and stole his baggage. The captain complains that the lord of the manor, von Liebsdorff, had not seemed at all interested in turning his staff in.

Captain von Altenburg's letter explaining the circumstances of what happened

In 1718, Jochim von Liebsdorff married **Anna Jacobina von Glasenapp**. They had two daughters, who also married into the Glasenapp family – the older one, Jacobina Beata von Liebsdorff with Gustav Berend von Glasenapp and her younger sister Anna Juliana von Liebsdorff firstly with Gustav Berend's cousin Gustav Reinhold von Glasenapp and, after he died, with Gustav Berend's brother Christer Johann von Glasenapp. With the elder sister, the manor went to the Glasenapp family.



Victor von Glasenapp, the last lord of the manor

The Glasenapps governed the Rogosi Manor for over half a century, aside from a few years at the beginning of the 19th century during which it was mortgaged to **Friedrich von Essen**. In 1813, when Gustav Berend's eldest son Christer Johann von Glasenapp died, the latter's sons mortgaged the manor to their cousin, a student by the name of Friedrich von Essen. This resulted in a great strife because von Essen did not want to pay off the considerable debt that came with the manor. He died from tuberculosis two years later.

The lords of the manor after Friedrich von Essen were **Otto Reinhold von Glasenapp**, **Alexander Constantin von Glasenapp** and **Otto Woldemar Victor von Glasenapp**.

The manor was nationalised in 1918/1919. The son of the lord of the manor, Guido von Glasenapp built himself a new house, which left the manor house completely empty and open to vandalism and looting. **In 1934, a school moved into the manor house.** The descendants of the last lord of the manor were pleasantly surprised and happy when they visited Estonia and saw that the buildings were still there and were glad to see the manor was housing a school.

There is a primary school located in the manor currently as well. The life of Ruusmäe in its entirety revolves around the manorial estate. In addition to the school, the manor also houses a kindergarden, a library, a community centre, a museum of local history, a diner and a guesthouse.

The museum of local history at the manor's gate tower is open from June to August, every day from 12 at noon to 5 P.M., except on Mondays.