



Playing cards with the monuments of Lääne-Virumaa

Spades – miscellaneous

♠ 2 Haljala

Every building has its own lifetime. There is a memorial plaque on the wall of the Haljala public house (placed in 2002), the text is: "THE SCHOOL HOUSE OF HALJALA WAS SITUATED IN THIS PLACE DURING 1876–1966". However, the school in Haljala was before (from 1687), is now and will be in the future.

♠ 3 Palmse

Correctly constructed huge piles of stones, so-called stone boulders, are located near the mansion. These are set up by the local bondservants to the memory of their landlord, who distributed grain during the Great Famine in 1695–1697.

♠ 4 Kunda

Cement has been manufactured in Kunda since 19th century. A memorial tablet was fastened on the wall of the first oven of the cement factory (the oven is called bottle oven after its shape): "ANNO 1870, THE PRODUCTION OF CEMENT WAS STARTED IN ESTONIA. 21 OCTOBER 1995."

♠ 5 Simuna

1816–1855, the measurements of latitude were organised and the works were conducted by the famous astronomer and land-surveyor F. G. W. Struve. The network of chains was stretching from Norway till Hungary (the distance is 2 820 km). The aim of measurements was to fix the size and the shape of the Earth. In 1849, a pillar was set up as on the field near the village, as a memory of the measurements that took place in 1827. One end of the base length of 4.5 km was here and another one on the courtyard of the Võivere mill.

Struve Geodetic Arc belongs to the List of World Heritage Sites of the UNESCO.

♠ 6 Jäneda

When you study the history of the school which has been active for a long time, you will find many different names for that school in the course of its existence. The school in Jäneda is not an exception. The agricultural specialists - agriculturists, distillers, landscape designers – were taught here. Ten different names for the school is not a record in Lääne-Virumaa, but still a big number. For instance, 1918–1928 it was named the Gymnasium of Agriculture of the North Estonia, 1992–2000 the Center of Studies and Councelling of Jäneda. Perhaps a lot of people will recall the name The State Farm Technical School of Jäneda from the period of 1964–1991?

The big memorial stone with a plough and opened book with inscription of all the names from different periods of the school's history as well as professions taught, was publicly opened on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the school in 1998.

♠ 7 Käsmu

Since long, the village of Käsmu has been associated with mariners and ship builders. In 1991, the memorial with the inscription: "HERE WERE BUILT THE SAILING SHIPS: SALME 1891, JULIA 1899, HERMINE 1900, LIISA 1901, KRISTENBRUN 1902, ANETTE 1913." was unveiled at the shore. Those big ships sailing all over the world were only a small part of production of local ship builders.

♠ 8 Männisalu

The history of the village Männisalu is similar to that of so many other villages in Lääne-Virumaa and in whole Estonia. Today one can find only few apple trees and some wallruins as the remains of the flourishing village and one can only guess where the farms were located.

In 1993 was founded a memorial plaque with the inscription: "MÄNNISALU, FORMER NARAKA VILLAGE 1725–1980. 31 SMOKES." Additional research in archives made clear that the first signs about the existence of the village Männisalu can be traced back to the XIII century. In 1999 additional plaque was inserted to the memorial with the original name of the village and the date it was the first time mentioned in archives: "Narenkayve 1284".

♠ 9 Moe

In Moe, there is a monument probably to the worst plane crash incident in Estonia. A Soviet warplane AN-24 crashed into the chimney of a boiler-house on 19 April 1977. All the 21 officers of the Soviet Air Force died instantly. The crash was caused by several circumstances. snowstorm, violation of safety regulations in conducting the aeroplane, the absence of red safety lights on the chimney etc. The crash was not mentioned in media at that time.

♠ 10 Võhmuta

An arc dedicated to the victory of the Civil War in 1812 has been built in front of Võhmuta manorhouse in the first half of the 19th century. It is a well known fact, that Russians fought against French and the major battle was held at Borodino on 7 September 1812. Today the Classicist arc has largely decayed.

♠ J Kadrina

The worst shipwreck in Estonian history took place on 28 September 1994 – 852 persons perished on the board of the ferry “Estonia”. Four of them came from Kadrina, including the rural municipality mayor Enno Põllu. To memorize this event a monument was set up outside the churchyard precisely one year later. The monument has following inscription: “THE SEA BOUNDS AND CONNECTS, THE SEA ... 28. IX 1994 FOR THE PEOPLE DECEASED ON “ESTONIA””. There are many monuments and memorial plaques on the graves in Estonia (but no remains in the graves) dedicated to this shipwreck.

♠ Q Mõdriku

There is a pillar called Tākusammas (“Stallion pillar”) on Valgehobusemägi, which is probably set up to celebrate the memory of the Civil War in 1812. The local landlord took part in this war. The legend claims that the monument was set up to the white stallion of the landlord, which carried the wounded master out of the battlefield. The other story asserts that the monument is dedicated to the landlord himself who died in the battle of Pleven during Russo-Turkish War. This way or another, the monument is a fine example of the Estonian park monuments from the 19th century. At first, the monument was surrounded by old-time cannons.

♠ K Kadrina

The monument is dedicated to the Estonian language, but also to the linguists from Virumaa. In 1988, the local newspaper published the call for donations to build the monument and the contest to find the best ideas was organised. In 1994, the monument was publicly opened. On the monument, there is a symbolic shape of the head of a Chanticleer from the ABC-book and the proverb from Kadrina: “A WORD BINDS”.

♠ A Rakvere

In 1226, the local name of the site Tarvanpea (“The Head of Aurochs”) is mentioned in the Chronicle of Henry of Livonia for the first time. Then the name Wesenbergh was used. In 1302, the town was granted Lübeck rights. This very event is the reason for opening the monument of aurochs in 2002. The monument is 7 m long and 4 m high and weighs 7 tons. On the base, there is the coat of arms of Rakvere, on the sides – a short survey of history of Rakvere in Estonian, Swedish, German, Danish, Polish and Russian (the languages of former rulers) and the names of the persons who contributed to the monument.

Clubs – the Estonian War of Independence and the sufferings caused by Soviet regime

♣ 2 Esku

Even though the war in Estonia ended already in the autumn of 1944, it went on for those ten thousand guerrillas (called Forest Brethren) who were hiding in the forests from Soviet regime. Frequent raids by NKVD (People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs) diminished the number of Forest Brethren rapidly – many were killed in the battles; those who surrounded, were deported to Siberia.

The memorial stone in Esku is situated on the graveyard. The inscription says: “ETERNAL GLORY TO YOU. THEY DID NOT SURRENDER. THEY LIVED FREE, THEY DIED IN BETRAYAL IN THE FOREST OF KONE FARMHOUSE AT SAGADI-METSANURGA ON 9 JULY ANNO 1945 (9 names).” The remains of these people were reburied here on the 10th of July 1994.

On 16 July 1990, a monument was set up on the place they were killed. However, six months later, in January 1991, the Border Guard under orders of KGB exploded the monument. Soviet Defence Minister had ordered to demolish all monuments dedicated to the memory of fascists.

♣ 3 Rakvere

The looks of schoolboys on the old photos of the Estonian War of Independence are mostly reckless and their postures belligerent. The schoolboys of the Gymnasium of Rakvere were not an exception. Unfortunately, a lot of them died. A memorial tablet was unveiled 12 January 1930. There are initials “V.M.R.P.G” (after the name of the Rakvere Gymnasium), the names of three pupils died in the war and the names of three persons executed in the forest of Palermo (see ♣5). Since the school's location is not the same now, the tablet has also removed. The tablet was re-unveiled in its current location – at the entrance of the Rakvere Gymnasium – on 10 October 1997. The builders found the tablet occasionally in the attic where it was hidden under the isolation layer in 1940.

♣4 Assamalla

There is a memorial plaque of black marble on the wall of Porkuni former municipality house. The plaque is dedicated to men of this rural municipality, who died in the World War I (36 names) and in the Estonian War of Independence (7 names).

The memorial plaque was established for the first time as a result of common effort of the local people in 1930s. They chose to place it in the meeting hall of the municipality house. At the beginning of Soviet regime in 1940, local people took memorial plaque off and put it face down in front of the main staircase.

In 1987, the house was reconstructed and the memorial plaque disappeared. Luckily enough, it did not end in the stone crushing machine but at the home of a patriot. It was re-established on the outer wall of the municipality building on 3 June 1989.

♣5 Rakvere

Rakvere was only about two weeks under the Red Guards during the Estonian War of Independence. However, the short time was enough for massacre: 82 persons were killed in the surroundings of Palermo forest (in Virumaa as a whole – about 150). The executed were occupied in different fields: pastors, doctors, civil servants, merchants, farmers etc. The first monument was unveiled at the burial site on 10 January 1935.

It was the first monument destroyed in Virumaa in autumn 1940 when the Soviet Union started the monuments demolishing campaign.

The monument was re-opened on 23 June 1995. The inscription on the bas-relief is: "THIS IS HOW IT WAS IN 1919," and the shooting of prisoners is depicted.

♣6 Tapa

The victory in the War of Independence was achieved by the brave soldiers supported by armoured trains. The memorial plaque of Tapa railway station was unveiled in 1934: "ON 9 JAN. 1919. ARMOURED TRAINS BROKE THE RED YOKE IN TAPA."

Almost all monuments were destroyed during 1940–1941. The Tapa memorial plaque was hidden but got later lost. A new plaque was opened on 20 February 1993.

♣7 Uljaste

A number of monuments all over Estonia are dedicated the victims of NKVD destroyer battalions. The people of Uljaste have also reason to remember those sad events. In the middle of the village, there is a memorial tablet with inscription: "ON 9 AUGUST 1941, THOSE PEOPLE WERE MURDERED BY THE DESTROYER BATTALION (10 names)."

♣8 Letipea

A group of gasworkers spent a weekend with their families in Letipea at the beginning of August 1976. Drunken Soviet border guards came by and a quarrel arose. Unexpectedly, the border guards began to shoot. The official report was never disclosed to public, but the result was probably 6 deceased and 14 wounded. The head of the border guards committed suicide. Soviet regime prohibited public funerals and meetings to avoid public turmoil. Rakvere Gaas Ltd and Viru-Nigula Heritage Society initiated preparing of a memorial tablet and on 8 August 1991 it was unveiled. The inscription on this tablet is: "To the memory of the victims of 8 VIII 1976." In 1996 the names of the deceased were cut into the stone.

♣9 Rakvere

The stalinist repressions struck political elite of Estonian Republic as well as higher military officers and representatives of police forces.

The memorial stone opened on 12 November 1998 has an inscription: "ESTONIAN POLICE FORCES SHARE THE FATE OF ITS NATION. IN PRISON CAMPS IN RUSSIA WERE EXECUTED (49 names from Virumaa)."

♣10 Viru-Jaagupi

A memorial was opened in the churchyard of Viru-Nigula on 25 March 1989. It is dedicated to the memory of people of Vinni rural municipality who were executed during 1940–1956 (altogether 350 persons). The memorial consists of three parts: of a high cross; of names carved on the mourning wall; and of two millwheels which are dedicated to the victims of deportation to Siberia in 1941 and in 1949. Millwheels symbolize the wheels of cattle wagons, which were used during deportation.

♣J Viru-Nigula

On 12 July 1936, a monument dedicated to the Estonian War of Independence was opened. The monument was funded by donations of local people and it depicted an Estonian soldier giving an oath. As far as it is known, 56 local persons perished in the area of Viru-Nigula (some killed in the battle, some were the victims of red terror, some missing). Despite the efforts of the local pastor to cover with putty the inscription on the monument, it was partly destroyed in the autumn of 1940. Fortunately, the sculpture itself suffered minor damages and was re-opened on 9 August 1942. The monument was finally destroyed in the autumn 1944.

For the third time the monument was re-unveiled on 22 July 1990. The finances were provided by Viru-Nigula collective farm.

♣Q Kadrina

Kadrina got its monument of the Estonian War of Independence on 15 August 1926. The monument was designed by pastor Beerman and consisted of natural rocks (memorial rock). The inscription showed the names of those perished during the War of Independence as well as in the World War I. It had some explanatory texts on these two wars. This was certainly one of the most interesting monuments of the Estonian War of Independence in Estonia.

After the establishment of Soviet regime in 1940, the monument was supposed to be demolished. Pastor Beermann succeeded in convincing new rulers that the monument should be protected as part of the heritage. Only few carvings had to be removed (about Kalevipoeg ploughing and Tartu Treaty) and few inscription to be covered. Nevertheless, local communists tried to demolish it and succeeded finally on 18 June 1941. The monument was restored and publicly re-opened on 23 June 1990.

♣K Loksa

In the spring of 1965, a huge rock in the memory of those, who took part in the battle of Porkuni, was placed in the village of Loksa at the foothill of Paulus on the place where the headquarters of Rifle Corps had been situated. It had an inscription: "ON 21. IX 1944, THE 8TH RIFLE CORPS OF THE 249 DIVISION OF THE SOVIET ARMY BROKE THE RESISTANCE OF THE FASCIST ARMED FORCES IN THE ESTONIAN TERRITORY DURING BATTLES IN LOCAL FIELDS AND WOODS." Every year the veterans of Soviet Army gather here in great numbers.

On 9 May 1992, the tablet on the stone was replaced and the new inscription is: "THE BATTLEFIELD OF PORKUNI. ON 21 IX 1944 HERE TOOK PLACE BATTLE WHERE ESTONIANS FOUGHT AGAINST ESTONIANS UNDER DIFFERENT FLAGS".

Those who were fighting in Soviet Army are buried in the common grave at Loksa (83), and those who were fighting in German Army are buried in common graves at Vistla and Sauevälja (over 300).

♣A Rakvere

The idea to set up the monument to the Estonian War of Independence in Rakvere was initiated by demobilised soldiers in 1922. The monument, dedicated to those people of Virumaa, who died in the war (total 644) was publicly opened on 30 August 1925. The brass statue represented a soldier lifting a sword and a banner-bearer leaning on him. The statue was designed by the drawings of Amandus Adamson and made in Italy.

The monument was destroyed by explosives at night on 21 October 1940. The last parts of it were crushed with picks and crowbars.

In 1988, the idea of restoring the monument arose. Alternative solution was to make brandnew and modern monument. In favour of the new monument spoke the fact that the drawings of original monument were missing. However, there were enough photos about the old monument (also from back side) and the old newspapers had printed the measures of it: total height 8.5 m, height of brass element 2.13 m. So there was enough information to make a copy of the old monument. Finances for the monument came from donations, and the support-cards were sold (3 and 5 roubles). Some brass was donated too.

On 24 February 1990, a temporary stone was placed. The inscription on it was: "IN 1925–1940, HERE WAS A MEMORIAL PILLAR DEDICATED TO PEOPLE KILLED DURING THE ESTONIAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE". The opening of a new monument with 10 000 participants took place on 30 August 1992. In front of the monument is a piece of brass from old monument with inscription "Prof. Adamson 1925 Pistoia". This piece had fallen 100 m away, was secretly picked up and hidden. On 23 June 1999 the additional plaque was placed for Finnish volunteers who died during the Estonian War of Independence on Viru front.

Diamonds – so-called red monuments set up by the Soviets

♦ 2 Kunda

A memorial plaque "THE BUREAU OF KUNDA COMMUNISTS' ORGANISATION FUNCTIONED IN THIS HOUSE, SO CALLED WORKERS'-SHED, DURING 1917–1918. THE MEETINGS AND ASSEMBLIES OF WORKING PEOPLE TOOK PLACE HERE" is on the wall of the stone house opposite to the Cement Museum (the old office of the cement factory). In 1990s, Kunda was a very dusty town and this plaque is covered with the thick dust layer even today.

♦ 3 Aburi

There is a farmhouse with a memorial plaque (from 1978) "THE FOUNDATION MEETING OF THE FIRST COLLECTIVE FARM IN VIRUMAA TOOK PLACE IN THIS HOUSE ON 2 APRIL 1948" in the village Aburi.

The collective farm was founded by nine local families. Initial assets of this farm were 230 hectare of land (included 160 ha of fields), 15 horses, 20 cows and 10 young domestic animals.

◆ 4 Toomiku

The locals did not support communists and the so-called red partisans had difficulties in operating in Estonia during the German occupation. Two partisans and the farmer with his spouse were killed in the Lokotar farmhouse by German troops during the battle on 5 July 1944. In 1949, the forest brethren executed their daughter too (she was one of the first communists and a pioneer leader in Viru-Nigula) and burned down their farm, this served as a perfect propaganda material for communists.

There is a memorial stone in the place of the former farmhouse:

“HERE LIVED AND WORKED ARDENT SOVIET PEOPLE
LOKOTAR
AINO NIGULAS LEIDA
1906–1944 1900–1944 1927–1949
WHO WERE MURDERED BY GERMAN TROOPS AND THEIR HENCHMEN.”

◆ 5 The school of Kadrina celebrated its 65th anniversary in the autumn 1967. A memorial plaque to the memory of the former pupil and the commander of Red Army August Lillakas was unveiled on the wall of a schoolhouse. The inscription on this plaque is: “THE HERO OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR AUGUST LILLAKAS (1894-1924) STUDIED IN THIS HOUSE DURING 1910–1911”.

Many of the “red” monuments disappeared during the closing years of the Soviet regime and restoration of the Estonian Republic in 1990–92. This plaque was also found in the pile of trash. It is now back on the wall as a part of history of Kadrina but it is slightly removed from its original place. Lillakas had three memorial stones in Lääne-Virumaa altogether.

◆ 6 Rakvere/Roodevälja

12 workers of the Putilov factory fighting in Red Army and red guards of Narva were imprisoned and killed during the World War I in the battle of Sompa in Ida-Virumaa. In 1961, a memorial stone was publicly opened next to the Rakvere railway station. The inscription on the tablet on this stone is both in Estonian and Russian: “On 28 February 1918 the German troops killed 12 red guards, the defenders of Soviet regime in Estonia”. The red soldiers are buried in common grave in Rakvere.

Luckily, the fate of this memorial tablet is more fortunate than that of the men whom it was dedicated: it was saved and the director of a company has placed it on the territory of his company.

◆ 7 Vilgu

Many Soviet soldiers were killed during battles of retreat in the summer 1941. The German regime ordered the local inhabitants to bury the corpses.

A tablet on the memorial stone was unveiled on 2 November 1967 and the text said that there was buried many unknown soldiers. However, studies have shown that there was buried only one Soviet soldier, and a new tablet was placed on 5 May 1985: “HERE RESTS UNKNOWN SOVIET SOLDIER, DECEASED IN AUGUST 1941”.

The memorial stone was removed about twenty meters from its original location during road construction some years ago.

◆ 8 Väike-Maarja

In 1979, a monumental sculpture “The Soldier’s Mother” was set up on the central square of Väike-Maarja. It represents a mother sending her son into the war. In 1992, the monument was relocated to the old graveyard and renamed “The Departure”.

◆ 9 Uhtna

In 1950, the Soviet soldiers who died in Kaarli prison camp during the German occupation, were re-buried to common grave in the park of the mansion of Uhtna. The monument on this grave is one of the typical monuments of 1950s designed by Alar Kotli. There are many similar monuments all over Estonia (in Aaspere, Ao and Viru-Jaagupi, all in Lääne-Virumaa).

◆ 10 Tapa

Next to the graveyard of the Tapa town there is a monument with Estonian and Russian inscriptions: “ABOUT 10 000 SOVIET ARMY PRISONERS WERE KILLED IN THIS DEATH CAMP DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION. IN 1941–1944”

The monument is made of dolomite of Saaremaa and was publicly opened in 1956. The number of deceased (10 000) is not confirmed and may be exaggerated.

◆ J Mõdriku

Two mounted scouts from the Communist Hunters Regiment of Viljandi were imprisoned by whites in the mansion of Mõdriku in January 1919. They were executed and buried in the paddock.

The mayor of the rural municipality initiated the setting up of the memorial stone at the place of burial after the establishment of the Soviet regime in Estonia in 1940. This was probably the first Soviet monument in Lääne-Virumaa. In 1968, the bigger stone was set up at the side of the former small stone with incorrect marble plaque: "THEY FOUGHT FOR SOVIET HEGEMONY IN DECEMBER 1918", because it was believed that those scouts were connected with the battle of Rägavere (look ◆K). Since 1968, the local young communists visited the memorial on the anniversary of the Soviet Army (23 February) every year and garlanded the memorial.

Now, the old stone is covered by moss and has grown thick with bushes. The new stone is missing.

◆ Q Kuura

The memorial tablet to the Estonian female revolutionary Alice Tisler (1893–1918) was unveiled in 1978 and is now forgotten and grown into thicket. A. Tisler died as a member of the Red Guard of Tallinn in the battle of Keila on 23 February 1918. This date is considered to be the date of establishment of the Soviet Army (the battle of Pihkva took place on the same day).

◆ K Rägavere

A battle of the important strategic significance took place near Rägavere at the beginning of the Estonian War of Independence. The warfare caused casualties on both sides and the victory of red troops meant the fall of Rakvere. The first public opening of the memorial stone took place on 2 November 1967 and was dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution. The inscription on the marble plaque was: "15. XII 1918. THE BATTLEFIELD OF RÄGAVERE. THE SOLDIERS OF THE COMMUNIST REGIMENT OF TARTU WERE FIGHTING HERE". The leader of the Red Guard was August Lillakas (look ◆5).

The monument was the second time unveiled on 3 November 1983. The former text was cut into the stone placed before the brass bas-relief of a soldier and fastened on the stone. The ceremony was characteristic to the openings of communist monuments – spotlights, torches, flares, orchestra, salute, garlands, etc. The brass bas-relief was stolen in 1992.

◆ A Rakvere

A common grave with the monument is situated practically in the middle of the town. Like in case of so many common graves, it remains vague who exactly is buried here. However, from old newspapers one is able to read at least about two burials:

- the remains of 30 persons (included 12 red guards, look ◆6) were reburied here on 8 December 1940. They were killed during white terror 1918–1919
- 50 persons (soldiers, partisans, executed party representatives etc., deceased during the World War II) were reburied here on 22 April 1945.

In 1950, the original wooden pillar was replaced by the monument designed by Alar Kotli (similar monuments are in Narva and in Torgu, Saaremaa). There are many names inscribed on the monument (e.g. the crew of the plane of the 305. air force division), but most likely they are buried elsewhere.

Hearts – persons

♥2 Avanduse

There is a memorial plaque on Friedrich Benjamin Lütke's summer cottage at Avanduse. 15 objects on the shores of the North Sea and Far East are named after Lütke (1797–1882.)

The conference and unveiling of the plaque took place in his 175th anniversary (1972). The text is written in Estonian and in Russian: "ADMIRAL FRIEDRICH LÜTKE, THE PRESIDENT OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE OF ST. PETERBURG, THE LONG-TERM VICE PRESIDENT AND ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF THE RUSSIAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY WAS LIVING IN THIS HOUSE DURING 1840–1882."

♥3 Lasila

Karl Ernst von Baer (1792–1876) was famous Baltic-German biologist and medical scientist (founder of embryology, discoverer of the mammalian ovum, the leader of many biologic and ethnographic expeditions). His name is given to seven geographical objects.

The monument was set up by collective farm Energia in 1976, 100 years after his death. The bas-relief has an inscription: "Karl Ernst v. Baer spent his childhood here".

♥4 Määri

Werner Maximilian Friedrich Zoege von Manteuffel (1857-1926) was a famous physician (physician in ordinary of czar Nikolai II, Surgeon General in Estonian War of Independence, Major-General of Health). In 1903, he made the first cardiac surgery in Estonia. The memorial stone was unveiled on his 150th anniversary. The inscription is made in Estonian and in German: "The general and medical professor WERNER M. F. ZOEGE von MANTEUFFEL." was born at the mansion of Määri on 1 July 1857".

♥5 Viru-Nigula

In 1988, the memorial plaque to Otto Wilhelm Masing was placed on the wall of former pastorate, now the museum of Viru-Nigula.

The inscription says: The most prominent representative of old Estonian literature, one of the first linguists and writers of Estonia, the pastor of Viru Nigula OTTO WILHELM MASING (1763–1832) lived here during 1795–1815".

♥6 Rakke

Ernst Birnbaum (1884–1965) left to Russia as a young boy, and graduated the Air Force College. In 1933, he flew with two companions in stratostat "USSR" to the height of 19 km, which stayed as a world record for a long period. He was the head of the Air Force Division of Moscow during the World War II. He had two ordens of Lenin and many other awards . The memorial stone was unveiled in 1972 with the inscription: "THE FIRST PILOT OF STRATSOSTAT OF THE SOVIET UNION, ERNST BIRNBAUM 1884–1965, WAS BORN HERE."

♥7 Kotkamäe

Carl Magnus von der Pahlen (1779–1863) was a Russian general of Baltic-German origin (took part in war against France, Sweden and Turkey), and a politician (the Land Councilor of Estonia, the Curator of Tartu University, The General-Governor of Baltic States). Local farmers honoured him greatly.

The pillar was set up by Alexander von der Pahlen in the memory of his father. The inscription is: "This pillar is set up in the memory of for the Real Lord of this manor, General Carl Magnus Baron von der Pahlen. Thou hadst been the Lord of the manor Palms from 1817 till 1863".

♥8 Väike-Maarja

Johan Kotli had an office of parish-clerk at Väike-Maarja in 1893. He was active in the field of music, co-operated with newspapers, the initiator of the idea of Local Farmers' Society.

Architect Alar Kotli designed public buildings, houses and monuments. His best-known buldings are schoolhouses in Rakveres and Tapa, the Presidential Palace in Kadriorg, and the Song Festival Grounds in Tallinn which was designed in co-operation with other architects.

In 1990, the memorial plaque was unveiled. The text on the plaque I: "IN THIS PARISH HOUSE OF THE VÄIKE-MAARJA CHURCH, THE PARISH CLERK, CULTURAL AND SOCIAL ACTIVIST JOHAN KOTLI (1853–1940) LIVED DURING 1893–1933. THIS IS A BIRTHPLACE OF AN ARCHITECT ALAR KOTLI (1904–1963)".

♥9 Viru-Jaagupi

Kristjan Raud (1865–1943) was an engraver and a painter, the activist in Estonian art sphere, the founder of the Estonian National Museum. His works represent the life of Estonian people, their emotions as well as their nature. He is internationally recognised by his illustrations to the national epic "Kalevipoeg." His twin brother Paul Raud (1865–1930) was an artist and an art professor. His paintings on Estonian rural life (portraits, scenes of daily life) and landscapes are the best known. His crayon portraits of children and maidens as well as Estonian intellectuals are highly appreciated. In 1965, on their 100th anniversary, the memorial stone was unveiled in their birthplace. The inscription says: "THE ESTONIAN PAINTERS KRISTJAN AND PAUL RAUD WERE BORN HERE IN 22/23. X 1865".

♥10 Pajusti

The most famous works by the writer Eduard Vilde (1865–1933) are the historical novels about the Estonian peasant movements during 1850–1860s, such as "War in Mahtra", "When the Men of Anija Came to Tallinn" and "Prophet Maltsvet". Using archive materials and memoirs, the author has given wide-ranging view of the life in Estonia in the middle of 19th century. He has expressed general atmosphere of the time and the spontaneity of the peasant movement. The monument was set up by the collective farm named after him on his 100th anniversary (1965). The literary reward of Eduard Vilde was founded in the same year.

♥J Kiltsi

Adam Johann von Krusenstern (1770–1846) was a Baltic German, the leader of the first Russian circumnavigation expedition (1803–1806), one of the founders of the Russian Naval Academy and the Geographical Society. While living in Kiltsi he compiled the "Atlas of South Seas". He was buried in Tallinn cathedral by the special order of Czar Nikolai I. His name is given to 14 geographical objects, to one specimen of butterflies, one plant, and one crater on the Moon. In 1965, a memorial plaque with Estonian and Russian texts: "FORMER MANOR OF KILTISI BELONGED TO THE FAMOUS RUSSIAN MARINER AND ADMIRAL A. J. KRUSENSTERN DURING 1801–1846" was unveiled.

♥ Q Viru-Nigula

In 1640 witch-doctor Kongla Ann was prosecuted in the nearby located manor of Pada; she admitted under torturing, that she had been practising witchcraft, was associated with devil, was a werewolf and whirlwind. Most likely she was sentenced to death by burning.

In 1990, a memorial stone dedicated to all nonconformist thinkers, and especially to local witch-doctors who were prosecuted by foreign powers, because they tried to maintain and spread the knowledge and traditions of the ancestors of Estonian nation, was publicly opened. There are 218 records about witch processes during 1520–1818 in Estonia, and 65 persons were sentenced to death.

♥ K Rakke

The works of the writer Oskar Luts (1887–1953) (poetry, feuilletons, short stories on the themes of morality, sobriety, life in the slums etc.) were extremely popular due to picturesque characters, popular humour, lively and genuine representation of life.

In 1972, a memorial stone was unveiled in the place where Oskas Luts started his first and best-known novel,. The inscription says: "HERE OSKAR LUTS STARTED TO WRITE "THE SPRING" IN 1907."

♥ A Jõepere

Friedrich Reinhold Kreutzwald (1803–1882) was a writer, the developer of the Estonian written language and a physician. He edited the famous national epic "Kalevipoeg," wrote many enlightenment works, poetry, stories for children and translations. In 1933 at his birthplace was erected the oak pillar, which in 1953 was replaced by the granite pillar. The pillar has an inscription: "FR. R. KREUTZWALD WAS BORN IN JÕEPERE 26 DECEMBER 1803."