



# MILITARY HERITAGE TOURISM

LATVIA  ESTONIA

1914-1991





From the period between when Latvia and Estonia first won their independence to when their independence was restored, a great deal of evidence of the monumental events of the time in terms of battle sites, military structures, historical photographs and memoirs have survived. Altogether they make a compelling military heritage story of how the two new countries emerged out of World War I, how they fought for their survival during the

wars of independence, how they were devastated by World War II, how national partisans kept up the battle for more than 10 years after the war, and how independence was restored after decades of occupation.

This is a story about political events, the people and their lives during the wars and periods of occupation.

**The period is divided into four parts:**

- 1. World War I / Wars of Independence (1914-1920)**
- 2. World War II (1939-1945)**
- 3. National partisan movement - forest brothers (1944-~1957)**
- 4. Under Soviet occupation / On the way to the restoration of Independence (1945-1991)**

Visitors have access to **more than 300 military heritage sites** in Latvia and Estonia. These include former military bases, coast guard installations, forest brothers' bunkers, battle sites, museums, collections and exhibitions. The Museum of the Occupation of Latvia in Riga and the Estonian War Museum - General Laidoner Museum in Tallinn offer an all-encompassing look at the processes, events and personalities of this momentous time.

**[www.militaryheritagetourism.info](http://www.militaryheritagetourism.info)**



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European Regional Development Fund



EUROPEAN UNION

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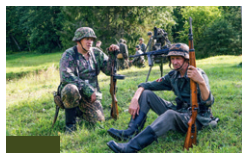
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# World War I

1914-1918

Before the establishment of the Estonian and Latvian states, Latvian and Estonian soldiers served in the Imperial Russian Army during World War I. Although both countries proclaimed independence at the end of the war, this did not bring peace for their people. Latvia and Estonia had to defend their existence against several military forces with political ambitions. Germany tried to claim the territories of Latvia and Estonia, Baltic Germans attempted to establish their own country there, Soviet Russia fought to annex the Baltic countries, and officers of the former Russian Empire had a goal to defeat Bolsheviks and return the Baltic provinces to Russia.

Latvian riflemen in gas masks on the front of Riga, 1916

Photo: Museum of the Christmas battles.



## PROCLAMATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF LATVIA

German forces occupied present-day Vidzeme and Latgale in February 1918. In March, Soviet Russia signed the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty, waiving their right to rule the territories of Kurzeme, Zemgale and Selonia. In October 1918, Latvia's nationalist political organisation, the Democratic Bloc, petitioned Germany to say the Latvians wanted to establish an internationally recognised state and that German forces must depart. The Latvian People's Council proclaimed an independent Republic of Latvia on November 18, 1918.



## PROCLAMATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA

A truce in World War I was organised after the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution in Russia. Estonians had already started to establish their own national military units. Germany ended the truce and launched an attack which forced the Bolsheviks to flee Estonia. On February 24, 1918, in the power vacuum before the German occupation began, Estonia declared its national independence. German forces entered Tallinn the very next day, but at the end of World War I in November 1918, Estonia's Provisional Government recovered power in its country.

Minesweeper Lupin from WWI period.  
Photo: Arto Oll private collection.



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1 The Coastal Battery No 43 at Sõrve in Saaremaa. Photo: Kati Aus. 

2 The narrow-gauge (600 mm) railway in Ventspils. Originally built by the German army during WWI. Photo: Ivars Salmanis. 

3 Diving to minesweeper Gentian. Photo: Mikko Paasi, Subzone Oy, Estonian Heritage Board. 

4 WWI exposition in the Cultural Heritage Centre "Tiiuži Manor". Photo: Kaspars Špēlis. 

# Wars of Independence

1918-1920

The end of World War I marked the beginning of the Wars of Independence for Latvia and Estonia. By repelling multiple enemies the two young countries proved their ability to exist as independent states.



Marianna Strautmane and Jānis Lapīņš, the authors of the first national flag of Latvia. Photo: Priekubi regional municipality.

Estonian infantry regiments machine gun platoon in Haapsalu, February 1918. Photo: Estonian War Museum-General Laidoner Museum.



2nd broad-gauge armored train on the bridge over Rauna river, June 1919. Photo: Estonian War Museum-General Laidoner Museum.

## LATVIA'S WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

Germany withdrew from Latvia at the end of World War I, but a few days after the proclamation of the country's independence, the Red Army of Soviet Russia invaded. The war ended with a peace treaty between Latvia and Russia which was signed on August 11, 1920, and in which Russia "recognises without any objection the independence, existence and sovereignty of the Latvian state and willingly and for all time eternal waives all sovereign rights which belonged to Russia in relation to the nation and land of Latvia."

## ESTONIA'S WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

The Red Army invaded the Estonian border town of Narva on November 28, 1918 marking the start of the war. After more than a year of fighting on multiple fronts Estonia managed to beat it back. A peace treaty with Russia was signed in Tartu on February 2, 1920, with Russia recognising Estonia's independence for all time eternal and the two countries agreeing on their territorial borders.



Colonel of the 1<sup>st</sup> Latvian Independent Battalion Oskars Kalpaks with soldiers at Rudbārži manor, March 1919. Photo: Latvian War Museum



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1 Armoured train Wabadus 2.  
Photo: Martin Andreeller. ■

2 Exhibition "Valka - the cradle of Latvia's independence" at the Valka Local History Museum. ■

3 Estonian War Museum – General Laidoner Museum. In the foreground armoured car „Estonia”. Photo: Slim Oismaa. ■

4 Saaremaa military equipment museum.  
Photo: Margus Sinimets. ■

# World War II

1939-1945

At the outbreak of World War II, both Latvia and Estonia declared neutrality. However a treaty between the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany had defined the spheres of power between the two totalitarian regimes and soon the Baltic states were occupied by the Soviet Union. The Soviets were driven out by Nazis in 1941 only to return in 1944. Many Estonian and Latvian men were forced to fight on both sides.



Stebel coastal battery in Saaremaa disguised as a windmill from 1940's. Photo: Saaremaa Museum.



## WORLD WAR II IN LATVIA

The Soviet Union submitted an ultimatum to Latvia, demanding that an unlimited number of troops be stationed in the country. Soviet occupation began on June 17, 1940. German forces invaded during the summer of 1941. The Soviet Red Army re-took Rīga on October 13, 1944, and the German army retreated to Kurzeme, where it survived a siege until the end of the war and the capitulation of Germany.



## WORLD WAR II IN ESTONIA


Destined to be part of Soviet sphere of influence Estonia shared a similar fate with Latvia having first to submit to the Soviet ultimatum and then on June 17, 1940 being occupied by the Soviet regime. In July 1941 the advancing German army drove the Red Army out. At the beginning of 1944, the Soviet forces approached again and the most brutal battle of World War II on Estonian soil took place along the Narva River. On September 22, the Red Army entered Tallinn and 47 years of Soviet occupation began.

Photos: Museum of Battles in More.







1 The Kurzeme Fortress Museum exposition in Zante about the WWII. Photo: Tukums Tourist Information Centre. 

2 Reconstructed fire correction tower of the 46th Coastal Defence Battery in Ventspils. Photo: Juris Smaljnskis. 

3 Exposition of the KGB Cells Museum in Tartu. Photo: Martin Jaigma. 

4 The open-air exposition about the WWII at the Museum of Battles in More. Photo: Museum of Battles in More. 

# National partisan movement - forest brothers

1944~1957

At the beginning of the Soviet occupation regime, many men refused to collaborate with the Soviet regime, hid into the forests and continued fighting. Some also feared repressions for their previous service in the German or Finnish armed forces.

National partisans in woods.  
Photos: Madona museum of regional history and arts.



Forest brother August Tuut, who fell in battle on 23.06.51 in Emmaste area, Hiiumaa.  
Forest brothers from Emmaste area, Hiiumaa in 1950.  
Photos: Hiiumaa Museum collection.



## THE NATIONAL PARTISAN MOVEMENT IN LATVIA

The resistance movement in Latvia was a reaction to the crimes of the Soviet occupation regime and an attempt to restore Latvian independence. The fiercest battles against Soviet forces took place in the Stompaki swamp in Latgale in 1945 and in Kabile in Kurzeme. The partisan struggle in Latvia lasted until the late 1950s.



## THE NATIONAL PARTISAN MOVEMENT IN ESTONIA

Many Estonians hoped that Western countries would not permit the reoccupation of their country and that the Soviet rule would soon end. Forest brothers left their homes, sought refuge in the forests and launched attacks against Soviet institutions. The Armed Resistance League was set up in 1946 in pursuit of restoring Estonia's independence. The last armed battles occurred in 1957.



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1 Reconstruction of the forest brothers bunker in Võru museum. Photo: Anneli Kana. 

2 National partisan bunker Meža Brāji (Forest brothers) in "Amadas", Amata municipality. 

3 Reconstruction of the forest brothers bunker in Põrgupõhja. Photo: Martin Andreller. 

4 Artefacts of national partisans in Rubenis Battalion Museum in Ugāle. 

# On the way to the restoration of Independence

1945-1991

During the decades of Cold War, the Baltic countries found themselves on the boundary of opposing powers. Large number of Red Army forces were located in Latvia and Estonia, airports, military ports and bases for nuclear weapons were installed, etc. The Iron Curtain isolated people from the rest of the world. Latvia and Estonia restored their independence in 1990 and 1991 respectively as the Soviet Union collapsed.



Soldiers from Latvia in compulsory military service of Soviet army, Kaliningrad.  
Photo: Personal archive of Ilmārs Strōds



## THE SOVIET OCCUPATION AND THE RESTORATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF LATVIA

During the occupation, 3009 units of Soviet troops were stationed in more than 700 locations in Latvia - 3% of Latvia's territory. In 1990, there were 223 subdivisions of military structures and ~80,000 military personnel in Latvia. The Supreme Council of the Latvian SSR approved a declaration on the restoration of the independence of the Republic of Latvia on May 4, 1990.



## THE SOVIET OCCUPATION AND THE RESTORATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF ESTONIA

After World War II, up to 120,000 Soviet troops were posted in Estonia. The Soviet army had 1,665 military bases which covered ~900 km<sup>2</sup>, or 5% of Estonia's territory. The Supreme Council of the Estonian SSR passed a resolution proclaiming Estonian independence from the Soviet Union on August 20, 1991 restoring the Republic of Estonia.

Diver in Hara submarine demagnetization centre in 1980's. Photo: Hara harbour

Soviet destroyer at the Tukums airfield, 1967. Photo: Tukums Museum





1 Secret Soviet bunker in Līgatne. 

2 Dock in Hara harbour, former submarine demagnetization centre. Photo: Marek Sammas. 

3 Hiiumaa military museum exposition. Photo: Marit Mõniste. 

4 Soviet army truck collection in "Pūpoli", Dundaga. 

5 The Irbene radio telescope, one of the top secret objects in Soviet times. Photo: Gita Memmēna. 



## Re-enactments of historic battles in Latvia and Estonia

There are several places in Latvia and Estonia where battles of 20th century wars and other events are periodically re-enacted. Everyone who want to feel a sense of presence and to see historical events come to life are welcome to the spectacle. Participants are dressed in proper uniforms of clashing armies, use authentic copies of weapons, and present the elements of the battle. Contact the venues to learn more about the events. For more information also visit [www.militaryheritagetourism.info](http://www.militaryheritagetourism.info)

Photo: Karina Jurcija



## RE-ENACTMENT OF BATTLES IN LATVIA

### The Cēsis battles

The Cēsis battles occurred between the 19th and 23rd of June 1919. In Estonia it is known as Landeswehr War, and this was one of the most decisive battles in Latvia's War of Independence. The armed forces of Latvia's provisional government joined with the Estonian army, and they won decisive victories around Cēsis against German military units.

**LOCATION:** Area of Cēsis.

[www.cesis.lv](http://www.cesis.lv)

Photos: Cēsis Municipality.



Photo: Kaspars Teičāns,  
MINISTRY OF CULTURE OFFICE LATVIA 100



### The last battle of the national partisans at Īle

On March 17, 1949, 24 men who were part of a Latvian and Lithuanian national partisan group fought their last battle against 750 soldiers from the Soviet Interior Ministry military unit.

**LOCATION:**

Restored Īle national partisan bunker in Zebrene parish, Dobele Administrative District.

[www.dobele.lv/lv/tourism/  
pieminekli-un-pieminas-vietas/  
iles-nacionalo-partizanu-bunkurs-  
un-pieminas-vieta](http://www.dobele.lv/lv/tourism/pieminekli-un-pieminas-vietas/iles-nacionalo-partizanu-bunkurs-un-pieminas-vieta)

Photos: NGO Latviešu karavīrs.



## The Christmas battles

The Christmas battles at Tīrelpurvs Swamp occurred between January 5th and 11th, 1917. This was the largest and bloodiest World War I battle along the front lines of Rīga and the first time that men from all eight Latvian riflemen's battalions joined together in a battle.

### LOCATION:

Surroundings of the Museum of Christmas Battles, "Mangali," Valgunde Parish, Jelgava Administrative District.

[www.karamuzejs.lv](http://www.karamuzejs.lv)



## Battles toward the end of World War II

These re-enactments focus on the events which took place during the closing period of World War II in 1944. There were major battles in Kurzeme. After the re-enactment, visitors can examine equipment and weapons from both world wars.

### LOCATION:

Tērvete Castle Hill, Tērvete, Tērvete Administrative District.

[www.lielkenins.lv](http://www.lielkenins.lv)

Photos: NGO Latviešu karavīrs.





## RE-ENACTMENT OF BATTLES IN ESTONIA

### Battles of the War of Independence

In honour of Estonian Independence Day on February 24, the Estonian War Museum organises a major battle re-enactment each year to demonstrate a selected battle of the War of Independence.

**LOCATION:**

Estonian War Museum-General Laidoner Museum, Viimsi.

[www.esm.ee](http://www.esm.ee)

*Photo: Estonian War Museum - General Laidoner Museum, author Siim Õismaa.*



### International military history festival in Valga

This is the largest military history festival in the Baltic States attracting re-enactment clubs and hosting a parade that passes through the town, along with a fair and a series of concerts. The festival is held during the second half of August every year.

**LOCATION:**

Valga.

[www.isamaalinemuuseum.ee/en](http://www.isamaalinemuuseum.ee/en)

*Photos: Valga Military Theme Park.*



# Military parades and celebrations



Photo: Alviņš Grīvnieks

## IN LATVIA

### Latvia's Independence Day, November 18

This day, too, features a military parade involving the armed forces of Latvia and its allies, Interior Ministry forces and Young Guard units. Flowers are laid at the Freedom Monument in Rīga, worship services are held, along with many other events. The celebration extends throughout Latvia.

### Lāčplēšis Day, November 11

Lāčplēšis Day symbolically commemorates the victory during Latvia's independence battles. On November 11, 1919, Latvia's Armed Forces defeated the Western Russian Volunteer Army commanded by Bermont-Avalov. French and British warships offered artillery support, and the result was the liberation of Rīga. The Latvian armed forces organise a military parade each year for Lāčplēša Day. Candles are lit on the walls of the Rīga Castle on the banks of the Daugava River to commemorate those who died in battles. Torchlight parades and other commemorative events are held all over Latvia.



Photo: Toms Norde, MINISTRY OF CULTURE OFFICE LATVIA 100.



Photo: Ilmārs Znotiņš, MINISTRY OF CULTURE OFFICE LATVIA 100.



Photo: Normunds Smajlinskis.



Photo: Alviņš Grīvnieks



Photo: Toms Norde, MINISTRY OF CULTURE OFFICE LATVIA 100.

## IN ESTONIA

### Estonian Independence Day, February 24

Independence Day in Estonia begins with the ceremonial raising of the national flag in Toompea, Tallinn and other cities in Estonia at sunrise. Events continue all day long with church services, a military parade in Freedom Square in Tallinn, and a presidential reception in the evening. Concerts, receptions and ceremonies at monuments to the War of Independence take place all over the country.





## Victory Day, June 23

Victory Day commemorates Estonia's victory in the so-called Landeswehr War - a series of battles of the War of Independence near Cēsis, Latvia, (called Võnnu lahing in Estonian) where Estonian and Latvian armies jointly defeated the German forces (Landeswehr) and then marched on to Riga. On Victory Day, Estonians remember not only these battles, but all fighting aimed at obtaining and defending Estonian independence. Victory Day is celebrated all over the country, while the Estonian Defence League organises its main parade in a different town each year.

*All photos by Estonian Defence Forces.*






## About the project “Military Heritage”

The Estonian and Latvian cross-border cooperation programme project “Military Heritage” has brought together a military tourism offer in both countries. Through the project, military heritage sites in Latvia and Estonia have been improved in accessibility and the quality of visitor experience. These objects tell the story of how both countries fought for and restored their independence between the onset of World War I in 1914 and the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991.

### The military tourism offer includes the following:

- **Museums, battlefields, former army bases, etc.;**
- **A map to plan your trip;**
- **Military heritage travel touring routes;**
- **Historic photographs and memoirs;**
- **Descriptions of historic and political events.**

### PROJECT PARTNERS:

 *Latvian Country Tourism Association “Lauku ceļotājs”  
Vidzeme Tourism Association  
Kurzeme Planning Region  
Saldus Municipality  
Ventspils Museum  
Riga Planning Region  
Olaine History and Art Museum  
Ikšķile municipality  
Mores muzejs NGO  
Sky Port, Ltd.  
Carnikava Municipality  
Medical Rehabilitation Centre  
Līgatne, Ltd.  
Amata Municipality*

 *Estonian Rural Tourism NGO  
Peipsi Centre for Transboundary  
Cooperation  
Foundation Haapsalu and Läänemaa  
Museums  
Saaremaa Municipality  
National Heritage Board of Estonia  
Municipality of Lääne-Nigula  
Military Equipment Museum of  
Saaremaa  
Panga Areng NGO  
Hiiumaa Military History Society NGO  
Estonian War Museum - General  
Laidoner Museum  
Setomaa Municipality*



# TRAVEL MAP “Military Heritage”

This map lists **150 military heritage sites** in Latvia and Estonia. They are divided between four time periods starting from World War I in 1914 and ending with the restoration of the two countries' independence in 1990/1991 and include museums, battle sites, former military bases and collections of historic objects. The map includes a selection of military heritage sites that may be of greatest interest to visitors. For a broader range of military heritage objects, photographs, descriptions and memoirs go to

[www.militaryheritagetourism.info](http://www.militaryheritagetourism.info)




The historic Estonian armored train Wabadus (Freedom) on the railway bridge over the Rauna river in 1919 and its reconstruction in 2019 within the centenary celebrations of the Battle of Cēsis.

Photos: Estonian War Museum - General Laidoner Museum.

2019



[www.militaryheritagetourism.info](http://www.militaryheritagetourism.info)

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[www.militaryheritagetourism.info](http://www.militaryheritagetourism.info)



When traveling in Estonia and Latvia, you can visit sites and objects related to military heritage history of both countries from the beginning of World War I in 1914 to the restoration of independence in 1990/1991. The sites include museums, fortresses, military equipment, hiking paths, bunkers, battlefields, military towns, infrastructure and memorial sites.

Look for information in the Military Heritage Guidebook and at [www.militaryheritagetourism.info](http://www.militaryheritagetourism.info)

- INFORMATION ABOUT EACH MILITARY HERITAGE SITE INCLUDES:
- What to see and do.
  - Historical and contemporary photos.
  - The relevant period of time and a timeline of events.
  - Related topics from history.
  - Stories and memories.
  - Internet sites and social networks.
  - GPS co-ordinates.
  - Links to a map.
  - Address and contact information.

In addition to object visits you can experience guided tours, hikes and trips at places where military events once occurred, stories and meals at a campfire, accommodations in a partisan bunker, and other interactive experiences. Please check information about opening hours and provided services of each venue in advance.

There are routes leading to military heritage locations, and each one has a description of the type of travel, a division of the route day by day, as well as a choice of military heritage sites, accommodations and dining facilities.



This information reflects the views of the author. The managing authority of the programme is not liable for how this information may be used.



[www.militaryheritagetourism.info](http://www.militaryheritagetourism.info)

### WHAT IS INCLUDED IN THE MAP AND HOW TO PLAN A TRIP

The following 150 military heritage sites are marked on the map: former military bases, coast guard structures, forest brothers' bunkers, battlefields, museums, collections, exhibitions, monuments and memorial sites. Each site has a section with its name and a short description, address and telephone number. For many sites that can be seen in the countryside, such as battle and memorial sites, former military buildings, the address and telephone number do not exist and therefore cannot be listed. GPS coordinates are shown for all locations.

When planning your trip, we advise that you obtain as much information on opening hours, available services, guided tours etc. as possible in advance. At some military heritage sites, external information stands may be viewable at any time.

This website [www.militaryheritagetourism.info](http://www.militaryheritagetourism.info) will be useful during your trip or when planning one, as it contains more detailed information for each place: descriptions of history, stories of memories, historical and contemporary photos, tourist services and recommendations for travel routes. On this site, history enthusiasts will also find information on many lesser-known and less frequented, yet historically significant military heritage sites in Latvia and Estonia.



When travelling with this map you can discover the most historically significant and interesting places of military heritage in Latvia and Estonia, from the beginning of World War I in 1914, through gaining independence in 1918 and until restoration of independence in 1990/1991.

### STAGES OF HISTORY

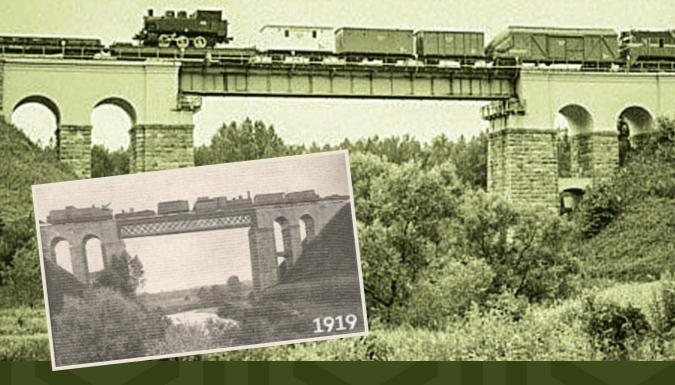
- Sites included in this map present the events in one or more stages of history:
- World War I / Wars of Independence 1914-1920
  - World War II 1939-1945
  - National partisan movement (forest brothers) 1944 - ~ 1957
  - Soviet occupation and restoration of independence 1945-1991

The historical stages are briefly described in the brochure "Military Heritage, Latvia / Estonia 1914 – 1991", to which this map is attached. The brochure also provides information on battle re-enactment events, military parades and national independence celebrations in Latvia and Estonia.



MILITARY HERITAGE TOURISM

LATVIA ESTONIA 1914-1991



TRAVEL MAP

<b>1</b>	<b>Hara harbour and submarine base</b> A6	Kuusa sadam, Kuusalu vald, Harju maakond, Eesti T: +372 56900433 Lat: 59.6884 Lon: 25.61283	Hara harbour had a Soviet navy demagnetising centre for submarines and the entire harbour area was a restricted military territory. Today it hosts a small port and a visitor centre.
<b>2</b>	<b>Aegna island</b> A5	Aegna saar, Tallinn, Eesti Lat: 59.5834 Lon: 24.79509	Aegna Island in Tallinn Bay had a system of coastal batteries before WWII, and was part of the coastal defence system between the world wars. Two anti-aircraft units of the Soviet army were located here after WWII.
<b>3</b>	<b>Naissaar</b> A5	Naissaar, Harju maakond, Eesti Lat: 59.56308 Lon: 24.51969	Naissaar Island in Tallinn Bay was militarised by Imperial Russia in 1912. During WWII it was part of Independence a prison camp was located on the island. The island became a section of the coastal defence system when Estonia gained independence. During the Soviet occupation the island was also under the command of armed forces.
<b>4</b>	<b>Estonian War Museum - General Ladomeri museum</b> A5	Mõisa teed 1, Viimsi, Eesti T: +372 6217140 Lat: 59.50148 Lon: 24.83448	The museum located in Viimsi Manor searches, preserves and exhibits the military history of Estonia. You get an overview of wars in Estonia and elsewhere in the world that Estonian people have had to participate in. Part of the exhibition is dedicated to General Johan Laidoner, commander-in-chief of the Estonian Defence Force, to whom the manor belonged in 1924-1940.
<b>5</b>	<b>Memorial to the victims of communism</b> B5	Maarjamae, Tallinn, Eesti T: +372 45483 Lon: 24.81288	This memorial to victims of communism is dedicated to the memory of victims of the communist regime between 1940 and 1991. Estonia, lost over five fifth person of its population or slightly over a million, to whom 75,000 were murdered, imprisoned or deported.
<b>6</b>	<b>Seaplane Harbour</b> B5	Vesilinnuki 6, Tallinn, Eesti T: +372 600550 Lat: 59.45181 Lon: 24.79386	The Seaplane Harbour was built on the orders of Russian tsar Nicholas II as a part of the Peter the Great Naval Fortress. The historical seaplane hangar houses the maritime museum with about 2000 original exhibits, including the submarine Lembit, icebreaker Saar Tõll, seaplane Short 184, wreck of the oldest ship of Estonian origin, mines, cannons, etc.
<b>7</b>	<b>Patari naval fortress</b> B5	Vesilinnuki 6, Tallinn, Eesti T: +372 6200550 Lat: 59.45181 Lon: 24.79386	Patari naval fortress in Tallinn is an outstanding example of Classicist defence architecture, and belongs to European architectural heritage. It serves as a memorial to victims of communism and nazism and as a symbol of resistance.
<b>8</b>	<b>KGB Prison Cells</b> B5	Pagan 1, Tallinn, Eesti T: +372 4488050 Lat: 59.44068 Lon: 24.74739	The museum is in the basement of former NKVD/KGB (secret police) headquarters in Pagan Street, Tallinn, which was used for pre-trial detention cells. "History of the KGB House" is an exhibition of crimes committed in this building.
<b>9</b>	<b>War of Independence Victory Column</b> B5	Vabaduse väik, Tallinn, Eesti Lat: 59.43402 Lon: 24.74301	The monument, topped with the Cross of Liberty, in Vabaduse Square, commemorates all the people who fought for Estonia's freedom and independence.
<b>10</b>	<b>Occupation museum Vabamu</b> B5	Toompea 8, Tallinn, Eesti T: +372 6480250 Lat: 59.43268 Lon: 24.73965	The museum, opened in 2003, is dedicated to the period of 1940-1991, when Estonia was alternatively occupied by Germany and the Soviet Union. The exhibition and films give an insight into the occupation periods, repressions, resistance movement and the Singing Revolution.
<b>11</b>	<b>Defence Cemetery Bronze Soldier</b> B5	Filtri tee 14, Tallinn, Eesti Lat: 59.42116 Lon: 24.76531	Around 5000 soldiers of different nationalities are buried in the Defence Forces Cemetery. There is a monument to those who fell in the War of Independence as well as the so-called Bronze Soldier - a Soviet era monument to those who lost their lives in World War II.
<b>12</b>	<b>Vaivara Sinimägede museum and battlefield memorial</b> B5	Rohelise 19d, Vaivara, Vaivara vald, Ida-Võru maakond, Eesti T: +372 6474552 Lat: 59.37249 Lon: 27.78349	The museum is dedicated to WWII battles on the Narva River and in the Sinimäed Hills in 1944. Displayed are weapons, uniforms, personal belongings, war-time photos, propaganda posters of the warring parties, etc. The memorial to the Sinimäed battles is located nearby.
<b>13</b>	<b>Paldiski - closed Soviet town</b> B5	Paldiski, Harju maakond, Eesti Lat: 59.35000 Lon: 24.05000	Paldiski has been a strategic port since the Great Northern War. In the 1960s a Soviet training centre for staff of nuclear submarines was established, access to town was restricted and its military-technological side was a secret. There were two nuclear reactors, now both covered in a thick layer of concrete.
<b>14</b>	<b>Klooga concentration camp and holocaust memorial</b> B5	Klooga alevik, Lääne-Harju vald, Harju maakond, Eesti Lat: 59.32889 Lon: 24.21803	Klooga concentration camp was set up by German occupation authorities in September 1943. A memorial to victims of the Holocaust and an outdoor exhibition of the Estonian History Museum "Klooga Camp and Holocaust" can be seen here. Klooga.
<b>15</b>	<b>Osmussaar</b> B4	Osmussaar, Lääne-Nigula vald, Lääne maakond, Eesti Lat: 59.29378 Lon: 23.37824	Osmussaar Island was taken over by the Soviet Baltic Navy in 1940 following the Soviet-Estonian Base Treaty. Local people were then forced to leave the island. The whole island was under the command of the Soviet armed forces during the occupation until re-independence. Today you can see a fire control tower from WWII, 180-mm and 130-mm coastal batteries and an observation tower.
<b>16</b>	<b>Kadila and Rohu missile base</b> B7	Raeküla, Vinni vald, Lääne-Viru maakond, Eesti Lat: 59.18781 Lon: 26.36627	Kadila and Rohu missile bases operated through 1960-1970. The bases had about 2300-3000 soldiers and 12 type nuclear warhead missiles. Today hangars for missiles, servicing and storage, and launching areas can be seen.
<b>17</b>	<b>Tahkuna coastal batteries and lighthouse</b> B3	Tahkuna küla, Hiiumaa vald, Hiiuma maakond, Eesti Lat: 59.09147 Lon: 22.58622	In the Tahkuna area you can find: a WWII 12-inch coastal battery, 180-mm and 130-mm coastal batteries from WWII and a lighthouse.
<b>18</b>	<b>Hiiumaa Military Museum</b> B3	Tahkuna küla, Hiiumaa vald, Hiiuma maakond, Eesti T: +372 5347981 Lat: 59.07703 Lon: 22.59470	Hiiumaa Military Museum is located in the former Tahkuna border guard station. The exhibition displays coastal defence structures on Hiiumaa, weapons and ammunition.
<b>19</b>	<b>Memorial to the people of Hiiumaa who fell during World War II</b> B3	Posti 2, Kärdla, Hiiumaa vald, Hiiuma maakond, Eesti Lat: 59.00237 Lon: 22.75209	The memorial to the people of Hiiumaa who perished in WWII commemorates all soldiers from the island. The memorial depicts young men who returned from the war, sitting down and looking towards his home village.
<b>20</b>	<b>Coastal battery No 42, radar station and lighthouse at Ristna</b> C3	Kalana küla, Hiiumaa vald, Hiiuma maakond, Eesti Lat: 58.92758 Lon: 22.05109	Ristna coastal battery was built in 1939-1940. The four artillery positions and the fire control tower present today were completed after WWII. As of 1959 a radar and anti-aircraft unit was located here. Ristna lighthouse is situated nearby.
<b>21</b>	<b>Orjaku military harbour</b> C3	Orjaku küla, Hiiumaa vald, Hiiuma maakond, Eesti Lat: 58.78925 Lon: 22.77245	Orjaku harbour was intended to become a base for torpedo boats of the Imperial Russian navy. Building started in 1912 and two defensive breakwaters were completed by the start of WWII. Today the harbour provides all major services, has a cafe and a tourist information centre.
<b>22</b>	<b>130-mm coastal battery No 44 at Tohvi (Hindu)</b> C3	Hindu küla, Hiiumaa vald, Hiiuma maakond, Eesti Lat: 58.71126 Lon: 22.48773	Construction of the battery started in June 1940, but was never finished. Only two guns were installed and their respective defensive structures were never completed. The battery was in use since WWII until 1955.
<b>23</b>	<b>The 120-mm Battery at Hindu (Sõru) No 34</b> C3	Hindu küla, Hiiumaa vald, Hiiuma maakond, Eesti Lat: 58.70264 Lon: 22.79437	Battery No 34 of the Peter the Great Naval Fortress had four 120-mm guns. Of the Hiiumaa batteries it was the only one to take part in battles during the Tapale landing on October 12, 1917. The 1st and 2nd gun bases are on display today.
<b>24</b>	<b>Vormsi War of Independence monument</b> B4	Hullo küla, Vormsi saar, Lääne maakond, Eesti Lat: 58.9998 Lon: 23.2305	The War of Independence monument at St. Olav's Church, Vormsi saar, was unveiled in 1929, and is one of the few monuments to the War of Independence which remained standing throughout the Soviet occupation.

<b>25</b>	<b>Railway and Communications Museum in Haapsalu</b> C4	Raudtee 2, Haapsalu, Lääne maakond, Eesti T: +372 4734574 Lat: 58.79314 Lon: 23.53223	The museum is located in the station building of the branch railway built in the early 20th century to service Haapsala seaside resort, and shows the development of railways in Estonia. Among other exhibits the collection includes a German steam engine from the WWII period.
<b>26</b>	<b>Memorial to people deported from Western Estonia</b> B5	Jaama 16, Risti alevik, Lääne-Nigula vald, Lääne maakond, Eesti Lat: 58.9737 Lon: 24.04937	A monument to deportees was unveiled at Risti on August 23, 1999. The first group to Siberia began at Risti train station for the almost 3,000 people who were deported from Western Estonia.
<b>27</b>	<b>Memorial for the Great Escape in Puise</b> C4	Puise küla, Haapsalu, Lääne maakond, Eesti Lat: 58.77168 Lon: 23.43769	Nearly 80,000 people escaped from the advancing Soviet army to the West in 1944, many of them over the Baltic Sea. A memorial is erected on Puise shore in memory of this great escape.
<b>28</b>	<b>Põrgupõhja forest brothers' bunker</b> C5	Tiduviku küla, Märjamaa vald, Rapla maakond, Eesti Lat: 58.78605 Lon: 24.33982	Põrgupõhja bunker was the site of the headquarters of the Armed Resistance League of Estonian forest brothers. Near the ruins of the original bunker there is now a full-scale model in which you get an overview of the daily life of forest brothers. It is also possible to stay overnight in the bunker.
<b>29</b>	<b>Memorial to the Avinurme battle</b> C7	Avinurme kalmistu, Avinurme, Mustvee linnajoon, Jõgeva maakond, Eesti Lat: 58.97934 Lon: 26.86293	In 2009 a memorial was erected in Avinurme cemetery commemorating the 1944 battle near Avinurme, where Estonians fought on both Soviet and German side.
<b>30</b>	<b>Jõgeva Military Museum</b> C7	Tallinna maantee 17b, Jõgeva, Jõgeva maakond, Eesti Lat: 58.74109 Lon: 26.36289	The museum focuses on the local history of Jõgeva County and includes an impressive collection of WWII weapons.
<b>31</b>	<b>WWI defense ditches at Väike Väin Straites</b> C4	Linnuse küla, Muhu saar, Saare maakond, Eesti Lat: 58.58151 Lon: 23.16504	The digging of ditches using local labour began in 1915. The ditches are situated near Eemu windmill, a symbol of Muhu island.
<b>32</b>	<b>Panga military trail</b> C3	Panga küla, Saaremaa vald, Saare maakond, Eesti Lat: 58.56992 Lon: 22.29038	Panga military trail, linking various sites from WWII, is situated on the tallest cliff - Panga - of Saaremaa, with Kudemäe nature reserve. Information boards help interpret the trail.
<b>33</b>	<b>Military Equipment Museum of Saaremaa</b> C4	Põripõllu küla, Saaremaa vald, Saare maakond, Eesti T: +372 56493493 Lat: 58.54682 Lon: 23.07522	The Military Equipment Museum of Saaremaa collects, researches, preserves and displays military heritage. Its collections include over 12,000 items, focusing on the 20th century military history, covering events in Saaremaa as well as the rest of Estonia.
<b>34</b>	<b>Undva naval communication center</b> C2	Undva küla, Saaremaa vald, Saare maakond, Eesti Lat: 58.51516 Lon: 21.92176	During WWII a 4-inch coastal battery was located at Undva. A 130-mm coastal battery was installed in 1941 and used until 1950. After the battery was removed, a radio location and a military camp.
<b>35</b>	<b>Saaremaa Museum</b> D3	Lossihoovi 1, Kuressaare, Saaremaa vald, Saare maakond, Eesti T: +372 455 4643 Lat: 58.24713 Lon: 22.47941	Saaremaa Museum, housed in the 14th-15th century bishop's castle, is one of the oldest (1845) and largest museums in Estonia. The Gunpowder cellar of the southern bastion of the castle complex has a permanent display on communist terror in 1941, open in summer months.
<b>36</b>	<b>Memorial to the night battle of Tehumardi</b> D3	Tehumardi küla, Saaremaa vald, Saare maakond, Eesti Lat: 58.17708 Lon: 22.25341	This memorial commemorates the Tehumardi night battle, where on the late evening of October 8, 1944 one of the bloodiest battles between Soviet and German troops on Saaremaa took place.
<b>37</b>	<b>Lõpe-Kaimri anti-tank line</b> D3	Lõu küla, Saaremaa vald, Saare maakond, Eesti Lat: 58.07007 Lon: 22.17366	Building Lõpe-Kaimri main defence line along Sõrve peninsula began in 1941. The line contained a linked system of concrete anti-tank obstacles, bunkers, trenches, mines and wires. Today you can see an almost 900 m long of concrete anti-tank obstacles on both sides of Sõrve-Kaugatoma road.
<b>38</b>	<b>Maantee küla Military base</b> E3	Maantee küla, Saaremaa vald, Saare maakond, Eesti Lat: 57.93536 Lon: 22.06915	Most of the military camp in Maantee village was built in 1940-1941. Although the majority of buildings were damaged in WWII, they were re-built after the war becoming the location for S-75 anti-aircraft division. In the 1970s three nuclear warhead missiles were sited in the unit's territory, too.
<b>39</b>	<b>Stebel coastal battery No 315, command post</b> E3	Sääre küla, Saaremaa vald, Saare maakond, Eesti Lat: 57.93131 Lon: 22.00717	Stebel coastal battery No 315 was built in 1939-1940, with four 180-mm cannons mounted in two armoured towers. Its fire control tower was 8 metres tall and disguised as a windmill.
<b>40</b>	<b>The Coastal Battery No 43 at Sõrve säär</b> E3	Sääre küla, Saaremaa vald, Saare maakond, Eesti Lat: 57.91937 Lon: 22.05674	The 12-inch Sääre coastal battery was the mightiest of all the WWII batteries on Saaremaa island. The 4 cannon battery was erected in 1914-1917 at the southern tip of the peninsula, near Sääre lighthouse with the aim of defending the Iibe Strait.
<b>41</b>	<b>Sõrve Military Museum</b> E3	Sääre küla, Saaremaa vald, Saare maakond, Eesti Lat: 57.91742 Lon: 22.05807	Sõrve Military Museum is situated at the tip of the Sõrve peninsula, in a former border guard station. The museum preserves and presents local natural and cultural heritage, and also has a military history collection.
<b>42</b>	<b>Estonian Museum Railway in Lavassaare</b> C5	Ullejõe 1, Lavassaare alev, Pärnu maakond, Eesti T: +372 5272584 Lat: 58.52087 Lon: 24.39350	The premises of former meat extraction and processing factory at Lavassaare now tell the story of the narrow-gauge railway in Estonia. Outdoors you can see over 80 exhibits, including 5 steam engines while the indoor exhibition contains over 700 photos, items and documents. Railway-themed historical pictures are also available for sale.
<b>43</b>	<b>Monument proclaiming the independence of the Republic of Estonia</b> D5	Aia 2, Pärnu, Pärnu maakond, Eesti Lat: 58.38511 Lon: 24.50529	The Republic of Estonia was proclaimed on February 24, 1918 in front of the Endla Theatre, Pärnu. The theatre was destroyed in WWII and is commemorated by a small model next to Pärnu Hotel and by a monument depicting the theatre's balcony, on which the Manifesto of Independence was declared.
<b>44</b>	<b>War of Independence Monument in Pärnu</b> D5	Alevi kalmistu, Pärnu, Pärnu maakond, Eesti Lat: 58.37489 Lon: 24.54039	A monument to the War of Independence sculpted by Amandus Adamson, who created many monuments to the War of Independence in Estonia, was unveiled in Oak cemetery, Pärnu in 1922. The sculptural group at the rear of the monument is thought to be modelled on the sculptor's wife and children. He was taught to resist in 1929 next to the monument.
<b>45</b>	<b>Place of birth of general Johan Laidoner</b> D4	Vardi küla, Viljandi vald, Viljandi maakond, Eesti Lat: 58.34579 Lon: 25.62618	The monument marks the farmstead where the Estonian officer and politician Johan Laidoner was born. General Laidoner was a talented officer and an active and broad-minded politician, whose highest merit is successfully commanding operations in the War of Independence.
<b>46</b>	<b>Viljandi Museum</b> D6	Johan Laidoneri plats 10, Viljandi, Viljandi maakond, Eesti Lat: 58.36335 Lon: 25.59964	The museum's permanent exhibition shows local history of Viljandi County up until the mid-20th century, including displays of military heritage from the area.
<b>47</b>	<b>Monument of Johan Laidoner</b> D6	Viljandi linnajoon, Viljandi v. Viljandi maakond, Eesti Lat: 58.36187 Lon: 25.59973	Commander-in-chief of the Estonian army, Johan Laidoner was an outstanding statesman and also the first honorary citizen of Viljandi. This equestrian monument is unique in Estonia.
<b>48</b>	<b>Museum room of the Finnish boys in the Ice Age Centre</b> C3	Saajaõre 22, Alesa alevik, Tartu vald, Tartu maakond, Eesti Lat: 58.9998 Lon: 23.2305	This museum tells the story of Estonians who volunteered to fight for Finland in WWII - the so-called Finnish Boys. Displayed are their uniforms, equipment, personal belongings, photos and a model of a bunker.

<b>49</b>	<b>Raadi military airfield</b> D7	Raadi, Tartu, Tartu county, Eesti T: +372 48 0033 Lat: 26.76656	The airfield with its concrete runway is situated to the north-east of Tartu. The first flight took place as early as 1912 and in the 1950s and 60s it was developed into one of the largest airfields in Eastern Europe and could accommodate strategic long-range bomber aircraft. The Estonian National Museum (ENM) is next to the airfield.
<b>50</b>	<b>Museum of the Estonian National Defence College</b> D7	Ria 12, Tartu, Tartu maakond, Eesti T: +372 7174291 Lat: 58.37363 Lon: 26.72920	This museum presents a history of the Estonian Defence Forces and the Estonian Defence League during periods of independence. On display are various weapons, military decorations, military insignia, communication technology and a lot more.
<b>51</b>	<b>KGB Cells Museum</b> D7	Ria 15b, Tartu, Tartu maakond, Eesti T: +372 7461717 Lat: 58.37326 Lon: 26.71997	During the 1940s and 1950s the building served as the headquarters of the NKVD/KGB (secret police). Some basement prison cells and lock-up rooms restored to the period are open to visitors. The exhibition also covers resistance struggles after WWII and the crimes of the Communist regime.
<b>52</b>	<b>Tartu anti-tank line - Jalaka</b> D7	Räni alevik, Kambja vald, Tartu maakond, Eesti Lat: 58.34583 Lon: 26.36976	The Jalaka line is an anti-tank trench dug in the summer of 1941 to defend against advancing German troops along the Riiga road near Riina village, about 4 km from Tartu. There is also a monument here to victims of Nazi terror erected during Soviet occupation.
<b>53</b>	<b>Estonian Aviation Museum</b> D7	Länge küla, Kõrvla v. Tartu maakond, Eesti T: +372 5026712 Lat: 58.26886 Lon: 26.76456	The museum collection includes 33 airplanes and 5 helicopters along with anti-aircraft guns and surface-to-air missiles which were located in Estonia during the Soviet period. The collection also contains over 500 high-quality models of planes, helicopters and missiles.
<b>54</b>	<b>War of Independence monument for Põlsermaa</b> E8	Värskä, Setomaa v. Võru maakond, Eesti Lat: 57.93711 Lon: 27.63259	Estonia's latest monument to the War of Independence was unveiled in Värskä in 2020, designed according to historical plans. Originally intended to be erected in 1940 in Pechory, this was made impossible by the Soviet authorities both in 1940 and 1944.
<b>55</b>	<b>Värskä Visitors Centre and North Military Training Camp</b> E8	Pikk 29, Värskä, Setomaa v. Võru maakond, Eesti T: +372 58878676 Lat: 57.94832 Lon: 27.64480	The visitor centre on the shore of Osava Lake is in the summer house, which belonged to General Nikolai Reek and used to be in the territory of the Estonian Defence Force Pechory North Camp. The exhibition describes the history of the Northern Camp and Värskä village as a resort.
<b>56</b>	<b>Saaste Seto Museum</b> E8	Samarina küla, Setomaa v. Võru maakond, Eesti T: +372 5342128 Lat: 57.68991 Lon: 27.80426	The museum is located close to the Russian-Estonian border and displays the history of Estonian border and local Setomaa heritage related to it.
<b>57</b>	<b>Ikla armoured train model</b> E5	Ikla küla, Haadeemeeste v. Pärnu maakond, Eesti T: 57.84976 Lon: 24.38466	A model of an armoured train near Ikla border crossing depicts the story of a landing during the War of Independence, which never actually happened due to poor weather. It would have been the first landing involving not only men but also an armoured train and a car.
<b>58</b>	<b>Ruhnu lighthouse</b> E4	Ruhnu saar, Ruhnu maakond, Eesti T: +372 5332030 Lat: 57.80137 Lon: 23.24607	Ruhnu (Ruhnu) lighthouse, built in 1877, was probably designed by Gustav Eifel, and is of outstanding design. It was badly damaged in WWII.
<b>59</b>	<b>Defence line Walk</b> E7	Sangaste metskond 81, Valga v. Valga maakond, Eesti Lat: 57.86300 Lon: 26.11636	Trenches and gun emplacements of the WWII German defence line which has been restored at the Väike Emajõgi River, a site used by the Valga Military Museum - Theme Park. The museum restores the landscape to its war-time appearance. Nowadays battles with laser weapons and other events are held there.
<b>60</b>	<b>Monument of Paju battlefield</b> E7	Paju küla, Valga v. Valga maakond, Eesti Lat: 57.82740 Lon: 26.11631	This is a monument to one of the most important battles of the War of Independence, fought near Paju Manor on January 31, 1919. Finnish volunteers from the Pohjan Jäädi regiment also joined Estonian soldiers fighting for Estonian independence.
<b>61</b>	<b>Valga Military Museum - Theme Park</b> E7	Pikk 16a, Valga, Valga maakond, Eesti T: +372 7471127 Lat: 57.81555 Lon: 26.05419	The museum-theme park covers Estonian military history, interal security and the military history of Valga County. The exhibition contains military vehicles including armoured vehicles and a tank, a forest brothers bunker and an extensive collection of arms amongst many other exhibits.
<b>62</b>	<b>Võrumaa museum</b> E7	Katarina alev 11, Võru, Võru maakond, Eesti T: +372 7324479 Lat: 57.84628 Lon: 26.29920	The exhibitions cover how the Republic of Estonia was established, the War of Independence and major events of both wars in Võru County. It also shows a history collection in South-Estonia.
<b>63</b>	<b>Memorial for forest brothers at Vastseliina</b> E8	Vastseliina kalmistu, Vastseliina, Võru maakond, Eesti Lat: 57.73496 Lon: 27.28314	The memorial at Vastseliina cemetery commemorates forest brothers killed in Võru County.
<b>64</b>	<b>Metsavenna Farm in Võrumaa</b> E7	Vastse-Roosa küla, Rõuge v. Võru maakond, Eesti T: +372 5208050 Lat: 57.57011 Lon: 26.46083	Metsavenna (Forest Brother's) Farm is about 1.5 km from the Estonian-Latvian border. Here you can take a part in a forest brother's tour, visit a bunker and get an insight into the armed resistance period following WWII.

<b>65</b>	<b>Monument "Tänavas taurajais"</b> E6	Raina or Brīvības ielu krustojums, Rīga, Latvia T: +371 22002268 Lat: 57.897726 Lon: 25.32574	Monument dedicated to the liberation of Rījena, the mobilisation of the first Latvian troops, and the fallen soldiers of the Northern Latvian Brigade "Tālavas taurajais".
<b>66</b>	<b>Bunker in Valka</b> E6	Tālavas iela 23, Valka, Latvia T: +371 26446602 Lat: 57.77584 Lon: 26.01639	Soviet Army Strategic Missile Communications Reserve Centre. Viewable from the outside.
<b>67</b>	<b>Exhibition "Valka - the cradle of Latvia's independence"</b> E7	Rīgas ielā 64, Valka, Latvia T: +371 4472198 Lat: 57.76834 Lon: 26.05804	The exhibition at Valka Local History Museum displays socio-political events in Valka from 1914 to 1920, the years when Latvia became an independent state.
<b>68</b>	<b>Exhibition of the Seda town heritage</b> E6	Parka iela 21, Seda, Latvia T: +371 29436275 Lat: 57.65476 Lon: 25.75044	The town of Seda is an example of Stalinist architecture with a central square and radially placed streets. An exhibition of cultural and historic heritage (1953-1990) is located in the House of Culture.
<b>69</b>	<b>Bridge over the Gauja and trenches of the War of Independence</b> E6	Strenči, Latvia T: +371 44715647 Lat: 57.81853 Lon: 25.70130	Gauja nature trail along the trenches of the War of Independence of 1919 and the bridge over the River Gauja was damaged in 1919. In these battles, Estonian troops helped to free Strenči town from the Red Army.
<b>70</b>	<b>Ventspils International Radio Astronomy Centre</b> E3	Irbene, Ances pag., Ventspils nov., Latvia T: +371 29230818 Lat: 57.55982 Lon: 21.86136	A former secret Soviet military intelligence station, it is now used for space signal research. Guided tours include an excursion to the radio telescope tower and an exhibition on the operations during the Soviet period.
<b>71</b>	<b>WW2 Memorial</b> E6	Lucas iela 2A, Valmiera, Latvia T: +371 29286989, +371 26554001 Lat: 57.16771 Lon: 23.58667	The brothers cemetery with reburied Soviet soldiers and victims of Nazi terror who died in the Valmiera area during WWII. An audio guide's story tells about the memorial as part of a city tour.
<b>72</b>	<b>Collection of Soviet military vehicles</b> E3	"Pūpoli", Dūdasgas pag., Tatsu nov., Latvia T: +371 29286989, +371 26554001 Lat: 57.16771 Lon: 23.58667	Exhibits include trucks GAZ-66, ZIL-157 and UAZ-3151. Excursions include being taken by army car to military objects and trips on tank roads.

<b>73</b>	<b>Memorial sites of the Battles of Cēsis (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H)</b> F6	A: Vienaiba laukums, Cēsis, Latvia T: +371 28318318 Lon: 57.31317 Lon: 25.27485 B: Palasta un Bērzaimes ielu krustojums, Cēsis, Latvia T: 57.31181 Lon: 25.26605 C: Amlaus, Dabrupu pag., Cēsu nov., Latvia T: 57.21184 Lon: 25.29228 D: Rūpniecības iela, Liepa, Priekule pag., Cēsu nov., Latvia T: 57.38417 Lon: 25.42665 E: "Skangulū puzis", Liepāja pag., Cēsu nov., Latvia T: 57.39941 Lon: 25.47676 F: Priekule pag., Cēsu nov., Latvia T: 57.36308 Lon: 25.37394 G: Pļācis, Straupes pag., Cēsu nov., Latvia T: 57.36355 Lon: 24.98075 H: Lībiešu iela 2, Limbaži, Cēsu nov., Latvia T: +371 64070608, +371 28395075 Lat: 57.51535 Lon: 24.71508	The battles of Cēsis took place in June 1919 in the vast territory of Vidzeme, with the victory of the combined Estonian and Latvian Armed Forces over the Landeswehr and the German Iron Division. Cēsis battles memorial sites: A: Ined-Forty Monument to Latvians and Estonians fallen in the battles of Cēsis; B: Monument to the soldiers of the Student company who fell in the battles of Cēsis; C: Recreation place "Meža kajajs" in the vicinity of Cēsis - the main views of the Cēsis battles near the Amata bridge D: Liepa - a monument to the soldiers fallen in the battles of Cēsis; E: Skangulū - Memorial stone to Cēsis battles participants and Kauldava Male battalion (Estonian) fighters; F: In Priekulī Parish - a memorial stone to the soldiers fallen in the battles of Cēsis at the railway bridge across the River Rausa; G: Pļācis - Monument to the liberators and fallen ones of Northern Latvia in the battles of Cēsis; H: In Limbaži - a memorial place for the fallen soldiers and First Lieutenant Viis Gēlbe.
<b>74</b>	<b>Museum of Aūkšne (A, B)</b> F8	A: Piis ielā 76, Aūkšne, Latvia T: +371 25665538 Lon: 57.42289 Lon: 27.05452 B: Pleskavas iela 2, Aūkšne, Latvia T: 57.42409 Lon: 27.07646	A: The exhibition "In the footsteps of the 7th Sigulda Infantry Regiment" at Aūkšne's New Castle. B: On the shore of Lake Aūkšne there is an 8 m high granite obelisk - a monument to the fallen soldiers of the regiment.
<b>75</b>	<b>The fire control tower of the 46th Coastal Defence Battery of Ventspils</b> F2	Sauriete iela 2, Ventspils, Latvia 	