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Lugejatele!

1. Hoidke raamat määrdumise ja rikkumise eest, sest ta ei ole mitte ainult Teie, vaid ka kõigi teiste tarvitamiseks.

2. Mässige raamat paberisse, et ta teel koju ehk kogusse mustaks ega märjaks ei saaks.

3. Ärge lehitsege raamatut musta ja märja käega. Ärge kirjutage ega kriipsutage raamatusse. See teeb raamatu inetuks.

4. Ärge murdke lehenurki. Ärge pange pliiatsit, sullepead ega teisi suuremaid asju raamatu vahele. See lõhub köidet.

5. Ärge keerake raamatut kahekorra, siis murdub raamatu selg ja lehed rebenevad lahti.

6. Käige raamatuga õrnalt ümber, siis seisab ta kauem ja raamatukogu võib selle asemel, et raamatute parandamise peale raha kulutada, rohkem uusi raamatuid osta.

7. Hoidke iseäranis vanu kulunud raamatuid, sest paljud neist ei ole enam müügil.

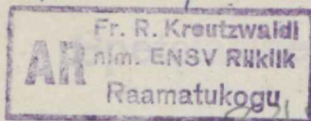
8. Teatage koguhoidjale, kui leiata raamatus märkusi, kriipsutusi, puuduvaid ja lahtisi lehti või mõne muu vea.

9. Tooge raamat õigeaks ajaks tagasi. See kergendab raamatukogu tööd ja võimaldab teistele, kes lugeda soovivad, raamatu saamist.

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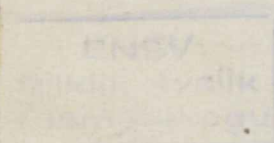


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A GUIDE

of Narva, Narva-Jõesuu and briefly of
Estonia for the use of Tourists and
Holiday-seekers

by
Theodore Altro



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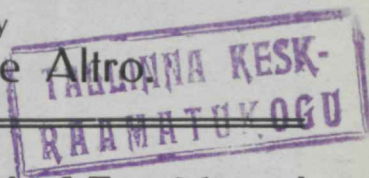
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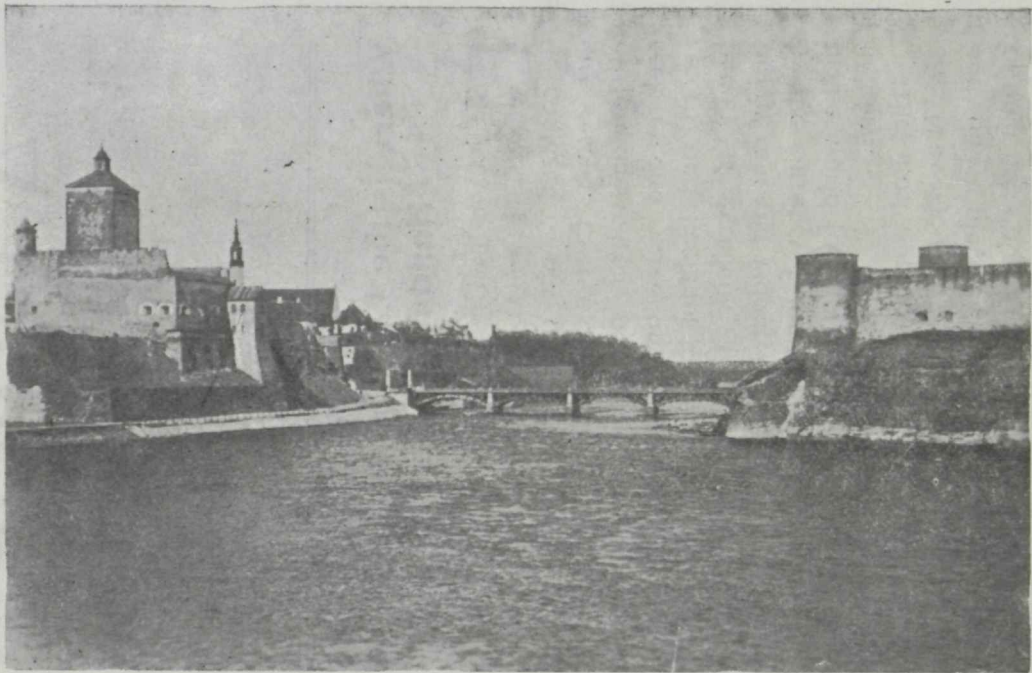
Theodore Altro



Where is the Land of Tourists and Holiday-Seekers?

ESTONIA is the Land for Tourists and Holiday-seekers. Estonia has long since been recognized as one of the best European summer resorts. Every summer tens of thousands of foreigners from different parts of the world seek rest and recreation in Estonian fine seaside resorts and healthful forests, where the natural beauty is excellent. This sublime tranquillity brings renewed vigour to body and soul. And by the currency Estonia is the cheapest country in the world for tourists to spend their summer holidays.

The most popular seaside resorts in Estonia are: Narva-Jõesuu, Pärnu, Haapsalu, Kuresaare, and other places. The old historical towns in Estonia are also of deep interest, such as Narva, Tallinn, Tartu and others.



Two Fortresses & River Narva.

Narva.

Narva is a historical city; it stands on the Narva river, which flows from Lake Peipsi or Chudskoye, and enters the Gulf of Finland in Narva Bay, 15 kilometres below the town. Pop. 26,500.

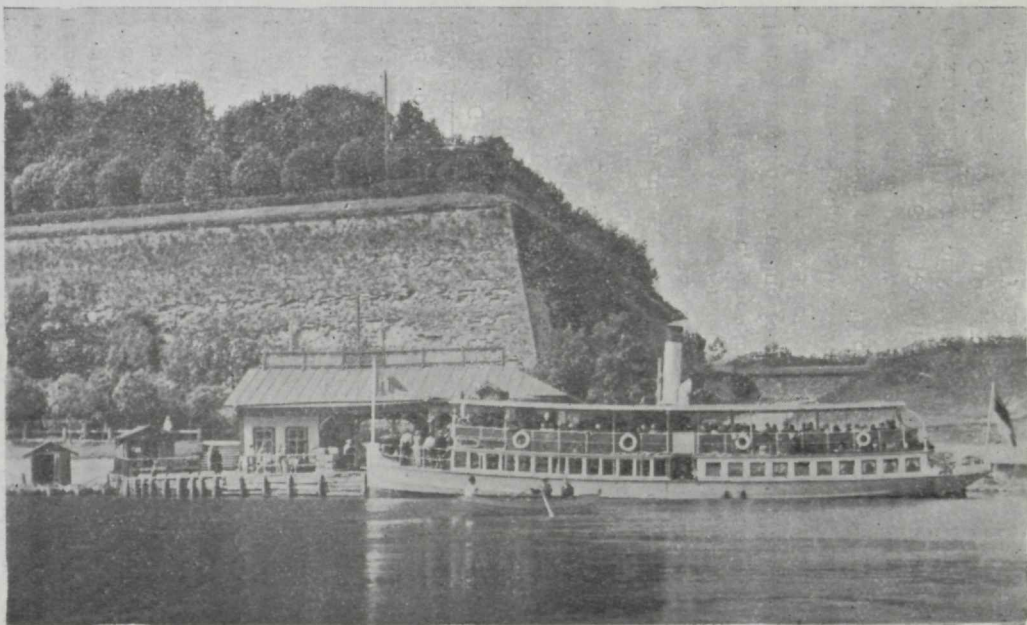
The town was founded in the 13th century by Danes. The year of the foundation is not exactly known, but it may be in 1256 or 1223. Narva changed hands between the Teutonic knights, Danes, Swedes and Russians until it was taken by the Estonians on January 19th, 1919.

The period of the Swedish rule over Narva and all Estonia was known as the Golden Time for the people of this nation.

Narva was ruled by the Danes from 1256 up to 1347, by the German knights — 1347—1581, by the Russians (the first Russian period) — 1558—1581, by the Swedes (the Golden Period) — 1581—1704 (123 years), by the Russians (the second Russian period) — 1704—1918, by the Germans (the German occupation) — March 4th, 1918 — Nov. 28th, 1918, by the Bolsheviks (the third Russian period) — Nov. 28th., 1918 — January 19th, 1919, and after that the Estonians began to rule over Narva. The Estonians are the oldest inhabitants on both banks of the Narva river, where the town of Narva is now situated.

As we see Narva has been under seven hands at different times and every ruler in Narva had left traces during his rule here, therefore the historical town of Narva is very interesting for tourists and travellers, who can find in the archives of this town many historical and extremely interesting documents, pamphlets, and other important papers, which will attract everybody who is interested in history.

On August 6th, 1890 these archives were visited by Alexander III., tsar of Russia and William II., emperor of Germany, who is now ex-Emperor and lives at Doorn, in Holland. Accompanying them was also the Russian Crown Prince Nicholas, eldest son and successor of



The Narva pier.

Alexander III., later tsar of Russia. In the archives the Russian tsar Alexander III. was interested in an old, thick book, and he turned to M. Tsvetaiev, who was at that time the assistant of the mayor of Narva. "In what language is this thick book printed?", asked the tsar. Where upon M. Tsvetaiev promptly answered: "In Swedish, your E. H." After that the tsar examined this thick book without opening it and found that this book was a Bible, which was written not in Swedish but in Old German. The tsar was still more interested in it. In the presence of the emperor William II, he shut his eyes in order to find his fortune... and then he opened the Bible and put his finger on a page of this Bible, when he opened his eyes he could read the following: "I will destroy man whom I have created from the face of the ground; both man, and beast, creeping animal, and fowl of the air; for it repenteth me that I have made them..." The tsar was extremely astonished, and a few minutes later he said: "I see here is also an exact plan of the flood, and I think this book is composed by a very good author." William II., the emperor of Germany and M. Ed. Dieckhoff heard it. Perhaps the ex-Emperor will remember it at present! M. Ed. Dieckhoff who lives at Narva, is now the keeper of the town-archives.

Now everyone can look at that historical Bible and see the same place where the Russian tsar had put his finger and found the great flood.

At Narva there sojourned many times the world known king of Sweden, Charles XII. and Peter the Great, tsar of Russia. Gustavus II. Adolphus, the king of Sweden visited Narva once.

Narva possesses two beautiful fortresses. The fortress of Hermann is built on the left and the fortress of Jaanilinn (Ivangorod) is built on the right bank of the river Narva. These fortresses are still kept in good order and by far surpass many other fortresses in Europe. The fortress of Jaanilinn (Ivangorod) was erected by Ivan III.

in 1492, but the year of the erection of the Hermann fortress is unknown; the tower of this fortress is said to have been erected in 1535—1549.



Town Hall.

In 1682 and the following years (the period of the Golden Time) these two fortresses were rebuilt by the Swedes, and at that time these fortresses were divided into 9 bastions: Gloria, Honor, Victoria, Pax, Justitia, Spes, Fortuna, Triumph and Fama. These bastions are still to be seen.



The Waterfall.

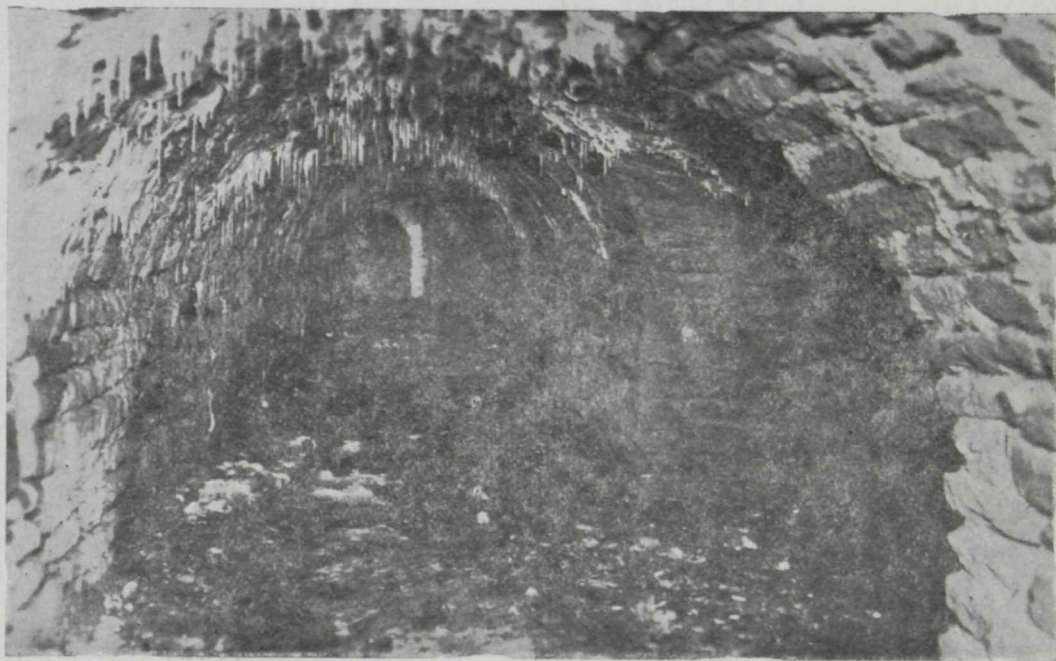


The old Portal of Narva.

The most important buildings are: the town hall, erected by the king of Sweden, Charles XI. in 1671, the cathedral, erected at the beginning of the 14th century, many old houses in Rahu, Suur, Rüütli str. with their famous portals. The dates of the erection of these portals are as follows 1653, 1666, 1760, etc. The cathedral and the town hall contain many interesting antiquities. There are in Narva two museums: the museum of Peter the Great and the town museum. Those who visit these two museums of Narva can see some of those wonderful friezes of many countries, which show in a series of pictures the life of heroes and the everyday deeds of the people. Several manufactories utilize the waterfall of Narva. The Kraehnholm (Kreenholm) Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Spinning and Weaving Mills), founded in 1858, the Narva Cloth Manufactory formerly Cloth-Mill Baron A. L. Stieglitz, established in 1847 and The Narva Flax Manufactory Ltd. formerly Flax Milles Baron A. L. Stieglitz, established in 1851 are known all over the world; they produce very fine articles for export. The mighty waterfall of Narva and the Russian Border are also of great interest. Under the town of Narva there are many underground passages. It is said that in these underground places there are many treasures left from the old wars! In Narva and around it there are many interesting battlefields, where the Russians had suffered a terrible defeat at the hands of Charles XII. of Sweden.

The Battle of Narva.

On the 6th of October Charles XII. reached Pärnu, with the intention of first relieving Riga, but, hearing that Narva was in great straits, he decided to turn northwards against the Russian tsar. Then king Charles XII. set out for Narva on the 13th of November against the advice of all his generals, who feared the effect on unexperienced troops of a week's march through a wasted land, along boggy roads guarded by no fewer than three formidable passes which a little engineering



Underground passage Narva.

skill could easily have made impregnable. Fortunately, the two first passes were unoccupied; and the third, Pühajõgi, was captured by Charles, who with 400 horsemen put 6000 Russian cavalry to flight. On the 19th of November the little army reached Lagena, a estate



about 9 m. from Narva, whence it signalled its approach to the beleaguered fortress, and early on the following morning it advanced in battle array. The attack on the Russian fortified camp began at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the midst of a violent snowstorm; and at 8

o'clock in the evening the whole position was in the hands of the Swedes: the Russian army was annihilated. The Swedes arrested only the Russian officers of high rank, and tens of thousands of other soldiers the king was permitted to go to Russia over the river of Narva, but when the Russians wanted to take with them their guns, then the mighty king said: "De äro redan bakom var rügg" (They are behind us).

Here the mighty king, Charles XII., conducted the operations with both military skill and political ability.

Narva-Jõesuu (Hungerburg).

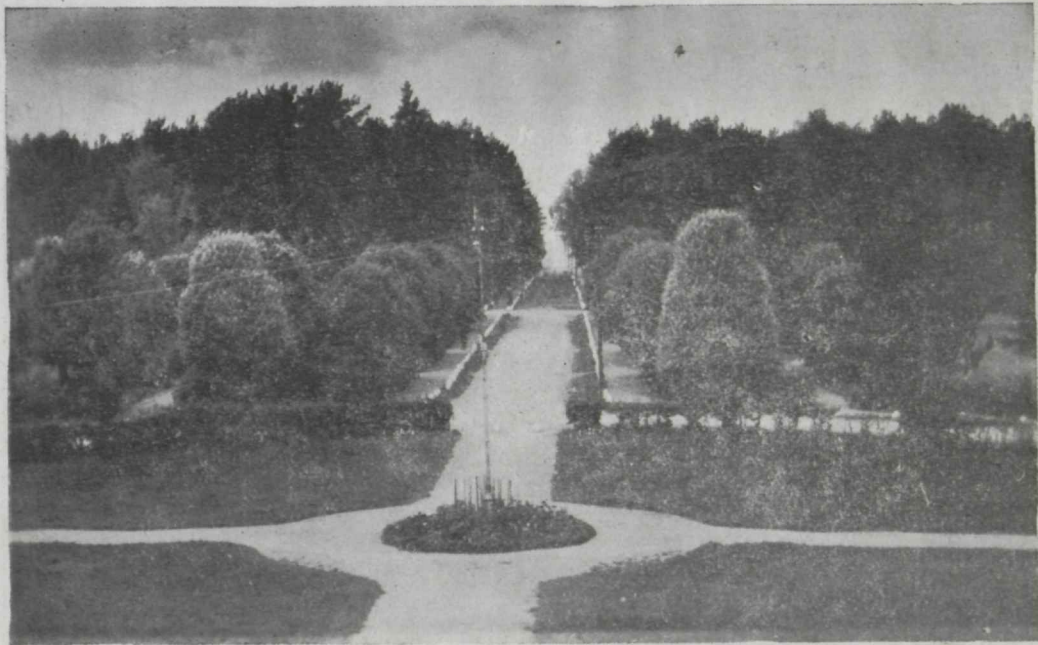
Narva-Jõesuu is the most beautiful seaside resort in Estonia. It is finely situated on the shore of the Gulf of Finland (Baltic Sea), 15 kilometres from the historical town of Narva. At the same time this seaside resort lies at the mouth of the river Narva, which encloses it on the east, the town of Narva is on the south of it, Meriküla and other smaller resorts come close to Narva-Jõesuu on its western side, and the beautiful Baltic Sea extends on its north.

Narva-Jõesuu is very rich in lovely surroundings, it is indeed the finest resort and holiday centre in Estonia. Its wide sandy beach is unique not only in Estonia, but may be in the whole of Europe. Not a seaside resort in Europe can boast of such a perfect beach. It is about 200 metres in width and nearly 10 kilometres in length, and is covered with fine clean yellow-white sand which makes the shore nearly as hard as a parquered floor. One can walk for hours on that even beach along the sea and enjoy the fine views without the least fatigue.

Bathing in the cool sea water during the warm summer months is truly delightful, for the bathing ground is free of pebbles, stones, and slopes gradually. There are no sharks in the sea and bathing is absolutely safe at all times. It is true to say that such a beach with its invigorating sea-breeze is a most suitable place for tourists and holiday-seekers to rest on it and to lie for



Beach Narva-Jõesuu.



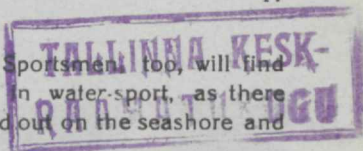
The park Narva-Jõesuu.

hours basking in the sun. Sportsmen, too, will find ample opportunity to indulge in water-sport, as there are boats and yachts to be hired out on the seashore and at the bank of the river.

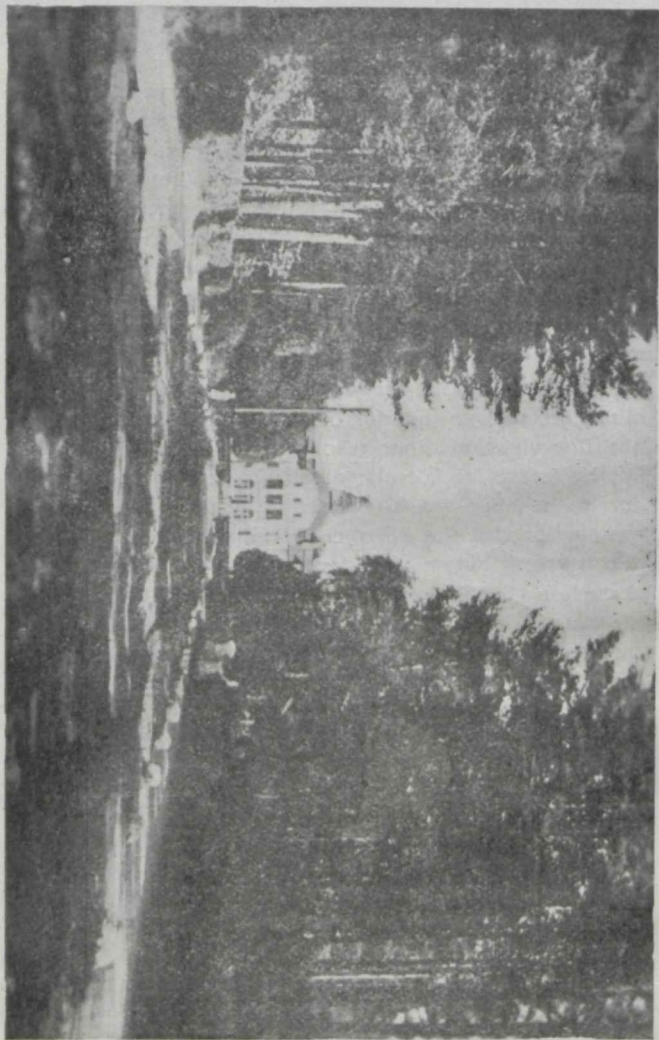
A fine park adds to the beauty of Narva-Jõesuu. In some parts of it there are sunny-green lawns, while the other parts are called "dark", as they have more shade. Near the pond there is a band-stand where the band plays. Ardent tennisplayers will soon discover tennis-courts in that park as well as a tennis-club not very far from the park. Quite near the resort there are extensive forests of fir which fill the air with life-giving ozone and quickly bring back the red healthy colour to the pale cheeks of sickly people.

From Narva-Jõesuu visitors can make trips in the direction of every quarter of the compass: they can enjoy the fine views of other resorts in the neighbourhood, of the forests of Tõrvala, or go out rowing and yachting far in the open sea; they can easily reach the Russian frontier or visit the historical Swedish battlefields and old town of Narva; the favourite boating and picnic excursion is to go up the Rossoni river to the lake of "Vaikne Järv", which is charmingly situated. Narva-Jõesuu has now about 550 summer-houses or villas. About 10,000 visitors could find place in them. During the last years Narva-Jõesuu accommodated about 4—5,000 visitors, their number increasing every year. During the Revolution and in the following War of Independence a great many houses were destroyed and the whole resort greatly suffered from it, but now the houses are rebuilt and repaired.

The largest building of Narva-Jõesuu is Casino (kuur-saal) — in the centre of the resort. It contains 60 rooms and has a large verandah and a big hall for dancing parties to be arranged in it. There is also a separate building for theatrical performances. One of the finest villas is "Villa Capriccio". Besides, there is a considerable number of lodging- and boarding-houses, where visitors can be accommodated. At Narva-Jõesuu there are also



Casino Narva-Jõesuu.



2 "Hydros" (Hydropathic establishments) which have successfully worked up to that time. Many visitors get back their vigour and health lost in the routine of daily business life or social duties.

Many people gather to listen to the music every day when the military band plays on the seashore or in the park. Besides, some smaller bands attract people to the Casino and boarding-houses.

It must be said that, in spite of all this, life is extremely cheap at Narva-Jõesuu. Its life-minimum is 75 crowns a month.

The average temperature of water is about +10,5⁰ Celsius in June, +14,4⁰ Cels. in July and +14⁰ Cels. in August. The highest temperature is +19 Cels.

The average daily temperature in summer is about +16,1⁰ Cels. The warmest month is July (+17,4⁰ Cels.), then August (+16,3⁰ Cels.), June has +14,4⁰ C. and September +11,5⁰ C. The season lasts from June 1-st up to October 1-st.

Some other important health resorts in the neighbourhood of Narva and Narva-Jõesuu are: Mereküla, Ütria, Kannuka, Sillamägi, Toila, Oru, Toolse, Rutja Karepea, Vainupea, Eisma, Vösu, Käsmu. There are some other places in the vicinity that are worth seeing, as Pühajärv, the cloister of Pühtitsa, the oil shale works of Kohtla, Iisaku and the shores of Lake Peipsi.

Tallinn.

Tallinn (Reval) is the capital of the republic of Estonia. It is situated in a bay on the S. coast of the Gulf of Finland. Pop. 133,000.

The city consists of two parts — the "Dom", which occupies a hill, and the lower town on the beach. The "Dom" contains the castle (first built in the 13th century, rebuilt in 1772). The church of St Nicholas, built in 1317, contains many antiquities of the Roman Catholic times and old German paintings. The „Dom“ church contains many interesting shields, and also the graves of the

circumnavigator Baron A. J. von Krusenstein, of the Swedish warriors Pontus de la Gardie (d. 1585) and Carl Horn (d. 1601), and of the Bohemian Protestant leader Count Matthias von Thurn (d. 1640). The church of St Olev, first erected in 1240, but often rebuilt, till it was completed in 1840 in the Gothic style; it has a bell tower 456 ft. high. The museum contains many articles of antiquities. A very nice Park is at Katharinenthal. In summer the pleasant situation of this town attracts thousands of people for seabathing at Piriña.

The high Silurian crag now known as "Dom" was formerly occupied by an Estonian fort, Lindanisa, and 1219 the Danish king Valdemar II. erected a strong castle here and founded the first church.

Tartu.

Tartu (Yuriev, Dorpat), situated on the Ema river. Pop. 67,000. The principal part of the town lies S. of the river, and the more important buildings are clustered round the two eminences known as the Toompea and the Schlossberg, which in the middle ages were occupied by the citadel, the cathedral and the episcopal palace. Owing to a great fire in 1777, the town is almost entirely modern; and its fortifications have been transformed into promenades. Tartu possesses an old university, with an observatory, an art museum, a botanic garden, and a library of many hundred thousand volumes, which are housed in a restored portion of the cathedral, burned down in 1624. The university was founded by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden in 1632. Near the town there is an Estonian national museum, which shows in a series of articles the life of the Estonian people.

The foundation of Tartu is ascribed to Yaroslav, prince of Kiev, and is dated 1030.

Pärnu.

Pärnu (Pernau) is a seaport and a very fine seaside resort. It stands on the left bank of the Pärnu river,

which about half a mile farther down enters the Bay of Pärnu, the northern arm of the Gulf of Riga. Pop. 22,000. The harbour is usually free from ice from the end of April to the middle of January. The town was founded on the right side of the river in 1255 by one of the bishops of Öösel, Pärnu soon became a flourishing place. In the 16th century it was occupied in succession by the Swedes, the Poles and Teutonic knights. After 1599 the Poles transferred the town to the left side of the river; and in 1642 the Swedes, who had held its possession since 1617, strengthened it with regular fortifications. The fortress is now demolished.

Haapsalu.

Haapsalu (Hapsal) is a seaport and a very fine seaside resort. Haapsalu is the oldest watering place in Estonia. On June 28, 1925 Haapsalu celebrated its 100 y. anniversary as seaside resort. The first mud bath was erected by the Swedish earl Magnus de la Gardie in 1825, it was called "Kaiserort" because Peter the Great landed here in 1715. Later on many other mud baths were founded. Many Russian tsars and princes and princesses of the Russian imperial family had taken mud baths at Haapsalu.

Kuresaare.

Kuresaare stands on the island of Saaremaa in the Baltic, which forming with Worms, Muhu and Runo, and lying across the mouth of the Gulf of Riga. In length it is 45 m., and has an area of 1010 sq. m. The coast are bold and steep, and especially towards the north and west, they form precipitous limestone cliff.

Kuresaare is well know by its mud baths.

In 1227 this island was conquered by the knights of the Sword, and was governed by its own bishops till 1561, when it passed into the hands of the Danes. By them it was surrendered to the Swedes by the peace treaty of Bromsebro (1645).

Rakvere, Paldiski, Viljandi, Paide, Võru, Valk, Petseri and other towns and places of Estonia are also interesting for tourists and holiday-seekers.



Estonia (Eesti).

ESTONIA an independent Baltic republic, was founded in 1918, its area is 16,955 sq. m. and the population (1922), 1,107,059. It is bounded on the north by the Gulf of Finland; on the west by the Baltic Sea; on the south by Latvia; and on the east by Soviet Russia. The republic comprises the former Russian government of Estland.

Constitution.

The constitution adopted by the Constituent Assembly on June 15 1920, provides for a republican government, with parliament (riigikogu), consisting of 100 members elected by universal and secret voting on the proportional representation system.

Political History.

Acting on the proposal of the Union of Estonian organisations, the Russian provisional government, formed on March 12 1917, ruled that the northern districts of the Gubernia of Livonia and of Estonia should become one State and be given a democratic local self-government. Since the revolution of 1905 Estonia had been working for autonomy. Then the Russian provisional government of 1917 had declared this could only be granted by the All-Russian Constituent Assembly. When, therefore, the Estonian Diet met at Tallinn on July 14 1917, its first task was to prepare a Bill for this purpose.

The Bolshevik coup d' état changed the course of events. On the fall of the Russian provisional govern-

ment the Estonian Diet, on Nov. 15, declared its complete local independence. The Bolsheviks, however, dissolved the Diet; and although national regiments, amounting finally to a division, had been formed during the revolution, the fact that Tallin was now being used by the Russian army as its sea base, and lay exposed to fire from Russian ships, made it expedient to avoid conflict. The Baltic Barons of Estonia had meanwhile appealed to Germany for military assistance. Taking their stand on the Treaty of Nystad (1721), they declared themselves the authorised representatives of the country, and on Dec. 12 1917 formally broke away from Russia, and invoked the aid of German troops. In accordance with Germany's request the barons approached the Estonian Diet with the object of securing a joint appeal to Germany; but the Diet, well aware of their schemes for German colonisation and compulsory denationalisation of the country, decided, at the turn of the year 1917-8, to separate from Russia, and at the same time to declare the independence of Estonia.

De Facto Recognition.

The Estonians declared themselves independent on Feb. 24, 1918.

The resolution of the Diet had been laid before the allied governments; favourable replies were received from France on March 1, 1918 and from Great Britain on March 20, the de facto recognition of Estonia by Great Britain, France and Italy following on May 3, May 13 and May 29 respectively.



The War of Independence.

THE War of Independence began without money and without weapons. Out of the cadres of the Estonian regiments of 1917 General J. Laidoner had begun to organise an Estonian army, while Capt. J Pitka created a marine force of volunteers and students, forming shock-battalions and improvising armoured trains out of goods trucks. Assistance came first in the form of a loan amounting to 20,000,000 Finnish marks, a consignment of arms and a body of over 2,000 volunteers from Estonia's neighbour and sister-nation, Finland. On Dec. 12, 1918, a British fleet under Admiral Sinclair arrived at Tallinn, which brought over a supply of arms and took the Gulf of Finland under its protection. Adm Sinclair also captured two Russian destroyers and handed them over to Estonia. Later, some hundreds of volunteers from Sweden and Denmark made their appearance. On Jan. 4, 1919, when the Bolsheviks held half Estonia in their grips, their offensive was broken, and by the beginning of Feb. the whole country was freed from the enemy.

Throughout the spring, from Feb. till May, Bolshevik attacks continued. In May, however, the Estonians took the offensive and broke through the Bolshevik front, carrying operations over into Russian territory. The Northern Corps of the Russian White Army under Gen. Rodzianko, which had retired into Estonia from Pskov, now occupied Yamburg, the Estonians taking Pskov.

Peace with Russia.

On Dec. 5, 1919, peace negotiations were opened between Estonia and Russia at Tartu. In order to make their demands more impressive, the Russians concentrated their VII. and XV. Armies, upwards of 40,000 men, on the banks of the Narva and threatened Narva. An

armistice was declared on Dec 31, and peace was concluded on Feb. 2, 1920.

Dec. 1st, 1924.

Estonian Communists have their headquarters in Russia, and secret agents in Estonia. At Tallinn, a "putsch" was attempted early in the morning of Dec. 1, 1924. About 300 conspirators, formed into "shock troops made a sudden and simultaneous attack on the government and military institutions. The result of this revolutionary outburst was the closing of all Communist organisations.

J. Laidoner.

Johan Laidoner, a famous Estonian soldier. At the beginning of the War of Independence, (1918—9) Gen. Laidoner was appointed commander-in-chief of the Estonian Army; at the same time he became by arrangement leader of the Russian Northern Army. He conducted the operations with both military skill and political ability. At the conclusion of the War he left the army and entered into politics. In 1925 he presided over the League of Nations Commission appointed to inquire into the Mosul frontier dispute between Great Britain and Turkey.

Population.

According to the census of 1922, Estonia's population of 1,107,059 included 87·7⁰/₁₀ Estonians, 8·2⁰/₁₀ Russians, 1·7⁰/₁₀ Germans, 0·7⁰/₁₀ Swedes, 0·4⁰/₁₀ Jews. The rights of minority nationalities were laid down by the Constituent Assembly, and on Feb. 5, 1925 a special Act was passed which granted national and cultural autonomy to all minority nationalities.



General J. Laidoner.

C**ommunications.**

STEAMSHIP companies maintain a regular service between Tallinn and Helsinki, Stockholm and Stettin.

Steamers leave Tallinn for Helsinki 4—5 times a week during summer, and twice a week during winter.

There is also communication by air between Tallinn and Helsinki all the year round, as well as to Stockholm via Helsinki. A steamship company operates a weekly service between Tallinn and Stockholm, the voyage lasts about 18 hours.

In winter when ice hinders communication by sea with Stockholm, — Tallinn is reached from Stockholm via Helsinki—Åbo, regular ship communication is maintained between Åbo and Stockholm, steamers plying every day except on Sunday.

In summer steamers leave Tallinn for Stettin three times a week and twice a week during winter; the voyage lasts about $1\frac{1}{2}$ days and 2 nights.

Steamers leave Tallinn for London every fortnight on Saturdays.^a

Express train leaves Tallinn for Riga at 20³⁰ every day and arrives at Riga at 8⁴⁰ next morning, Riga is connected with two railway lines that run to Berlin, Warsaw, Vienna, Rome, etc.

Estonian Money.

In Estonia the current coin is the crown (kroon) (written Kr.). It is divided into 100 cents.

The current paper money (bank-notes) are: 25 cents, one crown, 5 cr., 10 cr. and 50 cr.

The current metal coins are one cent, (sent) 3 c., 5 c., 10 c. and 25 c.

The rate of Exchange.

(April 25th, 1929.)

	Buyers.
One sovereign or pound	= Kr. 18.17
„ U. S. A. Dollar	= Kr. 3.74
„ Germ, Mark	= Kr. 0.88
„ Finnish Mark	= Kr. 0.09
„ Swed. Crown	= Kr. 1.00
„ Dan. „	= Kr. 0.99
„ Norw. „	= Kr. 0.99
„ Fr. Franc	= Kr. 0.14
„ Holl. Flor	= Kr. 1.50
„ Latv. Lat	= Kr. 0.72

Estonian Newspapers.

The leading and most popular daily newspapers are:

"PÄEWALEHT",

"KAJA",

"WABA MAA"

and

"POSTIMEES".

"Päewaleht", "Kaja" and "Waba Maa" are printed and published in Tallinn, but "Postimees" is printed and published in Tartu.

L etters from Travellers.

The author of this little booklet has received a great many letters nearly from all parts of the world from persons who had travelled round Estonia. They all find that Estonia is the Land for Tourists and Holiday-seekers. Here you will find just a few of these letters. Read what they say and then consider why they should write with such obviously sincere enthusiasm.

From a student:

Estonia is a very fine country, and I think it will also become the holiday resort of Europe as Norway...
Solveig Gulli, Oslo.

From a leader of Ohio university:

We have had a wonderful time in Estonia, which will remain forever in our memories... Will cheer, will cheer... for Estonia and because it is so fine...
Elise Mae Gegenheimer, Ohio, U. S. A.

From a professor:

The historical town of Narva is very beautiful...
Olof de Ribbing, Stockholm.

From a professor of Greek and Latin in U. S. A.:
Narva is a fine town...

Oldfather, Illinois.

From German travellers:

Estonia is a Land for travellers...
Fritz Windcheif and Walter Schultz, Berlin.

From a journalist:

Narva-Jõesuu is as beautiful as Riviera.
Lamberto, Rome.

From an English journalist:

Estonia is the country for tourists and holiday-seekers...
Russel Green, London.

From a writer and journalist:

Every house and street in Narva is the history, which attract everybody. I like Estonia very much...

Aino Pikkarnen, Helsinki.

From an American student:

The natural beauty of Estonia is excellent. The memory of Estonia is very fresh in my mind..."

Alice C. McLean, 78 West King Street,
Shippensburg, U. S. A.



Notes.

The Kraehnholm Manufacturing Co.

Spinning and Weaving Mills

Narva — Kraehnholm,
founded in 1858

498.724 Spindles and 3781 Looms

Production of all kinds of yarn,
gray and wloured cloth and
wadding

Sale to all countries of the world

Subsidiary departments

BRICK-WORKS

SAW-MILL.

Transport of good by steamer on
the river „Narva“.

The Narva Cloth Manufactory

formerly Cloth-Mill
Baron A. L. Stieglitz in Narva

Established 1847.

Established 1847.

Always on hand an extensive stock of: fashionable overcoatings for ladies — gentleman — children, for all seasons; cloths for gentlemen's suits; military overcoatings, serges, diagonals, cords — for full dress and field service; school-boy's coatings, etc.

Wholesale-Warehouse:

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Telephones, 13-4 & 24-58.

Retail-shop in Narva,

on factory territory, open daily, from 9 a. m.
to 5 p. m. Telephone 26.

The Narva
Flax Manufactory Ltd.

formerly

Flax Mills Baron A. L. Stieglitz

Established in 1851.

Sail canvas

Tarpauling cloth

Tarpaulins

Bagging cloth

Flax yarn

Flax twine.

NARVA ÜHISPANK

(The Narva Union Bank)

Joala str.



Every description of
Banking business
transacted.



Narva-Jõesuu Ühispank

(The Narva-Jõesuu Union Bank)

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Every description of Banking
business transacted.

H. N. Timofeiev

Narva, Peetri pl.

A large selection of Suits,
Overcoats, Habits,
Breedies, Costumes,
& c. ready made for
wear for tourists and
travellers.

Hotel
„PETERBURG“

Narva, Suur str.

Telephone 54

Single and double rooms

First class kitchen.

Hotel
„Central“

Narva, Suur str.

Telephone 2-20

Single and double rooms

First class kitchen.

Hotel
„New York“

Telephone 99

Narva, close to railway station

Single and double rooms

First class kitchen.

Café A. Ärtis

Narva, Suur str.

COFFEE

TEA

CHOCOLATE

ICES, etc.

Motor Vehicles 57

(motor-cars)

Two best P. Teder's motor-cars
are always at service for
tourists or travellers

**These taxis run
from Narva to
various places,
e. g. Narva-Jõesuu
(Hungerburg),
Mereküla, Utria,
Sillamägi, etc.**

Apply to telephone No. 177
(P. Teder's motor-car) Narva.

Motor Vehicles

About 30 motor-cars are at service for
travellers in Narva.

These taxis run from Narva to
various surroundings

Apply to telephones
No. No. 166 and 177.

The Narva Automobile Society.

Cinematograph

≡ „RECORD“ ≡

The oldest first class cinemato-
graph „Record“, Narva,
Balti str.

Proprietor Paul Kreutzer.

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Photographic post-cards
with views of all impor-
tant places of Estonia

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GOLD CHAINS, etc. —

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The Largest selection illustrated of
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Narva, 18 Joala str.

A large selection of boots,
shoes for ladies — gentlemen
— children.

A.-S.
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Telephone 89

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CAMERAS
FILM-PACKS, etc.
RADIO-APPARATUSES
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**Separate saloon for Ladies &
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Open daily from 9 to 7.

A.-S. „Textile“

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A large selection of Estonian
and foreign material

Materials for under clothings, costumes,
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Rips, satin, blankets, towelings, cotton tread
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„Põhja Kaubamaja“

Narva, 7-a Peetri turg

Telephone 106

Balloon Tieres

Oils

Benzine and every necessity
for motor vehicles.

Apply — „Põhja Kaubamaja“, Narva.

E. T. K.

Head Office, Tallinn, 39/41, Lai str.



Address Tallinn, Eteka;

address for telegram — Estoko



Branches over the country

Narva Branch, Posti str.



E. T. K. SUPPLIES ALL ESTONIAN
CO-OPERATIVE STORES WITH GOOD
ARTICLES.

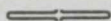
The Narva Co-operative store

„TULU“

Established in 1905

The Administration and Warehouse:

17, Raudsilla str. Teleph. 179



DEPARTMENTS:

- I. — 16 Kreenholm
- II. — Joala str. (Union bank)
- III. — At the Narva Cloth Manufactory
- IV. — Kreenholm, Village Kulgu
- V. — 63, Posti str.

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for tourists and holiday-seekers.

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Its wide sandy beach is unique
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The guide

