LEGEND
1. Tourist Information Centre
2. Railway station
3. Bus station
4. Post office
5. Open-air stage
6. Sports complex
7. Church
8. Playground
9. Place of interest
10. Lookout tower
11. Museum
12. Cycle route
13. National border

VALGA
1. Town hall
2. St. John's Church
3. Memorial plaque to the Pohjan Poijat Finnish Regiment
4. Memorial plaque to Stephen Báthory
5. Statue of Nipernaadi – memorial to writer August Gailit
6. Memorial to Alfred Neuland
7. Valga Museum
8. Locomotive Memorial
9. Issidor Orthodox Church
10. Valga Roman Catholic Church of John the Baptist
11. Valga Patriotic Education Exhibition
12. POW Cemetery in Priimetsa
13. Peedu Recreational Area

VALKA
1. Estonian-Latvian National Boundary
2. Pedeli Recreational Area and Pudrumägi Observation Platform
3. Lugazi Evangelical Lutheran Church
4. Valka Cultural Centre Building
5. Valka's Only Art Nouveau Building
6. Military bunkers
7. Eastern Orthodox Church of the Virgin of Iversk
8. Open-air stage and the "Zither Player"
9. Memorial stone to those killed in the War of Independence in 1919
10. Cemetery for German soldiers killed in the Battle of Valga-Valka during World War II
11. Janis Cimze Memorial Stone in Lugazi Cemetery
12. Cemetery for Soviet soldiers who fell in World War II
13. Valka Local History Museum
Valga Museum. From 1917-1918, the city had a Latvian mayor, Kārlis Ozoliņš. In 1902-1917 the city was governed by the Estonian pharmacist Johannes Märtson, who became mayor and Latvians manage to wrest power in the city away from the Russians. On 7 December, Estonians joined the Russian Empire and Latvia became a part of Estonia.

ISSUER ORTHODOX CHURCH (Riga)

Designed by architect Jakobson, Aleksander Kunileid and Aleksander Lätte. Since 1971, it has received their education in this educational facility, among them Karlis Ozoliņš. The church is currently active. The church tower affords a splendid view of the city and its surroundings.

VALGA ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH (Sventoji)
The church was built in 1907 of brick and wood. It was the fourth Catholic church in Estonia and it is a church of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Valga-Valka. The church was consecrated in 1909 and is one of the best examples of the Baroque style. The church was built in 1903 and is architecturally noteworthy on a national level. The Säde theatre is located in the Säde building, which is due to the fact that the theatre is the site of the world premiere of the neurotic opera, Valkyrie.

VALGA CULTURAL BUILDING

The building was built in 1963, as it is also signified by the name, Valka Cultural Centre. Initially, Meteor Colin (a), a public event hall and library building with white-painted walls, was opened. After the end of the war, the building was transformed and the Valka Cultural Centre was established. Following the war, it is a centre of cultural activity.

POW CEMETERY IN PRIMETA

The cemetery was established in 1942, as it is also signified by the name, POW Cemetery. It was built on the site of a camp for prisoners of war who were transported to the town. In 1945, 3000 prisoners were found dead in the camp. The cemetery was established in 1942 and is architecturally noteworthy on a national level.

Military bunkers

This monument honours the memory of those who fell in the Latvian War of Independence. The monument is a Latvian, Kārlis Aleksandrs Ozoliņš. In 1902, as it is also signified by the name, Caucassian War. The monument was erected in 1941 and is architecturally noteworthy on a national level. The Valka War Cemetery is located near the Valka railway station. It was established in 1941 as a part of the 1941 anniversary of the Hertis Valga-Valka. The war cemetery was opened on 22 July 1941 and was used until 1947. The war cemetery was used by the Red Army during World War II. The war cemetery was used by the Red Army during World War II. The war cemetery was used by the Red Army during World War II. The war cemetery was used by the Red Army during World War II. The war cemetery was used by the Red Army during World War II.

Valga-Valka World War I and II

The war cemetery was established in 1941. In 1941, the city of Valka was divided into two between the German Army and the Soviet Union. The town, then called Toomas Nipernaadi was the most active city in the region, as it was the centre of the Estonian town police. The town had a population of 10,000 in 1938 and the town police had a population of 5000. The war cemetery was established in 1942 and is architecturally noteworthy on a national level.