



*Did You know that  
scientific research into curative mud  
began in Haapsalu?*

For centuries, locals had been soaking their sore limbs in sea mud heated by the sun or in the sauna. Under the leadership of the Haapsalu physician Carl Abraham Hunnius, the first mud treatment establishment was set up in Haapsalu in 1825. To this day, Estonia's oldest resort is famous for its healing sea mud.

Tiesitkö, että Haapsalussa aloitettiin merimudan tieteelliset tutkimukset?

Paikalliset liottivat jo satoja vuosia sitten sairastuneita jäseniään auringossa lämmentyneessä meren mudassa tai lämmittivät mutaa saunassa. Haapsalulaisen lääkärin Carl Abraham Hunniuksen aloitteesta rakennettiin vuonna 1825 Haapsaluun ensimmäinen mutahoitola. Viron vanhin kylpylä on yhä edelleen kuuluisa parantavasta merimudastaan.

Знаете ли вы, что научное исследование лечебных грязей началось в эстонском городе Хаапсалу?

Местные жители веками лечили свои хворые конечности, обмазывая их разогретой на солнце морской грязью или грязью, подогретой в бане. По инициативе хаапсалуского врача Карла Абрахама Хунниуса (Carl Abraham Hunnius) в 1825 году в Хаапсалу построили первую грязелечебницу. Город стал старейшим курортом Эстонии и до сих пор знаменит морскими грязями.

Kas teadsid et Haapsalus algas ravimuda teaduslik uurimine?

Kohalikud leotasid juba sajandeid oma haigestunud jäsemeid päikese käes soojenenud meremudas või soojendati muda saunas. Haapsalu arsti Carl Abraham Hunniuse eestvõttel rajati 1825. aastal Haapsalus esimene mudaraviasutus. Eesti vanim kuurort on siiani kuuluis meremuda poolest.



The world record in mud baths taken simultaneously was set in Haapsalu in the summer of 2010, when 51 people simultaneously underwent mud treatments by spending at least 15 minutes in mud. In total, it took 1.5 tonnes of mud, and a fire engine was called in to hose down the patients.



All the Russian Emperors of the 19th century visited Haapsalu to enjoy a mud bath, look over the cuirassier regiment or accompany their parents. Haapsalu has Estonia's warmest sea water.



The Dome Church of Haapsalu (1279) is the largest single-nave church in the Baltic States. Its acoustics are exceptional: inside the church, sound lasts for 11 seconds. For that reason, the Dome Church is a wonderful but demanding venue for concerts.



At the time of its completion, the 216 platform of the historical Haapsalu Railway Station was the longest covered platform in Northern Europe, its length determined by the length of the Emperor's train. Alas, after the completion of the railway station, Russian Emperors would never get the chance to visit Haapsalu again.



The tradition of Haapsalu's knitted lace shawls and scarves, which will fit through a ring, dates to the first half of the 19th century, when plain homespun wool yarn was replaced with fine wool for the posh beach-going gentlefolk. The skill has been handed down from generation to generation.

**SOUVENIR DE HAPSAL.**  
**RUINES D'UN CHATEAU.**

recueil inédit par le compositeur  
**Adagio misterioso** P. Tchaikowsky, Op. 2, N<sup>o</sup> 1

PIANO.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems. Each system contains two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The music is in 2/4 time and features a mix of chords and melodic lines. Dynamics include 'pp', 'p', and 'poco pif'. The tempo is 'Adagio misterioso'. The score is titled 'SOUVENIR DE HAPSAL. RUINES D'UN CHATEAU.' and is by P. Tchaikowsky, Op. 2, N<sup>o</sup> 1.

In Haapsalu, the Russian composer Pyotr Tchaikovsky worked on his first opera, “The Voyevoda”, and composed the cycle of piano pieces “Souvenir de Hapsal”. The composer incorporated “Kallis Mari” (Dear Mary), a folk song sung about a local girl, into his 6th Symphony.



In 1228, the Archbishop of Riga amalgamated the historical Lääne, Saare and Hiiumaa counties, along with smaller isles, into a clerical state: the Bishopric of Ösel-Wiek (Saare-Lääne). Haapsalu was the capital of the diocesan state from 1279 to 1559.





Estonia's most famous ghost – the White Lady – resides at Haapsalu Episcopal Castle, where she appears in a castle window on full moon nights in every August.



Ilon Wikland, who illustrated Astrid Lindgren's books, spent her childhood in Haapsalu, where she drew inspiration for many of her book illustrations. In the book *Ronia the Robber's Daughter*, the tower of the castle was named after the tower of Haapsalu Castle.



Until World War II, Haapsalu could be considered the Estonian Swedes' capital, where Swedish counted as the third local language, next to Estonian and German. Swedes settled on Estonia's western coastline in the 13th century.



You do not have to travel far from Haapsalu for birdwatching. The birding tower erected on the Promenade at Aafrika Beach offers good views of Haapsalu's Tagalahe Bay, the most important birdwatching spot for most of the year.