




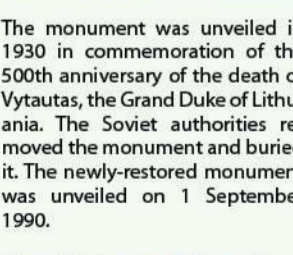
LAZDIJAI

1 Independence monument in Lazdijai
Nepriklausomybės sq., Lazdijai




The monument was unveiled in 1930 in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the death of Vytautas, the Grand Duke of Lithuania. The Soviet authorities removed the monument and buried it. The newly-restored monument was unveiled on 1 September 1990.

2 Lazdijai Tourism Information Centre (TIC)
Janaslavas village 10, Lazdijai eldership
Working hours: I–VII 8.00–18.00
Vilnaus st. 1, Lazdijai
Working hours: I–IV 8.00–17.00, V 8.00–15.45



At the Centre, visitors can find out everything they want to know about the Lazdijai District, pick up free brochures for visitors, purchase souvenirs of the local area, make reservations for excursions and receive other services.

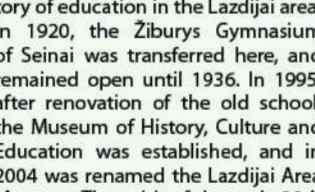
3 Lazdijai Area Museum
Seinu st. 29, Lazdijai
Working hours: I–V 9.00–17.00, VI 9.00–15.45
Tel. +370 318 52 726
www.lazdijaiuziejus.lt



4 Monument for Adolfas Ramanuskas-Vanagas

The museum building itself is the most valuable exhibit about the history of education in the Lazdijai area. In 1920, the Žiburys Gymnasium of Seinai was transferred here, and remained open until 1936. In 1995, after renovation of the old school, the Museum of History, Culture and Education was established, and in 2004 was renamed the Lazdijai Area Museum. The spirit of the early 20th century period is best demonstrated by the old gymnasium classroom at the museum. In the other halls of the museum, there are many informative exhibits about the Lazdijai area. Above the ground floor, there is an exhibition hall dedicated to the life and creative work of the poet Salomėja Neris in Lazdijai.

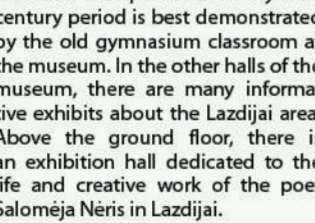
5 Lazdijai Horse Racecourse
Bukta village 2, Lazdijai eldership
Tel.: +370 679 75 440, +370 686 70 815
E-mail: linas.balciunas@lazdijus.lt



The newly-renovated Lazdijai horse racecourse meets international standards for the sport of horseracing, with a 1400-metre racetrack, a covered seating area for spectators, a covered area for horses, and office and administrative space. City, national and international events are held at the modernised Lazdijai horse racecourse.

6 Border road "Iron Curtain"

During the Cold War, the border between Lithuania and Poland stretched for a distance of 104 km. A 10-km-wide zone along the length of



7 Veisiejai Regional Park Visitors Center
Santarvės st. 9, Veisiejai
Working hours: II–V 9.00–18.00, VI–VII 10.00–15.00 (June–September)
Tel. +370 686 12 701
dzukijossuvalkijosstd.lvlt



In 2000, the Veisiejai Regional Park headquarters took up residence in the right-hand (surviving) wing of the Veisiejai manor house, the oldest building in the Veisiejai area. The Visitors Centre is located at the Veisiejai park headquarters. An exhibition and educational programmes welcome visitors to the park. The Dzūkija region has long been well-known for its hospitable residents and the works of its folk artists and craftspeople, so the motif of woven sashes and ribbons accompanies visitors throughout the exhibits. Alongside the elements

8 Historic centre of the city of Veisiejai

The historic centre of the city of Veisiejai is a protected urban landscape with its street network, the layout of its square dating from the latter half of the 18th century to the beginning of the 19th century, its surviving architectural elements, the panorama of the Old Town and its natural surroundings.

9 Bust of L. L. Zamenhof
Veisiejai city park
S. Dariaus ir S. Girėno st., Veisiejai



L. L. Zamenhof (1859–1917) was the creator of the Esperanto language. Zamenhof lived in Veisiejai from 1885 to 1887. Here he began his medical practice, and completed the manuscript for his book describing the Esperanto language. Veisiejai is considered to be the birthplace of Esperanto. The author of the monument is sculptor J. Narušis.

10 Church of St George in Veisiejai
Vytauto st. 39, Veisiejai



The church is an architectural monument. Construction was begun in 1762 at the initiative of Mykolas Juozapas Masalskis, the Grand Hetman of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. The steeple-less church of Baroque structure with Classicist forms was completed in 1817. There are an abundance of art works in the church: a bell, the organ, sculptures, paintings and the Stations of the Cross. A crypt for the church's patrons, the dukes M. and T. Oginskis, is located under the church.

11 Veisiejai observation tower
Kailiniai village, Veisiejai eldership



From atop the 15-metre-tall observation tower, visitors can enjoy views of the three islands in the nearby lake as well as a panoramic view of the town of Veisiejai. The elegance and gracefulness of the tower are visually accentuated by a simple design free of complicated elements.

12 Sculpture park "Vaikystės sodas" ("Childhood Garden")
Kalveliai village, Veisiejai eldership



The sculpture park was begun in 2007 at the Veisiejai state forest enterprise. Visitors to the garden can enjoy the sculptures created by artists at the workshop "Veisiejai pavasaris" ("Veisiejai Spring").

13 Vainežeris Park
Vainežeris village, Veisiejai eldership



Vainežeris Park was created 200 years ago. The total area of the park is about 10 hectares. The park is divided in half by Lake Vainežeris. The western part of the park is largely made up of open spaces separated by clusters of trees and bushes, while the eastern part of the park is made up of a small forest with distinctive, impressive alleys. The manor's buildings have not survived to the present day. A sculpture of Emilija Pliaterytė stands next to the park entrance.

14 Emilija Pliaterytė's grave and monument
Mechanizatorių st., Kapčiamiestis



Monument to Emilija Pliaterytė in the central square of Kapčiamiestis. Emilija Pliaterytė was born on 13 November 1806 in Vilnius. Emilija was appointed honorary commander of a company in an infantry regiment and received the rank of captain in the forces of the November Uprising. After the defeat of the uprising, Pliaterytė attempted to reach Poland. On the way, she was injured, suffered from exposure to the cold and became ill. She died on 23 December 1831. The countess was secretly buried in the old cemetery of Kapčiamiestis. (Grave of Emilija Pliaterytė in Taikos street).

15 Vainežeris defensive fortifications, called "Okopka"
Vainežeris village, Kapčiamiestis eldership



The Vainežeris defensive fortifications are located on the southern shore of Lake Ančia. They were built in the 17th–18th centuries, and are known as "Okopka". It is thought that a military encampment was located

16 Ancient settlement "Pinčiariagis" in Kapčiamiestis
Kapčiamiestis eldership



The Kapčiamiestis ancient settlement is known among locals as Pinčiariagis or Palangė. Archaeological digs have uncovered flint arrowheads, debitage (flakes and chips), moulded pottery decorated with impressions and incisions, and shards. The area of the ancient settlement is 2.7 hectares.

17 Rudamina hill-fort and ancient settlement
Rudamina village, Lazdijai eldership



This is one of the best-known sites left behind by the Yotvingians (Sudovians), who lived on the left bank of the Nemunas River. According to historian T. Narbutas and the Lithuanian patriot J. Basanavičius, on the site of present-day Rudamina, the duke Ringaudas in 1240 built a castle, in which it is thought that Mindaugas was crowned king in 1251. The Teutonic Order destroyed this castle in 1381. Arrowheads found in the defensive embankment bear witness to their assaults.

18 Home of Adolfas Ramanuskas-Vanagas
Bielėnai village, Būdviestis eldership



After returning from the USA to Lithuania in 1921, Liudvikas Ramanuskas and his wife Elena Jovaišytė-Ramanuskienė settled in the village of Bielėnai (Rudamina County, District of Seinai). Liudvikas and Elena Ramanuskai raised three children: Adolf was the oldest and born in the city of New Britain in the United States, daughter Aldona and son Albinas were born in Lithuania. To this day, the foundation of a large stones has remained in the place of their homestead. An oak monument was unveiled in 2016 to commemorate A. Ramanuskas-Vanagas and an access road was installed.

19 Aštrioji Kirsnas Manor
Žvejų st. 11, Aštrioji Kirsnas village, Būdviestis eldership. To arrange a visit: tel. +370 612 61 845




The manor was first mentioned in written sources in 1576. The park was begun in the second half of the 19th century. The manor's architectural ensemble is composed of 19 structures: the manor building, 2 offices, 4 farm buildings, a smithy, a mill, a barn, a sawmill, warehouses, and the gardener's house. Aštrioji Kirsnas manor is a state-protected object of cultural heritage.

20 Museum of Stones, "Jotvingio kiemas" ("Yotvingian Yard")
Kybartai village 5, Būdviestis eldership
To arrange a visit: tel. +370 615 67 131



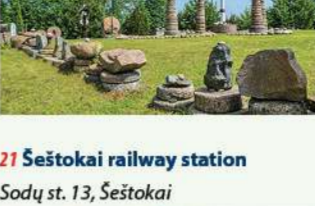
The Museum of Stones was established in 1990 in the village of Kybartai. Two ancient lands come together here: Jotva (Dainava) and Sūduva. Two present-day ethnographic regions, Dzūkija ir Suvalkija, share a border here, as do Lithuania and

21 Seštokai railway station
Sodų st. 13, Seštokai




The station was built in 1898, that is, during the tsarist period. On 14 June 1941, the cream of Lithuanian society began the journey into exile in Siberia from the Seštokai railway station. A cross and a monument have been built in a small square next to the railway station, in honour of the Lithuanian exiles. After the restoration of Lithuania's independence, Seštokai has become one of Lithuania's gateways to Europe.

22 Prelomčiškė hill-fort and settlement
Prelomčiškė village, Svėntėžeris eldership



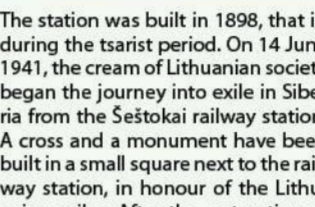
The hill-fort overlooks the mouth of a stream. The hill-fort is one of the largest and most impressive hill-forts in Meteliai Regional Park. There was a large Yotvingian settlement at the foot of the hill-fort, while a well-fortified wooden castle stood atop the hill-fort. An impressive panoramic view of Lake Dusia opens up from the hill-fort. In an area of several hectares surrounding the hill-fort on all sides, there was a settlement that left behind a cultural layer that can be researched even today.

23 Chapel of the Most Blessed Virgin Mary, Queen of the Rosary (Kryžiai)
Staigūnai village 14, Svėntėžeris eldership



The chapel of the Most Blessed Virgin Mary (Kryžiai) stands on the south-western shore of Lake Dusia, between the villages of Staigūnai and Sutrė. At the Kryžiai site (the diocesan shrine of crosses of the Most Blessed Virgin Mary, Queen of the Rosary), there is a copy of the painting of the Barūnai Mother of God, painted in the 18th century on a piece of tin. It belonged to Mykolas Servacijus Višnioveckis, the Grand Hetman of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. It is believed that not only the painting of the Mother of God, but also the water of the spring has miraculous powers. The first wooden chapel was built in 1816. The new Kryžiai chapel was built in 2000.

24 Meteliai Regional Park Visitors Centre
Seirijų st. 2, Meteliai village, Seirijai eldership
Working hours: II–V 9.00–18.00, VI–VII 10.00–15.00 (June–September)
Tel. +370 601 55 716
dzukijossuvalkijosstd.lvlt




The Visitors Centre of Meteliai Regional Park stands on the southern shore of Lake Dusia. The European pond turtle that greets you at the Visitors Centre will accompany you through the entire exhibit. These reptiles, rare in Europe, inhabit the

25 Meteliai observation tower
Seirijų st. 1A, Meteliai village, Seirijai eldership



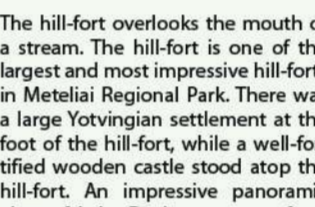
The 15-metre-tall Meteliai observation tower is located next to the town of Meteliai. From atop the tower, visitors can take in views of the most attractive sites in the Meteliai landscape reserve: Lake Metelys, the wet Kemsinė meadow, which is important for birds, and the village of Meteliai, as well as a narrow strip of Lake Dusia.

26 Site of the battle of Kalniškė
Kalniškė forest, Seštokai eldership



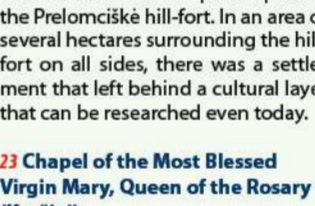
On 16 May 1945, one of the largest battles between resistance fighters and Soviet army regulars was fought in the Kalniškė forest. During the battle, 44 resistance fighters died (they were buried on the shore of Lake Simnas). In 1988, their remains were reinterred in the Simnas cemetery. In 1990, a monument in memory of the resistance fighters who died was built at the site of the battle. Every year, commemorative events are held in memory of those who died.

27 Ethnographic homestead-museum of Pranas the Dzūkian
Delnica village, Seštokai eldership
To arrange a visit: tel. +370 688 00 355
www.lazdijaiuziejus.lt




The homestead-museum was established in 1972. In 2004, the homestead became a part of the Lazdijai Area Museum. The homestead displays old-fashioned farm tools, furniture, and household items. Educational programmes acquaint visitors with the everyday life, family customs and various crafts of the people of Dzūkija, an ethnographic region of Lithuania. Amateur theatre performances, workshops and thematic camps for pupils are held at the homestead.

28 Slavantai hill-fort with ancient settlement
Slavantai village, Slavantai eldership



Poland. The museum reflects the natural history of the area, which is best remembered by the stones. At the museum, visitors can see old-fashioned household implements and items as well as an exhibition of agricultural tools.

29 Museum of the Fight for Freedom
Vytauto st. 18, Lazdijai
Working hours: II–V 9.00–17.00, VI 9.00–15.45, tel. +370 617 31 489



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MAP OF THE LAZDIJAI AREA

www.lazdijai-turizmas.lt
www.lazdijai.lt





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Janaslavas village 10, Lazdijai eldership, Lazdijai District
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