



1 Independence monument in Lazdijai
Nepriklausomybės a., Lazdijai



The monument was unveiled in 2004 in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the death of the Grand Duke of Lithuania. The Soviet authorities removed the monument and buried it. The newly-restored monument was unveiled on 1 September 2004.

2 Lazdijai Tourism Information Centre (TIC)
Janaslavas village 10, Lazdijai eldership

Working hours: I–VII 8.00–20.00
Vilnius g. 1, Lazdijai
Working hours: I–IV 8.00–17.00, V 8.00–15.45
turizmas@lazdijai.lt



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
Seinų g. 29, Lazdijai

Working hours: I–V 9.00–17.00, VI 9.00–15.45
Tel. +370 318 52 726
www.lazdijaimuziejus.lt



The museum building itself is the most valuable exhibit about the history of education in the Lazdijai area. In 1920, the Žibūrys 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 informa-

tive 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 Nėris in Lazdijai.

4 Lazdijai Horse Racecourse
Bukta village, Lazdijai eldership



The newly-renovated Lazdijai horse racecourse meets international standards for the sport of horse-racing, 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.

5 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 the state border was declared to be a special border area, in which it was required to carry one's personal identification documents at all times and to observe strict regulations. It was for good reason that this segment of the border was called "Iron Curtain": on one side, it was lined with barbed wire fencing and alarm sensors, with a well-built road along which the border guards patrolled. When Lithuania joined the European Union in 2004, the process of dismantling the "Iron Curtain" border section began.

6 Veisiejai Regional Park headquarters and Visitors Centre
Santarvės g. 3, Veisiejai

Working hours: I–IV 8.00–17.00, V 8.00–15.45
Tel. +370 318 56 782
www.veisiejaijparkas.lt



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 showcasing the area's cultural distinctiveness, visitors are also met and accompanied by an exceptional natural asset: the European tree frog, the symbol of the Veisiejai Regional Park.

9 Church of St George in Veisiejai
Vytauto g. 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 abun-



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.

8 Bust of L. L. Zamenhof
Veisiejai city park
S. Dariaus ir S. Girėno g., 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.

dance 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.

10 Veisiejai observation tower
Kalliniai 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.

11 Sculpture park "Vaikystės sodas" ("Childhood Garden")
Kalliniai village, Veisiejai eldership



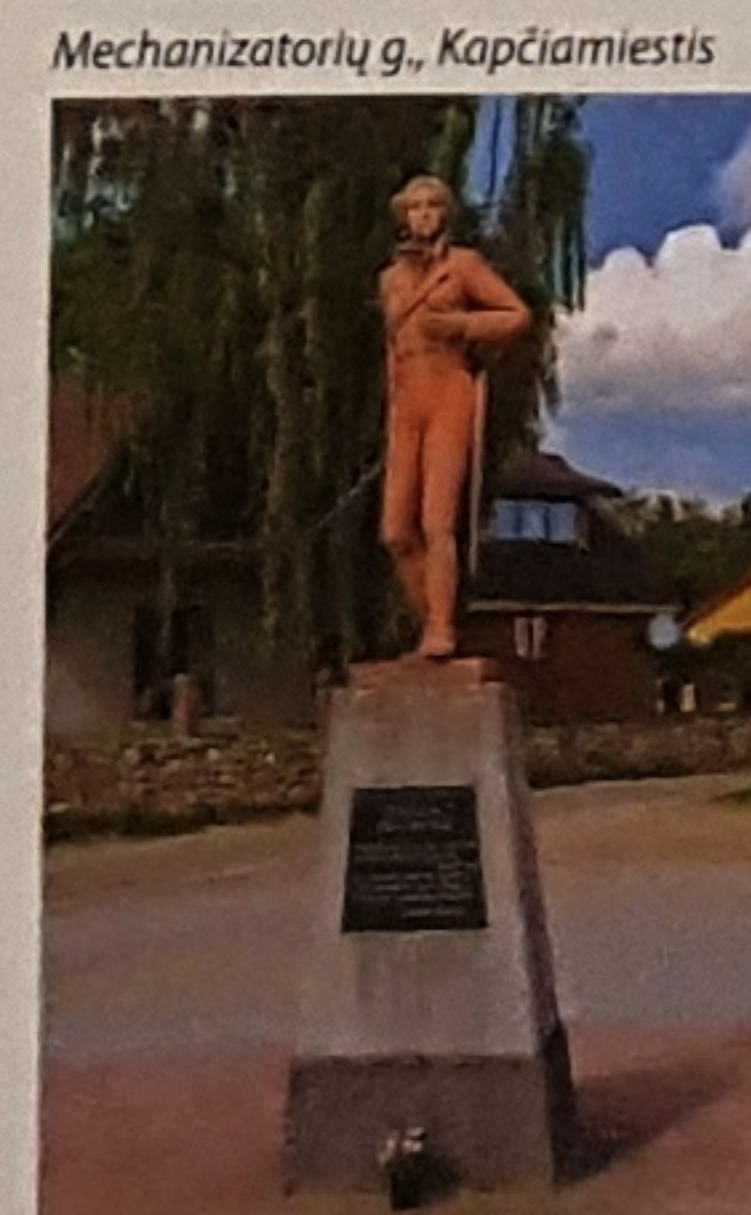
The sculpture park was begun in 2007 at the Veisiejai state forest enterprise. Visitors to the garden can enjoy the sculptures created by artists at the workshop "Veisiejų pavasaris" ("Veisiejai Spring").

12 Vainežeris Park
Vainežeris village, Veisiejai eldership



Vainežeris Park was created 20 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.

13 Emilija Pliaterytė's grave and monument
Mechanizatorių g., 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

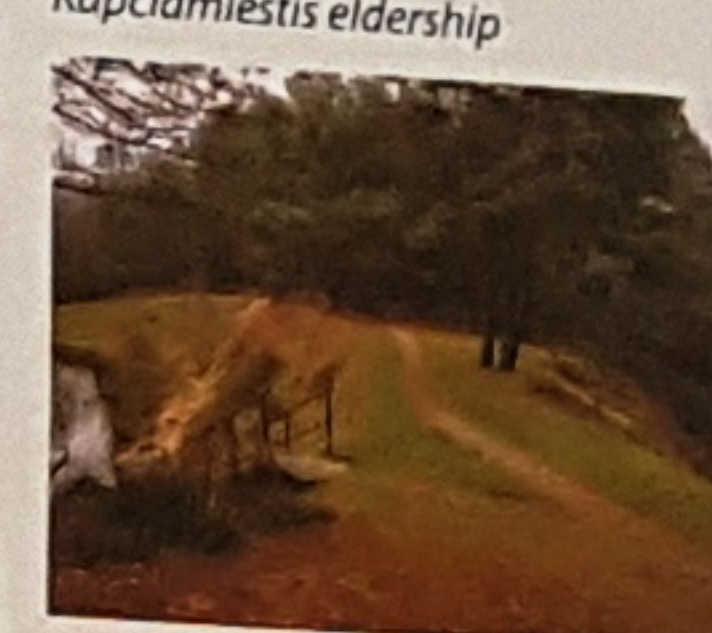
23 December 1831. The countess was secretly buried in the old cemetery of Kapčiamiestis. (Grave of Emilija Pliaterytė in Taisos street).

14 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 here, which was used to fight against the Swedes. It is certain that the fortifications were used during the Great Northern War (1701–1721).

15 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.

16 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.

17 Astrių Kirsna manor

Žvejų g. 11, Astrių Kirsna village, Būdvietis eldership. To arrange a visit: tel. +370 686 11 737

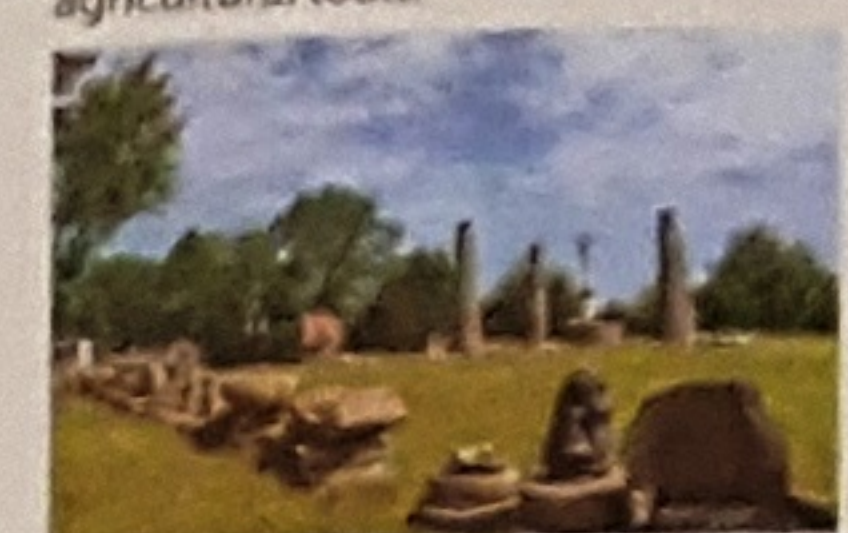


The manor was first mentioned in written sources in 1576. The park was begun in the second half of the 19th century. The manor's architectural ensemble is composed of 19 structures: the manor building, 2 offices, 4 farm buildings, a smithy, a mill, a barn, a sawmill, warehouses, and the gardener's house.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

18 Museum of Stones, "Jotvingio kiemas" ("Yotvingian Yard")
Kybartai village, Būdvietis 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

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.

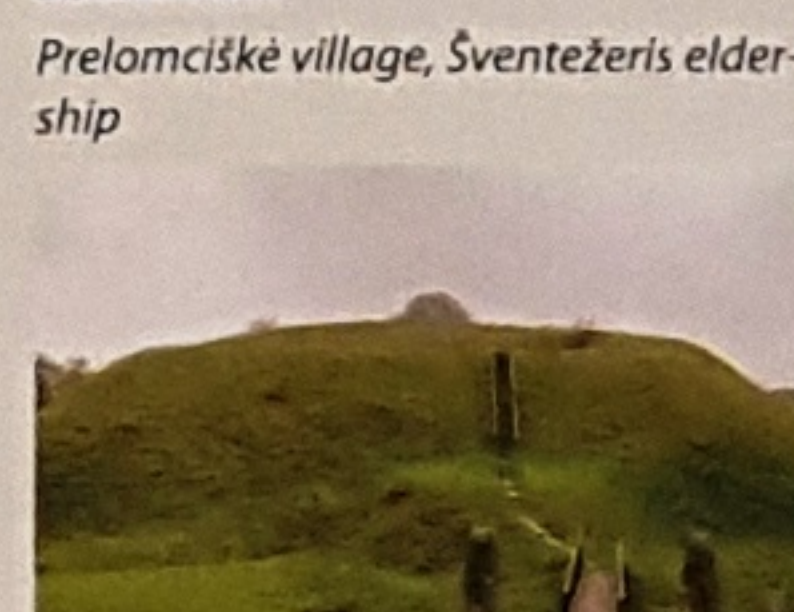


19 Šeštakai railway station
Topolių g. 1, Šeštakai



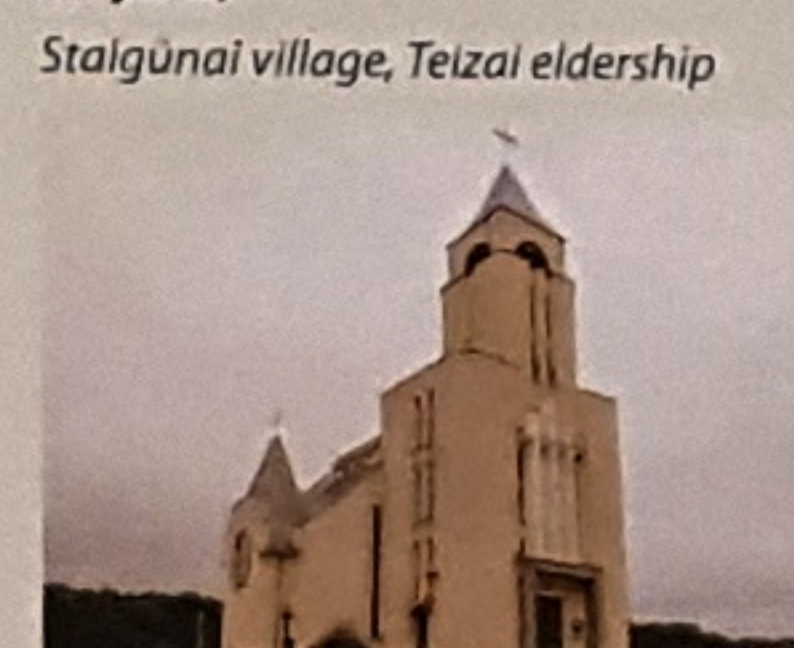
The station was built in 1898, that is, during the tsarist period. On 14 June 1941, the cream of Lithuanian society began the Journey into exile in Siberia from the Šeštakai railway station. A cross and a monument have been built in a small square next to the railway station, in honour of the Lithuanian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

20 Prelomčiškė hill-fort and settlement
Prelomčiškė village, Šventežeris 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 Prelomčiškė 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.

21 Chapel of the Most Blessed Virgin Mary, Queen of the Rosary (Kryžiai)
Staigūnai village, Teizai eldership



The chapel of the Most Blessed Virgin Mary (Kryžiai) stands on the southwestern 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.

22 Meteliai Regional Park headquarters and Visitors Centre
Seirijų g. 2, Meteliai village, Seirijai eldership

Working hours: I–IV 8.00–17.00, V 8.00–15.45, VI–VII 10.00–17.30
Tel. +370 318 43 649
www.meteliuparkas.lt

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 southern part of the park.

At the Visitors Centre, children as well as adults will find things to do. Information about the most beautiful areas of the park and about the rarest animals and plants is hidden in "the trunks of the pine trees". To discover what is rare and valuable, you will have to open up some drawers and doors, or look into a tree hollow or two.



23 Meteliai observation tower
Seirijų g., 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.

24 Site of the battle of Kalniškė
Kalniškė forest, Šeštakai 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.

25 Ethnographic homestead-museum of Pranas the Dzūkian
Dėlnica village, Šeštakai eldership

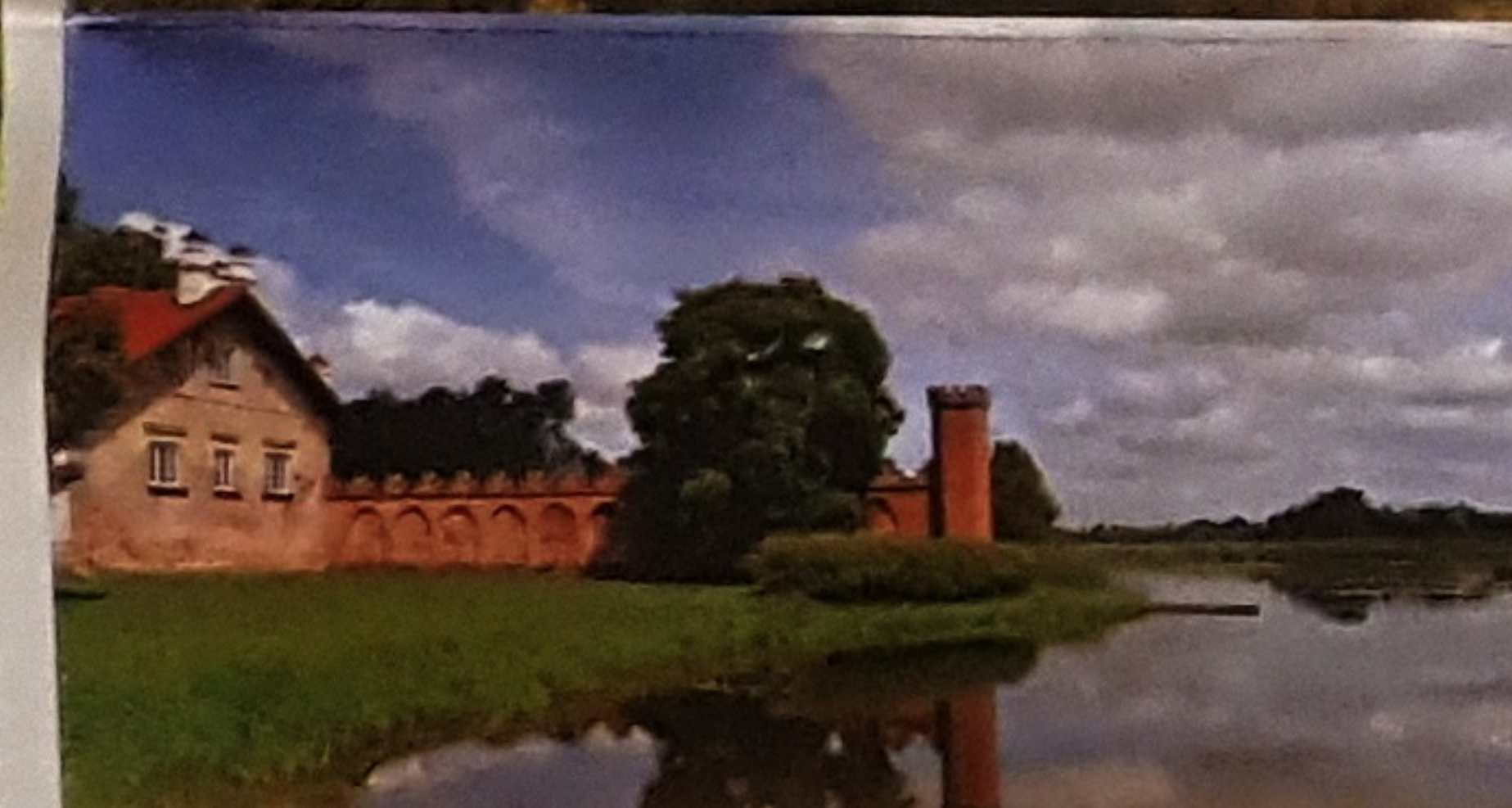
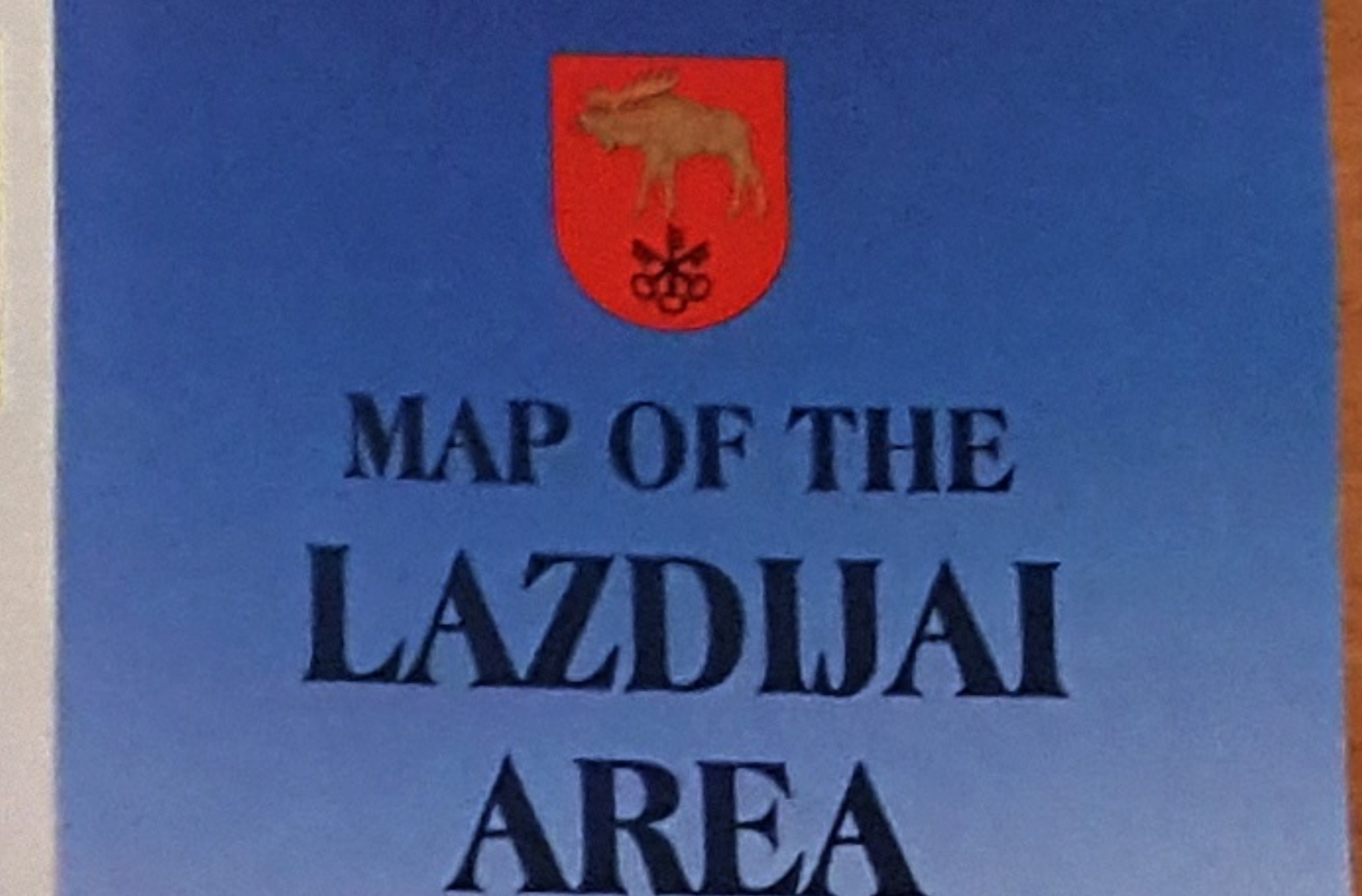
Working hours: II–IV 9.00–17.00, V 9.00–15.45. To arrange a visit: tel. +370 633 30 628, +370 318 52 726
www.lazdijaimuziejus.lt



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.

26 Šlavantai hill-fort with ancient settlement
Šlavantai village, Šlavantai eldership

27 Fragments of the former Vainežeris manor
Kapčiamiestis eldership



Lazdijai Tourism Information Centre
Janaslavas village 10, Lazdijai eldership, Lazdijai District
Working hours: I–VII 8.00–20.00
Vilnius g. 1, Lazdijai
Working hours: I–V 8.00–17.00
Tel. +370 318 51 881, +370 318 66 130
turizmas.info@lazdijai.lt, www.lazdijai-turizmas.lt

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