

ALYTUS LAND LITHUANIA

Alytus Tourism Information Centre

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 Tourism Information Centre	 Museum
 Hotel	 Beach
 Countryside tourism	 Hill-fort
 Catering	 Visitor's centre
 Crafts	



The Punia Hill-fort is shrouded with legends about the duke Margiris whose castle, Pilėnai, was located here. It is said that in 1336, the heroic battle of Pilėnai took place here, and the defenders and residents chose tragic death in flames instead of surrender. Nowadays it is one of the most beautiful hill-forts in Lithuania.



The Church of Saint James the Apostle in Punia was built in 1863. The first church in Punia have been built in 1425. People say that the Grand Duke Vytautas himself ordered the construction of the church. The church is part of the Way of Saint James in Lithuania.



Punia pine forest, which is part of the Regional park of Nemunas Loops and is one of the oldest, highest and most interesting forests in Lithuania in botanical terms, is surrounded by water on all sides. The forest has the tallest pine tree in Lithuania, an alley of centenary oaks, a model of the bunker of the headquarters of the Dainava partisan unit brings the country's history to life; the diversity of the forest's ecosystem can be seen at the forestry office's museum.



Mosque in Raižiai. The village of Raižiai has been known as Tartar settlement since the 16th century. It was a Lithuanian Muslim centre before Second World War. The wooden mosque of Raižiai built in 1889 was the only functioning mosque in the Lithuania during the Soviet period. In 2010 a monument to Grand Duke Vytautas was built, noting the 400th anniversary of the Battle of Grunwald. Near Raižiai mosque, there are also two sundials showing the local time as well as the time at the battlefield.



The Church of St. Trinity's in Rumbonys was built in 1795. A small wooden church has the elements of folk architecture. Near Rumbonys church, in the cemetery stands a unique monument – a white marble monument – tomb of Countess Jadvyga Korevaitė that was declared a republican monument of art (author P. Wielonski).



The Church of the Assumption of Mary in Pivašiūnai was built in 1825. Pivašiūnai is famous for the celebration of the feast of the Assumption that takes place for an entire week in August. The centre of the feast is a wooden church, with its miraculous painting of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the central altar. There is a walk round altar, rare in Lithuania. There is Pivašiūnai Crafts Centre and recreation area near Ilgis Lake.



A triangular square of Butrimonys is the only such square in all of Lithuania. It's surrounded by 20th century houses built by merchants and craftsmen. Its design and the street network of the central part of town are a townscape monument. In 2019, following reconstruction of the town's square, this place was embellished with the only one in this country **vortex water fountain**. In the middle of the acrylic balloon, a large water whirl is rotating and water is flowing down the Fountain's wall.



The Church of God's Providence in Daugai was built in 1862. The church has no tower; it contains modified gothic, classicism and baroque elements, and valuable works of art. A belfry stands nearby.



The resort **Daugų sala** has 15 ha enclosed area which is surrounded by a pine forests and huge Lake of Didžiulis (Daugai). Clean place, water trampoline park, beach volleyball, outdoor tennis, basketball, football pitches and more attractions.



Chapel in Bukaučiškės. The 19th century Romanesque-style mausoleum chapel of the Bukaučiškės manor with its neo-gothic elements is located on a hill near southern shore of Didžiulis lake. Father Vadas Mironas, a signer of the Act of Independence of Lithuania, Prime Minister of Respublic of Lithuania (1938–1939), and later political prisoner, became manor's owner in 1934.



The Adventure park "Tarzanija" established in a picturesque area of 13 ha on the banks of the Nemunas River. Park offers 7 various difficulty level tracks built in trees, an uninterrupted flight across the Nemunas, Drift Carts, and a lot of attractions for everyone. Farmstead "Džukijos Dvaras" near the park offers Dzukian type food and an overnight stay.



The Church of the Birth of Mary in Nemunaitis was built in 1904 and is one of the most beautiful churches in Lithuania. In 1930, the Lourdes grotto was built in the churchyard.



The Giant Stone of Dzūkija stands in a young pine grove in the village of Vangelonys. This is the largest boulder in Dzūkija and the ninth-largest boulder in Lithuania. The length of the boulder is 7 m, the width – 4.5 m, the girth – 18 m. It was declared a natural monument in 1964.



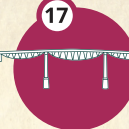
The Church of the Most Holy Trinity in Miroslavas was built in 1921. Modernized elements of romantic architecture, neo-baroque and neoclassicism forms are characteristic to this church.



The Kaukai-Obelytė complex of mounds (Hill-forts) on the left bank of Peršėkė stream is composed of 2 hill-forts located in different villages, a lower ward and a settlement at the base of the hills. It is thought that the Kaukai and Obelytė hill-forts was settled from the beginning of the 1st millenium until the 11th century.



The monument "Angel of Freedom" in Alytus (author A. Aleksandravičius) was built for the first time in 1929 to commemorate the first decade of Lithuanian independence.



Pedestrian and bicycle bridge in Alytus (2015) was built in place of the old bridge (1899-1915). The length of the bridge is 240 m, its height – 38 m.



The present-day **Alytus Synagogue** was built in 1911. Next to it, the rabbi's house was built that same year. The synagogue was spared demolition during the Second World War, but it nevertheless suffered serious damage during the Soviet years due to its use as a warehouse.



The Alytus Hill-fort dates back to the middle of the 1st millennium – 14th century. On the hill-fort, there once stood the Castle of Alytus that was later burnt by the Teutonic Order.



The church of the Transfiguration of Jesus in Krokialaukis was built in 1872. The neo-baroque altars are some of the most valuable works of 19th century art.



The architectural ensemble of Kurnėnai School (school and wind turbine) is a famous school built at the beginning of the last century. Laurynas Radžiukynas, who was born and grew up here, financed its construction. People say that he had all the construction materials as well as school desks, boards and even glass for windows from sent froggo. At that time, it was a modern school with central heating and a wind turbine to generate electricity.



The Church of the Assumption of Mary in Simnas was built in 1520. It is the only Renaissance basilica church in Lithuania with a cross layout. Simnas was founded near the lakes of Simnas and Giluitis in the 16th century. The historic downtown is a heritage-listed townscape monument.



Žuvintas Biosphere Reserve, founded in 1937, is the oldest protected territory in Lithuania. This territory is distinguished by its unique natural diversity. In 2011, Žuvintas Biosphere Reserve was added to the World Network of Biosphere Reserves under UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme. In the visitors' centre of Žuvintas Biosphere Reserve you can get to know the natural treasures of this reserve and how they are protected. You can observe birds with telescopes and binoculars from the observation tower. Nearby, on the shore of Žuvintas Lake, there is an educational trail with a birdwatching tower.