# Turisto gidas / Путеводитель / Tourist guide



# **ALONG BOTH SIDES OF THE NEMUNAS RIVER**











Birštonas Гродна Ашмяны



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The Land of Alytus, which is composed of the city and the district of Alytus, has been famous for its natural beauty for ages. There are many exceptional natural, architectural and urban monuments that are one-of-a-kind in Lithuania. The Land of Alytus is covered with green forests, wayward and playful rivers, streams and lakes as well as gentle sand hills. It is the most forested region in the country, and is distinguished by its authentic folk art traditions, culture, hospitable and sincere people.

#### How to get there?

The best way to get to Alytus City and Alytus District is by car from Vilnius and Kaunas on these national roads: 130 Kaunas-Prienai-Alytus, 128 Naujieji Valkininkai-Daugai-Alytus (turn from road A4 Vilnius-Drus-kininkai-Gardinas) and 220 Trakai-Rūdiškės-Pivašiūnai-Alytus. Towards the east from Alytus roads 220 and 128 cross road 129 Antakalnis-Jieznas-Alytus-Merkinė.

From the Polish border one can get to Alytus on these national roads: KK131 Alytus-Simnas-Kalvarija and KK132 Alytus-Seirijai-Lazdijai.

From the Byelorussian border one can get to Alytus on highway A4 (Gardinas-Druskininkai-Vilnius). Take a turn to road 129 (Antakalnis-Jieznas-Alytus-Merkinė) and later – to national road 128 (Naujieji Valkininkai-Daugai-Alytus).

Trains do not go to Alytus. Alytus has a freight railroad that is unavailable for passenger trains.

Distance from: Kaunas – 66 km, Vilnius – 105 km, Lazdijai – 46 km, Druskininkai – 60 km.

Nearest airports: Vilnius International Airport - 106 km, Kaunas Airport - 86 km.

Nearest train stations: Vilnius - 105 km, Kaunas - 56 km, Šeštokai - 45 km.

In Alytus, one may get to various places of the city by minibuses. Drivers can sell tickets.

Buses and minibuses, which depart from Alytus bus station, are available for getting to the cities, townships and villages of the Land of Alytus.

www.alvtus-tourism.lt



Alytus Tourism Information Centre S. Dariaus ir S. Girėno str. 1, LT-62137 Alytus Phone: +370 315 52 010, +370 687 07 703 E-mail info@alytus-tourism.lt

### THE MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE CITY AND DISTRICT OF ALYTUS





#### IN THE CITY

International sport dance festival Open Alytus, March

Alytus Sport and Recreation Centre, Naujoji str. 52, Alytus

International Museums "Day Event "The Long Night of Museums", May

Alytus Museum of Ethnography, Savanorių str. 6, Alytus, www.alytausmuziejus.lt

The Birthday Festival of Alytus City, 2nd weekend of June

Various places in Alytus City, www.alytus.lt

Old Crafts, Archaic Music and Military Festival "The Gates of Jotva", July

Alytus Mound, Piliakalnio str., Alytus, www.jotvosvartai.lt

Buckwheat Festival, September

Alytus Youth Park, www.alytausmuziejus.lt

Harvest Festival-Fair "The Wealth of Dzūkai", October

Town Hall, S. Dariaus ir S. Girėno str., Alytus

Professional Theatre Festival "Long Live, Comedy", November

Alytus City Theatre, Town Hall, Alytus, www.alytausteatras.lt

Lighting up the Christmas Tree in the City of Alytus, December

Alytus Town Hall

#### IN THE DISTRICT

Simnas Fair, March

Simnas Town Hall, http://simnokc.lt

Summer Season Opening in Daugai, 1st of June

Daugai Town Hall and elsewhere, www.daugukc.lt

St. John's Festival in Simnas, June

Simnas, www.simnokc.lt

The National Day (the Coronation of the Lithuanian King Mindaugas) in Daugai, July

Daugai Town Hall, www.daugukc.lt

The Assumption of the Virgin Mary into Heaven, August

Pivašiūnai, www.daugukc.lt

# THE CITY OF ALYTUS



Alytus is the largest city in Southern Lithuania. Surrounded by picturesque forests and verdant hills, Alytus is traversed by the 16 kilometre-long Nemunas loop. The loop divides the city into two parts. Green areas occupy more than one third of the city.

Alytus is known as one of Lithuanian sports tourism attraction points. Various international sport events take place each year in the city. Those who enjoy active recreation can go to swimming pools and saunas, gyms and clubs, tennis courts, go down the Nemunas River in canoes or rafts, have a ride with carts or ATVs, play billiard, bowling or paintball.

In written sources Alytus was first mentioned in 1377. It is believed that the name of Alytus originates from the name of the runlet flowing at the foot a mound – Alytupis. On 15 June 1581, Alytus was granted the Magdeburg (self-government) rights and coat of arms: a white rose on a red background. Accordingly, today Alytus is also called the city of a white rose. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century Alytus was announced as a third grade fortress, and therefore three barracks and three bridges were constructed, strongholds were mound and roads were paved. During the First World War Alytus became the centre of the county. After the struggle for independence (1918–1920), Alytus became the largest city in the county and the centre of culture and education in the region. In 1932, it was granted the status of a resort. Only few old buildings with distinct architecture and building style have remained because almost the entire central part of the city was destroyed during the first days of the Second World War.

Today, drowned in greenery, the city is proud of its traditions, culture, extraordinarily beautiful nature and its hospitable and sincere people.

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**Alytus City Municipality** 

Rotušės sq. 4, LT-62504 Alytus Phone +370 315 55 111 www.alytus.lt Churches are open during the Mass, but a prior agreement is necessary for another time of a visit.

#### St. Louis's Church

(Panemuninkėlių str. 7, Alytus, phone +370 315 50 044). The first time the church was built in 1524. After it burnt, a new stone church in classical style was built in 1818. This is the oldest building in Alytus. The church's belfry is equipped with a bell made in 1669 by the famous bell master Jonas Delamarsas.



#### St. Guardian Angels' Church

(Savanorių str. 14, Alytus, phone +370 315 52 238) was built in 1830 instead of St. Anne's Chapel dating back to the  $17^{\rm th}$  century. The current neo-baroque interior of the church is colorful and splendid.



#### St. Casimir's Church

(Varènos str. 24A, Alytus, phone +370 315 51 019). St. Casimir's Church was always the prayer meeting place for the army. In the beginning of the XX century there was Pakrovskaya church and czar's Russia soldiers based in Alytus used to come there. After the end of WW I the Slavic church was reconstructed into the Catholic church, dedicated to St. Casimir and became Garrison church for uhlans living next to it.



#### St. Mary Christians' Aid Church

(Jurgiškių str. 4, Alytus, phone +370 315 25 552) is the newest church, consecrated in 2001, has a traditional Scandinavian church exterior.

**The Likiškiai Park** planting started in 1994. Next to the park you may find the first monument in Lithuania for the Lithuanians who died in the Afghanistan War (1979-1989). A grove of oaks named the Kabul Tear was planted in honor of these people.



PLACES TO VISIT PLACES TO VISIT



**The monument "Angel of Freedom"** (author A. Aleksandravičius, 1929) is a symbol of respect and remembrance of those who died for the independence of Lithuania. The monument faced with several natural and historical challenges: in 1934, the sculpture collapsed after it was struck by the lightning (it was rebuilt three years later) and in the fifties it was pulled down for political reasons. In 1991 the monument was restored.



**The Old Town Square.** Before the Second World War, residential and commercial buildings and houses of craftsmen stood here. They were bombarded by German fleets during the war. The houses were not rebuilt and the square was constructed instead. The square was reconstructed in 2012. The newly-installed colourful fountain was adorned with the verses of poet Jurgis Kunčinas.







- 1. The sculpture "Youth" (author Š. Šimulynas, 1992).
- 2. The monument for Teacher Kazys Klimavičius (author A. Pivoriūnas, 1989).
- 3. The sculpture "Patrimpas" (author J. Meškelevičius, 1994), which depicts the ancient Baltic god Patrimpas.



**The memorial "Quiet Bell"** (author S. Žirgulis, 2007) designed to honor political prisoners and exiles, partisans from Dainava District and rebels of the Lithuanian Armed Forces in 22-28 June 1941.

PLACES TO VISIT PLACES TO VISIT



The Resort Park was founded in a natural pinewood in 1931. A revival oak tree planted in 1989, in front of it there is a cross standing in commemoration of the victims of 13 January 1991 (author P. Pranskevičius). The focal point in this square is the memorial "Quiet Bell" that preserves the memory of the nations" torment.

Walking paths lead to the Great and the Little Dailidė Lakes that have formed in the wash of the Nemunas River. There you may find a beach, wooden footbridges, lifeguard station and cycling tracks.





- 1. The memorial stone "Normandia-Nemunas" (1981) is dedicated to the legendary French squadron.
- 2. The monument "Lament" (author I. B. Miškinytė, 1981) is in the cemetery of the Second World War soldiers in Alytus.





- **1. Former synagogue and rabbi house (Kauno str. 9).** Non-functioning. It is believed that the original wooden synagogue was built here in 1856, subsequently being replaced by the current stone one at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In 1909 and 1911 Alytus was devastated by tremendous fires, however the synagogue survived and was rebuilt. Some believe that in 1911 the synagogue was newly built according to an earlier plan. In the same year the rabbi house was built next to it. The synagogue was made of yellowish and red bricks and was decorated with the main symbol of Judaism a brickwork Star of David. During World War II, the synagogue was not bombarded and in the ensuing times of the Soviet regime the building was used as a warehouse.
- 2. The Jewish Memorial. When Germans occupied Alytus in the Second World War, Jewish people were shot and buried in common graves in the Vidzgiris Forest. On 18 March 1993, after reconstruction, a memorial was unveiled in the Vidzgiris Forest in order to commemorate the Jewish victims.



The Alytus Mound is both a historical and cultural monument.

The mound dates back to the mid 1<sup>st</sup> millennium – 14<sup>th</sup> century. On the mound there was the Castle of Alytus that was burnt by Crusaders.



**The City Garden** was started in 1930. The park is famous for its rose beds. An interwar fountain with a small basin, where goldfish used to swim and water lilies used to blossom, has remained to this day. The fountain was meant to represent the Sun and paths stretching from it – beams of the Sun. The City Garden has 55 species of trees and bushes.

PLACES TO VISIT PLACES TO VISIT





The Youth Park was founded in 1982. A composition of metal plastic sculptures emphasizes its original character. The park has a fully formed network of cycling and pedestrian tracks, illuminated paths, two up-to-date playgrounds, areas for roller skating and skateboarding and exercise track.

Metal plastic sculptures in the Youth Park. In 1984, a group of sculptors headed by Nasvytis and Alytus Chief Painter Stankevičius created the first composition of metal plastic sculptures in Lithuania, which gives a distinctive face to the Youth Park with its bright colours. The park has 8 sculptures of Lithuanian au-

thors and 2 sculptures donated subsequently by foreign authors.



The Vidzgiris Forest stretches along the City of Alytus occupying the area of 452 hectares. It is a unique landscape with broadleaved trees, wash and skew forests, hornbeam groves, oak-woods, rare plants of high botanical value and many breeds of protected animals. In 1960, most of the forest was declared a botanical reserve. There are ecological paths. The Radžiūnai Mound. According to the legend, the mound was made by two brothers-dukes in order to fight against enemies.

The mound dates back to the mid 1st millennium – early 2nd millennium. Near the mound there is the adventure park "Tarzanija".



The exposition of wooden sculptures "Alytus Mound Ancestors" (2002, 2006) is displayed at the foot of the Alytus mound.



The exposition of wooden sculptures "Rainbow Lake Ladies". In 2012, wooden sculptures that embody the characters of Poet Matutis's poems adorned the pinewood of the Resort Park standing near the Memorial Museum of Children's Poet Anzelmas Matutis.





Alytus Neighbourhood is the territory near the City of Alytus with active local communities, intensive cultural and public life.

#### St. Trinity's Church in Rumbonys

Nemuno str. 22, Rumbonys Village, Alytus Neighbourhood, Alytus District

Phone +370 315 48 661

It was built in 1795. A small wooden church has the elements of folk architecture. People notice that this church reminds of a small wooden copy of the Cathedral of Vilnius.

Near Rumbonys church, in the cemetery stands a unique monument - a white marble monumenttomb of Countess Jadvyga Korevaitė that was declared a republican monument of art.

traitor tempted by proposed treasures. Crusaders invaded the fortress of Punia through them.

The Punia Pinewood is surrounded by the 19-kilometer long Nemunas loop and belongs to the Nemunas Loops Regional Park. It is one of the oldest and most beautiful forests in Lithuania and has the highest pine in Lithuania (43 m), thick oak tree (whose trunk is 5.50 m wide), and an alley of centuries old oak trees named after Lithuanian dukes and historical events. The pinewood is a reliable shelter for the protected species of animals and plants. Here one may find the sculpture park "Žaltės Valley", an













The Rumbonys Mound has an interesting past. According to the legend, there was a castle on the mound with secret underground caves in the basement stretching even underneath the Nemunas River. They meandered for several kilometres and connected with the Castle of Punia. Even Crusaders would not have defeated the Castle of Punia in 1336, if they had not found these underground paths shown by a

The mound dates back to the 1st millennium - early 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium. Its slopes are steep, 12–30 m high.

interpretation of the ancient pagan belief.

The model of the Lithuanian partisan headquarters" bunker of Dainava District (reconstructed but slightly smaller than the original version). Commander Dominykas Jėčys-Ąžuolis and 3 partisans died and 4 more partisans were intoxicated by means of grenades and captivated alive in 1947, when the NKVD troops surrounded the county headquarters" bunker.

# Alytus District Municipality

and Nemunas Loops Regional Park.

and modernity.

forests that stretch over the banks of the river.

Pulko str. 21, LT-62133 Alytus Phone +370 315 55 530

Alytus District is composed of 11 neighbourhoods. It is located in a beautiful place in Southern Lithuania. The

As an administrative unit, Alytus District was founded in 1950. However, the history of both larger and smaller

Alytus District is proud of its rich cultural heritage, traditional events and crafts as well as marvellous landscape

Here you may find stunning nature, hospitable people, old crafts, up-to-date business enterprises, traditions

that suits for both recreation and travel. Here are more than 70 lakes, forests, oldest national protected territory in

Lithuania - Žuvintas Biosphere Reserve, some parts of the Dzūkija National Park, the Regional Park of Meteliai

Nemunas River, which is the largest river in the country, divides the district into two parts and leaves behind large

towns, townships and villages dates back to older times. Some of them have the past of several centuries.

Alytus Neighbourhood

Užubalių str. 3, Miklusėnai Village, Alytus Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone +370 315 70 804 E-mail alytaus.seniunija@arsa.lt



ALOVE NEIGHBOURHOOD

Alovė Neighbourhood is located near picturesque Lake Alovė.



#### St. Trinity's Church in Alovė

Alovėlės str. 28, Alovė Village, Alovė Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone +370 315 43 234

The church was built in 1802. It has the elements of baroque and classicism. A wooden belfry stands next to the church.



**The Poteronys Mound.** According to the legend, a priestess dressed in white used to appear on the top of the mound at midnight, where she nursed fire, cried and wailed. She would disappear with a crow of roosters.

The mound dates back to the 1st millennium – early 2nd millennium.

Alovė Neighbourhood

Jaunimo str. 1, Alovė, Alytus District Phone +370 315 43 272

E-mail aloves.seniunija@arsa.lt



# BUTRIMONYS NEIGHBOURHOOD

In 1720, Butrimonys was referred to as a township situated at the crossing of important roads from Vilnius to Alytus and Punia. A triangular square, which was formed at the crossing of roads, has become a market place. Today, the  $17^{th}$  century triangular square in Butrimonys is one-of-a-kind in Lithuania, and in conjunction with the network of the St.s of the township's central part has been declared a Lithuanian urban monument.



#### The Sacred Saviour's Church in Butrimonys

Margirio str. 22, Butrimonys Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone  $+370\,315\,61\,344$ 

It was built in 1926. The church owns several valuable works of painting and folk art of the first half of the  $19^{\rm th}$  century.



In Geruliai Village there is the **Geruliai Mound**, which is also called "Zamkumi". Its eastern part was eroded by a ditch and two holes, which indicate the excavations by German soldiers in 1916-1917.

The mound dates back to the mid  $1^{st}$  millennium – early  $2^{nd}$  millennium. Its slopes are steep, 12-13 m high.

In 1941, Jewish people were killed in two points in **Klydžionių Village**. They were buried in mass graves with a distance of 600 meters from each other. A monument is standing on one of the tombs.

**Butrimonys Neighbourhood** 

Vytauto sq. 31, Butrimonys, Alytus District Phone +370 315 61 486

E-mail butrimoniu.seniunija@arsa.lt

# **DAUGAI NEIGHBOURHOOD**



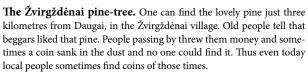
Daugai is one of the oldest areas in Lithuania. It was first mentioned in the Chronicles of Crusaders in 1384. It was a place of residence of the Lithuanian dukes.

Daugai is a recreational area of the Land of Alytus. Most of the township is located in the peninsula of Didžiulis (Daugai) Lake. The latter is one of the largest lakes in Dzūkija Region and has become a favourite of holidaymakers and fishermen. The town and the surrounding areas have architectural, archaeological and mythological monuments that can be interesting even to the most demanding traveler. The historical town centre is on the list of urban monuments.

#### Providential Church in Daugai

Maironio str. 6, Daugai Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone +370 315 69 152

It was built in 1862. The church has no tower; it contains modified gothic, classicism and baroque elements, and valuable works of art. Therefore, a belfry is built nearby.



Diameter of the pine – 2,6 m, height – 14 m. In 1960 the pine was declared an object of natural heritage.



#### Chapel in Bukaučiškės Village

Koplyčios str. 22, Bukaučiškės Village, Daugai Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone +370 315 69 152

This is a redbrick chapel of overpowering beauty dating back to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. According to the legend, old and very high maple trees grew on the hill, on which the chapel is standing now. Lots of storks made their nests in these maple trees. They were protecting the secret stairs, whereby the souls of only honest people could go to heaven after death.



**Daugai Mound** stands in the cape of the northern branch of Didžiulis Lake. This is a defenive fortification with steep slopes dating back to the early  $2^{\rm nd}$  millennium. According to legends, a witch poured this hill. Early morning she was carrying an apron full of soil. Suddenly, the roosters crowed and the witch stumbled frightened and poured the soil. That's how the mound appeared.



Daugai Neighbourhood

S. Neries str. 3, Daugai, Alytus District Phone +370 315 69 100 E-mail daugu.seniunija@arsa.lt



# KROKIALAUKIS NEIGHBOURHOOD

The origin of this area is associated with the 16th century manor, where mounts were bred for the Lithuanian dukes. A mount is represented in the coat of arm of this neighbourhood. A village started developing near the manor and grew into a township.



#### St. Transfiguration Church in Krokialaukis

Žuvinto str. 8, Krokialaukis Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone +370 315 68 244 It was built in 1872. The church has two towers.



#### The Church of Sacred Heart of Jesus in Ūdrija

Birutės str. 8, Ūdrija Village, Krokialaukis Neighbourhood, Alvtus District

Phone +370 315 52 238

In was built in 1924. This plastered brick church has neo-renaissance elements, rectangular shape and basilica design; it has two towers.



#### Christ the King Church in Santaika

Santaikos str. 19, Santaika Village, Krokialaukis Neighbourhood, Alytus District

Phone +370 315 47 139

It was built in 1929. The church is made of wood and has the shape of a traditional residential house.

Krokialaukis Neighbourhood

Vytauto str. 1, Krokialaukis, Alytus District Phone +370 315 68 381 E-mail krokialaukio.seniunija@arsa.lt



# MIROSLAVAS NEIGHBOURHOOD

The population of these areas used to be the Yotvingian tribes until the 13th century. As a result of constant fights between Lithuanians and the Teutonic Order the area became uninhabited. People began to settle there only in the 16th century.



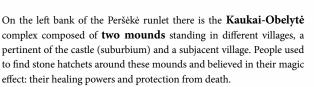
The Papėčiai Mound opens a magnificent view of the great lakes of Dzūkija Region: Obelija, Dusia and Metelys. According to the legend, the end of a chain was sticking out from the eastern slope of the mound. A group of people tried to pull it out but the chain broke and the end got inside the mound, and everyone who tried to pull the chain out was pulled into the underground chambers of the mountain.

#### St. Trinity's Church in Miroslavas

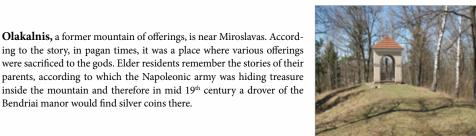
Vienuolyno str. 2A, Miroslavas, Miroslavas Neighbourhood, Alytus District

Phone +370 315 66 399

The church was built in 1921. Modernized elements of romantic architecture, neo-baroque and neoclassicism forms are characteristic to this church.



Mounds' complex existed from early 1st millennium until 11th century.



were sacrificed to the gods. Elder residents remember the stories of their parents, according to which the Napoleonic army was hiding treasure inside the mountain and therefore in mid 19th century a drover of the Bendriai manor would find silver coins there.

The Žilvia Mound. According to the legend of this mound, seventy warriors that stayed inside the Žilvia stronghold were cursed because of their cowardice, and now every Saint John's night they appear on the mountain as rabbits. Hunters boasted that they tried to shoot those rabbits but no bullet could hit them.

The mound dates back to the mid 1st millennium – early 2nd millennium.



**Dirmiškės mound** is dated to the middle of the 1st century – the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. More than one researcher of the mound remarked that it most likely was intended not for defensive but for cult purposes.



Miroslavas Neighbourhood

Dainavos str. 7, Miroslavas, Alytus District Phone +370 315 66 468 E-mail miroslavo.seniunija@arsa.lt



# **EMUNAITIS NEIGHBOURHOOD**

PIVAŠIŪNAI NEIGHBOURHOOD



Many centuries ago Nemunaitis was founded on a piney bank of the Nemunas River. The Castle of Nemunaitis was mentioned in the description of the Crusaders battles in 1384, and the Township of Nemunaitis was mentioned in 1387.

St. Mary's Birth Church in Nemunaitis

Nemuno str. 25, Nemunaitis, Alytus District Phone +370 315 41 937

natural monument in 1960.

It was built in 1904, and is one of the most beautiful churches in Lithuania. In 1930, the Lourdes grotto was set up in the churchyard.

Franciscan Summerhouse. Local people call it a monastery. It was built in 1933 as a rest house for Franciscan friars. On 6 March 1945, at night, 120 partisans led by Ramanauskas Vanagas swore near this building.

In 1940 the township was to receive a monument for those who died for the independence of Lithuania. However, changes in the political system modified this plan. At the initiative of the local community, a new sculpture was made in 1989 and unveiled on 16 February 1990.

The Giant Stone of Dzūkija stands in the young pinewood in Vangelonys Village, Nemunaitis Neighbourhood. 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

The Old Elm, which is approx. 250 years old, grows in the field of Geisčiūnai Village. The height of the highland elm is 24 m, the trunk

girth - 5.50 m. It was declared a natural monument in 1960.

The Old Pear Tree has also been growing in the field of Geisčiūnai Village, for almost 150 years. The height of this forest pear is 16 m, the trunk

girth - 3.80 m. In 1960 it was declared an object of natural heritage.

Nemunaitis Neighbourhood Vytauto str. 44, Nemunaitis, Alytus District Phone +370 315 41 971

E-mail nemunaicio.seniunija@arsa.lt

Pivašiūnai was mentioned in written sources in the 17th century. Perhaps the most interesting object in this region is the painting of Blessed Virgin Mary brought from abroad. Having survived wars and fires unscathed, it became known as miraculous and was recognized as such by the ecclesiastical superiors in the 17th century. It is said that in terms of its miraculous power and age, it is equivalent to the painting of the Mother of Mercy at the Gates of Dawn. Since ages Pivašiūnai has been famous for the Assumption Feast. Near the church there is the Pivašiūnai Crafts Centre. A recreational area and beach are set up near Lake Ilgis, Pivašiūnai.





#### St. Mary's Accepting to the Heaven Church in Pivašiūnai

Trakų str. 6, Pivašiūnai, Alytus District

Phone: +370 315 29 344, +370 699 12 696

It was built in 1825. Inside the church there is a walk round altar, rarely found in Lithuania. There you may find the painting of the Blessed Virgin Mary famous for its miraculous power, which Cardinal Sladkevičius crowned in 1988 with the crowns donated by Pope John Paul II and granted the title of the Comfort of the Sorrowful. The Pivašiūnai Church has been involved into the John Paul II pilgrimage route in Lithuania.

A chapel was built instead of the first church in the 19th century.





1. The township has a monument dedicated to Priest Alfonsas Petrulis, a member of the Lithuanian Council, Signatory the Act of Independence of 16 February 1918, who was working as a dean in the Pivašiūnai Church from 1911 to 1927.

2. The Pivašiūnai Mound. It is said that it was not so high as it is now but people used to bring caps full of soil when they were coming to pray. By bringing soil this way people piled up the mound bit by bit. The mound dates back to the 1st millennium.

#### PIVAŠIŪNAI NEIGHBOURHOOD







A recreational area and beach are set up near Lake Ilgis

#### Pivašiūnai Neighbourhood

Trakų str. 51, Pivašiūnai, Alytus District Phone +370 315 29 368

E-mail pivasiunu.seniunija@arsa.lt



# **PUNIA NEIGHBOURHOOD**

Punia was first mentioned in written sources in 1382. However, it is believed that the famous Pilėnai fight took place namely on the Punia Mound in 1336 when defenders and castle dwellers chose tragic death in flame rather than surrender to Crusaders. The Nemunas Loops Regional Park starts in Punia



### St. Apostle Jacob's Church in Punia

Kauno str. 1, Punia, Alytus District

Phone +370 315 68 680

It was built in 1863. The first church in Punia was built in 1425. People tell that The Grand Duke Vytautas ordered to build the church; therefore, he is honoured till now: inside the church, near the coat of arms of Punia, there is a portrait of this duke. The Grand Duke Vytautas liked Punia and defended it from enemies numerous times. Here he had his residence.

St. George Tower-Shaped Stone Chapel is dedicated to commemorate the participants in the 1831 uprising.



### The Mosque in Raižiai

Vytauto str. 9, Raižiai Village, Punia Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone +370 686 56 801

The wooden mosque of Raižiai built in 1889. In order to commemorate the joint history of Lithuanians and Tatars, a monument to the Grand Duke Vytautas was solemnly unveiled in 2010 in one of the oldest settlements of Lithuanian Tatars – in Raižiai during the 600 anniversary of the victory of the Battle of Grunwald (author Jagèla). On the same day two sundials were unveiled. One of them shows the local time and the other – the time of the Battle of Grunwald. The sundials were created by Jonas Navikas.



**The Punia Mound.** A thorough archaeological research showed that a castle stood on the mound in the 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries. Later it was burnt and a new castle was built instead in the 15<sup>th</sup> century, which burnt again in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. A new big palace was built at the end of the same century. A wonderful panorama opens from the mound: a wide stripe of the Nemunas River and Punia Pinewood.

#### Punia Neighbourhood

Kauno str. 3, Punia, Alytus District Phone +370 315 68 640 E-mail punios.seniunija@arsa.lt

# RAITININKAI NEIGHBOURHOOD



Makniūnai is the centre of Raitininkai Neighbourhood. The neighbourhood is surrounded by the Nemunas loop and has 15 lakes. Its appealing landscape attracts tourists. The areas of Raitininkai were mentioned back in the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

The cross ensemble to commemorate the tragedy of Klepočiai Village was built in 1990; a little later two more ensembles appeared. In 1944, on Christmas Eve, the punitive units of the NKVD troops destroyed almost the entire village in order to intimidate and break the resistance of its residents to the Soviet occupation in Alytus County. They burnt 21 homesteads (out of 32 existing homesteads), shot or burnt alive 12 villagers.

A monument for those who died for the freedom of Lithuania in Ryliškiai was built in 1930.



Raitininkai Neighbourhood Mokyklos str. 28, Makniūnai Village, Raitininkai Neighbourhood, Alytus District

Phone +370 315 46 989 E-mail raitininku.seniunija@arsa.lt



**MUSEUMS** 

Simnas was mentioned since 1382. In 1626, Simnas was granted the self-government (Magdeburg) rights and coat of arms. The historical centre of Simnas is on the list of urban monuments.

The town is surrounded by tourists' favourite lakes: Simnas Lake and Giluitis Lake.



#### St. Mary's Accepting to the Heaven Church

Kreivoji str. 3, Simnas, Alytus District

Phone +370 315 60 114

It was built in 1520 and is extremely important to the history of Lithuanian art. It is the only renaissance basilica church of cross layout in Lithuania and the oldest architectural monument in the Trans-Nemunas Region.



A monument for the children of Simnas scattered all over the world (author Kmieliauskas), partisans, the fallen, the martyred, the shot and the exiled was unveiled in 2010 in the historical square of Simnas.



According to the legend of **the Bambininkai Mound**, the last worshiper of the Thunder in this district was buried on the Bambininkai Mound. Once he was alive, a ditch was dug in this place.

The mound dates back to the mid 1st millennium – early 2nd millennium.







**Žuvintas Biosphere Reserve** is the oldest protected territory in Lithuania founded in 1937. 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. The Biosphere Reserve belongs to the territory of Natura 2000, and is added to the list of protected territories under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (the Ramsar Convention). In the visitors' centre of Žuvintas Biosphere Reserve you may get familiar with the natural values of this reserve and protection thereof. 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 the birds' observation tower. Pupils may study at a class of nature.

Kampelių str. 10, Aleknonys Village, Simnas Neighbourhood, Alytus District, phone +370 315 49 540, www.zuvintas.lt

Simnas Neighbourhood

Vytauto str. 26, Simnas, Alytus District

Phone +370 315 60 757

E-mail simno.seniunija@arsa.lt

Before a visit, we recommend that you check the business hours of museums.

# In the city



#### Alytus Museum of Ethnography

Savanorių str. 6, Alytus Phone +370 315 51 990 www.alytausmuziejus.lt

#### Children Poet Anzelmas Matutis Memorial Museum

A. Matučio str. 8, Alytus Phone +370 315 53 172 www.alytausmuziejus.lt/matutis/

### In the district

### Daugai Forge Exposition Hall

Ežero str. 5, Daugai, Daugai Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone +370 687 31 328

#### **Museum of Punia Forestry**

Nemuno str. 82, Punia, Panemuninkai Village, Alytus Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone +370 698 15 720

# Memorial Farmstead and Place of Birth of Painter Antanas Žmuidzinavičius

Balkūnai Village, Miroslavas Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone +370 315 60 380

#### Antanas Jonynas Memorial Museum

Liškiavos str. 17, Alytus Phone +370 315 52 151 www.alytausmuziejus.lt/jonynas/

### Archaeological Exposition of Alytus Museum of Ethnography

Jiezno str. 2, Alytus Phone +370 607 81 776



### Ethnographic Exposition "Punia amžių bėgyje"

Alytus District, Punia School – Multifunctional Centre, Kauno str. 3, Punia, Alytus District Phone: +370 315 68 685. +370 611 45 791

# LEISURE ACTIVITIES AND ENTERTAINMENT



**Alytus Sport and Recreation Centre** is the only multifunctional entertainment and sport complex in Lithuania, where a complex of sport halls and 50-meter long 8-lane swimming pool fit under one roof. Nearby, there is a sport hall with 5000 seats.

Naujoji str. 52, Alytus Phone +370 315 37 622 www.asrc.lt

#### The City Stadium, Tennis courts

Birutės str. 5, Alytus Phone +370 315 75 490 www.asrc.lt

#### Indoor tennis courts

Pramonės str. 6, Alytus Phone +370 603 96 132

#### Alytus Medical Rehabilitation and Sports

**Centre** has a 25-meter long swimming pool, underwater currents, sauna, sports and fitness halls. Here you may receive professional medical consultations and health procedures.

Pramonės str. 9, Alytus Phone +370 315 77 506 www.reabilitslauga.lt **Adventure Park "Tarzanija".** You can ride horses bred here and ponies. Pupils can listen to educational classes in the Vidzgiris Botanical Garden. A skating-rink is made in winter in the adventure park.



Radžiūnų str. 33, Radžiūnai Village, Alytus Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone +370 671 80 500 www.tarzanija.lt

#### **EXCURSIONS**

Excursions and hikes around the City of Alytus and surroundings may be booked at

Alytus Tourism Information Centre. S. Dariaus ir S. Girėno str. 1, Alytus Phone: +370 315 52 010, +370 687 07 703 www.alytus-tourism.lt

# Acquaintance programme-excursion to Alita, AB and degustation of its production

Miškininkų str. 17, Alytus Phone +370 618 90 243 www.alita.lt

#### The association "Panemunės dzūkai"

offers leisure rides in a carriage, one-horse sleigh, usual and electric bicycles on the established route, walking with Nordic poles, provides guide services and organizes events.

Kauno str. 3, Punia, Alytus District

Kauno str. 3, Punia, Alytus Distric Phone +370 687 99 294

# Excursion around Punia Pinewood and Forestry Museum

Phone +370 698 15 720

#### **Excursion around**

#### Algimantas Žemaitis Floriculture Farm

Vilniaus str. 10, Punia Village, Punia Neighbourhood, Alytus District

Phone +370 686 84 314

#### **Excursion around Punia**

Phone +370 687 99 294

#### Excursion to the Mosque in Raižiai

Phone +370 686 56 801

# An excursion around Daugai and surroundings

Phone: +370 315 69 595, +370 600 82 372

# An excursion around Nemunaitis and surroundings

Phone +370 615 51 683

#### Hiking with Alytus Nordic Walking Club

Phone: +370 698 36 167, +370 698 25 069



### **EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES**

#### In the city

# Alytus Museum of Ethnography organizes educational sessions on archaeology, history and ethnography

Savanorių str. 6, Alytus Phone: +370 315 73 505, +370 315 51 086 www.alytausmuziejus.lt

### **Educational programmes of Alytus Theatre**

Rotušės sq. 2, Alytus Phone +370 315 73 858 www.alytausteatras.lt

# **Educational programmes** of Anzelmas Matutis Memorial Museum

A. Matučio str. 8, Alytus Phone +370 315 53 172 www.alytausmuziejus.lt/matutis/

# **Educational programmes** of Antanas Jonynas Memorial Museum

Liškiavos str. 17, Alytus Phone +370 315 52 151 www.alytausmuziejus.lt/jonynas/

# Educational programmes of Alytus Handicraft School

S. Dariaus ir S. Girėno str. 27, Alytus Phone +370 315 51 032 www.amatai.lt

# Educational programmes of the Puppet Theatre "Aitvaras"

Rotušės sq. 2, Alytus Phone +370 698 13 264 www.leliuteatrasaitvaras.lt

#### In the district

#### Alovė Community's educational activities

Here one can gain knowledge about healthy nutrition and national dishes, knead the pastry for bread, bake a bread, cake, biscuits, Christmas treats, traditional potato rolls.

Mokyklos str. 5, Alovė Village, Alovė Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone +370 678 34 109

#### Beekeeping educational activities

Here one can learn how to remove honey from a hive, make candles, bake a honey cake, learn about beekeeping traditions and tools, bee's products. Farmstead "Avilys", Naujakurių str. 4, Radžiūnai Village, Alytus Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone: +370 611 24 692, +370 611 24 693

# Educational programmes in Daugai craft courtyard

Wickerwork, decoupage, painting on silk. Baking of buckwheat babka, cakes with mushrooms. Pergalès str. 2, Daugai, Alytus District Phone +370 682 51 780

# Kančėnai Community's educational activities

Here one can learn how bake a potato pudding, grandma's pie, make cumin kvass, dye Easter eggs with ecologic substances, felt wool in order to make a variety of products and find out ceramic secrets.

Mokyklos str. 6, Kančėnai Village, Daugai Neighbourhood, Alytus District

Phone +370 698 40 768



#### **BICYCLE RENTAL AND REPAIR**

### In the city

#### Bicycle repair

Sudvajų str. 37, Alytus Phone +370 673 47 779 www.dviraciuremontas.lt

### Bicycle rental and repair Shop "Dviratis plius"

Naujoji str. 54, Alytus Phone: +370 315 36 923, +370 618 14 476 www.dviratisplius.lt



# ARCHERY

# Archery club "Žaliasis lankas"

Phone +370 620 54 145 www.zaliasislankas.lt



# INDOOR KART TRACK

Pramonės str. 21, Alytus Phone: +370 687 11 751, +370 656 14 922 www.kartingai.net

#### Pivašiūnai Crafts Centre

Here one can learn how to bake traditional potato rolls, bread, cake, participate in educational sessions at carving, weaving, ceramic and small textile workshops, make candles from wax. The centre has a souvenir shop. Trakų str. 33, Pivašiūnai, Alytus District Phone +370 699 94 982

#### "Panemunė Dzūkas" Farmhouse in Punia

Here one can learn how to make traditional potato rolls on cabbage leaves and find out ancient recipes of potato dish dressings. One can also learn what razavi pancakes mean. Ancient millstones are available in the porch of the farmhouse for making flower, which thereafter can be baked on the furnace in the outdoor summerhouse next to the farmhouse.

Kauno str. 3, Punia, Alytus District Phone +370 611 45 791

#### Native American educational programme

The programme is for the active and curious about the culture of Native Americans from American continents, their regions, way of life and traditions.

Meškasalis Village, Raitininkai Neighbourhood,

Alytus District

Phone +370 616 14 142

#### In the district

#### The association "Panemunės dzūkai"

Offers leisure rides by usual and electric bicycles on the established route.

Kauno str. 3, Punia, Alytus District Phone +370 687 99 294



#### **PAINTBALL, SHOOTING**

#### "LT IMPERATOR"

Phone +370 687 30 307 www.imperator.lt



# **REVŲ STUD**

Revų str. 1, Revai Village, Alytus Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone +370 688 86 260 www.zirgupramogos.irmas.lt



#### FLIGHTSEEING

#### Alytus Aeroclub

Miškininkų str. 3, Alytus Phone +370 687 32 889 www.aeroalytus.lt

#### By air balloon at Nemunaitis Balloonist Club

Sodžiaus str. 9, Nemunaitis Village, Alytus Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone +370 650 56489

### By air balloon at Pocelonys Balloonist Club

Phone +370 615 70 543 www.edorna.lt



### **RECREATIONAL FISHING**

**"DidelėsŽuvys.lt"** Margirio str. 12, Punia Village, Punia Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone +370 685 75 778 www.dideleszuvys.lt



### **BOATS, RAFTS AND CANOES RENTAL**

#### Aleksas ir Liudmila Bagdanavičiai

Phone +370 698 80 611

#### Dzūkijos vandenis

Phone +370 686 02 052 www.dzukijosvandenis.lt

#### G. Tacionis

Phone +370 687 58 089

### Club of paddling "Srautas"

Phone +370 616 46 618

#### S. Guzevičius

Phone +370 611 30 305

#### Recreational rafting in the Daugai Lake

Phone +370 612 74 072

#### Viking boat rental

Daugai Rowing Base Kalvų str. 15, Sala Village,

Daugai Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone: +370 315 69 395, +370 612 77 423

# Tourism club "Dzūkijos vingis"

Phone +370 650 26 788, www.dzukijosvingis.lt

#### **CULTURAL EVENTS**

#### **Alytus City Theatre**

Rotušės sq. 2, Alytus Phone +370 315 51 709, www.alytausteatras.lt

#### **Alytus Cultural and Communication Centre**

Pramonės str. 1A, Alytus, Phone +370 315 77 147 www.akkc.lt

#### Puppet Theatre "Aitvaras"

Rotušės sq. 2, Alytus Phone +370 698 13 264 www.leliuteatrasaitvaras.lt

#### Alytus Jurgis Kunčinas Public Library

Seirijų str. 2, Alytus Phone + 370 315 73 102 www.alytus.mvb.lt

#### **Alytus Youth Centre**

Tvirtovės str. 3, Alytus Phone +370 315 25 915 www.ajc.lt

#### **Alytus City Community Centre**

Jaunimo str. 3, Alytus Phone +370 315 76 570

www.ambc.lt

#### Cinema "Dainava"

Rotušės sq. 11, Alytus Phone +370 315 76 228 www.kinasdainava.lt

#### Alytus District Daugai Department of Culture

Ežero str. 30, Daugai, Alytus District Phone +370 315 69 239 www.daugukc.lt

#### Alytus District Simnas Department of Culture

Vytauto str. 38, Simnas, Alytus District Phone +370 315 60 380 www.simnokc.lt



#### **NIGHT CLUBS**

#### "Bari"

Naujoji str. 50, Alytus Phone +370 687 91 952

#### **Public Library of Alytus Region Municipality**

Naujoji str. 48, Alytus Phone +370 315 75 250 www.alytus.rvb.lt

#### "Elit"

Ugniagesių str. 8, Alytus Phone +370 698 45 326

#### **ACCOMMODATION**



#### **HOTELS**

#### "Dzūkija"\*\*

Pulko str. 14, Alytus Phone +370 315 52 002 Fax +370 315 51 345 www.hoteldzukija.lt

#### "Odė"\*\*\*

Naujoji str. 8C, Alytus Phone +370 315 32 929, Fax +370 315 20 871 www.ode.lt



### **GUESTHOUSES**

#### "Šolena"

Rato str. 7A, Alytus Phone: +370 682 49 202, +370 315 21 044

www.solena.lt

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#### ROOMS FOR RENT

## In the city

#### Apartments for rent in Alytus

Vilniaus str. 18, Alytus Phone +370 675 04 901

#### Rooms for rent

Gilių str. 9, Alytus

Phone: +370 698 76 294, +370 686 21 279

### Ulonų užeiga

Ulonų str. 31, Alytus Phone +370 609 72 121

# "Senas namas"\*\*\*

Užuolankos str. 24, Alytus Phone +370 315 53 489 Fax +370 315 51 643 www.senasnamas.lt

#### "Vaidila"\*\*\*

Rotušės sq. 12, Alytus Phone +370 315 56188 Fax +370 315 56189 www.vaidila.lt

#### "Linas"

Senoji str. 2, Alytus Phone +370 682 65 950 www.motelislinas.lt

#### In the district

#### **Daugai Rowing Base**

Kalvų str. 15, Sala Village, Daugai Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone: +370 315 69 395, +370 612 77 423

#### Resort "Daugu sala"

Maironio str. 85, Sala Village, Daugai Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone +370 687 39 416

#### **Alytus College's Dormitory**

Studentų str. 14, Alytus Phone +370 676 41 033

# Alytus Vocational Training Centre's Dormitory

A. Jonyno str. 12, Alytus Phone +370 616 34 953

#### Bed and breakfast

Suvalkų str. 53, Alytus

Phone: +370 315 72 427, +370 601 05 393

#### Daugai Technology and Business School's

**Dormitory** (only for groups)

Jaunystės str. 2, Daugai, Alytaus District Phone: +370 315 72 790, +370 655 14 523

#### Daugai Vladas Mironas Gymnasium's

**Dormitory** (only for groups)

Pergalės str. 6, Daugai, Alytaus District Phone: +370 686 90 732, +370 659 54 502

#### Rooms for rent "Vigiris"

Turgaus sq. 3, Daugai, Alytus District Phone +370 650 54 210

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### **COUNTRYSIDE TOURISM**

#### In Alytus Neighbourhood

#### Farmstead "Avilys"

Naujakurių str. 6, Radžiūnai Village, Alytus Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone: +370 611 24 692, +370 611 24 693

#### Farmstead "Butrimiškiai Ranch"

Ūdrijos road 27, Butrimiškės Village, Alytus Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone +370 699 42 929, www.butrimiskiuranca.lt

#### Guest house "Dzūkijos dvaras"

Tarzanijos str. 1, Radžūnai Village, Alytus Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone +370 671 80 500 www.dzukijosdvaras.lt

#### **Farmstead of Gintas Pavolas**

Volungė Village, Alytus Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone +370 698 72 989

#### Guesthouse "Saulakalnis"

Praniūnų str. 5, Praniūnai Village, Alytus Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone +370 672 29 982, www.saulakalnis.lt

#### In Miroslavas Neighbourhood

#### Farmstead "Atesys"

Ežero str. 15, Atesninkai Village, Miroslavas Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone: +370 616 46 956, +370 611 54 200 www.atesys.lt

#### In Alovė Neighbourhood

#### Genutė's Farmstead

Alovė Village, Alovė Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone +370 610 44 650

#### Farmstead "Vila Dominyka"

Sausvingio str. 6, Ilgai Village, Alovė Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone +370 683 15 020

#### Campsite "Skirnuva"

Kaniūkai Village, Alovė Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone +370 682 67 313

# In Daugai Neighbourhood

#### Farmstead "Dvarčėnai Manor"

Suvingio str. 5, Dvarčėnai Village, Daugai Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone +370 698 36 777, www.dvarcenudvaras.lt

#### Farmstead "Pas gandrus"

Gandrų str. 7, Sala Village, Daugai Neighbourhood, Alytus District

Phone +370 611 79 938, www.pasgandrus.lt

#### Farmstead "Vigiris"

Dusmenų str. 9, Daugai Village, Daugai Neighbourhood, Alytus District

Phone +370 650 54 210

### In Nemunaitis Neighbourhood

#### Farmstead "Po uosiu"

Kalnėnų str. 28, Kalnėnai Village, Nemunaitis Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone +370 614 21 035

### In Raitininkai Neighbourhood

#### Farmstead "Genutės Ranch"

Gardino str. 22, Meškasalis Village, Alovė Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone +370 686 87 259

www.genute.lt

#### Farmstead "Pas Algirda"

Piliakalnis Village, Raitininkai Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone +370 686 87 259 www.genute.lt

#### Farmstead "Pas Roberta"

Piliakalnis Village, Raitininkai Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone +370 614 28 857

#### Radzevičiai Farmstead

Ežerų str. 1, Galintėnai Village, Raitininkai Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone +370 612 95 687

#### In Pivašiūnai Neighbourhood

#### Kupinų Farmstead

Mikalavo str. 13, Mikalavas Village, Pivašiūnai Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone +370 699 28 907 www.kupinusodyba.lt

### Farmstead "Meilės laiptai"

Tabalenka Village, Pivašiūnai Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone +370 687 72 630 www.meileslaiptai.ucoz.com

### Viktorija's Farmstead

Trakų road 35, Skraičionys Village, Pivašiūnai Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone: +370 618 54 228, +370 698 34 659 www.viktorijossodyba.lt



# La dia atta

### In the city

Restaurant "Senas namas"

Užuolankos str. 24, Alytus

Restaurant-Bar "Sky Lounge"

Naujoji str. 3, Alytus

#### Stasys Slavinskas's Farmstead

Piliakalnio str. 12, Piliakalnis Village, Raitininkai Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone: +370 685 12 255, +370 620 13 131

#### Remeikių Farmstead

Gailinto str. 6, Piliakalnis Village, Raitininkai Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone: +370 650 26 788, +370 682 73 486

#### Vilius Vaicekauskas's Farmstead

Gailinto str. 10, Galintėnai Village, Raitininkai Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone +370 685 56 650

### **In Simnas Neighbourhood**

#### Farmstead "Burlingė"

Kaštonų str. 101, Metelytė Village, Simnas Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone: +370 315 58 235, +370 659 95 934 www.burlinge.lt

#### Farmstead "Giluitis"

Giluičiai Village, Simnas Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone: +370 611 54 200, +370 315 40 191 www.giluitis.lt

#### Juozas Račkauskas's Farmstead

Vanagėlio str. 52, Simnas, Alytus District Phone +370 687 70 398 www.simne.lt

#### Farmstead "Metelytė"

Kaštonų str. 15, Metelytė Village, Simnas Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone +370 610 33 445

#### Recreational site "Giluitis"

Giluitis Village, Simnas Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone: +370 315 60 232, +370 687 90 413

#### Restaurant-Beer Cellar "Vaidila"

Rotušės sq. 12, Alytus

#### **CAFES**

#### Dzūkų svetainė

Rotušės sq. 16, Alytus

#### Dzūkų užeiga

Naujoji str. 2C, Alytus

#### "In Constantia"

Rotušės sq. 16, Alytus

#### Chinese restaurant "Jin mei"

Rotušės sq. 12A, Alytus

#### "Juoda katė"

Jaunimo str. 22, Alytus

#### "Odė"

Naujoji str. 8C, Alytus

#### "Palermo"

Rotušės sq. 2A, Alytus

#### "Prieplauka", Fito Bar (raw food cuisine)

Tilto str. 2, Alytus

### "Skrydis"

Vilniaus str. 13, Alytus

#### "Sushi bar"

Pulko str. 14, Alytus

#### Šašlykinė

Ulonų str. 67, Alytus

#### **Tukas Creperie**

Rotušės sq. 15, Alytus

#### Ulonų Tavern

Ulonų str. 31, Alytus

#### Winery "Vino Tappo"

Ugniagesių str. 10, Alytus

#### "CanCan pizza"

Santaikos str. 34G, Alytus

"Charlie pizza" Naujoji str. 7E, Alytus

#### "Čili" pica

Ūdrijos str. 2, Alytus

#### In the district

#### Hesburger

Kauno str. 1, Miklusėnai Village, Alytus Neighbourhood, Alytus District

#### Poteronys Village cafe

Vilniaus str. 40, Poteronys Village, Alovė Neighbourhood, Alytus District

Cafe "Suvingis" Vytauto str. 5, Daugai,

Daugų Neighbourhood, Alytaus District

Cafe "Vigiris" Turgaus a. 3, Daugai,

Daugų Neighbourhood,

Alytaus District

#### Gintaro užeiga

Vilties str. 7, Tolkūnai Village, Miroslavas Neighbourhood, Alytus District Phone for oders +370 615 73 006



# **USEFUL INFORMATION**

Alytus city and district code – (8 315) International code – +370 315

**Information** – 118, 1588

Help service - 112

Technical aid on the road - 1888

#### Police

Jotvingių str. 8, Alytus Phone: 112, +370 315 55 600

#### Hospital

Ligoninės str. 12, Alytus

Phone: +370 315 56 301, +370 315 56 300

#### **Bus station**

Naujoji str. 17L, Alytus Phone +370 315 52 333





One of the oldest balneological resorts in Lithuania, established in the very heart of the country, is deal for visitors who appreciate experience and old treatment traditions. The healing power of mineral water has beckoned Lithuanian knights, writers, poets, painters and musicians to visit Birštonas since ancient times... all of them have left their footprint in this small and cozy resort looped around with the Nemunas River and surrounded by green forests.

Today, Birštonas draws travellers not only because of its modern treatment facilities, sanatoriums and mineral water which is widely known across Europe for its healing abilities, but also due to the hospitality of hotels, restaurants, leisure services and memorable events, as Birštonas is known for being the Mecca of Lithuanian jazz.

#### How to get to Birštonas?

#### By car

Birštonas is on the highway E28 (A16).

From: Vilnius 90 km,

Kaunas 40 km,

Klaipėda 250 km,

Palanga 270 km.

#### By bus

Direct bus lines from: Vilnius

(www.autobusustotis.lt),

Kaunas (autobusubilietai.lt).

With one change from: Klaipėda (www.klap.lt),

Palanga (www.autobusubilietai.lt).

#### By plane

Vilnius 90 km (www.vilnius-airport.lt).

20 min. to the bus station by public transport

(www.vilniustransport.lt).

Kaunas 60 km (www.kaunas-airport.lt).

1 h to the bus station by public transport

(www.kvt.lt).

Palanga 270 km (www.palanga-airport.lt).

 $20\ min.$  to the bus station by public transport

(Phone +370 460 53 333).

#### By train

The nearest train station is in: Kaunas (40 km)

(5 min. walk to the bus station),

Vilnius (90 km)

(3 min. walk to the bus station)

www.litrail.lt.

#### By ferry

The nearest sea port is in: Klaipėda (250 km)

Direct ferries from Karlshamn (Sweden),

Kiel (Germany) ww.dfdsseaways.lt



Birštonas tourism information center

B. Sruogos St. 4, LT-59209 Birštonas, Lithuania

Phone/fax +370 319 65 740 www.visitbirstonas.lt





**International jazz music festival "Birštonas"** every second year last weekend of March, Birštonas culture center, Jaunimo St. 4, Birštonas, Lithuania, www.birstonokultura.lt

# International Festival-Competition of Ensembles "Let's Play Music Together" March,

Birštonas culture center, Jaunimo St. 4, Birštonas, Lithuania, www.birstonokultura.lt

#### Republican Competition of Adult Folk Dance Groups "A Couple behind a Couple" April,

Birštonas culture center, Jaunimo St. 4, Birštonas, Lithuania, www.birstonokultura.lt

# International Racewalking Competition in Commemenoration of A. Mikėnas Memorial Race Walking Competition April,

Birštonas sports center, B. Sruogos St. 16, Birštonas, Lithuania, www.birstonosportas.lt

#### Regional Festival of Folk Ensembles "Play, Lithuanians!" April,

Birštonas culture center, Jaunimo St. 4, Birštonas, Lithuania, www.birstonokultura.lt

#### Birštonas Spring Long Distance Regatta (National regatta) April,

Birštonas sports center, B. Sruogos St. 16, Birštonas, Lithuania, www.birstonosportas.lt

#### International Lithuanian Cycling Road Race, Birštonas Stage April,

Birštonas sports center, B. Sruogos St. 16, Birštonas, Lithuania, www.birstonosportas.lt

#### Respublican Avant-Garde Fashion Show festival-Competition "Avant-Garde" May,

Birštonas culture center, Jaunimo St. 4, Birštonas, Lithuania, www.birstonokultura.lt

#### Birštonas Resort Festival June,

Birštonas culture center, Jaunimo St. 4, Birštonas, Lithuania, www.birstonokultura.lt

#### Festival of Folklore Ensembles "Where the River Nemunas Meanders" June.

Birštonas culture center, Jaunimo St. 4, Birštonas, Lithuania, www.birstonokultura.lt

#### Painters' Open-Air Workshop "Birštonas" June,

Birštonas culture center, Jaunimo St. 4, Birštonas, Lithuania, www.birstonokultura.lt

#### International Strongmen Tournament "Nemunas Strongman" July,

Birštonas sports center, B. Sruogos St. 16, Birštonas, Lithuania, www.birstonosportas.lt

#### Concerts of sacral music

"Organ Summer in Birštonas" July,

Birštonas St. Antony Padua church, Birutės St., 14, Birštonas, Lithuania, www.birstonokultura.lt

#### Concerts of Birštonas Summer Arts Academy

July, Birštonas kurhaus, B. Sruogos St. 2, Birštonas, www.birstonokultura.lt

# Traditional International Rowing Festival "In Commemoration of the Amber Road" August,

Birštonas sports center, B. Sruogos St. 16, Birštonas, Lithuania, www.birstonosportas.lt

### Fiesta "Summer Mosaic" August,

Birštonas culture center, Jaunimo St. 4, Birštonas, Lithuania, www.birstonokultura.lt

### Cycle of events

#### "December - a Month of Seasonal Entertainment"

Event organizers reserve the right to change events' program. More information: www.visitbirstonas.lt













Folk Dance Festival "Across Jievaras Bridges" October,

Birštonas culture center, Jaunimo St. 4, Birštonas, Lithuania, www.birstonokultura.lt



Interantional Dance Sport Competition "Birštonas Autumn" November, Birštonas culture center, Jaunimo St. 4, Birštonas, Lithuania, www.birstonokultura.lt

#### **NATURE MONUMENTS:**



#### The Regional Park of the Great Nemunas Loops

It is one of the largest regional parks in the country covering the area of over 25 thousand hectares. It was established in 1992. The territory of the Regional Park of the Great Nemunas Loops covers a major part of Birštonas Municipality and part of Alytus and Prienai Districts. The aim of park establishment is to preserve the unique landscape, natural and architectural monuments, rare species of plants and animals. The "author" of this landscape is the Nemunas River which runs in the directions of all the countries of the world and in the stretch of 65 km forming three impressive meanders of Punia, Balbieriškis and Prienai - Birštonas. In some places the depth of the Nemunas valley reaches up to 40 m.



#### The Exposure of Škėvonys

It is one of the best known rock exposures of alluvium period in the slopes of the Nemunas valley. Extending in a stretch of more than a half of kilometre the exposure is a unique section of Škėvonys ridge with clear layers of the sediments of the two last glacial periods and interglacial period. The remaining decayed crust is of the thickness of 1-2.5 m (redly brown and yellow belt is visible in the height of 5 m above the water). The height of exposure seeks 33 metres.

From 1984, the Exposure of Škėvonys is a national nature monument. It is also included in the list of the most valuable geological objects in the Northwest Europe.

The exposure is best visible when sailing in Nemunas or from the other side of the river – in Giraitiškės resort.

#### Conglomerate Rock "Goats' Stove"

Žideikonys village, Jieznas neighbourhood,

Prienai District, Lithuania

Rock is situated in front of the confluence to the two most beautiful rivers of Birštonas Municipality – Nemunas and Verknė. Since old times this unusual spongy rock of sand, gravel, pebble and boulders of the height of 6m has been referred to as a stove of goats because the hinds, which by the locals were called goats, from the surrounding areas were fond of climbing and taking the sun over there.

Rafters also came to like that place. Every year they used to bath in the water of the Verknė River those who were drifting rafts for the first time.

In 1984, the rock was declared a geological nature monument. The best view of rock is visible when sailing in the Verknė River.



#### The Exposure of Siponys

Siponys village, Birštonas Municipality, Lithuania Siponys Exposure is 35 m in height and 600 in length. The rocks of the last geological period of our planet (alluvium) stratify in it: i.e., sand, gravel, clay and till. The lateral forms possibly the thickest four layers. It is conserved in the Siponys Landscape Conservation. In 1997, the exposure was declared a geological nature monument. The exposure is best visible when sailing in Nemunas.



#### Velniabliūdis cognitive nature path

The path is intended to be acquainted with forest and marsh communities, the most typical plants and animals. It is advisable to travel there together with a guide. The most mysterious place of the path is Velniabliūdis. This is the only upland moor in the loop of Prienai. The upland moor reminds of a bowl covered with thick layer of peat in which the water accumulates when it is raining or the snow is melting. The most important plants of the upland moor is peat-moss. These moss do not have roots. The lower part of peat-moss constantly becomes almost dead and sinks deep. Thus, peat comprise in many years that were dug and used for mudbaths in Birštonas healing sites.



#### ARCHEOLOGICAL-HISTORICAL MONUMENTS:



# The Mound of Birštonas (Vytautas Hill)

Located in the South-Eastern part of the Vytautas Park, Birštonas, Lithuania

It is one of the highest (the height of slopes is up to 40 m) and best known mounds in Lithuania.

At the end of the XIV<sup>th</sup> century a wooden castle of Birštonas was standing on the top of the mound and was a part of Trakai Duchy defence system and one of the hunting manors of Vytautas. The castle was first mentioned in historical sources in 1382 when, according to Wigand of Marburg, one of the three parts of crusaders" army attacking the Trakai Duchy "went towards

Birštonas castle, but pulled back shortly". The mound of deep springy washes with slimy springy swamp and castle surrounded by consolidated lower ward was repeatedly attacked by the crusaders yet never taken.

In 1401 Birštonas was mentioned as Manor of Vytautas, whereas in 1423 – as a hunting manor of his wife Julijana Vytautienė. At that time, the castle was visited by dukes and other noblemen who arrived for hunts. Once in a while the castle was also used as a shelter from wars and other upheavals. King Casimir IV Jagiellon residing with his family in the castle of Birštonas in 1473, was hiding from the plague raging in the country. Later, the castle lost its defensive significance and fell into ruins until the XVIIth century.

In 1953, the archaeological exploratory researches of the mound were carried out by the Lithuanian Institute of History. Thrown and mould ceramics with rugged surface was found. The findings are preserved in the National Museum of Lithuania. In 1968, the archaeologists determined the territory of the mound.



The mound is listed in the register of cultural values (the unique number 22963).

#### The Mound of Paverkniai

Situated on the left bank of Verknė, Medeikonys village, Birštonas municipality, Lithuania

This hill of the height of 14 m is called as the Hill of Ginkus, Žydeikoniai and Kisieliškės by the locals. In the XI-XII<sup>th</sup> centuries, a wooden castle which was twice attacked and burned by the enemies used to stand on the mound The major part of the mound has been destroyed due to erosion and part

of the mound has slid towards the Verknė River. Only the western slope and escarp remained. In 1953 and 1971, the exploratory archaeological researches of the mound were carried out by the Lithuanian Institute of History, whereas in 1994 the researches were led by archaeologist Gintautas Zabiela. The newest researches were carried out in 2010. The mound is listed in the register of cultural values (the unique number 22967).

#### **CULTURE HERITAGE**

#### Pump-room

B. Sruogos St. 3, LT-59541 Birštonas, Lithuania

Working hours: I-VII 7.30-18.00

As far back as in the XIXth century blockhouses and roofs were built for the mineral water springs of Birštonas. The spring discovered and explored in 1879 was named "Viktorija" by the owner of the resort I. Kvinta (to honour his daughter). However, later on by proposal of the writer J. Tumas-Vaižgantas the spring was renamed "Vytautas". Since 1928 the place of the spring was marked by a whale-shaped sculpture with water jetting from its jaws. After the construction of Kaunas hydro-electrical power plant the sculpture which had become the symbol of resort was immersed under the raised waters of the Nemunas. In 1960, hydrogeologists discovered a mineral water spring the chemical composition of which was similar to the taste of the historical spring well-liked by the President A. Smetona, writer J. Tumas-Vaižgantas and sculptor J. Zikaras. Today, this water is supplied only to the Yellow pump-room located in the Vytautas Park.



#### Birštonas kurhaus

B. Sruogos St. 2, LT-59209 Birštonas, Lithuania

A word "kurhauz" is derived from German. It refers to holiday house concert hall with buffet (Dictionary of International Words).

Kurhaus of Birštonas is one of the few extant buildings of such type in Lithuania. In 2006, it was enrolled in the list of architectural heritage objects. In 1885 the resort town of Birštonas already had a restaurant which was renewed in the interwar period: decorated by a panel of K. Šimonis, expanded with an outside terrace, having tables under umbrellas. Based on the instruction of Balys Matulionis, the Director of the resort town of Birštonas, one of the first dietary catering institutions of



Lithunia was opened in the Kurhaus. During the World War II, it was possibly the only building of Birštonas that suffered fire which destroyed the interior of the building. After the end of the War, the building was reconstructed and obtained modern-day forms.

The building is listed in the register of cultural values (the unique number 30782).

#### The Old Healing Site

Birutės St. 31, LT-59541 Birštonas, Lithuania

Soon after Birštonas was granted the status of the official resort (in 1854), the water healing site building was built in the town. In 1924, the Red Cross Organization became the official administrator of resort obligated to the then Department of Health to modernize and develop resort. Healing with mud was a significant event in Birštonas history. In order to exploit this opportunity of healing with mud, in 1927 "Tulpės" sanatorium mud healing site was built and they are still operating today. At that time, word "tynia" was used instead on "vonia" (bathtub) in Lithuanian language, therefore the new mud healing site was called "Purvotynia" in Lithuanian.



SIGHTSEEING PLACES MUSEUMS



#### Jundeliškės manor

Jundeliškės village, Birštonas neighbourhood, Lithuania

Is the only one remaining manor of those which used to stand along the River Verknė. In the XIVth century, the folwark was formed in this place the owners of which were constantly changing. In 1627, the manor went to the noblemen Eperyeshes of Hungarian origin who owned the manor for almost one hundred years. In the XIXth century, the owners of Paverkniai (Jundeliškės) Manor became Moravskiai family. Here, the

more significant imprint was made by humanist, writer, therapist Stanislovas Moravskis (1802-1853). He grew up in this manor and later being 36 years old returned and spent his last 15 years of life as a loner. At that time, S. Moravskis not only wrote, took interest in vulnerary plants, but also fostered laid out park with rare introduced plant near the manor. S. Moravskis was the first to bring and popularize dahlias in Lithuania that beatify almost every homestead nowadays.



#### The Church of Saint Anthony of Padua

Birutės St. 14, LT-59217 Birštonas, Lithuania

Phone +370 319 56 250

The stone Church of Birštonas was designed by famous architect Vaclovas Michnevičius in 1900s. In 1909, the Church was sanctified by the title of St. Anthony of Padua. The church is of neo-gothic style with tall tower. The interior is of three naves, floor is of stone slabs - mosaic-type. The central altar of the church contains the painting of the "Blessed Virgin Mary Mother of Mercy of the Gate of Dawn" (author Stanislovas Gobiata) "Saint Joseph with the Infant" on the left altar is supposed to be from the XVIIIth century wooden church.

The feast of "St. Anthony of Padua, the Scapular of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Blessed Virgin Mary, and Mother of Mercy are celebrated, and concerts of sacral music are given in the church nowadays.



#### The Church of the Saint Apostles Peter and Paul

Nemajūnai, Birštonas Municipality, Lithuania

Mob. phone +370 683 98588

Built in 1878, the Church of Nemajūnai with two facade towers and gazebo is the only original creation of wooden neo-gothic by folk craftsmen in Lithuania, however it also reflects other architectural styles.

The main compositional idea – a romantic nostalgia of Middle Ages, aspiration to imitate the main facade of famous gothic monument - St. Anne's Church. Rectangular plan of church is designed in accordance with traditions of classicism, whereas the large-scale dome of building, and in part double-tower facade structure and interior composition are characterized by the features of neo-baroque. The interior of church is decorated by two paintings – "St. Apostles Peter and Paul" (1833) and "Jesus Christ and Holy Mary Magdalene" (1892) - painted to this church by academician of St. Petersburg Art Academy, painter Nikodemas Silvanavičius. The Chapel of St. Mary is behind the stained-glass doors

located on the left side of central altar. The floor of chapel is covered by the folk work of the XIXth century – a carpet strung together from 64 ribbons of brides.

The church is listed in the register of cultural values (the unique number 21172).

#### Birštonas museum

Vytauto St. 9, LT-59211 Birštonas, Lithuania

Phone +370 319 65 606

www.birstonomuziejus.lt

Working hours: II-V 10.00-18.00, VI 11.00-17.00, 11.00-16.00

The Town Museum meets its guests by an exposition telling about the past of the resort, presenting historical facts of the resort's development, various implements used for healing. The most interesting elements are the fragment of a wooden pipe by which mineral water flowed to the healing sites in the 19th century and a copper tub of mineral water.



#### Sacral Art Museum

Birutės St. 10, LT-59217 Birštonas, Lithuania

Phone +370 319 65 699

www.sakralinis.lt

Working hours: II-V 10.00-18.00, VI 11.00-17.00, VII 11.00-16.00

The Museum of Sacral Art is located in the former rectory near the church. It was the first museum of such a type in Lithuania after the restoration of Independence. The visitors of the museum can see memorial expositions telling about the Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church Vincentas Sladkevičius and the archbishop martyr Teofilis Matulionis. The museum has valuable specimens of sacral art such as paintings, sculptures, textiles, liturgical vessels and folk art.



#### Visitors Center of the Great Nemunas Loops Regional Park

Tylioji St. 1, LT-59206 Birštonas, Lithuania

Phone +370 319 65 613

Phone/fax +370 319 65 610

www.nemunokilpos.lt

Working hours: I-IV 8.00-17.00, V 8.00-15.45, VI 10.00-16.00

The Visitor Centre of the Nemunas Loops Regional Park offers an opportunity to order a tour according to the chosen routes.



# **SCULPTURES**

#### Statue of Vytautas the Great

In Vytautas park

Statue of Vytautas the Great was built in 1998 from pink granite by sculptor G. Jokūbonis and architect V. Čekanauskas. The sculptor embodied ideas expressed by a majority of Birštonas" residents – to bring Vytautas and his horse back to their hunting-ground. Sculptor G. Jokūbonis created a sculpture were Vytautas" figure blends into a horse figure, this way the sculptor emphasizes Vytautas's abilities to fight and desire to act. Granite for the statue was brought from the country the grounds of which belonged to Lithuania during the rule of Vytautas the Great – Ukraine. The statue weighed nearly thirty tons. Several areas were suggested for the statue to be built in; however, the sculptor believed that the Vytautas Park, situated between the Vytautas Hill and Nemunas embankment, was the most suitable place to build it. G. Jokūbonis sculptures are characteristic of serenity and dignity – one may ea-

sily spot these features in the statue of Vytautas the Great, which portrays the duke admiring Birštonas resort.

SCULPTURES



#### Monument to Jonas Basanavičius

In J. Basanavičius sq.

Sculptures in Birštonas are from different periods. The oldest sculpture is Jonas Basanavičius's bust built in 1939. The monument construction was funded from the resort levy. During the Soviet period the bust remained untouched.

The author of the monument, A. Aleksandravičius, was personally acquainted with Dr. Jonas Basanavičius. In 1918 A. Aleksandravičius stayed in a ministerial apartment of the Academy of Sciences, where he and J. Basanavičius met. The artist was deeply impressed by Dr. Jonas Basanavičius. Soon the artist started to sculpt patriarch's bust from nature. A. Aleksandravičius created dozens of J. Basanavičius's busts, profiles and monuments, which decorate cities to this day. One of such monuments is placed in Birštonas resort, in a square named after Jonas Basanavičius.

The monument has been registered in the Register of Cultural Properties under unique code 8616.



#### Monument to Balys Sruoga

In Vytautas park

On 16 October 1997, commemorating the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the writer's death, surrounded by twelve limes, a grey stone monument to B. Sruoga by G. Plechavičius was built in Birštonas old park. In July 1945, after B. Sruoga returned from Schtuthoff concentration camp, he settled in Birštonas. The writer found peace in this small town. He stayed in the "White Villa", which was demolished in 1982. B. Sruoga was not only treated in Birštonas, but he also wrote poems for his poetry collection "Giesmės Viešnelei Žydriajai", and a novel about Schtuthoff death camp – "Dievų Miškas" (The Forest of Gods).



#### "Dainų kalnelis" (Hill of Songs)

Birutės St. (next to the Church of Saint Anthony of Padua)

Wooden sculptures "Dainų kalnelis" (Hill of Songs) were created during the Baltic States Symposium held in Birštonas in 1998. Works of art, created using themes from folk songs, were sculpted by Latvian, Polish and Lithuanian artists. For Lithuanians a song is a form of meditation, treatment, art and also a symbol of Homeland. Works of folk art are radiant with pride, serenity, and respect for work, people, song, freedom, bird and the sun.

The hill of songs is an exceptional place, because there is not a single sculpture built on this hill that would depict Crucifix, Virgin Mary or a saint. Sculptures depict a little shepherd playing a reed, men sowing the field or flailing, and women sheaving. When the work is done - it's time for songs and music. People depicted in sculptures are joyful; they gather together, play and sing. Musicians play kanklès (a Lithuanian plucked string musical instrument), violin, accordion and drums – Lithuanian folk music instruments. Other sculptures depict the proud Neptūnas (Neptune) that protects a fisherman in the Nemunas river, the King of Songs, and an Angel that flies and trumpets announcing good news.



#### "Atminties takas" (Memory Path)

Folk artists and carvers set up a first camp in Birštonas precinct in Alksniakiemis forest in 1988. An area of 1.5 km by the Nemunas river houses oak sculptures "Atminties takas" (Memory Path) created by 11 folk artists to commemorate losses of exile and occupation.

While creating this path in 1988, it was important to preserve all national symbols and signs that were very valuable and interesting, and it was a great challenge to expose them in public at the time. The sculptures retained their value to this day, because these sculptures represent all impossible to forget sufferings Lithuanian people experienced.

Rūpintojėlis (Man of Sorrows) with a crown made of oak leaves symbolises not only hardship and sorrow, but also serenity, solicitude, sacrifice and love. Expatriate placed on a cross with a question "Why?" represent a real reproach for broken fates, expatriates in Siberia, deaths, famine and cold. The figure of the sculpture is curled up in a ball as if it never recovered and forever lost its life, time and health. Other roofed-type monuments depict mothers and their children reminding us of pain, loss and exile. Symbols of Catholicism that helped to survive many horrors are also presented – Pieta, the Virgin Mary the Sorrowful, the Virgin Mary, the Man of Sorrows. There also are some hopeful images – a sower that sows grains, a reaper and a thresher, and a woman that bakes bread. Sculptures are decorated with crosses made of metal Lithuanian daisies – they bring light and hope to the Memory Path.

#### **Stone with Historical Dates**

There are three dates carved in a large stone in the centre of the resort, near J. Basanavičius square: 1382 – Birštonas mentioned in the Teutonic Order chronicles for the first time, 1846 – people were treated with mineral water, therefore this year is considered the year of the establishment of the resort, 1966 – Birštonas was granted the status of town.





#### **Embankment**

The length of the Nemunas embankment is 2 km. It was built immediately after the construction of Kaunas Hydro Power Plant with the aim to protect Birstonas from floods. The embankment is an engineering structure perfectly suitable for recreation as well as for pedestrians and cyclists. At night, it is illuminated and equipped with benches along it.



#### Pump-room near the sanatorium "Versmė"

B. Sruogos St. 6A, LT-59542 Birštonas, Lithuania

Opening hours:

I-VII 7.30-10.00, 12.00-14.00,

17.30-19.00

Mineral water into this pump-room and into the factory of the water bottling is supplied from the water well "Vytautas 7". The water is saturated by carbon dioxide in this factory. The pump-room of the sanatorium "Versmė" is the only place where you can try still water "Vytautas".

#### Dream Bench

Sit, close your eyes, dream and your dream will come true. To mention the 130th anniversary of a mineral well "Vytautas" discovery Birštonas Tourism Information Centre initiated the construction of the "Dream Bench". It is the same bench that was in the old bund that disappeared not only from the bund but also from the people's memory.

#### Stained Glass "Lithuania"

142 km² stained glass piece "Lithuania" by Vytautas Švarlys that decorates the Culture Centre of Birštonas is one of the largest stained glasses in Lithuania. The stained glass "Gintarinė Lietuvos šviesa" (Amber Light of Lithuania), created in 1980, has been for a long time called "The Soviet Lithuania" because of the Soviet ideology prevalence, although the author claimed that there were no Soviet symbols and signs in it. After the restoration works in 2001, the title of the stained glass was shortened and now it bears the title "Lithuania".

The stained glass depicts the historical period of Lithuania, from the King of Lithuania Mindaugas and Vytautas the Great to the fights for the freedom of Lithuania, achievements in art, culture and science. One big surface of the stained glass portrays a historic period with a variety





of colours, each time capturing viewers' attention with new lights and shades during festivals and other events. The stained glass has been registered in the Register of Cultural Properties under unique code 15340.

#### Central City Park

Birstonas' central park is a forest within the town. Its web of paths was formed naturally. The prevalent vegetation

are pines, however, there are some maples and other deciduous trees. The park was equipped with necessary infrastructure to make it suitable for tourism and recreational activities. It covers a 25 hectare area.

Nearby the park is the Summer Amphitheatre where festivals and other events of the resort take place. An old-aged pine tree that grows close by is a protected natural monument.

Basalt cobblestone paths for various sport activities, cycling and recreation playfully integrate into the park's landscape.

For those seeking tranquillity and for those who want to relax, take a walk, indulge in reading in a quiet place and enjoy the outdoors there is the Sculpture Lane featuring the sculptures of famous Lithuanian artists.

In the park you can take a cognitive tour along the Nemunas Loop footpath which imitates the meanders of the Nemunas river. The path is composed of small boulders collected from Lithuanian fields.



#### Vytautas park

Vytautas Park lies within the old resort territory. Ignacijus Kvinta, a landlord of Jieznas, bought this resort in 1874 and turned it into a park. The park is home to the legendary Birštonas Hill Fort, which is situated at the very edge of the park and is often called the Vytautas Hill. This is one of the most famous places of interest around Birštonas. Make sure to stop by and taste the natural mineral water from the Yellow Drinking Fountain.





Birštonas Resort Sightseeing Tours on foot or with bicycles

**Birštonas tourism** | B. Sruogos St. 4, 59209, Birštonas Lithuania information centre | Phone +370 319 65 740 E-mail info@visitbirstonas.lt

# **ACTIVE LEISURE**

Birštonas offers active leisure lovers entertainment in the sky, on the water and over land: hot-air balloon flights, pleasure of viking boat trips on the River Nemunas, canoeing on the River Verknė, and bike tours in Žvėrinčius Forest and along other renewed bike trails. Lawn tennis, basketball, petanque, beach volleyball courts, mini golf courses are also available.

Bicycle lovers can ride the bicycle path in the forest of Žvėrinčius. It is full of wooden sculptures, sports grounds and resting sites with places for bonfires. Most of the bicycle path is covered by asphalt (the length of the asphalt-covered track is 15 km).

### Žvėrinčius wood path - 15 km

In Prienai loop, there is Žvėrinčius (Žvėrino) forest, which preserved its old name, remembering the Royal Hunting. In 1999, the former wellness path in Žvėrinčius forest became bicycle-pedestrian path with a lot of rest and sport-fields, wooden sculptures; resorts and places for bonfires made for travelers comfort.

Recently, Žvėrinčius oak of hundred-year-old was the biggest object of attraction for tourists. According to the legend, the Grand Duke Vytautas had a rest under his branches during hunting. However, in 2005, after the hurricane "Ervinas", the antecedent of 1,8 m diameter and 15 m height lied on the forest's moss and has a rest till nowadays there. Žvėrinčius wood path has an asphalt surface.

### Siponys Forest and Nemajūnai Tour (34 km).

You will see a lot of nice places on the way: the River Nemunas, Farmstead of folk artist Rimante Butkuve, Siponys Manor, the church of St. Peter and Paul of Nemajūnai – the only wooden church of neogothic style in Lithuania.



#### Hot Air Balloon flights over Birštonas

www.skriskimekartu.lt

Ballooning Club "Audenis" will show you the most beautiful places of the Great Nemunas River Loops.



#### Viking boats

www.birstononemunas.lt

You can discover Nemunas and Verknė River's stream by viking boats.



#### Kayaks by the river Verknė

Rapid, but shallow winding river suits for family trips.

One-day route - 10 km. by the lower reaches of Verknė, two-day route - 40 km.

# **ACCOMMODATION IN BIRŠTONAS**

#### Sanatorium "Versmė"

B. Sruogos St. 9, LT-59542 Birštonas, Lithuania Reception phone: +370 319 65 673, +370 319 43 102 E-mail registraturaversme@gmail.com www.versme.com

#### Sanatorium "Tulpės"

B. Sruogos St. 4A, LT-59541 Birštonas, Lithuania Reception phone +370 319 65 525 Phone/fax +370 319 65 520 E-mail santulpe@mail.lt www.tulpe.lt

#### "Sanatorium Eglė. Birštonas"

Algirdo St. 14, LT-59204 Birštonas, Lithuania Reception phone +370 319 42 142 E-mail birstonas@sanatorija.lt http://birstonas.sanatorija.lt/

#### Hotel "Royal Spa Residence" 4\*

Pakalnės St. 3, 59206 Birštonas, Lithuania Phone +370 319 62 030 Mob. phone +370 617 01 505 www.royal-spa.lt

#### Hotel "Nemuno slėnis" 4\*

Kampiškių St. 8, 59107 Birštonas, Lithuania Phone +370 319 56 493 Mob. phone +370 699 64 028 www.nemunoslenis.lt

#### Guest house "Audenis" 4\*

Lelijų St. 3, LT-59207 Birštonas, Lithuania Phone +370 319 61 300 Mob. phone +370 600 88 829 Fax +370 319 61 301 E-mail info@audenis.lt www.audenis.lt

#### Hotel "Sofijos rezidencija" 3\*

Jaunimo St. 6, LT-59206 Birštonas, Lithuania Phone +370 319 45 200 www.sofijosrezidencija.lt

#### Hotel "Sonata" 3\*

Algirdo St. 34, LT-59204 Birštonas, Lithuania Phone/fax +370 319 65 825 Mob. phone +370 680 83 285

#### Guest house "Birštono Tulpė"

Birutès St. 21, LT-59217 Birštonas, Lithuania Mob. phone: +370 678 12 934, +370 699 97 011 E-mail info@birstonotulpe.lt www.birstonotulpe.lt

#### "Birštono turas"

Lelijų St. 5, LT-59207 Birštonas, Lithuania Mob. phone +370 656 31 603

#### Resort "Birštono Nemuno vingis"

Turistų St. 18, LT-59107 Birštonas, Lithuania Mob. phone: +370 620 22 522, +370 687 98 797 www.kortas.lt

#### Campsite "Beržų alėja"

Prienų St. 25, LT-59202 Birštonas, Lithuania Phone +370 319 55 351 Mob. phone +370 646 14 161 Fax +370 319 55 435 E-mail kempingasberzualeja@gmail.com www.vidisa.lt

#### Rural tourism farmstead "Punios aidas"

Šaltinėnų Village, Birštonas neighbourhood, Lithuania Phone +370 319 69 026 Mob. phone: +370 686 70 328, +370 645 01 377 E-mail puniosaidas@gmail.com www.puniosaidas.lt

# Rural tourism farmstead "Vanagu vienkiemis"

Vanagų Village, Birštonas neighbourhood, Lithuania Phone +370 319 69 501 Mob. phone +370 698 22 409 E-mail info@vanaguvienkiemis.lt www.vanaguvienkiemis.lt

#### The farmstead "Krakila"

Siponių Village, Dvaro str. 31, Birštonas neighbourhood, Lithuania Mob. phone +370 650 68 298 E-mail linturas@gmail.com www.krakila.lt

# **CATERING**



### **RESTAURANTS**

#### **Kurhaus & Restaurant**

B. Sruogos St. 2, LT-59209 Birštonas, Lithuania Mob. phone +370 687 23 874

#### Hotel-restaurant "Nemuno slėnis"

Verknės St. 8, 59107 Birštonas, Lithuania Phone +370 319 56 493 Mob. phone +370 699 64 529 www.nemunoslenis.lt

#### Hotel-restaurant "Sofijos rezidencija"

Jaunimo St. 6, 59206 Birštonas, Lithuania Phone +370 319 45 200 www.sofijosrezidencija.lt

#### Hotel-restaurant "Sonata"

Algirdo St. 34, 59204 Birštonas, Lithuania Phone +370 319 65 825 Mob. phone +370 680 83 285 www.sonata.lt

### Hotel-restaurant "Royal Spa Residence"

Pakalnės St. 3, 59206 Birštonas, Lithuania Phone +370 319 62 030 Mob. phone +370 695 28 532 www.royal-spa.lt



#### Inn "Klėtis"

Jundeliškės village, Birštonas district, Lithuania Mob. phone +370 600 28 063

#### Bar

Pavasario St. 2, Birštonas village, Birštonas district, Lithuania Phone +370 319 45 202 Mob. phone +370 676 18 390



#### Cafes

#### Guest house-cafe "Audenis"

Lelijų St. 3, LT-59207 Birštonas, Lithuania Phone +370 319 61 300 Mob. phone +370 600 88 829 E-mail info@audenis.lt www.audenis.lt

#### **Cafe of Culture Centre**

Jaunimo St. 4, LT-59206 Birštonas, Lithuania Mob. phone +370 600 36 233 E-mail info@audenis.lt www.audenis.lt

#### Cafe of SPA

Sanatorium "Tulpės" Birutės St. 35, LT-59217 Birštonas, Lithuania Phone +370 319 45 128 E-mail Jokimas@gmail.com

#### Cafe "Safari"

Prienų St. 25, LT-59202 Birštonas, Lithuania Mob. phone: +370 650 88 922, +370 685 50 766

#### "Erno" bakery

Jaunimo St. 3, LT-59206 Birštonas, Lithuania Mob. phone +370 612 95 684 E-mail emasmotis@vahoo.com



# **FAST FOOD**

#### Pizzeria "Pizza Fun"

Birutės St. 3, LT-59217 Birštonas, Lithuania Mob. phone +370 659 00 250 E-mail arnoldas.lakis@yahoo.com

#### Teahouse "Caffeteria Mažoji Italija"

Vaižganto St. 2, LT-59211 Birštonas, Lithuania Mob. phone +370 614 99 135

#### Pizzeria "Sofi Pizza"

Jaunimo St. 6, 59206 Birštonas Mob. phone +370 679 95 381

#### "Sušinė"

Birutės St. 1, LT-59217 Birštonas, Lithuania Mob. phone +370 622 22 079

# CONFERENCES

#### Birštonas Culture Center

Jaunimo St. 4, LT-59206 Birštonas, Lithuania Phone/fax +370 319 65 550 E-mail: bkc@is.lt, kulturosc@birstonas.lt www.birstonokultura.lt Capacity 70-500

#### Sanatorium "Versmė"

B. Sruogos St. 9, LT-59542 Birštonas, Lithuania Phone: +370 319 65 670, +370 319 65 669 Mob. phone +370 652 80 380 E-mail versme@is.lt www.versme.com Capacity up to 200

#### Hotel "Nemuno slėnis" 4\*

Kampiškiu St. 8, LT-59107 Birštonas, Lithuania Phone +370 319 56 493 Mob. phone +370 699 64 028 Fax +370 319 61 213 E-mail info@nemunoslenis.lt www.nemunoslenis.lt Capacity up to 150

#### Birštonas Kurhaus

B. Sruogos St. 2, LT-59209 Birštonas, Lithuania Phone/fax +370 319 65 550 E-mail: bkc@is.lt, kulturosc@birstonas.lt www.birstonokultura.lt Capacity up to 150

#### Hotel "Royal Spa Residence" 4\*

Pakalnės St. 3, LT-59206 Birštonas, Lithuania Phone +370 319 62 030 Mob. phone +370 617 01 505 Fax +370 319 62 031 www.royal-spa.lt Capacity up to 100

#### Sanatorium "Tulpės" B. Sruogos St. 4A, LT-59541

Birštonas, Lithuania Phone +370 319 61 337 E-mail vgydykla@tulpe.lt www.tulpe.lt Capacity up to 60

#### Rest house of Kaišiadorys Bishopric

"Birštono Tulpė" Birutės St. 21, LT-59217 Birštonas,

Lithuania

Mob. phone: +370 678 12 934, +370 699 97 011 E-mail info@birstonotulpe.lt www.birstonotulpe.lt Capacity up to 50

# **USEFUL INFORMATION**



#### Birštonas tourism information centre

B. Sruogos St. 4, LT-59209 Birštonas, Lithuania Phone +370 319 65 740 E-mail info@visitbirstonas.lt www.visitbirstonas.lt



#### **Alytus County Police Headquarters** Birštonas Police Unit

Jaunimo St. 3, LT-59206 Birštonas, Lithuania Phone: +370 319 65 538, 112 E-mail birstonopk.bud@policija.lt www.policija.lt/alytus



# **Medical Services**

Birštonas Primary Health Care Centre

Jaunimo St. 8, LT-59206 Birštonas, Lithuania Phone +370 319 67 018



#### Birštonas Culture Center

Jaunimo St. 4, LT-59206 Birštonas, Lithuania Phone/fax +370 319 65 550 E-mail bkc@is.lt, kulturosc@birstonas.lt www.birstonokultura.lt



### **Visitors Center of the Great Nemunas Loops Regional Park** Tylioji St. 1, LT-59206 Birštonas, Lithuania

Phone +370 319 65 613 Fax +370 319 65 610 E-mail direkcija@nemunokilpos.lt www.nemunokilpos.lt



THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF GRODNO

O Lithuania, my native land,
you are like health – so valued when lost
beyond recovery; let these words now stand
This memory of resurrection has stayed
alive in me since childhood; it makes
me hope a homesick exile might return
to wooded hills, green meadows, and the lakes
spread round the River Nieman – that I'd be borne
back to that womb of gilded wheat and rye.

Adam Mickiewicz. "Pan Tadeush or the last arrival to Lithuania"

(Translated from Polish by Leonard Kress)



#### How to get to Grodno?

Distance from Grodno to Minsk – 280 km Distance from Grodno to Alitus – 99 km Distance from Grodno to Birshtonas – 128 km

**Tourist information** 

center of Grodno

Distance from Grodno to Vilnius – 168 km Distance from Grodno to Druskininkay – 44 km Distance from Grodno to Warsaw – 272 km

www.tourgrodno.by

Ozheshko St., 38, Grodno

Phone: +375 152 77 36 03, +375 152 77 35 46

E-mail grodnortss@gmail.com



At the turn of the first and second millennia on the Grodno lands there lived western Baltic tribe Yatvingians. Slavic tribes appeared here at the end of the X century. They chose the high bank of the Neman and built here some houses, then built an earthen rampart and a wall from pointed at the top logs, then they fenced them. They began to be called as gorodentsy, and the city in which they lived – Goroden. "Block to a field the gate ... blow pipes gorodenskie". The unknown author of "Tale of Igor's Campaign" brought to us these catchwords which involuntarily carry away in depth of centuries. According to medieval symbolics, the field is an enemy, and gate is the city or the country. It is an appeal to protect the country from enemies, and Goroden is the defender of the country. Goroden – such name of our city is found in the Ipatyevsky chronicle of 1183 "... the same summer Goroden was burnt ...". Also there is a version that the name of the city occurred from the name of the small river of Gorodnichanka. Belarusian name of our city sounds as Goradzen, Goradnya, Garodnya. The modern name Grodno appears for the first time in the diploma of the king of the Polish and grand duke Lithuanian Zhigimont II Augustus from November 23, 1562.

Grodno is the city unique, the only one and simply unique. In 2014 it acquired the right to be called as the cultural capital of the Republic of Belarus. The city has rich and nice history, the annalistic mention of it goes to depth of centuries. In 1116 Vladimir Monomakh gave the daughter Agafya in marriage to the prince Vsevolod Davydovich – the grandson Igor Yaroslavovich. As dowry, he gave the young lands over Neman and bequeathed to strengthen borders of the Kiev principality. So there was created a center of the specific Grodno principality. For the first time our city is mentioned in the Lavrentyevsky chronicle in 1127.

At the end of the XIII century the city repeatedly was exposed to attacks of crusaders. And since the beginning of the XIV century their attacks were resisted successfully by the outstanding commander, the prince Davyd Gorodensky. Crusaders couldn't conquer invincible Grodno castle castellan in an open fight. Once, when the prince came back after a victorious campaign to Brandenburg in 1326, during a halt on Masurian Lakes the knight Andrzej Gost bribed by crusaders killed Davyd with a knife in the back. Soldiers brought on boards their prince in Grodno and buried him on the Kolozhsky hill. Since 1376 at the Duke Vytautas Grodno became the second capital of Grand Duchy of Lithuania, and in the 80th of the XVI at the king Stephan Batory became the actual capital of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, its royal residence which beauty could argue with the best European cities of that time. Since 1673 the city status, as one of the political centers, was fixed by carrying out here every third Seym of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. In the Grodno New Castle in 1793 took place the so-called "mute" meeting of Seym at which the second division of the state was approved. Right there, two years later, the last Polish king and grand duke Lithuanian Stanislav Augustus Ponyatovsky renounced a crown and by that the huge country the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth stopped its existence.

Unique and not having analogs in Europe phenomenon became years of board of podskarbiy of GDL and the Grodno head Anthony Tyzengauz who in the second half of the XVIII century founded about 20 large manufactories in Grodno and in its suburbs, ensemble of the suburb of Gorodnitsa. The end of the XIX beginning of the

XX centuries for Grodno was the period of fast economic and cultural development.

In different years talented statesmen and scientists, writers and poets, artists and actors lived and created here: princes Davyd Gorodensky and Vytautas the Great, the king Stephane Batory and the queen Bona Sfortsa, architects Pyotr Milaneg, Santi Gucci, Giuseppe Sacco, fighters for freedom Tadeush Kosciusko and Konstantin Kalinovsky, the founder of language of Esperanto Ludwik Samengof, artists Mikhail Kulesha and Léon Bakst, writers Vsevolod Krestovsky, Elisa Ozheshko, Maxim Bogdanovich, Mikhas Vasilyok, Vasily Bykov, Alexey Karpyuk, keepers of the Grodno old times Evstafy Orlovsky and Józef Iodkovky, the well-known athlete Yaqub Chekhovsky, the gymnast Olga Korbut, the weight-lifter Alexander Kurlovich, as well as other well-known fellow countrymen won glory to the favourite city. About Grodno, and about no other city in Belarus , they say – the "first", "only", "one of the first". One of the most ancient orthodox temples of the Republic of Belarus – Boris and Gleb (Kalozha) church was constructed in the XII century in Grodno. The first railroad St. Petersburg-Warsaw" in 1862 on the territory of Belarus lay through our city, and the first railway station was built here. One of the first cinemas "Edem" in our country was also built in Grodno, and Tyzengauz's theater is the oldest theater of Belarus. The most ancient operating tower clock is in Grodno, and the oldest in Belarus stone bridge is in Grodno. You can also remember the first botanical garden, the first zoo and other not less known sights of our beautiful city.

# REGIONAL HOLIDAYS, THE CITY OF GRODNO



Republican festival of national cultures - Grodno, June, 2014 (every 2 years) - in 2014 - 10 anniversary

The international festival of orthodox chants "Kolozhsky Ringing of church bells" – Grodno, February, 2014 (annually)

The Kazyuki exhibition fair of Grodno, Sovetskaya Square – on March 4, 2014 (annually)

Competition "Beauty queen. Miss Grodno" - Grodno - April, 2014 (annually)

**The international multi-day cycle race "Neman"** Bialystok (Republic of Poland) – Grodno – Grodno area, Grodno, June-July, 2014 (annually)

Festival of cheese, Grodno - September, 2014 (annually)

Festival of classical music of "TyzenHouse" - Grodno, September, 2014 (annually)

Festival "Saint Gubert", Grodno – November, 2014 (annually)



The festival "The Augustov Canal in Culture of Three People" – the Augustov canal, Dombrovka lock, last weekend of August, 2014 (annually)

The international bicycle marathon of the Grodno area "Neighbours" – the August canal, Dombrovka lock, July, 2014 (annually)

**Regional holiday of wind music "Fanfares of friends"** – Porechye agrotown, the last weekend of May, 2014 (every 2 years)

Open water marathon "The Augustov canal" – the Augustov canal, August, 2014 (annually)

# SIGHTSEEING PLACES

#### ANCIENT SETTLEMENTS IN THE TERRITORY OF THE GRODNO AREA



**Odelsk.**The ancient settlement is in the southern suburb of the village. It is surveyed in 1973. Height over a surface of the small river is 5 m, the area is – 1,5 hectares. Only the east part of the monument of 70x20 m in size remained.

**Indura.** According to the legend the ancient settlement is built during war with Swedes. It represented the mountain 10 sazhens high at which top there were two concentric ring-shaped banks. The ancient settlement is investigated in 1955-56 by K. Kovalska. Now it is partially destroyed.

Glyadovichi. The ancient settlement is situated on the



left river bank of the Neman, on the cape it is lower than the village. In 200 m from it passes the bank separating the ancient settlement from a field, further from two parties there are small ravines.

**Shadintsy.** The ancient settlement is located in 150 m on the southeast from of Shadintsy. It is on a slope in the middle of a field. The local name of the ancient settlement is "Mountain Kostelnaya". According to the legend there was a church which disappeared underground.



#### 1. The Old (Upper) castle

(Zamkovaya St., 22)

The old or Upper castle was constructed instead of the wooden one which burned down in 1398. Many residents heard a legend of the monkey of the Grodno prince Vytautas the Great who lived in the castle in the prince's rooms. During a fire it woke guards and saved life to the owner and his spouse Anna.

Then according to Vytautas' order they built the Gothic stone castle. Its construction came to the end about 1400. The powerful fortification was constructed, in the plan coming nearer to a triangle. The castle had 5 towers, the extent of its walls made about 300 m, and their thickness in places reached 2,5-3 meters. In 1579 according to the order of the king Stephane Batory the castle is reconstructed by the Italian architect Santi Gucci to the Renaissance palace.

In 1729 in the Old castle took place the next reconstruction which was directed by the architect K. Pyopelman. Wings were demolished from the Gorodnichanka side, along the Neman part of the castle they built barracks, the yard was paved as a parade-ground. Over the central part of the palace they built the third floor. After repair in the Old castle they placed various services and part of the king's suite.

During the whole XIX century and the beginning of the XX century the castle was under direction of military of the authorities: Russian, German and Polish. In the territory of the Old castle there is the Bottom church which is constructed in 1160-70 and being an example of the Grodno architectural school. The rectangular temple in the plan shared six pillars on three naves. The walls were made from thin plinfa, resonators were walled in them. In the lower parts of the walls big stones were used. The church was the castle temple which was destroyed by a fire in 1183. The ruins of the temple were opened during excavation in 1932-33 by Yu. Iodkovsky. Now the remains of the walls and columns 2-2,5 m high can be seen, while visiting pavilion which is built over an archaeological excavation.

The entrance brick arch bridge in the castle was constructed instead of wooden one in the second half of the XVII century; today it is the oldest bridge in the Republic of Belarus.



#### 2. The new (Bottom) castle

(Zamkovaya St., 20)

The decision on construction in Grodno the new royal palace was made at Seym meeting in 1726 at the time of Augustus's II board. However its construction began only in 1737 at the king Augustus III. The Saxon architect Karl Friedrich Pyopelman was the author of the project. Construction of the palace came to the end in 1742 and the first seym in the new palace took place in 1744.

Significant for destinies of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth event occurred in the New castle in 1793. At night of September 24 the so-called "mute

meeting" at which by silence of Seym ambassadors was accepted the division of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth section took place. Here on November 25, 1795 Stanislav Augustus Ponyatovsky signed the act of renunciation of a throne – so stopped existence of the state Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

#### 3. Country royal residence "Stanislavovo"

Stanislavovo country royal residence was built in the 1760-1770ss by the architect D. Sacco. The ensemble includes the farmstead house, two wings, economic constructions and a park. The stone palace is a rectangular two-storeyed house (originally one-storeyed) which is situated at top of a slanting slope. Its central part unites the smart group of rooms (a lobby, the top and bottom halls). The middle of the main facade is allocated with a projection with panelled figured attic and a terrace, the center of a domestic facade is a semicircular bay window with the monogram of the king in the form of three letters "S-A-R" (Stanislav Augus-



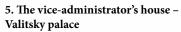
tus. King). In Grodno there were two more royal residences Ponemun and Avgustovo. Unfortunately, time didn't keep them. In the years of World War I palaces were destroyed.

#### 4. "Batorievka"

(K.Marx St., 1)

After ascension on a throne of the king Stephane Batory he disposed to build the palace which later got many years the name – "Batorievka". In 1717-18 the building was reconstructed for carrying out meetings of seym of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Reconstruction of the building was carried out by the German architect

I. Yaukh. Meetings began to be held in a hall from the side of the present K. Marx St. In the same years the palace becomes Augustus' II residence. During the XIX-XX centuries the palace was repeatedly reconstructed and changed the owners. In "Batorievka" building now there is a chair of normal anatomy of the Grodno state medical university, and also the museum "Grodno Cabinet of Curiosities".



(Gorky St., 2/2)

The palace, built in 1776-1793 on the project of the architect I. Mezer, consisied of the three-storyed rectangular house in the plan, covered with a valm roof and two wings. The architecture of palace ensemble is solved in style of an early classicism. In front of the palace the small park of regular planning was made. The southern wing was constructed as "a kitchen and a service". At the beginning of the XIX century there was a part of provincial archive. In the northern wing took place carriage, and at the beginning of the XX century – barracks and the residence of the Russian charitable society. In the summer of 2007 the wing was demolished and St. Nikolay Chudotvorets's house church was constructed.







# 6. The Sangushkas' Palace

(Sovetskaya St., 1) The building of the palace of the Sangushkas princes was built in 1742 on a place of the tavern known since the XVI century. During the XVIII-XIX centuries it was repeatedly reconstructed. It is a two-storeyed angular P-shaped house in the plan with a two-sloping roof. Composition of the main facade is storied. In the first half of the XVIII century the marshalok

the great of the GDL Pavel Karol Sangushka became the owner of the land plot on a market square with a kamenitsa, tavern and a wooden house. In 1778 the house became the property of the Grodno mayor Anthony Tyzengauz. In palace vaults with low cylindrical arches in the XVI century there were a tavern and the best Grodno wine cellars.



# 7. The Hreptovich's Palace

(Zamkovaya St., 16) Hreptovich's palace in Zamkovaya St., 16 was built in 1742-52 and belonged to the Grodno territorial clerk K. Hreptovich. The building is brick, two-storeyed, asymmetric in the plan, of the closed perimeter, in a courtyard it's conducted by an arch. In the second half of the XVIII century the palace belonged to A. Tyzengauz. It was reconstructed in 1790. At the beginning of the XIX century I. Lyakhnitsky was its own-

er. Now it's the Republican museum of history of religion. The frieze of this building is decorated with elements of a knightly armor. In a cartouche over an entrance archthere is a coat of arms of Grodno – St. Gubert's deer jumping through a wattle fence. This coat of arms was granted to the city by the queen Bona in 1540.

#### 8. The Maksimovich's Palace

(Ozheshko St., 3)

The palace of the vice governor Maksimovich was built in 1803 by K. Maksimovich in style of classicism. During the war of 1812 there was a staff of the king of Westphalia Gérôme Bonaparte – the brother of the emperor Napoleon. In the XIX century in the building were: state chamber, provincial treasury, archives, office of tax inspection, etc. In the summer of 1920 the Grodno revolutionary-military committee where stayed F.Dzerzinsky, V.Lenin's fellow-fighter.

In the 20-30th in the former palace there were various state and public institutions.



In post-war years there was located the Grodno regional executive committee. On the wall of the building the memorial board of memory of the Grodno governor and subsequently the Prime minister of the Russian Empire P. Stolypin is established.

# 9. The merchant Muravyev's House

(Sovetskaya sq., 2)

The house was built at the end of the XIX century by a family of the merchant I. Muravyev. According to documents, in 1886 I. Muravyev possessed the three-storyed house in which there were premises and a shop.



#### 10. "The master's house"

(Ozheshko St., 37)

The house was built in 1765-1773 by the architects I. Mezer and D. Sacco. The inhabited one-storeyed, rectangular house in the plan was built from wood and brick. The main facade is plastered, completed with a pediment of a difficult form. Lateral walls are wooden; the roof is two-sloped and covered with tile. The house is an example of a standard building of the second half of the XVIII century; it entered into ensemble of 20 standard houses, so-called "the bosnyatsky houses" located on both parts along the street. Today only this house remained.

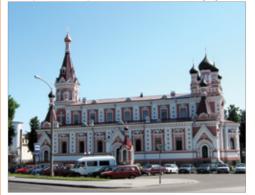




#### 11. The Boris and Gleb (Kolozhskava) church (Kolozha St., 6)

Boris and Gleb (Kolozhskaya) church is a monument of ancient architecture; it is located in the territory of Kolozhsky park. The citizens of Grodno consider this temple as a heart of the city and with pride speak: "Time over it is not imperious!" It was constructed in 1180 on the high right bank of the Neman near the Castle Mountain in the former Kolozhsky suburb territory. The church represented the six-pillars three-apses temple 26,5 m long and 13,5 m wide with thickness of walls about 1,2 m. Stone columns are with a diameter of 1,2 m on the rectangular socles, above gradually getting a crosswise form. The

walls are made from rectangular plinfa, some trapezoid bricks were also used. The facades of the church are decorated with inserts from the polished boulders and the majolica tiles of brown, green and yellow colours from which crosses are gathered. The particularity of the church interior is the set of the jugs-resonators walled in the top internal parts of northern, western, southern walls and the arches. This architectural element distinguishes the church of "Grodno architectural school" of the XII century from other temples of that period. Allegedly construction of the temple was conducted under the direction of the Byzantine master Pyotr Milanega. The Byzantine Empire sank into oblivion long ago, and our temple exists!



#### 12. The Sacred Cover Cathedral

(Ozheshko St., 23)

The Sacred Cover Cathedral is constructed in 1907. The building is built for perpetuating of memory of officers and soldiers of the 26th artillery crew and other military formations which died in Russian-Japanese war of 1904-1905. The project was developed in engineering management of the Vilno military district. The architect N. Prozorov, the provincial architect I. Plotnikov and the Grodno military engineer I. Savelyev changed it for Grodno. The church was consecrated on September 30, 1907 in honor of the Cover of Holy Mother of God. Two memorial boards of work of B. Shushkevich remained: "Officers and the bottom ranks of the 26 artillery crew, killed and dead from wounds in war with Japan. In 1904-1905" and the second "Officers of the Grodno garrison, killed and dead from wounds in war with Japan.101. the foot.". The third memorial board in memory of the soldiers internationalists who were lost in Afghanistan in 1979-1989 was established in 1993. Shrines are stored in the temple - a wonder-working icon of the Kazan Mother of God, the copy of a cross of Evfrosinya Polotskaya, particles of relics of Saint Gabriel Martyr.

### 13. The St. Vladimir church

(Pobedy St., 5)

#### 14. Monastery of Sacred Birth of the Virgin

(D. Gorodzensky St., 3)

The female bazilian Uniat monastery arose at Prechistinskaya church about 1633.

In the years of World War I the Church of the Birth of the Virgin strongly suffered and was restored only in 1929 under the supervision of the Mother Superior Onufriya. In 1958 the monastery was closed, and nuns are moved in the Zhirovichy monastery. In 1976 the whole complex was transferred to the Republican museum of atheism and religion history. In June, 1992 the temple and monastic constructions were returned to the orthodox female monastery and since then the female orthodox Monastery of Sacred Birth of the Virgin works here.

## 15. The Saint Francis Xavery's cathedral church and former monastery of Jesuits

(Sovetskaya sq., 4)

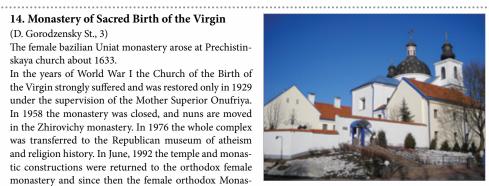
Appearance of the catholic church of St. Francis Xavery in our city is connected with activity of monks of Jesuits" order in Grodno who were invited by the king Stephane Batory. Jesuits lodged in Grodno after 1622 and at first they constructed the St. Peter's and Paul's catholic wooden church. In 1677 the foundations of the "old collegium" and "Bursa" were laid, and on June 21, 1678 the bishop N. Slupsky consecrated an angular stone of the new stone catholic church of foundation of S. Lozovy and his wife Constantsii.

By the spring of 1700 the Catholic Church was almost ready and on May 30 in it started holding services. On December 6, 1705 took place solemn consecration of the catholic church in the presence of two monarchs the king Augustus II and the tsar Peter I. After in Farah Vitautas there was a fire, the catholic church since 1778 became parishional and received the second name -

Farny. In front of the entrance to the catholic church in 1898 was built a ladder on the parapet of which Jesus Christ's sculpture is established. The facade of the catholic church is decorated by two light graceful towers which construction was completed in 1752. In 1725 in the Northern tower of the catholic church the mechanical tower clock, which was earlier on the city town hall, destroyed during the war of 1660-65, was installed. This clock is the most ancient operating tower clock in Europe.

The interior of the catholic church is decorated by 13 altars, from which 12 are lateral ones. Dominant decorative composition of the interior is the main carved altar 21 meter high. It was created in 1736-1738 according to the project of the Prussian sculptor K. Pauker by woodcarvers under the leadership of Ja. Schmitt. In three-storied composition of the altar the difficult group of columns and pilasters of the Corinthian order is applied. In the left chapel of the transept there is St. Saint Archangel Michael's altar with sculptural images of outstanding figures of Grand Duchy of Lithuania. In an opposite Student's chapel is established the altar of St. Mother of God of Students (Snowy) with the wonder-working icon which was brought from the Roman basilica Santa Maria Maggiore and was solemnly brought in the catholic church on August 3, 1664.

At the Jesuit monastery worked a collegium whose library in 1773 totaled more than 2300 books. In the collegium studied future outstanding mathematician and the astronomer Martin Pochebut-Odlyanitsky . Since 1651 representations of student's theater began. The printing house operated on the monastery territory in 1775-1796. From the 80s of the XVII century works the drugstore for which in 1709 was built a special building in which the only drugstore museum in Belarus works today. On December 15, 1990 the Pope John Paul II gave to the Farny church in Grodno the status of the Small basilica, and on April 13, 1991, when the Grodno Catholic diocese was formed, it became cathedral.



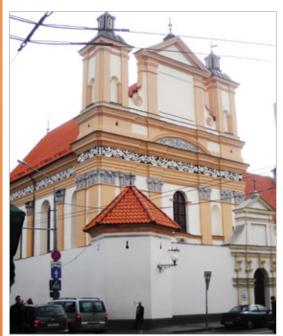






**16.** The Finding of the Holy Cross Catholic Church and Bernardine Monastery (Parizhskoy Communy St.,1)

# 17. The Angelic Virgin Mary's catholic church and the monastery of Franciscans (Ogorodnaya St., 2)



# 18. The Monastery complex of bridgets with the catholic church of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary

(K. Marx St., 27)

The Monastery complex of bridgets with the catholic church takes the whole quarter in the central part of Grodno and consists of a catholic church, a monastery, wooden lyamus and a high stone fencing with gates and angular octahedral towers. Earlier the high belltower which was on the opposite side of the St. was a part of a complex too.

The Grodno female monastery of the order of St. Bridget is founded in 1634 by a great marshalok Lithuanian K. Veselovsky and his wife Aleksandra in memory of early died foster daughter Griselda.

In 1990 the temple was transferred to believers of the Catholic diocese, and then nuns returned here. After the end of repair the catholic church was consecrated by the archbishop Tadeush Kondrusevich on June 2, 1992.

**Lyamus.** In the yard of the monastery remained an interesting wooden structure – "Lyamus", serving as a hostel for nuns-bridgets.

The two-storeyed house with arch galleries on the main facade is built from massive bars on cuttings. In architecture and designs of this construction ascending to the end of the XVII century, traditions of the Belarusian national construction found the direct reflection. Interest in the building makes that it is built completely from wood, without use of brackets and pails

#### 19. The Lutheran kirk

(Akademicheskaya St., 7a)

The kirk was constructed on a place of the so-called "tavern on Gorodnitsa" for master Lutherans. In 1793 by the decree of the king Stanislav Augustus Ponyatovsky the land plot with the tavern were transferred to eternal using to a community of Lutherans. In the 1870 on a place of the tavern was built a kirk which is a monument of pseudo-Gothic architecture. In 1912 the building was thoroughly reconstructed. Today this is one-nave building with one tower with a pentagonal apse and sacristy. Square in the plan, high belltower is allocated from the main volume. There is a an inscription in Latin on the bell: "God sends his son". The main entrance through the tower is issued in the form of a big lancet portal, over which there is a window-rose. Till 1944 the tower had a high spike. In it there is a clockwork of 1913 in a good condition, but it has been silent for more than 70 years.



#### 20. The Big Choral synagogue

(B. Troitskaya St., 59a)

The first stone synagogue in Grodno was constructed in 1575-1580 according to the project of the Italian architect Santi Gucci. He was invited by the known Grodno rabbi Mordechai Ben Avroom Jaffe, by nickname "Levush", the native of Prague who in 1572 arrived to Grodno. In 1617 as a result of a fire the synagogue burned down together with all Jewish quarter. Then the Polish king and grand duke Lithuanian Zhigimont III allowed the Grodno Jews to build the new stone temple which was built in the first half of the XVII century. The type of the synagogue of the 70 of the XIX century is imprinted in drawings of the known artist Napo-





# 21. The building of the former female Mariinsky gymnasium

(Ozheshko St., 22)

It is constructed in 1893 according to the project of the architect V. Nebolsin. The three-storyed G-shaped house is covered with a two-slopes roof. It is a monument of architecture of late classicism. Before the World War I in the building there was a house church of St. Wives, women who brought anoitments to Christ's tomb.

In the 20-30 the female teacher's seminary of E. Ozheshko worked here. In 1940-41 there was a teacher's institute which trained teachers for the 5-7th classes of incomplete secondary schools. In 1944 in the building

began to work teacher training college, and in 1978 was open the Grodno state university.



# 22. The Zhiliber's medical academy (Chetvertinskye palace)

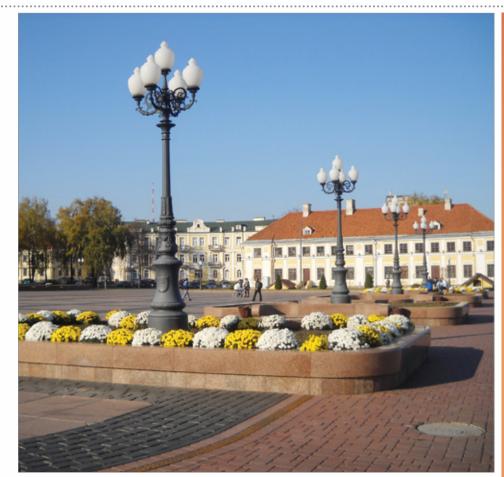
(Ozheshko St., 20)

The building was built in 1786 according to the project of the architect D. Sacco for medical school – academy. Actually construction wass completed after the academy had been transferred to Vilno. Then the building became the property of the princes Svyatopolk-Chetvertinskye. In this house in 1890 the known Grodno historian and the regional specialist Yu. Iodkovsky was born.



# 23. The Real school of Crown Prince Alexey (Pervogo Maya St., 3)

The building was built in 1907. The date on the facade of 1913 most likely symbolizes the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Romanovs" dynasty. The two-storeyed building in the plan is divided into two blocks: educational and public purpose. The building was built according to the individual project in style of classicism. In the 20-30 in the building there was a gymnasium of Adam Mickiewicz. At the end of the war there was a military hospital, and then the CPB of Grodno regional committee. Now there is the agrarian university.



#### 24. The complex of buildings of the XVIII century on Tyzengauz Square

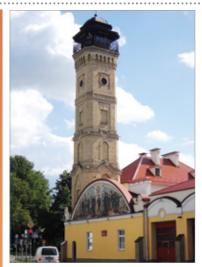
The Tyzengauz Square was created in 1765-1785 according to the projects of the architects I. Mezer and D. Sacco. It was Gorodnitsa's administrative and cultural center. By 1793 the building hadn't finished yet, and later they didn't return to implementation of the project.

**The house No. 2/2** is the house of the administrator, it was built in 1780 according to D. Sacco's project. Originally in the house lived the vice-administrator of royal economy. Since 1919 they placed there a part of documents of the Grodno province. Since then the building has been carried out archive functions.

**The house No. 4** is "a curve ofitsina", was built in 1765. In 1774-80 in the building worked the drama school created by the Grodno head A. Tyzengauz.

**The house No. 4b** is the house of forest administration, it was built about 1770 according to I. Mezer's project. It entered in Gorodnitsa's architectural complex.

**The house No. 5** was built in 1765-85, it was used as barracks for cadets, control chamber and the building of provincial presence.



# 25. The complex of buildings of a fire brigade

(Zamkovaya St., 17, 19)

The house No. 19 was built by the architect D. Sacco during the period between 1783-1793 as one of inhabited wings of the royal stable which construction began in 1783. On the bases of the second wing at the beginning of the XX century was built the house No. 17. Stables are shown on the plan of Grodno of 1798. According to the city description of 1831 stables with two wings (houses No. 17 and No. 19) were occupied by hospital. In 1882 in the buildings there was "a summer hospital". At the beginning of the XX century on the site was built a fire depot which construction was completed in 1902. The complex of a fire brigade was constructed in the form of a square. The main southern facade of the complex from the side of Zamkovaya St. consisted of the house No. 17, No. 19 and fire tower. The fire tower was constructed around 1902, it connected the one-storeved construction to seven entrances for fire trucks. Today the houses No. 17 and 19 are used for housing, and in the fire tower there is an exposition of the museum of history of Grodno fire service.



# **26. The Water towers "Basya and Kasya"** (Sverdlov St., 2)

The Grodno water supply system started being under construction in 1877 with participation of "The All-Russian joint-stock water company". Concession on a city water supply system was given out to the engineer M. Altukhov. The western tower was constructed in 1890, the east one – in 1905. The towers belong to monuments of industrial architecture in style of eclecticism.

The citizens of Grodno call towers "Kasya" and "Basya". As for the origin of these names, today nobody will tell about it, but there are some versions: before the war in one tower there was a water utility accounts department, and there worked Basya, and in the next tover Kasya was the supply manager, as it seems. Now in the towers there are creative workshops of the Belarusian union of artists.



## 27. The oldest city cinema "Krasnaya zvezda"

(Sotsialisticheskaya St., 4)

In May, 1914 the shtabs-captain in resignation S. Monastyrsky received the permission for construction of the cinema according to specially developed project. Construction of the Monastyrsky's cinema in spite of the fact that World War I soon began, was carried out actively, and by August, 1915 it was constructed. By this time the captain left for the front and all further questions connected with opening of the cinema were solved by the spouse S.Monastyrskaya. On August 7, 1915 the application addressed to the governor of the Grodno province about opening of the cinema was submitted. So in the city appeared the cinema "Eden". In pre-war years it carried different names, and after release of the city from fascists opened on September 12, 1944 under the name "Krasnaya zvezda".

# **28.** The oldest in Belarus Tyzengauz's Theater (Dzerzhinsky St., 1)

The building of the theater was built in the last quarter of the XVIII century by architects D. Sacco and I. Mezer. Tyzengauz's theater is the opera and ballet troupe of the Grodno head of the GDL which had performances in Grodno in 1769-80. The building of the theater was repaired and reconstructed during the XIX century. It became like continuation of the Tyzengauz's palace; it was connected to his left wing by covered transition. At the theater, besides orchestra seats, there were boxes, the dress circle and a balcony. In 1859 after reconstruction the volume of the building was increased. In the 30 of the XX century the theater bore Elisa Ozheshko's name.



At the end of 1939 – beginning of 1940 at the Grodno theater with success the troupe of the known Soviet puppeteer S. Obraztsov went on tour. On February, 1940 the building of the theater became basic for again created Grodno puppet theater under the leadership of V. Yarema. After the war the regional drama theater worked here. In 1975 the scenic box and quantity of places in the auditorium due to abolition of boxes was increased. Since 1986 there was the Grodno regional puppet theater. In 2012 after capital repairs the theater found new life.

# 29. The Orthodox and Catholic cemeteries in Antonov St.

At the beginning of the XIX century the orthodox cemetery on Antonov St. was based. The oldest burial is considered the grave of the hero of Patriotic war of 1812 of the lieutenant general S. Lansky of 1814. In this cemetery are buried M. Bogdanovich's mother - Maria, the historian E. Orlovsky, the ethnographer M. Dmitriyev, the philologist P. Kovalevski, the architect V. Nebolsin, the physician K. Kemarsky, the poet M. Vasilek and other known citizens of Grodno. After the war in the cemetery there were established monuments on mass graves of soldiers, guerrillas and the civilians who were lost in days of the Great Patriotic War. In the territory of the cemetery there is Saint Marfa's church and the Resurrection chapel.

The Catholic cemetery which is nearby is the third necropolis on value after the Rosy cemetery in Vilnius and Lychakovsky cemetery in Lviv in the east of the former Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. It was based in 1792. In the cemetery remained the monuments



made in Kiev, Warsaw, Vilno, but the greatest interest is represented by works of the Grodno master B. Shish-kevich. Among others in the cemetery are buried: writer E. Ozheshko and her spouse S. Nagorski, architect D. Sacco, Holy Fathers M. Fordon, F. Grinkevich, general F. Borkovsky, Grodno vice governors T. Yanevsky, K. Maksimovich, baron Z. Dangel, doctor A. Talgeym. In 1822 the chapel was built in the territory of the cemetery on K. Studnitsky's means.



#### 30. The Military memorial in Belush St.

The military cemetery on Belush St. was founded in 1888. It consisted of two parts: southern Lutheran and northern where was buried the military personnel of other Christian religions. During the years of World War I in the cemetery were buried many soldiers and officers of Kaiser army. These burials didn't remain. In the same cemetery were buried the soldiers who were lost during the Polish and Soviet war of 1920, the Soviet soldiers who were lost in 1939 and 1944, prisoners of war of Red Army, the German soldiers.

In 1958 was established the sculpture of the soldier on the grave of the soldiers who lost in 1944 in fights for liberation of Grodno or died of got wounds. In total 398 soldiers were buried here. On the eve of the Victory Day in 1979 there was the ceremonial opening of a memorial. In its central part was established the monument representing a figure of the soldier with a rifle squeezed in hands,

stablished the monument represen

stood in eternal guard on a pedestal. The authors of the memorial are the sculptor V. Terebun and the architect A. Korolkov. On November 3, 1990 took place the opening ceremony of a memorable sign cross to residents of Grodno – officers of the Polish Army which lost in 1940 in Stalin camps.

#### 31. The Zhiliber's park

The old city park in Grodno bearing the name of Zhiliber, has an old story. In the 70s years of the XVII century the Grodno head Anthony Tyzengauz invited professor of medicine, the anatomist and the botanist Zh.-E Zhiliber from the French Lyon who created medical academy in Grodno. At academy there were a hospital, an anatomic office, a zoological museum, a library, and also a botanical garden – the most impressive in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth territory – both by the sizes, and on richness of the collections of plants collected in it.



#### 32. The Jewish cemetery in Popovich St.

The Jewish cemetery in the Zanemansky suburb was founded in the XVIII century. In total there remained 1827 burials from which the earliest is dated of 1913, and the latest – 1968.

# 33. The forest park "Pyshki" in Grodno

Pyshki is the biggest forest park of Grodno. It is actually the northern border of the city and lies on both banks of the Neman. In its territory on the right bank of the Neman there is a human camp of the Stone Age, remained constructions of the fort No. 1 of the Grodno strengthened position of the 80s of the XIX century. In Pyshki is established the memorable sign to cadets of the boundary school which had lost at the beginning of the Great Patriotic War. In the forest park Pyshki



there are 2 unusual reservoirs. These are cretaceous pits which bear the names "Sinka" and "Zelyonka" because of unusual turquoise color of the water. Behind pits there is a fort No. 13 of the Grodno fortress which they didn't manage to complete and which was undermined at retreat of the Russian army. In 1920 there were fights between the Polish armies and the Soviet cavalry case under Guy's command.

#### 35. The Grodno zoo

(Timiryazev St., 11)

The Grodno zoo is the oldest in Belarus, enthusiasts from Society of fans of the nature, led by the teacher of the man's gymnasium of A. Mickiewicz Ya. Kokhanovsky, on the means received by donations based it in 1927. By the end of 2011 the zoo was completely reconstructed, any former constructions didn't remain here, and it was shown to the citizens of Grodno and guests of our city in the updated look. At the entrance to the Grodno zoo the memorial board of memory of his founder Ya. Kokhanovsky, who had been shot by fascists around the Fort No.2 of the fortress of Grodno.









#### 35. The park "Rumlevo"

The park was partially made at the end of the XVIII century.

- 36. The Memorial to soldiers of the Red Army, which died in 1939, in Pobedy St.
- 37. The Memorial to soldiers frontier guards (Sovetskikh Pogranichnikov St.)

The Memorial ensemble was opened on June 22, 2004 and became memory of events of the first days of the Great Patriotic War and the lost heroes frontier guards. The sculptor G. Buralkin and the architect S. Fedchenko became the authors of the memorial.



# 38. The Memorable signs on a place of the Grodno ghetto No. 1 (Zamkovaya St., 7) and on a place of the oldest Jewish cemetery in Kommunalnaya St.

In March, 1991 in Zamkovaya St., 7 at the entrance to the ghetto which was during the war, took place a large meeting devoted to opening of the memorial board to victims of fascism – to prisoners of the ghetto. During the years of the war in the Grodno ghetto 29 thousand residents of Grodno of the Jewish nationality died.





**39. The Monument to V. D. Sokolovsky.** The Soviet Union Marshal V. Sokolovsky's memorial bust was open in 1973. The authors are the sculptor G. Muromtsev and the architect V. Aladov.

#### 40. The Vytautas the Great's sculpture







- 41. The Memorial to soldiers internationalists in Gorky St.
- 42. The Barrow of Glory
- 43. The memorial tank in Sovetskava Square







**44.** The Elisa Ozheshko's monument. The oldest of the monuments which remained in Grodno is the bust to the great Grodno writer Elisa Ozheshko. On October 20, 1929 solemn consecration and opening of the monument of Elisa Ozheshko of the sculptor Romuald Zerykh took place.

45. The Monument to A. Mickiewicz

46. The Monument to Lenin







**47. The Monument "Winged Nick".** The monument to the police officers who had died at execution of office duties, of the sculptor V. Terebun was established in July, 2004 before the building of the Department of Internal Affairs of the Grodno regional executive committee in Akademicheskaya St., 3.

48. The Sculpture "Cupid"

49. The Monument of the Olympic Glory

#### 50. The Frog traveler

On July 2, 2009 in Grodno was established the sculpture "Frog traveler" In Ozheshko St. near the entrance to the information and tourist center of public association "Republican Tourist and Sports Union". The fantastic character of authorship of the known sculptor V. Panteleev, established on a granite pedestal, is cast from bronze and looks as the real tourist: a swag behind shoulders, a compass on the pad and a cap on the head. The cap is decorated with the Latin letter "I" – the designation of information tourist centers accepted in Europe. "Baby" weighs forty kilograms. The idea of installation of the frog-traveller came from S. Koleda during the implementation of the project of the international technical assistance "Unknown Europe".



# 🔼 IN GRODNO AREA





#### 51. The Sacred Church of the Protection in Milkovshchina

The first mention of the village Milkovshchina goes to 1558. The known writer E. Ozheshko was born in the estate Milkovshchina in 1841. In the second half of the XIX century she was the owner of the folvarok Milkovshchina. At this time in the folvarok village there was no Christian temple. The situation changes in 1901 when the estate Milkovshchina was bought partially by the retired lieutenant general K. Shirma coming from the family of noblemen of the Grodno province.

The Sacred Church of the Protection was constructed in style of eclecticism with elements of historical Russian style of a red front brick and represented the one-nave temple with transepts, a six-sided apse and sacristy. The church was constructed in 1904 on means and with active assistance of K. Shirma who was subsequently buried near it.

# 52. The catholic Church of Ascension of Virgin Mary, Yu. Gursky's and Yu. Dekonskaya's chapel-tombs, in the Catholic cemetery in Sopotskin

One of the main sights of the settlement is the catholic church of Ascension of Virgin Mary. According to the legend, the catholic church was built in 1612 by the magnate Ya. Volovich. In 1867 the temple was

transferred to Preobrazhensky female orthodox monastery. Later it was exposed to cardinal reorganization as a result of which two towers of the church were demolished. During the World War I the monastery was completely evacuated. In August, 1916 the building became again a catholic church. The internal decor of the catholic church is executed in traditions of the XXth century. There are St. Frantishek, St. Anthony, St. Jehoshaphat Kuntsevich, St. Kazimir, St. Anna and St. Michal's altars, and also father M. Kolbe's altar.

In the Catholic cemetery in Sopotskino there are two chapels. One of them was built in Yu. Dekonskaya's (Diakonskaya's) memory who was buried here in 1868. In the second rests Yu. Gursky – the first owner of the estate in Radzivilki. This chapel was built in 1893. The chapels are architecture monuments in a neogothic style.







- 53. The Saint Peter and Paul's catholic church in the village of Gozha
- 54. The catholic Church of the Holy Trinity
- 55. Railway station in Porechye



# 56. The Volovichi's Palace and park ensemble and the palace in Svyatsk

The palace and park complex Svyatsk was constructed in the XVI-II century by the Italian architect D. Sacco for the known count and noble clan of Volovichi. Round the palace the formal garden was made; the garden, the wood with hornbeams, pines, maples were planted; ponds, a greenhouse and an apiary were arranged. The palace and park complex included also the Volovichi's chapel tomb which was situated nearby.

At the end of the XIX century Volovich lost his clan property in billiards to I. Gursky. Later it for debts passed to the state. In 1930 the palace became property of department of health care of Poland and was adapted under narcological sanatorium.









- 57. The Catholic Church of Ascension of Virgin Mary, the Chetvertinsky' estate in Skidel
- 58. The Catholic Church of Ascension of Virgin Mary in Odelsk
- 59. The catholic Church of Ascension of Blessed Virgin Mary in Koptevka
- 60. The catholic Church of God's Blessed Mother Shkaplerna in Privalka

#### 61. The Augustow Canal

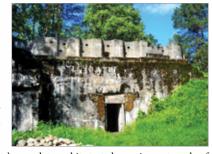
The ship canal in Poland and in the Grodno region connects the Vistula and the Neman Rivers through the rivers Bebzha, Netta and Black Gancha and it is a monument of hydrotechnical architecture. Length of the canal is 101,2 km, including 23 km in the territory of Belarus. It includes a number of locks and movable bridges. The canal is famous for almost bicentennial richest history, it was built in 1825-1839 under the decree of the Russian tsar Alexander I as the strategic transport artery connecting basins of the Neman and the Vistula Rivers to the Baltic Sea. The lieutenant colonel I. Prondzinsky was the first head of construction. More than 7000 workers worked at its



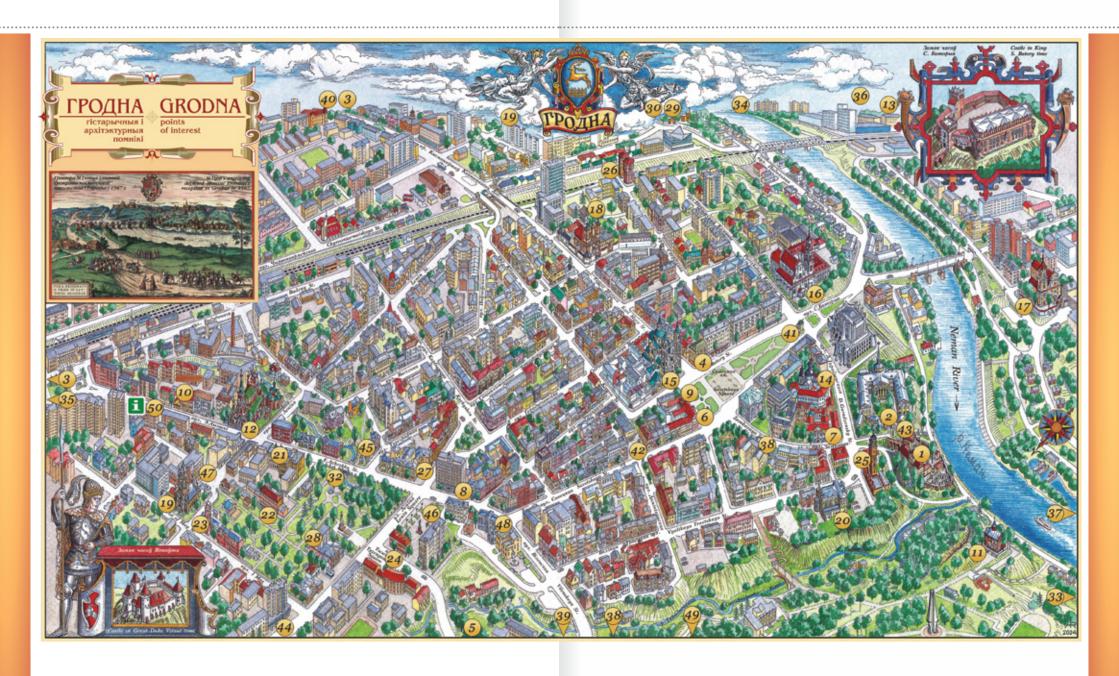
construction. Opening of the canal took place in 1839. On the whole its extent were built 18 locks, a set of dams and bridges. During the World War II operations hydraulic engineering constructions of the Belarusian part of the canal were strongly damaged. In 2004-2006 restoration works and on the Belarusian part of the Augustow Canal were carried out. In 2005 on the canal was open the international water check point through border for travelers by boats and kayaks "Lesnaya-Rudavka" on the lock "Kuzhinets". In the Belarusian part of the canal there are three locks: Nemnovo, Dombrovka and Volkushek and two dams. "Nemnovo", which is four-chamber lock, is the biggest on the canal, difference of the water level makes about 10 meters.

#### 62. The Grodno fortress

On August 4, 1912 the emperor Nikolay II adopted the decree about construction of a new Grodno fortress. Its creation was planned to be finished in 1917. According to the project, it was necessary to build 13 main forts, 19 warranty and 23 number strong points. The forts were built from concrete and were amplified with metal designs. They had to represent the universal defensive works, capable to sustain attack from the largest tools, and also a long siege of armies of the enemy. On the left river bank of the Neman there were forts from No. 1 to No. 9, and on the right – from No. 10 to No. 13. The lieutenant general M. Kaygorodov was appointed the commandant of the Grodno



fortress. By the World War I beginning creation of fortress wasn't complete and it started carrying out a role of rear base for the Russian army. The fort No. 2 near the village of Naumovichi is also one of big forts. It is located in the village Naumovichi. Fights in this fort took place in February and August-September, 1915. Here during the Great Patriotic War fascists made a place of execution of civilians of Grodno and prisoners of war. Now near the fort the memorial cross and a plate with known names of the shot inhabitants of Grodno and a sculpture of the woman who grieves over more than 3 thousand people shot here are established. Fort No. 4 near the village of Strelchiki is the only completely remained from all forts of the Grodno fortress. On November 1, 1914 the fort with inspection was visited by the emperor Nikolay II.



## **MUSEUMS, GALLERIES, SHOWROOMS**



# Grodno state museum of history and archeology

#### (The Old and New Castle)

Zamkovaya St., 20, Grodno New Castle phone +375 152 74 39 24 Old Castle phone +375 152 74 39 15 www.museum-grodno.by

#### Museum of history of gorodnitsa

Ozheshko St., 37, Grodno Phone +375 152 72 16 69 www.museum-grodno.by

#### M.Bogdanovich's museum

1 Maya St., 10, Grodno Phone +375 152 72 22 54 www.bogdanovich.grodno.by

## Grodno state museum of history and religion

Zamkovaya St., 16, Grodno Phone +375 152 74 02 72 www.muzej.by

#### Museum "Na Troitskoy"

Bolshaya Troitskaya, 59a, Grodno Phone +375 29 782 61 14 www.jewishgrodno.by/

#### Pharmacy-museum

Sovetskaya Sq., 4, Grodno Phone +375 152 74 00 81 www.am.biotest.by



#### Elisa Ozheshko's Museum

Ozheshko St., 17, Grodno Phone +375 152 74 30 67 www.grodnolib.by

#### Museum of history of fire services in Grodno

Zamkovaya St., 19, Grodno Phone +375 152 72 36 48

#### Museum "Augustow Canal"

The village of Nemnovo, Grodno area Phone +375 152 72 34 08

#### Grodno showroom

Ozheshko St., 38, Grodno Phone +375 152 72 07 42

#### Gallery "Krygo"

Sovetskaya St., 3, Grodno Phone: +375 29 637 02 67 +375 152 74 36 63

### Gallery "Tyzengauz"

Tyzengauz Sq., 4, Grodno Phone +375 152 72 27 57

#### Gallery "U Maystra"

Kiriv St., 8, Grodno Phone +375 152 74 09 70

#### Gallery "Tkallya"

Zamkovaya St., 15, Grodno Phone: +375 152 74 33 28 +375 29 780 78 11

## **ACTIVE REST AND ENTERTAINMENT**











#### Grodno regional drama theater

Mostovaya St., 35, Grodno Phone +375 152 72 34 27 www.drama.grodno.by

#### **Grodno Puppet Show**

Dzerzhinsky St., 1/1, Grodno Phone +375 152 74 59 30 www.grodnolyalka.na.by

#### Grodno regional philharmonic hall

Gornovyh St., 17, Grodno Phone +375 152 50 46 02 www.grof.by

#### Ice palace

Kommunalnaya St., 3a, Grodno Phone +375 152 75 32 49 www.icepalace.by



### Sports complex "CSC "Neman"

Kommunalnaya St., 3, Grodno Phone +375 152 77 09 71 www.cskneman.by

#### Grodno Zoo

Timiryazev St., 11, Grodno Phone +375 152 74 54 38 www.grodnozoo.by

#### Aquacenter

Gorky St., 82, Grodno Phone +375 152 48 74 07 www.aquacenter.by

#### Aquapark of the sanatorium "Ozerny"

Agrotown Ozery, Grodno area Phone +375 152 79 87 74 www.ozerny.by



# AMUSEMENT PARKS AND PARKS OF ACTIVE RECREATION

Rope park "Jungle-park"

Pyshki Park, Grodno Phone +375 29 675 48 42

#### **Grodno Youth Center**

Sovetskaya St., 9, Grodno Phone +375 292 87 88 33

#### **ACTIVE REST AND ENTERTAINMENT**

#### The Youth Center "Galaxy"

Kosmonavtov Prospect, 40/2, Grodno Phone +375 333 48 84 88

### The ensemble of the manor "Karalinski Tyzengauz falvarak"

The village of Karalino, Grodno area Phone +375 297 85 99 72 www.karalino.by

#### Agrotourist complex "Garadzenski maentak "Karobchytsy"

The village of Korobchitsy, Grodno area Phone +375 152 93 94 00 www.maentak.grodnomk.by



### **NIGHT CLUBS**

#### "BAZA"

Pobedy St., 35, Grodno Phone +375 333 33 13 33 www.clubbaza.by

#### "Alpha Centauri"

Sanatornaya St., 1, Grodno Phone +375 295 55 44 22 www.alphacentauri.by

#### "Kolizey-2000"

K.Marx St., 31, Grodno Phone +375 152 75 34 88 www.kolizey2000.by

#### "Parlament"

Popovich St., 5, Grodno Phone +375 152 50 18 09

#### "Hameleon"

Sovetskava St., 29, Grodno Phone +375 152 73 03 54



#### **BOWLING CLUBS**

#### "Metro"

Povedy St., 37, Grodno Phone +375 152 51 24 64 www.metroclub.by

#### "Ozerny"

agrotown Ozery, Grodno area Phone +375 152 79 85 13 www.ozerny.by



#### TRAVEL AGENCIES WITH **OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES**

#### "Nemnovo Tour"

Ozheshko St., 38, Grodno Phone: +375 152 74 29 43 +375 296 01 16 37 +375 297 80 13 04

E-mail nemnovotour-grodno@yandex.ru www.nemnovotour.by







## **ACCOMMODATION, CATERING IN GRODNO**



#### Hotel complex "Slavia"

Molodyozhnaya St., 1, Grodno Phone +375 152 77 35 35 www.hotel-slavia.by

#### Hotel "Omega"

Vasilka St., 40, Grodno Phone +375 152 72 08 00

#### Hotel "Semashko"

Antonov St., 10, Grodno Phone +375 152 75 02 99 www.hotel-semashko.ru



#### Hotel "Neman"

Stefan Batory St., 8, Grodno Phone +375 152 79 17 00 www.hotel-neman.by

#### Hotel "Tourist"

Yanka Kupala Avenue, 63, Grodno Phone +375 152 56 55 90 www.tourist.grodno.by

#### **Kronon Park Hotel**

Pyshki forest-park, Grodno Phone +375 152 73 98 00 www.kronon.by

#### Hotel "Belarus"

Kalinovsky St., 1, Grodno Phone +375 152 74 07 80

#### Hotel "Sport"

Kommunalnaya St., 3, Grodno Phone +375 152 72 38 49 www.cskneman.by/hotel/

#### Hostel "Hello, Grodno!

Gorodnichanskaya St., 30-1, Grodno Phone: +375 299 32 97 90 +375 152 74 33 08



#### **MEALS**

#### Restaurant "Zamok Zevany"

The village of Korobchitsy, Grodno area Phone +375 293 50 05 50 www.maentak.grodnomk.by

#### Restaurant complex "Turan"

Kletskov St., 15a, Grodno Phone +375 333 00 00 85

#### Restaurant "Vena"

Mostovaya St., 37, Grodno Phone +375 152 77 05 17

#### Restaurant "Stary Lyamus"

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Dzerzhinsky St., 1a, Grodno Phone +375 152 77 09 65

#### Restaurant "Neman"

Stefan Batory St., 8, Grodno Phone +375 152 79 17 48 www.hotel-neman.by

#### Cafe "ArchIdea"

Dzerzhinsky St., 2/1, Grdono Phone +375 152 77 04 60

#### Cafe "Arena"

Kommunalnaya St., 3, Grodno Phone +375 152 77 32 65 www.cskneman.by/cafe

#### Cafe "Raskosha"

Sovetskaya St., 7, Grodno Phone +375 152 72 11 52

#### Cafe "Karchma"

Sovetskaya St., 31, Grodno Phone +375 152 74 35 63

## **INFORMATION**

Code of Grodno and Grodno area – 8 0152

International code – (+375 152)

#### Telephone information service

(fee required) - 109

Rescue phone - 101

Medical aid - 103

Free information about phone numbers of emergency, reference, emergency services and reference medical institutions of the Republic of Belarus – 199

## Department of Internal Affairs of the Grodno regional executive committee

Akademicheskaya St., 3, Grodno Phone: 102, +375 152 79 70 22 uvd.grodno.by

# State autoinspection of Grodno and Grodno region

Belush St., 49, Grodno Phone +375 152 79 75 05 www.gaigrodno.by

#### Cafe "Veras"

Gorky St., 72, Grodno Phone +375 152 41 35 24

#### Cafe "Gorodnitsa"

Dzerzhinsky St., 7, Grodno Phone +375 152 72 02 08

#### Restaurant "Korolevskaya ohota"

Ozheshko St. 3, Grodno Phone +375 152 72 33 39

#### Café-bar "Korchma u prichala"

Zavodskaya St., 14, Grodno Phone +375 152 74 20 45

#### Pizzeria "Retro-pizza"

Sovetskaya St., 31, Grodno Phone +375 152 74 00 56

#### **Emergency hospital**

Sovetskih pogranichnikov St., 115, Grodno Phone: 103, +375 152 53 17 11 www.bsmpgrodno.by

#### Central post-office

K. Marx St., 29, Grodno Phone +375 152 74 53 34 www.belpost.by

#### **Bus Station**

Krasnoarmeiskaja St. 7a, Grodno Phone: 114, +375 152 75 82 02

#### **Grodno Regional Executive Committee**

Lenino Sq., 2/1, Grodno Phone +375 152 72 06 74 www.grodno.gov.by

#### **Grodno Regional Executive Committee**

Gorky St., 51, Grodno Phone +375 152 72 16 17 www.grodnorik.gov.by/ru/

#### **Grodno Regional Executive Committee**

Ozheshko St., 3, Grodno Phone +375 152 72 31 90 www.region.grodno.by/ru/

# Department of sports and tourism of the Grodno Regional Executive Committee

Ozheshko St., 19, Grodno Phone +375 152 77 28 77 www.oblsport.grodno.by

#### Airport

Obuhovo, Grodno area Phone +375 152 74 35 00

#### **Railway Station**

Budzyonny St., 37, Grodno Phone +375 152 74 45 56



#### Tourist information center of Grodno

Ozheshko St., 38, Grodno
Phone: +375 152 77 36 03
+375 152 77 35 46
E-mail grodnortss@gmail.com
www.tourgrodno.by



## Tourist information center of Sopotskin

Grodnenskaya St., 6, Sopotskin, Grodno area Phone +375 152 99 22 80 http://tourgrodno.by/information-center/ sopokin

# **III** OSHMYANY



The town name, as historians and regional specialists consider, reflects features and character of its site and is connected with echoes of ice age. Some linguists assume that the name of the town occurs from the Lithuanian word "ashmenas" – an edge and "akmenas" – a stone.

For the first time Oshmyany is mentioned in "The Lithuanian and Zhamoytskaya chronicle" in 1341. Thet were built as the princely castle.

At the beginning of the 16th century the town was divided by the river Oshmyanka in two parts: New Oshmyany and Old Oshmyany. The town acquired the Magdeburg right in the 16th century and became the district center of the Vilno voivodeship. Since 1569 Oshmyany was a part of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and still was the district center. In 1792 the first municipal coat of arms, in the 1845-second coat of arms were approved. In 2006 official heraldic symbols (the coat of arms and a flag) of the city of Oshmyany are approved.

Throughout centuries the territory of Oshmyany area was exposed to invasions of overseas armies. In 1812 Napoleon's army at approach and at retreat caused a serious loss to the town and to the district. During the World War I the territory was occupied by the German armies, in 1919-1920 – Polish and Red Army. In 1922-1939 it was in the Vilno voivodeship of Poland.

Now in the town live more than 14 thousand people, or a half of the population of the area.



Tourist information center of Oshmyany

Sovietskaja St., 126, Oshmyany Phone +375 159 34 25 93 www.oshmiany.gov.by







#### How to get to Oshmyany?

Oshmyany is located at the intersection of important highways to Vilnius, Minsk, Grodno, Lida, Novogrudok, Vitebsk, Polotsk, Myadel. From Minsk to reach Oshmyany which is 152 km from the capital, it is possible on the route M-7, leaving aside Volozhin, in one and a half-two hours by car or the bus. Oshmyany welcome capital guests also on the route Minsk – Molodechno – Oshmyany. The road from Grodno to Oshmyany (220 km on the route) will take three-four hours by motor transport.

The closest check point of Oshmyany customs is "Kamenny Log" – it is located 23 km from the town. Through it the citizens of Oshmyany go most often abroad, first of all to Lithuania, through it they welcome many their guests. "Kamenny Log" is the largest road point of customs registration on the Belarusian-Lithuanian border. Per day here pass 1200 trucks and 1000 cars, and also about 60 buses.

Those who has time and loves measured knock of wheels, can arrive to Oshmyany by train or by electric train. The railway station of Oshmyany which is 17 km from the town serves passengers on international, the long-distance and suburban directions.

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## **OSHMYANY AREA**

## **FESTIVALS AND HOLIDAYS**







On the northern outskirts of the Grodno region, where today it is possible to hear a dialect in the Belarusian and Polish languages, where the region borders on Vitebsk region and Lithuania, where passes one of the most important transport arteries of Belarus connecting it to Baltic (the ninth transport corridor), there is a republic corner, called Oshmyany area. It is modest as for the sizes, only 1,2 thousand square kilometers, but unique on the landscape, with rich history and the well-known people.

The area from the North to the south is crossed by the Belarusian-Lithuanian ridge (quite often called as Oshmyanskaya) which highest points almost don't concede the highest ones in Belarus near Derzhinsk. This ridge is a trace of the glacier which passed here thousands years ago, which made some small rivers, the main of which is Oshmyanka, Viliya's inflow, and which was rich in lakes. In the middle of this ridge, on the banks of the slow river there is an area center - the town of Oshmyany numbering in its history over 600 years.

The Oshmyany area has very developed transport communications of various level - from local and republican to international one.







#### "Sustrechy u listapadzie" ("Meeting in November")

Every year in November in Kolchuny secondary school take place "Listapadauskiya sustrechy", dated for birthday of the scientist, philosopher and educator Endzhey Snyadetsky.

The local history drawing room, adjusted by the local history museum of school, opens doors for scientists, museum workers, regional specialists, teachers, pupils, numerous guests from Belarus, Lithuania and Poland. In 2012 during "Listapadauskiya sustrechy" took place a ceremonial opening after monument restoration on Endzhey Snyadetsky's grave in Gorodniki.

"Listapadauskiya sustrechy" begin traditionally with sacred mass in the Gorodnitsa chapel. Then guests go to the museum of Kolchuny secondary school which opened in 2004.

FESTIVALS AND HOLIDAYS

FESTIVALS AND HOLIDAYS







#### **Cross-country race**

In Oshmyany regularly take place competitions and cross-country race national championships. The route near the village of Budenovka invites not indifferent people to motorcycle sport. And they are participants and fans not only from Belarus, but also from Russia, Lithuania, Latvia and Ukraine.

Many masters of cross-country race show the skill on turns and springboards of the Budenovka route. The championships include races in the classes "Junior", "National", motorcycles with sidecar, ATVs, motorcycles with an engine displacement of 50 and 65 cubic cm, and also classes of 85 cubic cm, 125 cubic cm, 500 cubic cm and "Hobby".





#### "Northern vector of Grodno area"

The regional exhibition "Northern Vector of Grodno area" and the international economic forum "New opportunities and development prospects" every three years brings together partners in business in Oshmyany. At the economic forum the wide range of interesting, economically reasonable offers for investors and partners in business in all directions are traditionally presented.

Within the economic forum the cooperation agreement between the Oshmyany area and self-government of the town of Birshtonas (Lithuania) is signed.





#### **Procession of Fathers Frosts**

The card of Oshmyany became parade of the main winter characters from establishments, the organizations and the enterprises. "The frosty descent", consisting of dozens of two fantastic characters, finishes from the different parts of the town. On the way participants of New Year's procession in verses and songs welcome and congratulate the residents. On the square fantastic characters report to the main wizard of New Year's fairy tales that all Grandfathers Frosts are ready to the holiday, and all inhabitants of Oshmyany area will surely receive the long-awaited gifts.

Apogee of New Year's Eve show is when they light the beauty fir-tree on the square. The main Father Frost gives command for festive illumination.





## The museum of local lore of name of Bogushevich in Oshmyany

The Oshmyany museum of local lore was founded according to the Resolution of Council of ministers of Belarusian Soviet Socialist Republic from 27.09.1952. The following year the museum received Frantishek Bogushevich's name. Subject of completing, preservation and promoting of the museum is life, culture, nature and history of Oshmyany area. In 1955 was open the first exposition which existed 8 years. In August, 2000 the museum received the historical building of the middle of the XIX century in the downtown. In November, 2009 the Oshmyany museum of local lore solemnly moved to new rooms. For 01.01.2013 the museum fund made 22 204 units, including 10 791 items of general fund. Old tools, fragments of glass and ceramic ware of the XI-XVI century are stored in collections of the museum, found at excavation in Oshmyany area, works of arts and crafts, products of national masters, documents and photos.

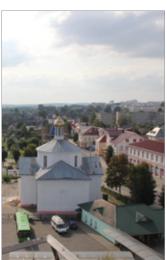
The considerable part of the collection is devoted to life and creativity of Frantishek Bogushevich.



#### The Catholic Church of St. Michael the Archangel

The dominant of architectural building of the Oshmyany center is the catholic church constructed in 1906 in style of neobaroque. Its towers became long ago a town symbol.

At the end of the XVIII century on a place of the today's one was built a paraph church which at the beginning of the XX century was reconstructed in style of neobaroque. The Saint Michael the Archangel's church together with a certain evolution underwent also hard times. In 1994 by diligence of parishioners and with support of local government life of the catholic church was renewed. The catholic church represents a 3-naves 2-towers basilica. The facade of the building is decorated with 5-level towers that gives to the catholic church stateliness and solemnity.



#### The Sacred Church of the Resurrection

The place which is taken today by the orthodox church, since the XVII century was occupied by the Dominican monastery and a catholic church which were liquidated in 1850. The initiative of construction of orthodox church proceeded from Danila Petrovsky, the prior of Oshmyany Church of the Epiphany. In March, 1873 issued permission of the Vileno governor general for construction in the town of a stone church. In September of the same year they began construction which has been conducted with breaks for 10 years.

On August 6, 1883 construction of the church was complete and since September the temple was consecrated by the archbishop Lithuanian and Vilno Alexander in a name of Christ's Resurrection. In 1993 the temple was returned to parishioners. The church represents the cross-dome temple with a 8-faced light drum which comes to an end with a dome. In the summer of 2001 at the church was solemnly open the chapel devoted to the 2000th anniversary of Christianity.

#### The Synagogue

In 1837 in Oshmyany there was a devastating fire. In fire many houses and economic constructions were lost, the fire didn"t keep Jewish houses of worship and the synagogue. In 1857, getting to his feet after the fire, the Jewish population began to erect a brick synagogue. The synagogue was completed only in the 90s of the XIX century.

The building of the synagogue is executed from a ceramic brick and in a form represents a big rectangle. The look is attracted first of all by a roof form: two its circles are 4-inclined, and the third is 2-inclined. The main facade has the small pediment made of wood on which are placed cut-out figures of mythical lions. On east facade there is a round window rose.



From 1941 to 1942 in the territory of the synagogue and the territory adjoining to it there was the Jewish ghetto. In post-war time the building belonged to regional consumer cooperation. Since 2013 the synagogue is in possession of Oshmyany museum of local lore of name F. K. Bogushevich.

#### Golshany

Golshany are known since 1280. The legendary prince Golsha, from whom the name of princes Golshanskie went, founded the town. Building of Golshany kept color of the Belarusian town of the end of XIX – the beginning of the XX century, there is historical value of the settlement in it.

Thanks to the princess Sofya Golshanskaya was based the royal dynasty of the Yagellony, masters of Poland and Grand Duchy of Lithuania. In 1422 on a patronage of the grand duke Vitautas took place marriage of the king Yagayla with the daughter of the prince Semyon Golshansky. Sofya at that time was 16 years old, Yagayla was more than 70. The young wife gave birth to two sons, having become mother of two kings: Vladislav III and Kazimir IV. In honor of Sofya Golshanskaya in the center of Golshany in 2006 was put a stone boulder with a memorable inscription.

In the Sacred Church of St. George remains the part of relics of epy preacher Yulianiya Golshanskaya – the patroness of the Belarusian youth.

The strong trace in the history of Golshany remained from Paul Stephane Sapega, the subchancellor Lithuanian and head of Oshmyany (he died in 1635). He constructed at the beginning of the XVII century the new two-storeyed brick castle in the form of a quadrangle, with big cellars both four towers and chapels opposite to the gate.

After the castle Paul Sapega constructed the St Jean Baptiste's catholic church with a monastery for Franciscans. A little earlier the paper-mill started working. Quality paper of Golshany dispersed on all Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and also went for export. On it were written the main documents and were printed books. It was blossoming time of Golshany...







# The Saint John the Baptist's catholic church and the monastery of Franciscans

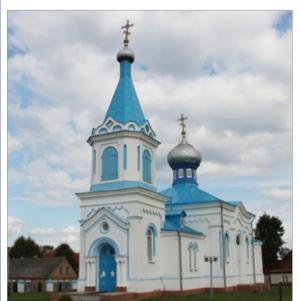
In the town center, on crossing of St. 17 Sentyabrya and Oshmyanskaya there are the Saint John the Baptist's catholic church – a monument of architecture of early baroque and a monastery of Franciscans. The building of the catholic church was built at the beginning of the XVI century and adapted under Calvinists' temple.

Paul Stephane Sapega when lodged in Golshany, expelled from the town Calvinists and decided to reconstruct the catholic church. He invited here an order of Franciscans, constructed for them a monastery. The catholic church and the monastery were constructed rather quickly, they were consecrated on August 6, 1618 by the Vilno bishop Evstafy Volovich.

In the XVIII century the building of the catholic church demanded capital repairs which were carried out in 1770-1780. The catholic church took a form which remained up to now.

In the first half of the XIX century in front of the catholic church 2-level gate belfries, constructed in style of classicism, were established. In one of cellars of the catholic church were buried the Sapegas, in other – known parishioners, in the third – priests. Today the gravestone of Paul Sapegi and his wives is in the Museum of ancient Belarusian culture of National academy of Sciences of Belarus.

In the monastery till 2007 there was a branch of the National art museum of Belarus. In 1990 the building of the catholic church was transferred to believers. Today the catholic church bears John the Baptist's name.



#### The Sacred Church of St. George

In the park, near the central square of Golshany, there is an orthodox temple – the Sacred Church of St. George constructed in 1901 in the retrospective-Russian style.

In 1897 was transferred to the Golshany church the father Vladimir who in 1900 put the first stone of the foundation of a new temple. Construction was carried out on the funds allocated by the Holy Synod, at the expense of donations of parishioners and means of volunteers which arrived from all parts of Russia thanks to the request of the father Vladimir in the church press. The church was constructed during 1 year and was consecrated on December 9, 1901 for a holiday of consecration of the temple of the Great martyr George in Kiev. The church has never been closed and has served believers at all changes of the power.



#### The Castle of Golshany

The stone castle of Golshany, built in the first half of the XVII century, by its composition bore a faint resemblance to Mir Castle Complex and represented a rectangular closed building.

Having made Golshany the constant place of residence, Paul Stephane started building a new castle. According to some information, construction was complete not later than in 1610.

The castle was constructed at the end of the village between the road and the river Lusta (Golshanka). The castle represented a rectangular (86,6x95,6 m) building with the square yard (about 60x60 m). On corners of the castle were constructed harmonous six-sided towers, in front of the center of the northeast case there was a pentahedral tower with the entrance tunnel. Opposite to the tunnel there was a castle chapel. The palace was covered with a flat tile, the floor was laid out by a ceramic tile of various configuration.

In the castle there were many rooms and huge cellars. The walls were covered with bright frescos, a highly artistic stucco molding. Flues, ceilings, walls, window apertures were ornately decorated. Along the walls hung portraits of representatives of Sapegas' family, picturesque cloths and the weapon. The windows, that overlook the court-yard of the castle, had stained-glass windows from thick glass, stone tiles of the floor matched expensive furniture: chairs, little tables, gold and bronze of candlesticks. In the castle of Golshany there was a heating system, water supply and sewerage, a drawbridge. There were underpasses which conducted to the river, to the Catholic cathedral and to the monastery. According to memoirs of witnesses, they were so wide that it was possible to pass on the horse harnessed in a cart. In the castle there was a huge library.

The castle of Golshany was built, most likely, as a housing complex, though it had defensive value that towers confirm. Defense used land strengthenings: powerful shaft, ditches and bastions. At construction the "baltic" laying was used, it means that the brick was of different sizes. Near the castle there were 2 ponds which carried out defensive function and provided with water.

After Paul Stephane Sapega's death (19.07.1635), his possession passed to his nephew Tomasz Sapega. During the Northern war Golshany were exposed to invasion of the Swedish armies. The castle was partially destroyed and plundered. From memories of eyewitnesses about the condition of the Castle of Golshany in the XIX century it is known that nothing remained except part of walls, and in the most part of ruins.

At the end of the XIX century the castle was given to the Russian landowner Gorbanev; Alexander Yagmin was the last owner of the castle. Today ruins of the castle are surrounded with an aura of fantastic legends and unusual adventures. The example of that is the novel of the Belarusian writer Vladimir Korotkevich "The black castle Olshansky".

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#### Festival "Castle of Golshany"

Bright reflection of rich history and traditions of our people, since antiquity and up to now, was a festival of medieval culture which is held at walls of the Castle of Golshany. The festival is four years old. Who manages to get on this festival, notes that time here stops and turns back. Every year the festival expands the borders: in Golshany come not only from all parts of Belarus, but also guests from Lithuania, Poland.

The festival "The Castle of Golshany" is not only medieval music, but also knightly single combats, horse tournaments, competitions of archers which bewitch participants of the holiday.

Conservation works which are conducted in the castle, will allow to restore the lateral tower where it is planned to place a "cold" exposition - which will be able to exist at a low temperature. The walls will be strengthened. They also plan to restore historical landscape including the channel which was near the castle.



# The ancient settlement in the village of Golshany

One and a half kilometers from Golshany on the right bank of once proceeding stream Karabel there is an ancient settlement (the XII-XIV centuries) and the settlement at excavation of which was found the ceramics of the early Iron Age and the period of Kiev Rus.

The Golshany ancient settlement has special popularity. It represents a platform in the form of a rectangle with the rounded-off edges of 70x80 m, which is located in a junction of 2 hills. The ancient settlement is dated the XII-XIV centuries and treats the early Middle Ages. From ancient settlement to the south and the west is well seen the district.

#### The point Tupishki of the Struve Arc

The Struve Arc represents a network from 265 points, 2820 km long and passing through the territory of ten states: Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine. The arch was created for the purpose of determination of parameters of Earth, its form and the size. Each of points is a cube of 2 by 2 m in size put in the earth.

Construction of the Struve Arc began in 1816, and its last cube was put in the 1855. As a result of Arch construction scientists confirmed that our planet is not the correct sphere, but an ellipsoid.

In 2007 in the village of Tyupishki in the territory of the Golshany Village Council the memorable sign of the Struve Arc – point of Tupishki, which represents the sign executed in the form of a bas-relief, was open.



The settlement of Tyupishki is designated on the map, as the highest point of the Oshmyany area - 311 meters over level of the Baltic Sea.

In 2005 the Struve Arc was entered in the List of the world historical and cultural heritage of UNESCO. The zero (highest) category is appropriated to the monument.

#### The Museum of the Struve Arc meridian

Opening of the memorable sign of the Struve Arc caused a response of the citizens of Golshany, and therefore on the basis of Golshany rural library the museum was open.

The museum of the meridian of the Struve Arc "The arch which unites people and cultures", was opened in February, 2013 as a result of a victory in competition of mini-projects "Tandem".

The Struve Arc is the longest degree measurement by land researches till XX century. It was executed 200 years ago under the leadership of professor of astronomy and geodesy Vasily Struve.









# The National local history museum of name of E.S. Korzun of Golshany secondary school

The local history museum of name of E. S. Korzun of Golshany secondary school is open in 1963. The teacher of history E.S Korzun became the initiator. Everything began with a small exhibition of ancient coins, the old paper money, several photos and extracts from books. Today in the museum there are 1320 exhibits of the main fund and 202 exhibits of scientific supplementary fund, 82 of them are taken on the state account.

In 1997 the rank "national", and in 2002 – name of E. S. Korzun is appropriated to the school local history museum. The museum is located in a separate room and occupies 90 sq.m.

The greatest value is represented by such subjects as the catalog of library of the count Chapsky, fibula of a ring form and cap (fire steel) for a cutting of the sparks, found on the Golshany ancient settlement (both subjects are dated the XIII-XIV centuries), a knitted plow, made without nails, etc.

#### Boruny

At the intersection of roads from Oshmyany to Krevo and from Smorgon to Golshany there is a former town settlement, and today the village of Boruny. In the center of ancient Boruny there is an architectural complex of the XVIII century, the Catholic Church of St. apostles Peter and Paul and a Bazilian monastery. And the memorable sign to crew of the plane which here was brought down, reminds of World War I events.

The most intensive development of the town settlement goes back to the XVIII century when the complex of the Bazilian monastery was constructed here, and since 1793 – six-classes school which occupied the central position in building. The configuration of the local area was designated by the directions of the main St.s: on Oshmyany, Smorgon, Krevo, Golshany.

Today Boruny is the center of the Village Council and the settlement with a significant amount of known buildings and places.



## The Monument to the crew of the plane "Ilya Muromets" №16

On the village suburb, near the road Boruny–Krevo there is a cemetery of the German soldiers of World War I. Nearby, under a cross, rests the crew of the Russian bomber "Ilya Muromets"...

At the end of April, 2009 in the center of the agrotown of Boruny, near the school, there was the monument devoted to the exploit of certain participants of World War I. On a huge granite boulder there are bas-reliefs of pilots of the air plane "Ilya Muromets No. 16". The lieutenants Dmitry Maksheev, Mitrofan Rakhmin, Farukh-Aga-Mamed Gaibov, the cadet Oleg Karpov were killed in air battle, beating off attack of four German fighters three of which were brought down. Having paid a tribute to the brave and worthy, Germans buried heroic crew on the military cemetery with all honors and posthumously awarded with the Order of Saint George of the 4th degree. On the cross Germans left an inscription: "Here four unknown Russian pilots are buried" and date -"on September, 25 1916".

"Ilya Muromts's" crew was international: two Russians, a Tatar and an Azerbaijanian.





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# The Catholic Church of St. apostles Peter and Paul and the Bazilian monastery

In 1692 the priest Nikolay Peslyak laid the foundation for uniate church of Appearance of Virgin Mary with a monastery, then 7 monks-bazilian were invited. In 1702 with the consent of the government the village of Boruny together with inhabitants and the land was transferred to possession of Bazilians. Monks brought with them the Virgin Mary's icon which was declared miraculous. The icon is still in the church.

In 1707 Boruny were almost completely destroyed by a fire. From the church remained only the walls, the wooden monastery burned down too. In the 1710s they found funds for restoration of the buildings. The today's building of the Boruny church started being constructed in 1747. Construction proceeded 10 years and was complete in 1757. In front of the temple there is a small two-story chapel.

At the end of the XVIII century (1773-1793) the two-storeyed building of the monastery was built. In 1700 from the town settlement Vishnevo to Boruny was transferred the school which took place in the monastery. It existed till 1833. The science at Bazilians was received by Adam Mickiewicz's friend, the writer Anthony Edward Odynets, the poet and the translator Yulian Korsak, the historian Leonard Hodko, professor of mathematics of Vilno university Anthony Vyrvich. The Boruny tradition of education was carried on by the figure of the Belarusian Renaissance Symon Rak-Mikhaylovsky who opened in 1920 in the Bazilian walls teacher's seminary.

#### The bride's stone

One of the miracles of Oshmyany area is the bride's stone. It is a huge, more than 2 m high, boulder, one part of which has an equal surface. Such stone was created by nature.

The bride's stone gained popularity thanks to beautiful legends and legends which locals know very many. According to one of them, the local girlfriend turned into a big stone after she had dumped in a deep ditch, at the bottom of which there is still a block, after the drowned man groom. In a moment the water dried, and all tears of the bride were turned into a stone. Locals had until recently a sign: if the young



before wedding don't go to the stone, family life won't be happy, or couple will have no children. Once the glory about it floated on tens kilometers.

#### Zhuprany

Near the old Vilno post path located the village of Zhuprany when the grand duke Vitautas presented the town settlement of Zhuprany to the Vilno voivode Voytekh Monvid. Then Zhuprany for 300 years passed to the Radzivills.

At the end of the XVIII century Zhuprany, the yard, the town, some small neighbouring villages were called "the Zhuprany county". There was a market and three St.s. Zhuprany at this time belonged to the count Chapsky and were called as the town settlement. Several times the village was burned. Especially terrible there was a fire of 1812: the French, passing through the town, set fire to it.

Among locals there is a legend as if near Zhuprany Napoleon hid his famous treasure. Having lost any patience, he left in Smorgon "Great army", and ran away from the Russian armies through Zhuprany to Paris...

In the village center, on the small square, the monument to Frantishek Bogushevich made by the known Belarusian sculptor Zaire Azgur is established.



#### The Catholic Church of Saint apostles Peter and Paul

Architectural dominant of Zhuprany is the Catholic Church of Saint apostles Peter and Paul constructed in Gothic style with use of brick and a rubble stone. In the church there is a memorial board in honor of Bogushevich.

The bright-red temple, monument of architecture of retrogothic style, was put in 1854 by the count Adam von Gutten-Chapski. Construction of the catholic church lasted almost for quarter of the century. Impresses a combination of brick and a rubble stone which is brought to level of a thorough mosaic panel. The rectangular temple in the plan is covered with a 2-slope roof, from a frontal facade the tower belfry is added.



A



#### The Frantishek Bogushevich's grave

The name of the democrat poet Frantishek Bogushevich is connected with the town settlement of Zhuprany. Frantishek Bogushevich was one of the best writers of the time. Children's and youthful years of Bogushevich passed in Kushlyany – a folvarek which was near Zhuprany.

On April 15, 1900 Bogushevich died. He was buried in the village cemetery in Zhuprany.

On a high oak cross symbols of creativity of the poet were attached: pipe, smyk and violin. The grave looked like this till 1958. This year in Zhupranay Bogushevich's family grave was ordered: instead of a cross were put obelisks. Such gravestone existed till 1975 when professionals, the Grodno sculptors Victor Danenkov and Valery Petryaev, undertook improvement. The author of the project is the architect Kamil Asadov from Grodno. Over the Bogushevich's grave appeared a high stele with red marble crumble with a bas-relief of the poet. Names of Frantishek Bogushevich's relatives, his father, his brother, his wife, his son are marked on another stele which has a little smaller size. In 2010 the monument to the poet was restored.

#### The F. K. Bogushevich's Literary museum of Zhuprany secondary school

The F. K. Bogushevich's Literary museum of Zhuprany secondary school works since 1970. According to the memoirs of the founders of the museum, the first exhibits were brought to the school museum from the Oshmyany museum of local lore. The pupils of the school wrote to the State archive of Belarus, archives of Poland, Ukraine and Lithuania.

The museum is located in well equipped room of 75 sq. m. Quantity of exhibits is 177, including 120 subjects of the main funds. The most valuable are the collection of poems "Dudka belaruskaja" of Matey Burachok 1929 of the edition (facsimile edition); the bust of F. Bogushevich which was made from wood and was presented to the museum by Pyotr Buslovich; "The Bogushevich's estate in Kushlyany" of the self-educated artist V. F. Shimanovich, etc.



#### **Polyany**

The village of Polyany is Czeslaw Yankovsky's homeland, who is a famous historian and a regional specialist, the author of the known work "Oshmyany Province". In the cemetery the wooden chapel of this family remained, in rural library the memorial corner is devoted to him.

At the end of the XIX century Yankovsky wrote and issued the poetic collection "Verses". The regional specialist Czeslaw Yankovsky collected a huge material about the area of Oshmyany.

The first book of a 4-volume of



"The Province of Oshmyany" was published in 1896, then there were three more. The first and the second parts are of the greatest value for inhabitants of the Oshmyany area and the second book. Four-volume is stored in the Grodno historical and archaeological museum and in the National library.

In the cemetery in Polyany Czeslaw Yankovsky's mother and daughter are buried. There is a wooden chapel constructed in 1810.

In Polyany you can visit the House of national creativity and crafts. Here it is possible to buy interesting souvenirs.







### The Horse-racing center "Hippika"

In 1992 in the village of Grintsy the horse-racing center of the name of the Olympic champion Victor Ugryumov was open. His name became a peculiar brand of the center. Together with the specialist in equestrian sport, the candidate of pedagogical sciences, Valery Vasyuk he was at the origins of its creation. For years of existence of the horse-racing center more than 300 saddle horses were prepared and sent to the USA and countries of Western Europe. Horses of the center participated in sports competitions of the highest level.

The founders of the center are businessmen. In the center everyone has opportunity to be trained in riding. Today in the territory of the center are located a stable with the opened and covered arenas, fields for a dressage and training of horses, guest lodges, the restaurant "At Dorogostaysky", the sports ground for playing big tennis, volleyball and basketball. To visitors of the center the sports equipment is given for rent, services in hire of horses accompanied by the instructor are provided.

#### Krishtof Monvid Dorogostaysky

Great marshalok of Grand Duchy of Lithuania Krishtof Monvid Dorogostaysky (1562-1615) is one of the heroes and creators of the Belarusian Renaissance. Krishtof Monvid Dorogostaysky entered the history first of all as the expert and the fan of horses.

Murovanaya Oshmyanka was favourite ancestral land of the greatmarshalok. There Krishtof Monvid Dorogostaysky began the "Gippika, or the book about horses" which issued in 1603 in Krakow. "Hippika" consists of four books (parts). In the first part he speaks about the mythologized story of a horse and a horse dressage, about horse colors and signs, about selection of producers and cultivation of breeding young growth. The second book is devoted mainly to a domestication and bases of a dressage of young stallions. In the third part are shown examples of bridles and fished with the description of their action. The fourth book – "Hippiotriya" is a veterinary doctor book.

## M

## **MUSEUMS**







# Oshmyany museum of local lore of name of F. K. Bogushevich

Sovetskaya St., 128, Oshmyany Phone: +375 159 34 25 93, +375 159 34 46 62 ohm-museum.my1.ru oshm\_muzej@mail.ru Open: 10.00 – 19.00, day off – Monday

#### The Struve Arc Meridian museum

Oshmayany area, Agrotown Golshany, Oshmyanskaya St., 3 Phone +375 159 33 94 99 www.struve.by

# The Local history museum of name of E. S. Korzun of the Golshany secondary school

Oshmayany area, agrotown Golshany, Shkolnaya St., 9 Phone: +375 159 33 93 46 +375 159 33 93 42

+375 159 33 93 50

# Literary museum of F. K. Bogushevich of the Zhuprany secondary school

Agrotown Zhuprany, Gagarin St., 3 Phone: +375 159 33 71 69, +375 159 33 71 86 http://zhupranyschool.ucoz.net/index/literaturnyj\_muzej/0-20

#### National museum of history

Oshmyany, SS № 1, Mickiewicz St., 21 Phone: +375 159 34 53 95, +375 159 34 45 89

#### Local history museum

Oshmyany, SS № 2, Shkolnaya St., 1 Phone: +375 159 34 11 76, +375 159 34 07 31

#### Sports museum of Oshmyany

Oshmyany, SS № 3, Avdeev St., 9 Phone +375 159 34 44 51

#### Local history museum

Agrotown Kolchuny, Debesskaya St.,19a Phone +375 159 33 51 96



#### **RECREATION CENTERS**

#### Regional recreation center

Oshmyany, Sovetskaya St., 89 Phone +375 159 34 53 68

#### Golshany rural recreation center

Phone +375 159 33 94 02

#### Zhuprany recreation center

Phone +375 159 33 73 46

## Polyany rural House of national creativity and crafts

Phone +375 159 33 45 29

#### Oshmyany regional central library

Sovetskaya St., 83

Phone +375 159 34 53 17

#### Cinema Gastello,

Oshmyany, Sovetskaya St., 81 Phone +375 159 34 53 41



### **YOU CAN STAY**

#### Agroestate "Galshanskaya Syadziba"

Agrotown Golshany

Phone: +375 293 15 89 23, +375 159 33 93 36

#### Agroestate "At Yanina"

Agrotown Kolchun

Phone: +375 295 85 43 53, +375 159 33 52 64

#### Agroestate "Sadok"

The village of Biyutishki

Phone: +375 296 91 03 37, +375 159 33 35 83

#### Agroestate "Lily"

The village of Berniki

Phone +375 293 36 66 19

#### Horse-racing center "Hippika"

The village of Grintsy

Phone: +375 159 34 53 53, +375 296 10 74 23

Cafe phone +375 159 34 04 12

www.hippika.by

#### Hotel

Oshmyany, Sovetskaya St., 66 Phone +375 159 34 06 21



#### **NIGHT CLUBS**

#### Night discoprogram "Orbita"

Cinema Gastello, Sovetskaya St., 81



#### YOU CAN HAVE MEALS

#### Restaurant "Imperiya"

Oshmyany, Sovetskaya St., 66 Phone: +375 159 34 00 46 +375 159 34 46 91

#### Cafe "Kapriz"

Oshmyany, Sovetskaya St., 2 Phone +375 159 34 05 29

#### Cafe "Galaktika"

Oshmyany, 17 Sentyabrya Square Phone +375 159 34 42 71

#### Cafe "Stary mlyn"

Oshmyany, Borunskaya St., 11 Phone +375 159 34 51 51

#### Cafe "Paradise City"

Oshmyany, Sovetskaya St., 15

#### Cafe "Zamok"

Agrotown Golshany

Phone +375 159 33 93 01

#### Cafe "Spadchyna"

Agrotown Golshany

Phone +375 159 33 71 31

#### Cafe "Vstrecha"

Agrotown Golshany

Phone +375 159 33 94 69

#### Restaurant "At Dorogostaysky"

The village of Grintsy

Phone: +375 159 34 53 53

+375 159 34 04 12



#### **STATIONS**

#### Railway station Oshmyany

Oshmyany station, Zheleznodoroznaya St., 7 Phone +375 159 33 81 82

#### **Bus station**

Oshmyany, Sovetskaya St., 123 Phone +375 159 34 52 55



#### **TAXI**

#### Town taxi service

Phone +375 159 37 01 01



#### **BANKS**

#### BPS-Sberbank CBD № 405

Oshmyany, Sovetskaya St., 2

#### Priorbank CBD 602/2

Oshmyany, Sovetskaya St., 75

#### Belarusbank ASB branch № 418/041

Oshmyany, Stroiteley St., 38

#### Belagroprombank branch in Smorgon CC № 2

Oshmyany, Sovetskaya St., 99



#### **USEFUL INFORMATION**

#### Department of Internal Afairs of the Oshmyany Regional Executive Committee

Oshmyany, Yaqub Kolas St., 3

Phone 102

#### Central regional hospital

Oshmyany, Borunskaya St., 35

#### **Emergency medical service**

Phone 103



Project No. LLB-2-210 "The development of bicycle tourism and informational system on Lithuania- Belarus border region", Latvia, Lithuania and Belarus Cross-border Cooperation Programme within the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument.

The Latvia, Lithuania and Belarus Cross-border Cooperation Programme within the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument succeeds the Baltic Sea Region INTERREG IIIB Neighbourhood Programme Priority South IIIA Programme for the period of 2007-2013. The overall strategic goal of the programme is to enhance the cohesion of the Latvian, Lithuanian and Belarusian border region, to secure a high level of environmental protection and to provide for economic and social welfare as well as to promote intercultural dialogue and cultural diversity. Latgale region in Latvia, Panevėžys, Utena, Vilnius, Alytus and Kaunas counties in Lithuania, as well as Vitebsk, Mogilev, Minsk and Grodno oblasts take part in the Programme. The Joint Managing Authority of the programme is the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania. The web site of the programme is www.enpi-cbc.eu.

The European Union is made up of 28 Member States who have decided to gradually link together their know-how, resources and destinies. Together, during a period of enlargement of 50 years, they have built a zone of stability, democracy and sustainable development whilst maintaining cultural diversity, tolerance and individual freedoms.

The European Union is committed to sharing its achievements and its values with countries and peoples beyond its borders.

The contents of this publication are the sole responsibility of Alytus Tourism Information Centre and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union.

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Alytus tourism information centre



Grodno Regional Department of Social Organization "Republican Union of Tourism and Sport"



Oshmiany district executive committee



Grodno region executive committee department of physical culture, sport and tourism

**Information prepared by** Birštono TIC, V. Ivanouski, S. Kaliada, L. Kozel, B. Malaškevičiūtė, V. Sayapin.

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**Authors of photographs:** Alytaus TIC archyvas, A. Balčiūnas, Z. Baubonis, G. Bernatavičius, Birštono TIC archyvas, Z. Bulgakovas, E. Dovydėnas, S. Koliada, A. Lisinas, B. Malaškevičiūtė, S. Mutsianskaya, A. Pranaitis, S. Plytkevič, A. Purvinytė, V. Sayapin, Ž. Sinkevičius,

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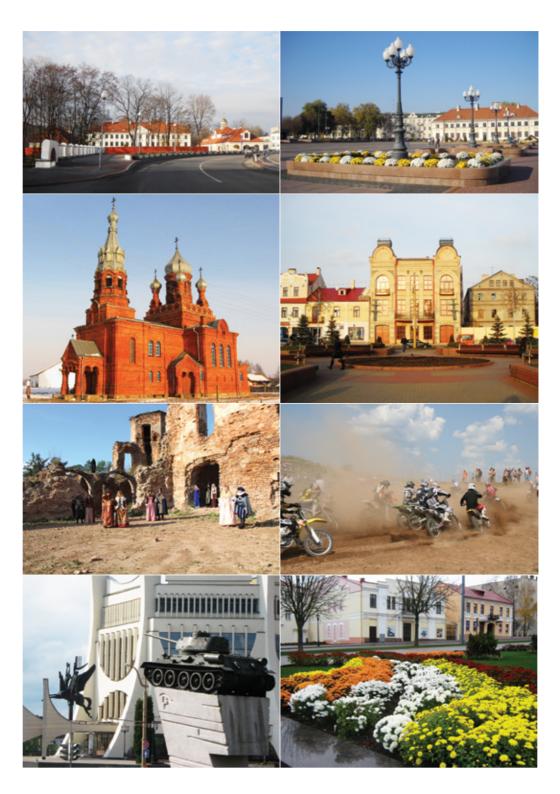
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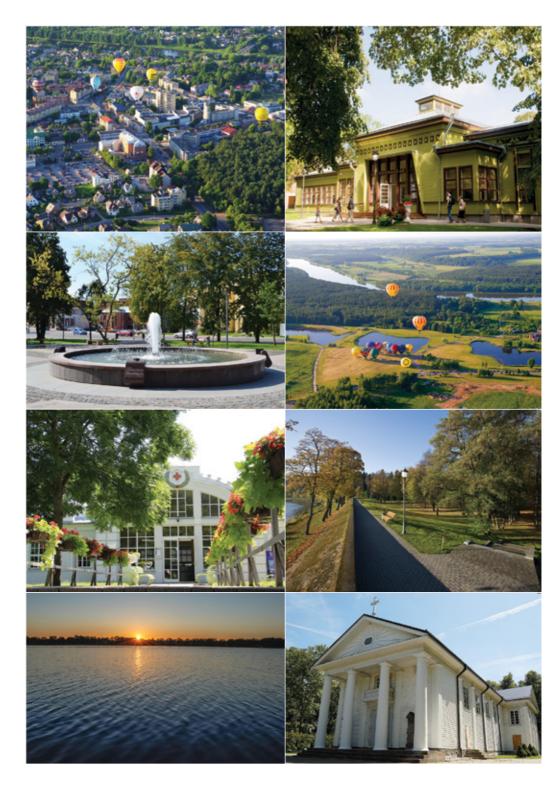
Author of Grodno's pictures V. Kachan.

Authors of Grodno's map: R. Atoyan, S. Koliada, S. Plytkevich, S. Skindzer.

Designer J. Miliūnienė.

Publishing managers: Z. Kamarūnas, L. Valentaitė-Gudzinevičienė.











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