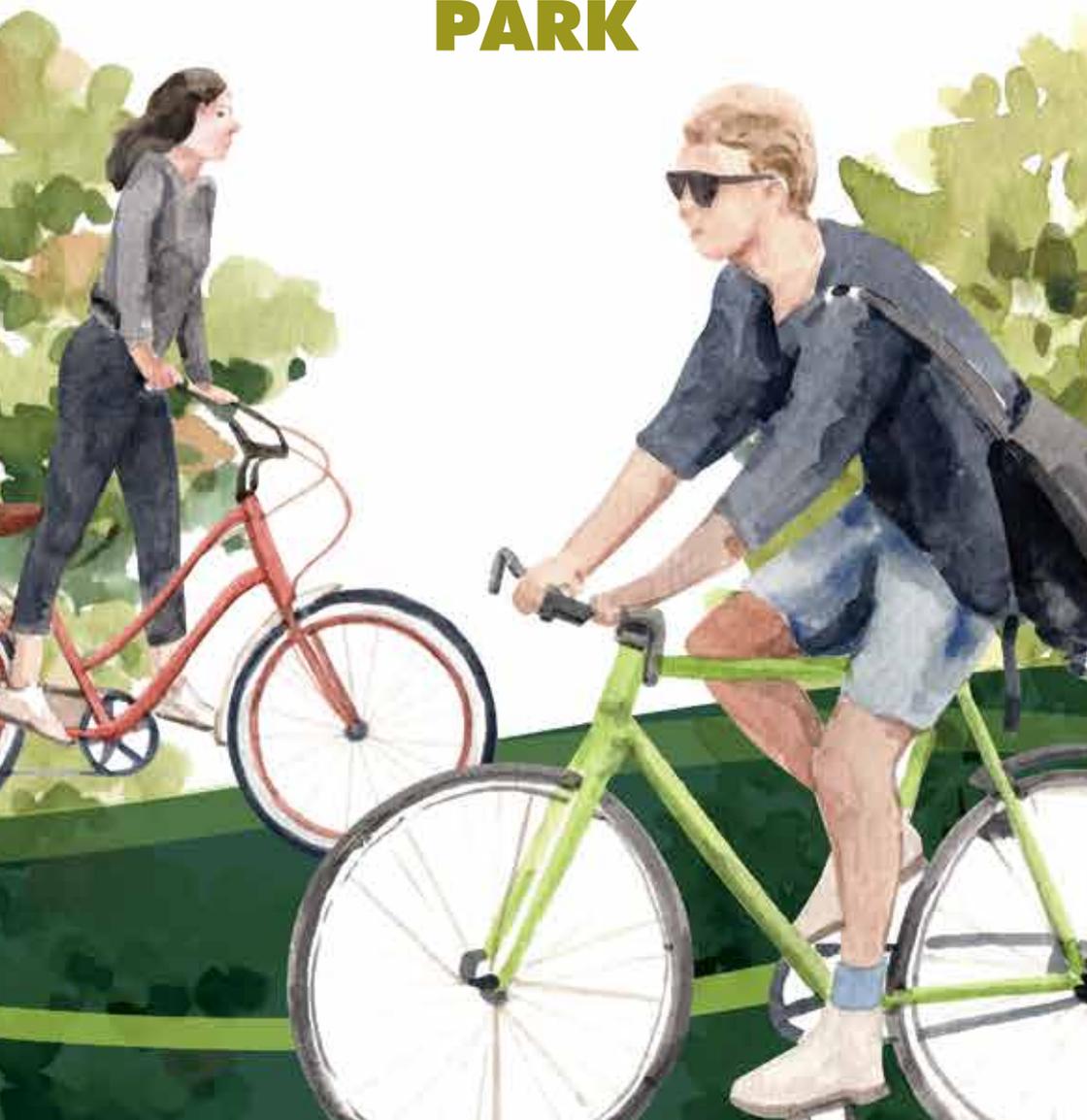


**THROUGH LITHUANIA
MINOR TO THE
RAMBYNAS REGIONAL
PARK**





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European
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Direcorate of
Rambynas regional park



Rambynas regional
routes



The Karšuva circle



SOUTH BALTIC REGION

The Southern Baltic has always been a space where people, goods, ideas and armies circulated. It is a region of shared history, linked by family ties, economic activity and border changes.

In the course of history, the countries of the region, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Poland and Lithuania, which are nowadays now well known to everybody, were formed. Linked by common political, cultural, environmental and economic ties, they have created the South Baltic Cross-Border Cooperation Program Interreg in order to strengthen the sustainable development of the region, increase its competitiveness, and promote integration between people and institutions.

The co-operation aims to create the attractiveness and common identity of the South Baltic region, to promote the sustainable use of natural resources and cultural heritage, with a special focus on tourism, the development of renewable energy sources, energy saving and local initiatives.

Projects improving environmental risk management in the region are supported. Cooperation between people is supported in order to use natural, cultural and social resources for the recognition of the region in Europe and the world.

One of the initiated Interreg projects „South Baltic Manors“ has discovered the rich and unique heritage of manors in the

region. Large land holdings, magnificent palaces, other massive buildings, an abundance of parks and greenery have influenced and now continue to influence the landscape of the whole region. Attention was paid to the historical and cultural similarities and differences of the manors, their development in the course of history, the current situation, the problems of preservation of manor buildings and traditions, wider opportunities for opening manors to today's visitors.

In the course of history, manors in the south-eastern and western parts of the region were significantly differed after the Second World War. In Poland, the Baltic States and East Germany, many manors were destroyed during and after the war. After 1989 (the end of the communist regime), many manor buildings were restored or rebuilt.

The manors of Denmark and Sweden, in contrast to the eastern part of the region, have not been dramatically restored. Many of them still operate as large agricultural units.

Travel and admire the impressive landscape of manors in the South Baltic region, in Lithuania Minor and in Rambynas Regional Park!



Meeting of the "South Baltic Manors" project partners in Rambynas Regional Park, September 2019.

LITHUANIA MINOR FROM KLAIPĖDA TO RAMBYNAS: BY BIKE THROUGH THE LANDSCAPE, HISTORY AND MANORS

There are about 100 kilometres from Klaipėda to Rambynas Regional Park. One can get to know this region, exceptional for both - its history and natural-cultural landscape, while traveling by car or public transport. It is true, this is a bit of a challenge for cyclists, but there are a number of different ways to travel, such as train and bike. The sight of the country is really different than in the rest of Lithuania. As you pass through towns, smaller towns and villages, you will clearly notice the old red-brick buildings of former architecture of former manors, schools and other purposes. It is a historical land of East Prussia, called Klaipėda region. Now this region is called Lithuania Minor. The region was rich and advanced in cultural and economic terms, which influenced the manner of construction of farm and public buildings. The land was rich in larger and smaller mansions and manors. Life in East Prussia changed dramatically after World War II. The manors, as an economic and cultural unit, were destroyed. The new system created collective farms. Manors with all the buildings and inventory

were immediately destroyed during the creation of the collective farms. Many families from other Lithuanian or Slavic countries were accommodated in the manor buildings. Some of the buildings turned into collective farm offices,



Hugo Scheu Manor - Museum in Šilutė. www.silutesmuziejus.lt

warehouses, or were simply demolished, using solid red bricks for farm construction. After Lithuania regained independence, the manors are revived and their history and culture are restored. Many of them have become real tourist attractions.

Traveling from Klaipėda to Rambynas, you can visit the museum located in Šilutė Hugo Scheu Manor. Hugo Scheu was a well-known figure in East Prussian economy

and crafts. After the Industrial Revolution of the 19th century he began collecting ethnographic material that is on display in this museum.

As you approach Rambynas, you will drive through the town of Pagėgiai, famous for



„Vilnius Oak“ in Pagėgiai, 2018.
photo by D. Milašauskienė

its abundance of ornate architectural buildings, built in the interwar period, and the „Vilnius Oak“ planted near the old railway station in 1924.

In the direction of Kaunas, approximately 10 kilometres

from Pagėgiai, you will enter Rambynas Regional Park - a state protected territory established to preserve the most important values of the region. We suggest starting your acquaintance with this

RAMBYNAS REGIONAL PARK

Rambynas Regional Park was established in 1992 in order to preserve the landscape of the lower Nemunas, its natural ecosystem and the cultural heritage valuables of Lithuania Minor, to manage and rationally use them. Rambynas Regional Park is one of the smallest regional parks in Lithuania, with the area of 4788 ha. In the territory of the park there are 8 nature reserves where the greatest natural and cultural values of the Rambynas area are protected - urban elements of Vilkyškiai old town, extremely expressive forms of Vilkyškiai ridge and geomorphology, buildings and greenery architecture of Šereiklaukis Manor, forest ecosystems and biodiversity in Šereiklaukis and Rambynas.

The park preserves a small but extremely valuable fragment of the Nemunas valley with the famous Rambynas hill, the bend of Ragainė, the confluence of the Jūra and the Nemunas, with many oxbow lakes (žiogiai). Here one

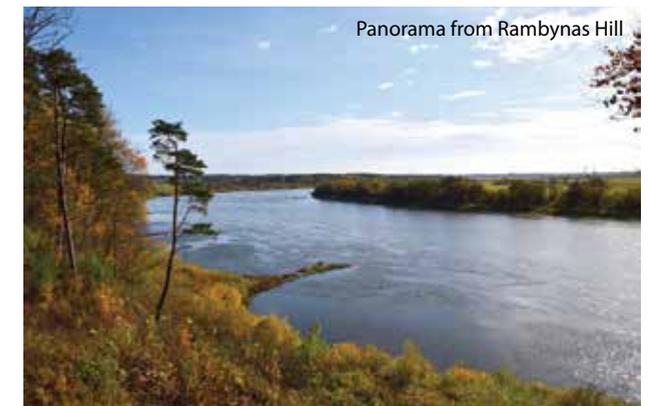
can also see the Bitėnai cemetery which is often called the Pantheon of Lithuania Minor, which houses the remains of Vydūnas, Martyna Jankus and other famous personalities. The stories of book smugglers are also remembered at Rambynas Regional Park. Only here one can see a colony of white storks in Bitėnai. Only here herb of grace grows.

There are 8 villages in the park (Bitėnai, Bardėnai, Šereiklaukis, Opstainys, Raudondvaris, Pempynė, Vilkyškiai and a part of Lumpėnai), with about 1340 residents, 247 ha of water bodies. In the the

„island of values“ from the Rambynas Regional Park Visitors' Centre. Here you will find the most important information about the most famous manors in the area and other places suitable for visiting.

13-kilometer stretch from the confluence of the Nemunas and Jūra rivers and the Rambynas sacred mountain, the border of the park continues along the Nemunas (the largest river in Lithuania) and the state border of Lithuania with the Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation. There are 33 oxbow lakes scattered in the Nemunas Valley, the largest of which are Merguva and Bitežeris.

In order to ensure the protection of natural and cultural heritage values in Rambynas Regional Park, the Rambynas Regional Park Directorate was established on January 1, 2001.



Panorama from Rambynas Hill

IMAGES OF RAMBYNAS – MEMORABLE, UNIQUE, ENCHANTING

The Rambynas Landscape Reserve is intended to preserve and exhibit the landscape of the Rambynas Hill area, the ethnographically valuable villages of Bitėnai and Bardėnai as well as natural and cultural values.

RAMBYNAS HILL

Rambynas Hill is a famous old shrine. It is the most honorable place in Lithuania Minor, which was the spiritual center of the Balts (Skalviai tribe) for centuries. On Rambynas Hill, the old Baltic sanctuary existed even until 1811. After the destruction of the sacred stone of sacrifices, the land began to be haunted by calamity. The mountain collapsed three times. In 1835, the holy place of the mountain fell into the Nemunas. Nowadays, Rambynas is not only a sanctuary, but also the only place in Lithuania from which Ragainė, Tilžė, walking trails of Mažvydas open so wide and echoes of Vydūnas choir, sailing down the Nemunas from his city - Tilžė, to his land - Rambynas. An opening in the direction of Ragainė opens a great panorama to the bend of the Nemunas, the confluence of Merguva and the Nemunas. The slopes of Rambynas Hill are reinforced, stairs are installed. Rambynas, who has been reborn, should remind every visitor of the extinct Baltic tribes, the struggles for the Lithuanian word and writing.

GUSTAV VOLBERG'S HOMESTEAD

The Rambynas Regional Park Visitor Center, which presents the historical, cultural and natural heritage of Lithuania Minor, is located in Bitėnai, surrounded by forest in the historic homestead of Gustav Volberg's Restaurant (also known as the inn) that operated before the Second World War, near Rambynas Hill. It is possible to get acquainted with the history of the Rambynas area, crafts, Lithuanian way of life, famous local people, birds living in the

surrounding of forests and meadows, animals and other assets of the regional park. The Visitor Center also offers films in Lithuanian, English and German about the history and present of the Rambynas area, as well as information publications and souvenirs.

BITĖNAI - UŽBIČIAI CEMETERY

The Bitėnai - Užbičiai Cemetery of exceptional beauty and exemplary management is located on the high right bank of the Nemunas between Bitėnai village and Rambynas Hill. They are called the Pantheon of Lithuania Minor. This cemetery is the place of eternal rest of prominent figures of Lithuania Minor: Martynas Jankus and some of his family members, Vilius Storostas - Vydūnas, Jonas Vanagaitis, Valteris - Kristupas Banaitis, Valteris Didis, Elena Grigolaitytė Kondratavičienė. The graves of Martynas Jankus and Vydūnas are included in the list of state protected cultural heritage objects. These cemeteries contain surviving examples of traditional metal and concrete crosses, grave edging, as well as works representing the blacksmiths of Lithuania Minor - forged crosses, fences decorated with delicate ornamentation, and legible epitaphs.

MARTYNAS JANKUS MUSEUM

The Martynas Jankus Museum was founded in the 19th century, in the printing house of Lithuania Minor, which was rebuilt at the end of the 19th century, where Martynas Jankus, the printer, signatory of the Tilsit Act and the Patriarch of Lithuania Minor, worked and lived later. In the museum named after him, one can

get acquainted not only with the life and activities of Martynas Jankus, but also with the history of the book of Lithuania Minor, printers, cultural and political figures. The museum is located on the cozy and picturesque bank of the Bitė stesam, where various events take place during the tourist season.



Rambynas Hill



Gustav Volberg's Restaurant before World War II



Rambynas Regional Park Visitor Centre in the historical homestead of G. Volberg



Martynas Jankus Museum in Bitėnai



Bitėnai - Užbičiai Cemetery - Pantheon of Lithuania Minor



Historic stone on Rambynas Hill

COGNITIVE TRAIL „PARADISE PATH“ BITĖNAI - ŠILĖNAI CEMETERY

In 2019, on the basis of the motives of Elena Grigolaitytė - Kondratavičienė's memories, the Rambynas Regional Park Direction presented a new recreational attraction to tourists, the Cognitive Trail „Paradise Path“. It starts at the expressive bridge over the Bitė stream installed at the M. Jankus Museum and stretches along the old tree-covered village road. The path is about 0.5 km long. It is equipped with 2 information stands about Bitėnai, 2 places of respite, from which a great view of the stream and the garden of paintings of Lithuania Minor behind it opens up.

GARDEN OF PAINTINGS OF LITHUANIA MINOR

An open-air exhibition of paintings has been set up next to the museum. It is located on the site of the homesteads of Jankai and former neighbors Dilbai on the bank of the Bitė stream. This exposition is an opportunity to see art differently, in harmony with the ever-changing nature and historical environment. Founded in 2003, it has captivated visitors and awaited them all year round. The author of the idea is Eugenijus Skipitis. The Garden of Paintings in Lithuania Minor grows and expands every year, adorned with new painting blossoms.

STORK COLONY

In the very center of Bitėnai village, in the pine trees on the bank of the Nemunas, white storks nest and hatch their children. There are 19 to 23 nests in the colony at different times. Some pines even have two nests each. Interestingly, here the storks began to nest in the pines, although traditionally the storks mostly settle in the deciduous trees. During the tourist season in Bitėnai you can observe the life of storks in their nests, the first steps of their juniors and attempts to fly, and the care of their parents.

The village of Bitėnai is divided into two parts by the Bitė stream, as if it were divided into two villages, Šilėnai and Užbičius. These parts of the villages had separate cemeteries: Bitėnai-Užbičiai and Bitėnai-Šilėnai. Bitėnai - Šilėnai cemetery is located on the edge of the forest. During the Soviet era, like many cemeteries in this region, they were greatly destroyed. At the initiative and with the funds of the granddaughter of the printer, public figure Martynas Jankus - Eva Jankus - Gerola, the cemetery was restored. There is a sculpture by the sculptor Algirdas Bosas „In Memory of Prussian Lithuanian Offspring“. In 2014, Eva Jankus-Gerola was also buried in the Bitėnai-Šilėnai Cemetery next to the eternal rest of her ancestors. The whole Kerkojai family of her mother Anė, who lived in Bitėnai-Šilėnai are buried here.

MERGUVA OBSERVATION TOWER

It is located in a narrow strip between Lake Merguva and the gravel road winding through the bend of the Ragainė bend, about 2 km from the Bitėnai resort. From here there is a great view of the Merguva oxbow lake, the meadows of the Ragainė bend, and the town of Ragainė on the other side of the Nemunas. It clearly shows the tall tower of the pulp factory and the ruins of the brick Ragainė castle built by the Crusaders at the beginning of the XV century. Lake Merguva lies to the south of Bitėnai village, almost parallel to the Nemunas, and only connects with it at the northern end. Once, the Nemunas flowed along the Šereiklaukis forest, but, touching the loop, gradually moved towards Ragainė. A flat, sandy plain formed full of elongated „eyes“ of oxbow lakes formed between the forest growing in the highlands and the riverbed. Lake Merguva is the largest one.



Cognitive trail, based on the motifs of Ulla Lachauer's book „Paradise Path“



Bitėnai - Šilėnai Cemetery



Garden of Paintings of Lithuania Minor by the M. Jankus Museum



White Stork Colony in Bitėnai



Panorama from the observation tower by Lake Merguva

View of Ragainė Castle on the other side of the Nemunas from the observation tower by Lake Merguva



ŠEREIKLAUKIS IS A HARMONY CREATED BY NATURE AND HUMAN

At the confluence of the Jūra and Nemunas rivers, the architectural rezerve was established within the boundaries of Šereiklaukis village including a group of buildings of the former Šereiklaukis Manor and its surroundings. The rezerve is intended to protect and exhibit this complex-architectural, historical, archeological heritage.

ŠEREIKLAUKIS MANOR

The beginnings of the Šereiklaukis Manor have been known since the XIV century, but the period of prosperity began in the XVI century. Since East Prussian manors have been focused on economic rather than representational activities, they were established in a natural environment favorable to agriculture and animal husbandry. Until the Second World War, the manor had a distillery, a stud farm and a water mill. The territory of the manor was decorated with a park, a network of alleys and a system of ponds. The architectural beauty of the manor ensemble and its spatial plan were disturbed by the farms built on the foundations of the former manor outbuildings after the war, the ruins of which were removed, the foundations of the former buildings were opened and preserved, the ponds were cleaned and the is being restored. To this day, a red brick distillery, built in the early 20th century, has survived, traditional architecture livestock barn, stables, two-storey barn building, workers' houses, mining towers. An impressive straight alley to Kopyčkalnis and the manor cemetery is still remaining.

MANOR ALLEY AND KOPYČKALNIS

At the beginning of the XIX century, a straight line about 2 km west of the Šereiklaukis Manor House an alley to the manor cemetery was built, planted with ash, linden and other trees. Each branch of the

alley was strictly oriented according to the countries of the world. The straight alley can be called a road-building monument. It leads to a hill where a small chapel stood. It is an artificially man-made round burial mound on one of the highest hills in the area, called Kopyčkalnis. A chapel was built on the pedestal, which was used as a mausoleum - a place of solemn burial. The chapel was surrounded by a ring of trees. Next to it, on the lower terrace, there was a manor cemetery. The chapel has not survived, only a few expressive tombstones remain in the nearby cemetery.

ŠEREIKLAUKIS FOREST TRAIL

We offer to observe nature and admire the landscape by hiking on the circular footpath in the Šereiklaukis forest. The trail starts at the fork of roads in Šereiklaukis village. There is an information stand describing the beginning and the end of the trail. It's not only one, but even three, trails of different lengths that start and end at the same point. Symbolically, they are named the yellow, green and blue tracks, with lengths of 1.5 km, 5.5 km and 9 km respectively. All tracks are marked with special signs to help you not to get lost. There are no artificial surfaces on the trail. In several places, the trail goes just through the forest, and the trail is marked with stripes on the trees, so be careful not to get lost from the trail. Foot-bridges have been installed in the sections of the trail for crossing the wet places. By choosing the longest blue route,



Šereiklaukis Manor Homestead after the World War I

you will have the opportunity not only to admire the impressive ditch reminiscent of the ice age, but also to relax in the respite place on the edge of the ditch.

ŠEREIKLAUKIS FOREST OBSERVATION TOWER

Located in one of the largest meadows in Šereiklaukis forest, this tower was built for nature observation and natural landscape overview. Looking east, it offers a magnificent view of the natural meadow with terrain. In the distance you can see the chimney of the Šereiklaukis manor distillery, and a little to the right on a sunny day you can clearly see the place where the Šešupė and the Nemunas merge. This observation place is located on the Šereiklaukis Forest Trail.



Šereiklaukis Forest Trail



Šereiklaukis Manor Barn



Alley of Šereiklaukis Manor leading to Kopyčkalnis



Observation Tower in Šereiklaukis forest meadow

ŠEREIKLAUKIS VILLAGE OBSERVATION TOWER

It is located on the edge of the highlands, in the village of Šereiklaukis itself, on the site of a Soviet-era- later-demolished grass processing plant. Having climbed, you can see the whole area of the confluence of the Nemunas and Jūra rivers. From here you can see the Šereiklaukis II Mound (Milžinkapis), the taller buildings of the Šereiklaukis Manor, the park, the ancient Skalviai settlement named Sidabrakalnis next to it and the nearby historic homestead of the border police having operated during the interwar period.

ŠEREIKLAUKIS I MOUND

It is one of the monuments of the Šereiklaukis archeological complex. It is believed that, there was a defensive castle on the Šereiklaukis Mound, at the confluence of the Nemunas and Jūra rivers, where the last leader of the Skalviai tribe, Šereika, was killed. Šereiklaukis I Mound dates back to the 13th century due to powerful fortifications. This mound was discovered in 1988 by archaeologist Valdemaras Šimėnas, linking the similarity between the Šereiklaukis place name and the name of Šereika, the leader of the Skalviai tribe, and the castle mentioned in the chronicle at the confluence of the Sea and the Nemunas. The cultural value of the mound is exceptional - it is the only monument in Northern Skalva that directly remembers the battles of the Skalviai with the Crusaders. To the north-east of the mound a settlement was found, which is said to be called Sidabrakalnis. Next to it there is another cemetery, where nineteen V-VII c. graves were found.

ŠEREIKLAUKIS II MOUND (MILŽINKAPIS)

To the north of Šereiklaukis I Mound there is an unexplored cemetery called Milžinkapis. Findings on the hill site and at the foot of the

hill suggest that the repository may have been of the V-VII century. Next to it there is a former settlement of I - XIII century, where farm pits, columns, rough and throw ceramics (decorated with wave ornament), animal bones were found. The slopes of the Milžinkapis (Giant Tomb) are steep, up to 6 m height, very reminiscent of a mound, so archaeologists also call it Šereiklaukis II Mound. It was declared the monument in 1998. This hill overgrown with old maples is well visible, adorns the rural landscape, making it exceptional.

OPSTAINIAI II MOUND

Opstainiai II Mound is located next to a small pond in the village of Opstainiai. The pond was built only in the Soviet era, after damming up the Apstella stream, which surrounds the mound hill. The mound is small, the slopes are steep, levelled, but there are no more defensive fortifications. The few crushed ceramic shards found next to the mound testify that it is an older mound. Next to the mound there is an expressive hill almost 37 m high, from which there are great views of the surroundings. In June, the hill turns red, because of a rare plant in Lithuania - a clammy campion blooms here.



Šereiklaukis I Mound



Opstainiai II Mound



Šereiklaukis II Mound (Giant's Grave)



Panorama from the Observation Tower in Šereiklaukis village

AROUND THE RICH SURROUNDINGS OF VILKYŠKIAI

Vilkyškiai Urban Reserve was established to preserve and exhibit the network of streets in the old part of Vilkyškiai town, the nature and spatial composition of the building, the homestead of the former Vilkyškiai Manor with a park and other cultural heritage objects of Lithuania Minor.

HOMESTEAD OF VILKYŠKIAI MANOR

Vilkyškiai Manor was founded in 1628. It became a key part of the town's structure. There are five surviving buildings of the manor house: a dwelling house, a guest house, a workers' house, stables, and a barn. On the hill, in the center of the town, stands the manor house, built in the style of historicism, restored in 2014. The eldership and other administrative institutions are located in this building. A stylish barn building, typical of the homesteads of all larger economic units in Lithuania Minor has still remained. The restored stables of the manor show a former large farm and a lot of attention paid to the horses raised at the manor.

VILKYŠKIAI EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

The church was built around 1560. During the Seven Years' War, Russian Cossacks devastated and burned it. In 1711, the church was rebuilt. In 1896, a new red-brick neo-Gothic church building with a 45 m. high tower was built at the same place. The interior of the church was decorated with a stylish altar, stained glass, and a magnificent organ. After the Second World War, the inside of the church was completely destroyed, and the tower was demolished. The church building housed a grain depot and a mill. After Lithuania regained its independence, the church was returned to the congregation. With the help of the people of Vilkyškis, who have been scattered around the world, it is started to be repaired. In 1996, a tower was built, the roof, Windows and doors were repaired. The church was decorated with

colorful stained glass windows created by Rasa Grybaitė. The parish of Detmold from Germany donated an organ, which, with great acoustics remaining in a growing church, sounded after a break of 50 years. Church services are now held, exhibitions take place and concerts of church and classical music are held.

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF THE SALZBURGERS

4 June 1998, in the center of Vilkyškiai town, a monument was unveiled to the people of Salzburg, who settled in Lithuania Minor after the Great Plague of 1709-1711. Two wooden beams resembling a carriage attached to a broken wheel symbolize a difficult journey to a distant country. The inscription on the granite slabs in Lithuanian and German: "For the Protestants of Salzburg, who found their New Homeland here by the Nemunas in the 18th century". The author of the monument is Šarūnas Arbačiauskas.

SPRUCE OF WITCHES

It is a multi-stemmed spruce growing in the Vilkyškiai Geomorphological Reserve of Rambynas Regional Park, near Vilkyškiai town. In 2000, this tree was granted the status of a natural monument. At a height of about 80 cm, the spruce branches into 17 trunks. Its trunk circumference at the branch - about 580 cm, height - 34 m, it is estimated that it may be 160-180 years old. It is called the Spruce of Witches because of its unusual shape. The trunks are intertwined, some even growing into each other like tangled witch hair. The tree

is surrounded with legends. It is probably the only ordinary spruce of such an impressive, unusual shape not only in Lithuania, but also in Europe or in the whole area of self-distribution of these trees. There is a convenient access path and an observation deck for visiting. The tree is fenced, protecting it from unwanted root trampling in the foothills.



Vilkyškiai Evangelical Lutheran Church



Natural monument „Witch's Spruce“



Monument to the memory of the Salzburgers



Restored Vilkyškiai Manor House

VILKYŠKIAI OAK ALLEY

It is an alley of 39 oaks, 250 meters long, state-protected natural heritage site. The height of the trees ranges from 18 m to 20 m, the circumference of the trunks is 1.3 m height is from 2.8 to 3.8 m. The alley appears to have been planted around the middle of 19th century, so the age of the oaks can be from 120 to 180 years. It is not known exactly what event, place or phenomenon this alley was dedicated to. An old dilapidated cemetery has recently been discovered on the edge of the forest on which the alley rests. It is believed that this magnificent alley led to them - the cemetery of Vilkyškiai Manor, which was destroyed during the Soviet era.

OPSTAINIAI I (VILKYŠKIAI) MOUND

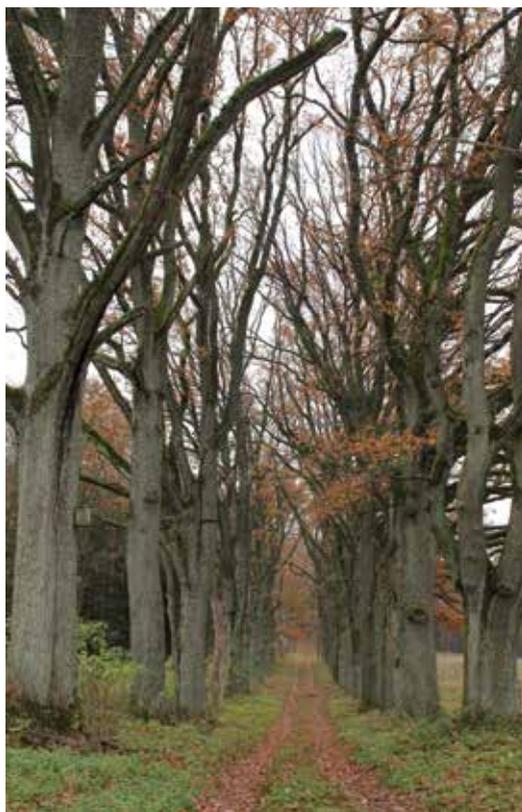
It is the largest and most expressive of the mounds in the park. The slopes of the mound are steep and high, reaching up to 20 m. It is very close to Vilkyškiai town, well visible and accessible from the road Vilkyškiai - Šereiklaukis. Next to it there are two ancient settlements, where Skalviai lived from the 1st to the 13th century until this place was conquered by the Crusaders. The castle was built on a high promontory surrounded by the Apsta stream. A 1.3 - 1.5 m cultural layer was found on the eastern side of the mound. It is believed that these settlements gave rise to the establishment of Vilkyškiai town.

VILKYŠKIAI OBSERVATION TOWER

It is located on a high hill on the southwestern outskirts of Vilkyškiai town. It is an 8.5 m high platform that rises above the hill. It offers great views of the Old Town of Vilkyškiai, which is located in the east between the hills, and the hills of the Vilkyškiai ridge flowing towards the southwest. On a clear day, you can see the Karšuva forest brooding over in the east, and in the north you can even see the white cross adorning Tauragė Church.

MONUMENT TO THE PEOPLE OF VILKYŠKIAI RESIDENTS WHO DIED IN WORLD WAR I

On the outskirts of the central part of Vilkyškiai town, there is a monument in memory of the parish men who died in World War I. The monument was built in 1920. The granite slabs in the niches of the monument with the names of the dead were broken during the Soviet era. In 2002 the monument was restored, but the names of the dead have not been established. The inscription on the monument: "In memory of those killed in wars, in exile and far from the Homeland. Vilkyškiai Church Community".



Natural heritage object „Vilkyškiai Oak Alley“



Panorama from Vilkyškiai Observation Tower



Opstainiai (Vilkyškių) I Mound



Monument to the folks of Vilkyškiai who died during the World War I

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Working hours

During the summer season:

II - IV 8.00 – 17.00

V- 8.00 – 15.45

VI- 8.00 – 17.00

VII-I – rest-days

During the winter season:

I - V 8.00 – 17.00

VI-VII – rest-days

