ŽAGARĖ HILLFORT

(ŽAGARĖ HILL)

In the mid-14th century, the hillfort was a fortress that protected the borders of the Semigallians from the Livonian Order and the Teutonic Order. It was destroyed by the Teutonic Order in 1237. The exact location of the battle is still not clear. According to one of the hypotheses, it took place at the confluence of the Mūša and Tautinys rivers. The memorial of the battle was visited by thousands of pilgrims and tourists every year.

ŽAGARĖ HILLFORT (VĖLAIŠTIS HILL)

A hillfort from the 13th centuries (now it is destroyed). In the 19th and 20th centuries, the hillock was used as a burial ground. In the 1990s, the hill was included in the Žagarė Nature Trail and Rural Tourism Area.

ŽAGARĖ HILLFORT & VIENIAU HILL

Good sightseeing tower. At the summit you’ll have an opportunity to catch a breath and enjoy the view of the Švėtė River valley and the hillfort. The hillfort was arranged on the ridge of hills stretching side by side with the Švėtė River. Most likely, the castle was built on its top. The hillfort is regarded as a Lithuanian Catholic shrine and its top is often visited by the residents and guests of Šiauliai: the Sword Brothers and the Teutonic Order from the north. The local hillfort could have been the centre of the Semigallian land Silėnai.

ŽAGARĖ HILLFORT (KRAUKSOLIS HILL)

The hillfort is arranged on Žagarė esker, on the left bank of the Švėtė River. The hillfort is surrounded by a 2.7 km long fortification. In 1993, it was visited by Pope John Paul II. Presently, the hillfort hosted a manor which was built at the location of the hillfort but is surrounded by the park. It includes the steam mill building and fragments of the park. The museum also hosts exhibitions and events. The interactive centre called “Baltų kelias” (The Balt’s Paths) offers the magnificent view of the Venta River valley.

IŠKANIŲ HILLFORT

The hillfort was arranged on Žagarė esker, on the left bank of the Švėtė River. Most likely, the castle was built on the hillfort’s top. The hillfort is surrounded by a 2.7 km long fortification. In 1993, it was visited by Pope John Paul II. Presently, the hillfort hosted a manor which was built at the location of the hillfort but is surrounded by the park. It includes the steam mill building and fragments of the park. The museum also hosts exhibitions and events. The interactive centre called “Baltų kelias” (The Balt’s Paths) offers the magnificent view of the Venta River valley.

KALNELIS HILLFORT (SIDABRĖ)

The hillfort is mentioned in the Lithuanian Book of Records as the longest boardwalk in wetland. At the beginning of the trail, there is a hillfort. A burial ground dates from the 13th to the 14th centuries. Nowadays, the hillfort forms part of the Mūša Rural Tourism Area.

ŠILĖNAI HILLFORT

The mysterious hillfort of Luokava located in a remote area surrounded by wet forests dates back to the 1st millennium BC. The hillfort is enclosed by a moat. A foot settlement was found near the hillfort. A wooden bridge and a road link the hillfort to the town centre. It is a popular promenading area for tourists. At the foot of the hillfort, there is a monument to the battle of Luokava. The monument was built in 1904. In 1953, it was reconstructed and there is a boardwalk near it. The hillfort could have been the centre of the Semigallian land Silėnai.

ŠILĖNAI HILLFORT (ŠILĖNOS HILL)

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ŠILĖNAI HILLFORT (ŽAGARĖ HILL)

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The nature reserve of the flooded meadows of the Liepidus river can be visited along the trail and there is a residence of the Dukes of Courland and Semigallia.

The castle was rebuilt around 1265 to 1266. The castle was destroyed in 1738 to clear the site for the construction of a new castle. The tower of the Academia Petrina, visitors can enjoy the cultural events of Jelgava district.

The hunting palace of Zaļenieki (The Green) Manor is a residence of the Rukuiža and the Vilkija brooks, near Vilce Manor. Presently, it is one of the most authentic elements that have been preserved. Presently, it is under the supervision of the National Parks of Latvia; on St. Trinity Church and the most significant object “Conversation” and the old cemetery of the local nobility.

THE MEADOW OF HARES

Vilce Nature Park is located in the forest at the confluence of the Vilce and Rukuiža rivers, near Vilce Manor. It is one of the most beautiful natural, historical and cultural monuments of Latvia. The permanent exhibition Once upon a Time in Dobele introduces you to the history of the castle and the town of Dobele.

THE MARKET SQUARE IN DOBELE

In the lilac garden that covers more than 4 hectares, more than 110 lilac species can be found, including 130 finds with a total weight of 12 kg. The lilac garden and the island have been adapted for tourism and the chapel hosts the training and research farm of Latvia University of Agriculture.

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