

- Museum
- Park
- Place of worship
- Picturesque location
- Historical monument
- Bicycle path
- Walking path
- Tourist Information Centre
- Campground
- Cabel Route
- Snow Arena
- Water Park
- Sports facility (snow arena, court, stadium, playground, adventure park)
- Recreation area
- Playground
- Cultural institution (theater, library, cinema, etc.)
- Monument, sculpture
- SPA/ Medical SPA
- Shopping center/ market
- Car park
- Bus station
- Pier
- Beach

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Interreg Co-funded by the European Union
 Lithuania – Poland

1. THE M. K. ČIURLIONIS HOUSE – THE ROOTS OF AN ARTIST

In the Čiurlionis family home began the creative journey of Lithuania's most celebrated painter and composer, Mikalojus Konstantinas Čiurlionis. It was here that he first studied music and found a sanctuary for his artistic spirit. In the little yellow house, his parents arranged a small studio for him – a space the artist fondly called the finest workshop he ever had. Within these walls, many of his renowned paintings came to life. Established in 1963, the memorial museum now invites visitors to immerse themselves in the intimate atmosphere of the artist's world. (*M. K. Čiurlionio st. 35*)

2. THE K. DINEIKA WELLNESS PARK

The K. Dineika Wellness Park was founded by the distinguished Polish physician Eugenija Levicka. It became a place devoted to the healing power of air, movement, and sunlight – traditions that shaped its spirit. Yet the park bears the name of Karolis Dineika, a renowned Lithuanian educator and pioneer of physical and spiritual culture, as well as an early promoter of basketball and gymnastics in Lithuania. It was Dineika who, after the Second World War, breathed new life into the park and restored its purpose. (*Sausioji st. 1*)

3. CURVED BRIDGE

A graceful pedestrian bridge spans the mouth of the Ratnyčėle River – a small yet poetic waterway that springs from Lake Latas and flows for 33 kilometers. The bridge is adorned with a decorative sculpture, "Ratnyčėle" (sculptor B. Vyšniauskas). The air along the river is remarkably pure, carrying a quiet charm that soothes the soul. From the bridge, the Nightingale Path stretches toward M. K. Čiurlionis Street – a beloved route for tranquil walks and unhurried contemplation. (*Wellness Park, at the confluence of the Ratnyčia and Nemunas rivers*)

4. CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF MOUNT CARMEL, DRUSKININKAI

Built in 1931, the neo-Gothic Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel stands as one of the most graceful spiritual landmarks of Druskininkai. The Polish Marshal Józef Piłsudski held a fondness for this church, and the Lithuanian poet and novelist Vincas Mykolas-Putinas often sought solace within its quiet walls. Here, a rare relic of Saint Valentine is preserved – a sacred treasure that adds a tender mystique to the church's serene atmosphere. (*Vilniaus al. 1*)

5. LOVE ISLAND

Love Island rests upon the flowing waters of the Nemunas River, in the heart of Druskininkai. In the early twentieth century, it was a lively meeting place for the town's youth – a small paradise of laughter and summer merriment. During the interwar years, a barbed-wire fence cruelly split the island in two: one side belonged to Lithuania, the other to Poland. The island was famed for its paid beach, linked to the town by a seasonal bridge whose middle section was lifted to let steamboats pass. Today, this storied island has become the Druskininkai Botanical Reserve, best admired from a boat gliding along the Nemunas.

6. MONUMENT TO M. K. ČIURLIONIS

Mikalojus Konstantinas Čiurlionis – Lithuania's most celebrated artist – grew up in Druskininkai, which he most lovingly remembered with deep affection in his letters. The monument dedicated to him, sculpted by Vladas Vildžiūnas, was unveiled in 1975 to mark the centenary of the artist's birth. For this work, Vildžiūnas and architect Rimantas Dičius were awarded the National Prize. The monument stands as a symbol of creative genius rooted in harmony, music, and the quiet spirit of nature. (*V. Kudirkos st. 45*)

7. DRUSKININKAI CITY MUSEUM

The Druskininkai City Museum, also known as Villa Linksmas ("Cheerful"), was built around 1908 by banker Adolfas Kiersnovskis as a retreat of refined luxury. Renowned for its French cuisine and elegant soirées, the villa embodied the spirit of early twentieth-century leisure. Architecturally, it blends Art Nouveau with Neo-Classicism – its irregular layout, asymmetrical façades, and belvedere tower giving it a distinctive charm. After the Kiersnovskis family left for the West in 1917, the house passed through many hands. Today, it is a cherished cultural monument preserving the living memory of the resort's history. (*M. K. Čiurlionio st. 59*)

8. THE BEAUTY SPRING

The Beauty Spring is the saltiest and deepest of all Druskininkai's mineral springs. Its waters, rich in minerals, are famed for their cleansing and rejuvenating effects on the skin. The spring descends more than 300 meters into the earth – a mysterious source of nature's healing power. Though its water is not meant for drinking, visitors may wash their face and hands or rinse their throat, feeling the touch of its invigorating essence. (*On the Nemunas riverbank, in the Wellness Park*)

9. THE MUSICAL FOUNTAIN

At the very heart of the town, the Musical Fountain invites you to pause and be enchanted. Choose a favorite melody, and watch as jets of water rise and fall in a shimmering dance of light and sound – music taking shape in liquid form. When winter arrives, the fountain transforms into a sculpture of ice and light, an ethereal Christmas Fountain that glows against the snowy night. (*Vilniaus al. 7*)

10. CHURCH OF THE ICON OF THE MOTHER OF GOD "JOY OF ALL WHO SORROW"

Built in 1865, this small wooden church is the oldest surviving wooden structure in Druskininkai. Remarkably, it endured both world wars almost untouched. Though built of timber, its forms imitate brickwork, echoing the spirit of Slavic Orthodox churches. Romantic and Historicist details mingle in its architecture, creating a sense of quiet devotion – the warmth of faith embodied in wood. (*Laisvės a. 1*)

11. THE OUTDOOR MINERAL WATER PAVILION

In the Spa Park stands the central pavilion of Druskininkai's mineral springs – a place where earth and art meet. Its windows gleam with stained glass by Kazys Morikūnas, inspired by the Lithuanian fairy tale Eglė, the Queen of Serpents. As sunlight pours through, color and legend intertwine, telling stories of transformation and renewal – just as the waters here have done for generations. (*Vilniaus al. 9H*)

12. THE JACQUES LIPCHITZ MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Jacques Lipchitz – a sculptor of Lithuanian-Jewish origin and a master of Cubism – lived and worked in France, the United States, Israel, and Italy. His breakthrough came in 1920, when his first solo exhibition opened at the Rosenberg Gallery in Paris. Among his most celebrated works are *Man with a Guitar*, *The Bather*, and *Joy of Life*. Lipchitz's art, forged from stone and spirit, speaks of struggle and exultation – of form liberated by imagination. (*Šv. Jokūbo st. 17*)

13. VILLA "MAURÉ"

At the turn of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the elegant Villa Mauré rose in the old town of Druskininkai. Its most striking feature is the main façade, adorned with a semi-enclosed gallery framed by delicate arches and intricate wooden carvings. From the beginning, the villa welcomed summer guests seeking rest and tranquility. Today, known as Dailija Apartments, it still preserves its authentic carved staircase – a whisper from a gentler age. (*Laisvės a. 21*)

14. VILLA OF DR. BUJAKOVSKIS

Now serving as a municipal building, the former villa of Dr. Bujakovskis remains one of the most intriguing architectural treasures of the resort. Once among the wealthiest residents of Druskininkai, Bujakovskis commissioned the house in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. Originally a single-story brick structure, it later gained an additional floor – carefully preserving the original roof and dome shapes. The result is a harmonious blend of elegance, history, and resilience. (*Vilniaus al. 18*)

15. THE MAIDENS' EYES

The Maidens' Eyes – two small, marshy twin lakes – lie hidden among the pine woods near Lake Druskonis, shimmering like quiet souls of water. After evenings of music or deep conversations about the universe with his brother Povilas, Mikalojus Konstantinas Čiurlionis would suddenly say, "Let's go." One night, he proposed they walk around the lakes – each in a different direction. When Povilas asked how they would find each other in the dark, Čiurlionis smiled and said, "We'll sing." And so they did. Their voices met across the still water – and when they returned, they carried inside a silent but profound experience that cannot be described in words. (*Near Druskonis Lake*)



LEGEND

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- Bicycle path
- Bicycle path Green Velo
- Biodiversity Trail
- Supraśl River Boulevards
- Tourist information center
- Campground
- Medical SPA Hospital
- Indian Village
- Restaurant
- Doctor's office
- Pharmacy
- Sports facility (court, stadium, playground, adventure park)
- Recreation area
- Playground
- Cultural institution (theater, library, cinema, etc.)
- Historical monument
- Hotel / SPA
- Shopping center/Market
- Car park
- Bus station
- Beach
- Petrol station
- Sauna
- Halotherapy Pavilion

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1. MONASTIC COMPLEX

It dates from the 16th–19th centuries. It includes the Church of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary (a reconstruction), the Abbots' Palace, the Church of St. John the Theologian, the monastery, the former Basilian Fathers' House of Studies, and the catacombs. The Abbots' Palace houses the Icon Museum, the Museum of Printing and Papermaking, the *Duchowe Łąki* restaurant, the Wokow Gallery, and a memorial room dedicated to Bishop General Miron Chodakowski.

2. CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY

Built in the mid-19th century. The original interior furnishings of the church have been preserved. Special attention is drawn to the painting in the main altar depicting the Most Holy Trinity, created by Józef Buchbinder, as well as two side altars containing images of Our Lady of the Gate of Dawn and the Crucifixion of Christ. Renovations carried out in recent years have revealed numerous historical artifacts, including sculptures from the 17th and 18th centuries and a portable altar (portatył) with relics of saints connected to the tradition of the Supraśl Basilian Monastery, namely St. Josaphat Kuntsevych and St. Justin.

3. CHURCH OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY, QUEEN OF POLAN

Formerly an Evangelical-Augsburg church, now Roman Catholic. Built in 1885, it served the Evangelical community until 1939, the outbreak of World War II. Inside, the main altar contains a majestic image of Our Lady of Supraśl. On the left wall there is a marble depiction of the Passion of Christ on the Cross—the only surviving element of the original Lutheran furnishings.

4. WEAVERS' HOUSES

Built in the mid-19th century. They were inhabited by weavers—mostly newcomers from Zgierz—who worked in Wilhelm Zachert's textile factory. Their architectural form followed the style of similar weavers' houses in Zgierz. One of the houses appeared in Jacek Bromski's film trilogy *"U Pana Boga..."* as the commandant's home. Another was featured in the television series *"Blondynka."*

5. THE WHITE MANOR HOUSE

Built in 1823 by the Uniate abbot, Bishop Leon Ludwik Jaworowski, on the grounds of the monastic estate he leased. Later, along with the entire former Basilian property, it was taken over by the Zachert family. For this reason, alongside the names "Bishop Jaworowski's Manor" or "White Manor," it is also known as the "Zachert Manor." Baroness Józefina Zachert, an important figure in Supraśl's development, was born here.

6. COMMUNITY HALL (DOM LUDOWY)

Designed by engineer Jarosław Giryń and built by the Supraśl craftsman-constructor Stanisław Gwoździej. It was opened to the public in 1935, with honorary guest Marian Zyndram-Kościałkowski, then Minister of Internal Affairs, attending the ceremony. Before the war, it housed the Supraśl town hall, and after the war the civil registry office, the *Jutrzenka* cinema, and a dental clinic. In 2015, the building underwent a major renovation. At that time, the balcony removed during the communist era was reconstructed, and a summer stage was added behind the main hall.

7. THE BUCHHOLTZ PALACE

Rebuilt and expanded at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, which gave it its current form with eclectic features dominated by Art Nouveau. Since 1837, it belonged to the industrial Buchholtz family. After World War II, it became the seat of the State Secondary School of Fine Arts. Inside, original stuccowork, wall paintings, and flooring have been preserved.

8. THE KLEIN HOUSE

Built at the end of the 19th century as the residence of the administrator of the Buchholtz textile factory. Until 1939, it then served as the Parish House for the Evangelical community of Supraśl. It is one of the few surviving brick industrial buildings from the late 19th and early 20th centuries in Supraśl. In Jacek Bromski's film trilogy *"U Pana Boga..."*, the building and its interiors were used as the Police Station in Królów Most. Next to this historic site, the Public Library was built in 2021. On its upper floor is the so-called Supraśl Treasury, which functions as both an archive and a Museum of the Town of Supraśl.

9. BIODIVERSITY TRAIL WITH A VIEWING TOWER

One of Supraśl's newest tourist attractions, forming an extension of the boulevards stretching along the Supraśl River. It combines education with recreation. The trail features educational and artistic installations, a viewing tower, tourist shelters with a designated bonfire area, and numerous rest spots. It is an ideal place for active leisure. From the viewing tower, there is a beautiful view of the monastery, the surrounding meadows, and the Supraśl River.

10. THE GARDENER'S HOUSE

One of the oldest wooden buildings in the Białystok region. The structure is topped with a traditional Polish four-sided roof featuring eyebrow dormers. It was built in the mid-18th century, when the Basilian Fathers established an Italian Garden in this area. A fig orchard once stood next to the building. Before World War I, it housed a Russian post office, hence its alternative name—the *Old Post Office*. Today, the building is privately owned.

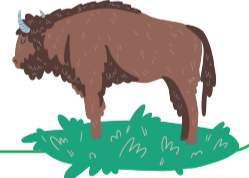
11. THE BUCHHOLTZ FAMILY MAUSOLEUM CHAPEL

Built in 1895 according to a design by Warsaw architect Hugo Kuder, and located on the former Evangelical-Augsburg cemetery in Supraśl. It exhibits features of mature Neo-Gothic architecture. In the lower part of the chapel is a burial crypt where members of the Buchholtz family are interred. It currently belongs to the parish of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Queen of Poland, in Supraśl.

12. EUROPEAN BISON DEMONSTRATION ENCLOSURE IN KOPNA GÓRA

Opened to visitors in January 2024. It covers nearly 20 hectares, partly open and largely forested. It is a place where visitors can observe bison up close, in conditions similar to their natural environment.

The enclosure is divided into four sectors between which the bison can move freely using special passages built for them. These passages are located beneath footbridges installed along the visitor paths. The bison can also be viewed from two observation towers.



13. TOWN HALL

The oldest part of the building, located at the corner of Piłsudski and Ogrodowa streets, was built in 1906 thanks to the generosity of Blessed Wilhelm Zachert as a private girls' school. During the period of Russian rule, secret lessons in the Polish language and Polish history were conducted there. Today, it serves as the seat of the municipal authorities of Supraśl.

14. THE OLD PRESBYTERY

A building constructed in the mid-19th century on a plot donated by the Zachert family for Catholic pastoral purposes. Until 1938, it served as housing for priests. After the war, it was used as living quarters for the organist, vicars, and church staff, as well as for catechetical classrooms. After a thorough renovation in 2022–2023, it now houses a museum of Catholic tradition in Supraśl, dedicated especially to the local Basilian heritage, as well as a tourist information point.

15. TOWN MARKET SQUARE

The marketplace in Supraśl was established in the mid-19th century. It was located along the road leading toward Gródek, near the manufacturing center at Zajzma (at the junction of today's 3 Maja Street, formerly Główna, and Cieliczańska Street, formerly Długa). On Józefina Zachert's 1892 plan of the "layout of the town of Supraśl," the market is marked as the "Marketplace." From its beginnings, it served as a space for trade in agricultural products and local crafts. In the late 1950s, it ceased to function as a trading area. With the modernization of the square in 2016, its original economic role was restored.



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