



St. Stanislaus Kostka church

Gasčiūnai village, Kepaliai neighbourhood, Joniškis district

Gasčiūnai is well known from XVII, since at this time was built its first St. Stanislaus Kostka wooden church. In XVIII century the church deteriorated and was rebuilt in 1931 by priest Flavijus Žilinskas. Gasčiūnai church was rebuilt, made bigger and rededicated. The building is simple, has folk architecture forms, span roof and distinguishes by its high tower with a pyramid form roof. The tower is beautified by a circle, star form window and two big other windows with arks and a lot of glasses. Nave windows are similar, only their arcs are articulate. The belfry is impressive - no walls, only pyramid form roof, which stands on columns; belfry has two different size bells, one of them is made by J. Maureris at the end of XVIII. The churchyard and cemetery are surrounded by stone fence, which is beautified by three brick arcs gates. Not far from churchyard there is the Monument for the recollection of the holy year of 1933.



Cross Jesus church

Žukančiai village, Gaižaičiai neighbourhood, Joniškis district.

The beginning of Cross Jesus church is connected with cemetery chapel built in 1777 by priest Varanavičius. In 1864 priest Godliauskas built a new white stone chapel. From 1936 Žukančiai chapel was called a church. The church is neogothic, rectangular, has one tower and a wing. In 1998 churchgoers donated reconstruction works and the church was renovated.



St. George church

Kaštonai str. 17, Skaistgirys, Skaistgiris neighbourhood, Joniškis district

Skaistgiris church is built on a small hill. The history tells that some years ago there was a pinery in this place. The first Roman catholic church in Skaistgiris was built in XVII century by the initiative of king Jonas Kazimieras. There is a story, which explains why the church stand in this particular place. Once upon a time there was a landlord who was hunting in these places and got lost in the forest. Thus he had to spend a night in the forest and in his pray to God he promised to thank if he leaves the forest successfully. The next day he found his home. Thus according to his pray he built a wooden chapel in the place where he spent the night. Now it is written that Skaistgiris St George church was built in 1836 by priest Juozapas Jucevičius, Žagarė mansion-house owner Platonas Zubovas and other churchgoers. Skaistgiris church is a beautiful neorenaissance building. This is a brick building, rectangular, with halls and a wide tower in the front, consisting of three different parts. In the niche above the main doors there is a Jesus Christ picture. The church is brightly white from its bottom to the top. The church is beautified by simple cornices and arched edges of the roof. The altars make the church more alive, which are meaningful and artistic accents of the church. The

central altar is beautified by gristly ornamental wings according to an old XVII century tradition, thus the altar can be older than the church itself. The main altar has its patron St. George picture, which is painted on the cloth by oil-colours in XIX century. The altar is surrounded by brick fence, with Jesus carrying the cross portrated on it. Churchyard has a beautiful wooden sculpture of Crossed Jesus (XIX.).



St. Piliph and Jacob apostles church

Pamūšis str. 2, Rudiškiai village, Rudiškiai neighbourhood, Joniškis district

Rudiškiai village is established on the source of the river Mūša, 5 km to north-west from Šiauliai – Riga road and 15 km south-west from Joniškis. In 1770 the first catholic church was built in Rudiškiai. It was wooden and worked as affiliate of Joniškis parish. In 1868 a new wooden St. Piliph and Jacob apostle's church was built by the donations of churchgoers. This church is one of the most beautiful churches in the region by its interior, decoration and art expression.



Wind mill with technological equipment

Melniai village, Saugėlaukis neighbourhood, Joniškis district

This building has historical, technical and landscapes value. This building is made of threshing clay and is preserved with all extant equipment. The mill was built in 1897 m. The date of mill repair and reconstruction is shown in vane - 1933 m. The height of the mill – 32 m. The foundation is from stones, walls from threshing clay, outer side is battened. The authentic inside and equipment are extant. After its construction the mill worked by wind energy, and from 1961 it used electricity energy. The mill consists of four floors.

Wind mill

Mekiai village, Gataučiai neighbourhood, Joniškis district

A building with historical and technological value, which construction date is linked with graven initials “1897 m.” It was built by brothers Mačiūnai.

Wind mill

Plikiškiai village, Satkūnai neighborhood, Joniškis district

This building has historical value. Its height – 13, 3 m. Its foundation is made from stones, cap from wood. There are two doors in the mill; every floor has two windows. The ground floor has bobbin. The first floor has mounted millstone and millstone postponement mechanism. In a vane the date is

graven – 1889, it may be the date of its foundation. The original source of mill energy was wind. Later the electricity was installed. The mill was used until 1985.

Wind mill

Žagariškiai village, Žagarė neighborhood, Joniškis district

It is thought that this mill was built by bounmen in 1770-1780 when A. Tyzenhauzas ruled Šiauliai economy. The mill was built according to a Dutch type; its outer side is reveted by fieldstones. The underpart of mill is circled by wide gallery, which was built in order people had the place where to put their carts. In 1979 the mill was reconstructed, however at the present moment it is desolated and not used any more.



Jakiškiai mansion-house

Jakiškiai village, Joniškis neighbourhood, Joniškis district

The first time Jakiškiai mansion-house is mentioned in historic documents in 1578. One of the last owners was german Koškolis. In 1898 he built a new mansion-house, which is extant until nowadays. There are 17 rooms. Huge stable and outhouses were burnt during the war. There was a park of 2 ha size. Few parts, including lime alley, which was formated near the entrance, exist even now. There are such valuable trees as old larch, poplar and pine. There are several buildings: icehouse, cellar, steam mill and three little lakes. In 1997 December 31 Jakiškiai mansion-house was enrolled into the book of Lithuanian real estate cultural buildings. At the present moment mansion-house is being renovated.



Martyniškiei mansion-house

Martyniškiei village, Gaižaičiai neighbourhood, Joniškis district

This mansion-house is very typical in Joniškis district. Archeologists find a lot of ancient daily things in this place. The present buildings of this mansion-house are not renovated though they posses authentic elements of ancient buildings. Old park and alleys beautify the mansion-house.



Daunorava mansion-house

Daunorava village, Satkūnai neighbourhood, Joniškis district

The mansion-house was built in 1845–1855 by count Keizerling. The mansion-house was huge, it consisted of 17 buildings: two living buildings for peons, stables, barns, piggeries, storage houses and so on. At the present moment there are still three buildings made of fieldstones, part of mansion-house and parts of the park. The big pond is near the mansion-house. The surrounding is quiet and best for relax.

Jurdaičiai mansion-house

Jurdaičiai village, Skaistgiris neighbourhood, Joniškis district

The owner of Jurdaičiai mansion-house during the interwar was a Polish nobleman Vladislovas Komaras. The center of Komaras mansion-houses was Satkūnai. Since apart from Jurdaičiai mansion-house V. Komaras had a lot of other mansion-houses in: Ažuolynė, Butniūnai, Matalynė, Baisogala and other places. Until 1926 agrarian reform the mansion-house had 200 ha of land; after reform - only 80 ha. Mansion-house consisted of a lot of buildings, however only a small part of them exists until nowadays. Beautiful architecture style of mansion-house charms a lot of visitors. Several years ago the building was renovated. Parts of other buildings of the mansion-house still exist as well. About 4 km from Jurdaičiai there is a granary in Jankūnai village, which depended on V. Komaras.



Kalnelis St. John Baptist cemetery chapel

Kalnelis village, Joniškis neighbourhood, Joniškis district

According to old stories it can be built in the holy place of ancient Lithuanian believers – romuva. The chapel in the east side of village Kalnelis is an architectural building of the end of XVIII and the beginning of XIX. In 1939 the chapel was repaired, a part of façade constructions were changed and a tower was built. However the chapel has a lot of authentic elements.



Kurmaičiai St. Mate apostle cemetery chapel

Kurmaičiai village, Kepaliai neighbourhood, Joniškis district

It was built in 1799. The structure and architectural expression of the building is typical to Lithuanian architecture. The chapel is rectangular with a triangle apse and has a vestry. A wooden altar, balustrade, pulpit, the main door with binding and crosses are extant in interior. In 2004 the unique altar was reconstructed.



Jakiškiai St. Ignatius cemetery chapel

Jakiškiai village, Joniškis neighbourhood, Joniškis district

The chapel was built by village citizens and exact date is not known. It is one of few wooden chapels still existing in Lithuania, which reflects folk architecture. The most valuable in this wooden monument – a hip with a tower, arched two-leaved doors and windows in sidewalls.

Milvydžiai village cemetery chapel

Milvydžiai village, Satkūnai neighbourhood, Joniškis district

Neogothic chapel was built in XIX. Red brick building, surrounded by cemetery and stone fence with arched red brick gates attracts every visitor.



Mergiūnai St. Isidore village cemetery chapel

Mergiūnai village, Joniškis neighbourhood, Joniškis district

The chapel was started to build in 1930 by Ignacas Jurevičius. After the chapel was built, I. Jurevičius donated it to Joniškis parish church with a condition that annually the feast of St. Isidore will be held here. After World War Two, Mergiūnai chapel was desolated. In 1995, when Lithuania got its independence, the chapel was reconstructed and “resurrected to its new life”.



Ivoškiai St. John Nepamukas cemetery chapel

Ivoškiai village, Gataučiai neighbourhood, Joniškis district

St. John Nepamukas chapel was built in XVIII in Ivoškiai village cemetery, where are a lot of valuable monuments.



Balkaičiai village cemetery chapel

Balkaičiai village, Saugėlaukio neighbourhood, Joniškis district

Chapel's location is Balkaičiai village cemetery. The chapel is wooden and its construction date is not known. The interior part of the chapel is gorgeous; however its outer part looks conservative.



Pošupiai village cemetery chapel

Pošupiai village, Saugėlaukis neighbourhood, Joniškis district

The date of construction of Pošupiai village cemetery chapel is not known. The present outlook of the chapel is not authentic because in 1940 it was reconstructed and a new tower was built. Pošupiai chapel is different from other cross-chapels not only by its roof but also by especial wall cover. In order to enlighten organ choir there is a central window.



The monument of Lithuanian Grand Duke Vytautas

Juodeikiai village, Gaižaičiai neighbourhood, Joniškis district

The monument is made from 4 stages; a quadrangle pillar stands on them. A sculpture of Vytautas with a sword in his hand is on the top. There is a record in the front-side of monument.



St. John the Baptist church

Juodeikiai village, Gaižaičiai neighbourhood, Joniškis district

In 1920 priest Vincentas Jarulaitis built St. John the Baptist church in Juodeikiai.

This wooden church has quite a big rectangular tower, which is higher than a roof and looks like a belfry, big open corners and high roof with the pyramid form. Central gable part is beautified with relief baroque style chapel with a cross in the center. In 1957 Father Stanislaus - the priest and monk - visited Juodeikiai church. All people- believers and non-believers, phylosophos and ordinary village people felt Father Stanislaus love.



Sun battle field

Jauniūnai village, Gataučiai neighbourhood, Joniškis district

In the territory of Jauniūnai village, at the confluence of Mūša and Tautinis rivulets is the place where as the researchers think Sun (Šiauliai) battle may have happened in 1236 September 22. This event has worldwide meaning –one of the biggest battles through 250 year period (1185-1435). This was the war between Lithuania and Baltic tribes and Teutonic Order and Livonia. In this place Lithuania and žemaičiai armies destroyed Livonia and forestand the first crusade to Lithuania. Livonia military organization didn't exist any more it joined with Teutonic Order. The victory gave Lithuania some peaceful time. These events symbolize general and eternal Baltic tribes seek for freedom. At the moment here is memorial stone.