



VÕRU VALLA TURISMIMARSRUUT

VÕRU PARISH TOP SIGHTS TO VISIT

1 VASTSELIINA PIISKOPILINNUSE VAREMED RUINS OF THE VASTSELIINA EPISCOPAL CASTLE

Västseliina piiskopilinnus on üks 30st avastamist väärivast paigast Löuna-Eestis, mis on tähistatud National Geographic'u kollase aknaga. Keskalal oli linnus kuulus palve-rännu sihtpunkt: paavst Innocentius VI käsil said linnusekabeli imettegevat risti näinud palverändurid 1 aasta ja 40 päeva ulatuses vabastust neile peale pandud meebleparandus tegevustest. Linnus purustati Põhjasõjas Peeter I vägede poolt. Tänapäeval saab linnust külastada nii omapäi kui ka giidiga koos. Linnuse varemate juures asub Västseliina piiskopilinnuse keskaja elamuskeskus.

Västseliina Episcopal Castle was built in 1342 on the Bishop of Tartu's land and it became one of the most powerful fortifications in Old Livonia. It's also one of the 21 places in Southern Estonia worth discovering which are marked by a yellow National Geographic window. During the Middle Ages, the castle was well-known for the holy cross in its chapel and as a popular destination for pilgrims since a visit gave them indulgence for 1 year and 40 days as decreed by Pope Innocent VI. The castle was destroyed in the Great Northern War by the armies of Peter the Great. Today, you can visit the castle tower, light a candle in the sacred place and enjoy night concerts on the territory of the castle.

2 VASTSELIINA PIISKOPILINNUSE KESKAJA ELAMUSKESKUS ENTERTAINMENT CENTRE IN THE VASTSELIINA EPISCOPAL CASTLE

Västseliina piiskopilinnuse keskaja elamuskeskus on legendidest tulvil paik, kus ootavad avastamist 14.sajandist pärit linnusevaremed ja pühakoht, elamusekeskuse peahoone, linnuse körts, Palveränummajä, väike Teeliste kabel ning möisapark. Lisaks elamusekeskuse külastusele saab ettetellimisel kogeda elamusekskursioone, meistrükodades ja õpitubades õpipoisi- või selliammetit ja eriprogramme. The medieval entertainment centre of Västseliina Episcopal Castle is a place full of legends, where you can see ruins of the fortress and a sanctuary from the 14th century, the main building of the entertainment centre, a tavern, a pilgrimage house, a small chapel, and a manor park. In addition to a visit to the entertainment centre, you can book tours, try being a prentice or an apprentice in workshops, and participate in programmes.

3 VASTSELIINA KIRIK VASTSELIINA CHURCH

EELK Västseliina Katariina kirik pühitseti 1772. a. Aastatel 1899-1901 ehitati suur osa kirikust arhitekt Pohlmanni plaani järgi ümber, pühitsemine toimus novembris 1901. Kirikus on 860 istekohta. 1911. a sai kirik uue mille valmistajaks olid vennad Kriisad. See on vendade Kriisade esimene, 24 registriga kontsert-orel (renoveeriti aastatel 2002-2004). 1922. aastal sai kirik uue altari ja altarimaali (arvatavasti Tartu kunstnik Krüger) Naised Jeesuse haua. Jumalateenistus toimub pühapäeviti algusega kell 12:00.



Västseliina Castle was built in 1342. The Swedish Army gave the order to build another church outside the walls of the castle as an addition to the Västseliina Castle Chapel. The new church was consecrated as St. Catherine's Church. The church was destroyed together with the Västseliina Castle by Russian cannon fire. Another church was built, and construction began on a stone church. Von Liphardt donated an organ made by Kessler and an alter painting by Baron Maydell to the church. Västseliina Church was reconstructed according to the plans of the architect Pohlmann. In 1911 the church obtained a new organ built by the brothers Kriisa. Church service is held on Sunday.

4 LIPHARDTIDE HAUAKABEL THE LIPHARDT TOMB CHAPEL

Västseliina vanal kalmistul ehk rahvakeeli sakste surnuaial asub kunagise Västseliina möisa kabel, mida rahvasus kutsutakse ka Liphardtide hauakabeliks. See ehitati samal aastal praeguse Västseliina kirikuga (1772). Liphardtide, Liivimaa ühe rikkaima aadlisuguvõsa valduses oli kogu Västseliina kihelkond Missost Oravani ning nad valitsesid Västseliinas järjepidevalt seitse põlve. Peale Västseliina kuulus selle perekonna liikmetele veel mitmeid möisaid, sealhulgas ka Raadi möis. Västseliina möisa kabel on üks väljapaistvaim varaklassitsistlik maakabel. Vaadeldav ainult väljast.



The Västseliina manor chapel, popularly called the Liphardt tomb chapel, is situated in the old cemetery of Västseliina (also known as the German cemetery). The chapel was completed in the same year as the current Västseliina church, in 1772. The Liphardts, one of the wealthiest noble families of Livonia, governed the entire Västseliina parish from Misso to Orava and ruled Västseliina for seven generations. In addition to Västseliina, the family also owned several other manors, including the Raadi manor. The Västseliina manor chapel is one of the most remarkable examples of early classicist rural chapels. Visitors are welcome to see the exterior of the chapel only.

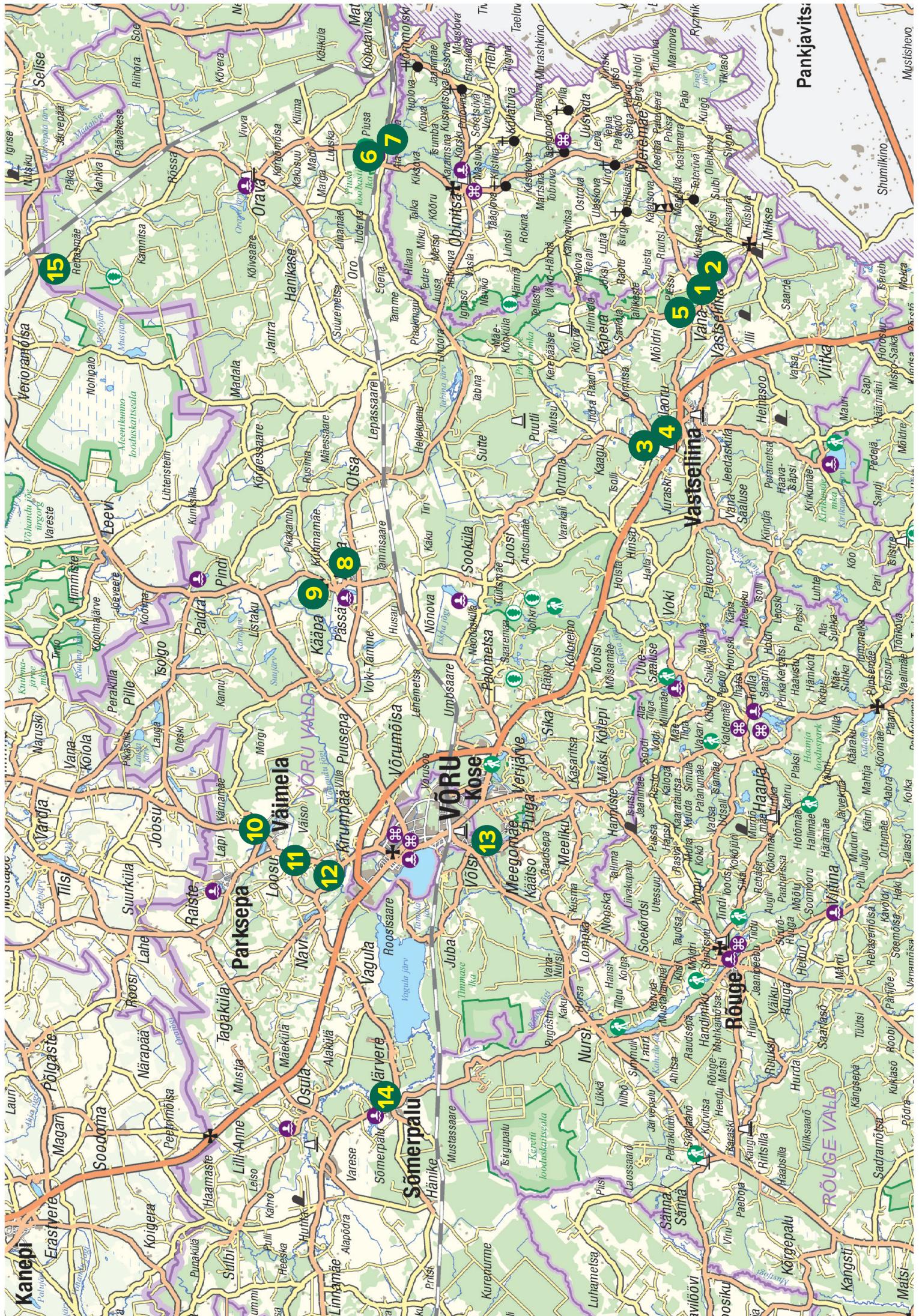
5 PIUSA JÖE ÜRGORU MATKARADA PIUSA RIVER VALLEY HIKING TRAIL

Piusa jõe ürgoru matkarada kulgeb Västseliina linnusevaremete juurest Lindorani või vastupidi. Alguses lookleb rada rahulikult läbi Vana-Västseliina möisapargi Piusa jõe äärsetele niitudele, raja teisel poolel muutub teekond metsikumaks ja kohati on kõrguste vahed pärised suured. Teele jäävad veskkohad, üksikud talud ning arvukad liivakivipaljandid (müürid). Neist kõrgeim, sh ka Eesti kõrgeim on Härra Mäemine ehk Keldri müür: 43 m kõrgune ja 150 meetri pikkune liivakivisein. Telkimine ja lõkkekoht Härra Alumise müüri juures. Objektil puudub lisavalgustus, matkamiseks sobib eeskõige päevane aeg. The total length of the hiking trail in the primeval valley of the Piusa River is 15 km from the ruins of the Västseliina Episcopal Castle to Lindora or vice versa. You can take the trail on foot, but parts of it are also passable either by bike or car. The highlights of the reserve are the tall Devonian sandstone outcrops – the tallest of them is the wall of Härra Mäemine or the Keldre Wall (total height 43 m, length 150 m). There are two camping sites – under the Make Wall on the first third of



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the trail and under the Härra Lower Wall towards the end of the trail. The object is not lighted, which is why we recommend to visit it during the day.

6 PIUSA KÜLASTUSKESKUS PIUSA VISITOR CENTER

Piusa koobaste heledasse liivakivisse kaevatud tunnelid on kahtlemata Vana-Võromaa üks tuntuim turismimagnet. Juba mitu aastat ootab siin külastajaid vahva nahkhiirekujuline külastuskeskus. Piusa külastuskeskuses on seminariuum, meisterdamisruum, kinosaal ja arvukalt eksponaate. Külalised saavad kinosaalis vaadata filmikest nahkhiirtest, koobaste tähtsaimatest elanikest, ning seejärel suunduda koos keskuse giidiga Muuseumikoopa vaateplatvormile. Suvel koobastes nahkhiiri pole, sest nad tulevad silia vaid talvituma. Siinsamas Muuseumikoopa taga on Piusa liivakarjääri, Eesti suurim liivakast.

Piusa visitor center was opened in 2010 in the immediate vicinity of the Museum Cave of the Piusa Cave Nature Reserve. The aim of the visitor center is to contribute to the protection of Piusa caves and the local protected species through the coordination and purposeful development of year-round tourism. Also ensuring the safety of tourists visiting the Museum Cave. Piusa Visitor Center is a place to spend free time in Võrumaa, where you can come with a family or a group.

7 KERAAMIKAATELJEE PIUSA SAVIKODA PIUSA POTTERY CERAMICS STUDIO

Piusa Savikoda on elustiili ettevõte, kus külastajate silme all valmistatakse nii traditsioonilisi kui ka unikaalseid kunsti- ja käsitööesemeid. Eksponeeritud on Signe ja Meelis Kriguli autorikeraamika, seintel ripuvad Meelis Kriguli maalid. Meeldima hakanud eseme võib soovi korral kaasa ostta. Eelnevalt registreerides on kohapeal võimalik läbi viia keraamikaalaseid kursusi. Savikoda asub vanas raudteejaama hoones Piusa koobaste külastuskeskuse ja liivakarjääri vahetus läheduses.

Piusa Pottery is a ceramics studio open to the public. Visitors can watch traditional, as well as unique works of art and handicraft items being created before their very eyes. There is an exhibition of ceramics created by Signe and Meelis Krigul. You can also buy items that take your fancy. In addition, you can order custom-made ceramic items according to your requirements and wishes. If you register in advance, we can organize ceramic courses and workshops, +372 5322 9442. Piusa Pottery is located in a former railway station building not far from the Piusa caves and sandstone bluff.

8 LASVA KLAVERTREPIGA VEETORN-GALERII LASVA WATER TOWER GALLERY

Vanas veetornis saad ülevaate Lasva piirkonna ajaloost, kuulda imepäraseid helisi astudes torni viival ainulaadsel klavertrepil mustadele klahvidele, imetleda katuselt avanevat vaadat ümbruskonnale, uudistada torni põranda sees olevat valguskaevu, otsida läheduses asuva parkmetsa alt loomakujusid.

The old Lasva Water Tower is home to a gallery where you can get to know the history of the Lasva area and enjoy photo and art exhibitions.

A unique attraction in the water tower is its musical piano staircase, which plays different sounds as you step on the stairs going up to the tower. The old water tank in the tower features different seasonal exhibitions. On its grass roof there is a telescope that you can use to take a look at the neighbourhood or for late-night stargazing. Within a stone's throw is Lasva Village Wood Park, where you will encounter animal figures.

9 PINDI KIRIK LASVAS PINDI CHURCH IN LASVA

Pindi Jaani kirik on ehitatud arhitekt J. G. Mühlhauseni projekti järgi. Kiriku pühitsemine toimus aastal 1881. Kirikuhoone lääneosas on massiivne torn, kirdes käärkamber. Altarimaal on koopia Rõuge kiriku Rudolf von zur Mühleni altarimaalist "Jesus ristil". 1903. pühitseti vendade Kriisade ehitatud uus Kiriku juures kalmistul asub Vabadussõjas langenud kapten Friedrich Vreemani (1894–1919) haud ja mälestussammas. Pindi kirikus teenis kuni 2004. aastani Laine Villenthal, kes ordineeriti esimese naisena Eestis kirikuõpetajaks. Jumalateenistus on pühapäeviti.

Pindi Jaani (St. John's) church was built according to the plan by architect J. G. Mühlhausen. The church was consecrated in 1881. A massive tower stands in the western part of the rectangular church, the vestry is in the north-eastern part. The altarpiece is a copy of the one in Rõuge church, "Jesus on the cross" by Rudolf von zur Mühlen. The new organ built by the brothers Kriisa was consecrated in 1903. The grave and monument of Captain Friedrich Vreeman (1894–1919), who was killed in the Estonian War of Independence, are in the church cemetery. Laine Villenthal, who was the first woman ordained as a minister in Estonia, served in Pindi church until 2004. Service is held Sundays at 10.30.

10 VÄIMELA MÖISAKOMPLEKS JA PARK VÄIMELA MANOR AND PARK

Väimela mõisat on mainitud juba 1590.a. Peahoone praegusel kujul on aastast 1952. Möisa körvalhoonetest on säilinud endine rehepeksuhooone, piiritusevabrik, moonakate karjalaut, moonakate elamu, lüpsilaut, puidutöökoda, ait-kuivati, heinaküün, küün ja meierei. Viimane mõisnik oli Bernhard von Loewen.

Mõisa park on rajatud 18. saj. Siin kasvavad peamiselt pärnud, vahtrad ja tammed. Väimela Alajärve ja Mäejärve ühendab oja. Alajärvest lõunas, Matussaares on Väimela mõisniku matusepaik ja 1885. a ehitatud kabeli varemed. Kasulik teada: mõisahoone on eravalduses ja vaadeldav ainult väljast. Väimela Manor was first mentioned already in 1590, but the current main building is from 1952. The threshing building, distillery, farmhands' barn, farmhand's house, milking parlor, woodworking shop, granary and grain dryer, hay barn, barn and dairy have been preserved. Bernhard von Loewen was the last squire. Today, the manor is managed by the Võru County Vocational Training Centre. The manor park was established in the 18th century and there are mostly lindens, maples and oaks. Lakes Alajärv and Mäejärv in Väimela are connected with a stream. South of Lake Alajärv, in Matussaares, is the burial ground of squires of Väimela and the ruins of a chapel, that was built in 1885. You can only see the manor from outside.

11 AUGUST TEPO LÕÖTSAMUUSEUM AUGUST TEPO LÕÖTSAMUUSEUM

August Teppo oli Vana-Võrumaa kuulsaim pillimeister, kelle kodutalust on tänapäeks asutatud muuseum. Muuseumis saab näha pillimeistri töötuba, kuid ka sellele ajastule iseloomulikku elulaadi. Näitusgevuse körval toimuvad muuseumis koolitused ning kultuurisündmused. Kasulik teada: Muuseum on avatud külastajatele ettetellimisel.

Renowned bellows maker August Teppo was born in the village of Loosu in Võru County in 1875. He made his first instrument at the age of just 15, fashioning all of the tools he would need to do so himself as well. He continued making instruments for almost

70 years, producing around 150. The great value of Teppo's instruments lies in their unique tambe, the purity of their sound and the unusual constancy of their tuning. The man himself was much sought-after at weddings, work days and village parties. He also wrote many songs about instruments, which are performed to this day. In the museum, you can see the instrument maker's workshop, but also the lifestyle characteristic of that era. In addition to the exhibition activities, trainings and cultural events take place in the museum. The museum is open to visitors by reservation.

12 KIRUMPÄÄ LINNUSE VAREMED RUINS OF KIRUMPÄÄ CASTLE

Esimesed kirjalikud andmed Kirumpää linnuse kohta pärinevad juba aastast 1322, kui Leedu vürst Gediminas selle purustas. Linnus rajati Tartu piiskopkonna idapiiri kaitseks tolleaegse tähtsa Tartu-Pihkva kauba- ja sõjatee äärde. Linnust on korduvalt rünnatud, purustatud ja taas üles ehitatud, lõplikult hävis ta Vene-Rootsi sõjas 1656. Huvitav teada: Rootsi Riigiarhiivis on säilinud linnuse ja ümbruse plaanid, 1784. aastal asutatud Võru linna ehitamiseks kasutati kive linnuse varemetest, pärnад linnuse varemete ümbert pärinevad 1940. a.

The first written record about Kirumpää Castle is from 1322, when Gediminas, Grand Duke of Lithuania, destroyed it. The castle was built by the once important Tartu-Pihkva trade and war route, to protect the eastern border of the Tartu Bishopric. The castle has been attacked, destroyed and rebuilt many times and it was finally destroyed in the Russo-Swedish war in 1656. Useful information: Kirumpää Castle was surrounded by a large settlement of merchants and craftsmen. The layouts of the castle and the surrounding area are preserved in the Swedish National Archives. Stones from the castle's ruins were used to build Võru, which was established in 1784. Small-leaved lindens that grow around the ruins are from 1940.

13 KUBIJA DISCGOLFI PARK, TERVISERAJAD JA HARJUTUSVÄLJAK KUBIJA DISCGOLF PARK, HEALTH TRAILS AND TRAINING AREA

Võrus Kubija järv läheduses asub 18-korviline discgolfi park. Rada kulgeb mööda mõnusat männimetsa. Tegemist on algajale sõbraliku rajaga. Rada on tähistatud rajakaartidega ning korvide põhjast leiad suunaviidad järgmisele rajale. Discgolfi mängimiseks vajalikud kettad peab iga huiline ise kaasa võtma. Esimene rada saab alguse Kubija laululava eest. Kubija terviserajad ja harjutusväljak pakuvad mitmekesisit võimalust treenimiseks vabas looduskes igale spordisõbrale. Kubija 2-km pikkune rollerirada ning metsarajad saavad alguse Võru Spordikeskuse Kubija suusabaasi juurest. Radade alguspunktis on harjutusväljak, kus on võimalik treenida enamikke peamisi lihasgruppe. Mõned trenažöörid on paigutatud ka rolleriraja äärde. Hea teada! Talvel on teie käsutuses Kubijal asuvad nii loodusliku kui kunstlumega suusarajad.

There is an 18-hole discgolf park near the Kubija Lake in Võru. It is mainly meant for beginners. The tracks are marked with maps and there are directions to the next track at the bottom of the baskets. Players must bring their own discs. The first track begins in front of Kubija Song Festival Grounds. The Kubija health trails and training area, which are 4.5 km from the centre of Võru, offer a range of sporting opportunities to all sports lovers in beautiful natural surroundings. The ca 2 km long rollerblading track and forest trails start from the Võru Sports Centre Kubija ski base. Right at the very start of the tracks is a training area in which you can give all of your muscle groups a good workout. There are also treadmills next to the rollerblading track. In winter there are ski trails in Kubija



14 SÖMERPALU MOTOHALL ADRENALIN ARENA ADRENALIN ARENA - MOTOCROSS HALL IN SÖMERPALU

Võrumaal Sõmerpalus asub Euroopa üks suurim statsionaarne motokrossi sisehall Adrenalin Arena, mis pakub aasta-ringselt soodsaid ning mugavaid treening- ja võistlustingimusi sportlastele, harrastajatele ja entusiastidele. Korraldatakse moto-teemalisi, aga ka muid üritusi, mida on ideaalne avaratelt tribüünidel jälgida. Võimalik on rentida mootorrattaid ja külalastada MTÜ Sõmerpalu Motoklubi motomuuseumi, kuhu on välja pandud Sõmerpalu motoklubi kasvandike, sh motosõitjate Leokite karikad, pildid ja tsiklid, millega on tiitleid võidetud.



Sõmerpalu in Võru County is home to Europe's biggest stationary indoor motorcross hall, the Adrenalin Arena, which provides reasonably priced and comfortable year-round training and competition facilities for professionals, amateurs and enthusiasts alike. The club organizes motocross-themed and other special events; our spacious stands are a perfect place for watch the events. You can book motocross trainings, rent bikes and visit the motocross museum of MTÜ Sõmerpalu Motoklubi; there, the trophies, pictures and bikes that were used to win the trophies by sportsmen trained by Sõmerpalu Motoklubi, including the ones of the brothers Leok (racing drivers), are on display.

15 ILUMETSA METEORIIDIKRAATRID ILUMETSA METEORITE CRATERS

Meteoriidikraatrid on kogu maailmas haruldased. Võrumaal Ilumetsas paiknevad terve rühm meteoriidse päritoluga lohke, millele rahvasuu on andnud nimeks Põrguhaud, Sügavhaud, Kuradihaud ja Tondihaud (viimased kolm kraatrit on kinni kasvanud ning ei ole tähistatud). Umbes 6600 aastat tagasi tekkinud Ilumetsa kraatritest suurim on Põrguhaud: läbimõõt valli harjalt on kuni 80 m, sügavus 12,5 m. Kraatri põhja katab kuni 2,5 m paksune turbakiht. Kraatrini viib matkajaid korralik laudtee, mille ääres on põnevad puuskulptuurid.



Meteorite craters are rare around the world. In Ilumetsa in Võru County, however, there is a group of craters formed from meteorite impacts which the locals call 'Hell's Grave', 'Deep Grave', 'The Devil's Grave', and 'Ghost's Grave' (the latter three of which are overgrown and not marked). The biggest of the craters, which was formed around 6,600 years ago, is 'Hell's Grave'; it is up to 80 metres in diameter at its widest point, and 12.5 metres deep. The floor of the crater is covered in a 2.5 metre layer of peat. Hikers can find their way to the crater along a well-maintained boardwalk, passing intriguing wooden sculptures as they go. There is a forest hut with information boards at the mid-point of the trail.