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SEE VILNIUS WITH CYCLOCITY



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1 Railway Museum of Lithuania

Geležinkelio g. 16
II-V 9.00 – 17.00 VI 9.00 – 16.00

The museum is established in historical house of the Vilnius railway station built in the 19th century. Authentic exhibits and models are on display in the museum halls. Children will be exhilarated to see small trains riding in a playful way. Books and souvenirs with the symbolism of the Lithuanian railways are available for sale. Guided tours are arranged for visitor groups. Railway Museum invites also to visit an outdoor exhibition!

2 Rasos Cemetery

Rasų g. 32

The most prominent cemetery of Vilnius was opened in 1801. This is an exceptional cemetery not only for Vilnius City, but also for the Lithuanian State. Eminent politicians, scientists, artists and composers rest here.

3 Gates of Dawn

Aušros Vartų g. 12
I-VII 7.00 – 19.00

The Chapel of the Gates of Dawn is one of the most sacred places in Lithuania, famous throughout Europe and visited by pilgrims from many countries. The Renaissance painting of Holy Virgin Mary, Mother of God, in the chapel is known to be magical. In the 17th–18th centuries goldsmiths decorated the painting with gilded silver ornaments. In the 20th century, the painting was twice adorned with papal crowns, thus granting it the



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title of Mother of Mercy to the Mother Mary of the Gates of Dawn. In 1993, during his visit to Vilnius, Pope John Paul II paid a special tribute to the painting.

4 Orthodox Church of the Holy Spirit

Aušros Vartų g. 10
I-VII 10.00 – 17.00

The complex of the church and monastery has been opened here since 1567. After its reconstruction by architect Johann Christoph Glaubitz the church became the only baroque Orthodox sanctuary in Lithuania. The interior was crowned by a wooden iconostas resembling the Catholic altar, in front of which the relics of Orthodox saints Anthony, John and Eustatius are displayed. 26 June is annually celebrated as a big Orthodox feast—the day of transferral of relics. The last reconstruction of the church was accomplished on the initiative of N. Muravyov. The monastery complex comprises two monasteries: the friary of Holy Spirit and the convent of Holy Mary Magdalene. It should be noted that both monasteries managed to remain open during the soviet period.

5 The Bastion of Vilnius City Wall

Bokšto g. 20/Subačiaus g. 18
II-VII 10.00–18.00

This is part of the Vilnius Defensive Wall, often called “barbican”. The Bastion is a Renaissance-style fortification and consists of a tower installed in the city defence wall, underground gun ports and



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a connecting corridor, which turns into a 48-metre long tunnel. The Bastion was built in the 17th century by the German military engineer, Friedrich Getkant. The Bastion was severely damaged during the wars with Moscow in the middle of the 17th century. During World Wars I and II, German military arsenals were located in the building. You can enjoy a picturesque view of the Old Town from the Bastion terrace.

6 Panoramic View from Subačiaus Street

Maironio g. / Subačiaus g.

On the corner of Subačiaus and Maironio Streets you will find a panoramic viewpoint. Take a look around! Here you can enjoy the most beautiful panorama of Užupis and the Old Town. An information stand set up at the scenic viewpoint for your convenience will help you spot the churches of the Old Town.

7 Church of St Casimir

Didžioji g. 34
Sep–Apr: I–VI 10.30–18.30 VII 8.00–17.00
Jun–Aug: I–VI 16.30–18.30 VII 8.00–14.30

The church was built by the Jesuits: work began on it in 1604, just two years after St Casimir had been canonized and was completed in about 1616. The church of St Casimir is the first Baroque church in Vilnius. Later the church was taken over by the Russian Orthodox Church, made into a cathedral, and rededicated to St Michael. In 1961 it was opened as an atheism museum, and continued to



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be used as such until 1988. In 1989 the church was returned to the Catholic Church.

8 Contemporary Art Centre

Vokiečių g. 2
II–VII 12.00–20.00

The Contemporary Art Centre is the largest art centre in the Baltic States. Retrospectives of well-known local and world artists are held, however, the most important sphere of the activities of the CAC is presentation of the latest international art tendencies. About 60 thousand people visit the events organised by the Contemporary Art Centre annually.

9 Big Ghetto

Lydos, Rūdninkų, Mėsinių, Ašmenos, Žemaitijos, Dysnos, Šiaulių, Ligoninės Streets

The Big Ghetto of Vilnius existed from 6 September 1941 to 23 September 1943. There were around 29,000 Jews in the Big Ghetto; most of them were killed in Paneriai. Rūdninkų St. 18 marks the place of the main entrance into the Big Ghetto; this is indicated in a memorial plaque bearing the plan of the ghetto. The quarter between Ašmenos, Dysnos and Mėsinių Streets is the first quarter of historical Vilnius to be under reconstruction. At present, the Jewish Culture and Information Centre is operating here.

10 Vilnius Choral Synagogue

Pylimo g. 39



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The synagogue (architect Dawid Rozenhaus) was opened in September 1903, on the Jewish New Year. The building, designed in the Moorish style, has a women’s section and premises for the choir on the second floor. This is the only Jewish house of worship that survived after World War II in Vilnius. Several cantors who are famous all over the world were born in Vilnius. Prayers are held in the Synagogue every day according to the misnagdim tradition.

11 Tolerance Center

Naugarduko g. 10/2
I–IV 10.00 – 18.00 V, VII 10.00 – 16.00

At the end of the 19th century this building was occupied by a canteen for the poor, organised by the Community for Cheap Jewish Canteens, which also worked during World War I. From 1918, a professional Jewish theatre was established here and after 1930 the building was occupied by the Mūza (Muse) cinema. The building was transferred to the State Gaon Jewish Museum in 1989; in 2001, the Tolerance Centre—which hosts various exhibitions and cultural events—was established here.

12 Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary

Trakų g. 9 / Pranciškonų g. 1
I–VI 15.30 – 20.00, VII 9.30 – 14.00

The church, also known as Franciscan church, is of gothic style with crystal vaults still preserved, but with some



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Baroque shapes acquired during the 18th century. The sculpture of Holy Virgin Mary Immaculate Conception referred as the White Virgin is located in the chapel. The former monastery of the Conventual Franciscans is located next to the church.

13 Bernardine Cemetery
Žvirgždyno g. 3

In Užupis, between Polockas and Žvirgždynas streets and the Vilnia River, the Bernadine cemetery is situated. It covers an area of 3.87 ha. This cemetery was established in 1810 and was administrated by the Bernardine monastery. Two columbaria were built in the cemetery. Coffins were placed into their niches and were bricked in. A chapel was built in 1827, and a crypt with catacombs was installed in its basement. In the 19th century Vilnius residents liked to go for a walk in the Bernardine cemetery as it reminded of a park.

14 Užupis Constitution
Paupio g.

Užupis is a unique state within a state – a colourful and living island detached from the city by the Vilnia River. It is more than just a place for artists and a mysterious and romantic area; it has its own president and anthem. The constitution of the Republic of Užupis is available for public viewing on the fence at the beginning of Paupio St. and is written in about 20 languages. The wall in Paupio St. features an open palm, which symbolises the openness of this special area to everyone and at all times.



15 Užupis Angel
Užupio g. 9

A sculpture of an angel was placed in the central square of Užupis in 2002. The bronze angel, created by sculptor Romas Vilčiauskas, has become the symbol of Užupis. It symbolises freedom and protects the residents of this quarter.

16 Užupis Art Incubator – Galera
Užupio g. 2 a
II–VI 12.00 – 18.00

The Užupis Art Incubator – Galera is an extraordinary cultural organisation which is also open to the public. It is noted for its gallery and exhibitions of diverse styles, as well as the novel painting of its walls which are intertwined with the riverside sculptures. The Užupis Art Incubator is the place where artistic, communal and cultural ideas of young people are born and developed.

17 Vilnius Picture Gallery
Didžioji g. 4
II–VI 11.00 – 18.00 VII 12.00 – 17.00

The Gallery is established in a beautiful and spacious estate of the noblemen Chodkiewicz noted for impressive interiors of late Classicism. The permanent exposition of this Gallery offers a visitor the opportunity to become thoroughly and consistently acquainted with the development of Lithuanian art from the 16th to the beginning of the 20th century. It houses a collection of works by artists of Vilnius Art School. Different exhibitions, evenings of culture,



concerts of classical music are organised at the Gallery.

18 Small Ghetto
Stiklių, Gaono, M. Antokolskio, Žydų Streets

With Jews gradually settling in Vilnius, their living quarters were taking shape. During the years of Nazi occupation, the Small Ghetto was created in the quarters and around 11,000 Jews were herded into it. The Small Ghetto was eliminated on 21 October 1941 and all the Jews who lived there were killed. The crossing point of Stiklių, Gaono, M. Antokolskio and Žydų streets is the core of the Jewish quarter and was home to the glass market that used to be there in the 17th and 18th centuries as well as the numerous gabbling Jewish merchants and the abundance of various goods on sale.

19 Bernardine Gardens
Maironio g.
I – VII 7:00 – 22:00

The park dates back to 1469, when Lithuanian Grand Duke Kazimieras invited the Bernardine monks to Vilnius. They built their monastery and gardens where the park is today. In the 18th century, the Vilnius University Botanical Garden was planted, and later, in 1870, three separate city gardens – the Botanical, Bernardine and Cathedral gardens – were linked into one park accessible to the public. The park features botanical and monastic expositions as well as restored park elements – an alpinarium, a pond,



Belvedere Hill, a central square, and paths along the Vilnia River. Fountains have been rebuilt in their historical locations. There are also a rose garden, children’s playgrounds and a musical fountain.

20 Ensemble of St Anne and Bernardine Church
Maironio g. 8, 10
I–V 7.00 – 19.00 VI–VII 8.00 – 19.00

The church of St Anne is a masterpiece of the late Gothic period. St Anne’s church, which has survived to the present day without changing for over 500 years, has become a symbol of Vilnius. Next to the church stands Bernardine church (St Francis from Assisi) – one of the most picturesque sacral Gothic buildings. Among other treasures inside the church, is the oldest free-standing memorial composition in Lithuania – a Renaissance marble tombstone of Stanislovas Radvila (Stanisław Radziwiłł), located in the Northern nave, created by Wilhelm van den Blocke in Danzig workshops between 1618 and 1623. At present, the oldest known crucifix in Lithuania which dates back to the 15th century is preserved in the church.

21 Church Heritage Museum
Šv. Mykolo g. 9
II–VI 11.00 – 18.00

Church Heritage Museum is based at St Michael’s church. Church heritage forms a great and highly important part of the Lithuanian cultural heritage. The exposition includes paintings, liturgical



articles, historical documents and books as well as other objects of historical and aesthetic value. Church Heritage Museum offers a range of different activities and programs to schoolchildren, adults, and seniors.

22 Toys’ Museum
Šiltadaržio g. 2 / B.Radvilaitės g. 7
III–IV 12.00 – 20.00 V 12.00– 18.00
VI–VI 11.00 – 16.00

The first Toy Museum in Lithuania was opened in Vilnius Old Town, not far from Cathedral. The space of the museum is divided into an archeological space, containing the oldest toys, the ethnographical space, showcasing 19th-20th century toys, while the third space is introducing nowadays toys. The collection contains both original and copies. The copies deserve a special attention as in the exhibition they will allow to carry out the principle idea of the museum which is to touch–take–learn about the exhibits.

23 Vilnius University
Universiteto g. 3

Vilnius University is one of the oldest universities in Eastern Europe. It was founded by Jesuit monks in 1579. The ensemble of Vilnius University was formed over several centuries and, as a result, consists of the buildings built in Gothic, Baroque and Classical styles. 13 courtyards are named after famous graduates and professors of the university; commemorative plaques in their honour can be seen in the Grand Courtyard. The exclusive panoramic





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view of Vilnius can be admired from the highest building in the Old Town – the campanile of St John's Church.

24 Presidential Palace

S. Daukanto a. 3

This is a Classical building with a sublime history. The palace was mentioned in the 14th century as the residence of Goštautai noblemen. After the last partitioning of the Republic of Both Nations, when the largest part of Lithuania was incorporated into the Tsarist Russia, bishops were evicted, and the palace became the residence of Governors General. The most esteemed guests of Vilnius also stayed there: the future King of France Louis XVIII, Tsar of Russia Alexander I, Emperor of France Napoleon. In the first half of the 19th century the palace was rebuilt in the Empire style according to a design of V. Stasov, the imperial architect of St Petersburg. The palace has been serving as the Presidential residence since 1997.

25 Radvila Palace

Vilniaus g. 24

II-VI 11.00 – 18.00 VII 12.00 – 17.00

In place of the wooden palace of Mikalojus Radvila the Black (Mikołaj "the Black" Radziwiłł), that used to be here in the 16th century, Vilnius Voivode Jonušas Radvila (Janusz Radziwiłł) erected the first early Baroque residence. The palazzo-style building was constructed according to the example of Palais Luxembourg in Paris and had five three-storey pavilions and wonderful halls. It was also famous



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for its collection of works by Flemish and Dutch painters. In 1984, the Western pavilion of the palace was reconstructed and now houses exhibitions of the Lithuanian Arts Museum.

26 Monument to Frank Zappa

Kalinauskio g. 1

This monument is dedicated to eminent American composer, guitarist and singer Frank Zappa (sculptor Konstantinas Bogdanas). This performer, distinguished for the peculiar style of his creative work, is referred to as the father of modern music. Frank Zappa's music is characterised by its psychedelic style and elements of parody, which combine rock, jazz, avant-garde and electronic music.

27 The Vilna Gaon State Jewish Museum. Holocaust Exhibition

Pamėnkalnio g. 12

I-IV 9.00 – 17.00, V 9.00 – 16.00, VII 10.00 – 16.00

The museum acquired its name in 1997, in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the death of the Vilna Gaon. A green wooden house hosts an exhibition to commemorate the Holocaust in Lithuania. The exhibition tells the history of the genocide of Lithuanian Jews during World War II (1941–1945). Near the museum there is a monument to a Righteous Man, the Dutch Ambassador to Lithuania Jan Zwartendijk, who in 1940 granted around 2,200 visas to Jews on the island of Curaçao and thus saved their lives.



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28 Museum of Genocide Victims (KGB)

Aukų g. 2A

III-VI 10.00 – 18.00 VII 10.00 – 17.00

For Lithuanians, this museum's building is a symbol of the 50-year-long Soviet occupation. This building used to house the District Court, and— under Nazi rule—the Gestapo. During Soviet occupation, the KGB headquarters were housed here, and fighters for the Lithuanian State were held, tortured and killed. At present, it is home to the Museum of Genocide Victims, with the names of resistance fighters embossed in the façade and a monument in the shape of a stone pyramid erected nearby. An "inner" prison (interrogation centre) has been preserved in the basement of the building. Here, Lithuanian residents who resisted the occupational authority were imprisoned between the autumn of 1940 right up until 1987. Visitors can get acquainted with various expositions reflecting the history of resistance of the Lithuanian people.

29 Panoramic View from Tauras Hill

V. M. Putino g.

The top of Tauras Hill provides a magnificent view of Vilnius with the buildings of the 19-20th architecture on this side of the river and high-rise buildings of the new city centre on the other. Tauras Hill is a popular place among citizens, especially young people. School-leavers often come here to meet the sunrise after their graduation party



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and romantic people climb the hill to admire sunsets and the city by night. In winter time, people come here with snowboards and sleds.

30 Orthodox Church of St Michael and St Constantine

J. Basanavičiaus g. 27

The Orthodox church of St Michael and St Constantine, also known as the Romanov church, was built in 1913. The church was built in commemoration of the 300 years anniversary of the Romanov dynasty. On its consecration day of May 13, the church was visited by the former royal figure Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna, known at the time of consecration as "Sister Elizaveta", now a martyr within the Russian Orthodox Church.

31 Monument of Three Crosses

T. Kosciuskos g.

The Crooked Castle stood on the top of the Hill of Three Crosses, once called the Bleak Hill (Plikasis kalnas), in the 14th century. In 1390, the Teutonic Order seized and burnt it down. According to the legend, three wooden crosses were built on the hill in commemoration of the killed Franciscans. In 1916, according to architect A. Vivulskis's design, massive concrete crosses were built but they were exploded by Soviet authorities in 1950. In 1989, Three Crosses (architect H. Šilgalis) were rebuilt again.

32 Gediminas Castle

Arsenalų g. 5



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A wooden castle stood here between the 11th and 13th centuries. Ruins of the southern tower remain here as well as the western tower in its entirety now referred to as the Gediminas Tower. The exposition displays reconstruction models of Vilnius castles from the 14th-17th centuries, iconographic parts of old Vilnius. An observation deck on the top of the tower is the best place to see a magnificent panorama of the city. Don't forget to take a camera with you! The Baltic Way (1989) of the three brotherly nations started at the lower part of the Gediminas Tower and is memorialized by the commemorative symbol of Sąjūdis (sculptor G. Karalius).

33 Palace of the Grand Dukes of Lithuania

Katedros a. 4

II, III, V, VI 10.00–18.00 IV 10.00–20.00 VII 10.00–16.00

The residence of the Grand Dukes of Lithuania was transferred from the Vilnius Upper Castle to the palace in the Lower Castle at the turn of the 15th–16th centuries. During the first half of the 16th century it was rebuilt in Renaissance style with a closed inner courtyard. In the 17th century, the palace was reconstructed by Sigismund Vasa in the spirit of the baroque. From the 16th to the mid-17th centuries, it served as a centre of political and cultural life of old Lithuania. In the middle of the 17th century, as a consequence of the wars with Muscovy, the palace was devastated, neglected, and finally demolished in 1799–1801.



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Exploration and archaeological excavation of the palace territory began in the second half of the 20th century. Reconstruction of the palace began in 2002.

34 Vilnius Cathedral Basilica of Sts Stanislaus and Vladislaus

Katedros a. 1
I-VII 7.00-19.00

This is the most important church in Lithuania built after the christening of Lithuania to replace the pagan Temple of Perkūnas. At the end of the 18th century the architect L. Gucevičius rebuilt the Cathedral in the Classical style and retained the Baroque masterpiece, St Casimir Chapel. The remnants of the saint patron of Lithuania rest in a silver sarcophagus there. The Cathedral was closed in Soviet times and used as a picture gallery and a concert hall, and was returned to the believers only after Lithuania regained independence. The sculptor S. Kuzma recreated the sculptures of St. Stanislaw, St Elena and St Casimir on the pediment of the Cathedral which had been destroyed in the Soviet times. In 1993 the Cathedral was visited by Pope John Paul II.

35 National Museum of Lithuania

Arsenalų g. 1, 3
II-VII 10.00 - 18.00

The National Museum of Lithuania is the largest depository of Lithuanian historical cultural heritage in the country. It is the oldest museum in Lithuania, dating back to 1855, when the Museum of Antiquities was established in Vilnius. In the New



Arsenal exhibits help to recall the history of Lithuania and its national culture and customs. The authentic displays represent the history of Lithuania, present traditional Lithuanian culture, and customs. The exposition in the Old Arsenal contains archaeological findings dating back to the appearance of the first inhabitants in the territory of Lithuania 11,000 years BC until establishment of the State in the 13th century.

36 Museum of Applied Arts and Design

Arsenalų g. 3A
II-VI 11.00 - 18.00 VII 11.00 - 16.00

The Museum of Applied Arts is established in the former Arsenal reconstructed in 1987, which in the middle of the 16th century was mentioned as one of the buildings of the Lower Castle. Archaeological excavations in the Arsenal carried out in 1972-1978 uncovered the brick wall and the quadrangular tower of the middle of the 14th century the remains of which can be seen upon entering the Museum, as well as four-meter high and almost three-meter wide pointed gates of the castle through which visitors get into the exposition today. Exhibitions are mounted, educational programmes are presented, concerts are performed at the museum.

37 Energy and Technology Museum

Rinktinės g. 2
II-VI 10.00 - 17.00 IV 10.00 - 19.00



You will find a different Vilnius there. Harmony of culture and the industrial space has been created in the unique object of the technical heritage, the first electric power plant in Vilnius. You will wonder through the labyrinths of the electric power plant, become acquainted with the history and the future of Vilnius transport and industry and their development, and will amuse yourself in the expositions of technology and science intended for children under 99 years of age.

38 Money Museum

Totorių g. 2 / 8
Apr. 01 - Oct. 31
II-V 10.00-19.00 VI 11.00-18.00
Nov. 01 - Mar. 31
II-V 9.00-18.00 VI 10.00-17.00

The Museum started its activity 16 years ago, and at the end of 2010 it opened its door on the corner of Gediminas Avenue and Totorių Street. Here, in five halls located on two floors, visitors can become acquainted with the history of world currencies and banking, the currency of Lithuania, the development of banking in our country from the establishment of the first credit unions to the present day. Expositions abound in interactive educational tools, thematic films and games.

39 Vytautas Kasiulis Art Museum

A. Goštauto g. 1
II - VI 11:00-18:00 VII 12:00-17:00

The Vytautas Kasiulis Art Museum is a new unit of the Lithuanian Art Museum,



housed in the historic headquarters of the Vilnius Friends of Science Fellowship (Vilniaus mokslo bičiulių draugija) (1907-1939), an early 20th century Neoclassic style building designed by the engineers Henryk Wojnicki and Jan Trojan. Now the building houses a permanent display of the works of artist Vytautas Kasiulis (1918-1995). He was deservedly held by art critics to be one of the most interesting painters of the Parisian school of the second half of the 20th century.

40 Church of St Peter and St Paul

Antakalnio g. 1
I-VII 6.00 - 18.30

St Peter and St Paul's church is a masterpiece of 17th century Baroque architecture famous for its exceptional interior where one can see about 2,000 stucco figures. The believers venerate the miracle-working icons of the Holy Gracious Mother of God and the statue of Madrid Christ. In 1993 the church was visited by Pope John Paul II.

41 Memorial Complex of the Tuskulėnai Peace Park

Žirmūnų g. 1F

The Memorial Complex of Tuskulėnai Peace Park, which is situated on the grounds of Tuskulėnai Manor, reminds visitors of the tragic events in the history of Lithuania in the 20th century. It is a place that witnessed the brutality and cruelty of Soviet invaders. Here, people were killed during executions in the internal NKGB-MGB prison and were secretly buried in 1944-1947. Today



their remains are resting in the chapel-columbarium.

42 Memorial Complex of the Tuskulėnai Peace Park. White Manor House

Žirmūnų g. 1N
III-VI 10.00 - 18.00 VII 10.00 - 17.00

An exhibition hall called "Secrets of Tuskulėnai Manor" was installed in the basement of the former "White Manor". The exhibition reveals the process for the passing and exercising of capital sentences created by the totalitarian Soviet regime. It also presents the history of Tuskulėnai Manor from the 16th to 21st century, and the 17th century kiln for ceramic construction materials.

43 Church of St Raphael the Archangel

Jun.-Sep.: I-V 6.30 - 9.00; 17.00 - 20.00, VII 6.30 - 14.30; 17.00 - 20.00
Sep.-Jun.: I-V 6.30 - 13.00; 15.00 - 18.30, VII 6.30 - 14.30; 16.00 - 19.30

This is a stylish monument of the late Baroque built in the first half of the 18th century. The towers of the church were built in the middle of the 18th century, they are crowned with Rococo helmets and lanterns. Later the church was converted into the barracks and the warehouse of the military. In 1860 the church was returned to the Catholics. The painting St Raphael the Archangel adorns its high altar. This church has benches (in the middle aisle) made in the first half of the 18th century, which were moved from the church of Bernardino into it.





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44 Swedbank Open Air Terrace
Konstitucijos pr 20a

In 2009 new headquarters of Swedbank was built at the Konstitucijos Avenue. A big open air terrace was opened to the public. It is a perfect place to relax and enjoy the amazing view of the Vilnius city panorama. Not very far from the terrace, near the white bridge there is a active leisure zone with basketball and volleyball grounds. Recently National Gallery of Art opened in the neighbourhood.

45 National Gallery of Art
Konstitucijos pr. 22

II, III, V, VI 11.00 – 19.00, IV 12.00 – 20.00
VII 11.00 – 17.00

It is a modern multifunctional centre of art and culture seeking to enter into a dialogue with the public. Visitors become acquainted with a permanent exposition presenting Lithuanian modern and contemporary painting, sculpture, graphics, photography, objects, installations, and video art, changing exhibitions, and take part in cultural events, lectures and educational programmes. The Gallery



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also has the largest archive that provides information about the Lithuanian artists of the 20th–21st century and a library-reading-room.

46 The Road of Freedom
Konstitucijos pr.

“The Road of Freedom” is a sculpture by sculptor Tadas Gutauskas and architect Saulius Pamerneckis, commemorating the 20th anniversary of the restoration of the State of Lithuania. The sculpture is symbolic of the live chain of people who, more than 20 years ago, joined hands and connected the three Baltic States which were striving for independence. The chain stretched a length of over 600 kilometres and became an expression of unprecedented solidarity. Everyone who contributed to the Project got a special brick which was put in the sculpture. Each brick is in the colours of the Lithuanian flag with the name of the person who has contributed to the sculpture. The sculpture is 60 metres long and consist of up to 20 000 bricks.

47 Church of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary

Sėlių g. 17
I–V 10.00 – 20.00, VI 9.00 – 20.00
VII 8.00–18.00

Vilnius city granted the plot for the new church in 1911. Because of the World War I it was completed only in 1925, but the two towers were never build.



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48 Wooden architecture of Žvėrynas
Vytauto g.

Žvėrynas (Menagerie) reminds of a time when forest grew inside the bend of Neris river and it was the hunting ground of the nobility. In the 19th century however it was built up as a wooden suburb and was incorporated into the city. Many of its wooden houses have elaborate details that made this district famous. Žvėrynas still has its old charm and a stroll around its streets is definitely rewarding.

49 Znamenskoye Orthodox Church
Vytauto g. 21

The church was only built in 1903. It represents a sanctuary of splendid Byzantine domes, as though linked to the Cathedral situated at the opposite end of the avenue, with a symbolic cultural-historical strand.

50 Seimas Palace
Gedimino pr. 53

The Seimas Palace is a symbol of resistance of the Lithuanian nation against the Soviet occupation. On 11 March 1990, the Act for the Re-establishment of the State of Lithuania was declared here. On 13 January 1991, thousands of people defended the building against attempts by the Soviet Army to seize it. This event is immortalised by the remains of barricades and commemorative signs.



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51 Kenesa
Liubarto g. 6

Kenesa is the term for a Karaite synagogue. Vilnius’ Kenesa was designed by architect M. Prozorov in 1911. But it was finished only in September of 1923. After 1949 the Kenesa was closed and during 40 years there was a trust, a geodetic archyve and apartments. In 1989 the building was returned to karaites. Kenesa is build in the Moorish style. It has a men’s and women’s sections.

52 Vingis Park
M. K. Čiurlionio g. 100

Vingis Park is situated on a bend of the Neris River and covers an area of 160 hectares. In the 15th century, it belonged to the Radvila (Radziwill) family. Even later it was owned by Vilnius Governor Gen. Leontij Beningsen, who built an elaborate summer. In 1919 a botanical garden was located here. In the 20th century, the garden was severely damaged by both a flood and by war. The park has two entrances: one from M. K. Čiurlionio Street, and the other from Birutės Street. Near the park entrance from M. K. Čiurlionis Street there is a Classical chapel and a cemetery for German soldiers. Vingis Park is popular with the residents of Vilnius as a place for walking, cycling or roller-skating. Various concerts and events are held on the stage erected in the centre of the park. In 1988, Sąjūdis meetings were held in the stadium next to the stage, and in 1993 Pope John Paul II celebrated a Mass there.



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Vilnius Tourist Information Centres

Vilniaus g. 22 (Main Office)
Didžioji g. 31 (Town Hall)
OPEN: Daily 9:00–18:00

Rodūnios kelias 2-1 (Airport)
OPEN: Daily 9:00–21:00

TEL: +370 5 262 9660
E-MAIL: tic@vilnius.lt
www.vilnius-tourism.lt
www.vilnius-events.lt



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