Basic phrases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Lithuanian</th>
<th>Lithuanian (transliteration)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hello!</td>
<td>Labas!</td>
<td>La-bas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good morning!</td>
<td>Labas rytas</td>
<td>La-bas ree-tas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good afternoon!</td>
<td>Laba diena</td>
<td>La-ba dye-na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good evening!</td>
<td>Labas vakaras!</td>
<td>La-bas va-karas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good night!</td>
<td>Labanakt!</td>
<td>La-ba-nakt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodbye!</td>
<td>Viso gero!</td>
<td>Vee-so gero!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good luck!</td>
<td>Sekmės!</td>
<td>Sehk-mehs!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Taip</td>
<td>Taip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Ne</td>
<td>Ne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pardon</td>
<td>Atsiprašau</td>
<td>Atsi-pra-shau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excuse me</td>
<td>Atleiskite</td>
<td>At-leys-kit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thank You</td>
<td>Ačiū</td>
<td>A-chyoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please</td>
<td>Prašau</td>
<td>Pra-shau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My name is...</td>
<td>Mano vardas...</td>
<td>Ma-no var-das</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is your name?</td>
<td>Kuo jūs vardu?</td>
<td>Kwo yous var-doo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where is...</td>
<td>Kur yra...</td>
<td>Koo-r eerah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don’t speak</td>
<td>Aš nekalbė</td>
<td>Ash ne-kal-boo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuanian</td>
<td>lietuviškai</td>
<td>lye-too-vish-kay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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A SHORT WORD OF WELCOME TO YOU...
Whether you are a businessman or woman who came to sign a contract, or maybe just your plane has been delayed — a day or two are enough to fall in love with the Lithuanian capital. Although certainly worth a longer stay, Vilnius offers an unforgettable experience even for weekend travellers. Opera fans and bungee jumpers, architecture lovers and friends of nature — everyone will be entertained in this city, where the biggest baroque Old Town in Eastern Europe lies surrounded by green hills. Different cultures — Jewish, Polish, Russian, Lithuanian — influenced the town in the past, creating an unforgettable fusion still present today.
It’s the capital of the ‘Baltic Tiger’, due to the impressive economic growth of the country. Vilnius day-by-day becomes a more modern European city but still maintains its old World atmosphere — just take a look at the skyline on the left bank of the river Neris. Or better yet, take a lift atop one of the ‘skyscrapers’ in the developing business centre on the right bank and looking at the panorama, find out what a ‘dynamic and cosy city’ means. You’ll wish you could stay longer!
Vilnius’ Old Town — the Connoisseur’s choice!
Napoleon liked the Gothic St Anne’s church so much that he wanted to carry it over to Paris... on the palm of his hand! Fortunately, he didn’t, and the jewel has been preserved up to this day. Luckily so have other grand architectural and cultural masterpieces — the late Baroque churches are particularly outstanding. UNESCO declared the Old Town a part of the World heritage. It’s all still here, just come and see!

Take a lecture in Lithuanian at Vilnius University!
Join the 20,000 students at the oldest university in Eastern Europe. Founded back in 1579, it is renowned for its traditions and baroque architecture. The Lithuanian language, as you will learn, belongs to the Baltic group of the Indo-European language family. It is closest to Sanskrit and remains one of the oldest and best preserved languages in the world.

Visit the KGB museum!
Ever wondered why the rush for Lithuanians to join the EU and NATO? After visiting the place where the Nazi’s Gestapo and Soviet KGB were quartered — you’ll know.

Feel the Earth spinning!
In 1989 the National Geographic Institute of France established that the geographical centre of Europe lies just 26 kilometers south of Vilnius. So if you decide to look around the Old Continent — it’s the place to start!

Be free!
Lithuanians have always fallen for freedom. Little more than a decade after Parliament declared the restitution of independence, the bohemian district of Užupis in the heart of Vilnius declared itself a Republic, and is now ‘governed’ by artists and romantics.

See the Frank Zappa monument!
The first and only in the world, this monument to the famous American musician was cast in bronze and erected in 1995. Pay tribute — bring some flowers!

A Lively City!
This is the city for music, theatre, and the arts. Concerts and shows go on almost every day, highbrow and low, pop and folk. Vilnius is famous for its jazz and cutting-edge theatre. Native geniuses and many world famous performers abound. The festivals are gaining international prominence. Experience the future Montreaux and Edinburgh in one place!

Get high on Vilnius — and see it all!
In Vilnius, if you want to see beauty you needn’t look far. We’re the tops — check out the ancient tower of Gedimino pilis, the TV tower with a restaurant, or the all-new skyline on the right bank of the Neris River.
Taste the pride of Lithuanian cuisine — beer and cepelinai!
Named after the infamous creation of Count Zeppelin, this is the dish most everyone here adores. Why these tasty but plain looking, meat filled potato dumplings are so beloved, remains a mystery you have to try to solve. Freshly brewed, non-pasteurized local beer makes a great companion. And surely a rich plate of wild mushrooms will please your palate!

Buy an amber souvenir — for luck!
For centuries amber was considered the most valuable Lithuanian export, traded as far as ancient Rome. Take a piece of this hardened gum of a pre-historic tree with you — maybe with a little insect trapped inside, if you’re lucky enough. Pilies street is the place.

And a little compliment from us — the bonus tips!

Find the angels!
Vilnius can also be called a city of angels! Contemporary artists have placed ‘natural scale’ sculptures of these heavenly guardians in the major squares of the city. To see others by ancient masters you might just fly up Šv. Mykolo Street.

Make a date at the foot of the Cathedral belfry!
The best place to meet that special someone is at the very heart of the city, where the main avenue Gedimino Prospektas starts. Watch your date arriving, hear the bells ring, and remember — the Saints are watching over you. Just be prompt!

We are looking for more tips — from you! Please send your suggestions to tourism@vilnius.lt
BY PLANE

There are direct flights to Vilnius from 21 European cities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flight</th>
<th>Distance (km)</th>
<th>Distance (mi)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amsterdam-Vilnius</td>
<td>1376</td>
<td>855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berlin-Vilnius</td>
<td>828</td>
<td>514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brussels-Vilnius</td>
<td>1472</td>
<td>914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cologne-Vilnius</td>
<td>1302</td>
<td>809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copenhagen-Vilnius</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dublin-Vilnius</td>
<td>2054</td>
<td>1276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frankfurt-Vilnius</td>
<td>1249</td>
<td>776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamburgas-Vilnius</td>
<td>1005</td>
<td>624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helsinki-Vilnius</td>
<td>611</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiev-Vilnius</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London-Vilnius</td>
<td>1730</td>
<td>1075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malmo-Vilnius</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moscow-Vilnius</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oslo-Vilnius</td>
<td>1055</td>
<td>655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris-Vilnius</td>
<td>1704</td>
<td>1059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prague-Vilnius</td>
<td>899</td>
<td>559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riga-Vilnius</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockholm-Vilnius</td>
<td>686</td>
<td>426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallinn-Vilnius</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warsaw-Vilnius</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vienna-Vilnius</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>590</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BY TRAIN

Vilnius can be reached by train directly from these countries:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Byelorussia</td>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>Poland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia and Kaliningrad</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ukraine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You will find all the routes and timetables at www.litrail.lt
BY BUS

Vilnius can be reached by bus directly from these countries using Eurolines Baltic International:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Poland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byelorussia</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Ukraine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You will find all the routes and timetables at www.eurolines.lt, www.ecolines.lt.

BY CAR

Vilnius can be reached by car driving these highways and local ways:
- Vilnius-Kaunas-Klaipėda, highway A1 (E271);
- Vilnius-Panevėžys, highway A2 (E272);
- Vilnius-Minskas, highway A3 (P28);
- Vilnius-Gardinas, highway A4 (P42);
- Vilnius-Utena, local way No. 101;
- Vilnius-Ignalina-Zarasai, local way No. 102;
- Vilnius-Šalčininkai-Lyda, local way No. 104 (P40).
Vilnius is the capital of the Republic of Lithuania (Lietuva). Lithuania is a member of the European Union.

State language
Lithuanian

Location
Lithuania is situated on the eastern coast of the Baltic Sea and covers 65,300 sq km (25,212 sq mi). The length of coastline is 99 km.
The capital city is Vilnius. As calculated by the National Geographic Institute of France in 1989, the geographical centre of Continental Europe lies in Lithuania (26 km north of Vilnius).

Population
The population of Lithuania totalled 3.5 million in 2004. Of this 81.3% are Lithuanians, 8.4% Russians, 7% Poles, 1.5% Byelorussians, 1% Ukrainians, 0.1% Jews and 0.7%-Germans, Latvians, Tatars, Gypsies and others.
Lithuania is mostly Roman Catholic, while Russian Orthodox, Evangelical Lutheran and Baptist believers are also represented.
Vilnius population is 553,900.
Of this 52.8% are Lithuanians, 19.2% — Russians, 19.2% — Poles, 4.8% — Byelorussians, 0.7% — Jews, 3.3% — others.

Local time
The time in Lithuania is GMT+2

Climate
The climate of Lithuania is transitional between continental and maritime. The average annual temperature is +6.1 degrees Celsius, in January being —4.9 and +17 degrees Celsius in July. The average precipitation is about 661 mm per year.

Money and costs
The national currency of Lithuania is Litas (LTL, Lt), which exist in notes of 10, 20, 50, 100, 200 and 500 Lt. The smaller unit is called centas (cent, ct), 1 Lt = 100 ct. The coins are of 1, 2, 5 Lt and 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cent. Litas is pegged to the European Union currency Euro. 1€ = 3,4528 Lt. Foreign currencies can be easily exchanged in banks and exchange offices. Use of credit cards is common and widespread. ATMs can be found in banks, post offices, shops and on the streets. Most establishments (hotels, restaurants and stores) accept credit cards.

Daily costs in Vilnius for accommodation and food per person:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A night stay</th>
<th>A meal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Budget</strong></td>
<td>5-25€</td>
<td>2-6€</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mid-range</strong></td>
<td>25-75€</td>
<td>6-15€</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Top-end</strong></td>
<td>75€ and upwards</td>
<td>15€ and upwards</td>
</tr>
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</table>

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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Top-end</strong></td>
<td>75€ and upwards</td>
<td>15€ and upwards</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lithuania has a value-added tax (VAT, pridëtinës vertës mokestis PVM) of 18% (5% for accommodation), and it is automatically included in all accommodation and eating costs. If you are pleased with a service, you may tip the waiter 5 or 10% of your bill, although it is not compulsory. Bargaining is possible at markets.

Working hours
Governmental institutions work from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday-Friday. Most shops are open from 10 a.m. until 7 p.m. on weekdays and until 3 p.m. on Saturdays; some are open on Sundays as well.
Food stores are usually open between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m., some supermarkets are open till 12 at night. There are shops providing 24 hours service.
Public holidays

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Holiday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 1</td>
<td>New Year’s Day and National Flag Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 16</td>
<td>Independence Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 11</td>
<td>Restoration of the Independent Lithuanian State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 27-28 (2005)</td>
<td>Velykos — Easter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>International Labour Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 6</td>
<td>King Mindaugas’ Coronation (The Day of Statehood)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 23-24</td>
<td>Joninės (Rasos) — the Feast of St John (Midsummer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 15</td>
<td>Žolinė — the Feast of the Assumption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 1</td>
<td>Vėlinės — All Saints’ Day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Telephone system

All Vilnius telephone numbers comprise 7 digits, starting with 2.
Calling Vilnius from abroad, dial +370 5 XXX XXXX.
Locally, dial 8 (only when calling from one Lithuanian city to another), then a city code and a phone number.

Codes of Lithuanian cities:

- Birštonas (8) 319
- Druskininkai (8) 313
- Ignalina (8) 386
- Kaunas (8) 37
- Klaipėda (8) 46
- Lazdijai (8) 318
- Molėtai (8) 383
- Neringa (8) 469
- Palanga (8) 460
- Panevėžys (8) 45
- Šiauliai (8) 41
- Trakai (8) 528
- Vilnius (8) 5

Voltage

The electricity system is 220 volts AC, 50 Hz. European-style 2-pin plugs are in use.

Emergency

In case of emergency dial 112. No code required.

Crime

According to the annual report of Mercer Human Resource Consulting LLC (www.imercer.com), Vilnius is the third safest city in Eastern and Central Europe. Normal vigilance is necessary, especially at night, around bus and train stations and in crowded locations.
Lithuania’s premier business and leisure destination, Vilnius, offers a wide range of accommodation to suit every taste and budget: from modern luxury hotels to bed-and-breakfast guesthouses.

For your pleasant stay, Vilnius hotels place at your disposal a broad network of services: rooms designed to meet your work and leisure needs, saunas, swimming pools and fitness rooms, guarded car parking etc. Car hiring from economy models to top luxury models is also available.

For available accommodation in the city of Vilnius, look at www.tourism.vilnius.lt

**HOW TO RESERVE**

It is advisable to make hotel reservations at least one week in advance. While it is unlikely that the hotel will be fully booked, you may find that the best rooms and suites have been taken, especially if a major event is taking place. If you plan your staying in the first half of May, book a hotel at least one month in advance.

You may book your room directly with a hotel by telephone, letter, fax or email. Written confirmation of your telephone booking will be required, probably with a deposit as a guarantee of your arrival; cancellation fees may be deducted from this. In most hotels you can pay by major international credit cards (please note that American Express is not very popular), international bank draft or money order. You should advise the staff if you are going to arrive at the hotel after 6 p.m., or you will lose your reservation, unless you have prepaid with a credit card.

You can also book a hotel through your travel agent or airline. If a hotel is part of an international chain, an affiliated hotel in your country should be able to reserve a room for you. Reservation agencies may offer discounts — ask travel agent for the best rates. Package tours can also provide savings on the usual price. Most hotels offer weekend discounts. Also, you can use internet hotel reservation systems like www.lithuanianhotels.com www.vilniushotels.lt www.visitlithuania.lt
Local transport

CAR RENTAL

A&A Litinterp
Bernardinø g. 7-2, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 212 3850
Fax +370 5 212 3559
rentacar@litinterp.lt, www.litinterp.lt

Almaja
Naugarduko g. 45-44, Vilnius
Tel. +370 685 630 71
almaja@takas.lt, www.almaja.lt

Altas
L. Asanavičiūtės g. 17, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 243 1280
Fax +370 5 240 2398
rent@altas.lt, www.altas.lt

Aunela
Vytenio g. 6-110, Vilnius
Tel./fax +370 5 233 0318
aunela@takas.lt, www.aunela.lt

Autorenta
Rodūnios keliai 8-102, Vilnius
Tel./fax +370 5 216 6822
Tel. +370 687 772 58
info@carrent.lt, www.carrent.lt

Avis
Dariaus ir Girėno g. 32a, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 230 6820
Fax +370 5 230 6821
avis@avis.lt, www.avis.lt

Baltijos autolizingas
Gelėžinio Vilko g. 18a, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 210 9630
Fax +370 5 210 9621
rent@autolizingas.lt
www.autolizingas.lt

Budget
Rodūnios keliai 2, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 230 6708
Fax +370 5 230 6709
budget@budget.lt, www.budget.lt

Europcar
L. Stuokos-Gucevičiaus g. 9-1, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 212 0207
Fax +370 5 212 0439
city@europcar.lt
www.europcar.lt

Eurorenta
Rodūnios keliai 2, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 233 1717, +370 686 006 11
rent@eurorenta.lt
www.eurorenta.lt

Frontera
Žirmūnų g. 68, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 276 2644
Fax +370 5 276 0394
autonuoma@frontera.lt
www.frontera.lt

Herz
Kalvarijų g. 14, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 272 6940
Fax +370 5 272 6970
reservation@herz.lt, www.herz.lt
Rodūnios keliai 2, Vilnius
Tel./fax +370 5 232 9301
airport@herz.lt

Sixt
Rodūnios keliai 2, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 239 5635
Fax +370 5 239 5635
rent@sixt.lt, www.sixt.lt

Unirent
Rodūnios keliai 2, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 239 5864
Fax +370 5 239 5865
unirent@unirent.lt, www.unirent.lt

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Trolleybuses and buses start running at 4 a.m. and finish at midnight in Vilnius — check timetables for individual routes at each stop or visit www.vilniustransport.lt

A single ticket for public transportation costs 0.80 Lt if bought at a press kiosk. The same single ticket bought on a trolleybus or bus will cost you 1 Lt. Trolleybuses and buses use common tickets.

Your trip on a route shuttle will cost you 1-2 Lt.

TAXI

The best way is to call a taxi by phone — ask at a hotel reception or a restaurant (it will be cheaper and safer). Taxies charge from 0.70 to 2 Lt per kilometre. The short phone numbers of the recommended taxi companies are the following: 1445, 1422, 1313, 1818, 1446, 1411, 1448, 1466, 1410, 1403, 1441 (no code required).
Over the years, the heritage of the old town of Vilnius has taken a beating. As recently as World War II, 40 per cent of the brick buildings in the city were destroyed or burned. The majority of these buildings were located in the Old Town and had a significant architectural and historical value. In addition, 15 out of the 20 churches in the Old Town were closed down or turned into warehouses during the Soviet period. This damaged the interior of the churches and resulted in the disappearance of valuable pieces of art. Despite all this, the old town of Vilnius is one of the largest in Eastern Europe, covering an area of 359.5 hectares. In 1994, it was declared an internationally significant site and was included on the World Cultural Heritage Register. This was a great honour for the city which has been given the responsibility and duty to preserve the old town for future generations and to make it available for art lovers, travellers, and tourists alike.

1. The Cathedral, St Casimir’s Chapel and the Belfry

Vilnius Cathedral is the most significant sanctuary in Lithuania. It has seen some of the most important moments in the history of Lithuania; the christening of rulers; marriages; sanctification of flags; seeing armies off to battles. The Grand Duke of Lithuania Vytautas, as well as a number of outstanding Lithuanian noblemen and bishops are buried in the Cathedral.

The Cathedral was established in the 13th—18th centuries. It includes the castle territory, the old settlement (which in the first quarter of the 16th century was 100 hectares marked by the defensive wall) and several suburbs that were situated outside the city wall. The birth of Vilnius as a medieval city and the Gothic period of European architecture were coincident. The city was built along the roads leading from the centre and became an irregular radial-circular network of streets. This network forms a number of areas of varying sizes and shapes. The Gothic architectural tradition in Vilnius was preserved until the end of the 16th century. From the beginning of the 16th century the Renaissance and Gothic styles spread alongside each other. Soon after that, at the very beginning of the 17th century (at the same time as in Western Europe) baroque art entered Lithuania. For almost two centuries baroque architecture radically changed the face of the city and replaced the Renaissance and the Gothic styles. This was before classicism reached the city in the last quarter of the 18th century.

You will find all the routes on the City-centre map

ROUTE OLD VILNIUS
First (red) route on the map

Sightseeing route for 4-5 hours:
1. The Cathedral, St Casimir’s Chapel and the Belfry
2. The Lower Castle
3. The Upper Castle and Gediminas’ Tower
4. The Church of St Anne and the Church of Sts Francis and Bernardino
5. The Presidential Palace
6. The University
7. The Church of Sts Johns
8. The Chodkevičius Mansion
9. Town Hall and the Town Hall Square
10. Aušros vartai (The Gates of Dawn)

The old town of Vilnius is the historic part of the city and its cultural core. It developed in the 13th—18th centuries. It includes the castle territory, the old settlement (which in the first quarter of the 16th century was 100 hectares marked by the defensive wall) and several suburbs that were situated outside the city wall. The birth of Vilnius as a medieval city and the Gothic period of European architecture were coincident. The city was built along the roads leading from the centre and became an irregular radial-circular network of streets. This network forms a number of areas of varying sizes and shapes. The Gothic architectural tradition in Vilnius was preserved until the end of the 16th century. From the beginning of the 16th century the Renaissance and Gothic styles spread alongside each other. Soon after that, at the very beginning of the 17th century (at the same time as in Western Europe) baroque art entered Lithuania. For almost two centuries baroque architecture radically changed the face of the city and replaced the Renaissance and the Gothic styles. This was before classicism reached the city in the last quarter of the 18th century.
The original sculptures of St Stanislav, St Helena, and St Casimir on the top of the pediment at the front of the building were destroyed during the Soviet occupation, and the Cathedral was closed and turned into an art gallery. In 1989 the Cathedral was returned to the Catholic Church and later, in 1997, the sculptures were reproduced and replaced. There are over 40 frescoes and pictures on biblical themes from the 16th—19th centuries. The Cathedral’s chapels are also very impressive. The most highly decorated is St Casimir’s Chapel. It was built in 1623-1636 by the famous Italian architects, Matteo Castello and Constante Tenkala. The chapel is decorated with splendid stucco mouldings. Over the altar, a silver coffin holds the remains of the Lithuanian patron saint, St Casimir. The frescoes, by the Italian artist Mikelios Arkangelo Palonio, depict St Casimir’s life and miracles. Wooden silver-plated statues (created in the middle of the 17th century) of the Lithuanian Grand Dukes and Polish Kings are situated in the niches of the chapel.

The crypt of the Cathedral contains an exhibition illustrating the history of the building and contains the remains of the floor of the first Cathedral, the remains of the 15th century walls, the oldest fresco in Lithuania (painted at the end of the 14th century), and other relics. The vaults of the Cathedral have been used for burials over the course of centuries. The Royal Mausoleum now holds the remains of the Lithuanian Grand Dukes and Polish Kings, among them Grand Duke Alexander Jogailaitis, two of the wives of Sigismund Augustus (Elżbieta Habsburgaitė and Barbora Radvilaitė), and the heart of Grand Duke Vladislav Vasa.

The belfry of the Cathedral is built on the remains of the defensive tower of the Lower Castle. The round part of the defensive tower was built in the second half of the 14th century. Later it was adapted for use as a belfry and in the 17th century a clock was installed. The 57 meter bell tower achieved its present appearance at the beginning of the 19th century.

2. The Lower Castle
The Royal Palace, which was the political, administrative, and cultural centre of the Lithuanian State, was situated between the Cathedral and the Castle Hill. In the 16th century it was a great Renaissance palace with a courtyard. The palace contained a great number of pictures, canvases, and the royal library, which later served as a basis of the library of Vilnius University. Theatre performances were held there at the beginning of the 17th century. The palace was damaged during the war with Moscow in the 17th century and was completely destroyed at the beginning of the 19th century. The Royal Palace is being reconstructed at the moment.

3. The Upper Castle and Gediminas’ Tower
The castle is situated on the 48
meter high hill behind the Cathedral and is named in honour of the founder of the city, the Grand Duke Gediminas. It is considered to be the symbol of Vilnius. Archaeological excavations show that there were inhabitants on the Castle Hill in the 5th—6th centuries when a wooden castle stood there. The brick castle replaced it in the 15th century when the palace below was fortified with a defensive wall with three towers and entrance gates. The castle lost its defensive function after the war with Russia (1655—1661) and began deteriorating as a result of poor maintenance. Only Gediminas Tower and the surrounding remains of the defensive wall have been preserved. The tower gained its present appearance following its restoration along with the remains of the palace. The tower now houses an exhibition which tells the history of castles. One can also find models of the Vilnius castles, iconographic material, ammunition, arms, and other historical exhibits here. On the roof of the castle there is a parapet that overlooks the entire Old Town, which is situated in the valley between the Neris and Vilnia rivers.

4. The Church of St Anne and the Church of Sts Francis and Bernardino

Nowadays this is one of the most impressive architectural collections in Vilnius Old Town, a characteristically Gothic group of buildings, consisting of two churches and the monastery building. Construction started at the beginning of the 15th century when the Bernardines moved to Vilnius. The Church of St Anne was built at the end of the 15th century and is now considered to be the most famous building of the late Gothic style in Lithuania. This single nave church has an extremely ornate exterior adornment and has become one of the symbols of the Old Town. Built from 33 types of common clay bricks, it has already been standing for five centuries in the shadow of the severe Gothic style of St Bernardino’s church. In the 19th century the Neo-gothic belfry of St Anne’s was built to replace the former Classicist one. The Church of St Francis and St Bernardino is one of the largest Gothic ecclesiastical buildings in Lithuania. The church could have been used for defensive purposes if there had ever been a need for it. The rows of shooting apertures have been preserved in the northern part of the building. The church was subject to changes in the 15th century when the baroque and classicist features were added. Valuable Renaissance tombstones, baroque alters, the pulpit and the organ have also survived the rigours of time. The restored fresco on the northern wall of the church is one of the largest from the 16th century. The church is currently under restoration.

5. The Presidential Palace

Adjacent to the University and surrounded by chestnut trees, Daukanto square is amazing. The
picturesque late Classicist palace was the residence of the bishops of Vilnius from the 14th century. Later (18th century), it was taken over as a residence by the Russian Governor General of Vilnius. The French emperor Napoleon I as well as the Russian Tsar, Alexander, visited the palace, and the famous Russian commander and the Governor General of Lithuania Mikhail Kutuzov lived here (S. Daukanto a. 3). The palace acquired its present appearance at the beginning of the 19th century when the building was rebuilt by the famous architect from Saint-Petersburg, V. Stasov. The Presidency of Lithuanian Republic was established in the palace in 1997.

6. The University
The church was built on the corner of the old market place. Construction began just before Lithuania was officially Christianised and was completed in 1426. This was a gothic building at that time. The church became the domain of Jesuits in 1571 and since then has been considered to be part of the University campus. Masses, student protests, and theatre performances have all taken place here. J.K. Glaubitz restored the church after it burned down in 1737. The architect created an excellent baroque façade and included 23 baroque altars. The chapels and the organ choir were remodelled and the dome of the church was painted with frescoes designed by the architect. The unique presbytery altar of St John’s church is, in fact, a composition of 10 smaller altars, and is given a significant position among other Lithuanian baroque altars from the 18th century. The University occupies a large block with Šv. Jono, Skapo, and Universiteto streets as its boundaries. The University is an astonishing contrast of medieval palace architecture and lively student atmosphere. This liveliness is created by a labyrinth of 13 cosy courtyards, arcades with decorative metal gates, galleries, the old astronomical observatory, and memorial plaques to outstanding lecturers. It is a group of Gothic, Renaissance, Baroque and Classicist style buildings. One of the most picturesque parts of the University is the church of St John with its belfry.

The predecessor of the University was a college set up by the Jesuits who came to Lithuania with the purpose of combating the spreading Reformation. On April 1, 1579 the status of the college was upgraded to a university by an Act of the Lithuanian and Polish king Stephen Batory, and was approved by the Pope, Gregory 13th. Vilnius University is one of the oldest in Eastern Europe. The University Library, which was founded in 1570, contains over 6 million books, documents and manuscripts. Collections of old and unique publications, the first printed books—incunabula, and the cartography collections are especially highly valued. A printing house functioned in the University from 1586, and in 1753 the observatory was founded. The interior of the University is decorated with a great number of pieces of art from the 16th—20th centuries, among them frescoes, sculptures, stucco mouldings. The Central Courtyard contains the portraits of the University founders, patrons, and rulers. An especially fine part of the University is the hall decorated by the painter Pranciškus Smuglevičius (1745—1807). The Old Town campus presently houses the faculties of philology and history, the rector’s house, public organizations, the observatory museum, and the library.

7. The Church of Sts Johns
The church was built on the corner of the old market place. Construction began just before Lithuania was officially Christianised and was completed in 1426. This was a gothic building at that time. The church became the domain of Jesuits in 1571 and since then has been considered to be part of the University campus. Masses, student protests and the-
Unforgettable

VILNIUS CITY BREAK
www.vilnius.lt

atre performances have all taken place here. J.K. Glaubitz restored the church after it burned down in 1737. The architect created an excellent baroque façade and included 23 baroque altars. The chapels and the organ choir were remodelled and the dome of the church was painted with frescoes designed by the architect. The unique presbytery altar of St John’s church is, in fact, a composition of 10 smaller altars, and is given a significant position among other Lithuanian baroque altars from the 18th century.

In the Soviet times the church was turned into a warehouse. Only later did the University managed to recover it by converting the church into a museum. Nowadays the Church of St John’s is functioning as a church once again. Visitors can admire the restored wall and dome paintings and marvellous stained glass. Concerts are regularly organized in the church.

The belfry of Sts John’s church is one of the tallest (68 meters) constructions in the Old Town. The belfry was built at the end of the 16th century. The cross on the top of the bell tower was made by local blacksmiths in the second half of the 17th century. The bell was cast by the famous baroque master, J. Delamarsas.

8. The Chodkevičius Mansion

The palace of the Chodkevičius family was constructed in the 17th—18th centuries. Now the Chodkevičius estate occupies a whole block between Didžioji and Bokšto streets. The palace is a three-storied building with a structure resembling the letter U. The mansion consists of the palace, two residential buildings, and an office. All these buildings are set around a spacious irregular courtyard, and belonged to the University at the beginning of the 20th century. The late Classicist style that we see today was built by the architect I. Tšeckis in 1834. The palace is considered to be one of the most interesting constructions in this style in Vilnius. The decorative elements (fireplaces and stucco wall mouldings) are characteristic of the late Classicist style and have survived on the second floor of the building. The Picture Gallery was established in the Chodkevičius mansion in 1994. The works of Lithuanian art from the 16th—19th centuries are exhibited in the gallery, and concerts along with other performances also take place here.

9. The Town Hall and the Town Hall Square

After Lithuania was established in 1387, the city of Vilnius obtained the right to be a municipality following the Magdeburg example. Soon after, Town Hall was built in the central square of the capital. The magistracy and the court were situated in the building along with the Treasury, the archives, arms, ammunition, and the measurement standards. Small shops could also be found inside the Town Hall building. Part of the basement was used as prison cells. Wars and fires damaged the building several times, and the latest Classicist reconstruction was carried out at the end of the 18th century by the architect Laurynas Stuoka-Gucevičius. The building housed the theatre from 1845 to 1924 and later, the Museum of Applied Arts from 1940 to 1995. Over the course of time the Town
Hall Square formed in front of Town Hall and it became the centre of the municipality and trade. The important trading routes led to the square, and these later became streets. Merchants from Moscow, Riga, Danzig, and Krakow arrived in Vilnius, and for this reason the guild house was built. Unfortunately, only a small building has survived. Markets and fairs took place in the square and a pillory was placed in the centre where, until the end of the 18th century, punishments were still carried out.

10. Aušros vartai (The Gates of Dawn)
The Gates of Dawn, built on the road to Medininkai, were also known as the Medininkai Gates. This is the only survivor out of the original ten gates in the defensive wall. The three-storey gate is set in the southern part of the Old Town along with the remaining part of the defensive city wall. The unique Renaissance façade is decorated with two griffins holding the Lithuanian coat of arms, Vytis. According to medieval tradition, the gates were also decorated with pictures—on the outer side with the fresco *The Saviour of the World* (*Savior Mundi*), and on the town side with a picture of *The Blessed Virgin Mary Mother of Mercy*. A separate wooden chapel was built on the town side in 1671 and the miraculous painting of the Holy Virgin Mary was removed from the gate tower to this chapel. When reconstructed in 1829, the chapel acquired the current late Classicist shape.

Famous for its miracle-working powers, the Madonna of the Gates of Dawn was wreathed with a crown sent by the Pope in 1927. The painting, with its gilded silver frame, is positioned over the altar of the chapel. Originally painted in tempera on oak panels, the picture has since been renovated using oil paints. The picture was painted in the 17th century by an unknown artist.

ROUTE BAROQUE

VILNIUS

*Second (green) route on the map*

Sightseeing route for 4-5 hours.
1. The Church of Sts Peter and Paul
2. The Chapel of St Casimir at the Cathedral
3. The Church of Sts John’s
4. The Dominican Church of the Holy Spirit and the Dominican Monastery
5. The Church of St Catherine and the Benedictine Convent
6. The Church of St Casimir and the Ensemble of the Jesuit Monastery
7. The Basilian Arch
8. Russian Orthodox Church of the Holy Spirit and the Orthodox Monastery of Vilnius
9. The Church of St Theresa

Baroque is a style of art and architecture from the 17th—18th centuries which originated in Italy. Baroque architecture reached Vilnius at the very beginning of the 17th century. The church of St Casimir, which was built at that time, resembles *Il Gesu (Jesus)* church in Rome which is a perfect example of sacred baroque architecture, possessing such architectural features as the floor plan of a Latin cross and three naves in the basilica. Unlike the Italian churches, the church in Vilnius has two bell towers in its main façade, which later became a common feature of the architecture of all baroque churches in Vilnius.

The baroque style appeared in
Lithuania at the same time as the Jesuits and their fight against the Reformation. Encouraged by the Catholic church, Lithuanian noblemen generously constructed highly decorated and elaborate baroque churches and often even invited architects from Italy for this purpose. Despite local Gothic and Renaissance traditions of art and construction and the examples of some neighbouring countries in Central Europe, the influence of Italian baroque in Lithuania was highly significant during the whole of the 17th century. This was partly due to the Italian architects, who were working here.

The Northern War, which broke out at the beginning of the 18th century, and the period of famine and plague which followed the war, stopped construction in Vilnius. The great fires of 1737, 1748, and 1749 were also painful tragedies for the city. The period after the fires was the late baroque period in Vilnius. It was then that distinguishing local features attributed to the 'Baroque school of Vilnius' appeared in the architecture of the renovated city. Highly decorated palaces were built for noblemen. Unfortunately, not many of them survived.

1. The Church of Sts Peter and Paul
Surrounded by a thick line of trees and a brick wall with arched niches, the most famous baroque church and the former Monastery of the Lateran Canons are situated on the outskirts of the Old Town. The church is one of the most significant monuments of the baroque era in Lithuania. Building began in 1668 under the patronage of the governor of Vilnius, Mykolas Kazimieras Pacas, and initiated by the Lateran Canons. The church was designed by the architect Jonas Zaora, but from 1672 the construction was supervised by the Italian architect Gianbattista Fradiani. The church’s interior is marvellous and diverse, with the dominant colour being white which creates breath-taking contrasts of light and shadow. White stucco mouldings—sculptures, reliefs and panels—cover all the walls, dome, cupola and chapels. There are over 2000 human figures and faces. This ensemble of sculptural groups was created by the architects Pietro Perti and Giovannini Maria Galli in 1677—1698. The interior decor is almost unchanged. The sculptures represent human forms and even their characters—also tools, weapons, and musical instruments of the time. The interior of the church is also decorated both with frescoes and altar paintings. The brick wall surrounding the church and some of the chapels were constructed in the second half of the 17th century. The monastery was built in 1677—1682, and it closed in 1864.

2. The Chapel of St Casimir at the Cathedral
see the Route ‘Old Town’ (No1)

3. The Church of Sts Johns’
see the Route ‘Old Town’ (No7)

4. The Dominican Church of the Holy Spirit and the Dominican Monastery
A small church is thought to have been built on this site before the time of the Grand Duke Gediminas (about 1323). The church was destroyed at the end of 14th century, during an attack by the Crusaders. In 1501 the Grand Duke Alexander donated it to the Dominican Monastery. The Dominicans rebuilt the church and also built a convent alongside. Having been damaged during the war and the fires of the mid-17th century, the church was renovated in 1770 and it is then that it obtained its obvious late baroque features in the interior. The church possesses the most valuable organ in Lithuania.

5. The Church of St Catherine and the Benedictine Convent
These buildings were built during the 17th—19th centuries. The architectural gem in the group is the church, which is considered to be a late Baroque masterpiece. The inte-
rior (including the altars and pulpits) of the church is highly ornate. In addition the church was decorated with Lithuanian art (pictures and sculptures typical of the mid-18th century by S. Czechowicz. The buildings were designed by the architect J.K. Glaubitz in 1741—1743. The church is currently being renovated.

6. The Church of St Casimir and the Ensemble of the Jesuit Monastery
When viewing the panorama of the Old Town from anywhere, the cupola of St Casimir’s church decorated with the crown of the Jogailaičiai dynasty is one of the most distinctive landmarks. This is the first baroque church in Lithuania, built in 1604—1618. The church was dedicated to St Casimir, the patron saint of Lithuania, and was intended to be the main Jesuit church in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. The church has had to be rebuilt several times. After the 1749 fire the architect T. Žebrauskas rebuilt it. During 1864—1868 the church became St Nicolas' Cathedral. The façade was changed radically and the height of the towers was reduced by Nikolai Chagin. There are three decorative marble altars of the late baroque style in the church, and some 17th century frescoes have been preserved in the crypt.

The iron cross at the top of the cupola was forged by artists of Vilnius in 1942; the 18th century cross has not survived. The church of St Casimir was returned to the Catholics in 1917. During 1961—1991 the church housed the Museum of Atheism.

7. The Basilian Arch
The gate to the Basilian Monastery, which was designed by the architect J.K. Glaubitz in 1761, is a marvellous late baroque construction. The arch leads to the grounds of the former Basilian monastery, where the Church of the Holy Trinity (built in 1514) is located. From 1607—1827 the monastery and the church belonged to the Greek Catholics (Uniates). From 1596 to 1827 a printing house was located in the monastery. The main purpose of this printing house was to publish books that would unify the traditions of the Russian Orthodox and Roman Catholic churches. The church is under reconstruction at the moment. It has been returned to the Uniates and they are already holding their meetings in the chapel.

8. Russian Orthodox Church of the Holy Spirit and the Orthodox Monastery of Vilnius
Entering from Aušros Vartų through the Neo-Byzantine gateway, one enters the environs of the Russian
Orthodox church and the monastery, both of which represent the early baroque style. The first church on this site was wooden and was replaced in 1638 by a stone church. This Russian Orthodox Church, which is the only Orthodox example of the early baroque style in Lithuania, was built following the plan of the baroque church (that of a Latin cross). The church was rebuilt after the 1749 fire by the architect J.K. Glaubitz. The interior has not changed significantly since that time. The baroque iconostasis created by J.K. Glaubitz in 1753—1757 is highly valuable. The church also contains the preserved bodies of the three Orthodox saints: Anthony, John, and Eustace. The present Russian Orthodox Monastery was founded in 1584 by the Brotherhood of St Theresa. The whole ensemble consists of the church and the buildings of the nunnery and the monastery.

9. The Church of St Theresa
The graceful building of St Theresa’s church, which dominates this part of Aušros Vartų, is one of the earliest baroque examples in Lithuania. The church was built in 1633—1654 under the patronage of the Vice Chancellor of the Grand Duchy, Steponas Pacas. The façade of the church (designed by C. Tencalla) is laconic and graceful and was built of expensive materials. The church itself was designed by the architect Ulrich. The church of St Theresa has a well-preserved interior dating back to the 18th century. It is considered to be very valuable because of the examples of architecture and sculpture of that time. There is a gorgeous main altar and pulpit, and a number of valuable paintings and frescoes (by M. Sluszczyński) showing scenes from the life of St Theresa. The main altar is decorated with the 17th century painting — Apotheosis of St Theresa by Szymon Czechowicz.

ROUTE VILNIUS, THE CAPITAL OF LITHUANIA
Third (blue) route on the map

Part I
Sightseeing route for 3-4 hours
1. The Old Arsenal
2. The Tower of the Upper Castle (Gediminas’ Tower)
3. The Royal Palace of the Lower Castle
4. Cathedral Square, the Monument to Gediminai
5. The Town Hall of Vilnius
6. The Defensive Wall of Vilnius; the Bastion
7. The Gates of Dawn

Part II
Sightseeing route for 3-4 hours
8. The Signatories’ House
9. The Presidential Palace
10. The Museum of Genocide Victims, the Former KGB House
11. Seimas (Parliament) Palace
European. Vilnius, as the capital of a Soviet republic, was important only for Lithuania, which had no independent political, economic, or cultural links with the world. It was a capital, which did not differ much from any other regional administrative centre in the USSR. That is why it is no surprise that Vilnius was known to very few people outside the borders of Eastern Europe. Vilnius was revealed to the world following the restoration of independence.

What is our capital like now? It is clear that Vilnius is not a rich and ornate city like those in the rest of Europe. Still, despite the losses in the past and the difficulties of the present, Vilnius is an extraordinary city that is not only growing but also prospering. It is impossible to disagree with an observation made by the historian Mikalojus Vorobjovas that Vilnius ‘will never become a remote provincial town. It has not become one yet, although such a fate has more than once been a threat. Vilnius will always retain its eternal character, that of a real city and capital, which has lived through a long period of history, and has achieved an indelible seal of spiritual nobility over the course of centuries’.

The Castles of Vilnius

The city of Vilnius, which later became the capital, was established at the confluence of the Neris and Vilnia rivers. The Upper and Lower Castles of Vilnius and the residence of the Lithuanian Grand Dukes were established here. The oldest defensive, public, and sacred buildings were also built on this site. The castles cover an area of 28 hectares. In the cradle of the capital the oldest monuments from the past have been preserved, among them the Cathedral and Belfry, the Old Arsenal (the Museum of Applied Arts), the New Arsenal (the National Museum of Lithuania), the house of the castle keeper, the foundations of St Anne’s and St Barbara’s churches, the remains of the defensive wall (which surrounded the Lower Castle), the Western or Gediminas’ Tower of the Upper Castle, the ruins of the castle and the palace. Today archaeologists are investigating the remains of the Royal Palace from 14th-17th, which was once so ornate. A kilometre-long brick wall with several gates surrounded the palace from the 14th century. The defensive wall was 9—10 metres high and 2—3 metres wide. It contained over 20 towers. The Lower Castle endured great attacks of the Crusaders in the second half of the 14th century. Having suffered severely during the 1655—1661 war with Russia, the majority of the buildings and defensive constructions of the Lower Castle were ruined in the 19th century.

1. The Old Arsenal

The Vilnius arsenal was mentioned in written sources as early as the middle of the 16th century. The Arsenal was one of the main sites for the storage of weapons for the Lithuanian-Polish Commonwealth at that time. The Old Arsenal was built in the 12th—14th centuries on the foundations’ wooden buildings. Following modern reconstruction, these remains were included in the exhibition you can see today. Damaged during the wars of the mid-17th century, the Arsenal was neglected and fell into ruins. In 1972—1978 the building was reconstructed and its Renaissance façade was restored. The Museum of Applied Arts has been housed in the Arsenal since 1978. Applied art from 15th-20th century are on display here and various exhibitions are also held.

2. The Tower of the Upper Castle (Gediminas’ Tower)

See the Route ‘The Old Town’ (No 3).

3. The Royal Palace of the Lower Castle

The most highly decorated palace in Lithuania was once located between the Cathedral and Castle Hill. The gothic palace was rebuilt in the 16th
century and turned to a majestic Renaissance residence with a courtyard. The Royal Palace was the political, administrative, and cultural centre for the Grand Duchy until the middle of the 17th century. The palace was finally destroyed during the period when Lithuania was a part of the Russian Empire. At the moment it is the object of the largest archaeological excavations in Europe. The Royal Palace is being reconstructed at the moment.

4. The Cathedral Square, the Monument to Gediminas
In the past, the present Cathedral Square was called the Šventaragis valley. At that time the river Vilnia flowed through this valley embracing the Castle Hill from both the Eastern and Western sides. The settlement which grew at the foot of the hill developed into what is the present Lower Castle. Apart from defensive fortifications and towers, this area also included the Palace of the Grand Duke and the Cathedral, which was built after Lithuania had been officially Christianised. The castle was damaged after the wars and fires of the 17th—18th centuries. In the 19th century. the tsar of Russia’s authorities destroyed most of the buildings, and the bend of the river was filled with rubble. This is how the present Cathedral Square began forming. The square was a place for fairs, parades, and circus performances until the beginning of the 20th century. Reconstructed in the middle of the 20th century, and repaved in 2000, the square has become the most important historical square in the capital. The location of the remains of the Lower Castle buildings is now marked by the red granite paving stones. In 1997 the monument to the Grand Duke Gediminas (1275—1341) was erected in the Cathedral Square. The monument was created by the emigrant sculptor Vytautas Kašuba in 1996. The Grand Duke Gediminas is famous not only for being the founder of the city, as legend says, but also for glorifying Vilnius by sending letters to the merchants and monks of Western Europe asking them to come to this city. The name of Vilnius was mentioned for the first time in written sources in 1323.

5. The Town Hall of Vilnius
See the Route ‘The Old Town’ (No 9)

6. The Defensive Wall of Vilnius; the Bastion
Vilnius’ defensive wall was built comparatively late, at the beginning of the 16th century, as a result of worsening relations with Russia and the threat of attacks by the Tartars. It was constructed in 1503—1522 as decreed by Grand Duke Alexander using money from the Treasury and the citizens. By the 17th century, there were ten gates and two towers in the city wall. The wall itself was about 3 kilometres long, with a height of 6.5 meters and a width of 0.9—1.4 meters.
In the 17th century, the defensive wall of the city was supplemented with fortifications, one of the most important of which is the Bastion. This is the later Renaissance fortification which incorporates one of the former city wall towers, an underground ammunition dump, and a connecting corridor which becomes a 48-meter-long tunnel. The most important part of the Bastion is a horseshoe-shaped room with
gun emplacements, which follows the line of the hill. Badly damaged during the 1654—1667 war with Moscow, the Bastion was turned into a dump at the end of the 18th century. At that time the mysterious ruins of the vaults stimulated legends about a dozing dragon in the collapsed castle. The archaeological excavation of the Bastion was carried out between 1945 and 1970. The exhibition of defensive fortifications and weaponry was put here following the renovation in 1987. An amazing view of the Old Town can be enjoyed from the Bastion’s terrace.

7. The Gates of Dawn
The majority of the defensive wall and gates were ruined during 1800—1805. The only remaining gate is the Gates of Dawn (Medininkų).

8. The Signatories’ House
The Signatories’ House is a modest building with a Neo-Renaissance façade. The building is famous for the fact that it was here, on 16 February 1918, that the Council signed the act declaring Lithuania to be an independent state. In this way the will of the Lithuanian people to live independently was expressed following more than 100 years of oppression by the Russian Empire (from 1795 to 1918). Now the building houses the centre of history and culture and a small museum.

9. Presidential Palace
See the Route 'Old Town' (No 5)

10. The Museum of Genocide Victims, the Former KGB House
In 1890 the District Court Palace was built opposite Lukiskių square. In 1940-1941 it housed the KGB, and during the German occupation in 1941-1944 the Gestapo resided in the building. The KGB returned in 1944 and it was here that political prisoners were tortured, judged, and death penalties carried out. The genocide of Lithuanian citizens carried on right up to the day of the restoration of independence in 1991. Every forth Lithuanian citizen has suffered directly from Fascism and Stalinism. The building has housed the Lithuanian Museum of Genocide Victims since 1992. On the façade of the museum the names of resistance fighters killed in this building have been carved.

11. Seimas (Parliament) Palace
Gediminas Avenue starts at the Cathedral (Katedros) and finishes in Independence (Nepriklausomybės) Square where the Seimas Palace is located. The palace was built in 1982 as a building for the Supreme Council of the Soviet Republic of Lithuania. It was here on March 11, 1990 that the Council of Lithuania was elected democratically, and here it announced the restoration of the independent state of Lithuania. When the Soviet Empire began collapsing in 1991, people from all over Lithuania gathered in Independence Square and built barricades around the Seimas Palace. On these cold January days and nights people guarded the palace and protected the independence of Lithuania, taking their turns and warming themselves near open fires. A small section of the barricades has been left to one side of the Seimas palace and can be seen today. These barricades have become a monument to the creators of the Lithuanian history of independence.
For the active, nature loving traveller, in the outskirts of Vilnius or within some 100 km radius, there are a few naturally charming places to visit and explore: some for walking or biking, others for history and the mystical air of the past. Round off your journey relaxing with a glass of beer amid hilly forests, green valleys and lakes, listening to the birds and rivers.

For ‘how to get there’ info (directions, transport, working hours and fees), contact the Vilnius Tourist Information Centres.

GEOGRAPHIC CENTRE OF EUROPE

In 1989 the National Geographic Institute of France defined the geographical centre of Europe 26 km away from Vilnius, in the direction of Molėtai, near by the Purnuškės village. Touch the memorial stone in the centre of the continent, visit the Tourist information centre and museum, and get your personal certificate verifying that you have been to the Centre of Europe!

The open air territory is open for admission 24 hours. The museum is open Monday to Friday from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m. Free entrance.

EUROPOS PARKAS (THE EUROPEAN PARK)
Open Air Museum of The Centre of Europe
Joneikiškės village
Vilnius region
(19 km north from Vilnius, driving Verkiai road)
Tel. +370 5 237 7070
www.europosparkas.lt,
hq@europosparkas.lt

This park was established in 1991 with the aim to enhance the geographical centre of Europe with the language of art. The sculptures, works of sculptors from more than 70 countries, are exhibited in an open area of 55 ha. Among them are the works of famous modern artists such as S. Le-Witt, M. Abakanowicz and D. Oppenheim. Every year, different artists representing different cultural traditions and international backgrounds, contribute works to this beautiful park. The European Park is a very popular cultural site for tourists in Lithuania — nearly 55 thousand visitors a year.
PAVILNIAI AND VERKIAI REGIONAL PARKS

Administration:
Žaliųjų ežerų g. 53, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 272 9834
Fax +370 5 272 9835
www.pavilniai-verkiai.lt
(Ask for bicycle trips and walking tours)

Pavilniai Regional Parks
The purpose of the park is to preserve heritage of both nature and culture. One of the most important peculiarities of the park is the quite large differences of relative heights (up to 100 m) and the incomparable variety of their forms. The most attractive feature of Pavilniai Park is surroundings of Pučkoriai. The unique geological site — the Pučkoriai rock exposure — is located here. This is one of the highest and most impressive rock exposures from the glacial Epoque not only in the Vilnia river valley but also in the entire Lithuania. The rock exposures measure approximately 65 m in height, and 260 m in width. One can enjoy the panorama of Vilnia valley from the top of the rock. New pedestrian path leads to the remains of Pučkoriai cannon foundry and a water mill complex, where the complex of restaurants and cafes Belmontas is located.

Another part of the park — the Markučiai reserve — presents cultural and natural values. There you will find a wooden house, the former dwelling house of the estate, now hosting the museum of Alexander Pushkin, also a park with ponds, a family graveyard and a Barbora chapel. Park’s hills covered with old oaks forest render it’s originality, whereas two ponds add liveliness.
Look for the Entertainment and recreation centre Belmontas (restaurants, guest rooms, swimming pool, sauna, gala room, open from 12 a.m. till 12 p.m.), Belmonto g. 17, tel. (8 615) 20 220, www.belmontas.lt
Verkiai Regional Park

Verkiai regional park consists of two quite different parts of the landscape: the southern, where the values of cultural heritage dominate, and the northern, where the values of the natural landscape are the most important. The most valuable combinations of the natural landscape are the system of long, deep ravines of the Green lakes and the valley of the unique two-way Riešė — Turniškės rivulet which flows in the old dry valley. The most important values of the cultural heritage of Verkiai regional park are the unique complex of Verkiai palace and the Vilnius Kalvarijos (Stations of the Cross). Architectural complex of Verkiai palace which is properly fit into the natural environment with a nice park and the system of ponds is one of the most valuable classicist complexes in Lithuania. The park of Verkiai estate farmstead is one of the most beautiful landscape-type parks in the country.

The complex of Kalvarijos-Trinapolis sacral objects came into being in the 17th century. Vilnius Kalvarijos consist of 35 station: 19 brick chapels, 7 wooden gates, 1 brick gate, a wooden bridge — the chapel on the Cedronas (Baltupys) river and the Church of the Invention of the Cross (Kalvarijų). During the soviet time the object was destroyed and now restored again.

Look for the restaurant Vandens Malûnas (water mill, open from 11 a.m. till 12 p.m.), Verkių g. 100, tel. 271 1666, www.vandensmalunas.lt

Kairėnai botanical park

Botanical Garden of Vilnius University

Kairėnų g. 43, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 231 7933
Fax +370 5 231 7429
hbu@gf.vu.lt
www.botanikos-sodas.vu.lt

The Botanical Garden of Vilnius University was founded in 1781 by Professor J. E. Gilibert (1741—1814). The Garden occupied an area of 300 m² and contained about 2000 species of plants from various countries of the world. Later, through the efforts of the famous naturalist G. A. Forster (1754—1794), another tract of land was acquired. In 1824 the collections of the Garden contained as many as 6565 species. In 1919, a new Botanical Garden was started. Now the park occupies a territory of 199 hectares and contains about 9000 species of flora.
Trakai is a small town in southeastern Lithuania, 27 km west from Vilnius. It is built on a narrow peninsula dividing Lakes Galve, Totoriškiai and Luka. These lakes form part of an interconnected group that consists of at least 30 larger or smaller lakes. Trakai is a genuine archaic town on water. At the same time it is a beautiful place for relaxation, rich in numerous beautiful lakes. The town of Trakai and the neighbouring outskirts were the administrative centre in the 13th century. According to the chronicles, the Grand Duke Gediminas after a successful hunt decided to erect a castle here. So the capital was moved from Kernavė. The town was mentioned in German chronicles for the very first time in 1337. Around the newly built castle in Trakai, settlements began to emerge. When Vytautas the Great became the Ruler of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Trakai had become the political and administrative centre. Eventually, the town gained the Magdeburg rights.

Trakai Castle. Trakai History Museum
Kęstučio g. 4, Trakai
tel. +370 528 539 41

Trakai Castle was built in the 15th century. This is the only castle island in the entire territory of Eastern Europe. There is museum of history. Different events are organised, as well as concerts and theatre festivals. Trakai is also interesting
because 30 Karaim families live here — representatives of a Turkish ethnic group, the ancestors of which were invited by Vytautas, the Grand Duke of Lithuania in the 14th century. Karaims guarded the castle of the Grand Duke, and were the personal bodyguards of Vytautas himself. Their community has preserved their religion, customs, and culture up to present times.

The Church of The Visitation of the Virgin Mary
This parish church was built in 1409 under Vytautas the Great. The main altar of the church contains the image of St Virgin Mary. It is believed that it was a place of miracles, and that it protects from misfortunes. Since 1603 there has been a celebration of a Church festival known as St Virgin Mary. Many believers come from all over Lithuania. The church is located on Birutės g. 5.

Karaims’ Settlement
One of the most famous ethnographical sights of Trakai is the street and buildings bearing witness to the history of Karaims. An interesting fact is that the Karaims built their houses with three windows facing the street, every window with a purpose: one for the Duke Vytautas, one for God, and the third for the Karaim himself. Search on Karaimų Street.

AUKŠTADVARIS REGIONAL PARK
Draugystės g. 2, Aukštadvaris, Trakai drstr. tel. +370 528 652 46 fax +370 528 501 35

The incredibly lovely outskirts of Aukštadvaris are famous for their numerous lakes, the 40 m deep Devil’s Pit, the oak of the poet Adam Mickiewicz, Kartuvų kalnas (the Gallows Hill), the ponds full of trout, and the Lavoriškės mound-fort, called Napoleon’s Hat.

KERNAVĖ

Kernavė — UNESCO World Heritage Site
The Kernavė Historical and Archaeological Museum-Reserve
Kerniaus g. 4a
Kernavė, Širvintų r.
Tel. +370 382 473 85
Fax +370 382 473 91
kernave.muziejus@is.lt

The first settlement in the neighbourhood of Kernavė appeared as early as 9000 BC, in the Epipaleolithic period. It is believed that the settlers came to the Neris from the South-west, from what is now Kaunas. On the banks of the Neris, were temporary camps of hunters, gatherers, and fishermen. The museum shows the history of Kernavė from prehistoric times until the end of the 18th century. An archaeological chronicle of the prehistory of Kernavė illustrated by artefacts from the Stone Age, the Iron Age, and the early Middle Ages is on display. There is a map of the archaeological reservation, photos of the first explorations, and many other items.

Each year, on the occasion of King Mindaugas Coronation on the 6 July, the international festival of experimental archeology ‘Days of live archaeology in Kernavė’ is held in the Kernavė Cultural Reserve for three days.
RUMŠIŠKĖS
Rumšiškės is a village in central Lithuania, 13 km east of Kaunas, on the right bank of the Nemu纳斯 River. The fortress mounds and the barrow graves in the surrounding countryside indicate that the locality has been inhabited since ancient times. Numerous bronze artefacts were discovered in the barrow graves (13th—16th centuries) during excavations conducted in 1953—1963.

Open-air museum of Lithuania
S.Neries g. 6
Rumšiškės
Kaišiadorys distr.
(18 km east of Kaunas between the Kaunas-Vilnius motor way and the Kaunas Basin)
Tel. +370 346 472 33
Fax +370 346 515 89
i2807@is.lt

This museum is an open air exposition. The core of the museum is dwelling houses and workplaces transferred from different regions of Lithuania: Aukštaitija (Upper Lithuania), Suvalkija, Žemaitija (Lower Lithuania or Samogitia), and Lithuania Minor. They represent the most characteristic and stylistic features of buildings from different historical eras. The museum's collection consists of 80,000 items. There are buildings, furniture, household articles, iconography materials, fences, wells, beehives, orchards, flower gardens, and other artefacts which illustrate the way of life, work, and the traditions of the peasants and townspeople of these regions.

DRUSKININKAI
Grūtas Park
Grūtas
Druskininkai
Tel. +370 313 554 84
Fax +370 313 474 51
hesona@druskininkai.omnitel.net

Lenin, Stalin, Dzerzhinsky. They once stood proudly in town hall squares and at train stations throughout Lithuania. Now, the tired old sculptures, including Soviet soldiers, kolkhozniks, and members of the honourable proletariat have a new home in Grūtas forest near the Lithuanian spa resort, Druskininkai — the Soviet Sculptures Park. These sculpted symbols of the Lithuanian national tragedy contain the truth about the Soviet occupation and are a valuable historical lesson for future generations.
Unforgettable

Guided tour organisers

For guided tours and other tourist services, contact the Vilnius Tourist Information Centres or incoming tourism companies that are listed below.

Vilnius Tourist Information Centre
Vilnius TIC provides information about accommodation, eating and drinking places, events, attractions, entertainment and leisure, transportation as well as Lithuanian tourism resources.

Vilnius TIC sells excursions in Vilnius and Trakai; tickets to the city's events and festivals; books and publications about Vilnius and Lithuania, maps, postcards, souvenirs. Here you can book accommodation and tickets.

VILNIUS TOURIST INFORMATION CENTRE

Vilniaus g. 22
LT-01119, Vilnius
Tel. 262 9660
Fax 262 8169
tic@vilnius.lt
Working time:
Mon-Fri — 9.00-18.00
Sat, Sun — 10.00-16.00

Didžioji g. 31
LT-01128, Vilnius (Town Hall)
Tel. 262 6470
Fax 262 0762
turizm.info@vilnius.lt
Working time:
Mon-Fri — 9.00-18.00
Sat, Sun — 10.00-16.00

Geležinkelio g. 16
LT-02100, Vilnius
(Railway Station)
Tel./fax 269 2091
Working time:
Mon-Fri — 9.00-18.00
Sat, Sun — 10.00-16.00

INCOMING TOURISM AGENCIES

AAA Wrislit
Rūdininkų g. 16, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 212 2098
Fax +370 5 212 2098
wrislit@wrislit.lt, www.wrislit.lt

American Express Travel Services
Vokiečių g. 13, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 212 5805
Fax +370 5 212 5810
incom@amextravel.lt
www.amextravel.lt

Astrida
Gedimino pr. 31, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 212 2790
Fax +370 5 212 3506
info@astrida.lt, www.astrida.lt

Aviaekspresas
Basanavičiaus g. 35, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 231 2525
Fax +370 5 212 5983
incoming@aviaekspresas.lt
www.aviaekspresas.lt

Baltic Clipper
Gedimino pr. 64, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 231 2323
Fax +370 5 231 2324
j.budryte@baltic-clipper.lt
www.baltic-clipper.lt

Baltic Travel Group
Aušros Vartų g. 12, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 260 9375
gintaras.aleksiunas@btgroup.lt
www.btgroup.lt

Baltijos keliai
Sausio 13-osios g. 2, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 231 2323
Fax +370 5 245 4741
info@balticroads.lt, www.balticroads.lt

Baltijos piligrimas
Švęcenkos g. 19, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 233 0783
Fax +370 5 213 3066
info@baltijospiligrimas.lt
www.baltijospiligrimas.lt

Delta Tours PCO
Konstitucijos pr. 12-212, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 275 0770
Fax +370 5 275 1607
pco@deltatours.lt, www.deltatours.lt

Imtela
Algirdo g. 51a-8, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 233 0305
marina@imtela.lt, www.imtela.lt
## TOURISM ORGANIZATIONS

**Lithuanian State Department of Tourism**
A. Juozapavičiaus g. 13
LT-09311 Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 210 8796
Fax +370 5 210 8753
www.tourism.lt, vtd@tourism.lt

**Tourism Division of Vilnius City Municipal Government, Economic Department**
Konstitucijos pr. 3, LT-09601, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 211 2313
Fax +370 5 211 2315
www.tourism.vilnius.lt, tourism@vilnius.lt

**Lithuanian Tourism Association**
A. Juozapavičiaus g. 13-501
LT-09311, Vilnius
Tel./fax +370 5 272 6191
turizmoasoc@takas.lt

**Lithuanian Association of Hotels and Restaurants**
J. Jasinskio g. 16, LT-01112, Vilnius
Tel./fax +370 5 249 7478,
Tel. +370 686 511 48
lvra@mail.lt, www.lvra.lt

**Lithuanian Guide Union**
Šv. Mykolo g. 8, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 212 1388
skaidra@vilniusdays.lt
www.vilniusdays.lt

**Vilnius Guide Community**
J. Basanavičiaus 11/1, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 233 3703
Fax +370 5 212 5321
daber@centras.lt

**Vilnius Guide Community**
J. Basanavičiaus 11/1, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 233 3703
Fax +370 5 233 4925
daber@centras.lt

**Lithuanian Union of Travellers**
Žemaitės g. 6, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 233 5930
Tel./fax +370 5 213 5255
algis.j@centras.lt

**Lithuanian Tourism Fund**
A. Juozapavičiaus g. 13,
LT-09311, Vilnius
Tel. 263 7311, fax 272 6554
info@travel.lt

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### TOURISM ORGANIZATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
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<th>Email/Website</th>
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<tr>
<td>Lithuanian State Department of Tourism</td>
<td>A. Juozapavičiaus g. 13</td>
<td>+370 5 210 8796</td>
<td>+370 5 210 8753</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tourism@tourism.lt">tourism@tourism.lt</a>; <a href="http://www.tourism.lt">www.tourism.lt</a></td>
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<td>Tourism Division of Vilnius City Municipal Government, Economic Department</td>
<td>Konstitucijos pr. 3, LT-09601, Vilnius</td>
<td>+370 5 211 2313</td>
<td>+370 5 211 2315</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:turizmoasoc@takas.lt">turizmoasoc@takas.lt</a></td>
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<td>Lithuanian Association of Hotels and Restaurants</td>
<td>J. Jasinskio g. 16, LT-01112, Vilnius</td>
<td>+370 5 249 7478</td>
<td>+370 686 511 48</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lvra@mail.lt">lvra@mail.lt</a>; <a href="http://www.lvra.lt">www.lvra.lt</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuanian Guide Union</td>
<td>Šv. Mykolo g. 8, Vilnius</td>
<td>+370 5 212 1388</td>
<td>+370 5 212 1713</td>
<td><a href="mailto:skaidra@vilniusdays.lt">skaidra@vilniusdays.lt</a>; <a href="http://www.vilniusdays.lt">www.vilniusdays.lt</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuanian Guild of Guides</td>
<td>Tel. +370 5 241 7010</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gervil@takas.lt">gervil@takas.lt</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Vilnius Guide Community</td>
<td>J. Basanavičiaus 11/1, Vilnius</td>
<td>+370 5 233 3703</td>
<td>+370 5 233 4925</td>
<td><a href="mailto:daber@centras.lt">daber@centras.lt</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lithuanian Union of Travellers</td>
<td>Žemaitės g. 6, Vilnius</td>
<td>+370 5 233 5930</td>
<td>+370 5 213 5255</td>
<td><a href="mailto:algis.j@centras.lt">algis.j@centras.lt</a></td>
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<td>Lithuanian Tourism Fund</td>
<td>A. Juozapavičiaus g. 13, LT-09311, Vilnius</td>
<td>263 7311, fax 272 6554</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@travel.lt">info@travel.lt</a></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
7th-2nd centuries BC. The first Baltic tribes established themselves on the territory which is now known as Lithuania.

1009. Lithuania was first mentioned in a written text, the Kvedlinburgh Chronicle, as the country where archbishop Brunonus was ‘hit over the head by pagans in Lituae and then went to heaven’.

1236. Duke Mindaugas unites local chieftains to defeat the Livonian knights at the battle of Saulė, and thus established the state of Lithuania.

1253. On July 6th Duke Mindaugas was crowned the Lithuania’s king. Now this day is celebrated as the Day of Lithuanian Statehood.

1323. During the reign of the Grand Duke of Lithuania Gediminas, Vilnius was first mentioned as the capital of Lithuania. The Grand Duke sent an official invitation to many Western European merchants and craftsmen to visit the city, settle, and work here.

1387. The Grand Duke Jogaila after entering into royal union with Poland and Christianizing Lithuania, granted Vilnius municipal rights. Lithuania was the last pagan state to convert to Christianity.

1410. The Army, united and led by two cousins, Jogaila the King of Poland and Vytautas the Grand Duke of Lithuania, achieved a resounding victory in the historic Battle of Grünwald (Algirdis) against the Teutonic knights. Vilnius was able to expand southwards from the confines of the original site.

1495. The first goldsmith and sewing crafts guilds were established. Vilnius starts to expand as a trading, industrial, and cultural centre of Eastern Europe.

1522. Pranciškus Skoryna established the very first Printing House of the city. Vilnius flourished as a city of merchants and craftsmen, becoming one of the great book printing centres of Europe.
1569. Vilnius lost its significance as a royal residence and administrative capital after the Lublin Union, when the Commonwealth of Lithuania and Poland was created. Then Warsaw, thanks to its central location, became the hub of the huge united state.

1579. A school founded by Jesuits in 1570 was raised to University status and became the most important cultural centre in the region.

1795. Following the third Partition of the Lithuanian-Polish State, Lithuania was annexed to Russia, and Vilnius became the centre of the Governor-General’s province. The city was plundered and devastated. Many of its citizens were killed, or forcibly exiled to outlying eastern regions of Russia.

1831. After the failed Rebellion, Vilnius University was closed, Catholic churches were changed to Russian Orthodox, and monasteries were either closed, or converted into military barracks. Despite such destruction, Vilnius distinguished itself among the other cities of the Russian empire by the sheer number of guilds in existence.

1834. An optical telegraph line, stretching from St. Petersburg-Vilnius-Warsaw, was installed.

1860—1869. The St. Petersburg-Vilnius-Warsaw railway was completed, the first gas factory was built, a cast iron foundry and a tobacco plant were opened, and the first brewery was established.

In the early 20th century Vilnius became the centre of the Lithuanian national revival.

1918. On February 16 the restoration of the Independent State of Lithuania was proclaimed.

1920. Poland annexed Vilnius and the Lithuanian capital was transferred to Kaunas.

1939. Lithuanian independence ended with the secret signing of the Molotov-Ribbentropp pact and the agreement on a division of political spheres of influence. The Soviets restored Vilnius to Lithuania as its capital in return for the right to establish military bases there. That paved the way for the annexation of the country.

1941—1944. During the Second World War, Vilnius Old Town suffered great losses. However, a majority of the most valuable monuments survived.

1990. On March 11 the Supreme Council announced the restoration of Lithuanian independence, and a new cultural, social, and economical revival commenced in the country and its capital.

2003. More than 90% of Lithuanian voters said ‘yes’ in the 11 May’s EU accession referendum.

2004. In May, Lithuania became a member of the EU and NATO.
www.muziejai.lt — the most detailed Lithuania’s museum portal in Lithuanian, English, German and French. All Lithuanian museums included.

**National Museum**  
Arsenalo g. 1, Vilnius  
Tel. +370 5 262 9426,  
www-lnm.lt  
The unique exhibits reflect the history of the Lithuanian State and culture from the late Neolithic Age up to 1940. The National Museum presents Lithuanian peasant culture: everyday life, customs and folk art. Regular thematic exhibitions are held.  
Working hours:  
May-September — Tue-Sat — 10.00-17.00,  
Sun — 10.00-15.00  
October-April — Wed-Sun — 10.00-18.00

**Amber Museum-Gallery**  
Šv. Mykolo g. 8, Vilnius  
Tel. +370 5 262 3092  
info@ambergallery.lt  
www.ambergallery.lt  
The museum offers informative displays of the ‘Baltic gold’ as well as temporary exhibitions of amber jewellery. There is also a shop selling fully authenticated pieces of amber and amber artefacts.  
Working hours:  
Mon-Sun — 10.00-19.00

**Architecture Museum**  
Šv. Mykolo g. 9, Vilnius  
Tel. +370 5 261 6409  
(inside St Michael’s Church)  
morta.heritage@takas.lt  
St Michael’s Church currently houses a small but enjoyable Architecture Museum whose displays reflect various periods of Vilnius’ architecture development.  
Working hours:  
Mon, Sun — 11.00-17.00  
Wed, Thu — 11.00-17.30

**M.K. Ėiurlionis’ House**  
Savičius g. 11, Vilnius  
tel. +370 5 262 2451  
It was the home of the most famous Lithuanian composer and artist during his residency in Vilnius. M.K. Ėiurlionis’ House often hosts recitals of his music.  
Working hours:  
Mon-Fri — 10.00-16.00

**Defence Tower of the Upper Castle (Gediminas Castle)**  
Arsenalo g. 5, Vilnius  
Tel. +370 5 261 7453, www-lnm.lt
The three storeys of Gediminas Castle contain displays of historic arms and armour, plus models showing the changing appearance of Vilnius’ medieval fortification system. Yet, the main attraction is the wonderful view from the observation platform on top of the castle.

Working hours:
May-September — Mon-Sun — 10.00-19.00
October-April — Tue-Sun — 10.00-17.00

Genocide Victims Museum ("KGB museum")
Aukšto g. 2a, tel. +370 5 249 6264
www.genocid.lt
muziejius@genocid.lt
The KGB museum contains full documentary records on Soviet repression against Lithuania. These include an isolation cell that has neither heating nor windows; a punishment room; two cells filled with cold water in order to keep prisoners constantly awake and other premises.

Working hours:
Tue-Sat — 10.00-17.00
Sun — 10.00-15.00

Lithuanian Bank Museum
Totorių g. 2/8, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 268 0334, www.lb.lt,
v.laurinavicius@lbank.lt
The exhibits on display show the history of the Lithuanian bank, the development of banking sector in independent Lithuania and the history of Lithuanian money.

Working hours:
Wed-Thu — 9.00-12.00 and 13.00-14.30

A. Mickevičius Memorial Apartment-Museum
Bernardinų g. 11, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 261 8836
Located in the house in which the great romantic poet lived, the museum holds the collection of old editions of Mickiewicz’s main works as well as paintings and engravings showing Vilnius as it was in the poet’s day.

Working hours:
Tue-Fri — 10.00-17.00
Sat-Sun — 10.00-14.00

Old Arsenal Building
(West Wing)
Arsenalo g. 3, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 212 1813
www.lnm.lt, edukacija@lnm.lt
The museum is in the 16th century Old Arsenal, a Gothic-Renaissance building. Among the objects on display in the Baroque section are Brussels tapestries, porcelain, tiles, mirrors, fans and furniture. There are also examples of 20th century Lithuanian craftsmanship, including textiles, ceramics, glass, amber jewellery and enamels.

Working hours:
May-September — Tue-Sat — 10.00-17.00
Sun — 10.00-15.00
October-April — Wed-Sun — 10.00-18.00

Paneriai Memorial
Agrastų g. 15
Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 260 2001
jmuseum@delfi.lt
In the eerie Paneriai Forest, the Nazis killed 100 thousand civilians, and 70 thousand of them were Jewish. It is a branch of the Lithuanian State Jewish Museum and contains photo-
graphic records of the site as well as some of the retrieved personal effects of the victims.

A. Pushkin Literary Museum
Subačiaus g. 124, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 260 0080
Ticket office tel. +370 5 260 0415
The son of the great Russian poet Alexander Pushkin, Grigoriij, and his wife Varvara lived in this gracious wooden house in the surroundings of extensive Markučiai Park. The museum holds original furniture and personal things of the poet. It is one of few if not the only museum possessing 21 out of 34 books of Pushkin published while he was alive as well as a number of manuscripts.

Working hours:
Wed-Sun — 10.00-17.00

Artillery Bastion Vilnius
Defensive Wall (Bastėja)
Bokšto g. 20/18, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 261 2149
The bastion is the 16th—17th century fortification construction of Vilnius defensive wall. The exposition of the arms and armament from the olden times to the end of 18th century is on display there.

Working hours:
May-September —
Tue-Sat — 10.00-17.00,
Sun — 10.00-15.00
October-April —
Tue-Sat — 10.00-18.00

Radvilos’ Palace
Vilniaus g. 22, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 262 0981
galerija@ldm.lt
Jonošas Radvila built the Palace in the 17th century. He was both the Grand Hetman of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Governor of Vilnius. The Palace holds a permanent exhibition of 16th and 17th century art as well as a gallery of 165 portraits of the Radvila family.

Working hours:
Tue-Sat — 12.00-18.00,
Sun — 12.00-17.00

Railroad Museum
Mindaugo g. 15, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 269 3741
muziejus@litrail.lt
Everything ever associated with the railway in Lithuania is on display: photos, diagrams, uniforms, signal lights, old tickets, stamps, pins, etc.

Working hours:
Tue-Sat — 9.00-17.00

TV Tower (Televizijos bokštas)
Sausio 13-osios g. 10, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 252 5333,
www.lrtc.lt
Lithuania’s tallest building (326 metres) on the ground floor houses a photo gallery dedicated to the 14 unarmed civilians who were mowed down by Soviet tanks on January 13, 1991. Outside the entrance, crosses and monuments commemorate their death and this most tragic episode of the nation’s fight for independence.

TV Tower is also famous for its sky-high restaurant ‘Paukščių Takas’ (Milky Way) that rotates slowly on its own axis and offers sweeping views over the city from 165 metres (540 ft) height.

Working hours: Mon-Sun — 10.00-21.00.

Theatre, Music and Cinema Art Museum
Vilniaus g. 41, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 262 2406
http://teatras.mch.mii.lt
ltmkm@takas.lt

The museum offers a large variety of materials depicting the history and development of theatre and music art in the country. The current collection includes show programmes, newsletters, documents, photographs, memorabilia, scenery sketches, costumes and personal items of famous performers.

Working hours: Tue-Fri— 12.00-18.00, Sat — 11.00-16.00

Vilnius Picture Gallery
Didžioji g. 4, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 212 4258

The former palace of the nobleman Chodkevičius nowadays is the main building of the Lithuanian Art Museum—the Vilnius Picture Gallery. It houses a collection of Lithuanian paintings, drawings and sculptures of the 16th—19th centuries. In a large courtyard musical performances take place in the summertime.

Working hours: Tue-Sat— 12.00-18.00, Sun — 12.00-17.00

Vilnius University Science Museum
Šv. Jono g. 12, Vilnius
(inside Sts John’s Church)
Tel.: +370 5 261 1795, +370 5 261 1796

Sts Johns’ Church was converted into the Museum of Scientific Thought in the soviet times. The museum, reopened in 1991 on the premises of the church, houses a collection of old books. Some of the Latin prayer books, Bibles and philosophical tomes date as far back as the 14th century. Also, the church hosts frequent classical music concerts.

Working hours: Mon-Sat— 10.00-17.00

Vilnius Gaon Jewish Museum
Pamėnkalnio g. 12 and Naugarduko g. 10/2, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 262 0730
jmuseum@delfi.lt, www.jmuseum.lt

The site on Pamėnkalnio street is dedicated to Jewish history in Vilnius and contains ethnographic exhibition as well as photographic records of genocide memorials in Lithuania. The site on Pylimo street focuses on the life of Jewish community in pre-war Vilnius and its destruction during the Holocaust.

Working hours: Mon-Thu — 9.00-17.00, Fri — 9.00-16.00
Look at these façades, these domes, towers and belfries rising above the Old Town—the last pagans in Europe, the Lithuanians became firm Catholic believers and numerous churches were built in the city. Among the houses of prayer that Vilnius has preserved until the present day, there are the most outstanding heritage and architecture monuments.

See Lithuanian Catholic Church pages at www.catholic.lt

Cathedral Basilica
Katedros a. 1, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 261 1127

In the 13th century, in the place of a Pagan sanctuary, the first Catholic Church was built. Today, the Cathedral is a classical building of the 18th century, where many valuable paintings as well as ornamental grave-stones of historical families are on display. The mysterious 12th century’s cellars are remains of the Pagan sanctuary, where many famous Lithuanian personalities from medieval times are buried.

The Church of Sts Francis and Bernardino
Maironio g. 10, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 260 9292

St Francis’ and Bernardine Church is one of the biggest Gothic buildings in Lithuania.

St Anne’s Church is one of the most beautiful and famous buildings in Vilnius. The first historical reference to St Anne’s Church dates back to 1394. The Church represents the peak of the Gothic architecture in Lithuania. Its façade is patterned with 33 different varieties of bricks, making it amazingly graceful. Napoleon Bonaparte was so impressed by St Anne’s church that he wanted to bring the church back to France on the palm of his hand.

The Church of St Anne
Maironio g. 8, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 261 1236

The Church of St Anne
Maironio g. 8, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 261 1236
It is much higher and more archaic than the St Anne’s Church—together they form an interesting and unique pair. Today this Franciscan church is beloved by children and youth.

Chapel of Aušros vartai
(The Gates of Dawn)  
Aušros Vartų g. 12, Vilnius  
Tel. +370 5 261 1127

The Renaissance influence on the city was short living, but it has left a striking monument to the style — the 16th century’s Gates of Dawn. In the 17th century, a chapel was built in the gates in order to house a holy image of the Virgin Mary, the Madonna, reputed for miracle-working powers. Today, this is a pilgrimage site for Polish, Byelorussian and Ukrainian Catholics.

The Church of Sts Peter and Paul  
Antakalnio g. 1, Vilnius  
Tel. +370 5 234 0229

Hetman M.K. Pacas, in memory of the liberation from the Russians in the 17th century, built the brick Church of Sts Peter and Paul during 1667—1676. Sts Peter and Paul’s Church is a gem of Vilnius Baroque. The exterior is attractive, but the interior decor is just amazing. About two thousand sculptures, relieves and ornaments decorate the inside walls.

The Church of Sts Johns  
Šv. Jonų g. 12, Vilnius  
Tel. +370 5 261 1795

Grand Duke of Lithuania Jogaila began to build Sts Johns’ Church as the first Catholic centre imme-

The Church of St Nicholas  
Šv. Mikalojaus g. 4, Vilnius  
Tel. +370 5 262 3069

This is the oldest remaining house of worship in Lithuania. It was built in 1320 by German merchants before Lithuania’s conversion to Christianity. It is a modest example of Gothic brickwork style with a notable interior containing particularly ornate Gothic stellar and net vaults with expressive ribs.

The Church of St Casimir and the Jesuit Monastery  
Didžioji g. 34, Vilnius  
Tel. +370 5 212 1715

St Casimir’s Church is one of the earliest, classic baroque structures in the city. It was designed after a famous foremost Baroque church in Rome. This is the only such large and impressive dome in the entire lands
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of the former Grand Duchy of Lithuania. The interior was made extraordinarily ornate during the reconstruction.

**Dominican Church of the Holy Spirit**
Dominikonų g. 8, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 262 9595

The Church of the Holy Spirit, or the Dominican Church, is one of the most monumental and ornate churches of Vilnius. The church stands with its side facing the street and lacks a clearly visible main façade. The top of its dome reaches 51 m (167 ft). The Rococo style interior is distinguished by playful and fantastic decorations; this is one of the most valuable church interiors in Lithuania.

**The Church of St Michael**
Šv. Mykolo g. 9, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 261 0456

This is the only complex of Renaissance buildings in Vilnius. The interior of the church is very rich and at the same time very solemn. The tombstone of Leonas Sapiega and both his wives is located near the marble high altar. This is the biggest memorial structure in Lithuania with the features of both Baroque and mannerism.

On the top of the bell tower there is an iron weather vane depicting the Archangel Michael treading on the devil.

**The Church of St Raphael the Archangel**
Šnipiškių g. 1, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 272 4164

The Church of St Raphael the Archangel and the Jesuit monastery stand on the bank of the Neris River. This stylish two-tower late Baroque structure was built in 1702—1730. In 1773, the church passed from Jesuits to the Piarists and the latter later sold it to the Russian authorities, which established an army barracks in it. In 1860, the church was returned to the Catholics again. The high altar of the church contains a beautiful picture of the Archangel Raphael.

**The Church of Holy Trinity**
Aušros Vartų g. 7b, Vilnius

Behind the National Philharmonic Hall stand the exceptionally graceful, wavy gates of the Basilian monastery, one of the most splendid late Baroque structures in Vilnius. After passing through the arch of 18th century gates, one enters a spacious yard, in the middle of which looms a cube-shaped church having Gothic, Baroque and Byzantine elements.

**Orthodox Church of St Nicolas**
Didžioji g. 12, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 261 8559

St Nicolas’ Orthodox Church is in the Gothic-Byzantine style.
During 1609—1827, the church belonged to the Unites, and in 1827 the Orthodox priests took it over. In executing a russification programme, in 1865, under the direction of Governor Muravyov, the church was reworked into the Russian Byzantine style. Nevertheless, the vaults, the façade, and the entire interior retain many Gothic style elements.

The church was built during 1620—1630 in early Baroque (the so-called Carmelite) style. The bell tower is high and massive with elaborate decorations. After a fire in the 18th century, it was restored and finished with a Rococo style dome roof. A large old rule Carmelite friary, constructed using the existing buildings is located near the church.

The Calvaries Church of the Invention of the Cross (Dominican)
Kalvarijø g. 225, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 269 7779

The Kalvarijos (Calvary) chapels form the Stations of the Cross, which were created in thanksgiving to God for the liberation of the country from the Russians. These are the second oldest Lithuanian Stations of the Cross according to their founding dates, and in the past they used to be the most famous. Pilgrims and processions of the believers visited them.

Evangelical Lutheran Church
Vokieè iø g. 20, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 212 2125

The first Evangelical church (Kirche) in this location was built in 1555 on the initiative of the Chancellor of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Mikalojus Radvila Juodasis. The church is small and modest, with a high ornate altar created by the architect, J.K. Glaubitz. Atop the 19th century’s tower there is a high tin-plated spire. The height of the bell tower is 30 m (91 ft).
Russian Orthodox Church of Holy Mother of God
Maironio g. 12, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 262 5177

This Orthodox cathedral stands on the left bank of the Vilnelė. It is thought that Julijona, the wife of Grand Duke Algirdas, established this church in the 14th century and was buried there. The present façades and domes imitate Georgian Medieval architecture. The interior is harmonious and has an especially ornate five-tiered iconostas studded with pictures.

Russian Orthodox Church of the Holy Spirit
Aušros Vartu g. 10, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 262 6459

The Church was built in the 17th century in the meeting place of major trading routes. In front of the altar, there is a chamber where remains of orthodox saints Anthony, Ivan and Eustachios lie. Monastery and nunner buildings suround the church.

Orthodox Church of St Parascve
Didžioji g. 2, Vilnius

According to a legend, St Parascve’s (Piatnickaya) Church was built in 1345 on the site of a temple to the pagan god Ragutis. In 1705 and 1708, Tsar Peter I visited the repaired church and bestowed a special honour on it by making a present of flags taken from the conquered Swedes. It is also said that Peter I baptised Hannibal, the great grandfather of Alexander Pushkin here.

The Synagogue
Pylimo g. 39, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 261 2523

It is the only remaining synagogue out of one hundred and five synagogues and Jewish temples in Vilnius. It was built in the Moorish style in 1903. The Jewish temple has a nice copula; and the tablets of Moses are portrayed on the tympanum. The façade bears the inscription in Hebrew: ‘A house of prayer is a holy place for all peoples’.

The Kenesa
Liubarto g. 6, Vilnius

The Moorish-style Karaim temple was started in 1911, according to the M. Prozorov’s project. The Karaims are a small religious and national community (today about 250 people living in Lithuania), which was brought to Lithuania by Vytautas, the Grand Duke of Lithuania, at the end of 14th century.
Art galleries

Alternatyvaus meno centras (Alternative Art Centre), Užupio g. 2, Vilnius

Centre Culturel Français
Didžioji g. 1, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 231 2984
Fax +370 5 231 2987
www.centrefrancais.lt
info@centrefrancais.lt

Contemporary Art Centre
Vokiečių g. 2, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 262 9891
Fax +370 5 262 3954,
www.cac.lt, info@cac.lt

Intro
Maironio g. 3, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 279 1508
www.intro.lt, info@intro.lt

Jonas Bugailiškis Art Studio
Aušros Vartų g. 17-10, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 261 7666

Black Ceramics Centre
Paupio g. 5, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 215 3958
http://ceramics.w3.lt

Kairė-Dešinė
Latako g. 3, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 261 1995
saule@culture.lt

Art Academy Gallery
Pilies g. 44/2, Vilnius
Tel./fax +370 5 261 2094
www.vda.lt, rramute@vda.lt

Artists’ Palace
Didžioji g. 31, Vilnius
(at Vilnius Town Hall)
Tel. +370 5 261 7572
www.vilniausrotuse.lt

Applied Art Gallery
Pamėnkalnio g. 1/13, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 262 4552

Arka
Aušros Vartų g. 7, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 212 1319
arka@artistsassociation.lt

Art Academy Gallery
Pilies g. 44/2, Vilnius
Tel./fax +370 5 261 2094
www.vda.lt, rramute@vda.lt

Artists’ Palace
Didžioji g. 31, Vilnius
(at Vilnius Town Hall)
Tel. +370 5 261 7572
www.vilniausrotuse.lt

Art galleries
Lietuvos Aidas’ Gallery
Universiteto g. 2, Vilnius
Tel./fax +370 5 212 4727
www.lagalerija.lt
info@lagalerija.lt

Medals Gallery
Šv. Jono g. 11, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 212 4154

Photographers’ Society Salon
Didžioji g. 19, Vilnius
tel. +370 5 261 1665
www.photography.lt
info@photography.lt

Prie angelo (workshop–gallery)
Užupio g. 14-31, Vilnius
Tel. +370 686 25 640
lolitama@takas.lt

Prospektas Gallery
Gedimino g. 43, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 261 1665

Gallery of Russian Culture Centre
Bokšto g. 4/2, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 212 3236
www.rkc.lt, rkc@post.5ci.lt

Stiklo Karoliukai
Paupio g. 2, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 215 3875
http://karoliukai.svetaine.lt
karoliukai@svetaine.lt

Užupio Galerija
Užupio g. 3, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 231 2318
uzupiogalerija@mail.lt

Vartai
Vilniaus g. 39, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 212 2949
www.galerijavartai.lt
Galerija@galerijavartai.lt

Vašingtono aikštės galerija
Lukiškių g. 1, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 260 9151,
+370 671 49994

Znad Wilii (Polish Gallery)
Išganytojo g. 2/4, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 212 3020
Theatres and concert halls

**THEATRES**

**Vilnius Great Theatre**
A. Jakšto g. 9, Vilnius
Tel./fax +370 5 273 7078
www.dvt.lt, vt@dvt.lt

**Lithuanian National Drama Theatre**
Gedimino pr. 4, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 262 0051
Fax +370 5 262 0051
www.teatras.lt, info@teatras.lt

**Vilniaus Mažasis teatras (Vilnius Small Theatre)**
Gedimino pr. 4, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 261 3195
www.vmt.lt, info@vmt.lt

**Oskaras Korsunovas Theatre**
Gedimino pr. 4, Vilnius
Tel./fax. +370 5 261 1877
Tel. +370 5 261 0015
www.okt.lt, info@okt.lt

**Lithuanian National Opera and Ballet Theatre**
A. Vienuolio g. 1, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 262 0727
Fax +370 5 262 3503
www.opera.lt, info@opera.lt

**Jaunimo teatras (State Youth Theatre of Lithuania)**
Arkių g. 5, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 262 5556
Fax +370 5 262 5558
www.jaunimoteatras.lt
info@jaunimoteatras.lt

**Russian Drama Theatre of Lithuania**
Basanavičiaus g. 13, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 262 7133
Fax +370 5 261 6800
www.rusdrama.lt, lrdt@takas.lt

**Keistuoliai Theatre (Odd Men Theatre)**
Laisvės pr. 60, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 246 0514
Fax +370 5 242 4585
www.keistuoliai.lt
keisti@takas.lt
CONCERT HALLS

Lithuanian National Philharmonic
Aušros Vartų g. 5, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 266 5210
Fax +370 5 266 5266
www.filharmonija.lt
info@filharmonija.lt

Congress Palace
Lithuanian State Symphony Orchestra
Vilniaus g. 6/14, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 262 8127
Fax +370 5 212 0966
www.lvso.lt, lvso@lvso.lt

Vilnius Town Hall
Didžioji g. 31, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 261 8007
Fax +370 5 261 8007
www.vilniausrotuse.lt
kultura@vilniausrotuse.lt

Siemens Arena
Ozo g. 14a, Vilnius
info@siemens-arena.com
www.siemens-arena.com
Siemens Arena is the most modern multi-purpose arena in the Baltic states. Total area of 20 000 m² can host from 500 up to 12 000 spectators during events: concerts, shows or sports contests. There operate 10 fast-food restaurants, 5 bars and a high-class restaurant.
Main annual cultural events in Vilnius in 2005

6th of JANUARY.
The Three Magi procession along the streets of Vilnius Old Town
The theatrical performance ‘Bethlehem’.
Venue: the Cathedral square.
Organized by:
Vilnius Old Town Theatre
Tel. +370 5 213 4064
senamiescio@scena.lt

8th of FEBRUARY.
Shrove Tuesday UŽGAVĖNĖS
Užgavėnės is one of the most entertaining days in Vilnius, marking the end of the winter, driving it away, and the beginning of Lent.
Organized by:
Vilnius Ethnic Activity Centre
Tel. +370 5 262 8525
info@etno.lt, www.etno.lt
Venues: Streets of the Old Town and the Sereikiškių Park.

16th of FEBRUARY.
Independence Day — a national holiday
Events dedicated to the 16th of February, the day of the Lithuanian State Restoration.
Organized by:
Vilnius Ethnic Activity Centre
Tel. +370 5 262 8525
info@etno.lt, www.etno.lt

4th—6th of MARCH.
Fair KAZIUKO MUGĖ
The traditional folk arts and crafts fair dedicated to the 4th of March, the day of the Patron of Lithuania, St Casimir.
Organized by:
Marceliukės klėtis
Tel. +370 5 272 8794
marceliukeskletis@one.lt
Venues: Vilnius Old Town, Town Hall square, Sirvydas square, Pilies, Didžioji, Vokiečių streets.

27th of MARCH.
Easter
Games with Easter eggs, singing and dancing, that’s what Easter fun outdoors is about in the city’s squares and courtyards.
Organized by:
Vilnius Ethnic Activity Centre
Tel. +370 5 262 8525
info@etno.lt, www.etno.lt
25th—29th of MAY.
International Folklore Festival
SKAMBA SKAMBA KANKLIAI!
The 32nd annual festival will introduce folklore groups from Europe and Asia.
Organized by:
Vilnius Ethnic Activity Centre
Tel. +370 5 262 8525
info@etno.lt, www.etno.lt
Venues: The Old Town and the Sereikiškių park.

28th of MAY — 3rd of JULY.
Vilnius Festival 2005
Held every year in June since 1997, this festival features Classical music and invites world-famous performers. Each year the festival has a different concept and presents both traditional and newer music.
Organized by:
Lithuanian National Philharmonic Society
Tel. +370 5 266 5225
liuka@post.omnitel.net
www.filharmonija.lt
Venues: National Opera and Ballet Theatre; Lithuanian National Philharmonic Hall; the Great Courtyard of Vilnius University; St Bernardines’ Church.

14th of JUNE.
The day of Mourning and Hope (Gedulo ir Vilties diena)
Organized by:
The State Holidays Commission at the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania
Tel. +370 5 261 0250
culture@muza.lt
www.lrkm.lt

23rd—24th of JUNE.
The Feast of St John JONINĖS (Rasos)
The Lithuanian traditional Rasy feast or Joninės is Midsummer Day, marking the summer solstice.
Organized by:
Vilnius Ethnic Activity Centre
Tel. +370 5 262 8525
info@etno.lt, www.etno.lt
Venue: between the Žalasis tiltas (the Green Bridge) and the Baltasis tiltas (the White Bridge).

JUNE—JULY.
Days of the Lithuanian Ethnic Regions
Presentations of the ethnic regions of Lithuania (Auštaitija, Sūduva, Dzūkija and žemaitija).
Organized by:
Vilnius Teachers House
Tel. +370 5 261 6452
info@kultura.lt
www.kultura.lt

6th of JULY.
The Day of the Coronation of the Lithuanian King Mindaugas — a national holiday
Events dedicated to the 6th of July, the day of the Lithuanian King Mindaugas’ Coronation. Various events in the city.
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Organized by:
The State Holidays Commission at the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania
Tel. +370 5 261 0250
www.lrkm.lt

25th of JULY.
The day of Vilnius city’s Patron St Christopher
Organized by:
St Christopher Chamber Orchestra
Tel. +370 5 231 2636
info@kristupofestivaliai.lt
www.kristupofestivaliai.lt

1st JULY — 20th of AUGUST.
The St Christopher Summer Festival
During this annual festival, one may attend concerts of organ and symphonic music, jazz, or choir and wind orchestra performances. Famous international soloists and groups take part in the festival.
Organized by:
Kristupo Festivalis
Tel. +370 5 210 71 66
kristupofestival@takas.lt
www.kristupofestivaliai.lt

Venues: Vilnius churches, Old Town courtyards and concert halls.

23rd of AUGUST.
The day of Black Ribbon (The Baltic Way)
This day remembers the Molotov-Ribentrop Pact of August 23, 1939, when the independence of the three Baltic States was lost. In 1989, the independence movement of Lithuania „Lietuvos Sąjūdis” organised a campaign known as the Baltic Way, during which around 2 mln citizens of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia joined their hands in a live chain across the three countries to symbolise their will to regain the independence.
Organized by:
The State Holidays Commission at the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania
Tel. +370 5 261 0250
culture@muza.lt
www.lrkm.lt

8th—11th of SEPTEMBER.
International Days of the Capital City SOSTINĖS DIENOS
Vilnius City Festival. Carnivals, fairs, concerts, fireworks in the streets and squares of the city.
Organized by:
Vilniaus festivaliai
Tel. +370 686 15805
www.vilniusfestivals.lt

18th of SEPTEMBER.
International Fire Sculptures Festival
A synthesis of fire and music will be implemented by professional sculptors, composers, musicians and vocalists.
Organized by: Vilnius Ethnic Activity Centre Tel. +370 5 262 8525 info@etno.lt, www.etno.lt
Venues: between Baltasis Tiltas and Žaliąsios tiltas (the Green Bridge and the White Bridge).

6th—9th of OCTOBER.
International Festival VILNIUS JAZZ
Cherishing brilliant traditions and demonstrating Lithuania’s place in the world of jazz, this is the oldest annual jazz event in Vilnius. The festival is a threshold between East and West, and international jazz critics refer to it as to a music event creating new trends in jazz. Organized by: Vilniaus dźiazo festivalis (Vilnius Jazz Festival) Tel. +370 5 213 0448 office@vilniusjazz.lt www.vilniusjazz.lt
Venue: Russian Drama Theatre of Lithuania.

11th—20th of NOVEMBER.
International Jazz Festival VILNIUS MAMA JAZZ
Organized by: Vilniaus dźiazo klubas (Vilnius Jazz Club) Tel. +370 5 265 3792 mamajazz@mail.lt
Venue: Lithuanian National Drama Theatre.

DECEMBER—JANUARY.
Christmas in the Capital City 2005
Coordinator: Vilnius City Municipal Government, Cultural Division Tel. +370 5 211 2385 vicol@centras.lt, www.vilnius.lt.

MUSICAL EVENTS ALL YEAR

Alma Mater Musicalis
Symphonic, chamber and jazz concerts
October to April, the first Monday every month at 6 pm
Venue: Sts Johns’ Church (Šv. Jonų g. 12)
Organized by Lithuanian Musicians Support Foundation
Tel.: +370 5 261 3174, +370 5 261 6754 fondas@lmrf.lt

Sekmadienio muzika
(Sunday music)
Sacral and Organ Music Concerts
All year, the second Sunday of every month at 2 pm
Venue: the Cathedral
Organized by Lithuanian Musicians Support Foundation
Tel.: +370 5 261 3174, +370 5 261 6754 fondas@lmrf.lt

Muzikos valanda
(Music hour)
Classical Music Concerts
All year, concerts every Saturday at 6 pm
Venue: Sts Johns’ church (Šv. Jonų g. 12)
Organized by Vilnius University Culture Centre
Tel. +370 5 239 1639 milda.dailidiene@cr.vu.lt

Sacral music concerts
All year, concerts every Sunday at 1 pm
Venue: St Casimir’s church (Didžioji g. 34)
Organized by Religious Music Centre
Tel. +370 5 275 986
Looking for clothes and accessories, presents or souvenirs?
You may set out shopping on foot in the city centre and Old Town — go to Gedimino, Pilies, Didžioji, Aušros Vartų, Vokiečių and Vilniaus streets (marked in pink on the map of City Centre, page 80). The Old Town and Gedimino prospektas shopping area is home for world famous brands as well as antiques, crafts, art and books. A rich diversity of local craft works and souvenirs anchor at a street market on Pilies and Didžioji streets.

What about international and local fashion, restaurants, cafés, necessary services and entertainment at one go? Visit one of the new shopping centres.

SHOPPING CENTRES

EUROPA
Shopping and leisure centre
Konstitucijos pr. 7A, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 248 7380
www.europa.lt
In the shopping centre EUROPA, you will find 80 stylish shops, restaurants, cafés, various salons and services as well as a seven-storey parking. Four restaurants offer refined oriental dishes, pizza, fast food and delicious desserts. Full bank service is available; and a special supervised room for children is open.

Working hours:
Cafés: 8.00-24.00
Supermarket MEDIA: 8.00-23.00
Shops: 10.00-22.00
AKROPOLIS
Shopping and entertainment centre
Ozo g. 25, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 248 4848
www.akropolis.lt
The total area of Akropolis Shopping and Entertainment Centre amounts to 54 000 sq m; there is an adjacent parking for 2600 cars.
There is also a supermarket Hyper Maxima that occupies the space of 15 840 sq m of the Shopping and Entertainment Centre. 120 different operators work in Akropolis.

Akropolis Ice
This is the first and the only Ice Arena in Lithuania at the trade and entertainment centre. On certain days, a discotheque on ice is held — check the website.

Euroopa
While parents are shopping, children may enjoy themselves at the children entertainment centre EUROOPA. Hop, hop into Euroopa!

Apollo Bowling
20 tracks, including 8 motorcar tracks exclusively for children, ultracosmic-style, luminous balls and shoes approved by bowling professionals.

Forum Cinemas Akropolis
This is a modern 1636-seat cinema centre consisting of 8 halls. Up to 60 showings per day.

Restaurants and cafés at Akropolis
ČILI KINJIA — a Chinese restaurant.
ČILI PICA, ČILI EXPRESS — various kinds of pizzas.

DELANO — the famous Latvian restaurant.
NICA — a French-style café.
POMODORRO — Italian pizzeria with the Roman interior.
SKONIS IR KVAPAS — tea-rooms

Working hours:
Entertainment Centre
AKROPOLIS: 8.00-02.00
All shops: 10.00-22.00
HYPER MAXIMA supermarket: 8.00-24.00

VCUP
Shopping centre
Konstitucijos pr. 16, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 273 0469
www.vcup.lt
Under the roof of the Vilnius’ central supermarket, there is a 20 000 sq m space, housing 100 stores, a restaurant, a bar and a bistro, together with a broad range of other services. A multi-storey parking for 600 cars is there.

Working hours:
Mon-Sat — 10.00-21.00
Sun — 10.00-18.00.

AMBER SHOPS

Amber
Aušros vartø g. 9, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 212 1988
www.ambergift.lt

Amber museum-gallery
Šv. Mykolo g. 8, Vilnius
tel +370 5 262 3092
www.ambergallery.lt

Gintaras
Didžioji g. 5, Vilnius
Tel. +370 685 713 04

Mažasis gintaro muziejus
Didžioji g. 6, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 262 4986
ART, ANTIQUE AND HANDICRAFT SHOPS
(also check www.vilnius.lt CITY GUIDE -> CULTURE)

**Keramikos meno centras**
(ceramics)
Kauno g. 36/7, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 216 0372
www.kmc.skynet.lt

**Kleišmantas ir ko**
(jewellery)
A.Vienuolio g. 14, Vilnius
www.kleismantas.com

**Linas**
(linen)
Stiklių g. 3, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 261 0213
Didžioji g. 11, Vilnius
Tel.: +370 600 373 79
+370 600 135 53
anmejus@one.lt

**Lithuanian craftsmen union gallery**
Stiklių g. 16, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 212 0564
www.lietuvostautodaile.lt

**Maldis**
(antiques)
J. Basanavičiaus g. 4a, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 212 2192
www.maldis.lt

**Sauluva**
(handicrafts & souvenirs)
Pilies g. 36/ Literatų g. 3, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 212 1227
Totorių g. 20, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 212 0012

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**Antikvaras**
(antiques)
Pilies g. 32-4, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 261 8812

**Antikvaras**
(antiques)
Pilies g. 21, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 212 4784

**Antiquarius**
(antiques)
Bernardinų g. 10-10, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 260 8232

**Dailės salonas — antikvariatai**
(art & antiques)
Gaono g. 10, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 262 9936
antique@delfi.lt

**Dominikonų gatvės antikvariatai**
(antiques)
Dominikonų g. 3-2, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 261 1738
dominikon@freemail.lt

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**ART, ANTIQUE AND HANDICRAFT SHOPS**
(www.vilnius.lt CITY GUIDE -> CULTURE)

**Antikvaras**
(antiques)
Pilies g. 32-4, Vilnius
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Tel. +370 5 262 9936
antique@delfi.lt

**Dominikonų gatvės antikvariatai**
(antiques)
Dominikonų g. 3-2, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 261 1738
dominikon@freemail.lt
Šv. Mykolo g. 4, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 212 1696
www.sauluva.lt

Senasis kuparas (antiques)
Dominikonų g. 14, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 262 1024
www.kuparas.lt

Suvenyrai (souvenirs)
Šv. Jono g. 12, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 261 1597

Unitechas (antiques)
Pilies g. 21, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 212 4784

Verpstė (handicrafts)
Žydų g. 2, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 262 5887

Vilnius antiques centre
Dominikonų g. 16, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 262 6476
www.antiques.lt

Vitražas
Filareto g. 85-52, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 270 9918

BOOK SHOPS

Akademinė knyga
Universiteto g. 4, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 261 9711
www.humanitas.lt

Baltos lankos
Ozo g. 25 (at Akropolis), Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 238 7752,
www.blk.lt, www.baltoslankos.lt

Draugystė
Gedimino pr. 2, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 268 508
www.vaga.lt

French bookshop
Didžioji g. 1, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 262 0517
libraime@masiulis.lt

Humanitas
Vokiečių g. 2, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 262 1153
www.humanitas.lt

Littera
Šv. Jono g. 12, Vilnius
Universiteto g. 3, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 268 7258

Mūsų knyga
Konstitucijos pr. 7a, Vilnius
(shoping centre „Europa“)
Tel. +370 5 248 7061
www.musuknyga.lt

Knygynas „Kalbos“
Trakų g. 5a, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 261 0416
www.humanitas.lt

Prie halės
Tel. +370 5 262 4528
Pylimo g. 53/2, Vilnius
prie-hales@masiulis.lt

Rūdninkų knygynas
Rūdninkų g. 20, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 261 0266

Vaga
Gedimino pr. 50, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 249 8392
www.vaga.lt

MARKETS

Kalvarijų turgus (fresh,
home-grown food)
Kalvarijų g. 61, Vilnius
Tuesday to Sunday 7.00-15.30

Gariūnai (all kinds of ware)
Gariūnų g. 68, Vilnius
Tuesday to Sunday 06.00-12.00
The main concentration of restaurants, cafés, bars and pubs are in the Old Town of Vilnius. More and more restaurants of various cuisines are opening in the capital, such as Irish, English, Italian, Chinese, Japanese, Polish, Mexican, French, German and many others. While visiting Vilnius, try one of Lithuanian restaurants. In one of such places, do not hesitate to try Lithuanian potato dumplings (cepelinai), to listen to folk music and to dance a jolly polka — you will be definitely satisfied.

Prices
At inexpensive coffee shops and fast food chains, even 4 euros will buy you a filling meal. There are also very many first-rate restaurants where you can eat well at a moderate cost — around 10 euros per person for decent meal — in attractive surroundings. For a dinner in a trendy venue the bill could be upward of 20-40 euros per person.

It should be highlighted that Lithuania is famous for its beer, which is tasty and cheap — from 1 € per pint.

Many restaurants or cafés offer fixed-price meals (business lunch or verslo pietûs). These are normally much cheaper than items on an à la carte. Lunch is also less expensive than dinner in such places, and because of the profusion of business dinner diners, lunch is also the busiest period of the day.

Tipping
It is not obligatory to leave tips in Lithuania. However, if the waiters are good at performing their job, they usually expect a 5-10% tip.

Smoking
Smoking is permitted in restaurants and cafés; many of them have separate smoking areas. Smoking is prohibited in the vegetarian restaurant.

Children
When eating out with children, ask if there is a children’s menu with half portions. Often restaurants can cater for the families with children. Some of them have playground areas. For children cafés see page 77 of this guide.

Wheelchair access
While many restaurants may be able to accommodate a wheelchair, it is always best to mention your requirements when making your reservation.

For a comprehensive restaurant guide visit www.meniu.lt.
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<td>Antokolės g. 13</td>
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<td>Carskoje Selo</td>
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<td>Fortas Europa</td>
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<td>Tornado</td>
<td>Pamėnkalnio g. 38/Tauro g. 8</td>
<td>+370 5 264 4616</td>
<td>Mon-Sun 00-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olympic Casino Teatras</td>
<td>Vokiečių g. 12</td>
<td>+370 5 262 4931</td>
<td>Mon-Sun 00-24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Olympic Casino</td>
<td>Konstitucijos pr. 12</td>
<td>+370 5 263 8630</td>
<td>Mon-Sun 00-24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Olympic Casino Aladinas</td>
<td>Gedimino pr. 21/2</td>
<td>+370 5 260 8258</td>
<td>Mon-Sun 00-24</td>
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<td>Olympic Casino</td>
<td>Konstitucijos pr. 20</td>
<td>+370 5 211 1110</td>
<td>Mon-Sun 00-24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
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<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Open</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apollo</td>
<td>Ozo g. 25</td>
<td>+370 5 238 7777</td>
<td>Mon-Thu 10-2, Fri 10-4, Sat 9-4, Sun 9-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karolinos boulingo klubas</td>
<td>Sausio 13-osios g. 2</td>
<td>+370 5 278 5717</td>
<td>Mon-Fri 16-02, Sat-Sun 12-02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosmic bowling</td>
<td>Vytenio g. 6/23</td>
<td>+370 5 233 9909</td>
<td>Mon-Thu, Sun 11-24, Fri-Sat 11-02</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jeruzalës boulingo klubas</td>
<td>Ateities g. 1f</td>
<td>+370 5 272 0050</td>
<td>Mon-We 12-24, Thu 12-01, Fri 12-02, Sat 11-02, Sun 11-24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Þirmûnø boulingo klubas</td>
<td>Þirmûnø g. 68 a</td>
<td>+370 5 277 0760</td>
<td>Mon 14-02, Tue-Sat 12-02; Sun 12-01</td>
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<tr>
<td>Po Ogmia</td>
<td>Verkiø g. 29</td>
<td>+370 5 272 1431</td>
<td>Mon-Sun 12-02</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bilijara</td>
<td>Juozapaviðiaus g. 6/2</td>
<td>+370 5 272 5565</td>
<td>Mon-Thu 11-24, Fri 11-02, Sat 13-02, Sun 12-24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lûza</td>
<td>Naugarduko 12/1</td>
<td>+370 5 216 2121</td>
<td>Mon-Thu 11-24, Fri-Sat 11-02, Sun 11-24</td>
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<td>Pool House</td>
<td>Þirmûnø g. 68</td>
<td>+370 5 277 4113</td>
<td>Mon-Thu, Sun 12-24, Fri -Sat 12-02</td>
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<tr>
<td>Papartis</td>
<td>Architektø g. 43/31</td>
<td>+370 5 656 055 00</td>
<td>Mon-Thu 14-02, Fri 14-05, Sat 12-05, Sun 12-02</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vis a Vis</td>
<td>Fabijoniðkiø g. 98</td>
<td>+370 5 238 8422</td>
<td>Mon-Thu 12-24, Fri-Sat 12-02, Sun 12-24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eden Club</td>
<td>Konstitucijos pr. 12</td>
<td>+370 5 275 1420</td>
<td>Mon-Sun 20-6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eden Club</td>
<td>Vytenio g. 20a</td>
<td>+370 5 233 5384</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eroticenbar</td>
<td>Visų Šventųjių g. 5</td>
<td>+370 688 585 85</td>
<td>Eroticenbar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exclusive</td>
<td>Vingrių g. 25</td>
<td>+370 5 261 9366</td>
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<td>Mirage</td>
<td>Konstitucijos pr. 12</td>
<td>+370 5 273 9466</td>
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<td>Oldtauno klubas</td>
<td>Rūdininkų g. 14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Show Girls Club Lu Lu</td>
<td>GoŠtauto g. 12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Šachrazada</td>
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<tr>
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**ADULT ENTERTAINMENT**

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<td>+370 5 275 1420</td>
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<td>Eden Club</td>
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<td>Eroticenbar</td>
<td>Visų Šventųjių g. 5</td>
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<td>Tue-Sun 20-04</td>
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<td>Vingrių g. 25</td>
<td>+370 5 261 9366</td>
<td>Mon-Sat 22-06</td>
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<td>Mirage</td>
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<td>+370 5 273 9466</td>
<td>Mon-Sat 21-06</td>
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<td>Oldtauno klubas</td>
<td>Rūdininkų g. 14</td>
<td>+370 5 261 1714 +370 685 85848</td>
<td>Mon-Sat 21-06</td>
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<tr>
<td>Show Girls Club Lu Lu</td>
<td>GoŠtauto g. 12</td>
<td>+370 5 262 0029 +370 5 262 1111</td>
<td>Thu 21-3, Fri-Sun 21-6</td>
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<td>Šachrazada</td>
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<td>212 1349</td>
<td>Mon-Sun 21-06</td>
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EXTREME SPORTS

Bungee-jumping from the TV-tower
Tel. +370 600 232 10
euroverslas@takas.lt
www.bungee.lt

Force One
Extreme outdoor activities
Galvydžio g. 5, Vilnius
Tel. +370 699 769 96
info@forceone.lt, www.forceone.lt

Kalnų sporto centras
Climbing
Gynėjø g. 4, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 279 1510
info@kalnusportocentras.lt
www.kalnusportocentras.lt

Aero Club Lietuva
Kaštotonu g. 4, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 212 3920

Lithuanian Alpinist Club
Naugarduko g. 16, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 216 1577

Oreivystės centras
Ballooning
Pylimo g. 45, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 212 6047

Promosportas
Go-Carts
Kalvarijų g. 98/37, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 275 7985
Plytinės g. 27, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 243 8390
info@promosportas.lt
www.promosportas.lt

Techniškas matas
Paint ball
Vismalių training ground
Nemenčinė
Tel.: +370 262 5632,
+370 668 789 87
Jasiūnų g. 10-204, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 249 6265
vilnius@paintball.lt
www.paintball.lt

Vilniaus aeroklubas
J. Basanavičiaus g. 16, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 265 2530

FITNESS

Grožio terapijos ir kosmetologijos centras
(swimming pool, sauna)
Č. Sugiharos g. 3, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 270 5710
info@sugihara.lt
www.sugihara.lt

Karolinių sporto ir teniso klubas
(gym, swimming pool, sauna)
Sausio 13-osios g. 2, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 265 9229
info@karolina.lt, www.karolina.lt

Impuls klubas
(gym, swimming pool, sauna)
L. Asanavičiutės g. 15, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 216 9949
info@impuls.lt, www.impuls.lt

Lazdynų laisvalaikio centras
(swimming pool, sauna)
Erfurto g. 13, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 216 9041

Lietuvos telekomo sporto klubas
(gym, swimming pool, sauna)
Savanorių g. 28, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 260 3770
sportclub@telecom lt
www.telecomsportclub lt

Lietuvos vaikų ir jaunimo centras
(swimming pool, sauna)
Konstitucijos prosp. 25, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 272 5467
centras@lvjc lt
www.lvjc lt

Olympic gym
(gym, swimming pool, sauna)
Ozo g. 41, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 240 0960
olympicgym@takas lt
www.olympicgym lt
Vilniaus sigmos sporto klubas
(gym, swimming pool, sauna)
Kalvarijų g. 131/Lukšio g. 2,
Vilnius, tel. +370 5 270 0435

Grand gym
(gym, swimming pool, sauna)
Fabijonų g. 97a, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 273 6090
info@grandgym.lt, www.grandgym.lt

Vilniaus Žvėryno golfo klubas
Tel. +370 5 232 0225
info@golfweb.lt, www.golfweb.lt

GOLF

Bendoriai
Avižienių sen., Vilniaus raj.
Tel. +370 687 801 60

Prosperas
Zujūnai, Vilniaus raj.
Tel. +370 5 231 9835

Martinos Žvirgždytė
Mažoji Riešė, Vilniaus raj.
Tel. +370 5 426 9091
vilnius_stud@mail.lt

MARTIAL ARTS

Ulf Evenas Aikido Centre
Sniego g. 7, Vilnius
Tel. +370 680 717 07
info@aikido.lt, www.aikido.lt

Judo club Pelėda
Sniego g. 7, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 261 8073

Wing Tsun Club
Konstitucijos g. 11, Vilnius
Tel. +370 685 841 47

Karatedo Club LŪŠIS
Laisvės pr. 125, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 248 1555
karatedo@takas.lt
www.karatedo.lt

SKATING ARENAS

Akropolio ledo arena
Ozo g. 25, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 238 7948
www.akropolis.lt

Ledo rūmai
Ažuolyno g. 9, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 242 4444
versenta@ledorumai.lt
www.ledorumai.lt

TENNIS AND SQUASH

Karolinos sporto ir teniso klubas
Sausio 13-osios g. 2, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 265 9229
www.karolina.lt

Olympic gym
Ozo g. 41, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 240 0960
www.olympicgym.lt

Sereikiškių teniso klubas
Barboros Radvilaitės g. 6, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 212 3912

Teniso pasaulis
Ažuolyno g. 5, Vilnius
Tel. +370 698 144 72

Vilniaus sigmos sporto klubas
Kalvarijų g. 131/Lukšio g. 2, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 276 1529

Vilniaus skvošo klubas
Šimulionio g. 5, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 216 9211

RECREATIONAL AREA

Vilnius’ Beach
In 2004 a sandy beach was installed near the Baltasis tiltas (the White Bridge). A bar, a dance floor, and a beach with a swimming pool and grounds of beach volley operate there during the season.
Unforgettable

Vilnius for children

CINEMAS

All about the cinemas and movies in Vilnius and Lithuania:
www.cinema.lt.

Lietuva
Pylimo g. 17, Vilnius
Grand Hall — tel. +370 5 262 3422, Hall 88 — tel. +370 5 231 4587,
Fax +370 5 262 3484
ktlietuva@takas.lt,
www.ktlietuva.lt

Forum Cinemas Coca-Cola Plaza
Savanorių pr. 7, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 264 4764,
Fax +370 5 210 6173
info@forumcinemas.lt,
www.forumcinemas.lt

Forum Cinemas Akropolis
Ozo g. 25, Vilnius
Tel.: +370 5 248 4848, +370 5 238 7924, +370 5 238 7945,
+370 5 2387 925
daiva.gailiusaite@akropolis.lt
www.akropolis.lt

Skalvijos kino centras
A. Goštauto g. 2/15, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 2610505
cinemas@takas.lt

THEATRES AND PUPPET SHOWS

Keistuolių teatras
Laisvės pr. 60, Vilnius
Tel./fax +370 5 242 4585
keisti@takas.lt
www.keistuloniai.lt

Lėlės teatras
Arklių g. 5, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 262 8678
lele@teatras.lele.w3.lt
http://teatras.lele.w3.lt

Raganiukės teatras
Vilniaus g. 22, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 76 9260,
+370 685 46 556
Fax +370 5 262 9620
raganiuke@scena.lt
www.scena.lt/raganiuke

Elfų teatras
Konstitucijos pr. 23b, Vilnius
Tel.: +370 5 272 6052,
+370 685 522 55
info@elfuteatras.lt
www.elfuteatras.lt

CINEMAS

All about the cinemas and movies in Vilnius and Lithuania:
www.cinema.lt.

Lietuva
Pylimo g. 17, Vilnius
Grand Hall — tel. +370 5 262 3422, Hall 88 — tel. +370 5 231 4587,
Fax +370 5 262 3484
ktlietuva@takas.lt,
www.ktlietuva.lt

Forum Cinemas Coca-Cola Plaza
Savanorių pr. 7, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 264 4764,
Fax +370 5 210 6173
info@forumcinemas.lt,
www.forumcinemas.lt

Forum Cinemas Akropolis
Ozo g. 25, Vilnius
Tel.: +370 5 248 4848, +370 5 238 7924, +370 5 238 7945,
+370 5 2387 925
daiva.gailiusaite@akropolis.lt
www.akropolis.lt

Skalvijos kino centras
A. Goštauto g. 2/15, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 2610505
cinemas@takas.lt

THEATRES AND PUPPET SHOWS

Keistuolių teatras
Laisvės pr. 60, Vilnius
Tel./fax +370 5 242 4585
keisti@takas.lt
www.keistuloniai.lt

Lėlės teatras
Arklių g. 5, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 262 8678
lele@teatras.lele.w3.lt
http://teatras.lele.w3.lt

Raganiukės teatras
Vilniaus g. 22, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 76 9260,
+370 685 46 556
Fax +370 5 262 9620
raganiuke@scena.lt
www.scena.lt/raganiuke

Elfų teatras
Konstitucijos pr. 23b, Vilnius
Tel.: +370 5 272 6052,
+370 685 522 55
info@elfuteatras.lt
www.elfuteatras.lt
INDOOR PLAYGROUNDS

Euroopa
(at Akropolis shopping centre)
Ozo g. 25, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 238 78 48

Nykštukų pasaulis
Laisvės pr. 88, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 240 7070
bosss@takas.lt
www.anonsas.lt/nykstukupasaulis

Mauglis
Žirmūnų g. 1e, Vilnius
Tel.: +370 5 273 5349,
+370 5 275 0610

Išdykėlio sala
Naugarduko 97, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 213 5841

Children playground at Europa shopping centre
Konstitucijos pr. 7A, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 248 7104
www.europa.lt

NURSERY SERVICES

Mama ir auklė
Laisvės pr. 77-514, Vilnius
Tel.: +370 5 241 8406, +370 5 274 2707, +370 684 334 14
mamairaukle@hotmail.com
www.mama.lt

CHILDREN CAFÉS

Kvepsė
Konstitucijos pr. 25, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 275 4393
kvepse@tauras.com
www.kvepse.meniu.lt

NURSERY SERVICES

Mama ir auklė
Laisvės pr. 77-514, Vilnius
Tel.: +370 5 241 8406, +370 5 274 2707, +370 684 334 14
mamairaukle@hotmail.com
www.mama.lt

Laukiniai vakarai
Antakalnio g. 66, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 234 3980
Fax +370 5 234 4220

Kvikio klubas
(at Europa shopping centre)
Konstitucijos pr. 7A, Vilnius
Tel. +370 5 248 7104
www.europa.lt
## Basic phrases

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<td>Labas!</td>
<td>La-bas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Good morning!</td>
<td>Labas rytas!</td>
<td>La-bas ree-tas</td>
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<td>Laba diena</td>
<td>La-ba dye-na</td>
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<td>Good evening!</td>
<td>Labas vakaras!</td>
<td>La-bas va-karas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Good night!</td>
<td>Labanakt!</td>
<td>La-ba-nakt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goodbye!</td>
<td>Viso gero!</td>
<td>Vee-so ge-ro!</td>
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<td>Good luck!</td>
<td>Sėkmės!</td>
<td>Sehk-mehs!</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Taip</td>
<td>Tayp</td>
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<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Ne</td>
<td>Ne</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pardon</td>
<td>Atsiprašau</td>
<td>Atsi-pra-shau</td>
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<td>Excuse me</td>
<td>Atleiskite</td>
<td>At-leys-kit</td>
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<td>Thank You</td>
<td>Ačiū</td>
<td>A-chyoo</td>
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<td>Please</td>
<td>Prašau</td>
<td>Pra-shau</td>
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<td>My name is...</td>
<td>Mano vardas...</td>
<td>Ma-no var-das</td>
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<td>What is your name?</td>
<td>Kuo jūs vardu?</td>
<td>Kwo yous var-doo</td>
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<td>Kur yra...</td>
<td>Koo-r eerah</td>
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<td>Ash ne-kal-boo</td>
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