



Interesting places in Vilnius.

presentatios:Anastasija Loginova III b

Museum of Occupations and Freedom Fights



During the 19th century, Lithuania was part of the Russian Empire. The building, completed in 1890, originally housed the court of the Vilna Governorate. The German Empire used it during its World War I occupation of the country. After independence was declared, it served as a conscription center for the newly formed Lithuanian army and as the Vilnius commander's headquarters. During the Lithuanian Wars of Independence, the city was briefly taken by the Bolsheviks, and the building housed commissariats and a revolutionary tribunal. Following Želigowski's Mutiny of 1920, Vilnius and its surroundings were incorporated into Poland, and the building housed the courts of justice for the Wilno Voivodship.

Lithuania was invaded by the Soviet Union in 1940, and following an ultimatum, became a Soviet Socialist Republic. Mass arrests and deportations followed, and the building's basement became a prison. In 1941 Nazi Germany invaded the country; the building then housed the Gestapo headquarters. Inscriptions on the cell walls from this era remain. The Soviets retook the country in 1944, and from then until independence was re-established in 1991, the building was used by the KGB, housing offices, a prison, and an interrogation center. Over 1,000 prisoners were executed in the basement between 1944 and the early 1960s, about one-third for resisting the occupation. Most bodies were buried in the Tuskulėnai Manor, which underwent reconstruction and hosts a branch of the museum.

In addition to housing the museum, the building now serves as a courthouse and as the repository of the Lithuanian Special Archives.

Collections:

The non-violent aspect of the resistance is represented by various books, underground publications, documents, and photographs. The collection pertaining to the Forest Brothers' armed resistance includes documents and photographs of the partisans. A section devoted to the victims of deportations, arrests, and executions holds photographs, documents, and personal belongings; this collection is continually expanded by donations from the public, seeing the museum as the best means of preserving the materials.



PRANAS
BENETIS
1924-1946

STASYS
BIKSA
RUBSKAS
1923-1945

BOLISEDAR
BIKULCIUS
1926-1945

HENRIKAS
BANKULCIUS
1923-1945

ANKAS
SINDELIS
VAIDYVITIS
1921-1947

ANTANAS
BIRBILAS
BALTUSIS
1918-1946

ANTANAS
BLUSEVICIUS
AMALAS
1918-1946

Musk. VINCENT
BORISEVICIUS
1867-1946

ANTANAS BRAZAITIS
ŠEPELA
1904-1946

PETRAS BRAZAUSKAS
1925-1946

ANDRIUS BRAZINSKAS
1902-1947

JUOZAS BUDGINAS
1914-1946

ADOLFAS BULOTAS
1920-1946

STEPAS BURLINGAITIS
1910-1946

TADAS BUTKEVICIUS
1905-1946

BENEDIKTAS
1887-1946

❖ Palace of the Grand Dukes



In the 13th and 14th centuries there were stone structures within the palace site; some archaeologists believe that a wooden palace stood there as well. The stone palace was built in the 15th century, apparently after a major fire in 1419. The existing stone buildings and defensive structures of the lower castle, which blocked the construction, were demolished. The palace was built in Gothic style. The keep of the upper castle, as well as the palace, were meant to host the coronation of Vytautas the Great. The Gothic palace had three wings; research suggests that it was a two-story building with a basement.

Grand Duke Alexander Jagiellon, who later became King of Poland, moved his residence to the palace, where he met with ambassadors. He ordered the renovation of it. After his marriage to a daughter of Moscow's Grand Duke Ivan III, the royal couple lived and died in there.

the palace from the inside:





National Library of Lithuania



Martynas Mažvydas National Library of Lithuania is a national cultural institution which collects, organizes and preserves Lithuania's written cultural heritage content, develops the collection of Lithuanian and foreign documents relevant to research, educational and cultural needs of Lithuania, and provides library information services to the public.

Martynas Mažvydas National Library goals are accumulation and preservation of the Lithuanian documentary cultural heritage for the future generations and ensuring its access, active participation in the knowledge society creation process, development of its activities and services using modern information technologies with the purpose to assist the learning and development processes of Lithuanian people, providing methodological support for Lithuanian libraries, carrying out research in library science, bibliography, information science and bibliology, evolving library science theory and practice and strengthening the dynamics of integration into the global library science processes.

The library was founded in Kaunas in 1919. In 1963, the Library moved to the Lithuanian capital Vilnius. In 1988 the Library was named after Martynas Mažvydas, the author of the first Lithuanian book (published in 1547), and in 1989 the Library was officially designated as Martynas Mažvydas National Library of Lithuania. It is the main Lithuanian research library open to the public, and also performs the functions of a parliamentary library.



❖ Museum of illusions Vilnius



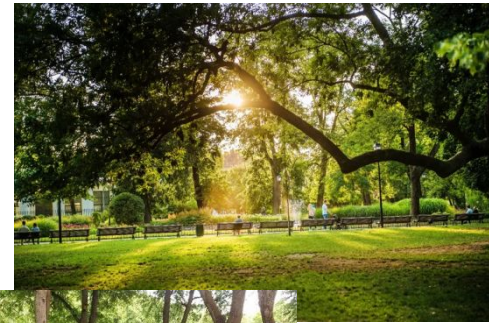
Vokiečių gatvė 8,
Vilnius

❖ Bernardine Gardens

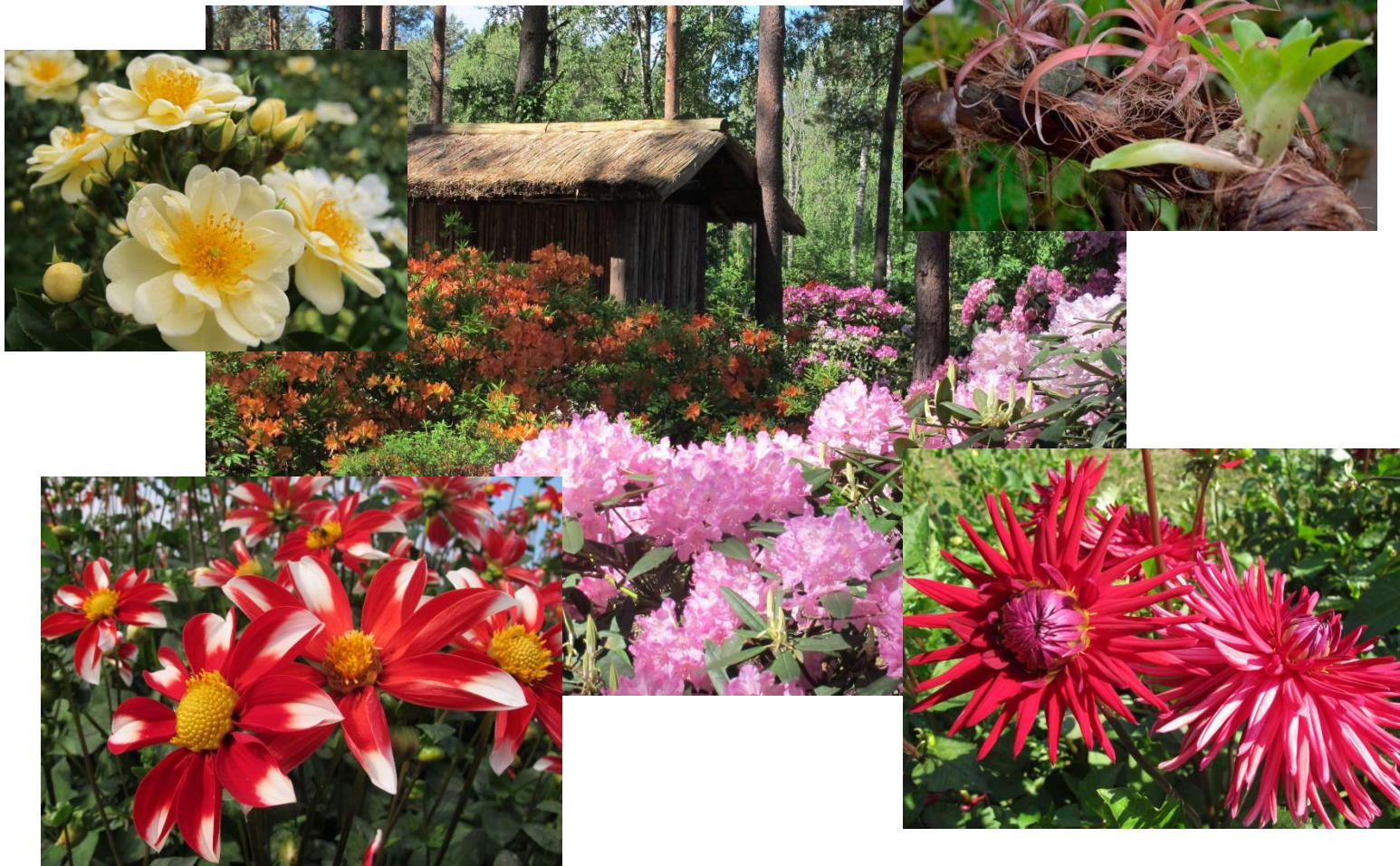
Created in 1469, the garden is still open in the heart of the Old Town and remains a favourite place for a romantic stroll.


The Vilnia River flowing by is soothing and it's lovely to simply sit down on a nearby bench and listen to it over a game of checkers. The musical fountain in the centre of the park spreads its songs throughout the green space.

The Vilnia River Valley was once a sacred grove, and the Old Town's oldest oak tree is still growing in the park.



❖ Association of Botanical Gardens of Lithuanian Universities



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- Do you speak English?
 - Kaneshna

Спасибо за внимание!