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Good to
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WELCOME TO KAUNAS –

the second city of Lithuania, where you will be welcomed by wonderful sights, unique architecture, a wide range of entertainment, and the unique atmosphere of a student-esque city!



Kaunas radiates contemporary European attitude and its vast history. It is strategically the most convenient meeting point in the country! Current architecture, impressive interwar modernism and the old town rooftops all complement each other. It's best to start your trip in the Old Town – enjoyable experiences await!

1. KAUNAS CASTLE

(Pilies g. 17)
www.kaunomuziejus.lt

The castle at the confluence of the Nemunas and Neris rivers was built in the 14th century to defend against the onslaught of crusaders. This is not only one of the first stone castles in Lithuania, but also the only one that has two rows of defensive walls. A settlement that grew into the current city was created around the Gothic defences. Kaunas castle was first mentioned in written sources in 1361. According to legend, Queen Bona Sforza's troops mysteriously disappeared in the tunnels underneath. Although it was restored multiple times, the castle lost its importance in 1408 when Kaunas was granted Magdeburg rights and the life of the whole city moved to the Market (Town Hall) Square. The castle was home to a prison in the 16th century and the souls of the prison's inmates have not found peace to this very day, haunting the castle still by night. Nowadays, the castle houses the Museum of Kaunas and annual cultural events are held in and around it. Near the castle stands an almost 7-meter high bronze sculpture called "Freedom Warrior".

2. ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR CHURCH AND BERNARDINE MONASTERY

(Papilio g. 7, 9)

This is one of the oldest churches in Kaunas, open since 1503. St. George the Martyr Church was given to the Bernardine monks who had settled in the city. The church was destroyed by fire and war many times and had to be rebuilt. In 1812 Napoleon's army turned it into a flour warehouse. The last great reconstruction took place in 1936. Later, the Soviet government closed the church

and turned it into a warehouse. The church was returned to the Bernardine monks in 2005. The church was decorated with baroque wooden installations in the 18th century: a pulpit, organ choir with wooden galleries, and 8 altars. Some of them have survived to this day. The church interior is dominated by Gothic elements and Baroque features. There is an operating monastery on the south side of the church.

3. SANTAKA PARK

(Santakos g.)

What we call the heart of Kaunas. Walking around it you can see how the Nemunas and the Neris rivers converge. Santaka Park has plenty of tourist attractions: the altar that was used to perform pagan rituals, Pope Hill, where Pope John Paul II visited and held holy mass in 1993 and Pope Francis in 2018, a statue of John Paul II, St. George's church and the Bernardine monastery ensemble, Kaunas Castle. Santaka Park is well equipped for recreational activities and spending time with children: there are basketball courts, an open skateboard park, a football pitch, children's playgrounds.

4. KAUNAS TOWN HALL AND SQUARE

(Rotušės a. 15)
www.kaunomuziejus.lt

The reconstruction of Kaunas Town Hall is scheduled to be completed by the end of 2025. Kaunas was granted the Magdeburg rights in 1408, which meant the city could have self-government and control of trade. The marketplace and elected government (magistrate) headquarters comprised the nucleus of the city. The main trade route went through the current Town Hall Square; there was a market, too. Merchants' families stayed around this square, building houses and setting up shop. When the city joined the Hanseatic League, the square became even more important because it operated as a commercial centre for the city and the surrounding area. The square is where trade took place, but also served as the venue for the publication of magistrate rulings and the pillory to punish offenders. Artwork combining three stylistic periods –

Gothic, Renaissance, Classicism – stands at 29 Town Hall Square. There have been various premises in the building: a pharmacy, post office, small workshop, shops, and residential houses. The most important building in the Town Hall Square is Town Hall. Construction began in 1542. The stately building is filled with a Gothic, Baroque, and early classicist spirit; a tall, slender tower like a swan's neck rises into the sky from the main facade. The Town Hall is often referred to as the White Swan because of its shape and colour. Its 53-meter-high tower is the tallest in the Old Town. The current Town Hall is not the first in Kaunas. The preceding one was destroyed by fire and then rebuilt. Through various centuries, the purpose of the Town Hall changed: this is where the city's markets, fairs, and trials took place; 9 wax melting furnaces, a prison, and warehouses were operated under the Town Hall building cobblestones. Following its reconstruction, the renewed Kaunas Town Hall opened its doors to the public in the summer of 2024. The building now houses a modern permanent exhibition presenting the city's history, present, people and nature, as well as changing exhibitions that explore Kaunas from different perspectives. The Tourism Information Centre has also returned to the Town Hall, and wedding ceremonies are once again taking place there. It is symbolic that the museum unveiled a commemorative plaque to Władysław Starewicz, a puppet animation pioneer, often called the European Walt Disney. Starewicz worked in the building for a while. A memorial plaque to him is held by insect sculptures depicting the director's three main cartoon characters: a stag-beetle, an ant, and a grasshopper.

5. THE KAUNAS ST. FRANCIS XAVIER CHURCH (JESUIT)

(Rotušės a. 8)

The south side of Town Hall Square is dominated by a Baroque Jesuit church with a convent and school buildings on either side. Construction of this late Baroque style, rectangular, two-tower church began in 1666, but it was only consecrated in 1759. The Jesuit monastery terrace operates a viewing platform

overlooking the Town Hall Square and the beauty of the Old Town. Next to the school and the church, in 1819-1823, romantic poet Adomas Mickevičius taught and lived. This is confirmed by a memorial plaque on the school building. At present, the school is a Jesuit Gymnasium.

6. THE HOUSE OF PERKŪNAS

(Aleksoto g. 6)

It is considered to be the only trading post in Lithuania that belonged to the Hanseatic merchants. This is an old monument to original Gothic architecture, built in the second half of the 15th century. It is a stone building with an ornate pediment and a spacious basement. The main facade of the building is decorated with rectangular niches and a decorative solar symbol composed of glazed stones. The real purpose of the house is unknown. Legend has it that a sculpture of the god Perkūnas was discovered in one of the walls here and that priestesses kept an eternal flame lit here. However, researchers have collected a number of items from the house and determined the bust to have been purchased from Hanseatic merchants. Probably most homes were built for commercial affairs, and the name of the Perkūnas House was given to it later to point out Kaunas independence from foreign merchants and pay homage to ancient Lithuanian religious – pagan – traditions.

7. THE KAUNAS BLESSED VIRGIN MARY OF THE ASSUMPTION CHURCH (AKA THE VYTAUTAS THE GREAT CHURCH)

(Aleksoto g. 3)

This is the oldest church in Kaunas, built in 1400. It is the only Gothic-style church with a cross-shaped plan in Lithuania. According to historians, the Lithuanian Grand Duke Vytautas was beaten up in battle with the Tatars at Vorskla and almost drowned in the river. Upon his rescue, to show his gratitude, Vytautas promised the Virgin Mary to build a church on the bank of the river. The church first referred to in documents in 1439, belonged to the Franciscans. The waterfront at the Vytautas church was

equipped with a marina so that sailboats could moor, and later steamers. In 1877 a Nemunas water level gauging station was established next to the church. The station meter is installed on a granite wall. Its zero altitude is 20.8 meters above sea level.

8. VYTAUTAS THE GREAT BRIDGE

Also known as the longest bridge in the world. In order to cross the bridge from one bank of the Nemunas to the other once took 13 days, because Kaunas belonged to the Russian Empire and Aleksotas to the Prussian kingdom until 1807. The different sides of the river had different calendars, which included a 13-day difference. During World War II the bridge was blown up twice, only to be reborn in 1948 (architect Levas Kazarskis); the bridge's retraction mechanism is still in use today. Having crossed the Nemunas you can try the funicular and climb to the Aleksotas area where you will see a breathtaking panorama of Kaunas.

9. THE ALEKSOTOS FUNICULAR AND OBSERVATION DECK

(Amerikos Lietuvių g. 6)

Kaunas is the only city in the Baltics where you can use this type of transportation. It is one of the oldest funiculars in Europe, in operation since 1935, still used for transport, as well as an attraction. The Aleksotas funicular connects the old part of the city with the Aleksotas hillside overlooking the beautiful panorama of Kaunas Old Town.

10. BENEDICTINE MONASTERY AND ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH

(Benediktinių g. 8)

The monastery complex is situated in the northern part of the Old Town in Kaunas, on the Antakalnis hillside. The building complex consists of the church, convent, and rectory. The Gothic church of St. Nicholas was built in the 15th century. In the beginning of the 17th century, nobleman Andrius Skorulskis of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania appealed to King Zigmantas (Sigismund) III asking for the church to be donated to the yet-to-be founded Kuld Congregation Benedictine monastery. During the 18th cen-

tury, the Holy Heart of Jesus Brotherhood was founded at the St. Nicholas Church and for some time the monastery operated a school for girls. Until the beginning of the 19th century the monastery was wooden; a stone monastery building was only built in the 19th century. There was a refectory on the first floor, as well as cells and various utility rooms; on the second floor there were more cells. After the closure of the monastery the church was used as a public library book repository in 1948-1990. In 1990 the church was repaired and returned to the faithful; the Congregation of Benedictine Sisters returned to the monastery. The altar of Saint Benedict and three 18th-19th century paintings have survived from the old church facilities.

11. THE KAUNAS ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL CATHEDRAL

(Vilniaus g. 1)

www.kaunoarkikatedra.lt

This church was established by Duke Vytautas the Great in about 1413. In 1430 Vytautas granted funding to the church, providing it with income. Other Grand Dukes of Lithuania also cared for the parish Church: Aleksandras, Žygimantas Senasis, Zigmantas Vaza, Jonas Kažimieras Vaza, and Stanislovas Augustas Poniatovskis. The church was one of the first and oldest brick buildings in Kaunas. Gothic and Renaissance styles dominate the architecture, and in the interior the most prominent is the Baroque layer with historicism (neo-gothic, neo-baroque) and 20th-21st century complements. The Cathedral has nine altars. Especially valuable are the sacristy's first and second floor crystal vaults. This is a late Gothic decorative design, the building of which was the highest testament of mastery to each craftsman who worked on it. This is one of the most extensive vaults in Europe. The western wall contains the grave of Jonas Mačiulis Maironis, priest and poet. Also buried in the chatedral are Žemaitija bishop Motiejus Valančius, as well as the first Cardinal of Lithuania, Vincentas Sladkevičius.

12. VILNIAUS GATVĖ (VILNIUS STREET)

It is the central and most beautiful street of the Old Town. It is the oldest street in the city, part of the former medieval road to Vilnius. Following reconstruction it became exclusively pedestrian and continues to be the axis of the old town. Many of the buildings on the road were wooden. Later came the red-brick houses of wealthy citizens, some of which have survived to this day.

13. HISTORICAL PRESIDENTIAL PALACE

(Vilniaus g. 33)

www.istorineprezidentura.lt

Construction of the Presidential building began in 1846. When Kaunas became the provisional capital (1919-1939), all the political, economic, and cultural life moved here. All three of the then-presidents of the Republic of Lithuania worked and lived in the Presidential Palace: Antanas Smetona, Aleksandras Stulginskis, and Kazys Grinius. In 1923-1924, during Aleksandras Stulginskis' presidency, the building was renovated. The first floor was turned into a residence for the President's family, central heating was put in, and the second floor gallery was encased in glass. During the presidency of Antanas Smetona, the grounds of the Presidential Palace was enclosed with a new fence, which remains to this day. The first floor premises at the Presidential Palace had been designated for work, and the second floor had two drawing rooms for official receptions. Official government delegation receptions took place in the larger one, such as foreign diplomats presenting letters of credence to the President. Nowadays the Museum of the Historical Presidential Palace in Kaunas is located in this building. Sculptures of the Presidents of the Republic of Lithuania who worked there can be seen in the courtyard.

14. LAISVĖS ALÉJA (PEDESTRIAN STREET)

When you visit Kaunas, you must walk down this important street in Naujamiestis (New Town), Kaunas, which is one of the longest pedestrian streets in Europe.

The street is nearly 1.7 kilometers long and points exactly east and west. Walking down Laisvės Alėja you will have the unique opportunity to learn about the unique and plentiful Kaunas interwar modernist architectural heritage, which is a reflection of the intelligentsia, industry, government, and diplomatic institutions that once moved here. To this day, Kaunas remains probably the only city in the world where so many modernist, German Bauhaus style buildings were built and still stand: the former Lithuanian Post, Kaunas State Musical Theatre, Bank of Lithuania, and many others. Also on Laisvės Alėja you will see the monument of Vytautas the Great, as well as a sculpture standing near the fountain of Danielius Dolskis, pop song pioneer of the Lithuanian interwar period. The avenue is full of restaurants, cafés, and cosy shops.

15. ST. GERTRUDE CHURCH

(Laisvės al. 101A)

www.gertrudosbaznycia.lt

Built in the second half of the 15th century, this is one of the most exclusive Lithuanian Gothic monuments. The crucifix sculpture, which has long been famous for its graces, is the most valuable sacred thing at the Church of St. Gertrude. Next to the church, in the candle shrine, donors can light candles that burn for 7 days, during which people pray for each other. It teaches compassion even to complete strangers.

16. KAUNAS STATE PHILHARMONIC

(L. Sapiegos g. 5)

www.kaunofilharmonija.lt

The place was built in 1928. It was designed by the architect Edmundas Frykas. The building is four stories high and is neoclassical style with Art Deco elements. Initially, the building was intended only for the Ministry of Justice, but later they decided to house the Seimas there too. Currently, national professional music culture and traditions are nurtured and developed at the Philharmonic. Lithuanian and foreign music is performed, and the world of musical culture is conveyed creatively.



Kaunas State Philharmonic

17. CHORAL OHEL YAAKOV SYNAGOGUE IN KAUNAS

(E. Ožeškienės g. 13)

www.kaunasjews.lt

This is the only surviving synagogue and Jewish prayer house still in operation in Kaunas, built in 1872. The synagogue is called "choral", because ceremonies are carried out there accompanied by the choir singing. The reformed choral synagogue is a Neo-Baroque building. The interior is decorated in typical Jewish art, with plant and animal motifs. Kaunas synagogue is one of three currently operating synagogues in Lithuania (the others are in Vilnius and Klaipėda).

18. COURTYARD GALLERY

(E. Ožeškienės g. 21A)

More than a decade ago an artist Vytenis Jakas moved into a house in this courtyard and noticed that the neighbours were distant and did not remember the shared past of the courtyard. V. Jakas started transferring photos of Jewish families that used to live here onto building walls and received great support. One by one other objects appeared

in the courtyard, new artists left their mark, neighbours' celebrations take place, tourists come round. However, let's not forget that people who live here have the right to peace and quiet. So visitors are welcome until 7:00 p.m.

19. MONUMENT TO VYTAUTAS THE GREAT

(Laisvės al.)

In 1930, to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the death of Lithuanian Grand Duke Vytautas, a monument was created by sculptor Vincas Grybas. The original soviet-era sculpture disappeared. It was never found, so a copy was made. It was erected in 1990. The history of Vytautas the Great is a stunning example of a political career. By the 14th century, Lithuania had already been at war with the Teutonic Order with the support of the whole of Western Europe for one hundred and fifty years; the Crusades were isolating Lithuania from the rest of the Western countries. Jogaila introduced Christianity in Aukštaitija (the Highlands) and began to eliminate the isolation, but turned control of the Lithuanian state over to Poland. In



the year 1409, Vytautas the Great finally took back Žemaitija (the Lowlands) from the Teutonic Order, which he later christened. The greatest of Vytautas' merits is considered to be defeating the Teutonic Order at the Battle of Žalgiris (Battle of Grunwald) in 1410. Vytautas won global fame as the greatest military leader of a late medieval battle.

20. KAUNAS STATE MUSICAL THEATRE AND THE CITY GARDEN

(Laisvės al. 91)

www.muzikinisteatras.lt

The Palace Theatre was the birthplace of professional Lithuanian theatre art: drama, opera, ballet and it existed throughout the interwar period of Lithuanian independence. In 1920, the theatre was home to a professional opera team established by the Society of Lithuanian Creators of Art and on its initiative and efforts on 31 December 1920 Giuseppe Verdi's opera "La Traviata" was performed for the first time by the professional Lithuanian opera troupe. The main roles were played by Kipras Petrukas, Adelė Nezabaitauskaitė-Galaunienė, Antanas Sodeika. Next to the Musical Theatre there is a city garden, decorated with sculptures of busts of Lithuanian composers, artists and singers. A monument to Romas Kalanta was erected next to Laisvės Alėja, in the place of his self-immolation where in 1972, he killed himself in an act of protest against the Soviet occupation. This act sparked demonstrations in the city with people demanding freedom for Lithuania. The monument was opened in 2002 on the 30th anniversary of the event.

21. KAUNAS STATE DRAMA THEATRE

(Laisvės al. 71)

www.dramosteatras.lt

The first professional permanent drama theatre in Lithuania, called the Drama Vaidyklia in 1920-1922. The theatre building became one of the most prominent examples of 20th century socialist realism architecture in Lithuania. It is represented by a monumental and theatrical decorative facade. There are

6 different creative spaces for events at Kaunas Drama Theatre.

22. CHAMBERS OF THE BANK OF LITHUANIA

(Maironio g. 25)

Designed by the architect Michael Sončaila in 1924, it is one of the most luxurious and presentable buildings of interwar Lithuania. Classical elements of architecture, expensive materials, and works of art testify to the independent Lithuania's rising ambitions in the young state's economic strength and faith in the country's future. The third floor of the building was Prime Minister Augustinas Voldemaras apartment with a library, office, formal reception hall and bank keepers apartments. The purpose of the chambers of the Bank of Lithuania has not changed since their construction to this day. Tours in the Buildings of the Bank of Lithuania are available in Lithuanian, English languages for groups of all ages: Registration link: <https://www.pinigumuziejus.lt/lt/registracija/grupems-kaune>

23. DEVILS' MUSEUM

(V. Putvinskio g. 64)

www.ciurlionis.lt

Kaunas is home to the world's only Devils' Museum. A collection of more than 3,000 devils is kept here. Museum exhibits come from Armenia, Mexico, Cuba, Ukraine, Japan, and other countries.

24. M. K. ČIURLIONIS NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ART

(V. Putvinskio g. 55)

www.ciurlionis.lt

M. K. Čiurlionis was a globally recognized Lithuanian painter and composer. His creative period lasted only a little more than a decade, but during this time he managed to create more than 400 works of music and painted more than 300 pictures. The artistic ideas of romanticism, symbolism, and Art Nouveau are interlaced in the works of M. K. Čiurlionis. The museum contains the creative legacy of the most famous Lithuanian composer and painter, M. K. Čiurlionis, Lithuanian folk art and artistic life in Lithuania archives, 15th-20th century Lithuanian fine and applied art, foreign

fine and applied art, arts of the ancient world, and numismatics. Today, together with M. K. Čiurlionis museum, the War Museum is located in the same building, only on the opposite side.

25. VYTAUTAS THE GREAT WAR MUSEUM

(K. Donelaičio g. 64)
www.vdkaromuziejus.lt

The War Museum collection consists of archaeological finds, weapons and firearms, ammunition sets, a collection of foreign army uniforms, as well as belongings and documents from the Lituania flight across the Atlantic. The continuously updated expositions and exhibitions will enable you to get acquainted with Lithuanian and global warfare from ancient times by noting the most important events in history. Construction of the museum began in 1919. At the same time the small garden was planted to honour those who died for Lithuanian independence. You will find a fieldstone monument to those who died for the freedom of Lithuania in this garden. Here stands the altar holding lit the eternal flame, the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, as well as the famous Bernardas Bučas "Séjikas" ("Seeder") sculpture, which seeds the night sky with stars. The "Laisvės" ("Freedom") monument is the focal point of the garden and a symbol of the city. In the garden of the museum you can hear belfry carillon bells playing thirty-five different concerts and admire the wooden crosses memorializing those who died for the independence of Lithuania (Lithuanian cross crafting is a traditional Lithuanian branch of folk art entered into the UNESCO Humanity's Oral and Intangible Cultural Heritage List in 2001). It features a small book smugglers' garden, the "Knygnešys" ("Book Smuggler") monument and a wall in honour of the famous book smugglers.

26. ŽALIAKALNIS FUNICULAR

(Aušros g. 6)
www.kaunoliftai.lt

The funicular is a unique vehicle still used today with working traction, authentic pre-war wagons, wooden benches, and station houses. Even today chair-

lift funicular raises people up onto the mountain to see best views of the city skyline. You can reach the monumental Resurrection Church from the city centre by taking the Žaliakalnis funicular. This is a sort of short railway with cables equipped on the steep hillside of Žaliakalnis. The funicular railway has been running since 1931, accommodates 25 passengers, and moves at 1,4 m/s. The trip takes 1 minute and 40 seconds.

27. MONUMENTAL CHRIST'S RESURRECTION BASILICA

(Žemaičių g. 31A)
www.prisikelimas.lt

When Lithuania regained its independence in 1922, the people of the temporary capital decided to build a church as a symbol of giving thanks to God for the regained freedom. The architect Karolis Reisonas designed the church, and construction began in 1932 funded by donations; however in 1940 the church building was seized. Work was already coming to an end when Lithuania lost its independence, only the interior was yet to be installed and the outside was not plastered. A radio factory mechanical workshop was installed there in 1952. The building was returned to the religious community in 1989. The church was consecrated just in 2004, 70 years after the beginning of construction.

28. MEMORIAL TO JAN ZWARTENDIJK

(In front of Laisvės al. 29)

In June 2018 on the Freedom Avenue in Kaunas Willem Alexander of the Netherlands, Zwartendijk's children, Lithuanian President Dalia Grybauskaitė and a hundred locals and visitors unveiled a memorial by Dutch artist Giny Vos. This light installation is a subtle, hanging above the head construction that symbolises hope and lives saved from the Holocaust.

29. KAUNAS PICTURE GALLERY

(K. Donelaičio g. 16)
www.ciurlionis.lt

The gallery, opened in 1979, hosts the exhibitions of Lithuanian and foreign artists, educational programmes and various artistic projects. Here there is



Žaliakalnis funicular

also the Fluxus room of Jurgis Mačiūnas where visitors can get acquainted with the installations of two well-known artists and Jurgis Mačiūnas's friends Ay-O "Black Hole" and Takako Saito "Mano Mano Theatre".

30. THE KAUNAS SOBOR, ST. MICHAEL THE ARCHANGEL (GARRISON) CHURCH

(Nepriklausomybės a. 14)

A neo-byzantine-style building, standing in the eastern part of Laisvės Alėja, was specially designed for the centre of the square. In 1895 Russian Czar Alexander III ordered construction of the Orthodox Cathedral for the Kaunas fortress garrison, as a representational structure, expressing luxury and official status. The Sabor was designed by Russian architects and decorated by Petersburg artists. In 1919 it was transformed into a Catholic St. Michael the Archangel Church Garrison. In 1965 the church became a stained glass and sculpture gallery. After the restoration of independence, the St. Michael the Archangel Catholic Church is now operating again, and once again the once removed crosses are raised high. Church music concerts and performances by actors are often held, and exhibitions are continually on display.

31. MYKOLAS ŽILINSKAS ART GALLERY (under reconstruction)

(Nepriklausomybės a. 12)

www.ciurlionis.lt

The gallery was built in 1989. The gallery was named after Mykolas Žilinskas, honoring the significant art collector who enriched many Lithuanian art collections. The gallery houses the donated collection of Mykolas Žilinskas, the art he gifted to Kaunas. Petras Mazūras' famous sculpture, named "Man", depicting a naked man stands in the gallery courtyard. Man is clothed during playful promotions and in particular to keep from freezing in winter.

32. GEORGE MAČIŪNAS SQUARE

(Donelaičio g./ Parodos g./ Vytauto pr. junction)

It's the first square in the world where pedestrians can't get to and that isn't

even visible to them. This idea was proposed and executed by painter Nagnis Rytis Baltušnikas in July 2017. The square is painted in white paint at the foot of Parodos hill where Parodos street, K. Donelaitis street and Vytautas avanue meet. On the road surface a Fluxus Aztec is drawn showing his tongue. This particular place was chosen because Jurgis Mačiūnas lived in the house number 1 on Parodos street when he was a child. He is one of the founders of the Fluxus movement so the inaccessible square was named after him. Once a year, however, the square is accessible. In September, it becomes the starting point of the Fluxus Festival, which annually takes over the Parodos Hill from the rushing cars and gives it over to cheerful cross-dressers, who climb it up wearing the most bizarre costumes.

33. KAUNAS MOSQUE

(Totorių g. 6)

It is the only stone mosque in Lithuania. Historicist forms and oriental motifs highlighting the structure's purpose intertwine in the compact, low-volume mosque. The silhouette of the building forms typical architectural features of mosques, i.e. an elliptical dome and tall slender square tower, or minaret. The Kaunas mosque has only one entrance, but two floors, the second of which is a spacious balcony for women. Men pray on the first floor.

34. SUGIHARA HOUSE

(Vaižganto g. 30)

www.sugiharahouse.com

Established in 1999 this institution was set up through the efforts of Lithuanian and Belgian intellectuals and businessmen to commemorate the Japanese diplomat Chiune Sugihara. The Japanese Consulate operated in the building in 1939-1940. Chiune Sugihara became famous when he saved the lives of six thousand Lithuanian, Polish, and German Jews during World War II. He issued them lifelong visas to Japan without official Japanese government approval.



Vytautas the Great War Museum

35. OAK GROVE

(Sporto g., 3.6 km from the city centre)

The Kaunas Oak Grove is the largest in Europe. Its total area is 84.42 ha. Here you can see the "Stumbras" ("Bison") sculpture, walk through the valley of the poet Adomas Mickevičius, admire the monument to the legendary flight of the Lithuanian pilots Darius Steponas and Stasys Girėnas, as well as visit the "Dainų slėnis" ("Valley of Songs"). The Oak Grove is a popular place for walks and athletics.

36. STUMBRAS MUSEUM

(K. Bügos g. 7)

This is a unique opportunity for you to get acquainted with the history and evolution of the emergence of Lithuanian alcohol production, as well as the subtleties of tasting and the rules. The equipment used for the production process, the labels, packaging, and the process of how Stumbras is produced and bottled today are all presented here.

37. BOTANICAL GARDEN OF VYTAUTAS MAGNUS UNIVERSITY

(Ž. E. Žilibero g. 4, 5 km from the city centre) www.botanika.vdu.lt

The botanical garden, founded in 1923, invites you to a magical introduction to the stunning world of plants. The biggest rosarium in Lithuania, the orangery that dates back to the interwar period, a mature park of unique beauty with romantic bridges, the historical surroundings of Aukštostai Freda Manor – all this comprises a perfect space for relaxation and worthwhile activities.

38. KAUNAS FORTS

(IX fort: Žemaičių pl. 73, 7 km from the city centre) www.9fortomuziejus.lt

(VII fort: Archyvo g. 61, 3 km from the city centre) www.septintasfortas.lt

(VI fort: K. Baršausko g. 101, 7 km from the city centre) www.vdkaromuziejus.lt

On the eve of the First World War, Kaunas was surrounded by nine forts, batteries, and other defensive fortifications there. The Kaunas fortress reflects the era's engineering solutions and building opportunities. The Sixth and Ninth forts have been adapted for visitors. They feature museums that present the history of the fortifications.



39. ŽALGIRIO ARENA

(Karaliaus Mindaugo pr. 50)
www.zalgirioarena.lt

In 2011, the largest multifunctional arena in the Baltic States – Žalgiris arena – was opened in Kaunas, holding up to 17,500 spectators. It hosts a wide range of events, from basketball, handball, volleyball, indoor football, bodybuilding and fitness to concerts, performances, film festivals, exhibitions and private events. In 2024, the arena hosted Lithuania's first ever European Figure Skating Championship where dancers Allison Reed and Saulius Ambrulevičius competed for Lithuania and won the historic bronze medal for the country. Žalgiris arena is the home arena of BC Žalgiris Kaunas – Kaunas citizens' most beloved and most titled Lithuanian team participating in the European top-tier level professional basketball club competitions. Tours are organised for those who want to get to know more about the arena's architectural solutions, history of Žalgiris, basketball and fans.

40. PAŽAISLIS (ST. VIRGIN MARY'S VISIT TO ELIZABETH CHURCH AND CAMALDOLESE ABBEY BUILDINGS) ENSEMBLE

(T. Masiulio g. 31, 11 km from the city centre)
www.pazaislis.org

This is one of the most beautiful baroque ensembles in Lithuania. It was built in the 17th century for the Camaldolese Monastery under the supervision of craftsmen from Florence (Michelangelo Palloni, Joan Merli, Pietro Pertti). The beauty of the monastery was well known in Europe. Swedish king Charles XII, as well as the Russian Emperors Alexander I and Nicholas I visited the monastery. International Pažaislis music festivals takes place here every summer since 1996. In the southern part of the complex there is a monastery officina where you will find an open sacred Pažaislis monastery ensemble museum, and next to it a unique hospitality complex called "Monte Pacis", where you can taste historic monastic dishes with modern interpretations.

41. ART DECO MUSEUM

(Gedimino g. 48)
www.artdecomuziejus.lt

The house of doctor Pranas Gudavičius is best known today for the Art Deco Museum housed in one of the apartments and serves as a living testament to Kaunas's golden era, narrated in Art Deco and Nouveau dialects.

As early as 1929, the building was already distinguished by the expressive architectural language created by Edmundas Frykas.

42. AMSTERDAM SCHOOL MUSEUM

(Vytauto pr. 58)
www.amsterdamomokyklosmuziejus.lt

This is the only building in Lithuania representing the Amsterdam School architectural style, which borrows Art Deco and Art Nouveau elements. The new museum is in apartment No. 6. The Jewish culture of Kaunas, interrupted by the Holocaust, is an integral part of the story. It is also worth mentioning that before the reconstruction, this apartment served as a filming location for the HBO series Chernobyl.

43. MAIRONIS LITHUANIAN LITERATURE MUSEUM

(Rotušės a. 13)
www.maironiomuziejus.lt

There are several reasons to visit the late Baroque palace, where one of our nation's most extraordinary poets lived. Lovers of romantic verses will be delighted to see how Maironis spent his days here, stroll through his rooms, admire the authentic furniture, paintings, wall décor, and relax in the well-kept garden. Those interested in Lithuanian literature will be surprised by the contemporary interactive exposition 'Literature Changes!', and history buffs will be thrilled to descend into the Gothic cellars dating back to the 15th-16th centuries. They are one of the oldest in Kaunas. The museum and its five branches offer thematic excursions and educational activities for visitors of all ages, which must be booked in advance.



Nothing is likely to evoke more excitement and a burst of emotions than a visit to a Euroleague basketball game in Žalgiris Arena. It is an absolute must, when visiting Kaunas! And if your first visit is to a home game of Žalgiris – you are likely to remember it for the rest of your life. The game schedule and tickets are available at: www.zalgiris.lt



"Mokslo sala" Science and Innovation Center

44. OAK GROVE LIBRARY

(Radastų St. 2)
www.azuolynobiblioteka.lt

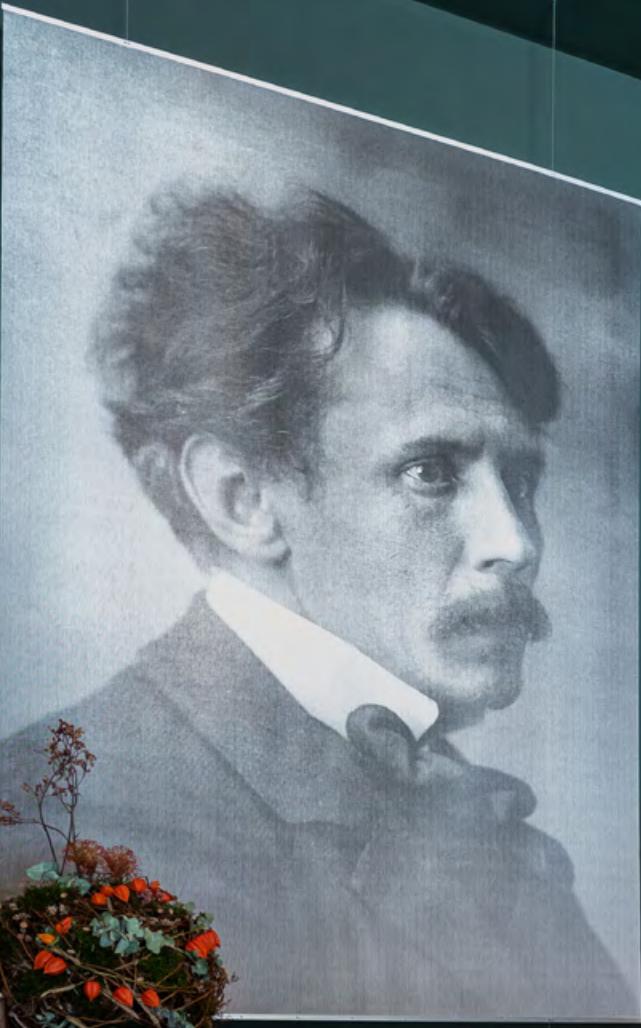
The Oak Grove Library is a library in the park and a park in the library. Located in the heart of the oak park, this modern and contemporary library invites you to immerse yourself in thousands of literary worlds in cosy spaces, to work in individual work or meeting rooms, relax in massage chairs or to enjoy the tranquillity of the library's own leafy Park Square. For those seeking to unleash their creativity, the open creative workshops in Residence of Inventions await. Meanwhile, inspiration seekers will find a wide range of events, educational programs, training sessions and exhibitions. It is a space where knowledge, literature, creativity and relaxation come together – a space for respite and inspiration.

45. MOKSLO SALA

(Karaliaus Mindaugo pr. 50)
www.mokslosala.lt

is the first center for popularizing science and innovation in Lithuania. A permanent exhibition combining 140 interactive objects, a modern planetarium, STEAM laboratories, conference rooms, and various cultural and educational activities await visitors here. Recently, the building, located on the coast of Nemunas in Kaunas, has attracted passers-by with its unique architecture, the main highlight of which is its 27 m diameter, shining disk supported on just one beam. SCIENCE ISLAND has a striking combination of real science and entertainment, disproving the myth that fun does not equal value. Here, everyone is invited to search, make mistakes and try innovative methods, discover inspiration and love for science anew.





Pasauli vaizduojos kaip didelė simfonija...

M.K. Čiurlionis

The year 2025 marks the 150th anniversary of the birth of M.K. Čiurlionis. M. K. Čiurlionis National Museum of Art is the only place in the world that holds almost the whole collection of Lithuanian composer and painter M. K. Čiurlionis works.

When traveling in Kaunas, visit at least few museums. Besides the permanent expositions you will also see continually changing exhibitions. History, art, memorial, and other sorts of museums all make it possible to get acquainted with the city and region's culture and history, broaden your horizons, and have a good time!

MUSEUMS IN KAUNAS:

1. National M. K. Čiurlionis Art Museum (V. Putvinskio g. 55) and its subdivisions:
www.ciurlionis.lt

2. Mykolas Žilinskas Art Gallery (under reconstruction)
(Nepriklausomybės a. 12)

3. Kaunas Picture Gallery (K. Donelaičio g. 16)

4. A. Žmuidzinavičius Creation and Collections Museum/Devils Exposition (V. Putvinskio g. 64)

5. Historical Presidential Palace (Vilniaus g. 33)

6. A. and P. Galaunė House-Museum (Vydūno al. 2)

7. L. Trukys and M. Rakauskaitė House-Museum (under reconstruction)
(E. Fryko g. 14)

8. J. Zikaras House-Museum (J. Zikaro g. 3)

9. Kaunas City Museum (Rotušės a. 15) and its branches:
www.kaunomuziejus.lt

10. Kaunas Castle (Pilies g. 17)

11. Mikas and Kipras Petrauskas House (K. Petrausko g. 31)

12. Juozas Gruodis House (Salako g. 18)

13. Folk Music Museum (L. Zamenhofo g. 12/ Kurpių g. 12)

14. Maironis Lithuanian Literature Museum (Rotušės a. 13) and its branches:
www.maironiomuziejus.lt

- 15. House-Museum of B. and V. Sruogos** (B. Sruogos g. 21)
- 16. J. Grūšas House-Museum** (Kalniečių g. 93)
- 17. J. Tumas-Vaižgantas Apartment-Museum** (Aleksoto g. 10-4)
- 18. House-Museum of S. Nėris and B. Bučas** (S. Nėries g. 7)
- 19. Museum of Children's Literature** (K. Donelaičio g. 13)
- 20. Vytautas the Great War Museum** (K. Donelaičio g. 64) and its branches:
www.vdkaromuziejus.lt
- 21. Underground "AB" Printing House** (Spaustuvės g. 2, Salių k., Domeikavos sen., Kauno r.)
- 22. Exposition of Military Equipment in Sixth Fort** (K. Baršausko g. 101)
- 23. Kaunas Ninth Fort Museum** (Žemaičių pl. 73)
www.9fortomuziejus.lt
- 24. Kaunas Tadas Ivanauskas Museum of Zoology** (Laisvės al. 106)
www.zoomuziejus.lt
- 25. Lithuanian Aviation Museum** (Veiverių g. 132)
www.lam.lt
- 26. Lithuanian Education Museum** (Vytauto pr. 52)
www.lsim.lt
- 27. The House of Perkūnas** (Aleksoto g. 6)
(closed temporarily)

28. Pažaislis Monastery Museum Exposition

(T. Masiulio g. 31)
www.pazaislis.org

29. Sugihara House

(Vaižganto g. 30)
www.sugiharahouse.com

30. Stumbras Museum

(K. Bügos g. 7)
www.stumbras.lt

31. Atomic Bunker

(Raudondvario pl. 164A)
www.atominisbunkeris.lt

32. Lithuanian House of Basketball

(Santakos g. 11)
ltu.basketball

33. Museum of the History of Lithuanian Medicine and Pharmacy

(Rotušės a. 28)
www.lsmu.lt

34. Seventh Fort of the Kaunas Fortress

(Archyvo g. 61)
www.septintasfortas.lt

35. Valdas Adamkus Presidential Library-Museum

(S. Daukanto g. 25)
www.adamkuslibrary.lt

36. The Kaunas Archdiocese Museum

(M. Valančiaus g. 6)
www.kaunoarkiviskupija.lt/kam

37. The Kaunas Puppet Theatre Museum

(Laisvės al. 87A)
www.kaunoleliuteatras.lt

38. Lithuanian Sports Museum

(Muziejaus g. 7, 9)
www.lietuovssportomuziejus.lt

39. Art Deco Museum

(Gedimino g. 48-5)
www.artdecomuziejus.lt

40. Amsterdam School Museum

(Vytauto pr. 58-6)
www.amsterdamomokyklosmuziejus.lt

41. Science and Innovation Center "Mokslo sala"

(Karaliaus Mindaugo pr. 50)
www.mokslosala.lt

Lithuanian
Sport
Museum



Muziejaus g. 7, Kaunas



www.lietuovssportomuziejus.lt

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Laisvės al. 75,
Kaunas



The settlement of the Nemunas and Neris rivers, from which Kaunas arose, was first mentioned in 1361. Then they built the castle here to defend against the attacks of the Teutonic Order, which turned out to be vital not only for the city but also for all of Lithuania.

Historians believe that early as 1408 Lithuanian Grand Duke Vytautas granted Kaunas Magdeburg rights. It was on the basis of these rights that the city formed its first council, a privilege which was later confirmed by all of the Grand Dukes of Lithuania. A favourable geographical location played a significant role in the growth of Kaunas, as well as the waterways, Nemunas and Neris, which allowed the city merchants to gradually enter into trade with Danzig, Toruń, and Königsberg. From the 15th century Kaunas had customs authorities that regulated all national trade over water and land routes with neighbouring Prussia. Kaunas experienced an economic boom in the 16th century. The first school, hospital-shelter and a pharmacy, and craftsmen workshops were launched here. An abundance of brick buildings in Kaunas distinguished it from most of the other cities in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania at the end of century. In the first half of the 17th century it was surrounded by a stone wall. Still, there were the mid-17th century wars and the six-year Russian czarist military occupation (1655-1661), because of which many of the towns people were forced to flee to Prussia, and during which a fever epidemic struck a huge blow to the welfare of Kaunas. The recovering Kaunas was once again smacked down by the Northern War (1700-1721). In 1732 a great fire ravaged the city. Urban development was slowed by political turmoil in the state and the frequent presence of the Russian imperial army crew (1734, 1735, 1748, and 1767-1775).

A flourishing town

You could see signs of the city's recovery seen in the second half of the 18th century. It continued through the 1732 fire that severely affected the parish church reconstruction, complete Town Hall re-

construction in 1781. Guest house was built in 1786, which can be called and the first hotel in the city, the city buildings were numbered in 1792, and bridges were built over the Nemunas and Neris in 1794.

Unrest continues

Kaunas fell to Czarist Russia after the third division of Lithuania and Poland in 1795. In 1801 another great fire ravaged the city. Kaunas found itself in the midst of the Franco-Russian War of 1812. The French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte himself moved his hundreds-of-thousands-strong Grand Army over the Nemunas near the city. Kaunas was the first city occupied by the French imperial army in this war. It was devastated twice during the war when the Grand Army marched into town and during their retreat.

Towards a modern city

In 1843 Kaunas became the centre of the newly established province. Nicholas Avenue started to turn into a boulevard in 1847 (what is now Laisvės Alėja). A railway line built, as well as the first modern railway bridge over the Nemunas in 1862, and the first power plant was launched in 1898. The Czarist government resolution regarding transfer of the Žemaičiai (Telšiai) Bishopric centre from Varniai to Kaunas in 1864 brightened the city's cultural life. Kaunas amateur Reading Society was founded in 1870, which established the first public library in the city, but any proactive cultural expression was affected by Russian policies, which inhibited any national activities. Kaunas was awarded Class I fortress status by the Russian imperial border military in 1879. From 1882 until the First World War Kaunas was surrounded by fortifications, forts, and a ring of batteries (an orthodox church and military garrison sobor devoted to the Russian soldiers in Kaunas was built in 1895). The Konke horse-drawn tram began operating under contract with Swiss engineer Diuponi in Kaunas in 1892, a line stretching from the Town Hall Square to the railway station. A 500 person occupancy city theatre was also built that same year.



There is a three part
sculpture rose in front
of the IX Fort – it is a
monument to Nazi victims.

Kaunas – the temporary capital of Lithuania

During the First World War, Kaunas was occupied by Germans in 1915–1918. After the First World War, Lithuania began to build the Republic and because Vilnius was occupied by the Russians (1919), the State Council and the Cabinet of Ministers were established in Kaunas. When Vilnius was occupied by Poland, Kaunas became the temporary capital and most important city of Lithuania in 1920. The same year came the Constituent Assembly met and laid the legal foundations for restored state. Kaunas remained the temporary capital until 1939. Having become the political, cultural, and economic centre of the country, Kaunas came to life a little, taking on modernity and Europeanism in the interwar period. The city was decorated by new buildings (Kaunas interwar architecture), the old ones were renovated, and bridges were built. Buses started running in 1929. The city began to operate the Žaliakalnis and Aleksotas funiculars improving transportation connections in 1931 and 1935. The opera theatre opened in 1920. Two years later the national theatre opened. Also in 1922 the University of Lithuania was established, which was renamed Vytautas Magnus University in 1930. The first national Olympiad took place in Kaunas in 1938, and the European basketball championship was organized in 1939, for which a sports hall accommodating five thousand people was built. The Russian army occupied Lithuania in June 1940. During the Second World War, the Soviet army occupied Kaunas in 1944. The second Soviet occupation began. After the restoration of Lithuania's independence in 1990, Kaunas opened up for development and

cooperation opportunities with foreign cities.

THE HISTORY OF KAUNAS FORTRESS

Two of the largest Lithuanian rivers are situated in Kaunas; they have long played an important role in defence. The exceptional strategic position of this place was appreciated by Russians taking over Lithuanian lands as far back as 1795. Ever deteriorating relations with neighbours forced us to consider strengthening our western border. Czar Alexander II signed a decree on the construction of the Kaunas fortress in 1879, and by February 1880 longterm fortification plans were drawn up. The city was surrounded by 7 forts and a stationary ring of 12 batteries. Two years later, 24 April 1882, Kaunas fortress construction officially began. The forts were built in several stages: first a road was laid to the fortification the location where the work was to be carried out, including building barracks, gunpowder warehouses, and other facilities. Construction of one fort took about 3–5 years. In addition to the forts and batteries, construction of central fortifications and the central warehouses on both banks of the Nemunas began in 1885. Outside the ring of forts, the fortress infrastructure was built: commandant headquarters, intendant office, main headquarters, board of engineers and engineering headquarters, residential houses of officials and construction workers, telephone-telegraph, electricity, water supply stations, military, railway stations, elevators, mill, grain storage, war pigeons station, fire station, and harbours. Military towns grew in Žemėjai Šančiai and Aukštadži Panemunė. Soldiers' spiritual affairs

were not forgotten: the Saints Peter and Paul Sobor was built in 1891–1895. Construction of the eighth fort began the right bank of the Neris River in 1889. The newest and most modern ninth fort arose in the highlands northwest of Kaunas in 1903–1913. This is the first and only surviving fort of the Kaunas Fortress; they used masonry concrete for its construction. The plan to reinforce the fortress was approved 23 April 1913. It provides for the construction of an additional 12 forts and 12 base stations forming a second, larger, 47.17 km long fortification ring around the city. All work stopped on 28 July 1914, with the beginning of the First World War. Before the war, there was enough time to fully complete the construction of nine forts and ten batteries. The Russian Empire's 1st class terrestrial Kaunas Fortress was occupied by Germany on 18 August 1915.

Forts today

Since the end of the war and the restoration of Lithuania's independence, Kaunas Fortress has never again been used for its original purpose. The administrative buildings of Kaunas Fort

tress were taken over by Lithuanian state institutions and used for various other purposes: a prison, warehouses, archives, residents of apartments, etc. During World War II Lithuania was occupied by Nazi Germany, and the fourth, seventh, and ninth forts were used for the mass murder of civilians. Today Kaunas residents and guests are invited to get acquainted with these massive objects of defence – the Kaunas Fortress – as well as the history of the seventh and ninth forts and the museums operating there.

Sixth Fort Museum

K. Baršausko g. 101
www.vdkaromuziejus.lt/karo-tehnikos-skyrius

Seventh Fort Museum

Archyvo g. 61
www.septintasfortas.lt

Ninth Fort Museum

Žemaičių pl. 73
www.9fortomuziejus.lt

Kaunas Fortress Park

www.kaunotvirtove.lt

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The unique modernist architecture of Kaunas (1919–1940) got the European Heritage Label in 2015. European Heritage Label is a European Union initiative that seeks to hallmark the historical and cultural heritage sites and their importance to Europe and European Union's creation. In 2023, the interwar architecture of Kaunas became the fifth of our country's values to be awarded the prestigious UNESCO status.

The turret of Kaunas Cinema Centre Romuva, which perfectly encapsulate the Art Deco style, is reminiscent of the golden age of cinema in Laisvės Avenue, when it was possible to visit as many as 12 cinemas at once.

UNESCO-protected modernist architecture – Kaunas calling card

After the First World War when Lithuania regained statehood, Poland occupied its capital Vilnius. Suddenly in one night, Kaunas became Lithuania's most important city where not only government institutions concentrated but also industry was being developed and new settlers were coming. Kaunas took over the reins as the capital of the state and became the modern symbol of free Lithuania.

The public was optimistic and ready for changes, therefore, the city was in need of buildings for various purposes and some talented, gifted architects, who had studied abroad and returned to Lithuania, and who had fresh ideas, stepped in to design them.

The private and public buildings, neighbourhoods as well as building complexes that had been emerging in the temporary capital had a huge impact on the life and image of the city. Kaunas became a centre of science, culture and education with the establishment of such institutions as the University of Lithuania, Kaunas School of Arts, the Higher Courses of Physical Education, the State Theatre, radio, War Museum, and astronomical observatory. New factories were built and the old ones were expanded, cafes and restaurants were crowded and the city was experiencing an active European life where great attention was devoted to cultures and sports. In this spirit, Kaunas Sports Hall was built in 1939 where the Lithuanian basketball men's team became European champions twice as if crowning Kaunas in the presence of Europe.

This transformation of Kaunas left a distinct imprint on the subsequent development of the Lithuanian state as it encouraged the Soviet-occupied country's desire to fight for its freedom, and shaped the identity and the body of the city. It was the second architectural period (after the Baroque) when Lithuanian architecture went hand in hand with the rest of Europe. In 20 years a thick urbanistic carpet of Kaunas was formed, thus, such a large concentration of modern architecture was a unique phenomenon in the entire Europe, and in the

international context of modernism it reflected both the Bauhaus style trends of that time and the distinctive national stylistics distinguishing the modern and high-quality interwar architecture of Kaunas from the general European context.

UNESCO IN THE VANGUARD OF THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

At the end of the European Capital of Culture year where the city's architectural identity was given a special focus, the long-awaited news arrived in Kaunas – the application "Kaunas Modernism: the Architecture of Optimism, 1919–1939" which was carefully developed by the experts, has been approved, and the city's modernism has been included in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Convention States Parties. The characteristic architecture of our city is now among the few other cultural monuments of the 20th century on that list.

Modernist Kaunas: Architecture of Optimism, 1919–1939



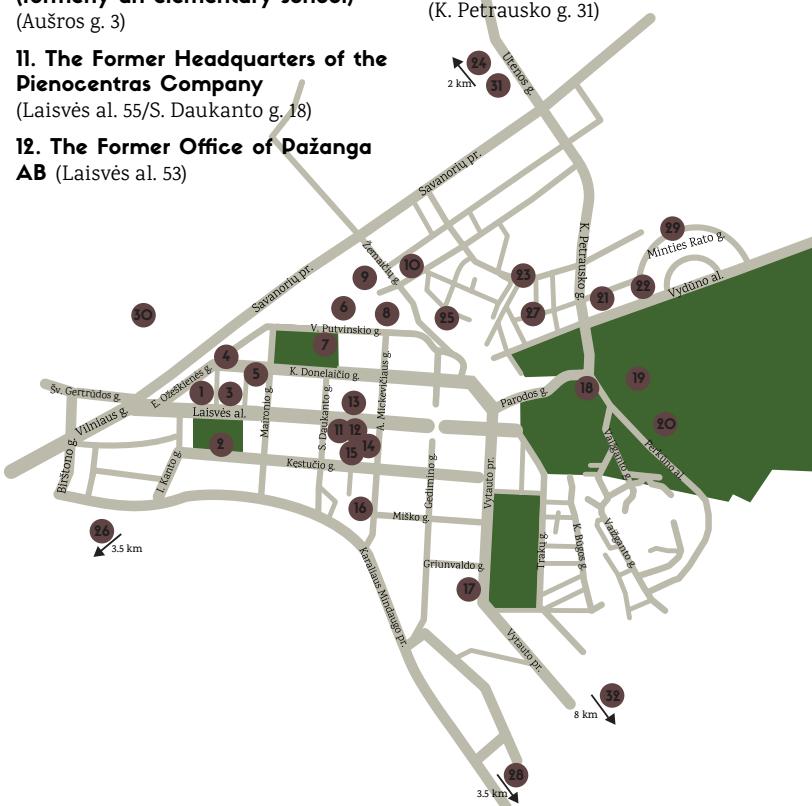
More than 6,000 buildings in Kaunas are developed in the spirit of modernism. The harmony of form and function, the play of details, the materiality and relevance even in the 21st century fascinate not only the citizens but also a growing number of visiting architecture lovers. The city that is now rediscovered by Europe is distinguished by its unique interpretations of modernist styles which include Art Deco, neoclassicism, traditionalism and functionalism. The UNESCO-protected site includes more than 1,5000 unique buildings in Naujamiestis and Žaliakalnis districts.

INTERWAR BUILDINGS:

1. The Central Building of former Lithuanian Post Office
(Laisvės al. 102)

2. Kaunas State Musical Theatre
(Laisvės al. 91)

- 3. Kaunas City Municipal Building (the former Savings Bank)** (Laisvės al. 96)
- 4. Kaunas State Philharmonic (formerly the Ministry of Justice and Seimas (Parliament) Building)** (L. Sapiegos g. 5)
- 5. Chambers of the Bank of Lithuania** (Maironio g. 25)
- 6. The complex of buildings on V. Putvinskio street** (V. Putvinskio g. 52, 54, 56, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72)
- 7. M. K. Čiurlionis National Art Museum and The Vytautas the Great War Museum** (V. Putvinskio g. 55)
- 8. Žaliakalnis Funicular** (Aušros g. 6)
- 9. Jesus Christ's Resurrection Basilica in Kaunas** (Žemaičių g. 31A)
- 10. Jonas Jablonskis High School (formerly an elementary school)** (Aušros g. 3)
- 11. The Former Headquarters of the Pienocentras Company** (Laisvės al. 55/S. Daukanto g. 18)
- 12. The Former Office of Dažanga AB** (Laisvės al. 53)
- 13. Romuva Movie Theatre** (Laisvės al. 54)
- 14. Officers club** (A. Mickevičiaus g. 19)
- 15. The Jonas and Gediminas Lapėnas Apartment Building** (Kęstučio g. 38)
- 16. Lithuanian University of Health Sciences, Medical Academy** (A. Mickevičiaus g. 9)
- 17. Jonas Basanavičius, MD, Military Medical Service** (Vytauto pr. 49)
- 18. The Kaunas Children's Recreation Centre (formerly the Neo-Lithuania Centre)** (Parodos g. 26)
- 19. Lithuanian Academy of Physical Education** (Sporto g. 6)
- 20. Sports Hall** (Perkūno al. 5)
- 21. Kaunas City Museum, Mikas and Kipras Petrauskas House** (K. Petrausko g. 31)



WOODEN ARCHITECTURE

The tradition of timber construction in Lithuania is extremely old. The later popularity of wood was influenced by rural houses and wooden churches that were familiar and close to many people. In interwar Kaunas, timber was also a popular construction material because brick construction was much more expensive and rarely affordable for homeowners.

Today, wooden urban architecture is perceived as an aesthetic and ethnic asset. The value of these houses is noticed by experts in architecture and is also discovered by those who go on sightseeing tours in Žaliakalnis, Panemunė, Šančiai and Viljampolė. The value of wooden houses seems indisputable to heritage lovers. Without these houses, the city would lose a very important part of its cultural identity.

Unfortunately, only a handful of wooden interwar houses have stood the challenges of time and social as well as economic changes but they still evoke the cost spirit of suburbs of the interwar Kaunas.

OBJECTS:

- 22. Architect Antanas Jokimas Villa** (Minties Rato g. 2)
- 23. Soldier Antanas Gedmantas House** (Žemuogių g. 2)
- 24. Composer Juozas Gruodis Villa** (Salako g. 18)
- 25. Entrepreneur Pranas Urbonas Villa** (Žemaičių g. 20)
- 26. Construction technician Jonas Varneckis Villa** (Sietyno g. 17)
- 27. Juozas and Stasė Geniušas Villa** (Tulpių g. 21)
- 28. Barborą and Kazys Zukauskas Villa** (A. Smetonos al. 81)
- 29. Educator Jonas Dereškevičius House** (Minties Rato g. 24)
- 30. J. Zikaras house-museum** (J. Zikaro g. 3)
- 31. J. Grušas house-museum** (Kalniečių g. 93)
- 32. Villa Grabytė** (Gailutės g. 19)



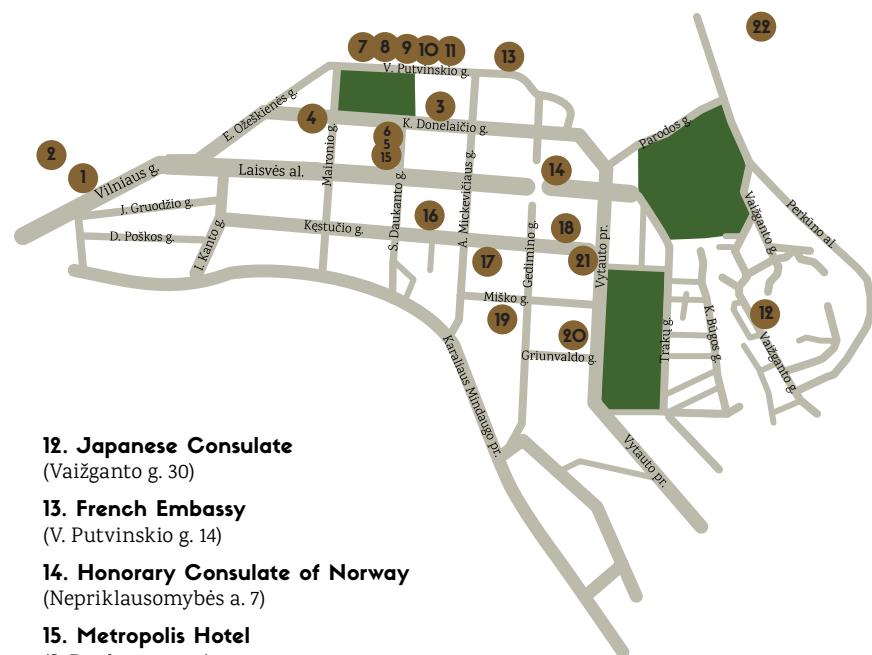
CITY OF DIPLOMATS

Although the status of Kaunas as the temporary capital was not confirmed by any official document, it became the de facto capital of Lithuania on 2 January 1919, when the interim government moved there from Vilnius. In the same year, the central street of the city was renamed as Laisvės alėja.

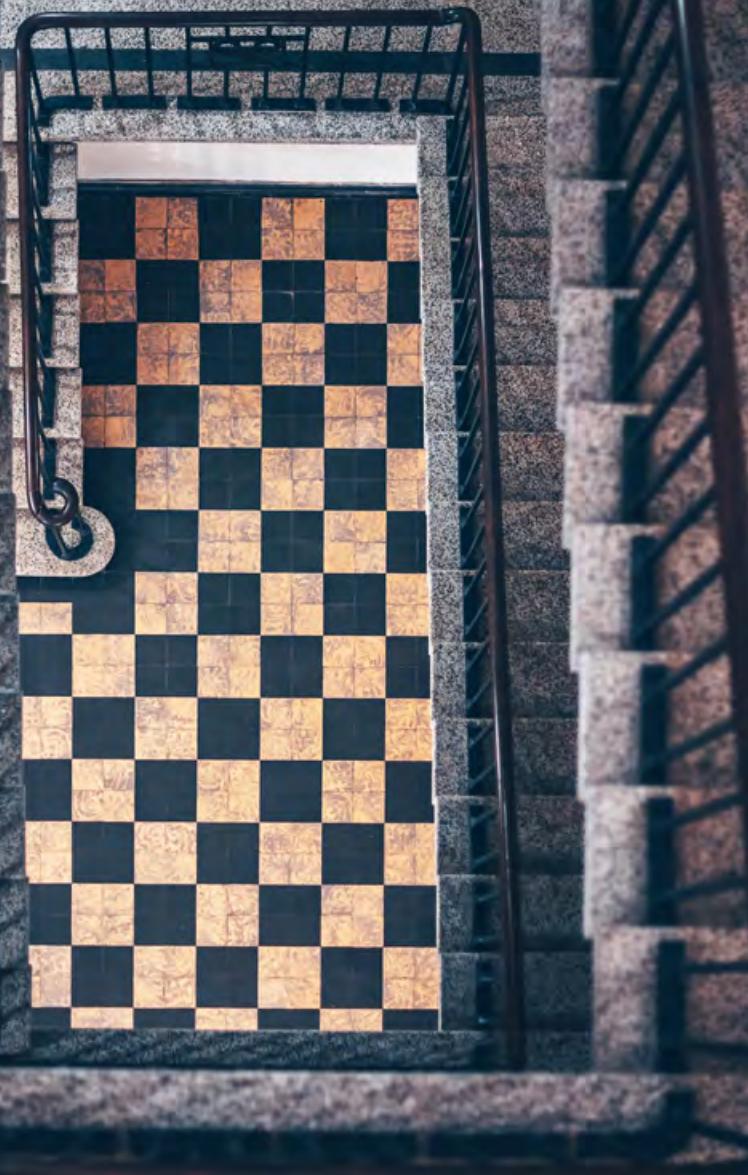
Kaunas was home to the country's most important institutions including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Lithuania which had the important task of establishing diplomatic relations with foreign countries and representing Lithuania in the international arena. Diplomatic missions were gradually established. Firstly, the missions of the major powers, i.e., the USA, Great Britain

and France came to Kaunas and after a while, permanent embassies and consulates of these and many other countries were established. Due to its unique geopolitical positions and the intersection of the travel routes of important people, Kaunas is even called the Casablanca of the North. In 1939, the following state institutions and foreign missions were operating in Kaunas:

- 1. Lithuania Presidential Palace**
(Vilniaus g. 33)
- 2. Lithuanian Seimas Chambers**
(Gimnazijos g. 3)
- 3. Former Ministers Cabinet of the Lithuanian Republic**
(K. Donelaičio g. 58)
- 4. Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1919-1922)** (Maironio g. 27)
- 5. Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1922-1935)** (S. Daukanto g. 25)
- 6. Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1935-1940)**
(K. Donelaičio g./ Vienybės a. kampus)
- 7. United States Consulate and Embassy** (V. Putvinskio g. 68)
- 8. Czechoslovak Embassy and the Argentine Consulate**
(V. Putvinskio g. 60)
- 9. Swedish Consul General**
(V. Putvinskio g. 60)
- 10. Papal Nunciature Building**
(V. Putvinskio g. 56)
- 11. Honorary Consulate of Hungary**
(V. Putvinskio g. 54)
- 12. Japanese Consulate**
(Vaižganto g. 30)
- 13. French Embassy**
(V. Putvinskio g. 14)
- 14. Honorary Consulate of Norway**
(Nepriklausomybės a. 7)
- 15. Metropolis Hotel**
(S. Daukanto g. 21)
- 16. Polish Embassy**
(Kęstučio g. 38)
- 17. British Embassy and Consulate**
(Kęstučio g. 29)
- 18. Finnish Consulate**
(Kęstučio g. 8)
- 19. German Embassy**
(Gedimino g. 19)
- 20. Danish Embassy**
(Vytauto pr. 55/Griunvaldo g. 2)
- 21. Latvian Embassy**
(Vytauto pr./Kęstučio g.)
- 22. Italian Embassy**
(Vydūno al. 13)



More than 6000 buildings in Kaunas embody the spirit of interwar modernism. Unique historical windows and other small architectural details catch the eye of every passerby.



KAUNAS – UNESCO DESIGN CITY

The UNESCO Creative Cities Network that covers seven fields of Crafts and Folk Arts, Media Arts, Film, Design, Gastronomy, Literature and Music was created in 2004 to promote cooperation with and among cities that have identified creativity as a strategic factor for sustainable development in economic, social, cultural and environmental terms.



In December 2015, Kaunas became the first city in Eastern and Central Europe to be awarded the status of a UNESCO City of Design. The global Network of Cities of Design includes such cities as Montreal (Canada), Kobe (Japan), Helsinki (Finland), Detroit (USA), Bilbao (Spain), Singapore (Singapore), Berlin (Germany).

Bandung (Indonesia), Puebla (Mexico), Budapest (Hungary), Curitiba (Brazil), Buenos Aires (Argentina), Shanghai (China), Nagoya (Japan), Seoul (South Korea), Saint- Étienne (France), Dundee (Scotland), Turin (Italy) and Graz (Austria).

EUROPEAN HERITAGE LABEL IN KAUNAS



In 2015, Kaunas was awarded the European Heritage Label which recognizes the phenomenon of the development of Kaunas as the temporary capital of 1919-1940 as significant for European culture. 44 modernist buildings of this period have been given the European Heritage Label.





Darius and Girėnas stadium.
Kaunas is proud to have a freshly reconstructed stadium of the highest UEFA category 4 and a major attraction for the city.

KAUNAS, THE TITLE OF THE CAPITAL OF SPORTS

In addition to the various titles of Kaunas, the title of the capital of sports is also worth remembering. With its bicycle paths, pedestrian-, bicycle- and even unicycle-friendly infrastructure, Kaunas has a lot to offer to both an active athlete and an passionate fan. The last few years have been golden for the sports representatives of Kaunas, while new or reconstructed facilities have been opening up as well.

Darius and Girėnas Stadium by the Oak Grove

Kaunas is proud to have a freshly reconstructed stadium of the highest UEFA category 4 and a major attraction for the city. At least 15 events are expected to occur here every year, and at least 10 will be on the calendar of sports federations. And now for some history. The stadium was first opened on the marshy site of the Oak Grove (Ąžuolynas) in 1925. Soon after, it was reconstructed, and in 1936, the first football match between Lithuania and Estonia was played here, with Lithuania winning 2-0. In 1938, the first National Olympics were held here as well. It has hosted the Lithuanian World Games, the Lithuanian World Song and Dance Festival, the Baltic Sea Sports Games, the European Athletics Championships, the welcoming ceremony of Pope John Paul

II, the European U-19 Football Championship, the French and Spanish national teams, and the match between FBK Kaunas and Glasgow Rangers.

Žalgirio Arena

The architect of the arena, which opened on Nemunas Island in 2011, is Eugenijus Miliūnas. It is still the most modern and the largest multifunctional arena in the Baltic States, the home of Žalgiris basketball team and a sea of thousands of fans. It is the place where attendance records are broken, where the most important victories are won, and where the support from the stands is maximised. The arena also hosts regular concerts by Lithuanian and foreign artists, and many other events of all sizes.

House of Basketball

Basketball fans will be attracted by the display of trophies and the famous Lithuanian Fans' Flag, flown in many of the world's most famous arenas. Keep your eyes open - the most significant Lithuanian achievements, fan paraphernalia, and a collection of actual balls are here for your enjoyment. The exhibition programme includes a film from the TV3 documentary series "House of Basketball", a unique 20-minute journey through the most important and exciting basketball events.

Sports Hall

This historically important building for Kaunas and Lithuania has recently been reborn after three years of reconstruction. The sports hall, which is known as the mecca of basketball, was built in 1938 in less than half a year and has become the only building in Europe to be used exclusively for basketball. Considered ultra-modern at the time, the hall had impressive technical features – four riveted steel arches, reinforced concrete foundations, wooden bleachers (later replaced by reinforced concrete ones), and a capacity of 11,000 spectators (3,500 seats). It was in this arena, which was built in the record six months and opened on the occasion of the 1939 European Basketball Championship (designed by the engineer Anatoly Rozenblum after many famous architects had given up due to time constraints), that the most important basketball victories of the years of the First Republic and the years of Soviet occupation were achieved. The legend of Žalgiris was born here.

Lithuanian Sports Museum

The museum, which has been operating for more than three decades and has amassed a collection of approx. 20,000 exhibits, introduces the history of Lithuanian sports, the development of individual sports and their pioneers. The exhibition also includes trophies and personal belongings of famous Lithuanian athletes: Olympians, world and European champions, and record holders.

The museum offers independent visiting and guided tour options, as well as educational activities.

Two Ice Arenas in Town

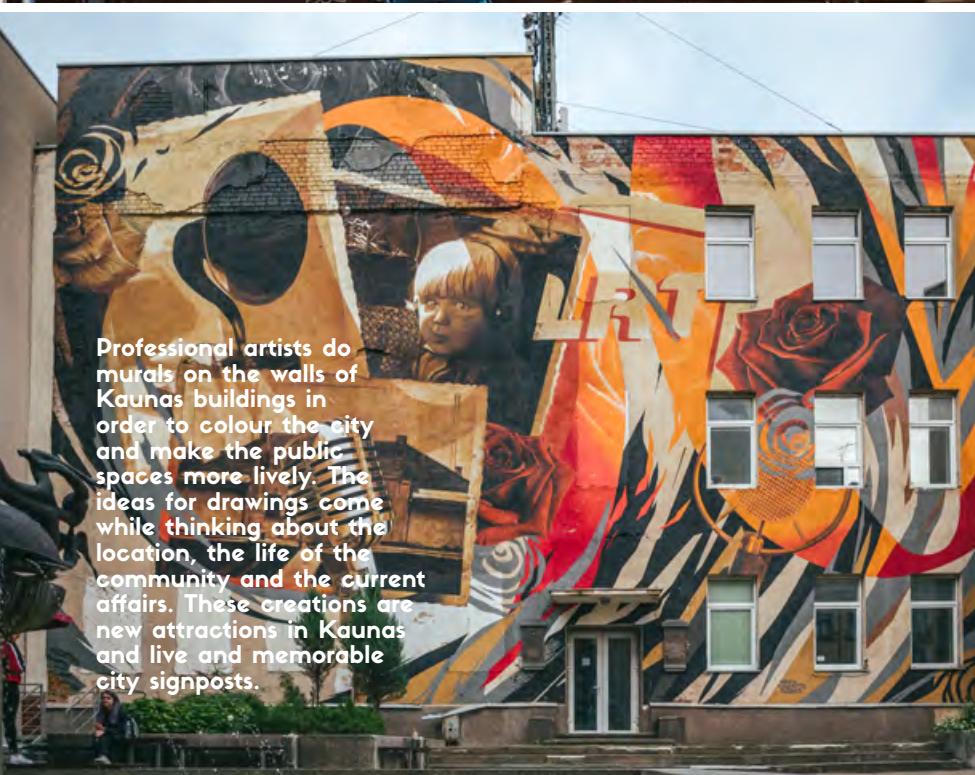
The historic ice arena on Aušros street in Žaliakalnis was the starting point for the careers of many ice dancers and ice hockey players who later became famous. Now, dozens of children who want to become stars train here. Next to the Girstutis pool, the new Kaunas Ice Palace was also opened in 2022. But as times have improved, now the two rinks are for mass skating, and both men's and women's hockey teams train here, as well as figure skaters. Curling is also played. If you get cold, you can even play badminton here!

Pools of Žalgirio arena and Girstutis

The hottest (or rather, pleasantly cooling) news is the Olympic-size swimming pool with a spa area and a space for a sports club, which was built on the island of Nemunas in less than two years. The multifunctional aquatics centre, managed by the Žalgirio Arena team, has opened in September 2022. Of course, swimmers in Kaunas had not been suffering drought before the new pool was built. The legendary yet modern Girstutis pool is designed not only for professional, but also for amateur sports and leisure activities. The services are tailored to everyone's needs and age, with classes and exercises in the water and in the gym.

Žalgirio arena and the swimming pool





Kaunas is a unique city where art and creativity are present in almost every aspect of life: from the courtyards we love and cherish, to the arenas and valleys that resound with songs.

The city has continuously encouraged creativity in both public and private spaces. Take a look around the city's diverse cultural sites and projects: buildings turned into works of art, galleries, design salons, bohemian cafés and the most unexpected spaces. The variety of events will also surprise you. If you decide to visit, you will have a great time!

Full of new sensations and discoveries, Kaunas' cultural life is a hotbed of modern and youthful culture, so everyone who loves art will find their own corner in Kaunas. Every year, Kaunas draws you into an immense space of events. We look forward to welcoming you to festivals with long traditions or festivals that are just being discovered.

ART GALLERIES

Meno Parkas Gallery

(Rotušės a. 27)
www.menoparkas.lt

Kaunas Photo Gallery

(Rotušės a. 1 / Vilniaus g. 2)
www.kaunagallery.lt

VDU 101 Gallery

(Muitinės g. 7)
www.galerija101.lt

Mykolas Žilinskas Art Gallery (reconstruction)

(Nepriklausomybės a. 12)
www.ciurlionis.lt

Kaunas Picture Gallery

(K. Donelaičio g. 16)
www.ciurlionis.lt

Meno Ministerija Art Gallery

(K. Donelaičio g. 60)
www.menoministerija.lt

Drobė Gallery

(Drobės g. 62, Kaunas)
www.ldskaunas.lt

Aukso Pjūvis Gallery

(K. Donelaičio g. 62/ V.Putvinskio g. 53)
www.auksopjuvis.lt

Kauno Langas Gallery

(M. Valančiaus g. 5)
www.klangas.lt

PLACES OF EVENTS

Kaunas State Philharmonic

(L. Sapiegos g. 5)
www.kaunofilharmonija.lt

Kaunas State Musical Theatre

(Laisvės al. 91)
www.muzikinisteatras.lt

Kaunas State Drama Theatre

(Laisvės al. 71)
www.dramosteatras.lt

"Žalgirio" arena

(Karaliaus Mindaugo pr. 50)
www.zalgirioarena.lt

Kaunas Artists House

(V. Putvinskio 56)
www.kmn.lt

Kaunas Sport Hall & Darius and Girėnas Stadium

(Perkūno al. 5)
www.stadionas.lt

Kaunas Cultural Centre

(Vytauto pr. 79)
www.kaunokulturoscentras.lt

Kaunas Valley of Songs

(Oak Grove)

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March

DAY OF HAPPINESS

www.kmn.lt

In 2012, the General Assembly of the United Nations decided to initiate the International Day of Happiness, recognising the relevance of happiness in the lives of human beings around the world. In 2018, the first Day of Happiness was organised in Kaunas and this event became an integral part of the city. Thus, on 20 March, the city celebrates the International Day of Happiness. On this day you may find all sorts of fun and uplifting cultural stops in the most unexpected places.



so spring is not only outside, but also in people's hearts. Every last weekend in April this celebrations break free from the city that seems unable to contain it; it is an international jazz scene at the Lithuanian jazz capital..

April

"KAUNAS JAZZ"

www.kaunajazz.lt

The Kaunas Jazz Festival has been organized each spring for more than two decades inviting music fans to listen to the most prominent Lithuanian and foreign jazz stars. The majority of urban spaces are filled with the spirit of jazz,

KAUNAS MARATHON

www.kaunasmarathon.lt

In the second half of April, Kaunas stops traffic and hands out a record number of medals because Kaunas Marathon is in the town! The international running event in Kaunas attracts thousands of participants and is open to everyone, regardless of age, profession, beliefs, or physical fitness. The aim of this sports festival is to bring together citizens and sports enthusiasts, to promote social and physical activity as well as to shape the traditions of healthy lifestyle in Lithuania.

THE BIGGEST INTERNATIONAL RUNNING EVENT IN KAUNAS!

A springtime run that attracts thousands of participants from all over the world, designed for both professionals and amateurs. A certified marathon course and the most incredible atmosphere!

APRIL 27, 2025
APRIL 26, 2026

WWW.KAUNASMARATHON.LT

KAUNAS AKROPOLIS MARATHON 2025

May

KAUNAS LITERATURE WEEK

www.literaturossavaite.lt

The events of the festival, which take place at the beginning of May, reveal what contemporary Lithuanian and world literature is living about, the most interesting Lithuanian and foreign writers are presented, and a lot of attention is paid to the work of Kaunas authors and authors who were born in Kaunas as well as young writers.

KITE FESTIVAL "KITES FOR EARTH AND SKY"

The kite festival is held every spring in Zapyškis, next to the Gothic church in the Nemunas valley. The programme of the festival includes working kite workshops, kite and plane competitions, large kite shows and other fun activities for the entire family.

NEIGHBORHOOD FEAST

www.kmn.lt

Imagine bringing your dinner table to the longest pedestrian street in the region and sitting down for a pleasant evening with neighbours and friends you've just met. That's possible every May in Laisvės Alėja, thanks to the artist Vytenis Jakas whose projects aim for a happier community.

KAUNAS BIRTHDAY

www.kaunas.lt

The biggest city festival, which is celebrated loudly and to the fullest every May. The medieval traditions and re-

spect for own environment as well as heritage are in harmonious alignment with the 21st century values and innovations. The amphitheatre of Kaunas Castle will turn into the epicentre of the birthday festival and its events will spread in the whole old town.

CELEBRATE THE RIVER

The event which is already organised for the 5th time gathers all the water lovers and enthusiasts by the Nemunas river where they row the boats, kayaks, canoes, paddles, navigate rafts and thus create cultural links while cultural islands are set up at the coastal stations.

PUTVINSKIS STREET DAY

www.kmn.lt

The last Sunday of May is devoted for a bustling street festival full of creative workshops for the entire family, interesting excursions, and good music.

FESTIVAL-COMPETITION CYCLE "KAUNAS CANTAT"

www.lituaniacantat.lt

Kaunas Cantat festival is a choral festival that has become a tradition of summertime Kaunas city events. The event is intended to foster the traditions of choral music in Kaunas and to search for new spaces and new formats of choral music performance in the city.



May–August

"PAŽAISLIS MUSIC FESTIVAL"

www.pazaislis.lt

The best world-renowned musicians from classical, old music, jazz, and plenty of other project-based music and even more excitement throughout the summer invite you to experience the Pažaislis Music Festival!

June

DESIGN WEEK

www.dizainosavaite.lt

In 3-9 June, even six different cities of Lithuania – Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipėda, Alytus, Telšiai and Anykščiai will be heavily involved in the design fiesta where guests will be invited to participate in workshops, visit exhibitions and creators will be encouraged to showcase their latest works to the curious and creative audience of the festival.

July

INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL "OPERETTA AT KAUNAS CASTLE"

www.operetta.lt

It is the first operetta festival in Eastern Europe where the most beautiful performances are presented by singers, musicians and orchestras from different European countries.

BARD FESTIVAL "ACACIA ALLEY"

This Singing poetry festival brings together the most famous and talented bards of the country ranging from winners of youth contests to scene masters, guests from foreign countries and notorious 'aliens' from the rock, blue, country, pop and national music worlds.

KAUNAS AVIATION FESTIVAL

www.aleksotoaerodromas.lt

The Kaunas Aviation Festival, which is held at the S. Darius and S. Girėnas Aerodrome at the end of July, is an event that attracts hang gliding enthusiasts and visitors to the city. The festival is dedicated to admiring and celebrating achievements in the field of aviation.



NIGHT OF SCENTSwww.botanika.vdu.lt

This event, which takes place in July at the VMU Botanical Garden, is a celebration of scents and aromatics. During the festival, various installations, educational activities and concerts are held.

**August****INTERNATIONAL PERFORMING ARTS FESTIVAL "CONTEMPO"**www.contempofestival.lt

The festival program includes carefully selected projects and artists of contemporary stage art from Lithuania and international stages.

**September****"FLUXUS" FESTIVAL AND CLIMBING THE PARODOS HILL**www.kmn.lt

One of the most anticipated events of the year, Fluxus Festival invites not only to watch performances inspired by the Fluxus movement, but also to take part in a programme of cultural events and climb the Parodos Hill in the most outrageously inventive costumes you could think of.

CONTEMPORARY CITY FESTIVAL "AUDRA"www.audrafestival.lt

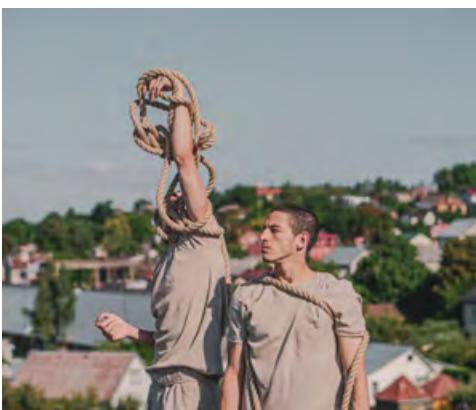
The event, which has left a deep impression on electronic music fans from all over Europe, returns with a vision to reopen for a few days the long-locked spaces, to populate the long-disintegrating walls with a crowd of people, to explore one more undiscovered corner of Kaunas and to hear a lot of music of rare beauty.

INTERNATIONAL CONTEMPORARY DANCE FESTIVAL "AURA"www.aura.lt

Recognized foreign choreographers and troupe work, bringing together different art forms, techniques, and traditions are presented here.

August–October**KAUNAS BIENNIAL**www.biennale.lt

It is the largest international contemporary art event in the Baltic region consisting of exhibitions, artist residency program, workshops, educational programs, as well as public and community arts projects.

**October****CITYTELLING FESTIVAL**

The organisers of the festival invite people to tell their city and artistic or personal stories that are sad, funny, important to Kaunas history or never heard before. The stories will be told in sound, light, images and words.

November**CONTEMPORARY CIRCUS FESTIVAL "CIRKULIACIJA"**www.cirkuliacija.lt

This festival presents the youngest kind of performing arts, which combines performing, dancing, physical theatre and circus.

KAUNAS FULL OF EVENTS



PLATFORM BY
KMN
KAUNO MENININKŲ NAMAI

**ALL CULTURE
IN ONE PLACE**



kaunaspilnasrenginiu.lt/en

Forget about every day worries and go for an adventure – Kaunas can offer plenty of them: rock climbing, adventure parks, bungy jumping, beach volleyball arena, the only race circuit in Lithuania, rope park, paintball and many other possibilities for active free time!

Activities in nature

The parks of Santaka and Nemunas River Island also attract visitors to Kaunas. These parks are an excellent recreational area where you can not only walk but also play sports or take part in sports and entertainment events. The Nemunas Island Park is open to all beach volleyball enthusiasts. A new roller-skating, skateboarding and BMX bike park is located in Santaka Park. Most Kaunas parks have outdoor fitness equipment, playgrounds for children and chess tables.

Not far away from Kaunas, in Jadagony, you can try climbing on the only one outdoor climbing rock in Lithuania or climbing various elements in trees – spider webs, as well as playing tennis, beach volleyball and try out a mud track.



If you want to spend your free time actively without leaving the city, you should head to an adventure park nearby Lampėdžiai lake. Here are various routes: from the fast route for the little ones where they can feel confident and strong to the 16 metre Drambliauskrydis which lets you experience the free fall. If you don't mind getting wet, we suggest water trampolines and the wakeboarding park.

Challenge accepted!

The escape rooms is a great way to spend time with your friends, colleagues or family. It's a place where your logical thinking, imagination and attention to detail help you find different clues and solve problems in order to escape a locked room.

If you can't stay still, we suggest to pay a trampoline park a visit. Here's no ground under your feet nor the fear of heights.



A day not to forget for the little ones

The Lithuanian Zoo in Kaunas invites people to visit more than 3000 animals. The collection consists of over 250 species many of which are included in the Lithuanian and International Red Data Books. The newly restored zoo organises educational programmes, excursions an exotarium with an educational centre, playgrounds for children, and an observation tower with an elevator. For more information, see www.zoosodas.lt. The Tadas Ivanauskas Zoological Museum in Kaunas, which has been open for already 100 years, will appeal to everyone. In the area of 2500 square meters you will find 17 000 exhibits! Plan your time to see them all. For more information, see <http://www.zoomuziejus.lt>



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CURIQCITY
city for curious kids



Don't miss the opportunity to go for a boat trip or take a water bee peddle boat for a spin in Kaunas Reservoir. Visit the "Love bay" and you might see a great blue heron!

Water tourism in Kaunas offers many opportunities to enjoy both the city and the beautiful outdoors. All that remains is to choose the most suitable trip for you! Just do not forget to take care of tickets in advance!

www.visit.kaunas.lt
www.nemunoturas.lt
www.nemunastravel.lt

KAUNAS LAGOON 1ST AND 2ND BEACHES

(T. Masiulio g.)

At Kaunas Lagoon you can ride around in the water on a rented water bike or boat, enjoy a game of beach volleyball, or enjoy an outdoor cafe.

LAMPEDŽIAI LAKE BEACH

(Raudondvario pl. 161A)

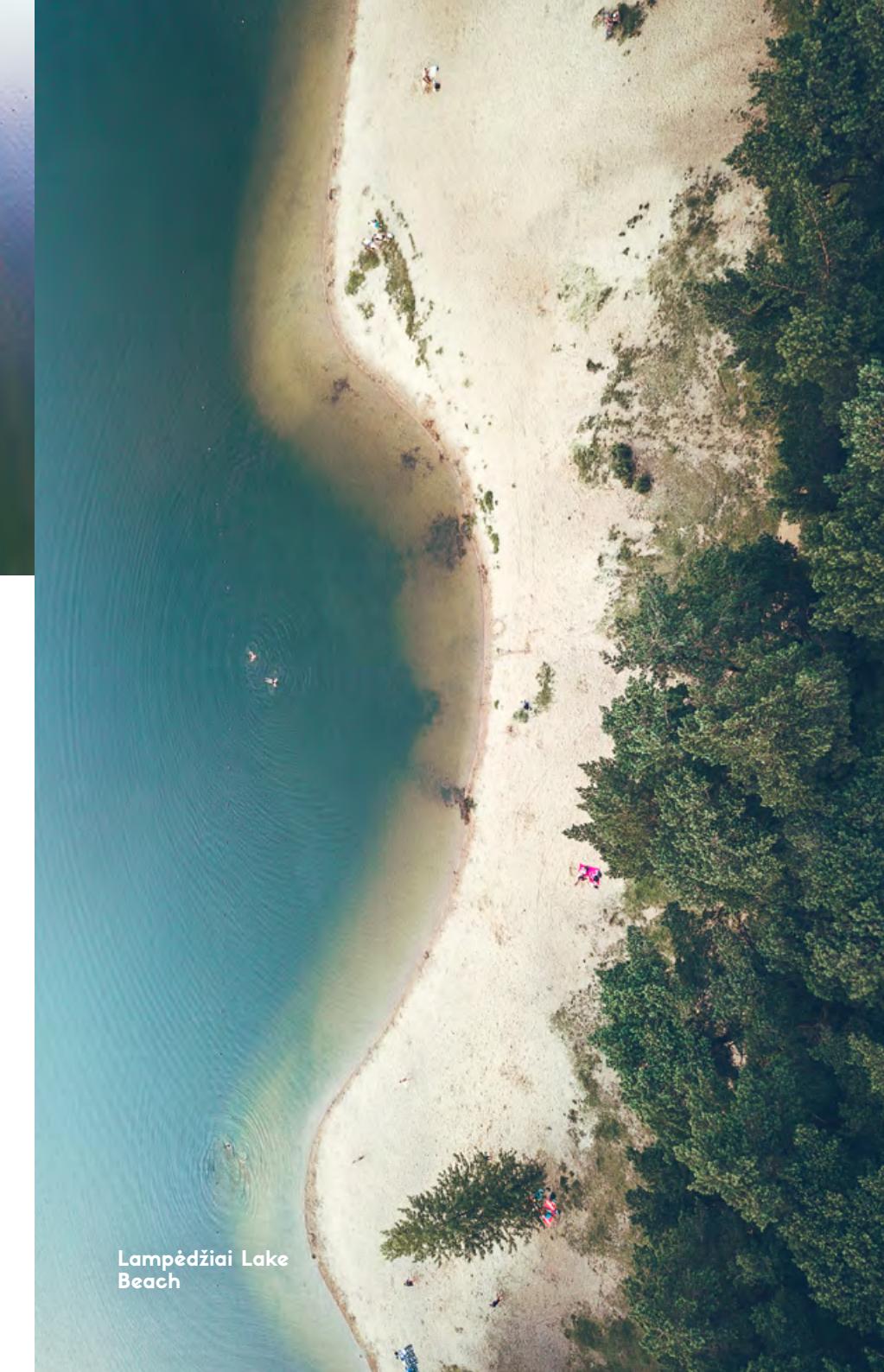
It is one of the favourite recreational and bathing places in Kaunas. There is camping here to, which makes it an ideal place for tourists. You can spend your time at Lampédžiai quarry renting kayaks, water bikes, canoes, and wakeboards. The wakeboard park has one of the longest tracks in Europe. Its length is 287 meters. You can try canoeing with

oars, too. This is a universal sport with no age limits, so everybody can join. You can also spend your time at Lampédžiai playing basketball, beach volleyball, mini golf, or tennis. There is also an adventure park here. Everyone will find various water attractions and other active leisure opportunities here!

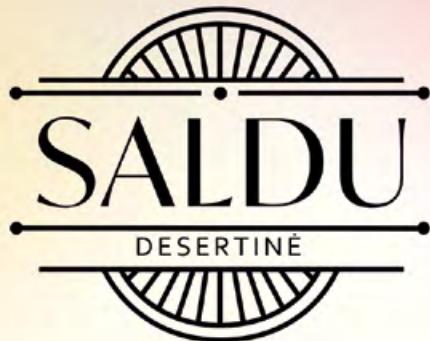
PANEMUNĖ BEACH

(A. Smetonos al. 4)

For a cosy and relaxing break here you will find a recreation centre with sports grounds and playgrounds, gazebos and benches and if you feel hungry after your activities, you are invited to visit "Ipanema".



Lampédžiai Lake Beach



Autentiški naminiai ledai, desertai ir šokoladas.
Bene geriausi Kaune!

Artisan ice cream, desserts and chocolate.
Almost the best what you can find in Kaunas!



Laisvės al. 75,
Kaunas

Rotušės a. 15,
Kaunas



Regional Park was established to preserve the unique Kaunas Lagoon dam landscape complex, large outcrops, flooded Nemunas tributary estuaries, the unique architectural complex of the Pažaislis monastery, and other natural and cultural heritage. The park includes part of the city of Kaunas, as well as the district areas of Kaunas and Kaišiadorys. The Kaunas Lagoon Regional Park area is 9,869 ha.



Pakalniškių Nature Trail

Kaunas Lagoon Regional Park is the Nemunas, a lagoon that is unimaginable without the whitewashed yachts and the ornate towers of Pažaislis church, the green outcrops of land and the coastal forests where the rarest animals hide. The most characteristic elements of the landscape are the high, steep-sided shores and outcrops of the Kaunas lagoon, the valleys of flooded streams that have turned into fjords, and the old-growth forests. The Juniper forest of Arlaviškių (Juniper Valley), which grows on the steep slope of the lagoon, is of particular value. The park is home to the only arboretum in Lithuania, the Dubrava arboretum, the largest ethnographic museum in Lithuania, and is the only place where the Deptford pink flower grows.

1. THE KAUNAS LAGOON REGIONAL PARK NATURE SCHOOL AND VISITORS' CENTRE

(502714, 6078579)

provide ecological education and various services. Here you can not only take part in an education, an event or a hike, but also stay overnight and organise conferences.

Feel like at home in the forest? Choose the educational programme "Discoveries in the marsh"! You may not see Shrek or the Old Man of the Marshes, but you will get to know the unique and only reserve in Lithuania. You know the only Oz shopping center where you can shop



2. ŽIEGŽDRI GEOLOGICAL TRAIL

(504920, 6083627)

An open-air geology lesson with bells. Walking along the 1.6 km trail, you will not only discover the dessert of the trail - the Kalniškės conglomerate, but also be transported to the distant past of the Earth's deep underground, whose geological layers can be enjoyed like a cake. Look carefully and be attentive, unless you want to wake up the slumbering bear of Žiegždriai!

3. PAKALNIŠKIŲ NATURE TRAIL

(501276, 6080004)

The Pakalniškės hillfort, which is full of the spirit of duke Vaišvydas, the erosion hill of Girionys, inhabited by badgers, the tufa habitat, the World War I memorial blindage and the retractable educational arrows will appeal to those who like active walks.

4. ARLAVIŠKIŲ COGNITIVE TRAIL (JUNIPER VALLEY)

(511532, 6075400)

The trail is considered the most beautiful trail, but it is not the beauty that is important, but the values that we protect that grow here. Only here does the Deptford pink flower grow, and only here can you breathe the air full of phytocides emitted by junipers, while gazing at Dabinta Island, home to the rare washed fowl. Please note - this trail is non-smoking!

5. MERGAKALNIS VIEWING PLATFORM

(515697, 6076504)

This is the highest outcrop in the park, offering a spectacular panorama of the Kaunas Lagoon and a view of the Bird Island. Read the legend and don't forget to sit in the barrel while watching the birds fly by - just make sure you're not being naughty and there are no cats around.

6. NEMUNAS VALLEY OUTDOOR EXPOSITION

(513081, 6076834)

Raised homesteads, forests and mounds lost in the Kauans lagoon water, a landscape changed forever... This is an open-air exposition. The stands have QR codes which, when opened, allow you to listen to the songs, stories and legends of the "Dugniečiai". The trail is also accessible to people with reduced mobility. Open all year around.





AŽUOLYNKO BIBLIOTEKA

Library for respite and inspiration

Radastų St. 2
K. Donelaičio St. 8

[www.ažuolynko.lt](#)

VYTAUTAS MAGNUS UNIVERSITY BOTANICAL GARDEN

Ž. E. Žilibero str. 4, Kaunas
Botanika.vdu.lt/en/

Buy Your ticket online:



Kaunas holds a number of secrets and extraordinary facts. It's impossible to write them all down on paper, however, we believe that some are really worth knowing!

- Kaunas is where you will find the Vytautas the Great Bridge, aka the longest bridge in the world. In order to bridge the transition from one bank of the Nemunas to the other took 13 days, because Kaunas belonged to the Russian Empire and Aleksotas to the Prussian kingdom up to 1807. The different sides of the river had different calendars, which included a 13-day difference.
- There was a horse-drawn tram in Laisvės avenue until 1929 which was called this way because a tram on a railings (Lith. konkė) was drawn by horses.
- S. Darius and S. Girėnas Airport, which still operates until the present day which was established in honour of pilots Stasys Darius and Steponas Girėnas, famous all over the world for their successful flight across the Atlantic in 1933 and plane crash under vague circumstances when less than a tenth of their trip was left.
- The story goes that if one makes a wish in lovers favourite Santaka park where the bends of two rivers, the river Nemunas (in other words, man) and the river Neris (in other words, woman), join it will come true. The confluence of two rivers is like the sacrament of marriage when two rivers join and never separate.
- In 1910 the first puppet cartoon in the world "Fight of Stag Beetles" was created in Kaunas. The author of the cartoon is Vladislovas Starevičius. The main characters of the cartoon were huge insects stag beetles. Starevičius dried them, attached mechanical legs and joints and moved them in front of the camera.
- Kaunas is called the capital of basketball, because the basketball team Kauno "Žalgiris" has existed for almost 70 years in this town. Such basketball stars as Arvydas Sabonis, Rimas Kurtinaitis, Šarūnas Marčiulionis, Šarūnas

Jasikevičius, Mantas Kalnietis, Žydrūnas Ilgauskas, Donatas Motiejūnas, Paulius Jankūnas and Linas Kleiza were brought up in the capital of basketball.

The business centre "1000" in Kaunas got into the Top 11 of the most unusual buildings of Europe composed by CNN.com and took a respectable second place. In 2010 the prestigious album of architecture "Collection: Offices" included it into the list of the 300 best world's office buildings. In 2009 Lithuanian a record registration agency "Factum" recorded that a banknote of one thousand litas depicted on the building is the biggest stained glass in our country.

The most beautiful Christmas trees are in Kaunas. According to the people of Lithuania. Four years in a row the most originally decorated Christmas trees are the decoration of the Kaunas Old Town. In 2012 an emerald 16 metre high Christmas tree was acknowledged as the highest sculpture made of plastic bottles in the world and was included in the Guiness World Records.

- "Fluxus Ministerija" operated in Kaunas in 2012-2013. It is decorated with the greatest graffiti drawings in Lithuania. „The Wise Old Man" (by Tadas Šimkus and Žygimantas Amelynas). This drawing decorates not only the facade of the Ministry of Fluxus, but also the Kaunas panorama: the design is near the Confluence and well-visible from both rooftops and from both sides of the river.

- There is "Sėjikas" (Seeding man) sculpture in the garden of Kaunas War Museum which sows stars at night.

- The Kaunas Oak Grove, an expansive oak grove spanning 84.42 hectares, boasts a rich array of nearly 800 oak trees, making it the largest oak grove within a city territory in Europe. Nestled in the heart of Žaliakalnis, the park attracts visitors of all ages and backgrounds and offers a range of activities. Fitness enthusiasts can improve their fitness and stamina, couples can enjoy romantic walks surrounded by trees and fresh air, and older residents can indulge in nostalgia.

VICTORIA

Inspired by history in the heart of Kaunas

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AKROPOLIS
KAUNAS



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Monumental Christ's Resurrection Church

LITHUANIA

Capital: Vilnius
Currency: Euro (EUR)
Time Zone: UTC +2/Summertime UTC +3
Climate: average annual temperature +7.2° C, July +18.4° C.
Religion: Roman Catholic
Internet top-level domain extension: .lt
Telephone code: +370

KAUNAS

The city's foundation date: 1361 (mentioned in written sources for the first time)
City area: 157 km²
Population: 304177
Ethnicity: 93% Lithuanian.
Official city website: www.kaunas.lt

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS (NON-WORKING DAYS)

January 1 - New Year, Lithuanian Flag Day
February 16 - Lithuanian Independence Day
March 11 - Lithuanian Independence Restoration Day
May 1 - International Labour Day
June 24 - Rasos (Dew Day - pagan version of St. John's Day)
July 6 - State Day (Coronation of King Mindaugas of Lithuania)
August 15 - Žolinės (Grass Day - pagan version of Assumption of Mary)
November 1-2 All Saints Day, Day of the Dead
December 24 - Christmas Eve
December 25-26 - Christmas

UNDERSTAND LITHUANIAN

The Lithuanian language is the state language of Lithuania and an official language of the European Union. Most Lithuanians speak this language. The Lithuanian alphabet consists of 32 capital and small Latin letters.

POLITE EXPRESSIONS

Hello - labas (informally)
Hello - laba diena (formally)
Goodbye - iki (informally)
Goodbye - viso gero (formally)
Please - prašau
Thank you - ačiū
Yes - taip
No - ne
Sorry - atsiprašau
Cheers - į sveikatą
Nice to meet you - malonu susipažinti

USEFUL PHRASES

The Old Town - senamiestis
Do you speak English? - Ar kalbate angliskai?
I don't understand - nesuprantu
How much (does it cost)? - Kiek (kainuoja)?
What's your name? - Koks tavo vardas?
Where is...? - Kur yra...?
Could you help me? - Ar galérumėt man padėti?
Tea - arbata
Coffee - kava
Beer - alus
Shop - parduotuvė

ADVICE

EMERGENCY NUMBER

In case of an accident or if you need the help of the police, a doctor or firefighters, call 112. An additional code is not necessary when calling from mobile or fixed phone.

GROUND FLOOR

The ground floor in Lithuania is known as the first floor.

SMOKING IN PUBLIC

Smoking is banned in cafes, restaurants, and public buildings. Smoking is also prohibited in some urban areas marked by special signs.

TIPS

It is not obligatory to leave tips. However, it is recommended to leave about 10 % of the sum for good service.

DRINKING IN PUBLIC PLACES

Drinking alcohol in public places (streets, parks and public transport) is prohibited. You may savour alcoholic drinks in bars, cafés or restaurants. The sale of alcoholic beverages is prohibited from 8 p.m. until 10 a.m. (I-VI) and from 3 p.m. until 10 a.m. on Sundays (except in bars, cafés, restaurants, etc.).





Cold beetroot soup "Šaltibarščiai"

TASTE IT!

BLACK BREAD

It is the pride of Lithuanian cuisine. It was highly valued and even called "sacred". From old times Lithuanians related it with magic and superstitious beliefs.

COLD BEETROOT SOUP "ŠALTIBARŠČIAI"

Traditional pink cold soup made of beetroots and served with boiled potatoes. This dish is especially popular in summer.

POTATO DUMPLINGS "CEPELINAI"

This dish made of grated and/or mashed boiled potatoes with meat, curds or other things, also called "big dumplings". It is an inseparable part of traditional cuisine.

BAROQUE TREE CAKE "ŠAKOTIS"

This high branched hollow baked product which resembles a fir is one of the most popular confectionery products in Lithuanian cuisine. Lithuanian monasteries started to bake "Šakotis" in 20th century. It's a great dessert!

TAKE IT HOME

RYE BREAD

Lithuanians special pride which was the main meal in Lithuanian villages up to the 20th century. The types of traditional Lithuanian bread are the following: rye bread, wheat bread and triticale bread.

AMBER

It is called "Lithuanian gold". Amber is used to create unique jewellery and unusual art works; it is distinguished for its stimulating and strengthening properties. Therefore, from old times it has been used not only for decoration but also for treatment. Lithuanians' ancestors protected themselves from the dark powers

by wearing amber amulets. Amber therapy is becoming more and more popular: amber spirits and preparations with amber acid, oil or powder are made, healing and strengthening amber tea is drunk.

FLAX

Also called "North silk". Through the centuries Lithuanians have cherished traditions of flax growing and processing which are valued not only in Lithuania. We suggest that you buy flax textile products of high quality in specialized shops.

WOOD

You may buy unique wooden craftwork the stock of which is really large: from housewares up to jewellery.



Potato dumplings "Cepelinai"



ARRIVAL

KAUNAS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Oro uosto g. 4, Karmėlava, Kauno r.
www.kaunas-airport.lt

KAUNAS BUS STATION

Vytauto pr. 24, Kaunas
www.autobusubilietai.lt

KAUNAS TRAIN STATION

M. K. Čiurlionio g. 16, Kaunas
www.ltglink.lt

IN THE CITY

CITY BEE

Cars sharing service on your phone!

BOLT

Car, electric bikes, and scooter sharing as well as ride-hailing service in Kaunas. Get EUR 7 discount on your first trip with a promo code KAUNASIN.

UBER

Consider Uber as an alternative to taxis when getting around Kaunas.

SPARK

Electric car sharing service in your phone.

TRAFI

Follow the public transport movement in real time with Trafifi app or on the internet.

ŽIOGAS

A smart ticketing app that allows you to conveniently pay for your city trips.

LUGGAGE STORAGE

AT THE TRAIN STATION

www.ltglink.lt

AT KAUNAS BUS STATION

www.siuntosautobusais.lt

AT KAUNAS AIRPORT

www.kaunas-airport.lt

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Old Town



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a website with all our kaunastic maps digitised
and optimised for your laptop, tablet or mobile phone!

