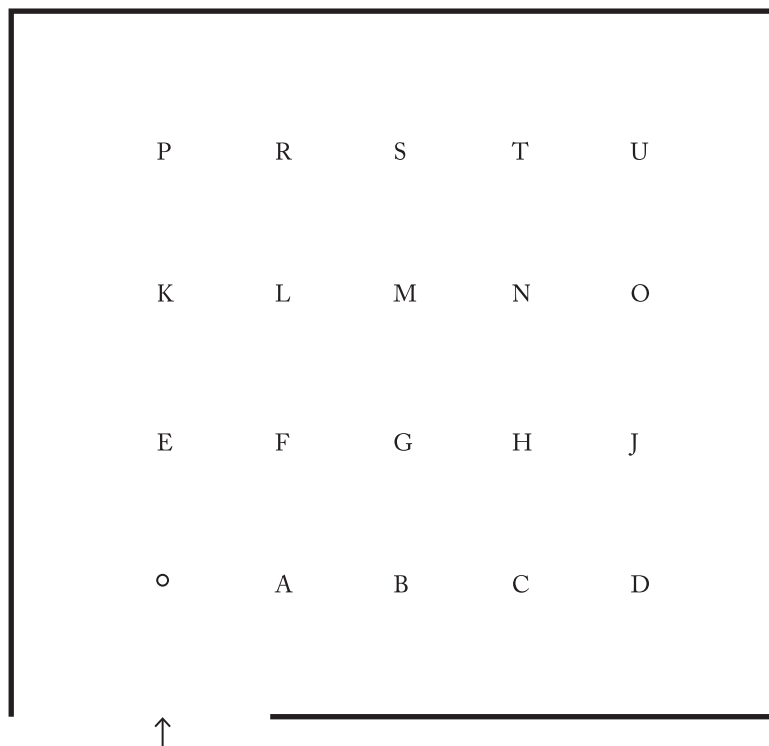


Exhibition guide



A. THE MAIN IMAGE (Coordinates)

- 1 Topographical map of Vilnius and its area. Corrected according to 1 January 1851
Simonas Daukantas' collection. 1851

Institute of Lithuanian Literature and Folklore

- 2 Mykolas Balinskis / Michał Baliński
Vilnius city plan during the times of Grand Duke Jogaila before his conversion to Christianity.

From the book 'Vilnius City History', 1836-1837
Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences

- 3 Photocopy of a map of Vilnius and its surroundings;
6,000 steps to half a mile. 1790

Personal papers of Dainora Juchnevičiūtė

The plan was compiled by L.F.I von Orlich, a lieutenant in an infantry battalion of the Prussian King Friedrich Wilhelm II [...] During his visit to Vilnius, the Prussian officer prepared a map of the town's area, as he himself points out 'by coup d'oeil' [at a glance], without any

measuring instruments, only on the basis of visual distances. This term from French military topography means that the map was intended for rapid military tactical decisions, such as finding the best direction of attack.

From the book *Vilniaus miesto planai*, Vilnius: Lithuanian National Museum, 2016

- 4 Fiodoras Chomentovskis

Photocopy of a map of Vilnius, its suburbs and its area.
1:42000. 1794

Personal papers of Dainora Juchnevičiūtė

The map was compiled by Fyodor Chomentovsky, an intendant on the Russian general staff [...] Although it was intended to show the city's surroundings, it depicts clearly the city wall, the gateway, and all the most important monasteries and churches. However, the cartographer focused on the infrastructure, depicting the relief, roads, rivers, streams, bridges, mills, taverns and waterfalls.

From the book *Vilniaus miesto planai*. Vilnius: Lithuanian National Museum, 2016

B. PLANNING (The scale of the city)

- 1 General map of Vilnius. Project for planning and building. Approved in 1953 by the Council of Ministers. 1:5000. 1948

Vilnius Regional State Archive

- 2 Vytautas Landsbergis-Žemkalnis

Map of Vilnius with projected street regulation and projected landscaped areas. Circa 1940

Archive of Lithuanian Literature and Art

- 3 Jolita Kančienė, Jonas Minkevičius

Architect Vytautas Landsbergis-Žemkalnis. Vilnius: Mokslo ir enciklopedijų leidykla, 1993

The biggest contribution by V. Landsbergis-Žemkalnis to Vilnius is the design for the general plan of the city. He worked on it from the very beginning to the last days of his work here. He included Polish specialists in the planning who remained in Vilnius: Zbigniew Czech, Juliusz Dumnicki, Viktor Espenhan, and the history professor Marian Morelowski. Comprehensive research was carried out using the available historical material and the preliminary general plan by the engineer Jerzy Kobzakowski (1939). Landsbergis-Žemkalnis analysed theories of urbanism and the experiences and mistakes of other cities in the world, and set out guidelines for the future of Vilnius.

C. A GREEN FRAMEWORK (The scale of the city)

- 1 Dainora Juchnevičiūtė

General map of Vilnius. Landscaping scheme. The purpose of greenery in the Old Town. 1974

Vilnius Regional State Archive

- 2 From left to right:

Planning scheme for green zones in Vilnius
Photocopies. 1972

Personal papers of Dainora Juchnevičiūtė

Dainora Juchnevičiūtė. The greenery of the city will spread.

Digital print, 2017

From the magazine *Statyba ir architektūra*, 1972

The landscaping scheme for Vilnius is the first such project in Lithuania, and from a methodological point of view it is also experimental. The goal of the project is to create a

unified system of green spaces in Vilnius, and to justify its rational programming.

The boundaries of the green zones are projected for about 20 years. In determining these boundaries, the attractiveness of the natural environment, the prospects for the potential of the locality, and its popularity with residents have all been taken into account.

Dainora Juchnevičiūtė

D. INFRASTRUCTURE (The urban-geological body)

- 1 Vilnius city plan. 1:4200. 1930s

Personal papers of Dainora Juchnevičiūtė

- 2 Embranchment of diametric railway 1:25000 and scheme of main roads. 1941

Vilnius Regional State Archive

The railway tunnel near Lintvariai (now Lentvaris). Near Vilnius. 1905–1906

Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences

- 3 Vikis Oleka, A. Toguši

Detailed planning project for the road between Gediminas Square and Red Army Avenue (now Savanorių Ave). Photocopy. 1:4000. 1964

Personal papers of Dainora Juchnevičiūtė

A. Rokas, V. Iližus, A. Toguši

Reconstruction of Komjaunimo (now Pylimo) Street. Detailed planning project. Photocopy. 1:4000. 1950s

Personal papers of Dainora Juchnevičiūtė

- 4 Part of a Vilnius city plan. The plan for a new section of Maironis Street. Circa 1870

Lithuanian State History Archive

A. Novoprednokamennaya Street

a. House of a local resident

б. Part of the former Bernardine Monastery

в. Bell-tower of St Anne's Church

г. Part of a house rented by St Michael's Monastery

д. Uninhabited wing of a house belonging to St Michael's Monastery

e. Former fish stalls

3. Small ruins, the former 'Pritčia' near the Orthodox cathedral

B. The renovated Orthodox cathedral

B. The 'Pritčia' of the Orthodox cathedral

Г. St Michael's Convent

Д. The Bernardine and St Anne's churches

*E. Barracks of divisional headquarters
Ж. A city garden*

E. A DISCIPLINE (The natural sciences)

- 1 A hypsometric map of the Vilnius area. Visual addition to the geological report by P.M. Kazlov. 1:25000. 1947
Vilnius Regional State Archive
- 2 Tablet
Alfonsas Basalykas' schemes from 'Physical Geography of the Lithuanian SSR', Vol. 1, State Political and Scientific Literature Publishing House. 1958
- 3 Vladislovas Mikučianis, P.M. Kazlovas
A geological-lithological map of Vilnius and its suburbs. 1948
Vilnius Regional State Archive

F. A HORN (The castles area)

- 1 Plan of the fortress in Vilnius with intended fortifications in front of the Hill of Three Crosses. Circa 1902
Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences

The area of Vilnius' castles was partly changed at the beginning of the 19th century after the demolition of the Grand Dukes' Palace in the Lower Castle. Wide alleys and gardens for romantic walks were arranged at the foot of Castle Hill along the sinuous River Vilnia and its branches. However, after the uprising of 1831, by order of the Russian Tsar Nicholas I, a militarised zone was established on Upper Castle Hill, the former Crooked Castle Hill (now the Hill of Three Crosses), most of the Lower Castle, and part of the old Jewish cemetery on the right bank of the River Neris. For several decades, this area was occupied by the Imperial Russian army and changed Vilnius' cityscape, while various engineering works destroyed the old relief and the layout of the city.

Edita Povilaitytė-Leliugienė

- 2 Liucijus Dringelis, Napoleonas Kitkauskas, Regimantas Pilkauskas
Vilnius Castle Park. 1979

A second open competition for the Vilnius castles area took place in 1979. The first prize was awarded to the architect Liucijus Dringelis, the monument restorer Napoleonas Kitkauskas and the landscape architect Regimantas Pilkauskas. The winners highlighted nature and culture in the 80-hectare area, and envisaged a uniform Vilnius Castle Park. On the left bank of the River Vilnia, where

there is a cluster of stone castles, they created a system for highlighting the former buildings. Seeing the redesign of Cathedral Square in 1940–1942 as successful and worth saving, they proposed marking the foundations of former buildings, defensive walls and towers with cut-granite slabs. A proposal was made to raise the former defensive walls which surrounded the garden of the Grand Dukes' Palace to 120 cm, in order to highlight the separate parts of the castles area, while the Grand Dukes' Palace would be surrounded with lightmasonry structures. Rebuilding the palace was not suggested in the project.

Regimantas Pilkauskas

- 3 From the top, left to right:

3. 1. Sigitas Benjaminas Lasavickas
Topography of the surroundings of Castle Hill, end of the 3rd millennium BC. Early 1970s
3. 2. Sigitas Benjaminas Lasavickas
The Upper and Lower Castles, 12th century. 1972
3. 3. The Old Arsenal in the Lower Castle. A bone found during excavations. Inventory card negative from the Institute for Monument Protection. 1978
3. 4. Sigitas Benjaminas Lasavickas
The Upper and Lower Castles in the 13th century, during the times of Grand Duke Šventaragis. 1978

Digital print, 2017

All documents are from the Archive of Lithuanian Literature and Art

Sigitas Benjaminas Lasavickas (1926–1998) was one of the most determined and charismatic researchers into the architectural heritage in the second half of the 20th century. He formed distinctive retrospective visions of Vilnius' relief, and of the oldest constructions in the city. During his research into the most important monuments of Lithuanian architecture, not only did he gather factual data about Medieval masonry construction and building materials, but he also looked at Gothic masonry as a source for the collective memory. He would draw the most important cultural layers in archaeological research, and the layout of walls of buildings, on large-format sheets of paper, and would summarise his insights in visualisations.

Edita Povilaitytė-Leliugienė

- 4 From the top, left to right:

4. 1. P. Dziedzičius, Alfredas Ruravskis, Pietro de Rosi / P. Dziedzic, Alfred Rurawski, Pietro de Rossi
The Palace of the Grand Dukes of Lithuania in Vilnius before 1797. 1872

Lithuanian Art Foundation

4. 2. Unknown artist, Leonardas Chodzka.
Castle Hill in Vilnius. 1836–1837

Lithuanian Art Foundation

4. 3. Marcelinas Januševičius / Marcell Januszewicz
Pilies Street. A conjectural view. 1840

Personal papers of Dainora Juchnevičiūtė

4. 4. Juozapas Ozemblovskis / Józef Oziębłowski
Vilnius Arsenal. XIX a. vid. / Mid-19th century

Lithuanian Art Museum

4. 5. Ivan Trutnev (?), Pompei Batyushkov
A view of Castle Hill and part of Vilnius. 1874
Photocopy. 1970s

Archive of Lithuanian Literature and Art

4. 6. Unknown Lithuanian artist from the early
19th century

The arsenal and Castle Hill. Early 19th century

Lithuanian Art Museum

5 Mečislovas Kamenskis / Mieczysław Kamiński
Plan for Castle Square. 1881

National Museum of Lithuania

In 1880, a competition for the refurbishment of the Castle Park area, where there were still ramparts and trenches, was announced by Vilnius City Board after the area was demilitarised. The board included Major General Josifas Benzemanas, head engineer of the Vilnius military district, and other army officers, and also civilians, such as the city architect Aleksandras Strausas, the engineer Feliksas Jasinskis, the chairman Vladislovas Fiorentinis and the artist Aleksandras Strausas of the Garden Committee, the member of the City Board Valerijonas Malinovskis, and the gardeners H. Pažas, Georgas Kepė and Vilhelmas Veleris. Nine projects were submitted on 1 April 1881. Eight members of the Garden Committee voted for the 'Anchor' (Якорь) plan by the gardener Eduardas Rutkovskis, which won first prize. The second prize was awarded to Mieczysław Kamiński for the plan 'Real Art Accurately Reflects the Beauty of Nature'. In Rutkovskis' plan, there were winding paths, with straight alleys framing Cathedral Square. In the plan by Kamiński, a straight alley continuing Pilies Street up to the River Neris behind the Cathedral can be seen.

From the book *Vilniaus miesto planai*, Vilnius: Lietuvos Nacionalinis muziejus, 2016

6 Unknown artist
Vilnius. Early 20th century
Lithuanian Art Foundation

7 From the top, left to right:

7. 1. The gates to Castle Hill. 1908

7. 2. Pushkin Square. 1903

7. 3. Didžioji Street. 1906–1907

7. 4. Castle Hill. 1909–1910

7. 5. The ruins of the Upper Castle. 1903

7. 6. The ruins of the Upper Castle. 1904–1905

7. 7. The tower on Castle Hill. 1910

7. 8. Gediminas' Tower. 1907–1908

7. 9. Ruins of the castle. 1911–1912

All postcards are from the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences

G. A LINK (Cathedral Square)

1 Plan for the redesign of Cathedral Square. 1937

National Museum of Lithuania

2 Janas Bulhakas / Jan Bułhak

A bird's-eye view of the Old Town. Circa 1915–1925

Heritage Protection Library of the Cultural Heritage Centre

3 From the top, left to right:

3. 1. Cathedral Square. 1922

3. 2. Cathedral Square. 1913

3. 3. Cathedral Square. 1911

All postcards are from the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences

4 A plan to rearrange Gediminas Hill and Cathedral Square. 1895

National Museum of Lithuania

5 From the top, left to right:

5. 1. General view of Cathedral Square. Late 19th century to early 20th century

Archive of Lithuanian Literature and Art

5. 2. General view of Castle Hill and the monument to Catherine the Great. Late 19th century to early 20th century

Archive of Lithuanian Literature and Art

5. 3. The garden by the monument to Catherine the Great. Late 19th century to early 20th century

Archive of Lithuanian Literature and Art

5. 4. Pushkin Square at the foot of Castle Hill. 1908

Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences

5. 5. The fountain in Pushkin Square. Late 19th century to early 20th century

Lithuanian Art Museum

5. 6. Stanislavas Filibertas Fleris / Stanisław Filibert Fleury

The fountain at the foot of Castle Hill. Circa 1900

5. 7. Castle Hill. 1907

5. 8. Cathedral Square. 1902–1903

5. 9. Stanislavas Filibertas Fleris / Stanisław Filibert Fleury

A horse-drawn tram in Cathedral Square. 1900–1910

5.6–5.9 Postcards and photographs 5.6–5.9 are from the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences

H. A LINK (The Bernardines)

1 Karolis Račinskis

The Bernardine Gardengarden in Vilnius.

Mid-19th century

Lithuanian Art Museum

2 From the top, left to right:

2. 1. The Bernardine Garden. 1903

2. 2. The Bernardine Garden. 1907–1908

2. 3. The Bernardine Garden. 1922

2. 4. The Botanic Garden. 1902–1903

2. 5. The Noblemen's Summer Club. 1907

2. 6. The Noblemen's Summer Club at the foot of the Hill of Three Crosses. 1905–1906

2. 7. The Polish Theatre in the Bernardine Garden. 1914

2. 8. The Bernardine Garden. 1911–1912

2. 9. The Bernardine Garden. 1900–1902

2. 10. Bekešas Hill. 1910–1911

2. 11. Bekešas Hill. 1902

2. 12. The entrance to the Bernardine Garden. 1907–1908

All postcards are from the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences

2. 13. Pushkin Square and the avenue of chestnut trees leading to the Botanic Garden. 1905–1906

Digital print, 2017

National Museum of Lithuania

3 Algimantas Alekna

By a bend in the River Vilnelė river

From the newspaper *Literatūra ir menas*, 1977

Personal papers of Dainora Juchnevičiūtė

4 Tomas Tišeckis

Renovation plan for the Botanic Garden of the Medical and Surgical Academy. 1836

National Museum of Lithuania

The drawing on the left shows the Botanic Garden and its surroundings after the reinforcement of the banks of the

River Vilnia and the royal mill in the summer and autumn of 1835.

The drawing on the right presents the plan by the architect Tomas Tišeckis for the Academy of Medicine and Surgery, which envisaged the further reinforcement of the banks of the Vilnia below the dam and work on the slope of Bekešas Hill. It shows an Egyptian bridge designed by the architect Karolis Podčasinskis before 1827, the octagonal tower of Bekešas' tomb, and the Hill of Three Crosses. It gives a cross-section of the Vilnia valley, and proposals for the terraces of the slopes.

From the book *Vilniaus miesto planai*. Vilnius: Lietuvos Nacionalinis muziejus, 2016

5 A plan for redesigning the Bernardine Garden.

The project was approved by Vytautas Landsbergis-Žemkalnis. 1940

National Museum of Lithuania

6 S. Januševičius

Copy of a plan for the Bernardine and Botanic gardens and Pushkin Square. 1903

Vilnius University Library

7 Jonas Čarnockis / Jan Czarnocki

Vilnius' Botanic Garden. 19th century

Lithuanian Art Museum

J. MASSIFS (Hills)

1 Irena Daujotaitė, Leonas Čibiras, Algis Knyva

Plan for the layout of Karoliniškės Landscape Reserve. 1974

Vilnius Regional State Archive

2 Kalnų Park in Vilnius. T. Kosciuškos Street side elevation. 1957

Vilnius Regional State Archive

3 Tablet

A Children's Playtown and Lunapark in Vilnius. Pre-project proposals. 1980

Vilnius Regional State Archive

Plan for Šeškinė recreation area. 1984

Vilnius Regional State Archive

4 Kalnų Park in Vilnius. Outline of the assignment. 1957

Vilnius Regional State Archive

5 Algimantas Nasvytis

The new 'architectural hill' on the right bank of the River Neris. 1972–1973

Personal papers of Algimantas Nasvytis

6 From left to right:

6. 1. View of Antakalnis from Castle Hill. / Late 19th to early 20th century

Archive of Lithuanian Literature and Art

6. 2. View with a tower of Gediminas Castle and the cathedral in the late 19th century to early 20th century
Photocopy, 1955

Archive of Lithuanian Literature and Art

6. 3. View from the Bernardine Garden. Late 19th century to early 20th century

Archive of Lithuanian Literature and Art

6. 4. Janas Bulhakas / Jan Bulhak
Castle Hill. 1922

Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences

6. 5. Juzefas Sosinskis
The Hill of Three Crosses and part of Bekešas Hill in Vilnius. 1872

Lithuanian Art Foundation

6. 6. The Hill of Three Crosses and Bekešas Hill. Late 19th century to early 20th century

Archive of Lithuanian Literature and Art

6. 7. General view of the Missionaries' Church. Late 19th century to early 20th century

Archive of Lithuanian Literature and Art

7 Vincentas Okulovičius / Wincenty Okolowicz

From the book *The Šėškinė Esker*, Warsaw, 1934

When the esker is seen from above, and especially in its plan, it can be compared to a meander in a river. The Šėškinė esker is smaller in size than classic eskers like Talvajarvi or Punkabarju.

K. A DISCIPLINE (The landscape)

1 From the top, left to right:

Konstantinas Jakovlevas–Mateckis

1.1. Complete aesthetic formation of the surroundings of industrial companies. 1974

1.2. Project for small element modules in an industrial environment. 1974

1.3. Project for the entire refurbishment and landscaping of the premises of the Naujoji Vilnia Machine Tool Factory with a decorative cooling pool-fountain. 1974

Dr Konstantin Jakovlev–Matecki, a professor of architecture at VGTU, was the initiator of the newly emerging industrial landscape architecture, the originator of theoretical and artistic creative principles, and the author of numerous publications. He suggested changing the water-cooling towers often used in Soviet metalworking companies for decorative cooling pools with fountains and recreational areas. This innovative idea, introduced in 1974, spread quickly around Lithuania and the entire Soviet Union.

2 Antanas Tauras. Landscape Architects.

From the magazine *Mūsų gamta*, 1972

After serving an internship at the Sorbonne's Institute of Urbanism in 1937–1939, Antanas Tauras became actively involved in forming the landscaping tradition in Lithuania. By raising several generations of professional landscape architects at Vilnius Art Institute (now Vilnius Academy of Art) with his work on landscape architecture, Tauras educated not only professionals but also society.

3 Tablet

Antanas Tauras

Plans of parks from the 17th to the 20th century for the purpose of promoting a culture of looking after the natural environment. 1989

From the book Antanas Tauras, *Mūsų parkai*, Vilnius, 1989

Tauras focused on classifying and managing historic parks. He analysed and classified Lithuanian parks between the 1950s and the 1980s. The book contains diagrams of 139 parks.

4 Augis Gučas, Regimantas Pilkauskas, Robertas Stasėnas, Gediminas Budreika
Competition project for Parc de la Villette. 1982

In 1982–1983, Lithuanians participated in the international design competition for Parc de la Villette in Paris. In 1989, France was preparing to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the French Revolution, and launched various contests for the occasion. One was dedicated to landscape architecture. The competition was open and anonymous, but the terms of the project could only be obtained by paying 1,000 francs. Citizens of the Soviet Union did not usually participate individually in such events, since it was difficult to obtain permission to go abroad, and foreign currency was not freely available. The Architects' Union of the USSR stepped in, and paid for ten participants. Lithuania received one place. The Lithuanian Architects' Union entrusted its participation in the competition to Augustas Gučas, Regimantas Pilkauskas, Robertas Stasėnas and Gediminas Budreika.

- 5 Tablet
Dainora Juchnevičiūtė
Schemes explaining the main principles for composing flower gardens.

From the book: *Gėlynai ir aplinka*, Vilnius: Mokslas, 1983

The colours of the landscape are combined in the same way as in interiors. However, the main elements of the landscape, trees, shrubs and flowers, are constantly changing. Therefore, in composing the colours of the landscape, it is necessary to know well the behaviour of these plants, in order to predict the variations in the natural colour combinations. In open spaces, the colour effect requires a much larger patch of colour than in an enclosed room. In addition, the brightness of the light, the colour of the sky and other aspects of the environment have a significant effect on all colours.

Dainora Juchnevičiūtė

- 6 Dainora Juchnevičiūtė
The interior of a flower shop run by the Landscaping Trust Floristry Farm on Lenin (now Gedimino) Avenue. 1961

Personal papers of Dainora Juchnevičiūtė

The interior is seen as a corner of nature, thanks to the scalable outdoor stones and earth with a pond. Large display windows linked the interior with the exterior, and a mirrored wall created the impression of a larger room. The curtain rods were specially designed by Kazė Zimblytė.

- 7 Karolis Ripinskas, Antanas Oleščinskis, Jonas Kazimieras Vilčinskis
Professor Bonifacy Jundziłł of Vilnius University. 1850
Lithuanian Art Museum

Vilnius University began the systematic study of Lithuania's flora at the end of the 18th century, on the basis of developments in Central Europe. The father of Lithuanian botany is the famous French scientist Jean Emmanuel Gilibert. His main follower was one of the most famous scientists of the old Vilnius University, the philosopher, publicist, botanist and geologist Professor Stanisław Bonifacy Jundziłł. Jundziłł reorganised and expanded Vilnius University's Botanic Garden. He moved it from Pilies Street (the Collegium Medicum) to Sereikiškės Park, and increased the number of garden plants. He made the garden famous by exchanging plants with 15 botanic gardens in other cities in Europe.

- 8 Jozefas Strumila / Józef Strumiłło
Northern Gardens, Vol. 3. A theoretical plan for the manor house park. 1883

Vilnius University Library

- I Entrance*
II The entrance to the new orchard
III Old trees and new fruit trees
IV Kiemo pievelė / Grass plot
V Old trees and new fruit trees
VI A patch of seedbeds
VII A lateral grass plot; there are cherry trees by the fence, including Italian walnuts, and rare fruit trees on the garden side
VIII A lateral grass plot on the embankment side, with cherry trees opening out on to a view; wild trees mix with old limes below
IX Grass plot with old limes
X Grass plot with a flower garden
XI A long grass plot with tall roses
XII The central and largest grass plot
XIII A grass plot around the large or lower pond
XIV Plum orchard
XV Grass plot with small or upper pond
XVI Grass plot separating the orchard from the village and the vegetable garden
XVII The garden
XVIII The Folkwalk

L. A HORN (Tauras Hill)

- 1 Romualdas Šilinskas
Tauras Hill dendrological plan. Diploma work, supervised by Vladislovas Mikučianis. 1961
Vilnius Regional State Archive
- 2 Photographs from the album of a government building project in Vilnius dedicated to Antanas Sniečkus. 1950
Lithuanian Special Archive
- 3 Augis Gučas
Detailed plan of Tauras Hill and its surroundings. 1986
Vilnius Regional State Archive
- 4 Algimantas Nasvytis
The view from Tauras Hill towards Lukiškių Square and the right bank of the River Neris. 1972–1973
Personal papers of Algimantas Nasvytis
- 5 Aleksandras Jurašaitis
Members of the Lithuanian Scientific Society on Tauras Hill, where the House of the Nation was to be built. Circa 1912–1913
Digital print after July 6. 2017
Institute of Lithuanian Literature and Folklore
- 6 Vincentas Dmachauskas
View of Vilnius from Velnių (Devil) Hill. 1857
Personal papers of Dainora Juchnevičiūtė

M. A LINK (The Lukiškių hub)

1 From the top, left to right:

1.1. Albertas Domereckas, V. Palys, Kazys Šešelgis.
Layout and design of Lukiškių Square. Competition
design. 1967

Vilnius Regional State Archive

1.2 Leonardas Vaitys, Gintautas Telksnys
Project for an open competition for the Palace of the
Central Committee. 1967

Vilnius Regional State Archives

1.3. Project for an open competition for the Palace of
the Central Committee. 1967

Vilnius Regional State Archive

1.4. Albertas Domereckas, V. Palys, Kazys Šešelgis
Lukiškių Square plan. Competition design. 1967

Vilnius Regional State Archive

1.5. Project for the Palace of the Central Committee
and the square. Competition design. 1968

Vilnius Regional State Archive

1.6. Project for an open competition for the Palace of
the Central Committee and the square. 1968

Vilnius Regional State Archive

1.7. Vladimiras Zubovas, Kazys Šešelgis
Sketches of the centre of Vilnius. Lukiškių Square.
1946

Vilnius Regional State Archive

2 Vladimiras Zubovas, Kazys Šešelgis

Book of sketches of the centre of Vilnius. 1946

Vilnius Regional State Archive

3 Vladislovas Mikučianis

Soviet Square at the foot of Tauras Hill. 1946–1948

Vilnius Regional State Archive

4 From the top, left to right:

4.1. St George's Avenue. Late 19th to early 20th
century

Lithuanian Art Museum

4.2. The Girls' Gymnasium. Late 19th to early 20th
century

Archive of Lithuanian Literature and Art

4.3. A district garden. Late 19th to early 20th century

Lithuanian Art Museum

4.4. Lukiškių Square and the Church of St James. Late
19th to early 20th century

Lithuanian Art Museum

5 Tablet

Lenin (now Lukiškių) Square. 1950

Lithuanian Central State Archive

6 Design for Lukiškių Square from 1860, according to
the plan for the development of Vilnius of 1837. 1860

Lithuanian State History Archive

7 Abdonas Korzonas

The new market. Apie / Circa 1860

Trakai History Museum

N. A CORRIDOR (Vingis)

1 Laurynas Gucevičius and students of military
topography

Plan of the suburbs of Trakai, Tauras Hill, Totoriai,
Lukiškės and Užvingis. Circa 1790–1793

Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences

2 From the top, left to right:

1. Vingis. 1909

2. Vingis Wood. 1903

3. The Vingis from the River Neris. 1907–1909

4. Vingis. 1906–1907

5. Vingis. 1903

6. Vingis. 1907–1909

All postcards are from the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian
Academy of Sciences

3 Luis Philippe Alphonse Bichebois, Albertas Vaitiekus
Žametas, Jonas Kazimieras Vilčinskis

The Vilnius area. Vingis. 1848

Lithuanian Art Museum

4 Birutė Kasperavičienė, Nijolė Monstavičiūtė

The Vingis Central Park of Culture and Rest. 1958

Vilnius Regional State Archive

O. A CORRIDOR (A gully)

1 Algimantas Nasvytis

Elevation of the right bank of the River Neris. 1963

Vilnius Regional State Archive

- 2 Algimantas Kunčius
View from Šeškinė Hill. 1963
Personal papers of Algimantas Kunčius
- 3 Tablet
Photographs of the River Neris. 1950s–1980s
Lithuanian Central State Archive
- 4 Detailed plan for the right bank of the River Neris. 1957
Vilnius Regional State Archive
- 5 Karolis Račinskis
Arsenal Boulevard and Castle Hill seen from Šnipiškės. Mid-19th century
Lithuanian Art Museum
- 6 Private competition for the centre of Vilnius. 1945
Vilnius Regional State Archive
- 7 From the top, left to right:
7. 1. The Neris embankment and jetty. 1908
Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences
7. 2. Stanislavas Filibertas Fleris / Stanisław Filibert Fleury
Šnipiškės: the Green Bridge, the Church of St. Raphael, and the Raduškevičius mansion. 1898
Digital print, 2017
National Museum of Lithuania
7. 3. Castle Hill. 1903
Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences
7. 4. Stanislavas Filibertas Fleris / Stanisław Filibert Fleury
The River Neris and the Church of St Philip and St Jacob. 1898
Digital print, 2017
National Museum of Lithuania
7. 5. Castle Hill. 1910
7. 6. The banks of the River Neris near Šnipiškės. 1903
7. 7. Castle Hill. 1908.
7. 8. The Neris embankment and jetty. 1910.
Postcards 7.5 to –7.8 are from the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences
- 8 From left to right:
Master plan for Vilnius. Architectural plan for the city. Vol. 2, part 1. 1948
Vilnius Regional State Archive
- Jonas Kumpis
Socialist architecture and city building in Soviet Lithuania. 1950
Vilnius Regional State Archive
- 9 Unknown artist from the late 19th century
Plan of part of Vilnius with disused and operating Orthodox churches. 1874
Lithuanian Art Museum
- 10 From the top, left to right:
10. 1. Feliksas Jasinskis
Plan for the redesign of the banks of the River Vilnia by the Bernardine Garden. Circa 1887
Digital print, 2017
National Museum of Lithuania
10. 2. Bekešas Hill. 1907
10. 3. Bekešas Hill. 1906
10. 4. Stanislavas Filibertas Fleris / Stanisław Filibert Fleury
The River Vilnia near Bekešas Hill. Late 19th century
Postcards and photographs 10.2 to 10.4 are from the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences
10. 5. The right bank of the River Neris in Vilnius. The present situation, detailed layout. 1957
Vilnius Regional State Archive
- ## P. ANDRÉ (Lentvaris)
- 1 Edouard André and René-Edouard André
Plan of the parterre for the park of Lentvaris mansion. 1899
Archives départementales des Yvelines, France
- 2 From the top, left to right:
2. 1–2. 5. Lentvaris. Circa 1905–1908
Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences
2. 6. Lentvaris. Count Tyszkiewicz's park. Early 20th century
Trakai History Museum
- ## R. GARDENS (Acupuncture)
- 1 Plan of the garden of the Vileišis mansion. 1905
Institute of Lithuanian Literature and Folklore
The Vileišis house in Antakalnis. 1908
Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences

- 2 N. Macas
Map of Vilnius in 1840
Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences
- 3 Stanislavas Filibertas Fleris / Stanisław Filibert Fleury
The gate to the Chinese garden on Antakalnio (now Kosciuskos) Street. Late 19th century
National Museum of Lithuania
- 4 Collective garden plan. 1980
Personal papers of Dainora Juchnevičiūtė
- 5 From the top, left to right:
5. 1. Lui Žiuljenas Žakotė, Jonas Kazimieras Vilčinskis
The winter garden at Verkiai. 1848
Lithuanian Art Foundation
5. 2. Johanas Hiksa
The park at Verkiai. Circa 1890
Digital print, 2017
National Museum of Lithuania
5. 3. Johanas Hiksa
The park at Verkiai. Circa 1890
Digital print, 2017
National Museum of Lithuania
5. 4. Lui Žiuljenas Žakotė, Jonas Kazimieras Vilčinskis
Verkiai palace facade with a fountain. 1848–1849
Lithuanian Art Foundation
5. 5. Plan for the reservoir system at Verkiai. 1975
Personal papers of Dainora Juchnevičiūtė
- 6 From the top, left to right:
6. 1. Dainora Juchnevičiūtė
Vilnius University Botanic Garden in Vingis Park. The rockery.
Cover of the magazine *Horticulture*, 1966 no. 2
Personal papers of Dainora Juchnevičiūtė
6. 2–6. 4. Dainora Juchnevičiūtė
Vilnius University Botanic Garden at Kairėnai. Plan and sketches. 1989
Personal papers of Dainora Juchnevičiūtė
- 7 Petras Cvirka Square. Circa 1957
Personal papers of Dainora Juchnevičiūtė
- Each year, former marketplaces and ruins were converted into squares, introducing more nature and leisure into the city centre. Places like Museum Square and Komsomol Square were created.*
One of the most prominent newly created green areas in the Soviet period was Petras Cvirka Square, which appeared in 1958–1959 on part of Tauras Hill. Yet many remember the days when goats were running around in these valuable parts of the city.
P. Baliūnas, 1962
- 8 A summer residence in Žvėrynas. Mid-19th century
Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences
- 9 From the top, left to right:
9. 1. A general view of Vilnius. Late 19th to early 20th century
Archive of Lithuanian Literature and Art
9. 2. Janas Bulhakas / Jan Bułhak
The garden of the Missionaries Church. 1914–1929
9. 3. Janas Bulhakas / Jan Bułhak
The garden of the Missionaries Church. 1914–1929
9. 4. The garden of the Missionaries Monastery. 1910
Postcards 9.2 to 9.4 are from the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences
- 10 The Military Hospital in Antakalnis. 1906
Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences
- The Sapiiega Park in Vilnius is one of the best examples in Lithuania of a Baroque geometrical garden plan. It was created at the end of the 17th century, and extended with a landscaped addition to the south in the 18th century. The Soviet army was stationed here in the second half of the 20th century.*
- ## S. SQUARES (Acupuncture)
- 1 What Vilnius City Centre will Look Like.
From the magazine *Statyba ir architektūra*, 1964
Lithuanian Technical Library
- 2 From the top, left to right:
2. 1. St George's Avenue. Late 19th to early 20th century
2. 2. St George's Avenue. Late 19th to early 20th century
2. 3. View of St George's Avenue. Late 19th to early 20th century
2. 4. St George's Avenue. Late 19th to early 20th century
Archive of Lithuanian Literature and Art

- 3 Tablet
Augis Gučas
Plan of pedestrian zones in the centre of Vilnius. 1983
Vilnius Regional State Archive
- 4 Augis Gučas
Illustrative material for a detailed plan of the pedestrian zone in the centre of Vilnius. 1983
Vilnius Regional State Archive
- 5 From the top, left to right:
 5. 1. Juozapas Ozemblovskis / Józef Ozięblowski
Vilnius Town Hall. Mid-19th century
Lithuanian Art Museum
 5. 2. Janas Bulhakas / Jan Bułhak
The Old Town Hall. 1918–1945
 5. 3. Vilnius State Museum of Art. 1955
 5. 4. Didžioji Street. 1911–1912
 5. 5. The theatre, the old Town Hall. 1912

Postcards 5.2 to 5.5 are from the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences
- 6 Irena Daujotaitė
Plan for the central path and flowerbed at the Palace of Art Workers. 1:25. 1974

The garden of the Palace of Art Workers was part of the palace buildings, but it was not used by the palace. Old trees such as oaks and sycamores have survived in the garden. The plan is based on an idea of calm relaxation: an irregular pattern of paths highlighting the central part of the garden, and a wide square by the entrance to the palace. The garden is suitable for sculpture exhibitions.
Irena Daujotaitė
- 7 Jerzy Kobzakowski
Plan for the redesign of Napoleon Square in Vilnius 1:500. 1941
Vilnius Regional State Archive
- 8 Juozapas Čechavičius / Józef Czechowicz
The Governor's Palace. 1870s
Lithuanian Art Museum

Albertas Sveikovskis / Albert Swieykowski
The Governor's Palace. 1870s
Lithuanian Art Museum

T. THE CENTRE (Squares, boulevards)

- 1 Kęstutis Pempė, Gytis Ramunis
The design for a square on Komjaunimas (now Pylimo) Street . 1976
Vilnius Regional State Archive

Zawalnaja (Pylimo) Street. Late 19th to early 20th century
Lithuanian Art Museum
- 2 From the top, left to right:
 2. 1. Geležinkelio (Railway) Street. 1910
Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences
 2. 2. The square by the railway station. Late 19th to early 20th century
Lithuanian Art Museum
- 3 From the top, left to right:
 3. 1. Irena Daujotaitė, Vytautas Mikšys
Arklių Square. Competition project. First prize 1960
 3. 2. Juozapas Čechavičius / Józef Czechowicz
The Church of St Joseph the Betrothed (demolished in 1877)
Digital print, 2017
 3. 3. St Joseph's Church and the Barefoot Carmelite Monastery in the former Basokų Square. From an 1845 plan
Digital print, 2017
All documents from the personal papers of Irena Daujotaitė

After the war, the idea to mark the contours of demolished buildings which were not due to be rebuilt became popular. This attracted proposals for the refurbishment of Arklių Square. The square had not been touched by the war, but by orders from the Imperial Russian government. In 1877, St Joseph's Church and the Barefoot Carmelite Monastery were demolished to make way for a market. A plan was developed that referred to the sites of the former pieces of architecture. The contours of the former buildings helped to group isolated recreation sites in the area. The idea was not developed further.
Irena Daujotaitė, Vytautas Mikšys
- 4 Dainora Juchnevičiūtė
The square on the corner of Stiklių and B. Sruogos streets. Plan, model fountain, inventory card, picture of the existing situation. 1987
Personal papers of Dainora Juchnevičiūtė

- 5 Albertas Domereckas, V. Palys, Kazys Šešelgis
Plan for the redesign of Lenin (now Lukiškių) Square
in Vilnius. 1967

National Museum of Lithuania

U. THE SUBURBS (Surrounding districts)

- 1 From the top, left to right:

1. 1. Žvėrynas. 1906
1. 2. Žvėrynas. 1906
1. 3. Žvėrynas. 1914
1. 4. Vilnius suburbs. Grove of Alexandria [Žvėrynas].
1902–1903
1. 5. Boleslovas Stadzevičius
Vilnius. Žvėrynas. Moniuszko Street. 1908

Postcards 1.1 to 1.5 are from the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences

- 1.6. Žvėrynas Bridge. Early 20th century

Lithuanian Art Museum

- 1.7. Edvardas Ničas, Alfredas Ruravskis
Žvėrynas in the suburbs of Vilnius, formerly a property
of the Radvila family. 1872

Lithuanian Art Foundation

- 2 Plan of Žvėrynas, made by second-graders at a Vilnius
gymnasium. 1830

Lithuanian State History Archive

*There is probably no city in Europe that has its main
boulevard ending like this (in the forest of Žvėrynas). The
'plan' of this charming area was made without too much
ado, and divided into squares by straight lines, creating
streets 'convenient for trade', and with the woods separated.*

From Stanisław Bohusz Siestrzensewicz's book *Wilno i estetyka*, 1919

- 3 Juzefas Urbonavičius / Józef Urbanowicz
Plan of Antakalnis, Užupis, Popiškės and Lyglaukiai.
1800

Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences

- 4 Tablet
Jagiellonów, resort, garden city resort of Jagiellonów
near Vilnius (now Aukštėji Paneriai). Circa 1920

National Library of Poland

- 5 Stanislavas Filibertas Fleris / Stanisław Filibert Fleury
The church festival of the Church of St Peter and St
Paul in Antakalnis. Circa 1900

Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences

- 6 From the top, left to right:

6. 1. General view of Vilnius to the northwest. Early
20th century

Archive of Lithuanian Literature and Art

6. 2. General view of Vilnius to the northwest. Early
20th century

Archive of Lithuanian Literature and Art

6. 3. Vytautas Sakalauskas
A Productive Quarter Century.

From the magazine *Mokslas ir technika / Science and Technology*, 1969

- 7 Tablet
Layout and building projects for quarters and districts
of cities in the Soviet Socialist Republic of Lithuania,
Vilnius, 1967–1971, Vol. 2. 1971

Planning and building projects for quarters and districts
of cities in the Soviet Socialist Republic of Lithuania,
Vilnius, 1971–1980, Vol. 3. 1982

Planning and building projects for quarters and districts
of cities in the Soviet Socialist Republic of Lithuania,
Vilnius, 1980–1985, Vol. 4. 1988

Vilnius Regional State Archive

Photographs of districts and their architects from the
1960s–1980s

Lithuanian Central State Archive

- 8 Vytautas Balčiūnas, V. Vaškevičius ir kiti
Diagram of the master plan. 1977

Personal papers of Dainora Juchnevičiūtė



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