Vilnius City municipality; VšĮ "Go Vilnius".

Vilnius has been rebuilt on the site of the lower Castle, the oldest masonry fortress in Lithuania. Documents related to this significant event have been found. The Gate of Dawn is the only remaining gate of the Vilnius defensive wall built at the beginning of the 16th century. The castle was the centre of power of the Grand Dukes of Lithuania, but also of all of Central and Eastern Europe, and raised generations of scientists. The church confirms this, as Saint Nicholas is the patron saint of sailors and merchants. New buildings were gradually crowning the site of the castle in the latter half of the 18th century, the palace was reconstructed in the 19th century. Unfortunately, during the Second World War the synagogue was destroyed. Today, the city is filled with reminders of the past, even more than what remains of the old town. The Gate of Dawn received particular attention in 1993. Pope John Paul II visited Vilnius and opened the Way of Mercy for the homeless and sick. The only remaining gate of the Vilnius defensive wall built at the beginning of the 16th century. It was restored in 1993 by St. John Paul II. The gate symbolizes a symbolic transition from the material world to the spiritual one. It is a place of pilgrimage for people of all faiths. The statue of Mary, Mother of Mercy is located at the top of the gate. The statue is made of stucco and stands for 1.3 meters. The statue of Mary, Mother of Mercy was unveiled on October 12, 1993, the day of the pope's visit to Vilnius.

1. CATHEDRAL BASILICA OF SAINTS STANISLAUS AND LADISLAUS IN VLINUIS

Katedra 4, www.katedra.lt

The Cathedral is the oldest and most important place of worship in Lithuanian territory. It took the place of St. Casimir's Church in the middle of the 16th century. The façade was reconstructed in the early 17th century, and the present baroque podium and gates were added in 1740. The church is the seat of the archbishop of Vilnius. It contains the tombs of the three Lithuanian kings: Stanislaus, Ladislaus and Casimir. The cathedral is a place of pilgrimage for people of all faiths. It is a place of worship for Catholic and orthodox believers. The church is closed for restoration work. It is planned to be opened after the restoration work.

2. VILNIUS CASTLE COMPLEX

National Museum-Palace of the Grand Dukes of Lithuania—Katedra 4, Gediminas Tower—Avenue g. 5, www.vilnius.lt

The Vilnius Castle Complex is composed of three castles: the Upper, the Lower, and the Upper Castle. Construction of the Upper Castle has been a long process. Documents related to the construction of the Upper Castle have been found. The Upper Castle was reconstructed in the late 17th century, and the Lower Castle was reconstructed in the 18th century. The two castles were connected by a bridge, and this connection was restored in the 19th century. The Upper Castle was transformed into an Orthodox church in 1853. The building was transformed into a museum in 1924. The Lower Castle was transformed into a museum in 1929. The Upper Castle has been a museum since 1924, and the Lower Castle has been a museum since 1929. The Upper Castle has been a museum since 1924, and the Lower Castle has been a museum since 1929. The Upper Castle has been a museum since 1924, and the Lower Castle has been a museum since 1929. The Upper Castle has been a museum since 1924, and the Lower Castle has been a museum since 1929. The Upper Castle has been a museum since 1924, and the Lower Castle has been a museum since 1929. The Upper Castle has been a museum since 1924, and the Lower Castle has been a museum since 1929. The Upper Castle has been a museum since 1924, and the Lower Castle has been a museum since 1929. The Upper Castle has been a museum since 1924, and the Lower Castle has been a museum since 1929.

3. CHURCH OF SAINT ANNE

University square, 2, www.naujadosauros.lt

One of the oldest structures in Vilnius, a masterpiece of Gothic architecture, is the Church of Saint Anne. The church was built on the foundations of an Arab Mosque. The construction of the church was initiated at the end of the 15th century by Helena, the sister of the Grand Duke of Lithuania, and the wife of King Louis I. The church was completed in the beginning of the 16th century. The church is located near the University square. The church is open for public visits. The church is a place of worship for Catholic and orthodox believers. The church is a place of pilgrimage for people of all faiths.

4. CHURCH OF SAINT FRANCIS ASSISI (FRIAR'S MONASTERY)

Ul. Miesto 1, www.miesto1.lt

The church is located on the territory of the former Friars Minor Convent. The church was built in the early 17th century. The church is a place of worship for Catholic and orthodox believers. The church is a place of pilgrimage for people of all faiths.

5. CHURCH OF SAINT MICHAEL THE ARCHANGEL

Nyvės g. 1, www.nyuves.lt

The church was built in the early 17th century. The church is a place of worship for Catholic and orthodox believers. The church is a place of pilgrimage for people of all faiths.

6. PRESIDENCIAL PALACE

Avenue g. 3, www.prezidentas.lt

The palace was built on the site of the Upper Castle, the oldest masonry fortress in Lithuania. The palace was reconstructed in the 18th century. The palace is open for public visits. The palace is a place of worship for Catholic and orthodox believers. The palace is a place of pilgrimage for people of all faiths.

7. VILNIUS UNIVERSITY

University square, 2, www.university.lt

The university is a famous educational institution in Lithuania. The university was founded in the beginning of the 16th century. The university is a place of worship for Catholic and orthodox believers. The university is a place of pilgrimage for people of all faiths.

8. CHURCH OF SAINT JOHN THE BAPTIST AND SAINT JOHN THE APOSTLE AND EVANGELIST IN VILNIUS, AND BELL TOWER

Avenue g. 7, www.vplapte.lt

The first parish church in the city of Vilnius. Construction was begun after the fire of 1504. The church was completed in the 16th century. The church is located near the University square. The church is open for public visits. The church is a place of worship for Catholic and orthodox believers. The church is a place of pilgrimage for people of all faiths.

9. CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION OF THE MOST BEDELED VIRGIN MARY (FRANCISCANS) AND MONASTERY

Vilnius, www.vpramvila.lt

The history of the church dates to the 16th century, and the monastery is the oldest Franciscan monastery in Lithuania. The monastery was founded in the 16th century. The monastery is open for public visits. The monastery is a place of worship for Catholic and orthodox believers. The monastery is a place of pilgrimage for people of all faiths.

10. CHURCH OF SAINT NICHOLAS


The church is located on the territory of the former Franciscan monastery. The church was built in the late 18th century. The church is a place of worship for Catholic and orthodox believers. The church is a place of pilgrimage for people of all faiths.

11. EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

Vokiečių g. 13A, www.bernie.lt

The church was built in the middle of the 16th century. The church is located near the University square. The church is open for public visits. The church is a place of worship for Catholic and orthodox believers. The church is a place of pilgrimage for people of all faiths.

12. GREAT SYNOagogue OF VLINUIS (NO LONGER EXISTANT)

Vokiečių g. 73A

The Great Synagogue was an important element of the multicultural historical centres of Vilnius. The Synagogue was built in the 17th century. The Synagogue was destroyed in the Second World War. Today, the Synagogue is a place of worship for Catholic and orthodox believers. The Synagogue is a place of pilgrimage for people of all faiths.

13. CHURCH OF THE MOST BLESSVIRGIN MARY THE COMFORTER

Vokiečių g. 3, www.hvmb.lt

The only surviving Baroque Baroque Church of the Virgin was built in the middle of the 16th century. The church is located near the University square. The church is open for public visits. The church is a place of worship for Catholic and orthodox believers. The church is a place of pilgrimage for people of all faiths.

14. LITHUANIAN NATIONAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIA

Miesto 8, www.litfonas.lt

The building was reconstructed in the 18th century. The building is open for public visits. The building is a place of worship for Catholic and orthodox believers. The building is a place of pilgrimage for people of all faiths.

15. CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY (UKRAINIAN GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH) (BASILIAN ORDER OF POSTULATORS)

Autra str. 9, www.9autra.lt

According to legend, a monastery complex church was built in the 13th century. The church was reconstructed in the 18th century. The church is open for public visits. The church is a place of worship for Catholic and orthodox believers. The church is a place of pilgrimage for people of all faiths.

16. ORTHODOX CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

Avenue g. 30, www.30ave.lt

The church was built in the 17th century. The church is open for public visits. The church is a place of worship for Catholic and orthodox believers. The church is a place of pilgrimage for people of all faiths.

17. CHURCH OF SAINT TEREZA OF AVILA


The church was built in the 17th century. The church is open for public visits. The church is a place of worship for Catholic and orthodox believers. The church is a place of pilgrimage for people of all faiths.
Lithuania's patron saint Casimir. The bustling saint Casimir's fair, named in honour of Saint Casimir, is held every year in the first days of March each year, the old town comes to life and serves as a unique souvenir!

Choose one that suits your taste and buy original, organic local products. Enjoy the traditional Lithuanian food, the Jewish bagel, the Kariam kibinas (similar to a bagel), and many other traditional dishes. Try the fresh, healthy and delicious food in Vilnius. The city has a lot of options for you to choose from.

There was a time when the city was prosperous in Vilnius. The Prime Minister’s House and the Old Town Hall are the best examples of this period. Unleash your imagination and go on a walking tour. You can visit the most interesting places and learn about the history of Vilnius.

Lithuania has a rich history and a unique culture. It is a country of many architectural styles, and there are many beautiful buildings to see. The city centre of Vilnius is a wonderful example of the Renaissance style.

The historic centre of Vilnius is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It is a beautiful city with many attractions, and there are many opportunities to explore it. The city centre is full of interesting places to visit, and you can take a tour to see the most important sights.

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