

MORE

Books, directories, web pages, tours, shows and smartphone apps – it seems that every month the heritage of Kaunas Modernist architecture is rediscovered by some new contemporary initiative. The more of them, the better for both townspeople and the visitors of Kaunas, right? These are our favourites:

- MODERNIZMASATEICIAI.LT ARCHITECTURE AND URBANISM RESEARCH CENTRE, AUTC.LT
- ARCHIMEDELT KAUNAS – UNESCO CITY OF DESIGN EUROPEAN HERITAGE LABEL „KAUNAS MODERNISM“ „EKSKURSAS“
- OPTIMIZMO ARCHITEKTŪRA (OPTIMISM ARCHITECTURE) KAUNAS 1918–2015. ARCHITECTURAL GUIDE STOP JUOSTA (THE BARRICADE TAPE)
- APP „KAUNAS OF 1919-1940“

**KAUNAS** TOURISM INFORMATION "Kaunas IN"

Rotušės a. 15, Kaunas | +370 616 50991  
 info@kaunas.lt | visit.kaunas.lt  
 #kaunastic #visitkaunas #kaunas2022

STREETS

It is impossible to accommodate all the riches of Kaunas city into such a modest map. From 1919 till 1940 alone, 12 000 new buildings we built here! Therefore, we recommend taking a walk on the streets of V. Putvinskio (the representatives of foreign governments were located on it in the interwar period), K. Donelaičio, Kęstučio, Maironio and Mickevičiaus. Then, walk around the block of Trakų and K. Būgos streets located near Ramybės Park; climb the stairs up to the Radio district, wander around Vaižganto and E. Fryko streets, Perkūnas Avenue; walk to the Kaunas County Public Library and get lost in the residential architecture of Lelijų, Radastų and Tulpių street – wooden as well!

Yes, you will notice that some buildings marked with the European Heritage Label are empty and in bad condition. You may not be able to get in some of them, while others will delight you with their freshly painted facades. Kaunas is diverse! It is essential to get to know all of its faces to walk further, right?

Happy wandering!

- V. Putvinskio g.
- K. Donelaičio g.
- Kęstučio g.
- Maironio g.
- A. Mickevičiaus g.
- Vaižganto g. / Fryko g. / Perkūno al.
- Trakų g. / Būgos g.
- Radastų / Tulpių / Lelijų kvartalas

ARCHITECTS

When Kaunas became the temporary capital, it needed to be... built. Lithuanians who were studying abroad and purposefully invited foreign nationals flocked to Kaunas and got to work. The knowledge gained in Italian, German, French and Russian schools was soon turned into hundreds, and thousands of new buildings and the dominant architectural trends in other countries merged into Kaunas modernism. We are unable to mention all the architects who built Kaunas, but we urge you to continue the study independently!

**FELIKSAS VIZBARAS** 1880–1966  
 In addition to many modernist masterpieces in Kaunas, the biography of this architect who studied in Riga and worked in Ukraine until 1918 is complemented by objects like Antanas Smetona manor. F. Vizbaras also led the construction of Kaunas and Svetijų ports. In 1940, this member of The Lithuanian Catholic Federation Ateitis moved to Germany.

**VLADIMIRAS DUBENECKIS** 1888–1932  
 One of the pioneers of modern Lithuanian architecture was also an advocate of ethnic style. V. Dubeneckis was born in the family of a Lithuanian deportee in Russia. He studied architecture at the Petersburg Academy of Fine Arts, and in 1919, moved to Lithuania. The architect, in addition to creating scenography for theatre plays, was also one of the founders of the Lithuanian Artists' Association and the Lithuanian Union of Engineers and Architects. When V. Dubeneckis passed away, the whole city participated in his funeral – the procession had stretched along the Vytautas Avenue.

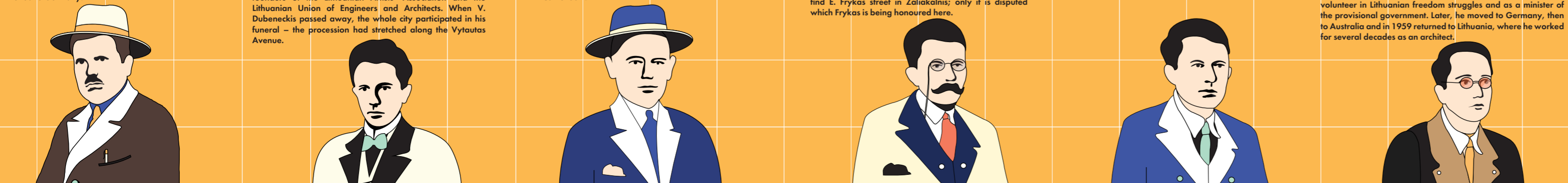


**KAROLIS REISONAS** 1894–1981  
 This Latvian who graduated from the Faculty of Architecture of the St. Petersburg Civil Institute was only given Lithuanian citizenship in 1932 despite having already worked as the engineer of Kaunas city and the head of the Construction division. Incidentally, while designing the Resurrection Church Karolis Reisonas converted to Catholicism.

**EDMUNDAS ALFONSAS FRYKAS** 1876–1944  
 Born in the family of an architect, Edmundas Alfonsas studied at the St. Petersburg Institute of Civil Engineering and began his career in Georgia. In addition to many buildings in Kaunas, the architect also designed several railway stations in Lithuania, and a few churches. You can find E. Frykas street in Žaliakalnis; only it is disputed which Frykas is being honoured here.

**ARNAS FUNKAS** 1898–1957  
 The advocate of progressive functionalism was born in Smolensk, but at 20 years old he had settled in Kaunas. In addition to devoting much attention to building constructions, he was also interested in interior design. After the war, he taught at the Baltic University in Germany.

**VYTAUTAS LANDSBERGIS-ŽEMKALNIS** 1893–1963  
 The member of one of the most famous dynasties in Lithuania, who lived to be a hundred years old, can be characterised not only by his rich heritage but also by a colourful biography. The architect came to Lithuania from Russia in 1904. He had studied in Riga, Kaunas and Rome and had the chance to serve as a volunteer in Lithuanian freedom struggles and as a minister of the provisional government. Later, he moved to Germany, then to Australia and in 1959 returned to Lithuania, where he worked for several decades as an architect.

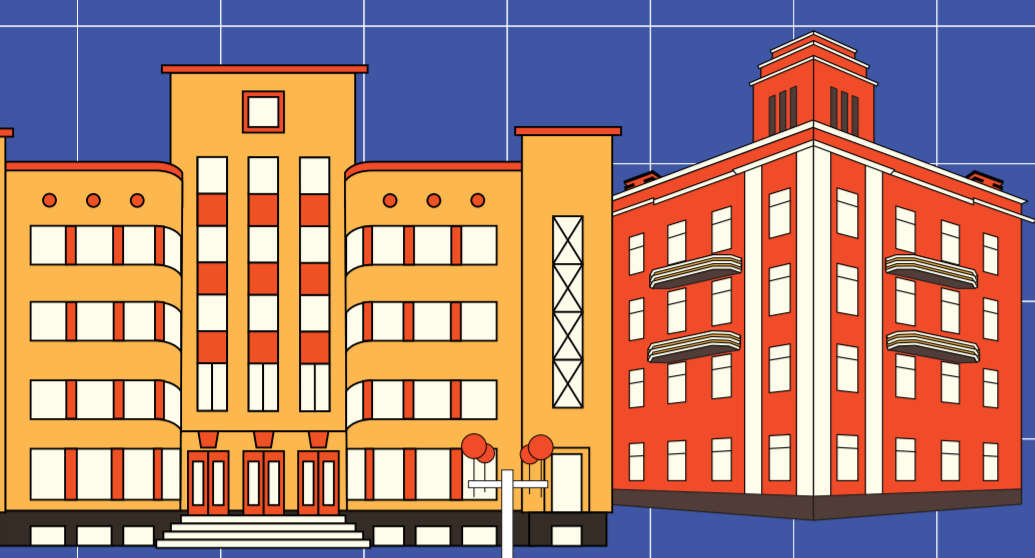


HELLO!

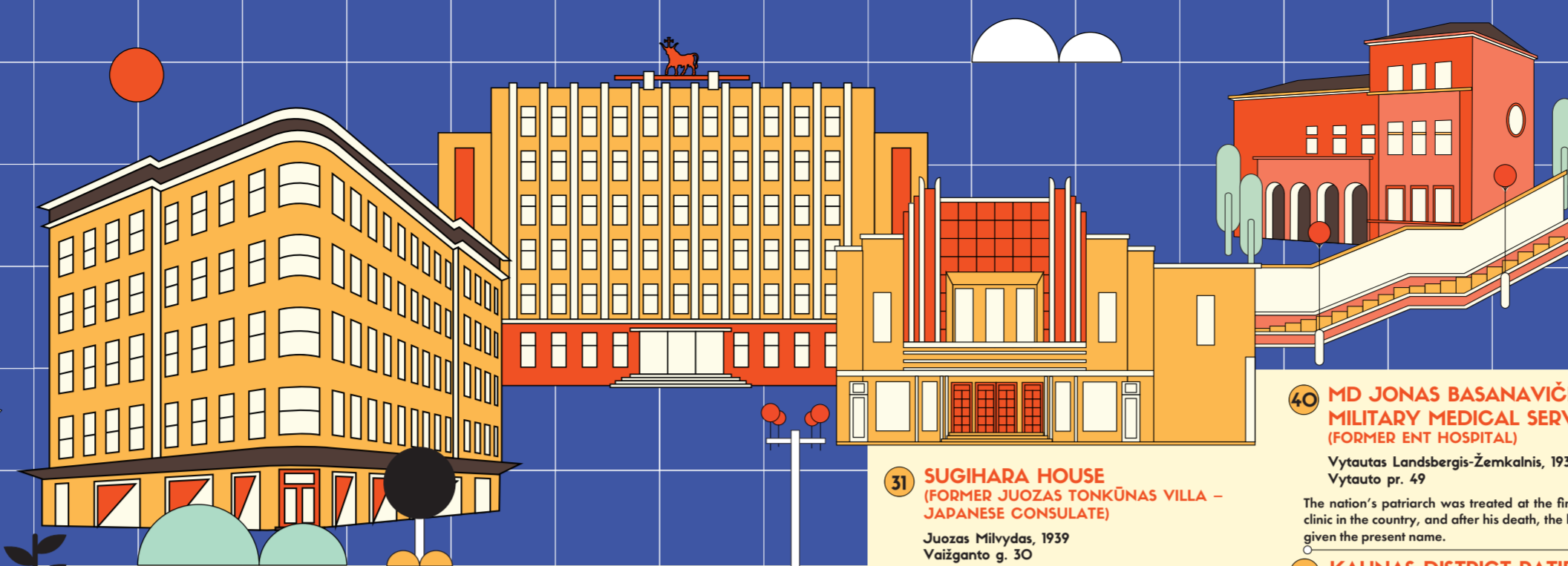
Welcome to Kaunas – UNESCO City of Design! The city earned this title during the period of the First Republic; contemporary Kaunas would not exist without the time when the city served as the temporary capital and “stood in” for Vilnius from 1919 till 1940. Overnight, Kaunas had to transform itself from a little town of Russian Governorate to the capital that meets the European standard. The city needed to speed things up, it needed to invest, to be united and most importantly to believe! For various reasons, different professionals born, living, working or studying abroad, started coming to Kaunas and collaborating with residents, businesspeople and politicians. Offices, hospitals, schools, residential and industrial buildings as well as other signs and centres of a modern (and modernist) city didn't arise overnight, but... almost.

Kaunas – which will become the European Capital of Culture in 2022 – is increasingly focusing on its history that usually hides in the plain sight. The Modernist's Guide will make the acquaintance easier and direct you to further contacts. Yes, you will notice that some buildings marked with the European Heritage Label are empty and in bad condition. You may not be able to get in some of them, while others will delight you with their freshly painted facades. Kaunas is diverse! It is essential to get to know all of its faces to walk further, right? Happy wandering!

# PUBLIC BUILDINGS

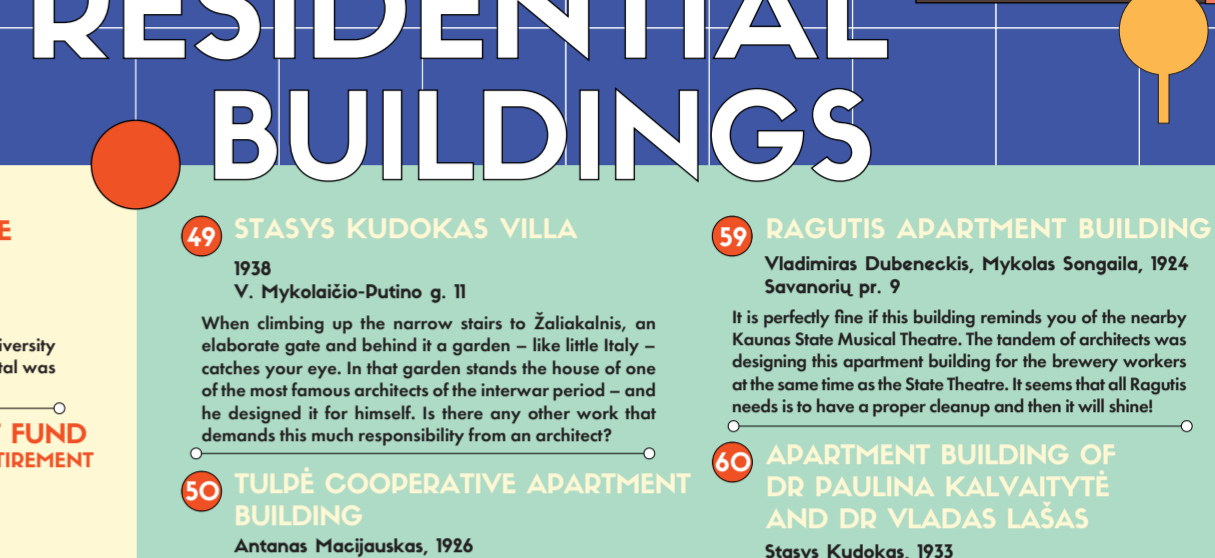


- 1 CENTRAL POST OFFICE**  
Felikas Vizbaras, 1931  
Laisvės al. 102  
This building is distinguished by an organic combination of nationality and modernism. Many people hope that in the near future, the Post Office, which uses only a small part of the premises for its primary functions, can be converted to a cultural place open to the public. We do recommend sending a postcard from here!
- 2 PAŽANGA COMPANY**  
Felikas Vizbaras, 1934  
Laisvės al. 53  
Newspaper offices, a shop and a restaurant with a rooftop terrace – this building designed by Felikas Vizbaras was always busy during the interwar period. In the years of Soviet occupation, the interior logic was destroyed. Afterwards, the building was hosting a university, and now the empty spaces are waiting for the future advancement.
- 3 DAIRY CENTRE**  
Vytautas Landsbergis-Žemkalnis, 1932  
Laisvės al. 55  
The inventive simplicity and multifunctionality that were squeezed in this narrow corner lot seem to have gone ahead of their time. After the university students moved out, the Dairy Centre comes to life only during special occasions, for example, during the Design Week.
- 4 KAUNAS DISTRICT POLICE HEADQUARTERS (FORMER KAUNAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY)**  
Vytautas Landsbergis-Žemkalnis, 1933  
Laisvės al. 14 / Vytauto pr. 91  
One might say that lucky are those who never had to visit any part of this building. In the interwar period and today, the architectural rigour and solidity continue to be in touch with the building's purpose. The best way to view it is from the other side of the Vytautas Avenue.
- 5 THE FACULTY OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY (FORMER RESEARCH LABORATORY)**  
Vytautas Landsbergis-Žemkalnis, 1935  
Radvilėnų pl. 14  
We wonder if the students running around the faculty every day know that they have an exceptional opportunity to interact with history? The only reason why the first-rate equipment, build under a special order, wasn't ripped out and taken away by the occupants is that during the construction of the laboratory it was deliberately installed into the shell of the building.
- 6 KAUNAS COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY (FORMER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRY AND CRAFTS)**  
Vytautas Landsbergis-Žemkalnis, 1938  
K. Donelaičio g. 8  
One of the symbols of K. Donelaičio street – an important street in the city centre – is the building the value and magnitude of which managed to remain intact because after the war a library was established there and its employees were very conscious of their environment. Incidentally, this building was supposed to be built near the War Museum!
- 7 ROMANAS POLOVINSKAS APARTMENT BUILDING**  
Arnas Funkas, 1932  
K. Donelaičio g. 22  
The vibrant colour is what distinguishes the building's facade twisted in a typical "Kaunas" way. Perhaps it would be appropriate to put this Žaliakalnis' neighbour on the list of residential buildings, but today it contains more office spaces than residents.
- 8 THE CENTRAL BUILDING OF THE LITHUANIAN SPORTS UNIVERSITY (FORMER PALACE OF PHYSICAL CULTURE)**  
Vytautas Landsbergis-Žemkalnis, 1934  
Sporto g. 6  
The palace ("supplemented" with annexes during Soviet occupation) was supposed to be more grandiose, but the economic crisis ruined the architect's plans. Today, however, this building and other nearby structures dedicated to sports form an athletically graceful whole.
- 9 SPORTS HALL**  
Anatolijus Rozenbliumas, 1939  
Derkūno al. 5  
In 1937, after Lithuanians won the European Championship, the basketball soon became so popular that it was decided that the championship of 1939 will be held in Kaunas. But where? All the architects said no to this challenging project – it was supposed to be the first basketball arena on the continent – that had to be implemented in a short time. But the most famous engineer of the time, Anatolijus Rozenbliumas said yes. All Kaunas Žalgiris fans are still grateful to him.
- 10 THE CENTRAL BUILDING OF THE LITHUANIAN UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES (FORMER YMU FACULTY OF MEDICINE)**  
Vladimiras Dubeneckis, 1933  
A. Mickevičiaus g. 9  
The building designed according to the model of the University of Brussels can also be viewed from Spautuvinių street – from there, it looks much more modern. An interesting fact: during the Soviet occupation, the remains of pilots Stepanas Darius and Stasis Girėnas were secretly held in the building's basement. And before that, the first crematorium in Lithuania was set up there.
- 11 KARININKŲ RAMOVĖ OFFICERS' CLUB**  
Stasys Kudokas, Kazys Kriščiūkaitis, Jonas Kova-Kovalskis, 1937  
A. Mickevičiaus g. 19  
The exterior of the representative building takes your breath away with its subtle and still relevant ethnic features. The interior is full of ethnic symbols too and, therefore, one needs an hour to slowly walk around and see the premises fitting for the high-level officials.
- 12 VYTAUTAS THE GREAT WAR MUSEUM AND M. K. ČIURLIONIS NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ART**  
Vladimiras Dubeneckis, Karolis Reisonas, Kazys Kriščiūkaitis, 1936  
K. Donelaičio g. 65 / V. Duvinskio g. 55  
Not all Kaunas visitors know that the two largest museums of the city are located in one building! The building which like a crown descended in the temporary capital (Čiurlionis Museum's facade really resembles a crown!) is really too big for visitors to examine the architecture and exhibitions in one day. Also, let's not forget the War Museum garden – the heart of statehood inspired by French and Italian examples.
- 13 KAUNAS CITY MUNICIPALITY (FORMER STATE SAVINGS BANK)**  
Arnas Funkas, Adolfas Lukošaitis, Bronius Elzbergas, 1940  
Laisvės al. 96  
Before the building was set up, Lithuania was occupied, and later, the function of the building had changed, but it doesn't mean there's nothing to see! Revolving door, ethnic interior elements and the unique glass ceiling in the Grand Hall will surely catch your eye.
- 14 ALEKSOTAS FUNICULAR**  
1935  
Amerikos lietuvių g. 6  
It's a miracle that two funiculars – the symbols of the increasingly modern city in the interwar period – not only remained intact but are still used to this day. Aleksotas panorama looks even more beautiful if you get up there with your vehicle!



- 15 ŽALIAKALNIS FUNICULAR**  
1931  
Aušros g. 6  
The elder brother of Aleksotas funicular gets you up to Žaliakalnis in 1 minute and 38 seconds. You can take your bike with you for free!
- 16 THE CENTRAL BUILDING OF KAUNAS UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY (FORMER AGRICULTURE BANK)**  
Karolis Reisonas, 1935  
K. Donelaičio g. 73  
You can guess that the farmers' fates were once decided in this building by looking at the ceiling and the bas-reliefs created by Bernardas Bužas, the husband of Lithuanian poet Salomėja Nėris. By the way, initially, the bank was intended to be built in the shadow of the War Museum.
- 17 RESURRECTION CHURCH**  
Karolis Reisonas, 1933–2004  
Žemaičių g. 31A  
It seems that the prolonged construction of this symbol of independent and strong Lithuania gives sense to its purpose. The construction process was interrupted by the Soviet occupation (almost half a century the church operated as a radio engineering factory). The strength of the church consists of many people's efforts and small details. The impressive fact is that the Latvian-born architect Karolis Reisonas had converted to Catholicism for this project.
- 18 EVANGELICAL AND REFORMED CHURCH**  
Karolis Reisonas, 1937  
E. Ožeikienės g. 41  
Climbing up the Savanorių mountain, when the trees are still bare, you can notice how similar these creations of the same architect are, both, by the way, were unfinished before the occupation. This church containing a canteen and a sports hall doesn't get the same attention as the Resurrection Church, but it is promised that the building will be returned to the parish's hands. And then what?
- 19 CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS**  
Algirdas Šalkauskis, Adolfas Netyksa, Dranas Markūnas, 1935–1938  
A. Juozapavičiaus pr. 60  
The roof of the building is one of the first examples of thin-walled reinforced concrete shell construction in our country. The modernist church is decorated with the fresco Angels created by the famous Lithuanian muralist and scenographer Liudas Truikys. The rear windows have stained glass, created by Stasys Ušinskas after the war.
- 20 JONAS JABLONSKIS GYMNASIUM (FORMER JONAS JABLONSKIS PRIMARY SCHOOL)**  
Antanas Jokimas, 1932  
Aušros g. 3  
It is the first school in Lithuania designed using the advanced functional principle. In the process of strategizing Žaliakalnis' future, the school was allocated a lot next to the Resurrection Church. Therefore, it's not surprising that the school soon became and long remained a prestigious one.
- 21 AUŠRA CINEMA**  
Aurorius nezinomas, 1939  
Aušros g. 18  
The movie theatre that was able to accommodate 800 viewers was the largest of sixteen (!) in Kaunas. It attracted people not only because of its repertoire but also because of an automatic air purifier and uniformed staff. Today it operates as a squash club.
- 22 KAUNAS UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY PROGYMNASIUM (FORMER ŠANČIAI GYMNASIUM)**  
Stasys Kudokas, 1938  
Skuodo g. 27  
The construction and setting up of this expressive building during the interwar period cost as much as 1 000 000 Litai. This school was graduated by writer Jurgis Gimberis, actress Monika Mironaitė and many other famous Šančiai residents.
- 23 ROMUVA CINEMA**  
Nikolajus Mačiūlskis, 1940  
Laisvės al. 54  
The city must have at least one historical cinema, right? The activists of Romuva – the tiny art deco castle, which inspired the love of film in many Kaunas residents – had to reclaim the movie theatre from the intricate speculative networks. Currently, the building is being renovated.
- 24 PASAKA CINEMA**  
Juozas Segalauskas, Jokūbas Rabinavičius, A. Paškevičius, 1940  
Savanorių pr. 124  
One of the last cinemas built in the First Republic was neither the most functional nor the most modern. All that was redeemed by the building's art deco facade that delights the passersby to this day. In fact, today it accommodates an entertainment centre.
- 25 DAINA CINEMA**  
Stasys Kudokas, Antanas Breimeris, 1936  
Savanorių pr. 76  
Decorous, very Kudokas-like movie theatre was one of the most modern ones in the city and the first of its kind to be located outside Laisvės Avenue. It even sparked in neon! It's a pity that today Daina appears to be of no interest to anyone and it only looks lovely in black and white photographs.
- 26 KAUNAS GYMNASIUM OF ART (FORMER JADYVGA AND JUOZAS TŪBELIS VILLA)**  
Felikas Vizbaras, 1932  
Dainavos g. 1  
Not every building in Žaliakalnis has its "own" stairs to the city centre! The aura generated by many important guests of the Prime Minister and his wife was destroyed by the Russian occupation in the blink of an eye. However, it reincarnated pretty fast – right after the war, the first secondary art school in the country was established, and it nurtured many generations of talented Kaunas residents.
- 27 KAUNAS ARTISTS' HOUSE (FORMER APOSTOLIC NUNCIATURE)**  
Vytautas Landsbergis-Žemkalnis, 1931  
V. Duvinskio g. 56  
Although when talking about this cultural centre of the city we often hear references to the Vatican, it should be noted that the emissaries of the Holy See have never actually settled there, but the building – the only one in Kaunas – was designed specifically for the embassy. Later it had to be adapted to the children's hospital, and almost half a century ago, artists settled there – and for a long time!
- 28 KAUNAS STATE PHILHARMONIC HALL (FORMER MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND THE PARLIAMENT)**  
Edmundas Alfonsas Frykas, 1929  
L. Sapiegos g. 5  
Neoclassicism, art deco and ethnic motifs – the architects managed to fit into the "inconvenient" lot many functions and creative solutions that were successfully transformed after a few decades. When listening to a classical music concert, it's hard to believe that you're sitting in the same place where laws were once adopted.
- 29 FIRE STATION**  
Edmundas Alfonsas Frykas, Dranas Markūnas, 1932  
I. Kanto g. 1  
Who could think today that during the interwar period the Fire station was also a business and service centre with a functional V. Kudricko Public Library? The building connecting I. Kanto and Nemuno streets is undoubtedly the most memorable of its kind in Lithuania.
- 30 BANK OF LITHUANIA**  
Mykolas Songaila, 1929  
Maironio g. 25  
Monumental forms and the luxurious interior testifies to the bright ambitions of the First Republic. Today it is necessary to pay a visit to the bank well in advance (the tours are rare), but it's one of the greatest pleasures in discovering the secrets of the interwar period in Kaunas!

# RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS



- 29 STASYS KUDOKAS VILLA**  
1938  
V. Mykaloičio-Dutino g. 11  
When climbing up the narrow stairs to Žaliakalnis, an elaborate gate and behind it a garden – like little Italy – catches your eye. In that garden stands the house of one of the most famous architects of the interwar period – and he designed it for himself. Is there any other work that demands this much responsibility from an architect?
- 30 TULPĖ COOPERATIVE APARTMENT BUILDING**  
Antanas Macijauskas, 1926  
A. Mickevičiaus g. 15  
It is one of the first cooperative apartment buildings in Kaunas. Its architecture captures the search for national style.
- 31 APARTMENT BUILDING OF THE BUTAS COMPANY**  
Jonas Kriščiūkaitis, 1932  
Traukų g. 5  
During the interwar period, this minimalist house was home for the highest-ranking officials of the Supreme Court of Lithuania, among them the father of the architect who designed the building and also the family of a Harvard Professor Vytautas Kavolis.
- 32 JUOZAS DAUGIRDAS APARTMENT BUILDING**  
Vladimiras Dubeneckis, 1931  
Vytauto pr. 30  
At the beginning of the First Republic, Vytautas Avenue was only becoming an avenue – most buildings here were still quite provincial. Except for the modern house of the Drabė company director. At one time, it also hosted a French Consulate.
- 33 ČESLOVAS PACEVIČIUS VILLA**  
Vsevolodas Kopylovas, 1934  
Vydūno al. 59  
It is likely that you have driven by this minimalist little house for dozens of times. Next time you should slow down and enjoy the aesthetics that would undoubtedly receive a blessing from "less is more" pioneer Mies van der Rohe. We are not exaggerating – in 1935, the owner of this villa was given an award for the most beautiful and comfortable brick house.
- 34 APARTMENT BUILDING OF DR PRANAS GUDAVIČIUS**  
Edmundas Alfonsas Frykas, 1926  
Gedimino g. 48  
A prominent doctor P. Gudavičius inspired the diversity of the building's inhabitants – it always had plenty of doctors. The renovation of the building's exterior was finished in 2017 and inside, a new Kaunas generation – partial to the interwar period – is starting a new era. You can drop by!
- 35 ALEKSANDRA ILJINIENĖ HOUSE**  
Arnas Funkas, 1934  
K. Donelaičio g. 19  
The most beautiful facade on the whole street, and perhaps even in all of Naujamiestis, had woken up from its sleep and is happily posing for all architecture lovers. Soon its interior will become modern too. And also: did you know that the large circular window inspired the logo and the main idea of the Optimism Architecture Exhibition dedicated to the Centennial of the Restored State of Lithuania that will travel around Europe in 2018?
- 36 APARTMENT BUILDING OF MOZĖ POSVIANSKIS AND HIRŠAS KLISAS**  
Jokūbas Peras, 1938  
Vytauto pr. 58  
It is said that the idea of this building with a shape unrepresentative of Kaunas was taken from a Western magazine. It is well possible because, in the end, this residential building stands out with its art nouveau and art deco expressivity.
- 37 MATJOŠAIČIAI HOUSE**  
K. Donelaičio g. 9  
The residential building hiding between two big streets has recently fallen into the hands of loving architects – hence, an occasion to stray from the usual path to see it. The apartment building is also important because it was home to composer Baltyš Dvarionas once.
- 38 APARTMENT BUILDING OF ELCHANAN ELKES**  
Mikas Grodzemskis, 1930  
Kęstučio g. 8  
The building that belonged to the Jewish doctor of a tragic destiny (he was entrusted with a prominent position in the Kaunas Ghetto) is one of the earliest examples of modernism akin to functionalism in the city. The building house Elkes' family, tenants and a small clinic as well as the first Montessori kindergarten. And just before the war – the Finish Embassy.
- 39 RAGUTIS APARTMENT BUILDING**  
Vladimiras Dubeneckis, Mykolas Songaila, 1924  
Savanorių pr. 9  
It is perfectly fine if this building reminds you of the nearby Kaunas State Musical Theatre. The tandem of architects was designing this apartment building for the brewery workers at the same time as the State Theatre. It seems that all Ragutis needs is to have a proper cleanup and then it will shine!
- 40 APARTMENT BUILDING OF DR PAULINA KALVAITYTĖ AND DR VLADAS LAŠAS**  
Stasys Kudokas, 1933  
Laisvės al. 3  
V. Lašas, the founder of the Kaunas Clinics, didn't live in this apartment building, but he did invest in it. And the second owner of the building was one of the first radiologists in Lithuania who with her colleague had established a private X-ray room in the building. The stylish apartment building located in the silent part of Laisvės Avenue looks like a picture on a picture postcard.
- 41 APARTMENT BUILDING OF MOZĖ AND MALKA CHAIMSONAS**  
Vytautas Landsbergis-Žemkalnis, 1930  
Maironio g. 13  
Modesty, in this case, is a statement! The apartment building, where the famous painter Mstislav Dobuzinskis rented a five-room flat, was one of the most modern in Kaunas. And one of the tallest, too!
- 42 ELIAS SCHNEIDER APARTMENT BUILDING**  
Stasys Kudokas, 1938  
Vaidilutės g. 3  
When walking down the Kęstučio street, it is sometimes worth turning into the courtyard. In one of such patios you can find this impressive, and yet restrained apartment building characterised by elegant lines. If someone invited you in, you would discover similarities with Karlininky Ramovė Officers' Club.
- 43 PRANĖ DUBINSKAITĖ APARTMENT BUILDING**  
Leiba Zimanas, 1938  
V. Duvinskio g. 22  
Experts call this house ascetic, but imagine what inspiration would strike you if you combined your morning coffee ritual with observing Kaunas residents rushing to the funicular!
- 44 ADELĖ AND PAULIUS GALAUNĖ APARTMENT BUILDING**  
Arnas Funkas, 1932  
Vydūno al. 2  
It's fortunate that this architecturally, culturally and historically significant building was gifted to Kaunas by the owners' relatives. Today, Galaunė's house serves as a department of the National M. K. Čiurlionis Museum (Paulius Galaunė is its director once). The museum's employees will gladly tell you about all the interesting discussions that took place in this house located next to Ažuolynas.
- 45 ELENA BARONIENĖ AND PETRAS VIŠOCKIS APARTMENT BUILDING**  
Bronius Elzbergas, 1933  
Sporto g. 2  
Even if the third storey of the building is "decorated" with plastic windows, it is still worth stopping by the authentic door. If they could, they would tell you a bunch of stories about the extravagant owner of Metropol restaurant and her tenants.
- 46 PETRAS KLIMAS VILLA EGLUTĖ**  
Felikas Vizbaras, 1929  
Vaizganto g. 25  
How much must a father love his daughter to name a building after her? And not just any building! It seems that diplomat Petras Klimas was a remarkable man. However, he wasn't able to enjoy this little modern "castle" because of continuous work abroad, but Juozas Tomas-Vaizgantas himself did reside in this house that stands on the street named in his honour.
- 47 ROŽĖ AND JONAS RINKIČIUS HOUSE**  
Aleksandras Gordevičius, 1935  
Lydos g. 3  
Lydos street is the shortest in Kaunas, but this isn't the only reason to stray from K. Donelaičio street to see this pretty apartment building. For example, you can also imagine what it would feel like to be having your afternoon tea in the building's semi-circular tower.
- 48 MIŅA KOTKAUSKIENĖ APARTMENT BUILDING**  
Architect unknown, 1930  
Laisvės al. 69  
You won't find much modernism in Laisvės Avenue. This building is also not typical of Lithuanian architectural trends, but it is charming because of its expressive art deco style. Back in Kaunas of the 1930s, this type of construction must have been considered a significant event.

