

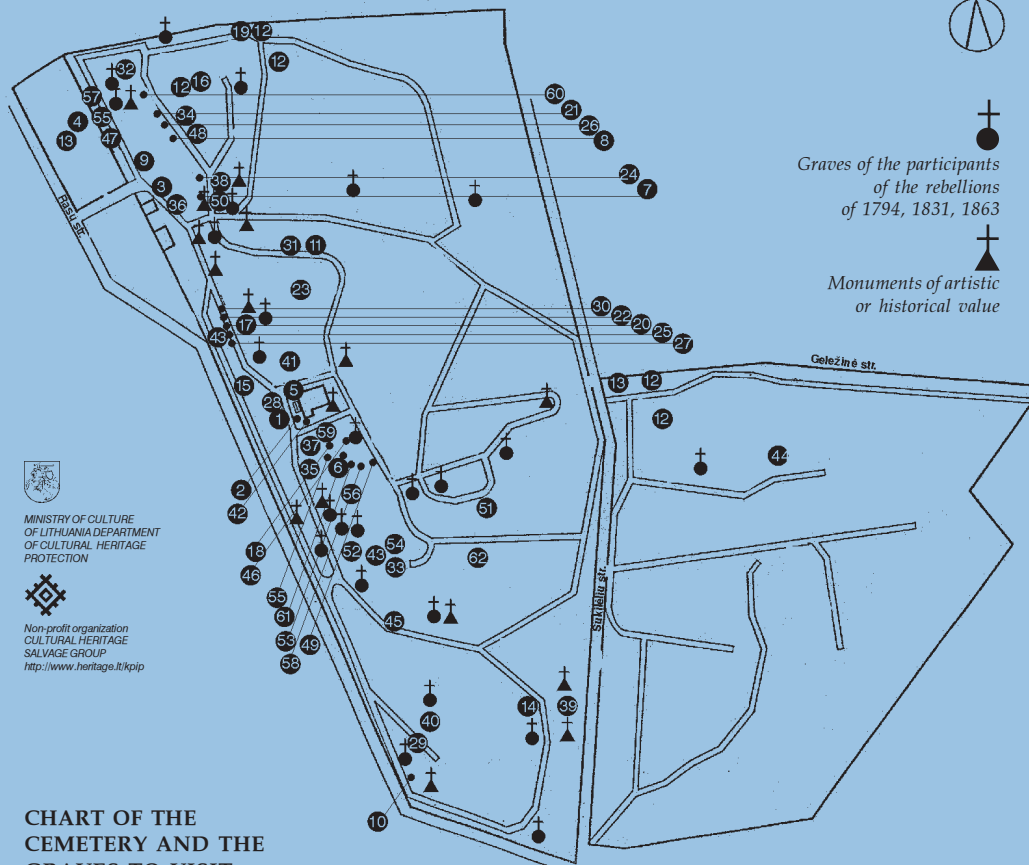


Neat and stylish chapel of Vileišis' family

Lithuanian army, deceased during the fights for the independence in 1919-1920, and Polish legionaries found the final place of rest in Rasos cemetery. During the 19th and the first half of the 20th century Rasos became the fashionable place of eternal rest for citizens of wealth and distinction. Famous Lithuanian painter and composer Mikalojus Konstantinas Čiurlionis, many other artists, writers, scientists, professors of Vilnius University, the mother of Polish president Joseph Pilsudsky and his heart had been buried in this cemetery.

Nowadays the cemetery of Rasos reflects the continuation of the traditional sepulchral art, and is a real book of remembrance of those, who lived in Vilnius for last two centuries.

Front page:
Central chapel of the cemetery



MINISTRY OF CULTURE
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CHART OF THE CEMETERY AND THE GRAVES TO VISIT

Graves of famous public figures

1. J. Basanavičius
2. K. Čibiras
3. A. Paškevičius
4. J. Pilsudskis
5. J. Montvila
6. J. ir M. Šlapeliai
7. E. Tiškevičius
8. P. Višinskis
9. J. K. Vilčinskis
10. T. ir E. Vrublevskiai
11. P. Vileišis

Soldiers' graves

12. Lithuanian
13. Polish

Graves of the artists (writers, composers, painters, architects)

14. B. Balzukevičius
15. K. Boruta
16. M. K. Čiurlionis
17. R. Daugintis

18. B. Dauguvietis
19. M. Davainis Silvestraitis
20. A. Gudaitis
21. R. Jakimavičius
22. V. Kisarauškas
23. J. Kłosas
24. V. Sirokmlė
25. A. Kučas
26. G. Landsbergis-Žemkalnis
27. A. Mikulskis
28. V. Mykolaitis-Putinas
29. J. Ozemblovskis
30. M., K. ir E. Petrauskai
31. K. Podčašinskis
32. K. Sakalauskas-Vanagėlis
33. E. Slovackis
34. M. Sokolovskis
35. B. ir V. Sruogos
36. M. Šikšnyš
37. J. Tallat-Kelpša
38. P. Vaičiūnas

Professors

39. A. L. Bekiu

40. V. Kotovičius
41. J. Koženevskis
42. J. Lelevelis
43. J. Lukoševičius
44. M. Marcinkevičius
45. J. Orda
46. P. Pakarklis
47. R. Radzivilovičius
48. M. Rėmeris
49. Z. Revkovskis
50. A. Rimka
51. F. Rimkevičius
52. P. Slavinskis
53. P. Snarskis
54. P. Sosnovskis
55. V. Stanevičius
56. F. Špitnagėlis
57. J. Tšebinskis
58. J. Vabalas-Gudaitis
59. J. Vengris
60. A. Vivulskis
61. Z. Žemaitis
62. T. Žickis

RASOS CEMETERY IN VILNIUS





Most visited tombs of Dr. J. Basanavičius and M.K. Čiurlionis



Graves of the Lithuanian soldiers-volunteers



The sarcophagi shape tomb monument of W. Korwin-Milewska



The grave of Lithuanian poet and dramatist P. Vaičiūnas, sculptor V. Vildžiūnas



Sculptures of the Reviving and Death Angels - most artistic sculptures in the cemetery. (I. Salmonoviczowna tomb monument, sculptor L. Wasilkowsky (Poland) and J. Montwill tomb monument, sculptor Z. Otto (Poland)



The new monuments of the end of the 20th century are in harmony with the old ones

Photo-Aloyzas Petrašiūnas

instead of previous wooden was erected in 1888 (arch. Julian Januszewsky).

In the middle of 20th century both columbiums were destroyed because of the bad condition.

After the World War II, during the Soviet period, the cemetery was closed. Since the 1990 the burials to the family graves are being allowed.

Rasos cemetery is divided by the narrow Sukilėliai street into two parts – Old and New. Both of them are known by the same Rasos name. The cemetery covers an area of about 10,8 ha and is situated in the picturesque hills of Ribiškės. Initially there was no formal plan of the cemetery, and landscape had the greatest influence on the formation of its layout which remained unchanged till nowadays. The naturally formed paths of the cemetery, and the silhouettes of tombstones with crosses create scenic architectural ensemble. The impressive panoramas could be observed from the hills of the cemetery. The stone, concrete, wrought-iron and cast-iron monuments form the distinctive character of the cemetery.

The cemetery is enrolled into the List of Immovable Cultural Properties of Lithuanian Republic. There are 164 architectural, historical or artistic monuments of Rasos cemetery in the List. The patriarch of Lithuania Jonas Basanavičius, famous



Fragment of the destroyed columbium

Lithuanian engineer Petras Vileišis, the signatories of the Act of Independence of 1918, February 16, soldiers-volunteers of the

Rasos – the oldest cemetery of Vilnius, established in 1801 in the South-Eastern part of the city as a parish cemetery of the Missioners' church. In the 19th century, when the church was closed, the name of the cemetery had been changed – new name 'Rasos' was inherited from the name of the Rasos suburb of the Lithuanian capital. The cemetery was consecrated in 1801, and in few days Jan Muller, the burgomaster of the city had himself buried there.

During the first decade of the 19th century two 3-5 stores complex columbiums were erected. In 1812 the wooden fence of the cemetery burned during the fire, and in 1820 the new stone wall was erected together with the house of the guard (reconstructed in 1883, restored in 2000). The lower part of the old wall still exists in the North and East Side of the cemetery. The eastern part was reconstructed in 2002. The place of the old cemetery gate remained in the center of the recently rebuilt wall in Rasų Street.

In 1850 Neogothic cemetery chapel was erected (arch. Tomas Tyszecki) and the stone bell-tower