

GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO DISCOVER NEW PLACES!



1. Night tour/Educational programme “The Town and the Monastery. Evening Twilight”

You are welcome to join our night lantern tour of Tytuvėnai Church and Monastery complex. Discover this special place while being surrounded by the evening sounds of the whistling wind, creaking doors, and bats flying around... The sensory experience, sounds and stories will offer a new perspective on the architectural ensemble of Tytuvėnai. Tours are organised from September through March.



3. Educational programme “Three Gifts from God and Other Scents”

This educational programme will allow participants to explore the plant species from the cloister herb garden and will offer them the opportunity to try to identify herbal remedies and solve puzzles. Participants will also have the chance to make a fragrant herbal sachet.



4. The Rose Garden of Tytuvėnai Monastery

A rose garden was created on the spot where once was a monastic garden in 2019. The garden has over 2,000 different varieties of roses. Based on Christian iconography, the roses were planted in arrangements resembling the shapes of alpha, omega, sun, angels, hearts, crown, and prayer beads, among others.

Tours and educational programmes must be booked in advance.



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Public Enterprise
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We offer the following services:

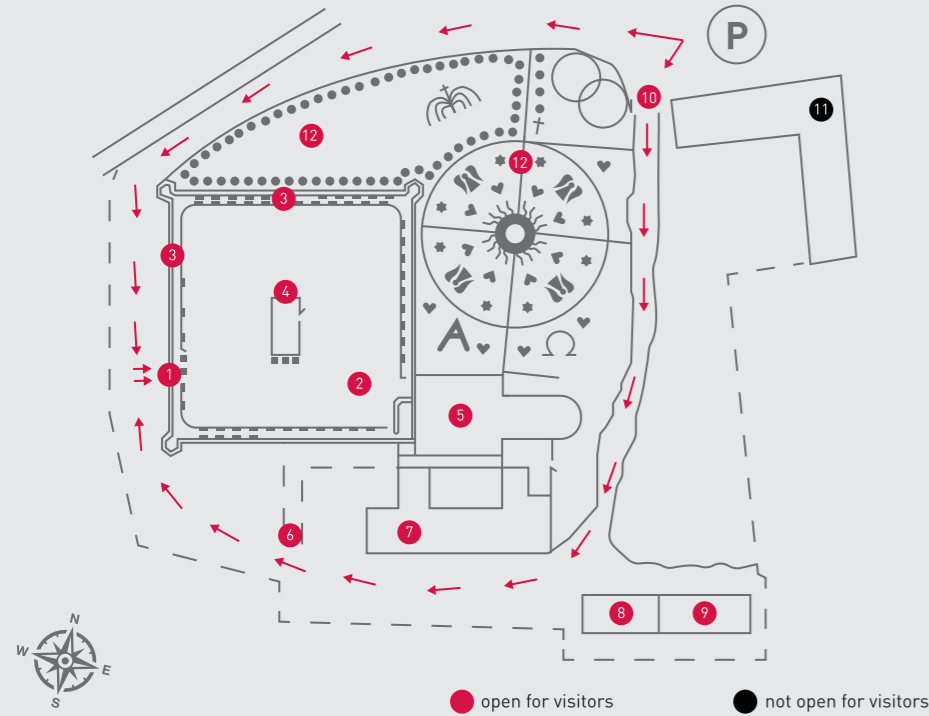
1. Providing visitors with information
2. Organising tours in Tytuvėnai and Kelmė district (in Lithuanian, English and Russian)
3. Developing educational programmes
4. Providing bike rental service and organising cycling tours
5. Offering monastery spaces for events
6. Arranging accommodation at Domus Rafaeli pilgrim house
7. Catering services: business lunch, banquets, buffets, one-bite appetizers

Tytuvėnai Church of Our Lady of the Angels
and Bernardine Monastery

COMPLEX



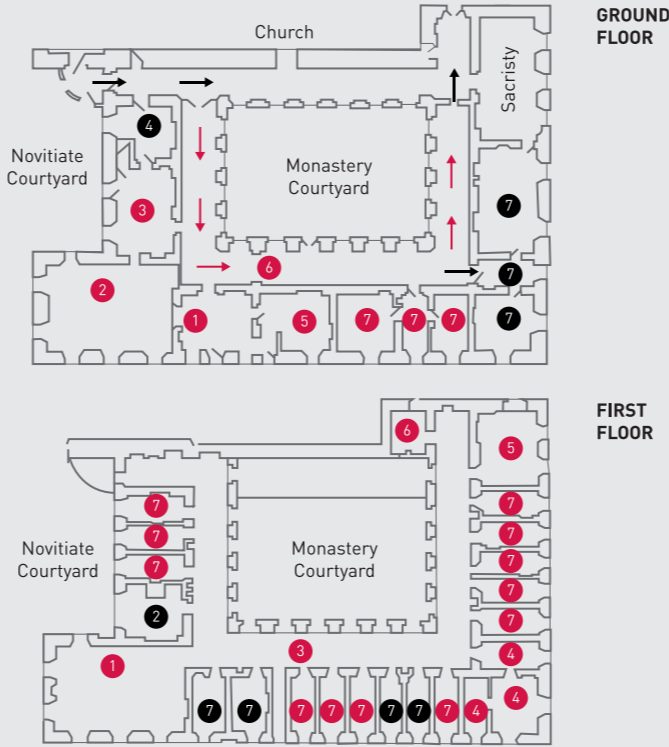
MAP of Tytuvėnai Church of Our Lady of the Angels and Bernardine Monastery COMPLEX



Andrius Valavičius, judge of the land court of Samogitia and owner of the estate of Tytuvėnai, was the initiator and funder of the construction of the architectural complex. Upon his initiative, Bernardine friars were invited to Tytuvėnai in 1614. This year also marked the start of the construction of Tytuvėnai monastery and church. The church was built to serve as a family mausoleum. The construction of the complex lasted for around two centuries, thus, it became an amalgam of different architectural styles: Gothic, Renaissance, Baroque and Rococo.

1. The Great Churchyard Gates
2. Churchyard
3. Arcaded Gallery
4. The Holy Stairs Chapel
5. Church of Our Lady of the Angels
6. Foundations of the novitiate
7. Friars' house
(currently houses Tytuvėnai Pilgrim Centre, Public Enterprise)
8. Barn (currently serves as Domus Rafaeli pilgrim house)
9. Servants' quarters (converted to serve as funeral wake halls)
10. The gates and fence of the farmyard
11. Outbuildings
12. Rose garden

Bernardine MONASTERY

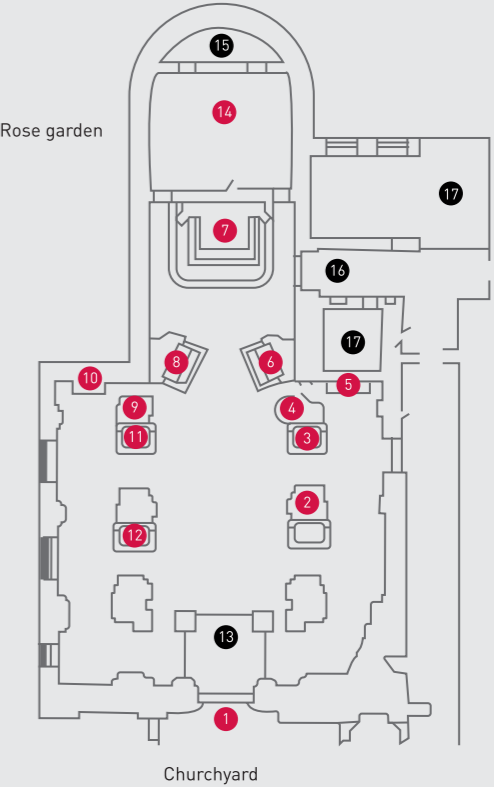


Bernardine Monastery is an example of Late Renaissance architecture in Lithuania. Two-storey horseshoe-shaped building consisting of three sections is flanked by the south wall of the church creating a small cloister, i.e., a closed rectangular courtyard. The monastery boasts large interior spaces. It has retained its original layout: refectory, cells, kitchen, vegetable cellar, and a punishment cell. There are also surviving mural paintings.

- Ground floor**
1. Anteroom
 2. Refectory
 3. Kitchen
 4. Storeroom
 5. Key room
 6. Corridor-gallery
 7. Cells

- First floor**
1. Library Hall
 2. Laboratory
 3. Corridor
 4. Sewing rooms
 5. Drawing room
 6. Punishment cell
 7. Cells

CHURCH of our Lady of the Angels



Tytuvėnai Church of Our Lady of the Angels was consecrated and granted its current name on 1 November 1635. It was not until 1750s-1770s that the interior of the church was completed with nine ornamental altars and an organ being installed in Late Baroque style.

1. Anteroom
2. The Altar of Three Wise Men
3. Saint Barbara Altar
4. Pulpit

5. The Altar of Jesus of Nazareth
6. The Saint Francis Altar
7. The Grand Altar with the central painting of Madonna and Child (early 17th c.) famous for its graces
8. Saint Anne Altar
9. Baptismal font
10. The Altar of Our Lady of Loreto
11. The Altar of Saint Anthony
12. The Nativity Altar
13. Organ choir
14. Retroquire Chapel, Saint John Paul II Chapel
15. Friars' choir. The place used by friars for chanting the psalms of the Liturgy of the Hours and meditation
16. Sacristy corridor
17. Sacristy