



# SIGNS OF JEWISH HISTORY



ANYKŠČIAI

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## LEGEND



Locations in city map



Locations in district map



Regional road with numbering

ANYKŠČIAI

**The forest of Popas (lt. „Popo Šilelis“)** / J. Biliūno st., Anykščiai //

GPS: 55.535714, 25.124888 (WGS)

This is the place which was transformed into ghetto on the 8th of July in 1941. Hundreds of Jews were captured there.

A

**Old Jewish Cemetery /**

Kęstučio st., Anykščiai // GPS: 55.518396, 25.100558 (WGS)

This cemetery is an object of cultural heritage. There are many tombstones (about 200) with inscriptions in the Yiddish language. On the other side of the cemetery near Kęstučio Street there is a monumental composition of cemetery fences with fixed gates and memorial board that was designed after the independence of Lithuania. Earlier Jews had to pay fee for their cemetery. The presence of this cemetery suggests that the Jewish community already existed at the end of the 16th century.

**The massacre of Jews and the burial place /**

Liudiškių st., Anykščiai // GPS: 55.512, 25.126 (WGS)

When the city was occupied by the German army in 1941, the persecution of Jews began. By the order of the government, all the Jews were listed and their places of residence were identified. Jews were forced to go to synagogues and then to labour camps. The writer Antanas Vienuolis-Žukauskas together with Čepėnas came to Utena and asked German commandant not to kill children of Jews and promised to educate them as Christians, but both men were told to leave.

B

**Jewish bank / Vilniaus st. 5, Anykščiai //** GPS: 55.524330, 25.102627 (WGS)

The Jews began to return to Anykščiai and live in the wrecked homes after the First World War. Financial support was provided by their relatives in Africa or America and by the newly established bank. The bank was opened in the right wing in the rented house of Kutka and Šaltenienė and was open until 1940.

C

**Rudolph Baranik's bench / S. Daukanto st., Anykščiai //**

GPS: 55.523993, 25.104588 (WGS)

Rudolf Baranik (1920–1998) grew up in Anykščiai and lived in the United States; he is recognised world-wide as a painter, writer, publicist and teacher. He is considered as protest artist, continuing the tradition of abstract painting and his art is considered as political abstractionism. On the initiative of Anykščiai city communities, to the memory of Baranik the bench with his name was built in the old town of Anykščiai in 2012.

D

**Former synagogues / Sinagogos st., Anykščiai //**

GPS: 55.523900, 25.104848 (WGS)

Synagogue complex was in the centre of Anykščiai; the Old Town at present. The Sinagogos Street leads to the former synagogue courtyard (shulhoif) where the two former synagogues are here today. The synagogue courtyard is marked with a special monument. The Sinagogos Street is the only street in the old town of Anykščiai which has preserved the historical name that was given by the local Jewish community at the beginning of the twentieth century.

E

**Rapoportai Brothers' store / A. Baranausko avenue 6, Anykščiai //**

GPS: 55.524785, 25.105206 (WGS)

Jews in Anykščiai were mostly small traders and had many small shops. Mejeras and Šepėlis Rapoportai had a craft shop and wood business. Companies of flax processing and felting were prosperous. A lot of Jews were engaged in crafts, many of them were tailors, shoemakers, bakers, watchmakers and others.

**Kurkliai synagogue / S. Nėries st. 4A, Kurkliai, Anykščiai District //**

GPS: 55.416, 25.064 (WGS)

Synagogue in Kurkliai is significant on the regional level. Legal protection has been granted for this synagogue in the small town of Kurkliai because of its architectural value. This is one of the most original wooden synagogues in Lithuania and the only synagogue that is significant on the regional level. The synagogue was designed by Povilas Jurėnas, construction technician, and built in 1936; the synagogue is made of dovetail logs. The premises of this place of worship consist of two floors and the staircase which rises above the southern part of the building. This synagogue was visited by Jews during the pre-war period.

KURKLIAI