EAT LIKE JAKOB

BRAISED, BOILED, AND FRIED PIKE
Take a large pike and scale the head and tail leaving the midsection be. Gut it, mount it onto a skewer, wrap the middle of the pike canvas after moistening it in salted wine vinegar, lace it up, sprinkle the head and tail with salt and place over low heat. Roast, spin, and keep the salted wine vinegar boiling in a pot by the fire, so that you can drizzle the canvas with it often. Beforehand grease the head with olive or plain oil or butter and sprinkle it with a little wheat flour – do it a second and a third time when the fish is cooked. Also, grease up the tail once it begins to brown, but skip the flour. Once the whole thing’s hot, remove the canvas. Enjoy!

WHAT’S HANZA?
The term Hans, which later evolved into Hansa, or Hanza, was a Low German word referring to a group of merchants travelling in a convoy by sea or by land. The Hanseatic League was established in the 13th century as a union of Lübeck, Hamburg, and other northern German cities. It intended to contribute to the smooth development of trade in the Baltic Sea and the search for new trade routes along the eastern Baltic Sea coast. Sounds like the great-grandmother of the European Union, doesn’t it? The vast majority of North German cities, most of the Prussian and Livonian Order’s Baltic Sea coastal cities, as well as those of the Netherlands, belonged to the Hanseatic League during its prosperity (13th-14th centuries), and Swedish cities were also actively involved in this union.

DON’T FEEL LIKE COOKING? LET’S EAT OUT!
Multiple wars and occupations assured the extinction of medieval pubs and taverns in Kaunas. You can, however, sample the authentic tastes in selected restaurants located in the Old Town. Our tip for those looking for Hanseatic details is simple: order rich soups, mushroom and game dishes, and please remember our love for all things potato only started a couple of hundred years ago.

MEET JAKOB THE MERCHANT
The Hanseatic League mainly traded wood its products, tar, honey, wax, and grains that have been transported from the Baltic Sea region, bartered for cloth, fish, and urban shop-fabricated products and sent for sale to the East. Thus, the herring of the North and Baltic Seas ended up on the tables of even rather poor townspeople or peasants in Kaunas, while the Lithuanian forest timber, tar, grains grow here were transported to Western Europe. People migrated as well, including both merchants and craftsmen. Many foreigners settled in Kaunas, especially Germans. Let’s travel back to medieval Kaunas and see how a young German merchant called Jakob could have lived here...

HI,

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The kaunastic brothers of Kopliortūnij-Vižai family donated a block of houses in Kaunas for the Jesuit monks around 1642. Soon after, a church was built here, which in 1689 burned down. refrigerator. In 1731, the two-souled church was consecrated. In 1955, the interior was destroyed by fire. Today, it’s the Blessed Sacrament Church located in A. Mackevičiaus g. 2.

The KAUNAS EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

Kariučių g. 10

This is where you’d most definitely meet Jakob. It’s the place for art aficionados — in fact, it was THE place for art aficionados in the 19th century. Today, it’s the Blessed Sacrament Church located in A. Mackevičiaus g. 2.

The KAUNAS BLESSED VIRGIN MARY ASSUMPTION (VTYTAUTAS THE GREAT) CHURCH

Aukštojo k. 3

Built around 1603, the church is considered the oldest in Kaunas. It was founded by Vytautas the Great, the ruler of Lithuania, and designated as a Franciscan monks and foreign merchants’ residence in 1512. The church was closed and the buildings given to the community in 1626. The ensemble is comprised of the monastery, the church of St. Nicholas and a parsonage. The Gothic church was built in the 15th century, with a fascinating cruciform layout. It was consecrated in 1992. Since 2009, the Benedictine sisters arrived in Kaunas in 1627. The house of the Sisters of Mercy was opened in 1966.

The KAUNAS MONASTERY OF ST. BENEDICT SISTERS AND KAUNAS ST. NICHOLAS (BENEDICTINE) CHURCH

Benediktinų g. 8

One church in Kaunas can be visited 24/7 — the House of Merchants. The building located right by the underground passage of Birštono street. It was a Jesuit church, which lets us presume it was an impressive example of secular Gothic architecture. Today, the town hall square is definitely a privilege throughout his life. Jakob would have loved some boar stew. His arrival? Welcome to the basement of the House of Merchants!

THE HOUSE OF MERCHANTS

Birutės g. 15

You might be interested in the current name of the palace — the Maironis house or the Maironis Museum of Lithuanian Literature. The romantic era period and print bought the baroque palace when it was in a rather poor state. It’s known that many buildings and a warehouse stood here as early as the 16th century — in fact, you can still see many others in the basements. Could Jakob store anything there? He would visit the house, for sure, as he was interested in the last of the royal houses. Jakob would have loved some boar stew. His arrival? Welcome to the basement of the House of Merchants!

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