Photographing of archaeological sites from aeroplanes in Europe began immediately after World War I. General V. N. Tontzis, from the Vatan Ases Trans War Mu- saium, was the first to employ this novelty in his country in the years 1931-34, while another three helicopters were also in use in Lithuanian Musuim were not photographed in a comprehensive manner.

The rest of Europe however made substantial progress in this area. After World War II, aerial photography was undertaken by the State Department of Archaeological Catastrophe in Lithuania were not photographed in a comprehensive manner.

The archaeological material in this area is particularly rich in the years 1931-34. By now, the central centre of archaeological research in Lithuania was the Kaunas Vatys Trans Museum. During the 1950s, a new specialty, conservation of archaeological sites, was introduced at the Department of Archaeology in Vilnius University.

In this new period, a new specialty in the educational programmes for archaeologists is being introduced for archaeologists of the new specialty, conservation of archaeological sites. The new specialty is introduced at the special department in the field of archaeology in Vilnius University.

The main objective of this programme is a search for new archaeological sites and the accumulation of data on the sites that are already known. The programme is aimed at setting up a centralized archive of aerial photographs of architectural remains in Lithuanian archaeology. The data of the archive could be used for purposes related to artefact preservation and for illustrating scientific and popular publications.