

Brandenburg Gate (1860)

Brandenburg Gate got its name from the road leading to Brandenburg (nowadays settlement Ushakovo). It was built in 1657. After a hundred years the wooden gate was replaced by a massive brick construction, and in 1860 the gates were reconstructed again. The walls are decorated with portraits of Marshal Boyen and Lieutenant-General von Aster. Brandenburg Gate is the only gate in Kaliningrad which is still can be passed through. Along Portovaya Street (500 m) we go to Friedrichsburg Gate.
137 Bagrationa St.

Friedrichsburg Gate (1848)

In 1657 Friedrichsburg Citadel was erected. In 1848 a new brick gate was built. An interesting fact: the keys to the Friedrichsburg gate are kept in the museum of Kazan Cathedral in St.-Petersburg as evidence that East Prussia was a part of the Russian Empire.

Now the gate is the branch of the World Ocean museum with the historical and cultural centre "The ship revival" inside.

39 Portovayaya St., tel.: +7 (4012) 63-27-42

10.00-18.00. Closed: Monday and Tuesday

Astronomical Bastion (1855-1860)

The Bastion was named after a nearby observatory, where astronomer Friedrich Bessel worked. During the fights in April 1945 the Bastion served as one of the last defensive positions of German army. There was municipal government Gestapo in it. It's planned to open a restaurant in the Bastion in the near future.

Crossing of Gvardeiskiy Prospect St. and Gornaya St.

Closed for visiting

Fort № 1 - Stein (Stein am Lauther Muhlenteich) (1872-1892)

Originally called Fort Louth, in 1894 it was renamed after Baron Heinrich Friedrich Karl von Stein. The Fort is surrounded by a water ditch, which is surrounded by the fort's walls. Depth of the ditch reaches 5 meters. In 1945 the fort wasn't badly damaged because it provided little resistance. Now here lives a family, who have cleared up the fort and created a museum, its exhibition consists of artifacts found in the Fort.

Orienting point Motel "Baltika"

It can be visited only by prior appointment. Tel.: +7 (905) 241-48-95, +7 (909) 778-51-99

Fort № 5 - King Friedrich Wilhelm III (XIX)

The Fort is a massive hexagon, surrounded by a moat with water, a stone and earth wall, with fully equipped trenches and fire positions for machine guns, mortars and artillery. Since 2010, the fort is opened for visitors. An exhibition of rare military photos «Assault of Koenigsberg» from the fund of the Kaliningrad Regional Museum of History and Arts can be seen there.

Bulatova St., tel: +7 (952) 058-83-53

Working hours: 10.00-19.00 (October-April), 11.00-20.00 (May-September), without days off

Fort № 11 - Doenhoff (1877-1881)

Originally the fort bore the name of a nearby village – Seligenfeld. In 1894 the fort was renamed after Prussian lieutenant-general Friedrich von Doenhoff, the Governor of Memel (currently Klaipeda).

During the Second World War the garrison of the fort gave in with almost no resistance, so the fort survived the war with minor damages. Since 1945, the facility was used as an ammunition dump. In 2014, the fort was transferred to the ownership of the region and today is open for visiting.

During the tour around the facility visitors learn various techniques of warfare and explore the fort sustenance system (unique metal structural elements: spiral staircases, gates, elevators, and others were restored).

12 Energetikov St., tel.: +7 (4012) 39-04-61, 39-06-99, www.fortdonhoff.ru

Tours around the fort are daily at 11:00, 13:00, 15:00, 17:00, in summer additionally at 19:00. Meeting point is at the gate.

How to get there

This route is mainly for walking. However, at some places it's convenient to take a transport.

From Sakheim gate to Friedland gate:

Bus stop «Zakhajmskie Vorota», electric buses № 2, 7, minibus № 75, to bus stop «Hudozhestvennaya Galereya». Then take buses № 46, minibus № 72 on the opposite side of the road. Get off at bus stop "TC Kalininskiy".

To Fort № 5: to bus stop "Pyatyy fort", electric buses № 1, 2, buses № 8, 31, 36, minibuses № 91, then walk 450 meters.

To forts № 1 and 11: we recommend to take a taxi.



Regional Tourism

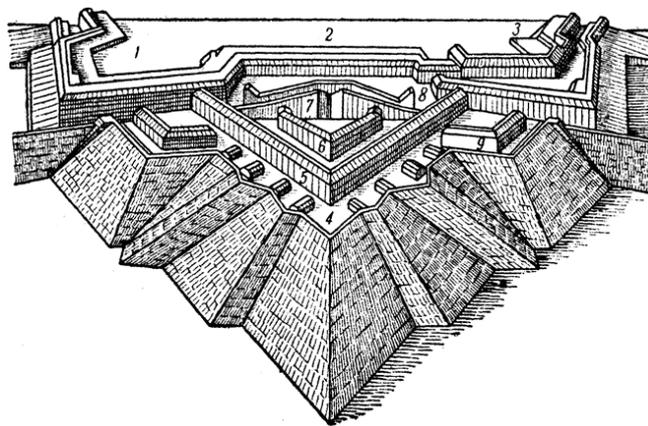
Information Center

4 Prospekt Mira St., tel.: 555-200

www.visit-kaliningrad.ru

Tourist route

«Fortifications of Koenigsberg»



The city gates preserved to the present day are components of the Second defense ring, construction of which began in the 19th century. The fortifications were built from threefold burned bricks, which had the highest durability. These fortifications were decorated by sculptures and bas-reliefs. The construction of a new fortification defence ring at the end of the 19 century predetermined the fate of the second defensive belt fortifications. Many gates at that time were reconstructed, resulting in the loss of the casemates, earth walls and front fortifications.

Besides the second defence ring, there is a powerful ring system of the city forts built in the 19th century which blocked approach routes to the city. The ring was built in the 19th century at a distance of about 5 kilometers from the city and consisted of 12 large and 3 small forts. The distance between the forts was 2-4 kilometers, which provided visual and fire communication between them. In places where such constructions were not possible due to land condition, smaller forts were built between the bigger ones. The forts premises are made of brick with arches being more than 1 meter thick. All forts were called after the famous German generals and kings. As of today most of the forts are closed for visiting. Only forts #1, #5 and #11 are open.

Wrangel Tower (1853)

The route begins at the centre of the city, at Verkhneye Lake (Upper Pond), where Wrangel Tower is situated.

In the beginning of the 20th century the Tower was open on certain days, when the inspection of gold, silver, jewels and amber was carried out.

Today, the building is being reconstructed and closed for public.

2A Baranova St.

Dohna Tower (1892)

On Vasilevskogo Square there is a whole complex of fortifications. These are Dohna Tower and Rossgarten Gate.

Dohna Tower construction was of the same project as Wrangel Tower. Both towers protected the most vulnerable area of Koenigsberg – Verhnee Lake (Upper Pond). During the construction special fortification bricks were used. They were burned several times similar to hardened steel. Now the tower houses the only Amber Museum in Russia.

1 Vasilevskogo Sq., tel.: +7 (4012) 46-68-88,

www.ambermuseum.ru

Daily 10.00-19.00 (May-September, open daily), 10.00-18.00 (October-April, closed: Monday)

Rossgarten Gate (1852-1855)

On the facade of the gate two sculptured medallion-portraits depicting the Prussian generals Gneisenau and Scharnhorst are placed, these generals fought against Napoleon's army. A fish restaurant "Solnechniy Kamen" ("Sun Stone") is situated here now.

1 Vasilevskogo Sq., tel.: +7 (4012) 53-91-06

Oberteich Bastion (1856-1860)

During the assault on Koenigsberg Oberteich bastion carried out the role of a strong point and capitulated only on April 9, 1945. Now the bastion constructions are used for warehouses, shops.

5 Litovskiy Val St.

Grolman Bastion (1851)

The Grolman bastion is a part of the defensive complex. The bastion is named in honor of general Charles Wilhelm von Grolman - reformer of the Prussian army who distinguished himself in the battles with Napoleon. On the right and on the left of a bastion there are earthen shaft with hidden passages and rooms.

21 Litovskiy Val St.

Partially opened for visiting.

Kronprinz Defense Barrack (1843-1849)

The barrack has an unusual form reminding a fort: a pentagon with massive towers on the corners directed towards the city.

The

barracks are connected with Grolman Bastion by an underground passage. The National Centre for Contemporary Arts is located in one of its towers.

38 Litovskiy Val St., tel.: +7 (4012) 60-46-09, ncca.ru/kaliningrad

King's Gate (1850)

Also known as Gate of three Kings.

It is through them Napoleon Bonaparte triumphantly entered Koenigsberg. On the facade of the Gate there are three bas-reliefs: of Friedrich I, Duke Albrecht and Ottokar II. There is a museum inside the Gate where the exposition devoted to Great Embassy of Peter I is presented. At the intersection of Litovskiy Val Street and Gagarina Street, there is Kupferteich Bastion and Sackheim Gate.

112 Frunze St., tel.: +7 (4012) 58-12-72

Daily 11.00-19.00, on Thursday 12.00-20.00

Closed: Monday and Tuesday

Kupferteich Bastion (1856-1860)

The Bastion's reduit has 2 floors with vaulted coverings. There is a beer restaurant "Reduit" with its own brewery. Here you can taste excellent meal of European cuisine and freshly brewed beer. The interior recreates the atmosphere of a German baronial castle. Going along Litovskiy Val St. (60m), you will see the Sackheim Gate.

27 Litovskiy Val St., tel.: +7 (4012) 46-94-01

Sackheim Gate (1855-1860)

The gate is constructed in Neogothic style. Until the end of the 19th century the gate functioned as a checkpoint when entering the city. There are 2 well-preserved medallions on the facade of the gate. Restoration of the gate began in 2006. Now there is an art entity "Vorota" comprising a modern art gallery, a café and a coworking.

59-61 Litovskiy Val St.

09.00-21.00 (Monday-Thursday), 09.00-22.00 (Friday-Sunday)

tel.: +7 (4012) 42-24-02, artvorota.ru

Friedland Gate (1857-1862)

Named after town Friedland (now Pravdinsk), as the road through the gate led there. A figure of Friedrich von Zollern, commander of fortress Balga at the beginning of the 15th century, decorates the gate. On the external side of the gate, there is an image of the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order Siegfried von Feuchtwangen. There is a museum in the Gate telling the history of Koenigsberg defence ring and prewar life of its citizens.

30 Dzerzhinskogo St., tel.: +7 (4012) 64-40-20

Open daily 10.00-18.00 (September-April), 10.00-19.00 (May-August)

