

33. King's Gate

Previously called Gumbinnen Gate, as the road through the gate went to Gumbinnen (now Gusev), in 1811 the gate was renamed into King's gate, after the street where it was situated (ger. Konigstrasse). The gate is decorated with 3 sculptures: Ottokar II, the king of Bohemia, who conquered Sambia Peninsula in 1255; Friedrich I, the first Prussian King, crowned in 1701 and Albrecht von Brandenburg, who became the first Prussian Herzog in 1525. During the war, they were badly damaged and sculptures were "decapitated". They were completely renovated for the city's anniversary. Today, a branch of the Museum of the World Ocean, where you can see an exposition dedicated to Peter's the Great visit to Koenigsberg during his Grand Embassy, is situated there. Walking along Litovskiy Val St., we reach a complex of fortifications.

Daily: 11.00-19.00. Closed: Monday, Tuesday
112 Frunze St., tel.: 58-12-72

34. Grolman Bastion (1851)

Grolman Bastion is a component of a defense complex. It was called after General Karl Wilhelm von Grolman, who reformed the Prussian army and proved himself in battle against Napoleon. Earth mounds to the left and right of the bastion have hidden passages and rooms.
21 Litovskiy Val St.

35. Oberteich Bastion (1856-1860)

During the assault on Koenigsberg, Oberteich bastion served as a stronghold and capitulated only on 9 April 1945. Now bastion serves as a warehouse, store and a café.

5 Litovskiy Val St.

36. Rossgarten Gate

It was built in 1852-1855. On the façade there are 2 sculptural medallion-portraits depicting Prussian generals Gneisenau and Scharnhorst, who fought against Napoleon. Now there is a fish restaurant "Solnechniy Kamen" ("Sun Stone").

37. Dohna Tower (1853)

The tower is a mirror twin of Wrangel Tower. Both towers served as defence of the most vulnerable area of Koenigsberg – Lake Verkhneye (Upper Pond). It was built of a special fortified brick, which was burned several times by similar to hardened steel.

Now the only amber museum in Russia is situated there. After the visit to the museum, you can walk along Verkhneye or Nizhneye Lake, ride a boat or catamaran.

1 Vasilevskogo Sq., tel.: 46-15-63

Daily: 10.00-19.00 (summer), 10.00-18.00 (winter). Closed: Monday

38. Verhneye Lake (Upper Pond)

The lake was formed in 1257 by damming one of the Pregolya's River tributary. It was designed for fish farming and defence. Its coastline is partly renovated.

39. Nizhneye Lake (Lower Pond)

It was formed in 1255 for city defence. It was one of the king's most favorite places for walking. The route ends in very centre of the city (the House of Soviets).

40. House of Soviets

It was built in 1970. Previously, the Koenigsberg Castle was located a little westwards. The castle was built in 1255. During the war it was badly damaged and in 1967-1968 it was completely destroyed by the Soviet authorities.

Central Square



Regional Tourism Information Centre

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

www.visit-kaliningrad.ru

Tourist route "Koenigsgrad or Kalininberg"



Kaliningrad is a unique city.

It is a city of three ports at the Pregolya River, a city of two names – Koenigsberg and Kaliningrad; a city-garden with the tomb of great philosopher Immanuel Kant at the walls of Cathedral Church; a city of centuries-old history.

Where to eat:

Restaurant "Sun stone"

The restaurant is situated in the Rossgarten Gate, built in 1852-1855. This is the first fish restaurant in Kaliningrad. Here you can taste typical Koenigsberg dish Koenigsberger Klopse. The restaurant interior will amaze anyone with its uniqueness.

Vasilevskogo Sq., tel.: 53-91-06

Daily: 12.00 – 02.00

Restaurant "Reduit"

Here you can taste impeccable dishes of European cuisine and freshly brewed beer. The interior recreates the atmosphere of a German baronial castle.

27 Litovskiy Val St., tel.: 46-94-01

Daily: 12.00 – 00.00, Saturday, Sunday: 12.00 – 01.00

Restaurant "Pro Sushi"

It will surprise you with exquisite Japanese cuisine and pleasant atmosphere.

76 Chernyakhovskogo St., tel.: 56-50-00

Souvenirs:

In each museum you can buy exquisite souvenirs, which will remind you of your wonderful trip to the Amber region.

1. Ploschad Pobedy (Victory Square)

Previously it was called Hansaplatz, as Koenigsberg was the member of the trade union Hansa, together with such cities as Hamburg, Lubeck, Gdansk, Klaipeda, Riga and others. Since 1340 an annual fair took place on the square. Later, the Soviet Union also participated in such fairs, presenting its tanks. There are numerous objects for sightseeing at the square.

2. Cathedral of Christ the Saviour

Built in 2006, it has room for 3000 visitors. Its full height is 73 meters. More than 8000 marble stones were brought from Ural to create this architectural masterpiece.

3. Kaliningrad City Hall

It was built in 1923 as a trading yard for participants of the annual fair. After the war it was reconstructed.

1 Pobedy Sq.

4. Kaliningrad Business Centre

Prior to war, it was a building, belonging to Severniy Vokzal (South Railroad Station). It had a through passage, leading straight to trains. After the war it was reconstructed into an interscheduled seamen's house. Today, offices of various companies are situated here. Severniy Station is located behind the building. From there you can travel to such resort cities as Svetlogorsk (formerly Rauschen), Zelenogradsk (formerly Cranz), Pionerskiy (formerly Neukuhren). Walking along Prospekt Mira St., we are coming to the next sightseeing.

4 Pobedy Sq

5. FSB administration

Prior to war, Police presidium and Gestapo were situated here.

3 Sovetskiy Prospekt St.

6. Kaliningrad State Technical University

Administrative and land courts had been situated in this building before.

1 Sovetskiy Prospekt St.

7. "Fighting Aurochs" sculpture

Designed by August Paul, it was cast and installed in 1912. The monument symbolizes an encounter between prosecutor and defender, as there used to be a court building right behind it. Now, it's commonly considered to symbolize an encounter between professor and student.

8. Monument to Peter the Great

Peter the Great, founder of the Baltic Fleet, had repeatedly visited Koenigsberg. His first visit was during the Grand Embassy in 1697. The official visit was in 1711 in Pillau (now Baltiysk), where Peter studied ship building. The Baltic Fleet is now situated in Baltiysk. The sculptor is Lev Kerbel.

9. Baltic Fleet Headquarters

The headquarters were built in 1916 in neoclassicism style. The front post office situated here in Koenigsberg.

1 Grekova St.

10. Regional library

It was built around 1929-30 and used to be state archives. Together with "Dom Radio" ("House of Radio") it comprises a single architectural complex.

9/11 Prospekt Mira St.

11. Monument to Schiller

The monument was designed in 1910. Famous German poet and writer Friedrich Schiller had never been in Koenigsberg, but he always was close to his ideological teacher – Immanuel Kant, who had lived all his life here.

12. Kaliningrad regional government

The land financial administration had been situated in this building before.

1 Dmitriya Donskogo St.

13. Regional Drama Theatre

Prior to war, there was a theater in the building called "New Louise Theatre". It was built in 1911-1912 by the order of businessman Klein. The theatre was called after his wife. In 1924 the building was used as a comic opera and later as drama theatre. During the war it was badly damaged. In 1960 the present Drama Theatre was built using the walls survived in the war.

4 Prospekt Mira St.

14. Kaliningrad Zoo

The zoo was founded in 1896 by businessman Hermann Klaass. As a result of the assault on Koenigsberg in 1945, the zoo was badly damaged and only 4 animals survived: a fallow deer, badger, donkey and wounded hippopotamus, which had 7 gunshot wounds. Thanks to a veterinarians' great effort, hippopotamus Gans survived and became the first big animal of the Kaliningrad zoo.

19 Prospekt Mira

15. Hotel "Moskva" (Moscow)

In the pre-war times, the insurance society of Berlin was situated here. The evidence of this is the images on the façade of the building.

19 Prospekt Mira St.

16. Kaliningrad State College of Town Planning

The Hufen gymnasium built in 1913-1915 was situated here before the war.

2 Zoologicheskaya St.

17. Children Art School

This building used to belong to Hufen gymnasium's principle.

28 Prospekt Mira St.

18. "Zarya" Cinema ("Dawn")

The cinema was open in the 30s and was called "Scala". After the war it was renovated and called "Prisma" and later "Zarya".

41/43 Prospekt Mira St.

19. Monument to the Conquerors of Space

This monument, commonly known as "monument to townsmen-cosmonauts" was designed by Moscow sculptor B. Edunov. The monument was installed in 1980 in honour of the citizens of Kaliningrad – cosmos pioneers Aleksey Leonov, Yuri Romanenko and Viktor Patsaev. Going along Prospekt Mira St., we come to the city's old area called Amalienau

20. Central Park of Culture and Leisure

One part of the park's territory was occupied by park Louisenwahl and the other by a cemetery. Now there is an amusement park, summer stage and monuments to V. Visotskiy and baron Munchausen.

21. Puppet Theatre

The Puppet Theatre is situated in the renovated and reworked building – former Queen Louise Church. Queen Louise was very popular among the citizens because of her great care of them.

22. Kutuzova Street district (Amalienau)

Before the war this part of the city was called Amalienau. A wealthy businessman bought the land and called it after his wife Amalia. Most of the villas were designed by famous Koenigsberg architect Friedrich Lars. The houses were built according to the owners' wishes. That is why they differ so much from each other. Not every citizen could afford such home, so this district was considered elite. The district wasn't damaged during the war.

23. Institute of Earth magnetism of the Russian Academy of Sciences – Church of St. Adalbert

The building was erected in 1904 in the Amalienau district by architect Friedrich Heitmann. During the war it was slightly damaged and then renovated.

41 Pobedy Sq.

24. Monument to Ludwig Rese

Monument to Lithuanian poet and writer Ludwig Rese is a gift from Lithuania on the 750th Kaliningrad-Koenigsberg anniversary. Ludwig Rese was one of the professors in Albertina University. He translated a poem by K. Donelaytis "The Seasons" into German, thus revealing the talent of the Lithuanian classic. Along Dmitriya Donskogo Street we are going to *Moskovskiy Prospekt St.*

25. Children's Regional Hospital

Before the war it was a mental hospital.

23 Dmitriya Donskogo St.

26. Astronomical Bastion

Built in 1855-1860, it got its name because of the nearby Koenigsberg observatory, whose director and founder was an outstanding astronomer Bessel. During the warfare in April 1945 it formed one of the last defense lines of the city.

27. Kaliningrad juridical institute of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Built in 1931, it used to be a job market in Koenigsberg. During the war it was partly destroyed, but later renovated. Along Moskovskiy Prospekt St. we go to M. Bagramyana St.

8 Moskovskiy Prospekt St.

28. Museum of the World Ocean

The museum is the first complex maritime museum in Russia. There are museums such as ship "Vityaz", "Cosmonaut Viktor Patsaev", and submarine B-413, which are open for visitors. The museum has a collection of old canons and anchors, and a skeleton of cachalot. The museum's branch – icebreaking ship "Krasin" is situated in Saint Petersburg.

Daily 10.00-18.00; Closed: Monday, Tuesday

1 Peter the Great Quay, tel.:53-89-15

29. Koenigsberg Cathedral

The Cathedral was built in the middle of the 13th century in brick gothic style. During WWII the cathedral was totally burned out and all the headwork, towers and part of the walls were destroyed. It's a miracle that the cathedral remained intact after the war, as the Soviet regime strived to destroy everything connected with pre-Soviet era. It survived thanks to the tomb of worldwide known philosopher I. Kant. In the 90s the renovation of the cathedral was started. Now, there are an orthodox and protestant chapels in the cathedral, and a museum in its tower.

Island of Kant (1 Kanta St.); Daily 9.00-17.00, tel.: 63-17-05

30. Immanuel Kant Tomb

Worldwide famous philosopher and scientist Immanuel Kant was born, lived, studied and died in Koenigsberg. His family wasn't wealthy and he was the 4th child. He studied in a gymnasium and later in Albertina. He worked as a home tutor. Kant was a professor in Albertina. He died at the age of 79. His tomb miraculously survived the war. To preserve the Cathedral, Soviet intelligentsia had written a petition, where they explained the significance of the tomb of the founder of the German classic philosophy.

31. Monument to Albrecht von Brandenburg

Albrecht von Brandenburg was the last master of the Teutonic order and first Herzog of Prussia. In 1525 Prussia at the head of Albrecht became a secular state and Protestantism was announced. The university Albertina was called after him. It was founded in 1544 and was located at the exact place, where the monument stands today.

32. Rybnaya Derevnja (Fishing Village)

Rybnaya Derevnja is an ethnographic craft trading centre, built in 2005 for the anniversary of Kaliningrad-Koenigsberg. The buildings were built in various architectural styles, which could have been found in Koenigsberg: romanticism, classicism, baroque, and timber-framing. Today, there are hotels, restaurants, cafes and a viewing point situated here.

2 Oktyabrskaya St.