

# WALKING ON KALININGRAD

The map of the city



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The Administration of the City District  
«The City of Kaliningrad»

The Committee of Economics, Finances and Control

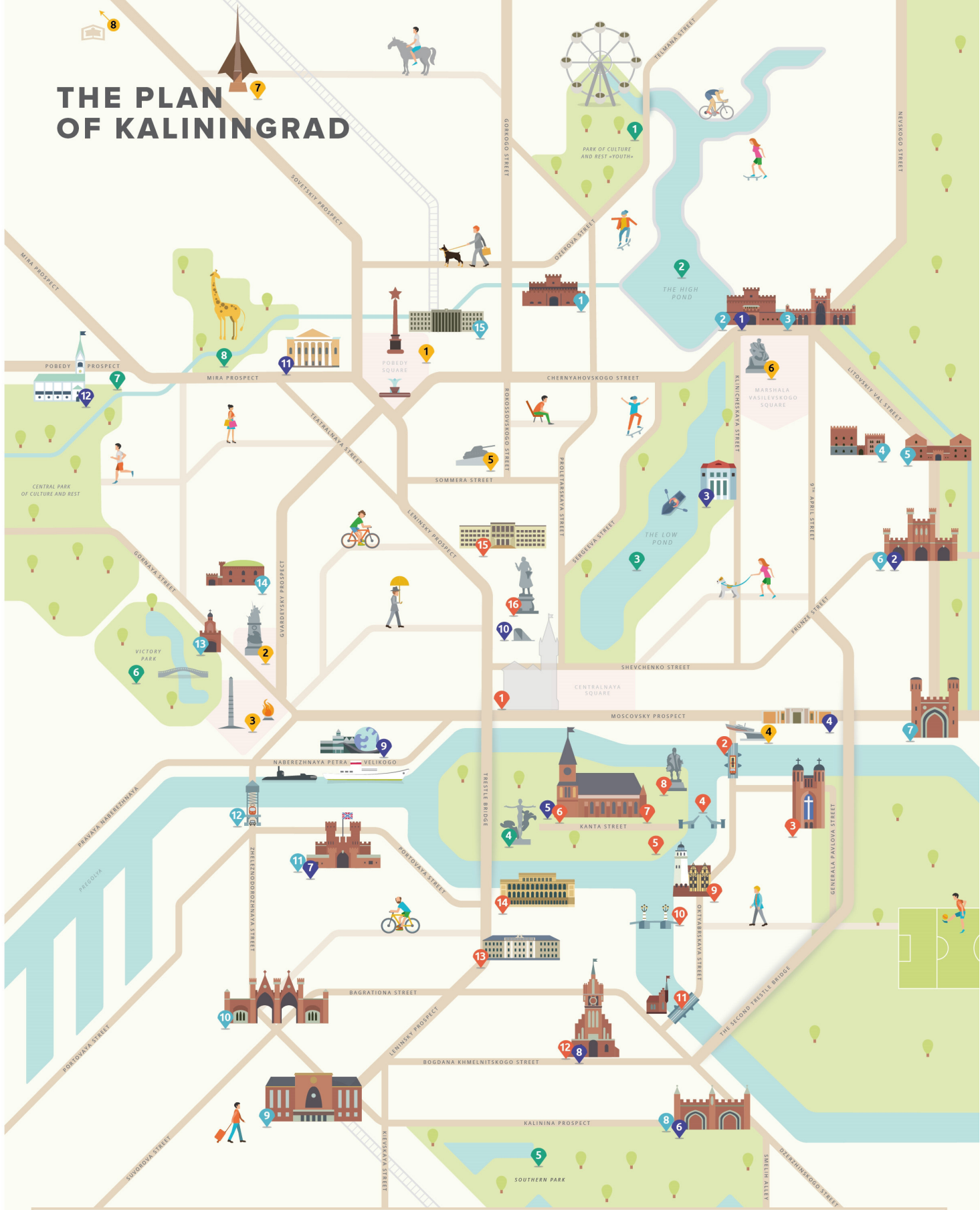
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# THE PLAN OF KALININGRAD



## THE CITY OF HISTORY

- 1 Viewing platform of the archeological excavation of the Royal Castle
- 2 Wood Bridge
- 3 The Church of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross
- 4 Honey Bridge
- 5 Immanuel Kant's Island
- 6 The Cathedral
- 7 Immanuel Kant's Grave
- 8 The Monument to the Duke Albrecht
- 9 The Fish Village
- 10 Jubilee Bridge
- 11 High Bridge

- 12 The Protestant Church of the Holy Family
- 13 The building of the Imperial Railway Directory
- 14 The Fund Exchange
- 15 The Baltic State University named after Immanuel Kant
- 16 The monument to Immanuel Kant

## THE CITY AND THE FORTRESSES

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- 2 The Der Don Tower
- 3 The Rosgarten Gates

- 4 The Defensive Barrack «Crown Prince»
- 5 The Grolmann Bastion
- 6 The Royal Gates
- 7 The Zachaim Gates
- 8 The Fridland Gates
- 9 Southern Station
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- 12 Double Deck Bridge
- 13 The Ausfalt Gates
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- 15 Northern Station

## THE CITY OF GARDENS

- 1 Park of Culture and Rest «Youth»
- 2 The High Pond
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- 4 Park of Sculptures
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## THE CITY OF CULTURE

- 1 The Regional Amber Museum
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- 3 The Museum of History and Art
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- 7 The Ship Rebirth
- 8 The Philharmonics
- 9 The World Ocean Museum
- 10 The Blindage Museum
- 11 The Theatre of Drama
- 12 The Theatre of Puppets


## THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE WAR


- 1 Victory Square
- 2 The Monument to Russian heroes failed during the World War I
- 3 The Memorial to 1200 Guardsmen
- 4 The Memorial to the Baltic Navy men
- 5 The Memorial to the Tank men
- 6 The Monument to Marshal Vasilevsky
- 7 The Monument to Baltic pilots
- 8 Fort N5 «The King Frederick Wilhelm III»

**15 THE BALTIC STATE UNIVERSITY NAMED AFTER IMMANUIL KANT.**  
LOCATION:  
Universitetskaya St., 2. The first stone of the university was laid in August of 1844 during the fest of 300 years of birth of the Koenigsberg University. Royal architect F.A. Shuler made a great building in Italian Revival style. University as a sightseeing can be visited from 12 to 16 hours. The real building without any decoration is saved until nowadays.

**16 THE MONUMENT TO IMMANUIL KANT.**  
LOCATION:  
Universitetskaya St., 2. The first monument to I. Kant was set near his house since 50 years after his death. The sculpture was made in 1857 in Berlin. In 1945 the original monument disappeared. In 90s thanks to courtesy Denhoff there was made the copy of the monument by Harold Haake. It was made in Germany. New monument stands at the entrance to the square before the university.

**THE CITY OF FORTRESS** 9,5 KM    
The way shows us the defensive buildings making the second defensive perimeter. Its building was since 1843 to 1859. Also it shows transport buildings which were made by the perimeter after arbor lost its meaning and was sold to the city by the military at the beginning of XX century.


**1 THE WRANGLE TOWER.**  
LOCATION:  
Professor Baranov St., 2a. It was built in 1855. It is named after field marshal Wrangle. He was outstanding Prussian commander of cuirassier garrison in Koenigsberg and the hero of the battle near Preysish Ellau. Don Tower and this tower were used for attacking the enemy which was by the lake. These towers invent each other.

**2 THE DER DON TOWER.**  
LOCATION:  
Marshal Vasilevsky Sq., 1. The tower was named after the Prussian field marshal Don who took part in the war against Napoleonic France. It was built in 1858 as the part of the Second Defensive perimeter of Koenigsberg. By the end of the century defensive buildings became old and lost their military role. But they were used during the World War II: the tower gave up the last one and finished the history of city and fortress storm. In 70ss there was the only museum of amber here.


**3 THE ROSGARTEN GATES.**  
LOCATION:  
Marshal Vasilevsky Sq., 1. These gates were built in 1852-1855. It was named after the region it was built - Rosgarten. On the city's side there are medallions with portraits of generals Shamost and Gnaisenau. They were the heroes of the war against Napoleon. The gates are standing on the way which was used for a transportation of the Amber Cabinet to the Russian Tsar Peter I in 1717. The cabinet was given to Peter I as a present from Prussian king Frederick Wilhelm I.


**4 THE DEFENSIVE BARRACK "CROWN PRINCE".**  
LOCATION:  
Litovskiy val St., 58. The defensive barrack Crown Prince was built in 1843-1849 according the project of the group of architects under Ludwig von Aster. The barrack was for the first royal grenadier regiment. It was the privileged one. After the World War I the regiment was dismantled and barrack was used for police of Koenigsberg, storages and different city departments.

**5 THE GROLMANN BASTION.**  
LOCATION:  
Litovskiy val Lithuanian Arbor St., 21. The building of the bastion was finished by 1851. It was named after the General Karl von Grolmann. He was the reformator of the Prussian army. The bastion was the part of fortification building "Grolmann high Fort". It is the only straightening which was safe nowadays.


**6 THE ROYAL GATES.**  
LOCATION:  
Frunze St., 112. The first stone in the basis of the gates was laid in 1843 in attendance of the King Frederick Wilhelm IV. It was named after honored royal rides for military inspections to Devau hardstand. The front side of gates is one of the most beautiful in the city. It is decorated by figures of "Koenigsberg fathers", Czech king Ottokar Pshemysl II, the first King of Prussia Frederick I and the duke Albrecht I. The gates were rebuilt in 2005 by the 750 year jubilee of Koenigsberg. Now there is a historical and cultural center "The Great Ambassador" on the gates.


**7 THE ZACHAIM GATES.**  
LOCATION:  
Litovskiy val St., 59-61. It was built in 1848. Gates was named after Prussian settlement Zachaim (it means "sack carrier"). Under these gates general York led the army for the struggle with napoleon's army in January 1813.

**8 THE FRIDLAND GATES.**  
LOCATION:  
Dzerzhinskogo St., 30. Gates were built on the way leading to the city of Fridland. The date of building is 1862. It was recorded at the brick of the dome. The building of the Second Arbor goes through. There are masters and splendid collection of exclusives. There is the biggest "stone of the sun" in Russia in the collection of the museum. Its weight is 4 kilograms 280 grams.

**9 THE SOUTHERN STATION.**  
LOCATION:  
Zheleznodorozhnaya St. The project of the main railway station of Koenigsberg was made in 1914. But the beginning of the World War I prevented the great opening of the station which was on 19 of September in 1929. During battles of the World War II the building of the station was damaged greatly. The opening of the rebuilt station was in 1949. There was the reconstruction of the Station in 2005. As the result the general face of the Southern Station was saved.


**10 THE BRANDENBURG GATES.**  
LOCATION:  
Bagration St., 137. It was built at the place of XVII century gates on the way to Brandenburg. It is the only gates where moderate traffic goes through. There are high relieves under the road. On the left side there is a portrait of the general von Boeyn who took part in the war against Napoleon and was a military reformator and minister of Prussia. On the right side there is a portrait sculpture of the military engineer and general von Aster who was one of authors of the Second Arbor ring project.


**11 THE FREDERICKSBURG GATES.**  
LOCATION:  
Portovaya St., 39. These gates led to the Fredericksburg fortress which was built in 1657 on the bank of the Pregolya River. Peter I under the name of Peter Michaylov was taught the artillery science in 1697. After the World War I the fort was taken into pieces for making new railways. There is a historical and cultural center "Ship revival" on the territory of these gates.

**12 THE DOUBLE DECK BRIDGE.**  
LOCATION:  
Pravaya Naberezhnaya. According to building of new railway station (the modern Southern station) there was the need to build the passage through the Pregolya River. There was offered to make a double-deck bridge with using of the rotary mechanism. This mechanism gave the opportunity to open the road for ships with the help of rotation the bridge in horizontal direction. The first level is for cars and trams. The second level is for trains.


**13 THE AUSFALT GATES.**  
LOCATION:  
Gvardeysky Pr., 22a. It was built in XVII century as "departure gates". They are across the Astronomic Bastion. While the reconstruction it was under the ground level. There is a St. George Orthodox church on the roof of the gates.


**14 THE ASTRONOMIC BASTION.**  
LOCATION:  
Gvardeysky Pr., 22. It was built in 1860 opposite Astronomic Hill where famous observatory was standing. F.V. Bessel was mathematician and astronomer founded the observatory. His grave is on this hill.


**15 THE NORTHERN STATION.**  
LOCATION:  
Pobedy Sq., 4. The Northern Station was built in 1920-s during the large-scaled reconstruction of railways. It took place of old Kranz and Zeland stations. During the war station was harmed and it was not used for passenger transportation. In May of 1964 station began to work again. There was a little building with box offices and waiting room. Pre-war building was used as a house for sailors.


**16 THE REGIONAL CULTURAL CENTER FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.**  
LOCATION:  
Leninsky Pr., 85. The regional cultural center for young people was the Fund Exchange. The building was built in 1870-1875 in Neorevival Style by Henry Muller from Bremen. The sculptures of stone lions on the main stair were made by a famous sculpturer Emil Hundriser (1846-1911). The building was not only the center of business activity but the place for rest. Balls and concerts were held in the hall of the exchange. Robert Shuman and Anton Rubinstein appeared here.

**THE CITY OF GARDENS** 14 KM    
There is a "green belt" around the city. It was made in the end of XIX-beginning of XX centuries according to the project of landscape architect Ernst Snider at the place of defensive buildings. This belt is one of sightseeing of the city.


**1 THE PARK OF CULTURE AND REST "YOUTH".**  
LOCATION:  
Telman St., 3. The territory of the park is in the city district of Koenigsberg named Traghaima. It was called after the Prussian settlement in the district of the High Lake. In 1920-30s the park was in English style. The new life was given to park with the presentation of a new project "The rebuilding of the Youth" in 2004. The park was reconstructed by the spring of 2008. There were made works on rehabilitation and planting of the territory. There were made some bridges across the Golubaya River, were built cafes, covered ice rink, carting trucks and new amusement rides.


**2 THE HIGH POND.**  
LOCATION:  
Proletarskaya St. - Telman St. The high pond is artificial. It was made in 1270 by the Teutonic knights who bay the feeder of the Pregolya River with an earth dam. The pond was used for fish farming. After the reconstruction High pond shores have become a big recreational zone. There are sculptures of the walrus and seals made by German Tille.


**3 THE LOW POND.**  
LOCATION:  
Proletarskaya St. The low pond is artificial. It was found in 1256 by the Teutonic knights who bay the feeder of the Pregolya River with an earth dam. The water from the pond was used for watering grafts of the castle. Also there was a water mill on the pond. It gave the first name to it. Low pond shores have become a big recreational zone.

**4 THE PARK OF SCULPTURES.**  
LOCATION:  
Immanuel Kant's Island. The park was founded in 1984 next to the Cathedral. There is collection of sculptures of the second part of XX century. It has general name "The Man and the World". The most part of sculptures is dedicated to famous people: artists, politicians, poets and musicians. The main sightseeing of the park is valuable collection of tree species. It consists of more than 1000 specimen of rare trees and bushes.


**5 THE SOUTHERN PARK.**  
LOCATION:  
Alleya Smelich, 2. The Southern Park was found in 1841. In 1927 it was reconstructed according to the project of landscape architect Ernst Snider. Defending arbor which had its meaning was wooded with valuable species. There were made squares, alleys with hornbeam, oak, chestnut and hawewood. This wonderful landscape park is one of the biggest in the city.

**6 THE VICTORY PARK.**  
LOCATION:  
Gornaya St. The park was found in 3 of May in 2000. It adjoins to the memorial to 1200 guardsmen from the western part. There is a mass grave of soviet warriors on the territory of the park.


**7 THE CENTRAL PARK OF CULTURE AND REST.**  
LOCATION:  
Pobedy Pr., 1. The central park locates at the place of Luisenval Park. It was one of the oldest parks of the city. The queen Louisa liked to walk here. The church named after the queen (1899-1900) was rebuilt into the puppet theatre. There are remains of rotunda with the branch, dad of the monument in honor of the queen. For 750 birthday of the city there were built the modern covered stage for taking festivals, new attraction, the monument to V. Visotsky who gave his last concert in our city. Also there was built the monument to the tireless baron Munchausen.


**8 THE ZOO.**  
LOCATION:  
Mira Pr., 26. The zoo of Kaliningrad is on the territory of an old zoo of Koenigsberg. It was found by German Claass who was the German businessman. The opening was on 21st of May in 1896. By that time his collection consisted of 900 specimens of animals (260 species). During the storm of Koenigsberg in April of 1945 buildings and aviaries were destroyed. There were fallow deer, badger, donkey and injured hippo which stayed alive. Thanks to veterinaries hippo stayed alive and became the first big animal of the zoo in Kaliningrad. The territory of the zoo is about 16,5 ha. There is wonderful tree nursery which contains exotic bushes and trees.


**THE CITY OF CULTURE** 9,5 KM    
The way comprises museums, galleries and theatres which give you the opportunity to dip into the history of Koenigsberg (Kaliningrad) and to meet the modern woft of the cultural life of the city.


**1 THE REGIONAL AMBER MUSEUM OF KALININGRAD.**  
LOCATION:  
Marshal Vasilevsky Sq., 1. The unique museum of amber is situated in the center of the city at the bank of the High Lake in the Don Tower. The exposition takes territory more than 1000 sq. m. There are different in color, size and transparency specimen of amber in the collection. Also there are different works of masters of XVII-XVIII centuries, works of modern masters and splendid collection of exclusives. There is the biggest "stone of the sun" in Russia in the collection of the museum. Its weight is 4 kilograms 280 grams.


**2 THE HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL CENTER "THE GREAT EMBASSY".**  
LOCATION:  
Frunze St., 112. The exposition of the Royal Gates will introduce you with the history of Russian and European diplomacy. Expositions of the center would tell you about building and development of city and fortress of Koenigsberg. Also it tells about visit of Peter I by the great Embassy and connections of Prussia and Russia.

**3 THE REGIONAL MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND ART.**  
LOCATION:  
Klinicheskaya St., 21. It is the oldest museum of the region. In 1946 the museum began to complete its funds. Nowadays the museum is in the rebuilt building of Stadthalle which is a monument of architecture of the beginning of XX century. The exposition of the museum gives the information about history and natural treasures of this district. Also it tells about war actions during the World War II and making of Kaliningrad.


**4 THE STATE ART GALLERY.**  
LOCATION:  
Moskovsky Pr., 60. The basis of the collection is works of modern painters, sculptors and other kinds of art. There are artworks of the XVII - the first part of XX centuries. There is the unique collection of modern graphics of Baltic countries. A lot of exhibitions and art projects are held here annually.


**5 THE CATHEDRAL.**  
LOCATION:  
Kant St., 1. Immanuel Kant's Museum, Valenrodt Library, the Fund of I. Kant, the Orthodox Church, the Protestant chapel, the Institute named after I. Kant are in the Cathedral. The big concert hall is the heart of the Cathedral. It can contain 700 people. The unique organ complex was made here. It was the first in Russia. This complex with the acoustic characteristics of the Cathedral allows playing the big organ with the including of small organ more impressive.


**6 THE MUSEUM OF THE FRIDLAND GATES.**  
LOCATION:  
Dzerzhinskogo St., 30. The exposition of the museum tells about pre-war Koenigsberg, history of arbor defenses, city gates, and traditional production of the eastern Prussia and citizen's life. There is the unique collection of the small arms of the World War I and the World War II.


**7 THE SHIP REBIRTH.**  
LOCATION:  
Portovaya St., 39. The historical and cultural center "The Ship Rebirth" is on the territory of rebuilt Fredericksburg Gates. The center is devoted to the history of shipbuilding and the rebirth of historical ships. Here you can enjoy the history of shipbuilding and to take part in the rebirth of historical ship.

**8 THE REGIONAL PHILHARMONICS OF KALININGRAD.**  
LOCATION:  
B. Khmelitskogo St., 65a. A lot of international concerts and festivals are held here. The concert hall contains 400 people. This ancient building is the monument of architecture of Koenigsberg. There is the unique Czech organ which was made by Rigger-Kloss Company. It has 3 manuals, 3600 pipes connected into 44 registers. The concert activity in the Philharmonics is introduced not only by the organ music but the whole styles of music.


**9 THE WORLD OCEAN MUSEUM.**  
LOCATION:  
Naberezhnaya Petra Velikogo, 1. This museum is the first complex marine museum in Russia. Expositions of the museum are dedicated to navigation, flora and fauna of the ocean, geology and hydrology. Also it contains marine library and working ecological station. You can see museum ships "Vityaz", "Victor Patsaev the Cosmonaut", submarine B-413, fish trawler SKT-129. Also you can see the collection of cannons and anchors, enjoy the collection of shellfish and corals. There are works of marine painters, ship plans and many other things. The excursion on the museum leaves apathetic no one.


**10 THE BLINDAGE MUSEUM.**  
LOCATION:  
Universitetskaya St., 1. This museum is in the bunker where was the German headquarters since March of 1945. Also here General Otto Lyash made the decision of capitulation on 9 of April in 1945. The bunker is 7 meters in depth. It has all the life support systems. Here you can enjoy the scenery of the war time. There are a lot of diagrams and schedules describing capturing the city by the Soviet Army.


**11 THE THEATRE OF DRAMA.**  
LOCATION:  
Mira Pr., 4. The theatre got love and support of citizens for its classic and modern plays. It takes part in different festivals in Russia and all around the world. The theatre got its new building in 1960. It was rebuilt building of an old German theatre of drama with big hall.


**12 THE REGIONAL THEATRE OF PUPPETS.**  
LOCATION:  
Victory Pobedy Pr., 1. The basis of theatre's repertory is plays for children made on the basis of Russian, German and English authors' stories. The theatre took part in international festivals in Byelorussia, Poland, Germany and Lithuania. For many years it grew into cultural center for children with lots of fests and concerts. The puppet theatre is in one of the most beautiful buildings in the city. It is the monument of XX century architecture devoted to the memory of the Queen Louisa.


**THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE WAR** 11,5 KM    
During the World War II Koenigsberg was besieged by the Soviet Army in April of 1945. This was the last and the hardest operation which lasted from the 1st to 10th of April. As the result the city was captured. According to the official statistics, 3700 of soviet soldier and 42000 of German soldiers were killed during the storm of the city. About 100,000 German soldiers were taken prisoner.  
It was the real historical victory and a great step in finishing the World War II. There are about 20 mass graves of the soviet soldiers. Besides Kaliningrad district is the only part of the Russian Federation where Russian army was fighting for long terms. Memorials and monuments of the way would help you to recognize all the bitterness of the war. Also you will remember about the heroism and public spirit of people.


**1 THE VICTORY SQUARE.**  
LOCATION:  
Pobedy Sq. There were Stindam and Traighan Gates at the place of the square until the beginning of XX century. In the beginning of XX century military strengthening lost its meaning. They were sold to the city and destroyed. At its place new square were built. Now it is called the Victory Square. There were built complex of pavilions called the Eastern trade fair in 1920-1925. After the war the square was called the Victory Square. In 1958 the monument to Lenin was set up. In 1996 next to the square the building of the Church of Christ the Savior has begun. By the 750 year jubilee of Kaliningrad the square was rebuilt. While the reconstruction fountains and the triumphal column was built.

**2 THE MONUMENT TO RUSSIAN HEROES FALIED DURING THE WORLD WAR I.**  
LOCATION:  
Gornaya St. The monument which weight is about 8 tons was opened in 30th of May in 2014. The composition shows unity of nations for protecting their Motherland. It contains three figures of soldiers going into attack. They are of different ages, ranks. There is standing straight Russian officer in the middle of the composition. There is a young soldier from the left side and the peasant from the right side. The figure of the charity sister remains of the Russian women's brevity.

**3 THE MEMORIAL TO 1200 GUARDSMEN.**  
LOCATION:  
Gvardeysky Pr., 1. The decision of making the memorial was made by the Military soviet of the 11th guardsmen army in a month after the storm of Koenigsberg. The general K. N. Galitsky signed the order about reburying of soldiers into the mass grave and making the monument at that place. It was on 8th of May of 1945. The memorial has a great importance. It became the symbol of war end.

**4 THE MEMORIAL TO THE BALTIC NAVY MEN.**  
LOCATION:  
Moskovsky Pr. Near the bank of the Pregolya River. The monument is dedicated to navy men who took part in eastern Prussian operation in 1978. There is a torpedo boat on the pedestal. The is 4 meter wall near the boat. There are portraits of navy men on the wall. 15 meters Stella ends the composition.

**5 THE MEMORIAL TO THE TANK MEN.**  
LOCATION:  
crossing of Marshal Rokosovsky St. and General Somner St. The memorial was made for immortalizing the glory of tank men in 1980. The tank T-34 which took part in battles is standing on the plinth. At the front side there is table with words: your brevity is immortal. The memory is ageless.

**6 THE MONUMENT TO SOVIET MARSHAL ALEXANDER MICHAYLIVICH VASILEVSKY.**  
LOCATION:  
Vasilevsky Sq. The monument to the hero of the USSR marshal A. M. Vasilevsky (1895-1977) was built at the square named after marshal in 2000. The sculpture shows the marshal sitting over plans and maps of Koenigsberg storm.

**7 THE MONUMENT TO BALTIAN PILOTS.**  
LOCATION:  
Sovetsky Pr. The monument to the Baltian pilots was built 2nd of November in 1974. It immortalizes the glory of Baltian fleet pilots. There is an airplane in the center of composition. Its length is 26 meters. Before the airplane there is a stone with the inscription "to the Baltic pilots". The monument is dedicated to 682 pilots who died under the Baltia Sea. There 15 Heroes of the USSR and 14 Heroes of the Russian Federation among them.

**8 FORT 5 "THE KING FREDERICK WILHELM III".**  
LOCATION:  
at the end of Sovetsky Pr. Here you can walk under the dome of the legend fortification building. Also you can see its rooms, inner yards, shelters, artillery positions and so on. There is the exhibition of war photos and an open exposition of weapon of the World War II. War reconstructions are held here annually during the Victory Day.