



3 The construction of the Second Defensive Belt started with **The Defensive Barrack «Crown Prince»(location: Litovskii val st.,38)** that were put up in 1843. The pentagon defensive complex, which had massive towers in the corners, resembled a fort. Now it houses the Baltic branch of the National Centre for Contemporary Art.

4 The Kronprinz was connected by the underground passage to **The Grolmann Bastion (location: Litovskii val st., 21)** erected in 1851. This bastion was named after General Karl Wilhelm von Grolman, the reformer of the Prussian army. It is the only building of the Grolman Upper Fort fortification complex that has remained intact after the war.

5 The other popular tourist sight is **The Rossgarten Gates (location: Vasilevskogo Square, 1)** built in XVIII century.This fortification was surrounded by grasslands. For this reason, it was named Rossgarten which means equestrian garden. Initially, the gate was wooden. The building that has escaped the bombardment of WWII was constructed in 1852-1855. Near the Rossgarten Gate, there are two defensive towers - the Dohna and the Wrangel towers.

6 **The Don Tower (location: Vasilevskogo Square,1)** was named after General Karl Friedrich Emil Don. Inside the 12-meter tower with 34-meter diameter, there are three floors, including the underground one. During the storming of Königsberg in 1945, the garrison of the tower fiercely resisted the Red Army. Despite the resistance, the Red Flag was raised over the tower on April 10, 1945. In the 1970s, the defensive tower was transformed into the Amber Museum which is one of the most popular tourist sights now. There one can see an exposition about the origin and extraction of amber.

7 **The Wrangel Tower (location: Prof.Baranova st., 2A)** is a mirror twin of the Dohna Tower. Both towers and the Rossgarten Gate make up a single fortification complex.



- City-Fortress:**
- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. The Sackheimer Gates | 5. The Rossgarten Gates | 9. The Ausfalt Gates | 13. The Ravelin «Haberberg» |
| 2. The Royal Gates | 6. The Don Tower | 10. The Frederickburg Gates | 14. The Fridland Gates |
| 3. The Defensive Barrack «Crown Prince» | 7. The Wrangel Tower | 11. The Brandenburg Gates | |
| 4. The Grolmann Bastion | 8. The Astronomic Bastion | 12. Southern Station | |

8 **The Astronomic Bastion (location: intersection of Gornaia st. and Gvardeiskii ave.)** was a part of the Second Defensive Ring. It was named after the German astronomer Friedrich Bessel whose observatory was situated nearby. At the war time, the building was severely damaged. Therefore, only the inner part of the fortification called reduit has been preserved. During the Third Reich, the reduit of the Astronomical Bastion belonged to the Gestapo.

9 The brick Gothic building of **The Ausfalt Gates (location: intersection of Gornaia st. and Gvardeiskii ave.)** was designed by the architect Ludwig von Aster in 1866. Initially, only pedestrians could go through the gate because it was so low. In XX century, the Ausfalt Gates was renovated and a new road was built through it.

10 Built in 1852-1858, **The Frederickburg Gates (location: Portovaia st., 39)** was a result of the reconstruction of the old Friedrichsburg fortress into the fort. The fort was designed by August Stüler, a court architect of the Prussian king Friedrich Wilhelm IV. Today, the Friedrichsburg Gate is a branch of the Museum of the World Ocean. It houses the Ships’ Revival exhibition devoted to the history of shipbuilding.

11 **The Brandenburg Gates (location: Bagrationa st.,137)** was erected in the southwestern part of the First Defensive Belt in 1657. At the beginning, it was made of wood.One hundred years later, the wooden gate was replaced by a massive brick building erected on the order of King Frederick II. The Brandenburg Gates is the only gate preserved since the German times that fulfills its former transport function.



12 The last sight of the route is **Southern Station** (location: **Zheleznodorozhnaia st., 13/23**) which was designed by the Berlin architects in 1929. It is located at the main gate of modern Kaliningrad. The railway station is famous for a huge three-span covered platform that stretches along 180/120 meters. Similar platforms have been preserved in Moscow and St. Petersburg.

13 The other famous fortification complex is **The Ravelin «Haberberg»** (location: **Kalinina ave., 2**). Its eastern flank adjoined the Pregel Bastion which was located on the banks of the Pregolya River. All parts of the complex were built in 1851-1862.

14 Between the Friedland Ravelin and the Pregel Bastion, visitors can see **The Fridland Gates** (location: **Dzerzhinskogo st., 30**). The gate was erected later than the others, around 1857-1862. It was the last and the most fortified gate of the Second Defensive Belt. Luckily, it survived the war.



The Administration of the City District
«The city of Kaliningrad»
Address: Pobedy Square, 1



<http://klgd.ru>



*Tourist route
through Kaliningrad*
City-fortress



«City-fortress» 9 km  

Königsberg was always known as a fortress-city. The first defensive belt was built in the early XVII century. The second one appeared half a century later. Choosing this route, one can walk along the Inner Ring of Königsberg that consists of the First and Second Defensive Belts.

1 The tour starts with **The Sackheimer Gates** (location: **Litovskii val st., 59/61**) which was a part of the Inner Defensive Ring. Today, the Sackheimer Gates is a popular venue for meetings of local artists who hold lectures exhibitions and master classes there.

2 The next sight is **The Royal Gates** (location: **Frunze St., 112**). In 1843, King Frederick William IV attended the ceremony of laying the foundation stone. General Ernst Ludwig von Aster, the architect designed the gate in Neo-Gothic style. The gate reliefs were created by the sculptor Wilhelm Ludwig Stürmer. Nowadays, the King's Gate houses the Grand Embassy Historical and Cultural Centre. Inside, there is an exposition devoted to the Grand Embassy of Peter I that visited Königsberg.

