On the outside of the northeastern part of the Cathedral, there is **Immanuil Kant's Grave.** The founder of the German classical philosophy, professor of the University of Königsberg «Albertina» Immanuel Kant lived all his life in K[illegible]gsberg. Kant was buried in the professorial crypt of the cathedral in 1804. In 1924, by the project of architect Friedrich Lars, the memorial of Immanuel Kant was restored in the way it looks nowadays. Opposite the grave of Kant there is a **The Monument to the Duke Albrecht,** the last Grand Master of the Teutonic Order and the first Duke of Prussia, the founder of the Albertine. From the left bank of the island of Kant, a view opens on the building of the Trade Exchange, now the **Regional Centre of Youth Culture (location: Le[illegible]skii ave., 83)**. The building of the exchange was constructed from 1870 to 1875 by the project of the Bremen architect G. Müller in the neo-Renaissance style and stands on 2202 piles with a length of 12 to 18 m. The building was decorated with the sculptures made by Emil Hundrizer from Köenigsberg: two lions bearing shields on the both sides of the staircase of the main entrance which are preserved to this day.





The Administration of the City District
«The city of Kaliningrad»
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Tourist route through Kaliningrad

City of history



«City of history» 5

This tourist route begins in the heart of a medieval Königsberg, at the site where the castle of one of the most powerful knight orders was located. The castle was founded on the hill of the high right bank in the lower course of the Pregol river, in the place of the Prussian settlement of Twangste in 1255, by the knights of the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order Poppo von Ostern and the Czech king, Duke of Austria Ottokar Přemysl II. The fortress was named «Koenigsberg», which in German means **«King's mountain» (location: Central Square).** The castle adorned the city until the middle of the 20th century, and was destroyed during the massive raids by the British aviation and the assault of Koenigsberg by the Soviet Army in 1944-45. Today in the center of Kaliningrad there is a stone-paved **observation area of the archaeological excavations of the «King's Castle».** Here you will learn about the history of the construction of the castle, hear legends about the mysterious underground passage discovered by the archaeologists in 2006.

Near the Central square is located the building of the **Immanuil Kant Baltic Federal University (location: Universitetskaia st., 2)** retaining the spirit of the old Albertina, the only survived building of the University of Koenigsberg. The famous Albertina is the oldest Prussian Duchy in 1544. In 1844, during the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the University of Königsberg, it was decided to construct a new building. The rector of the university, King Frederick William IV laid the first stone to the foundation of the future building. In 1770-1801, Immanuel Kant who graduated from the university, was the university professor there, a monument to the philosopher is located close to the university building. The original **The Monument to Immanuil Kant (location: Universitetskaia st., 2)** was created by the Berlin sculptor H. Rauch in 1857. During the Second World War, the sculpture was lost and recreated only in 1992, a copy of the monument was made by the German sculptor H. Haak. Crossing the road we find ourselves on the **Promenade of the Low Pond (location: Proletarskaia st.)**, one of the few survived and oldest man-made objects in Kaliningrad. The Lower (Castle) pond was made in 1256, the following year after the foundation of Koenigsberg. The banks of the lower lake are a green recreational zone. Crossing one of the bridges to the other bank, we can see the only German building preserved on the territory adjacent to the Lower pond, the Stadthalle («city hall»), designed by the Berlin architect Richard Seel and built in 1912 for music performances. Today this is **The Museum of History and Art (location: Klinicheskaia st., 21)**. On the other hand, Kaliningrad, with its unique history, makes possible to pass along the roads of several medieval cities at the same time. Three cities that grew up after the founding of the fortress on the mountain and around it are Altstadt, Lebenicht and Kneiphof. At different times these cities were connected to 8 bridges.

The map of the city



City of history:

1. «King's mountain»
2. The building of the Immanuil Kant Baltic Federal University
3. The Monument to Immanuil Kant
4. Promenade of the Low Pond
5. The Museum of History and Art
6. Wooden Bridge
7. The Church of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross
8. Honey Bridge
9. Immanuil Kant's Island
10. The Cathedral
11. Immanuil Kant's Grave
12. The Monument to the Duke Albrecht
13. Regional Centre of Youth Culture



Today we have an opportunity to go through the oldest survived - **Wooden Bridge (location: Oktiabrskaia st. - Moskovskii ave.)**. Originally the bridge was erected in 1404 and connected Alstadt, one of the suburbs of the island of Lomze. The bridge was reconstructed in 1904 and in this form, it has survived to the present day. On the cast pillars of the bridge, the salient codes-of-arms of Kneiphof are cut, and the original forged lattices are preserved. Crossing the Wooden Bridge to the Oktiabrskii island (Lomze Island), we can visit one of the unique sights of the region **The Church of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross (location: Generala Pavlova st.)**, one of the last monuments of the Lutheran architecture of the pre-war period. The Kirch of Kreuz (Kreuzkirche) was laid down on June 15, 1930, and at the moment is used as an Orthodox church. Along with the Wooden Bridge, the only of the 8 bridges over the Pregol river in the central part of the city that survived in the Second World War was the **Honey Bridge (location: Oktiabrskaia st. - Kanta st.)**. The ancestor of the Honey Bridge was built in 1542 and connected the cities of Altstadt and Kneiphof. It was reconstructed in 1882, and became one of the first hydraulically movable bridges in Germany. Crossing the Honey Bridge, those who love antiquity come to one of the most beautiful places not only in Kaliningrad, but throughout Russia, this is **Immanuil Kant's Island.** Now the most significant of the survived monuments of Koenigsberg - **The Cathedral (location: Kanta st., 1)** reigns on the island, although before the island was densely built up and existed as a separate city of Kneiphof. The cathedral, like King's Castle, was founded by the order of the master of the Teutonic Order in 1333. Now there is a museum and a concert hall with the largest organ of Europe.