

Walking along the square towards prospect Pobedy, visitors will come to the main building of **The Kaliningrad State Technical University (location: Sovetski ave., 1)**. It was designed by Hermann Thiele between 1913-1917. Inside the building, there used to be administrative and land courts. The construction project was incredibly large-scale. A big park was laid out in front of the building.

In 1912, the famous **Sculpture «Fighting bisons» (location: Mira ave., in front of KSTU)** created by the sculptor August Gaul was installed in the park. However, citizens of Königsberg called this sculpture the Prosecutor and the Defender. It symbolizes the struggle between good and evil. The Prussian Minister of Culture presented this monument to the citizens of Königsberg.

Next to the university, there is **The Headquarters of the Baltic Fleet (location: Ushakova st., 2)**. This is one of very few neoclassical buildings in Kaliningrad. Erected in 1916, it was initially used as the main post office. During the war, the building was considerably damaged. However, it was restored later and acquired its original look except for the roof. The main decoration of the building is a monumental portico with six Ionic columns.

In 2003, the park in front of the building was decorated with **The Monument to Peter the Great (location: Ushakova st., 2, in front of the Headquarters of the Baltic Fleet)**. It was created by the Moscow sculptor L.E. Kerber. This is a copy of the sculpture dedicated to the founder of the Russian Navy installed in Izmailovsky Park, Moscow. Peter the Great visited Königsberg on his way to Europe in May 1697. He travelled incognito as a member of the Grand Embassy and stayed in this city for about a month. Afterthat, he visited Königsberg two more times.

Opposite the theatre, there is **The Monument to the Friedrich Schiller (location: intersection of Mira ave. and Teatralnaia st.)** created by the sculptor Stanislaus Cauer. The opening ceremony was held in Königsberg on November 10, 1910. During the battles with the Nazis, the monument was damaged by shell fragments. In the mid-1950s, it was restored.

The map of the city



From Pobedy Square to Pobedy avenue:

1. Administration of the City district «The City of Kaliningrad»
2. The Cathedral of Christ the Savior
3. The Kaliningrad Business Centre
4. The Kaliningrad State Technical University
5. Sculpture «Fighting bisons»
6. The Headquarters of the Baltic Fleet

7. The Monument to Peter the Great
8. The Monument to the Friedrich Schiller
9. The P.P. Shirshov Institute of Oceanology of the Russian Academy of Sciences
10. The Kaliningrad Regional Scientific Library
11. The Government of the Kaliningrad Region
12. The Kaliningrad Regional Drama Theater

13. The Kaliningrad Zoo
14. The Moscow Hotel
15. The cinema «Zarya»
16. The Monument to the Fellow-Countrymen Cosmonauts
17. The Theater of Puppets
18. The House of Artist

On the opposite side of the road, there is the former House of Radio designed by Hanns Hopp and built by the architect Robert Libenthal in 1930. Now it houses a branch of **The P.P. Shirshov Institute of Oceanology of the Russian Academy of Sciences (location: Mira ave., 1)**. The House of Radio started broadcasting on April 1, 1935 and finished transmission two days before the storming of April 1, 1935 and finished transmission two days before the storming of Königsberg on April 7, 1945.

Next to it, there is another building erected by Robert Libenthal - **The Kaliningrad Regional Scientific Library (location: Mira ave., 9/11)** which used to be the State Archives. Both buildings were constructed in the Bauhaus style. Its name derives from the German art school which existed in Germany between 1919 and 1933.

One of the most impressive pre-war buildings in Kaliningrad is the building of **The Government of the Kaliningrad Region (location: Dm Donskogo st., 1)**. It was designed by Friedrich Lars in 1928 and housed the Financial Administration of East Prussia. The building has a curved façade and a large entrance double door made of pressed copper which was designed by Hermann Brachert. During the war, there was a hospital. Luckily, the building was not damaged during the storming of Königsberg.

The building of **The Kaliningrad Regional Drama Theatre (location: Mira ave., 4)** was erected in 1912. Initially, it was named the Louise Theatre in honour of the Queen Louise of Prussia who died in 1810. The architect Otto Walter Kukuk designed this building following Martin Klein's request. During the April battles of 1945, it got seriously damaged and was burned down. Fortunately, the theatre was rebuilt in 1960. The old load-bearing structures have remained intact. The entrance to the new building was reconstructed as a portal with Corinthian columns.



13 Across the street, there is the main entrance to **The Kaliningrad Zoo (location: Mira ave., 26)** which is well-known far beyond Russia. Königsberg Zoo was opened in 1896. Siegfried Zassnik designed its central entrance in 1935. Since that time, the entrance has remained almost unchanged. In the late 1950s, it was decorated with the sculptures of a lioness with its cub, a lion, a wild boar, a bear, a walrus and a penguin.

14 The building of **The Moscow Hotel (location: Mira ave., 19)** is one of the best Bauhaus constructions in the city. Built in 1936, it was the head office of an insurance company called Northern Star. The façade is decorated with cross-shaped relief patterns made of bricks and the coat of arms of Berlin installed in the left corner of the building at the height of the fourth floor.

Down prospect Mira, there is one of the most remarkable cultural places of the city known as the home of many film festivals – 15 **The cinema «Zarya» (location: Mira ave., 41/43)**. The building was designed by the architect Siegfried Zassnik in 1938. It was one of the last cinemas built in Königsberg. Before the war, it was called the Scala cinema. It was famous for its ceiling which resembled a starry sky and the red velvet upholstery of the seats.

16 Near the cinema, there is **The Monument to Kaliningrad Cosmonauts (location: intersection of Mira ave. and Leonova st.)**. It was erected in 1980 to honour the cosmonauts who were either born or lived in the Kaliningrad region.

Not far from the monument, there is another historical quarter of Königsberg – Amalienau. There visitors can see a lot of buildings of the XIX-XX centuries. One of the most notable is 17 **The Theater of Puppets (location: Pobedy ave., 1A)**. Its neo-Romanesque building was designed by the architect Friedrich Heitmann in 1899-1901. Before it was turned into the theatre, it was known as Queen Louise Church. The grandson of the queen, Kaiser Wilhelm II, attended the Consecration ceremony of the Church.

The other remarkable sight in the Amalienau quarter is 18 **The House of Artist (location: Pobedy ave., 3)** which was constructed in the 1890s. The building was restored after WWII and given to the Kaliningrad Union of Artists in 1961. Therefore, there are spacious workshops and an exhibition hall inside the building. The yard of the House of Artist is decorated with the sculpture Bather created by the Königsberg sculptor Stanislaus Cauer.



The Administration of the City District

«The city of Kaliningrad»

Address: Pobedy Square, 1



<http://klgd.ru>



*Tourist route
through Kaliningrad
from Pobedy Square
to Pobedy avenue*



«From Victory Square
to Pobedy prospect» 2,5 km



This route begins in the heart of modern Kaliningrad and ends in a historic area that has preserved the spirit of the old Königsberg. For this reason, one can see how well the German pre-war architecture fits into modern Kaliningrad and contributes to the formation of its unique, though recognizable image.

The starting point of the route is Victory Square where 1 visitors can admire several sights at the same time. **Administration of the City district «The City of Kaliningrad» (location: Pobedy Square, 1)** was designed by Hanns Hopp in 1923; the construction of the building took only seven months. Originally, it was supposed to accommodate offices of German companies and exhibitions. In 1927, it became the Königsberg new city hall which housed almost all departments and services.

Opposite the City Hall, there is the largest church of 2 Kaliningrad - **The Cathedral of Christ the Savior (location: Pobedy Square 2A)**. The construction works lasted between 1995-2005. Standing at 73 meters high, the Cathedral was built in the Vladimir-Suzdal style of church architecture.

The last building in the architectural ensemble constructed in the 1920s is the building of 3 **The Kaliningrad Business Centre (location: Pobedy Square, 4)**. It used to be the Northern Railway Station in the German times. The construction of the building designed by Shaff and Martin Stahlmann began in 1923.