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ST. PETERSBURG
RUSSIA

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Saint Petersburg, Russia

Saint Petersburg is the second largest city in Russia and a very popular travel destination. Full of historical buildings, canals, bridges, art and other attractions. Saint Petersburg is listed as a UNESCO World Heritage site for its rich history.

Saint Petersburg is located just 4 hours from Moscow and traveling between the two cities is easy on the high-speed express train. Winter time can be quite cold, with temperatures below -12F. The the snow covered buildings and nature create a stunning white winter scenery.

Known by the local people as Piter, Saint Petersburg has flourished since the Soviet Union collapsed. Now visited by millions of people every year as they relish the stunning views, unique architecture and vibrant culture. At the height of Summer in June, the sky never goes completely dark. All day festivals and parties are held, making it a hugely popular time of year to visit.

Editors choice and absolutely must see

Peterhof Palace, the summer palace of Peter the Great is a very impressive palace.

The State Hermitage Museum was founded in 1754 by Catherine the Great. Just part of the palace is open to the public, but even so, you can literally spend days in the museum and still not see it all.

The Peter and Paul Fortress is also worth a visit. If you are there around noon, you can't miss hearing the cannon fired from the Naryshkin Bastion.

The Church of the Savior on Spilled Blood is an absolutely must see, and just as spectacular inside as outside.

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Chapter 1

Saint Petersburg

For the city in Florida, see Saint Petersburg (Florida)



The Bronze Horseman, a.k.a. Peter the Great

Saint Petersburg (Russian: Санкт-Петербург *Sankt-Peterburg*), known as Petrograd in 1914-1924 and Leningrad in 1924-1991, is the second largest city of Russia, with 5 million inhabitants, and the former capital of the Russian Empire. Founded in 1703, it is not ancient, but its historical cityscape is remarkably well-preserved. The center of Saint Petersburg occupies numerous islands of the Neva River delta, divided by waterways and connected by huge drawbridges. Since 1991 it and some historical suburbs, including **Peterhof**, have been listed by UNESCO as a **World Heritage Site**. It is home to one of the world's largest museums of art, the Hermitage. Many Russians know the city as **Piter** (Питер), a familiar diminutive of Saint Petersburg.

1.1 Districts



Map of St Petersburg's districts

1.2 Understand

1.2.1 History

Saint Petersburg was founded by Peter the Great in 1703 on the Neva river, amidst the land he had just conquered from Sweden, outside the area populated then by the Russian people. Pre-planned rather than spontaneous almost from the very beginning, the city, called by Peter “my window on Europe”, was designed to look European rather

than Russian, and many European architects were invited to work here. As the capital of the Russian Empire from the early 18th century to the early 20th century, the city grew steadily, saw many crucial events of the Russian history, and was a major cultural center. Many world-famous artists, scientists, writers and composers, such as Mendelev, Dostoevsky and Tchaikovsky, lived and worked here.

In 1917 the Russian Revolution started. The significance of Saint Petersburg has declined somewhat after the transfer of the Russian capital to Moscow in 1918, but this allowed its cityscape to remain largely intact to this day. During World War II, the city was besieged by the Wehrmacht for 872 days, resulting in more than a million of civilian losses, mainly from starvation.

The city has undergone several name changes since its founding. Due to the German origins of the name “Saint Petersburg”, its name was changed to the more Russian-sounding “Petrograd” in 1914 in the wake of World War I. Subsequently, its name was changed to “Leningrad” in honour of the founding leader of the Soviet Union, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. It was only in 1991, after the breakup of the Soviet Union that the original name was restored, though the surrounding area remains known as the Leningrad Oblast.

Saint Petersburg has almost always been, or at least tried to be a city with strong foreign connections, and this is where its authenticity lies. Don't expect it to be overly indigenous. Matryoshkas and other such souvenirs popular among foreigners have very little to do with its authentic life.

1.2.2 Language



On Nevsky Prospekt you don't need to know the Cyrillic alphabet to read the street signs. Nevertheless, you need a magnifying glass.

The language spoken in Saint Petersburg is Russian, as in most parts of Russia. English is usually taught in schools and universities, so younger people are supposed to understand it to some extent, but the chance of finding anybody who is fluent in English on the streets is, though better than elsewhere in Russia except Moscow, still not that great. Average people will probably be able to point out a direction, but don't expect much more. The signs and labels in most places, especially off the beaten path, are still in Russian only, with a notable exceptions of metro (subway) and street signs in the city centre. It may be a good idea to get familiar with the Russian Cyrillic alphabet before the travel, as this is easy and lets you recognize street names and so on.

There is a local weekly English-language newspaper, *The St. Petersburg Times*.



Saint Petersburg is nicknamed the 'Venice of the North'

1.2.3 Climate

The city's position at 60°N makes for huge seasonal variation in day length. Days are less than 6 hours long at the end of December, but it never gets darker than twilight during the White Nights season in June. Not only are the days very short in late autumn and early winter, but the weather may be overcast for weeks, without a hint of blue sky, which may feel depressing. The driest season with least precipitation is early spring. July and August are usually the rainiest months, though the difference is usually not big enough to worry about. But if you care about this, it is a good idea to have an umbrella or raincoat handy.

In **November–March** there are hardly any tourists—even domestic tourists—so you won't see the barest hint of the long lines of the summer at the Hermitage. Saint Petersburg's neoclassical streets are also simply gorgeous in the snow. Temperatures can range from relatively mild, slightly above freezing point, to bitterly cold. From time to time it may get well below the averages, to -25°C (-13°F) and below, often with high humidity and wind, so be prepared to dress warmly. Most major tourist attractions (except fountains and all sorts of water transport, of course) are still open and some hotels offer lower prices during this time.

Snow cover persists on average from November till early April (late April in the countryside), with most of it falling during the first half of the winter. Snow is not always removed from streets in time and may exacerbate traffic problems. The danger of slipping may be high in winter, as the surfaces are often covered with ice. Wear good boots, take small steps, and watch your feet! Also beware of icicles falling from roofs.

The rivers and canals are frozen on average from late November till April. Usually from late April till November the Neva is navigable, and during this season most of its huge bridges are drawn up to let ships pass for several hours each night according to a published schedule. This is a spectacular sight during the White Nights, but also a major transport inconvenience.

In **April**, the sludge resulting from melting snow and the dust which forms when it dries up may get tiresome.

May 9 is **Victory Day** (День победы) celebrating the Soviet victory over Nazi Germany. This day is marked with an opening military parade on Palace Square, directly in front of the Hermitage, visiting various war monuments, giving flowers to war veterans who are dressed in full military outfits, and an evening parade down Nevsky Prospekt which



Winter: snowstorms

includes survivors of the Siege of Leningrad.



Summer: White Nights

June is peak tourist season during the famous **White Nights** (roughly 11 June–2 July), when the sun sets only for a brief period of twilight, and the streets stay alive around the clock. The last ten days of June, during the White Nights Festival of all-day performances, concerts, festivals, and parties, are the busiest time of the season and it can be difficult to reserve accommodation and transport. Book early.

July and August are usually the warmest months. This is a rather northern city, and it rarely gets really hot, but even more modest warmth can be hard to bear in summer because of the high humidity. Rain showers usually come and go throughout this time, so it is always a good idea for one to have an umbrella or rain jacket at all times, even on sunny clear days.

Late September—early October is a lovely time in the city. The temperatures drop to moderate, often with strong winds, and the tourists are all gone. Rain is still common.

Fountains work from May through mid-September. Most trees are in leaf from May through October.

When deciding on the time of your visit, keep in mind the days of school holidays, when museums and other similar venues can become considerably more crowded. School holidays happen in early November, the first half of January and late March. Moreover, general holidays are held around the New Year into early January, as well as in early May.

Keep in mind that **New Years** is the biggest holiday of the year in Russia. Reserving a hotel room is usually not a problem during this time, but be prepared for very large crowds and noisy celebrations.



View down Nevsky Prospekt

1.3 Get in

Russian visa requirements are complex but are not hard to manage with some online research. See the **Get In** section of the article on **Russia** for information. A visa is not required for a trip of less than 72 hours if you arrive in St. Petersburg by ferry or by cruise liner and you have a pre-arranged program of excursions by an approved local company.

1.3.1 By plane

Pulkovo Airport

- **1 Pulkovo Airport** (Аэропорт Пулково, Aeroport Pulkovo), Ul. Startovaya (ул. Стартовая), Northern Capital Gateway LLC (~17km south from the center), ☎ +7 812 337-38-22, e-mail: office@pulkovo-airport.com. IATA: LED, serves many international and domestic destinations. A new terminal opened in 2014. There is

unlimited free Wi-Fi. The airport has **business lounges** that are free for first and business class travelers but are available for use by all passengers upon payment of a fee. The lounges include snacks, drinks, televisions, and showers.

To travel between the airport and the city

- **City buses numbers 39, 39Ex and minibus K39** operate service between the airport and the Moskovskaya (Московская) metro station (RUB30–40, 35 minutes). Buses are available 05:30–01:30. From the Moskovskaya metro station, you can take metro line 2 (blue), which operates between 5:45AM and 12:20AM, to the city centre (20 minutes). If you arrive late at night and the metro is not operating, you can also take a night bus from the metro station to the city centre. Minibus K39 also stops at the Aeroport commuter rail station. From there, you can take a train to Saint Petersburg's Baltiysky Station (17 minutes, 6:00AM–11:30PM), next to the Baltiyskaya metro station. This is only convenient if it is near your accommodation.
- **Marshrutka (minibus) K3** operates service from the airport with stops at the Moskovskaya (Московская) metro station and the Sennaya Ploshchad/Spasskaya (Спасская) metro station, in the city centre.
- **Taxis** can be ordered from the service booth in the arrivals hall. Prices are fixed based on the zone of travel; the cost to the city centre is RUB900–1000. Without traffic, the trip takes 30 minutes, but it can easily take an hour during rush hour. As an alternative, **Taxi 068** has a mobile app that you can use to book a taxi to the center for RUB600, but you will need a Russian phone number to communicate. If calling from the airport arrival hall, it will take 10–20 minutes for the taxi to arrive. Uber fares to the city center are approximately RUB1,000.
- **Pre-booked taxis** will cost RUB1,300–1,600 to the centre, but you will be welcomed in the arrival hall by your driver carrying a sign with your name. Pre-booking through the internet is without risk, no credit card information is asked, and pre-payment is not required. Some taxi companies, such as **LingoTaxi**, have English-speaking drivers and dispatchers.

1.3.2 By train

Tickets can be bought at the train stations or **online**. Long distance train tickets are generally more expensive if bought close to the date of travel. See **Russia#By train 2** for more details on travelling in Russia by train.

There are five principal train stations in Saint Petersburg:

- **1 Baltiysky Station** (Балтийский вокзал), Nab. Obvodnogo Kanala, 120 (📍1: Baltiyskaya). This is one of the busiest railway stations in Russia by volume of suburban traffic. The station was modeled by architect Alexander Krakau after Gare de l'Est in Paris. Construction started in 1854. The station was opened on 21 July 1857 as the Peterhof Railway Station. The station retains a glass roof over the terminal platforms and is flanked by two-storey wings. The left one used to be reserved for members of the Russian royalty who went to their palaces in Strelna, Peterhof, Oranienbaum. A glass panel on the façade still features the original clock, designed by Pavel Bure, a celebrated watchmaker to the tsar and the ice-hockey players' ancestor. Trains operate to/from **Petrodvorets** (Peterhof), **Lomonosov** (Oranienbaum), **Gatchina**, **Luga**. Also used by trains to/from Aeroport station, with connecting buses to Pulkovo airport.
- **1 Finlyandsky Station** (Финляндский вокзал), Lenin Square (пл. Ленина, ул. Комсомола), 5 (📍1: Ploshchad Lenina ("Площадь Ленина")). Built by Finnish State Railways as the eastern terminus of the Riihimäki-Saint Petersburg railroad, it was designed by Swedish architects and opened in 1870 but was heavily reconstructed in the 1950s and 1970s. The station formerly contained a special pavilion for Russian royalty. Trains operate to/from **Helsinki** (*Allegro* high speed) and **Vyborg**.
- **1 Ladozhsky Station** (Ладужский вокзал), Zanevsky Prospekt (Заневский проспект, Площадь Карла Фаберже), 73 (📍4: Ladozhskaya «Ладужская», 📍A: 4M, 4MA, 5, 21, 24, 27, 30, 77, 82, 92, 123, 168, 429, 453, 462, 531, 532, 533, 860Л 📍T: 8, 10, 59, 64; 📍M: 1, 22; 📍K: K–5, K–17, K–21, K–32, K–77, K–92, K–95, K118, K–123, K–167, K–187, K–271, K–322, K–369, K–401, K–429, 430,

430A, K-462P, 531K, K-533.). This is the newest and most modern passenger railway station in Saint Petersburg, designed by architect Nikita Yavein, is one of the largest in Russia with a capacity of up to 50 commuter departures and 26 long distance departures accommodating 4,500 passengers per hour. Built at a cost of RUB9,000,000,000 (US\$300 million), the station opened in 2003 for the 300th anniversary of the city's founding. Trains operate to/from **Petrozavodsk** (RUB835), **Arkhangelsk** (RUB1,697), **Tyumen** (RUB3,038), **Tula** (RUB1,435), **Krasnodar** (RUB2,839), **Murmansk** (RUB2,030), **Ekaterinburg**, **Cheliabinsk**, **Omsk**, **Novosibirsk**, **Astana (Kazakhstan)**, **Helsinki** (night-train *Leo Tolstoi*), and other cities.

- **1 Moskovsky Station** (Moskovsky station, Moskovsky vokzal, Московский вокзал), Nevsky av., 85 ? Ploshchad Vosstaniya (Площадь Восстания), 2 (📍1: Ploshchad Vosstaniya (closer)(Площадь Восстания) and 📍3: Mayakovskaya (Маяковская); 📍A: 1M, 1Mб, 3, 3M, 3Mб, 4M, 4Mб, 5M, 5Mб, 7, 15, 22, 26, 27, 54, 65, 74, 76, 91, 141, 181, 191. 📍M: 1, 5, 7, 10, 11, 22), ☎ +7 812 457-44-28. It has an easily recognizable Neo-Renaissance frontage on Nevsky Prospekt and Uprising Square, erected in 1844-51 to a design by Konstantin Thon. Although large “Venetian” windows, two floors of Corinthian columns and a two-storey clocktower at the centre explicitly reference Italian Renaissance architecture, the building incorporates other features from a variety of periods and countries. A twin train station, currently known as the Leningradsky railway station, was built to Thon's design at the other end of the railway, in Moscow. Trains operate to/from **Moscow**, **Novgorod**, **Ukraine**, **Azerbaijan**, **Volgograd**, **Kazan**, **Samara**, **Rostov-na-Donu**, **Ufa**, **Sochi**, and other cities.
- **1 Vitebsky Station** (Витебский вокзал, Станция Санкт-Петербург-Витебский), Zagorodny av. (Загородный проспект), 52? (📍1: Pushkinskaya (Пушкинская), 📍5: Zvenigorodskaya (Звенигородская); 📍A: 1M, 1Mб, 4M, 4Mб, 5M, 5Mб; 📍T: 16; 📍M: 3, 8, 15, 17; 📍K: K-25, K-90, K-124, K-177, K-258, K-338, K-800, K-900.). Formerly known as the Tsarskoe Selo Station, it was the first railway station to be built in Saint Petersburg and the whole of the Russian Empire. Architecture: Construction started in 1901 and lasted for three years. Stanislaw Brzozowski gave the new two-storey station an ornate frontage in an assortment of historical styles, with decorative reliefs, floriated Jugendstil detailing, outsize semicircular windows and two regular features of 19th-century train stations: a pseudo-Renaissance cupola and a square clocktower. - However, it was Sima Minash's opulent Art Nouveau interior that established the building as the most ornate of St. Petersburg stations. Minash was responsible for the sweeping staircases, foyer with stained glass and spacious halls boasting a series of painted panels that chronicle the history of Russia's first railway. The building's soaring arches and expanses of glass proclaimed the architect's familiarity with advanced construction techniques of the West. In 2003, the station underwent a painstaking restoration of its original interior and Jugendstil decor. Apart from the replica of the first Russian train, curiosities of the Vitebsk Station include a detached pavilion for the Tsar and his family and a marble bust of Nicholas I. Trains operate to/from **Pushkin** (formerly *Tsarskoe Selo*), **Pavlovsk**, **Czech Republic**, **Hungary**, **Poland**, **Romania**, **Moldova**, **Bulgaria**, **Germany**, **Riga** (14 hours, from RUB2,200), **Estonia** Ticket prices (from): **Ukraine**, **Odessa** (RUB3,813), **Kiev** (RUB3366); **Belarus**, **Grodno** (RUB2,999), **Vitebsk** (RUB1,629); **Lithuania**, **Vilnius** (RUB2921); 'Local trains': **Nevel** (RUB815), **Novosokolniki** (RUB689), **Velikie Luki** (RUB880), **Soltsy** (RUB549), and other cities.

To/from Russia

Tickets for travel originating in Russia can be bought at the train stations or **online**. Long distance train tickets are generally more expensive if bought close to the date of travel. See **Russia#By train 2** for more details on travelling in Russia by train.

Sapsan high-speed trains (4-5 hours, 6 per day, RUB2,300-3,500 for 2nd class if bought several days in advance) make travel between downtown Saint Petersburg and downtown Moscow very easy. Some trains make a few stops including **Tver**. The crew speaks English.

Overnight rapid trains (8-9 hours, RUB800+) are slower but usually cheaper. Price and comfort levels vary, with the luxurious private *Grand-Express* “hotel train” (featuring some compartments with showers!) at the high end, all the way down to budget connections in third-class *platzkart* cars. Second-class *coupe* coaches, which include a bed and sheets, are a good value.

To/from Finland

VR Group operates high-speed *Allegro* trains running at up to 220km/h between Helsinki and Saint Petersburg (3.5 hours, 4 per day, €59-79 for 2nd class). Tickets originating in Finland can be purchased from the **VR Group** website, via some travel agencies, and at major VR train stations in Finland. Border-crossing formalities are completed on board the train immediately after departure from Helsinki. The trains are almost always on time and there are no delays in crossing the border. On-board currency exchange is available.

1.3.3 By bus

International buses and buses to major cities in Russia all leave from the **main bus station (Avtovokzal)**, near the Obvodny Kanal metro station. Some may make additional stops elsewhere in the city; see below. Buses are the preferred method of travel to/from **Estonia** and **Latvia**, but generally do not make sense for travel to Finland or within Russia.

The process of crossing the border by bus takes much longer than when travelling by train or air. Border agents only speak Russian and are sometimes not aware of visa requirements, which leads to delays.

To/from Russia

The train is much more preferred method of travel than the bus within Russia. Domestic bus schedules can be accessed on **AviaBus**.

To/from Finland

- **Lux Express** operates service to/from **Helsinki** (€15-20, 7 hours, 3x per day). This is the cheapest way to travel to Helsinki, although it takes twice as long as the train.
- **Matkahuolto** provides information on traveling by bus to/from Finland. There are direct buses between Saint Petersburg and **Helsinki** (7-8 hours, 4 per day, €35) and **Lappeenranta** (6 hours, 3 per day, €31), with further connections to other cities in Finland.
- **Sovavto** operates daily buses between Saint Petersburg and **Turku** (10 hours, €53), with stops at several cities including Helsinki (7.5 hours, €35).

To/from the Baltics and other cities in Europe

- **1 Lux Express**, Mitrofanjevskoe Shosse (Митрофаньевское шоссе), 2/1 (**W1**: *Baltiskii*), ☎ +7 812 441 3757. operates service to/from **Tallinn** (€14-30, 7 hours, 7x per day) with a stop in **Narva** (€9-16, 5 hours, 7x per day), **Tartu** (€22-25, 7 hours, 5x per day), as well as a service to/from **Riga** (4x per day, 11 hours, €33-35), with continuing service to the rest of Europe. Office at Mitrofanjevskoe Shosse 2-1, near Metro Baltiskii. Tel: +7 812 441 37 57. Lux Express buses depart from Baltiskii Station and the main bus station (Avtovokzal).
- **1 Ecolines** (*Amron-ecolines, Transportnaya Kompaniya*), Podyezdnoy pereulok (Подъездный переулок), 3 (**W1**: *Pushkinskaya (Пушкинская)*), ☎ +7 812 314 2550. 10:00-20:00. Operates daily departures to **Riga** (€36, 10-12 hours, 3x per day) as well as service to **Minsk** (€34, 15 hours, 1-2x per day) and **Kiev** (€68, 19 hours, 2x per day). Office at Pod'ezdnyy pereulok 3 near Metro Pushkinskaya 10:00-22:00. Tel: +7 812 314 2550, +7 901 300 6170. Ecolines buses depart from Vitebsky vokzal (near Metro Pushkinskaya) and the main bus station (Avtovokzal).

1.3.4 By boat

If you join a cruise tour of St. Petersburg, then you don't need a Russian visa but you have to stay with the tour. See **Russia#Visa free entry by ship**.

- **St. Peter Line** operates visa-free cruises to St. Petersburg from **Helsinki**, **Tallinn**, and **Stockholm**.
- **RechFlot** and **Stolichnaya Sudokhodnaya Kompania (SSK)** operate river cruises on the inland waterway “Volga-Baltic” which links **Moscow**, the River Volga, and Lakes Onega, Ladoga and Neva.

Ports

Passenger Port of St. Petersburg “Marine Façade” is the main boat terminal in St. Petersburg, and is where 90% of cruise ships dock. It was built on reclaimed land on the western shore of Vasilyevsky Island at the mouth of the Neva River, 8km west of the city center. With its 7 berths and 4 terminals, Marine Façade is able to handle 7 large cruise ships and more than 15,000 passengers per day. Bus #158 operates between terminal 3 and the *Primorskaya* (Приморская) metro station.

Smaller cruise ships sail up the Neva river and dock at either English Embankment (Английская набережная; Angliyskaya Naberezhnaya) or Lieutenant Schmidt Embankment, both of which are closer to the city center.

1.4 Get around

1.4.1 Bridge draw schedule

Except during the winter, the 9 low bridges in St. Petersburg are drawn during the night to allow for the passage of boat traffic. Therefore, if you don't make it to the side of the river where you are staying before the bridges are drawn and there are no high bridges to cross, you will be stuck until the bridges are lowered. Note that there are “breaks” when some the bridges are lowered in the middle of the night for approximately 30 minutes to briefly allow everyone to get home. The bridge schedule is particularly noteworthy for those staying on Vasilyevsky Island, which is unreachable at certain times of the night. Seeing the bridges drawn in the middle of the night is a must for all visitors to the city!

The Bolshoy Obukhovskiy Most, 14km south of the Alexander Nevsky Bridge (Most Aleksandra Nevskogo), is never drawn, allowing for 24-hour crossing of the Neva River. However, the bridge is out of the way and will increase the cost of your taxi or Uber.

The official bridge draw schedule is published [online](#).

The following are the times when the bridges are drawn and will not be able to be crossed:

1.4.2 By metro

Metro lines: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Saint Petersburg's **metro** system is the second largest in Russia, after that of **Moscow**. The metro is a cheap and effective way to get around the city, and also a major tourist attraction due to the beautiful decorations of the stations. Amateur photography (without a tripod, etc) is allowed, although professional photography is prohibited.

The trains are fast and run frequently. During rush hour, there are often only 30 seconds between trains. **Fares** are RUB35 per entry regardless of the distance traveled. The system can be accessed by inserting a brass token into the turnstile slot, by tapping a Sputnik smart card purchased from a machine at the station, or by tapping a Mastercard PayPass or Visa PayWave card on the white circle near the turnstile. Large baggage requires payment of 1 additional fare.

Opening and closing times vary; the subway is closed from approximately midnight to approximately 05:45, depending on the station.

Metro maps can be found in every train car and always have station names in the Latin alphabet. The station names on the platforms are also in the Latin alphabet, and many other signs are in English. Station announcements on the train are only in Russian, but if you listen carefully you will hear the conductor announce the current station name and the next station as the doors are closing.

Stations are deep underground, and transferring trains at transfer stations involves long walks that can take up to 10 minutes.



St. Petersburg Metro

Trains can be extremely crowded during rush hour. Be aware of your belongings and expect to have to push your way out of the train upon arrival at your station.

1.4.3 By bus, trolleybus, or tram

A Buses (*автомобус*) and **M** trolleybuses (*троллейбус* - *trolleibus*) run frequently and cover much of the city.

Route information is available using Google Maps. Information for trolleybuses and trams is also available [online](#).

Trolleybuses are indicated by the letter 'm' (the lower case version of the Russian letter 'т') on the stops, and diesel/gas buses by the letter 'A'. Both buses and trolleybuses may show the same route number, but the trolleybus route in this case is frequently shorter, and can vary in some minor respects.



Tram map for end of 2016

Trams (*трамвай* – “tramvai”) are not common in the city center due to traffic issues but are available outside the city center.

Tickets (RUB30, more to the suburbs) are sold by attendants on board the vehicle. They usually only speak Russian and prefer exact change.

Buses and trolleys on main routes are frequently overcrowded. If you are caught without a valid ticket, you will be fined RUB300.

1.4.4 By taxi

Taxis are always available but are much more expensive at night. Every private vehicle is a potential taxi. Flagging down a vehicle and paying for a ride somewhere is perfectly normal in Russia and quite popular although ill-advised for tourists. Safety is, of course, an issue. As a rule, you should never get in a private cab if it already has passengers inside.

Refuse requests from the driver to take on more fares unless you reached your destination; if he insists, ask to stop at a safe-looking place, pay and leave. If the driver stops for gas, step out of the car, take your belongings, and get some fresh air while he is fuelling it. Those travelling alone (men and women) should wave off any suspicious ride for any reason whatsoever. Gypsy cabs which linger near popular bars and restaurants at night have been known to be especially dangerous, with several instances of druggings and robberies.

Drivers do not usually speak English. Watch out for overpriced taxis outside Hermitage museum. They have meters that run at 4 times the rate of regular taxis. Negotiate a flat fare before getting on the taxi. If the driver insists on using the meter you should walk away.

1.4.5 By Uber

Uber is a safer and cheaper method of transport than taxis. Drivers usually don't speak English, but communicating with the driver is not necessary since the fares and destinations are all handled through the app.

1.4.6 By marshrutka

K Route taxi (*маршрутка* - *marshrutka*) is sometimes the fastest way to get somewhere. Vans have 14-20 seats, are usually white or yellow, always with a letter K followed by the route number plate (such as K-28). Often they are small Chinese or Turkish buses. There are no regular stops; you must tell the driver when you want to get out, or wave while on the roadside to stop one. You must pay to the driver at entry, usually RUB30-40. If you cannot reach the driver on your own, pass the money through the other passengers and be ready to pass other's money if you sit close to the driver. The *Marshrutka* experience may seem exciting sometimes, especially when you see some brave driver counting change while steering with his knees at 110km/h (70mph). Many *marshrutka* drivers are illegal immigrants and speak Russian poorly (if any at all).

1.4.7 By local train

Commuter trains (*электричка*, *elektrichka*) may be useful to get to the suburbs. Fares are based on travel distance. Speeds are moderate, but trains operate infrequently. Information is available in Russian [online](#).

1.4.8 By bicycle

While the terrain in Saint Petersburg is flat, the city is not bicycle-friendly due to limited bike lanes, bad weather, and dangerous car traffic. However, you are allowed to take a bicycle onto the *elektrichka* trains upon payment of a small fee and go to a less crowded suburb to enjoy a ride.

1.5 See

Saint Petersburg is simply put one of the greatest sightseeing cities on earth. No visit can do it justice—you'll have to move here to really be able to see all the sights. Really, budgeting a month of full-time tourism would not be unrealistic. And that's after all dramatic events of the 20th century that took place here! Perhaps no other city outside [Italy](#) can compare in sheer volume of beautiful, grand things to see.

As the center of the Russian world for 200 years of the Romanov Dynasty, the city reaped the rewards of Peter the Great's impossibly grandiose and tyrannical vision, and the Empire's extreme inequality. The wealth of the wealthy in Imperial Russia was almost unfathomably extreme, and led to the extreme opulence of the palaces and ecclesiastical buildings throughout the city center, as well as the suburban palaces at [Peterhof](#), [Lomonosov](#), [Strelna](#), [Pushkin](#), and

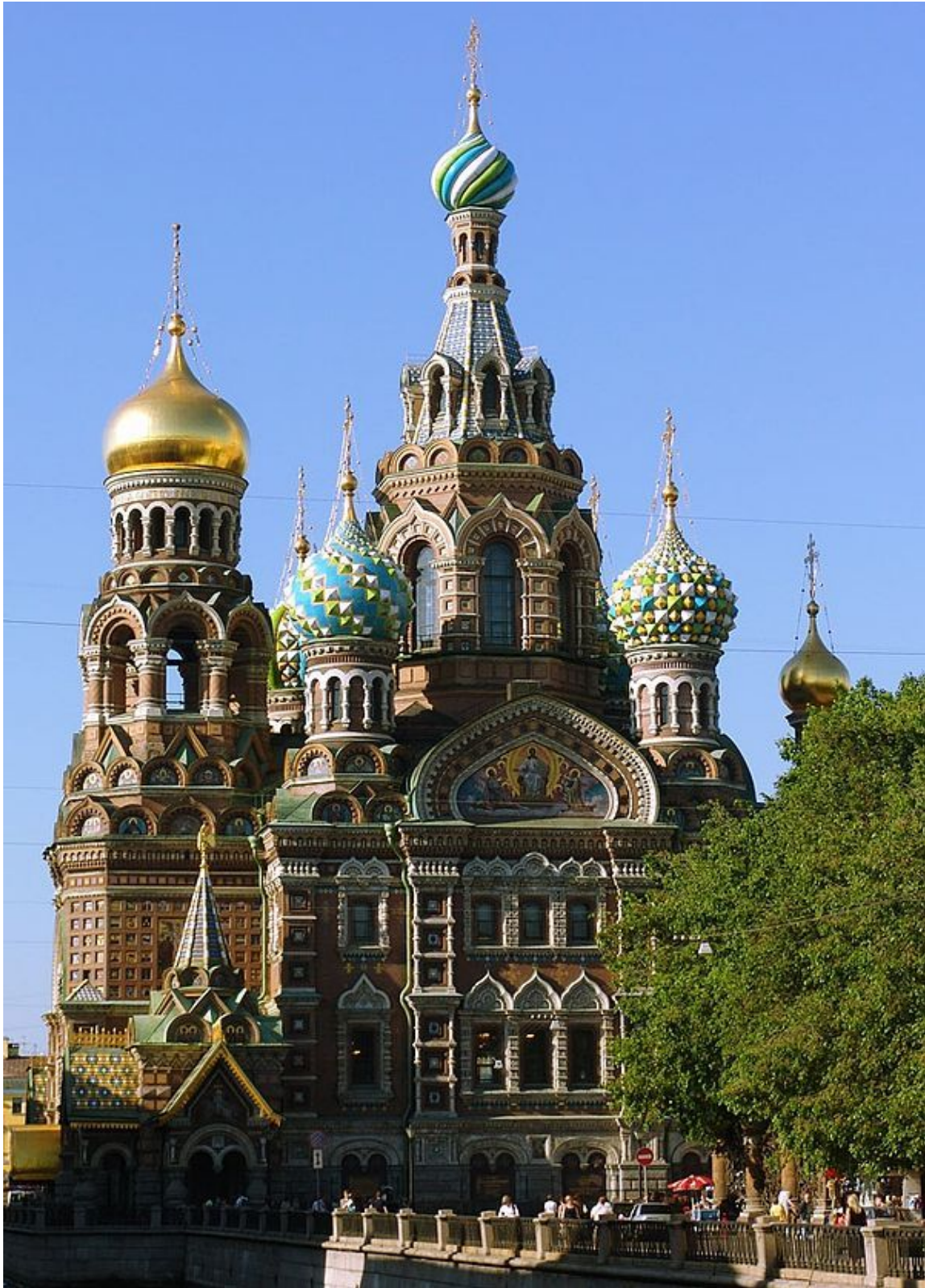


The Hermitage Museum



Bridges by night

Pavlovsk. The greatest concentration of sights is found within the *huge* area of the center inside the Obvodny Canal, along the south embankment of Vasilievsky Island, and in the southern half of Petrogradsky Island.



Church on the Spilled Blood

1.5.1 Highlights

So, OK, you don't have months to explore the city—what are the highlights? It's a difficult question to answer. The most obvious destination is the **Winter Palace** on **Palace Square** (right by the **Admiralty** and the **Bronze Horseman**),



The fountain in waters of Neva River at the spit of Vasilievsky Island



The Exchange Building and the south Rostral Column



The Kunstkamera

which houses the Hermitage Museum, and which was the winter residence of the Romanov Tsars and essentially the center of the Russian Imperial government. The Hermitage Museum is easily one of the top five art museums in the world, but even if you don't care about art, wandering around the enormous palace itself is extremely rewarding. The nineteenth century, whimsical **Church on the Spilled Blood** nearby is another internationally recognized icon of the city, with a spectacular setting on the Griboedov Canal near the Mikhailovsky Garden, and filled—literally filled—with beautiful mosaics.

Speakings of canals, strolling the **palace-lined banks** of the Moika, the Fontanka, and the Griboedov Canal in the historic center is a must. During the summer months, you can also enjoy this magnificent architecture from the boat by joining any of the popular (albeit expensive) “channel tours,” or opt for a budget boat trip along the Neva river on a so-called *riverbus*, which is a tiny boat zooming along the river on several routes that are integrated into the system of public transport.

In the same neighborhood, walk down Nevsky Prospekt, which serves as Saint Petersburg's main grand avenue for shops (especially the historic mall of **Gostiny Dvor**), theaters, and another realm of palaces and cathedrals, most notably the *massive* **Kazan Cathedral**. The Kazan Cathedral is functioning, so its easier to visit than the other big cathedrals (no lines, entrance fees, etc.). In the same neighborhood, but off Nevsky, are the **Square of the Arts**, where you'll find the **Russian Museum**—an absolute can't-miss for art lovers. The **Mariinsky Theater** is one of the world's most beautiful performance venues, and you should check it out even if you can't see an opera or ballet performance. Mammoth **Saint Isaac's Cathedral**, with its impressive balcony views, is another obvious sightseeing destination.

Across the Neva River are more can't-miss sights. The **Peter and Paul Fortress** on the **Petrograd Side** is easily one of the city's top three attractions. Aside from its sheer beauty, visit it for its immense history as the final resting place of the Romanov Tsars, as well as its role as a notorious prison for the most high-profile political prisoners under their rule. On **Vasilevsky Island**, you must at least take a taxi over to the **Strelka** for the views by the Rostral Columns, across the street from the Old Stock Exchange, home to the **Naval Museum**, surely one of the best of this kind on the planet. Then take another ride along **University Embankment** before heading back across the river. Better yet, stop along the way at the weird and wonderful **Kunstkamera** museum of ethnology, home to Peter the Great's bizarre collection of oddities.

Complicating the desire to see the city's highlights in a short period of time are the magnificent **suburban palaces** at Peterhof, Pushkin, Lomonosov, Strelna, and Pavlovsk. Any tourists who visit Saint Petersburg and don't see neither the Tsarskoye Selo palaces at Pushkin, nor the Bolshoi Palace at Peterhof, really should be a bit ashamed

of themselves. It's like going to **Paris** and skipping Versailles. Of the three, the Pavlovsk Palace would be the least unforgivable to miss, but if you have the time—go.

1.5.2 Exploring more

More time? The **center** has a world of more sights. Mars Field with the Memorial to the Revolutionary Fighters and the Eternal Flame, the Circus, wonderfully baroque Smolny Cathedral, Peter the Great's Cabin, the rolling parkland of the Tauride Palace and Gardens, Alexander Nevsky Monastery, the Yusupov Palace where Rasputin was killed (if you get the chance to see a performance in the theater inside, jump on it), the neoclassical bust-filled Summer Gardens, Mikhailovsky Castle, the Marble Palace, the small but powerfully heartrending Museum of the Defense and Blockade of Leningrad, and much, much more. Literary buffs should seek out Dostoevsky's local haunts, including the famous "Murder Walk" from *Crime and Punishment*, which will take you right from Raskolnikov's apartment to the door of the very apartment where the grisly deed was done.

Head back across the river to the **Petrograd Side**, past the Peter and Paul Fortress, you'll find the Saint Petersburg Mosque, the *really* impressive Military Museum, the museum-ship of the Cruiser Aurora, the ever... interesting Museum of Political History, and the Botanical Gardens. On **Vasilevsky**, the whole Neva embankment is filled with great museums and grand buildings. Especially great places to visit (aside from the aforementioned Naval Museum and Kunstkamera) include the Menshikov Palace (run by the Hermitage), the Twelve Collegia, and the Mining Museum. And don't forget to hunt down the some 3,300 year-old sphinx statues from the Theban Necropolis!

1.5.3 Further afield

Few tourists make it out of the city center, south of the Obvodny Canal and north of Petrogradsky Island, but there are still huge amounts of things to see in the north and south of the city—especially in the south. **Southern Saint Petersburg** is home to the Narva Triumphal Arch and its sister monument—the Moscow Triumphal Gate, the huge Monument to the Heroic Defenders of Leningrad (which honestly should be one of the main attractions in this city, if not for its distance from the center), Moscow Victory Park, and one of the best examples of Stalinist architecture (more interesting than you'd think) at the House of the Soviets, fronted by a very large Lenin statue. The most wonderful sight in southern Saint Petersburg, though, may be the whimsical, candy cane-colored Chesme Church.

The eastern part of the city (colloquially known as the **Right bank**) is renowned for its nineteenth century industrial architecture in the districts of Okhta and Porokhovye (former gunpowder factories).

Northern Saint Petersburg is a bit less notable, but adventurous travelers can find some things of interest, especially in the old industrial district around the Finliandskii Station, at the Forestry Academy and Piskaryovskoye Memorial Cemetery for the fallen in the Siege of Leningrad.

1.6 Do

1.6.1 Events

1.6.2 Opera and Ballet

No trip to St. Petersburg is complete without seeing an opera or ballet performance. The Mariinsky is perhaps the most well-known institution, but it is by no means the only theater in the city. Tickets are sold throughout the city at kiosks and shops called Teatralnaya Kassa, which charge a nominal (usually about RUB20) fee for "insurance," which is theoretically optional. The theater box offices themselves sell tickets directly, too, and usually for the same price. Sometimes blocks of tickets sell out at the kiosks but tickets are still available at the theater, or vice versa, so it is worth checking both places if you have your heart set on a particular performance. It is possible to take not-so-small children into some performances if you take a private box, although you will need to ask when you buy your tickets.

- **1 Mariinsky Theater** (Мариинский театр, Mariinskiy Teatr, Maryinsky, Mariyinsky), Theater Square (Театральная площадь), 1 (**A**: 2, 3, 6, 27, 71 & **K**: K1, K6K, K169, K306 to stop 'Theater Square'), ☎ +7 812 326 4141. The Mariinsky Theater (formerly the Kirov, which is the name the troupe still uses when touring abroad) is world-class for both opera and ballet. There are English supertitles for operas sung in Russian; operas in other



May 9, Veterans Parade

languages have Russian supertitles. Performances are offered in two halls: the main theater, and the newly-built Mariinsky Concert Hall. Tickets can be purchased on the theater's website. Cavo rebuilt it as an opera and ballet house with the largest stage in the world. With a seating capacity of 1,625 and a U-shaped Italian-style auditorium, the theatre opened on 2 October 1860 with a performance of *A Life for the Tsar*. The new theatre was named Mariinsky after its imperial patroness, Empress Maria Alexandrovna.

- **1 Mikhailovskiy Theater** (Mikhailovsky, Михайловский театр, Former: Mussorgsky Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre; Small Academic Opera Theatre of Leningrad; Small Academic Theatre; the State Academic Theatre of Comic Opera), Ploshad Isskustv 1 (*Between the Russian Museum and the Grand Hotel Europe*, [W2](#): *Nevsky Prospekt (Невский проспект)*, [K](#): K100), ☎ +7 812 595 4305, e-mail: boxoffice@mikhailovsky.ru. - The exterior is not as recognizable as the Mariinsky, but the interior is nearly as grand, and the theater hosts both Russian and foreign headliners in opera and ballet. It was founded in 1833. It is named after Grand Duke Michael Pavlovich of Russia. RUB600-2700.
- **1 St. Petersburg Opera** (Санкт-Петербург Опера), Galernaya Ul. (Галерная улица), 33 (*West of the Bronze Horseman*. - From [W5](#): *Sadovaya "Садовая"*, [W2](#): *Sennaya Ploshad "Сенная площадь"* further to stop "Ploshad Truda" [K](#): 186, 124, 169. - From [W5](#): *Admiralteyskaya "Адмиралтейская"*, further to stop "Ploshad Truda" [A](#): 22, 3, 27; [M](#): 22, 5; [K](#): 180, 16), ☎ +7 812 312 3982, e-mail: spbopera@yandex.ru. 12:00-15:00 & 16:00-19:00. An intimate theater (half-sized stage, and only about 150-200 audience seats) which puts on the major repertory operas at a lower price than the major theaters and has a fascinating foyer - one has to see it to believe it. RUB300-3,000.
- **1 Conservatory Theater** (Санкт-Петербургская государственная консерватория имени Н. А. Римского-Корсакова), Theater Square (Театральная площадь), 3 (*Across the street from the Mariinsky Theater*, [W5](#): *Sadovaya «Садовая»*, [W2](#): *Sennaya Ploshad «Сенная площадь»* then - 15-20 min walk. direction to channel Griboyedov or [K](#): 1, 67, 124; [W2](#)/[W3](#): *Nevsky Prospekt/Gostiny Dvor «Невский Проспект»/«Гостинный Двор»*, then - [A](#): 3, 22, 27; [K](#): 180, 169, 306), ☎ +7 921 780-1123 mobil, fax: +7 812 570-6088, e-mail: theatre_conserv@mail.ru. While the hall itself is not lavish - quite sterile, really - a good option for

seeing Russian and repertory operas cheaply, performed by faculty and students of the conservatory where Tchaikovsky (and many other famous figures from the Russian music world) studied. RUB300-1,500.

1.6.3 Other Theatres

- **1 Alexandrinsky Theatre or Russian State Pushkin Academy Drama Theater** (Александринский театр, Российский государственный академический театр драмы им. А. С. Пушкина), Ostrovsky Square (площадь Островского), 6 (📍2 and 📍3: *Gostinyy Dvor* (Гостиный двор)), ☎ +7 812 570-7794. 12:00-14:00 & 15:00-19:00.
- **1 Baltic House Festival Theatre** (Балтийский дом former Ленинградский Государственный театр им. Ленинского Комсомола), Alexandrovsky Park, 4 (📍2 *Gorkovskaya* (Горьковская)), ☎ +7 812 232-3539, e-mail: fc@baltichouse.spb.ru. 11:00-19:00.
- **1 Saint Petersburg Comedy Theatre** (Nikolay Akimov Saint Petersburg Comedy Theatre, Санкт-Петербургский академический театр комедии им. Н. П. Акимова), Nevsky Prospekt (Невский проспект), 56 (📍2 and 📍3: *Gostinyy Dvor*), ☎ +7 812 312-4555, e-mail: teatr@komediaspb.ru. Cash desks 11:30-15:00 & 16:00-19:30.
- **1 Komedianty Theatre** (Saint Petersburg State Dramatic Theatre 'The Comedians', Санкт-Петербургский государственный драматический театр «Комедианты»), Ligovsky Prospekt (Лиговский проспект), 44 (📍1: *Plushchad Vosstaniya* (Площадь Восстания)), ☎ +7 812 572-1004, fax: +7 812 764-7016, e-mail: komedianty.spb@gmail.com. Founded in 1989
- **1 Komissarjevsky Theatre** (Академический драматический театр имени В. Ф. Комиссаржевской), Italyanskaya Street, 19 (📍2 and 📍3: *Gostinyy Dvor* (Гостиный двор), 📍2 and 📍3: *Nevsky Prospekt* "Невский проспект"), ☎ +7 812 315 53 55, fax: +7 812 571 08 53, e-mail: teatr@teatr.vfk.ru. W-M 11:00-15:00 & 16:00-19:00. The drama and comedy company was founded by actress Vera Komissarzhevskaya in 1901. In The Passage (магазин "Пассаж", Passazh), elite department store
- **1 Lensoviet Academic Theatre** (Санкт-Петербургский академический театр имени Ленсовета), Pr. Vladimirski (Владимирский пр.), 12 (📍1 and 📍4: "Владимирская", 📍1 and 📍4: *Dostoevskaya* "Достоевская", 📍1 and 📍3: *Mayakovskaya* "Маяковская"), ☎ +7 812 713-2191, e-mail: tickets@lensov-theatre.spb.ru. 11:00-19:00. In the former Korssakov family mansion. The resident company was founded as the Young Theatre in 1929, then renamed the New Theatre in 1933, and finally the Leningrad Soviet Theatre in 1939.
- **1 Liteiny Theatre** (State Dramatic Theatre on Liteinyi Prospekt, Государственный драматический Театр на Литейном), Liteinyi Prospekt (Литейный проспект), 51 (📍3: *Mayakovskaya* "Маяковская" 0.8km, 📍3: *Gostinyy Dvor* (Гостиный двор) 0.9km; 📍A: 15, 📍B: 8, 15, 3; 📍K: K258, K177, K90), ☎ +7 812 273-5335, e-mail: pochta@naliteinom.ru. In 1993 the Liteinyi's theatre troupe toured America with a production of George Bernard Shaw's Great Catherine in Russian.
- **1 Na Neve Theatre** (Children's Theatre "Na Neve", Детский драматический театр «На Неве»), Sovetskiy Pereulok (Советский переулок), 5 (📍2 *Tekhnologicheskyy Institut* (Технологический институт) 0.6km NE), ☎ +7 812 251-2006, e-mail: naneve@mail.ru. The theatre was opened in 1987
- **1 Ostrov Theatre** (Драматический театр «Остров»), Kamennooostrovskiy prospekt (Каменноостровский проспект), 26-28 (📍2 *Gorkovskaya* «Горьковская». 📍K: 46, 76, 183, 223, 30. 📍A: 46, 76), ☎ +7 812 346-3810, fax: +7 812 346-43-43, e-mail: info@ostrov-teatr.ru. Ticket office: W-Th 14.00-19.30, F-Su 14.00-19.00; All performances start at 19:00. In the former Benois House.
- **1 Tovstonogov Bolshoi Drama Theater** (Большой драматический театр имени Г. А. Товстоногова), Naberezhnaya Reki Fontanki (наб. реки Фонтанки), 65 (📍4 *Spasskaya* (Спасская) 📍5 *Sennaya Ploshchad* (Сенная площадь) 0.6km W), ☎ +7 812 310-9242, +7 812 310-7687 (ticket desk), fax: +7 812 571-4577, e-mail: bdt@bdt.spb.ru. Daily 11.00-15.00 & 16.00-19.00. Formerly known as Gorky Bolshoi Drama Theater (Russian: Большой Драматический Театр имени Горького) (1931–1992), often referred to as the Bolshoi Drama Theater and by the acronym BDT (Russian: БДТ), is a theater in Saint Petersburg, that is considered one of the best Russian theaters

- **1 Zazerkalie theatre** (“Looking Glass” Children’s Musical Theatre, Детский музыкальный театр «Зазеркалье»), Rubinstein Street (улице Рубинштейна), 13 (📍1: *Vladimirskaya 'Владимирская'*, 📍4: *Dostoevskaya 'Достоевская'*), ☎ +7 812 712-4393, fax: +7 812 712-4395. The theatre appeared in August 1987 and was named after the Lewis Carroll’s “Through the Looking-Glass, and What Alice Found There”. The Children’s experimental theatre “Zazerkalie” appeared in 1992.
- **1 Youth Theatre on the Fontanka** (Saint Petersburg State Youth Theatre on the Fontanka, Санкт-Петербургский государственный молодёжный театр на Фонтанке), Naberezhnaya Reki Fontanki (Набережная реки Фонтанки), 114 (📍1: *Tekhnologicheskyy Institut 'Технологический институт'*, further by walk or 📍K: K3, K36, K115, K124, K186, K213, K350 to stop 'Naberezhnaya Fontanki'), ☎ +7 812 316-6564, e-mail: zavlit@mtfontanka.spb.ru. Daily 12.00-15.00 & 15.40-20.00. It plays Russian classic plays in the winter seasons and hosts a rock concert in the summer. RUB200-1200.

1.6.4 Circus

- **1 Circus Ciniselli** (Цирк Чинизелли, Большой Санкт-Петербургский государственный цирк), Naberezhnaya Reki Fontanki (Набережная реки Фонтанки), 3 (📍2 and 📍3: *Gostinyy Dvor (Гостинный двор) 0.5km*), ☎ +7 812 570-5198, fax: +7 812 570-5260, e-mail: info@circus.spb.ru. Daily 11:00-15:00, 16:00-19:00. It was the first stone-built circus in Russia; it is situated beside the Fontanka. Opened on 26 December 1877, with a large stage (13m in diameter) and stables (housing 150 horses). The architect was Vasily Kenel. RUB600-2300.

1.6.5 Concerts

The music scene in St. Petersburg is diverse, with several classical, jazz, and pop concerts to choose from each week. Tickets are available at the same Teatralnaya Kassa locations as ballet and opera tickets, although tickets to pop concerts - especially US and European stars on tour - sometimes use exclusive distributors. For pop and rock concerts, unless you buy tickets for the dance floor (tanzpol), you are expected to sit quietly in your seat as if you were at a ballet - ushers are vigilant about keeping the audience from standing up, dancing, or cheering (polite applause is allowed, but that’s about all).

Several of the ballet and opera theaters above also offer orchestral and recital performances, so those are not repeated below. Also, don't forget the many small clubs where up and coming bands play.

- **1 Saint Petersburg Philharmonia Grand Hall** (Bolshoi Zal, Санкт-Петербургская государственная филармония им. Д. Д. Шостаковича, Большой зал), Mikhailovskaya Ul. (Михайловская улица) 2 (*Entrance across from the Grand Hotel Europe*, 📍2: *Nevskiy prospekt*), ☎ +7 812 710-4290, fax: +7 812 710-4085, e-mail: melnikova@mail.ru. Cash desks 11.00-15.00 & 16.00-20.00. The orchestra established in 1802. The Bolshoi Zal (large hall) of this building is one of the best known music halls in Russia. The building currently housing the Philharmonia was completed 1839. Architect: P. Jacot; and Facade design: C. Rossi. - A world-class orchestra which records and tours abroad. The Small Hall (Maliy Saal) hosts excellent chamber music performances and recitals. RUB600-5,000.
- **1 St. Petersburg Philharmonic Small Hall** (Maliy Zal, Санкт-Петербургская государственная филармония им. Д. Д. Шостаковича, Малый зал), Nevsky Prospekt (Невский проспект), 30 (📍2: *Nevskiy prospekt*), ☎ +7 812 571-8333, fax: +7 812 571-4237. Cash desks 11.00-15.00 & 16.00-19.00. The Small Hall (Maliy Saal) of the Philharmonic hosts excellent chamber music performances and recitals.
- **1 Jazz Philharmonic Hall** (Джаз-филармоник холле, Эллингтон холле), Zagorodnyy prospekt (Загородный пр.), 27 (*South of Nevsky Prospekt, use 📍1: Vladimirskaya 'Владимирская' or 📍T: 16*), ☎ +7 812 764-8565, fax: +7 812 764-9843, e-mail: fdm@jazz-hall.ru. Cash desks: Daily 14.00-20.00. Offers a variety of jazz performances several times per week. RUB800-1,200.
- **1 Ice Palace** (Ledoviy Dvoretz, Ледовый Дворец), prospekt Pyatiletok (Проспект Пятилеток), 1 (📍4: *Prospekt Bolshevikov 'Проспект Большеви́ков'*), ☎ +7 812 718-6620, e-mail: e-mail@newarena.spb.ru. Cash desks: Daily 11:00-20:00. It was built for the 2000 Ice Hockey World Championships and opened in 2000 & cost USD 60 Million. It holds 12,300 people. One of several sports arenas that also serves as a concert hall for pop and rock concerts. RUB800-10,000.

- **1 Oktyabrskiy Big Concert Hall** (БКЗ Октябрьский, Большой концертный зал «Октябрьский»), Ligovskiy Prospekt (Лиговский проспект), 6 ([V1](#): *Ploshad Vosstaniya 'Площадь Восстания'*), ☎ +7 812 275-1300. M-F 11.00-20.00; Sa, Su 11.00-19.00. For Pop and rock concerts and for performance of variety actors and also dancing and ballet collectives in an auditorium. RUB600-12,000.

1.6.6 Film

Most cinemas in St. Petersburg show Hollywood films dubbed in Russian. Art cinemas like Dom Kino often show independent American or British movies subtitled in Russian. DVDs of American/European films are also often dubbed. There have been crackdowns on sellers of bootleg DVDs, so it may be difficult or expensive to find DVDs in English these days. There are several DVD stores in the city - often near Metro stations - and it is worth asking about films in English.

Annual *Message to Man* international documentary, short, and animated films festival takes place in June or July, screening many films in English.

- **1 Dom Kino** (Киноцентр Дом Кино), Karavannaya Ulitsa (Караванная улица), 12 ([V3](#): *Gostinyy Dvor (Гостинный двор)*), ☎ +7 812 314 5614, e-mail: info@domkino.spb.ru. Sometimes shows films in their original language. RUB100-250.
- **1 Aurora Cinema**, Nevsky Prospekt (Невский проспект), 60 ([V2](#): *Nevskiy prospekt*), ☎ +7 812 942-80-20. Daily 11.00-20.00. RUB250-700.

1.6.7 Canal boat tours

A tour of the canals by boat is a great way to see the city in the summer. The typical tour is through the Moika, out to the Neva to see the Peter and Paul Fortress and the Cruiser Aurora, then in through the Fontanka (sometimes as far as the Mariinsky Theater). Tours start at many points along the route and return to their starting point - hawkers for different boat companies abound - and the boats may or may not have a cafe and toilet on board. Almost all tours are in Russian. RUB500-650 seems to be the average price.

- **1 Anglotourismo Boat Tours**, Naberezhnaya reki Fontanki, 21 ([V3](#): *Gostinyy Dvor (Гостинный двор)*), ☎ +7 921 989 4722. Tours at 11.00, 13.00, 15.00, 17.00, 19.00, 21.00, 00.20. Canal boat tours in English, departing from near the Anichkov Bridge (Nevsky Prospekt and Fontanka) in season (May 7 - Sept 30). RUB600-750, Students: RUB500.

1.7 Learn

1.7.1 Russian language classes

Universities

- **Russian Language and Culture Institute @ Saint Petersburg State University**. 12-15 students per class. 4 weeks @ (21) 45-minute lessons per week: RUB33,600.
- **School of Russian and Asian Studies**.

Private language schools

- **CREF - Centre of Russian, English & French Studies**.
- **EducaCentre**, Komendantskaya square #1, Atmosphere Shopping Mall, 6th floor (*Metro: Komendantskiy Prospekt*), ☎ +7 812 676 0075, e-mail: studyrussian@ifl.ru. (20) 45-minute group lessons per week: €180.

- **EDUCA Russian Language School**, Nevsky Prospekt #35, 4th floor (*Metro: Gostiny Dvor*), ☎ +7 812 954 7320, e-mail: school@educals.org. Not to be confused with the similarly-named school listed above. Central location, although teachers are younger and less experienced. (20) 45-minute group lessons per week: €175.
- **Language Studio**. 20 hours of group lessons per week: €320.
- **Liden & Denz**, Italiyanskaya ulitsa #17. Highly rated, although pricier than other schools. (20) 50-minute group lessons per week: €280, 2-week minimum.
- **ProBa Language Centre**, Zagorodnyi prospekt #17 (*Metro: Vladimirskaya or Dostoyevskaya*). Facilities are very basic.

1.8 Buy

There are plenty of ATMs and legit currency exchange booths. Do *not* exchange money on the street: the rate won't be any better, and you run a high risk of encountering any of numerous scams.

Small cornerstores are not necessarily more expensive than larger stores.

Churches often have small souvenir/religious shops with a large variety of items.

The famous place to shop is of course on **Nevsky Prospekt** in the **Center**. The streetfront shops there, Passazh, and the historic mall at **Gostiny Dvor** skew upscale, but there are street markets just off Nevsky, most notably Apraksin Dvor (south on Sadovaya from Gostiny Dvor) where you can get anything on the cheap (especially cheap if you speak Russian).

1.9 Eat

Nothing, absolutely nothing, tastes better than hot Russian crepes (bliny/блины, pronounced blee-NYH, or just bleen for one) with caviar, mushrooms, caramel, berries, or what have you with a cup of tea on a cold winter street. Teremok (Теремок) is the street-corner kiosk “chain” for bliny but it now has indoor fast food spots around the city, along with Chainaya Lozhka (Чайная ложка) and U Tyoshi Na Blinakh (У тёщи на блинах).

The other really tasty local offerings for street food/fast food include pirozhki (one: pee-rah-ZHOK, several: pee-razh-KEE), shawarma (шаверма), and pyshki (пышки). Pirozhki are fried buns stuffed usually with beef, vegetables, potatoes, and mushrooms, and are easy enough to find, but not quite as widespread as in Moscow. Shawarma is a decidedly Saint Petersburg phenomenon (i.e., you won't find much of it in other Russian cities), served mostly by Azeris, and is everywhere—in cafes and on the street. Russians swear up and down that the street shawarma is either made of rats or will just make you sick, but by God, the street vendors cook up the most delicious kababs you'll ever find. Pyshki are Russian doughnuts, wonderful with coffee, and are strongly associated with Saint Petersburg. The place to get them in the center is named, naturally, Pyshki, at Ul. Bolshaya Konyushennaya 25.

For restaurant dining, offerings are diverse. Forget whatever you've heard about **Russian food**—it's delicious. A pretty unique place to eat Russian cuisine would be the attractive restaurant on the grounds of the Peter and Paul Fortress. International, Western European, Asian fusion (Russified Chinese food is really good, but requires a culinary dictionary to order), etc. are just as easy to find as Russian, and sushi is very popular. Some of the most exciting food to try comes from the former Soviet Republics. Georgian cooking, despite its obscurity, is one of the world's great cuisines, and should not be missed. The Central Asian (usually Uzbek) restaurants are a lot of fun too.

1.10 Drink

1.10.1 Pubs

The city acts as a beer destination for Moscovites visiting St. Pete for business or vacation reasons—hence its pubs frequently have a much wider choice of beers than an average pub in Moscow (not to mention other cities in Russia). St.Petersburg, being the fatherland of the most popular beer in Russia — Baltica (*Балтика*), is considered the beer



Saint Michael's Castle

capital of the country, while Moscow is more of a Vodka Capital. Baltica, by the way, comes in a large variety of *numbers*. Numbers 7 and 8 (seem-YORK-uh, vahs-MYOR-kuh) are the most popular: seven is a lager, eight is a Hefeweizen-style wheat beer.

1.10.2 Nightclubs

Saint Petersburgers know how to party. There is a wide and excellent selection of great clubs that will satisfy all tourists looking to spend the night out. The city hosts clubs of all music. Rock, pop, jazz, hip hop/RnB, and a lot more. The most popular trend within music and clubbing in Russia at the moment is house/techno.

Because of the difficulty in operating gay clubs and the social stigma associated with visiting gay clubs, many young men prefer to use gay iPhone applications like **Hornet** and Scruff to arrange to meet at coffee shops and more discreet locations. This change in technology and the new political issues in St. Petersburg is transforming how gays meet, from nighttime dark watering holes to public straight venues during the day.

1.11 Sleep

The best area for a tourist to stay in is generally considered to be near the Nevsky Prospekt Metro. Indeed, one of the nicest hotels in the city (Evropa) is right there. You'll be able to walk to most of the main attractions, and there are tons of restaurants, shops, cafes, clubs, etc. right on Nevsky. Staying off Nevsky along one of the beautiful canals, though, would also be a fabulous idea.

A less expensive option near Nevsky Prospekt is **Hotel Vera** and is one of the few hotels which offers full handicap access for guests.

The Swiss B&B **swissSTAR** is located in the historical centre of the city, close to metro station "Sennaya Ploshad". **swissSTAR** has a total of 8 rooms, 5 of which with ensuite bathroom. Accommodation from 40 Euro per night incl. breakfast. Tel. +7 911 929 2793. Email: info@swiss-star.ru.

1.12 Connect

For information on using telephones and buying SIM cards in Russia, see **Russia#Connect**.

The emergency service number is 112.

1.12.1 WiFi

Free WiFi is available in most hotels, cafes, restaurants, bars, and shopping centers.

1.12.2 Computer and printer access

There are many computer clubs/internet cafes, usually crowded by kids playing CounterStrike.

- **CafeMax** (Кафемакс), Nevsky Prospekt 90-92 (*Metro: Mayakovskaya or Ploschad Vossitanya*), ☎ +7 812 273 6655, e-mail: 2736655@mail.ru. 24 hours per day. A cheap internet cafe with printer access. Will print items, such as train tickets purchased online, if the file is emailed to the attendant.

1.13 Stay safe

1.13.1 Corruption

Policemen & bureaucrats. For any Western traveller disturbing the system, permission to visit the country can be refused at the border. (One example was “Your documents are not written in Cyrillic”!) The registration system is good way for some bribing. The average street policeman usually cannot speak any foreign language, but if you look like a tourist, you could be a target for money income source. Don't panic! Always ask for a receipt and the name(s) of the officer(s).

1.13.2 Crime

Saint Petersburg has a somewhat undeserved reputation for being a dangerous city. Things have calmed down since the Wild West (or Wild East) days immediately after the collapse of the Soviet Union, but some common sense is still required.

Take care of money, documents, cameras, mobile phones, and anything of value because of **pickpocketing**. Especially watch out on the Metro during busy times, as people start pushing at the train doors, and pickpockets are frequent, particularly (but not only) at **Gostinyy Dvor Metro Station**. When riding the Metro, keep in mind that robbery can be a real threat; you should constantly watch what is going on around you and who is standing very close to you. Nevsky Prospekt and nearby markets are also pickpocket hangouts.

Theft of **photo equipment** is really a big problem in Saint Petersburg. Photo bags probably won't save your camera—it can be opened in less than 5 seconds; the straps can be slashed with a knife even more quickly. Cameras should be kept in bags slung across the body at all times, with your hands keeping a firm grip on them, and no watches or jewelry should be visible at all. Quite obviously, do not show in public that you have a lot of money. Robberies are not uncommon, and many foreigners have been threatened at **gun** and **knife** point. However, foreigners are not targeted specifically, and robbers will attack both foreigners and natives that carelessly reveal their wealth.

1.13.3 By night

As with most other major cities, avoid traveling alone at night, and do not get into altercations with drunks. If traveling at night, it is recommended to stay on the main sidewalks and avoid any dark alleys or yards.

Downtown and **western** parts of the city are safest. Suburbs like **Kupchino**, **Veteranov** and **Ligovo** are struggling with criminality and poverty. *Sennaya* should be avoided at night time (if you don't have anything particular to do near the *Sennaya* subway station, try to avoid it at day time, too).

As a general rule, the farther you are from the city center, the more dangerous it is.

Gangs are a problem, although mafia gang wars are unlikely to affect tourists. Some gangs, however, such as neo-Nazis or angry hooligans, are out looking for problems and commit crimes that can affect tourists. Hatred toward

people with darker complexions is not uncommon, and neo-Nazism is a concern. St. Petersburg, and Russia in general, can be regarded as a seriously dangerous destination for tourists of darker complexions so travelling in groups is highly advised.

Saint Petersburg's football club, **Zenit Saint Petersburg**, is one of the biggest clubs in the country, and has its own band of hooligans. If you decide to visit the football stadium to watch the club play, you should buy tickets to center sectors. If you do not do this and a fight starts, you are likely to get dragged into it by either the hooligans or the police, since both will think you are part of the brawl.

Take special care on **Nevsky Prospekt**, particularly the area with the city tour buses, a favorite spot of pickpockets and particularly of those after photo equipment. On the bright side, "Nevsky Prospekt" sees little mugging.

Russian driving is *wild*. Drivers attack their art with an equal blend of aggressiveness and incompetence. Guidelines are lax and rarely followed. As a pedestrian, take great care when crossing the roads, as pedestrian crossings are in 99% of cases ignored (even by police). If you are thinking of driving yourself, bear in mind that the local traffic police are extremely corrupt, even by Russian standards. Pedestrian crossings with a traffic light are quite safe to use, most car drivers will stop.

Bar fights do occur. In the center of the city and around **Nevsky Prospekt**, they are rare. However, in the suburbs and local cheaper pubs, fights occur almost daily. If you are staying with locals living in these areas, it might be a good idea to avoid these bars. Police are unlikely to show up as they consider fights as small, unimportant, regular and a waste of time, and they will probably laugh at you for calling.

1.13.4 Tourist traps

Gypsy **cabs** are ubiquitous and a little risky; never take one lingering near bars/clubs where expatriates and tourists congregate.

Saint Petersburg has a relatively big problem with **street children** who make their living out of stealing. They can be a hassle and can beg you aggressively. Act like any other Russian would: say no, then just ignore them and go away. If they start touching you, be very firm in pushing them away.

Gay travelers must practice extreme caution while staying in Saint Petersburg, as attacks often occur. Many Russian people look upon public demonstrations of homosexuality with undisguised contempt.

1.13.5 Natural hazards

Another subtle danger that can affect your trip is the inevitable effect of winter weather. Poor harvesting of **snow and ice** is a big problem in city. Caution is advised in snowy winters because of falling ice from roofs, and pedestrians should pay special attention to ice on the streets. Snow on marble is very, very slippery—take small steps and watch your feet!

St. Petersburg regularly experienced **floods** during its history, sometimes catastrophic. However, the construction of the preventive dam has been completed, and catastrophic floods are unlikely to happen again.

Overall, be warned that if you are used to living in the US and/or Western Europe, Saint Petersburg, as well as the rest of Eastern Europe, will seem different, and, at times, a bit intimidating. On the other hand, Russian people are usually friendly, welcoming and interested towards foreigners, and nothing should happen to you unless you put yourself in harm's way. If you don't care about them they don't care about you, and nothing should get in your way of having a great holiday.

1.14 Stay healthy

The below private hospitals have English-speaking Russian doctors (very few, if any, hospital staff are expats). Depending on the type of service provided and the terms of one's insurance policy, these hospitals may be able to arrange direct billing with European and American medical insurance companies.

- **1 American Medical Clinic**, Moyka Embankment 78 (Just west of St. Isaac's Square, ☎5: *Admiralteyskaya* 'Адмиралтейская' or ☎5: *Sadovaya* 'Садовая'), ☎ +7 812 740 2090, fax: +7 812 310 4664, e-mail: info@amclinic.ru. 24 hours. Includes dental clinic and pediatric unit. Consultation from RUB2700.

- **1 Euromed**, Suvorovsky Prospekt (Суворовский пр.)60 (📍1: *Chernyshevskaya 'Чернышевская'*, further To stop *Tulskaya ulitsa* (A: 22, 22a, 136; (K: K15, K76), ☎ +7 812 327 0301, e-mail: euromed@euromed.ru. 24 hours. Multi-specialty medical center that provides a full range of medical services, applying international standards and protocols of diagnostics and treatment. Includes it's own laboratory and pharmacy units, in-patient department with comfortable 5-star hotel class wards, ambulance team. English-speaking personnel provides direct insurance billing and any administrative support to the patient (accommodation, visas, transfers, medical evacuations).
- **1 MEDEM**, Ulitsa Marata (ул. Марата) 6 (📍3: *Mayakovskaya 'Маяковская'*), ☎ +7 812 336 3333. 24 hours. Includes dental clinic, pediatric unit, and other services. Consultation RUB2700-13,800.

The city's water-system is not ideal because of a number of old pipes and as a result does not provide 100% clean water (too much heavy metals). Some locals boil or also filter tap water before use; you might want to buy it bottled if water quality affects you. It's germ free, though, so brushing your teeth with it is fine—it's just not great for drinking. Cold water is cleaner than hot. **No hot water** for 3 weeks every summer.

There are numerous **public toilets**, most of which are attended by a person who will charge about RUB15 for entry. Toilet paper is not always provided. The toilets are typically extremely dirty by Western standards. If you are a Westerner, you can get away with wandering into the Western hotels, which have lovely bathrooms. Just don't ever push your luck with suit-clad martial arts masters guarding the hotel entrances, they are tough as nails if provoked. Many restaurants also allow tourists to use toilet without being a customer.

1.15 Cope

The first 24 hours in Saint Petersburg may be a shock to the system. The welcome from immigration officials seems like a hang-over from Communist times- don't expect to be spoken to or even looked at by officials. Flying into Saint Petersburg may seem unusual, with the sight of old concrete tower blocks and factory chimneys. The suburbs of the city are a contrast to those with which you may be familiar. Nevsky Prospekt is the most 'Westernized' street in the city and would be more familiar to Westerners traveling to Saint Petersburg. If you are from a Western country, you will find this either shocking or amusing.

Saint Petersburg is plagued by a number of mosquitoes during the summer, especially in June, as the swampy surroundings of the city give the mosquitoes excellent living conditions. In budget accommodation with few counter-measures against the mosquitoes, this can be a problem at night, putting your well deserved sleep at risk. Less of an issue in the city center, mosquitoes can be much more numerous on the outskirts. They are not dangerous, though, just a nuisance.

1.15.1 Consulates

1.15.2 Visa Centers

- **Belgium**, Shpalernaya street, 38, ☎ +7 812 665-03-44, e-mail: nfo@belgiumvac-ru.com. Mon-Fri, 9AM - 4PM.
- **Canada**, Parkovaya street, 4, office 326, ☎ +7 812 449-77-52, e-mail: visa@pony-spb.ru. Mon-Fri, 10AM - 5PM.
- **New Zealand**, Nevsky Prospekt, 32, ☎ +7 812 642-3124, fax: +7 812 642-3124. Mon-Fri, 9-30AM - 5PM.

1.16 Go next

1.16.1 Day trips

Day trips can be done on your own or via an organized excursion offered by many tour operators. Even though it is a lot to see in one day, *Peterhof*, *Kronshtadt*, and *Lomonosov* are all located in the same general direction west of Saint Petersburg and are all accessible by hydrofoil, so it is popular to see all three sites in one day.



Oreshek fortress, a view from the right bank of Neva River

- **Gatchina** — Big palace and park located in a beautiful village 50km south of Saint Petersburg.
- **Kronstadt** — Old seaport town on Kotlin island, 20km directly north of **Lomonosov**. Main Russian naval base from early 18th century. You may take a hydrofoil back to the Hermitage for RUB 400 one-way.
- **Lomonosov** (AKA Oranienbaum) — Park with museum honoring Michael Lomonosov. 9km west of **Peterhof** via the A121 highway. Train station name is Oranienbaum ('Orange tree' in German). TIP - You may also visit **Kronstadt** and take a hydrofoil back to the Hermitage for RUB 400 one-way, an inexpensive alternative to the more expensive ones leaving from **Peterhof**.
- **Oreshek Fortress** — a medieval Russian fortress at *Orekhovy Island* in the mouth of Neva, 50km east of Saint Petersburg.
- **Pavlovsk** — Luscious green park where you could feed the squirrels from your hands. Can be reached by train from Vitebskiy station (not the main hall, but the smaller hall for local trains, which is on the right side as you face the station). Pavlovsk train station is close to the northwestern gate to the park, and from there it is a long (but pleasant) walk through the park to the palace.
- **Peterhof** — Home of the sumptuous “Russian Versailles” and the recently open to visits “Petrodvorets Watch Factory - Raketa”, 30km southwest of Saint Petersburg.
- **Pushkin** (A.K.A. Tsarskoye Selo) — 25km south of Saint Petersburg, with beautiful parks and palaces, most notably the Catherine Palace built for Tsarina Catherine I.
- **Repino** — House-museum of the artist Ilya Repin, located just off the Gulf of Finland, where he lived and worked. To get there: Elektrichka train from the Finlandsky Station (45 minutes, round trip fare RUB 120, eleventh stop on the westbound line — check in advance to make sure the train you board stops in Repino — then from the station cross the main road and walk down the path to the left of the supermarket through a resort complex to the next major road. Turn left and walk about 1.5km to the gate marked *Penaty*. The walk takes about 45 minutes. The museum and grounds close at 3PM, or earlier if there are no visitors.

- **Staraya Ladoga** — the **first capital** of Russia is a pleasant little village four hours away with an incredible wealth of historical sights, including its own stone kremlin and church frescoes by the hand of none other than Andrei Rublev.
- **Vyborg** — town situated on the **Karelian Isthmus** near the head of the Bay of Vyborg, 130km to the northwest of St. Petersburg, 38 km south from Russia's border with Finland, where the **Saimaa Canal** enters the Gulf of Finland. Swedish built castle, started in the 13th century and extensively reconstructed by Russians in 1891–1894. Mon Repos, one of the most spacious English parks in Eastern Europe, laid out in the 19 century. Fortifications of the Mannerheim Line (built by Finland against the Soviet Union) are close by. Now available for day trips with high-speed rail.

1.16.2 Overnight trips

If you leave Russia and plan to return, make sure you have a multiple entry visa.

- **Novgorod** — Ancient town with churches and museums, 180 km from St. Petersburg, can be accessed by high-speed trains.
- **Narva, Estonia** — 160km southwest of Saint Petersburg. Located on the Narva river, which serves as the border between Russia and Estonia. Twin castles (Russian, established Grand Duke Ivan III, and Danish/Swedish).
- **Vologda** — this city is considered the heart of Russian North, a popular local travel destination. Reachable by overnight train, from there you can go to Moscow or further north to **Arkhangelsk**.
- **Petrozavodsk** and the rest of **Karelia** — popular Russian travel destination for its beautiful nature and access to White Sea islands. Reachable by overnight or high-speed train.
- **Moscow** — the Russian capital is reachable by overnight train or in the daytime by the high-speed Sapsan train (about 4h) or by plane. As much to see as in St. Petersburg, so plan on several days here.

Chapter 2

Saint Petersburg/Center



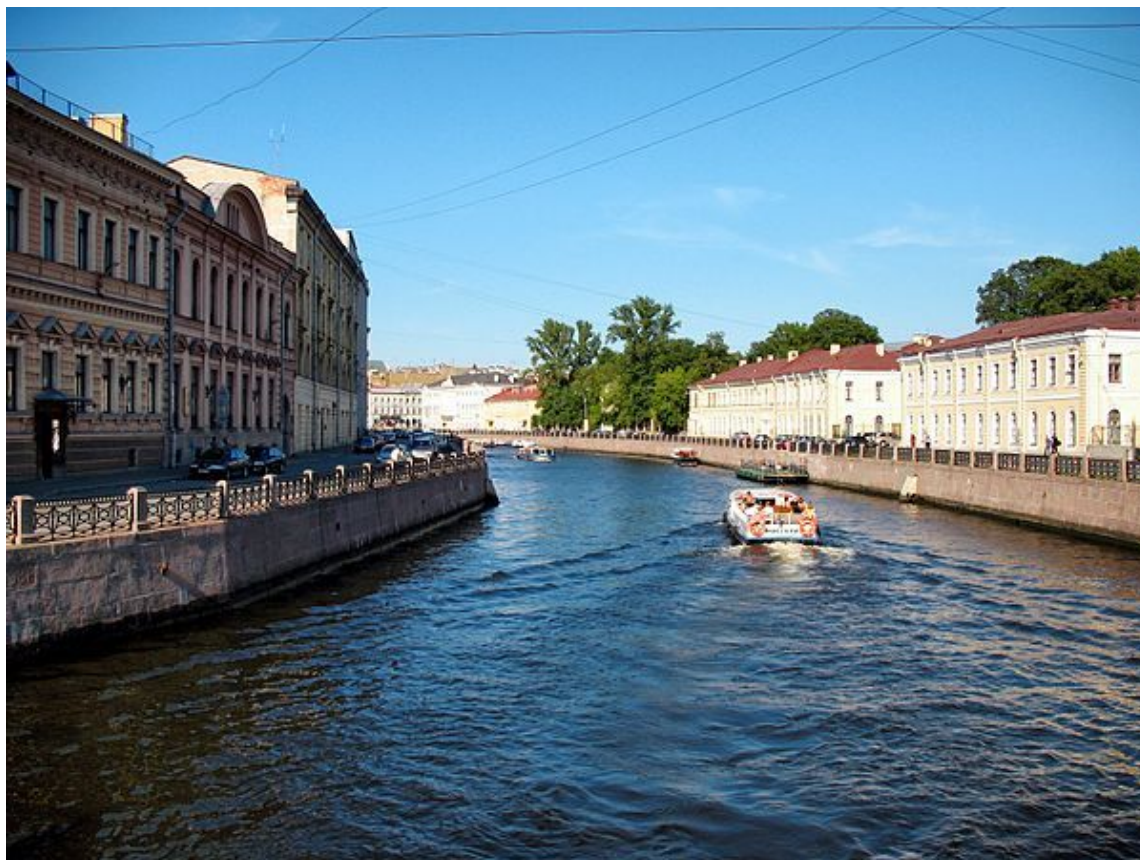
The **Center** of **Saint Petersburg** is the area of main interest to the traveller, home to most attractions of the metropolis. It's bound by the Neva river and the Obvodny Canal, on a set of islands formed by numerous rivers and channels.

2.1 Understand

2.1.1 Rivers and canals










- **1 Fontanka** (Фонтанка, former Anonymous Creek (in Russian, Bezmyanniy Yerik, Безымянный ерик)), Naberezhnaya Reki Fontanki. This river is a left branch of the river Neva. Its length is 6,700 m, its width is up to 70m, and its depth is up to 3,5m. The Fontanka Embankment is lined with the former private residences of Russian nobility. - Until the mid-18th century, the Fontanka River was considered the southern boundary

of St. Petersburg. Its banks were lined with the spacious messuages of Russian Imperial Family members and nobility, the most brilliant being the Summer Palace and Anichkov Palace. Here is also the Sheremetev Palace, Beloselsky-Belozersky Palace (Дворец Белосельских-Белозерских), Shuvalov Palace, and the Church of St. Panteleimon. The notable Neoclassical structures from the 18th century include the Catherine Institute (Екатерининский институт), the Anichkov Palace (Аничков дворец) and the Yusupov Palace (Юсуповский дворец). Some of the mansions contain museums. - The Fontanka is spanned by fifteen bridges, including the 18th-century Lomonosov Bridge and the extravagant Egyptian Bridge. The most famous of these, the Anichkov Bridge, carries the Nevsky Prospekt over the river.







Moyka River and some magnificent 18th-century edifices

- **1 Moyka River** (Мойка, former Муга, Муга), Naberezhnaya Reki Moyki. A small river which encircles the central district, effectively making it an island. 4,67km long. - The river flows from the Fontanka River near the Summer Garden past the Field of Mars, crosses Nevsky Avenue and the Kryukov Canal before entering the Neva River. Moika river initially not connected to the Fontanka and stemmed from the swamp on the site of modern Mikhailovsky Garden. When constructing the Summer Garden (Летний сад) in 1704 and later in 1711-1719 was dug Swan Canal (Лебяжья канавка) and sink, than connected to the Fontanka. In 1711 dug a canal from the Red Neva along river Moika to the western border of the Champ de Mars. - Among the magnificent 18th-century edifices lining the Moyka quay are **Stroganov Palace, Razumovsky Palace, Yusupov Palace, New Holland Arch, Circular Market, St. Michael's Castle**, and the last accommodation and **museum of Alexander Pushkin**. - Currently, there are fifteen bridges crossing the Moyka.
- **1 Griboyedov Canal or Kanal Griboyedova** (Канал Грибоедова), naberezhnaya Griboyedova Kanala and prospekt Rimskogo-Korsakova. Starts from the Moyka River near the Field of Mars. It flows into the Fontanka River. Its length is 5km, with a width of 32m and there are 21 bridges.
- **1 Obvodny Canal** (Bypass Canal, Обводный канал), Naberezhnaya Obvodnogo Kanala. This is the longest canal in Saint Petersburg, which in the 19th century served as the southern limit of the city. It is 8 km long and flows from the Neva River near Alexander Nevsky Lavra to the Yekaterinhofka not far from the sea port.

- **1 Kryukov Canal** (Крюков канал), naberezhnaya Kryukova Kanala (*To stop 'Мариинский театр'* : K1, K6K, K124, K154, K169, *To stop 'Площадь Труда'* : K6K, K62, K124, K154, K169, K186, K306, K350, K306 *To stop Nikolskaya ploshchad* : K2, K19 or : 2, 3, 6, 27). This canal connecting the Fontanka and Admiralty Canal. There are 21 bridges. Sight: Vege House (Доходный дом Бере)
- **1 River Pryazhka** (Пряжка), naberezhnaya Reki Pryazhki (*Take* : 16 *to terminal 'Площадь Репина' and walk two block to North*). 1.32km long. Here was a correctional institution, with the St. Nicholas prison church, 1840. - At Decembrists st. corner lived great Russian poet Alexander Blok. - Also on the embankment was Matisov Ordnance Ilina institution (Картографическое заведение Ильина), the first local private enterprise for mapping, founded in 1859. - Former stood seven bridges now stayed only five here.
- **1 Novo-Admiralskaya Canal** (Ново-Адмиралтейский канал), naberezhnaya Novo-Admiralteyskogo Kanala (: 100 or : K154 *to stop Галерная улица*). Sights: Federal State Admiralty Shipyards (ФГУП «Адмиралтейские Верфи»), formerly Soviet Shipyard No. 194. is one of the oldest and largest shipyards in Russia. - Former home of Y.Vive (дом Я.Вивье). - Bobrinsky Palace (Дворец Бобринских). - Here stood Church of Christ the Saviour, also known as the Savior on the Water (Часовня храма «Спас-на-водах» until 1932.
- **1 Zimnaya Canal** (Зимняя канавка, Zimnyaya kanavka, lit. Winter Canal), naberezhnaya Zimney kanavki (*Between Hermitage and Hermitage Theatre*). Connecting Bolshaya Neva with Moika River in the vicinity of Winter Palace. The canal was dug in 1718–1719. Its length is only 228m, which makes it one of the shortest canals in the city. The width is about 20m. The granite embankment was built in 1782–84, and railings designed by sculptor I.F.Dunker were added at the same time. The special picturesqueness to the canal is added by the arch connecting Old Hermitage and Hermitage Theater, built by architect Yury Felten next to the Hermitage Bridge. There are three bridges across Winter Canal.
- **1 Lebyazhy Canal** (Лебяжья канавка), naberezhnaya Lebyazhyey kanavki (: 46, 49, or : K46, K76 *to stop 'Суворовская площадь'*). Connecting the river Neva and Moika between Summer Garden (Summer Garden Island) and the Field of Mars (1st Admiralty Island). - Its length is only 648m. There are two bridges. - Here was the living house of Betskovo (дом Бецкого), now is Institute of Culture.

2.2 Get in

2.2.1 By train

The Moscow and Vitebsk railway stations are in the center; if you arrive by train, you can begin your sightseeing directly from the station. Baltic Railway Station is located just outside the center, but it makes sense to take the metro 1: *Baltiiskaya* or shuttle bus  to the more interesting places (e.g. Palace Square). Finland Station is within walking distance from the Liteiny Bridge, to other parts of the center it's better to get into 1: *Ploshchad Lenina* (Площадь Ленина) metro station. From Ladozhsky station it's better to take the subway 4: *Ladozhskaya* (Ладужская), because it is farther from the center, and the frequent traffic jams on Zanevsky Avenue.

2.3 Get around

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Map of Saint Petersburg/Center

The area is also served by  autobuses,  trolleybuses,  trams and  marshrutkas

2.3.1 By metro

All five branches of the Saint Petersburg metro pass through the center, forming several hubs.

The most central stations are:



St. Petersburg Metro

- Admiralteyskaya** (Адмиралтейская) - a new and most central station with access to Malaya Morskaya Street (Station "Admiralteskaya-2", and their connection, are still under construction), the nearest station to the Winter Palace, St. Isaac Square, and the Admiralty.
- Nevsky Prospekt** (Невский проспект)/ **Gostiny Dvor** (Гостиный двор) - at the intersection of Nevsky Prospekt and Sadovaya Street, next to the Kazan Cathedral, the Ostrovsky and Arts Squares, Gostiny Dvor and Apraksin Dvor. They can be particularly crowded.

- **📍2 Sennaya Ploschad** (Сенная площадь) / **📍4 Spasskaya** (Спасская) / **📍5 Sadovaya** (Садовая)- the only site where three subway stations meet in St. Petersburg, located near the Sennaya Square. One of the most convenient place from where you can explore some less fashionable, but no less interesting places, such as St. Nicholas Cathedral, the Mariinsky Theater and the channels nearby;

The stations in the outer part of the Center, beyond the Fontanka:

- **📍1 Ploschad Vosstanya** (Площадь Восстания) / **📍3 Mayakovskaya** (Маяковская)- Uprising Square, on the intersection of Nevsky and Ligovsky prospects, adjacent to the Moscow Station. Major transport hub in St. Petersburg.
- **📍1 Vladimirskaia** (Владимирская) / **📍4 Dostoevskaya** (Достоевская)- at the Vladimirskaia Square, where Vladimirskaia and Zagorodny Prospekts converge. Close to the Five Corners and Dostoevsky Museum;
- **📍1 Chernyshevskaya** (Чернышевская) - located in a quiet and pleasant area near the Tauride Gardens, the closest station to Smolny (about 2 km).
- **📍3, 📍4 Ploschad Aleksandra Nevskogo** (Площадь Александра Невского—1) - at the end of Nevsky Prospekt near the Alexander Nevsky Monastery and the Alexander Nevsky bridge across the river;
- **📍1 Pushkinskaya** and **📍5 Zvenigorodskaya** - in the middle of Zagorodny Prospekt at Vitebsk Station;
- **📍4 Ligovsky Prospekt** (Лиговский проспект)- at the Ligovsky Avenue;
- **📍1, 📍2 Tekhnologicheskii Institut 1 and 2** (Технологический институт)- in the area of Technology Institut;

Just outside the city center to the south of the Obvodny Canal:

- **📍1 Baltiyskaya** (Балтийская)- at the Baltiyskaya Station, on the border of the city center;
- **📍2 Frunzenskaya** (Фрунзенская) - at the intersection of Moskovsky Prospekt and Obvodny Canal - directly adjacent to the city center;
- **📍5 Obvodny Canal** (Обводный канал)- at the intersection of Obvodny Canal and Ligovsky Prospekt.

2.3.2 By foot

Most attractions are within walking distance from each other.

2.4 See

2.4.1 Palace Square Ensemble (where the Hermitage is)

- **1 State Hermitage Museum** (Государственный Эрмитаж, gosudarstvennyy ermitazh, Зимний дворец, zimniy dvorets, Winter Palace), Dvortsovaya Ploschad (Dvortsovaya Square). Palace Embankment, 38 (**📍5: Admiralteyskaya «Адмиралтейская» 0.6km S**). Tu-Su 10:30–18:00 (W till 21:00). The Hermitage is Saint Petersburg's prime attraction, a massive palace-museum showing the highlights of a collection of over 3 million pieces spanning the globe. Hosted in the Winter Palace, the former main residence of the Russian tsars, and several other historic buildings nearby, the Hermitage is one of the world's great museums, with an imposing setting displaying priceless works by Rembrandt, Raphael, Rubens, Velázquez, Michelangelo, van Dyck, Matisse and many more. It is possible, though not required, to get a tour guide. They can charge as much as \$100 but they can tell you more about the building and the items and take you directly to the items you want to see. For many, finding their own way through the opulent interiors, huge and intricate enough to get some people lost, and exploring corners off the beaten path (and the complex is huge enough to have some) may be an attraction in itself. A popular story describes a foreign diplomat insisting to be guided, blindfolded, directly to the Rembrandts, so not to be distracted by the tremendous glittery. Sometimes the museum will limit the



The Hermitage Museum

admission rate because of the numbers already in the museum. Large bags aren't allowed in the museum; there is a massive cloakroom downstairs for jackets and bags. RUB400 foreigners; RUB250 citizens of Russia & Belarus; free for students of all nationalities; free on the first Thu of the month (*200 rubles to take photos & videos*).

You can buy tickets online, and have a confirmation emailed to you. US\$17.95 for one day; US\$25.95 for 2 days (includes right to take photos & videos) – one day price is similar to the local ticket, including photos. You just walk straight to the front of the queue. Hand your booking confirmation and passport to information desk. Your details will be checked and your tickets will be issued. The queues at the ticket office can be long, and purchasing your ticket online can help you bypass this queue first thing in the morning. The museum has a cafe and large shop near the entrance, and numerous small shops throughout the galleries. Audio guides are available in English, and most signs in the gallery are in English and Russian. Guide books are available for around 300 rubles.

- **1 The General Staff building** (Здание Главного штаба, Zdanie Glavnovo Shtaba), Dvortsovaya ploshchad', 10 (📍5: *Admiralteyskaya «Адмиралтейская» 0.3km S*). One of the best works of Carlo Rossi. This structure was built in the years 1819-1829, and enclosed Palace Square. The building consists of two blocks, forming a 580-meter arc. There is a triumphal arch, dedicated to the victory in the Patriotic War of 1812, decorated with a sculptural composition in the form of a chariot drawn by six horses. In the chariot is the winged goddess of Fame, holding a standard in his left hand, and a laurel branch in the right. The composition is made by sculptors Stepan Pimenov and Vasily Demuth-Malinovsky.
- **1 Alexander Column** (Александровская колонна, Aleksandrovsкая kolonna) also known as Alexandrian Column Александрейская колонна, Aleksandriyskaya kolonna), 2-y Admiralteyskiy ostrov, Dvortsovaya ploshchad (2-й Адмиралтейский остров, Дворцовая площадь) (📍5: *Admiralteyskaya 0.4km S*). Dedicated to the Russian victory over Napoleonic France in the Patriotic War of 1812. This work holds second place, in importance, on the biography of architect Auguste Montferrand, after the construction of St. Isaac's Cathedral. The Angel sculpture was executed by talented sculptor Boris Orlovsky. The Column was inaugurated in 1834.



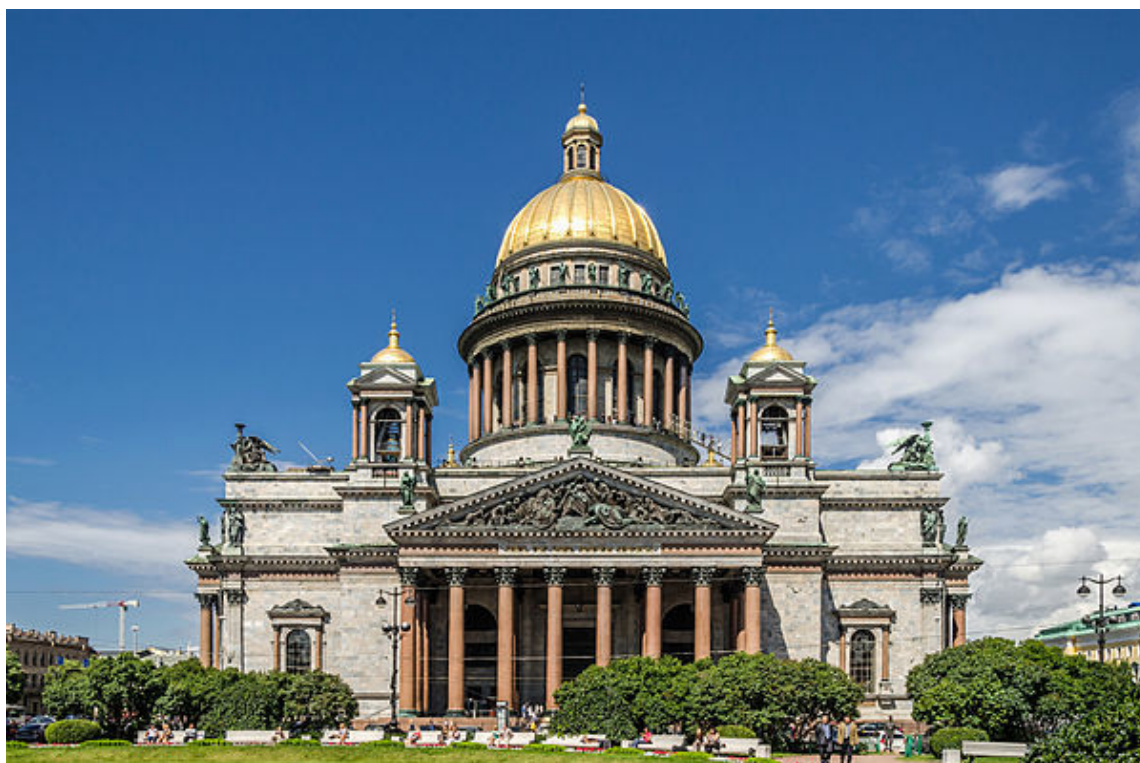
Part of the General Staff building

A distinctive feature of the Alexander Column is that it's a granite monolith height 25.6 meters, standing only by gravity. The total height of the monument is 47.5 meters, taller than similar monuments: the Vendome column in **Paris** (in honor of the victories of Napoleon), the ancient Trajan's column in **Rome** and Pompaeus Magnus's one in **Alexandria**. Alexander Column is the tallest solid granite monument in the world, and the third highest after the Grand Army Column in **Boulogne-sur-Mer** and Trafalgar column (Nelson's Column) in **London**.

- **1 The Admiralty** (Здание Главного Адмиралтейства), north end of Nevsky Prospekt, Dvortsovy Passage (Дворцовый проезд), 1; Admiralteyskiy Passage (Адмиралтейский проезд), 1; Admiralty Embankment (Адмиралтейская наб.), 2 (*next to the Hermitage*). Not open to visitors, but worth seeing from the outside. One of the oldest buildings in St. Petersburg, it was laid down November 5, 1704 and was built as a shipyard for ships of war and as a fortress to protect the nascent city. The shape of the Admiralty spread-eagled like the letter "U" facing the Neva. The central building is cut by a large arch, crowned by a monumental tower and spire, which ends with the famous ship, one of the symbols of St. Petersburg. The side wings of the building, facing the Neva, are decorated with statues of dolphins flagpoles. In its present form, it was constructed in 1806-1823 by the architect Andreyanov Zakharov, who fit perfectly, in the restructuring, the spire tower by Ivan Korobov from the former Admiralty building. Around the building there is the little Alexander Garden. The Admiralty building is an important dominant center of St. Petersburg. It is included in ensembles of three central areas of the city: the Palace, Senate and St. Isaac's. The three city-"rays" depart from the tower of the Admiralty: northern - Nevsky Prospekt, the central - Gorkhovaya Street, and south - Voznesensky Prospekt.

2.4.2 Senate and St. Isaac's Squares

- **1 Saint Isaac's Cathedral** (Isaakiyevskiy Sobor, Исаакиевский Собор), St. Isaac's Square, 4, ☎ +7 812 315-9732. Th-Tu 11:00-19:00. It was built in 1818, in the style of transition from classical to modern, and is a major attraction in the city. This is the most significant creation of Auguste Montferrand. The plan is a huge square building with a four-columned portico crowned by a large dome and four small bell towers at the



St. Isaac's

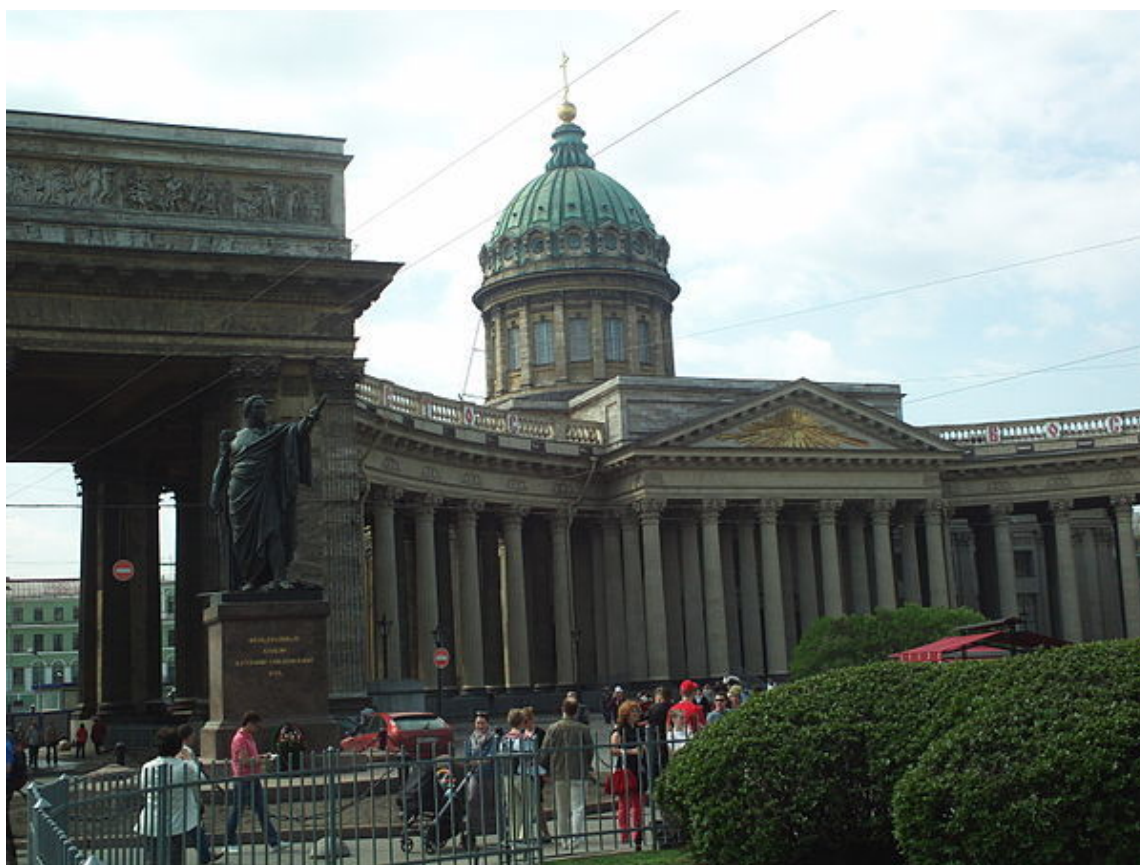
corners. Three sculptures, depicting each of the 12 apostles, stand on the pediment portico. The building is interesting in technical terms too - it was the first use of a metal dome unit, and also the first time electroplating was applied to sculptures. Some scientists believe that the dome of St. Isaac's Cathedral was the archetype of the dome of the White House in Washington, D.C. Currently, St. Isaac's Cathedral is a museum-monument, open to visitors daily, except Wednesdays (ticket office closes at 18:00). For an additional fee you can visit the colonnade of the central dome (ticket office closes at 17:00). Photos and videos are charged separately. The view from the colonnade (observation deck) is one of the best views of the city, for those who are willing to climb 400 steps. Foreigners RUB300, Russians RUB120.

- **1 The Bronze Horseman** (Медный всадник, mednii vsadnik), Senatskaya Ploshchad former Decembristov (beside St. Isaacs Cathedral, [W5](#): "Sadovaya", [W2](#): "Sennaya Ploshchad", [W2](#): "Nevskiy Prospekt" or [W3](#): "Gostinyi Dvor", then [M](#): 5, 22, [A](#): 3, 22, 27). 24/7. Statuesque symbol of the city, homage to Peter the Great, opened in 1782, the theme and title of one of the most important poems of the Russian language, written by Alexander Pushkin. Its pedestal is reputed to be the largest stone ever moved by human effort.
- **1 Former Senate and Synod Building** (Здания Сената и Синода), Senate Square (Сенатская площадь) ([K](#): K252 to stop Senate Square). Built in style of the Empire, by Carl Rossi & A.E. Shtaubert, in 1829-1834. From 1925 until 2006 here was the Russian State Historical Archive. Now headquarters of the Constitutional Court of Russia.
- **1 Manege, former riding academy** (Конногвардейский манеж), Konnogvardeyskiy bulvar, 2 ([A](#): 70, 100 or [M](#): 5, 22 to stop 'Улица Якубовича'), ☎ +7 812 312-2243. Built for the Imperial Horse Guards fronting on Saint Isaac's Square, in 1804-07 to Quarenghi's austere Neoclassical design. The Horse Guards Boulevard takes its name from the building. - The Manege is a low, rectangular block with arched openings and lunettes. Look like a 'mimics a 5th-century BC Athenian temple with a portico of eight Doric columns bearing a pediment and bas reliefs'. The marble statues of the Dioscuri standing beside their horses were patterned by sculptor Paolo Triscornia after the Fontana dei Dioscuri in Rome. Until to the late 1970s, the Saint Petersburg Manege has housed the city's main exhibition hall.
- **1 Hotel Astoria** (Здание гостиницы «Астория»), Bolshaya Morskaya ulitsa (Большая Морская ул.), 39 ([A](#): 3, 22, 27 to stop 'Исаакиевская площадь' opp. the bldg.). This is a five-star hotel opened in December 1912. It has 213 bedrooms, including 52 suites. Hotel Astoria, along with its neighboring sister hotel, Hotel

Angleterre, is managed by The Rocco Forte Collection. The hotel underwent a complete refurbishment in 2002. - It was designed by Russo-Swedish architect Fyodor Lidval, who developed a style based on art nouveau and also influenced by neo-classicism, and was constructed by a German firm Dbl. rooms from RUB13,000 to tsar suite RUB250,000.

- **1 Blue Bridge** (Синий мост, Siniy most), ~Isaakiyevskaya ploshchad' (**A**: 10, 70 to stop 'Исаакиевская площадь'). A 97.3m wide bridge, that spans the Moika River and this is the widest bridge in Saint Petersburg.
- **1 Mariinsky Palace** (Мариинский дворец), Isaakiyevskaya ploshchad' (Исаакиевская пл.), 6 (**A**: 10, 70 to stop 'Исаакиевская площадь'). Also known as Marie Palace. Built in 1839—44, by architect Andrei Shtakenshneider. In the 18th century, the plot belonged to Zakhar Tchernyshov and contained his mansion. In 1825-39, the Tchernyshov mansion housed a military school. Emperor Nicholas I conceived as a present to his daughter Grand Duchess Maria Nikolaevna of Russia on the occasion of her marriage. - Although the reddish-brown facade is elaborately rusticated and features Corinthian columns arranged in a traditional Neoclassical mode, the whole design was inspired by the 17th-century French Baroque messages. Other eclectic influences are apparent in the Renaissance details of exterior ornamentation and in the interior decoration, with each main room designed in a different historic style. Until 1917, housing the State Council of Imperial Russia, State Chancellory, and Soviet of Ministers. After the October Revolution, the palace housed various Soviet ministries and academies. Later served as a hospital. From 1945 became the residence of the Leningrad Soviet (Ленсовет), succeeded by the Saint Petersburg Legislative Assembly in 1994


2.4.3 Along Nevsky Prospekt




Our Lady of Kazan cathedral

- **1 Our-Lady-of-Kazan Cathedral** (Kazansky Sobor, Казанский собор, Казанский кафедральный собор, Собор Казанской иконы Божией Матери), Kazanskaya Ploschad (Казанская площадь), Nevsky Prospekt (Невский проспект), 25 and Canal Griboedova (**W2**: *Nevsky Prospekt*), ☎ +7 812 314-4663, e-mail: sobor.go@mail.ru. M-F masses 10.00, 18.00, Su 7.00, 10.00, 18.00. Kazan Cathedral library M-Sa 11:00-16:00. One of the






largest cathedrals in St. Petersburg. Impressive neoclassical exterior, richly decorated interior. The temple was built by Andrew Voronikhin in the years 1801-1811 and is the best of his creations. Paul I has set the task of the architect to build a cathedral, like the Vatican's St. Peter's Basilica in Rome. This is what the prototype he owes his great colonnade facing the Nevsky As planned Voronikhin same Colonnade was to be on the other side, but it was never implemented. By fate just built in 1811, the cathedral became a monument of Russian victories over Napoleonic France in the Patriotic War of 1812. Includes the tomb of Marshal Mikhail Kutuzov, hero of the war of 1812. And in 1837, statues of Kutuzov and Barclay de Tolly, by Boris Orlovsky, were installed on the square in front of the temple. It is also interesting to note that on the north side of the cathedral (leaving on Nevsky) there is a bronze copy of the "Gate of Paradise" by Lorenzo Ghiberti in the Florentine Baptistery. A copy was made by caster Basil Ekimov. In 1930 the cathedral was closed, and in 1932 a unique museum of the history of religion and atheism was set up here. Now the museum moved into the building on Post Office Street, and once again this is a cathedral church. Free entry.



- **1 Ploshchad Ostrovskogo** (Ostrovsky Square, Yekaterinskiy sad, Katkin garden, площадь Островского), Ploshchad Ostrovskogo (площадь Островского) ( 3: *Gostinyy dvor 0.4km N*). On the south side of the Nevsky Prospekt. Its centerpiece is a famous monument to Catherine II, designed by the famous sculptor Michael Mikeshein. At the feet of the Empress shows nine sculptural portraits of nobles: generals Pyotr Rumyantsev, Grigory Potemkin, Alexander Suvorov, dignitaries Alexander Bezborodko, Ivan Betskoy, naval Basil Chichagov, Alexei Orlov and artists Gavriil Derzhavin and Yekaterina Dashkova. The monument is made of 600 blocks Serdobol granite, brought from the island of Valaam archipelago. The monument was dedicated in 1873. - Also here is the Alexandrinsky Theatre (Александринский театр) or Russian State Pushkin Academy Drama Theater (Российский государственный академический театр драмы им. А. С. Пушкина)
- **1 The National Library of Russia** (Imperial Public Library 1795-1917; Russian Public Library 1917-1925; State Public Library from 1925-1992 (since 1932 named after M.Saltykov-Shchedrin); abbr. NLR, Российская национальная библиотека), Nevsky Prospekt (Невский проспект), 37/18 (*on the corner of Nevsky Prospekt and Sadovaya Street*), ☎ +7 812 310-7137, fax: +7 812 310-6148, e-mail: office@nlr.ru. Universal room, Manuscripts M-F 09.00-21.00, Sa-Su 11.00-19.00. European Books (–1940), Library Science M-F 09.00-21.00, Sa 11.00-19.00, Su Closed, Exhibition of Recent Acquisitions, Manuscripts M,W-F 09.00-21.00 Sa-Su 11.00-19.00, Prints M,W,F 13.00-21.00, Tu,Th 09.00-17.00; Sa 11.00-19.00. Rare Books M-F 09.00-17.00, Computer Center M-F 09.00-21.00; Sa-Su 11.00-19.00 Archive Tu,Th 12.00-17.00; W,F 10.00-15.00. Maps, Legal Information Center M,W 13.00-21.00 Tu,Th,F 9.00-17.00, Sa 11.00-19.00; Xerocopy Service Counter M-F 10.00-16.00 & 16.30-20.00. Sa-Su 11.00-15.30. Copy Desk for External Customers (Separate entrance in Sadovaya str.) M-F 10.00-12.00, 13.00-17.00. Founded in 1795. Built by architect Yegor Sokolov specifically to be the Imperial Public Library. The library was opened in 1814 and since 1810 received a specimen copy of all domestic publications. It did not close even during the Leningrad blockade. Currently, the library is one of the largest in the world, its pool of more than 33 million books and documents. It has the largest collection of books in Russian in the world. There are such masterpieces as Ostrom Gospel XI century (the oldest surviving book in Old English), fragments of the Codex Sinaiticus IV century (in ancient Greek), Petersburg Code XI century (in Hebrew). Other units at Krylov House, Information Center, Bookshop M-Sa 10.00-20.00 (20, Sadovaya Street) & at New Building (165/2, Moskovsky Prospekt, hours=Newspapers M-F 9.00-21.00, Sa-Su 11.00-19.00) & at The Building on the Fontanka Embankment (36, Fontanka Embankment; hours=Newspapers M-F 9.00-21.00, Computer Center M-F 13.00-21.00, Sa-Su 11.00-19.00) at Liteyny Prospekt's *Asian & African Collection* (49, Liteyny Prospekt, hours=M-F 12.00-20.00) at Plekhanov House (1/33, 4th Krasnoarmeyskaya Street, hours=M-F 09.00-17.00)
- **1 Stroganov Palace** (Строгановский дворец), Nevsky Prospekt (Невский пр.), 17, ☎ +7 812 571-8238. W-Su 10:00-18:00 and M 10:00-17:00 (ticket office closes an hour earlier).. Now the palace is a branch of the Russian Museum. - The palace was built to Bartolomeo Rastrelli's designs for Baron Sergei Grigoriyevich Stroganov in 1753-1754. The interiors were remodeled by Andrei Voronikhin at the turn of the 19th century. - The main façade of the Stroganov palace faces Nevsky Prospekt. Here, Rastrelli rejects the cour d'honneur in the French manner. By this time, Rastrelli has developed his own style based on exploring the impressive façade, which implies the presence of three risolites, the subordination to a single center, rejection of verticalization, and stretching the building horizontally. Rastrelli gives the building a single mass movement toward the center. He skillfully emphasizes this by subordinating the lateral risolites to the central, imposing group of columns of purely decorative, not architectonic, function, deliberately building up tension toward the center of the sculpted front. Rastrelli uses the giant order, the method of visual fusion of the second and third floor windows, typical for the Baroque, and the differentiated arrangement of columns closely adjacent to the wall

in order to create a masterful effect and an impressive Baroque façade facing St. Petersburg's main thoroughfare. The facade carries an entrance arch supported by two Corinthian columns. The arch is crowned with a pediment bearing the Stroganov coat of arms. The spaces under the windows on the facade feature a man's profile. There are two practically anecdotal versions regarding this man's identity. According to one version, the man is the first owner of the palace, Baron Stroganov, whom Rastrelli wanted to surprise. However, many historians claim that the famous architect in fact left his own profile on the palace walls.




- **1 Lutheran Church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul** (German church, Лютеранская церковь святого апостола Петра, Петеркирхе, Lutherische Kirche der Heiligen Peter und Paul), Nevsky Prospekt, (Невский пр.), 22—24, ☎ +7 812 312-0798. Masses Sun 10:30; Wed (in German) 18.00 and (in Russian) 19.00. It is one of the oldest and largest Protestant churches in Russia. It was and still is called the German church as its members were mostly German-speaking.
- **1 Catholic Church of St. Catherine** (Saint Catherine of Alexandria Roman Catholic Parish, Католическая церковь Святой Екатерины, Костёл святой Екатерины), Nevsky Prospekt (Невский пр.), 32—34. This is the oldest Catholic church in Russia, and the only church in Russia with the title of minor basilica. - On October 7, 1783, the church was completed. Because the Empress at the time was Catherine II of Russia (also known as Catherine the Great), the church was named after St. Catherine of Alexandria. Under the Soviets, the activities of the church were repressed. For 30 years, the building was used only as storage space for the nearby "Museum of History of Religion and of Atheism" located in former Our Lady of Kazan Church. Since 1980's the government used the building as offices and apartments. In 1992, city authorities decided to return the building to the Catholic Church. The restoration of the church was completed in 2008. - The building is in the shape of a Latin cross. The transept of the church is crowned by a large cupola. The temple is 44m in length, 25m in width, and 42m in height. The sanctuary has room for about 2,000 people. The main facade of the church has a monumental arched portal, which rests on self-supporting columns. Above the facade is a high parapet, with the figures of four evangelists and angels on top. Above the main entrance is an inscription from the Gospel of Matthew (in Latin): "My house shall be called the house of prayer" (Matthew 21:13) and the date the church was completed.
- **1 Saint Petersburg City Duma** (Здание Думы), Nevsky Prospekt, 31/ Ul.Dumskaya (Думская ул.), 34 (*Opposite the Great Gostiny Dvor and Grand Hotel Europe*). Established in 1785. The Neoclassical headquarters of the Duma were erected on the main city avenue, Nevsky Prospekt, between 1784 and 1787. The famous Italianate tower was added in 1799–1804. In 1847–52, the edifice was rebuilt in the Neo-Renaissance style. Two more floors were added to the building in 1913–14. A spacious central hall of the City Duma was frequently let to host high-profile social events. Its distinctive tower, used for fire observation, can still be seen the whole length of Nevsky Prospekt after the crossing with Fontanka River.
- **1 Great Gostiny Dvor** (Гостиный Двор), Nevsky Prospekt (Невский пр.), 35 (*At the intersection of Nevsky Prospekt and Sadovaya Street*,  *Gostinyy dvor «Гостиный Двор»*), ☎ +7 812 710-5408, e-mail: 2119@gostiny.spb.ru. Daily 10:00-23:00. This is a vast department store. This Gostiny Dvor is not only the city's oldest shopping centre, but also one of the first shopping arcades in the world. Sprawling for over one kilometer and embracing the area of 53,000m², the indoor complex of more than 100 shops took twenty-eight years to construct. Building works commenced in 1757 to an elaborate design by Bartolomeo Rastrelli, but that subsequently was discarded in favour of a less expensive and more functional Neoclassical design submitted by Jean-Baptiste Vallin de la Mothe (1729–1800). - The next century, Gostiny Dvor was continuously augmented, resulting in ten indoor streets and as many as 178 shops by the 20th century. By that time, the Gostiny Dvor had lost its popularity to the more fashionable Passage and New Passage, situated on the Nevsky Prospekt nearby. During the post-World War II reconstructions, its inner walls were demolished and a huge shopping mall came into being. This massive 18th-century structure got a face-lift recently and entered the 21st century as one of the most fashionable shopping centres in Eastern Europe. A nearby station of Saint Petersburg Metro takes its name from Gostiny Dvor.
- **1 Singer House, also known as the House of Books** (Дом компании «Зингер», «Дом книги»), Nevsky Prospekt (Невский пр.), 48 (*Opposite the Kazan Cathedral*). It is recognized as an historical landmark, and has official status as an object of Russian cultural heritage. - The building was designed by architect Pavel Suzor for the Russian branch of the Singer Sewing Machine Company. The Saint Petersburg building code did not allow structures taller than the Winter Palace, residence of the emperor. The architect found an elegant solution to the limit of 23.5m : the six-storey Art Nouveau building is crowned with a glass tower, which in turn is topped by a glass globe sculpture created by the Estonian artist Amandus Adamson. This tower creates the impression of a substantial elevation, but is subtle enough not to overshadow either the Kazan Cathedral or the Church

of the Savior on Spilled Blood. - In 1919, the building was given to the Petrograd State Publishing House. It became the city's largest book store, and was subsequently named "The House of Books" in 1938. The book store remained functioning during the Siege of Leningrad until November 1942. It reopened again in 1948. The building now is home of the familiar House of Books and Café Singer.













- **1 The Passage** (Passazh, Универмаг «Пассаж»), Nevsky Prospekt (Невский пр.), 48 (2: *Nevsky Prospekt «Невский проспект»*; : 3, 7, 22, 27. : 1, 5, 7, 10, 22), ☎ +7 812 312-2210, e-mail: passage@passage.spb.ru. M-Sa 10:00-21:00, Su 11:00-21:00. This is an elite department store, which celebrated its 150th anniversary in 1998. Parenthetically, the Passage premises have long been associated with the entertainment industry and still remains home to the Komissarzhevskaya Theatre. The name came from a vast gallery between Nevsky Avenue and Italienskaya Street which provided the main passage through the mall. The gallery was covered over by an arching glass and steel roof, thus giving it a claim to being one of the world's first shopping malls. The three-storey building opened on May 9, 1848. It was one of the first structures in Russia to employ gas for lighting. Another innovation was an underground floor, where an electric station would be installed in 1900. Although the store specialized in jewellery, expensive clothes and other luxury goods, crowds of common people flocked to see the most fashionable shop of the Russian Empire. Count Essen-Stenbock-Fermor, - the developer, - conceived of the Passage as more than a mere shopping mall, but also as a cultural and social centre for the people of St Petersburg. The edifice contained coffee-houses, confectioneries, panorama installations, an anatomical museum, a wax museum, and even a small zoo. - To draw even more consumers to the store, the Soleille, one of the largest cinemas in the Russian capital, was opened in the complex in 1908. - In 1933, the municipal authorities declared the Passage a "model department store", the only one in Leningrad (former St Petersburg) and one of only three such stores in the Soviet Union. The renovated "palace of Soviet trade" (as the media touted it) opened in 1934 and offered about 30,000 types of goods, all manufactured in the USSR. The Children's World section became especially popular with the inhabitants of Leningrad. - Now privately owned by employees and shareholders.
- **1 Elisiev Emporium** (Elisseevskiy Store, Елисеевский магазин, Дом торгового товарищества «Братья Елисеевы»), Nevsky Prospekt, 56/Malaya Ulitsa, 8 (Невский проспект, 56 и Малая Садовая улица, 8) (*on the corner of Nevsky Prospekt and Malaya Sadovaya str.*, 3: *Gostinyy dvor «Гостиный двор» 0.1km W*). Built in 1902-1903 by the architect Gabriel Baranovsky in the style of early modern to colonial goods store Eliseev Brothers. Building facades are adorned with four statues of "Industry", "Trade", "Art" and "Science" by Estonian sculptor Amandus Adamson (who also worked on the sculptural decoration of Dom Knigi and Baron Stieglitz School). No less interesting design trade halls, located on the first floor. The second floor housed Comedy Theatre. - Passage established relations with new trade and business partners, such as Escada, and other international department stores. One of the first upscale food markets in Russia, with a wide variety of international produce, opened in the basement. New restaurant opened on the upper level with the panoramic view of the Nevsky Prospekt.
- **1 Anichkov Palace** (Аничков дворец, Санкт-Петербургский городской Дворец творчества юных), Nevsky Prospekt (Невский проспект), 38 (*At the intersection of Nevsky Avenue and the Fontanka*, : K187), ☎ +7 812 314-9555, e-mail: gdtu37@mail.ru. Formerly owned by Antonio de Vieira, takes its name from the nearby Anichkov Bridge across the Fontanka. Designed for the Empress Elizabeth of Russia in a dazzling Baroque style, the palace came to be known as the most imposing private residence of the Elizabethan era. Built in 1754. There was extensive renovations and the palace got the newly-fashionable Neoclassical style, which was effected in 1778 and 1779. Simultaneously a regular park was laid out by an English garden architect, William Hould. - After 1917, this was nationalized and designated the St. Petersburg City Museum. Since 1934, when it was converted into the Young Pioneer Palace, the palace has housed over hundred after-school clubs for more than 10,000 children. While a small **museum** inside is open to the public at selected times, the edifice is normally not accessible to tourists.
- **1 Anichkov Bridge** (Аничков мост, Anichkov Most), Nevsky Prospekt (Невский проспект) (*At the Fontanka River*). Built in 1841-42 and reconstructed in 1906-08, combines a simple form with some spectacular decorations. As well as its four famous horse sculptures (1849-50). The structure is mentioned in the works of Pushkin, Gogol, and Dostoevsky. - The bridge was made of stone, and had three spans closed off with gently sloping arches. This simple, concise form corresponded well with the massive cast-iron fencing bordering Anichkov Bridge and mermaid cast-iron railings, originally designed by Karl Friedrich Schinkel for the Palace Bridge in Berlin. In 1906-08 the bridge had to be reconstructed and its arches reinforced. - **The Horse Tamers** rank among the city's most recognizable landmarks. The theme derives from the colossal Roman marbles, often identified with the Dioscuri, prominently sited on the Quirinal Hill, Rome.

- **1 Belosselsky-Belozersky Palace** (Дворец Белосельских-Белозерских; Palace of the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Fyodorovna, Sergei Palace, Dmitry Palace), Nevsky Prospekt (Невский проспект), 41/42 (*At the intersection of the Fontanka River and Nevsky Prospekt. - To stop 'Литейный проспект' by : 181 or by : 1, 5, 7, 10, 11, 22*). This is a Neo-Baroque palace. Built on Nevsky Prospekt in 1747 for Prince Mikhail Andreevitch Belosselsky. The original building far smaller than it is today, was designed in the French style with a large private garden and a launch onto the canal, stuccoed and painted in imitation of Parisian limestone. The present palace is said to look similar to the nearby Rastrelliesque Stroganov Palace which is further up the Nevsky Prospekt, on the corner of Moika canal. After their major renovations in 1847-48, the palace — complete with piano nobile, concert hall, Van Loo paintings, and palace church — acquired a dazzling Rococo appearance. In 1883 Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich bought and gave the palace its present red exterior. -During the First World War, the palace was the base of the Anglo-Russian Hospital. In 1907 it was nationalised and went on to house a regional Soviet until 1991, when it was designated a municipal cultural centre. Now host chamber **concerts** for small audiences. It today also hosts a large **wax work**.

2.4.4 Ploschad Vosstanya

- **1 Ploschad Vosstanya** (Площади Восстания, Uprising Square), Ploschad Vosstanya (: *Ploshchad' Vosstaniya* «Площадь Восстания», : *Mayakovskaya 'Маяковская'*). Another central area of the city, formed by the intersection of Nevsky and Ligovsky prospects. Here stand the Soviet-era **Hero-City of Leningrad obelisk** (Обелиск «Городу-герою Ленинграду»), which hosts the Veterans Parade on every Victory Day (9 May), when the square is decorated with banners.
- **1 Ploschad Vosstanya subway station** (Станция метро «Площадь Восстания», Uprising Square station), Ploschad Vosstanya (: *Ploshchad' Vosstaniya* «Площадь Восстания»). Daily 05.40-00.25. This is a station on the Kirovsko-Vyborgskaya Line of Saint Petersburg Metro. It is one of the system's original stations. Made by architects Boris Zhuravlev, Ivan Fomin and VV Gankevich, built in 1955. It is a deep underground pylon station at 58m depth. The main surface vestibule is situated on Vosstaniya Square, which gives its name to the station. Another exit (opened in 1960) opens directly into the Moskovsky Rail Terminal. Ploshchad Vosstaniya is connected to the station Mayakovskaya of the Nevsko-Vasileostrovskaya Line via a transfer corridor and a set of escalators.
- **1 Moscow railway station** (Московский вокзал, Moskovskii vokzal, former Nicholaevsky, Oktyabrsky), Ploschad Vosstanya, Nevsky av.,85 (*On Nevsky Prospekt and Uprising Square*, : *Ploshchad' Vosstaniya* «Площадь Восстания», : *Mayakovskaya 'Маяковская'*; : 1М, 1Мб, 3, 3М, 3Мб, 4М, 4Мб, 5М, 5Мб, 7, 15, 22, 26, 27, 54, 65, 74, 76, 91, 141, 181, 191. : 1, 5, 7, 10, 11, 22), ☎ +7 812 457-4428. Erected in 1847-1851 under the project of architect Konstantin Ton, a “twin” of the Leningrad station built in Moscow. Also called Moscow station, with an easily recognizable Neo-Renaissance frontage is a terminal railway station. It is a terminus for the Moscow-Saint Petersburg Railway and other lines running from Central and South Russia, Siberia, Eastern Ukraine, and Crimea. - The oldest preserved station in the city. Although large “Venetian” windows, two floors of Corinthian columns and a two-storey clocktower at the centre explicitly reference Italian Renaissance architecture, the building incorporates other features from a variety of periods and countries. - Expanded in 1869-79 and 1912. Completely redeveloped in 1950-52 and 1967. A bronze bust of Peter the Great in the main vestibule was unveiled in 1993, replacing a bust of Lenin. The station is served by the Mayakovskaya and Vosstaniya Square stations of the Saint Petersburg Metro, with both stations linked to the station building by an underground corridor.
- **1 Hotel Oktyabrskaya** (Гостиница «Октябрьская»), Ligovskiy (Лиговский проспект), 10 (*Opposite Moscow Railway Station*), ☎ +7 812 578-1515, fax: +7 812 315-7501, e-mail: reservation@oktober.spb.ru. A four star hotel in a historic building. Built in the years 1851 by the architect A.P. Gemilian, the four-storey “Znamenskaya hotel”, was subsequently called the “North”, “Great Northern”, and after the revolution was “October.” It was reconstructed several times. - The hotel consists of two buildings: “Oktyabrskiy” (Ligovskiy av., 10 - 373 rooms) and “Ligovskiy” (Ligovskiy av., 41/83 - 111 rooms). - There are no absolutely the same rooms in the hotel. All rooms are unique and differ from each other by nuances of layout and decoration.

2.4.5 Square of the Arts (Ploschad Iskusstv)

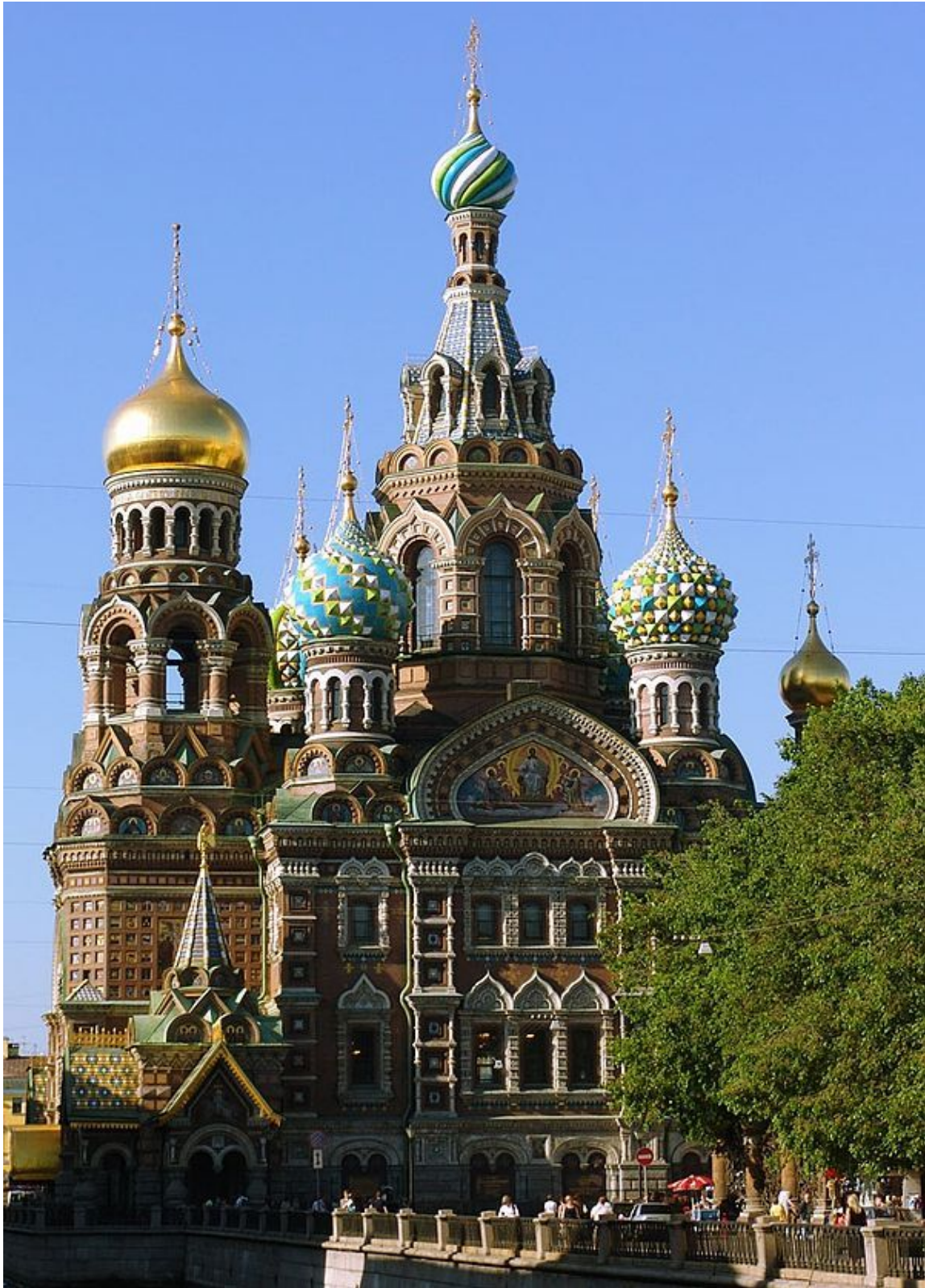
- **1 Statue of Alexander Pushkin** (памятник А. С. Пушкину), centerpiece of the square (2: *Nevskiy prospekt «Невский проспект» 0.3km SW*; 3: *Gostiny Dvor «Гостиный двор»*). The great poet soliloquizes eternally. Made by sculptor - Anikushin & architect - V.A. Petrov in 1957.
- **1 Russian Museum** (Государственный Русский музей, Mikhailovskiy Palace, Михайловский дворец, former Русский Музей Императора Александра III), Inzhenernaya Ul. 4 (*at Pushkin's back* 2: *Nevskiy prospekt «Невский проспект» 0.4km S*), ☎ +7 812 595 4248, e-mail: info@rusmuseum.ru. W-M 10:00-18:00. An extensive collection of Russian paintings and sculpture, works by Andrei Rublev, Dionisius, Fedot Shubin, Dmitry Levitsky, Vladimir Borovikovsky, Karl Brullov, Fidelio Bruni, Orest Kiprensky, Alexander Ivanov, Ilya Repin, Arkhip Kuindzhi, Ivan Shishkin, Valentin Serov, Mikhail Vrubel, Pavel Antokolsky, Boris Kustodiev, Kazimir Malevich, Wassily Kandinsky, Pavel Filonov, Marc Chagall, Kuzma Petrov-Vodkin and many other artists. The main building, the *Mikhailovskiy Palace* houses the main exhibits, and the Russian Museum also oversees the permanent and temporary exhibits at Benois Wing, 2 Griboyedov Canal (Metro - Nevsky Prospekt); Marble Palace, 5/1 Millionnaya Str. (Metro - Nevsky Prospekt, ☎ 595-4248); Mikhailovsky Palace, 4 Inzhenernaya Str. (Metro - Gostiny Dvor, Nevsky Prospekt, ☎ 595-4248); Mikhailovsky Castle, 2 Sadovaya Str. (Metro - Gostiny Dvor, Nevsky Prospekt, ☎ 595-4248); Stroganov Palace, 17 Nevsky Prospekt (Metro - Nevsky Prospekt). Tickets to each can be purchased separately or as a universal pass. Foreigners RUB350, Russians RUB150.
- **1 Ethnographic Museum** (Российского этнографического музея), Inzhenernaya Ulitsa (Инженерная ул.), 4/1 (*Next to the Russian Museum* 3: *Gostiny Dvor 0.3km S*), ☎ +7 812 570-5715, fax: +7 812 315-8642. Tu 10.00-21.00, W-Su 10:00-18:00, Day off M & the last Fri of the month. An interesting and educational display of the traditions and costumes of various ethnic groups found in the lands of the former Russian Empire, the vast territory between the Baltic Sea in the West and the Pacific Ocean in the East. The collection provides some marvelous insights into the history, culture and lifestyles of all those peoples, Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians, peoples and tribes of the Caucasus, Central Asia and Siberia. Impressive collections of ancient Afghan armours and Chinese and Japanese traditional clothes and crafts. Foreigners RUB350, Russians RUB100.
- **1 Mikhailovsky Theater** (Михайловский театр), Ploschad Iskusstv (Площади Искусств), 1 (*at Pushkin's right*), ☎ +7 812 595-4305, e-mail: boxoffice@mikhailovsky.ru. Designed by Alexander Brullov to match the existing ensemble of then Mikhailovsky Square, now Arts Square, its curtain rose on 8 November 1833 for the first time. Officially, it's The St Petersburg Mussorgsky State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre — Mikhailovsky Theatre. From RUB450.
- **1 Grand Hotel Europe building** (Гранд Отель Европа until 1991 гостиница «Европейская»), Mikhailovskaya Ulitsa (Михайловская улица), 1/7 (*at Pushkin's front*), ☎ +7 812 329 6000, fax: +7 812 329 6001, e-mail: hotel@grandhoteleurope.com. Very historic and picturesque, one of great hotels of the 19th-century Europe, it opened its doors to the public on January 28, 1875. If these walls could only speak - Ivan Turgenev, Claude Debussy, H.G. Wells, Igor Stravinsky, Richard Nixon, Bill Clinton and many others have already stayed here. The curious honeymoon of Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky, a favorite theme to his biographers, also took place here. RUB10,000-25,000.
- **1 Conservatory Theater** (Санкт-Петербургская государственная консерватория имени Н. А. Римского-Корсакова), Theater Square (Театральная площадь), 3 (*Across the street from the Mariinsky Theater*, 5: *Sadovaya «Садовая»*, 2: *Sennaya Ploschad «Сенная площадь»* then - 15-20 min walk. direction to channel Griboyedov or K: 1, 67, 124; 2/3: *Nevsky Prospekt/Gostiny Dvor «Невский Проспект»/«Гостиный Двор»*, then - A: 3, 22, 27; K: 180, 169, 306), ☎ +7 921 780-1123 (mobil), fax: +7 812 570-6088, e-mail: theatre_conserv@mail.ru. While the hall itself is not lavish - quite sterile, really - a good option for seeing Russian and repertory operas cheaply, performed by faculty and students of the conservatory where Tchaikovsky (and many other famous figures from the Russian music world) studied. RUB300-1,500.
- **1 Saint Petersburg Philharmonia Grand Hall** (Bolshoi Zal, Санкт-Петербургская государственная филармония им. Д. Д. Шостаковича, Большой зал), Mikhailovskaya Ul. (Михайловская улица) 2 (*Entrance across from the Grand Hotel Europe*, 2: *Nevskiy prospekt*), ☎ +7 812 710-4290, fax: +7 812 710-4085, e-mail: melnikova@mail.ru. Cash desks 11.00-15.00 & 16.00-20.00. The orchestra established in 1802. The Bolshoi Zal (large hall) of this building is one of the best known music halls in Russia. The building currently

housing the Philharmonia was completed 1839. Architect: P. Jacot; and Facade design: C. Rossi. - A world-class orchestra which records and tours abroad. The Small Hall (Maliy Saal) hosts excellent chamber music performances and recitals. RUB600-5,000.

- **1 Theatre of Musical comedy** (Санкт-Петербургский театр музыкальной комедии, Дом Лазаревых), Itali-ianskaia ulitsa (Площадь Искусств, Итальянская улица), 13. (📍2: *Nevskiy prospekt «Невский проспект»*), ☎ +7 812 570-5316. Date of theatre birth is 17th of September of 1929, in that day two united operetta companies – Theatres of Musical comedy from Kharkov and Leningrad presented on its stage one of the first Soviet operetta.- This building has been constructed in 1799–1801, by E.Sokolov. A prominent St. Petersburg merchant I. Lazarev, gave one of numerous houses for Theatre. In 1842–1896 an Italian architect L. Vendramini the house was rebuilt. - In 1896 Grand duke Nikolay Nikolaevich, grandson of Nikolay I, had bought the house and afterwards presented it to his favourite - well-known actress of Alexandrinsky Theatre M. Pototzkaya. In all probability in this period at will of Grand duke interiors of first floor were anew trimmed, and became splendid palace apartments. In 1910 year building was passed to treasury, and then was bought by private entrepreneur I. Piltzov, the inner apartments of the building were reconstructed for presenting theatre productions. - Interiors of theatre, cozy and elegant, bear marks of very different architecture styles, that is why they are eclectic in astonishing way. Well-known in whole city three-flights stairs, reception-rooms, lobbies with quaint patterns of modelling, dissemination of painting and bronze are evidence of refinement of rococo style. In decoration of lobby placed over entrance to the theatre could be seen influence of style of Italian Renaissance. One lobby was specially rebuilt as a grotto, which was stylish tendency in the beginning of 20th century. Walls of this hall were faced with raw masonry, in which cracks were hidden electric light bulbs; and in small ponds placed in the corners of grotto water flowed. Sometimes in theatre came people who were not interested in theatre at all, they were just curious – they wanted to see the luxurious stairs and to visit grotto. - In architecture of the hall – one of the most early and few in number Petersburg interiors of public purpose of the 1900's – it's possible to see the influence of Russian late classicism, «streamlined neoclassicism». Hall differs from vivid theatre foyers by accented monumentality, plane angles of walls and discretion of architectural details; and elements of architecture borrowed from late classicism went well together with forms corresponding with engineer possibilities of that time. -

2.4.6 Along Griboedov Canal

- **1 Church of the Saviour on Spilled Blood, Museum of Mosaics** (Церковь Спаса на Крови, Tserkov' Spasa na Krovi, or Собор Воскресения Христова, Sobor Voskreseniya Khristova, Храм Спас-на-Крови), Canal Griboedova (набережная канала Грибоедова), 2a (*Between Nevsky Prospekt and the Neva*, 📍2 *Nevsky Prospekt «Невский проспект»*, 📍3 *Gostiny Dvor «Гостиный двор»*), ☎ +7 812 315-1636. Th-Tu 10:00-20:00. A traditional style Russian church built on the spot where Tsar Alexander II was assassinated in 1881. Built in 1883-1907, in style of Romantic Nationalism. Architecturally, the Cathedral harks back to medieval Russian architecture in the spirit of romantic nationalism. It intentionally resembles the 17th-century Yaroslavl churches and the celebrated St. Basil's Cathedral in Moscow. The **interior** is elaborately decorated with over 7000 m² of mosaics. The walls and ceilings inside the Church are completely covered in intricately detailed mosaics — the main pictures being biblical scenes or figures — but with very fine patterned borders setting off each picture. - Now is part of the State Historical Museum. It is a **Museum of Mosaics** Adults/students RUB250/150.
- **1 Mikhailovski Garden** (Михайловский сад), Mikhailovsky Palace (*adjacent to Church of Spilled Blood, share taxi: K100, or bus 49 to stop Inzhenernaya ulitsa (Инженерная улица)*). It's more or less automatic to come here after visiting the Spilled Blood church. This garden is a combination of two landscape styles, geometric French on the edges, and naturalistic English in the center. In late spring and summer, classical music concerts are often held here.
- **1 Benois Wing** (Russian Museum Korpus Benua, Корпус Бенуа), Canal Griboedova (набережная канала Грибоедова), 2/2 (📍2: *Nevsky Prospekt «Невский проспект»*). Part of the **Russian Museum**. As the collection increased in 1914–1919 the Exhibition Pavilion of the Imperial Academy of Arts was built according to the project of Leonty Benois and S. O. Ovsyannikov. It was named the Benois Wing.
- **1 Field of Mars** (Мемориальный парк Марсово поле, Marsovo Polye), 1-y Admiralteyskiy ostrov (1-й Адмиралтейский остров), Naberezhnaya Lebyazhyey kanavki, ~3 (📍2: *Nevskiy prospekt 0.9km S*). 24/7. Beautiful Baroque garden with several military monuments, bordering the Field of Mars to the north are the



Church of the Saviour

beautiful and historic **Marble Palace** (Mramorny Dvorets), Suvorova Square and Betskoi's, Ficquelmont and Saltykov's houses. To the west are the Barracks of the Pavlovsky Regiment. The Moyka River forms the boundary to the south. Free.

- **1 House of the Jesuit Order** (Дом ордена иезуитов), ulitsa Italiyanskaya 1 and Naberezhnaya Kanala Griboedova, 8 (Итальянская улица, 1 и Набережная канала Грибоедова, 8) (📍2: *Nevsky Prospekt*). An architectural monument, apartment house, built in 1801-1805 by the architect Luigi Rusca, one member of the Jesuit order.
- **1 St. Michael's Castle** (Mikhailovsky Castle or the Engineers' Castle, Михайловский замок, Mikhailovsky zamok, Inzhenerny zamok), Sadovaya ulitsa (Садовая улица), 2 (📍3: *Gostinyy Dvor 0.7km S*). Each one of its façades is different. Surrounded by a moat with drawbridge, built by Paul I who feared for his life - in fact he was murdered here inside, in his bedroom. Nowadays a branch of the Russian Museum, its Portrait Gallery, is housed here.
- **1 Small Mosaic Academy of Arts** (Мозаика Малой Академии Искусств), (ул. Чайковского), 2 (*Go in the yard from Fontanka & Neva cnr. - Share taxi to stop 'Улица Чайковского' K46, K76, K100*).
- **1 Marble Palace** (Мраморный дворец, Constantine Palace), Millionnaya ulitsa, 5A (*Between the Field of Mars and Palace Quay, 📍2: Nevsky Prospekt «Невский проспект», to stop 'Суворовская площадь' take Bus: 46, 49. or Share taxi: K46, K76.*), ☎ +7 812 312-9196. This is an architectural monument of the 1760s. There is the combination of sumptuous ornamentation with rigorously classicizing monumentality. The palace takes its name from its opulent decoration in a wide variety of polychrome marbles. A rough-grained Finnish granite on the ground floor is in subtle contrast to polished pink Karelian marble of the pilasters and white Urals marble of capitals and festoons. Panels of veined bluish gray Urals marble separate the floors, while Tallinn dolomite was employed for ornamental urns. In all, 32 disparate shades of marble were used to decorate the palace. - The plan of the edifice is trapezoidal: each of its four facades, though strictly symmetrical, has a different design. The palace court is dominated by a sturdy equestrian statue of Alexander III of Russia, - or Alexander Alexandrovich Romanov (10 Mar 1845–1 Nov 1894) who was Emperor of Russia, King of Poland and Grand Prince of Finland, - the most famous work of sculptor Paolo Troubetzkoy; formerly it graced the obelisk's spot at Vosstanya Square, before the Moscow Railway Station. In 1843, Grand Duke Constantine Nikolayevich decided to redecorate the edifice, renaming it Constantine Palace. An adjacent church and other outbuildings were completely rebuilt, while the interior of the palace was refurbished in keeping with the eclectic tastes of its new owner. Only the main staircase and the Marble Hall survived that refacing and still retain the refined stucco work and elaborate marble pattern of Rinaldi's original decor. - Former Lenin Museum, **now**, the palace accommodates permanent exhibitions of the Russian State Museum, notably "Foreign Artists in Russia (18th and 19th centuries)" and the "Peter Ludwig Museum at the Russian Museum", featuring canvases by Andy Warhol and other Pop Art idols.
- **1 Alexandr Suvorov Monument** (Памятник Александру Суворову), Suvorovskaya ploshchad (Суворовская площадь) (*Opposite the Trinity Bridge*). Suvorov Square is part of the former Tsaritsyn meadows.
- **1 Count Saltykov House, Saint-Petersburg State University of Culture and Arts** (дом граф Салтыкова, Дом Гротена, Санкт-Петербургского государственного университета культуры и искусств, Gosudarstvennyy Universitet Kultury I Iskusstv), Dvortsovaya naberezhnaya (Дворцовая наб.), 4 (*Suvorov square east side*), ☎ +7 812 312-9521, e-mail: pk@spbguki.ru.
- **1 Trinity Bridge** (Троицкий мост, Troitskiy Most) (*M: Gorkovskaya 1.0km NW*). This is a bascule bridge across the Neva. It connects Kamennooostrovsky Prospekt with Suvorovskaya Square. It was the third permanent bridge across the Neva, built between 1897 and 1903 by the French firm Société de Construction des Batignolles. It is 582m long and 23.6m wide. - The bridge takes its name from the Old Trinity Cathedral which used to stand at its northern end. In the 20th century it was known as Equality Bridge (мост Равенства, 1918-1934) and Kirovsky Bridge (Кировский мост, 1934-1999).

2.4.7 Beyond the Fontanka

- **1 Smolny Complex** (Смольный комплекс), ploshchad' Rastrelli (площадь Растрелли, 1), 1 (*Share taxi: K15, K46*). There is the **Smolny Convent** and the **Smolny Institute**, a yellow low building that was Russia's first educational establishment for women, created by decree under the personal patronage of Empress Catherine II, and continued to function until just before the 1917 revolution. A nice garden and iron-work grille around the institute date from the early 19th century. In 1917, the building was chosen by Vladimir Lenin as Bolshevik headquarters during the October Revolution. It was Lenin's residence for several months, until the national government was moved to the Moscow Kremlin. After 1991, the Smolny was used as the seat of the city mayor (governor after 1996) and city administration. Vladimir Putin worked there from 1991 to 1997.



The Smolny Convent

- **1 Smolny Convent** (Smolny Convent of the Resurrection, Voskresensky, Воскресенский девичий Смольный монастырь). Smolny Cathedral of the Resurrection (Smolny Cathedral), what is a gorgeous blue and white main church, considered to be one of the architectural masterpieces of architect Francesco Bartolomeo Rastrelli. The Cathedral is the centerpiece of the convent, built by Rastrelli between 1748 and 1764. The projected bell-tower was to become the tallest building in St. Petersburg and, at the time, all of Russia. Elizabeth's death in 1762 prevented Rastrelli from completing this grand design. The new Empress strongly disapproved of the baroque style, and funding that had supported the construction of the convent rapidly ran out. Rastrelli was unable to build the huge bell-tower he had planned and unable to finish the interior of the cathedral. - In 1835 by Vasily Stasov with the addition of a neo-classical interior to suit the changed architectural tastes at the time. - The main altar was dedicated to the Resurrection and the two side altars were dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene and Righteous Elizabeth. Today, Smolny Cathedral is used primarily as a concert hall and the surrounding convent buildings house various offices and government institutions.
- **1 Tauride Palace** (Tavrichesky dvorets, Таврический дворец), Ul. Shpalernaya (Шпалерная ул.), 47 (М Чернышевская), ☎ +7 812 326-6911. M-F from 10.00 to 16.00 Only by prior arrangement (2-3 days earlier). Firstly commissioned by Prince Grigory Potemkin of Tauridia to his favourite architect, Ivan Starov. Empress Catherine the Great gave Potemkin the land and the title of Prince of Tauridia for his services in conquering ancient Tauridia (now the Crimean Peninsula). Catherine II later bought the Palace, to be used as her summer townhouse. Much later yet (1906), it was transformed into the seat of the first Russian parliament, the Imperial State Duma. Immediately after the February Revolution of 1917, Tauride Palace housed the Provisional Government and the Petrograd Soviet. The abortive Russian Constituent Assembly held its meetings there in 1918. Since the 1990s, Tauride Palace has been home to the Interparliamentary Assembly of Member Nations of the Commonwealth of Independent States (IPA CIS). - Take a **Parliament tour** in Tauride Palace: During the tour, guests will make a walk in three state rooms and other spaces of the Tauride Palace, learn the history of its inhabitants, visit the magnificent Duma Hall - the place of the State Duma of the Russian Empire, to see an exhibition on the history of Russian parliamentarism. - Duration: 60min. - Only possible by prior arrangement with a passport. - RUB3000/group; for locals RUB2000/group max 20 person.
- **1 Tauride Garden** (Таврический сад, парк культуры и отдыха имени Первой пятилетки, Городской детский парк), Potemkinskaya ulitsa (Потемкинская улица), 4, ☎ +7 812 329-5534. This was laid out in 1783-1789 on the estate of the Palace from which it took its name. The Tauride Garden was landscaped in English Romantic style, with landscape, ponds and canals designed to imitate nature. Trees and shrubs were brought in especially from England. In 1866 the Tauride Garden was opened to the public, and has remained a favorite spot with city dwellers for walks ever since.
- **1 Suvorov Museum** (Музей Суворова), ul. Kirochnaya, 43 (metro Chernyshevskaya), ☎ +7 812 579-3914, fax: +7 812 274-2850, e-mail: suvorovmuseum@mail.ru. Th-Tu 10.00-18.00, closes Wed. Alexander Vasi-

Ilyevich Suvorov (1730-1800) was one of Russia's most outstanding generals, a military strategist and army commander during the reign of Empress Catherine the Great and Emperor Paul I. The museum features military memorabilia from Suvorov's times: weapons, banners, uniforms, models and large graphic recreations of historic battlefields. Two large mosaics decorate its façade. Both are based on historical events; the left-hand one features "Suvorov Crossing the Alps" and the right-hand one illustrates "Suvorov leaving home for the campaign of 1799".

- **1 Cathedral of the Lord's Transfiguration of all the Guards** (собор Преображения Господня всей гвардии), off Liteiny Prospekt, Preobrazhenskaya Sq. (Преображенская пл.), 1 (*metro Chernyshevskaya*), ☎ +7 812 579-6010, e-mail: mail@preobragensky.ru. Ordered to be built by empress Elizabeth. Construction lasted from 1743 to 1754; designed by architect Mikhail Zemtsov. After the death of Mikhail Zemtsov, Pietro Antonio Trezzini headed construction. Trezzini slightly changed the project, changing the style to Baroque. Façades and the interior were restored between 1946 and 1948. From 1832-1833, a fence, formed by the barrels of Turkish cannons taken from Turkish fortresses, was built around the cathedral, commemorating the victory in the Russo-Turkish War of 1828-1829. Preserved on the barrels is the engraved coat of arms of the Ottoman Empire, and on some of the barrels can be seen the names given to the cannons.
- **1 Alexander Nevsky Monastery** (*Lavra Aleksandra Nevskogo*), 1 Monastyrka River Embankment (*metro Ploschad Aleksandra Nevskogo*), ☎ +7 812 274-1702, +7 812 274-2433. Located at the Eastern end of Nevskiy Prospekt, next to the River Neva; Peter I founded it in 1710, supposing that that was the site of the Neva Battle in 1240, where Prince Alexander Nevsky defeated the Swedes (however, the battle actually took place about 12 miles away from that site). The purpose of the foundation was to house the relics of St. Alexander Nevsky, patron of the newly-founded Russian capital; however, the massive silver sarcophagus of St. Alexander was relocated during Soviet times to the Hermitage, where it remains (without the relics) today. In 1797, the monastery was raised to the rank of lavra, making it only the third lavra in the Russian Church, along with Kiev Monastery of the Caves and the Trinity Monastery of Sergeyev Posad. - Here is also the site of the 'Tikhvin Cemetery' which houses the tombs of some very famous Russians: Mikhail Lomonosov, Alexander Suvorov, Nikolay Karamzin, Modest Mussorgsky, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, Fyodor Dostoevsky, Mikhail Glinka, Natalia Goncharova and Alexander Borodin, along with others not so famous.
- **1 Contemporary sculpture park** (Парк современной скульптуры), Ul. Pravdy (ул. Правды), 10-20 (*М: Звенигородская*).
- **1 Egyptian House** (Египетский дом), Zakharyevskaya ulitsa (ул. Захарьевская), 23 (*М Chernyshevskaya 'Чернышевская'*). Apartment building, a magnificent example of Russian Art Nouveau. At the entrance - sculpture sun god Ra, above the columns - bas Egyptian scenes, decorated archway into the yard.

2.4.8 Museums

- **1 Leningrad WW2 Museum former Defense Museum** (Музей обороны и блокады Ленинграда, музей обороны Ленинграда), Solyanoy Pereulok (Соляной пер.), 9 (📍1: *Chernyshevskaya «Чернышевская»*), ☎ +7 812 275-7208. M-Th 11:00-17:00 (cash desk - 16:00), Sa 11:00-16:00 (cash desk - 15:00). price=RUB150. The museum is located in a former Handicraft Museum (1901-1903, architect PP Trifanov), what is part of the museum buildings Solyanka quarter. Museum dedicated to the events of the Leningrad blockade. This has a branch museum: 'the national museum Road of Life' in Kokkorevo village. The collection include: samples of weapons and household items, campaign posters, documents, maps, newspapers period battle, documentary evidence of the conditions of life in the besieged Leningrad, paintings and sculptures participants battle. - Guided tours: ☎ +7 812 279-3021
- **1 Russian State Arctic and Antarctic Museum** (Музей Арктики и Антарктики), Ul. Marata (ул. Марата), 24 (📍1: 'Площадь Восстания' / 📍3: 'Маяковская', 📍1: 'Владимирская' / 📍4: 'Достоевская', 📍T: 16, 25, 49 to stop 'Улица Марата'), ☎ +7 812 571-2549, fax: +7 812 764-6818, e-mail: polarmuseum@yandex.ru. Tu-Sa 10:00-18:00, Ticket office - 17:30; Su 10:00-17:00- Tickets - 16:30. It was established in November 1930 as part of the Soviet Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute, but was not opened until six years later.- The museum is located in Avraam Melnikov's Neoclassical church from the 1820s and remains the largest museum dedicated to polar exploration in the world. RUB 200.



Bridges by night

2.4.9 Bridges on the Neva

- **The bridges.** Open 2 times per night to allow boats to pass.

2.5 Do

- **Walk.** Allow yourself the pleasure of enjoying unhurried the neoclassical and baroque wonders of architecture, landscaping and gardening of the Imperial Capital, of rare beauty at any time of any season. Read or reread the works of the great Russian writers - “White Nights” by Dostoevsky first, “The Overcoat” by Gogol in second, then Tolstoy, Chekhov, Brodsky, Pushkin, Mayakovsky, Nabokov and several others - they found so much inspiration in this pavement. In winter, use non-slip boots with thick socks to protect your ankles, and avoid the ice.

















2.5.1 Events

2.5.2 Opera and ballet

No trip to St. Petersburg is complete without seeing an opera or ballet performance. The Mariinsky is perhaps the most well-known institution, but it is by no means the only theater in the city. Tickets are sold throughout the city at kiosks and shops called Teatralnaya Kassa, which charge a nominal (usually about 20 RR) fee for “insurance,” which is theoretically optional. The theater box offices themselves sell tickets directly, too, and usually for the same price. Sometimes blocks of tickets sell out at the kiosks but tickets are still available at the theater, or vice versa, so it is worth checking both places if you have your heart set on a particular performance. It is possible to take not-so-small children into some performances if you take a private box, although you will need to ask when you buy your tickets.

- **1 Mariinsky Theater**, Theater Square 1 (**A**: 2, 3, 6, 27, 71 & **K**: K1, K6K, K169, K306 to stop 'Theater Square'), ☎ +7 812 326 4141. The Mariinsky Theater (formerly the Kirov, which is the name the troupe still uses when touring abroad) is world-class for both opera and ballet. There are English supertitles for operas






sung in Russian; operas in other languages have Russian supertitles. Performances are offered in two halls: the main theater, and the newly-built Mariinsky Concert Hall. Tickets can be purchased on the theater's website.

- **1 Mikhailovskiy Theater**, Ploshad Isskustv 1 (*Between the Russian Museum and the Grand Hotel Europe*, : *Nevsky Prospekt (Невский проспект)*, : K100), ☎ +7 812 595 4305. The exterior is not as recognizable as the Mariinsky, but the interior is nearly as grand, and the theater hosts both Russian and foreign headliners in opera and ballet. RUB600-2700.
- **1 St. Petersburg Opera**, Galernaya Ul. 33 (*West of the Bronze Horseman*. - From : *Sadovaya "Садовая"*, : *Sennaya Ploshad "Сенная площадь" further to stop "Ploshad Truda"* : 186, 124, 169. - From : *Admiralteyskaya "Адмиралтейская", further to stop "Ploshad Truda"* : 22, 3, 27; : 22, 5; : 180, 16), ☎ +7 812 312 3982, e-mail: spbopera@comlink.spb.ru. An intimate theater (half-sized stage, and only about 150-200 audience seats) which puts on the major repertory operas at a lower price than the major theaters and has a fascinating foyer - one has to see it to believe it. RUB300-3,000.
- **1 Conservatory Theater**, Theater Square 3 (*Across the street from the Mariinsky Theater*, : *Sadovaya «Садовая»*, : *Sennaya Ploshad «Сенная площадь» then - 15-20 min walk. direction to channel Griboyedov or* : 1, 67, 124;  : *Nevsky Prospekt/Gostiny Dvor «Невский Проспект»/«Гостиный Двор», then -* : 3, 22, 27; : 180, 169, 306), ☎ +7 921 780-1123 (mobil), fax: +7 812 570-6088. While the hall itself is not lavish - quite sterile, really - a good option for seeing Russian and repertory operas cheaply, performed by faculty and students of the conservatory where Tchaikovsky (and many other famous figures from the Russian music world) studied. RUB300-1,500.

2.5.3 Concerts

The music scene in St. Petersburg is diverse, with several classical, jazz, and pop concerts to choose from each week. Tickets are available at the same Teatralnaya Kassa locations as ballet and opera tickets, although tickets to pop concerts - especially US and European stars on tour - sometimes use exclusive distributors. For pop and rock concerts, unless you buy tickets for the dance floor (tanzpol), you are expected to sit quietly in your seat as if you were at a ballet - ushers are vigilant about keeping the audience from standing up, dancing, or cheering (polite applause is allowed, but that's about all).

Several of the ballet and opera theaters above also offer orchestral and recital performances, so those are not repeated below. Also, don't forget the many small clubs where up and coming bands play.

- **1 St. Petersburg Philharmonic Grand Hall**, Mikhailovskaya Ul. 2 (*Entrance across from the Grand Hotel Europe*, : *Nevskiy prospekt*), ☎ +7 812 710-4290, fax: +7 812 710-4085. Cash desks 11.00-15.00 & 16.00-20.00. A world-class orchestra which records and tours abroad. The Small Hall (Maliy Saal) hosts excellent chamber music performances and recitals. RUB600-5,000.
- **1 St. Petersburg Philharmonic Small Hall** (Maliy Zal, Санкт-Петербургская государственная филармония им. Д. Д. Шостаковича, Малый зал), Nevsky Prospekt (Невский проспект), 30 (: *Nevskiy prospekt*), ☎ +7 812 571-8333, fax: +7 812 571-4237. Cash desks 11.00-15.00 & 16.00-19.00. The Small Hall (Maliy Saal) of the Philharmonic hosts excellent chamber music performances and recitals.
- **1 Jazz Philharmonic Hall** (Джаз-филармоник холле, Эллингтон холле), Zagorodnyy prospekt (Загородный пр.), 27 (*South of Nevsky Prospekt, use* : *Vladimirskaaya 'Владимирская' or* : 16), ☎ +7 812 764-8565, fax: +7 812 764-9843, e-mail: fdm@jazz-hall.ru. Cash desks: Daily 14.00-20.00. Offers a variety of jazz performances several times per week. RUB800-1,200.
- **1 Oktyabrskiy Concert Hall** (БКЗ Октябрьский, Большой концертный зал «Октябрьский»), Ligovskiy Prospekt (Лиговский проспект), 6 (: *Ploshad Vosstaniya 'Площадь Восстания'*), ☎ +7 812 275-1300. M-F 11.00-20.00; Sa, Su 11.00-19.00. Pop and rock concerts in an auditorium close to the city center. RUB600-12,000.

2.5.4 Film



Most cinemas in St. Petersburg show Hollywood films dubbed in Russian. Art cinemas like Dom Kino often show independent American or British movies subtitled in Russian. DVDs of American/European films are also often



A tour boat in the Winter Canal going towards Neva

dubbed. There have been crackdowns on sellers of bootleg DVDs, so it may be difficult or expensive to find DVDs in English these days. There are several DVD stores in the city - often near Metro stations - and it is worth asking about films in English.

Annual *Message to Man* international documentary, short, and animated films festival takes place in June or July, screening many films in English.

- **1 Dom Kino** (Киноцентр Дом Кино), Karavannaya Ulitsa (Караванная улица), 12 ( *Gostinyy Dvor (Гостинный двор)*), ☎ +7 812 314 5614, e-mail: info@domkino.spb.ru. Sometimes shows films in their original language. RUB100-250.
- **1 Aurora Cinema**, Nevsky Prospekt (Невский проспект), 60 ( *Nevskiy prospekt*), ☎ +7 812 942-80-20. Daily 11.00-20.00. RUB250-700.

2.5.5 Canal boat tours

A tour of the canals by boat is a great way to see the city in the summer. The typical tour is through the Moika, out to the Neva to see the Peter and Paul Fortress and the Cruiser Aurora, then in through the Fontanka (sometimes as far as the Mariinsky Theater). Tours start at many points along the route and return to their starting point - hawkers for different boat companies abound - and the boats may or may not have a cafe and toilet on board. Almost all tours are in Russian. 400-600 Rubles seems to be the average price.




- **Anglotourismo Boat Tours**, Fontanka Embankment 21, ☎ +7 921 989 47 22. Canal boat tours in English, departing from near the Anichkov Bridge (Nevsky Prospekt and Fontanka) in season (May 2 - Sept 30). 1000 RUB.

2.5.6 Walking around with locals

The alternative way to explore St Petersburg is to know it from inside walking and talking with locals and trying local activities. Those people who have lived here for years would like to tell you a plenty of stories, open some secret places (as roofs or courtyards etc.) and treat you as a friend. Most of tours are for 1 to 5 people. As some tours are free you are welcome to try it. The other ones are pretty cheap (about USD \$12-\$35).



You can book their such unusual tours like roof tours, or Russian food cooking classes or Russian language tours etc. Check **spn!k**.

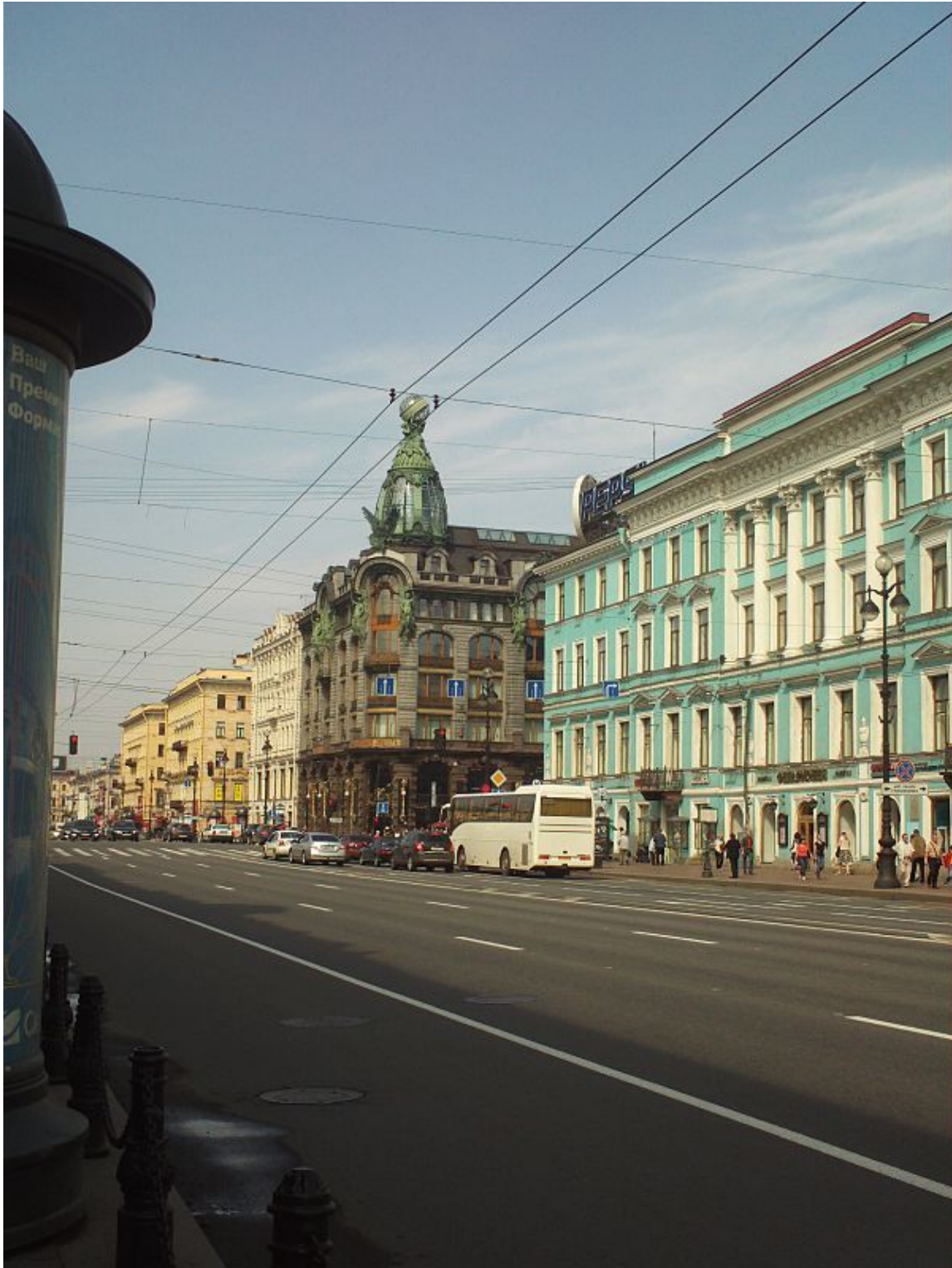
2.5.7 Other

- **1 Loft Project ETAGI**, Ligovsky prospekt, 74 ( *Ligovsky Prospekt (Лиговский проспект)*;  16, 25, 49;  3, 26, 54, 65, 74, 76, 91, 141.). Culture centre located in five-storey former bakery building with several exhibition spaces (combined surface around 0.5ha). Contemporary art exhibitions, concerts, events (flea markets). Parts of Etagi loft are two art galleries, four exhibitions spaces, a cafe (with great interior and outside terrace), a hostel and a bookshop.

2.6 Buy


There are plenty of ATMs and legit currency exchange booths. ATM and big shops accepts usually following kind of card: *Visa*, *Visa Electron*, *MasterCard*, *MasterCard Electronic* and *Maestro*. Other card (e.g. *American Express*) accepted rarely. Do *not* exchange money on the street: the rate won't be any better, and you run a high risk of encountering any of numerous **scams**.

- **1 Apraksin Dvor** (Апраксин двор), Sadovaya St.(ул. Садовая), 28-30 ( *Sennaya Ploschad (Сенная площадь) 0.4km SW*), ☎ +7 812 710-4673. The Apraksin Market (Apraksin Dvor) is perfect for people watching, but keep your purse and camera close since it is a favorite of both shoppers and pickpockets. You can find almost anything here.
- **1 Dom Knigi** («Дом книги», House of Books), Nevsky Prospekt 48 (*At corner with Griboedov Canal,  Nevsky Prospekt (Невский проспект) 0.6km S*). A six-story building, built in 1902-1904 on the project of Paul Suzor to be the Russian headquarters of Singer sewing machines American company. Art Nouveau is not typical of the Nevsky Prospekt, however it blended well into the face of St. Petersburg. It is believed that the company wanted to build a multi-story building, like its skyscraper in **New York City**. However, the height regulations



The House of Books

prohibit building structures up more than 23.5 meters. The architect thus decided to build a graceful tower, crowned with a glass globe, which creates the illusion of elevation, while not overshadowing either the Kazan Cathedral or the Savior on Spilled Blood church. The sculptural decoration of the tower and the facade were created by Estonian sculptor Amandus Adamson, also worked on the design of the shop and school Eliseevsky Baron Stieglitz. Today it is the city's biggest and most important bookstore, a tourist attraction on its own right. A cafe operates on the second floor.

- **1 Gostiny Dvor** (Гостиный двор) ( **Gostiny Dvor** (Гостиный двор)). — The city's oldest and largest shopping centre, dating to the mid-18th century. The name means “Merchant Yard”, as its old role was to provide both shops and housing to merchants from far away. It sells almost everything from PlayStations to Saint Petersburg Vodka. On the north side is a decent store for second-hand photo equipment selling cameras and lenses (Nikon, Canon, Sigma etc.). The prices of goods are the highest in St.Petersburg. More see above at [Saint Petersburg/Center#Along Nevsky Prospekt](#)
- **Nevsky Prospekt** (Невский проспект). Saint Petersburg's Champs-Élysées, lined with department stores and fancy shops. A recommended shop for souvenir hunters is Nevsky Gifts on the corner of the road entering Palace Square.
- **Passazh** (Пасса́ж). The Harrods of Saint Petersburg, a smaller and very beautiful shopping center for the elite. More see above at [Saint Petersburg/Center#Along Nevsky Prospekt](#)



The Souvenir market

- **1 Souvenirs Market** (*Behind the Church of the Saviour next to the Griboedova Canal*). This market appears to have closed in Spring 2014, though there are still some souvenir stalls around the Church of the Spilt Blood

2.7 Eat

2.7.1 Budget






- **1 Chainaya Lozhka** (Чайная ложка), Has around 50 restaurants all over city (*Nevsky Pr. 44 is one of the most centrally located*). These fast-food restaurants serve blini (Russian crepes) with a variety of fillings - you choose your own at the counter. They also have a wide selection of teas. Some restaurants have wifi. From RUB29 for a blin, soup, salad or drink.

- **1 Yolki-Palki Traktir (Ёлки-Палки Трактир)**, Nevsky Pr. 88 ([W2](#) *Nevsky Prospekt (Невский проспект)*). Some open until late, some open 24h. Has 6 restaurants in the city, mainly in the centre. Decent food with very affordable prices, smoking and non-smoking sections. Staff in some restaurants may actually serve you in English.
- **Kroshka Kartoshka (Крошка Картошка)**, Has over 25 restaurants all over city. It a big chain of fast food restaurants that offers baked potatoes with your choice of topping but also has salads, soups and deserts. RUB99 for a meal. From RUB29 for a salad or soup.
- **1 Teremok (Теремок), Nevsky Pr. 60**, Nevsky Pr. 60. This blini chain began with street-corner kiosks throughout the city (many are quite easy to find), and they have expanded to include counter-service restaurants serving not only blini, but also kasha, salads, and other quick, inexpensive fare. Some central locations are Bolshaya Morskaya Ul. 11, and Nevsky Pr. 106. The restaurants have menus in English if you ask. RUB100-300 for a filling meal.
- **1 Samovar (Самовар)**, Ulitsa Gorokhovaya 27, ☎ +7 812 314-3945. This neighborhood blini shop makes blini as good as homemade (so says a native Russian blini-maker). Choose from a wide range of fillings and have your tasty blini made fresh; also has a decent selection of tea. Better lunch than any of the chains. No English; but you can just point at the fillings on the counter if you don't want to bother translating the menu with your guide book. RUB20 for a blin.
- **1 U Tyoshi Na Blinakh (У тёщи на блинах)**, Gorokhovaya ulitsa (Гороховая улица), 41 (*One location is near Sennaya Ploshad. (Сенная площадь)*), ☎ +7 812 310-44-05. Cafeteria-style Russian and Ukrainian food for a reasonable price with faux-rustic decor, not like a Soviet-era *stolovaya*. Has more than blini: soups, salads, meat dishes, desserts, etc. Those who know the Mu-Mu chain in Moscow will recognize this, although on a smaller scale. More units: - Цветочная улица д.16. Тел. 495-54-65 , . - Рижский проспект д.12. Тел. 575-39-55
- **1 St. Petersburg**, kan. Griboyedova 7 or 9 (*next to Church of Spilled Blood*). Good and cheap food in the very centre . Pay attention, there are two restaurants called St. Petersburg next to each other and the second one is more expensive. RUB45 for a Borsch soup, RUB140-200 for a main dish, side dishes RUB35.
- **1 Pirogi (ПирО.Г.И.)**, Nab. reki Fontanki, 40 (наб. реки Фонтанки, 40). Open 24/7. cafe-restaurant ambience during the day, turning into bar in the evening as well as music venue at night. Alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages. Good and moderately priced food served 24 hours a day. The menu comes in both English and Russian. Friendly and helpful English-speaking staff. Free Wi-Fi. Separated smoking/non-smoking sections. traditional Russian pies filled with meat, chicken, fish, mushrooms or cabbage served with three different salads (big enough to be a main course), RUB130. Beef Stroganoff with mashed potatoes: RUB240 Soups: RUB130. Average bill per person: RUB450 (two courses + beer or wine)..
- **1 McDonald's (Макдоналдс, Макдоналдс)**, Ul. Bolchaya Morskaya (Большая Морская улица), 11/6 ([W1](#): *Akademicheskaya (Академическая)*), ☎ +7 812 314-6735. Several units. Ulitsa Efimova, 1/14 Zagorodnyy prospekt, 45 a
- **1 Pizza Hut (Пицца Хат)**, Gorokhovaya ul.,16 ([W2](#) *Nevsky Prospekt (Невский проспект)*), ☎ +7 812 315-9486. Mon-Sun: 11.00-23.00. Several units.


2.7.2 Mid-range

- **1 La Baguette**, Grazhdanskaya ul 27. Very nice, cosy little tea and cake shop near Griboedova canal with a sweet faux-French atmosphere. You can also have tasty meals there. Mains approx. RUB300.
- **1 Kavaleria**, Kavalergardskaya ul 20 ([W1](#) *Chernyshevskaya (Чернышевская)*), e-mail: info@kavaleria.ru. A great family-run place just a block away from the spectacular must-see Smolnyy Monastery and Tavricheskiy garden. Fresh local and foreign beers, great cuisine (huge portions), English menus and English-speaking staff. Great for watching sport events too. Mains approx. RUB300-400.
- **1 1,001 Nights (Тысяча и одна ночь)**, Millionnaya ulitsa (ул. Миллионная), 21. noon-23:00 daily, live music & belly dancing F-Su 20:00-23:00. This would be but an ordinary undistinguished Uzbek restaurant, were it not within one block of the Winter Palace. Given location, the place is spectacular in that it maintains decent service and very good food. RUB300-500.

- **Acquarel** (*next to the Birzhevoy bridge*), ☎ +7 812 320-8600. Right on the water, this restaurant offers Italian food alongside a French/Asian fusion menu. Friendly people, delightful atmosphere, and a wonderful view, Acquarel is a wonderful and delicious dinner option or even a great place to relax and get a drink in their lounge chairs.
- **1 Caravan-Sarai** (Караван-Сарай), ulitsa Nekrasova (ул. Некрасова), 1 (📍3 *Mayakovskaya (Маяковская)*), ☎ +7 812 272-7153. In a city with plenty of Uzbek food, this may outshine the competition. Not for the service or the decor, but for the very long menu of top-notch Uzbek cooking. RUB400-600.
- **1 Clean Plate Society** (Общество чистых тарелок), Gorokhovaya ulitsa (Гороховая ул.), 13, ☎ +7 812 934 97 64, e-mail: gorohovaya13@gmail.com. After the enormous success of opening bar “Mishka” last year, avant-garde musician/heartthrob Kirill Ivanov and budding chef-mogul Alexander Berkovsky have ventured into the restaurant, or more precisely “cafe-club,” business. “Obschestvo Chistikh Tarelok”, or “Clean Plates Society” in English, is named after a children’s fairy tale alleging that Lenin told children that those who finish all the food on their plate would become members of the Clean Plates Society. Quality burgers, cream soups and vegetarian dishes with worldwide influences. Almost everything is under RUB300. Recommended for hipster-watching in St. Petersburg.
- **1 Gin-no Taki** (Гин-но Таки), prospekt Chernyshevskogo (пр. Чернышевского), 17 (📍1 *Chernyshevskaya (Чернышевская)*). 11:00-06:00 daily. A very reasonably priced Japanese chain restaurant just across the street from the Chernyshevskaya metro station. The interior is very stylish, even if the fashion shows on the TVs are a bit much, and you can control your service with the aid of a call button. The food is good, but the sodas might be even better—free refills! It’s also a very solid choice for a place to unwind late-night after a wild night. RUB150-400.
- **1 Gastronom** (ресторан Гастроном), naberezhnaya Reki Moyki (наб. реки Мойки), 7 (*close to Church of the Saviour on Spilled Blood; вход с Марсового поля*), ☎ +7 812 314-3849, e-mail: info@gastronom.su. Su-Th: 12:00-24:00; F, Sa: 12:00-03:00. Excellent desserts (tiramisu is really great); good reviews for dinner. Wide selection of international fare: Thai, Italian, Russian, steaks. Rare place with 5 varieties of Caesar salad. Outdoor terrace is comfortable for a baby stroller, but closes before late Sept. Simple salads RUB200, sophisticated salads RUB300-400. soups RUB200. Pasta RUB300-400. Mains average at RUB350-400..
- **1 Jean Jacques** (Жан-Жак Руссо), Ulitsa Marata (Ул. Марата), 10 (*very close to Moskovsky vokzal, 📍1 Ploschad Vosstanya (Площадь Восстания)*), 📍3 *Mayakovskaya (Маяковская)*), ☎ +7 812 315-4903. Decent lower-end French cuisine. Nothing-special breakfasts: either omlet or croissant or porridge.
- **1 Kafe Ket**, 22 Ul. Stremyannaya (📍3 *Mayakovskaya (Маяковская)*). Kafe Kat is a tucked into a rather unassuming location, just off Nevsky. This little restaurant serves what might be the best Georgian food in St. Petersburg. There is an English menu and the staff is friendly. RUB1500 for 2, 3 courses + beer
- **1 Kafe Tbilisi**, Sytninskaya ul, 10 (📍2 *Gorkovskaya (Горьковская) behind the market*), ☎ +7 812 232-9391. Georgian food. The dishes prepared in pots are excellent.
- **1 The Idiot** (Идиот), naberezhnaya Reki Moyki, 82 (📍5 *Sadovaya (Садовая)*), ☎ +7 812 315-1675. Named after the Dostoevsky novel, and offering a wide variety of very tasty vegan, vegetarian, and seafood dishes at prices higher than what you'd expect. All served in a very cozy and attractive cellar stocked with books, expats, and intellectuals.
- **1 Montana Saloon**, Kirochnaya ulitsa, 20 or 19, Izmailovsky pr (📍1 *Chernyshevskaya (Чернышевская)*), ☎ +7 812 272-7035. American cuisine, steaks, good wine and pleasant atmosphere. A bit expensive (the best steak costs 850 rubles), but it is worth it.
- **1 Fasol na Gorokhovoy** (Фасоль на Гороховой), Gorokhovaya St, 17 (📍5 *Admiralteyskaya (Адмиралтейская)*), ☎ +7 812 571-0907. Until 1:00; kitchen closes at 23:30. Arctic minimalism interior; creative fusion cuisine. Avg bill: RUB1000 per person (3 courses).
- **1 Harbin**, ulitsa Zhukovskogo (ул. Жуковского), 34/2 (📍1 *Ploschad Vosstanya (Площадь Восстания) 0.6km SW, 📍1 Chernyshevskaya (Чернышевская) 0.9km N*). 12:30-23:30 daily. Chinese in Saint Petersburg is often better than in most parts of Europe. This restaurant is cozy and overcrowded (show up early or late if you want to ensure that you get a table), and has an extraordinarily long and complex menu. If you have no native speaker with you, bring a food dictionary, or you will have no idea what you are ordering. RUB800.

- **1 Giuseppe Park** (Парк Джузеппе), 2B Canal Griboyedova (*just next to Church of the Saviour on Spilled Blood and Russian Museum*,  *Nevsky Prospekt (Невский проспект)*), ☎ +7 812 571-7309; 812 973-0943. 11:00-01:00. Excellent Italian food in a white nearly-luxury setting. In peak hours, choose easier-to-cook dishes to minimize risk of mistake. Great gaspacho, “quattro formagio” pizza. Good for a late breakfast as well (although no breakfast-time menu: only omlets, RUB170). Heated outdoor terrace open until at least end of Sep. No wifi, for a reason: it’s a place to eat. Average bill per person: RUB1500 (3 courses, no alcohol).
- **1 Mama Roma**, Malaya Konyushennaya, 4/2 ( *Nevsky Prospekt (Невский проспект)*). A chain of Italian restaurants; free wifi. Outdoor terrace is open heated until at least end of Sep; terrace perfect with toddler: spacious enough for baby strollers; has children-safe wide couches.
- **1 Oliva** (Олива), Bolshaya Morskaya ulitsa, 31 ( *Admiralteyskaya (Адмиралтейская)*). Kitchen closes at 23:30. Greek restaurant with a genuine Greek chef; popular with expats.
- **1 Oriental Express (restaurant/buffet)** (Восточный Экспресс), Ul. Marata 21 (*close to Moskovsky train station*,  *Ploshad Vosstanya (Площадь Восстания)*). Tourists-oriented and doesn't hide it, the place has a good selection of traditional Russian dishes. Buffet and restaurant share the same building and kitchen and have few common dishes, but are otherwise very distant from each other (at least in prices). Free wifi (ask waiter for instructions). Restaurant: salads RUB220-310; soups RUB210-340; mains: RUB310-540. Buffet: salads RUB80, soups RUB80-130, mains RUB130-190.
- **1 Tepló** (Тепло), B. Morskaya, 45 (*close to Isaakiyevsky cathedral*), ☎ +7 812 570 1974. M-Th, Su 9:00-24:00, F-Sa 13:00-01:00. currently losing its charm and excellent service. Still, quite charming good value for money, although drinks are quite expensive. Fireplace in winter and courtyard with umbrellas and flowers in summer. Most staff speak English, those who don't are still helpful at navigating the English menu. Lunch set menu from 1PM. Equally good for breakfast (from 9AM, Mon-Fri only) with omlets, pancakes, a weekly rotation of porridges and fritters. Free wifi (ask waiter for instructions); children's playroom; separate non/smokers; outdoor terrace open until at least 5ths of Oct (but no gas heaters). Same owners as a nearby Zoom Cafe. Dinner: average bill per person: RUB1000 rubles (three courses, no alcohol). Breakfasts: omlet RUB110, porridges RUB80, tea RUB90.
- **1 Traveling Sack for a Pregnant Spy** (Саквояж для беременной шпионки), Bolshaya Konyushennaya ulitsa (ул. Б. Конюшенная), 17 (*close to Kazansky cathedral*), ☎ +7 812 570-0637. M-F 11:00-01:00, kitchen closes at 23:30; Sa-Su 12:00-02:00. A very fun Russian restaurant, that would be worth visiting as a gallery of weird spy-kitsch, but the food is also decent. No wifi. Average bill per person, no alcohol: RUB800.
- **1 Vostochny Ugolok** (Восточный уголок), Gorohovaya (Гороховая ул.), 52 (*close to Isaakiyevsky cathedral*,  *Sennaya Ploshad (Сенная площадь)*), ☎ +7 812 713-5747, e-mail: ooo-dvit@mail.ru. 24 hours. Good-quality Caucasian cuisine in a vivid interior. Excellent *shahlyki* and *manty*. 3 courses: 1000 rub.
- **1 Zazhigalka** (Зажигалка), Невский проспект, дом 74 (Nevsky Prospekt 74) (*Opposite McDonald's (Rubinshteyna Street), next to Red Tower Chinese Restaurant. Walking distance from Anichkov Bridge over Fontanka River*), ☎ +7 812 272-24057. 24 hours. Business lunch from 12:00-17:00 with 3 options. The RUB250 one includes salad, soup, main meal, garnish (a.k.a side dish), berry drink, and bread. The RUB200 option include no soup and the RUB150 includes no course/garnish. Menus have English translation and several staffs can speak English. Business lunch - RUB250.
- **1 Zoom**, Ul. Gorohovaya. 22 (*close to Isaakiyevsky cathedral*), ☎ +7 812 448-5001. Until 24; last order until 22:30. Same owners as Tepló, but much more intimate; not a victim of top TripAdvisor positions. RUB1000 (three courses, no alcohol).

2.7.3 Splurge

- **1 Baku** (Баку), Sadovaya ulitsa (Садовая ул.), 12/23; Ital'yanskaya ulitsa cnr (на углу Садовой и Итальянской улиц) ( *Nevsky Prospekt (Невский проспект)*), ☎ +7 812 941-37-56, fax: 571-91-23, e-mail: baku-spb@mail.ru. 12:00-02:00. One of the city's more impressive interiors, modeled after the palaces of the Shirvan Shahs (imagine eating in *Sheki's Khan-Saray*). Opened in 2006, has received rave reviews from all quarters since, offering some of the best dishes you can taste in Saint Petersburg. A great place to try out Azeri cuisine with great meat dishes. From RUB1300.

- **1 Grand Hotel Europe Restaurant**, Mikhaylovskaya ulitsa, 1/7, ☎ +7 812 329-6000. About this price includes a full caviar spread and sushi bar in addition to the normal brunch fare (carving station, omelette station, salads, fruit, baked goods, desserts, the options are nearly endless). There is also bottomless champagne glasses (and the champagne is quite good) and a huge frozen ice sculpture that is tapped where you can refill your glass with iced vodka as many times as you'd like. The jazz is very good and the pace is relaxed and enjoyable. The only caveat: As with most Russian eateries, there is no non-smoking section, so if you are not a smoker, ask for table away from the majority or risk having to inhale cigarette smoke while you dine. brunch USD90.
- **1 Kalinka-Malinka** (Калинка-Малинка), Ital'yanskaya ulitsa, 5 (📍2 Nevsky Prospekt (Невский проспект)), ☎ +7 812 314-2681. Overdone and overpriced Russian-kitsch tourist trap for foreigners (Russians wouldn't be caught dead here). But if you're staying nearby, they'll treat you fine and you can eat some bear meat. RUB1400.
- **1 Art-Cafe Sunduk** (Сундук), Furshtatskaya ulitsa (ул. Фурштатская), 42 (📍1 Chernyshevskaya (Чернышевская)). M-F 10:00-24:00 Sa-Su 11:00-24:00. A great, small, cozy, and very stylish brick-walled Russian restaurant, with excellent food, and good enough service. Live entertainment comes often, and is often surprisingly good—imagine sitting down and only then seeing a solo jazz guitarist sit down to play some beautiful music. It's been open for more than a decade, and there's a reason why it's a fixture of the local restaurant scene around Fursh-tatskaya. RUB850.
- **1 Terrassa** (Терраса), Kazanskaya ploshchad', 3 (*Highest floor of shopping center behind Kazansky cathedral*, 📍2 Nevsky Prospekt (Невский проспект)). Offers magnificent view to Kazansky cathedral from terrace. Pastries are well worth the price. Averages: soups RUB330-380; salads RUB400-700; pizza RUB500; mains RUB1000; tiramisù RUB320.
- **1 miX in St. Petersburg** (*miX in St. Petersburg*), Voznesensky prospekt 6 (*Located at W St. Petersburg Hotel*, 📍5 Admiralteyskaya (Адмиралтейская)), ☎ +7 812 606166, e-mail: mix@whotels.com. 07:00-10:30; 12:00-18:00; 19:00-24:00. The only restaurant of Michelin starred chef alain Ducasse in Russia. Offers dishes prepared by local product with French know how as well as Alain Ducasse classics.

2.8 Drink

Dumskaya ulitsa (📍2 Nevsky Prospekt (Невский проспект)) has several small crowded and rowdy venues including Datscha, BarBarA, Fidel, Belgrad. These bars have cheap beer, crazy dances, Balkan, ska, punk, disco or whatever the DJ has on his mind.

2.8.1 Bars

- **1 Bristol Pub**, ul. Marata (Улица Марата), 36/38 (*Tram 16, 25, 49 to stop Улица Марата*). Very home-atmosphere and friendly.
- **Dead Poets**, Zhukovskogo 12, ☎ +7 812 449 4656, e-mail: info@dpoets.ru. Su-Th: 2PM-2AM; F-Sa: 2PM-8AM. A quiet cocktail bar. Cocktails: RUB350-600; Bottle of wine: RUB1,600-9,500.
- **1 Dickens Pub**, Fontanka Canal, 108 (Near 📍5 Sadovaya (Садовая) & 📍1, 📍2 Tekhnologicheskyy Institut 1 and 2 (Технологический институт) metro stations, just off Moskovsky-Fontanka bridge), ☎ +7 812 380 7888. Dickens Pub offers good service, great food, and a wide range of English and other international beers, with over 15 on tap. There are also many superior whiskeys too! Dickens Pub is a good place to eat. Be prepared for a party - especially on Fridays & Saturdays!
- **Hat Bar**, ul. Belinskogo 9 (*Metro: Gostiny Dvor*), ☎ +7 812 314 5371. 7PM-3AM. Crowded bar with live jazz music.
- **1 Hemingway Bar** (Хемингуэй-бар), Ulitsa Lomonosova (ул. Ломоносова), 3 (*Bus 49, 181 to stop ул. Ломоносова*), ☎ +7 812 310-7007. 12:00-05:00. A comfortable, big bar with upscale drinks and cooking.




The biggest draw is the cool clientele and live performances: blues, jazz, R&B. One tip though, if you open the door to a DJ blaring Russkaya popsa—leave because you won't be able to hear yourself think. ~RUB1400 to eat.

- **Stirka 40°**, Kazanskaya 26, ☎ +7 812 314 5371. Combination bar and laundromat. Have a beer while washing your clothes! Operated by a famous local designer that also operates the Produkty Fontanka 17 club.
- **1 Tower Pub**, Nevsky Prospekt 22 (*Very close to the metro station Nevsky Prospekt*), ☎ +7 812 315 1431. 24 hours. The Tower Pub is a great place to rest, have a quick drink or stay for the whole evening. The bartenders are really nice, do speak English and are in for a chat (on a quiet night). It's located in the basement of a large building but the atmosphere is really nice. No live music.
- **Vinny Shkaf**, Rubinshteina St. 9/3 (*Just off Nevsky Prospekt*). 2PM-11PM. A classy wine bar. Wine bottle: RUB1,500-6,000; 330ml beer: RUB290.
- **Xander Bar @ Four Seasons Hotel**, Voznesenskiy prospekt 1 (*Metro: Admiralteyskaya*), ☎ +7 812 339 8000. Old-world luxury atmosphere. Smart casual attire. Cocktails: RUB550-650.

2.8.2 Nightclubs

- **1 Griboedov** (Грибоедов), Voronezhskaya ulitsa 2 (📍4 *Ligovsky Prospekt (Лиговский проспект)*), ☎ +7 812 164 4355. Open daily except Tuesday; 12PM-6AM. A suitably spaced out place for a club whose name can also be interpreted as “the mushroom eater” or a famous Russian’s poet surname, the acts here are famously offbeat, especially on weekdays when you’re as likely to find a poetry reading as live reggae or a DJ spinning psychedelic trance. This club is hidden in an underground bomb shelter with a new performance space/bar/restaurant atop the bunker’s hill.
- **1 Metro Club** (Метроклуб), 174 Ligovsky Pr (📍4 *Ligovsky Prospekt (Лиговский проспект)*). 10PM-6AM. Saint Petersburg’s biggest club, with 3 floors. Mostly for people aged 16-30. Eurodisco music such as techno, trance and house. Entry: RUB200-400 depending on time and date.
- **1 Mishka DJ bar/cafe**, Fontanka 40 (📍2 *Nevsky Prospekt (Невский проспект)*; 📍1 *Ploshad Vosstanya (Площадь Восстания)*; 📍3 *Mayakovskaya (Маяковская)*). A popular DJ bar/cafe for local scenesters, as well as 20-something tourists and ex-pats, located on the most central intersection (Nevsky prospekt and Fontanka). Due to strict dress code don't try to enter with a backpack and be ready to hear that the party tonight is “invitation only”. It means the security did not like your look. The place was opened by St. Petersburg avant-garde musician and heartthrob Kirill Ivanov and friends in the beginning of 2011, at the end of 2011 Mishka has already achieved the title of *St. Petersburg's Best Bar* according to TimeOut magazine. During daytime, Mishka more of a cafe (with free WiFi), where you can relax, read and/or chat and enjoy a selection of sandwiches and fresh salads. In fact, it's one of the few places that serves in line with the Western understanding of “salad” - a huge bowl of fresh greens with a choice of other fresh ingredients to add, rather than the traditional Russian understanding of salad which is usually a lot of mayonnaise with other ingredients and often without any greens at all. There are two spaces - the entrance space is the “club” side, generally the rowdier side and the place to get boozed up and drunkenly dance the night away, and the second space is more relaxed, more brightly lit, non-smoking, and a comfortable place to grab a bite to eat (even at 4am!) and sit and chat with your friends without shouting over the music from the entrance space. At night there is usually a DJ playing (even on weeknights!) whatever hipsters are listening to these days (rather than typical Russian clubs that only play worn-out house and 90s pop) and the bar can get very crowded on weekend nights. Try one of the dozens of specialty shots to get your night started in the right spirit... or to end your night, if you're on a bender.
- **1 Mod Club** (Мод), Kanal Griboedova 7 (in the courtyard) (*Next to Church of the Savior on the Spilled Blood; 📍2 Nevsky Prospekt (Невский проспект)*), ☎ +7 812 712 0734. 6:00PM-6:00AM. Cavernous live music hall with old brick walls and loft outdoor bar, separate room with wrap-around bar and small DJ stand, chill-out room with small concerts and a terrace bar for dancing under the White Nights skies. Pizza is sold in the back. Very diverse music program: from reggae to punk/metal, but mostly rock. Friendly atmosphere. The crowd

is made up of students, musicians, artists and expats. The space also includes MOD Gallery with local art on display. Design of the club is worth checking out as well. Menus in English, English-speaking bartenders, inexpensive beer. Entry: RUB150 on weekends.


- **1 Cafe-bar “Produkty”**, Naberezhnaya Reki Fontanki 17 ( *Nevsky Prospekt (Невский проспект)*;  *Ploshchad Vosstanya (Площадь Восстания)*;  *Mayakovskaya (Маяковская)*). Literally, 'Groceries'. Opened in the fall of 2011 by designer Lisa Izvozchikova, owner of Stirka bar. The space is modest in size, but being one of the rare cafe-bars in St. Petersburg located above basement-level, boasts views of the Fontanka and features local DJs as well as more “amateur” music lovers spinning their favorite tunes, sipping cocktails and occasionally dancing and even singing along if the mood strikes them. Produkty features a carefully thought-out range of alcohol - all the makings of any classic cocktail as well as a delicious and dry cider “St. Anton”, grog, milkshakes with berries, a homemade hot ginger tea, as well as freshly squeezed orange juice. The food is mainly vegetarian, and the offerings include couscous and sandwiches. All the furniture was brought from Berlin: the leatherette-upholstered bar, massive leather armchairs, round bar stools from the 1970s, chairs taken from GDR kindergartens and schools, typewriters and a Wurlitzer jukebox that only accepts Deutschmark (don't worry! you can buy the necessary Deutschmark tokens at the bar). The classic hipster-reference to East Germany is not completely lost when it comes to describing the style and clientele of Produkty..

2.9 Sleep

With the exception of some high-end hotels, all hotels and hostels offer free WiFi and many have computer terminals. Almost all accept credit cards.

2.9.1 Budget

Hostels

- **Apple Hostel**, Sadovaya st. 8, gate code 3B, Door code #2468, 2nd floor, ☎ +7 931 223 3303, e-mail: applehostel@mail.ru. Dorm bed: RUB500-800.
- **Baby Lemonade**, Inzhenernaya str. 7. Colorful and cozy hostel with 1960's style. Dorm bed: RUB650-800.
- **BroadSky Hostel**, Rubinshteyna str. 15/17, ☎ +7 911 755 78 44. Dorm bed: RUB600-700.
- **1 Cubahostel**, Kazanskaya 5, 4th floor (*just off Nevsky Prospekt, near the Church of Our Lady of Kazan*), ☎ +7 812 921 7115, e-mail: cubahostel@gmail.com. A nice hostel, with modern and inventive decoration. Although it's advertised as a party hostel and situated over an English pub, noise isn't a problem. Dorm bed: From RUB699; Visa invitation: RUB1400.
- **Friends Hostels** (8 locations + scattered apartments), ☎ +7 812 331-7799, e-mail: mail@friendsplace.ru. Named after the famous TV show, the hostel chain “Friends” was reviewed by Lonely planet city guide and considered to have spotless dorms, great location and extremely helpful staff. Visa invitation: RUB415; Registration: RUB250..
 - **1 Friends Hostel, Griboedov Channel** (Друзья на Грибоедова), Griboedov channel (наб. канала Грибоедова, 20 entry from yard ( *Nevsky Prospekt (Невский проспект)*), ☎ +7 812 571 0151, fax: +7 812 448 6808, e-mail: griboedov@friendsplace.ru. Dorm bed: From RUB400; Private room: RUB1600-1800.
 - **1 Friends Hostel, on Bankovsky** (Друзья на Банковском), Bankovsky pereulok (Банковский пер.), 3 (*Minibuses K-3 and K-213, M: Sadovaya*), ☎ +7 812 310 4950, fax: +7 812 310 4955. phone daily 09:00-21:00. Bike renting. Walking and Bike Tours. Dorm bed: RUB400-600; Private room: RUB1200-1500.
 - **1 Friends Hostel, Nevsky** (Friends on Nevsky, Друзья на Невском), (Невский пр.), 106, ☎ +7 812 272 7178, fax: +7 812 448 6808, e-mail: nevsky@friendsplace.ru.

- **1 Friends Hostel, Vosstania** (Друзья на Восстания), Vosstaniya street (ул. Восстания), 11 (*M: Ploshch. Vosstaniya*), ☎ +7 812 401 6155, fax: +7 812 401 6154, e-mail: v11@friendsplace.ru. Dorm bed: RUB400-500; Private room: RUB1300-1500.
- **1 Gamak Hostel**, Nevsky Prospect 103, ☎ +7 911 035 9373, e-mail: gamakhostel@gmail.com. Check-in: 2PM, check-out: 11AM. Dorm bed: RUB450; Double/Twin: RUB2,000.
- **1 Ligovskiy 74** (ЛОКЕЙШН ХОСТЕЛ на Лиговском пр.,74), Ligovskiy #74. 3rd floor of cultural centre Loft Project ETAGI, ☎ +7 812 329-1274, e-mail: hostel74@gmail.com. Check-in: 11AM, check-out: 1PM. Dorm bed: From RUB500.
- **1 Location Hostel** (ЛОКЕЙШН ХОСТЕЛ на Адмиралтейском пр.,8), Admiralteyskiy prospekt (Адмиралтейский просп.), 8. Entrance shared with restaurant 'Olivie', top floor, another location at Etagi: Ligovskiy #74 (*Metro: Admiralteyskiy, across from the Hermitage*), ☎ +7 812 979-2233, e-mail: info@location-hostel.ru. Great staff and good and clean rooms. Free towel. The showers are ok, worked all the time, but the ceiling in showers is low! Microwave, fridge and washing machine available but no cooking plate available. 24-hour reception. Dorm bed: €15-20; Visa support: RUB1000.
- **MIR Hostel**, Nevsky Prospekt #16. Free walking tours. Dorm bed: RUB690-740.
- **Red House Hostel**, Belinskogo street 11, ☎ +7 911 785 6488, e-mail: info@redhousehostel.com. Colorful dorm rooms. Bike rental. Dorm bed: RUB349-449.
- **Simple Hostel**, 2 central locations: Gorokhovaya 4 and Nevsky Prospekt 78 (*Metro Sennaya ploshchad' 0.7km S*), ☎ +7 812 499 4945, e-mail: nevsky@simplehostel.com. Clean and comfortable, large common rooms, full kitchen, and friendly girls on staff. Dorm bed: From RUB700.
- **1 Soul Kitchen**, naberezhnaya Reki Moyki, 62/2 app 9 (*Metro Sennaya ploshchad' 0.7km S*), e-mail: soulkitchenhostel@gmail.com. Free laundry and full kitchen facilities. Breakfast included. Dorm bed: RUB980-1450; Double: RUB2800-3000; Visa Support RUB1000.
- **Sweet Village Hostel**, Ligovskiy prospekt, 87, ☎ +7 812 418 3334. Dorm bed: RUB400-850; Double: RUB2,500.

2.9.2 Mid-range

- **1 5th Corner Hotel** (Отель Пятый Угол), Zagorodniy avenue 13 (*metro: Vladimirskaaya or Dostoevskaya, trainterminal: Moskovskiy Vokzal*), ☎ +7 812 380 8181, fax: +7 812 380 8181, e-mail: booking@5ugol.ru. Check-in: 2PM, check-out: noon. Business hotel in a restored building from the 19th century. All the rooms are decorated in warm autumn tones and equipped with AC, TV, and mini-bar. From US\$66.
- **1 Acme on Malaya Morskaya Str** ("Акме" отель на Малой Морской, 7), Malaya Morskaya ulitsa (Малой Морской), 7 (*М Адмиралтейская*), ☎ +7 812 600 2080, cell +911 127 0999, fax: +7 812 312 9542, e-mail: info@acme-hotel.com. Check-in: 14.00, check-out: 12.00. Stylish, modern design. Rooms come with a fridge, TV-set, tea/coffee makers, and WiFi. Non-smoking. RUB2,500-10,000.
- **1 Acme on Rubinsteina str** ("Элегия" отель на Рубинштейна, 18), Rubinsteina str (улица Рубинштейна) 23-81 (*М Достоевская, М Маяковская*), ☎ +7 812 575 8233, cell: 8 911 008 0099, fax: +7 812 575 86 53, e-mail: info@acme-hotel.com. Check-in: 14.00, check-out: 12.00. An elegant, small luxury hotel in a nice neighborhood off the main drag. Rooms come with LCD TV-sets with satellite channels, tea/coffee makers, WiFi, DVD players. Non-smoking. RUB2,300-10,000.
- **1 Comfort Hotel Herzen-hotel**, Bolshaya Morskaya Ul.25 (*М Адмиралтейская, - 2 blocks off Nevsky Prospekt between the Moika and Admiralty*), ☎ +7 812 570 6700, e-mail: info@comfort-hotel.org. Small expensive hotel (18 rooms) with attentive service. Breakfast buffet included. English-speaking staff. RUB3,200-10,000.

- **1 Dom Dostoevskogo** (Отель "Дом Достоевского"), naberezhnaya Griboyedova Kanala (набережная канала Грибоедова), 61/1 (*M: within 2 minutes walk: Sennaya, Sadovaya, and Spasskaya.*), ☎ +7 921 947-7656, fax: +7 812 314 8231, e-mail: info@ddspb.ru. Check-in: 14.00, check-out: 12.00. A small and comfortable mini-hotel in the centre, in the same building where the famous Russian writer Dostoevsky used to live. 10 cozy rooms with plasma TVs. RUB2,900-4,500.
- **1 Ermitage Hotel** (Мини-отель Ermitage ****, Отель Эрмитаж), Millionnaya st.11 (*метро Невский проспект 1km S*), ☎ +7 812 571-5497, e-mail: info@ermitage.spb.ru. Check-in: 14:00, check-out: 12:00. A small four star hotel with genuine St. Petersburg spirit. Located in the historical centre. Offers 4 double rooms that allow usage of a fully equipped study and a magnificent hall with fireplace - and with the whole staff of the hotel at your disposal. RUB4,600-10,800.
- **Herzen House**, Bolshaya Morskaya ulitsa, 25, ☎ +7 812 315-55-50, e-mail: info@herzen-hotel.com. Check-in: 14:00, check-out: 12:00. 20 rooms of different types, TV, bathroom, phone, air-conditioning in each room. 24-hours English speaking reception. Excellent breakfast (buffet) included. From RUB3,100.
- **1 Kamerdiner Hotel** (Камердинер-отель), Ozernoi Pereulok (Озерной переулок), 6 (*Metro: Ploschad Vosstaniya, from the Moscow Railway Station: Walk along Ulitsa Vosstaniya from Nevsky and take first right after small park.*), ☎ +7 812 273-0113, 272-5027, e-mail: info@kamerdiner.com. Check-in: 14:00, check-out: 12:00. Small cosy hotel- Seven rooms in lavishly restored former mansion looking onto monastery, very friendly service and attentive staff. Continental breakfast, satellite TV, fridge, safe, air-conditioning, 24-hour security, visa support, theatre bookings, guided tours, airport transfer. RUB5,200-6,500.
- **1 Matisov Domik** (Мини-отель «Матисов Домик»), Matisov Island, Priazhka river emb. (наб. Реки Пряжки), 3/1 (*метро «Сенная площадь» — minibus #K1 or from метро «Гостиный двор» — bus #22 or from метро «Приморская» — bus #6, #6K from метро «Нарвская» — #2; near the Mariinsky Theatre*), ☎ +7 812 495-0242, e-mail: hotel@matisov.com. A small, cosy hotel. Excellent service. Large, clean rooms and sat tv. RUB3800-6800.
- **1 Hotel Moscow** (Гостиница «Москва»), Alexander Nevsky pl.(Площадь Александра Невского), 2 (*Metro Ploschad' Alexandra Nevskogo Площадь Александра Невского,*), ☎ +7 812 274-4001, e-mail: welcome@hotel-moscow.ru. Incredibly gargantuan concrete monolith that continues to carry forward the Soviet traditions of former monopoly operator, Intourist. Ugly and soviet in style, but the location right above a metro station is excellent and the price can be right, especially if booked in a package. Single: RUB4,300; Double: RUB4,500-6,000.
- **1 Nevsky Express Hotel** (Невский Экспресс Отель), Goncharnaya ulitsa, (Гончарная ул. 6), Nevsky pr.93 (*Moscow Railway Station 0.2km West; Metro: Ploschad Vosstania*), ☎ +7 812 717-1888, e-mail: info@nevskyexpresshotel.com. 3 star hotel. RUB3000-3600.
- **1 Nevsky Forum Hotel**, Nevsky pr., 69 (*0.8km East Moscow Railway Station, М Маяковская 0.1km*), ☎ +7 812 333-0222, fax: +7 812 571-6443, e-mail: office@forumhotel.com. 24-hours receptions. Check-in: 14:00, check-out: 12:00. 29 rooms different categories. All with bathroom with bathtub or shower, sat TV, telephone, air conditioning, mini-bar, electronic safe-box, hair-dryer. Room-service, business & conference facilities, transport & excursion service, visa support & registration service, laundry. From RUB5,000.
- **1 Nevsky Grand Hotel**, Bolshaya Konyushennaya ulitsa, 10 (*М метро Невский проспект 0.6km SW; Just around the corner from Nevsky Prospect, 5 minutes from the subway and a 10 minute walk from the Hermitage Museum.*), ☎ +7 812 703-3860, fax: +7 812 703-3860. Air conditioning in every room. Rooms are very small, but functional. Staff speak English well, and breakfast is included (available 7AM-11AM). Shortcomings: no fridges in rooms; steep staircase at the entrance is difficult for a stroller. From €80.
- **1 Nevsky Hotel Moyka 5**, naberezhnaya Reki Moyki (наб. Реки Мойки), 5 (*метро Невский проспект 1.0km S, near to the Hermitage Museum and Palace Square*), ☎ +7 812-6010636, e-mail: info@nevskymoyka5hotel.com. 3 star hotel. Buffet breakfast. While the cheapest rooms are a bargain, you get what you pay for. Get a room with a jacuzzi and sauna.

- **1 Northern Lights** (Гостиница Северный Свет), Bolshaya Morskaya ulitsa, 50/6 (*М Адмиралтейская*), ☎ +7 812 571-9199, fax: +7 812 570-6409, e-mail: info@nlightsrussia.com. Check-in: 13:00, check-out: 12:00. A small, beautifully designed hotel. Services are up to the highest international standard. Continental breakfast, visa support, airport transfers. RUB3200-6300.
- **1 Old Vienna**, Malaya Morskaya ulitsa, 13/ Gorohovaya 8 (Малая Морская ул., д. 13 / Гороховая ул., д. 8) (*Метро: Адмиралтейская*), ☎ +7 812 314 3514, e-mail: vena@old-spb.ru. Check-in: 13.00, check-out: 12.00. A both stylish and "home-cozy" mini-hotel of business class level, located in the centre. All 14 rooms with: air con, bathroom, sat TV, telephone, mini-bar, hair-dryer, DVD. Breakfast (buffet) included in the price.
- **Rachmaninov**, Kazanskaya 5 (*Next to the Kazan Cathedral, in the city centre*), ☎ +7 812 571-78-97, fax: +7 (812) 571-76-18, e-mail: office@hotelrachmaninov.com. Check-in: 14:00, check-out: 12:00. Art-hotel. 24h reception Single RUB4,300-6,300; Double: RUB5,000-9,600.
- **1 Rent Room**, 5-ya Sovetskaya ulitsa, 21 (*М Площадь Восстания 0.4km, Маяковская 0.7km*), ☎ +7 921 957 2440, cell: 8 921 957 2440, e-mail: info@rentroom.ru. Check-in: 12.00, check-out: 12.00. A cozy Swiss-managed bed & breakfast in a nice neighborhood off the main drag. Rooms come including breakfast, with TV sets with satellite channels, tea/coffee free, WiFi. Non-smoking. €45-65; Double: €65-85; Triple: €80-95; Quad: €95-110.
- **1 Sabrina** (гостинице "Сабрина В&В"), Bolshaya Morskaya ulitsa, 21 (*М Адмиралтейская*), ☎ +7 812 448-4957, fax: +7 812 314-7602, e-mail: reception@sabrina-hotel.ru. 09:00-20:00 (phone). A family-run bed & breakfast 1 block from Nevsky Prospect and the Hermitage. Basic, but very clean and comfortable. A bit difficult to find as it is on the fourth floor of an apartment building. Code for building entrance: 2230#. - Bdget hotel chain. Other units: Sabrina Apart Hotel, Bolshaya Morskaya str. 53/8; RUB2,000-3,300.
- **1 Safari** (гостиницы Сафари, мини-отель), Uliza Babushkaya (ул. Бабушкина), 47к3 (*15km South to stop 'Улица Дудко' by Bus 95; М Елизаровская 1.6km N*). Check-in: 13.00, check-out: 12.00. Good service and you might be able to negotiate a better price. Looks bad from outside, but from the inside is fairly new and clean. RUB2,200-2,500.
- **1 Swiss Star B&B**, Fontanka Embankment 93-26 ap.26, ☎ +7 911 929 2793, e-mail: info@swiss-star.ru. Check-in: 14.00, check-out: 11.00. A Swiss managed bed & breakfast in the historical centre of the city. Stylish, safe and very clean. 8 rooms (5 with attached bath) and a big, fully equipped kitchen. Free breakfast and tea/coffee. Non-smoking. English speaking staff. Single: €40-90; Double: €50-110; Russian invitation: €35-45.
- **1 Vera**, Suvorovsky prosp. (Суворовский проспект) 25/16 (close to Grand Hotel Emerald) (*М Площадь Восстания 1.1km S*), ☎ +7 812 702-7206, toll-free: +1-866-969-2939, fax: +7 812 271-2893, e-mail: info@hotelvera.ru. Check-in: 14.00. Up-to-date and cozy rooms; 4th to 6th floors of an old building. Staff speak English by default, not Russian, which is quite rare. 6th floor features mansard windows. Some rooms have poor sound isolation from the corridor (eg. 514, 604). Free internet over wire, cable supplied. Breakfast: no frills; no hot plates but fresh fruits; no espresso, only American coffee. €90-180.

2.9.3 Splurge

- **1 Alexander House** (Александр Хаус - частный гостевой дом), naberezhnaya Kryukova Kanala, 27 (*«Сенная площадь» и «Садовая», close to the Mariinsky (Kirov) Theatre*), ☎ +7 812 334-3540, fax: +7 812 575-38-79, e-mail: info@a-house.ru. Check-in: 14:00, check-out: 12:00. A 4-star hotel. Designer interiors and a homey atmosphere, 19 rooms, individually furnished and designed. From €116.
- **Angleterre**, Morskaya 24 (*adjacent to St Isaac's Cathedral*), ☎ +7 812 494-56-66, fax: +7 812 322-5001, e-mail: reservations.led@RadissonSAS.com. From RUB8,000.
- **1 Astoria**, Bolshaya Morskaya ulitsa, 39 (*м Адмиралтейская, on Saint Isaac's Square, next to Saint Isaac's Cathedral and across from the historic Imperial German Embassy*), ☎ +7 812 494 5757, fax: +7 812 494 5059, e-mail: reservations.astoria@roccofortecollection.com. A 5-star hotel. RUB16,600-24,000.

- **Four Seasons Hotel Lion Palace**, Вознесенский пр-кт, 1 (*Admiralty*), ☎ +7 812 339-80-00. A 5-star hotel. Built within a 19th century royal palace guarded by 2 lion statues. From RUB14,800.
- **1 Grand Hotel Emerald**, Suvorovsky pr. (Суворовский проспект), 18 (*few-minute walk from Moskovsky Railway Station and Nevsky Prospekt*), ☎ +7 812 740-5000, fax: +7 812 740-5006, e-mail: res@grandhotelemerald.com. A 5-star hotel. Hosts several restaurants, SPA, Top Gym fitness centre and conference facilities.
- **1 Grand Hotel Europe** (Гранд Отель Европа), Mikhailovskaya st.(Михайловская улица), 1/7 (*М метро Невский проспект 0.1km, in the centre of town on Nevsky Prospekt*), ☎ +7 812 329-6000, fax: +7 812 329-6001, e-mail: res@grandhoteleurope.com. A 5-star hotel. One of the most famous icons of the city. Hosts functions and has several restaurants. Many rooms have great views over the city. From 17,500 руб.
- **1 Petro Palace**, Malaya Morskaya ulitsa, 14 (*М Адмиралтейская*). Has a spa, swimming pool and gym (but only free for guests before 11AM) and the rooms maids are very efficient - appearing to clean rooms several times a day. It is next to several excellent restaurants, coffee bars and a small shop. RUB11,000-15,000.
- **1 Radisson Royal**, 49/2 Nevskiy Prospekt (*М Маяковская*), ☎ +7 812 322-50-00, fax: +7 812 322-5001, e-mail: reservations.led@RadissonSAS.com. A 5-star hotel. The hotel boasts a fitness centre, sauna and massage parlour.
- **1 Radisson Sonya** (Radisson Sonya Отель, Санкт-Петербург), Liteynyy prospekt (Литейный пр.), 5/19 (*At Mikhailovsky Military Academy, m Чернышевская*), ☎ +7 812 406 0008, fax: +7 812 406 0002, e-mail: sonya.sales@radisson.ru. Difficult to find a place to eat nearby if you arrive after midnight on weekday. RUB17,000-57,000.
- **Taleon Imperial Hotel**, Nevsky Prospekt 15 (*Admiralty*), ☎ +7 812 324-99-11, e-mail: club@taleon.ru. A 5-star hotel in a former palace. Includes a spa and sauna. From RUB10,000.
- **1 W St. Petersburg**, Voznesensky Prospekt (Вознесенский проспект), 6 (*м Адмиралтейская, next to St. Isaac's Cathedral*), ☎ +7 812 610-6161, fax: +7 812 610-6160, e-mail: wstpetersburg@whotels.com. Ultramodern and chic hotel. Hosts Bliss Spa and mix restaurant by Alain Ducasse.

2.10 Connect

The following internet cafes offer computers with internet, gaming, and WiFi as noted.

- **1 CafeMax**, Nevsky Prospekt 90 (*М Маяковская*). 24 hours. Large, well-lighted, and clean. Also offers copying, scanning and faxing services. 120 Rubles/hour for internet computer. Free WiFi with food purchase..
- **1 Shangri La**, Nevsky Prospekt 98 (*М Маяковская*). 24 hours. RUB90/hour for internet computer. 100 RUB/hour for WiFi..
- **1 Players**, Kazanskaya ulitsa 26 (*A few blocks behind Kazan Cathedral in the direction of Sennaya Ploshad M: Садовая, Сенная Площадь. K169, K187, K190, K209 or trolley 17 to stop 'Гороховая улица'*). 24 hours. No WiFi service. RUB60/hour for internet computer..
- **1 Tvoyo (TBOE)**, Liteynyy prospekt (Литейный проспект), 63 (*Northeast corner of Nevsky Pr. and Liteyniy Pr., entry off Liteyniy, М Маяковская, to stop 'Литейный проспект' by Bus: 181 or Trolley: 1, 5, 7, 10, 11, 22*). 24 hours. Also serves drinks & snacks for only a few rubles. This cybercafe used to be known as “Quo Vadis.” RUB70/hour for internet and WiFi..

Chapter 3






Saint Petersburg/North

The **Northern Part** of **St. Petersburg** is the area north of the Bolshaya Nevka river, which is its boundary with the **Petrograd Side** to the south. There are some moderately notable landmarks scattered across it, such as the Academy of Forestry with its park, Military Medical Acedemy, Polytechnical University and Buddhist Datsan, particularly in the quarters closer to the central boroughs, but otherwise there is little to see here. It is mostly an urban commuter area of monotonous and often ugly Soviet-era apartment blocks.

The area closer to the **Center**, bordered by Neva and Bolshaya Nevka, extending approximately to Chyornaya Rechka and Kushelevka stations in the north, and somewhat into Polyustrovo in the north-east, is a historical region of Saint-Petersburg and still known as “Vyborg side” (Выборгская сторона). That is where most sights of Petersburg’s North are concentrated. Toward southeast connected with the very little visited **Right Bank** area. - Official administrative divisions of Saint Petersburg/North are the **Kurortny District** (Курортный) what is on far Northwest and connected to east with the **Vyborgsky District** (Выборгский район) and toward Southeast with the **Primorsky District** (Приморский район). More to the East is the **Kalininsky District** (Калининский район). And the easternmost part of this area is **Krasnogvardeysky District** (Красногвардейский район).

3.1 Get in

3.1.1 By train

- **1 Finliandskii Station** (Финляндский вокзал), Lenin Square (пл. Ленина, ул. Комсомола), 5 ( **M1**: Ploschad Lenina ("Площадь Ленина"). or  **T**: 6,  **A**: 49,  **M**: 38 43  **K**: K28K K32A K37 K106 K107 K137 K178 K254 K530). Built by Finnish State Railways as the eastern terminus of the Riihimäki-Saint Petersburg railroad. It was designed by Swedish architects and opened in 1870. The station formerly contained a special pavilion for Russian royalty.. - Now used again for high speed passenger trains *Allegro* to **Helsinki** in Finland. Also trains to **Vyborg**. Timetable

3.1.2 By metro

The northern termini of metro lines 1, 2 and 5 are in this part of the city.

There are eight metro stations in this area belonging to Line 1:

 **M1**: Ploschad Lenina (Площадь Ленина)

 **M1**: Vyborgskaya (Выборгская),

 **M1**: Lesnaya (Лесная),

 **M1**: Ploschad Muzhestva (Площадь Мужества),

 **M1**: Polytekhnicheskaya (Политехническая),

 **M1**: Akademicheskaya (Академическая),

📍1: **Grazhdansky Prospekt** (Гражданский проспект) and

📍1: **Devyatkino** (Девяткино).

Six stations of Line 2 are located here:

📍2: **Chyornaya Rechka** (Чёрная речка),

📍2: **Pionerskaya** (Пионерская),

📍2: **Udelnaya** (Удельная),

📍2: **Ozerki** (Озерки),

📍2: **Prospekt Prosvecheniya** (Проспект Просвещения) and

📍2: **Parnas** (Парнас) as well as two stations of Line 5:

📍5: **Staraya Derevnnya** (Старая Деревня) and

📍5: **Komendantsky Prospekt** (Комендантский проспект).

3.2 See

3.2.1 Vyborg Side

Lenin Ploschad

?"UNIQ--maplink-00000000-QINU"?"

Map of Saint Petersburg/North

- **1 Monument of The first kilometer post on the Road of Life** (Первый мемориальный километровый столб на Дороге Жизни), Lenin Square (площадь Ленина) (📍1:**Ploschad Lenina** (Площадь Ленина)). 24/7. Free.
- **1 Locomotive H-293** (Паровоз Н–293), Lenin Square (площадь Ленина) (📍1:**Ploschad Lenina** (Площадь Ленина)). 24/7. This was on which Lenin repeatedly returned from exile in Finland. Free.
- **1 Monument of “Lenin on the armored car”** (Памятник «Ленин на броневике»), Lenin Square (площадь Ленина) (📍1:**Ploschad Lenina** (Площадь Ленина)). 24/7. This is one of the key symbols of the Soviet era. In April 1917, when Lenin came back to Russia, spoke in an armored car for workers and presented their own vision of a revolutionary situation, which later entered in the history and the official called “April Theses”. Free.
- **1 Russian Medical Military Academy** (Комплекс зданий Военно-медицинская Академия имени С.М.Кирова), Academica Lebedev(ул. Академика Лебедева), 6/8 (📍T: 6, 20, 23 to 'Площадь Ленина' or 📍1:**Ploschad Lenina** (Площадь Ленина)). The Kirov Military Medical Academy was established in 1798. Located in Saint-Petersburg North, it trains senior medical staff for the Armed Forces and conducts research in the medical services area for the military. By contemporary standards, it is a full-scale medical school complete with a network of teaching and research clinics and hospitals affiliated to it. Upon graduation, its students are commissioned as officers with medical doctor credentials. The institution also provides advanced training for mid-career military medical doctors and trains graduate students on the Ph.D. level. -
 - **1 The main building with garden** (Главное здание с садом парадного двора), Street Academika Lebedev, 6 / Botkin, 8 (ул. Академика Лебедева,/ Боткинская ул.) (📍T: 6). built in 1799-1803, in Classicist style, architect A.Porto. Rebuilt in 1806-1809. There is a garden with a fountain “Hygieia” (1872- 1873) made by D.I. Yensen.
 - **1 Apartment and laundry building** (Дом жилой и прачечная), street Academika Lebedev (ул. Академика Лебедева), 4. corp. 2,3. built in 1893.
 - **1 Kitchen Wing of the Military Paramedic School Building** (Кухонный корпус военно-фельдшерской школы), Street Academician Lebedev , 4 (yard). Built in 1805-1806.

- **1 Building of Military medical assistant school** (Здание военно-фельдшерской школы), Street Akademika Lebedev, 4. Built in 1805-1809.
- **1 Orthopedic Clinic** (Здание клиники ортопедической), Street Akademika Lebedev, 8/Botkinskaya, 13 (**T**: 6). Built in 1911-1913m
- **1 Natural History Institute** (Естественно-исторический институт), Pirogovskay emb., 1 /Street Akademika Lebedev, 2;(Пироговская наб./ ул. Академика Лебедева) (**K**: K100, K177, K212, K258). Neo-Renaissance building on the Neva River Embankment. Built in 1858-1863. Here lived the famous composer Borodin A.P. between 1863 and 1887.
- **1 Medical Military Academy Museum** (При Военно-медицинской академии имеется музей), Lazaretny lane (Лазаретный переулок), 2 (т. «Пушкинская» or **T**: 16), ☎ +7 812 3157287, e-mail: medar@milmed.spb.ru. Painting, Photo, Models, Costume, numismatics Sculpture collections.
- **1 Church of St. Nicholas** (Церковь Николая Чудотворца), Street Akademika Lebedev (ул. Академика Лебедева), 37a. Built in 1911

Bolshoy Sampsoniyevskiy prospekt

- **1 Sampson Cathedral Monument-Museum** (Музей-памятник Сампсониевский собор), Bolshoy Sampsoniyevskiy prospekt (Большой Сампсониевский пр.), 41 (**W**1: Vyborgskaya (Выборгская), **K**: K32, K262. or **T**: 38 to stop Grenaderskaya ulitsa), ☎ +7 812 314-2168, fax: +7 812 314-4153. Mo-Tu, Th-Su 10:00-20:00 (ticket - 19:00).. One of the oldest cathedrals in St. Petersburg. - June 27, 1709 Russian troops under the leadership of Peter I at Poltava Swedish army was defeated. In connection with this event was the emperor decided to build a new temple in the capital. Because June 27 on the church calendar is a day of remembrance of the Reverend Sampson the Hospitable, the new church was decided to give it a name.- The Cathedral is a branch of the Museum of St. Isaac's Cathedral. - The cathedral consists of three buildings - the main temple, the bell tower and chapel.
- **Cathedral of Sampson the Hospitable** (Собор Сампсония Странноприимца). Built in Baroque style in 1728-1740. The entire cathedral complex harmoniously painted light blue. Cathedral is a single storey building on a belt rubble basement of flaky plates with limestone plinth and brick. Bulbous dome of the cathedral, closely-assembled on a single drum, located in the center of the roof, giving the cathedral a few quirky and unconventional form.
- **Belfry** (Колокольня). built in the Baroque style at the same time to the cathedral in 1728-1740. Bell tower is divided into three tiers. The lower tier has two lateral extensions, and therefore becomes wider the other top two. In the middle tier has an arched doorway and driveway. The second and third tiers are decorated with pilasters.
- **Chapel** (Часовня). Built in Baroque style in 1909
- **Forged Iron Fence with a gate** (Ограда с воротами). Constructed in 1909
- **Grave Monument** (Памятник на могиле А. П. Волынского, А. Ф. Хрущева и П. М. Еропкина). 1885.
- **1 Sampson garden** (Сампсониевский сад). Located on the site of the old cathedral cemetery. In the park stay a monument to the first builders of St. Petersburg.
- **1 Monument to Peter I.** (Памятник Петру I.), Bolshoy Sampsoniyevskiy prospekt ~34. 1909.
- **1 A bust monument to Smolyachkova F.A.** (Памятник-бюст Смолячкову Ф. А.), Bolshoy Sampsoniyevskiy prospekt (сквер на Бол.Сампсониевском пр.) ~42. Who was a pioneer of sniper movement. 1968.
- **1 Church of Anna Kashinskaya, at the yard of Vvededno-Oyatskovo convent** (Церковь Анны Кашинской, при подворье Введено-Оятского женского монастыря), Bolshoy Sampsoniyevskiy prospekt (Большой Сампсониевский пр.), 53 (**W**1: Vyborgskaya (Выборгская)). Church with a bell tower built in the neo-Russian style in 1901-1902 and 1907-1909
- **1 Former Barracks of the Moscow (Lithuanian) Regiment** (Здания казарм Московского (Литовского) полка), Bolshoy Sampsoniyevskiy prospekt (Большой Сампсониевский пр.), 59-63; Ulitsa Litovskaya (Литовская

ул.), 2 (M1: *Vyborgskaya (Выборгская)*, or T: 20 or 38 to stop 'Литовская улица'). This is a complex of buildings made of red brick with white decor. Barracks were built in 1830s, in classicist style. The complex consists of six of the same type, rectangular, 2- and 3-storey buildings. - Since 1909 the barracks building occupies by the Military Institute of Physical Culture.

- **1 Alexander Matrosov Monument** (Памятник Александру Матросову), At the intersection of Bolshoy Sampsoniyevskiy prospekt and Ulitsa Alexander Matrosov (T: 20 or 38 to stop 'Улица Александра Матросова'). 24/7. He is awarded with title 'Hero of the Soviet Union' Free.
- **1 Lenin House** (Дом, в котором находилась последняя нелегальная квартира В.И.Ленина), Ulitsa Serdobol'skaya (Сердобольская ул.), 1. (From M1: *Vyborgskaya (Выборгская)* take Bus 86 or T: 20; suburban train to *Lanskaya (Ланская)* station). Here was an illegal apartment for Lenin. From here went to Smolny to lead an armed uprising, on 24 October 1917. In the small garden in front of the house is a bust of Lenin.



Forestry Academy Park

- **1 Forestry University (LTA)** (Forestry Academy, Лесотехнический университет (ЛТА), popularly Sawmill, «лесопилка»), Institutskii Pereulok (Институтский пер.), 5 (M1: *Polytekhnicheskaya (Политехническая)* further M: 34 or from M1: *Ploshad Muzhestva (Площадь Мужества)* take M: 6), ☎ +7 812 670-9318, e-mail: icffi@gmail.com. This are was part of the “English farm” Captain Alexander Davidson, in 1800’s. - LTA is one of the oldest industry teaching schools in Europe. Academy was founded in 1803 in Tsarskoye Selo, and since 1811 located here. The Academy became a source of manpower for science in the field of forestry. Four study buildings are surrounded with a beautiful park (65 ha), founded in 1827, a jewel of gardening art of XIX century, also very popular as recreational area.
- **Main building** (Главный корпус), Institutskii Pereulok (Институтский пер.), 5/1. By A.D.Nellingerom and I.F.Lukini architects were built four separate academic corps in 1826-1833. In the years 1838-1840 the four separate buildings were rebuilt and concatenated into a single, which survived until today.
- **Lesovodomologii? Museum** (Музей лесоводомологии), Institutskii Pereulok (Институтский пер.), 5. Mo-Sa 09:00-16:30 (by appointment);.

- **Forestry Museum** (Музей лесоводства), Institutskii Pereulok (Институтский пер.), 5 (*Main building*). Mo-Sa 09:00-16:30 (by appointment).
- **Borodin herbarium** (Гербарий имени И.П. Бородина Санкт-Петербургского Лесотехнического университета;), Institutskii Pereulok (Институтский пер.), 5 (*Main building*).
- **Museum of forest entomology** (Музей лесной энтомологии), Institutskii Pereulok (Институтский пер.), 5/1 (*Main building*).
- **1 Corps 2** (Корпус 2), Institutskii Pereulok (Институтский пер.), 5/2. Built in 1900's. Brick Building with elements of wooden architecture.
- **1 Small Building** (Малый корпус), Institutskii Pereulok (Институтский пер.), 5/10. Built in 1832-1834. Wood. Architect A.D.Nellinger.
- **1 Hospital with pharmacy** (Больница с аптекой), Institutskii Pereulok (Институтский пер.), 5/7. Built in 1883-1885. Brick and wooden building built in the eclectic style.
- **1st corps Assistant or outbuilding?** (1-й Корпус ассистентский), Institutskii Pereulok (Институтский пер.), 5. Built in 1900-1903. A red brick building built in Art Nouveau style.
- **Former Water Tower** (Башня водонапорная). The brick Tower was built in 1907-1909. - It reaches a height of 30m and was initially assumed that the tower will be used to supply the Institute with artesian water, but the water quality was poor, and rebuilt for a meteorological observatory.
- **1 Forestry University Park** (Парк Лесотехнического университета). Developed in 1827-1830. - In the park are 6 beautiful ponds with canals, these artificially dug in the 19th century. One of them, -the most famous, - is the Jordan Pond (Иорданский пруд), what used for religious procession.
 - **1 Botanical Garden** (Ботанический сад).
 - **Monument to the Heroes of the October Revolution** (Памятник Героям Октябрьской революции.). 1953
 - **Granite stele** (Гранитная стела на месте дуэли К.П. Чернова и В.Д. Новосильцева, флигель-адъютанта Александра I). 1988
 - **Bunkers from the time of the Great Patriotic War** (Объекты со времен Великой Отечественной войны).
- **1 Orlov-Novosiltsevskaya almshouse** (Орлово-Новосильцевская богадельня), Prospekt Engelsa (пр.Энгельса), 1-5 ([M2](#): "Удельная" further [A](#): 86.). This complex include three building with wroughtiron fence and garden, in 1930's.

Neva River embankments and Neva Bay

- **1 Liteyny Bridge** (Литейный мост), Liteynyy prospekt. Schedule of the bridge wiring: 01:50-04:40. This is the second permanent bridge across the Neva river in Saint Petersburg, Russia. It connects Liteyny Prospekt with Vyborgsky district. The bridge's length is 396 meters, the width is 34m. At the vicinity of the Liteyny Bridge, the Neva river reaches the maximum depth of 24m. -
- **1 Pirogovskaya embankment** (Пироговская набережная) ([M1](#): *Выборгская, metro Площадь*).
 - **1 Sampson bridge** (Sampsonievskiy Most, Сампсониевский мост, мост Свободы), Finlyandskiy prospekt (*Tram 6*). Schedule of the bridge wiring: 02:10-02:45, 03:20-04:25. Former Freedom bridge (мост Свободы, 1918—1993) and Vyborgskiy Bridge (*Выборгский мост*, 19th cent.) - Connects the right bank of the Neva River and the Petrograd island through Bolshoy Neva, linking Vyborg and Petrograd districts of St. Petersburg. The length 215m (193m), width of the bridge 27.7m. This is a metal girder five-span bridge.
- **1 Building Complex of the Community Hospital of Sisters of Charity of St.George** (Здание водолечебницы комплекса зданий больницы Общины сестер милосердия св. Георгия), Pirogovskaya embankment, 7. 1889-1892
- **1 ME Karra sugar factory** (Комплекс зданий сахарного завода М. Е. Карра), Pirogovskaya embankment, 13.

- **1 D. Lebedev Forestry factory, Mansion and management office** (Особняк и заводоуправление Лесопильного завода и Лынджутовой мануфактуры Д. Н. Лебедева.), Pirogovskaya embankment, 17.
- **1 “Ludvig Nobel” mechanical factory, Mansion and management office** (Особняк и заводоуправление Механического завода "Людвиг Нобель"), Pirogovskaya embankment, 19. Built in 1873-1874, 1902-1903
- **1 Former Camaraderie Sampsonievskaya Cotton Manufactory** (Lancaster Court Hotel, Жилое и конторское здание товарищества Сампсониевской бумагопрядильной мануфактуры, «Ланкастер Корт Отель»), Fokine (ул. Фокина), 3. Built in 1914. In 2007 rebuilt in Art Nouveau style to Lancaster Court Hotel
- **1 Grenaderskiy Bridge** (Гренадерский мост), Grenaderskiy. Schedule of the bridge wiring: 02:45–03:45; 04:20–04:50. built in 1971-1974. One of the three bridges across the Bolshaya Neva River, connecting Petrograd and Viborg side.
- **1 Vyborg Embankment** (Выборгская набережная), Vyborg Embankment (📍1: «Выборгская», 📍2: «Чёрная речка», 📍1: «Лесная»). stretches from the Grenadier bridge to the confluence of Bolshaya Neva River and Black River. On the waterfront and its adjacent streets are still preserved historic buildings industrial architecture of 1950's-1910's years.
- **1 Cotton Manufactory of K.V. Gerhard** (Бумагопрядильная мануфактура К. В. Гергарда), Vyborg Embankment, 39-41. Built in 1880, 1888
- **1 Former Cotton Manufactory “Nevka”** (Комплекс зданий бумагопрядильной мануфактуры "Невка"), Vyborg Embankment, 49. 1949. Industrial architecture's Monument. Now it is a Business Center
- **1 Vyborg (Mykolaiv) cotton-spinning manufactory. “Voronin, Lyutsh and Chesher” JSC** (Выборгская (Николаевская) бумагопрядильная мануфактура АО "Воронин, Лютш и Чешер"), Vyborg Embankment, 51-53. Built in 1899, 1907
- **1 Kantemirovsky bridge** (Кантемировский мост), Vyborg Embankment (📍1: Лесная further 📍: 31. or Share taxi: K10, K131, K149, K175A, K223, K369). Schedule of the bridge wiring: 02:45–03:45; 04:20–04:50. This bridge connecting Vyborg and the Petrograd side. Built in 1979-1982. This is a drawbridge with 33m long main span. The total length is 312m (with access ramps - 664m, of which over a riverbed - 198m), width is 31m.
- **1 Golovin's Cottage** (Дача Головина), Vyborg Embankment, 63 (📍1: Лесная). Built in 1823-1824

Arsenal Embankment

- **1 Main Building with garden of the Mikhailovsky Military Artillery University** (Главный корпус с садом Михайловского военного артиллерийского университета), Arsenal naberezhnaya (Арсенальная набережная), 15 (*M Ploshchad' Lenina*). 1829, 1893-1900
- **Descent to Neva near Lenin Square** (Спуск к Неве у площади Ленина) (*M Ploshchad' Lenina*).
- **1 Remains of Prison Complex No.1 “Kresty”** (Gulag No.1, Комплекс зданий следственного изолятора № 1 «Кресты»), Arsenal naberezhnaya (Арсенальная набережная), 7 (*M Ploshchad' Lenina*).
 - **1 Houses guards** (Дома для надзирателей), Arsenal naberezhnaya (Арсенальная набережная), 7 (📍: 23, 30 to stop Улица Михайлова). 1884-89
 - **Entrance and Guards Apartmans** (Входное здание с квартирами для надзирателей.), Arsenal naberezhnaya, 7. 1884-1889
 - **Alexander Nevsky Church** (Церковь во имя святого благоверного князя Александра Невского), Arsenal naberezhnaya, 7. 1884-1889
- **Prisoner's housing** (Арестантские корпуса), Arsenal naberezhnaya, 7.

3.2.2 Lesnoy

A historical part of the Vyborgsky District. The nearest metro station is : **Udelnaya** (Удельная). - Geographical boundaries: in the north - Mancheterskaya street (Манчестерская улица); in the east - Prospekt Toreza (проспект Тореца) and street Karbysheva; in the south - Novorossiyskaya street (Новороссийская улица), in the west - Prospekt Engels (проспект Энгельса).

- **1 Bertlinga Mansion** (Дача Г. Г. Бертлинга), Bolotnaya Street (Болотная ул.), 13 (: 38, 40, 55, 61 or Trolley 4, 13, 21 Shared taxi K9K, K123, K150, K152, K223, K271, K322 to stop 'Площадь Мужества'), ☎ +7 812 2974259. Sa-W 10:00-18:00, Fr 10:00-17:00. A branch of the Museum of Political History of Russia
- **1 Church of the Transfiguration in the Forest district** (Церковь Преображения в Лесном), Orbeli Street (ул. Орбели,) 25/1 (: 'Площадь Мужества' + : 40,55 to 'Улица Орбели' or : 'Пионерская').
- **1 Silver garden pond** (Sad Serebryanovo pruda, Сад Серебряного пруда). Landscaped park, erected in 1865 on the territory of the Lesnoy (Forest) district. - Here is "The memory of my childhood" Sculpture (2002).
- **1 Former Mansion of the merchant Dmitrya Alekseevicha Kotlova** (Особняк купца Дмитрия Алексеевича Котлова, Центральная районная библиотека имени А. С. Серафимовича), Prospekt Toreza (проспект Тореца,) 8 (: 'Ploschad Muzhestva' (Площадь Мужества) or : 38, 40, 55, 61 or Trolley 4, 13, 21 Shared taxi K9K, K123, K150, K152, K223, K271, K322 to stop 'Площадь Мужества'). Built in 1913-1914. Since 1940s the mansion housed Central Regional Library named after A. Serafimovicha..

3.2.3 Kuselevka

- **1 Kuselevka Station** (Станция «Кушелевка») (: 'Лесная' or : 'Площадь Мужества' + : 38, 48, 61 to 'Железнодорожная станция Кушелевка'). A Railway junction station on the 'Road of Life' which played a major role to provide the city with food and weapons during the siege of Leningrad in WWII. - Suburban trains to Lake Ladoga (Ладожское Озеро), Vaskelovo (Васкелово), Nevskaya Dubrovka (Невская Дубровка), Petrokrepost (Петрокрепость), Priozersk (Приозерск).
- **1 Kuselevskiy Bakery (Bread factory)** (Кушелевский хлебозавод), Polytechnicheskaya Street (Политехническая улица), 11 (: 38, 61 to 'Политехническая улица/Новороссийская улица' or : 'Площадь Мужества' 0.7km). Built in 1930's. During the Siege of Leningrad, this bakery provides food for the population of the besieged city, for soldiers of the Leningrad front and for Baltic sailors.
- **Monument of the Blockade bread** (Памятник блокадному хлебу). Made in 1998. A girl squeezes tightly in his hands a piece of bread, warming him and trying not to drop away.
- **1 Voeikova Geophysical Observatory** (Главная геофизическая обсерватория им. А.И.Воейкова), Street Karbysheva (Карбышева ул.), 7 (: 'Лесная' or : 'Площадь Мужества' + : 38, 48, 61 to 'Железнодорожная станция Кушелевка'), ☎ +7 812 297-8670, +7 812 297-4390, fax: +7 812 297-8661. Founded by Emperor Nicholas I in 1849.- Located here since 1942.
 - **Geophysical Museum** (Музей), Street Karbysheva (Карбышева ул.), 7 (See above), ☎ +7 812 297-4390. by appointment.

3.2.4 Sosnovka

Historic district north of Viborgsky area.

- **1 Monument of Orbeli L.A.** (Памятник-бюст Орбели Л.А.), Prosp. Toreza (проспект Тореца), 44 (: 'Политехническая' 1,2км, : 'Площадь Мужества' 1,4км). 24/7. 1969 Free.
- **1 Park of Sosnovka** (Парк Сосновка), Northern Avenue/Severnuyu prospekt(Северный проспект). Area 302 hektar.
 - **1 Monument of "Airfield of Sosnovka"** (Памятник «Аэродром Сосновка»), Zhaka Dyuklo Street (ул. Жака Дюкло), (Alleya Heroeva and Alleya Raevskovo cnr), ☎ +7 812 510-60-59.

- **1 Military cemetery of Sosnovka** (Воинское кладбище Сосновка).
- **1 Park 'Chansyn'** (Парк «Чансын»), at the corner of Prospekt Svetlanovsky and Prospekt Toreza. (southern part of the park). This is a wooden sculpture of mythical Korean spirits
- **1 Tserkov' Derzhavnoy ikony Bozhiyey Materi**, Prospekt Kultury (просп. Культуры), 4/3 (Tram 9, 55, 61 to 'Проспект Культуры/ Проспект Луначарского').
- **1 Murinskiy park**, From Lunacharskovo prospekt to Severnyy prospekt (Северный проспект (пр. Луначарского до Северного пр.)) (Т: 9, 55, 61 to 'Улица Академика Байкова'), ☎ +7 812 540-0169.
- **1 Polytechnic University** (Политехнический университет), Ulitsa Polytechnicheskaya (ул. Политехническая), 29 (V1: 'Политехническая', or Trolley 4, 21, 13, 34, 50 or Т: 61, 38, 55, 40 to 'Станция метро Политехническая').
 - **1 The main building, Historical-Technical Museum of Sankt-Petersburg State Technical University** (Главное здание, Историко-технический музей Санкт-Петербургского государственного технического университета). By appointment.
 - **1 Park** (Парк.). There is Memorial students, faculty and staff, who died during the Great Patriotic War. Made in 1967; - The memorial "Well of Life"
 - **Intercession Church** (Церковь Покрова). built in 1913-1914. Dome (single tower) church
 - **Former Bath** (Баня.). built in 1902, now is an office building
- **1 Ioffe Institute** (Физико-технический институт имени Иоффе), Ulitsa Polytechnicheskaya (ул. Политехническая), 26 (Near to the Polytechnic University - V1: 'Политехническая', or Trolley 4, 21, 13, 34, 50 or Т: 61, 38, 55, 40 to 'Станция метро Политехническая'). This is an Engineering Institute. Former asylum for the aged poor hereditary nobility of St. Petersburg province. Built in neoclassical style in 1912-1916 by architect GD Grimm. - Building facades are located on two streets - Polytechnicheskuyu and Kurcheshatova. There is a decorative metal fence. Right from the main building in 1970-1980s built a modern multi-storey building of glass and concrete. At the Institute are monuments to prominent physicists, such as a bust monument of AF Ioffe from 1964 and another bust monument to Academician Konstantinov (Памятник-бюст Иоффе А.Ф., Памятник-бюст академику Б.П.Константинову).

3.2.5 Kolomyagy

- **1 Udelnaya railway station** (Zheleznodorozhnaya stantsiya Udelnaya, Здание железнодорожной станции Удельная), Fermaskoye shosse, ~39 (V2: Udelnaya «Удельная» or Т: 9 'Станция метро Удельная'). Suburban trains to Vyborg, Zelenogorsk, Kannelyarvi, Kirillovskoe, Roshino (Выборг, Зеленогорск, Каннельярви, Кирилловско, Рошино) settlements-
- **1 Udelnaya Park** (Park Udelnyy, Удельный парк), Fermaskoye shosse (Фермское ш.), 21 (V2: Udelnaya «Удельная» ?SW 0.5km).
- **1 Prince Alexander's insane Poorhouse Building Complex?** (Ансабль дома призрения душевнобольных цесаревича Александра), Fermaskoe Highway, (Fermaskoye shosse, Фермское шоссе,) 36 (From V2: Udelnaya «Удельная» N 200m, Shared Taxi K40, K243, K244, K282 to 'Дом Ветеранов').
 - **Church of Saint Panteleimon** (Церковь Святого Пантелеймона). The church was founded in 1870 as part of project to provide St.Petersburg with one of its first - and largest - psychiatric hospitals and as a personal gesture of thanksgiving on the part of the Tsarevitch Alexander (later Tsar Alexander III), to mark his recovery from serious illness.
Designed by the architect I.V. Strom, church and hospital were consecrated on October 23rd 1871, in the presence of the Tsarevitch: a church in the rustic style with golden domes facing a complex of wooden pavilions surrounded by shady trees.
The icon of its patron saint was brought to the church from the Monastery of St. Panteleimon on Mount Athos and remained there until the church was closed in 1929. St.Pantaleimon, a martyr of the first century AD had been educated as a physician and "treated all those who turned to him without charge, healing them in the name of Jesus Christ."

The hospital's fees of around 500 roubles per annum limited its use to the nobility, clergy and merchant classes. Initially designed to accommodate 110 patients, by the end of the 19th century their number had increased to 350. A number of buildings from the original hospital complex still surround the church. An enlarged psychiatric hospital on a separate site was built in 1885 and has been rebuilt and extended into the present day.

The church was closed in 1929 and was used as a storeroom. It became subject to decay until its restoration after being returned to the Church in 1990. The cross was raised on the restored church in June 2006 and in the following year a monument to Alexander III, destroyed in 1936, was restored to its site in front of the church. (updated May 2016)

- **Bust monument to Emperor Alexander III** (Памятник-бюст императору Александру III). Made in 1895, renovated 2007
- **A pavilion for 'quiet noble titles'** (Павильон для тихих благородного звания.). Wooden Architecture. built in 1870-1871
- **Pavilion for 'quiet simple title'?** (Павильон для тихих простого звания). Wooden Architecture. Built in 1870-1871
- **Pavilion for thirty pensioner - women** (Павильон для 30 своекоштных пансионеров – женщин). This is a wooden architecture, built in 1874
- **The powerhouse** (Здание силовой станции). 1886-1887
- **House of Retirements for '48 male patients'** (Пансионерский дом для 48 больных мужчин). 1892-1895
- **Central laundry** (Здание центральной прачечной). 1899-1900
- **House of Retirements for 60 female patients** (Пансионерский корпус для 60 больных женщин). 1899-1900
- **An individual building** (Индивидуальный корпус). 1901
- **Building for female patients (Freylinky)** (Корпус для больных женщин («фрейлинский»)). 1903-1906
- **Building for female patients (Officers)** (Корпус для больных мужчин («офицерский»)). 1903-1906
- **1 Demetrios Church** (Церковь Димитрия Солунского), 1-ya Nikitinskaya str. (1-я Никитинская ул.), 1a ([W2](#): Udelnaya «Удельная» and walk 1km to west, or Shared Taxi K85, K91a, K282, K308, K371 to 'Улица Шарова' 50m), ☎ +7 812 302-3461, e-mail: info@solunskij.ru. This is a wood church, built in 1905—1906

3.2.6 Ozerki - Shuvalovo

Ozerki (Russian: Озерки) is a village in Razmetelevskoye Settlement Municipal Formation of Vsevolozhsky District. Vsevolozhsky District (Russian: Всеволожский район) is an administrative and municipal district (raion), one of the seventeen in Leningrad Oblast. How the district name suggests, its main attraction is the water. The landscape of Surroundings and the Suzdal Lakes are a favorite holiday destination of St. Petersburg residents in all seasons. In Ozerki were built mostly one-story wooden private houses with homestead gardens. In the twenty-first century, the former village-like buildings are replaced by typical 'Soviet Union style', faceless buildings, which are lined with neighboring areas. Greens blooming gardens replaced deaf and high brick fences “cottages-locks”.

- **1 Poklonnaya Gora** (Victory Park, Поклонная гора) (*ulitsa Sikeyrosa and prospekt Engelsa corner area*). The highest point of the North Saint Petersburg, which offers a beautiful view of the surrounding gardens and parks, regions and blue expanse of water Suzdal Lakes .
- **1 Suzdalskiye Lakes** (Suzdalskiye ozyora, Суздальские озера), Vyborgskoye shosse, Ulitsa Bolshaya Ozer-naya (Выборгское шоссе, Большая Озерная ул.) 2 ([W2](#): Moskovsko-Petrogradskaya (Московско-Петроградская) line, Ozerki «Озерки» Stn.).
- **1 Upper Suzdal Lake** (Verkhnee Suzdalskoye ozero, Верхнее Суздальское озеро) ([W2](#): Ozerki «Озерки» Stn. or [T](#): 58 to 'Станция метро Озерки'). This is - the most popular among residents of the three lakes . Lake is the closest to the metro station , which is very important for vacationers. On the southern shore of the lake located a comfortable beach . On the north shore , of slender pines, located an indoor tennis court.

- **1 Middle Suzdal Lake** (Среднее Суздальское озеро) (📍2: Ozerki «Озерки» Stn. 0.5km or 🚏: 58 to 'Проспект Луначарского/ Выборгское шоссе'). This is - the small group of lakes. On the southern shore of the lake is an indoor tennis court
- **1 Lower Suzdal Lake** (Нижнее Суздальское озеро), Vyborgskoye shosse, ~110-120 (📍2: Ozerki «Озерки» Stn. 1.5km or 🚏: 58 to 'Проспект Просвещения/ Выборгское шоссе'). The largest of the lakes. On the southern shore of the lake is Shuvalovskoye Cemetery (kladbishche).

3.2.7 Pargolovo

Pargolovo (Russian: Парголово, Karelian: Parkola, Finnish: Parkala) is a municipal settlement in the Vyborgsky District of Saint Petersburg. Here was former a city named 'Nienschanz'(Ниеншанц). Until 1700's, this area has been inhabited by Finnish peoples, they founded here a settlement on the banks of the river Starozhilovki. These times remind - 'the Finnish lake' (Финское озеро), what is the name of one of the lakes on the outskirts of Pargolovo. The Finnish lake former name was Finn Lake (Чухонским озеро). The local population in this settlement differ from other part of Saint Petersburg, in their customs and behavior. Until 1997, it was the city's northern suburb. Pargolovo was a family seat of the junior line of the Counts Shuvalov, starting with Peter Ivanovich Shuvalov who received the **Pargolovo manor** from Empress Elizabeth in 1746. His Baroque palace was rebuilt by Stepan Krichinsky (1874-1923) as a Neoclassical villa for the estate's last owner, Count Illarion Ivanovich Vorontsov-Dashkov. A smaller palace, designed by Harald Julius von Bosse, dates from the mid-19th century. - Just west of Pargolovo lies the **Northern Cemetery**, the second largest in Saint Petersburg. It was established in 1874. Notable burials include Georgy Gapon (1906), a Russian Orthodox priest and a popular working class leader; - Vasily Vereshchagin (1909), one of the most famous Russian war artists; - Vladimir Propp (1970), a Soviet formalist scholar who analyzed the basic plot components of Russian folk tales; - Mikhail Artamonov (1972), a Soviet historian and archaeologist, who came to be recognized as the founding father of modern Khazar studies; - Alexander Belov (1978), a Soviet basketball player; - Sergey Filippov (1990), a Soviet film and theatre actor.


- **Half Millenium Memorial Stone**, Vyborg highway (Vyborgskoye shosse) (*at the exit of St. Petersburg on the Karelian Isthmus*). A granite stone. Made for 500th Anniversary of the founding of the city.
- **1 Shuvalovskiy park** (Шуваловский парк), Vyborgskoye shosse (Выборгское шоссе)', ~210-250 (*To southern part* 📍2: Parnass 'Парнас' 2km East - 🚏: 58 or shared taxi K01, K02, K259, K261, K433, K434, K436, K436B, K455, K456, K555A, K673, K675, K676, K678 to stop 'Универсам (Выборгское шоссе)' - *To northern part take shared taxi K02 to stop 'Пляжевая улица'*). The **Shuvalov Park** also contains a network of old ponds; the **Yellow Dacha**, a wooden lodge designed by Maximilian Messmacher for his own family; the Parnassus hill, which used to offer views of the capital's downtown; and the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, built in the 1840s to a Gothic Revival design by Alexander Brullov. It was at this church that Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov married Nadezhda Purgold in 1872.
 - **1 Worship cross, Peter & Paul Church** (Поклонный крест и Церковь Петра и Павла), Ulitsa Vologdyna. This was built in 1831-1839, in Pseudo-Gothic style
 - **1 Big Palace** (Большой дворец) (*West from Small Palace*). Extant building of the palace built 1912-1914 years on the site burned down the palace of the second half of the XIX century
 - **1 Kitchen house** (Кухонный дом). Attached outbuilding to the western part of the Grand Palace in 1760's
 - **1 Small Palace, White House** (Малый дворец, «Белый дом»). This was built in the 1830's rebuilt later in 1860's-1900's;
 - **V.P.Vologdinu** (Памятник В.П.Вологдину), Ulitsa Vologdyna (*50 m south from Worship cross - At the main entrance to the Big Palace*);. Soviet scientist in the field of high technology,
- **1 Pond Hat Napoleon**, Shuvalovsky Park (*Southern part*).
 - **“Sealed envelope” Meadow** (Луг «Запечатанный конверт»). 1910's. - Before the Small Palace located meadow with five fir trees - four at the corners and fifth in the center, that is shaped like an envelope
 - **1 Tuff Arch** (Grotto “Echo”, Туфовая арка, грот «Эхо») (*Between Big and Small Palace*). This is a ruins of a brick arch built in 1863. Arch got its name on the material facing arch (tuff) which was lined with masonry. That had a distinct echo.

- **1 Stable yard** (Здание конного двора) (*East from Small Palace*). built in 1907
- **Home of gardener** (Дом садовника). 1910
- **Fence** (Ограда).
- **Old Parnassus Mount** (Гора Старый Парнас).
- **Stone staircase** (Каменная лестница).
- **New Parnassus Mount** (Гора Новый Парнас). This is an artificial hill height of 63 m. South of its are two artificial reservoirs: Napoleon's Hat and Napoleon's Shirt.
- **Cold Bath Ruins** (Холодная баня). Built in 1912
- **Stone Memorial** (Каменная скамья). 1908-1916
- **Tomb of Adolf** (Склеп-грот «Адольфа» («Могила Адольфа»)). Built in 1830s.
- **Granite bridge** (Гранитный мостик). Early 20th century.
- **1 Finnish (Finn) lake and Hill of Adolfova** (Финское (Чухонское) озеро и Адольфова гора), Ulitsa Nekrasova (*shared taxi K02 to 'улица Ломоносова'*). This is a lake with an island on the edge of the park and with a small hill
- **1 Yellow Dacha** (Cottage of G.E.Mesmahera, Жёлтая дача, Дача Г.Е.Месмахера). 1900-1902
- **1 Church of St. Joasaph of Belgorod** (Церковь святого Иоасафа Белгородского), (Парголово, улица Ленина), 6 (*Bus 397 to 'Хабаровская улица'*).

3.2.8 Piskaryovka



Piskarevskoye Memorial Cemetery

- **1 Piskaryovskoye Memorial Cemetery**, Prospekt Nepokorennikh 72 ( **1**: *Ploshchad Muzhestva* (Площадь Мужества) further bus 80, 123, K–123.), ☎ +7 812 297-5716. Opened on May 9, 1960. About 420,000 civilians and 50,000 soldiers of the Leningrad Front buried in 186 mass graves. At the entrance, an eternal flame. No one is forgotten, nothing is forgotten.

3.2.9 Northern Primorskaya

- **1 Seramifovskoye Memorial Cemetery** (Серафимовское мемориальное кладбище), Zausadebnaya (Заусадёбная улица), 33 (📍2: *Chyornaya Rechka* (Чёрная речка) or 📍1: 19 to 'Платформа 11-й километр'), ☎ +7 812 4303151. **1 Church Serafyma Sarovskovo** (Eastern mid part of the Cemetery).
- **1 Church of the Annunciation Our Lady in the Old Village ?** (Tserkov Blagveschniya Presviatoi Bogoroditsy v Staroi Derevne, Церковь Благовещения Пресвятой Богородицы в Старой Деревне), Primorsky Prospekt ((Приморский пр.), 79 (📍2: *Staraya Derevhna* «Старая Деревня» - 📍1: 21, 48 to 'Улица Покрышева'). Built in 1805-1809, designed by V.O.Mochulskogo. In the XIX century this temple was popular with all who attended this holiday suburb of St. Petersburg. When Alexander Pushkin been here in 1836 and walk through the cemetery dedicated its, a poem “When out of town, thoughtful, I wander.”
- **Site of Pushkin’s Duel** (Место дуэли А.С.Пушкина) (📍2: *Chyornaya Rechka* (Чёрная речка)). A marble marker on the place where Pushkin was shot, perpetually adorned with fresh flowers. Leave the station, walk down Torzhkovskaya street, and turn left at the first light on Novosibirskaya street. Walk straight to the end of the road, cross the railway tracks and enter the park. The monument is across the park, to the left.
 - **Bell tower and sacristy** (Колокольня и ризница). 1900-1901 by Architect Teplov V.K.
- **1 Datsan Gunzechoinei** (Дацан Гунзэчойнэй), Primorsky Prospekt, 91 (📍2: *Chyornaya Rechka* (Чёрная речка), 📍1: 21, 48 to stop 'ЦПКУО'). Temple of Tibetan Buddhism, consecrated 1915, reconsecrated 1989.

3.2.10 Komendantskiy aerodrome

A historic district in the northwestern part of the city. First mentioned in 1700's. In the first and second World War, here was a military airfield. - Getting here take 📍2: (Московско-Петроградская линия) to Ryonerskaia («Пионерская») Station

- **Matsievich Garden** (Сквер Мациевича), Street Aerodromnaya (Аэродромная ул.,13).

3.2.11 Lakhta

Historical quarter (former independent town) and one of the oldest settlements on the shores of the Gulf of Finland. The first mention of a small village dates from the beginning of the XVI century. Translated from the Finnish Lahti - bay word. Peter I. often stopped here, His Lahti's residence, called “near Oaks” («Ближние Дубки»). The Palace stood near to the Bayshore, and behind the palace there was a garden with greenhouses. From the Lahti to north adjoins the largest green area of the city - the Yuntolovsky Reserve (Юнтоловский заказник). Getting here: from the Finlandskaya Station take an electric train toward Kirovsko-Vyborg and get off at Platform 'Lahti' («Лакhta»). - Or go to 📍2: Chernaya Rechka Stn. further by Bus 211. - From 📍5: Staraya Derevhnya («Старая деревня») take a bus 110,120, 216.

- **Yuntolovsky Reserve** (Юнтоловский заказник). Protected Areas area of 976.8 hectares.
- **1 Bay of Lahta Lake** (Озеро Лакhtинский разлив) (Suburb train to 'Лакhta').
- **Church of St. Peter, the Apostle remains** (Церковь Святого апостола Петра).

3.2.12 Olgino

- **Olgino** (Russian: Ольгино) is a historical area in Lakhta-Olgino Municipal Okrug, located south-west of the area of Lakhta and east of Lisy Nos. Former it was a prosperous dacha village. Part of the hip Rublyovka or Rublevka (the Russian Beverly Hills), where are residences of many Government officials and successful businesspeople. Real estate prices there are some of the highest in the world. - **Get in:** take an electric train toward Sestroretsk directions from the Finland Station to the platform “Olgino”. Or from 📍2: *Chyornaya Rechka* (Чёрная речка) take bus 211. Or from 📍5: *Staraya Derevhnya* (Старая Деревня) take bus 110, 120, 216

- Former dacha of Lenin
- Former dacha of Stalin
- Summer residence of Nikita Khrushchev
- Summer residence of Mikhail Gorbachev
- Putin's and Medvedev's residences
- **Peter Pond** (Петровский пруд) (*take an electric train toward Sestroretsk directions from the Finland Station to the platform 'Morskaya'*). There is a huge granite boulder, which served as the base of the monument to Peter I 'The Bronze Horseman' what is the symbol of St. Petersburg.
- **Former country estate of Count A.V.Stenbok-Fermora** (Бывшая загородная усадьба графа А.В.Стенбок-Фермора), Lakhtinskiy Prospekt (Лактинский пр.), 104. This is a two-story stone mansion built in the 1890s.

3.2.13 Lisy Nos

3.3 Do

- **Vyborg's Palace of Culture** (Дворец культуры Выборгский), St. Commissioner Smirnova (ул. Комиссара Смирнова), 12, ☎ +7 812 5421460. Cash desk 12:00-19:00. Big theater hall, small or concert hall, library, rentable Cafe «Zakulisnoe» (Кафе «Закулисное») for events

3.4 Buy

- **1 Udelnaya Market**, along Fermoskoye Shosse (📍2: **Udelnaya** (Удельная)). A combined market and a flea market, selling mostly clothes and shoes but some shops also sell books and mobile phones and other small electronics. Items are sold both in the small white numbered buildings that hold more permanent shops and the more casual vendors are selling the stuff on the street.

3.5 Eat

- **1 McDonald's** (Макдоналдс), Chyornaya Rechka Embankment, 53 (📍2: **Chyornaya Rechka** (Чёрная речка), trolley 6 to 'Станция метро Чёрная речка'), ☎ +7 812 496-5245. Other units near metro stations Akademicheskaya, Udelnaya, Ozerski, Komendnatsi Prospekt and Staraya Derevnya.
- **1 Pizza Hut** (Пицца Хат), Kolomyazhskiy prospekt, 19 (📍2: **Pionerskaya** (Пионерская)), ☎ +7 812 703-1846. Other units inside Gulliver and Mercury shopping malls, and near metro station Vyborgskaya.
- **1 Subway** (САБВЭЙ), prospekt Prosveshcheniya, 19 (📍2: **Prospekt Prosvecheniya** (Проспект Просвещения)), ☎ +7 812 3332814. Other units near metro stations Akademicheskaya, Politekhnikeskaya, Udelnaya, Ozerski and Staraya Derevnya.

3.6 Drink

3.7 Sleep

- **1 Gostinitsa «Vyborgskaya»** (Гостиница «Выборгская»), ul. Torzhkovskaya (Торжковская улица), 3 (📍2: **Chyornaya Rechka** (Чёрная речка)). "Turris" network of hotels. A few minutes walk from the subway. Built on the Soviet era, which imposes limits on the number of rooms, and casts doubt on the three stars. There are rooms with no amenities, finishing standard rooms could be better. If the budget allows, better to stay in the junior suites and above. The lobby has a free hour internet Wi-Fi, bar and restaurant on the ground floor, you can order breakfast or half-board by the "buffet". RUB1400-5500.

- **1 Sputnik** (Спутник), prospekt Morica Toreza (проспект Тореза), 36 (📍1: *Ploschad Muzhestva* (Площадь Мужества)), ☎ +7 812 4570457, +7 812 45710737, fax: +7 812 4570457, e-mail: info@sputnik-hotel.ru. Check-in: 13.00, check-out: 12.00.
- **1 Karelia** (Карелия), ul. Marshala Tukhachevskogo (улица Маршала Тухачевского), 27/2 (*Shared bus K118, K185, K190 to 'Улица Маршала Тухачевского' or metro Lesnaya W 4 km*), ☎ +7 812 7184048, fax: +7 812 3264726, e-mail: reserv@karelia.spb.ru.
- **1 Krupski** (Крупский), Prospekt Nepokorennikh, 7, corp. 1 (📍1: *Ploschad Muzhestva* (Площадь Мужества)), ☎ +7 812 9280812, e-mail: info@krupskiy.ru.
- **1 Orbita** (Орбита), prospekt Nepokorennikh (проспект Непокоренных), 4 (📍1: *Ploschad Muzhestva* (Площадь Мужества)), ☎ +7 812 2978651, fax: +7 812 2973631, e-mail: info@spborbita.ru.
- **1 Saint-Petersburg** (Санкт-Петербург), Pirogovskaya embankment (Пироговская набережная) 5/2 (📍1: *Ploschad Lenina* (Площадь Ленина)), ☎ +7 812 3801919, +7 812 3801909, +7 812 3801911, fax: +7 812 3801906, +7 812 3801920, e-mail: reservation@hotel-spb.com.

3.8 Connect

Chapter 4

Peterhof



Grand Cascade, Peterhof

Peterhof (in Russian: Петергоф) or **Petergof** (Dutch/German for “Peter’s Court”), known as **Petrodvorets** (Russian: Петродворец) from 1944 to 1992, is a municipal town within Petrodvortsovy District of the federal city of **Saint Petersburg**, on the southern shore of the Gulf of Finland.

The town is famous for its a series of palaces and gardens known as the Peterhof Palace, laid out on the orders of Peter the Great, and sometimes called the “Russian Versailles”, but also for the “Petrodvorets Watch Factory - Raketa”, a 300 years old Russian watch manufacture. The palace-ensemble along with the city center is recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The area was extensively damaged during World War II during occupation by Nazi Germany. Reconstruction efforts began almost immediately following the war, and they are still underway. Peterhof also hosts one of two campuses of Saint Petersburg State University.

4.1 Understand

Peterhof is a Dutch and German word meaning “Peter’s Court”. Peter was fascinated by the West and took on many of its customs in his court, switched to the Julian calendar, and so on. Western European influence is abound in the Peterhof, called the Russian *Versailles*. Peter played an active role in the layout and design of the Peterhof ensemble that he started in 1714, although it continued to be developed after his death. In 1721 Peter the Great also founded next to his palace the Peterhof Fabric that later became the “Petrodvorets Watch Factory - Raketa” producing since 1962 the famous Russian watches under the brand “Raketa” in honor of Yuri Gagarin.

4.1.1 New and Old Peterhof

Sometimes it is useful to speak of New Peterhof (Russian: Новый Петергоф, *Novy Peterhof*) and Old Peterhof (Russian: Старый Петергоф, *Stary Peterhof*). New Peterhof is in the area with the palaces and parks. Old Peterhof is that area to the west, on the way to Lomonosov.

4.1.2 World War II

Before the German occupation of Peterhof, attempts were made to remove or bury Peterhof’s treasures. The efforts were somewhat successful. Despite the attempts, the area was extensively looted, vandalized, and damaged during the war. It was renamed *Petrodvorets* (Russian: Петродворец, *Peter’s Palace*) following World War II because of anti-German sentiment. In 1997, it was renamed back to Петергоф.

4.2 Get in

Visitors on a tour package are likely to have Peterhof on their itinerary. Nonetheless, there are several methods for travelers to visit Peterhof.

4.2.1 By boat

Visitors can take a hydrofoil between Peterhof and Saint Petersburg. Tickets can be bought behind the Hermitage museum (also known as the Winter Palace) on the Neva River. The time to Peterhof is roughly 45 minutes. It is the fastest and most expensive (about 450 RUR for a ticket) way to get from Saint Petersburg to Peterhof. The trip is often touted as offering great views. Some, however, find this a disappointing overstatement.

There are two hydrofoil companies (*Russian Cruises*, 450 RUB one-way ticket and *Vodokhod*), each offering a discount rate for a return ticket if original ticket from their company is present. However, from time to time one of them becomes out of service--which leads you to paying full amount for a return trip as well.

If you arrive by hydrofoil and want to leave lower park for eating out, there’s a trick on how to return without paying admission fee for the second time. Ask for details upon arrival in the ticket office at the pier.

4.2.2 By train

In Saint Petersburg take the train from Baltisky station to New Peterhof.

Buy the ticket to ‘NOVYJ PETERHOF’ (means ‘new Peterhof’) and get into the commuter train. In 45 minutes you will be in Peterhof. Watch station signs closely and know the cyrillic spelling beforehand as there are no announcements or signs on the train. After you get off the train, take one of the buses that park on the square in front of the train station. Numbers are 350, 351, 352, 356. Fifth stop is yours – Peterhof Parks. You can also walk from the station to the park which takes approx. 40 minutes. Get to know the route beforehand - there are no signs in town.

Bear in mind that commuter trains from Baltisky station go to different routes, so you need to get into the train to Oranienbaum 1 (Russian: Ораниенбаум 1), Kalische (Russian: Калище), Lebyazhye (Russian: Лебяжье) or straight to Novyj Peterhof (Russian: Новый Петергоф).



Looking over the gardens from the Palace entrance

4.2.3 By bus

Buses run from Baltisky station to Peterhof. Tickets are inexpensive and buses run frequently. Bus number 200 will bring you to the fountains and palace.

4.2.4 By Metro and Minibus

Take the subway down to 'AVTOVO' station (red line), cross the street and take one of many minibuses, for ex. K424, K300. Or you can take subway down to 'LENINSKY PROSPEKT' station, K224. They all have big sign 'ФОНТАНЫ' which means 'fountains'. Minibus will bring you directly to the entrance of the Upper Park in 30 minutes. Don't forget to tell the driver where you want to get off the bus. Minibus will cost appr. 55RUR (\$2 USD).

4.2.5 By taxi

Could be expensive, however. Use Yandex.Taxi or GetTaxi mobile apps to get fixed (and much lower) price.

4.2.6 By car

Highway A121 (several local names) which goes east-west.

4.3 Get around

Walking is the practical way to get around Peterhof.

There is a gas station in Novy Peterhof (near the old watch factory, which called Petrodvortsovy Chasovoi Zavod).

4.4 See

Peterhof offers the visitor a suburban atmosphere with plenty of parks, gardens, fountains, and palaces to see.

The "Petrodvorets Watch Factory - Raketa" is open for visits from Monday to Friday from 9am to 3pm. call before hand: +7 926 633 73 68 . It is worth to visit both in one day, Peter's Palace and the watch factory.

4.4.1 The Peterhof ensemble

- **Upper Park.** Also known as the Upper Gardens. This area forms the land approach to the ensemble. Originally, the upper park was somewhat functional: vegetables were grown and ponds were stocked with fish. By the middle of the 18th century, however, it would become more like a formal garden. The paths of the upper park are decorated with statues and arbored trellises. The area was extensively damaged during the German occupation in the early 1940s. Visiting the upper park is free.
- **Lower Park.** Also known as the Lower Gardens. Visitors arriving by hydrofoil from **Saint Petersburg** will arrive at a pier at the end of the sea channel and approach the great palace from the lower park. In the lower park is the centerpiece of the whole ensemble. A small ridge forms the southern boundary and the Gulf of Finland forms the northern boundary. The fundamental principle of the design is symmetry. In the middle is the great palace, great cascade, and sea channel going to the Gulf dividing the park into eastern and western sections. On the east side is the Monplaisir ensemble and on the west side is the Marly palace. Visitors to the lower park must pay admission. Russian visitors pay admission fees (200RUB) substantially less than non-Russian visitors. Open 9am-7pm daily. Almost everything is closed on the last Tuesday of each month.



A palace interior

Palaces

Many of the palaces are now museums. Hours and days of operation vary, however, almost everything is closed on the last Tuesday of each month.

- **Great Peterhof Palace.** The three storey great palace sits on top of the ridge that separates the upper and lower parks. What is seen now is what was seen in Peter the Great's time. In his time there was only a small royal mansion at the site. Only after his death (and over two centuries) was the site expanded, altered, and improved to become what is seen today. Open 10:30am-6pm (ticket office 10:30am-5pm), closed on Mons.
- **Marly Palace.** This is the main structure of the lower park. Three avenues radiate from the palace, one crossing the Sea Channel. Fine examples of antique furniture within; an old lady stands guard in each room, some even with a smile. Open May to September: Daily, 10:30 am to 6 pm. October to April: Saturday and Sunday, 10:30 am to 5 pm.
- **Monplaisir Palace.** *Mon plaisir* means "my pleasure" in French. It is located near the Gulf. It also has three avenues radiating from it. This palace greets visitors arriving by hydrofoil. The Peterhof ensemble began with the construction of this palace. Peter the Great sketched its design and gave it its name.

Cascades

- **Great cascade.** Directly below the palace is an artificial grotto which has five arches. Decorated stairs are on each side and go up to the grotto. The great cascade starts here and goes into the Sea Channel, which goes out into the Gulf of Finland.
- **Dragon cascade (Chess Hill).** An impressive cascade where water comes out of brightly-painted dragons and flows through a series of chessboard-like steps.
- **Marly cascade.** Also known as the Golden Hill cascade and is located on the western side.
- **Lion cascade.** The last one to be built in the park and the last one to be restored.

Fountains

The fountains operate from May to mid-October every day of the week from 11AM-5PM.

- **Adam and Eve fountains.** Along the Sea Channel is Adam on the east side and Eve on the west side.
- **Dragon and chessbord cascade.** This is located in the eastern section of the lower park. The water cascades over black and white marble arranged as on a chessboard. The ten statues lining the cascade were buried to keep them safe from the German occupation during World War II.
- **Faun and a Kid Cloche fountains.** These are located in the Monplaisir Garden.
- **Fable fountain.** This is sort of hidden and seems to be a mops chasing ducks, apparently inspired by La Fontaine's fable *The Ducks and the Poodle* (French: *Les Canes et le barbet*).
- **Menager fountains.** These use comparatively little water with big effect due to the design of the nozzle. These fountains are located in front of the Marly cascade.
- **Midway fountain.** Located in the upper park.
- **Neptune fountain.** Located in the upper park.



Church of the Grand Palace

- **Nymph and Danaid fountains.** Located in the north-western and north-eastern corners of the flower beds are two female figures. The eastern side is a copy of Christian Daniel Rauch's Danaid. The western side is the Classical statue of Nymph.
- **Orangery Fountain.** In the center of the Orangery Garden, this fountain depicts Triton fighting a sea monster. The fountain was completely destroyed during World War II and recreated in 1956.
- **Oak fountain.** Located in the upper park.
- **Pyramid fountain.** This fountain is made up of 505 jets that form a large pyramid of water. This fountain was severely damaged in World War II, but was back in operation in 1953.
- **Roman fountains.** Destroyed during World War II. Some of it was restored, the rest had to be recreated.

- **Samson fountain.** This depicts Samson opening the jaw of a lion and symbolizes Russia's victory over Sweden in the Great Northern War. The lion is a part of the Swedish coat of arms, and one of the victories during the war was won on St. Samson's Day.
- **Settee fountain.** Located in the Monplaisir Garden. This is one of the trick fountains.
- **Sheaf fountain.** This fountain is found in the center of the Monplaisir Garden.
- **Shell fountain.** This fountain are in the Chinese Garden.
- **Square Pools fountains.** Located in the upper park. These small fountains surround figures in the middle of the pools.
- **Sun fountain.** This fountain, a large disc, is located in the center of the Menagerie Pool.
- **Triton Cloche fountains.** There are four of these fountains of Triton holding a large disc over his head.
- **Umbrella fountain.** Another trick fountain.
- **Voronikhin Colonnades fountains.** Located on the roof.
- **Whale fountain.** Another fountain in the western part using the same nozzle as the Menager fountains. Surrounding this fountain are four small dolphin fountains.

4.4.2 Other parks

- **Alexandria Park.** Building began in 1826. The park is located east of the Lower Park and on the Gulf of Finland. The park includes a small palace and church built in a neo-Gothic style. A favorite spot for Tsar Nicolas II.
- **Strelna Park.** Another of Peter the Great's projects.

4.4.3 The Petrodvorets Watch Factory - Raketa

While you are there you may visit one of the last watch manufactures in the world producing its own movements from A to Z and certainly the last one in Russia. It is Russia's oldest factory in activity. It was founded by Peter the Great in 1721 and watches are produced under the Raketa brand since Gagarin's flight to space in 1961. It is best to call the factory before hand to organize the visit. (+7 926 633 7368 / info@raketa.su) closed on week-ends.

4.4.4 Church

While you are there go and see the beautiful church directly opposite upper park entrance.

4.4.5 World War II memorial

This memorial is known locally as The Cannons. The memorial is located in Old Peterhof at the T-intersection of A121 and Petergofskaya Ulitsa (Russian: Петергофская Улица, *Peterhof Street*). On the east side is a small graveyard and obelisk and on the west side are some disabled artillery pieces.

4.5 Do

Walk up and down the street to Saint Petersburg and see the palace, gardens, and fountains for which Peterhof is known.

4.6 Buy

- a “Russian Watch”: most “Russian Watches” sold in tourist shops in Russia are fake and most probably made in China. So use the opportunity to be in the city of the Famous Russian Watch Factory “Raketa”, to buy a real one. The Souvenir shop of the palast sells real ones.

4.7 Eat

- **Большая Оранжерея** (*Russian: The great greenhouse*), ☎ +7 812 427 9106. This cafe is located in the lower park of the Peterhof ensemble in the greenhouse.
- **Двойка**, Санкт-Петербургский проспект, д. 49/9, +7 812 450 6093. A small cafe and bar with a strange name (*dvoika*, which is a fairly low mark in Russian schools). Menu has English, but some of the translations are strange. Dvoika is located on the road to Saint Petersburg.

Note: The word “dvoika” implies a not-so-sharp person, someone who scored “2” in lots of classes.

In this particular case, the word “dvoika” comes from the Soviet time, when all shops in every city had their unique numbers. Cafe Dvoika is located on the premises of the old groceries store no.2, that is where the name comes from.

4.8 Drink

Most, likely all, kiosks along your way and near the bus stops offer alcoholic drinks.

4.9 Sleep

There are a few hotels in Peterhof. **Saint Petersburg**, however, has plenty.

4.10 Connect

There is a free Wifi access point “Obit” around the palace.

4.11 Go next

- **Kopore**. A small town west of Peterhof where a crumbling fortress hundreds of years old is located along side the road. The fortress can be completely explored in less than an hour, however, a visit could last longer. A sign (in Russian) at the ticket booth gives a brief history of the fortress. Local legend says there are catacombs underneath.
- **Lomonosov**. The namesake of Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov. The town is located to the west of Peterhof. It is also the birthplace of Igor Stravinsky. You can get there by train, bus, or car. The town used to be Orangebaum (German for *orange tree*) and one may still hear it referred to as such.
- **Pushkin**. A small suburb to the south and east on the way to Novgorod (and Moscow).
- **Saint Petersburg**. Although most visitors come to Peterhof from Saint Petersburg.

Chapter 5





Saint Petersburg/Petrograd Side






The **Petrograd Side** is a borough in **Saint Petersburg** consisting of the islands of the northern part of the Neva delta. Mostly residential, it is also home to several smaller universities, stadiums of FC Zenit and the tallest structure of the city, 326 m high TV tower. It includes the Peter and Paul Fortress and the site where Saint Petersburg was founded. In the beginning the city grew around Troitskaya Square, but within a few decades the city center shifted to the opposite bank of the Neva, and until the 1890s this borough, dominated by the fortifications of the Peter and Paul Fortress, remained peripheral. In the late 19th-early 20th century it was quickly built over, centering along Bolshoy Prospekt and Kamennooostrovsky Prospekt. The architecture of that period has remained mostly intact. The islands in the northwestern part of the borough, across the Malaya Nevka, have been a recreational area covered mostly by parks, mansions and sports facilities.




5.1 Get in



5.1.1 By metro






The borough is served by five Metro (subway) stations:

 Gorkovskaya (Горьковская). Transfer to : № 2M, 2Mб, 46, 46a, 180. : № 6, 40. : № K-30, K-46, K-76, K-183, K-223.





 Petrogradskaya (Петроградская). Transfer to : № 1, 2M, 2Mб, 10, 25, 46, 128, 191. : № 40. : № K-10, K-46, K-76, K-120, K-127, K-131, K-136, K-141, K-149, K-160, K-175A, K-183, K-209, K-223, K-252, K-298, K-346, K-369, K-690. : № 31, 34

 Chkalovskaya (Чкаловская). Transfer to : № 1, 5M, 5Ma, 14, 25, 191, 180. : № K-98, K-120, K-131, K-321.

 Krestovsky Ostrov (Крестовский остров). Transfer to : № 10, 25, 25A

 Sportivnaya (Спортивная). Transfer to : № 1, 5M, 5Ma, 10, 128, 135a, 191, 492. : № K-10, K-30, K-32, K-120, K-127, K-141, K-149, K-175, K-183, K-209, K-252, K-298, K-346, K-690. : № 6, 40. : № 1, 7, 9, 31.

5.1.2 By bus

Buses () , trolleybuses () , trams () and marshrutkas () cover the main streets, though they can be crowded and caught in traffic jams during peak hours, as these streets are major commuting routes linking the North to the **Vasilievsky Island** and **Center**. Note that Bolshoy Prospekt is a one-way street (southbound) for most of its length, the traffic in the opposite direction follows Bolshaya Pushkarskaya Street.



The Rozenshtein-Belograd House on Kamennostrovsky Prospekt

5.2 Get around

Don't confuse Bolshoy Prospekt and Maly Prospekt with the streets of the same name on **Vasilievsky Island**.

5.3 See

5.3.1 Zayachy Island

?"UNIQ--maplink-00000000-QINU"?
Map of Saint Petersburg/Petrograd Side

- **1 Peter and Paul Fortress** (Петропáвловская крѣпость, Petropavlovskaya Krepost), Zayachi Island ([map](#): *Gorkovskaya (Горьковская)*), ☎ +7 812 230-6431. 10:00-18:00. The Fortress, occupying the entire island, is the original citadel of Saint Petersburg, built during the first half of the 18th century, now a museum. It is dominated by the Peter and Paul Cathedral (1712-1732) with its 123 m (404 ft) high spire. Regular guided tours to the belltower and the viewing platform are provided from May to September. Free. To enter cathedral and exhibitions, 280 RUB, students 150 RUB.

5.3.2 Petrogradsky Island

By far the largest island, served by four of the five metro stations.

Quarters of well-preserved and often beautiful **houses from the 1890s-1910s** along Bolshoy Prospekt and Kamennostrovsky Prospekt are off the beaten path and worth exploring.

- **1 Military-Historical Museum of Artillery, Engineer and Signal Corps** (Артиллерийский музей, Кронверк), Aleksandrovskiy Park 7 ([M2](#): Gorkovskaya (Горьковская)). Open Wed-Su. Closed the last Thursday of the month. Housed in the crownwork (an external fortification) of the Peter and Paul Fortress and surrounded by a moat, it shows a huge collection of weapons of various ages and countries, from missiles to knives. Labels in Russian only.
- **1 1911 memorial to the crew of the torpedo boat Steregushchy** (In the park right next to the [M2](#): Gorkovskaya (Горьковская), facing Kamennooostrovsky Prospekt). Believed to have been scuttled by the remaining sailors after the lost battle with the Japanese off Port Arthur in March 1904 to avoid her capture by the enemy.
- **1 Zoo** (Зоопарк), Aleksandrovsky Park (Александровский парк), 1 ([M2](#): Gorkovskaya (Горьковская), [T](#): 6 or 40 to stop 'Сытный рынок'), ☎ +7 812 232-8260, fax: +7 (812) 232-8250. 10:00—19:00 (winter until 18:00). A rather mediocre one due to chronic underfunding. Visitors may be disappointed by the conditions in which the animals are held. RUB350.



The Mosque

- **1 Saint Petersburg Mosque** (Главная Санкт-Петербургская Соборная мечеть, (المنزل مسجد سانت بطرسبرغ), Kronverkskiy prospekt (Кронверкский пр.), 7 (Less than 300 m from [M2](#): Gorkovskaya (Горьковская), not far from the Peter and Paul Fortress. - [T](#): 6 or 40 to stop 'Станция метро Горьковская'), ☎ +7 812 233-9819. Opened in 1913, huge and ornate. The interiors are unavailable to non-Muslims, except for guided visits arranged through the State Museum of the History of Religion, but it is worth seeing from the outside. Three storey building, for 3000 pilgrims.
- **1 State Museum of the Political History of Russia** (Gosudarstvennyy Muzei Politicheskoy Istorii Rossii), Kuibysheva St (ул. Куйбышева), 2-4 (Right next to the mosque, near the [M2](#): Gorkovskaya (Горьковская), From metro Petrogradskaya [K](#): 46, 76, From metro Sportivnaya [K](#): 183, From Finlyandsky Railway Station ([A](#): 49 or [K](#): 183, 30), ☎ +7 812 233-7052, e-mail: polithistmuseum@mail.ru. Closed every Thursday and last Monday of each month. Hosted in two remarkable former mansions built in the beginning of the 20th century, the museum exhibits various items related to the Russian politics since the 18th century.

- **1 Troitsky Bridge** (Троицкий мост), Kamennooostrovskiy prospekt (📍2: *Gorkovskaya (Горьковская)*). 24/7. The third permanent bridge across the Neva and the first connecting this borough with the opposite bank. It opened in 1903. One of the most beautiful bridges in the city, it is a particularly spectacular sight during the white nights when it is drawn up to allow ships to pass. Free.
- **1 Cabin of Peter I** (Домик Петра I), Petrovskaya naberezhnaya (Петровская наб.), 6 (📍2: *Gorkovskaya (Горьковская)*), ☎ +7 812 314-0374. We-M 10:00–18:00, Closed last Monday of each month. The wooden summer house of the Russian tsar dating from 1703. Enclosed within a more recent protective brick pavilion (so what one sees from the outside is not the original construction), it is the oldest building in the city, hosting a small museum. The quay in front of the cabin is decorated with two authentic Chinese stone lions brought from Jilin City in 1907.
- **1 Aurora** (Крейсер «Аврора»), Petrogradskaya Embankment (Петроградская наб.) 2 (1.5 km (1 mi) from 📍2: *Gorkovskaya (Горьковская)*, you can also use 📍T: 6 and bus 46 or 49), ☎ +7 812 230-8440. M-F 10:30-16.00 only for groups. Early 20th century protected cruiser (extensively repaired after WWII and in the 1980s), most famous for her symbolic role in the Russian Revolution of November 1917. It took part in the Russo-Japanese war in 1905. It has long been a museum ship open to the public, moored in front of the Nakhimov Naval School. Adults 📄 300 RUB, Students 📄 100 RUB, Photo 50 RUB, Video filming 100 RUB.
- **1 Kirov Museum, Benua House** (Музей С. М. Кирова, дом Бенуа), Kamennooostrovsky Prospekt (Каменноостровский пр.), 26/28 (Between 📍2: *Gorkovskaya (Горьковская)* and 📍2: *Petrogradskaya (Петроградская)*), Bus 46, 📍K: K30, K46, K76, K183, K223), ☎ +7 812 346-0217. Th-Tu 11:00-18:00. Features the apartment of the city's communist boss from 1926-1934. RUB100.
- **1 Tuchkov Buyan** (Near the Tuchkov Bridge, 📍5: *Sportivnaya (Спортивная)* station. - 📍K: K10, K30, K32, K120, K175A, K183, K346, K690). Palace-like warehouses built on the bank of the Malaya Neva by Antonio Rinaldi in 1763-1772. Currently it is better viewed from the opposite bank, i.e. from the *Vasilievsky Island*.
- **1 St Vladimir's Cathedral** (Князь-Владимирский собор), Blokhina St (ул. Блохина,) 26 (📍5: *Sportivnaya (Спортивная)* station, Trolley 1, 9, 31 or 📍K: K10, K30, K32, K127, K149, K175A, K183, K209, K252, K298, K346), ☎ +7 812 233-6865, fax: 372-54-39. Russian orthodox cathedral built in 1766-1789

5.3.3 Aptekarsky Island

Home to the Botanical Garden, TV tower (inaccessible), the Electrotechnical University and medical research institutes

- **1 Botanical Garden** (Ботанический сад), Aptekarsky Prospekt 1 (in summer) or Professora Popova St (ул. Профессора Попова) 2 (in winter) (📍2: *Petrogradskaya (Петроградская)* station, bus 28 to stop *Уральская улица/ Наличная улица*), ☎ +7 812 372-5443, fax: +7 812 372-5439. The greenhouses are open all year round, but are closed on Mondays. The park is open daily from May to October.. With an arboretum, flower garden, botanical museum and a large complex of greenhouses (greenhouses can only be accessed with a guided tour).

5.3.4 Kamenny Island

Its remarkable **early 20th-century villas** as well as some earlier buildings are well worth seeing.

5.3.5 Yelagin Island

The island is accessible through footbridges from three sides (Krestovsky Island, Kamenny Island and the mainland to the north). The nearest metro stations are 📍5: 'Krestovsky Ostrov', and *Staraya Derevnaya*.

- **1 Yelagin Palace** (Елагинский дворец), Yelagin Island (Елагин остров), 4 (📍T: 21, 48 to stop *ЦПКУО*), ☎ +7 812 430-0911. The **Yelagin Palace** (1785-1790), hosting a museum and surrounded by a **landscape park** with a network of interconnected ponds, which occupies the entire island. It is possible to rent a boat there.



Villas on Kamenny Island

- **1 Buddhist Datsan** (*Buddhist Temple, Budisky Khram*), Primorsky Prospekt 91 (**T**: 21, 48 to stop 'ЦПКуО'). This is opened in 1913, though not on the island and, strictly speaking, not on the Petrograd Side, is right across the Bolshaya Nevka 50 m from the northern footbridge.

5.3.6 Krestovsky Island

Home to the future stadium of FC Zenit, an amusement park, and recently built residential blocks, served by the Krestovsky Ostrov metro station.

5.3.7 Petrovsky Island

- **1 Old Stadium of FC Zenit.**

5.4 Do

- **1 Helicopter Tour from the Fortress helipad**, Zayachy Island, from the Fortress helipad (**W2**: Gorkovskaya (Горьковская)), e-mail: bll1@mail.ru. 11.30-18.00. It is possible to take a 15-minute aerial tour along the 10 km long portion of **the Neva**, between the Blagoveshchensky and Alexander Nevsky Bridges, during weekends from May to October, starting from the helipad right outside the Peter and Paul Fortress' walls, but it is quite expensive and noisy. 3000 rubles as of 2012.
- **1 Yelagin Island** (**T**: 21, 48 to stop 'ЦПКуО'). Inexpensive **boats** can be rented for the ponds. In the winter, **skis, sleds, and ice skates** can be also be rented.

5.5 Buy

5.5.1 Groceries, Supermarkets

- **1 Perekrestok Supermarket, Riverside Shopping Center** (Перекрёсток), Ulitsa Akademika Pavlova (ул. Академика Павлова, 5) (**K**: K10, K131, K149, K175A, K223, K369, K690. or Bus 128, Trolley 31 to stop 'Ulitsa Akademika Pavlova'), ☎ +7 (812) 313-0038. Daily 09:00—23:00.
- **1 Pyatyorochka Grocery**, ave. Dobrolyubova (просп. Добролюбова), 20, Bldg. 1A (**W5**: Sportivnaya (Спортивная). Inside the Artyom Shopping Center), ☎ 237-02-57. 09:00-23:00. This is a unit of All Russia Grocery store chain. List of Spb shops



The Aurora Cruiser Museum

5.5.2 Bookstores

- 1 **Knizhny Klub na Avstriyskoy Ploshchadi**, Kamennooostrovsky Prospekt 13/2 (*Avstriyskaya Square*).

5.6 Eat

5.6.1 Budget

- 1 **Pizza Hut**, Kamennooostrovski prospekt, 37-д, ☎ +7 812 329-34-28. Pizza international chain.
- 1 **U Tyoshi na Blinakh, Sytninskaya** (У тёщи на блинах), Sytninskaya ulitsa, 16 (📍: 6 or 40 to stop 'Сытный рынок'), ☎ +7 812 232-7669.

5.6.2 Splurge

- 1 **Austeria** (Аустерия), Iohann Alley (Иоанновский рavelин), Peter & Paul Fortress (*Near the entrance to the fortress*), ☎ +7 812 230-0369, e-mail: austeria_spb@mail.ru. noon-midnight. This restaurant, offering a very European setting with mostly Russian high quality food, nabs a lot of tourists visiting the fortress. But nonetheless, the service and food remain phenomenal - while tourists are trapped here, it is no tourist trap. Off season, particularly during the snowy winter months it place can be almost magical, as you get the beautiful restaurant more or less to yourself. Meals start at 1150 rubles but can reach much higher.
- 1 **Na Zdorovye!** (На здоровье!), П.С. пр. Большой, 13/4 (*3 blocks up Bolshoy Prospect from the Sportivnaya metro station, 📍: K10, K30, K32, K127, K149, K175A, K183, K209, K252, K298, K346, K690 to stop Pionerskaya ulitsa*). noon-23:00. This is *the kitschiest kitchen* in town, but it's no tourist trap, not by a long stretch. Its way off on the Petrograd Side north of the stadium, and is frequented mostly just by Russians,

who come to enjoy the fun over-the-top decor, and the delightful “tastes just like babushka makes it” cooking. Sending the kitsch even further over that top are the performances of Russian/Gypsy folk music and singing 19:00-23:00 daily. 900 rubles.

5.7 Drink

- **Underground (ex-Tunnel)**, Zverinskaya ulitsa (*Metro: Sportivnaya*). Reputedly Russia’s first techno club and certainly its most legendary, Tunnel is back after an extended shutdown. This unused bomb shelter isn't exactly pretty and the crush and “face control” at the entrance when the doors open at 12 midnight sharp are legendary, but the crowd and the DJs are worth it. . Entry 250-350 rubles depending on who is playing.

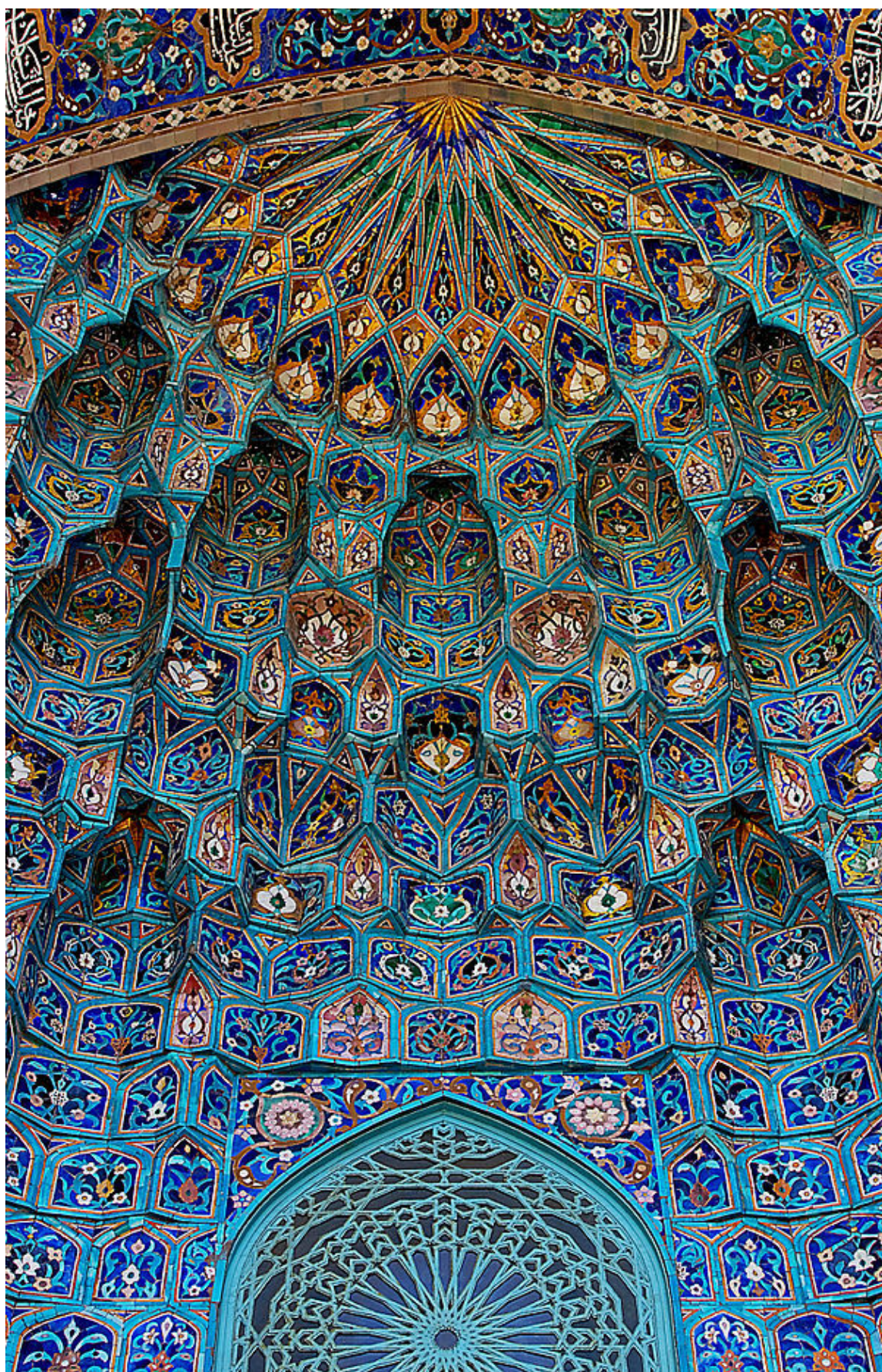
5.8 Sleep

Most travellers choose to stay at the **Center**. There are a few options available in the **northern boroughs** as well.

5.9 Stay safe

Don't wander anywhere near the stadium after matches of FC Zenit.

5.10 Connect



Saint Petersburg Mosque interior

Chapter 6

Saint Petersburg/Right Bank

The **Right Bank** corresponds to the urban area of **Saint Petersburg** east of the River Neva and the **Center**. It's hardly visited by tourists, but has its share of hidden charms.

6.1 Get in



Bolsheohtinsky Prospekt Fire Station

6.1.1 By train

- **1 Ladozhskii Station** (Ладожский вокзал), Zanevsky Prospekt (Заневский проспект, Площадь Карла Фаберже), 73 (M4): Ladozhskaya «Ладожская», A: 4M, 4MA, 5, 21, 24, 27, 30, 77, 82, 92, 123, 168, 429, 453, 462, 531, 532, 533, 860Л T: 8, 10, 59, 64; M: 1, 22; K: K-5, K-17, K-21, K-32, K-77, K-92, K-95, K118, K-123, K-167, K-187, K-271, K-322, K-369, K-401, K-429, 430, 430A, K-462P, 531K, K-533.). - This is the newest and most modern passenger railway station in Saint Petersburg, designed by architect Nikita Yavein, is one of the largest in Russia with a capacity of up to 50 commuter departures and 26 long distance departures accommodating 4,500 passengers per hour. Built at a cost of nine billion rubles (USD 300 million), the station opened in 2003 for the 300th anniversary of the city's founding. - Vladimir Putin himself inaugurated the new station in his hometown. **Transport:** For various destinations including





Petrozavodsk RUB835, Arkhangelsk RUB1697, Tyumen RUB3038, Tula RUB1435 Krasnodar RUB2839, Murmansk RUB2030, Ekaterinburg, Cheliabinsk, Omsk, Novosibirsk, Astana (Kazakhstan), Helsinki (night-train *Leo Tolstoi*). Suburban trains. —

6.1.2 By metro

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Map of Saint Petersburg/Right Bank



In this area there are four metro stations:

-  *Novocherkasskaya* «Новочеркасская» (under Zanevsky Sq. Formed by the intersection of Zanevsky and Novocherkassk avenues);
-  *Ladozhskaya* «Ладужская» (on the Ladozhskii Square. Serves the railway station of same name.);
-  *Prospect Bolshevikov* «Проспект Большеви́ков» (on the corner of Kollontai and Pyatiletok streets);
-  *Ulitsa Dybenko* «Улица Дыбенко» (at the corner of Bolshevikov and Dybenko avenues).

6.2 See



Gate to Porokhovye Factory

- **1 Porokhovye Factory**, Sverdlovskaya embankment, ?  *Novocherkasskaya* «Новочеркасская», then  90). Founded in 1710 by Peter The Great, this gunpowder producing plant was the flagship of the chemical industry in Russia for two hundred years. It is still operational. This district is hardly visited by tourists, but in its own way is very picturesque, with Imperial and Soviet industrial architecture.

- **1 Nienschantz monument** (📍4: *Ploshchad Alexandra Nevskogo II 'Площадь Александра Невского—2', across the bridge*). It's a place with a claim to be the spot where the city was actually founded in 17th century, as here stood the Swedish Fortress conquered by Peter The Great, at the confluence of the Neva and Okhta. Nowadays there is a nice commemorative marker, and no crowds at all.



St. Ilya's

- **1 St. Ilya's Church** (Церковь во имя Святого Пророка Ильи), Ilyinskaya Sloboda (Ильинская слобода), 4. (From 📍4: Ladozhskaya «Ладужская» take Tram 64 or 📍A: 27, 92, 168 or 📍K: 92 to 'Лесопарковая

улица/Рябовское шоссе' - from the station. Metro "Finland Station": **A**: 37, **K**: 37; - from **U4**: Prospekt Bolshevikov «Проспект Большеви́ков» **A**: 164 **K**: 102, 122; - from **U1**: Akademicheskaya 'Акаде́мическая': **A**: 102, 153, **K**: 102). The temple is open for visits: Mo-Fr 9.15-18.30, So 9.15-19.30, Su 6.45-19.00.. Nice yellow church on the grounds of the Okhtinskaya gunpowder plant (Охтинский пороховой завод), built in the style of early Russian classicism, a circular rotunda surrounded by a colonnade of sixteen Ionic columns. Its construction started in 1782, and was completed and consecrated in 1785.

- **1 Zanevsky Park** (Заневский парк), Malookhtinskiy prospekt, 98 (From **U4**: Novocherkasskaya «Новочеркасская» take Tram 10, 23, 65 to stop 'Таллинская улица').
- **1 Malookhtinsky Park** (Малоохтинский парк), Novocherkassky prospekt (**U4**: Novocherkasskaya «Новочеркасская» further **T**: 7, 10, 23 to stop Республиканская улица).



Utkina Dacha

- **1 Utkina Dacha estate**, Utkin prospekt, 4 (From **U4**: Ladozhskaya «Ладозжская» NE 1.5km). Country house, built in 1790s, reported to be amazingly quiet and derelict. Note that access is currently forbidden (July 2014).

6.3 Do

- **1 Polyustrovsky park** (Полюстровский парк, Парк имени 50-летия Октября), Shosse Revolutsii (Шоссе Революции) (trolley № 43 **T**: 23, 30).
- **1 Neva garden with the statue of Ohtenki** (сад Нева со статуей Охтенки), Shosse Revolutsii (Шоссе Революции) (trolley № 43, **T**: 23, 30).

- **1 Ice Palace** (Ledoviy Dvorets, Ледовый Дворец), prospekt Pyatiletok (Проспект Пятилеток), 1 (M4: Prospekt Bolshevikov 'Проспект Большевиков'), ☎ +7 812 718-6620, e-mail: e-mail@newarena.spb.ru. Cash desks: Daily 11:00-20:00. It was built for the 2000 Ice Hockey World Championships and opened in 2000 & cost USD 60 Million. It holds 12,300 people. One of several sports arenas that also serves as a concert hall for pop and rock concerts. RUB800-10,000.
- **1 Park “Malinovka”** (парк «Малиновка»), Industrialnii prospekt (между улицей Передовиков и Индустриальным проспектом), (tram 8, 10, 59, to stop 'Улица Передовиков/Проспект Косыгина').
- **Ladozhskiy Park** (Ладужский парк), prospekt Kosygina (Проспект Косыгина) (M4: Ladozhskaya «Ладужская» T: 8, 10, 59).

6.4 Buy

This area features a great number of so-called “neighborhood stores”, supermarkets and hypermarkets:

- **1 Auchan hypermarkets** (Ашан), Murmansk Highway, km 12 (Всеволожский район, Мурманское шоссе, 12 км)/Narodnaya ulitsa, 82 (from M4: Ulitsa Dybenko 'Улица Дыбенко' K: K339 to stop 'Народная улица, 100'), ☎ +7 812 448-60-24, +7 812 448-46-85. 8:30—22:00. hypermarket located in TC MEGA IKEA.
- **1 Carousel hypermarket** (Карусель), Kollontai st (ул. Коллонтай), 3 (M4: Prospekt Bolshevikov 'Проспект Большевиков' further T: 27, 65, A, Aa, to 'ул. Коллонтай'), ☎ +7 812 448-43-20, e-mail: Mariya.Suhanovskaya@x5.ru. 24h.
- **1 Carousel hypermarket** (Карусель), prospekt Bolshevikov, 32 (from M4: Ulitsa Dybenko 'Улица Дыбенко' further A: 4, 97, 140. M: 14, 27, 28 to 'Проспект Большевиков дом 33'), ☎ +7 812 449-81-20. 24h.
- **1 Lenta Khasanskaya** (Лента), ul. Khasanskaya, 17, corp. 1 (M4: Ladozhskaya «Ладужская» further T: 8 to stop 'Хасанская улица'), ☎ +7 812 363-25-97, toll-free: +7 (800) 700-4111. 24h.
- **1 Lenta (Dalnyevostochnii)** (Лента (Дальневосточный)), Dalnyevostochnii prospekt (Дальневосточный проспект), 16, corp. 1 (M4: Prospekt Bolshevikov T: 23, 27 to stop 'ТК Лента (Дальневосточный проспект)'), ☎ +7 812 448-02-82, toll-free: +7 (800) 700-4111. 24h.
- **1 Metro hypermarket** (гипермаркет «Метро»), prospekt Kosygina (пр-т Косыгина), 4, lit. A (M4: Ladozhskaya «Ладужская» T: 8, 10, 59). Weekdays 07.00-22.00, Weekends 08.00-22.00.
- **1 “National” shopping mall** (торговый комплекс «Народный»), prospekt Kosygina (Проспект Косыгина), 21 (M4: Ladozhskaya «Ладужская» T: 8, 10, 59), ☎ +7 812 577-2873. Daily 08:00-02:00.
- **1 OK Zanevskii** (О'Кей), Zanevskii prospekt.(Заневский проспект), 65, corp. 1, lit. A (M4: Ladozhskaya «Ладужская»), ☎ +7 812 703-70-05. 24h.
- **1 OK Bolshevikov** (О'Кей), corner of prospekt Bolshevikov and ul. Podvoyskogo (from M4: Ulitsa Dybenko 'Улица Дыбенко' or Prospekt Bolshevikov K: K57, K122, K140, K161, K215, K218, K239, K264, K388, K401, K409, K801 to stop 'Проспект Большевиков, угол улицы Подвойского'), ☎ +7 812 703-70-07. 09h-23h.
- **1 OK Industrialnii** (О'Кей), Industrialnii prospekt (Индустриальный проспект), 25 (corner with Pr. Entusiastov, M4: Ladozhskaya «Ладужская» further T: 8, 10, 59, 64 to stop 'Индустриальный проспект/Проспект Косыгина'), ☎ +7 812 703-70-13. 09h—23h.
- **1 Pyatyorochka supermarket** (Пятёрочка), prospekt Bolshevikov, 24 (from M4: Ulitsa Dybenko 'Улица Дыбенко' 200m).
- **1 Perekryostok supermarket** (Перекрёсток), Zanevskiy prospekt, 67 (M4: Ladozhskaya «Ладужская»), ☎ +7 812 336-39-00. 24h.

- **1 Juny Shopping Center** (торгово-развлекательный центр «Июнь»), Industrialnii prospekt (проспект Индустриальный), 24 (M4: Ladozhskaya «Ладужская» further T: 8, 10, 59, 64 to stop 'Индустриальный проспект/Проспект Косыгина').
- **1 Nevskiy Department Store**, Prospekt Bolshevikov, 6 (M4: Prospekt Bolshevikov «Проспект Большеви́ков»).
- **1 Market at Bolshevikov**, prospekt Pyatiletok, 1A (M4: Prospekt Bolshevikov «Проспект Большеви́ков»).

6.5 Eat

- **1 McDonald's** (Макдоналдс), Industrialnii prospekt (Индустриальный пр.), 22 (M4: Ladozhskaya «Ладужская» further T: 8, 10, 59, 64 to stop 'Индустриальный проспект/Проспект Косыгина'), ☎ +7 812 8 812 406-77-37. 10:00—22:00. That very well-known fare.
- **1 Pizza Hut**, prospekt Bolshevikov (пр. Большеви́ков), 9, корп. 1, лит. А (M4: Prospekt Bolshevikov «Проспект Большеви́ков»), ☎ +7 812 589-58-38. Other very well-known fare.
- **1 Subway** (САБВЭЙ), prospekt NovoCherkassky 28/19 (M4: NovoCherkasskaya T: 7, 10, 23 to stop 'Улица Помяловского'), ☎ +7 812 528-68-21.



Okhta river dam

6.6 Drink

6.7 Sleep

6.7.1 Mid-range

- **1 Okhtinskaya** (Охтинская), Bolsheokhtinski (Большеохтинский проспект), 4 (A): 22, 1a, 105 to stop 'Улица Тарасов', ☎ +7 812 227-44-38, +7 812 227-37-67, +7 812 227-86-02, fax: +7 (812) 227-26-18, +7 (812) 227-23-85, e-mail: info@okhtinskaya.com. 293 rooms, with single, double and triple accommodation. Nice views of the Neva and the Smolny complex. Free WiFi and free TV channels movies in all rooms, noncontact electronical lock keys, furniture, mini-bar, air conditioning, mirror, telephone, shower or bathtub, towels, hair dryer, toiletries, etc. Buffet breakfast is always included. Sgl./dbl. from RUB2500/3100.

6.8 Connect

Chapter 7

Saint Petersburg/South

The **Southern Suburbs** of **St. Petersburg** are the area south of the Obvodny Canal. Although unknown to most visitors, the area boasts gorgeous industrial architecture and magnificent Stalinist buildings, together with monotonous and rather ugly Soviet-era apartment blocks. A former industrial borough, it was the place of strikes preceding the revolution of 1917, and the scene of the siege of Leningrad during WWII.

7.1 Get in



Narva Triumphal Arch

7.1.1 By train

The area is crossed by several commuter lines, most of which, unfortunately, are a little bit away from the tourist attractions. The main value of them, however, is the transport connection with the suburbs.

- **1 Baltiskii Station** (Балтийский вокзал), Nab. Obvodnogo Kanala, 120 (📍1: Baltiiskaya). The only railway station in the south of St. Petersburg. - This is one of the busiest railway stations in Russia by volume of suburban traffic. - The station was modelled by architect Alexander Krakau after Gare de l'Est in Paris. Construction started in 1854. The station was opened on 21 July 1857 as the Peterhof Railway Station. - The station retains a glass roof over the terminal platforms and is flanked by two-storey wings. The left one used to be reserved for members of the Russian royalty who went to their palaces in Strelna, Peterhof, Oranienbaum. A glass panel on the façade still features the original clock, designed by Pavel Bure, a celebrated watchmaker to the tsar and the ice-hockey players' ancestor. - **Commuter trains** for **Petrodvorets** (Peterhof), **Lomonosov** (Oranienbaum), **Gatchina**, **Luga**, **Strelna**, . Also used by trains to/from Aeroport station, with connecting buses to the airport

7.1.2 By metro

It's the best way to get to most places of interest south of the city.

- Line 1 From 📍1: "Baltyskaya" (Балтийская) to 📍1: "Prospekt Veteranov" (Проспект Ветеранов).
- Line 2 From 📍2: "Sennaya Ploshad" to 📍2: "Moskovskaya" (Московская), all stations are quite interesting to explore, but you can select the stations 📍2: "Moskovskie Vorota" (Московские ворота), near Moscow Triumphal Arch, and "Moskovskaya", near Cesme Church and Monument to the Heroic Defenders of Leningrad, also here you can take a transfer **to the Airport**. Near to 📍2: Kupchino (Купчино) could find a Children Railway and transfer to Commuter train Station
- Line 5 📍5: "Obvodny Canal" (Обводный канал) - which is useful to the Saint Petersburg **Main bus station** (Avtovozkzal), 📍5: "Volkovskaya" (Волковская), 📍5: "Bucharestskaya" (Бухарестская) and 📍5: "Mezhdunarodnaya" (Международная) are also interesting in this regard.
- Line 3 📍3: runs along the left bank of the Neva River down to 📍3: "Rybatskoe" (Рыбацкое). The most interesting, with preserved industrial and working prerevolutionary buildings, are 📍3: "Elizarovskaya" (Елизаровская) and 📍3: "Lomonosovskaya" (Ломоносовская). At 📍3: Rybatskoye (Рыбацкое) and 📍3: Obukhovo (Обухово) transfer possibilities for commuter train.

7.1.3 By boat





One of the lines "akvabusov" - Neva line ("green") - operates on the River Neva within the district. On the left bank of the Neva River, there are four stop "akvabusa" - Rybatskoe Avenue, 55 (near to 📍3: Rybatskoye (Рыбацкое)), Rybatskoe Avenue, 2, avenue Obukhov Defense, 163 near to 📍3: "Lomonosovskaya" (Ломоносовская) and Obukhov Defense, 70 near to 📍3: "Elizarovskaya" (Елизаровская). Final stop route - Sverdlovsk Quay near to 📍4: "Novocherkasskaya" (Новочеркасская), where you can change to make "akvabusy" other routes. Fare - RUB100 (in 2012).

7.2 See

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Map of Saint Petersburg/South

- **1 House of Soviets** (Дом Советов, Dom Sovetov), Moskovsky Prospekt, 212 (📍2: "Moskovskaya" (Московская)). The House of Soviets was planned to host the administration of Soviet Leningrad government, and built in the late 1930s. Because of the Nazi invasion of Soviet Union at the beginning of World War II, the building was never used for the intended purpose; it was fortified in 1941, and used as a local command post for the Soviet Red Army during the Siege of Leningrad. Some small bunkers, built from reinforced concrete, still stand

at several corners. Later, the building housed the Soviet research institute, which focused on the design of electronic components for military objects. Currently, the office space in the building is rented out to various businesses. The square in front is called Moscow Square (Moskovskaya Ploshad). The square was remodelled and upgraded with a massive monument to Vladimir Lenin designed by Mikhail Anikushin, during the construction of the subway station Moskovskaya in 1970. In 2006, several fountain features were added at the square.

- **1 Chesme Church** (Чесменская церковь), Ulitsa Lensoveteta (улица Ленсовета), 12 (From : 'Парк Победы' take : 45 to 'Улица Ленсовета' or take : 16 to 'Улица Гастелло/Улица Ленсовета'), ☎ +7 812 373-6114, e-mail: protal@chesma.spb.ru. A memorial church, built by the Russian court architect Yury Felten in 1780, at the direction of Catherine the Great, to commemorate Russia's 1770 victory over Turkish forces in Chesme Bay. It was erected adjacent to the Chesme Palace between Saint Petersburg and Tsarskoye Selo; both are the earliest Neo-Gothic constructions in the St Petersburg area. It's considered by some to be St Petersburg's single most impressive church. The church precincts have been used as a war heroes' cemetery since the time of its consecration. The cemetery is known as the "Chesmenskoe War Veterans' Cemetery", and contains unnamed graves of Russian soldiers, dated 1812-1944.
- **1 Trinity church** (Троицкая церковь), 235 Obukhovskoy Oborony prospekt (: Proletarskaya (Пролетарская)). This church, built in the late 18th century, is nick-named 'Kulich and Paskha' for its unusual exterior resembling traditional Eastern Orthodox Easter dishes. The church itself resembles kulich (a tall, cylindrical bread topped with icing), and the belfry resembles paskha, a pyramid-shaped cottage cheese dessert.

7.2.1 Museums

- **D.I.Mendeleyev Metrological Museum**, 19, Moskovsky pr, ☎ +7 812 323-96-76. 10h-17h, Mo-Fr. The Main Building of VNIIM, constructed by architect F.F.Beckman in 1879, houses the memorial study room of D.I.Mendeleyev and the gallery of portraits of outstanding scientists; the sections "D.I.Mendeleyev is the Founder of Scientific Metrology", "Russian System of Measures" and "Home Chemical Laboratory of Mendeleyev" are in the so-called "Red Building" constructed by A.I. Von-Gogen, 1897. Monument to Mendeleyev outside. Visits are organized by prior arrangement. Excursions are in Russian and English.
- **Museum of Railway Equipment**, Obvodny canal d.118 (metro Baltyskaya). The museum is located at the now defunct Warsaw Railway Station's platform, inside the building that is now the shopping and entertainment complex "Warsaw Express". Samples of railway equipment (mainly the locomotives and wagons) built in Russia and the USSR, and others made in Germany, the USA, Austria and Finland.
- **Interactive Museum Grand - Layout Russia**, Tsvetochnaya ulitsa, (Цветочная улица Flower st), д.16 (metro Moskovskie Vorota). daily, 10h - 20h. Features a giant scale model of Russia, very popular, especially among children.

7.2.2 Monuments

- **Moscow Triumphal Gate**, Moskovsky Avenue (metro Moskovskie Vorota). A monument of Russian victories in the wars with Turkey, Persia and Poland, in the years 1826-31. Built in 1838, it's the world's largest building made of cast iron. Architect - V.Stasov, sculptor - B.Orlovsky.
- **Narva Triumphal Arch** (metro Narvskaya). The gates are installed in memory of the heroes of the Patriotic War of 1812, and inaugurated in 1834. The arch is 30 m high, decorated with figures of warriors and chariots of Fame. Architect - V.Stasov. In the upper part of the door is a museum - a branch of "The Museum of City Sculpture."
- **Monument to the Heroic Defenders of Leningrad**, Moskovskii prospekt (metro Moskovskaya). The monument is located in the center of Victory Square and is dedicated to the heroic defense and break the blockade of Leningrad. The basis of it is a 48 m high obelisk with sculptural figures of soldiers and workers, derogatively known among locals as "The Chisel" (*Stameska*). On the sides are two multi-figure sculpture groups that embody the defenders of Leningrad. In the center of the open Memorial Hall, made in the form of a broken ring, there is the sculptural group "Blockade." Under the monument there's an underground memorial hall of the museum. Memorial opened in 1975. Go to the center of the square and the memorial through the underpass.

- **Monument to Soldiers-Internationalists**, Slavi Prospekt. The monument is located in the correspondent park, near the intersection of Slavi Prospekt and the Bucharest street. The central part of the monument consists of two rocks, between which there is a bronze sculpture of “Warriors, rushing through the flames.” On the ground in front of the monument is a sculpture of the Sorrowful Mother, ten granite slabs on which are carved the names of soldiers killed in Afghanistan, and the “eternal fire”, lit from Piskarevsky cemetery. The monument was unveiled by the Council of the veterans of the war in Afghanistan “Afganvet” in 1998.

7.2.3 Parks

- **Moscow Victory Park** (*metro Park Pobedy*). Moscow Victory Park is located near the metro station “Park Pobedy” and covers an area bounded by streets Kuznetsovskaya, Basseinaya, Moscovski Prospekt and Yuri Gagarin Prospekt. The park area is 68 Ha. The Park features a former brick and pumice plant, which performed the role of crematorium during the siege of Leningrad. The park has a number of monuments: Monument to Marshal Georgy Zhukov, “Avenue of Heroes”, “Alley of Memory,” monuments “Rotunda” and “trolley”, established in memory of the dead victims of the blockade and the city’s defenders. The park has ponds, a former quarry, amusement park, cafes, you can hire boats, and in the winter - ice rink. Park was opened in 1946.
- **Aviators Park** (*metro Park Pobedy*). Located on the site of a former airport. In the park there is a monument to military pilots and a MIG-19 fighter.
- **Hero-Cities Park** (*metro Moskovskaya*). Hero-Cities Park covers an area bounded by the Danube Avenue, Pulkovo and Moscow highway. In the central part of the park is the temple complex. Near Victory Square, two preserved bunkers from World War II.
- **Internationalists Park** (*metro Mezhdunarodnaya or Lomonosovskaya*). Internationalists park covers an area bounded by Slavi Prospekt, Southern Highway, and the Bucharest street. In the park there is the correspondent monument, the Church of St. George, a pond and a monument to the fallen soldiers of Special Forces.
- **Park Ekateringof** (*metro Narvskaya*). Located on Ekateringofsky island, formed by beds of rivers Ekateringofka and Tarakanovka. Initially the park was laid out on the orders of Peter the Great in 1711, afterwards was a palace that belonged to Catherine I. Today, only the foundation of the palace is preserved. In the park there are ponds, tennis courts, rides and a so-called “Molvinskaya Column”, considered to be a miniature of the Alexandrian column.”.
- **South Seaside Victory Park** (*Park Primorsky*), Petergofskoe Highway (*metro Avtovo or Veteranov Prospekt. It's best to get there from Avtovo by bus or tram.*). South Seaside Park covers an area bounded by streets Marshal Zhukov, Doblesti, the Peterhof highway and the Duderhofskogo canal. The area has a large amusement park, children’s playground and a café, as well as the “60 Years of Victory” fountain.
- **Park I.V.Babushkina** (*metro Lomonosov*). Park Grandma covers an area bounded by Farforovskaya street, Obukhov Defense avenue, and the railway. There are attractions and cafes, ice rink and tennis courts.

7.2.4 World War II memorials

- The monument to the soldiers of the Third Division of the Frunze militia - Slavi Prospekt, 10-1.
- Monument to Marshal Georgy Zhukov - Slavi Prospekt, 28.
- Monument to fallen soldiers - motorists - Dnepropetrovsk street, 18
- “Pulkovo Line” - 20-km. Pulkovo highway.
- The monument to the workers - the Great Patriotic War - Moscow highway, 13
- Memorials on the defensive line - Pulkovo highway, 21 th and 22 th km.
- The monument to the People’s Militia of Leningrad - Letny Prospekt 34-2
- “Kirov Wave” (“Tank-Liberator”) - Stachek Prospekt, 106
- “Kirov Wave” (“Green Belt of Glory”) - Marshal Zhukov Prospekt, 78



The fantastical candy-cane-like exterior of the Chesme Church

- Monument to the sailors of the Baltic Shipping Company - Land Surveying channel, 5
- Monument “Blockade tram” - Stachek Prospekt, 108
- Monument to Marshal Govorov - Stachek Prospekt
- Monument Kanonertsam - soldiers blockade, workers - Kanonersky Island, 23
- “Walk of Fame” - Peterhof highway, crossing lane
- Monument “Brave Defenders of Leningrad” - Peterhof highway, crossing the street Tambasova
- Monument to the Sailors - Paratroopers - Peterhof highway, 75-2, the territory of the yacht club “Baltiys”

During World War II, on the territory of modern Nevski, Frunze, Moscow, and Kirov districts, there was a powerful line of defense of the southern outskirts of the city, called “fortified area” Izhora. It extended from the banks of the Neva to the coast of the Gulf of Finland in Avtovo. After the War, due to massive residential development in these areas, the line of fortifications was eliminated, leaving only some of the artillery pillboxes and machine-gun bunkers - only about sixty. Some of them currently are impromptu memorials, others are in a derelict state. The total length of the line corresponds to a line of defense around the modern Slavy Prospekt, Tipanova Street, and Leninsky Prospekt.

7.3 Do

7.4 Buy



Lenin exuberant before the House of the Soviets

7.4.1 Shopping malls

- **Warsaw Express** (Варшавский экспресс), metro station Baltyskaya. In the former Warsaw station at Obvodny canal, d.118. In the complex there are cafes and restaurants, a cinema and an ice rink, a bowling alley, a platform for the game of curling, children playing machines, Railway Museum, and various shops.
- **Yuzhni Polyus** (Южный полюс, *South Pole*), Prazhskaya ulitsa, 48/50 (*metro Lomonosovskaya*). In addition to various shops, there are cafes and restaurants, a bowling alley, game machines for children.
- **Rainbow** (Радуга), Prospect Cosmonauts d.14 (*metro Park Pobedy*). The complex has cafes and restaurants, a cinema, children's slot machines, a variety of shops. Free bus from metro station "Park Pobedy" to mall.
- **Rio** (Рио), 2 Fucika street (*metro Bucharestskaya*). In the complex there are cafes and restaurants, a cinema, children's slot machines, a variety of shops.

7.4.2 Metro stations

There are shopping malls, entertainment or shopping centers in the ground subway stations of the 5th line from the station "Obvodny Canal" to the station "Mezhdunarodnaya."

Metro "Obvodny Canal" - "Ligov" mall.

Metro "Volkovskaya" - "Radius" mall.

Metro "Bucharestskaya" - "Continent" mall.

Metro "Mezhdunarodnaya"(International) - "Mezhdunarodnii" (International) mall.



Victory Square

7.5 Eat

- **McDonald's** (Макдоналдс), Moskovsky Prospekt, 195A (*metro Moskovskaya*), ☎ +7 8 812 327-66-44. There are other units near metro stations Narvskaya, Leninski Prospekt, Volkovskaya and Prospekt Slavi, and shopping malls.
- **Pizza Hut** (Пицца Хат), Moskovsky Prospekt, 222 (*metro Moskovsky Prospekt*), ☎ +7 8 812 373-71-73. Pizza chain.
- **Subway**, prospekt Narvskii 31 (*metro Narvskaya*). Other units near metro stations Moskovskaya, Elizarovskaya, Volkovskaya, Park Pobedy and Prospekt Veteranov.

Several other options are available in the aforementioned shopping malls adjacent to metro stations.

7.6 Drink

7.7 Sleep

- **Krupski** (Крупский), st. Leni Golikova, 4 (*metro station*), ☎ +7 812 928-08-12.
- **Pulkovo**, Pobedy Ploschad 1, ☎ +7 812 740-39-00, fax: +7 (812) 740-39-13, e-mail: reservations.ledpd@rezidorparkinn.com.
- **Russia** (Россия), ploschad Chernyshevsky, 11, ☎ +7 800 333-33-70, +7 812 329-39-02, 449-67-30, 449-67-27, 329-39-32, fax: +7 (812) 369-72-15.
- **Crowne Plaza St.Petersburg Airport**, 6, liter A, Startovaya Str. (5 km away from the Pulkovo Airport.), ☎ +7 812 240-42-00, fax: +7 (812) 240-42-01, e-mail: info.ledap@ihg.com.

- **Hostel All Seasons**, 11, Yakovlevskiy lane, ☎ +7 812 327 10 70, e-mail: info@all-seasons.ru. From 650 RUB in low season.
- **Hostel Metrotour**, 47, Blagodatnaya street, ☎ +7 812 369-6451, e-mail: admin@hostelmetro.spb.ru. From 330 RUB in low season.

7.8 Connect

Chapter 8

Saint Petersburg/Vasilievsky Island



The Strelka

The **Vasilievsky Island** is a borough in **Saint Petersburg** situated between the Bolshaya Neva and the Malaya Neva, two main distributaries of the river. Besides the Vasilievsky Island proper it also includes the Dekabristov Island, separated by the Smolenka river, and smaller islets, but the vast northwestern part of the borough offers almost nothing interesting to see, in contrast with the eastern part, which is very rich in landmarks.

Around 1715-1725 the eastern part of the island was projected to become the city center. This project was abandoned with the death of Peter the Great, and in the 1730s the center shifted to the southern bank of the Neva, but several Petrine Baroque buildings here date from that period and the island has since remained the center of the city's academic life. Currently it is home to the Academy of Arts, Mining Institute, main campus of Saint Petersburg

State University as well as the local branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences with its library and several research institutes and museums. The rectangular grid of streets seen today was originally a grid of canals, filled in after 1767. From the 1730s till mid-19th century the eastern part of the bank of the Malaya Neva hosted the city sea and river port, and, though the port eventually moved away, many buildings still standing there were designed for this purpose. In 1850 the first permanent bridge across the Neva, Blagoveshchensky Bridge, linked the island to the city center. Since then the rest of the borough has been gradually built over. Its westernmost parts, reclaimed from the Gulf of Finland, are still being developed today.

8.1 Get in

""UNIQ--maplink-00000000-QINU""?

Map of Saint Petersburg/Vasilievsky Island

8.1.1 By metro

The island is served by two metro stations of Line 3, Vasileostrovskaya in the east and Primorskaya in the west (in the boring Soviet-era quarters), but the eastern tip of the island is just as easily accessible from the Sportivanaya and Admiralteyskaya stations of Line 5, which are outside the borough.

8.1.2 By bus

The island is also served by autobuses, trolleybuses, trams and marshrutkas. By bus, trolleybus or marshrutka you can easily get here from **Nevsky Prospekt** (and from Moskovsky Rail Terminal).

8.1.3 By foot

The eastern tip of the island is easily within a walking distance from the Hermitage Museum, right across the river through Dvortsovy Bridge.

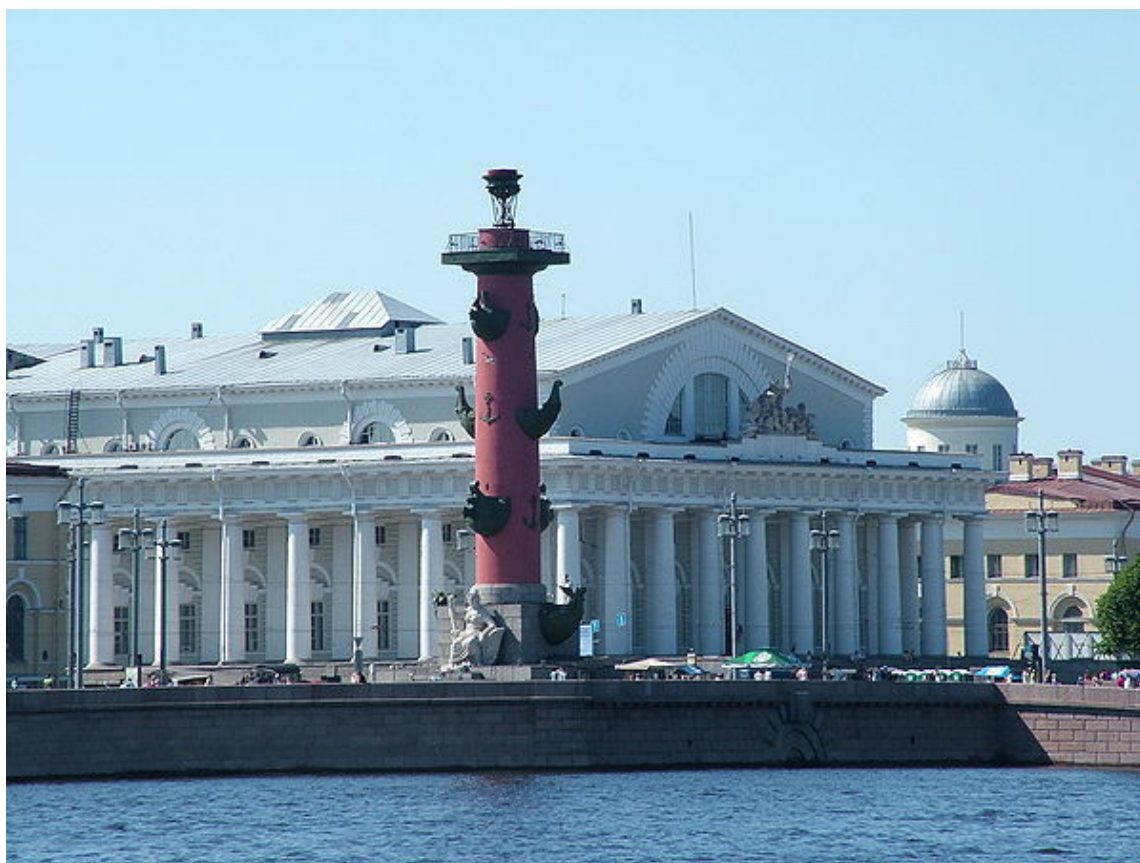
8.2 Get around

Most attractions are within walking distance from each other. Note that a numbered liniya (line) is just one side of a street, so that, for example, the 4th and 5th lines are two sides of the same street. Be careful and don't confuse Bolshoy Prospekt and Maly Prospekt of this island with the streets of the same name on **Petrograd Side**.

8.3 See

Most of the historical landmarks are on the tip of the island and along the Universitetskaya Embankment. A stroll along the embankment also provides good views of the **opposite bank** with the Winter Palace, Admiralty and St. Isaac's Cathedral.

- The ensemble of the **Spit (Strelka) of the Vasilievsky island** was built in the early 19th century between the academic quarters and the port and is dominated by the Stock Exchange building. It offers an impressive view of the Neva river with the Hermitage and the Peter and Paul Cathedral. Other monuments you'll immediately notice on the Strelka, the **Rostral Columns**, are yet another symbol of the city. Constructed in 1810 to celebrate the victory over the Swedish navy, the columns are each adorned with six *rostra* (traditionally, the prows of captured ships), symbolizing the might of the Russian Baltic Fleet. At the base of the columns you'll see sculptures representing the great rivers of European Russia, the Volga, Dnieper, Neva, and Volkhov. In addition to their decorative purpose, the columns also served as lighthouses, and to this day the gas flames are lit on holidays.



Rostral Column in front of Naval Museum

- **1 Naval Museum** (also Bourse, Здание Биржи, Военно-морской музей), Birzhevaya Square (Биржевая пл.), 4, ☎ +7 812 328-27-01, fax: +7 (812) 328-27-01, e-mail: museum@mail.admiral.ru. 11AM-6PM Tu-Su. The Exchange Building, which houses the Naval Museum WARNING naval museum moved, exchange building appears defunct. Will clenn up this edit later., is the centerpiece of the Strelka ensemble. It was built in 1805-1816 in the Neoclassical style. The Naval Museum, one of the largest in the world, contains historical displays of the Russian navy from its founding to the present day, including weaponry, models of ships, and even some original mastheads. Extensive World War II display, and also (not directly related to Naval history) a diorama box of the storming of the Winter Palace in 1917. Foreigners 320 rubles, Russians 90 rubles.
- **1 Pushkinsky Dom** (Пушкинский дом, Институт русской литературы, Литературный музей), Makarova Embankment (наб. Макарова), 4., ☎ +7 812 328-05-02. M-F 11:00—17:00. Since 1927 this domed building of the former customs house, built in 1832, has been home to the Institute of Russian Literature, founded in 1905.
- **1 Museum of Zoology** (Зоологический музей), Universitetskaya Embankment (Университетская наб.), 1, ☎ +7 812 328-01-12, fax: +7 (812) 328-29-41, e-mail: museum@zin.ru. 11AM-6PM daily, closed on Tuesdays. One of the largest natural history museums in the world, situated in a 19th-century warehouse, it hosts an enormous collection of animals preserved in various ways, stuffed and mounted, pinned, stored in alcohol or as skeletons, with about 30 000 specimens currently on display. A must see for any natural history buff, though perhaps not for defenders of animal welfare. It began as a part of the Kunstkamera and steadily grew into its enormous state. Particularly rich are the collections of insects (6 500 species) and birds (2 500 species). Make sure not to miss the complete blue whale skeleton (you will hardly miss it, it is 27 m or 89 feet long), as well as the world's only stuffed mammoth, recovered from permafrost in 1901.
- **1 Kunstkamera** (Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography, Кунсткамера, Музей антропологии и этнографии), Universitetskaya Embankment (Университетская наб.), 3 (*Close to the Palace Bridge; enter*



Museum of Zoology



The Kunstkamera

around the corner on Tamozhenny Pereulok. - Buses 10, 191; Trolleybuses 7 to stop 'Биржевая площадь'), ☎ +7 812 328-0712, e-mail: museum@kunstkamera.ru. 11AM-6PM Tu-Su, closed every last Tuesday of the month. This museum, hosted in the Baroque building constructed in 1714-1728, is primarily famous for its one-room freak show collection of 300 year-old deformed fetuses in formaldehyde (of which you are not allowed to take pictures). But the Kunstkamera is also an ethnography museum, and most of its collections display the artifacts of indigenous peoples from various parts of the world. It also hosts a collections of historical scientific instruments, like compasses and experimental generators. It is the oldest state museum in Russia, established by Peter the Great in 1704 to host his personal collection, with objects collected during his travels across Europe. A significant part of it has been purchased from Dutch merchants. Foreigners 200 rubles, Russians 100 rubles.

- **1 Academy of Sciences** (Российская академия наук, pronounced as Rossiiskaya akadémiya náúk, shortened to RAN or, in Cyrillic, РАН, pronounced as RAN), Universitetskaya Embankment 5. Neoclassical building by Giacomo Quarenghi, 1783-1789.
- **Novobirzhevoy Gostiny Dvor** (*Near the port and the stock exchange*). A square yellow building with arcades built in 1800-1815 as a market, now home to several departments of Saint Petersburg State University.



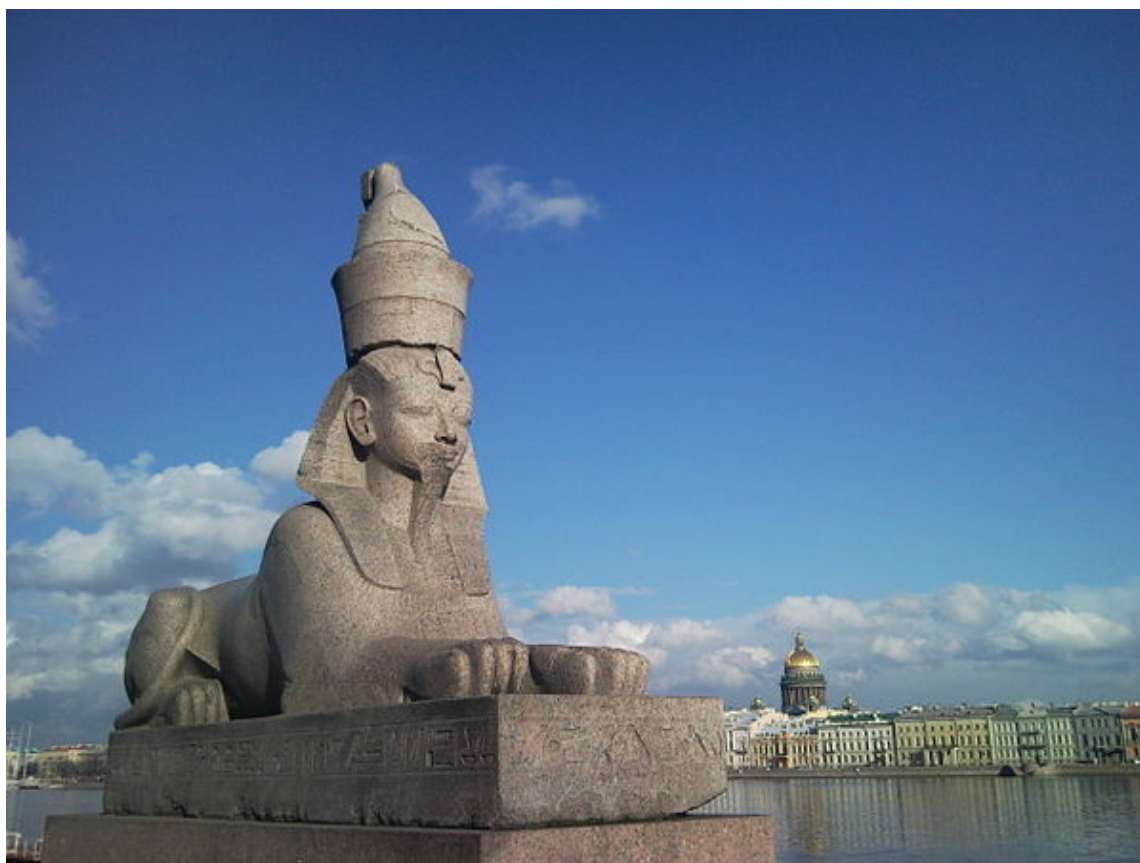
The University

- **1 The Twelve Collegia** (Здание Двенадцати коллегий, Петербургский университет), University Embankment (Университетская наб.), 7/9, e-mail: office@inform.pu.ru. Closed on Sundays. Now the main building of Saint Petersburg State University, it was built in the style of Petrine Baroque in 1722-1744 to house the Russian government. It may be difficult, though not impossible, for a stranger to persuade the guards to let him/her in. There is a bookstore there, perhaps a good pretext. All along Mendelevskaya liniya for its entire length, the main entrance is in the middle of the building.
- **1 Palace of Peter II**, Universitetskaya Embankment 11. built in 1727-1761 and initially intended for Peter II, who never came to live here, has long hosted the departments of philology and oriental studies of Saint Petersburg State University.
- **1 Manege of the Cadet Corps**, Universitetskaya Embankment 13. Built in 1756-1759.



Menshikov Palace

- **1 Menshikov Palace** (Меншиковский дворец), Universitetskaya Embankment (Университетская наб.), 15, ☎ +7 812 323-11-12. 10:30AM-5:30PM Tu-Su. This Baroque palace, built for a close associate of Peter the Great in 1710-1714, became the first stone building of the city. Now it is home to a museum run by the Hermitage, which displays art and culture of the early 18th century.
- **1 Rumyantsev Park and Obelisk** (Румянцевский сад и обелиск), between the 1st and 2nd lines along Universitetskaya Embankment (Университетской наб.). The big obelisk in honor of Count Peter Rumyantsev's victory in the Russo-Turkish War of 1791 in the center of the park was created 1799 and moved here from the Field of Mars in 1818.
- **1 Russian Academy of Arts** (Российская академия художеств), Universitetskaya Embankment, 17. Russia's largest center for advanced study in the arts, until the 20th century the only school of its kind in Russia. The impressive neoclassical building was built in 1764-1788.
 - **1 Research Museum of the Academy of Arts** (Научно-исследовательский музей Академии художеств) (*Inside the Academy of the Arts*), ☎ +7 812 323-3578. W-Su 11AM-6PM. A huge collection of drawings, prints, paintings of both Russian and Western artists, as well as casts and sculptures, all on display across three floors of the Academy. The models of great Petersburg architecture, of the Smolny Monastery, St Isaac's Cathedral, Mikhailovsky Castle, etc., are especially worth seeking out.
 - **1 Authentic Ancient Egyptian Sphinxes** (Сфинксы из Фив), Universitetskaya Embankment (Университетской наб.) (*on a quay in front of the Academy of Arts*). 24/7. You wouldn't expect it, but these two granite sphinxes are three thousand years older than the city itself! They date from the 14th century BC and were excavated in 1820 in the temple of Amenhotep III near Thebes in Egypt. Upon seeing them, the Russian writer and diplomat Muravyev wrote to the Tsar, and convinced him to purchase the statues for display in Petersburg. They were installed in 1834. Oddly enough, sphinxes seem to be popular in the city - there are another six made by Russian sculptors lurking about. Free.



Egyptian Sphinx

8.3.1 Along Lieutenant Schmidt Embankment

- **1 Naval Institute** (Венно-морской инситут), Naberezhnaya Leitenanta Schmidta (наб. Лейтенанта Шмидта), 17. The oldest naval academy in Russia, founded by Peter the Great in 1701. Some of its most famous graduates include Ivan Kruzenshtern, Rimsky-Korsakov, and many others. The building was completely rebuilt in 1798.
- **1 Ivan Kruzenshtern Statue** (Памятник Ивану Крузенштерну), Across from Naberezhnaya Leitenanta Schmidta, 17. A statue of Admiral Ivan Kruzenshtern, was built in 1870 in honor of the 100-year anniversary of the renowned Admiral's death.
- **1 Church of the Assumption of Mary** (Церковь Успения Пресвятой Богородицы ?), Naberezhnaya Leitenanta Schmidta, 27. This five domed church was built in 1897. In 1935, as happened to many churches in Russia, it was converted by the Soviets into a warehouse, but in 1993 it was reopened for services. The ongoing careful renovations began in 1996.
- **1 Barracks of the Finland Regiment**, Between the 19th and 20th lines along Lieutenant Schmidt Embankment (*close to the Mining Institute*). They include the former palace of the Dolgorukovs along the 20th line.
- **1 Mining Institute Museum** (Горный институт.), 21st line V.O.(21 линия В.О.), 2, ☎ +7 812 321-40-82, fax: +7 (812) 327-73-59, e-mail: museum@spmi.ru. By appointment for group tours only. One of the largest and oldest geological museums in the world, containing more than 230 thousand items, collected from more than 80 countries. Even if you don't make it inside on a tour, it's worth passing by to admire it's imposing 1811 Imperial-style façade.

There are also many notable buildings, streets and museums in the inner part of the island, including:

- **St. Catherine's Orthodox Church.**
- **1 Repina Street.** the narrowest street in Saint Petersburg, 5.6 m (18 ft) wide

- 1 St. Catherine's Lutheran Church, Bolshoy Prosp., 1.



St Michael's

- 1 St. Michael's Lutheran Church (Евангелическо-лютеранская Церковь), Bolshoy Prosp., 18.



St Andrew's

- **1 St. Andrew's Cathedral** (Андреевский собор — Собор святого апостола Андрея Первозванного), 6 line V.O. (6 линия В.О.), 11, ☎ +7 812 323-34-18. Perhaps the most beautiful religious building on the island, built in 1780. The main cupola is framed by three narrow towers, and is topped by a two-tiered belltower. The gilt, three-layered iconostasis inside is an impressive 17 meters tall.
- **Andreevsky Market** (Андреевский).
- **Poehl's Pharmacy.**
- **Fire Hall**, (Б.проспект).
- **1 Museum of Electrical Transport**, Srednyy pr. (Средний пр.), 77 (М 'Василеостровская'), ☎ +7 812 321 54 05. Daily except Mondays.. It is based at the old Vasileostrovsky tram depot in Saint Petersburg which was built in 1906 - 1908. RUB250.
- **1 Erarta Museum of Contemporary Art** (Музей современного искусства Эрарта), No 2, 29th line, Vasilievsky Island (29-я линия, Васильевского острова, дом 2.), ☎ +7 812 324 0809, e-mail: info@erarta.com. 10am-10pm, Tuesday closed. Erarta project brings under one roof Russia's largest private Museum of Contemporary Art (with over 2,300 works in its collection) and the art gallery. Erarta is a new project, but has already been nominated for Russia's museum of the year in its first year of existence due to its unparalleled status in the Contemporary Art segment. The building has a cafe (3rd floor), a restaurant, a gift store and a print shop. RUB500 for the Museum.

- **1 A horse-drawn railway (trolley) monument** (Памятный образец конно-железной дороги (конка)), Boulevard Andreevskiy 6-7 lines in Sredniy prospect (Андреевского бульвар у Среднего проспекта) (*near the metro station "Vasileostrovskaya"*).
- **1 Church of the Mother of God the Merciful** (Церковь Милующей иконы Божией Матери), Bolshoy prospekt, 98. note the sign on the wall towards Prospekt Bolshoy which says in red text: ХРИСТОС ВОСКРЕСЕ! ("Christ has arisen")
- **1 Musical Gate** (Музыкальные ворота), Bugskiy pereulok (Бугский пер.), 1.
- **1 Church of the Smolensk Icon of the Mother of God** (Khram Voskreseniya Khristova, Церковь во имя Смоленской иконы Божией матери), Ulitsa Kamskaya (Камская улица), 24, ☎ +7 812 321-1483.

There are also a couple of museum ships:

- **1 Krasin** (Ледокол-музей «Красин»), Naberezhnaya Leitenanta Schmidta (наб. Лейтенанта Шмидта), ☎ +7 1916-1917. Built in England in and overhauled in the 1950s, is a Russian/Soviet icebreaker with a distinguished career in polar exploration and rescue operations. Since the 1990s she has been moored as a museum ship in front of the Mining Institute.
- **1 Narodovolets Submarine D-2** (Д-2 "Народоволец"), Shkipersky protok (Шкиперский проток), 10, ☎ +7 812 356-52-66, e-mail: info@navalmuseum.ru. W-Su 11AM-5:15PM. A small museum aboard a WWII submarine, dedicated to the actions of the submarine throughout the war (run by the Naval Museum).
- **STS Mir**. This is a three-masted, full-rigged Russian ship

8.4 Do

Enjoy the beautiful scenery!

8.5 Buy

The Academy of Arts and the Naval Museum have very interesting souvenir shops. If you are leaving St.Petersburg by ship and want to do some last minute authentic Russian food and beverage shopping (i.e. you want to bring home a bottle of vodka), there is a **Polushka (Полушка) grocery store** at the corner of Ulitsa Gavanskaya and Prospekt Sredniy, less than 10 minutes by foot from the harbour. On the other hand, there's a tax free shop in the harbour terminal.

8.6 Eat

8.6.1 Budget

- **1 McDonald's** (Макдоналдс), prospekt Sredniy, 29A (*metro Vasileostrovskaya*), ☎ +7 812 323-15-79.
- **1 Pizza Hut** (Пицца Хат), prospekt Sredniy, 36/40 (*metro Vasileostrovskaya*), ☎ +7 812 325-65-95.
- **1 Subway** (САБВЭЙ), line 7A, 32 (*metro Vasileostrovskaya*), ☎ +7 812 323-7788. Other unit near metro station Primorskaya.

8.6.2 Mid-range

- **1 Cafe Old Tbilisi** (кафе Старый Тбилиси), В.О. 4-я линия, 7 (*near the Vasileostrovskaya metro station*). 11:00-23:00 daily. You'll probably be the only foreign visitor to this small unassuming place on Vasilievsky Island, but the great Georgian food is worth the short metro trip. 650 rubles.

8.7 Drink

There are not as many options here as in the **Center**.

8.8 Sleep

Most travellers choose to stay at the **Center**. But there are a few options available in this district.

8.8.1 Budget

- **1 Hostel Avantage**, 1 Line, 24. Vasilievskiy Island (*Tram 6 or 40 to stop 'Кадетская линия/ Средний проспект'*), ☎ +7 960 2581523, e-mail: avantage-spb@bk.ru. 7 min from metro, free WiFi, fridge, microwave. from 500 rubles per person.

8.8.2 Splurge

- **1 Morskoy Vokzal Hotel**, 1, Morskoy Slavy square (*Bus 128 to stop 'Площадь Морской Славы'*), ☎ +7 812 322-60-40, fax: +7 (812) 327-18-31, e-mail: hotel@mvhotel.ru. located in the Sea Passenger Terminal, 2 minutes' walk from the main exhibition centre LenExpo. 130 rooms including: 73 Double Rooms, 53 Single Rooms, 4 Suites. All rooms have bathroom, phone, TV. Breakfast included starting at 1600 RUB.
- **1 Park Inn by Radisson Pribaltiyskaya**, 14 Korablestroiteley Street, ☎ +7 812 329 26 26, fax: +7 812 356 60 94, e-mail: info.pribaltiyskaya@rezidorparkinn.com. Overlooking the Gulf of Finland. 1193 rooms. Hotel services include a business centre, a fitness centre, an on-site spa, a hairdresser, gift shops, currency exchange, visa support and concierge, 24-hour medical services and a free shuttle to the city centre.

8.9 Connect



Erarta Museum of Contemporary Art



Church of Our Lady the Merciful

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8.10.1 Text

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