

Central Petersburg

All the tourists come to the "Northern capital" for the first time should visit Nevsky Prospect to feel all the greatness of the city, all its beauty.







"Central Petersburg" route is an informative walk along the main historical, cultural and architectural thoroughfare of Saint-Petersburg. All the famous sights are located exactly nearby Nevsky Prospect.

This walking excursion will be perfect for active and curious travelers. For those who do not like to familiarize with unknown city through the bus window. For those who love to walk along the antique roadway and come into adjoining old buildings and parks. Who takes pictures of the monuments and different things to take home the most vivid and interesting memories about the city.



Admiralty



-  Admiralteyskiy Proyezd, 1
-  Admiralteyskaya, Nevskiy Prospekt, Gostiny Dvor
-  59.937515,30.308787
- 
- 
-  0 ч. 20 мин.

The Admiralty takes one of the most important places in the military history of the city and country because it is the birthplace of the Russian Navy. It is the complex of buildings where the Main Admiralty of Russian Empire used to be situated. Nowadays it is a monument of the naval history.

The Admiralty was built in 1704-1706 by the design of architect I. Korobov. The building is decorated with different sculptures, which images are connected with the marine legends and myths. Many famous sculptors took part in the designing process of the sculptures: S. Pimenov, V. Demut-Malinovskiy, A. Anisimov, F. Shedrin, I. Terebenev and others. Reliefs, which depict the Greek goddess of justice Themis awarding warriors and craftsmen, are located in the pediments of the side porticos. The central arch is adorned with the statues of nymphs, who stand on the high pedestals and carry the globes. Above the arch there are soaring Glories and allegorical bas-relief "Establishment of fleet in Russia". In the corners of the first tier there are figures of antique heroes: Alexander of Macedon, Achilles, Ajax and Pyrrhus. Above the colonnade there are 28 sculptural allegories: fire, water, earth, air, four seasons, four cardinal directions, muse of astronomy - Urania and patroness of sailors - goddess Isis. This sculptural groups form the image of Russia as naval world power.

The famous ship on the spire of the Admiralty is one of the main symbols of Saint-Petersburg. The first ship was set up in 1711 during the reconstruction of the building. Under the ship the gilded ball, below which there was round moneybox from pure gold, was established. In this moneybox all the examples of gold coins, which were made in Saint-Petersburg since its foundation, were placed. This ball was never opened due to the irretrievable lost of the secret of its opening. The first ship occupied its place till 1815, when it was substituted for the new one, and the original ship was mysteriously lost. The second ship was replaced in 1886 by the exact copy as a result of the reconstruction works.

There is a supposition that the first Russian military ship-frigate "Oryol", which was built in 1667-1669, became the prototype of the Admiralty ship. There are several legends, according to one of which three flags on the ship's masts are made of pure gold, and in the ship's bows there is the personal surveying compass of Peter I. Also there is an assumption that the Admiralty ship has the same image as the first ship, which enter the just built port of Saint-Petersburg.

Nowadays the headquarters of the Main Navy Staff is situated in the Admiralty.

Additional information:

This object is not available for visiting but it is possible to enjoy its architectural image twenty-four-hour.

Kazan Cathedral



📍 Kazanskaya Ploshchad', 2
🗺️ Nevskiy Prospekt, Gostiny Dvor
📞 59.934634,30.324667

📞 +7(812)570-45-28
🌐 www.kazansky-spb.ru
🕒 1 ч.

Kazan Cathedral is the biggest Orthodox church, wonderful example of Russian classicism style, prominent monument of military glory. Inside the cathedral there is the wonder-working copy of the Holy icon Our Lady of Kazan.

Admission fee

Free

L The most well-known sights - Must see!

Kazan Cathedral is one of the most prominent monuments of architecture and fine art, as well as the biggest churches in Saint-Petersburg.

L Religion and philosophy

Kazan Cathedral was erected for the wonder-working copy of the Holy icon Our Lady of Kazan, which is one of the main Orthodox shrines of Saint-Petersburg. Other venerable icons in Kazan Cathedral are: the icon of the Savior in iconostasis, icons of Saint Nicholas and Black Madonna of Czestochowa, presented by field marshal M. Kutuzov, Calvary with a granule of the tomb of Jesus, icon of the Resurrection with a granule of the tomb of Jesus. In 1932 in the church there was the Museum of atheism and religion, since 1991 Kazan Cathedral is a functional Orthodox church, and since 2000 – it is the cathedral of Saint-Petersburg eparchy of Russian Orthodox Church. Nowadays divine services take place every day here as well as christenings and wedding ceremonies, church services and services for dead.

L The city in architecture and monuments

Kazan Cathedral was built in 1801-1811 by the architect A. Voronikhin in classicism style. For his work the architect was awarded with the Fourth class of the Saint Vladimir Order. Kazan cathedral was erected instead of the ramshackle church of the Nativity of the Theotokos. In 1930s the cathedral was robbed and closed in 1932. In 1950-1960s the restoration works were held. In 1991 services were resumed. The second consecration of Kazan Cathedral took place in 1998.

R Military and political history

After the Patriotic War of 1812 Kazan Cathedral became the monument of military glory of Russia. There is a grave of renowned field marshal M. Kutuzov, also there are 107 trophy French banners and flags of the regiments, which were crushed, 93 keys of fortresses and cities, which were captured by Russian Army. In front of the cathedral there are two bronze statues of the great Russian military leaders M. Kutuzov and M. Barclay de Tolly, which were designed by B. Orlovsky in 1837.

The Church of the Savior on Spilled Blood



📍 Kanal Griboyedova, 26A
🗺️ Nevskiy Prospekt, Gostiny Dvor
📞 59.940213,30.328884

📞 +7(812) 315-16-36
🌐 www.eng.cathedral.ru/spasa_na_
🕒 1 ч.

The Church of the Savior on Spilled Blood is the prominent architectural monument, the biggest Orthodox church of the city, which was erected on the place of death of the emperor. One of the biggest collections of mosaic decoration in Europe. The church has a museum status.

Admission fee

Entrance tickets: for adults - 250 RUR, for ISIC holders - 150 RUR, for young people (7 to 18 years old) - 50 RUR. Audio guide (in Russian, English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Finnish, Japanese, Chinese and Korean) - 200 RUR.

L The most well-known sights - Must see!

Church of the Savior on Spilled Blood, also known as the Church of the Resurrection of Christ, is one of the most prominent monuments of Russian architecture. Its outer decoration and the interior are the real masterpiece and annually attract a lot of tourists from all over the world. The audio guide service is available for visitors.

L Religion and philosophy




Since its consecration on the 19th of August 1907, the church of the Savior on Spilled Blood was not a parish church and was not meant for mass visiting. Here the certain services, devoted to the memory of Alexander II, were held. In 1920 it was decided to give the temple to the parish. In 1923 the church became a cathedral of Petrograd eparchy. In 1930 by the decree of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee the cathedral was closed. During the Siege of Leningrad in the cathedral there was a morgue, here all the dead were brought. After the war the church was taken by Maly Opera Theatre for storing all its decorations. In 1971 the temple was transferred to the balance of "Saint Isaac's Cathedral" museum. In 1997 the museum-monument "Savior on the Spilled Blood" was opened again for visitors. On the 23 of May 2004 the first liturgy after 70-year break was served.




L The city in architecture and monuments

The cathedral was built in 1883-1907 by architect A. Parland and Archimandrite Ignatius (Malyshev). The church of the Savior on Spilled Blood got its name because it stands on the spot where Alexander II, the Emperor of Russia, was mortally wounded on 1 March 1881. Then it was decided to build a chapel on the attempt spot. In 1881 the temporary chapel was consecrated and memorable services for the dead were held in it. In 1883 the construction of the new church began, it lasted 24 years. In the décor of the church different decoration materials were used – brick, marble, granite, enamels, gilded copper and mosaic – that made the image of the church such vivid and outstanding. Inside the church there is a real mosaic museum, the area of the mosaic covering is 7065 square meters. Also in the church you may see the richest collection of the semiprecious stones, jewelry enamel, colored ornamented tiles, which were made by the best artists. The special place in the church is the canopy right on the spot where Alexander II was wounded.

Russian Museum



 Inzhenernaya Ulitsa, 4
 Gostiny Dvor, Nevskiy Prospekt
 59.938547,30.332197

 +7(812)595-42-48
 en.rusmuseum.ru/about/tickets/
 1 ч. 30 мин.

The collection of Russian Museum is the biggest one in the world, there are the best works of the great Russian artists, many of which are the real masterpieces.

Admission fee

Entrance tickets: for adults - 450 RUR, for students - 200 RUR.

L The most well-known sights - Must see!

Russian Museum is the first state museum of Russian fine art in the country. Its unique collection is the biggest in the world. The main part of the collection is concentrated in the Mikhailovsky Palace and Benois Wing. Also museum complex includes Marble Palace, Stroganov Palace, Saint Mikhael's Castle, Summer Garden with House of Peter the Great and Mikhailovsky Garden. Annually 50 exhibitions take place in the Russian museum. Here you can use audio guide or order the excursion with guide-interpreter.

L Pictorial, photo, decorative and applied arts

Nowadays the collection of the museum contains approximately 400000 exhibits (paintings, graphic arts, sculptures, numismatic pieces, decorative and applied arts, as well as archive documents) and covers all directions and schools, all historic periods and tendencies of Russian art between the X and XXI centuries. In the collection of the museum you can see icons of XII-XV centuries, paintings of such masters as A. Rublev, Dionisius, S. Ushakov and others; the collection of the XVIII-XIX centuries represented by such artists as K. Bryullov, O. Kiprensky, A. Venetsianov, F. Bruni, M. Kozlovsky, S. Shchedrin; the second part of XIX century represented by the paintings of A. Savrasov, I. Aivazovsky, A. Naumov, F. Vasilyev, F. Bronnikov, I. Pryanishnikov, V. Vasnetsov, V. Surikov and others; works by I. Levitan, M. Vrubel, V. Serov, P. Troubetzkoy consist the collection of XIX-XX centuries; also in the museum there are masters of "Art world" - A. Benois, K. Somov, K. Korovin, B. Kustodiev, N. Roerich, R. Bach; the soviet art is represented by K. Petrov-Vodkin, V. Mukhina, Y. Tulin, Y. Moiseenko, B. Korneev, A. Eriomin and other. Annually in Russian museum up to 50 exhibitions are held. Also in the museum there are Scientific library, which has numbers 170 000 items. In the library there are several funds: fund of Russian books, fund of foreign editions, fund of periodicals, exhibition catalogues, editions of Russian Museum, reference fund. Also in the library there are the fund of rare books, which collects nowadays approximately 7000 items.

R The city in architecture and monuments

Russian Museum was established in 1895 by the decree of the Emperor Nicolas II. The building of the museum (also known as Mikhailovsky Palace) was constructed in 1819-1825 by famous architect C. Rossi. Originally the initiative of the palace constructing belonged to the Emperor Paul I for his son Michael. However Paul I died before the construction began, then his elder son emperor Alexander I decided to implement father's plan. When Michael turned 21 years, Alexander I gave an order to start the construction. Rossi designed not only the palace but the whole project, which included the Mikhailovsky palace itself, the square in front of it, two streets (Inzenernaya and Mikhailovskaya) and Mikhailovsky Garden. The outer appearance of the main building and western wing were preserved till our days almost without modifications. Today only two rooms represent the former splendor of the palace's chambers and the talent of architect - the vestibule and the White Hall. They both are undoubted masterpieces of classic interior. The main vestibule is outstanding with its wide grand staircase divided in two parts, which lead to the second-floor gallery decorated with 18 sublime Corinthian columns. In 1825 the Mikhailovsky palace was consecrated. After that Michael with his wife moved here from the Winter Palace. For a long time the Mikhailovsky Palace was the grand residence. In 1898 in the building of the Mikhailovsky Palace the Russian Museum was opened, which is located here nowadays. In 1910-1914 due to the increase of the museum's collection the new wing was attached. It was named after its architect L. Benois (The Benois Wing).

"Stockmann", shopping center



📍 Nevskiy Prospekt, 114-116
🚗 Ploshad' Vosstaniya, Mayakovskaya
📞 59.931447,30.359772

📞 +7(812)313-60-00
🌐 www.stockmann.ru/portal/29/
🕒 1 ч. 30 мин.

Shopping center "Stockmann" is a modern shopping complex, which was opened in the heart of St. Petersburg in 2010.

R Shopping

"Stockmann" is a trading house with six floors of boutiques, for any taste. In the shopping center there are more than 70 shops, offering visitors brand clothes and shoes, as well as cosmetics and beauty care, baby items, household products. In "Stockmann" the following brands are represented: Dior, DKNY, Furla, Esprit, Gucci, Hugo Boss, Marc by Marc Jacobs, Max & Co, Max Mara, Michael by Michael Kors, Moschino, Roberto Cavalli, Sisley, Calvin Klein, Guess by Marciano, JAP, Marc O'Pollo and many others. Guests can visit grocery in "Stockmann", where they can find quality products and gourmet delights.

Anichkov Palace



📍 Nevskiy Prospekt, 39
🗺️ Gostiny Dvor, Nevskiy Prospekt
📍 59.932990,30.342199

📞
🖨️
🕒 0 ч. 20 мин.

Anichkov Palace is the architectural monument, which was built in 1741-1753 by the decree of the Empress Elizabeth. The Palace was named after Anichkov Bridge, which is located near the palace. The bridge got its name thanks to lieutenant colonel and engineer Mikhail Anichkov. Originally the palace was constructed by architect M. Zemtsov but the finishing works were made by architect F.-B. Rastrelli.

Additional information:

You can enjoy the architectural image of the palace twenty-four-hour.



The city in architecture and monuments

Initially the palace was three-storey building with two prominent wings with cupolas and gilded ornaments with stars on spires. On the central part of the building there was the pediment, which was decorated with gilded statues holding the monogram of the Empress Elizabeth. From the main porch the granite staircase led to the Fontanka River to swim on the boat to the palace. Near this staircase there was a swimming pool with the outdoor terrace, balustrade and pavilions. On the spot of the modern palace garden there was the pond with high bulk watersides, alleys and bosquets. And on the spot of Alexandrinsky Theatre there was the flower garden with the fountain. As a result it was spacious mansion with regular garden, arbors and pavilions. Each entrance to the palace was decorated with portico with balcony.

The Empress Elizabeth decided to give Anichkov palace as a present to her minion general and field marshal A. Razumovsky. After Catherine's II accession to the throne the palace was presented to her mansion statesman G. Potemkin as well. Ultimately Anichkov Palace was reconstructed by architect I. Starov in classicism style. The third floor was built under the side wings of the building, bulbous cupolas were changed by flat ones, the facade design was changed as well. Further the palace was presented as a wedding gift several times. After the revolution in 1917 there was the City museum in the palace, but in 1925 it was closed. In 1937 the Young Pioneer Palace was opened here, which is called today as Saint-Petersburg Palace of Youth Creativity.

Mikhailovsky Palace



📍 Inzhenernaya Ulitsa, 4
🗺️ Gostiny Dvor, Nevskiy Prospekt
📍 59.938569,30.332090

📞 +7(812)595-42-48
🖨️ www.rusmuseum.ru/eng/museum/co
🕒 0 ч. 20 мин.

Mikhailovsky Palace is an architectural monument, which was built in 1819-1825 by architect C. Rossi in classicism style.

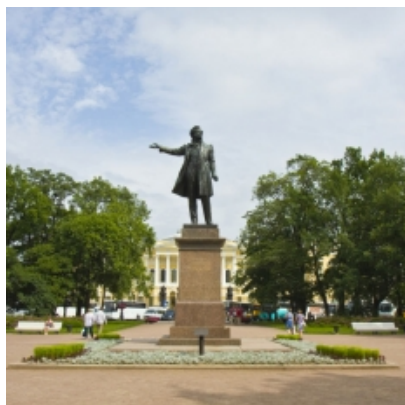
Additional information:




You can visit Russian Museum during its working hours and enjoy the architectural image of Mikhailovsky Palace twenty-four hour.




L The city in architecture and monuments

Originally the initiative of the palace constructing belonged to the Emperor Paul I for his son Michael. However Paul I died before the construction began, then his elder son emperor Alexander I decided to implement father's plan. When Michael turned 21 years, Alexander I gave an order to start the construction. Rossi designed not only the palace but the whole project, which included the Mikhailovsky palace itself, the square in front of it, two streets (Inzenernaya and Mikhailovskaya) and Mikhailovsky Garden. The outer appearance of the main building and western wing were preserved till our days almost without modifications. Today only two rooms represent the former splendor of the palace's chambers and the talent of architect – the vestibule and the White Hall. They both are undoubted masterpieces of classic interior. The main vestibule is outstanding with its wide grand staircase divided in two parts, which lead to the second-floor gallery decorated with 18 sublime Corinthian columns. In 1825 the Mikhailovsky palace was consecrated. After that Michael with his wife moved here from the Winter Palace. For a long time the Mikhailovsky Palace was the grand residence. In 1898 in the building of the Mikhailovsky Palace the Russian Museum was opened, which is located here nowadays. In 1910-1914 due to the increase of the museum's collection the new wing was attached. It was named after its architect L. Benois (The Benois Wing).

Arts Square



 ploshchad' Iskusstv
 Nevskiy Prospekt, Gostiny Dvor
 59.937257,30.331553



 0 ч. 30 мин.

You can walk along the square right in the heart of the city and enjoy the architectural monuments, which contains the great ensemble of the square.

R The city in architecture and monuments

Arts Square is one of the main architectural spots of Saint-Petersburg, located between Inzhenernaya and Italyanskay Streets. The name of the square is an original reference point for citizens and tourists. It was built according to the design of the famous architect C. Rossi, who's name became almost a common noun in the first half of the XIX century. The square itself as an united complex of buildings is a part of the list of historical constructions of Saint-Petersburg and is guarded by UNESCO. Arts Square is an architectural unit was founded in 1816 on the spot of the famous greenhouses of Mihailovsky Palace, when it was decided to build a permanent edifice for the residence of Grand Duke Mikhail Pavlovich. C. Rossi created a development project of surrounding area. He designed the square as a united complex of buildings and structures. In 1823 the palace was opened and Arts Square began to be created, taking in mind the new conception of the city centre.

The theatre building was decided to construct in the western part of the square, as it was planned according to original design. However, the construction works were managed by architect A. Brullov with the help of C. Rossi's designed project. So, Mikhailovsky Theatre was set up here. It was not an united project, rather the collection of ideas, but author's concepts were realized very successfully - as a result, the theatre building as a real pearl of the ensemble. Architects P. Vandamini, P. Jako, A. Postnikov, P. Svinyin, A. Melnikov and I. Gaberzetel constructed almost at the same time the complex of other buildings, making small changes and taking into account the scale of construction works, causing huge temporary building site for that times. Nicholas I, who struggled for a bringing order to the central part of Saint-Petersburg in the nearest future, issue an edict in 1827 for creating a public garden on this spot. C. Rossi was charged with the lay-out project, and D. Bush as responsible for the planting of greenery design. Moreover, the foreground task was to create green plantations in constructing city, because, if to take into account the fact, that even nowadays there are no many of them, nevertheless, it applies to any European capital, which construction is rooted in centuries. In 1891 the main gardener of Saint-Petersburg V. Vise held the reconstruction of the public garden. Trees were removed from the centre, and the vista over the portico of Mikhailovsky Palace from Nevsky Prospekt side was opened up. In the end of the XIX century, in 1895, the fisc of the Russian Emperor was spent on purchasing a building to place there a huge collection of Russian art. The same year, on the 13th of April, it was renamed as Russian Museum of the Emperor Alexander III according to the Greatest decree. On the 7th of March 1898 it was opened for visitors after the thorough repairs.

According to the project documents of the architect V. Svinyin quite grand works on reconstruction of the inner side of Mikhailovsky Palace, were held, and the building, which belonged to the Ethnographic Museum, appeared from the western side at short notice. Ensemble of the Arts Square is the unite project of the complex of buildings: Russian Ethnographic Museum, the Grand Hall of Saint-Petersburg Philharmonia, hotel "Europe", house of architect P. Jako, Catholic Church of St. Catherine, house of Vielgorsky and Mikhailovsky Palace, and, of course, Benois Wing - Russian Museum and Mikhailovsky Theatre.

R Following the famous personalities, books, movies

By the way, the famous monument to Alexander Pushkin is the part of this wonderful ensemble of buildings as well. The monument itself is located on the centre of the square, and was opened not so long time ago, in 1957, in memorial of 250-anniversary of Leningrad. Alexander Pushkin is the greatest Russian poet, who is well-known all around the world. Architects M. Anikushin and V. Petrov tried to create a monument, which would fit in the conception of the architectural ensemble, and they managed to do it. Incidentally, the monument itself and its visual appearance is one of the most replicable image of the poet and, perhaps, one of the most famous.

Malaya Sadovaya



- Malaya Sadovaya ulitsa
- Gostiny Dvor, Nevskiy Prospekt
- 59.934188,30.337316



0 ч. 30 мин.

Here you can walk along one of the few pedestrian streets, where there are a lot of interesting sculptures. Near these sculptures you can make a wish.

R The city in architecture and monuments

Shuvalovsky pereulok in 1793-1799s, Novyi pereulok in 1784-1829s, since 1836 - Malaya Sadovaya, and since 1887 - Ekaterininskaya Street. All this is about one street, as you may guess. However, the street became Malaya Sadovaya again only in 1948, and until then since 1918 it was named the Street of Proletkult. From the beginning of the 19th century citizens named it Malaya Sadovaya, so its historical name was returned to this beautiful place in Saint-Petersburg. At the corner of Nevsky Prospekt and Malaya Sadovaya Street there is Eliseyev Emporium - not only a wonderful building, architectural monument, created at the turn of classical and modern architecture, as well as many other monuments and memorial places, which turn this street in a popular one among tourists and citizens. Young people give different performances quite often on Malaya Sadovaya Street, dances, musical shows, clown and acrobat performances. Moreover, there is no need for special occasion to hold these acts, frequently they take place just for fun, out of nowhere. All this happens in front of silent witnesses - sculptures, which were set up right on the pedestrian zone.

R Mystic and cult places

Street, which makes your wishes come true, that is how it's called. This is no surprise, because each figure on the Street are covered with myths and legends. One of them is Fountain of Time, which appeared here not too many years ago, in 2000. It is a typical example of urban modern art, strange for the first sight, acute-angled, circled by 12 square steps. Bronze clock, big black ball, which spins in the centre of construction, and the water, which streams down the steps and shows time. Periodically this compound construction is under technical works, and fountain functions as a real one. That does not attract fewer passerby, who evince their special attention to the unusual composition.

You will find cats here as well - unobvious symbol of Saint-Petersburg, even in Hermitage they serve officially. Cat Vasilisa "strolls" along the façade of the house number 3 of Malaya Sadovaya Street. She is a "friend" of cat Elisei, who is situated on opposite side of the street. Author of this sculpture is V. Petrovichev, who presented Vasilisa to Elisei, appeared here in 2000 as well. Sculptor L. Domracheva also worked on these sculptures, which were given to the city as a present in memory of cats, which were brought here from Yaroslavl during the Siege of Leningrad to save the city from brutal hungry rats, spreading infection all over people's houses. Cat Elisei of 33 centimeters high and weight - 25 kilos, is located on the height of three meters, it is not easy to notice him.

The monument to Petersburg photographer is located not far as well. While opening his umbrella over an antique camera, photographer looks into the distance in expectation of a good shot. This monument was set here not on occasion. The famous photo studio and workshop of Bulla dynasty, the most well-known Russian photographers, who were the photographers of Royal family, were located right here on 3, Malaya Sadovaya Street from the beginning of XX century till 1930s. The idea of this monument belongs to L. Domracheva, to the author of cats Vasilisa and Elisei and to B. Petrov. By the way, nowadays, a photo studio is still located here, this building never changed its function.

In the corner of Nevsky Prospekt and Malaya Sadovaya Street there is a monument to the loudspeaker, which was set up in 2002. The author of this monument is A. Chernov. This memorial is hardly noticeable, but there is always a lot of flowers next to it. Radio played an important role for citizens in the Blockade period. A lot was said about that times and it is another big story. This inconspicuous loudspeaker, which is like a part of urban architecture, is a reminder of the hardest times in the history of Saint-Petersburg, when citizens came together near it to hear the latest reports from battle-front, news and chronicle of events.

Tourists, as well as inhabitants, come to Malaya Sadovaya Street to make a wish. Near the Fountain of Time you should turn your back upon the sculpture, then throw a coin and see on which foot it fell. It will show the time, after which your wish will come true. Moreover it shows how many times you should turn a huge ball in the centre of the fountain.

Also, you should pick your attention to the cat Vasilisa. If you make a wish, throw a coin on the façade, where Vasilisa stands, it will definitely come true. As to Elisei, first of all you should find him, and then you can make a wish and try to hit the pediment, where he sits. Did you manage to do this? In that case, it will come true. At least, everybody, who come here every day and try to throw a coin successfully, really believe in it.

The monument to Petersburg photographer is not less interesting and, maybe, even more popular than its neighbors, in case of wishes. A lot of different secret rituals are connected with it. It is necessary to take photographer's elbow, hold his little finger and to caress his little cute bronze bulldog, who settles near his owner's legs and looks at passing people with curiosity. The first ritual is for happy life, the second one is for everything to become true and the bulldog ritual is for luck. It is still a question if your dreams will come true, but it is necessary to walk through this nice street - Malaya Sadovaya, because your will definitely get into a good mood, which means that you have done half of the work and good luck is not far off.