

## Night walk along the city

This route is more interesting during the night time, because St. Petersburg looks magnificent during this time. All its sights are illuminated and creates the great atmosphere.



## Saint Isaac's Cathedral and the Colonnade



Isaakiyevskaya Ploshchad', 4  
Admiralteyskaya, Nevskiy Prospekt, Gostiny Dvor  
59.933893,30.306383

+7(812)315-97-32  
www.eng.cathedral.ru  
1 ч.

Saint Isaac's Cathedral is the biggest Orthodox church in Saint-Petersburg, has the museum status. It is the prominent monument of Russian classicism style. Wonderful panorama opens over the city from the colonnade.

### 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. St Isaac's Cathedral Colonnaded Walkway. Audio excursion "Panoramic View of St Petersburg" - 150 RUR.

### L The most well-known sights - Must see!

Saint Isaac's Cathedral is one of the main sights of the "Northern capital", which amazes with its beauty and sizes. For all comers inside the cathedral it is possible to order an excursion for both, groups and individuals. Also, you can use audio guide service to learn about the history of the cathedral and its inner decoration and particular features.

### L Religion and philosophy

The cathedral was consecrated in honor of the Saint Isaac of Confessor (Isaac the Dalmatian), which was highly esteemed by Peter the Great. Per se, Saint Isaac's Cathedral is the museum complex since 1991, but services are held here during the Orthodox holidays. Besides, in 1712 the wedding ceremony of Peter the Great and Catherine Alekseevna took place in the first building of the cathedral. Russian Orthodox Church never gave the special status to the cathedral, so that is why it is not officially a cathedral, however, known all over the world as Saint Isaac's Cathedral.

### L The city in architecture and monuments

The construction of Saint Isaac's Cathedral began in 1818 and lasted for forty years! It was finished in 1858. The main architect is considered to be Auguste de Montferrand, but, of course, not only he took part in such a scale construction, but also a lot of key persons of that time. That fact seems to make some special impact in to the image of the building, bring some extraordinary energy to its facades. The colonnades are adorned with the figures of twelve apostles, which rose up to the arches and appeared around the cupola. White facing marble, paintings and mosaics, canvases and frescos - the number of masterpieces exceeds all real expectations. There are three altars in the cathedral, which are worthy of notice. It is hard to describe such things, which when you look at them, you just lost the ability to speak. Inside the cathedral you also can see the prototype of scaffolding, which was used in lifting and setting up of colonnades process. Each of its colonnades weighted more than 100 tones. Stay here for a while and imagine the scale of what happened here 200 years ago, when this particular walls were about to be erected.

### L Captivating views

The cupola of Saint Isaac's Cathedral with its great sizes was set on 72 colonnades, at that, they all are monolithic. The colonnades, which were lifted up on a height of more than 40 meters - is a real miracle of the engineering. After all, even modern technologies are not always manage to solve such difficult tasks, so there is no need to tell how hard it was to do it that time.

The unique view, which is famous not only among citizens, but also numerous tourists of the city, opens up from the colonnade over Saint-Petersburg. The whole centre of Saint-Petersburg lies spread before the eyes - the Neva River, the Admiralty, Mariinsky Palace. However, you should remember that the height of the colonnade is 43 meters, almost 600 steps and it is better to count on your strengths only. The weather in Saint-Petersburg is always unpredictable, so even during summer time, you may need some warm cloth, just in case.

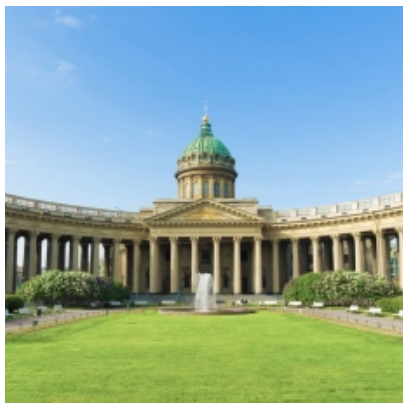
### R The sights - record-holders

Saint Isaac's Cathedral by its height can be compared only to the Cathedral of Christ the Savior in Moscow with 103 meters height, which is just 1.5 meters higher than Saint Isaac's Cathedral. Thus, it was the second highest Orthodox church in the world and the oldest one as well. There are the analogies with the St. Peter's Basilica in Rome, St. Paul's Cathedral in London and St. Marie Cathedral in Florence. Saint Isaac's Cathedral yields to its counterparts by its sizes, but in the sphere of engineering and constructing technologies Saint-Isaac's Cathedral takes the lead over them, as well as the whole engineering of its time.

## **R Military and political history**

As well as many other churches, Saint Isaac's Cathedral was plundered during the first days of the revolution in 1917, after which not the best times began. In 1921 the cathedral was closed, and in the beginning of 1930s severely and ironically the first antireligious museum was opened here. During the war building was damaged by shelling and bomb attacks. Even today you can see the signs of shell and bomb hits on the facades of the cathedral. After the war the cathedral worked as a museum up to 1948. In 1950s the scale reconstruction was held and renewed cathedral opened its doors. In honor of the sixtieth anniversary of Victory the exposition, which consists of the displays, which were brought from the city's and suburb's museums, was set in the cathedral. It is dedicated to the Great Patriotic War and the Siege of Leningrad.

## **Kazan Cathedral**



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

📞 +7(812)570-45-28  
🌐 [www.kazansky-spb.ru](http://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.

## **Saint Michael's Castle**



📍 Sadovaya Ulitsa, 2  
🗺️ Gostiny Dvor, Nevskiy Prospekt  
📞 59.939902,30.338077

📞 +7(812)595-42-48  
🌐 [www.rusmuseum.ru/eng/museum/co](http://www.rusmuseum.ru/eng/museum/co)  
🕒 1 ч. 30 мин.

Saint Michael's Castle is the prominent architectural monument, wrapped in mysteries and legends, connected with the personality of its former owner the Emperor Paul I, who was killed in the castle. Interesting and unusual planning of the building rises it above the other sights of Saint-Petersburg.

### Admission fee

Entrance ticket: for adults - 300 RUR, for students and children of the age from 7 to 16 - 150 RUR

### Opening hours

Wed. - Mon. - 10:00a.m. - 06:00 p.m. Thu. - 01:00a.m. - 09:00p.m. Tue. - closed. To determine information on opening hours visit an official website.

### **R** The most well-known sights - Must see!

Saint Michael's Castle is located on Sadovaya Street and is the architectural monument, completing Saint-Petersburg architecture of the XVIII century. A lot of tourists and citizens visit Saint Michael's Castle. The particular interest for visitors is the secrets and legends, connected with the mysterious death of the first owner of the castle.

### **R** The city in architecture and monuments

The building of the Saint Michael's Castle was erected in 1797-1801 by the design of the architect V. Bazhenov and V. Brenna and combined different tricks and architectural styles. The castle was constructed as the main residence of the Emperor, and got the name "Mikhailovsky" (Saint Michael's castle) in honor of the archangel Michael, the defender of the Romanov dynasty. Nowadays, the building, which looks like the medieval castle, is the only one extant construction, erected in the romantic classicism style. Originally, the Saint Michael's Castle was completely surrounded by water, reminding the island. Unusual design of the building was caused by the fear of the palace revolution, which constantly overcame the Emperor Paul I during his reign. The Saint Michael's Castle was erected so that he had a chance to avoid the sabotage. However, the unusual planning of the castle didn't guard Paul I. He lived in his residence for 40 days, whereupon, he received a severe beating and was stabbed to death in his own chambers. After the tragic events of that night, the Saint Michael's Castle was moved to the balance of the Department of the Royal court.

In 1823 the castle was given to the Main Engineering School and the building got its new name - Engineers' Castle. After the death of the sponsor of the school - Nicholas I, the constitution was named "Nikolayevskaya Engineering Academy". The best cultural and historical workers taught and graduated from the academy, among them poets, scientists, musicians, heroes and many others.

After the Great Patriotic War in the building there were the Soviet institutions. The palace rooms were divided up and down and the decorations were painted. The scale reconstruction of the building and its inner interiors is held since the beginning of 1990s. In the beginning of the XXI century the part of the part of the defensive constructions, which earlier surrounded the building, had been recovered. In consequence of that the parts of the Trekhpoletniy bridge and Voskresensky Channel were opened. Thanks to the historical researches, archeological works and architectural plans, scientists managed to reconstruct the main complex of the Paul's I reign.

### **R** Mystic and cult places

The Saint Michael's Castle is shrouded in myths and legends, connected with the mysterious death of the emperor. One of the versions says that a couple months before the murder of Paul I, some beata appeared in Saint-Petersburg and predicted the death to the emperor: "You have left as many years, as many letters in the inscription over the Voskresenskie Gates of the castle". That inscription said: «Дому твоему подобает святыня господня въ долготу дней» (rus) - biblical aphorism, which contains 47 letters, the same age the emperor was at the moment of his murder. There is one more legend, according to which the ghost of Paul I didn't find peace and still wanders over the empty hall of The Saint Michael's Castle. As for the unusual color of the walls, there are two more legends too: the first one says, that it was chosen in honor of the Paul's favorite Anna Lopukhina, the second one - that it is connected with the traditions of the Order of Malta.

### **R** Pictorial, photo, decorative and applied arts

The miracle of luxury and taste - that is how the contemporary speak of the inner decoration of The Saint Michael's Castle. The art experts, painters, artists worked on the inner decoration of the castle. As well as the most of the palace of that times, the Saint Michael's Castle represents the main residence of the emperor and the art gallery. The Hall of Antiquities, Museum of Arabesques, Raphael and Laocoon - enfilade of the magnificent galleries, decorated with the real masterpieces from the personal collection of Paul I. The majority of the objects of the palace decoration were created by the design of the architects C. Rossi and V. Brenna.

## 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\\_](http://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.

## Tauride Palace



Shpalernaya Ulitsa, 47  
Chernyshevskaya  
59.947908,30.375920

0 ч. 20 мин.

Tauride Palace is one of the prominent monuments of the Russian classicism of the XVIII century. The palace was built in 1783-1789 by architect I. Starov by the decree of the empress Catherine II for her minion Prince G. Potemkin, who in 1787 joined Crimea to Russian Empire and was awarded with the title of Duke of Tauride. That is why the palace was called Tauride. After Potemkin's death the palace became one of the favorite residents of Catherine II. In 1906-1910 the State Duma was situated here. During the Soviet times the Third All-Russian Congress of Soviets, the 7th Congress of the RCP(b) and the Second World Congress of the Comintern were held in the Tauride Palace. Nowadays here the headquarters of the Inter-parliamentary Assembly of CIS is situated. Also there is the Saint-Petersburg branch of the International TV and radio company "Peace".

The building of the Tauride Palace is the central two-storey edifice with six-columned portico topped with the flat cupola on the not high drum. The smooth walls with high windows are decorated with entablature of the strict design with the frieze from triglyph. The central part of the building is joined with the two-storey buildings, bounding the wide main entrance, by one-storey galleries. The inner decoration amazes with its beauty: behind the main hall there is the richly decorated rotunda joined with the White Column Hall by the wide doorway, behind the opened double colonnade there is the winter garden. The main rooms of the palace, such as Gallery Hall, Gobelin living room, Sofa room, China Hall, preserved their polychrome decoration of the walls, plafonds, fireplaces and figured stoves.

In 2010 the project "Potemkinskiye Nights" was represented in the Tauride Palace. Regularly the classic music concerts by outstanding musicians are held here. You may enjoy the performances of such ensembles as "Soloists of Catherine the Great", "Musica Petropolitana" and "Prattica Terza". In 2011 specially for this project the 24-register organ was placed in the Cupola Hall of the Tauride Palace.

### Additional information:

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

## Bronze Horseman and Senate Square



Senatskaya Ploshchad'  
Admiralteyskaya  
59.936532,30.302137

0 ч. 20 мин.

Bronze Horseman on Senate Square - is the monument to the great Emperor Peter the First, which was glorified by famous Russian poet Alexander Pushkin. This monument is one of the main symbols of Saint-Petersburg.

### **L The most well-known sights - Must see!**

Bronze Horseman - is a model of the equestrian statue of Peter the Great - it is the most famous monument to the Emperor. A lot of tourists come here, to Senate Square, to appreciate the beauty and monumentalism of this wonderful architectural memorial.



## L The city in architecture and monuments

Monument to Peter I adorns the Senate Square - the most longstanding square of the Northern Capital. It dates from the beginning of the XVIII century. Earlier the Senate Square was the part of the square in front of the Admiralty, but with the loss of its purpose as a fortress, this territory turned into a municipal area. It got its name thanks to the government department Senate, located on this territory in 1763. The square formed in 1834. This had contributed by the construction of the Senate and Synod building in this area. The building, which was erected in the Russian classicism style under the management of the architect A. E. Shtauberd, is the architectural monument. The construction of the buildings was completely finished by 1832, the decoration of the inner interiors began. A lot of masters took part in stucco works, works with marble, furniture designs. Master Torrichelli created the most difficult elements of the decorative molding. In one of the corner halls there is a church. This temple was a unique one because of the fact, that it is the only one church with the cupola, equipped with the glass lantern.

The adjoining arch over Galernaya Street is the symbol of the unite of the state and the church. For the creation of this arch one of the designs by C. Rossi, which he didn't use in the ensemble of the Palace Square, was used. The height of the triumphal arch is more than 25 meters and its width is 20 meters.

The sculptural ensemble "Godliness and Justice" is located over the arch. The bas-reliefs, which decorates the arch, flashy with the allegories to the Russian legislation and glorify the power of the state.

For a very long time, since 1925, in the halls of the Senate and Synod building there was the Historical Archive of the Russian Federation. Nowadays, there is the Constitutional Court of Russia and Boris Yeltsin Presidential Library.






The Bronze Horseman got its name thanks to the poem of the same name by the great Russian poet Alexander Sergeevich Pushkin. The sculpture was designed by the architect E. Falconet by the decree of the Empress Catherine II and with the assistance of his apprentices and followers (in particular, the head was made by M. A. Collo, and the snake under the hooves of the stallion - by sculptor F. Gordeev). The base of the monument is the natural rock, also known as the "Thunder-stone", which is still covered with legends and rumors. The stone monolith, which height was supposed to be 11 meters and more, was needed. Thanks to the Academy of Arts such stone was founded in Lahta area. So, according to the legend, the lightning hit the rock but didn't break it and just made a crack. Since that time, this monolith was called the "Thunder-stone". The wavy shape of the stone reminds that Peter the Great created the "window" not just in Europe, but also to the sea for our country. Monoliths with the approximately similar mass were transported just in ancient time, so the moving of this stone in the XVIII century was a big deal.

## L Following the famous personalities, books, movies

The snake under the stallion of the Emperor Peter I symbolizes the enemy, which threatened Russia in different times and with whom the great commander successfully fight. Allegory to his victory - laurel wreath and belt sword. The inscription on the pedestal says: "To Peter I from Catherine II. 1782". Catherine II always paralleled his acts and herself, considering herself as successor to his achievements.

## Church of Saint Pantaleon



-  Ulitsa Pestelya, 2A
-  +7(812)579-30-12
-  Chernyshevskaya, Gostiny Dvor, Nevskiy Prospekt
-  0 ч. 30 мин.
-  59.942559,30.341397

Church of Saint Pantaleon was built in 1735-1739 by the design of architect I. Korobov in Baroque style. The history of this church originates in 1718 when Peter I ordered to build the chapel of Saint Pantaleon for the workers of shipyard. On 27 July 1714 (day of memory of Saint Pantaleon) Russian Fleet won a victory over Sweden in Gangut Battle. The new stone church had the belfry and wooden hipped cupola. Russian artists G. Ipatov and A. Kvashin worked on the inner decoration of it.

In 1834-1835 the building was reconstructed by the architect V. Beretti in Empire style: the facades were decorated with marble bas-reliefs by sculptor A. Loganovsky.

In 1912 restorations works were carried out here. In 1914 the marble memorial boards with the names of the regiments, which took part in Gangut and Grengam Battles, were fixed on the facades of the church. There honored icons of Saint Pantaleon, one of which was from the original chapel, were also placed.

In 1936 the church of Saint Pantaleon was closed, some icons were transferred to the Church of the Transfiguration. In 1980 there was an exhibition of the Museum of History of Saint-Petersburg "Gangut Memorial". In 1991 the church was returned to eparchy. Since 1994 the regular services are held here. Since 2002 the restoration works are carried out here, the results of which we can see today and enjoy the beauty of the church.

### Admission fee

Free

### Additional information:

While visiting an Orthodox church it is necessary to follow several rules. It is forbidden to sit in church (unless you have health problems). You should speak very quietly in order not to disturb people around you. Men should take off hats or caps before entering a church; on the other hand, women should cover their head. According to the strict canon laws, women should not enter a church in trousers, short skirts, or with make-up on their face.

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## Palace Bridge



- Universitetskaya Naberezhnaya, 1
- Vasileostrovskaya
- 59.941234,30.308036
- 
- 
- 0 ч. 15 мин.

Palace bridge – is one of the thirteen draw-bridges in the city, which became one of the symbols of Saint-Petersburg. Unique views, which open from the bridge won't let anyone indifferent.

### Additional information:

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

#### Captivating views

Palace bridge attracts a lot of photographers because a wonderful panorama over Neva embankment opens up from here and the photos taken here will be absolutely beautiful and fascinating. From the Palace bridge you can see Palace Square, Peter and Paul fortress and the Admiralty, and also you can observe the cupola of the Saint Isaac's Cathedral.

#### The most well-known sights - Must see!

One of the reasons why tourists come to Saint-Petersburg and wait for the night time is to see famous draw-bridges. Palace bridge is a real mark of the city. Its unique illumination makes its magic appearance, especially at night.



## **R The city in architecture and monuments**

Palace bridge - is one of the thirteen drawbridges of the city, but its beauty and unique view, which opens from it, make it one of the main symbols of the Northern Capital. The bridge was named after the Winter Palace - the main residence of Russian emperors. As well as many other architectural buildings, which were erected before the February revolution, after 1916, it was without any developments in construction, but later it was finally finished. Palace bridge was built by the design of the engineer A. P. Pshenitskogo, but the architect R. F. Meltser was responsible for the whole concept and amazing beauty. In 1977 the bridge was reconstructed by the group of architects and engineers. The lanterns and the draw system were quite recast. The bridge mechanism easily rises seven ton spans up and it looks very impressive.

## **Palace Square**



Palace Square  
Admiralteyskaya  
59.938875,30.316159

0 ч. 20 мин.

Palace Square is the heart of Saint-Petersburg, its main square. Winter Palace, consisting the square ensemble, is the prominent architectural monument, which is worldwide famous as the State Museum Hermitage. Alexander Column, which is located in the centre of the square - is one of the main symbols of Saint-Petersburg.

## **L The most well-known sights - Must see!**

Palace Square is located in the very centre of Saint-Petersburg and is considered as the main one. It is famous not only with its width (although, it is at least twice bigger than the Red Square in Moscow), but also with its architectural monuments, which form it. Tourists from all over the world feel obligated to visit it.

## **L The city in architecture and monuments**

Formerly, the square was called Admiralteysky Lug and included the territory of the Alexander Garden. The square got its name in 1766 because of the main building the Winter Palace, which was constructed in the middle of the XVIII century according to the design F. B. Rastrelli (the construction process took almost ten years). The inner decoration was created by the other masters - Y. M. Felten, J. - B. Wallin de La Mothe, A. Rinaldi. The Palace has three storey; four wings together with the inner garden and facades form the shape of the caret. The Winter Palace looks very light, but impressive and solemn at the same time. Vases and sculptures, which are set on the ledges around the perimeter of the building, make it look even more triumphal. Originally they were made of stone, but in the turn of the XIX-XX centuries were replaced by the metal one. Such buildings as Glazov House, Lanskoj House, Bruse House were constructed after the Winter Palace. All of these buildings were erected an arc of a circle and later were named Feltonovskie by the name of the architect Y. M. Felten, who designed them. Years later on the spot of these houses the General Staff Building was built (design by C. Rossi), however the main proportions and the location were preserved. Two wings of the central part were connected by the arch. All this construction represents the arc of almost 600 meters length. Triumphal Arch - is one of the main monuments, which was erected in honor of the Patriotic War 1812. Such masters as S. S. Pimenov, V. - I. Demut-Malinovsky worked on it. The arch is decorated with bas-reliefs and adorns the entrance to the square from the Nevsky Prospekt. In 1837-1843 the building of the guard corps headquarters was constructed on the opposite side. The Alexander Column was erected a little bit earlier and still has a status of the highest column in world, made of the stone monolith. On its top there is a sculpture of an angel (design by A. Montferrand), who tramples the snake, - the symbol of the peace, which Russia brought in Europe by defeating of the common enemy - Napoleon.

## **R Captivating views**

Architectural monuments and sights, located on the Palace Square, form wonderful combination and represent great panorama. All the objects are illuminated during the night time and the square looks even more beautiful. Nowadays, a lot of concerts and events are held here. Also, the Palace Square is in the list of the world heritage of UNESCO.

## **Field of Mars**



1st Admiralteisky Island  
Nevskiy Prospekt, Gostiny Dvor  
59.943545,30.331596

1 ч.

Field of Mars is the biggest memorial and park complex, which is located in the centre of Saint-Petersburg. The park ensemble with the monument to the victims of the revolution of 1917, in the centre of which the Eternal Flame burns in honor of the dead for more than 50 years, is one of the prominent ones in the city.

### **R The most well-known sights - Must see!**

The Field of Mars, which was named by analogy with the Field of Mars in Rome and Paris, is the biggest public garden on the territory of Saint-Petersburg and is located in the very centre of the city. This park memorial, dedicated to the victims of wars and revolutions, is associated with the history of the Northern Capital.

### **R Military and political history**

Formerly, this territory was named as Bolshoi Lug (Big meadow), but that was in the beginning of the XVIII century, at the time of the erecting of Saint-Petersburg. The bog throughout the area was drained and that fact laid the foundation for the future park. After that the park changed its name for a few decades: Poteshnoe Pole (Fun field) because of the mass celebrations, which were held here, Tsaritsin Lug (Tsar's meadow) in honor of the located near "Tsar's house". The park got its modern name after the setting of the monument to A. V. Suvorov, because the sculpture depicted in the armor of Mars – war god. On the 7th of April 1918 the memorial was opened, the architect of which was L. V. Rudnev. The text for the monument was created by writer and arts critic A.V. Lunacharsky, famous artists such as N. A. Tyrsa and V. M. Konashevich worked on the appearance of the monument. The first ones, who were buried on the Field of Mars, were the dead during the February revolution 1917. The participants of uprisings, and the ones, who stifled the rebellion, and party workers, and Soviet workers and many others were buried here later. The most part of the first half of the XX century the Field of Mars was called the Victims of the Revolution Square. The Eternal Flame, which today attracts a lot of tourists, was lightened in the heart of the memorial in 1957 – by the way, it was the first eternal flame in Russia.

### **R Man and nature**

The park was designed in a classic style, which emphasizes the solemn nature of the memorial. Besides the fact, that the Field of Mars is located in the very centre of Saint-Petersburg, it is one of those places in the city, where you can relax from the city fuss and enjoy the nature and, of course, pay tribute to the fallen.

### **W Following the famous personalities, books, movies**

The following famous people were buried on the Field of Mars: propagandist and agitator V. Volodarsky, the Commissioner of the Latvian Riflemen S. M. Nakhimson, Soviet military figure R. Sivers, "hero of the revolution" Kotya Mgebrov-Chekan and many others found their peace here.