

Where to eat:

Restaurant "Georgenburg"

It is located near the stud farm in the hotel "Georgenburg". Here you will be surprised by delicious homemade food and pleasant atmosphere.

10 Tsentralnaya Street, Chernyakhovsk

tel.: +7 (40141) 3 39 01

Working hours: 12.00 – 23.00

Snackbar "Cheburechnaya"

The snackbar in Talpaki village specializing in chebureks (pasties with minced meat) is already known outside the region. Here you can enjoy delicious hot chebureks.

Talpaki village, Gvardeysky district

Restaurant "Kochar"

The restaurant is located in the hotel "Kochar". Elegant Italian interior combined with Mediterranean cuisine and various combinations of European culinary art will definitely impress any gourmet.

9 Lenina Street, Chernyakhovsk

tel.: +7 (40141) 3 33 00

Souvenirs:

Stud farm "Georgenburg"

18 Tsentralnaya Street, Maevka village, Chernyakhovsky district

tel.: +7 (40141) 3 23 01

Castle "Insterburg"

1 Zamkovaya Street, Chernyakhovsk

tel.: +7 906 231 19 13

How to get there:

From Kaliningrad to the horse-breaker school: from bus stop "Gostinitsa Kaliningrad" (Hotel Kaliningrad) to Poletskogo Street by bus No. 36, also from bus stop "KGTU" (Technical University) to bus stop "Lermontovo" by route taxi No. 73.

From Kaliningrad to Ushakovo village, Brandenburg Castle: from bus station "Yuzhniy Vokzal" (railway station) by bus No. 117.

From Kaliningrad to Nekrasovo village, Schaaken Castle: from bus station "Yuzhniy Vokzal" (railway station) by bus No. 116.

From Kaliningrad to Gvardeysk, Tapiau Castle: from bus station "Yuzhniy Vokzal" by buses №111, 580, 534, 506, 516, 543, 582, 526, 515, 566, 523, and 524.

From Gvardeysk to Chernyakhovsk, Insterburg Castle: by buses №506, 515, 526, and 580.

From Kaliningrad to Chernyakhovsk, Insterburg Castle: from bus station "Yuzhniy Vokzal" by buses and route taxis №570 MT, 580, 580 MT, 582, 526, 566, 515, and 506.



Regional Tourism Information Center

4 Prospekt Mira St., tel.: +7(4012) 555-200

www.visit-kaliningrad.ru

Tourist route "In the footsteps of the Teutonic Order"



East Prussia is known for its medieval castles. During the conquest of Prussia, the Teutonic Knights erected a total of about forty castles on the territory of what is now known as the Kaliningrad region.

1. Koenigsberg Castle

Koenigsberg Castle was founded in 1255 by Czech King Przemysl Ottokar II. In 1525 the castle was the residence of the first Duke of Prussia - Albrecht of Brandenburg. In 1697 the Grand Embassy of Peter I passed through here. In the period from 1758 to 1762 during the Seven Years War, the castle became the residence of Russian governors, including Governor-General Vasily Suvorov. In 1807, during Napoleon's campaign, Napoleon stayed here and later Alexander II. Since 1925, the castle housed a famous museum "Prussia". The archive, library, and art gallery were here, and the world-known Amber Room was situated in the southern wing of the castle. During WWII the castle was severely damaged, and in 1968-1969 it was completely destroyed. Today at the site of the archaeological excavations "Koenigsberg Castle" you can see the excavated cellars of the western wing, the foundation of the castle tower, the exhibits found during the excavation, and so forth. Before visiting it's recommended to make an arrangement by phone.

Working hours: daily 10.00 - 18.00

Closed - Monday

Central Square, tel.: 45-38-44

After visiting the excavation of the Royal castle it is recommended to visit a horse-breaker school and ride a horse to Fort #5. You will remember this fascinating event for a long time!

108 Poletskogo St., Kaliningrad, tel.: 8 905 24 570 24

2. Brandenburg Castle

Since its foundation in 1266 by Master Otto III and till the end of the 15th century, Brandenburg had been the residence of the Teutonic commandry. Only the walls of its forburg building and castle courtyard have remained till today. There is a broken millstone and a brick with a Maltese cross near the walls of the southern wing.

Ushakovo village, Guryevskiy district

3. Schaaken Castle

Schaaken Castle was founded in 1270 on the place of the ancient Prussian fortress. It was intended to defend the Gulf Coast of Kurishes Hough (Kurisches Haff, Kurshskiy zaliv), as Prussian tribes and later Lithuanians often raided the gulf overice. Today here you can visit the Museum of the Inquisition, which was built in the cellars of the castle, and the Museum of Siege Guns; you can also practice archery and javelin throwing, horse riding, see the fights of knights and dress in medieval clothing. Before visiting it is recommended to make arrangements by phone.

Nekrasovo village, Gurievskiy district,

tel.: 8 9062 300 551

4. Tapiau Castle

Tapiau Castle was founded in 1290. The castle became the site of the Order's archives and library from 1469 to 1722. In the 19th century the castle was converted into a prison, which operated until 1945. In January 1945, the city Tapiau (now - Gvardeysk) was conquered by the Soviet troops. The investigatory insulator for military criminals was formed in the castle in April; later it was converted into prison. Closed for visiting.

5. Insterburg Castle

The castle was founded by the Teutonic Order. By 1347 the main construction works were completed. During the period of 1758-1762 Insterburg was a part of the Russian Empire. Only castle ruins and cellars have remained till today. There is a public museum and society "Dom-Zamok" ("Castle - House") situated in its forburg building. Annual medieval folk festivals, theatrical performances and historical reenactments are held on the territory of the castle.

Before visiting it's recommended to make arrangements by phone.

1 Zamkovaya St., Chernyakhovsk, tel.: 8906 233-7863

6. Georgenburg Castle

The castle was built by the knights of the Teutonic Order in 1350. During the Seven Years' War in 1757 a temporary residence of the Commander of the Russian army field marshal Apraksin was located in the castle. Since 1830 the castle had been the property of the Simpson family, which moved into Georgenburg from England and became famous for breeding thoroughbred horses here. The famous Trakehner horse was bred as a result of mating, a breed of average weight horses. Georgenburg now belongs to the Russian Orthodox Church and is being renovated. Before visiting it's recommended to make arrangements by the phone.

Mayovka village, Chernyakhovskiy district,

tel.: 8 (40141) 2 33 28

7. Ragnit Castle

In 1289 the fortress Landeshud was built, which was later renamed into Ragnit. In 1828 the castle totally burned out. Later it was reconstructed, and a huge interior restructuring was made. Facades were also changed dramatically. During the Second World War the castle wasn't badly damaged. After the war it has been collapsing. Today the concept of restoration of the castle and its utilization is being developed.

Neman

