

# St. Petersburg - city of naval glory



The Kronverksky channel was made between 1703—1715 as a part of a defense complex for a new city. Ships of a Baltic fleet had been standing there.

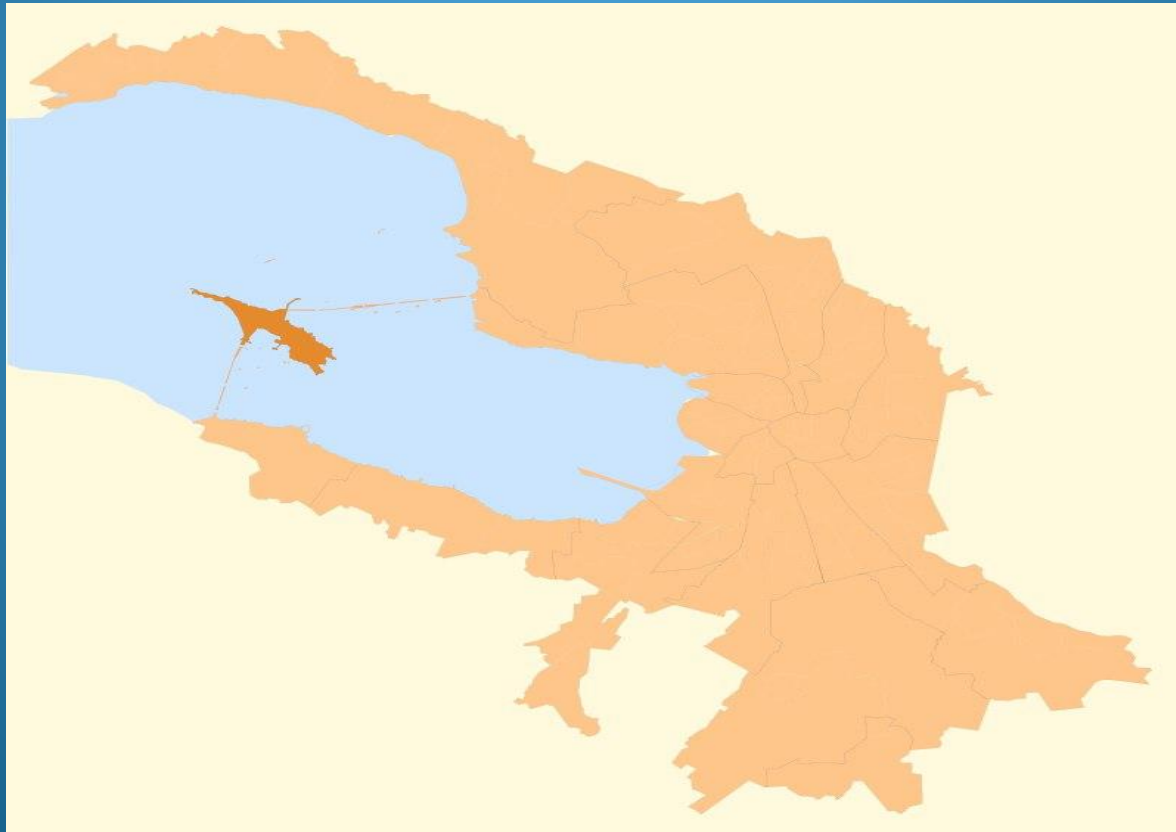




"Kryukovsky barracks" located on The Bolshaya Morskaya. They were built in 1844-1852 by the decree of the emperor Nicholas I. Here the sailor Koshka, future hero of the Crimean war and the rear admiral Rudnev, the commander of the heroic cruiser "Varangian" served .



In 1990, the historic center of the city entered the UNESCO World Heritage List (as part of the project: "The historic center of St. Petersburg and complexes of monuments associated with him"). In April 2009, the Kronstadt was awarded the title of City of Military Glory. In May 2013, the Bank of Russia released a commemorative coin from the series "Cities of Military Glory" with the arms of Kronstadt. Until 1983, get to the island could only waterway.



The legendary cruiser "Aurora" is a cruiser of the Baltic Fleet. It took part in several wars. "Aurora" is a symbol of the revolution 1917. In September 2014 it sent to Kronstadt for repairs, after which, in 2016, it will be returned back to the Petrograd embankment. "Aurora" is the object of cultural heritage.





The ship on the spire of the building is considered as one of the symbols of the city along with the Bronze Horseman and contours diluted Palace bridge against the backdrop of Peter and Paul Cathedral . Admiralty Needle captured on the medal "For the Defense of Leningrad " .





The deepest metro station in Saint Petersburg, Russia, and one of the deepest stations in the world. The depth of 86 meters. The decoration station devoted to the marine theme. The end of the central hall of the station is decorated with mosaic "The base of the Admiralty." In the center of the mosaic "Neptune". Partitions between columns decorated with medallions with reliefs Russian admirals and admirals: Ushakov, Nakhimov, Makarov, Apraksin, Bellingshausen.

