

Lutheran Church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul	1833-1838	A. Bruilov	Russia	59.936829	30.323815	22-24 Nevsky Prospect	columns of the second floor	It is one of the oldest and largest Protestant churches in Russia, and the seat of the Archbishop of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Central Asia. It was and still is called the German church as its members were mostly German-speaking. The present building of St. Peter's Lutheran Church was designed by Alexander Bruilov and built in 1833-1837. By 1917, the church had about 15,000 membership and also managed a school (Petrischule), a hospital and an orphanage. During the Soviet rule, religion was persecuted. This church was requisitioned by the local government and was used as an indoor swimming pool. During the 1990s, the church building was returned to St. Peter's Church and was restored.	Limestone	grey, yellowish-grey, greenish-grey	cavernous	calcite, dolomite	putilovo stone	Putilovsky (Putilovskoe, Tonenokoe, Volkhovkoe)	Putilovsky	Leningrad region	Russia		
Alexander Column	1829-1834	A. Montferand	Russia	59.939067	30.315807	Palace Square	fat, base	Alexander Column is the focal point of Palace Square in Saint Petersburg, Russia. The monument was raised after the Russian victory in the war with Napoleonic France. The column is named for Emperor Alexander I of Russia, who reigned from 1801-25.	granite rapakivi	red	porphytic, ovoid	pieterit	Pieterlaji	Friedrichsgan	Pieterlaks	Hamina	Finland		
Rostral Columns	1805-1810	J. F. Thomas de Thomon	Russia	59.943144	30.306793	Sprit of Vasiliyevsky Island	pedestal	In the 19th century they served as lanterns for the capital's port. The southern lantern indicates the way to the Bolshaya Neva, and the northern one to the Malaya.	granite rapakivi	Grey	porphytic, ovoid		Finland				Finland		
Rostral Columns	1805-1810	J. F. Thomas de Thomon	Russia	59.943144	30.306793	Sprit of Vasiliyevsky Island	sculptures	In the 19th century they served as lanterns for the capital's port. The southern lantern indicates the way to the Bolshaya Neva, and the northern one to the Malaya.	calcareous tuff	yellow	Microgranular, large pore	calcite	padot stone	Padotskoe	Padot	Gatchina, Leningrad region	Russia		
Rostral Columns	1805-1810	J. F. Thomas de Thomon	Russia	59.943144	30.306793	Sprit of Vasiliyevsky Island	pedestal (slabs in the plinth of the Rostral columns)	In the 19th century they served as lanterns for the capital's port. The southern lantern indicates the way to the Bolshaya Neva, and the northern one to the Malaya.	rapakivi granite	pink, grey	porphytic, ovoid	K-feldspar, quartz, plagioclase, amphibole, biotite	Baltic Brown	local quarry ?	Kotka	Ylämaa	Lappeenranta	Finland	
Rostral Columns	1805-1810	J. F. Thomas de Thomon	Russia	59.943144	30.306793	Sprit of Vasiliyevsky Island	pedestal (slabs in the plinth of the Rostral columns)	In the 19th century they served as lanterns for the capital's port. The southern lantern indicates the way to the Bolshaya Neva, and the northern one to the Malaya.	granite	red	medium-grained, massive	K-feldspar, quartz, plagioclase, biotite, muscovite	Balmoral Red	Balmoral Red	Taivassalo	Southwest Finland	Taivassalo	Southwest Finland	Finland
Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Lourdes	1908-1909	L. Benoît, M. Peretyatkovich	Russia	59.937197	30.356761	7 Kovensky Lane	facade	Built in 1903-1909 for the needs of the French Catholic community. From 1938 to 1992, the temple remained the only active Catholic church in Leningrad.	gneissic granite	bright red	gneissic	quartz, feldspar, biotite	Vaalam	Sjuskijansuari (saint german island)	Serdobolok district of Vyborg province	Sjuskijansuari, Ladoga quarry	Pirkkarianta district, Republic of Karelia	Russia	
Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Lourdes	1908-1909	L. Benoît, M. Peretyatkovich	Russia	59.937197	30.356761	7 Kovensky Lane	facade	Built in 1903-1909 for the needs of the French Catholic community. From 1938 to 1992, the temple remained the only active Catholic church in Leningrad.	granite rapakivi	Red	porphytic, ovoid						Finland		
Church of St. Catherine	1762-1783	A. Rinaldi, J.-B. Vallin de la Mothe	Russia	59.935492	30.328904	32-34 Nevsky Prospect	ground floor, stylobates, base of pillars	The Catholic Church of St. Catherine is the oldest Catholic church in the Russian Federation, and the only church with the title of basilica (status granted on 23 July 2013).	Rapakivi-granite			porphytic, ovoid						Finland	
Peter and Paul Fortress	1703, 1787	D. Trezzini	Russia	59.950001	30.316672	Zayachy Island or Hare Island	Neva Gate	The Peter and Paul Fortress is the original citadel of St. Petersburg founded by Peter the Great in 1703. From 1706 to 1740 as a star fortress. Between the first half of 1700s and early 1920s it served as a prison for political criminals. It has functioned as a museum since 1924.	Granite	dark grey	homogeneous, light veins, fine-grained	quartz, feldspar, biotite	Serdobolok granite	Tulamsaary (Serdobol)	Serdobolok district of Vyborg province	Tulamsaary	Sortavala region of the Republic of Karelia	Russia	
Peter and Paul Fortress	1703, 1787	D. Trezzini	Russia	59.950001	30.316672	Zayachy Island or Hare Island	walls, bastions	The Peter and Paul Fortress is the original citadel of St. Petersburg founded by Peter the Great in 1703. From 1706 to 1740 as a star fortress. Between the first half of 1700s and early 1920s it served as a prison for political criminals. It has functioned as a museum since 1924.	limestone	grey, yellowish-grey, greenish-grey	cavernous	calcite, dolomite	putilovo stone	Putilovsky (Putilovskoe, Tonenokoe, Volkhovkoe)	Putilovsky	Leningrad region	Russia		
Peter and Paul Fortress	1703, 1787	D. Trezzini	Russia	59.950001	30.316672	Zayachy Island or Hare Island	Neva Gate, marina, wall cladding	The Peter and Paul Fortress is the original citadel of St. Petersburg founded by Peter the Great in 1703. From 1706 to 1740 as a star fortress. Between the first half of 1700s and early 1920s it served as a prison for political criminals. It has functioned as a museum since 1924.	rapakivi-granite			porphytic, ovoid					Finland		
Summer Garden	1704	J.-B. Le Blond	Russia	59.944729	30.335646	Summer Garden Island (between the Fontanka river, Moyka river, and the Swan Canal)	high terrace	The park was personally designed by Tsar Peter in 1704, supposedly, with the assistance of the Dutch gardener and physician Nicolaas Bidloo. The Summer Garden was largely completed in 1719. In the late 20th century, 90 surviving statues were moved indoors, while modern replicas took their place in the park. Apart from the stately, a major park attraction were the fountains, the oldest in Russia, representing scenes from Aesop's fables. Some of these fell out of use and were demolished after the 1777 inundation which destroyed the fountain machinery acquired by Peter the Great in Britain.	Limestone	grey, yellowish-grey, greenish-grey	cavernous	calcite, dolomite	putilovo stone	Putilovsky (Putilovskoe, Tonenokoe, Volkhovkoe)	Putilovsky	Leningrad region	Russia		
Summer Garden	1704	J.-B. Le Blond	Russia	59.944729	30.335646	Summer Garden Island (between the Fontanka river, Moyka river, and the Swan Canal)	pedestal and base of pillars, parapet	The park was personally designed by Tsar Peter in 1704, supposedly, with the assistance of the Dutch gardener and physician Nicolaas Bidloo. The Summer Garden was largely completed in 1719. In the late 20th century, 90 surviving statues were moved indoors, while modern replicas took their place in the park. Apart from the stately, a major park attraction were the fountains, the oldest in Russia, representing scenes from Aesop's fables. Some of these fell out of use and were demolished after the 1777 inundation which destroyed the fountain machinery acquired by Peter the Great in Britain.	rapakivi-granite	grey, pinkish-grey	gigantic-grained, porphytic, ovoid						Finland		
Summer Garden	1704	J.-B. Le Blond	Russia	59.944729	30.335646	Summer Garden Island (between the Fontanka river, Moyka river, and the Swan Canal)	fat of pillars	The park was personally designed by Tsar Peter in 1704, supposedly, with the assistance of the Dutch gardener and physician Nicolaas Bidloo. The Summer Garden was largely completed in 1719. In the late 20th century, 90 surviving statues were moved indoors, while modern replicas took their place in the park. Apart from the stately, a major park attraction were the fountains, the oldest in Russia, representing scenes from Aesop's fables. Some of these fell out of use and were demolished after the 1777 inundation which destroyed the fountain machinery acquired by Peter the Great in Britain.	rapakivi-granite	pink	coarse-grained, porphytic, ovoid						Finland		
Summer Garden	1704	J.-B. Le Blond	Russia	59.944729	30.335646	Summer Garden Island (between the Fontanka river, Moyka river, and the Swan Canal)	pedestal of the monument to Krylov	The park was personally designed by Tsar Peter in 1704, supposedly, with the assistance of the Dutch gardener and physician Nicolaas Bidloo. The Summer Garden was largely completed in 1719. In the late 20th century, 90 surviving statues were moved indoors, while modern replicas took their place in the park. Apart from the stately, a major park attraction were the fountains, the oldest in Russia, representing scenes from Aesop's fables. Some of these fell out of use and were demolished after the 1777 inundation which destroyed the fountain machinery acquired by Peter the Great in Britain.	Granite	dark grey	homogeneous, light veins, medium-grained	Serdobolok granite	Serdobol (Sortavala) surroundings	Serdobolok district of Vyborg province	?	Sortavala or Pirkkarianta region of the Republic of Karelia	Russia		
Summer Palace of Peter the Great	1710-1714	D. Trezzini	Russia	59.947202	30.336027	Summer Garden	mooring walls	The Summer Palace of Peter the Great was the first palace built in St. Petersburg and the first building in the city with running water. The residence has been preserved in its original form to this day. The building currently houses a museum.	Limestone	grey, yellowish-grey, greenish-grey	cavernous	calcite, dolomite	putilovo stone	Putilovsky (Putilovskoe, Tonenokoe, Volkhovkoe)	Putilovsky	Leningrad region	Russia		
Saint Petersburg Manege or Horse Guards Manege	1804-1807	G. Quarenghi	Russia	59.934069	30.302624	1 Saint Isaac's Square or Isaakiyevskaya Ploshchad	ground floor	The Manege is a former riding hall for the Imperial Horse Guards fronting on Saint Isaac's Square in Saint Petersburg, Russia. It was built in 1804-07 to Quarenghi's austere Greek Revival design, one of his last commissions. It replaced a disused canal connecting the Admiralty to the naval warehouses. After the Russian Revolution the riding academy was rebuilt to accommodate a NKVD garage. A second floor was added to the building in 1931. Since the latest reconstruction campaign (dating to the late 1970s), the Saint Petersburg Manege has housed the city's main exhibition hall.	Limestone	grey, yellowish-grey, greenish-grey	cavernous	calcite, dolomite	putilovo stone	Putilovsky (Putilovskoe, Tonenokoe, Volkhovkoe)	Putilovsky	Leningrad region	Russia		
Saint Petersburg Manege or Horse Guards Manege	1804-1807	G. Quarenghi	Russia	59.934069	30.302624	1 Saint Isaac's Square or Isaakiyevskaya Ploshchad	bases of pillars, stylobate, pedestals	The Manege is a former riding hall for the Imperial Horse Guards fronting on Saint Isaac's Square in Saint Petersburg, Russia. It was built in 1804-07 to Quarenghi's austere Greek Revival design, one of his last commissions. It replaced a disused canal connecting the Admiralty to the naval warehouses. After the Russian Revolution the riding academy was rebuilt to accommodate a NKVD garage. A second floor was added to the building in 1931. Since the latest reconstruction campaign (dating to the late 1970s), the Saint Petersburg Manege has housed the city's main exhibition hall.	granite								Russia		
Saint Petersburg Manege or Horse Guards Manege	1804-1807	G. Quarenghi	Russia	59.934069	30.302624	1 Saint Isaac's Square or Isaakiyevskaya Ploshchad	porfiro floor	The Manege is a former riding hall for the Imperial Horse Guards fronting on Saint Isaac's Square in Saint Petersburg, Russia. It was built in 1804-07 to Quarenghi's austere Greek Revival design, one of his last commissions. It replaced a disused canal connecting the Admiralty to the naval warehouses. After the Russian Revolution the riding academy was rebuilt to accommodate a NKVD garage. A second floor was added to the building in 1931. Since the latest reconstruction campaign (dating to the late 1970s), the Saint Petersburg Manege has housed the city's main exhibition hall.	granite	Grey			Antrea	Vyborg province, Antrea	Kamenogorskoye	Vyborgsky district of the Leningrad region	Russia		
Anichkov Bridge	1842	M. Anichkov, F. Buttatz, A. Reher	Russia	59.933239	30.343383	Fontanka River	pedestals of sculptures, sidewalks	The Anichkov Bridge is the oldest and most famous bridge across the Fontanka River in Saint Petersburg. The current bridge, 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 bridge has some of the most celebrated ornate iron railings in Saint Petersburg. The structure is mentioned in the works of Pushkin, Gogol, and Dostoevsky.	rapakivi granite	red	porphytic, ovoid							Russia	
Annunciation Bridge	1844-1850	S. Kierbedt	Russia	59.934748	30.289398	Neva River	sidewalks	The Annunciation Bridge connects Vasilevsky Island and the central part of the city (Admiralty raion). The bridge's length is 331 meters and the width was 37 meters. The design was a cast iron bridge with twin parallel swing sections at its northern end. At the time, it was the longest bridge in Europe. Since it was close to Blagoveshchenskaya (Annunciation) Square, it was called Blagoveshchensky Bridge. In 1855 it was renamed Nikolayevsky Bridge in memory of Emperor Nicholas I. In 1918, after the revolution, it was renamed again, this time in memory of Pyotr Schmidt, a leader of the Sevastopol Uprising during the Russian Revolution of 1905. After reconstruction, the bridge was renamed Blagoveshchensky Bridge.	granite	Grey	homogeneous, light veins, fine-grained	quartz, feldspar, biotite	Serdobolok granite	Tulamsaary (Serdobol)	Serdobolok district of Vyborg province	Tulamsaary	Sortavala region of the Republic of Karelia	Russia	
Museum of A.L. Stieglitz	1885-1895	M. Messmacher, A.I.Krskm, R.Gedike	Russia	59.942967	30.34075	15 Soloiou (Sah) lane	ground floor	Shortly before his death, Baron Stieglitz left a huge sum of money to the technical drawing school according to his will - 9 million rubles in silver. This gave the School the opportunity not only to acquire new valuable exhibits for the Museum, but also to start building a separate building for it. The building itself was designed as the world's largest textbook on the history of art styles. In order to preserve the spirit of the era, each of the thirty-two halls of the Museum was decorated in a certain historical style in accordance with the collection intended for display in it.	rapakivi-granite	dark-pink	porphytic, ovoid		Finland				Finland		

Milestones	1772-1783	A. Rinaldi	Russia			fiat	A milestone is a numbered marker placed on a route such as a road, railway line, canal or boundary. They can indicate the distance to towns, cities, and other places or landmarks, or they can give their position on the route relative to some datum location. They are alternatively known as mile markers, mileposts or mile posts (sometimes abbreviated MPPs).	quartzite-sandstone	crimson-red	fine-grained, slightly streaky	quartz, feldspar (invariably)	shoksha quartzite (shokha, purple stone)	Shoksha (Onega area)	Ononets geburia	Shokshinokoe	Priozhansky district, Republic of Karelia, Pox. Quartzite	Russia						
Spit of Vasiljevsky Island	1805-1810	J. F. Thoms de Thomon	Russia	59.944262	30.307202	Spit of Vasiljevsky Island	embankment	granite	pink				Finland				Finland						
Spit of Vasiljevsky Island	1805-1810	J. F. Thoms de Thomon	Russia	59.944262	30.307202	Spit of Vasiljevsky Island	embankment	rapakivi-granite	grey	porphytic, ovoid			Finland				Finland						
Datsan Gunzechoinei (Buddhist Temple)	1906-1915	G. Baranovsky	Russia	59.983492	30.256005	91 Primorsky Prospekt	ground floor	rapakivi-granite	pink	porphytic, ovoid	Microcline, quartz, biotite, amphibole	gangut granite	Gangut	Principality of Finland	Hanko	Hanko Island, Uusima	Finland						
Datsan Gunzechoinei (Buddhist Temple)	1906-1915	G. Baranovsky	Russia	59.983492	30.256005	91 Primorsky Prospekt	window frames	labradorite	black-gray	coarse-grained													
Datsan Gunzechoinei (Buddhist Temple)	1906-1915	G. Baranovsky	Russia	59.983492	30.256005	91 Primorsky (Seaside) Prospekt	cladding	granite	red	gneissic	quartz, feldspar, biotite	Valaam	Sjokjamsari (saint german island)	Serdobolsk district of Vyborg province	Sjokjamsari, Ladoga quarry	Pirkaranta district, Republic of Karelia	Russia						
Church of Christ Resurrection (Church of the Savior on Blood)	1883-1907	A. Parland	Russia	59.931793	30.336151	2 Griboyedov Canal	ground floor	granite	grey	gneissic		monastery granite	Puutsaari (Ladoga Lake)	Serdobolsk district of Vyborg province	Puutsaari	Lakhtenpohky district, Republic of Karelia	Russia						
Church of Christ Resurrection (Church of the Savior on Blood)	1883-1907	A. Parland	Russia	59.931793	30.336151	2 Griboyedov Canal	ground floor	amphibolite	black-grey				Sjokjamsari (saint german island)	Serdobolsk district of Vyborg province	Sjokjamsari, Ladoga quarry	Pirkaranta district, Republic of Karelia	Russia						
Hermitage Museum (Winter Palace)	1764 (1754)	F. B. Rastrelli	Russia	59.939898	30.314551	38 Palace Embankment	fountain bowl	Granite	dark grey	homogeneous, fine-grained		Serdobolsk granite	Serdobol (Sortavala) surroundings	Serdobolsk district of Vyborg province	?	Sortavala or Pirkaranta region of the Republic of Karelia	Russia						
Hermitage Museum (Winter Palace)	1764 (1754)	F. B. Rastrelli	Russia	59.939898	30.314551	38 Palace Embankment	base of facade, base of columns	Limestone	grey, yellowish-grey, greenish-grey	cavernous	calcite, dolomite	putilovo stone	Putilovskiy (Putilovskoe, Tonenskoec, Volkhovskoe)		Putilovskiy	Leningrad region	Russia						
Hermitage Museum (Winter Palace)	1764 (1754)	F. B. Rastrelli	Russia	59.939898	30.314551	38 Palace Embankment	cladding	granite	pink				Finland				Russia						
Hermitage Bridge	1763-1766	H. van Bojes	Russia	59.942625	30.316931	32 Palace Embankment	facade arches	granite															
Hermitage Bridge	1763-1766	H. van Bojes	Russia	59.942625	30.316931	32 Palace Embankment	vaults	limestone															
Bolsheokhtinsky Bridge	1908-1911	G. Krivoshein	Russia	59.94301	30.400847	Neva River	cladding	granite					Antrea	Vyborg province, Antrea	Kamenogorskoye	Vyborgsky district of the Leningrad region	Russia						
Nicholas Palace	1853-1861	A. Stackenschneider	Russia	59.932561	30.292609	4 Truda Square	portico (front door)	Granite	Grey	homogeneous, light veins, fine-grained	quartz, feldspar, biotite	Serdobolsk granite	Tulonsaari (Serdobol)	Serdobolsk district of Vyborg province	Tulonsaari	Sortavala region of the Republic of Karelia	Russia						
Monument to Peter I	1800	C. B. Rastrelli	Russia	59.939212	30.338581	entrance to the Mikhailovsky castle	ground floor	Granite	Grey	homogeneous, light veins, fine-grained	quartz, feldspar, biotite	Serdobolsk granite	Tulonsaari (Serdobol)	Serdobolsk district of Vyborg province	Tulonsaari	Sortavala region of the Republic of Karelia	Russia						
Monument to Peter I	1800	C. B. Rastrelli	Russia	59.939212	30.338581	entrance to the Mikhailovsky castle	pedestal cladding	dolomite marble	white, pink and green			Ruscola marble	Ruscola	Serdobolsk district of Vyborg province	Ruscola	Sortavala region of the Republic of Karelia	Russia						
Monument to Peter I	1800	C. B. Rastrelli	Russia	59.939212	30.338581	entrance to the Mikhailovsky castle	steps	Granite	pink				Finland				Finland						
Monument to Peter I	1800	C. B. Rastrelli	Russia	59.939212	30.338581	entrance to the Mikhailovsky castle	pedestal cladding	silicified dolomite marble	green			Tivdi (Belogorsk) marble	Belogorskoe (White Mountain)	Ononets province	Belogorskoe	Kondopoga region of the Republic of Karelia	Russia						
Menshikov Palace	1710-1716	G. M. Fontana, J. G. Schaedel	Russia	59.939659	30.295521	15 Universitetskaya Embankment	ground floor	Limestone	grey, yellowish-grey, greenish-grey	cavernous flaglike	calcite, dolomite	putilovo stone	Putilovskiy (Putilovskoe, Tonenskoec, Volkhovskoe)		Putilovskiy	Leningrad region	Russia						

