

# MARITIME

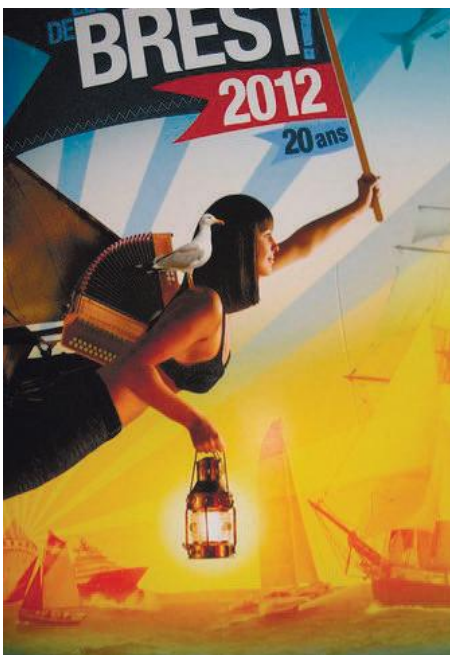
№ 4 (13)  
June-August 2012

# HERITAGE



The Museum of the World Ocean Kaliningrad Russia

The Newspaper of Federal State Government-financed Institution for Culture



## SET SAIL TO BREST!

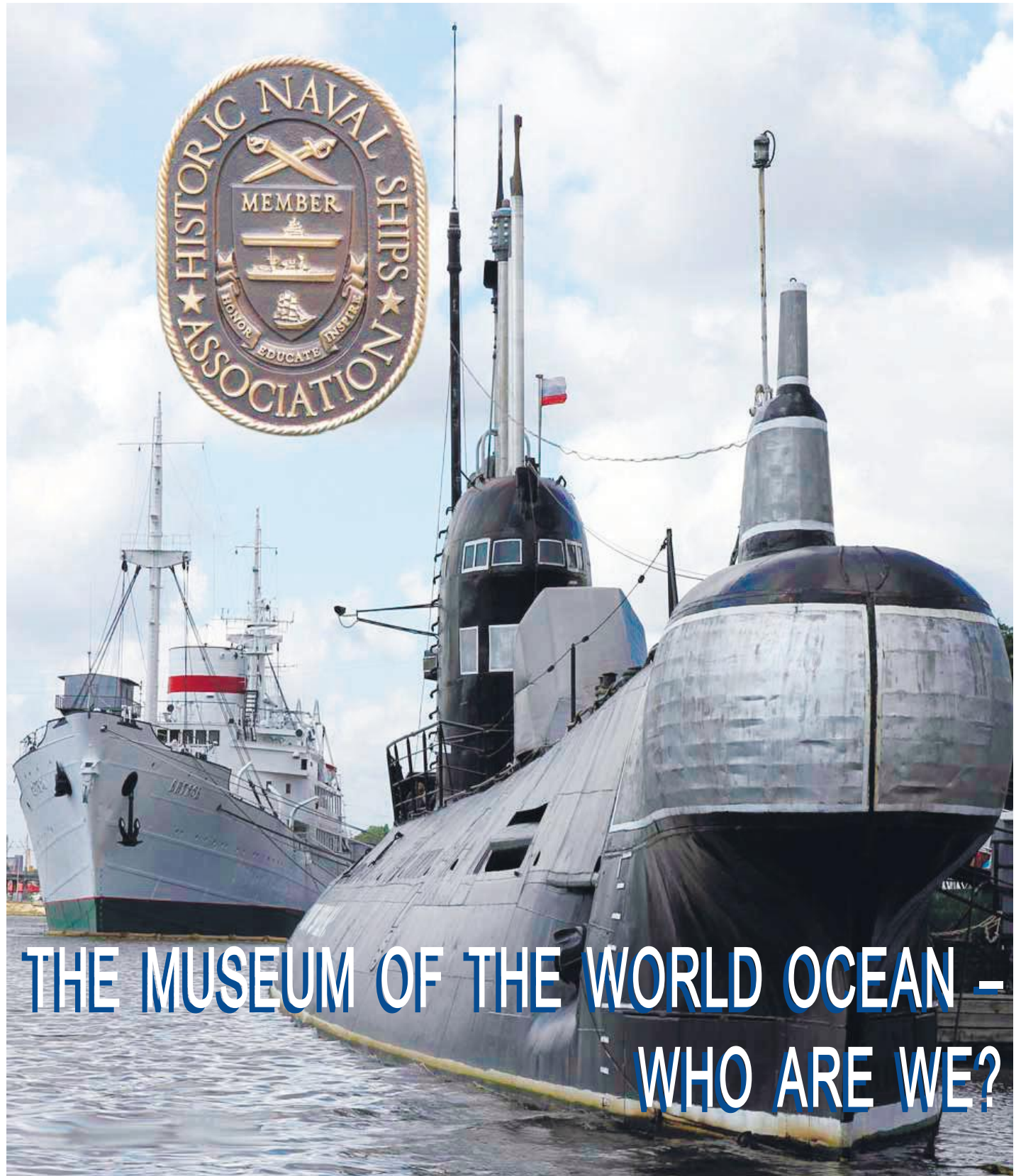
On 13-19 July, 2012 the XX jubilee international maritime festival "Salutes of Brest – 2012" (Les Tonnerres de Brest) is held in Brest.

In 2012 Russia has been given the honour to present itself as an honourable guest. Russia will demonstrate its historical sailing and traditional boats in the port waters nearby Brest Naval Fort as well as traditions and culture of peoples of Russia that is of maritime heritage in so called "Russian Village" on the coast. Russian fleet is presented with the barks "Krusenstern" and "Sedov", the ice-breaker "Saint-Petersburg" and the warship "Vitse-admiral Kulakov".

A crew of Museum of the World Ocean is guest participants of the festival and will arrive to Brest aboard the sailing yacht "Karavel-la" and bring an exhibition devoted to the history of shipbuilding in Russia. There is no doubt that participation of Museum of the World Ocean at the XX International Maritime Festival "Salutes of Brest" will boost Europeans' knowledge about Kaliningrad as a new and dynamically developing tourist centre.

According to Alexey Shutkin, Deputy Director of the museum, this first sailing expedition to the shores of Brest in France under the aegis of Museum of the World Ocean is an event demanding joint cooperation between those who is interested in preservation and promotion of the Russian maritime heritage. He hopes that there are other persons besides our cultural institution who is interested in this voyage.

By the way, the route is 2 400 nautical miles. The museum crew is going to visit Stralsund, Kiel, Bremerhaven, Portsmouth, Gosport and Den Helder on their way to Brest and get to know their museums and cultural institutions.



## THE MUSEUM OF THE WORLD OCEAN – WHO ARE WE?

We came aboard our own ships; it means we are a technical museum. We brought collections of shells, corals, fish, geological samples, sea charts and new knowledge about the ocean; it means we are a natural-science museum. We have collected different stories about far-away countries and amazing peoples; it is ethnography. We narrate on the history of Russia, on how the fleet was built and trade developed; it means we are a historical museum. We preserved cabins, laboratories and quarters where scientists worked; it means we are a memorial museum. We are an astronautics museum, a naval museum and a fishing museum. But the most important is what we say: "The Ocean unites mankind and it is our only hope".

Come and wonder while discovering the Ocean and the Space, far-away worlds, countries and YOURSELF!

We are looking forward to seeing you at the historical fleet Embankment in Kaliningrad. The home port is the Museum of the World Ocean!

*Svetlana Sivkova*  
Director



# TIME TO BE FRIENDS WITH THE OCEAN!



Svetlana Sivkova

The Museum of the World Ocean, situated in the westernmost city of Kaliningrad in Russia, marks its 21th anniversary on April 12th. Today it is one of the most dynamically developing museums in this country. In 2009 it won the Grand Prix award of the All-Russian Museum Festival "Intermuseum" for a special educational programme for disabled children, "Ships for Unique Children". And two years ago it received the "Underwater World" national prize in Moscow for the preservation of a unique archaeological find, "A 19th-Century Ship".

We find it difficult to determine whether it is a military-naval, a natural-historic, a historic, an ethnographic museum or a museum of cosmonautics," the director of the Museum of the World Ocean, Svetlana Sivkova said:

"Because we have both sea aquariums and collections of shell fish and corals, and also geological collections, and collections of maps. We provide information about the World Ocean. There're memorial cabins of scientists and oceanologists, and also laboratories on board the "Vityaz" ship".

We've managed to do much over the 20 years but our main achievement is the creation of the Historical Fleet Embankment, the only one in the country, continues Svetlana Sivkova: "It is a unique creation, which remains unparalleled in the world muse-

*Museum of the World Ocean is the major museum in Russia, presenting the history of the ocean research. Everyone who dreams of becoming a sailor in the future should visit this place! The museum exhibits include marine ships, research units and ice-breakers collection.*

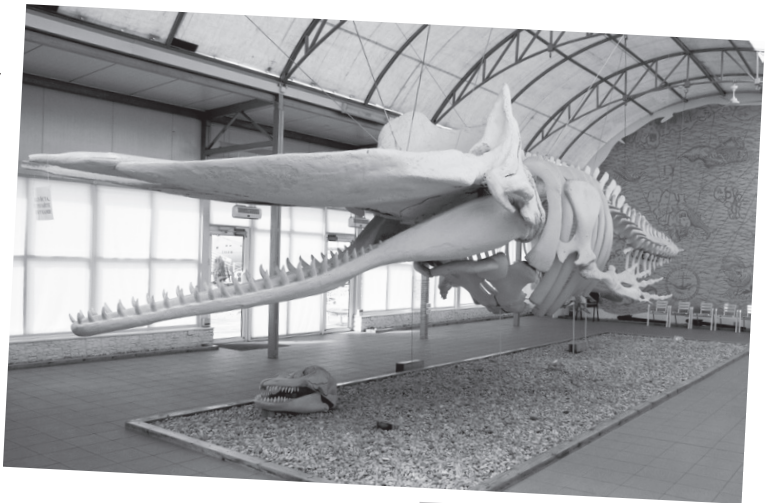
um practice. Ships of all fleets are moored on our embankment: the B-413 submarine, a navy ownership; the scientific-research "Vityaz" ship, the biggest one in the world; and a space communication ship, "Kosmonavt Viktor Patsayev", belonging to the space fleet. Besides, we have the "CPT-129" fishing ship, the only one in the world with a museum on board. And finally, the ice-breaker "Krasin", the oldest ship in the world, which is based in St. Petersburg. Thus, the Historical Fleet Embankment is stretching from Kaliningrad to St. Petersburg".

The Russian ice-breaker "Krasin" - a ship of nearly 11,000 tons displacement - was built in 1917. In 1928 it took part in the rescue operation to save the expedition of Umberto Nobile after the crash of his dirigible "Italia", and during the Second World War "Krasin" convoyed the caravans of vessels in the Arctic Region. The museum's pride is the snow-white "Vityaz" ship, continues Svetlana Sivkova:

"Krasin" was the first to measure the Mariana Trench, which is 11,022 metres deep and which is considered to be the deepest hollow in the world. Besides, it marked hundreds of new geographical names on the world's map and examined almost all the deep-water troughs. And our museum provides information on that score".

"Vityaz" carried out 65 expeditions to the World Ocean. The status of the "Monument of Science and Technology", 1st rank, was granted to it in 2007. An exposition, providing information about the history of studies of the World Ocean, which covers more than 70 per cent of the world, beginning from the first attempts of human beings to conquer the water space, is staged on board the "Vityaz" ship.

The collections of the Museum of the World Ocean are unique not only according to the Russian but also to the world standards. There's a very rich collection of amber, including the blue amber, among its odd 66,000 exhibits, and also the manned submarines "Paisis" and "Tetis", and besides, the boats from the "Kruzershtern" sailing vessel.



The museum has collections of seashells and coral skeletons, scientific drawings of the World Ocean inhabitants, works of marine painters, models of vessels assembled by the best Russian shipbuilders, books of XVII-XIX centuries, ancient and modern maps. In the pavilion "Oceanic giants" you can see the largest sperm whale's skeleton in Russia.



**Annually  
360 000  
people  
visit the  
museum**

**SAILING AND WATER SPORTS  
KALININGRAD  
14-16 SEPTEMBER 2012**

**BOATSHOW  
KALININGRAD**



**EXHIBITION ON WATER AND LAND**

Here you can see ships and warships moored at the historic shore in Kaliningrad, such as the research vessels *Vitiaz* and *Cosmonaut Viktor Patsayev*, the B-413 museum submarine and the fishing trawler *SRT-129*. *Vitiaz* journeyed 800 000 miles, the depth of the Mariana Trench (11 022 m) was measured on this unit and a new family of animals was discovered here – the bead worms. Presidents, premiers, ambassadors, people of culture and famous scientists entered the board and you will be the next one to do it!

The submarine ship B-413 has an equally fascinating story. It is the only one in Russia and one of few in the world museum located on a submarine ship, which was build before the atomic warships epoch. There is an exhibition on the board: "The History of the Russian Submarine Fleet".

Did you hear anything of the research vessel *Cosmonaut Victor Patsaev*? If the answer is no, you need to fill this lack of knowledge immediately! It is the only museum ship in the world that is equipped in the space communication system. It was used, among other things, as a spaceships tester. Even now the ship is used to communicate with the International Space Station.

In the Museum of the World Ocean there is a unique collection of corals and shells; there is also a lighthouse with a viewing terrace – here you can see a beautiful cost and cathedra. If you are a beginning photographer, bring your camera necessarily!

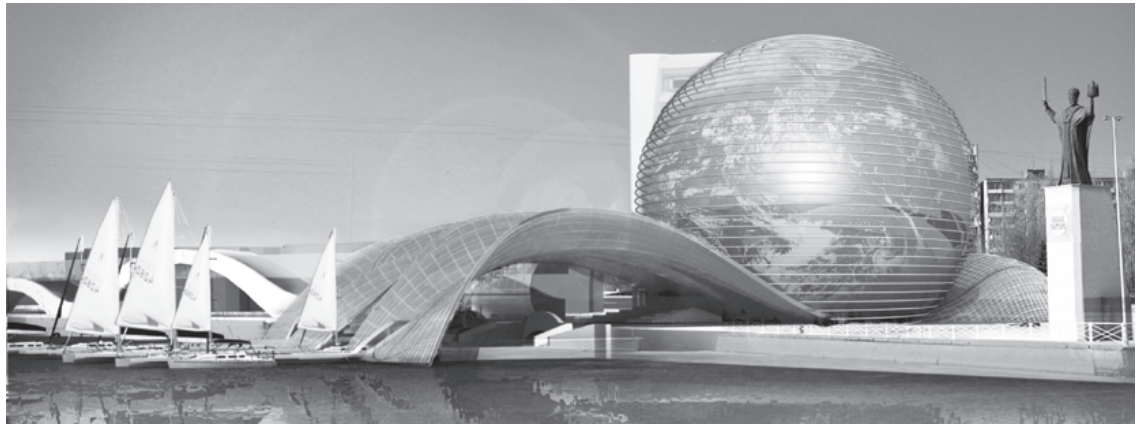
ORGANIZATORZY/ORGANIZERS:  
**INTERSERVIS**  
BIURO TARGOW / FAIR OFFICE

Poznań International Fair



Międzynarodowe Targi Poznańskie  
[www.boatshow.pl](http://www.boatshow.pl)

The integrated program of museum's development till 2012 envisages constructing the main building with aquariums and depository, a yacht harbor of the children's museum centre "Ocean", the Museum of Seashore in Svetlogorsk and a historical and cultural centre "The Ship's Revival" in the Friedrichsburg gate.



*Regional and international cooperation has always been one of the museum's priorities. International contacts and partnerships have extended over the years. The museum is a member of ICOM (International Council of Museums), HNSA (Historic Naval Ships Association), ICMM (International Congress of Maritime Museums). The museum holds regular international research conferences on the history of Russian oceanology, participates in research marine expeditions and international exhibitions.*

# TOGETHER WE CAN PRESERVE HERITAGE



## The Museum of the World Ocean would like to develop cooperation in the following areas:

- conducting research, organizing conferences on the preservation of maritime heritage;
- organizing and holding exhibitions (presenting its own collections at different venues, showing projects prepared by other museums);
- exchanging experience in the field of restoration and preservation of vessels, historical and architectural monuments, archeological findings, including information exchange on the specificity of national legislations on presentation of ships-museums;
- exchanging experience in the field of museum pedagogics;
- enriching main and archive collection with documents and visual materials, replicas of objects pertaining to the ship "Mars-Vityaz", the new exposition "Creation of the World" on board of the ship of space communication, the Friedrichsburg citadel, the Grand Embassy of Peter the Great, creation of an exposition in the Museum of Seashore under construction, construction of replicas of historical ships, etc.;
- organizing joint actions, festivals, national feasts, in particular, "Herring Day".

There are two chief themes, which this museum features. One is the ocean's nature and the other is the history of oceanography which dates from the first endeavors of human beings to reign in the might of the sea till the modern day. The museum pays special attention and preserves various contributions of the Russian research workers on the studies of the marine life.

Visitors can enjoy expositions and exhibitions located in the moored vessels, inside the buildings and outside. The museum studies and preserves historical ships and assembles collections featuring the nature of the World Ocean as well as the maritime history and culture of the Baltic. The main fields of the museum's activities include research, acquisitions, exhibition, cultural, educational, publishing and information work.

Our expositions and exhibitions, innovative ideas, joint cultural and ecological initiatives help us to connect far lands, cultures and individuals.

The museum has an archeological finding "Ship of the XIX Century" at its disposal. It took 7 years of restoration works to reconstruct it in a specially built building. So now, if you visit the exposition and exhibition complex "Maritime Königsberg-Kaliningrad", you will see with your own eyes the way the vessel, its hold and deck look like. There are no such monuments of wood ship-building of the XIX century in Russia and they're unlikely to be found. Such findings are rare in the European archeology as well.

In 2009 the museum was one of those who initiated the establishment of the association "Maritime Heritage of Russia".

The museum has a well developed network of partnerships, which enables it to hold such international festivals on its embankment as "Water Salt", "Water Taste", the cultural and ecological festival "Moving Baltic Sea" and others. The museum cooperates successfully with its European colleagues and receives exhibitions, develops its main collection and works with artists from the Baltic states. International cooperation also presupposes participation in tourist fairs and expo-centers.



The museum has greatly advanced in preserving and restoring cultural objects, i.e. historical buildings, archeological objects. We needed only 4 months in 2005 to restore the Royal Gate, a monument of the XIX-century architecture, severely damaged by war and time, a symbol of the 750-th anniversary of Königsberg-Kaliningrad. During an extremely short period of time we managed to accomplish the restoration of the monument and open a historical and cultural centre "The Grand Embassy" here.

The Russian President Vladimir Putin was the first visitor. Nowadays the Koenig Gates are the monument of a federal significance, passed to the Museum of the World ocean in February, 2005. A strong desire for restoring the Koenig Gates and collaboration between Federal Agency for culture and cinematography, administration and city hall made possible to invite the best specialists. Facades were restored by Polish restorers and interiors were made up by specialists from Saint-Petersburg and Kaliningrad. The high-class specialists from the Hermitage restored the sculptures, Kaliningrad artists worked at the coats of arms and many Kaliningrad companies helped to beautify the territory. It was a united team of professionals. There was an atmosphere of unity and wish to prove that we have changed, we can work and understand that our history is the history of our land.

We wanted to make a present for the city and we had done it. The Gates and sculptures are restored, the territory is beautified. The Russian national flag flutters above the Koenig Gates since the Gates are the main city's gates, a Triumphal Arch of the city which symbolizes victory of good, friendship between peoples and readiness for a peaceful dialogue.

# MUSEUM OF THE WORLD OCEAN – MUSEUM OF SHIPS

**Le Musée de l'Océan Mondial créé en 1990 c'est avant tout le musée des bateaux**, qui a un quai de la flotte historique ① unique pour la pratique maritime de musée; ce quai s'étend de Kaliningrad à Saint-Pétersbourg. Au quai de musée à Kaliningrad on a amarré le plus grand navire-musée de recherches scientifiques dans le monde « Vityaz » ②, le sous-marin-musée B-413 ③ à flot unique dans le pays, le seul navire de liaison cosmique existant dans le monde avec une exposition de musée ④, le bateau-musée de pêche unique dans le pays SRT-129 (chalutier de pêche hauturier) ⑤. A Saint-Pétersbourg on a amarré le plus grand brise-glace dans le monde « Krassine » ⑥. Le musée est le possesseur des appareils sous-marins habités et des yachts, des canots et des vedettes, de la trouvaille archéologique unique pour le pays « Le navire de XIX siècle » ⑦.

Il n'y a pas d'équivalent en Russie du Centre de la culture et d'histoire « La ressuscitation de navire » qui se développe de l'année 2011 dans la porte Fridrichsbourg, qui collecte et montre les moyens de transport par eau traditionnels. Ainsi aujourd'hui les bateaux sont le visage du musée, en nous distinguant de beaucoup d'autres musées de monde. Le constructeur de navires célèbre russe A.N. Krylov a dit : « Celui qui sait construire les bateaux peut faire tout ».

**Museum of the World Ocean founded in 1990 is first of all a museum of ships**; it forms the unique Historical Fleet Embankment ①, which stretches from Kaliningrad to Saint-Petersburg. The following ships are moored at the museum quay in Kaliningrad: the "Vityaz", the largest research museum ship worldwide ②; the "B-413", the only afloat museum submarine in Russia ③; the only operating ship for space communication ④ with a museum exposition aboard and the "SRT-129", the only museum fishing boat in Russia ⑤. The "Krasin", the largest icebreaker in the world ⑥, is moored in Saint-Petersburg. The museum has got bathyscaphes and yachts, sloops and cutters, as well as a unique archeological finding "The Ship of the 19th Century" ⑦.

Constantly developing historical and cultural centre "Ship's Revival" in the Friedrichsburg Gate founded in 2011 collects and presents traditional boats and has got no analogue in Russia. So, nowadays the ships represent the museum making it different from many other maritime museums. A. Krylov, a famous Russian shipbuilder, said: "The one, who can build ships, will succeed in everything".



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



**МУЗЕЙ МИРОВОГО ОКЕАНА**

MUSEUM OF THE WORLD OCEAN

Museum address: 1, Naberezhnaya Petra Velikogo, 236006, Kaliningrad, Russia  
L'adresse du Musée de l'Océan Mondial: Russie 236006 Kaliningrad, quai Petr Véliki, 1  
[www.world-ocean.ru](http://www.world-ocean.ru)

©2012 Musée de l'océan mondial: texte, photos, dessins  
©2012 Museum of the World Ocean: text, photographs, drawings

# LODYA YARD



L'un des buts le plus important du Musée de l'Océan Mondial c'est la transmission des traditions marines aux futures générations, c'est pourquoi chaque année le musée organise **le festival « L'assemblée d'eau »**, où les transports traditionnels par eau de la collection du musée et les bateaux des pays étrangers prennent part.

One of the most important tasks of Museum of the world Ocean is to pass maritime traditions to the future generations, that is why the museum organizes the annual **“Water Assembly” festival**, presenting traditional boats from the museum collection and from abroad.



En 2012 le musée a construit son premier bateau – **kourénas, c'est la copie d'un bateau à fond plat ancien**. On bâtissait le kourénas selon les technologies anciennes, en consultant les collègues du Musée Marin de la Lituanie. Les étudiants de la faculté de génie maritime de l'Université aidaient les maîtres. En août 2012 le kourénas va aller en son premier voyage sur le golfe Kourchski en Lituanie pour participer au festival des bateaux historiques « La flottille de la Dange ».

In 2012 the museum built its first boat, **a kurenas, a replica of an old flat-bottomed ship**. The kurenas was being built in accordance with the old instructions and techniques, colleagues from Lithuanian Sea Museum consulted the shipbuilders. Students from faculty of shipbuilding assisted the shipwrights. In August, 2012, the kurenas will go to her maiden voyage to Lithuania along the Curonian Lagoon to participate in the “Dangė Fleet” festival of historical ships.



Sur le territoire du centre culturel et historique « La ressuscitation des bateaux » on construit **la Cour des bateaux** – c'est un chantier-école naval. On placera ici le chantier-école naval proprement dit; la collection des bateaux russes traditionnels; les ateliers de la conservation et de la restauration des objets de l'archéologie sous-marine et des bateaux anciens; et l'exposition sur les trouvailles archéologiques les plus intéressantes découvertes aux eaux de la Russie aussi.

**The Lodya Yard** is being built at the territory of the historical and cultural centre “Ship's Revival”. It will be a training shipyard. The following objects will be located here: the shipyard itself, collection of traditional Russian boats, workshops for conservation and restoration of underwater archeological objects and old boats as well as an exhibition devoted to the most interesting underwater archeological objects found in the Russian waters.



**Nous invitons à la coopération!**

L'adresse du Musée de l'Océan Mondial: Russie 236006 Kaliningrad, quai Petr Véliki, 1  
[www.world-ocean.ru](http://www.world-ocean.ru)

**We would be glad to cooperate!**

Museum address: 1, Naberezhnaya Petra Velikogo, 236006, Kaliningrad, Russia  
[www.world-ocean.ru](http://www.world-ocean.ru)

# THE RETURN OF THE KURENAS

July 20, 2001 is a special day in the history of the Lithuanian Sea Museum. This day the first ship built in the museum was launched in Koppalis to the Curonian Lagoon. On May 28, 2011 the same ship was laid in Kaliningrad, at the shipyard of the historical and cultural centre "Ship's Revival" in the Friedrichsburg Gate, Museum of the World Ocean. And on May 24 the first Russian kurenas was launched in Kaliningrad. Revival of historical shipbuilding in practice – that is the ambitious aim of staff of maritime museums in Lithuania and Russia.

She was an oak sailing ship of fishermen in the Curonian Lagoon, a copy of already extinct kurenas, a sailing boat of the pre-war period.

The ship has been built for two summers at the ethnographic fisherman's farmstead as a "living history" example witnessed by museum visitors. A big mast of the new kurenas was decorated with a colourful weather vane, a traditional detail of any fishing boat, with Koppalis village sign.

## Flat-bottomed Ships of the Curonian Lagoon

Flat-bottomed rowing and sailing boats have been used for fishing for ages in the sea of Lithuania Minor – the Curonian Lagoon, rich with fish. The lagoon is shallow but protected by the Curonian Spit dune from heavy Baltic waves.

sailing boats were very stable and easily passed 1-1.5-meter waves which sometimes rose in the inland lagoon. Fishermen used to pivot centreboards out of a slot in the hull leeward to reduce drift. Sailing boats of the three types were used



These two features were the major in forming a unique type of ships in this region: various modifications of those are sometimes called "Curonian boats".

A small boat, a market boat, a trap net boat, a timbra boat, a dragnet boat and a kurenas – that was oak and pine flat-bottomed small craft of sister ships and their names originated from nets' names or other fishing tools used in that period (trap net, dragnet and kurnas) as well as from river's name (the Timbra). Without doubt, a 10-meter kurenas seemed a tall ship in comparison with a 4-meter small boat.

The Curonian Lagoon is mostly shallow and the south coast hides many stones for incautious yachtsmen. Due to these conditions fishermen had to build flat-bottomed ships with up to 40-cm draught and their bottoms were assembled from 4-5-inch planks. A flat bottom reduced manoeuvrability and speed but gave the main advantage – low draught. Heavy and broad oak

for so called "big fishing" with sweep nets (dragnet boats and kurenases), they had got sails of unique forms and combinations and were used not only for sailing but for dragging nets at drift.

## Weather Vane – Ship's Registration Sign

In 1844, Ernst Wilhelm Beerbohm, the chief inspector for fishing in the Curonian Lagoon, established marking for sailing ships in the Curonian and Vistula Lagoons to enhance fishing control and became an inventor of weather vanes for sailing ships to some extent. Each fisherman who sailed for "big fishing" had to install his village sign at the mast and write the first three letters of his village's name and number of permission for fishing on the sides. Then fishermen started decorating weather vanes with various symbolic and just fine carved ornaments. Weather vanes became favourite souvenirs among



Romas Adomavicius  
Head of Shipbuilding History Department  
The Lithuanian Sea Museum



## MARINE SHIPS MUST BE!



The building stages of the first Russian kurenas are being discussed.

The educational programme of the "Marine Ships Must Be" grant consisted of historical and technical parts. This programme is closely linked to history, archeology, shipbuilding, etc.

The course of lectures presented within grant period gave a clear view of the role of wooden shipbuilding in the World Ocean exploration, in study of historical naval and shipbuilding experience and in basics of wooden shipbuilding. The lessons consisted of lectures based on the museum expositions and of workshops aimed at training a craftsman of wooden shipbuilding.

Having studied the course students and schoolchildren who participated in the grant implementation learnt the basic concepts, categories and rules of wooden shipbuilding, acquired knowledge on traditional and historical shipbuilding as well wood work skills.

tourists who started visiting the Spit at the beginning of the last century.

Terminology used by the Curonian fishermen could have become a basis for Lithuanian nautical terms for it is rich with beautiful Baltic words: ragas (stem), ardomas (gaff rig), elmentas (tiller), vitinis (rib), oder (steering wheel handle), etc.

## Koppalis Sign – on the Kurenas's Weather Vane

The SUD-1 kurenas was named in compliance with E.W. Beerbohm's tradition for Koppalis village, where the Lithuanian Sea Museum is located now, used to be named Suderspitze. This sailing boat is a result of "The Return of the Kurenas" long-term project. Starting from 2000 the museum began to implement the programme on study and promotion of ethno-cultural heritage of the Curonian Lagoon region with its main activity – expedition aboard the kurenas along the Curonian Lagoon and record of natural and cultural heritage, meetings with new inhabitants of seaside villages in Lithuania and the Kaliningrad oblast, the exhibition about ships and fishing in the lagoon. Museum staff and colleagues from Russia, Latvia, Poland and Germany participated in the expeditions.

Last year in September the kurenas and her international crew went to the south coast of the lagoon and visited Polesk. It was already the third expedition aboard the kurenas along the Curonian Lagoon (the previous ones took place in 2002 and 2004). Besides Lithuanian citizens (from Silute, Pagegiai, Kedainiai and Plunge) the exhibition "The Return of the Kurenas" was attended by citizens of Ventspils, Gdansk, Amsterdam and,



The main goal is to attract youth to the traditional shipbuilding history.

of course, Kaliningrad.

In summer, 2003 the SUD-1 kurenas sailed the Nemunas along so called "Route of Rafter's from Kaunas to Rusne". In August, 2005 the sailing boat reached the water area of Western Europe and participated in the "Sail Amsterdam" grand festival timed to foundation of Amsterdam; a parade of five thousand ships sailing the North Sea canal opened the event. The kurenas from the Lithuanian Sea Museum presented maritime traditions of Lithuania during five days and attracted much attention.

Vanished in the mid-XX century sailing boats fleet of the Curonian Lagoon is being revived.

The goal of "The Return of the Kurenas" project held by the Lithuanian Sea Museum and supported by Museum of the World Ocean is to narrate on the past and sea traditions.





The project BalticMuseums 2.0 won the South Baltic Award 2011 for the category "Best Website". The trophy was handed to Prof. Michael Klotz during the South Baltic Conference, 29 November in Schwerin, Germany. More than 400 votes were given in the online competition for the project's website [www.balticmuseums.net](http://www.balticmuseums.net) and its special section for children [www.kids.balticmuseums.net](http://www.kids.balticmuseums.net).

In the South Baltic region, tourism is an important growth factor. Oceanographic museums are major attractions in the South Baltic region preserving and presenting the natural and cultural maritime heritage to domestic and international visitors. The exposition of that content is the very heart of the museums' competence and uniqueness. In the South Baltic region, two scientific partners and four museums (including one partner from Kaliningrad) have cleared the way to share the museums' content by building up a trustful personal relationship derived from the present project BalticMuseums 2.0.

As part of the current project BalticMuseums 2.0 a prototype of

a visitor guidance system is being developed. The so far conducted research and testing has revealed the great potential of multi-media visitor guidance systems (eGuides) to enable the museums to share their content easily. eGuides are devices delivering audio, photo, text and other material to the visitor in an attractive way while walking through the museum. With e.g. RFID technology

different objects are allocated and the content saved for specific Points of Interest is displayed to the visitor. By using similar eGuide devices in all museums, synergies in content development can be exploited, technical experience be shared and purchasing power used. In the new project



BalticMuseums 2.0 Plus the partners want to join forces to realise a challenging system to share contents for eGuides.

After the project the museums will exploit the technological opportunities of an eGuide to offer more, tailor-made and multi-lingual information about the natural heritage to their visitors. The museums will share their workload to develop content for highlight tours by using a defined procedure for joint content production and

## VIRTUAL GUIDED TOURS FOR MUSEUMS

translation. The museums will provide an additional attraction to visitors with an up-to-date presentation. With this new way of experiencing the museums the accessibility for international visitors will be increased. The

partnership for eGuides will affect the daily work in the museums, thus deeply anchoring the cross-border cooperation in the organisation.

Susanne Marx

[www.balticmuseums.net](http://www.balticmuseums.net)



[www.balticmuseums.net](http://www.balticmuseums.net)



[www.balticmuseums.net](http://www.balticmuseums.net)



[www.balticmuseums.net](http://www.balticmuseums.net)

### Exhibition

# THE AMBER CABIN.

# NATURALIST'S VOYAGE CONTINUES...

"The Amber Cabin. Naturalist's Voyage Continues..." exhibition was opened aboard the research vessel "Vityaz" on May 24.



Several years ago interesting notes by a naturalist and a traveler dated with the second part of the XIX century were found in archives of Museum of the World Ocean (Kaliningrad). We have got unique historical materials. Fragments of the manuscript survived by some miracle may tell that the naturalist was going to write a novel about his circumnavigation in search for...amber. His notes were written during several cir-

cumnavigations. There is a lot of strange and unfamiliar in these manuscripts...

#### From naturalist's notes

"About amazing circumnavigation in search for amber".  
"A circumnavigation... What a long route and there is so infinite and endless number of impressions, meetings, observa-

tions, characters, delights, bad luck, pictures, threats, misfortune and news. And how much information I get during my unhurried and detailed voyage and long-timed examination of each interesting object".

From the first issue of the "Vokrug Sveta" magazine, 1861.

"Having visited Saint-Petersburg, capital of the Russian Empire, by count M's invitation I was amazed with the Amber Study has been considered the eighth wonder of the world for 150 years, presented by Prussian king Friedrich Wilhelm I to Russian tsar Peter I in 1716.

The study was made by Prussian craftsmen from amber collected on the Baltic shores near Koenigsberg, in Palmnick-en. Afterwards I visited that place and was charmed by beauty and warm power of an electric stone which was plenty there. Locals believe in its healing power and use it in medicine. Jewelry made of it is very fine.

One thought has not given me a moment of peace since that time: is this amazing stone found anywhere else...

...At the end of 186... I went to a circumnavigation in order to... find amber and reveal its origin..."

The time has come and naturalist's collection has become famous on the land where the Amber Study of the Prussian king was created in the XVIII century. We have understood that "The Amber Cabin" attracts everybody even those who

are already tempted by this sun stone and decided to show it to the whole world.

We hope that variety and elegance of amber exhibits will charm you! Curiosity and yearning for unexplored things inspire us to make new unbelievable discoveries! Naturalist's voyage in search for amber continues... We invite you to the voyage in the Amber Cabin aboard the research vessel "Vityaz" in Museum of the World Ocean.

L. Lebedeva



New Home for the Scientific Museum  
La nouvelle maison du musée scientifique

It's Time to be Friends with the Ocean  
C'est le temps d'être ami avec l'Océan




2012 - 2015

Welcome and participate in the creation of a unique for museum practice worldwide expositional building "The Planet Ocean", with its aquariums, laboratories, exploratorium and a media center. Come and get amazed. By discovering the Ocean and the Cosmos, the distant worlds and countries, you discover yourselves!

Nous vous invitons à participer à la création d'un bâtiment d'exposition unique pour la pratique des musées marins «La planète Océan», avec les aquariums marins, l'exploratorium et le centre média. Venez et étonnez-vous. En ouvrant l'Océan et le Cosmos, les univers lointains et les pays, ouvrez vous-mêmes!

Museum of the World Ocean  
Musée de l'Océan Mondial

1, Petra Velikogo Embankment, Kaliningrad 236006, Russia  
Russie 236006 Kaliningrad, quai Petr Veliki, 1

www.world-ocean.ru




**The Planet Ocean / La planète Océan**

Laboratory of the Planet / Laboratoire de la Planète  
Laboratory of Earth / Laboratoire de la Terre  
Laboratory of Air / Laboratoire de l'Air  
Laboratory of Beauty / Laboratoire de la Beauté  
Laboratory of Life / Laboratoire de la Vie

Museum of the World Ocean / Musée de l'Océan Mondial  
1, Petra Velikogo Embankment, Kaliningrad 236006, Russia / Russie 236006 Kaliningrad, quai Petr Veliki, 1