1. **Azov sea (Azak denizi, tr)**

Azov sea belongs to a basin of Atlantic Ocean. In ancient times greeks called it “Meotic lake”, scythians- “Kargaluk”, meots “Temerinda” , arabs “Nitshlah”, “Baral Azov”, turks “Baryal Assak” or “Bahr Assak”, nowadays like “Azakdenizi” at modern Turkish. Genuennies and Venetians – “mare delle Zabacche (Mare Tane). In ethimology, the “Azov” term Has a several suppositions of hypothesis. One of them like a Polovtsian Prince Azum’s (Azuf) name which was killed in 1067, during the capture of the city. On an other like as the name of ethnic group of asses (oses) as thought from Avestian language and with the “fast” meaning, or from Turkish with the “Azav” term as “low” meaning of cherkessian “Uzev”, in a “throat” meaning. Turkish term of Azov city is “Auzak”, as the meaning “far”. Also, yet, on the 1st century a.c. Pleny says about the ethnic group of “Asoki” which is near to “Azov” term. The current name of Azov sea came to Russian toponymy in the beginning of 17th century from the chronicles of Pymen. At least, firstly it footholded just descripting one of it’s port (TAGANROG) and only during Peter 1’s campaigns, the name “Azov sea” was taken to belong the whole sea area.

1. **Anatoly Durov’s museum (Taganrog, Glushko, 44)**

The museum is situated in a building, which was built in a Modern Style. It has to be an excellent landmark of architecture of a beginning of the 20 century. Anatoly Anatolyevich Durov- a worldwide famous Circus performer, the son of Anatoly Leonidovich Durov, known in Russia like a clown-humorist and a holder of the traditions of humoristic art, developer. “Clown (Jester) Anatoly Durov is a foe of melancholies and sorrows.” Since 1926 Anatoly lived in Taganrog. He chose Taganrog because he was sure that “due to advantageous geographical location and an environment, big future is waiting for Taganrog” He died in 1928 in an accident during hunting. Nowadays in Museum’s exposition you can see his real belongins and also a lot of photograph materials of the family of Durovs.

1. **Peter 1**

On the 12th of September in 1698 Peter 1 founded a fortress and also the first artificial seaport at the open seaside (area). The fortress had to be called “Troetsk on Tagan Rog” (“Tagan Horn”) which later was renamed as “Troitsk” and, finally Taganrog. Taganrog is situated between Ukraine on the one side and the estuary (outfall) of the river Don on the other in about 50 km farness. It takes 80 km square, the population is near to 300000 people. Worldwide famous Russian writer Anton Chekov was born in this city, nowadays The Literature Museum is visited by people all over the world. Art Gallery, Dramatical Theatre, Culture and Resting Park are opened to walk and got acquainted with culture of Taganrog. Taganrog also is famous with many worldwide names of people which brought an endless honor to our warm and friendly city, city of work with blossoming gardening.

1. **Tchaikovskies’s house-museum (Grecheskaya, 56)**

A building which looks like a castle is situated at a high precipice, near to a Stone Stairway. Here, three times staying at his sibling Ippolite, the great russian composer Petr İlyich Tchaikovsky was a guest. Ippolit Ilyich lived in Taganrog since 1870 till the 1890’s. Retired military sailor, first rank captain, he was a passionate vindicator of a merchantile marine of Black and Azov seas. In 1974 on a resolution of an executive committee of a council deputies of a workers the Tchaikovsky’s house was devoluted to a department of culture of Taganrog city. Nowadays this is a house-museum of Petr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, where on the second floor is situated the Petr Ilyich Tchaikovsky’s room-museum, and on the first- music hall and also, the music section of a city central library of A.Chekov.

1. **The Stone Stairway** (architect France Boffo), built in 1823. It was the first downhill to the seashore in the South of Russia, which had to been built. Nowadays The Stone Stairway (which earlier called “depaldovskaya”) ladder to the territory of a stock district and connect Grecheskaya street with Pushkin’s embankment. The basic capital to it’s construction (15000 rubles) donated one greek-millionaire Gerasim Depaldo which was from Taganrog. In his moral testament which has to be dated on 31 december, 1822, he wrote: “It has to be done to build a descent to a stock between the houses of the court counselor Kovalinsky and Greek Hristo”. It was opened in 26.10.1823. “It is the emulation of a famous marble Athens’s stairway, which leads to The Acropolis” (Balandin). The spatial solution of the stairway uses natural slope of the relief, a mark difference of which assembly 22 metres. The total length of the stairway is 113 metres with average width of every step as 7 metres. The stairway has one feature: if you look top down it seems an equal width througout, and if you look down up it noticeable tapers.
2. **Taganrog local historical museum.** (Frunze, 43)

The local historical museum is situated in the house of one of the largest houseowners of Taganrog Nikolay Dmitrievich Alferaki (The Alferaki mansion). The family Alferaki appears in Russia in the ending of 18th century. The father of Nikolay Dmitrievich Dmitry Ilyich participated in hostilities on the Russian flank during Russian-Turkish war in 1768-1774. In gratitude to it, Russian imperator Ekaterina II gifted him with wide-ranging lands in Taganrog. The house, which comes the architectural memorial of the second half of 20th century was built in 1848 under the project of a famous architect A.I. Stakenscneider who was from st. Petersburg. The facade of the mansion is decorated by stucco and four Corinthian columns, which tincture to it the appearance of a palace.

1. **“The Chekov’s store” museum** (Aleksandrovskaya, 100) is situated in the house, which was build in the 40th’s of the 19th century. In 60th’s it belonged to a merchant I. Moiseev which was from Taganrog. From 1869 to 1874 this house was taken on rent by Chekov’s family. This moving was accorded to a trade needs of the Father, Pavel Egorovich. Above the entrance to a store it was placed a facia “Tea, sugar, coffee and other colonian goods.”, beneath one more facia: “Drinking room and taking away”. During his father was out Anton used to stay in the store, which had to be “at the same time grocer’s and a drugstore without any permission of an authority, and a place of drinking trade, and a stock of different goods, up to Aphon and Jerusalem’s shrines inclusive, and also a club for a convivial frequenters. And the whole this Sodom , this chaos nestled in a small area of a common store square with wall shelves.
2. **The monument of Aleksander I.** “The whole life spended on the road, and died in Taganrog” – these were the words of A.S. Pushkin about Emperor. The monument was installed in 1831, after it was destroyed and the second time restored in 1998. The creator of the monument is a famous sculptor I.P. Martros. His works is known in the World, for example the monument to “Minin and Pojarsky” on the Red Square in Moscow. The monument is situated on the Bank Square beyond the building of National Bank, which earlier had to be called The City Public Bank. Opposite to it , instead present dwelling house there was situated a temple built in a strictly Byzantine style, which was created on his own equity by one of the most rich landowners of Taganrog, a greek Varvatsi, which became after a hero of Greece.
3. **Taganrog dramatic theatre on the order “Badge of honor”** (Petrovskaya, 90).

The dramatic theatre has to be one of the oldest one on the south of Russia. In 1827 the troup of Russian dramatical artists under the direction of enterprenuer Petrovsky put the beginning of the theatre. The Taganrog Theatre was built in 1866 under the projects of italiyan architect K. Londeron and one Russian N. Trusov. The theatre is one of the best examples of theatrical buildings of the second half of 19th century: small-size, but capacious hall is known to a magnificent acoustics. To the basis of the construction it was put the designs and plans of the famous Milan Theatre “La Skala”: the auditorium and scene is its copy in miniature. In 1944 The name “Chekov’s” was assigned to Taganrog Dramatic Theatre.

1. **The “Lodge of Chekov” museum (Chekhova, 69)**

The annex in the depth of the garth on the Chekov street was built in the middle of 19th century, made with the pise brick, plastered, bleached. It’s square is about 30,5 m. Pavel Egorovich Chekov together with his wife Eugenia Yakovlevna and two sons- four-years old Aleksander and two-years old Nikolay in December, 1859 rented this annex from the merchant A. Gnutov. Here, on 29 of January(17 in older style) in 1860 was born Anton Pavlovich Chekov. In 1910 to the 50th anniversary to the date of birth of the writer on the wall of the house was set the memorial plaque. In 1924 in “the lodge of Chekov” it was opened the first exhibit, which has to tell about the life of A. P. Chekov, about his coming to a native town.

1. **The garden**, in the old times had to be a part of Aleksander’s square (nowadays it’s called Red square). On the square, the same like nowadays, it was situated so-called New Bazaar. The buildings of a former guesthouse were selling for rent. Pavel Egorovich Chekov rented one of them.

**The A. P. Chekov’s monument**- is a sculpture made of bronze set on the granite pedestal , was the work of the national artist of RSFSR, corresponding member of Russian Academies of art, sculptor I.M. Rukavishnikov, and the architect G.A. Zakharov, was placed on the Red square of Taganrog on 29 of January in 1960, at the 100th anniversary of the birth of the writer. The highness of the figure of A. P. Chekov is 3 metre, the pedestal is 3 metre, 15 smetre. The work is interesting about a different displaying of the appearance of the writer: Chekov is depicted in a young age, sitting on the stone with book, turned to the street, where he was born.

1. **The M. Gorky’s Resting Park**- is the best place for rest for taganrogers an guests of the city, it’s more than 200 years old. In 1701 Peter 1 wrote: “All around Taganrog it has to sow acorns for the forest, also in the town along the shore and nautical comely places it has to sow willows.” In 30th of july in 1808 on the consideration of the mayor B.B. Kamengauzen it was offered and accepted the layout of the town’s garden. During the residence of the emperor Aleksander 1 in Taganrog, the park served to be a favourite walking place for him and his spouse. The sovereign donated his own facilities to buy out more lands, enlarged the square of the garden and by himself layed out the greenery and new alleys .Since 1870 from 19 to 24 o’clock as usual played a symphonic orchestra by Gaetano Molla. “The garden is magnificent. It smells ladies rather than smoke of samovars like in Sokolnyky”- thus admires A.P. Chekov the park in his letter to his sister Maria at 07.12.1887.
2. **A.P. Chekov’s literature museum ( Oktyabrskaya, 9)**

Literature museum is situated in the building of a former gentlemen’s classical gymnasium, which was one of the oldest educational instituties of Russia. The building has to be a historical and a cultural memorial of the first half of the 19th century. It was constructed in 1843 under the project of the architect Boffo in the style of Russian provincial classicism. In 1833 the gymnasium was segued to a management of an Odessian Risheliye’s lyceum , and in 1837 transformed to a seven-class classic gymnasium. At gymnasium there were a libraryand a book store. In 1878 there was found a historic-geografical museum, which had visited not only by students, but either by many citizens. At the museum also there was found an operating educational planetarium. The chorus and brass band of gymnasists had a good fame between citizens. All brothers Chekovs studied in The Taganrog Gymnasium. Anton Pavlovich spended at the gymnasium 11 years- from 1868 to 1879. In 1926 the building was redirected to a school n 2 which in 1935 assigned the name of A. P. Chekov to the honor of 75th anniversary from the date of his birth.

1. **The railway station building Taganrog 2** was built in 1869 in the red brick eclesticism style with elements of classicism , barocco and reneisans. Today the building still has a beautiful and original look. The station always was cul-de-sac. The shed was placed above the platform the time earlier , the start of trains was annonced with a beat of a big bell. Earlier, near to the station, there was situated a small chantry. İn 1962, with the building of a new railway station taganrog 2 became just suburb station. The puffer –monument which was set in 1976 has to be the memory about revolutionary times in Taganrog, when “red” started up the laden train with a tank of petroleum and firewood on a full rate to a building, where “white” were staying. The platform was harmed but the building survived. Nowadays the station Taganrog 2 is valid and serves to a suburb routes , Taganrog 1 serves to intercity and international routes .
2. **Yacht-club (portovaya, 1-2)**

The building was created in 1912 in Modern Style. Yacht-club had been made in a form of complex of well-favored architectural constructions. The year of it’s opening considers the date of ratification of statute of community of yacht-club on 12 of august in 1908. The yacht-club building used to be an ajency of shipping company of merchant Storojenco. The building was made by wood , within tent tower and balcony. Before the revolution only privileged estates could be members of the yacht-club. On the 28th of may in 1952 the yacht-club was reconstructed, the building became two-storied, made of stone, with the two valid floors. On the aquatory of the yacht-club today as usual are spending All-Russian and international competitions of different types of yachts, kayaks and canoes. Champions and members of city, region, and international regattas are bringing up here. Everyone today can choose any kind of aquatic sport and to achieve a high results in sport.

1. **The Alexander 1 Mansion (Grecheskaya, 40)**

“There is a house in Taganrog, which are called The Alexander 1 Mansion. It is a large angel one-storied building with a garden and like the legend says, which had to belong one person, it seems, to general Papkov . In this house lived and died the emperor Alexander 1. Since that times it began to be called “Mansion”, and at it’s pavements day and night are walking to and fro with bald sabers caussacs-sentries. One of the rooms of this mansion is turned to a home church of the emperor. The church is remarkably modest and ordinary. The services had been used to pass on a big celebrations and abstinens. Too hard it were on a Quadragesima and on a Holy week. Town nobility with the mayor at the head had to go to the mansion’s church to steal. The audience was recherché, aristocratical, and Pavel Egorovich wanted much to talk big about his chorus and about his conducting’s skill and also, about the competence to bring up his children, not somehow, but in the fear of God” (A. Chekov”A. P.Cekov is a singer”. From the school years of A. Cekov”.)

1. **The A.P. Cekov’s central municipal public library**  (Petrovskaya, 92)

In 1876 in Taganrog there was opened the first public library. The especial honor cause the pages of the history of the library, accorded with the name of A. P. Cekov, which was the reader of the library since the first days of it’s opening. Anton Pavlovich made much for the becoming and extention of the Taganrog library, for the fulling of it’s funds practically till his last days selling to Taganrog a lot of different editions. The building, in which the library is situated today, was built under the project of moskow’s architect, academican F.O. Shehtel which had to be a friend of A. P. Chekov, and beyond his appeal. On 17th of January in 1914 there had been taken a place for the solemn consecration of the building , in which the library museum was opened.

1. **Engeneery -technolojical Academy of the South Federal University.** (chekhova, 22)

(ETASFU) leads it’s history since the formation of the radiotechnical institute in 1952 . The building of a former Alekseev’s women’s gumnasium was built in 1915 and made of the red-brick having 6 columns, which monolithic imbedded to a masonry of the façade. The building with a high accuracy remakes The Athens University. In the first world war in the building there was a military hospital, in the times of revolution- the headquarters of Denikin. Later, in the building there was a kindergarten , a college, a machinery university. In 1952 in the building it was formatted the Taganrog federal radiotechnical institute. (TRTI) From 1993 to 2006 the institute had to be called The Taganrog Federal Radiotechnical University (TRTU). Since 2006 the institute was transformed to The Taganrog Institute of Technology of the South Federal University. Today, in 2019, the institute is transformed to the Engenneer-technolojical Academy of the South Federal University.

1. **The Taganrog “Development of city and everyday life” Museum (Frunze, 81)**

 It is the building , which was made in 1912 in Modern style for the Taganrog merchant E. I. Sharonov under the project of an academian Shehtel . The museum considers to be a memorial of an architecture of the beginning of the 20th century. The mansion is recognized to be a wonderful example of a synthesis of an architecture , classic art and sculpture. The composition of a building bases on an asymmetry. The facade is belted with the wide picturesque frieze. It consists of a ceramic tile with mosaic and organically includes tiled murals , which had been made by the sketches of a world famous artists N.K. Rerih and V.M. Vasnetsov. The masks of lions on the gates were made by the sketch of an artist M. A. Vrubel. From 1920 to 1922 there was situated a silk shelter experienced station in the building, from 1923- the children polyclinic, later, after 1944 municipal organizations. The museum was opened on the 3 of November in 1981 with the purpose to learn and make popular the historical and cultural memorials of Taganrog city.

1. **The State Art Museum( Aleksandrovskaya, 54)**

The museum is situated in the building of a former city’s mayor A. Z. Handrin. It was built in 1870 by the architect Tenishev. There is a prevalence of classicism an barocco in the style of the building. In museum there are the pictures of world-famous artists, such as I. Ayvazovsky, A. Kuindji, , which had been working in the city in one period, I. Repin, I. Shishkin, K. Korovin, F. Savrasov, V. Polenov, F. Vasilyev, an artist-peredvijnik which was from Taganrog and a lot of others. The patriot of our city Konstantine Savitsky lived and loved our unique marine city-worker: “ Always Taganrog city, Azov sea, warm up me, the pictures of motherland give me an inspiration to my art.” Our city always was famous by many artists. Nowadays, is also such artists as Aleksey Adamov, Leonid Stukanov, Ludvig Cernotsky and many others are known not only in Russia, but also, behind its boundaries.

**Taganrog** is occurred to be the first in the history of Russia city with an artificial seaport.

After Peter 1 conquered Azov in 1696 he decided to build a fortress on the Azov sea.

On 12th of September in 1698 Peter 1 by law secured the beginning of a building on the cape Tagani Rog a harbor for the quarter of the first in Russia naval fleet and a fortress, which was called Troetskaya. On Russian-Turkish war in 1710-1712 The fortress successfully stayed against the blockade of Turkish fleet. Well-known military failure of Peter 1 in the struggle with Turkey on the river Prut enforced him to make a bonded covenant , according to which The Troetsk fortress had to be destroyed, Azov gifted and the naval fleet on Azov sea liquidated. Only in 1739 according to Belgrade truce the territory of the lands , on which the Troetsk fortress had been builded and destroyed an Azov city were returned to Russia. The troetsk fortress was rebuilded by Ekaterina 2 . In 1769 Russian forces returned to a destroyed fortress , and the Russian fleet on the Azov sea was revived again. Trading begins to evolve in Taganrog actively. It’s known, that after joining the Crimea to Russia, Ekaterina 2 wrote on 10 of February in 1784 the edict , according to which “Not to esteem Taganrog like a fortress, to turn the fortress in to a city.”, since that times its right to take The Troetsk fortress like Taganrog city. Taganrog is the motherland of A.P. Cekov and also of many famous people , like F. Ranevskaya, I.D. Vasilenko. Our city has a rich history, it has a lot of architectural memorials, the city of a high-level culture on the south of Russia. Taganrog today is a modern city with the progressing industry, there are two leading institute of the country: TTI SFU and the Cekov’s pedagogical institute. Also a lot of colleges of different profiles , such as aviation, marine instrumentation, metallurgical, constructional, musical. Taganrog is a resort city. It is situated in the harbor on the hill., there are a lot of museums, leading of which are: The Alferaki museum, the Polytechnical museum, The art museum, , also there is situated a large and good look old city park, earlier which had to be called the city’s garden. Nowadays in Taganrog there are many entertaining places and establishments. Taganrog- is a beautiful green city, the gardening city!