



Free Hearted Don Land
Taganrog

DOWNTOWN TAGANROG WALKING TOUR





to St. Petersburg
1521 km

to Moscow
953 km

to Kazan
1183 km

to Rostov-on-Don
60 km

to Sochi
408 km

аквапарк «Лазурный»

парк им. М. Горького

3

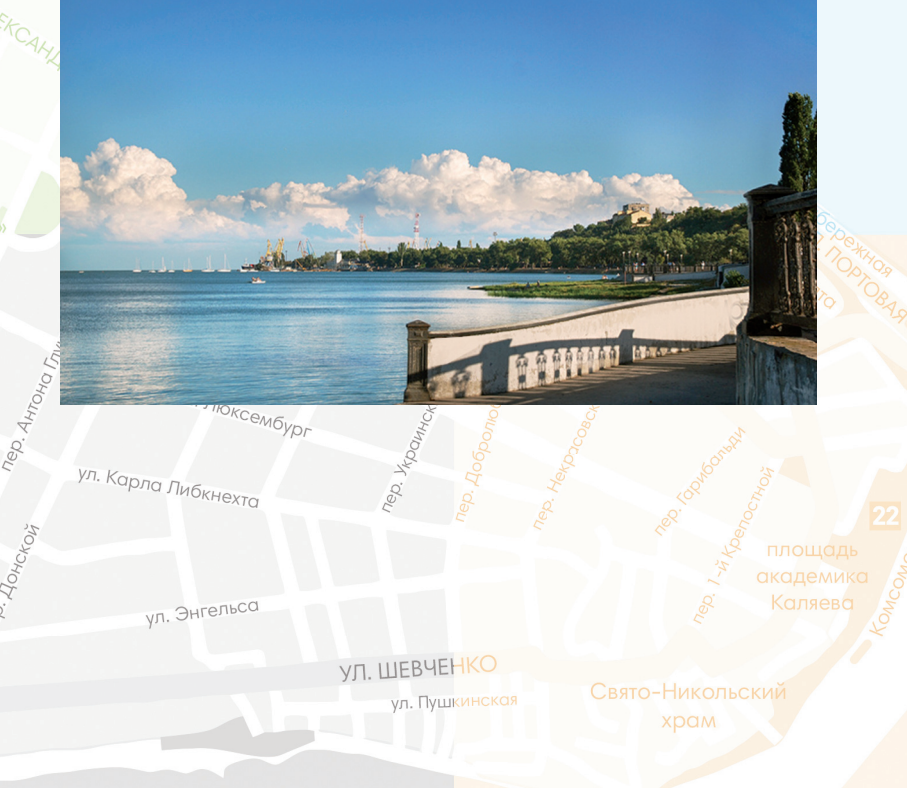
пляж «Солнечный»

DOWNTOWN TAGANROG WALKING TOUR

4

5

«пляж «Солнечный»



WALKING TOUR «CITY BY THE SEA»

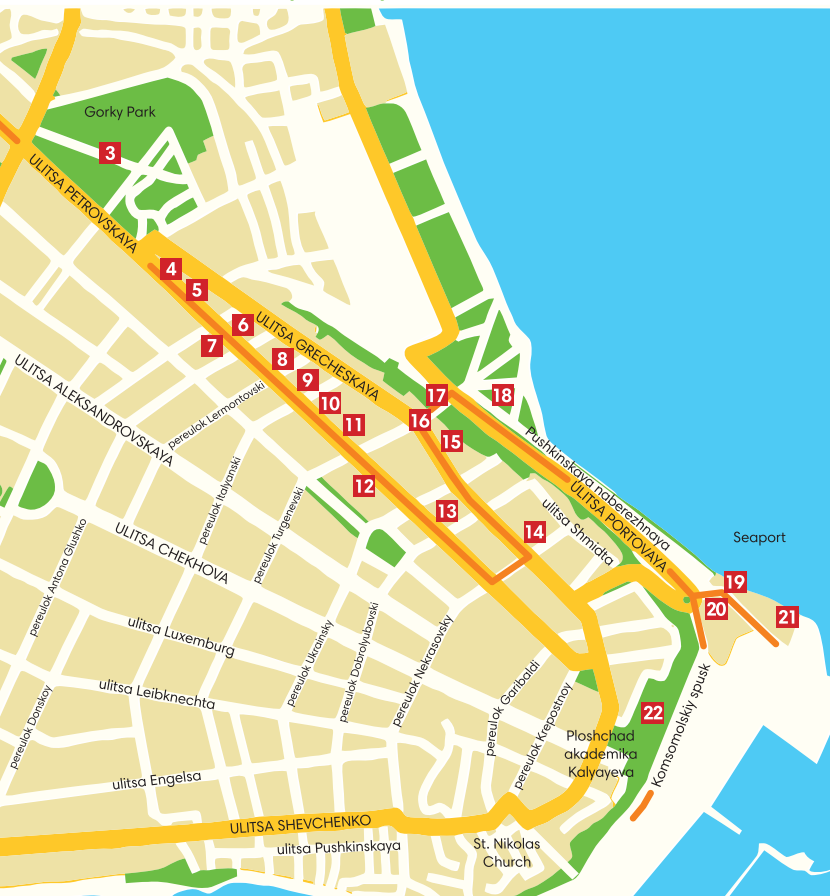




Distance – around
6 kilometers (3,7 miles)



Duration – 3,5 hours



The first thing you will notice in Ploshchad Vosstaniya (Uprising Square) is the beautiful

1 BUILDING OF THE RAILROAD STATION

(GPS: 47.219638° N, 38.914516° E)

It was designed by the architect Sergey Zagoskin and completed in 1869 to the opening of a “Kursk – Kharkov – Azov” railroad feeder, which passed through Taganrog. The architecture of public buildings widely used the so-called “brick style”, which was in line with Eclecticism – a style that incorporates a mixture of elements from previous historical styles. Taganrog Station’s building stands out for its unpretentious beauty and harmony – it’s decorated only by brick masonry and thus represents a patent example of the brick style. After the railroad became operational, dozens of little shops and stalls were built at the station square. In summer 1873 brothers Alexander and Anton Chekhovs – then Gymnasium students – were both engaged in selling goods, helping their father. Annual fairs were held at the station square, hence the old name was Yarmarochnaya Ploshchad (Fairground). A steam locomotive monument stands in front of the Taganrog Station’s building to remind about an episode of the Russian Civil War: severe



fighters between cadets of the 3rd Kiev Warrant Officer School and workers of Russo-Baltic and Iron & Steel plants took place in January 1918.

From Ploshchad Vosstaniya let's walk down Ulitsa Dzerzhinskogo. The Taganrog historic downtown area begins with

**2 A «CITY BAR»
OR SCHLAGBAUM**

(GPS: 47.13201° N, 38.55040° E)

on the corner of Dzerzhinskogo and Petrovskaya streets. A sentry box and a small city bar were placed at the entrance to the fortress after the second birth of the city in early 1770's. Over time an entry area formed here and in 1814 two monumental pillars were placed on both sides of the road. The Schlagbaum symbolized the city limits and also marked the Russian victory over the French army of Napoleon. The pillars were capped with golden spheres, the Russian two-headed eagle and Taganrog coat of arms approved in 1808. More than

half a century later, the construction of railroad and large factories pushed the old city limits to the north, but the Schlagbaum long remained as a memorial monument. In 1974 a new symbolic memorial sign was placed a few feet away from the historic spot.



We walk down the street towards the sea and the monument to the founder of the city, noting the most important and interesting things.

**3 GORKY CENTRAL PARK
OF CULTURE AND LEISURE**

(Ulitsa Petrovskaya, 104)

GPS: 47.219638° N, 38.914516° E

Behind this cast-iron railing is the oldest municipal garden, which was laid out by the order of Taganrog's governor baron Balthasar von Campenhausen. It was planted as "Chemist's garden" for raising medicinal plants that the city used to acquire from drugstores or grew in the territory of Quarantine station. The garden's plan established by the land surveyor Sharzhinski from Rostov on Don also provided for planting fruit trees, decorative plants, shrubs and vineyards. In 1825, Russian Emperor Alexander I and the Empress Consort Elizabeth Alexeievna often went for a walk in the garden during their stay in the city. By the tsar's decree it was funded by the Treasury up until 1841, when it was moved to the local authorities' balance sheet.





In 1860–1870’s the planted vegetation was renewed with decorative plants, while exotic species such as *Sophora japonica* and *ginkgo biloba* were introduced at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. A magnificent orchestra, which consisted mostly of Taganrog Italian Opera’s musicians, played in the garden in youth years of Anton Chekhov. A special area referred to as “the circle” with a rotunda was used for such performances. In 1887 Anton Chekhov wrote from Taganrog to Moscow: “I’ve visited the garden. The music was playing. The

garden is magnificent... The circle is full of people”. The Gorky Park was mentioned in several Chekhov’s works: “Lights”, “This and That: Four Vignettes”, “The Teacher of Literature” and “Ionych”. In early 20th century the garden was redesigned “in the European style”, featuring a large rotunda with a concert hall, a poolroom and one of the first skating rings in Russia for roller skating. In 1934 the garden was named Gorky Central Park of Culture and Leisure.

In 1941–1943, during the occupation of Taganrog, the City Park was severely damaged by felling of trees. The rotunda that housed the cinema theater and the Young Spectators’ Theatre was destroyed. In 1963, the Taganrog’s Gorky Park was awarded the title of “The Best Park of Culture and Recreation of the Soviet Union” and has continually confirmed this status.

Leaving the park behind, on the left side of the street you will see the historic building of Chekhov Library.

4 TAGANROG CHEKHOV PUBLIC LIBRARY

(Ulitsa Petrovskaya, 96)

GPS: 47.216630° N, 38.92773° E

The first public library in Taganrog and in the South of Russia began on May 23, 1876 in the old city hall building. Anton Chekhov was among the readers of the library when he was a student of Taganrog Boys’ Gymnasium, and





after his departure to Moscow he maintained an interest in the library and started a tradition of book donations by sending rare books, books with autographs and foreign books using every opportunity. In total about 2000 volumes were sent to Taganrog. They are now carefully preserved as part of the museum's collection.

In 1899 Anton Chekhov was elected into the library's board of trustees and dreamed about constructing a new separate building. After the writer's death in 1904, the library was named in his honor. In 1914, a new Art Nouveau building, designed by the academician of architecture Fyodor Schechtel – a friend of Chekhov, opened its doors to the public. Today the library has a large book collection and is located in several buildings.

Another historical site is only a few steps away – the Taganrog Theater, whose building of which was constructed in 1866 for an Italian opera company. The music of Italian and Russian composers such as Rossini, Verdi, Bellini, Donizetti, Glinka, Dargomyzhsky, Rubinstein and Tchaikovsky was performed here.

5 TAGANROG CHEKHOV DRAMA THEATER

(Ulitsa Petrovskaya, 90)

GPS: 47.216253° N, 38.928706° E

The theater was established in 1827, when the first group of Russian drama artists was directed by Valentin Petrovsky and toured around the region, giving performances in Rostov, Novocherkassk, Bahmut. The repertoire consisted mainly of dramas, melodramas and vaudevilles. The modern building of the theater was designed by Italian and Russian architects and opened its doors to the public in 1866. The cozy theater auditorium numbers 600 seats; the interiors were designed after the image of La Scala opera house in Milan, Italy featuring elegant molding and a delicate chandelier. Anton Chekhov was in love with theater and literature from his childhood. The first performance that he attended was Offenbach's operetta "La belle Hélène" (The Beautiful Helen). In a subsequent letter Anton Chekhov will say this: "Theater used to give me so many great things... There was no greater delight than to sit in the





theater’s auditorium...”. The first Chekhov’s play to be produced on Taganrog stage was his “Seagull” in 1896, which had an exceptional success. All of Chekhov’s plays were put on this stage during his lifetime.

In 1901, the first movie was shown to Taganrog public onstage municipal theater – it was a documentary dedicated to Nansen’s expedition to the North Pole. Since 1980’s International Theater Festival “In the Home City of Anton Chekhov” has been held in Taganrog.

6 **POPOVA HOUSE**

(Ulitsa Petrovskaya, 88)

GPS: 47.215914° N, 38.928931° E

In 1880's this house with a basement belonged to the merchant Ivan Globin. It changed hands several times and in 1915 was acquired by Claudia Popova, a retired Cossack captain's wife.



The building is very beautiful: two elegant columns on the façade, two classic pilasters, Palladian windows decorated by window surrounds with arch keystones, façade decorated with a rich floral ornament. All basement windows are covered by elegant grills. In 1920's the house was nationalized and split into communal apartments. Since 1975 the premises were used by café "Theatralnoye".

7 **STELLA "THE CITY OF MILITARY GLORY"**

(Ulitsa Petrovskaya, 73)

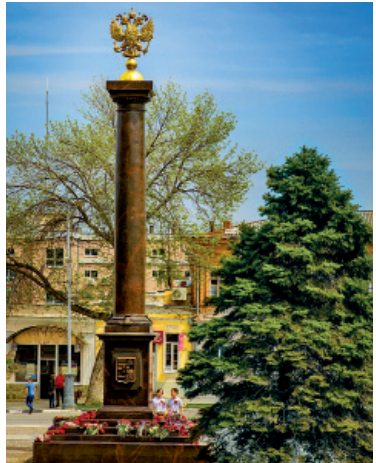
GPS: 47.2153650° N, 38.9286270° E

On November 3, 2011, President of Russia Dmitry Medvedev signed an executive order conferring the honorary title of City of Military Glory on the city of Taganrog "for the courage, fortitude and mass heroism displayed by the cities' defenders in the fight for freedom and independence of the Fatherland".

The Stella was officially inaugurated in front of Taganrog City Hall on May 8, 2015 – on the eve of the 70-year anniversary of Victory Day in Great Patriotic War against Nazi Germany.

The architectural and sculptural concept of the Stella was developed by the Merited Architect of the Russian Federation Mr. Igor Voskresensky, Ms. Galia Ishkildina, Mr. Vasily Perfiliev, Merited Artist of the Russian Federation Mr. Sergey Sherbakov.

The monument is a granite column on a square pedestal, crowned with a gold-plated Imperial eagle – the national emblem of the Russian Federation.



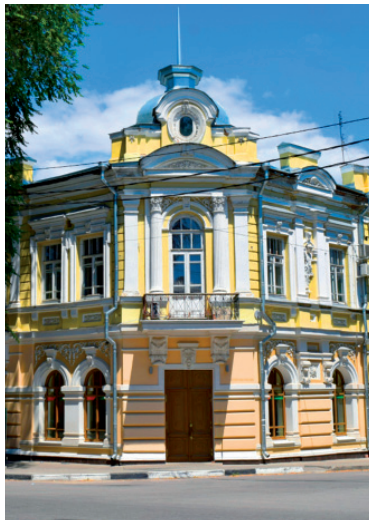
The pedestal displays the text of the presidential decree, granting Taganrog the title of the City of Military Glory. On the back of the pedestal there is a cartouche featuring Taganrog coat of arms. The bas reliefs on four granite pedestals depict the major milestones in Taganrog’s military history: foundation of the Taganrog fortress by Peter the Great, resurrection of Taganrog during the Russian-Turkish war under Catherine the Great, defense of Taganrog and Azov Sea coasts in the Crimean War of 1855 and heroism of Taganrog underground resistance movement during the Great Patriotic War.

8 GLADKOV HOUSE

(Ulitsa Petrovskaya, 76 / Pereulok Lermontovski, 4)

GPS: 47.214107° N, 38.931612° E

This large two-storied house is probably the most beautiful building in the city. It was built in the late 19th century for the merchant in the Second Guild Ivan Gladkov. The building's elegant façade with a light low dome is distinguished by wealthy décor: Corinthian columns and pilasters, sculptural busts in low exedras of the first floor, floral ornament forming the most intricate and fanciful ligature above the arched windows of the ground floor... The first floors were reserved for shops, a photo studio and a barbershop. In 1910's the premises were used by the fashionable variety store from Warsaw and a bookstore of Vera Filevskaya. In 1920 classes of music and singing began, and a canteen opened at the ground floor.



9 POLYAKOV HOUSE

(Ulitsa Petrovskaya, 72 / Pereulok Italianski, 4)

GPS: 47.213427° N, 38.932548° E

The long corner building consists of several constructions that date back to different time periods. It is connected with the name of the prominent banker Yakov Polyakov, known in Russia and abroad. He served as commercial consul of Persia in Taganrog, was a rich man and a remarkable public figure. Branches of Azov-Don commercial bank (1871) and Don Land bank (1872) were opened in Taganrog with his participation. The central and the right corner parts of the building reconcile the opposite styles of Baroque with Classicism elements and



were designed by Saint Petersburg architects. Alexander Balandin, the priest of St. Methrophanes church left the following description of this architectural ensemble: “The façade displays simple decoration of light and fresh color: four slender Corinthian columns encase two Palladian windows, providing a significant amount of sunlight inside...Along the front wall there are lion head bas-reliefs”. The bank was nationalized in 1918 and since then the premises were used by various administrative offices.

10 GAIRABETOV HOUSE

(Ulitsa Petrovskaya, 68)

GPS: 47.212549° N, 38.933964° E

In early 1860’s Karp Gairabetov, the merchant in the First Guild from Nakhichevan, acquired a two-storied house and reconstructed it according to the project of the municipal architect Mikhail Petrov. An additional storey was added to the building, a covered arcade with columns and a triangular fronton



adorned the façade, the ground floor was decorated with traditional rustication (ajarcara).

Before Gairabetov's acquisition, the ground floor was occupied by the popular café "Trattoria". In 1860–1870's the premises were rented by the Commercial assembly's club and subsequently by the Social assembly's club. After the start of World War I the major part of the house was used as hospital, while the ground floor was occupied by shops. Since 1919 and over the next several years the building housed various institutions – Life Guard Cossack regiment museum, trade union, school for training Soviet government and Communist Party workers, out-patient department. Taganrog Chekhov Teachers' College (part of Rostov State University of Economics) is located here today.

11 BRISTOL HOTEL

(Ulitsa Petrovskaya, 64)

GPS: 47.211964° N, 38.934829° E

This two-storied corner building was built in the first half of the 19th century in the style of Russian Classicism. The owner of the house was the merchant in the First Guild Pavel Perushkin, who left his mark in the history of Taganrog by generously donating substantial funds for social needs and urban beautification. The property had three entrances from the front and housed several shops and the owner's confectionery.



In the early 1900's it was acquired by businessmen twin brothers Melkon and Grigory Bogdasarovs. They re-opened as “Bristol Hotel” offering comfortable accommodation in 30 nicely furnished guestrooms, a luxury restaurant – undoubtedly the best place in town. In 1918 “Bristol” was chosen to host the convention of representatives of Socialists-Revolutionists, Social democrats and Bolsheviks from the occupied territory of Ukraine.



The meeting decided to convene a congress on joining the Bolshevik party. In 1920 the hotel was nationalized and renamed “Centralnaya” with the ground floor premises given to a canteen, which later became “Volna” restaurant.

You can plan your walk somewhat longer or shorter in accordance with your wishes. You may turn to the left and go down the street Pereulok Turgenevsky to the famous Old Stone Steps that descends to the sea. For a longer walk we'll continue down Ulitsa Petrovskaya up to Nekrasovky Pereulok, descending to Grecheskaya – “the Street of the Greeks” to see some more remarkable buildings, including the summer residence of the Russian emperor Alexander I and the house of Ippolit Tchaikovsky (brother of the renowned composer).

12 GROUP OF BUILDINGS

in Ulitsa Petrovskaya, 41–47

GPS: 47.211485° N, 38.934770° E

The ground floors of these tenement buildings were leased out and were occupied by shops, while upper floors were living floors and were rented. Facades of these buildings are perceived as the whole, though each one has its unique architectural solution and stands out from the neighboring houses by decorative design of the windows, doorways and cornices. The house at number 43 was built in 1861 by the merchant Vasily Tretyakov in the style of provincial Classicism. Pavel Yegorovich Chekhov began his career of counterman in one



of the shops on the ground floor, and rented an apartment on the upper floor. Here Anton Chekhov's brother Mikhail was born.

Next to Chekhov's shop was Ivan Zlov's barbershop. In 1870's the upper floor was rented by a Frenchman under the casino business, hence it was furnished gracefully and pretentiously. In 1880's the music and drama society occupied the first floor, and in the first decade of the 20th century it was the venue for screening "electro-biographical" images. The house at number 47 belonged to the merchant Yakov Serebryakov and was built in 1870. When little, the owner of the house started his first job in a drapery shop, later he started his own business, selling the best foreign goods. His shop was frequented by fashionistas from other cities, including Rostov-on-Don.

13 FORMER DISTRICT COURT'S BUILDING

(Ulitsa Petrovskaya, 40 / Pereulok Dobrolyubovski, 11)

GPS: 47.209453° N, 38.938692° E

This was the first three-storied building in Taganrog and all the citizens watched its construction with a great interest. It was designed by the architect Sergey Zagoskin, belonged to mayor bachelor of laws Nikolai Dzhurich and was subsequently sold to the city. The Taganrog District Court moved into the building in 1882. Its history is closely connected with the name of Russian writer and poet Nestor Kukolnik (1809 – 1868). During the Crimean War he served at the chancellery of the Ministry of War and was attached to the headquarters in Novocherkassk – the central city of Don Cossacks. In 1857 Nestor Kukolnik settled in Taganrog, where he was engaged in social activity and literary work. For 12 years the District Court, which opened on April 30, 1869 was located on the upper floor of Kukolnik's house that the writer bequeathed to the city for this purpose. The building on Ulitsa Petrovskaya 40 is an architectural monument, sometimes referred to as “The Winter Palace in miniature”. The smart façade is richly decorated in the style of “Russian Baroque” and has multiple columns and pilasters. After the Russian revolution and Civil War the building



housed the Palace of Labor, and subsequently several educational institutions. During the World War Two it was damaged and after renovation works the premises have been occupied by the Taganrog Metallurgical College.

14 THE PALACE OF ALEXANDER I

(Ulitsa Grecheskaya, 40 / Pereulok Nekrasovsky, 10)

GPS: 47.209160° N, 38.941734° E

This modest building was constructed in 1806 in the style of Russian provincial classicism, and is considered to be one of the oldest and most famous in Taganrog. The house was acquired and reconstructed by Taganrog governor major general Peter Papkov. In 1816 he sold the property to the city to be rearranged into a guest home for official visitors. Grand Dukes Nicholas (the future emperor Nicholas I) and Mikhail Pavlovich Romanovs, emperors Alexander II and Alexander III, poets Vasily Zhukovsky and Alexander Pushkin, general Nikolai Raevsky and artist Ivan Aivazovsky all stayed here at varying times.





The mansion became the summer seat of the emperor Alexander I, when he stayed in Taganrog in 1818 and 1825. His last visit to town was made to improve the health of Yelizaveta Alexeevna, empress consort of Russia. On the occasion of royal couple's visit Taganrog was illuminated for three days. The local nobility was invited to the banquet. Historian Pavel Filevsky noted: "there were multiple things indicating that the tsar intended to stay long in Taganrog. He led a quiet measured life, wore a military uniform and walked to the marketplace in company with the empress". The Novorossiysk governor general count Vorontsov invited the tsar to visit Crimea and upon his return to Taganrog Alexander I fell ill and died in this house on November 19 (December 1) 1825. The emperor's sudden death far away from the capital sparked the legend that he left to Siberia, taking the monastic name of Fyodor Kuzmich.

A family chapel was created in the room, where Alexander I died. The widow empress consort bought the house and established a memorial museum. Yelizaveta Alexeevna left Taganrog on April 22 (May 4), 1826 and died on the way to Saint Petersburg at the age of 45 on May 4 (16), 1826.

THE MANSION OF VOLKOV-REMI

(Ulitsa Schmidta, 16)

GPS: 47.210963° N, 38.942374° E

This two-storied building known as “The Mansion of Volkov & Remi” was constructed in 1802 in the Empire style and is an excellent example of manor architecture of the early 19th century. This unique site had a very special place in the panoramic view of Taganrog cityscape from the sea. Its snow-white four-pillar portico is perfectly visible from the coastline. Graceful façade with columns and a triangular pediment facing the yard was visible both from seaward and off the street. Open loggias offered excellent views on the sea and seafront. The property had a magnificent garden. There are records about the stay of empress consort Yelizaveta Alexeevna in this mansion after the death of Alexander I.



Among the first owners of the house was junior captain prince Pavel Shakhmatov – this is why in some books and information sources it’s called “the House of Shakhmatov”. Subsequently it belonged to the wife of collegiate counselor Volkov, and from 1906 until 1915 to the nobleman Nikolai Remi. Today it houses a restaurant and the offices of a privately-held company.

Let’s walk from the Palace of Alexander I up “the Street of the Greeks” to the memorial house of Ippolit Tchaikovsky (brother of the great composer Peter Tchaikovsky), where he spent 11 years – an old brick building topped by a quadrangular pinnacle with a pointed spire.

15 TCHAIKOVSKY HOUSE

(Ulitsa Grecheskaya, 56)

GPS: 47.212502° N, 38.938288° E

The house was designed by the municipal architect Mikhail Petrov for Dmitri Kalinovsky – a lieutenant colonel in the Don Cossack Host. However, the unfinished building was sold to the merchant Sarandino – some suppose it was gambled away.



From 1883 until 1894 the house was rented by the Russian Company of Navigation and Trade for its agent – naval officer Ippolit Tchaikovsky. The great composer stayed here on a visit to his brother on three occasions – in 1886, in 1888 and in 1890. Music historians argue that Peter Tchaikovsky worked here to complete the “Hamlet” overture-fantasia and drafted some other works. The building was mentioned in one of Anton Chekhov’s letters: “The spirit of the hometown is the healthiest. If I were rich,



I would certainly buy the house where Ippolit Tchaikovsky used to live”. Today the building houses the music and foreign language departments of Taganrog Chekhov Public Library. A memorial room is dedicated to Tchaikovsky family members and their relations with Anton Chekhov. Musical evenings regularly take place in the concert hall of Tchaikovsky House.

After resting in the courtyard of Tchaikovsky House, when you are ready to walk through the gates, turn right and in several steps you will stand atop the Old Stone Steps – one of the favorite hotspots among the locals and a favorite meeting point for people in love and newlyweds. We will focus our attention on one of the most unique sites in Taganrog – the old sundial, which is located near the Stone Steps.

16 THE OLD SUNDIAL OF TAGANROG

(Ulitsa Grecheskaya / Pereulok Turgenevski)

GPS: 47.212742° N, 38.937432° E

It was set in 1833 and is the oldest of the existing sundials in Russia. The dial of this sundial is unusual: figures engraved on it were calculated according to a special formula, in addition to the notification of a day hour; some corrections are given for each month of the year. Gnomon, the time indicator, is a metal triangle with a notch, and one of the sharp angles of it is equal to the geographical latitude of Taganrog. The clock’s arrow is the edge of the shadow cast by the gnomon of the dial. In the Northern Hemisphere (where Taganrog is situated) at noon, this shadow is directed to the north. The clock does not take into account the transition from winter to summer time and vice versa. Earlier



the Taganrog Sundial showed the right local solar time (which for Taganrog was 25 minutes earlier than Moscow time), and with the help of the corrections given to the dial, this time could be brought into line with the mechanical clock. As a result of the gnomon's replacement in 1972 and several restorations, this accuracy has now been lost.

17 OLD STONE STEPS (DEPALDO STONE STEPS)

(Ulitsa Grecheskaya / Pereulok Turgenevski)

GPS: 47.212977° N, 38.937872° E

The stone steps leading from the hill in Taganrog's downtown area down to the seafront were built in 1823 for the money left by Taganrog's Greek merchant Gerasim Depaldo "for the benefit and decoration" of the city. The project was designed by the Italian architect Francesco Boffo and municipal architect Peter Makedonsky.



Earlier the Sarmatian limestone steps led to the Merchant's exchange area and warehouses. The construction originally consisted of 13 platforms, 142 steps, and had a length of 113 meters. Now there are 180 steps. Pavel Svinyin, the publisher

of the literary magazine “Notes of the Fatherland” visited Taganrog in 1825 and left the following description of this descent to the sea: “The stairs lead up to Grecheskaya Street, on top of it there is a sightseeing platform of an outdoor patio kind with small shops... Without even trying you take some time resting here an extra half hour. Nothing compares to the sea view in the evening, when coasting vessels return and cabin lights start twinkling”.

The steps were designed so that when looking up from below you had a feeling it’s getting narrower, while looking down from atop the stairs you have an illusion of the same width.

Since 1930’s archaeological research expeditions have been mounted at the bottom the Old Stone Steps – an area, where samples of ceramics have long been found. The remains of this ancient settlement are one of the earliest Greek colonies, which existed from late 7th century B.C. until early 5th century B.C. It was known under the name of Emporion Kremnoi, mentioned by Herodotus.



The Old Stone Steps will take you to the Pushkinskaya naberezhnaya, which was named after Russian poet Alexander Pushkin in 1952. It was inaugurated in 1849 and was originally named after count Mikhail Vorontsov. The embankment and merchant’s exchange area was 22 meters lower than downtown area and was connected to the city by three other descents, a horse road and since 1873 – a railroad leading from the train station to the seaport. In the late 19th century the embankment and all descents were paved and since then it has been one of the most popular places for promenades and jogging among the Taganrogers and visitors



of the city. It also serves as the central arena for open-air concerts, Day of the City celebrations and historical re-enactments of “Defense of Taganrog in 1855” – a large-scale acting of Crimean War events.

The festival has been held since 2016 and takes you back in time to the 19th century. The main re-enactment event – rout of the allied



landing – has been traditionally staged on Pushkinskaya naberezhnaya, near the actual landing places of the British and French marines.

A monument dedicated to Taganrog's tercentennial anniversary represents three columns, crowned with the city's guardian angel. On the walkways radiating from the center you will see the sculptural composition "Romance with a Double Bass" (sculpted by Dmitri Lyndin and based on the story of the same name by Anton Chekhov) and a monument dedicated to the great Russian poet Alexander Pushkin.



18 PUSHKIN STATUE

(Pushkinskaya naberezhnaya)

GPS: 47.213279° N, 38.940382° E

The statue dedicated to the poet Alexander Pushkin was originally placed at the foot of the Old Stone Steps, where now three columns with the guardian angel stand for Taganrog's tercentennial anniversary. During the reconstruction of the sea front in 2002 it was moved further to the right. Every year Alexander Pushkin's birthday traditionally brings together contemporary lyricists who



come here to read poetry and release birds into the wild. The monument depicts the poet life-size leaning against the cliff and overlooking the sea. It was erected to commemorate the visit of Alexander Pushkin to town on June 5, 1820. The poet was accompanied by general Nikolay Raevsky and his family and stayed at the Taganrog governorate's guest home (now known as the Palace of Alexander I) for only one night, but left many impressions about the city. Inspired by the Azov Sea, Pushkin devoted the following lines to the young Maria Raevskaya: "On the seashore, with storm impending, how envious was I of the waves each in tumultuous turn descending to lie down at her feet like slaves!"

Let's walk from the Pushkin statue along the age-old stone block pavement of the Pushkinskaya naberezhnaya towards the yacht club. On your way you will see an anchor on the pedestal, which is a monument dedicated to admirals,

officers and sailors of the Azov Flotilla and to those who built Taganrog – the first Russian Navy’s base. It was inaugurated in 2011 at the initiative of the charitable trust “Historical Taganrog”.



19 TAGANROG YACHT CLUB

(Ulitsa Portovaya, 1–2)

GPS: 47.206362° N, 38.951700° E

Taganrog Yacht Club was established in 1908 close to the pier and merchant Storozhenko’s steamship agency. It used to be located in a wooden building with a tent-roofed tower and a balcony. The club had a restaurant and a billiard saloon. The current building was inaugurated in 1952.



The All-Russia yacht races of different classes are held here every year, from cruising yachts to small regattas of RC-models. The All-Russia Chekhov Regatta “Seagull” is the highlight of the summer yachting season.

On the right side of the yacht club is the seaport, founded by Peter the Great. Its greatest blossoming was observed in the first half of the 19th century and was closely linked to trade development with Mediterranean and West-European countries. Among the main export products were wheat, fish, iron, butter, bacon and leather. Today the Taganrog seaport continues to play an important role in the international commercial communications. In front of the yacht club there is a monument dedicated to the national hero of Italy – Giuseppe Garibaldi.



20 GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI MONUMENT

(near Ulitsa Portovaya, 1–2)

GPS: 47.206502° N, 38.951873° E

The obelisk in honor of Giuseppe Garibaldi was inaugurated on June 2, 1961 for the centennial anniversary of Italy's liberation. This is the only monument in honor of the father of the modern Italy in the former Soviet Union.

In 1831–1833 young captain Giuseppe frequently harbored his schooner *Clorinda* in the seaport of Taganrog – a destination for many merchant ships from European countries and Turkey. Taganrog Museum of Local Lore and History preserves a customs register with records of Garibaldi fined for smuggling contraband cigars. In one of Taganrog's port inns, he met Giovanni Battista Cuneo from Oneglia, a political immigrant from Italy and member of the secret movement Young Italy (*La Giovine Italia*).

Later, Garibaldi described this meeting in the following way: “In all circumstances of my life I continued consulting people and books on the revival of Italy, but until 24 years of old, these efforts were in vain. Finally in Taganrog I met a Ligurian who was the one to reveal me the real state of things in this country. I guess Columbus never felt so happy discovering America, as I felt there among the people who dedicated their lives to liberation of their Homeland.” In Taganrog, Giuseppe Garibaldi joined the society “Young Italy” and took an oath of dedicating his life to struggle for liberation of his Homeland from Austrian dominance.



In September 2007 an Italian delegation led by Annita Garibaldi-Jallet visited Taganrog to inaugurate the new Garibaldi monument within the framework of Taganrog City Day celebrations and Garibaldi's bicentennial birth anniversary. In 2008 Embassy of Italy donated Taganrog Group of Museums an oil on canvas copy of the painting "Garibaldi in Taganrog" by the Italian artist Nunes Vais Italo. It depicts the meeting between Giuseppe Garibaldi and other members of the Young Italy and its original is kept in the collection of National Risorgimento Museum in Milan, Italy.



Let's continue our walk from the yacht club to the seaport, where a WWII monument to the sailors of Azov Flotilla is sure to draw the most attention.

21 MOTORBOAT – A MONUMENT TO COMMEMORATE THE SAILORS OF THE AZOV FLOTILLA

(Ploshchad' Morskogo vokzala, 2)

GPS: 47.207236° N, 38.952902° E

A minesweeping boat (side number 772) was set on the concrete pedestal in the form of a wave. The ship made its glorious way during the Great Patriotic Wars and received 17 battle damages. After repairs it was given to Taganrog maritime school of Voluntary Society for Cooperation with the Army, Air Force and Navy (DOSAAF). It was placed on a pedestal and inaugurated as a monument on May 7, 1975 near the former passenger ship terminal.

From the entrance to the port we go up Komsomolsky Spusk and then up Morskaya Stairs towards Peter the Great Monument and the boulevard. These 215 stone steps were constructed in 1967 on a project by the architect Ashot Mezhlumyan. Istoricheski Square is located on the hill above the sea in the territory of the former Trinity Fortress.



22 PETER THE GREAT MONUMENT

(near Komsomolskiy bulvar, 7)

GPS: 47.204376° N, 38.945535° E

The monument to Emperor Peter the Great, designed by the famous Russian sculptor Mark Antokolski, remains one of the main symbols of Taganrog. The idea to erect a bronze monument in honor of the founder of Taganrog was first articulated by the local community in 1898 – on the eve of the city’s bicentennial anniversary. Anton Pavlovich Chekhov played an active part in arranging the project. Peter the Great is depicted in the uniform of a Preobrazhensky lifeguard regiment officer. The bronze figure was molded in Paris at Gruillet workshop. Afterwards, it was transported by train to Marseilles, and in summer 1901 was finally delivered to Taganrog by sea. By that time the pedestal had already been finished in Odessa.





The raised head and his right hand drawn aside – form an angle with the emperor’s walking stick. The folds of his uniform and the scarf thrown aside reinforce the impression of a wind gust. Thanks to a well-made composition, the statue looks out great from multiple points of view. Anton Chekhov commended the job done by Antokolski: “One could not have thought of a better monument – even a worldwide contest wouldn’t provide a more desirable result... The statue depicts the real Peter – the great and powerful one, a genius full of great ideas”.

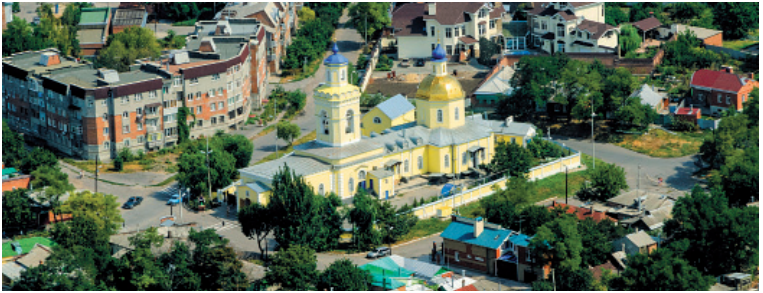
Today the statue to the founder of Taganrog stands in Istoricheski Square near the lighthouse, within the boundaries of the former fortress. The monument is in the federal list of cultural heritage sites.

ST. NICHOLAS THE WONDERWORKER CHURCH

(Ulitsa Shevchenko, 28)

GPS: 47.201571 N, 38.940586 E

This church is dedicated to Saint Nicholas the Wonderworker, who is considered the patron saint of all sailors. The building is located in the oldest part of historic downtown area, within the boundaries of the former Trinity Fortress. It was built in 1778 at the request of rear-admiral Fedot Klokachev who commanded



the Azov Flotilla and was captain of the Taganrog port. According to a local legend, the church was built upon the site where Peter the Great's pavilion stood when he first arrived here in 1696. The initial name was “Nicholas of the Seas Church” – it had a stone foundation and timber walls that were made of old ships' bottoms.

The construction works were speedily completed by the sailors – in 1779 the church was consecrated. The bells for the bell-tower were produced at the Taganrog bell-casting factory from Turkish cannons taken by the Russians as prizes of war. One of these bells – “The Fog Bell of Chersonesos” – is known as one of the main symbols of Sevastopol. Saint Nicholas the Wonderworker Church remained a log-built chapel for quite a long time. Only in 1845, a brick bell tower was added, and in 1866 a stone refectory was attached. During the bombardments of Taganrog at the time of the Crimean War (1853–1856), several cannonballs hit the church building. Several of them were discovered in the course of restoration works and were purposely left for display.

Church services are regularly held here today. Saint Nicholas the Wonderworker Church is in the regional list of cultural heritage sites.



TAGANROG VISITOR INFORMATION CENTERS

Taganrog Visitor Information Centers always have the scoop of what's on in Taganrog. The staff of Taganrog Travel VICs speaks English and provides one-on-one interaction with visitors from around the world, helping to find information, to make hotel reservations, to organize city tours, to make arrangements for participations in events and festivals.

Taganrog Visitor Information Centers offer sightseeing tours around the city, surrounding area and across the region, conduct media tours and co-organize several festivals and events, weekend trips, promotional and enogastronomy tours, etc.

LOCATIONS AND HOURS:

TAGANROG VISITOR INFORMATION CENTER

Ulitsa Petrovskaya 78, +7 (8634) 360-560

Hours:

9 a.m. – 8 p.m. (Monday – Friday)

10 a.m. – 6 p.m. (Weekends and Holidays)



www.visittaganrog.ru



tic-taganrog@anycity.ru

Social Accounts:



Туристский информационный центр Таганрог



Туристский информационный центр | Таганрог | ТИЦ



[Tictaganrog2018](https://www.instagram.com/Tictaganrog2018)

SUDAKOV.TRAVEL VISITOR INFORMATION CENTER

Ulitsa Petrovskaya 83, +7(8634) 61-23-23

Hours:

9 a.m. – 7 p.m. (Monday – Friday)

10 a.m. – 6 p.m. (Weekends and Holidays)



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Туристическая компания Sudakov.travel



[Sudakov.travel](https://www.instagram.com/Sudakov.travel)

WALKING TOURS OFFERED BY TAGANROG-BASED VISITOR INFORMATION CENTERS

**Taganrog Visitor
Information Center**



1. “Taganrog Legends”

2.5-hour walking tour, conducted by the award-winning guide – writer Igor Pashenko.

This tour program is dedicated to famous personalities linked with Taganrog, their mysteries and legends: Peter the Great, Catherine the Great, Alexander Pushkin, Pyotr Tchaikovsky, Faina Ranevskaya, Anton Chekhov and many more. Taganrog will never be the same again after this excursion.

2. “Town That Doesn’t Exist”

Duration: 3–3.5 hours

A game-based historical walking tour exploring the city’s rich history and cultural heritage, astonishing architecture, mysterious corners, famous people and monuments. You will also find out about interesting locations in Taganrog’s downtown area that have not been preserved to the present times. Make sure you have a cell phone with WhatsApp installed.

**Sudakov.Travel
Visitor Information Center**



1. “Historical Scenes from City Life”

Duration: 3 hours

A game-based historical walking tour exploring Taganrog’s past, from the tour series “Across the City for the Whole Family”. You will learn about the little-known chapters in Taganrog’s history, how the city residents used to have fun and what they ate. Included: pancakes tasting and tea.

2. “Theatrical Life of Taganrog”

Duration: 3 hours

A walking tour dedicated to the International Theater Day. Includes a tour through Taganrog Chekhov Drama Theater.

3. “Circus and the City of Taganrog”

Duration: 3 hours

This walking tour is dedicated to the International Circus Day. Includes a tour of the Durov Museum.

3. “The Mystic City of Taganrog”

Duration: 1.5 hours

Come and join this walking tour to learn about “another” Taganrog: the treasures of Taganrog pirates, entangled underground passages of legendary smugglers, the fishing district of Bogudonia, the history of paddle steamer “Chicherin” and the life of St. Pavel of Taganrog.

4. “One Day in the Ancient Greece”

Duration: 1.5 hours

A costumed walking tour conducted by Greek language teachers and dedicated to the life of Greeks in Taganrog. The city was populated by Greek colonists, who founded buildings, churches, promenades and the Old Stone Steps – the stairway that connected the Merchant’s exchange area, the local center of business activity, with “The Street of the Greeks” on top of the hill.

5. “Taganrog – the City of Military Glory”

Duration: 2.5 hours

A tour that offers a broad insight into Russian military history at the times of Peter the Great, Catherine the Great, during the Crimean War, First and Second World Wars. Highlights: Monument to admirals, officers and sailors of the Azov Flotilla; battlefields of the Crimean War, when Taganrog garrison resisted the landing of British and French marines; Monument “Oath of the Youth”, dedicated to Taganrog Antifascist underground resistance movement; “City of Military Glory” stela.

4. “Old City Cemetery Walking Tour”

Duration: 3 hours

As you tour this historic landmark, the history of the city will reveal itself through the stories of the people who built it.

5. “The Stories of City Park”

Duration: 3 hours

A game-based historical walking tour from the series “Across the City for the Whole Family”. Come and join this walking tour to learn about Taganrog’s Gorky Park – one of the most romantic spots in the city.



Anton Pavlovich Chekhov (29 January 1860 – 15 July 1904) was a Russian writer, novelist and playwright. He is considered among the top Russian authors to be internationally known. His prose had a great impact on many writers of the 20th century and his plays became established as a permanent part of international theatrical repertoire.

Chekhov's works have been translated into more than 100 languages. His plays “The Seagull”, “Three Sisters” and “The Cherry Orchard” in particular have been staged in many theatres worldwide for more than 100 years.

In 25 years of his creative activity Anton Chekhov wrote many short humorous stories, as well as serious novels and plays, most of which have become classics of world literature.

In 2020 Chekhov's 160th birthday anniversary will be celebrated around the world.



1



Chekhov Monument
(Krasnaya Ploshchad)

2



“The Chekhovs` shop” Museum
(Ulitsa Aleksandrovskaya, 100)

3



The Chekhov Literary Museum
(Ulitsa Oktyabrskaya, 9)

4



Chekhov Drama Theatre
(Ulitsa Petrovskaya, 90)

5



Chekhov Public Library
(Ulitsa Petrovskaya, 96)

6



Chekhov Birth House
(Ulitsa Chekhova, 69)

NOT FOR SALE



www.tagancity.ru

e-mail: tourism@tagancity.ru