



- Mikheil Lermontov St. Nº 14 Alexandre Morozov
- Georgian Writers Union
- Kote Abkhazi
- Mate Skobelev
- Orakhelashvili, Evgeni Mikeladze
- Alexander Svanidze
- Giorgi Atarbegov

- Extraordinary Commision (CheKa/ ЧК -Чрезвычайная Комиссия)
- Giorgi Eliava
- . Vakhtang Kotetishvili St. N° 7 Vakhtang Kotetishvili
- Alexander Nevsky Military Cathedral -> Government House of the Soviet Georgia ->
- The Supreme Court of Georgia
- 21. Aleksandr Griboedov St. Nº 30 Abbe Schulman
- 22. Aleksandr Griboedov St. Nº 27 Tengiz Zhgenti
- 23. Aleksandr Griboedov St. Nº 18 Titsian Tabidze
- The Shota Rustaveli State Drama Theatre

3, MIKHEIL LERMONTOV STREET

Simon Grigol Firumov (1889-1937) lived in this house

in 1927-1936. He was born in Surmalin district of Erevan

overnorate. He studied Law at the Economic Department

of Moscow State University. Parallel to studies he became

the member of RSDWP (The Russian Social Democratic

Workers' Party) Internationalist fraction which served the

reason for his deportation from Moscow in 1911. For a cer-

tain period of time he served in the army. In 1918 he was

the member of Georgian "Parliament" and in the same pe-

riod was exiled from Tiflis three times for anti-Menshevik

activities. In 1920 he held various positions working for

the Republic of Armenia. In 1922-1925 he worked as a

Trade Representative of Transcaucasian Socialist Federati-

ve Soviet Republic to Berlin and in 1925-27 as a Secretary

of Plenipotentiary Representation of the USSR to Paris. Pa-

rallel to that, on the special assignment of Transcaucasian

Regional Committee of RCP (B) (Russian Communist Party

(Bolshevik), Firumov was actively engaged in the struggle

ber. In 1927 he returned to the USSR and worked in the

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against expatriates conducting their activities in Europe.

tion Engineering. Soon he was arrested by the officials of People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs. In June 1937 he gave testimony in favour of the investigation. On 25 June, 1937 circuit session of Military Collegium of the USSR Supreme Court sentenced Firumov to death by shooting and the seizure of his private property charged with being the member of Trotskyite-Zinovievist wrecking, countervolutionary organization.



# 17, GALAKTION TABIDZE (FORMER AKAKI

TSERETELI) STREET The house was built at the beginning of the XX century in the style of modernism. Sergei Miron Kirov, the first Ambassador of Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic to Georgian Democratic Republic was residing in this house in 1920. In 1921-1926, Grigol (Sergo) Konstantine Orjonikidze (1886-1937) also lived in the same house. He was born in village Ghoresha of Kharagauli district to a noble In 1925 he became the Soviet Communist Party (B) memfamily. In 1901-1905 he studied in Mikhailov Hospital Medical School. He had been arrested and deported several

11th Army in 1920-21, he was actively involved in the process of Sovietization of Trasnscaucasian Republics. He was awarded the Order of the Red Banner. From 1926 he held various government and party positions as the Chairperson of Central Control Commission, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Labour and Defense, from 1930 - the Chairman of the Supreme Council of National Economy of the USSR; in 1932 he became the People's Commissar of Heavy Industry. In 1934 - was awarded the Order of Lenin. On an official version, Orjonikidze committed suicide on 18 February, 1937.



# 4, MIKHEIL LERMONTOV STREET

Alexandre Konstantine Morozov was born in 1887 in village Silvestrovo of Kalinin district to a peasant's family. He became the Member of Communist Party in 1919; he was the head of division "a" of the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs of Georgia. During massive repressions in 1937-1938, Morozov carried out secretarial duties at the sessions of the so

were drawn up by him. In 1947 he was dismissed from service "due to old age". In 1955 Morozov was deprived of the rank of the Colonel for "violation of Socialist legitimacy". Morozov is buried in Tbilisi, in Kukia cemetery.



# 11, IVANE MACHABELI STREET

This building was presumably constructed in the first years of the XX century. It acquired special importance after it had become Lavrenti Beria's residence. The building served as residence in 1931-1938 when Beria held the position of the First Secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia. Later Beria was moved to Moscow and appointed to the post of People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR. Due to extraordinary significance of the building, all the documentation connected with it was made confidential and today it is even impossible to establish the name of the architect. Following the purge in 1930s, Machabeli Street was largely inhabited by people who were actively engaged in the process of



## 13, IVANE MACHABELI STREET

Davit Sarajishvili, the first producer of Georgian cogthe beginning of the XX century. An architect Karl Zaar, who was invited from Berlin, built the house which was a mixture of Rococo, Baroque and Modernist styles. The woodwork in the interior was done by Ilia Mamatsashvili, a craftsman from Tiflis.

After Sarajishvili's death, Akaki Khoshtaria famous Georgian public figure and a philantrophis became a new owner of the house. In 1921 the Revolutionary Committee transferred the property over to Georgian writers and art people. At this time Khoshtaria was in emigration. The Sarajishvili family underwent repressions posthumously - in 1939 Sarajishvili's and his wife's bodies were moved from Didube Pantheon to the remote part of Vake cemetery. Repressions also affected Georgian writers and their Union. The printed press of those times was full of articles on "revolutionary vigilance", "detection of spies" and various facts about the writers laying the blame on each other. On 22 July, 1937 Paolo lashvili famous Geogian writer committed suicide in this building.

# IST OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS:

- Tbilisi City Assembly:
- State Chancellery of Georgia;
- Shota Amiranashvili Museum of Fine Arts;
- Simon Janashia Museum of Georgia;
- Tbilisi National Youth Palace:
- The National Parliamentary Library of Georgia
- The National Parliamentary Library of Georgia
- Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia;
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia;
- Tbilisi Public School #1;
- Kashueti Church:
- National Gallery:
- . Former Ministry of Communications of
- Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic:
- Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature
- Vano Sarajishvili Tbilisi State Conservatoire
- Tbilisi Zakaria Paliashvili Opera and Ballet Stat
- Ministry of Justice of Georgia;
- The Former Institute of Marx-Engels-Lenin;
- The Georgian National Academy of Sciences.



international).

Adult Education Association (dvv Cooperation of the German the Institute for the International "Red Terror Topography" funded by in the framework of the project

The map was developed and printed

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**Historic Tour:** "Red Terror Topography"

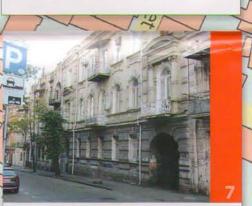
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# 29, LADO ASATIANI (FORMER ENGELS)

Lidya Ilarion Gasviani lived in this house until 1936. On 20 July, 1936, the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs of Georgia arrested Lidya Gasviani who was the Deputy Director of the State Publishing House. Gasviani was charged with being one of the organizers of Counter-revolutionary Trotskyite Terrorist Centre in Georgia who allegedly conducted activities against the general policy of the party organizing terrorist acts against the party and the leaders of the Soviet state. On 25 June, 1937, the Military Collegium of the USSR Supreme Court sentenced L. Gasviani to the capital punishment



#### **46. LADO ASATIANI STREET**

Here lived Kote Abkhazi (born on 27 November, 1867). He graduated from the Tbilisi Cadet Corps and the St. Petersburg Military Academy. He was a Major-General and served in the Russian Imperial Army. He made a significant contribution to the foundation of the first Georgian University. He was one of the founders of National-Democratic Party. After the establishment of Bolshevik regime in 1921 n Georgia, Abkhazi was actively engaged in 1922 Khevsureti rebellion against the Bolshevik forces. Kote Abkhazi was arrested in his own house, at 46, Bebutov Street (the forme name of the street) and was sentenced to deah. After 1923 his wife Elene Abkhazi and his son Nikoloz emigrated.



#### 14, GERONTI KIKODZE (FORMER PHILIPE MAKHARADZE) STREET

At the beginning of the XX century this house accommodated German Consulate. In the 20s there was the Office of the Representative of People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs of the USSR in Transcaucasia.

In 1934-36 Mate Ivane Skobelev lived in this house (1885-1937). He was born in Baku to the faof Russian Social-Democratic Workers' Party from 1903. He organized the strike of Baku oil deposit workers' in 1906. Fearing the expected arrest, Skobelev emigrated. He graduated from Vienna Polytechnic Institute. In 1910 he took part in the "Second International" Vienna Congress as a Russian Social-Democratic Workers' Party delegate; as well as that, he was the deputy to the 4th State Duma, the representative of Russian population in Transcaucasia. In 1917 he was elected the Deputy Chairman of Petrograd Executive Committee. He held the position of the Minister of Labour of the Provisional Government. He attended Allied Negotiations in Paris as a Central Executive Commit-

On 1 November, 1917 he was nominated for the position of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. After the Bolshevik coup and the dispersion of State Duma, Skobelev left for Azerbaijan. In 1920, after the Sovietization of Azerbaijan he moved to Tbilisi and then went to Paris as an official Trade Representative of Democratic Republic of Geor-

tee delegate.

gia. From 1921, being the holder of the Soviet passport, Mate Skobeley starts active work for establishing trade relationships between the USSR and France. In 1922 he was enlisted in the ranks of the Communist Party of the no relationship with his father. Soviet Union (Bolshevik). From the same year he becomes the USSR trade representative in France and Belgium. In 1924 he works in ARCOS (All-Russian Co-operative Society) department in Paris. In 1925 he returned to the USSR and worked for People's Commissariat of Foreign Tra-

de Agencies, the State Planning Commission and Radio

Committee. In 1934 he was appointed the representative

of the People's Commissioner for the USSR Internal Affairs

in Transcaucasia. In November 1937 he was arrested in

Moscow charged with the membership of terrorist orga-

USSR Supreme Court sentenced him to execution. He was

nization. On 29 July, 1938 the Military Collegium of the

1, GERONTI KIKODZE (FORMER MAKHARADZE)

This building was inhabited by high rank Soviet

In 1921-1941 Philipe Esse Makharadze lived here.

He was the chairman of the Georgian Revolutionary

Committee in 1921; at different times he held various

positions as the chairman of the Executive Council

of Georgia, the chairman of Transcaucasian xecutive

oples' Commissars and other. Despite his successful

career of a party official, the terror of the 1930s did

affect him too. In 1937 his son-in-law, Davit Dolidze

(the principal of Kutaisi Pedagogical Institute) was ar-

Ivane (Mamia) Dimitri Orakhelashvili lived in the

same house in 1921-1933. He was one of the leaders

of the Red Army in Georgia; later he held various high

positions in Georgian and Transcaucasian party and

li was sent to Astrakhan and in December of the same

The Extraordinary Troika at the People's Commis-

sariat of Internal Affairs sentenced Orakhelashvili to

death and arrested his wife, Maria Mikeladze-Orakhe-

lashvili (1881-1937) who had been the party member

since 1906 and the former People's Commissioner of

Education of Georgia. Before the detention she worked

as a Head of the Department of Education of Peoples'

Commissariat of Russian Soviet Federal Republic, In

1937 Maria Mikeladze-Orakhelashvili was also senten-

ced to death for counter-revolutionary activities. Fa-

mous Georgian conductor, Evgeni Mikeladze also lived

in this house in 1932-1937. E. Mikeladze was the head

of Tbilisi Z. Paliashvili State Opera and Ballet Theatre;

he founded the Georgian State Symphony orchestra. E.

Mikeladze was Mamia Orakhelashvili's son -in- law, his

On 13 December, 1937 Evgeni Mikeladze was senten

After his trial, Mamia Orakhelashvili's daughter and

Evgeni Mikeladze's wife, Ketevan Orakhelashvili was

Ilarion Ilarion Talakahadze, who in 1921 was ap-

lived in the same house. In 1921-1922 he served as a

pointed the Chairman of the Revolutionary Tribunal

Commissar of the Navy. In 1928-1931 he was the chair-

man of the Supreme Court. In 1937-1938, he worked

as a prosecutor of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Repu-

blic, the member of the Extraordinary "Troika" at the

Ministry of Internal Affairs. A lot of people had been

3. SULKHAN-SABA ORBELIANI (FORMER

At the beginning of the 1900s the Svanidze family

riam (Mariko) and Ekaterine (Kato; 1882-1907) ran

Madam Hervey's Fashion House. Their brother, Ale-

xander Svanidze (1886-1942) brought his friend, Soso

Jughashvili (loseb Stalin) to this house for his temporary

lived in this house; sisters - Alexandra (Sashiko), Ma-

FREILINE) STREET

daughter's, Ketevan Orakhelashvili's husband.

ested, who spent 17 years in exile

deprived of life on his ruling.

government organisations. In April 1937, Orakhelashvi-

ear was detained there

rested and executed: in 1938 his nephew shared the

Committee, the chairman of Georgian Council of Pe-

Party officials after the establishment of the Soviet

From 1920 Alexandre Svanidze held various high Division of Peoples' Commissariat of Internal Affairs members. Commissioner for Education and Finances of Georgian In response to the campaign against Georgian writers Soviet Socialist Republic, Soviet Trade Envoy of the USSI and representatives of various spheres of culture, Paoto Germany, Head of Currency Department of Peoples lo lashvill committed suicide in the building of Writers Commissariat for Finances and the member of Colle Union of Georgia on 22 July, 1937. gium. His last position was the Deputy Head of the USSI State Banking Department. Alexander Svanidze wa arrested in 1937 and executed in 1942 charged with es pionage; his wife and Mariko Svanidze had been impri soned since 1937, were also executed, lacob Jughashy was taken prisoner of war in 1941 and in 1943 he died i Sachsenhousen concentration camp.



# 3, PAVLE INGOROKHVA (FORMER LEV TROTSKY)

In 1921-1925, Giorgi Alexandre Atarbegov (1891-1925) lived in this house. He was born in village Echactivities from an early age. In 1910 he entered the Law where she stayed in exile until 1936. Department of Moscow University. In 1914, after his In 1940 Liziko Kavtaradze was arrested again and exihiding for two years but was persecuted there too for being the Bolshevik Party member. Atarbegov departed to Aleksadropol where he promulgated Bolshevism nifestations and upheaval in Sukhumi. At the end of the rehabilitated. same year, as the troops had been driven out of Abkhazia, he moved to North Caucasus where he became the Deputy Chairman of North-Caucasian Extraordinary Commission and its actual leader. He is known for being relentless and ruthless. Atarbegov personally took part in massive executions by firing squad. In 1919 he participated in the suppression of Astrakhan uprising where, according to some references, 1400 people were shot. For the atrocity he had revealed in Astrakhan uprising, Atarbegov was taken to Moscow under guard where F All-Russian Extraordinary Investigation Commission to Combat Counter-Revolution and Sabotage found him guilty. However, as a result of the involvement of his in fluential friends - Stalin, Ordjonikidze and Kamo, Giorgi was acquitted and he stayed under Felix Dzerzhinski'

Atarbegov took part in routing operation for Mamontov's liquidation. In 1920, during the Sovetization of Azerbaijan, he took part in massive execution of officers on the isle of Norgen. In January 1921 Atarbegov va Zurab Eliava lived in this house in 1924-1931. became the chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of North Armenian districts and the same year he took became the member of the Central Committee of Ruspart in the suppression of Armenian uprising. From 1921 started to work for the Extraordinary Committee o Georgia (Cheka). In 1925 he served as the representative

of the People's Commissar for the USSR Postal Service and an Acting Deputy People's Commissar for Workers and Peasant's Inspection. On March 22, 1925 he died in an air crash, near Didube hippodrome. He is buried in the yard of the Blue Gallery.



### 7, PAOLO IASHVILI (FORMER JAPARIDZE) STREET

A famous Georgian poet and public figure Pavle Jibraili lashvili lived in this building in 1921-1937.

Paolo lashvili took active part in the activities of the Writers' Union. Two magazines "Okros Verdzi" ("Golden Ram") and "Tsisperi Khantsebi" ("Blue Horns") were issued under his editorship in Kutaisi.

In 1927 P. lashvili was nominated as a candidate for the Central Executive Committee membership of Georgia; in 1934 he was elected the member of Transcaucathe board of Writers' Union of the USSR. He was awarded private property. the Order of Labor of the Red Banner.

The campaign against "anti-party counter-revolutioabode in 1905, who soon married Kato Svanidze and ir nary right wing Trotskits centre" in 1936-1937 affected a 1907 they had a son, lacob. Kato died a few months late certain group of writers as well. On 10 November, 1936 and the boy was raised by grandmother. He had almos Paolo lashvili was interrogated as a witness at the Peoples' Commissariat of Internal Affairs of Georgia.

In his report delivered on 15 May, 1937, the First Seranking positions in the state structures of the USSR. A cretary of the Central Committee, Lavrenti Beria spoke different times he worked as a Deputy Head of Westerr about treacherous and dubious activities of "Blue Horn"

22 PAVLE INGOROKVA (LEV TROTSKY, FELIX

tury. It was initially owned by a Selikov.

The house is built in the second half of the 19th cen-

Between 1892 and 1906 a Georgian noble boys'

school was located in this house. On 6 July 1906 (Old

Style date) terrorists shoot a grenade and wounded

the Tiflis police head. Because of this the troops raided

the building, beat teachers and killed the school ins-

pector Shio Chitadze. The building was occupied by

Between 1918 and 1921 this building accommoda-

ted the Ministry of Farming of Georgian Democratic

republic. The Defense and Education minister of Ge-

orgian Democratic Republic lived in the same house.

From 2 to 22 March 1921, the Special Investigation

ommission (Georgian CheKa) established by 11 reso-

lution of Revolutionary Committee of Georgian SSR of

26 February 1921, moved into this building. From April

1922 the same building accommodated transcauca-

sian Emergency Commission. Between 1926 and 1934

both ministries stayed in this building as State Politi-

cal Division. The rooms on the first floor were used as

prison cells. The prisoners were tortured and shot in

the basement. This building is the last exact address,

where there were numerous people of different poli-

tical, national or religious affiliation who became vic-

tims of the Soviet regime and whose graves have not

A well-known Georgian bacteriologist, Giorgi Grigol

Eliava lived in this house until 1937. He received medi-

cal education at the universities of Novorossiisk, Geneva

Tbilisi Bacteriological Institute of People's Commissa-

riat of Healthcare was founded on his initiative in Geor-

gian SSR in 1923. Eliava chaired the Faculty of Hygiene

at Tbilisi State University from 1927 and the Faculty of

Microbiology from 1929. Under his guidance an Anti-

-plague station and an All-Union Bacteriophage scienti-

fic research institute were established in Tbilisi in 1934

and 1936 respectively. Eliava was the first director of

G. Eliava was arrested by People's Commissariat of In-

ternal Affairs on 23 January, 1937. He was convicted of

being engaged in intelligence and espionage activities

On July 9, 1937, Eliava and several others were sen-

, SHIO CHITADZE STREET

for one of the foreign countries.

Court. He was executed on 10 July.

7, VAKHTANG KOTETISHVILI (FORMER

The house was built in 1850-55 by the Kartvelishvi-

i family. In 1919 Nino (Nusia) Delivska (Delivskaya)

Vakhtang Kotetishvili was born in 1893 to Ilia

Kotetishvili's family, who was a priest. He studied at

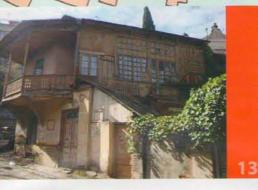
and Vakhtang Kotetishvili got the house as a wedding

present from Nusia's aunt – Nino Kartvelishvili.

OBOLADZET) STREET

DZERZHINSKY) STREET

law enforcement agencies



### , PYOTR TCHAIKOVSKY STREET

a well-known Georgian federalist family of Kaikhosro Kavtaradze in 1905. She spent most of her life in this house. Liziko Kavtaradze is the most well-known female Georgian dissident. She became the member of underground

Elisabed (Liziko) Kavtaradze was born to a family of

Marxist organization being still very young. In August 1928 she was detained in Sukhumi and sent to Metekhi prison. She was taken to the same cell where her father had served miadzin of Erevan governorate. He studied in progym- his sentence in the times of Tsarist Russia. Shortly after, she nasiums of Baku and Erevan. He was involved in Marxist was deported to the village of Kolpashovo, Tomsk region,

subsequent arrest he fled to Echmiadzin where he was led to the so called "Alzhir" (Akmolinskiy Camp for Wives of Parricides.).

As a whole she spent 28 years in exile all together. In among soldiers. In 1918 he participated in Bolshevik ma-

She died in 1988



#### 20, PAVLE INGOROKHVA (FORMER DZERZHINSKY) STREET

A well-known Communist Party representative, Shal-

Shalva Eliava joined the party in 1904; from 1919 he sian Communist Party; he was the chairman of RSFSR (Russian Soviet Socialist Federal Republic) Council of Peoples' Commissars and the head of the commission of All-Russian Executive Committee for Turkestan Affairs. In 1920 he was a plenipotentiary representative of RSFSR in Turkey and Iran. At the end of 1920 he was appointed a member of the Revolutionary-Military Council of the

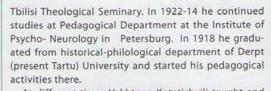
In February 1921 Shalva Eliava was one of the leaders

In 1921-1923 he was appointed as Peoples' Commissar for Navy and Military in Georgian SSR. In 1923-1927 he served as the chairman of the Council of People's Commissars: in 1927-1930 he is the chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of Transcaucasian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic.

In 1931-1935 Shalva Eliava held the position of the Deputy People's Commissar of Foreign Trade and from 1936 the Deputy People's Commissar of Light Industry of the USSR.

In May 1937 Eliava was arrested, charged with being the leader of the right wing counter-revolutionary organization. On 3 December, 1937, the Extraordinary "Troika" at the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs sentenced him to death and seized his private property.

Karp Spiridon Modebadze, who was a revolutionary and a Communist Party member, lived in the same house. Until his arrest he had worked as a deputy director of Tbilisi Department Store Industrial Complex. On 21 January, 1937 he was arrested by the Committee of Internal Affairs. Military Collegium of the USSR Supreme sian Central Executive Committee and the member of Court sentenced K. Modebadze to death, with seizure of



At different times Vakhtang Kotetishvili taught and delivered lectures in schools and Tbilisi State University. He lectured on folklore, poetry, theory of sculpture, history, etc.

He was an editor of a newspaper "Sitkhva Kartuli" ("Georgian Word"). He is one of the founders of Georgian folklore studies. In 1934 he published the first volume of "Folk Poetry". Apart from that, he was a literary scholar, critic, sculptor and art critic.

On 5 November, 1937 he was arrested and sentenced to death in 1938. However, his house had not been seized and his children - Leila and Vakhushti Kotetishvili

During the Tbilisi civil war in 1991 the house was ournt down. By now it has been restored and the descendents of the Kotetishvili family still live here.



### ALEXANDER NEVSKY MILITARY CATHEDRAL -> **GOVERNMENT HOUSE OF THE SOVIET GEORGIA** > PARLIAMENT OF GEORGIA

Until the end of the XIX century the place where Government House of the Soviet Georgia, was located was known as Gunibi Square. In 1891 the cathedral was erected to commemorate the Russian victory in the Caucasus War against the North Caucasus highlanders and was named after Alexander Nevsky.

In February 1921, its churchyard became a burial ground for the Cadets (Junkers) of Georgian Military School who were killed in the fight with the Soviet Red Army defending Tbilisi on 18-24 February . As a result of urban terror during the Sovietization process, the cathedral was demolished in 1930 and by 1938 the construction of three of the buildings of the government house was accomplished (architects - V. Kokorin and G. Lezhava) which were occupied mainly by the Council of Ministers and the Supreme Soviet. The construction of the lower building was completed in 1953. German prisoners of war who still happened to have stayed in Georgia took part in the construction process.

Today all four buildings house the legislative body the Parliament of Georgia. According to the decision of the same institution the Parliament of Georgia will be moved to the second biggest city in Georgia - Kutaisi.



## 32 DZMEBI ZUBALASHVILEBI (FORMER ATARBEGOV) STREET

The Supreme Court of Georgia was built in 1894 by the design of a Polish architect Alexander Shimkevich. It was designated specially for the Court building from the beginning and the street was given the name of Court Street. After the Sovietization of Georgia - until 1926 the street was renamed into the Tribunal Street.

The Court has been located in this building since 1921; however, due to the fact that it had accommo dated various other agencies, not only did the building lose its interior beauty, but the basic principles of juris diction had also been upset. Prosecutor's office, judicial bodies and the court were functioning here side by side in adjoining rooms divided by thin partitions.

During Stalin's repressions, it was the final court where formal trials of prisoners, who had been kept in isolation cells, took place. Most severe verdicts would frequently be delivered in convict's absence.

In 1920-1930 four out of five court chairmen themsel ves became the victims of the great purge, while the fifth chairman, Ilarion Talakhadze remained high-ranking party official till the end of his life.

In 1973 the building was entirely returned to the Supreme Court.



#### 43, DZMEBI ZUBALASHVILEBI (FORMER ATARBEGOV) STREET

Until 1937, Budu (Polikarp) Gurgen Mdivani lived in this house. He was a revolutionary, Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party member from 1903; he was actively engaged in revolutionary activities and in the civil war in Transcaucasia. In 1920-1921 he is the member of Transcaucasian Bureau of Russian Communist Party (B); from June 1921, the chairman of Georgian revolutionary Committee and from 1922 - the member of the Presidium of Georgian Central Committee.

Mdivani was one of the leaders of Georgian national-deviationists and later an active member of All –Union Trotskyite organization.

He spent the period from 1928 to 1930 in exile, in Samara. In 1936 Budu Mdivani was the Deputy Chairman of the People's Commissariat Council of Georgia and the member of Franscaucasian Central Executive Committee. On 17 October, 1936 he was arrested for taking part in Trotskyite organization. On 9 July, 1937 by the decision of Military Collegium of Supreme Court B. Mdivani was sentenced to death. So were his family members.



### 30, ALEKSANDRE GRIBOEDOV STREET

Abbe Schulman - the commandant of N2 correctional house (Metekhi prison) lived in this house at the beginning of the 1920s. He personally carried out death penalties for which reason he was given a nickname "commandant of death". On the words of his contemporaries, Schulman's brutality and ruthlessness terrified not only prisoners and ordinary citizens, but also the functionaries who cast terror themselves. His name became a symbol of red terror in Transcaucasia. On archive data, in 1925 he had already been enlisted as an ex-official of Extraordinary Committee and was said to have been paid high pension. He died presumably in 1944, in the same house. He is buried in Tbilisi.



## 27, ALEKSANDRE GRIBOEDOV STREET

Tengiz Gigo Zhghenti (1887-1937) lived in this house in 1936-37. He was born in village Dabla Tsikhe of Ozurgeti district. He was the member of Russian Social Democratic Labor Party from 1903. He took part in 1905-1907 Revolutionary movement. He was arrested several times for conducting illegal activities. During the 1917 February Revolution he was in Iran where he was elected the Chairman of Workers' and Soldier's Council at the same time being the Caucasian Army Council Member. From 1918 he worked with Bolsheviks.

In 1919 he held the position of the Chairman of Odessa Governorate Committee and fought against Denikin. In 1919 he was the delegate of the third Communist International Congress. In 1920 he took part in the process of Sovietization of Azerbaijan. Upon his return to Tbilisi he was arrested and dismissed from the office following the agreement of 7 May 1920. After that he worked as a secretary of editorial office of "Komunisti" and then "Sagartvelos Komunisti". In June 1920 he is arrested again. In March 1921 being Batumi District Military Commissar and a member of Batumi Revolutionary Committee, together with Giorgi Mazniashvili he took part in the repulsion of Turkish troops from Batumi. He was an active member of "national-deviationists".

In 1925-1926 he was the First Secretary of Adjara Regional Committee. From 1927 he worked in the organizational department of the Central Committee of Georgian Communist Party and after that as the head of the department of printed word. In 1929 he was elected the member of the Central Committee of Georgian Communist Party (Bolshevik) and in 1933 he worked as a Secretary of the Central Executive Committee of Georgian SSR. In 1937 he worked for Georgian SSR Constitutional Editorial Commission. He committed suicide in his own flat on 24 May, 1937.

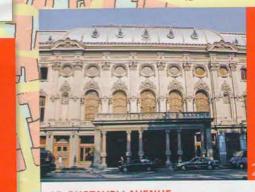


## 18, ALEKSANDRE GRIBOEDOV STREET Famous Georgian poet Titsian lustine Tabidze lived in this building in 1921-1937.

In his student years he took active part in the foundation of a literary group called "Tsisperi Khantsebi" (Blue Horns) and the edition of a magazine under the same name. The founders of Georgian symbolism were his close friends whom he met while studying in Kutaisi Gymna-

T. Tabidze was the member of the Council of Georgian Writers' Union. In 1937 Tabidze was arrested and charged with revolutionary activities and on 15 December he was sentenced to death with seizure of his private property.

Today the building houses Titsian Tabidze's



# 17, RUSTAVELI AVENUE

The building belongs to Shota Rustaveli Drama Theatre. Until 1953, a prominent Georgian director and one of the founders of modern Georgian theatre, Aleksandre (Sandro) Vasili Akhmeteli lived here.

On 19 November, 1936 Sandro Akhmeteli was detained by the officials of the Committee of Internal Affairs in a "Green Theatre" and transferred him from Moscow to Tbilisi. Sandro Akhmeteli was charged with being engaged in intelligence- espionage activities, being the member of Trotskyite -Zinovievist Counterrevolutionary Terrorist organization, etc. The case had been under investigation for 7 months.

On 28 June, 1937 the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the Soviet Union delivered the verdict of death penalty and seizure of property to Aleksandre Akhmeteli and other people working in the theatre - Platon Korisheli, Elguja Lordkipanidze, la Kantaria and Ivane Laghidze under Article 58 of the Criminal Code of

the Rustaveli Theatre - Tamar Tsulukidze-Akhmeteli, Buzhuzha Shavishvili and Nino Ghviniashvili ere sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment.

Laboratory is Administraton of Ministry of Internal



