

- LIST OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS:**
1. Tbilisi City Assembly;
 2. State Chancellery of Georgia;
 3. Shota Amiranashvili Museum of Fine Arts;
 4. Simon Janashia Museum of Georgia;
 5. Tbilisi National Youth Palace;
 6. The National Parliamentary Library of Georgia;
 7. The National Parliamentary Library of Georgia;
 8. Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia;
 9. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia;
 10. Tbilisi Public School #1;
 11. Kashueti Church;
 12. National Gallery;
 13. Former Ministry of Communications of Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic;
 14. Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature;
 15. Vano Sarajishvili Tbilisi State Conservatoire;
 16. Tbilisi Zakaria Paliashvili Opera and Ballet State Theatre;
 17. Ministry of Justice of Georgia;
 18. The Former Institute of Marx-Engels-Lenin;
 19. The Georgian National Academy of Sciences.

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Logo: **ААР**

If you are interested in taking a guided tour, please contact us at: info@sovlab.ge

1. Mikheil Lermontov St. № 3
Simon Firumov
2. Galaktion Tabidze St. № 17
Sergo Orjonikidze
3. Mikheil Lermontov St. № 14
Alexandre Morozov
4. Ivane Machabeli St. № 11
Lavrentiy Beria
5. Ivane Machabeli St. № 13
Georgian Writers Union
6. Lado Asatiani St. № 29
Lidya Gasviani
7. Lado Asatiani St. № 40
Kote Abkhazi
8. Geronti Kikodze St. № 46
Mate Skobelev
9. Geronti Kikodze St. № 11
Philippe Makaradze, Ivane Orakhelashvili, Mariam Orakhelashvili, Evgeni Mikeladze
10. Sulokhan-Saba St. № 3
Alexander Svanidze
11. Pavle Ingorokva St. № 3
Giorgi Atarbegov
12. Paolo Iashvili St. № 7
Paolo Iashvili
13. Pyotr Tchaikovsky St. № 11
Elisabed (Liziko) Kavtaradze
14. Pavle Ingorokva St. № 20
Shalva Eliava
15. Pavle Ingorokva St. № 22
Extraordinary Commission (CheKa/ ЧК - Чрезвычайная Комиссия)
16. Shio Chitadze St. № 5
Giorgi Eliava
17. Vakhtang Kotetishvili St. № 7
Vakhtang Kotetishvili
18. Shota Rustaveli Ave. № 8
Alexander Nevsky Military Cathedral -> Government House of the Soviet Georgia -> Parliament of Georgia
19. Dzmebi Zubalashvilebi St. № 32
The Supreme Court of Georgia
20. Dzmebi Zubalashvilebi St. № 43
Budu Mdivani
21. Aleksandr Griboedov St. № 30
Abbe Schulman
22. Aleksandr Griboedov St. № 27
Tengiz Zhgenti
23. Aleksandr Griboedov St. № 18
Giorgi Tabidze
24. Shota Rustaveli Ave. № 17
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 governorate. 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 certain period of time he served in the army. In 1918 he was the member of Georgian "Parliament" and in the same period 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 Federative Soviet Republic to Berlin and in 1925-27 as a Secretary of Plenipotentiary Representation of the USSR to Paris. Parallel to that, on the special assignment of Transcaucasian Regional Committee of RCP (B) (Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik)), Firumov was actively engaged in the struggle against expatriates conducting their activities in Europe. In 1925 he became the Soviet Communist Party (B) member. In 1927 he returned to the USSR and worked in the



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 family. In 1901-1905 he studied in Mikhailov Hospital Medical School. He had been arrested and deported several

times for his revolutionary activities. From 1917 he led military actions in South Russia and North Caucasus. Being the member of the Revolutionary Military Council of the 11th Army in 1920-21, he was actively involved in the process of Sovietization of Transcaucasian 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.

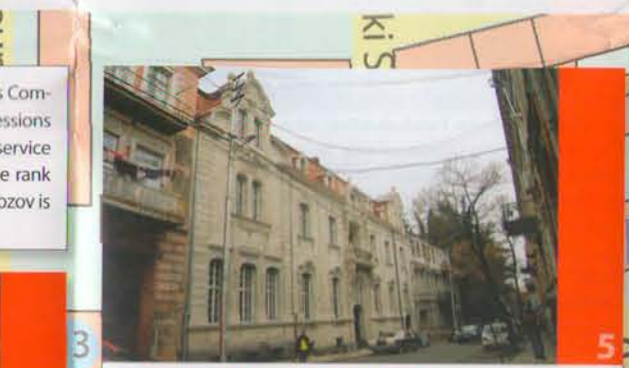


14, MIKHEIL LERMONTOV STREET
Alexandre Konstantine Morozov was born in 1887 in village Silvestrovo of Kalinin district to a peasant's family. He became the Member of Communist Party in 1919; he was the head of "division a" of the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs of Georgia. During massive repressions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

called "Troika", an Extraordinary Commission at People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs. All protocols of "Troika" sessions 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 repressions.



13, IVANE MACHABELI STREET
Davit Sarajishvili, the first producer of Georgian cognac started the construction of the house in Sololaki at the 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 Iliia Mamatsashvili, a craftsman from Tiflis.
After Sarajishvili's death, **Akaki Khoshtaria** famous Georgian public figure and a philanthropist 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 Iashvili famous Georgian writer committed suicide in this building.

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