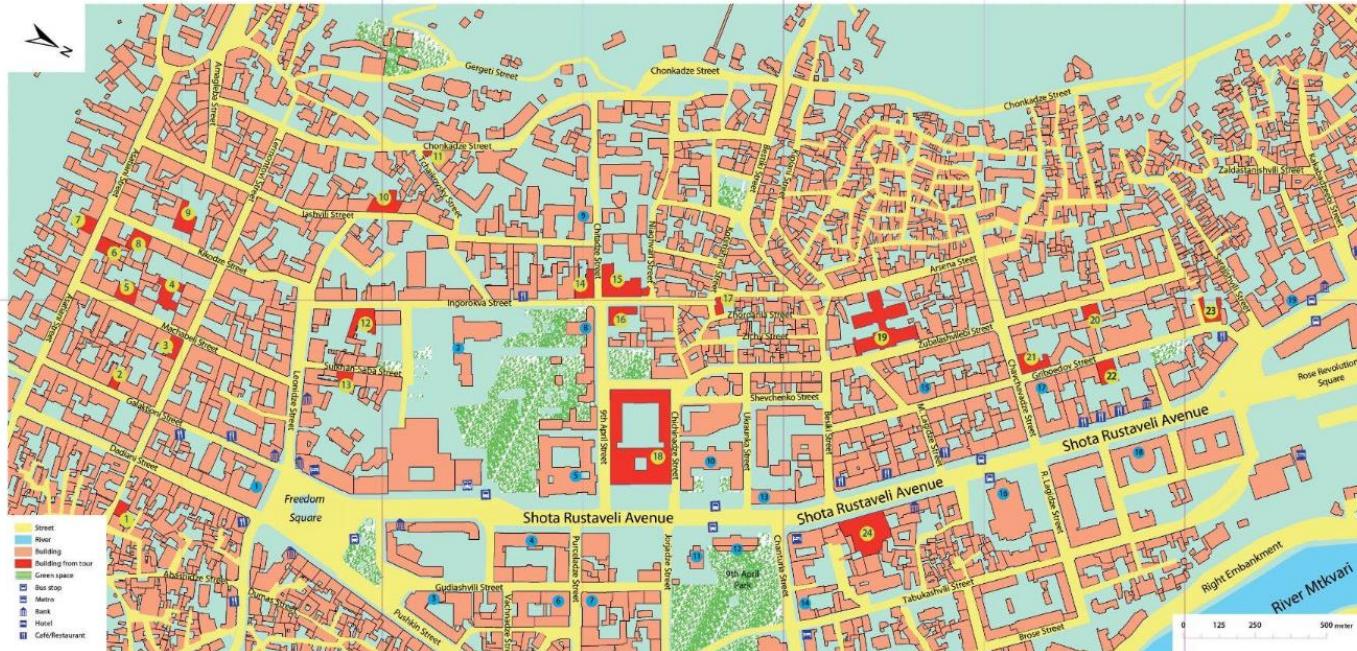




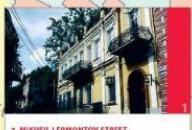
Topography of red terror - Tbilisi

2010



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

1. Mihail Lermontov St. № 3
Simon Petrosyan
2. Galaktik Talatashvili St. № 17
Sergo Dzinkadze
3. Mihail Lermontov St. № 14
Alesandro Minasyan
4. Shota Rustaveli Ave. St. № 11
Levany Ter-Petrosyan
5. Inga-Mariashvili St. № 13
Georgian Writers Union
6. Lado Asatiani St. № 29
Lida Gavamishvili
7. Lado Asatiani St. № 40
Giga Tskhishvili
8. Shota Rustaveli St. № 48
Mate Skobledze
9. General Mikheilashvili St. № 11
Pilvi Mukurashvili
10. Tsvetko Tsvetkov, Mariam
Orakelashvili, Evgene Mikleishvili
11. Sulfikhan-Jabavili St. № 3
Alexander Sverdlov
12. Paava Ingvaria St. № 9
George Arshagishvili
13. Paava Ingvaria St. № 7
Roma Javashvili
14. Paava Ingvaria St. № 11
Eliezer (Liliko) Kevartseteli
15. Paava Ingvaria St. № 17
Tigran Tigranishvili
16. Paava Ingvaria St. № 17
Extraordinary Commission (Chaka) UK
(Supreme National Power)
17. Shota Rustaveli Ave. St. № 5
Giorgi Gamsakhurdia
18. Shota Rustaveli Ave. St. № 7
Vakhtang Chavchavadze
19. Shota Rustaveli Ave. St. № 9
Alexander Nevsky Military Cathedral ->
Georgia's First State School of Foreign
Languages of Georgia
20. Giorgi Zabelashvili St. № 32
The Supreme Court of Georgia
21. Dimitri Zabelashvili St. № 43
Giorgi Tsereteli
22. Aleksandre Giorgobeli St. № 30
Abra Schubman
23. Aleksandre Giorgobeli St. № 27
Temuri Zghari
24. Aleksandre Giorgobeli St. № 18
Rustam Khurtsidze
25. Giorgi Tsereteli Ave. St. № 7
The Shota Rustaveli State Drama Theatre



1. MIKHAIL LERMONTOV STREET

Simon Gediminas Falguer (1898-1957) lived in this house at 1837-1839. He was born in Vilnius district of Erėnai. He graduated from the Faculty of Law of the University of Minsk State University. Falguer tried to study became the member of RSDRP (The Russian Social Democratic Labour Party). In 1917 he joined the Bolsheviks. He gave the reason for his decision to become a Bolshevik in 1911. For a certain period of time he served in the army in 1919 as well as the member of "Group of Germans" and in the same period he was the member of the "Red Guard". He participated in various Bolshevik activities. In 1920 he held various positions working for the public administration. In 1921-1923 he worked as a Secretary of the Representation of the USSR in France. From 1923 to 1925 he was appointed as a Secretary of Plenipotentiary Representation of the USSR to Paris. Related to that, on the specified assignment he transferred himself to Paris. In 1925 he became the member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolshevik). Fauguer was actively engaged in the struggle against equating conducting their activities in Europe. In 1926 he became the Second Secretary and First Secretary in 1927. In 1927 he returned to the USSR and worked in the



17. GALAKTION TABIDZE (FORMER AKAKI)

TSERTELI¹ 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 (Serge) Konstantine Orjansidze (1886-1937) also lived in the same house. He was born in village Gheresa of Khvastgali district to a noble family. In 1901-1905 he studied in Mtskheta Hospital Medical School. After that he was arrested and deported several



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MIKHEIL LERMONTOV STREET
Alexander Konstantinovich Msovyan was born in 1887 in Svetlokhovsk of Kalinin district to a peasant's family. He became a Member of the Communist Party in 1919; he was the chairman of the People's Committee in Iaroslavl' for Internal Affairs of Georgia. During massive repression in 1937-1938, he also carried out secretarial duties at the sessions of the so-



AME MARCH 1 STREET

Building was presumably constructed in the first half of the XX century. It acquired special importance when it had become **Levrenti Béria's** residence. The building served as residence in 1931-1938 when Béria was the First Secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia. Later, Béria 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, its architectural features were made confidential and today it is even impossible to establish the name of the architect. Following the war in 1940s, Machateli Street was largely inhabited by people who were actively engaged in the process of recovery.



5

Khutatishvili, the first producer of Georgian cinema, the constructor of the house in Subaki at the turn of the XX century. An architect Karl Zari, a famous poet Rustaveli, ballerina Anna Ivanova who was the first to perform in Georgia the famous ballet "Swan Lake". In the interior was done by Ilya Marashashvili, from Tbilisi.

In 1921, Abdal Khudatishvili became a member of the KGB and a philanthropist became a now the house. In 1931 the Revolutionary Committee, under the leadership of Abdal Khudatishvili, took the property over to Georgian writers and at this time Khudatishvili was in emigration. The building was used as a residence for distinguished guests and the KGB's leaders were working in the building to the remote parts of the country. Some cultural associations also affected Georgian writers and their printed press of those times was full of art criticism. In 1937, the famous "Soviet" newspaper "Pravda" published an article about the writer L. Mamashashvili which was signed by the Minister of Internal Affairs 22 July, 1937 Faveli last will Ilya Marashashvili committed suicide in this building.

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POLICY DESIGN RESEARCH LABORATORY

Historic Tour: "Red Terror Topography"

四百四十一

- LIST OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS:**

 1. The City Assembly Building;
 2. State Observatory of Georgia;
 3. Shota Archesashvili 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 Philharmonic Hall of Georgia;
 8. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia;
 9. Tbilisi National School #1;
 10. Kveshishvili Church;
 11. National Gallery;
 12. Former Ministry of Communications of Georgia's Soviet Socialist Republic;
 13. George Lvovich State Museum of Literature;
 14. Tbilisi State Academic Opera and Ballet Theater;
 15. Tbilisi State Patriotic Opera and Ballet State Theatre;
 16. Ministry of Justice of Georgia;
 17. The Former Institute of Marc-Engel-Leric;
 18. The Georgian National Academy of Sciences;



2014



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SOVIET PAST IN THE SHADOWS OF TBILISI



1988, Tbilisi, First mass illegal demonstration

Topography of First Republic of Georgia

1918-1921

2018



TOPOGRAPHY OF FIRST REPUBL...

19 views

All changes saved in Drive

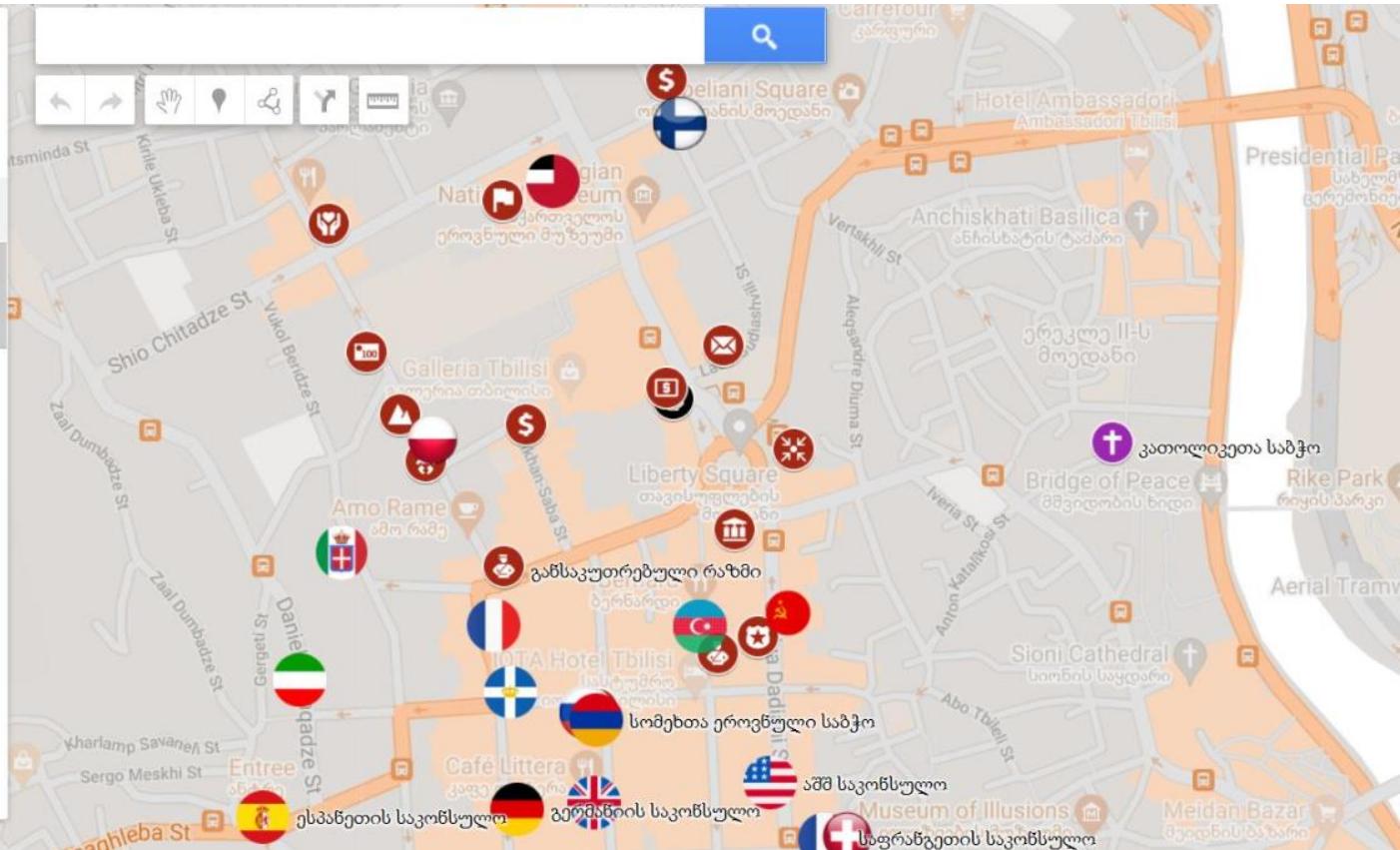
Add layer Share Preview

1917-1918

1918-1921

Individual styles

- საქართველოს დამფუძნებე...
● საქართველოს მთავრობის ს...
- გარეშე საქმეთა სამინისტრო
- გზათა სამინისტრო
- ვაჭრობა-მრეწველობის სამი...
- იუსტიციის სამინისტრო
- ფინანსთა სამინისტრო
- სახელმწიფო კონტროლი
- სახელმწიფო ხაზინა



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