

(Translated from Russian)

List of the best-known memorials and monuments to victims of political repression in Russia

1. The Solovetsky Stone in Moscow, a monument in the Polytechnic Museum park on Lubyanka Square. The monument known as the Solovetsky Stone was officially unveiled on 30 October 1990. The architect and artist S. Smirnov and the engineer V. Korsi were involved in creating the sculpture.
2. Monument to victims of political repression in 1927–1937. Vagankovo Cemetery (main entrance), 15 Sergei Makeev Street, Moscow.
3. Memorial plaque for diplomats who died during the years of repression. 32/34 Smolenskaya-Sennaya Square (in the building of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia), Moscow.
4. Monument to victims of political repression shot in 1921–1926. Grounds of Medsantrud Hospital No. 23 (in the park), 11 Yauzskaya Street, Moscow.
5. Memorial marker for victims of political repression shot in 1945–1952. Common grave No. 3 (unclaimed ashes), Donskoe Cemetery, 4 Ordzhonikidze Street, Moscow. Unveiled in 1994.
6. Memorial marker for victims of political repression shot in 1930–1942. Common grave No. 1 (unclaimed ashes), Donskoe Cemetery, 4 Ordzhonikidze Street, Moscow. Unveiled in 1991.
7. Memorial to victims of political repression in 1945–1953. Common grave No. 3 (unclaimed ashes), Donskoe Cemetery, 4 Ordzhonikidze Street, Moscow. Erected at the initiative of Mayor of Moscow Y.M. Luzhkov and Mayor of Saint Petersburg A.A. Sobchak in 1996. The architect was A.I. Muromsky and the sculptor F.M. Sogoyan.
8. Memorial to leaders and members of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) shot on 12 August 1952. Donskoe Cemetery, 4 Ordzhonikidze Street, Moscow. Unveiled in 2004.
9. Memorial marker for Soviet military personnel who were victims of political repression. Donskoe Cemetery, 4 Ordzhonikidze Street, Moscow.
10. Monument to citizens of Germany who were victims of political repression in 1950–1953. Donskoe Cemetery, 4 Ordzhonikidze Street, Moscow. Unveiled in 2005.
11. Memorial wall for victims of Stalinist repression. Moscow, Muzeon Park of the Arts, alongside the Central House of Artists. Unveiled in 1998. By E.I. Chubarov, member of the Union of Artists of the Russian Federation.
12. *The Wall of Sorrow*. Memorial just off the Garden Ring at the intersection of Sadovaya-Spasskaya Street and Academician Sakharov Avenue, Moscow. The monument was unveiled on 30 October 2017 by President of Russia V. Putin, Patriarch Kirill of Moscow and all Rus, Mayor of Moscow S. Sobyenin, representatives of various faiths and human rights defenders.
13. Memorial wall for victims of political repression. Memorial cemetery at the Kommunarka shooting ground, 24 km along the Kaluga Highway, in the locality of Sosenskoe in the Novomoskovsky Administrative Area of Moscow, 1 km north-west of the settlement of Kommunarka.
14. Butovo shooting range. Largest site of mass executions and burials of victims of Stalinist repression in the Moscow region. The names of 20,760 people killed here are currently known.
15. *The Garden of Memory*. Memorial at the Butovo shooting range. Located in an area without burial pits in the eastern part of the burial ground. Opened in 2017.



16. Church of the Holy New Martyrs and Confessors of Russia. Next to the Butovo shooting range. Built in 2004.
17. Memorial cross at the site of the former Butovo shooting range. Erected on 7 August 2007 on a foundation of stones from the Solovetsky Islands and parts of Orthodox churches that had been destroyed.
18. Monument to victims of political repression in Saint Petersburg (opposite the Kresty Prison on Robespierre Embankment). Unveiled on 28 April 1995. The sculptor was Mikhail Shemyakin. The sculptures, which take the form of two bronze sphinxes, were cast in the United States of America and gifted to the city by the sculptor.
19. *The Moloch of Totalitarianism*. Sculpture unveiled on 15 May 1996 at the entrance to Levashovo Memorial Cemetery in Saint Petersburg. By Nina Galitskaya and Vitaly Gambarov.
20. The Church of the New Martyrs and Confessors of Russia. 1 Mirgorodskaya Street, Saint Petersburg. Opened in 1998.
21. Monument to victims of political repression in Petrograd-Leningrad. Park opposite the House of Political Prisoners, 1 Troitskaya Square, Saint Petersburg. Unveiled in 2002.
22. Memorial bellcote. Levashovo Memorial Cemetery, 135 Gorskoe Highway, Levashovo Station, Saint Petersburg. Opened in 1993.
23. *The Mask of Sorrow*, a memorial in Magadan. Unveiled on 12 June 1996. By Ernst Neizvestny and Kamil Kazaev.
24. Memorial and museum complex in memory of deported peoples in the village of Nasyr-Kort (Ingushetia). Opened on 23 February 1997. Created by Murad Polonkoev.
25. Sandarmokh Memorial Cemetery. Sandarmokh tract (20 km along the Medvezhegorsk-Povenets road), Karelia.
26. *Shooting with a Guardian Angel*, a bas-relief at the Sandarmokh tract in Karelia. Unveiled on 22 August 1998 at the memorial cemetery. By Grigory Saltup and Nikolai Ovchinnikov.
27. Monument at a mass grave of victims of political repression. Zaretskoe Cemetery, Volkhovskaya Street, Petrozavodsk, Karelia.
28. Memorial markers at a site where the remains of persons shot in 1933–1938 are buried. Village of Derevyannoe in Prionezhsky District, Krasny Bor Memorial Cemetery, 20 km from Petrozavodsk, Karelia.
29. Memorial marker for innocent persons who died during the construction of the White Sea Canal in 1931–1933. Near the second lock. Settlement of Povenets in Medvezhegorsk District, Karelia. Unveiled in 1996.
30. The Katyn memorial complex in Smolensk Province. Opened on 28 July 2000. It incorporates a Polish military cemetery and the graves of Soviet citizens who were victims of political repression. The Polish part was designed by the sculptors Zdzisław Pidek, Andrzej Sołyga and Wiesław and Jacek Synakiewiczów. The Russian part was designed by studio No. 4 of the Union of Architects of Russia under the direction of Mikhail Khazanov.
31. Mednoe memorial complex in Tver Province. Opened on 2 September 2000. Burial place for Polish prisoners of war shot in 1940 and Soviet citizens (victims of repression in 1937–1938). The design for the Russian part of the memorial was completed by studio No. 4 of the Union of Architects of the Russian Federation under the direction of Mikhail Khazanov. The chief architect was Nikita Shangin. The Polish cemetery was designed by a creative team led by sculptors Zdzisław Pidek and Andrzej Sołyga.
32. Monument to victims of political repression in Ufa (Bashkortostan). Erected on 23 December 2000. By Yury Soldatov and Leonid Dubinsky.
33. Memorial obelisk for Cossacks executed in September 1920. Village of Dakhovskaya in Maikop District, Adygea.

34. *Farewell. Dedicated to victims of political repression.* Monument on Svoboda Square (formerly Sobornaya Square), Barnaul, Altay Territory. Unveiled in 2010.
35. Memorial park for victims of political repression. Village of Maima on the outskirts of Gorno-Altaysk, Altay Territory. The complex includes an Orthodox chapel and the granite steles of the monument. Opened in 2005.
36. Monument to victims of political repression on the Bureya embankment. Novobureisky, Amur Province. Unveiled in 2011. The unveiling ceremony was attended by Governor of Amur Province Oleg Kozhemyako and the head of Bureya District, Pavel Shtein.
37. Monument to victims of Yagry camp. Severodvinsk, Arkhangelsk Province. Cemetery for prisoners near the forestry enterprise depot. Unveiled in 1990.
38. Memorial cross for the tortured prisoners of Solovetsky special-purpose camp. Atop Sekirnaya Hill, Bolshoy Solovetsky Island, settlement of Solovetsky in Solovetsky District, Arkhangelsk Province. Erected in 1992.
38. Monument to victims of political repression. Seventeenth Jetty Park, Astrakhan, Astrakhan Province. Erected in 1995 by the administrations of Astrakhan Province and the city of Astrakhan.
39. Memorial to the peasants of Russia in the twentieth century, who suffered during the time of repression. Settlement of Krasnaya Yaruga, Belgorod Province. Established in 1999 at the initiative of Governor of Belgorod Province E. Savchenko and the head of Krasnaya Yaruga District, A. Savchenko.
40. Memorial to victims of political repression. Settlement of Zagorsk, Ulan-Ude, Buryatia. Unveiled in 2005.
41. Monument to persons shot in 1929–1938. Grounds of the Monastery of the Nativity of the Virgin, Vladimir, Vladimir Province. Erected in 1993 at the initiative of the deputies of the Vladimir City Council of People’s Deputies and the Chair of the City Council Standing Committee on Human Rights, Deputy Y.A. Leontev.
42. Monument to victims of political repression in 1937–1938. Town of Bobrov in Bobrov District, Voronezh Province. Erected in 2002 at the initiative of the administration of Bobrov District with the active participation of Y.A. Shashkin, the deputy head of the administration. The Voronezh Memorial organization used archival data to compile a list and brief biographical information about persons shot in Bobrov.
43. Monument to Chechen and Ingush victims of deportation. Near Novolakscoe, Dagestan.
44. Cross at a mass grave of victims of political repression. Zabaykalsky Territory, Chita, near the village of Smolenka.
45. Monument to priests and laymen who were shot. By the belltower of the Resurrection Cathedral, at the spot where the believers were shot in 1922, Shuya, Ivanovo Province. Unveiled in 2007.
46. Memorial complex for victims of repression. Village of Nasyr-Kort, on the outskirts of Magas, in Nazran District, Republic of Ingushetia. Erected in 1997 at the initiative of President of the Republic of Ingushetia R.S. Aushev.
47. Memorial at a mass burial site for victims of political repression in 1937–1940. Settlement of Pivovarikha, Irkutsk Province. Designated a historical monument of local significance on 31 October 1997.
48. Memorial to victims of the political repression of the Balkar people in 1944–1957. Kanukoev Street, Nalchik, Kabardino-Balkaria. Erected in memory of the 13-year exile of the Balkar people, who were deported to Tatarstan and Kyrgyzstan in 1944.
49. *Exodus and Return*, a monument to victims of the deportation of the Kalmyk people. Eighth residential district (eastern outskirts of the city), Elista, Kalmykia. Erected in 1996 with funding from the government of the Republic of Kalmykia.

50. Memorial to victims of the political repression of Karachays and their deportation to Central Asia (1943–1957). Karachaevsk in Karachaevsk District, Karachaevo-Cherkessy. Unveiled in 2005.
51. *Ringing Memory*. Memorial near Tashtagol, Kemerovo Province. Shorsky GULAG museum complex, part of the Trekhreche museum and reserve. Unveiled in 2011 at the initiative of the administrations of Kemerovo Province and Tashtagol District.
52. Memorial complex for victims of political repression. Site of mass executions, Mezrinskoe Cemetery, Kirov, Kirov Province.
53. *Repentance*, a memorial at the Chapel of the New Martyrs and Confessors of Russia. Kirov Street, Syktyvkar, Komi. Unveiled in 2002.
54. Memorial in honour of soldiers of the Armia Krajowa (Home Army). Village of Eglä, at the site of what had been part of camp No. 270 of the Central Directorate for Prisoners of War and Internees, Novgorod Province.
55. Memorial to victims of political repression in Primorye. Lesnoe Cemetery, Vladivostok, Primorsky Territory.
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