

The Book of Remembrance

No one is forgotten. Nothing is forgotten.



Никто не забыт. Ничто не забыто.

Книга Памяти

Кафедра иностранных языков МОУ

"Университетский лицей"

2025

Оглавление

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

FAMILY STORIES

ANISIMOV DANIEL IGNATIEVICH by Kseniya Kalinina (teacher Pershina Anna).....	7
DMITRY NIKOLAEVICH ANISIMOV by Kira Terentyeva (teacher Govorukha Ekaterina).....	8
EVGENY IVANOVICH BRAGIN by Anna Alekhanova (teacher Mineeva Svetlana).....	9
MIKHAIL ALEKSEEVICH BULATOV by Alisa Komissarova (teacher Mineeva Svetlana).....	10
LEV VASILIEV by Artem Druzhinin (teacher Govorukha Ekaterina).....	11
NIKOLAI PAVLOVICH VORONOV by Anastasia Belous (teacher Mineeva Svetlana).....	12
A DOCTOR AT WAR by Alexey Baryshev (teacher Govorukha Ekaterina).....	13
VASILY IVANOVICH GERCHIN by Tatyana Perova (teacher Mineeva Svetlana).....	14
NIKOLAI IVANOVICH GLAZOV by Marat Didin (teacher Ershova Aleksandra).....	18
IVAN FEDOROVICH GORDEEV by Danila Gordeev (teacher Govorukha Ekaterina).....	19
VASILY PAVLOVICH ZNAMENSKY by Anneli Myaki (teacher Mineeva Svetlana).....	20
VALERY MIKHAILOVICH ZOLOTOV by Sofia Zolotova (teacher Mineeva Svetlana).....	22
ALEXANDER VASILYEVICH KUPRIYANOV by Alisa Yachmenkina (teacher Mineeva Svetlana).....	26
LIDIA SEMENOVNA IVANOVSKAYA by Iliya Pikulev (teacher Pershina Anna).....	27
NIKITA FADEEVICH KAYMANOV by Sofya Serova (teacher Kryazheva Margarita).....	28
FYODOR VASILEVICH KIRYANOV by Maria Akhmatova (teacher Mineeva Svetlana).....	30
ALEKSANDR MITROFANOVICH KASHIRIN by Daria Loschilova (teacher Mineeva Svetlana).....	32
VASILY MITROFANOVICH KASHIRIN by Roman Loschilov (teacher Ershova Aleksandra).....	33
KOZHEMYAKO VIKTOR FEDOSOVICH by Arseniy Trapeznikov (teacher Mineeva Svetlana).....	34
OLGA IVANOVNA KOLOMOETS by Elena Baikova (teacher Andrunovich Natalya).....	36
GRIGORIY VASILYEVICH KONDRASHOV by Angelina Sergeeva (teacher Mineeva Svetlana).....	37
ALEXANDR GAVRILOVICH KOPANEV by Vsevolod Shmatovsky (teacher Mineeva Svetlana).....	37
LEONID FEDOROVICH KOSTYLEV by Anastasia Bushmakina (teacher Govorukha Ekaterina).....	39
MIKHAIL NIKOLAEVICH LARIONOV by Matvey Andreev (teacher Mineeva Svetlana).....	41
NIKOLAI VASILYEVICH MAKAROV by Andrey Makarov (teacher Mineeva Svetlana).....	42
IVAN IOSIFOVICH MARTEMYANOV by Margarita Kondrateva (teacher Pershina Anna).....	43
EVDOKIA ALEKSANDROVNA MEDNIKOVA by Aleksey Kolotushkin (teacher Mineeva Svetlana).....	44
DMITRY IVANOVICH MIRONIDIS by Nikol Mironidis (teacher Mineeva Svetlana).....	46
MY HEROIC RELATIVES by Maria Mironova (teacher Mineeva Svetlana).....	47
MY RELATIVES WHO LIVED DURING THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR by Lev Rozin (teacher Pershina Anna)...	48
MY GREAT GRANDFATHER by Stanislava Gud (teacher Pershina Anna).....	49
IVAN MIKHAILOVICH DENISOV by Robert Denisov – Elers (teacher Mineeva Svetlana).....	50
IVAN TROFIMOVICH MOLOKOVICH by Ksenia Voronina (teacher Pershina Anna).....	51
OUR FAMILY HEIRLOOM by Gleb Bayurov (teacher Mineeva Svetlana).....	52

ALEXANDER ULYANOVICH PEREPELITSA by Ksenia Kostevich (teacher Mineeva Svetlana).....	53
POLUKHIN NIKOLAI VASILEVICH by Elizaveta Kuteleva (teacher Mineeva Svetlana).....	54
PETR IVANOVICH PROTASOV by Vladimir Bandurko (teacher Andrunovich Natalya).....	56
LEV RAKOV by Ekaterina Lomonos (teacher Mineeva Svetlana).....	57
MIKHAIL SERGEYEVICH SEROV by Veronika Serova (teacher Govorukha Ekaterina).....	59
GEORGY TAROEV by Polina Taroeva (teacher Andrunovich Natalya).....	60
SERGEY YAKOVLEVICH TERYENTYEV by Alena Bacheva (teacher Mineeva Svetlana).....	61
ANATOLY ALEKSANDROVICH TIMKIN by Dasha Bratashenkova (teacher Govorukha Ekaterina).....	62
NADEZHDA TSVETKOVA by Marat Didin (teacher Ershova Aleksandra).....	64
ALEXANDER PAVLOVICH TSYMBALOV by Sonya Duryagina (teacher Mineeva Svetlana).....	65
NIKOLAY ANDREEVICH CHERKAS by Polina Sakova (teacher Govorukha Ekaterina).....	66
THE BRAVE HEROES by Ekaterina Chvanova (teacher Pershina Anna).....	67
MIKHAIL ALEKSANDROVICH SHIPIGUZOV by Anastasia Shipiguzova (teacher Goncharova Tatyana).....	68
HEROES OF THE SOVIET UNION	
FYODOR MICHEEVICH ALEKSANDROV by Anna Fedorova (teacher Pershina Anna).....	70
IVAN ILYICH ARTAMONOV by Margarita Maslyakova (teacher Govorukha Ekaterina).....	71
TIMOFEY NIKIFOROVICH ARTEMYEV by Nikita Okunev (teacher Mineeva Svetlana).....	72
ALEXEY NIKOLAEVICH AFANASYEV by Galina Melentyeva (teacher Kryazheva Margarita).....	73
VLADIMIR SERGEEVICH BASKOV by Angelika Kharitonkina (teacher Ershova Aleksandra).....	76
NIKOLAI GAVRILOVICH VARLAMOV by Mark Maksimov (teacher Gavrilova Victoria).....	77
ALEXANDER PETROVICH DOROFEEV by Ekaterina Natnenkova (teacher Pershin Anna).....	77
VASILY MIKHAILOVICH ZAITSEV by Maria Ananieva (teacher Ershova Aleksandra).....	79
FYODOR MIKHAILOVICH KRYLOV by Eugene Shlyamin (teacher Govorukha Ekaterina).....	80
ANNA LISITSYNA by Igor Sonnikov (teacher Gavrilova Victoria).....	81
ALEKSANDR RODIONOVICH MASHAKOV by Nikita Goncharov (teacher Goncharova Tatyana).....	81
MARIA VLADIMIROVNA MELENTIEVA by Irakly Gelashvili (teacher Andrunovich Natalya).....	82
IVAN ANDREEVICH MESHKOV by Semen Mosin (teacher Ershova Aleksandra).....	84
NIKOLAI TITOVICH OMELIN by Savely Novozhilov (teacher Gavrilova Victoria).....	85
PASHKOV ANDREI NIKITICH by Nikita Goncharov (teacher Goncharova Tatyana).....	85
ALEXANDER PAVLOVICH PASHKOV by Vsevolod Khoroshavtsev (teacher Govorukha Ekaterina).....	87
PETR MIKHAILOVICH PETROV by Anastasia Kivach (teacher Mineeva Svetlana).....	88
NOBODY IS FORGOTTEN, NOTHING IS FORGOTTEN by Veronika Banira (teacher Shaeva Julia).....	90
NIKOLAY IVANOVICH RIGACHIN by Natalya Andrunovich.....	91
ALEXANDER YEVDOKIMOVICH RUMYANTSEV by Pavel Minkin (teacher Govorukha Ekaterina).....	92
MIKHAIL TIMOFEEVICH RYABOV by Madina Dzhuraeva (teacher Pershin Anna).....	93
PYOTR ABRAMOVICH TIKILYAINEN by Elite Chvei (teacher Kryazheva Margarita).....	94
IVAN PETROVICH TORNEV by Polina Gradusova (teacher Shaeva Julia).....	96
VASILY MAKAROVICH PHILIPPOV by Yesenia Baykova (teacher Shaeva Julia).....	97

ALEXEY IVANOVICH FOFANOV by Anastasia Kirillova (teacher Govorukha Ekaterina).....	98
FYODOR AFANASYEVICH SHELSHAKOV by Ekaterina Kichigina (teacher Govorukha Ekaterina)	98

Память сердца: к 80-летию Великой Победы

80 лет минуло с того дня, когда отгремели последние залпы Великой Отечественной войны. Эта дата – не просто страница в истории, это живая боль и вечная слава нашего народа. В преддверии этого юбилея ученики и педагоги «Университетского лицея» объединились в уникальном проекте: создании «Книги Памяти».

Это не просто сборник сухих фактов и дат. Это – живые истории, собранные по крупицам: воспоминания ветеранов, рассказы их потомков, письма с фронта, фотографии, хранящие тепло рук и свет глаз ушедших героев. Каждая страница этой книги – дань уважения тем, кто сражался за нашу свободу, кто ковал победу в тылу, кто отдал жизнь за мирное небо над головой.

Работа над «Книгой Памяти» стала для лицеистов уроком мужества, патриотизма и любви к Родине. Это возможность прикоснуться к истории своей семьи, своей страны, осознать масштаб подвига советского народа и пронести эту память через поколения. Эта книга – наше общее завещание будущим поколениям: помнить, чтить и беречь мир, завоеванный такой ценой.



Family stories



THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

ANISIMOV DANIEL IGNATIEVICH

By Kseniya Kalinina

My great- great- grandfather was born 15.07.1895

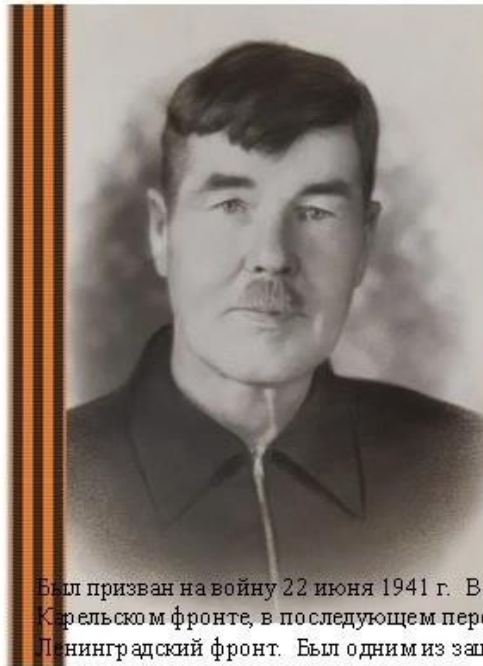
Danil Ignatievich was a participant of the Great Patriotic War.

He was called up for the war on June 22, 1941. He fought on the Creole front, and was subsequently transferred to the Leningrad front. There my great- great- grandfather was one of the defenders of Leningrad, in the active army. He was wounded by a shell fragment during the shelling of Leningrad in the back, legs and arms.

He was awarded the medal "for the Defence of Leningrad". He returned the war in 1945. He died in 1958

I am proud of him and I will always remember him!

Анисимов Данил Игнатьевич



Был призван на войну 22 июня 1941 г. Воевал на Карельском фронте, в последующем переброшен на Ленинградский фронт. Был одним из защитников Ленинграда, в действующей армии. Ранен осколком снаряда при обстреле Ленинграда в спину, ноги и руки. Был награжден медалью «За оборону Ленинграда». Вернулся домой в 1945 г.

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

DMITRY NIKOLAEVICH ANISIMOV

(1918 - 12.02.1942)

By Kira Terentyeva

Dmitry Nikolaevich Anisimov is my grandmother's uncle on my mother's line. He was born in 1918 in the village of Vedlozero in the Prjazinski District of Karelia, in a family of teachers. After finishing secondary school No.4 in Petrozavodsk in 1937, he entered in the language and literature department of the Karelian State Pedagogical Institute that August.



In 1941, while he was a fourth-year student at the historical and the department of history and philology of the Karelian-Finnish State University, Dmitry was drafted to the front. From

July 1941 until his last days, he served as a fighter in the partisan unit "Vperiyod," where he demonstrated courage and resilience.

The "Vperiyod" unit was formed in July 1941 in the village of Rugozero and initially had about 40 members, by the end of the year, their numbers had grown to 100. The unit operated on the Karelian front, engaging in defensive battles and conducting raids into Finnish territory. In October 1944, the unit was disbanded, and in 1974, a memorial was opened in Rugozero to honor the unit, commemorating the names of fallen fighters.

My great-grandfather's service was honorable, leaving a mark on our family's history and the region as he fought for our country's freedom. On February 12, 1942, Dmitry died from his wounds and was buried in the village of Rugozero in the Muyezerky District of the Karelian ASSR.

I chose to write about my great-grandfather because his story is part of our family memory and a symbol of bravery. The memory of my relative is carefully preserved on a memorial plaque at PetrSU. Every year, on May 9th, Victory Day, we remember our Dmitry Nikolaevich and lay flowers in his honor. Thanks for the win!



THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

EVGENY IVANOVICH BRAGIN

By Anna Alekhanova

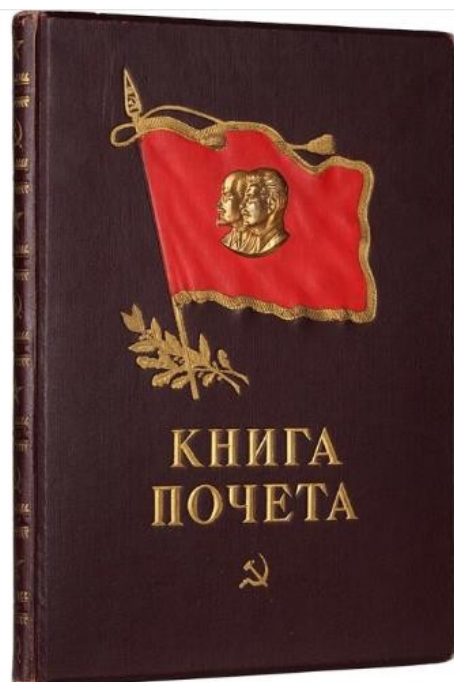


I have a great-grandfather who participated in the Great Patriotic War. His name was Evgeny Ivanovich Bragin. He was my dad's grandfather.

After graduating from school on June 21, at the age of 18 he went to the front the next day, June 22, 1941. He was a driver. After this war, he went to another war in Japan and returned only in 1947.

He studied well at school and was very fond of cars. He also made his own small car. My great-grandfather had 2 brothers, and they all went to the front. The youngest brother died there.

Evgeny Ivanovich had some awards. My great-grandfather received the Order of Labor Glory and was elevated to the Book of Honor.



THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

MIKHAIL ALEKSEEVICH BULATOV

By Alisa Komissarova

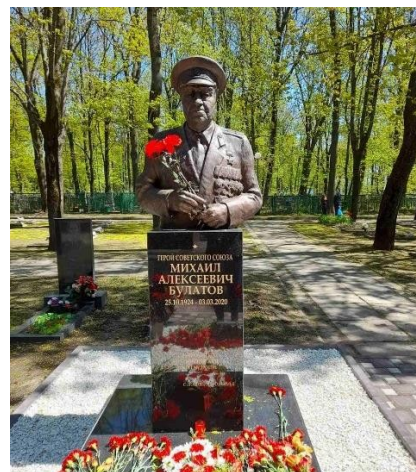


Mikhail Alekseevich Bulatov was born on October 25, 1924 in the village of Verkhnyaya Sanarka, Chelyabinsk region. His parents were Aleksey Filippovich and Maria Andreevna Bulatov. Prior to military service, he worked as a radio-telephone technician in the Uzbek town of Chimbay. In 1942 he enlisted in the army and went to study at the Orel infantry school, which was evacuated to the Turkmen city of Chardzhou. His pre-war specialization determined his military specialization as a sapper.

At the end of March of 1943 when he was still very young, he first went to the front in a sapper unit of the 235th Rifle Division. He was part of it through the war. Mikhail Alekseevich was awarded the Order of the Red Army for combat operations near Kursk. Participating in the Belarusian operation near Vitebsk in June 1944, the battalion conducted combat reconnaissance. Bulatov was awarded the Order of Glory, 3rd Class, for brave military actions.



By Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of 19 April 1945, Senior Sergeant Bulatov was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union with the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal for heroism in the battles in East Prussia. He died on the 3rd of March 2020.



THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

LEV VASILIEV

By Artem Druzhinin



My family lived in the Tver region. The Vasiliev family was large, there were 10 children. In 1942, teenage boys began to be drafted. My great-grandmother's brother Lev Vasiliev was drafted into the army in 1942. Letters from the front came rarely, but in 1944 they brought a funeral for Lev. My relatives found a mass grave in which my great-grandfather Lev was buried. He served as a Red Army soldier in the 123rd rifle division, on the Luga border. He was killed in battle near the village of Ploskoe. In 1948, a common mass grave was created in the village of Tolmachevo, where all the fighters were reburied



THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

NIKOLAI PAVLOVICH VORONOV

By Anastasia Belous



My great-grandfather Nikolai Pavlovich Voronov was born in 1920 in the village of Anosovo, Kostroma region. After graduating from the Leningrad Financial and Economic College in 1940 he was sent to work in the Urals in Chusovsky district. The war caught him there.

On the sixth of September 1941 he took the military oath and was promoted to the rank of private. By the end of the month, he was fighting near Moscow as part of the 29th Strike Brigade. He was an ordinary soldier, who, like millions of other people, was subjected to the hardships of war. There were very fierce, heavy battles near Moscow. After all, the Germans wanted to capture Moscow by the New Year. In December 1941 my great-grandfather was wounded in the head, received a contusion and was

sent to hospital. In 1942 he was in hospital, and then on service in the battalion of convalescent soldiers. After the wounding Nikolai Pavlovich was recognised as unfit for military service. In the following war years, he worked at enterprises in the Urals and Kostroma region.

Nikolai Pavlovich Voronov was awarded medals 'For victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945' and 'For valorous labour in the Great Patriotic War'. In peace years he received many jubilee medals and the Order of Patriotic War II degree.

My great-grandfather came from a large family and all the adult men took part in the war. His father and two older brothers did not return from the front. During the war, almost every family was in trouble and some of the relatives did not come home.

We are grateful to all the participants of the Great Patriotic War for the Victory. We are proud of them and do not want the war to come to Russia again.

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

My great-grandmother is a true patriot and fought in the Great Patriotic War as a doctor and helped soldiers get out of the other world.

A DOCTOR AT WAR

By Alexey Baryshev

My great-grandmother, Paraskeva Lukinichna Barabash, lived during the Great Patriotic War and worked in the rear. My great-grandmother is a real role model, she worked very hard. She worked so well that she was almost court-martialed. How did it happen? My great-grandmother ran a lot in the hospital, and she got so tired that she went to bed right on the operating table and slept all night. In the morning, soldiers found her and informed the commander. And if it weren't for the valor of the commander, that great-grandmother would have been court-martialed.

During the Great Patriotic War, my great-grandmother helped both in the hospital and as a nurse on the front line. She pulled the fighters out from under the bullets and helped them, bandaged their wounds.

After the victory of the Soviet Union, my grand-grandmother lived in the territory of modern Ukraine, where my grandmother was born. In the peaceful time, my grandmother continued to work hard. My great-grandmother was a good person and a true patriot.



Награждена

- Орденом Отечественной войны II степени
- Медалью «За победу над Германией в Великой Отечественной войне 1941-1945 гг.»
- Медалью «Двадцать лет победы в Великой Отечественной войне 1941-1945 гг.»
- Медалью «Сорок лет победы в Великой Отечественной войне 1941-1945 гг.»
- Медалью «Пятьдесят лет победы в Великой Отечественной войне 1941-1945 гг.»
- Медалью «50 лет вооруженных сил СССР»
- Медалью «70 лет вооруженных сил СССР»
- Медалью «Георгий Жуков»
- Медалью «50 лет освобождения Украины»

01.11.1918 – 29.07.2011

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

VASILY IVANOVICH GERCHIN

marine, recipient of the Order of the Patriotic War, the medal "For Bravery"

(military path - from Norway to Czechoslovakia)

By Tatyana Perova



My great-grandfather Vasily Ivanovich Gerchin was born on 03/31/1926, in the village of Shoksha, Sheltozersky district, Karelo-Finnish SSR.

There were six children in the family, and parents worked on a collective farm during their workdays.

He was 18 years old when he was drafted into the army in the summer of 1944. Fourteen fellow villagers also went to the front. Seven young men returned home, and now only two are alive: my great-grandfather and his contemporary Fyodor Ishkin. He was drafted into the 69th Naval Brigade as a private. The brigade was on the defensive in the North until 1945. But they were not immediately sent to the front.

For two weeks they lived in the barracks in the north of Petrozavodsk, where they underwent military training, called a young fighter's course. They continued their studies in Kandalaksha, where the recruits were given canvas boots with such wide tops that they squished on the move when they had to run, overcome obstacles. Military training classes started early in the morning and continued until late in the evening. "Sometimes you crawl through the swamps," recalls great-grandfather, "you fall dead on the bunks and instantly fall asleep." After the "training", thirty Karelian recruits were sent to the 69th Naval brigade. The soldiers were ordered to move to the defensive lines. "We reached the position on foot from Kandalaksha. They went to the Valley of Death, as great-grandfather calls it, or to the Valley of Glory, as they call it now. Our fighters held the line here throughout the war, keeping the Germans away from Murmansk. And how many soldiers died there... dead places: rocks and swamps, minefields, barbed wire, observation towers on the sides. Even the trenches here were made of stone. And soon our troops, after a long defense, went on the offensive, recapturing hill after hill, forcing rapid mountain rivers. They undressed, lifted their weapons and clothes over their heads and stepped into the icy water," he recalls. – On

the other shore we dressed and walked on, until the next crossing, what is interesting, we never got sick: either 40 grams of alcohol that we gave out helped, or youth took its toll."

Later, the command set the task - to liberate the city of Nickel. In this battle, great-grandfather was shell-shocked: a mine exploded very close by, a fragment cut off the barrel of a machine gun, only the butt remained in his hands. My great-grandfather miraculously survived. The injury, by military standards of that time, was considered light, so he walked on his feet for three more days. Then he was sent to the medical battalion, but the war did not allow his wounds to heal. The company that had already become his native company died – 57 people were buried at once. There was not enough ammunition, only grenades, and a few rounds of ammunition. The distance at the border between the Germans and ours was only about seventy meters.

The Germans were retreating through northern Finland, and fighting was taking place in Norway. Our troops had almost reached the capital of the country when they received the order to return. It took more than a month to get home to the Cola station.

Due to heavy losses, the brigade was reorganized, great-grandfather was transferred to a reconnaissance company, which was sent to the location of the 4th Ukrainian Front, in Czechoslovakia.

"Well, then there was a hard way in 1945. It was March, it was lousy. The fighters were dressed in winter clothes: earflaps, sheepskin coats, felt boots.

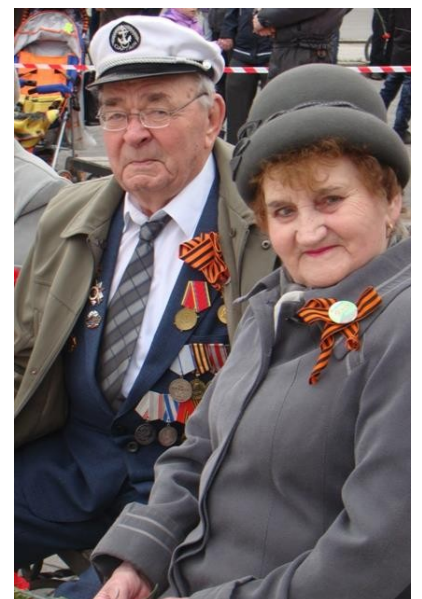
In one of the battles, when our reconnaissance company knocked the Germans out of shelters, I was very seriously wounded, both legs were broken. I was in hospital in Lvov for seven and a half months, so I celebrated Victory Day in the evacuation hospital."

Doctors got him back on his feet, and he served in the army for another five years after the war. After graduating from driving school, he was a tractor driver at the Sumy Artillery School.

In 1951, my great-grandfather was demobilized and he returned home to Karelia to his native Shoksha, and three days later he was already working as a driver in the village of Quartzite.

Soon he met and then married my great-grandmother Irma, with whom he was together for 70 years.

Since 1971, the Gerchin family lived in Kondopoga. My great-grandfather managed to work at the Central Processing Plant, in



the PMK on field reclamation, drove a logging truck at a forestry enterprise for 19 years, worked as a locksmith on KOZe.

Four children were raised by great-grandfather Vasily and great-grandmother Irma, they were pleased with six grandchildren, two great-granddaughters and one great-grandson.



On Victory Day, great-grandfather wore a ceremonial jacket with military awards and took part in celebrations at the mass grave.

Наградной лист.

1. Фамилия, имя, отчество - Теркин Василий Иванович
2. Знамя - красноармеец. 3. Документ, копия - стрелок 3^{го} отдельного стрелкового батальона 69 краснознаменной мурманской стрелковой бригады карельского фронта.

Представляется к ордену "Слава III степени".

4. Год рождения - 1926. 5. Национальность - беларус. 6. Партизанство - беларусский. 7. Участие в гражданской войне, последующих боевых действиях по защите СССР и в отечественной войне (где, когда) - в отечественной войне с июля 1944 года.
8. Имел ли ранения и контузии в отечественной войне -
9. С какого времени в Красной армии - с июля 1944 года.
10. Каким РВК призван - Шелтозерским РВК КФССР.
11. Чем ранен награжден (за какие отчества) - не награждался.
12. Постоянный домашний адрес представляемого к награждению и адрес его семьи -

I. Краткое изложение личного боевого подвига или заслуг.

В боях в районе поселка "Нижний" 20 и 21-10-44 года при отражении контратак противника незаметно подполз к стожаровому помещению противника и двумя гранатами уничтожил его вместе с расчетом. Возмощ награды орденом "Слава III степени".

Командир 3^{го} отдельного стрелкового батальона 69 краснознаменной мурманской стрелковой бригады "Майор" (Холмунин).
Начальник штаба "Комитет" (Лопатин).

16^{го} ноября 1944 года.



During the war years, by Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, for bravery, fortitude and courage in the fight against the Nazi invaders, he was awarded the Order of the Patriotic War of the second degree (award document No.: 80, date of award document: 04/06/1985), the sign "Front-line soldier" 1941-1945, medals "For Courage" and "Zhukov". Soldier's medal "For Bravery" was dear to his heart most of all.

"Three times I was presented with awards at the front, orders were read out, but I never received any of them in wartime.

At first, it was even awkward, what kind of front-line soldier is this? – my great-grandfather admitted. – Then I got used to it, I didn't think that after 60 years the soldier's medal for Bravery would still find me." He was presented with the award in March 1945, and was awarded the medal on the eve of Victory Day in 2005.

Feat: Entry No.: 1004952966 dated 03/09/1945 Medal "For Bravery"

Был в районе деревни "Николь" 20 и 21-10-44 года при отражении контратаки противника незаметно и близко к стоявшему пулемету противника и двумя гранатами уничтожил его

My great-grandfather passed away in 2022 at the age of 96.

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

The Second World War, known in Russia as the Great Patriotic War, cast a long shadow over every Russian family, leaving indelible marks on their history and collective memory. While some returned home wounded or disabled, others never came back at all, leaving behind grieving families and unanswered questions. This was the reality for countless families across the Soviet Union, including my own.

NIKOLAI IVANOVICH GLAZOV

By Marat Didin

My great-grandfather, Nikolai Ivanovich Glazov, born in Smolensk in 1926, joined the Red Army at the tender age of 15, driven by a sense of duty and patriotism. Like many veterans, he rarely spoke about his wartime experiences, preferring to leave those painful memories buried in the past.

However, through fragmented stories shared by relatives, we pieced together a glimpse into the horrors he witnessed. I vividly recall the story of how enemy troops stormed the village where his detachment was stationed. His comrades were rounded up and slated for execution, but a courageous woman intervened, claiming him as her son, saving him from a certain death.



My great-grandfather fought bravely in several crucial battles, including the pivotal Battle of Kursk. He spoke with evident pride about the strategic brilliance of Soviet military commanders, who played a decisive role in turning the tide of the war. He was wounded during his service and briefly sent to the rear for treatment. When victory finally arrived, he celebrated alongside his comrades in the border territories.

However, the scars of war ran deep. Returning home, veterans like my great-grandfather faced a nation struggling to rebuild. Many grappled with physical and psychological wounds that lingered long after the guns fell silent.

My great-grandfather dedicated himself to helping rebuild the shattered homes and lives around him. His contributions, though often unspoken, were essential in the arduous process of national recovery. The Great Patriotic War left an enduring legacy on our family, a story of sacrifice, resilience, and quiet heroism that continues to shape our understanding of history and the importance of remembering those who fought for our freedom.

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

Many people defended their homeland at the cost of their lives in the war. Our grandparents were able to win and liberate the USSR from the German occupation.

This is a story about my grandfather, Gordeev Ivan Fedorovich, who participated in the Great Patriotic War.

IVAN FEDOROVICH GORDEEV

By Danila Gordeev



My great-grandfather is Gordeev Ivan Fedorovich. He was born in 1916 on September 9 in the village of Nevolozh, Novgorod region. Before the war, he worked in railway communications. Then he did military service before the war, and was able to go through the whole war. In 1941-1945, he provided communications to the regiment. He survived the siege of Leningrad. After the Great Patriotic War, he was transferred to Mongolia. He fought there for a year and a half. He participated in the Manchurian operation. He was able to return to his homeland and lived the rest of his life in his village. He started working on the railway. He was the driver of the water pumping station.

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

VASILY PAVLOVICH ZNAMENSKY

By Anneli Myaki



Vasily Pavlovich Znamensky is my great-grandfather. I know the story of his life from my grandmother, she calls the letters from the front of her father, Vasily Znamensky, her treasure. He died defending the country in January 1945. My great-grandfather was born on 31.12.1909 in the village of Svirskoye, Lodeynopolsky district, Olonets province, in the family of a doctor. After school, he graduated from the Teacher Training Institute in Petrozavodsk. He started working as a teacher in the Medvezhyegorsky district, then he was appointed Head of the district department of public education, and then moved to Petrozavodsk and began working as an inspector of the People's Commissariat of Education of the Karelo-Finnish USSR.

In 1935, my great-grandfather married my great-grandmother Tuomi Lempi Karlovna, and in 1940 my grandmother, Svetlana Znamenskaya, was born to them. They lived near Kirov Square, right on the bank of the Losossinka River, in the house of education workers. Great-grandfather went to war in July 1941. He served as a political officer of the Karelian Front, then he was transferred to another front, but his family could not be informed about this. It was clear from the letters that in 1944 the troops had already gone to liberate Europe. Only after the war it became known that my great-grandfather fought on the Second Ukrainian Front under the command of Marshal Rodion Malinovsky.





On May 3, 1943, great-grandfather Vasily Znamensky wrote: "While fate has mercy on me, I am alive. But if your father is destined to lay down his head in the fight against the vile white Finns and the Nazis, then know that everything is for the Motherland and the future of Svetlana's daughter." All of great-grandfather's letters are filled with

patriotism, love and care for his wife and daughter. The envelopes were filled with wildflowers. After the end of the war, he dreamed of becoming a professional journalist. By the nature of his service, he had to write combat leaflets and articles in front-line newspapers.



He did not live to see Victory for only a few months and died on January 19, 1945 in Hungary in the city of Szekesfehervar, he was 36

years old. And on January 20, the Hungarian delegation in Moscow signed an armistice agreement with the USSR, and in 4 months everyone was celebrating victory in the Great Patriotic War. The fighting in Hungary was one of the bloodiest in Europe, with more than 200,000 people killed there in six months.

It is not known how the great-grandfather died. The last letter from him came in December 1944,



in which he writes: ".... The war has been going on for the fourth year, there is a roar from gunfire and the earth is shaking." For heroism, Vasily Pavlovich was awarded the Order of the Red Star and several medals.

There are more than 1,000 graves of Russian soldiers in Hungary, one of which contains my great-grandfather. My

grandmother went to her father's grave, and I think it is my duty to visit his grave.

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

VALERY MIKHAILOVICH ZOLOTOV

Kasimov, Ryazan province, RSFSR

21 July 1921

By Sofia Zolotova

1939-1941

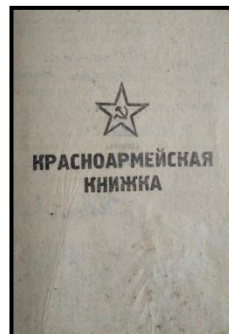
My great-grandfather Zolotov Valery Mikhailovich was drafted into the army in 1939.

In the military commission, having 10 class education, Valery was determined in artillery troops, and further was sent to a training school in the Moscow region to master a completely new type of armament, at that time secret, later, these multi-barrel mortars were called 'Katyusha'.

There he was trained for two years as a Katyusha driver (accounting specialty - 26).



1940. On a home stay



June-July, 1941

In 1941 the Great Patriotic War began.

At the end of July 1941, the cadet regiment, where my great-grandfather served, was ordered by the command to go to the front, rapidly approaching Moscow near Smolensk.

According to his recollections: 'from weapons - one rifle for three. The enemy was advancing so fast that the place of destination was already occupied by the Germans, and the recent front became the rear of the Germans'.

Thus, the young fighters very soon found themselves surrounded, and these were people who knew how to operate the new Soviet equipment!

Such at that time, as my great-grandfather said, there were not so many.

As a result, almost half of the graduates (about 1000 people) of the school, who knew the secret technique, were killed or captured, only a few managed to get out of the encirclement to the defending Red Army.



Then my great-grandfather killed a German for the first time - he strangled him in hand-to-hand combat, as there were no weapons. This made a huge impression on the intelligent boy, which he remembered all his life.

Second half of 1941

Before coming out to his own Valery gets into a partisan detachment.

For some time, great-grandfather served in the partisan detachment, constantly travelling, performing combat tasks.

Second half of 1941. Memories of my great-grandfather

Unfortunately, during his service, great-grandfather Valery lost friends - battle comrades and commanders. But not always an enemy bullet was to blame for their deaths. Sometimes terrible circumstances were the cause of their death.

From great-grandfather's memoirs:

‘Once a partisan detachment changed its dislocation. When this happens, everyone goes through the forest in a chain - one after another. There was a strong wind. One of the fighters stopped to light a cigarette. After a while, the commander noticed that the lagging fighter did not go along with everyone else, and sent my great-grandfather with several fighters back after him. The guerrillas saw a terrible picture - their comrade had been gnawed to death by a lynx.

Another sad story:

‘After completing a combat mission, the soldiers were returning to the partisan detachment.

The weather was terrible - it was pouring rain, thunder and lightning. To warm up from the weather, in the dugouts were stoked stoves - burzhuyki.

All the partisans went to bed. The commander of the detachment could not sleep and decided to light a cigarette by the stove. And at that fateful moment lightning struck the metal part of the stove (lightning is very scary in those places, my grandfather said) and its charge killed the commander.

One more great-grandfather's memory:

‘War is war, but lunch is on the schedule’, perhaps this is how the following war story of great-grandfather can be described.

A partisan detachment was standing near one town. Unfortunately, my dad didn't remember its name. On the other side were the Germans. In this town before the war there was a vodka factory. During the retreat the workers of the factory did not have time to take away all the finished products and there was a big vat with wine.

At that moment, when my great-grandfather's detachment approached the town, the factory stood on the neutral side.

And so, the partisans with buckets went to get the wine on one side and the Germans on the other. At these moments there was silence between the warring parties: and nobody shot at each other.

The end of 1941

After returning from encirclement from the Smolensk region, my great-grandfather, after thorough checks, was sent to Moscow as a Katyusha driver and fought on its outskirts.

Valery Mikhailovich managed to catch the use of napalm charges with a burning temperature of 3000 degrees on Katyushas. After firing at airfields or enemy positions by a group of Katyusha vehicles, the Germans did not fight for three days on this section of the front.

In early 1942, the use of napalm was cancelled in exchange for the Germans' abandonment of the earlier use of poisonous substances on the front line near Moscow.

From my great-grandfather's memoirs:

‘One day great-grandfather needed to refill a water canister for the radiator. Great-grandfather stopped at a well, and no sooner had he put the canister on a stone than a sniper shot at it. Grandfather's reaction was lightning fast: he hid behind a stone. And then the game of cat and mouse began. The sniper kept the great-grandfather at gunpoint, thus preventing him from raising even his head. The only way to save the great-grandfather was to wait for darkness. Evening twilight saved him, with its onset he ran to the car, and then he reached his unit.

Beginning of 1942



In the spring of 1942, presumably near the town of Oryol, my grandfather's Katyusha after fulfilling a combat mission came under another artillery bombardment.

Great-grandfather managed to quickly drive the machine behind a barn (on the opposite side from the Germans). But no luck, apparently there was a German gunner, as a mine hit the rear of the car. Great-grandfather was wounded, concussed, his head broke through the window, flew outside. The gunner was killed at once.

And my grandfather had to activate the warhead to destroy the Katyusha (after activation of the warhead 13 seconds were given to save the crew), but he did not have enough time to escape to a safe distance.

My great-grandfather, Valery Mikhailovich, received multiple shrapnel wounds and lost consciousness.

He woke up already in the hospital. A large fragment was found stuck in the back of his gas mask, thanks to which my great-grandfather survived at that time.

1942 - 1943

Concussed and with a nervous disorder, he spent a year in the Kashchenko Hospital in Moscow, gradually recovering from the wound.

On discharge from the hospital in early 1943 he was discharged. Due to his health, he could no longer fight on the Katyushas.



April 1943

From the hospital Valery Mikhailovich Zolotov was sent to defend the sky of Yaroslavl to Rybinsk in 201 ZAP of air defence (anti-aircraft artillery regiment of air defence). My great-grandfather served as a driver on a car - a searchlight operator in the 2nd searchlight company.



May 1943г – December 1945

Valery Mikhailovich became the head of searchlight station 201 ZAP of air defence.

December 1945 -June of 1946

Valery Mikhailovich rose to the rank of commander of the transport platoon of 438 OZAP.



II. Проходные службы			
Часть, подразделение, звание и должность	Месяц и число	Год и № приказа	Ранг или командир роты
152 ЗАП БЗО Фадеевой	8-5-1941г.	подпись	
59 ОБАФ БЗО Фадеевой	23-11-1941г.	Подпись	
201 ЗАП БЗО			
23 прот. роты ВВС	16-1-1943г.	Подпись	
Военно-транспортный пункт	18-10-1943г.	Подпись	
438 ОЗАП ст. м. Суржани	11-16-1945г.	№ 043	
438 ОЗАП ст. м. Суржани	XI-1945г.		
ком. взв. ВВС			

October 1945

Medal 'For Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945'



Act of awarding the medals 'For Victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945'.

Number 42: Second Sergeant Valery Mikhailovich Zolotov

10 К. Уел. № 075
31.10.46г.

№	Имя	Звание	Подпись
1.	М. П. Суржан	Младший лейтенант	
2.	М. П. Суржан	Младший лейтенант	
3.	Суржан	Младший лейтенант	
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17.	Суржан	Младший лейтенант	

20

40.	М. П. Суржан	Младший лейтенант	
41.	Суржан	Младший лейтенант	
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76.	Суржан	Младший лейтенант	
77.	Суржан	Младший лейтенант	
78.	Суржан	Младший лейтенант	
79.	Суржан	Младший лейтенант	

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

ALEXANDER VASILYEVICH KUPRIYANOV

By Alisa Yachmenkina

Alexander Vasilyevich Kupriyanov was born in 1927 in the Penza region. In December 1944 he was drafted into the Soviet Army.

He celebrated Victory Day on May, 9 in the educational unit.

On August 18, 1945 he was sent for liberation from the Japanese invaders. The battles for the islands of Syumushu and Paramushir were hard.

In 1947 he was demobilized.

Alexander Vasilyevich was awarded “For the Victory over Japan”, “Zhukov medal”.



THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

LIDIA SEMENOVNA IVANOVSKAYA

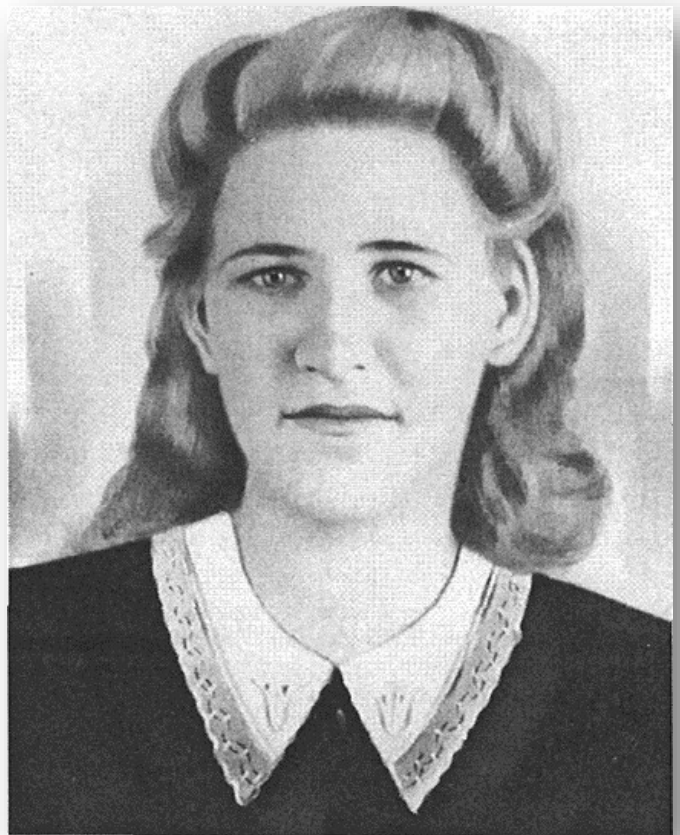
By Iliya Pikulev

I want to tell you about my relative who was a participant of the Great Patriotic War. It was my dad's aunt Ivanovskaya Lidia Semyonovna. She was born on August 27, 1927.

When the war began Lidia Ivanovskaya was only 14 years old. A happy life family in a friendly family in central Russia, in the village of Lino, suddenly turned into fear and horror of life under fascist occupation. Lida and her mom started running. They managed to board the train, but they were hit by fire from the air. All people began to flee and

Lida lost her mom in a crowd. People were taken to safety. Lida took a tacker course. After that she began working at a projectile production plant. It was very hard for her. She was awarded the «Home Front Worker» medal.

I am proud of my great relative. I will never forget her feat.



THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

In Karelia, the streets of the cities of Suoyarvi and Sortavala bear the name of N.F. Kaimanov. In the city of Sortavala, in Komsomolskaya Street, a memorial plaque was installed on the house where Kaimanov lived.

On July 28, 1972, the name of N.F. Kaymanov was given to Border Outpost No. 6 of the Suoyarvi Border Detachment of the Northwestern Border District, which he heroically defended in 1941. He was permanently enrolled in the personnel roster of this outpost. A monument to N.F. Kaymanov has been erected at the outpost.

PARTICIPANT OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR – NIKITA FADEEVICH KAYMANOV

By Sofya Serova



Nikita Fadeevich was born on September 24th, 1907 in the village of Prosti, Ufa province (Nizhnekamsk district of the Republic of Tatarstan). He worked in Yelabuga as a roofer, and then as a sailor on the Volga and Kama. He joined the ranks of the Soviet Army in 1929 and then became a member of the CPSU in 1931.

In 1939, he was sent as the commander of an operational reconnaissance group to Karelia. In 1939-1940, Kaymanov took part in the Soviet-

Finnish war. Senior Lieutenant Nikita Fadeevich Kaymanov at the end of June 1941, on the Karelian section of the USSR border, for 19 days at the head of a detachment of border guards, in which there were 146 people, repelled all enemy attacks. Fourteen border guards were killed, and over forty were wounded. Kaymanov himself was concussed but remained in battle. Having lost contact with the command and completed the combat mission, the detachment broke through the encirclement ring and, passing through swamps and



forests for 160 kilometers, joined the Soviet troops five days later, carrying all the wounded with them. After that, on August 26th, 1941, he was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and received the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal.

In November-December 1943, the regiment under his command provided security for the meeting of the “Big Three” in Tehran, and then left in Iran to protect military facilities.

In 1948, he graduated from the Military Academy named after M.V. Frunze. From 1948, he served as the chief of a border detachment in Sortavala, Karelia, and from 1953, he acted as a military advisor to the chief of the Border Troops of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Since 1958, Colonel Kaymanov has been retired.

Kaymanov died in February 13th, 1972 in Moscow.

There is a bust of the Hero in his native village of Prosti.



Task 1: Chronological Table

Create a chronological table of the main events in N.F. Kaymanov's life. Include the following columns: year, event, location, result/significance of the event.

Task 2: Brief Summary

Read the text and briefly retell its contents. Indicate the key moments in the biography of Nikita Fadeevich Kaimanov.

Task 3: Interview

Imagine that you're interviewing N.F. Kaymanov. Come up with a list of questions you'd ask the hero to learn more about his life, service, and feats. Then write answers to these questions based on the information from the text.

Task 4: Write an essay

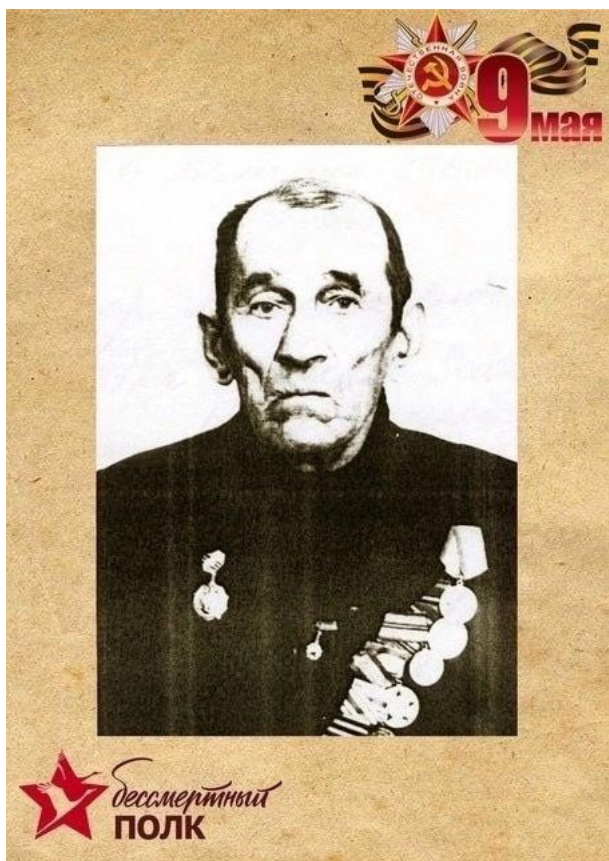
Imagine yourself as a journalist writing an article about the feat of N.F. Kaymanov. Write a short story based on the information from the text but add your own thoughts and emotions.

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

No one is forgotten and nothing is forgotten"
Burning inscription on a block of granite.
The wind plays with faded leaves
And he falls asleep with cold snow wreaths.
But, like a fire, there is a carnation at the foot.
No one is forgotten and nothing is forgotten.

FYODOR VASILEVICH KIRYANOV

By Maria Akhmatova



It seems that the fiery tornado of the Great and Terrible War passed through the Russian land a long time ago.

But the memory of those terrible days does not age, does not die.

The memory of those who accomplished these feat lives in us, in our hearts!

Our duty is to preserve the historical memory of heroic deeds of the heroes The Great Patriotic War.

Victory Day is celebrated by every family; that's why everyone has their own heroes.

The Great Patriotic War was the most terrible war - millions of people died.

I want to tell you about my hero: Kiryanov Fyodor Vasilevich, my mother's paternal grandfather, I

know about him only from my mother's stories.

Our great-grandfather returned from the war alive, although he was concussed during the war and he completely lost his speech and could not speak.

And when my mom asked him about the war, he just cried.

Every year in On Victory Day, he put on military decorations, went on the Victory Parade and then sat sadly and remembered something, sighing heavily, with tears in his eyes.

His mother found out about his heroic deeds only after his death.

Great-grandfather was called to the war in 1941, his battle path began on July 07, 1941 in Kostomuksha and ended, according to the documents May 12, 1945 in the city of Wroclaw (Poland).

He served in the 54th rifle division of the 26th army of Karelian Front.

The award documents describe the feat for which my great-grandfather was awarded the Order of Glory of the 3rd degree.

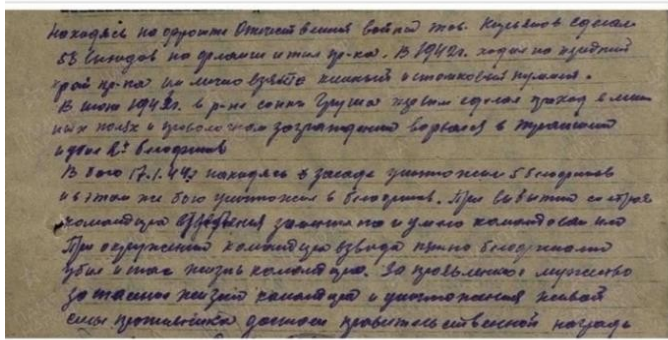
I. Учетная картотека

данные в учетной картотеке

Орден Славы III степени



Юдвиг:



From documents: While at the front, he made 58 exits to the enemy's rear. In 1942 he went to the edge of the enemy, he personally took a prisoner and a small machine gun.

In 1944, he made a passage in minefields and in a wire fence, blew up a trench and killed 2 enemies. In battle on January 17, 1944, while in an ambush, he destroyed 5 enemies.

He replaced the commander when it was necessary. When the platoon commander was surrounded with five enemies, he killed them and saved the commander's life.

For his courage, for saving the commander's life, for destroying the enemy, he was awarded the Order of Glory of the 3rd degree by the government.

And this is only a small part of the feats that mom managed to find out, because my great-grandfather had a lot of awards.

He was also awarded the Order of the Patriotic War of the 2nd degree, Order for the Defense of the Soviet Arctic, Order of Victory over Japan...

My family does not stop looking for and learning new information about our hero!

We are a happy generation: we were born under a peaceful sky, we did not hear the roar and explosions of bombs, we did not see the horrors of war.

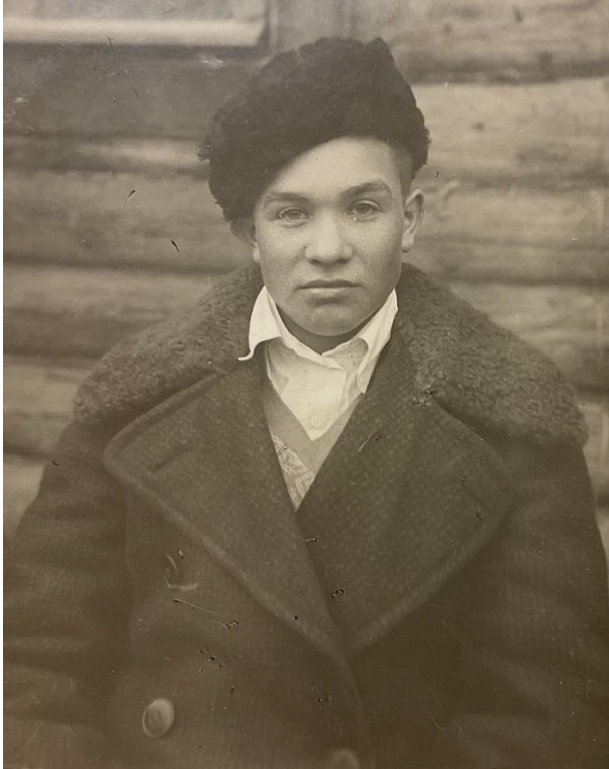
And for this we all have to say thank you to all those heroes who defended our Homeland at the cost of their lives.

The heroic deeds of people who did everything possible and impossible to liberate our land from the fascists should not be forgotten!

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

ALEKSANDR MITROFANOVICH KASHIRIN

By Daria Loschilova



Kashirin Aleksandr Mitrofanovich was born in 1923 in the Voronezh region, in 1935 he moved to Karelia with his parents, brothers and sisters. Of the 10 children, four were sons. His father Mitrofan Kirillovich worked as a lumberjack, and his eldest son Vasily worked as a skidder. In the 1940-1941 academic year, Aleksandr was elected chairman of the student committee. He studied in the same class as Maria Melentyeva. The war called him to defend the Motherland. From October 27, 1941, Aleksandr was a cadet at a military school. The payroll of the command staff of the Red Army indicates that his military rank is guards senior

lieutenant.

He fought near the city of Pushkin, in the Smolensk region. He died in November 1943 near the city of Rudnya in the Smolensk region with the rank of captain. He was awarded two Orders of the Red Banner and the Order of the Red Star, and the Medal for Courage.



THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

VASILY MITROFANOVICH KASHIRIN

By Roman Loschilov



Kashirin Vasily Mitrofanovich was born in 1919 in the Voronezh region, and like his brother Alexander and others, he moved to Karelia in 1935. In 1939, he was drafted into the Army. The war caught him on the western border. At the front, he was a machine gun platoon commander. In one of his letters from the front, dated February 26, 1942, he wrote: "...Dear parents! I want to see you, to meet you... Dear mother, do not grieve for me, if I die, I will die for your happy life...". Vasily died soon after.



Alexander and Vasily Kashirin

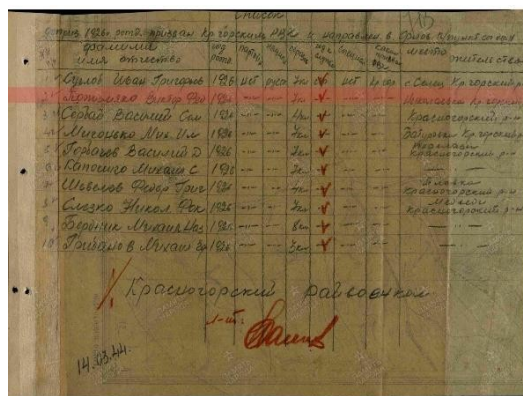
THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

KOZHEMYAKO VIKTOR FEDOSOVICH

By Arseniy Trapeznikov



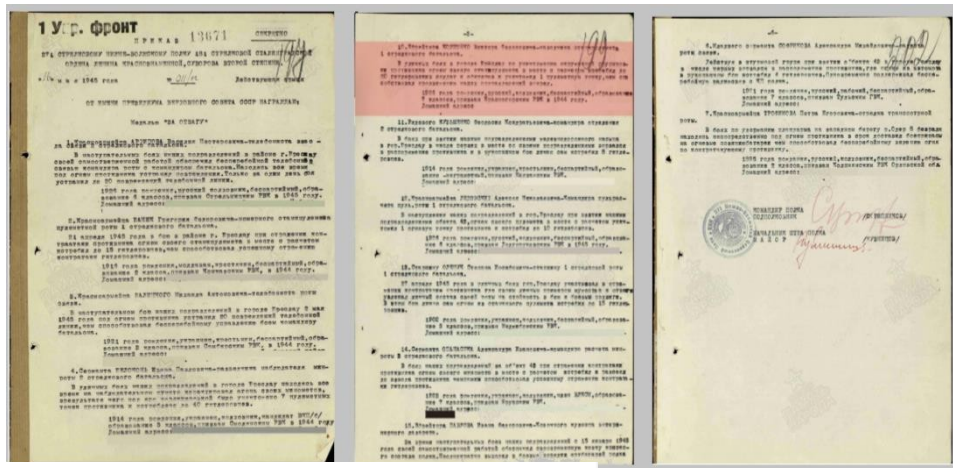
My great-grandfather Kozhemyako Viktor Fedosovich is a veteran of the Second World War. He was born on the nineteenth of January 1926 in the village of Nikolaevka in Bryansk region. On the fourteenth of March, he was enlisted into military service to the 271st rifle division.



He was a gunner.



As part of the Ukrainian front my great-grandfather took part in the liberation of the Ukraine, Poland, Hungary, Austria, and Czechoslovakia from Nazis invaders. Viktor Fedosovich participated in capturing Germany.



Медаль «За отвагу»



Дата рождения __. __. 1926

Наименование военкомата

Красногорский РВК, Брянская обл.,
Красногорский р-н

Дата призыва

Красногорский РВК, Брянская обл.,
Красногорский р-н

On the sixteenth of May 1945 Viktor Fedosovich was decorated with the medal for courage because he killed more than 20 soldiers and officers in street fighting in Breslau, Poland. He destroyed a machine gun point and it contributed to the advance of soviet troops.



After the war my great grandfather worked as a chairman of a collective farm for a long time. Viktor Fedosovich was awarded the order of Lenin for economic achievements of the collective farm.

Viktor Fedosovich died at the age of 94 on the 15th of June, 2020. He was buried in Bryansk.

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

OLGA IVANOVNA KOLOMOETS

By Elena Baikova



Olga Ivanovna Kolomoets was born in 1924, in the Ukrainian SSR, Voroshilovgrad region, Lutuginsky district, in the village of Uspenka. Her sister's name was Beskoravaynaya Varvara Ivanovna. Her parents were unknown. She spent her childhood in her native village, and later married my grandfather, Kolomoets Alexander Romanovich.

When the war started, she was 17 years old and she became a participant in the partisan resistance in Ukraine. She had a partisan ticket. In 1942 she got to the front and she took part in the battles for Stalingrad. In 1943 Olga Ivanovna defended the Crimean Peninsula.

She was awarded with awards initiated by the USSR Minister of Defense: “For Military Merit”, “For the Victory over Nazi Germany in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945”. She was also awarded the “Order of the Great Patriotic War, 2nd degree”. The last one was awarded on November 6, 1985.

After the war, the family moved to the Republic of Karelia, to the city of Medvezhegorsk. My great-grandparents studied at the Faculty of History. Then they worked as historians at the Construction Technical College. Olga’s husband was a trusted doctor at the regional committee of trade unions of the forestry and woodworking industry.

Soon they were given an apartment in Petrozavodsk. My great-grandfather and great-grandmother moved there with their daughter. Then they lived happily ever after, their daughter gave birth to my dad. She died of asthma in 1992.

This year Olga Ivanovna Kolomoets could have turned 100.

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

GRIGORIY VASILYEVICH KONDRASHOV

By Angelina Sergeeva



This is my great grandfather Kondrashov Grigoriy Vasilyevich. He was born on the 14th of November in 1911, in Yandeba village. He took part in the Great Patriotic War. He fought on the Belarussian front. When he was in Warsaw he was wounded. Great-grandfather was awarded the Order of the Patriotic War of the 1st degree, Medal for Bravery, Medal for Military Service. After the war, he worked in the blacksmith's as the most important blacksmith. He was engaged in agriculture. My great grandfather kept a cow. He very fond of guests. Grigoriy Vasilyevich always helped great-grandmother bake pies. He died in 1979.



THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

ALEXANDR GAVRILOVICH KOPANEV

By Vsevolod Shmatovsky



Kopanev Alexandr Gavrilovich is my grand-grand-grandfather. He was born on the twelfth of September 1922, in Smolensk region, Kardymovskiy district. In 1938, he entered the Penza Artillery school and finished it in 1941.

From the beginning of the World War II, he served in the 240-rifle regiment. In early 1942, he was sent to his native Smolensk as a platoon commander of the partisan detachment. He secretly worked in the office of the enemy because he was fluent in German. But unfortunately, he was betrayed by his own people. A local resident, who was working for Germans (a Russian policeman, who betrayed motherland) recognized him and told Germans, that he was from these places and reported information about his relatives who lived there. My grand-grand-grandfather managed to escape, but the story didn't end here. Germans came to this parent house and began to threaten to burn down the house with his family if he didn't surrender. He had no choice and he sacrificed his life to give us an opportunity to live.

After long torture on April 4 1942, Alexandr Gavrilovich was shot by Germans.

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

The Great Patriotic War claimed millions of lives. Now we must remember and not forget those who fought for our present and future.

Every family has relatives, who took part in the Great Patriotic War. In our family we keep the memory of our great-great-grandfather Kostylev Leonid Fedorovich.

LEONID FEDOROVICH KOSTYLEV

By Anastasia Bushmakina



My great-great-grandfather was born in 1913 in Kirov region, Sunsky district in the village of Vychezhany. He was drafted to the war by the Sun military enlistment office on August 19, 1941 at the age of 28. He fought near the city of Smolensk.

The last place of service was 479 rifle regiment. Further fate of great-great-grandfather was unknown to our family for a long time. The wife of the fighter Kostyleva Praskovya Kuzminichna died in 1995, never having learned how her husband died.

14	Костылев	Прасковья	г. Коммуны	Сунский ПРР	д. Коствалева	г. Коммуны	20.8.41г. н.н. 808
	Прасковья Ивановна	мр-из с.п.м.	1910г.	Рославльский	7.7.41г.	д. Коствалева	д. Прасковья
2	Костылев			г. Коммуны	Сунский ПРР	д. Коствалева	г. Коммуны
	Людмила Александровна		1913г.	Туркменский	14.8.41г.	д. Коствалева	г. Коммуны
3	Костылев			г. Коммуны	Сунский ПРР	д. Коствалева	г. Коммуны

In 2010 we became aware of the creation of the Generalized Data Bank “Memorial” (<http://obd-memorial.ru>), on the initiative of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation.

The databank contains information on defenders of the Fatherland who died and went missing during the Great Patriotic War and in the post-war period. At present, the databank currently contains almost 17 million digital copies of documents on irrecoverable casualties and 20 million name records of The Red Army losses in the Great Patriotic War.

The site publishes the primary burial sites of more than 5 million soldiers and officers. Currently, thanks to the digitization of documents the names of 1 million military prisoners of Nazi camps have already been restored.

The publication of this data in the public domain has allowed our family to reconstruct the fate of my great-great-grandfather.

1. Name: **KOSTILEW**
 Фамилия **КОСТИЛЕВ**

2. Vorname: **LEONID** **438**
 Имя **ЛЕОНИД**

3. Geburtstag: **10.10.1913**
 День рождения

4. Geburtsort: **Удировская об.**
 Место рождения **Суджанский р-н в. Судж**

5. Lager: **STALAG XB**
 Лагерь **Eingang 28.XI.41**

5a. Im Lager eingeliefert am: **13/1.42**
 Доставлен в лагерь (число)

6. Dienstgrad: **солдат**
 Чин

7. Truppenteil: **473 чп.**
 Войсковая часть

8. Nr. der Erkennungs-marke des deutschen Lagers:
 Номер военно-полицейского в германском лагере **116969**

Personalkarte I: Personelle Karte Witzendorf

Kriegsgefangenen-Stammkarte: **STALAG XB**

Name: **KOSTILEW Leonid** Staatsangehörigkeit: **Russisch**

Vorname: **LEONID** Geburtsdatum: **10.10.1913**

Geburtsort: **Удировская об.** Geburtsort (Stammort) bei Kriegsausbruch: **Удировская об.**

Militär: **грамотный** Dienstgrad bei Kriegsausbruch: **солдат**

Einheit bei Kriegsausbruch: **473 чп.** Dienstort (Ort und Nummer): **473 чп.**

Verbleibende Zeit: **Будничная** Ob gelehrt, handl. Kenntnisse: **gering**

Stärke: **182** Körpergröße: **182** Wachen Nummer: **116969**

Stammort bei Kriegsausbruch: **Удировская об. Суджанский р-н в. Судж**

Name und Geburtsort bei Anlieferungsdatum in das Lager: **Костилев Леонид Леонидович в. Судж**

Handwritten notes: **Костилев Леонидович, Удировская об. в. Судж.**

Signatures: **Witzendorf, Stalag, Russen, Gamm**

According to the data of archive Kostylev Leonid Fedorovich got in captivity in area Desna River on October 05, 1941.

He died in German captivity in the camp Stalag X B (camp number: 116969) on January 23, 1942. He was buried in the Soviet cemetery in Witzendorf in Germany.

At present currently there is a memorial to Soviet soldiers at the cemetery.



In November 2013 the project “We Write Your Names” was inaugurated at the Witzendorf cemetery. Pupils from the Witzendorf school make clay tablets with the personal data of the Soviet prisoners of war buried there.

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

MIKHAIL NIKOLAEVICH LARIONOV



By Matvey Andreev



My great-grandfather Mikhail Nikolaevich Larionov was born on July 27, 1927. At first, he lived with his parents in Karelia. When the war began, they were evacuated to Tataria. When my great-grandfather turned 17, he was called up to serve in the navy.

My great-grandfather Mikhail participated in the Great Patriotic War. At first, he was sent to the city of Severomorsk. He served in the navy on a large battle ship. My great-grandfather was part of the crew. There he served as a desk sailor. Later, he was promoted to the rank of Chief Petty Officer. My great-grandfather went through the entire war and received awards.



THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

NIKOLAI VASILYEVICH MAKAROV

By Andrey Makarov

Nikolai Vasilyevich Makarov was born in 1909. Nikolai Vasilyevich Makarov defended his Homeland in Karelia and entered Berlin as part of the Second Guards Tank Army. He was seriously injured.

The photo was taken on May 9th, 1945 in Berlin. Nikolai Vasilyevich Makarov is at the bottom right corner.



THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

IVAN IOSIFOVICH MARTEMYANOV (1919-1996)

By Margarita Kondrateva



My great-grandfather went to war at the age of 22 on September 4, 1941. During the war, his father was the first to die, his mother soon died, and on April 6, 1945, his younger sister died.

Around 1943, my great-grandfather was captured by the Germans, but he managed to escape. He stayed there for 4 days.

He said that during the war he met a nurse. After the war, they got married and in 1948 my grandmother was born.

I have never seen my great-grandfather, but I am proud of him very much.

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

June 1941 raised all people to defend the country. Thousands of women, along with men, put on overcoats, uniforms and boots. Among the women drafted in the first days of the war was my great-grandmother, veteran Evdokia Aleksandrovna Mednikova.

EVDOKIA ALEKSANDROVNA MEDNIKOVA

By Aleksey Kolotushkin



Mednikova Evdokia Aleksandrovna was born in Bolshie Gory, completed seven years of school, and then decided to go to study courses for training nurses at the Red Cross in Petrozavodsk.

After completing the course, she managed to work as a nurse for a year, and then the war began.

From the memoirs: “On June 22, the war began, and on the same day I received a summons to the military registration and enlistment office,” my great-grandmother told my mother. - From Vedlozero we were sent to Petrozavodsk. At the assembly point we were all gathered and given uniforms - a shirt, boots, trousers... The new clothes fit the girls well. The boots even squeaked when we walked, and this amused us very much.”

Service began on the Karelian front. My great-grandmother was assigned to an autosurgical detachment and assigned to the place Hautavaara, then transferred to Pryazha, then to Petrozavodsk and then there was the Oyad station (not far from Lodeynoye Pole).

4 15. Прохождение действительной военной службы			
Наименование воинской части	Должность и воинское звание по штату	Дата зачисления в часть и № приказа	Дата исключения из части и № приказа
Автохирурги- ческий отряд 12	медсестра	июнь 1941 г.	август 1942 г.
11 ота рота ме- дицинского усиления	медсестра	август 1942 г.	март 1943 г.
санитарная летучка №48	медсестра	март 1943 г.	октябрь 1944 г.
санитарное транспортное судно №6	медсестра	октябрь 1944 г.	июнь 1945 г.

After an illness, my great-grandmother was assigned to the Third Ukrainian Front. Odessa, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary.



The seriously wounded were taken away from the front line, either on a special train or by ship. The wounded were often transported along the Danube.

My great-grandmother met the victory on the ship when they were transporting the wounded along the Danube.

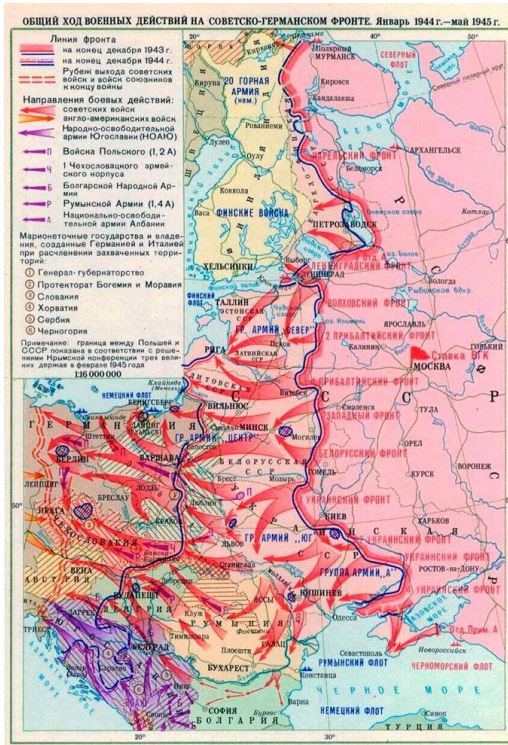
My great-grandmother returned from service only in December 1946, having spent the entire war as a nurse. Returning to her native Vedlozero, she continued to work as a doctor in the Vedlozero hospital; she died at the age of 80.



THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

DMITRY IVANOVICH MIRONIDIS

By Nikol Mironidis



Dmitry Ivanovich Mironidis was born in 1898. He was married to Varvara Dmitrievna. In 1941, he was taken to war, he fought in the Belorussian direction. Dmitry was a Red Army soldier. In December 1942, an alert came that he was missing in action.



THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

MY HEROIC RELATIVES

By Maria Mironova



My great-grandfather Kuritsyn Fyodor Andreevich was born on April 25, 1924 in the village of Avtomonovskaya, Arkhangelsk region. He was drafted into the armed forces of the USSR in 1942 in the city of Murmansk. He served in the Northern Fleet for five years on a ship guarding a transport convoy and defending the port of Murmansk. Completed his service with the rank of petty officer of the Red Navy.

Vera Ivanovna Kuritsyna (Popova) is my great-grandmother. She was born on August 24 1925 in the village of Tikhonishta, Prionezhsky district. In 1943, she was evacuated from Murmansk to the Urals. There she worked at a factory producing shells for our army until the end of the war.



My second great-grandfather Mironov Mikhail Nikolaevich (1885-1968) worked on the railroad as a machinist during the Second World War. They transported goods necessary for the front on the section of the Lodeynoye Pole - Kandalaksha route. Completed his service with the rank of lieutenant.

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

My great-grandmother and great-grandfather and their parents lived and worked during the Great Patriotic War.

MY RELATIVES WHO LIVED DURING THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

By Lev Rozin

The Great Patriotic War started when my great-grandfather and my great-grandmother were 15-17 years old. Then they and their parents lived in the Chelyabinsk region. My great-grandmother Anna Pavlovna Klimovskikh was born on June 29, 1926. However, despite her early age, she got up early in the morning and, together with other residents of Ufaley, went to her native village of Allaki. There she dug potatoes deep into the night to send them to the soldiers at the front, and left herself completely inedible things: potato peelings, quinoa and cake, which all residents also had to eat. My great-grandmother also went to the city hospital, where she took care of the wounded.

My great-grandfather Alexander Andreevich Klimovskikh was born on June 29, 1924. Like other men, my great-grandfather wanted to go to the war, but he was refused because of the lack of people in the rear. Therefore, he helped workers at various factories. He was engaged in sorting materials, creating shells and military equipment. My great-grandmother's parents lived and worked together during the Great Patriotic War.

My great-great-grandfather Pavel Ivanovich Kotelnikov was born in the village of Allaki. When the war began, my great-great-grandfather, along with his brother, decided to go to the front, but they took only his brother, great-great-grandfather was refused because there were few people who would forge victory in the rear, and he had to stay. My great-great-grandfather's brother was killed in a battle and was awarded the Order of the Red Star. This star was hung on the gate of the house, the star of the deceased hero.

My great-great-grandmother Tatyana Ivanovna Kotelnikova was born in the city of Ufa, where she met my great-great-grandfather. They worked together at a metallurgical plant in the city of Ufa. They did everything for military equipment and guns. The work was very hard and exhausting, they worked day and night tirelessly. People fainted from such work, but despite this they returned to the machine. My great-grandfather's parents were also together during the Great Patriotic War.

My great-great-grandfather Andrey Dmitrievich Blinov was born in 1899 in the village of Allaki. He was in a war zone and participated in many battles, while he went through the entire war from the beginning to the end and stayed alive. My great-great-grandfather died in 1966 of natural causes in the city of Revda.

My great-great-grandmother Ekaterina Klimovskikh was born in 1896 in the city of Ufa. She took care of the patients in the hospital of the city and helped the nurses.

I am proud of my relatives. I think they made a great contribution to the great victory in the Great Patriotic War.

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

MY GREAT GRANDFATHER

By Stanislava Gud



Vasiliy Ivanovich Martynov was my great grandfather. He was born in 1908 in the village of Chebino. He had a wife, Anna and a son, Simon.

In 1941 Vasiliy Ivanovich went to the war and, unfortunately, never returned to his native land.

His battle path was difficult. In autumn of 1941 he was captured by Finns, then he escaped and served as a simple private.

Vasiliy Ivanovich Martynov died during the war defending the city of Tula.

I am thankful to him.

I will always remember my great grandfather!

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

There is no family in our country, which was not affected by the Second World war. A lot of people died, a lot of people were injured, most of the people starved and children lost their childhood.



IVAN MIKHAILOVICH DENISOV

(1925 – 1991)

By Robert Denisov - Elers

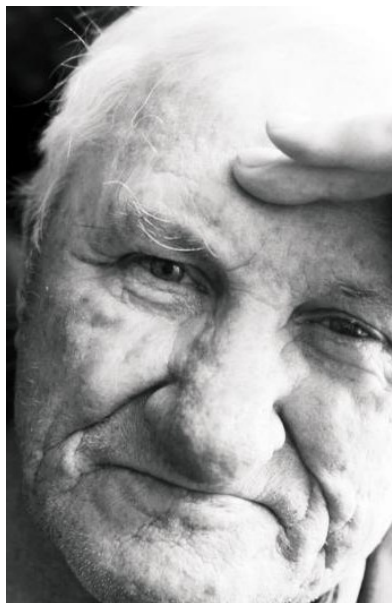
My great – grandfather was born in Olympia village near Belomorsk in 1925. He studied at college, when the war started. Then the college was evacuated to Ural, where he worked on a factory which produced ammo for Russian soldiers. When he was 17, he went to the front as infantryman. Later he was moved to the military intelligence. During the war he

fought in Belarus, Ukraine, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Germany. He was injured several times and once he was contused and covered with soil. Only his boots were visible outside. He was saved by a soldier, who saw these boots and decided to take them. When he took the boots off, he found that my great – grandfather was alive. The soldier dug him out, and took him to doctors. My great – grandfather was grateful to this soldier and they sent letters to each other for many years. He had three orders and many medals.

He left army in 1948 being a lieutenant colonel and moved back to Belomorsk where he met my great – grandmother Linda. Like many other people who indeed fought in the war, he didn't like to talk much about war.



IVAN TROFIMOVICH MOLOKOVICH
(07.07.1831-14.02.2017)



Molokovich Ivan Trofimovich is my great-grandfather. When the war began, he was 10 years old. He lived in Belarus in the Gomel region, the village of Novaya Dudrova. When the Germans came to the village, his father Trofim Petanovich was a partisan in the forests of Belarus and his mother Sofia was in the village with three children: my great-grandfather Vanya, his sister Valya and brother. They lived in their house on the outskirts of the village. The Germans captured their house and their family had to hide in the forest. They were not hiding in the forest alone, there were many such families there.

In 1944, the Germans came across them. And since my great-grandfather Vanya was already an adult, he was 13 years old, my mother told him to hide in the bushes and sit there until the Germans left. The Germans captured everyone who was hidden there, but my great-grandfather remained in the bushes. When it became quiet, great-grandfather Vanya rushed to look for his partisan father. He doesn't remember how long he wandered through the forests, but he found a detachment of partisans, alive and unharmed, and then his father Trofim Potapovich. He went through the entire war with partisan detachments. At the end of the war, after the victory, his relatives returned from captivity: his mother Sofia and sister Valya, but they lost their brother. My great-grandfather's father Trofim Potapovich returned from the war and lived until old age. My great-grandfather

Ivan Trofimovich, having gone through this terrible war, remained a cheerful person. He played the harmonica, loved to sing songs and loved us very much.

I'm proud of my great-grandfather!

I will always remember him.

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

OUR FAMILY HEIRLOOM

By Gleb Bayurov



Potemkin Andrey Mikhailovich (1896-1985)

He was born and lived in Novinka. Andrey Mikhailovich took part in the civil, Finnish, and Great Patriotic War. He went to the front as a volunteer. He was a sniper on the Petrozavodsk front. For his lightning-fast reaction, he was given many awards and orders. After the war he worked in the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Skarina (Potemkina) Valentina Andreevna (1927-2010)

She was born and lived in Sennaya Guba. When Petrozavodsk was occupied, her grandmother and her sisters ended up in a concentration camp. Her grandmother and sister died in captivity. She went through all the occupation and then lived for a long time.



THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

ALEXANDER ULYANOVICH PEREPELITSA

(1907-1997)

By Ksenia Kostevich



My great-great-grandfather Perepelitsa Alexander Ulyanovich was born in 1907 and grew up in the family of a simple peasant in the village of Gilyov-Log, Altai region. Since childhood, he was close to the land: he plowed fields, sowed and collected grain. When fascist Germany treacherously attacked the USSR in 1941, Alexander Ulyanovich, like many of his fellow villagers, volunteered for the front. At first, he fought in the Smolensk direction, where he participated in the defense of Moscow as a machine gunner. During the attack, he was wounded and taken to hospital. After his dismissal, he ended up in the Kalinin direction, where he served as a signalman. In the winter of 1941-1942, during the battle for the city of Kalinin, a communication wire was damaged as a result of a shell explosion in the most unprotected area. Alexander volunteered to restore it. He coped with the task - established contact, but was again wounded by a shell

fragment. And again, the hospital.

At the end of 1942, when the wound had healed, Alexander fought in the Kharkov direction. During the battle for Kharkov, as part of a tank landing, my great-great-grandfather was surrounded. Most of the detachment died, the rest found themselves deep behind enemy lines. For 24 hours after the battle, the remnants of the detachment hid under burnt tanks and in the ruins of houses, and therefore could see how the Nazis finished off the seriously wounded and shot captured paratroopers. During the night, the survivors began to retreat east. During the day they hid in the basements, and at night they moved on. But the Germans, having learned in which direction the detachment was retreating, found the soldiers' shelters and threw grenades at them. Alexander and one of his colleagues managed to escape. But not for long. When they emerged from the basement, the Germans surrounded them, captured them and handed them over to the Gestapo. The Germans tortured our soldiers for a long time, beat them with batons, but, having achieved nothing, they threw them into a cold basement. Alexander's comrade, unable to withstand these tortures, died, but Alexander himself survived.

In 1943, he was sent with other prisoners of war to Austria, where he was hired by the Baruers (German landowners). They were forced to work from dawn until late at night and were poorly fed, but the prisoners hoped for release and waited for it in 1945. After his release, for health reasons, Alexander Ulyanovich was sent to his native village.

By decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Alexander Ulyanovich Perepelitsa was awarded the Order of the Patriotic War, II degree, for bravery, fortitude and courage shown in the fight against the Nazi invaders.

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

The memory of my great-grandfather Polukhin Nikolai Vasilevich remains alive in my family.

POLUKHIN NIKOLAI VASILEVICH

By Elizaveta Kuteleva



My great-grandfather Nikolai Vasilevich was born in the village of Golosovo, Vologda region. He was drafted in the army at the very beginning of the Great Patriotic war in June, 1941. He was 31 at that time. My great-grandfather was a commander of the electrical communications unit of the Coastal Defence of the Kola Sea Defensive Area of the Northern Fleet. He participated in the battles to defeat the German invaders in the polar region. He participated in the landing of a naval fleet on Cape Pixoev in the polar region in April, 1942. During the fierce fighting in the difficult conditions of the polar region troops of the Karelian Front and Northern Fleet stopped the

attack on Murmansk and forced the enemy to relocate to defense. The situation on the northern section of the Soviet-German front from the Barents Sea to Lake Onega gradually stabilized. During this operation, my great-grandfather was concussed, did not leave the battlefield, and continued to provide communications in the detachment.



My great-grandfather received commendation for his dedicated service from the command. He was awarded the medal «For Military Service» in May, 1945.

1945 — Награждение: Медаль «За боевые заслуги»



Наградной лист

Имя: **Полухин Николай Васильевич** № **3108** **48** **КАМР** **СФ** **931**

НАГРАДНОЙ ЛИСТ

1. Пол: **муж.**

2. Национальность: **русский**

3. Образование и специальность: **работник сельского хозяйства**

4. Категория и класс: **3-й**

5. С какого времени в РККА: **с 01 июля 1942 года**

6. Улицы и районной адрес: **ул. Коммунальная**

7. Родные и соседи: **домашний адрес: Ленинградская обл., г. Ленинград, ул. Коммунальная, д. 10, кв. 10**

8. Предпочтения по религии и другим: **не придерживается**

9. Какие имеет награды и знаки и на что: **ордена Отечественной войны, медали: «За отвагу», «За боевые заслуги», «За доблестный труд в Великой Отечественной войне 1941-1945 гг.»**

10. Политический адрес: **Ленинградская обл., г. Ленинград, ул. Коммунальная, д. 10, кв. 10**

11. Место рождения: **Ленинградская обл., г. Ленинград, ул. Коммунальная, д. 10, кв. 10**

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Оригинал документа находится в ЦВМА, Фонд: 3, Опись: 1, Ящик/дело: 1219, 1535

Наградной лист

Имя: **Полухин Николай Васильевич** № **3108** **48** **КАМР** **СФ** **931**

НАГРАДНОЙ ЛИСТ

1. Пол: **муж.**

2. Национальность: **русский**

3. Образование и специальность: **работник сельского хозяйства**

4. Категория и класс: **3-й**

5. С какого времени в РККА: **с 01 июля 1942 года**

6. Улицы и районной адрес: **ул. Коммунальная**

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9. Какие имеет награды и знаки и на что: **ордена Отечественной войны, медали: «За отвагу», «За боевые заслуги», «За доблестный труд в Великой Отечественной войне 1941-1945 гг.»**

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In November 1944 he was awarded the medal «For Bravery» but he never got the award personally. It was only 60 years later that my grandmother received this medal.

1944 — Награждение: Медаль «За отвагу»



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My great-grandfather finished his service in October 1945. After the war, he returned to his native places where together with his wife Elizaveta Ivanovna, he raised two daughters. After the war, my great-grandfather worked as an auto mechanic at a forestry enterprise, he maintained good relations with the leadership. As many people at that time Nikolai Vasilevich together with his family worked in the vegetable garden and kept cattle. My great-grandfather also liked to go fishing.

I am proud of my great-grandfather Polukhin Nikolai Vasilevich and will cherish the memory of his courage and bravery and share it with future generations.

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

PETR IVANOVICH PROTASOV

By Vladimir Bandurko

My great-grandfather Petr Ivanovich Protasov was born on July 7, 1911 in the village of Tabuk, Cheremkhov district, in a strong wealthy family, where they knew and respected the hard work of peasants. There were 11 children in the family. My great-grandfather was the first male child. Among his peers, he stood out for his great desire to learn and his aspiration for everything new.

My great-grandfather fought on the Eastern Front. He was a reconnaissance platoon commander in an artillery regiment. The conditions for people and equipment in the Gobi Desert were difficult and tough. He was awarded the Medal "For Courage" for a successful operation to capture a captive, and for



the personal courage he showed in doing so. His group delivered several Japanese staff officers with important information.

At the end of the summer in 1945, the Japanese Kwantung Army was defeated. Petr Ivanovich was awarded the medal "For the Victory over Japan".

My great-grandfather built a house for his children by the river. His grandchildren and great-grandchildren live and grow up with gratitude for that love, humanity, great sense of duty and honor to family, society, and the Motherland, which are passed down from generation to generation.



THE BOOK OR REMEMBRANCE

During the Great Patriotic War, military medics played a huge role in saving the lives of soldiers and civilians. Their selflessness, professionalism and dedication helped many return to life after severe injuries and illnesses.



LEV RAKOV

By Ekaterina Lomonos

My great-grandfather Lev Rakov was a military medic during the Great Patriotic War. He was called to the front in November 1941 as the commander of a medical platoon in the 38th infantry Brigade, which defended Moscow from the twelfth of December 1941 to the fifth of January 1942.

Lev Rakov fought on the Kalinin Front, participated in battles in the Mozdok and Grozny directions, fought for Krasnodar, and helped break through the famous "Blue Line" between the Crimean and Taman Peninsulas. He helped liberate cities like Taman, Rostov, Melitopol, Nikolaev, Odessa, and Kishinev.

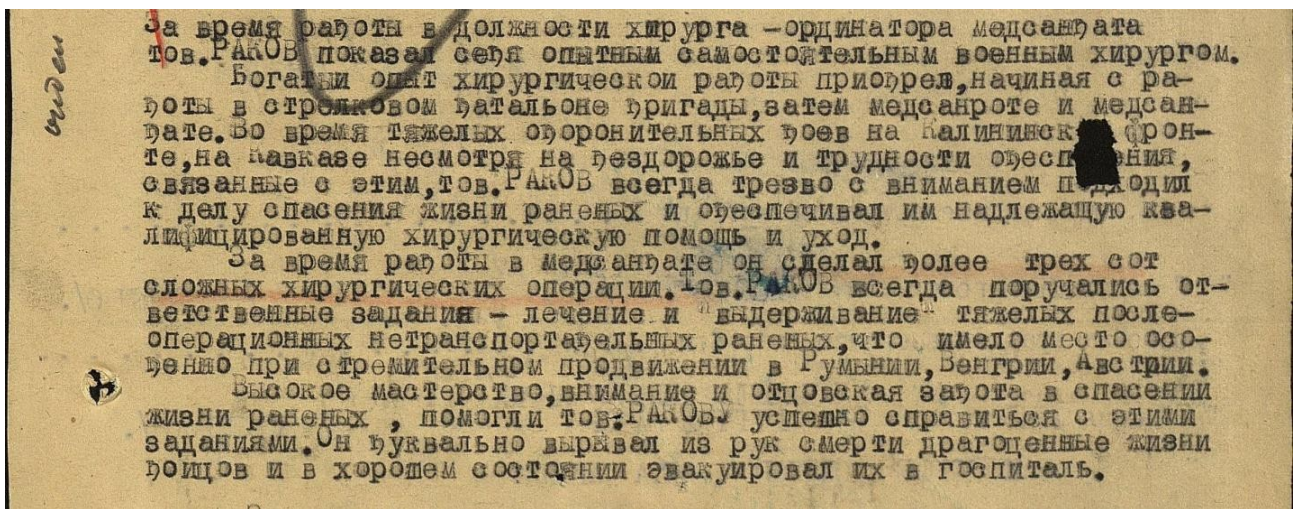


Звезда войны брат Звезда Ракон в 4-й Звездной бригаде
Красного Знамени стрелковой бригаде с момента ее образования
воин и рабочей хирургом в военно-санитарной ротации
Не одной сбитой раненой, прооперированной, перевязанной Ракон
и была спасена жизнь благодаря своевременному хирургу
идеально влившись в себя. При большом количестве
раненых, сутками не отходя Ракон от операцион-
ного стола. Так в последние бои бригады за насущ-
ный пункт Врхланд Ракон прооперировал много
сбитых раненых. Среди раненых пользуетесь Ракон
автоматическим. Делу партии Ленина-Сталина и
социалистической родины предан. Достигнув прави-
тельственой награды ордена "Красная Звезда".

My great-grandfather also took part in the liberation of Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Hungary.



During the war, medics saved not only wounded soldiers but also helped civilians. Once, my great-grandfather saved a wounded musician in Hungary, and in gratitude, the musician gave him his violin as a keepsake. My great-grandfather kept it carefully.



For his selfless and tireless work in saving wounded soldiers, my great-grandfather was awarded orders and medals. Our family cherishes his memory. To us, he is a true hero! We remember and are proud of our great-grandfather!



THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

MIKHAIL SERGEYEVICH SEROV

By Veronika Serova

About the life of my great-grandfather during the Great Patriotic War

I want to tell you about my great-grandfather Mikhail Sergeyevich Serov. He was born in 1932 on the Kizhi Island in Karelia and was an ordinary child. But when he was 9 years old, the Great Patriotic War began.

My grandfather, his mother, three sisters and his newborn younger brother were placed in a concentration camp, where conditions were terrible. There was no food in the concentration camp, it was very cold and the Nazis treated them badly.

Unfortunately, his mother and brother died and he and his sisters had to learn how to survive. They had a dream of ending the war and returning home.

In 1944, Mikhail Sergeyevich was released and returned to his native village, but he was no longer the same.

After the end of the war, he was given awards.

I really respect the actions of these people during the Great Patriotic War and I am truly grateful to them for the victory.



THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

GEORGY TAROEV

By Polina Taroeva



Georgy Taroev was born on October 4, 1907 in the village of Yalguba in Karelia. He participated in the Soviet-Finnish war. He was an artilleryman in the infantry during this war.

Georgy Taroev was mobilized on July 14, 1941. It happened immediately after the beginning of the Great Patriotic War. At the front he was a Red Fleet, mechanic-motorist of torpedo boats. Taroev participated in the Battle of Malaya Zemlya under the leadership of Georgiy Nikitich Holostyakov. He served in the Danube military flotilla of the Black Sea Fleet. On February 1, 1943, during the airborne

troops landing, he got a through leg wound. After that

he stayed in hospital for almost a month. Later he reached Austria and Hungary, Liberated Vienna and Budapest. Georgy Taroev participated in several airborne troop operations.

At the end of World War II, he was sent, as part of the Marine Corps, to the Far East. He participated in the Soviet-Japanese War in 1945 (From August, 9- to September, 2).

Taroev received the following awards: 2 Medals “For Combat Merits” ; Medal “For Bravery”; 2 Medals “For Victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945”.

He had been a rifleman in the 84th separate rifle company since September 26. During this period of time comrade Taroev showed himself as a disciplined and restrained fighter. Comrade Taroev was a member of an operational group of the rear of the Red Fleet Danube Flotilla. This group delivered food and ammunition for the active ships and parts of the flotilla. Taroev honorably fulfilled the duties.

After the war he worked at the plant “Avangard”. He also worked at the ski factory. He was very calm and peaceful. Later Georgy had a strong family. Taroev had three daughters and two sons. Georgy Taroev died of pneumonia caused by lung cancer in 1979. It is known that he did not like to talk about the war.

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

SERGEY YAKOVLEVICH TERENTYEV

By Alena Bacheva



Sergey Yakovlevich Terentyev was born in 1909. Before the Great Patriotic war, he lived in Siberia. In 1941 he was 32 years old. Sergey Yakovlevich went to war. Sergey Yakovlevich was a topographer in the army. He was captured and was sent to Finnish camps. He worked there till the end of the war. After the war he stayed in Karelia and worked as a blacksmith on a state farm. He died in 1972.



THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

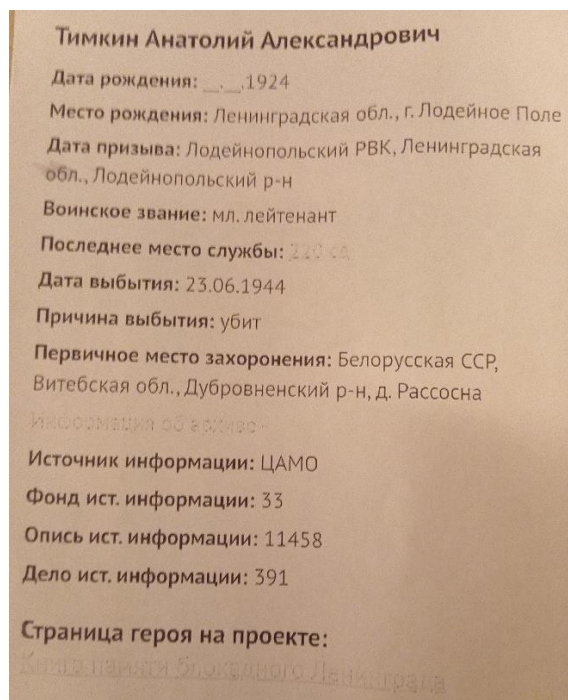
ANATOLY ALEKSANDROVICH TIMKIN

By Dasha Bratashenkova



I want to tell you about my uncle. His name is Tolya Timkin. When he graduated from high school in 1941, the Great Patriotic War began. Nazi Germany attacked the Soviet Union. Then Tolya decided to defend his homeland and went to the military enlistment office. He was sent to take courses at a military school. In his letters, he wrote to his mother that his dream of becoming a military man had come true.

After the training, Tolya Timkin goes to the front. He also writes to his mother: "Mom, don't cry, but be proud." In his letters Tolya also talks about the war. He remembers how he and his mother lived in peacetime, about friends and neighbors. He dreamed how the war would end and he would come home and everything would be fine.



26/7 1. Здротвуй мама
 много я тебе свои курортники
 ? Златоцвет. привет. Сообщаю, что письмо от тебе
 получи за которое большое спасибо
 во первых строках письмо хочу сообщить, что и
 мне дело идет к выписке, так что денег совсем
 не посылай, потому что они меня здесь не зас-
 тят. Учиться продолжало хорошо. Товарищи еще
 не научили. Тогода сидит холодная (мороз с вет-
 ром). С питанием ни чего, пока хватает. Насчет
 Валерия, то писать даже не знаю что.
 Но ничего сейчас стало всегое на свой фронт.
 Пости на всех направлениях наши войска пошли
 в наступлении и эти победы ты, которые на-
 рушили нашу спокойную, мирную жизнь, каками
 беспечно существовали на запад, а некоторые да-
 же уступаются сдавались по 20-30 тысяч человек
 сразу. На десятиградском фронте, ты наверно слышала,
 наши войска прорвали блокаду немцев и успешно
 наступлением заняли г. М. и другие. Мама ты можешь
 себе представить, что через несколько дней у меня про-
 исходит переезд в жизнь. Я буду уже не учеником,
 не курортником, а самостоятельным человеком и вся
 эта самостоятельная жизнь зависит от этих несколь-
 ких дней. От подготовки к занятиям и 2. От сдачи
 зачетов, так что сейчас 3-й последний раз приходится
 мне писать для того чтобы выжить, для того чтобы
 сдать. А вечером, когда нету сна (каждый день)
 Чувство вонюшка все в прошлом: как, ведь, как со-
 ходил с Вовой Раченко и Вовой Гавриловым, вспоминаю
 как Валерий мами брата (чужие) для того чтобы ско-
 дить в клуб или в сад. Я думаю, как мы с тобой
 в деревне Ратонках идем по кустам в лесу и т.д.

He believed in the victory against the fascists, that peacetime would come. But he did not find victory. Anatoly Timkin died near Vitebsk on June 23, 1944. He has always remained a brave and courageous hero in our hearts. That is why our family always remembers the Great Patriotic War and its heroes.

и всегое все вспоминаю и думаю эти мечты
 народом производимые много, переходят в сон.
 Да сейчас действительно приходится, только
 асептат с войн прошлой, а закончилась война,
 когда эти люди сдуют на колени перед
 советским народом, то мы опять забываем
 жизнь еще будет светлая, дорога куда
 будет дальше, и и тогда мы люди
 и уже будем вспоминать о всео
 этих свежих днях. А пока мама
 писать не чего. Письма теперь
 сообщено тебе тоже, а я так
 же буду писать, чтобы наш
 не потерять связи.
 Нарко тот же.
 Попова Передай привет
 пошта Ни-ко ив-чу и Тимке
 1475 Васильеве, Вовке
 часть 904 Гавриловичу.
 Тимкиной Вале Никитичне. А пока Фосви-
 дание Собани
 адрес: Челябинская область тав и здротв
 г. Златоцвет часть 201 Курорт
 подразделение 74
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THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

The victory in the Great Patriotic War, a defining moment in history, was not solely achieved on the battlefields. While the valor and sacrifice of soldiers at the frontlines are rightfully celebrated, it is crucial to acknowledge the invaluable contributions of countless individuals who served their nation from diverse sectors. Their tireless efforts, often unseen but undeniably essential, played a critical role in securing ultimate victory.

NADEZHDA TSVETKOVA

By Marat Didin

My family's history is inextricably linked to this momentous event. My great-grandfather, Nikolai Ivanovich Glazov, bravely participated in the Battle of Kursk as a sergeant in the Soviet Army. His courage and dedication exemplified the spirit of countless soldiers who fought valiantly against overwhelming odds.

Equally inspiring is the story of my great-grandmother, Nadezhda Tsvetkova. This remarkable woman, the eldest daughter of Count Tsvetkov, chose to dedicate her life to healing the wounded. Having graduated from medical school in 1941, she immediately joined the military medical echelon as a paramedic.

Over three grueling years, Dr. Tsvetkova demonstrated exceptional surgical skill and unwavering compassion, saving over 200 lives on the frontlines. In 1943, she was appointed Chief Physician of the Victory Train, a testament to her leadership and expertise. Despite the constant danger, she fearlessly tended to the wounded, evacuating them from burning wagons and ravaged battlefields.

Dr. Tsvetkova's dedication did not end with the war. She continued serving her community as a surgeon at the Vologda Hospital named after her father, A. Tsvetkov. Her life exemplifies the unwavering spirit of countless medical professionals who worked tirelessly to alleviate suffering and rebuild lives in the aftermath of the war.

The victory in the Great Patriotic War was a collective triumph achieved through the combined efforts of soldiers, medical personnel, factory workers, educators, farmers, and countless others. It is our duty to honor and remember not only those who fought on the frontlines but also the unsung heroes who contributed their skills and unwavering dedication from all walks of life. Their sacrifices paved the way for a brighter future and serve as an enduring testament to the resilience and strength of the human spirit.



THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

Several of my great-great-grandfathers on my mother's and father's side participated in the Great Patriotic War. I want to tell you about my great-great-grandfather.

ALEXANDER PAVLOVICH TSYMBALOV

By Sonya Duryagina



His name is Alexander Pavlovich Tsymbalov. He is my great-grandmother's father from Kem.

He was born in the Vologda region in the village of Ageevo in 1909. My great-grandmother Anya was born in 1939. When the war began, Alexander Pavlovich was 32 years old. He was drafted into service in August 1941. He served in the 37th Rifle Division (second formation). He defended Petrozavodsk, Kondopoga and Medvezhegorsk. Then he participated in the liberation of Velikiye Luki. Then he was transferred to the 47th mechanized brigade. This brigade participated in the liberation of Belarus.

On December 24, 1943, he was wounded during the liberation of Vitebsk. After recovery, he returned to the unit and continued to fight the fascists. Together with his brigade, he reached East Prussia in Germany and died in the city of Nuremberg.

He did a great thing. I am proud of my great grandfather.

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

NIKOLAY ANDREEVICH CHERKAS

(1920-1994)

By Polina Sakova



There is a man in my family who we can rightfully be proud of. This is my great-grandfather.

His name is Cherkas Nikolay Andreevich. Nikolai was born in 1920. At the age of eighteen, he joined the army in 1939. After the outbreak of World War II, during the siege of Leningrad on the Road of Life, he carried ammunition, evacuated people, industrial equipment from Leningrad, and delivered food, fuel, and reinforcements to the city. Soon in 1943, he worked as a mechanic on a military boat that travelled along the most important transport highway of the Soviet North along the Northern Sea Route, and drove a general to deliver ammunition from 1944 to 1945. It was only in 1947 that Cherkas returned home.

It is because of the people like my great-grandfather that the whole country lives in peace now.

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

THE BRAVE HEROES

By Ekaterina Chvanova

The brave heroes were my great - grandparents.

My great - grandfather, like everyone else, participated in the Great Patriotic War. I have never seen him. He died in the year two thousand and five.

My great - grandmother lived longer - until two thousand and thirteen. My great - grandmother and my great - grandfather defended our country. I'm sure it was very scary during the war, especially for children. It was at this age that they defended our homeland. They were about six years old. They helped in various ways: they brought drinks to soldiers, helped nurses and doctors, passed letters and notes.

I believe that if it was not bravery and courage of soviet citizens, it is unlikely that our country - Russia, wouldn't have succeeded in winning the war.

From nineteen forty - one to nineteen forty -five, the bravest heroes in the world lived here!



THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

MIKHAIL ALEKSANDROVICH SHIPIGUZOV

By Anastasia Shipiguzova



There is a hero in my family and this hero is my great-great-grandfather Shipiguzov Mikhail Aleksandrovich. He was born on November, 8 1903 in Moltovskaya region. Mikhail Aleksandrovich took part in the Great Patriotic War. He fought in the artillery division. In November 1942, he suffered a concussion.

In July 1943, Mikhail Aleksandrovich held the position of deputy artillery division for political affairs. In this position he showed the ability to organize political work properly. My great-great grandfather had high demands on himself and his subordinates. He was strongly disciplined, performing all his duties on the greatest level. He gained authority among the comrades because he supported them and took care of their everyday needs. Mikhail Aleksandrovich always raised his ideological-political level reading books written by Stalin and Lenin. In the most intense days of the battle,

he was among the fighters, encouraging them to fight with the enemy by his own example.

Mikhail Aleksandrovich Shipiguzov was awarded the Order of the Red Star, the Medal for Victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War and the Medal for Military Merit. My great-great grandfather died tragically in a car accident in 1963 but the memory of him lives on in our hearts.



Heroes of the Soviet Union

Natives of Karelia



THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

Fyodor Micheevich Aleksandrov

by Anna Fedorova



Fyodor Micheevich Aleksandrov was born on the 7th of January 1913 in Shima Village. He had had an incomplete secondary education. He started to work in 1930 as a track worker on the Kirovskaya (now it is called Oktyabrskaya) railway.

In April of 1942 he was drafted into the army, he was sent to the Kesteng direction of the Karelian front. He was a rifleman in the 23rd Guards Rifle Division (26th Army). In 1944 he became a tank platoon commander after completion of junior lieutenant courses. From June 30 to July 2, 1944, he distinguished himself in the battles for access to the city of Polotsk (Vitebsk region, Belarus).

By his initiative in the battle and the boldness of his actions, he carried the infantry forward, for which he left the tank 6 times under enemy's fire to find out what was preventing our infantry from moving forward.

Thus, he won the admiration of the personnel of the 210th Infantry Regiment of the 71st Infantry Division, whom he supported.

On June 30, in the battle for the capture of the German stronghold near the Bely Dvor and Zaskorki, he led a platoon of tanks operating around the stronghold, and was the first to break into the enemy's rear, destroying the enemy fleeing in panic with fire from a cannon, machine gun and flamethrower, while destroying up to 100 Germans. His platoon held the Skorki for an hour, until the Soviet infantry arrived.

In the village of Bely Dvor, the tank of Lieutenant Portnoy's guard covered his tank with fire, which tore the caterpillar when turning on the enemy's trench, thereby preventing the enemy from burning the tank, which is a part of the company. During the period of hostilities from June 30 to July 2, 1944, he destroyed up to 200 enemy soldiers and officers, suppressed fire on 8 machine guns, 3 anti-tank guns, smashed one mortar battery and captured a radio operator with a radio station.

In 24 of March of 1945, he was given the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, the Order of Lenin and the «Gold star» medal. Two months later, he participated in the Victory Parade and drove his tank across the Red Square in Moscow.

After the war, the officer continued to serve in the tank units of the Soviet Army. He lived in Leningrad (now – Saint-Petersburg) and died on the 15th of October 1986 at the age of 73.

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

IVAN ILYICH ARTAMONOV

By Margarita Maslyakova



Ivan Ilyich Artamonov was born in the village of Stepannavolok, Olonetsky District, Republic of Karelia.

After graduating from school, he worked at logging sites.

In 1936 he was drafted into the Soviet Army, where he served in artillery units. In 1939 he participated in the battles on the Khalkhin-Gol River in Mongolia.

During the Great Patriotic War Ivan Ilyich fought in the battles of Stalingrad and Kursk, liberated Belarus and Poland.

Major Ivan Artamonov especially distinguished himself as the commander of the anti-tank division in September 1944 during the battles for forcing the Narew River in Poland. His unit was given the task: to reach the Narew River (a tributary of the Vistula), cross to the other side, capture the bridge, fortify and hold the position until the main forces arrived.

For one day the division passed with fights more than 20 kilometers and successfully crossed the river. The enemy suffered serious losses, but the bridgehead was held, which ensured the crossing of Soviet infantrymen almost without casualties.

From Ivan Ilyich's memoirs: 'For three days and three nights we defended the bridge. We destroyed 17 tanks and guns, a large number of infantry - more than two companies. Finally, ours came up. I reported everything to the general, barely standing on my feet, my uniform was covered with blood, my head was bandaged, my voice was hoarse from commands, my eyes were slipping from fatigue'. The general, having inspected the battlefield, asked: 'How did you manage to survive, brothers?'

Ivan Ilyich Artamonov was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for his successful command of the artillery division during the forcing of the Narew River and for his courage and heroism.

After the surrender of Germany Ivan Ilyich participated in the defeat of Japanese troops in Manchuria in September 1945. In 1948 he graduated from the Higher Artillery School and continued his service as deputy regiment commander in Kandalaksha. In 1956 he retired with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

He died on 16 May 1985 in Petrozavodsk. Buried at the Sulazhgorsky cemetery.

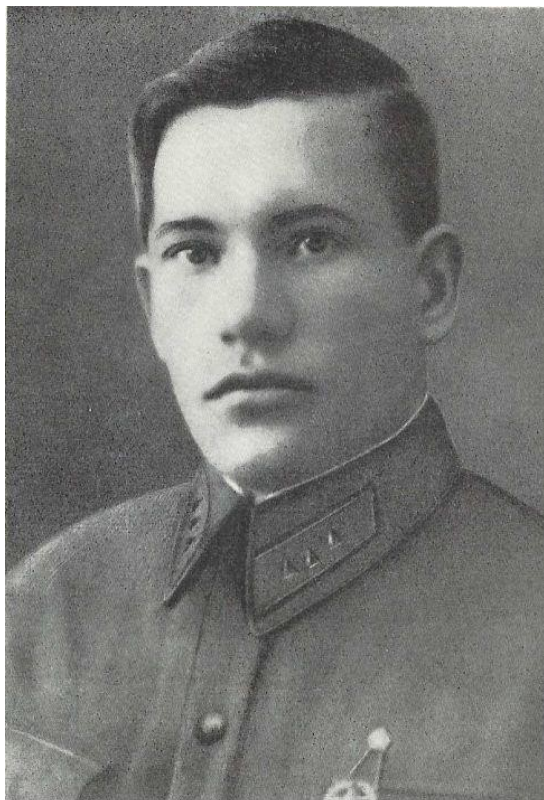
The name of the hero was given to the Tuxin secondary school of Olonets district. The portrait of Ivan Ilyich Artamonov is installed in the gallery of heroes, opened in 1977 in the capital of Karelia - Petrozavodsk.

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

TIMOFEY NIKIFOROVICH ARTEMYEV

(1912-1945)

By Nikita Okunev



Timofey Nikiforovich Artemyev was a Soviet officer, a participant in the Soviet-Finnish and Great Patriotic Wars (Eastern Front of World War II), commander of the 198th Guards Rifle Regiment of the 68th Guards Rifle Division of the 40th Army of the Voronezh Front, Guards Major. Hero of the Soviet Union.

Timofey Nikiforovich Artemyev was born on July 3 (16), 1912, in the village of Medvezhya Gora, Povenetsky Uyezd, Olonets Governorate (now the city of Medvezhyegorsk in Karelia). From 1934 to 1936, he served in the Red Army. In 1939, he participated in the Soviet-Finnish War. With the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, he was again drafted into the army. He fought on various fronts. By the autumn of 1943, Guards Major Artemyev commanded the 198th Guards Rifle Regiment of the 68th Guards Rifle Division.

He particularly distinguished himself during the Battle of the Dnieper. On the night of September 24-25, 1943, Artemyev's regiment was one of the first in its division to cross the Dnieper River near the village of Balyko-Shchuchinka, Kagarlyk district, Kyiv region, Ukrainian SSR. After capturing a bridgehead on the western bank, the regiment successfully consolidated it and ensured the crossing of the main forces of the division. In the battles on the bridgehead, Artemyev's regiment inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

By the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of October 23, 1943, for "skillful command of the regiment, exemplary fulfillment of combat missions of the command on the front of the struggle against the German invaders and the courage and heroism shown in this," Guards Major Timofey Artemyev was awarded the high title of Hero of the Soviet Union with the award of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal (No. 2087). He participated in the liberation of Romania, Hungary, and Austria. He died in battle on April 6, 1945, near the town of Pinkafeld (now in Austria). He was buried in Vienna. Timofey Nikiforovich got different awards: Gold Star Medal of the Hero of the Soviet Union, Order of Lenin, Order of the Red Banner, Order of Alexander Nevsky, Order of the Patriotic War, 1st class. A bust of the Hero is installed in Medvezhyegorsk. A street in Medvezhyegorsk is named after Artemyev.

Thus, Timofey Nikiforovich Artemyev showed exceptional courage and heroism during the crossing of the Dnieper and the holding of the bridgehead, for which he was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. His feat is a striking example of selflessness and devotion to the Motherland.

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

The life of Alexey Nikolaevich Afanasyev is a vivid example of courage, perseverance and dedication. His feat will forever remain in the memory of generations, recalling the heroism of Soviet soldiers who defended their country during the difficult years of the war. For his outstanding combat achievements, he was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

ALEXEY NIKOLAEVICH AFANASYEV – HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION

By Galina Melentyeva

THE TALE OF A TANK COMMANDER

Years of service: 1939—1960



Alexey Nikolaevich Afanasyev was born in the small Karelian village of Koikary, surrounded by forests and lakes. Since childhood, he was distinguished by physical endurance and love of sports.

After graduating from the Faculty of Medical Work, he decided to devote himself to education and became a teacher of physical education and labor at the Yustozero seven-year school. Later, working as a mechanic at Sunasplavstroy, he showed the same responsibility and diligence as in his teaching activities.

When the Finnish War/ Winter War began, Alexei Nikolaevich was drafted into the army (1939-1940). He was sent to a ski battalion, where he served as a machine gunner. There, amid harsh winter conditions, he proved himself to be a brave soldier ready to defend his homeland at any cost.

With the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, Afanasyev found himself on the Leningrad Front. Here he took part in one of the most important events of that time - the construction of the legendary “Road of Life”, which saved thousands of lives in besieged Leningrad. Then, in 1943, after training at the Kazan Tank School, he became a junior lieutenant and then a tank commander.

One of the brightest episodes of his military career was the operation in the Polish city of Lublin in June 23, 1944. Afanasyev's tank was the first to break into the city, destroying a considerable part of

the enemy forces and equipment (20 vehicles, 40 horse-drawn carts, 17 guns and mortars, and up to 250 enemy soldiers). Despite fierce fighting, he managed to hold the strategically important bridge until reinforcements arrived. In these battles he was seriously wounded and was considered dead for a long time.

However, fate had other plans. After a lengthy recovery, Alexey Nikolayevich returned to the frontline and led a tank brigade on the 2nd Belorussian Front. Together with his soldiers, he participated in offensive operations in East Prussia and reached Berlin itself. In the Kremlin he was awarded the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal.

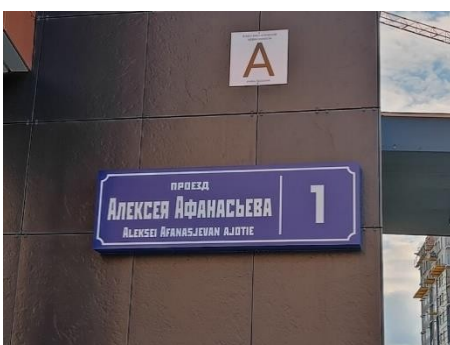
On July 24, 1945, Afanasyev A. N. took part in the historic Victory Parade in Moscow on Red Square.

In the post-war years, Afanasyev A.N. served in officer positions in the tank troops of the Soviet Army. In 1951, he graduated from the Higher Officers' School of Self-Propelled Artillery.

From 1960, Major Afanasyev A.N. was retired and devoted himself to the military-patriotic education of youth, passing on his rich life experience and knowledge.



His name is in Gallery of Heroes of the Soviet Union in Petrozavodsk



Address plaque on a house in A. Afanasyev Passage (Petrozavodsk)



Awarded the medal "Gold Star", the Order of Lenin, the Order of the Red Star and other medals.

Task 1. "True or False"

1. Aleksey Nikolayevich Afanasyev was born in the village of Koikary in Karelia.
2. Afanasyev served in an infantry battalion during the Winter War.
3. Afanasyev became a tank commander immediately after finishing the medical workers' faculty.
4. Afanasyev participated in the construction of the "Road of Life" during the siege of Leningrad.
5. In the battle for the city of Lublin, Afanasyev destroyed several dozen German tanks.
6. Afanasyev was nominated twice for the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.
7. After the war, Afanasyev continued his service in the Soviet Army until 1970.
8. Afanasyev participated in the Victory Day Parade on May 9, 1945.
9. After retiring, Afanasyev engaged in patriotic education of youth.
10. A street in Petrozavodsk is named after Afanasyev.

Task 2. Answer the questions:

1. When and where was Alexey Nikolaevich Afanasyev born?
2. What did Afanasyev do before joining the army?
3. In which war did Afanasyev participate for the first time?
4. What happened to Afanasyev during the battle in the Polish city of Lublin?
5. When did Afanasyev retire and what did he do afterwards?

Task 3. Analysis of key events

List three key events in the life of Aleksey Nikolayevich Afanasyev that had the greatest impact on his destiny and career. Explain why these events were so significant.

Task 4. The role of personal qualities

Identify what personal qualities helped Afanasyev achieve success in his military and civilian life. Give examples from the text that illustrate these qualities.

Task 5. Creative Task: Write a letter to a veteran

Imagine that you are writing a letter to a veteran who participated in the Great Patriotic War, like Alexei Nikolaevich Afanasyev. In your letter, tell how much their heroism means to you, express gratitude for their bravery and perseverance. Emphasize how important their efforts are to future generations and how their example continues to inspire people even after many years.

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

VLADIMIR SERGEEVICH BASKOV

By Angelika Kharitonkina



Hero of the Soviet Union (1948), Major (1944), military pilot, Honored Worker of the National Economy of the Karelian ASSR.

Vladimir Sergeevich was born in the village of Pechenga in the Murmansk region and moved with his family to Petrozavodsk in early childhood. After three courses at Petrozavodsk Pedagogical College, he worked as a draftsman at Kareldortrans. Then he moved to Leningrad, where he graduated from the pilot school. While serving in the ranks of the Red Army, where Vladimir Baskov was drafted in 1933, the future Hero of the Soviet Union continued to improve his education in the field of piloting aircraft already in the south of the country, in Lugansk and Odessa, before the war he managed to work as a pilot. a test pilot. In March 1945, Vladimir Sergeevich was commissioned to conduct aerial photography of the Alt-Kustrin bridgehead, located in the vicinity of Berlin. Despite the bad weather conditions and a barrage of enemy fire, Major Baskov received the necessary intelligence. They gave the Soviet command a chance to eliminate the defensive structures located in the area and open the way to Berlin. For this feat, the pilot was awarded the high title of Hero of the Soviet Union. After the war, Baskov retired to the reserve and worked as the head of the Petrozavodsk airport, and then as the deputy commander of the Petrozavodsk Aviation squadron for ground handling. One of the streets of the capital of Karelia is named in honor of the famous hero, his portrait is placed in the gallery of Heroes of the Soviet Union – natives of the republic.



THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE



The Great Patriotic War claimed the lives of millions of Soviet people. All of them have made an invaluable contribution to the defense of our fatherland. There were real heroes among them.

NIKOLAI GAVRILOVICH VARLAMOV

By Mark Maksimov

Nikolai Gavrilovich Varlamov was born on the 6th of January, 1907 in Saint-Petersburg in a family of Putilovsky factory worker. Soon after his birth, his family moved to Petrozavodsk. At the age of 14 Nikolay started his job on the Alexandrovskiy factory. In 1929-1931 he served in the army and after that went back to his work.

In the early days of Great Patriotic War Nikolai and his brothers voluntarily joined the army. Sergeant Varlamov was sent to the 71st rifle division. He had been fighting until he was seriously injured in the autumn of 1941. After his recovery and service on the home front, Nikolai got an appointment to join the regular army and, in the summer of 1943, he was back up the line.

On the 25th of July, 1943 in the battle on the eastern bank of the Onda River (Karelia) the soldiers overcame the wire fence, but the enemy machine gun blocked their way. Sergeant Nikolai Varlamov decided to crawl up to the gun as close as possible and throw a grenade into it. He succeeded but the gun was still shooting. Nikolai rushed to the machine gun and closed the embrasure with his chest. Sacrificing himself, the hero-warrior ensured the victory in that battle and instilled fighting spirit into the souls of his comrades. Inspired by the feat of the brave sergeant, the company's soldiers launched an attack and defeated the enemy garnison.

The manly soldier was buried in a mass grave on the 59th kilometer of the tract «Kochkoma – Reboły» where in 1976 a memorial to the hero was erected. In 2013 the bust of Varlamov moved to Petrozavodsk. In the city the memory of the Hero is also immortalized in the name of the street.



In 1945 by the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Nikolai Gavrilovich Varlamov was awarded the title of the Hero of the Soviet Union posthumously.

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

Hero of the Soviet Union

ALEXANDER PETROVICH DOROFEEV

by Ekaterina Natnenkova

Alexander Petrovich was born on August 25, 1895 in the village of Medvezhya Gora in Karelia. Alexander's father worked at a sawmill. When the boy was 15, his parents moved to St. Petersburg. There, Alexander graduated from a higher primary school and began working as a timber sorter in Kronshtadt, and later as a sawmill worker in Petrograd.

During the First World War, he served in the tsarist army: he was a soldier, and then rose to the rank of non-commissioned officer and commanded a company. For bravery, Alexander Petrovich was awarded three St. George's Crosses. In 1917, he took part in an armed uprising in Petrograd and took part in the storming of the Winter Palace.

Dorofeev began his service in the Red Army in May 1918.

At the beginning of the civil war, he fought on the eastern front. In September 1918, he was already in command of the 228th Karelian Rifle Regiment. In 1919, after studying at the Higher School of Staff Service, Dorofeev was sent to the Southern Front as a chief of staff of the brigade, where he fought against Ataman Semyon Petliura and General A.I. Denikin

Before the Great Patriotic War, Alexander Petrovich Dorofeev alternated military service with civilian service. In 1940, he graduated from the Frunze Military Academy in absentia.

He met the beginning of the war in Ukraine near Shepetovka. During the first months of the war, he proved himself to be a strong-willed and experienced commander. In autumn of 1941, Dorofeev was awarded the rank of colonel and entrusted with the command of the 295th Rifle Division of the 21st Army. Troops under the command of Dorofeev defended Kiev, Chernigov, and Rostov-on-Don.

Dorofeev especially distinguished himself in the battles for Kherson, for forcing the Dnieper River and liberating the city. Colonel Dorofeev was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union. The rifle division under the command of Dorofeev participated in the battles for the Caucasus, liberated the cities of Moldova, and at the end of the war participated in the storming of Berlin. Dorofeev was wounded six times; three times wounds were very serious. Alexander Petrovich ended the war with the rank of major general and continued his service in command positions.

In 1954, he retired and lived in Moscow. He worked in the central house of the Soviet Army in the "Znanie" society, and conducted patriotic work with the youth.

He died on February 25, 1971, and was buried at the Vvedenskoye Cemetery in Moscow.

Dorofeev Aleksandr Petrovich was awarded three Orders of Lenin, three Orders of the Red Banner, the Order of Kutuzov 2nd degree and the Order of the Patriotic War 1st degree, and many medals.

In Medvezhyegorsk, on the street named after the Hero, a memorial plaque was installed on the house. The portrait of A.P. Dorofeev and all 27 Heroes of the Soviet Union - sons and daughters of Karelia, are in the gallery opened in 1977 in Petrozavodsk, in the area of Antikainen and Krasnaya streets.



THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

VASILY MIKHAILOVICH ZAITSEV

(1910-1941)

By Maria Ananieva

Vasily Mikhailovich Zaitsev (1910-1941) — participant in the Great Patriotic War, platoon commander of the 46th Tank Regiment of the 46th Tank Brigade of the 4th Separate Army (with direct subordination to the Headquarters of the Supreme High Command), second lieutenant, Hero of the Soviet Union. Vasily Zaitsev is a native of the Pskov region, he was assigned to Karelia after graduating from the Institute of Agriculture in Leningrad. He participated in the Soviet-Finnish and World War II. Vasily Zaitsev distinguished himself in the battles near the city of Tikhvin from December 1 to December 7, 1941. The platoon under his command was ordered to eliminate the enemy in the village of Lazarevichi. During the fighting, Commander Zaitsev's tank was hit. Vasily Mikhailovich ordered the crew to leave the car, and he covered his comrades until he burned down.



THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

FYODOR MIKHAILOVICH KRYLOV

By Eugene Shlyamin

Hero of the Soviet Union (1944)

Senior Sergeant, infantryman



Fyodor Mikhailovich Krylov was born on January 21, 1915, in the village of Chernyshovo, Kasimovsky District, Ryazan Region. He completed a seven-year school program, after which he worked as a plasterer and typesetter. In 1936, Krylov was drafted into the Red Army, and sent to the Petrozavodsk garrison, where he participated in the Soviet-Finnish War (1939–1940). Following demobilization, he worked at a publishing house in Petrozavodsk. When the Great Patriotic War began in 1941, Krylov was recalled to the army and joined the 536th Rifle Regiment, 114th Rifle Division, part of the 7th Army on the Karelian front. In 1942, he became a member of the Communist Party.

During the Svir-Petrozavodsk offensive in June-July 1944, Senior Sergeant Krylov showed exceptional courage. On June 21, under intense artillery and machine-gun fire, he was the first to cross the Svir River near Lodeynoye Pole, storming enemy trenches and killing several soldiers. On June 27, near the village of Obzha, Krylov destroyed a fortified enemy pillbox with grenades, helping his company advance closer to the enemy.

For his heroism, bravery, and leadership during these operations, Fyodor Krylov was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union on July 21, 1944, along with the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal (No. 4414).

After the war, Krylov lived in Kasimov, Ryazan region, where he worked. He died on December 1, 1977 and was buried in Kasimov. There is a street named after him and a memorial plaque on his house.

Fyodor Krylov's unwavering courage became a symbol of devotion to his country.



THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

ANNA LISITSYNA

By Igor Sonnikov



Anna Lisitsyna was a partisan, a messenger of the Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic and hero of the Soviet Union.

Anna Lisitsyna was born on February 14, 1922 in Rybreka, in the village of Zhitnoruchey (Prionezhsky District of the Republic of Karelia)

As a child Anna was very friendly, cheerful and helpful. After finishing school in 1938 Anna studied to become a librarian from 1938 to 1940 in Leningrad. In 1939 she joined the Komsomol. When the Finnish war began, Anna as a student went to the hospital on duty, helped care for the wounded.

After graduating from college, Anna was sent to work as a librarian to Segezha. Work in the library had to be combined with duty at the hospital, which stopped in Segezha in December 1941. Her friend Melentyeva Maria Vladimirovna also worked there. Anna Lisitsyna, along with her peer Maria Melentyeva, became contacts of the Central Committee of the CPSU(b) of the Karelo-Finnish SSR.

In June 1942, Anna and Maria were sent by the Red Army to the Finnish-occupied Sheltozersky area for a one-month reconnaissance-in-force mission. They organized an underground Komsomol Committee there, constructed safehouses for other partisans in Sheltozero. They gathered information about the occupation system, enemy forces, fortresses and firing points.



Returning to Soviet-controlled territory after completing the task, on August 2, 1942, Anna and Maria approached the Svir River. They made a raft and began to cross the river. In the middle of the river, the raft began to fall apart. The women decided to swim the rest of the river. Having tied the documents on their heads under the hats, they rushed into the river. The water was very cold. Not far from the shore, Anna felt her legs begin to cramp and realized that she was not able to swim anymore. She couldn't yell for help because there were several enemy Finnish camps on the shore. Having managed to hand over the documents to Melentyeva, biting her hand so as not to scream, without making a sound, Anna Lisitsyna disappeared under the water. Melentyeva couldn't save her.

At the cost of her life, Anna Lisitsyna gave Maria Melentyeva the opportunity to complete the task. By decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR dated September 25, 1943, Lisitsyna Anna Mikhailovna was posthumously awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union. In Petrozavodsk the memory of the Hero is immortalized in the name of the street, on which the memorial was erected in 1987. There is also a memorial plaque with a memorial text on house 2.

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION

ALEKSANDR RODIONOVICH MASHAKOV

By Nikita Goncharov



Mashakov Aleksandr Rodionovich was born on May 5, 1914 in a Karelian peasant family in the village of Tambichozero. When his parents died, a 7-year-old boy was raised in the family of his elder brother Mikhail Rodionovich. After graduating from school, he worked on a collective farm. In 1936, Aleksandr Rodionovich was drafted into the Red Army, and in 1939 he graduated from the junior commander courses.

Since the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, he was a lieutenant. Aleksandr Rodionovich commanded a platoon on the Karelian Front, and was seriously wounded. After treatment in the hospital, he was sent to the Western Front. He participated in the Battle for Moscow. In 1942, after retraining, he was sent to the Voronezh Front.

On the night of October 2, 1943, the company commander of machine gunners, Captain Alexander Mashakov, led a group of machine gunners. He overcame the main channel of the Dnieper River and landed on Sychev Island, where he destroyed the enemy garrison and held the island under storm-blown mortar fire for 15 hours. He died covering the retreat of his comrades.

The heroic feat of the paratroopers under the command of Mashakov helped identify enemy's firepower and supplies and destroy them by the beginning of mass crossing of the Dnieper. By the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of February 22, 1944, he was awarded posthumously the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for courage and heroism. He was buried in a mass grave in the central square of the village of Gradizhsk, Poltava region of Ukraine.

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

Hero of the Soviet Union

MARIA VLADIMIROVNA
MELENTIEVA

By Irakly Gelashvili



Maria Vladimirovna Melentieva was born on January 24, 1924 in a Karelian peasant family in the village of Pryazha. Everybody called her Mariyka. She studied well and she took an active part in public life. After finishing school in 1941, she worked as a postal operator. Then after nursing courses, she worked as a nurse in a hospital in Segezha. She was a sporty person and she was fond of various sports.

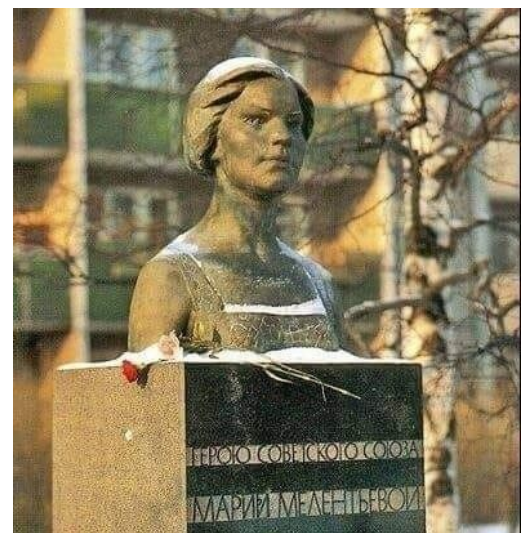
June 15, 1942- M.V. Melentieva and A. M. Lisitsyna were sent to the enemy rear (to the occupied Sheltozersky district). Within a month they created flats for underground work, collected important information about the location of enemy units on the occupied territory.

Returning from a combat mission, Anna Lisitsyna tragically died - she drowned while crossing the Svir River. Maria Melentieva was left alone. She was trying to reach the location of the army of the Karelian Front during five days without clothes and food through the forests and swamps. She managed to transfer valuable intelligence information. After treatment, in 1942, M. V. Melentieva was awarded the Order of the Red Star in Segezha

On November 2, 1942. Melentyeva with a group of scouts crossed into the enemy's rear, to Segozersky. As a result of the betrayal, the scouts were found and captured by the enemy.

On November 8, 1942, Melentieva was shot in the village of Topornaya Gora. During the interrogation, Mariyka Melentieva, captured by the white Finns, held herself proudly. She had been interrogated all night, and in the morning Mariyka passed away.

Courage and endurance of M. V. Melentieva were highly appreciated. She was posthumously awarded the highest award. By the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of September 25, 1943, she was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for exemplary performance of combat missions, command, courage and heroism.



THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

Name: Ivan Andreevich Meshkov
Born: Kursk, Russia
Died: November 3, 1943
Rank: Senior Lieutenant
Unit: 11th Guards Rifle Division
Awards: Hero of the Soviet Union



IVAN ANDREEVICH MESHKOV

By Semen Mosin

Biography:

Ivan Andreevich Meshkov, a man born in the heartland of Russia, dedicated his life to defending his homeland. He joined the Red Army in 1941, driven by a deep love for his country. He fought bravely in the Karelian Front, a brutal theater of war marked by harsh winters and fierce battles.

During the fierce fighting near the city of Petrozavodsk, Senior Lieutenant Meshkov's unit found itself facing a strong German counterattack. Despite overwhelming odds, Meshkov led his company in a daring charge, pushing back the enemy and securing a vital strategic position. He displayed exceptional courage and tactical skill, skillfully using his men's firepower and terrain to outmaneuver the Germans.

For his extraordinary bravery and decisive actions in the face of danger, Ivan Andreevich Meshkov was posthumously awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, a tribute to his sacrifice and valor. His story is a testament to the strength of the human spirit, its willingness to stand against tyranny, and the enduring legacy of those who fought for freedom.



И. А. Мешков (первый слева) среди товарищей-пограничников

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

NIKOLAI TITOVICH OMELIN

By Savely Novozhilov



Nikolai Titovich Omelin was born in 1916 in the village of Selgi. After completing 6 grades he worked as a woodcutter, and in October 1937 he went to serve in the army. In 1939 he graduated from junior lieutenant courses and became a platoon commander. His service continued on various fronts, including participation in the Soviet-Finnish War.

When the Great Patriotic War began, Omelin commanded a company of the 52nd Rifle Regiment in Karelia. He took part in defence battles and was wounded. After hospital treatment, he returned to the front, where he again showed courage, being wounded repeatedly and continuing to fight.

Especially significant was his participation in the forcing of the Dnieper, where under his command the battalion captured and held the bridgehead until the main forces of the division crossed. After the war he chose the path of a teacher, becoming a senior lecturer of the military department at the Moscow State Conservatory. Nikolai Omelin died on 29 August 2001, leaving no children or descendants behind.

For courage and heroism shown in the battles, by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on 16 October 1943 Nikolai Titovich Omelin was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union with the Order of Lenin and the medal 'Gold Star'.



THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION

PASHKOV ANDREI NIKITICH

By Nikita Goncharov



Coming from a poor peasant family, Andrei Nikitich started his career at a sawmill in the village of Soroki (Belomorsk). Then he was sent to study at the workers' faculty in Leningrad. In 1932, Andrei Nikitich was drafted into the army, where he was sent to train at the tank school in Saratov. After finishing his training, Pashkov was assigned to the tank division of the Leningrad military district. Before the Winter War, in which he took part as a captain, Pashkov managed to get additional education at the military academy in Moscow.

The Great Patriotic War caught Andrei Nikitich in Riga, where he served in the 28th Tank Division of the 12th Mechanized Corps. Pashkov participated

in lots of defensive battles on the North-West front near the Lithuanian city of Shauyel and Veliky Novgorod and was wounded seriously. At the end of 1941 he took part in Tikhvinskaya defensive operation of Leningrad region. As a division commander of the 32nd Guards Heavy Panzer Tank Regiment he was awarded the order of the First Degree of the Patriotic War for the breakthrough of the Leningrad blockade in January 1943.

In January 1945 Pashkov, the commander of the 220th Gatchina Red Banner Tank Brigade, led the advance of the Vistula and participated in the breakthrough defense of the enemy at the Magusevska Plat. Under his leadership, the brigade broke through the enemy's defensive fortifications, held the Polish city of Skernevička until reinforcements arrived and liberated the city of Wagrovec.

Colonel Pashkov died when the division's tank column was ambushed on the outskirts of the city of Erbarsdorff.

Colonel A.N. Pashkov was awarded the high rank of Hero of the Soviet Union posthumously for skillful command, courage and heroism shown in battles.

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

ALEXANDER PAVLOVICH PASHKOV

(25.12.1920 – 24.04.1945)

By Vsevolod Khoroshavtsev



Alexander Pavlovich was born into a family of farmers; he graduated from a seven-year school and a factory school in Kondopoga. He worked as an assistant driver on the Kirov Railway and chairman of the Kyappeselgsky village council.

In 1939, he was drafted into the Soviet Navy, served on minesweepers of the Northern Fleet. With the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, from June 1941, he was in various military units: he participated in the battle for Moscow and awarded the medal "For Courage". Alexander served as a boat commander of the Volga military flotilla, participated in the defense of Stalingrad, where he was seriously wounded.

After treatment in the hospital, as part of the Dnieper military flotilla, he fought in the liberation of Belarus.

During the storming of Berlin on April 24, 1945, under heavy enemy fire, Alexander transferred the 5th Shock Army to the western bank of the river Spree, was wounded in both arms, but brought the boat to the shore. He entered the battle along with paratroopers, and was mortally wounded by the explosion of a panzerfaust.



The title of Hero of the Soviet Union was awarded to Alexander Pavlovich Pashkov posthumously.

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

PETR MIKHAILOVICH PETROV

By Anastasia Kivach



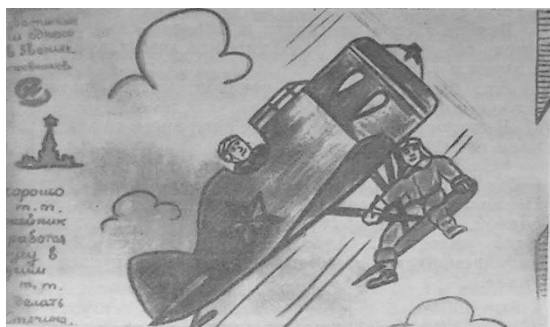
Petr Mikhailovich Petrov was born in Petrozavodsk in 1910 in the family of a railway depot worker. After completing 7 grades, he learnt locksmith skills at a factory school and started working at the Petrozavodsk railway station.

Petr dreamed of becoming a pilot and at the age of 18 he entered Leningrad Flying School. After graduation he entered Borisoglebsk Flying School and served as a fighter pilot in the Leningrad Military District.

He received his baptism of fire while participating in the Soviet-Finnish war in 1939-40.

On 17 February 1940, the squadron commander Captain Petr Petrov performed a feat, which was soon written about in all newspapers.

One of the Soviet bombers made an emergency landing on the ice of Lake Glubokoe on the Kapelsky Isthmus, which was on enemy territory. The pilots were about to be captured. To save the crew members small passenger planes flew there. They were covered by our fighters, headed by the captain of the escadrille Petr Mikhailovich.



П. М. Петров вывозит на шасси штурмана Косичкина.
Дружеский шарж из полковой стенной газеты (1940 г.)

Only the wounded navigator N. Kosichkin, who could not be taken aboard the aircraft, remained on the ice of the lake. Then Petr Mikhailovich went down, unbuckled his skis and landed his fighter airplane not far from the wounded pilot who got out of the downed plane. Petrov managed to carry him to the plane.

But there was not enough room for two in the cabin. And then he sat his friend down on the airplane skis and strapped him tightly to the landing gear rack. He managed to do the incredible: take off under fire, fly to our territory and land a fighter with a "passenger".

Soon after, he was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. Petr Mikhailovich Petrov became the first one from Karelia to be awarded this title.



The poet Alexander Tvardovsky later learned about this feat, and he wrote such famous lines:

"Our pilots have such a guarantee,
there is such a cherished rule:

To destroy the enemy is a great merit, but saving a friend
is the highest honor."

Petr Petrov planned to study at a military academy, but the Great Patriotic War that began crossed out these plans.

During the war Petrov's regiment flew 2850 combat missions and shot down 24 enemy aircraft.

Petrov's life was cut short on 23rd November 1941 due to a tragic accident - he was shot down by anti-aircraft cannon fire of his troops.

He was buried in the village of Urazovo, Belgorod Region.

The name of Petr Mikhailovich Petrov, the first Hero of the Soviet Union in Karelia, is carried by one of the streets of Petrozavodsk in Klyuchevaya Street, and a memorial plaque was erected on house No. 11 in his memory.

On 8th May 2009 a memorial plaque was unveiled in the locomotive repair depot of Petrozavodsk in his honour.



THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

Soldiers and officers played a very important part in World War II.

Millions of Soviet soldiers and officers defended their country and its inhabitants.

NOBODY IS FORGOTTEN, NOTHING IS FORGOTTEN

By Veronika Banira



Nikolai Fedorovich Repnikov was born in 1914 in Petrograd. His childhood was spent in Pudozh. In 1929, his family moved to Petrozavodsk. Repnikov worked as a toolmaker at the Onega Machine-Building and Metallurgical Plant and was involved in a flying club.

Since June 1941 - participant of the Great Patriotic War, commander of an I-16 fighter flight. Until December 1941, Repnikov made 51 combat missions and shot down 5 enemy aircrafts.

Nikolai Fedorovich accomplished his last feat on December 4, 1941 in one of the air battles on the outskirts of Medvezhyegorsk. Three Soviet fighters blocked the path of seven enemy aircrafts. An unequal battle ensued. When N.F. Repnikov ran out of ammunition, he rushed into a frontal attack and rammed the enemy plane. This was one of the first air rams on the Karelian front. But unfortunately, Repnikov died.

In Petrozavodsk, the portrait of the hero is in the gallery of Heroes of the Soviet Union on Antikainena St., his name is carved on the memorial "Alley of Memory and Glory". An alley and a street in Petrozavodsk are named after N.F. Repnikov. A memorial plaque is installed at 27 Repnikov Street, and there is a stele in memory of the hero at the intersection of Klyuchevsky Highway and Repnikov Street.



THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

NIKOLAY IVANOVICH RIGACHIN

By Natalya Andrunevich



Nikolay Ivanovich Rigachin was born on May 19, 1912 in the village of Tipinitsy, Olonetskiy Province. This village is located in the Republic of Karelia. His mother died when Nikolai was two years old. His father worked as a carpenter and died in 1935. He worked as a shoemaker. He was drafted into the Red Army in 1938.

During the first days of the Great Patriotic War, the Rigachin's battalion was surrounded and Nikolay was captured, but later escaped from the prisoner of war camp.

In spring, 1944 he was enlisted as a scout in the Guards Rifle Regiment. Nikolai Rigachin fought through almost all of right-bank Ukraine, Romania, and Poland. He was awarded the Order of the Red Star.

On January 21, 1945, in the city of Kreuzburg, Nikolai Rigachin died after throwing himself at an embrasure and covering it with his body.

Nikolai Rigachin was buried in a mass grave in the Polish city of Kluczbork (formerly Kreuzburg).

- By the resolution of the City Council of Klyuchbork dated August 30, 1960, the main alley of the city park was named after Nikolai Rigachin.
- A street in Petrozavodsk was named after the hero.
- A portrait of N. I. Rigachin, like all 28 Heroes of the Soviet Union - sons and daughters of Karelia, was installed in the Gallery of Heroes of the Soviet Union. It was opened in 1977 in the capital of Karelia.
- A memorial plaque in memory of Rigachin was installed on the building of the Tolvuyskaya Secondary School by the Russian Military Historical Society. It was the school where he studied.
- There is a memorial site in the village of Tipinitsy, Medvezhegorskiy District, Republic of Karelia. There was a house where N. I. Rigachin was born and lived until 1939.

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

ALEXANDER YEVDOKIMOVICH RUMYANTSEV

By Pavel Minkin



Alexander Yevdokimovich Rummyantsev was born on December 19, 1921 in a village of Zapolye in the Kostroma region. In 1936 he graduated from seven-year school, then he studied in the Leningrad trade college at the department of planned economy. His working activity Alexander Yevdokimovich started in 1938 in the construction of pulp and paper mill in Segezha, Karelia. After the end of mill construction, he became its employee.

In March 1941, before The Great Patriotic War began, Alexander Rummyantsev was drafted in the Red Army and sent to the western border in an anti-aircraft artillery unit, where, as a cadet, he faced the war on June 22.

Together with the army, he retreated to the Dnieper. After the Germans captured Kiev, he was redirected to Dmitrov, from where he went to Leningrad as part of the 2nd Army. There, at the end of 1942 and 1943, he participated in the battles for the liberation of the city and the region. For his excellent actions in protecting Leningrad sky, he was awarded the medal «For military merits».

In February 1944, as a part of 803rd anti-aircraft artillery regiment, Alexander Yevdokimovich participated in the liberation of the city of Narva. His dedication and courage let the anti-aircraft gunners attacking the fascists to gain a foothold on a strong point, which a violent battle started for. During the battle Alexander had to lead survived anti-aircraft gunners. His bravery allowed him to hold the strong point until the approach of infantry units. He also personally eliminated 30 enemy soldiers. By decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, dated July 1, 1944, Senior Sergeant Alexander Yevdokimovich Rummyantsev was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, with the Order of Lenin medal and Gold Star. This award was given to him for his exemplary performance in combat missions during the front lines, and for his bravery and heroism in the fight against German invaders.

In the battle of Narva, he suffered a concussion and was severely injured, after which he was treated in a hospital for the long time. Upon his recovery, Alexander Yevdokimovich rejoined his unit and took part in the liberation of Poland and the Berlin operation. He concluded the war in the vicinity of Stettin on the Baltic Sea coast as the commander of an anti-aircraft unit.

After the war Alexander Yevdokimovich Rummyantsev entered the 3rd tank school in Saratov. However, in March 1946, due to health problems, he was forced to leave school and turn back to peaceful work. He worked at the pulp and paper mill in Segezha again being a shift foreman for several years. The consequences of severe wounds were often felt. Alexander Yevdokimovich passed away on July 12, 1977 and was laid to rest in Segezha.

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

Mikhail Timofeevich Ryabov (1914–1995)

By Madina Dzhuraeva



Mikhail Timofeevich Ryabov was a Soviet Army colonel and Hero of the Soviet Union. Early he was left without a father, raised by his mother.

In 1931 he graduated from a seven-year railway school in Petrozavodsk and entered a railway technical college in Lodeinoye Pole. After graduating with honors, he worked as a steam locomotive driver in the depot of Likhobory station of the Moscow-District Railway.

In 1937, he was drafted into the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army and sent to study at a school for pilots and observers. From 1938, he served in the Leningrad Military District. In 1940 he joined the Communist Party (Bolsheviks). Shortly before the beginning of the Great Patriotic War he was appointed as a navigator of the aircraft regiment of a long-range action.

He joined the front in June 1941. On the fourth day of the war, Ryabov's plane was shot down over occupied territory. Only Ryabov, who had to walk about 400 kilometers by forest trails to the front line, was left alive.

In 1942 he graduated from the Higher School of Pilots and Long-range Aviation and returned to the war. He bombed German positions near Leningrad and Stalingrad, Danzig, Königsberg and Berlin.

By October 1942, Captain Mikhail Ryabov had made 60-night combat missions to bombard military-industrial complex facilities in the deep enemy rear, and 16 combat missions to bombard clusters of combat equipment and live enemy forces in the area of the front line.

On 31 December 1942, he was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, «Golden Star» number 794.

After the end of the war, he continued to serve in the Soviet Army.

In 1963, Ryabov was discharged from the reserve with the rank of Colonel Ryabov. He lived in Smolensk, worked as a deputy director of training courses for engineering and technical workers.

During the war, he flew 866 sorties, spending about 2,500 hours in the air.

He died on June 7, 1995, and was buried in the Smolensk Bratsky Cemetery.

The portrait of M.T. Ryabov, like all 28 Heroes of the Soviet Union — sons and daughters of Karelia, is installed in the Gallery of Heroes of the Soviet Union, opened in 1977 in the capital of Karelia near Antikainen and Krasnaya streets.

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

PYOTR ABRAMOVICH TIKILYAINEN

(03.08.1921–28.07.1941)

JUNIOR SERGEANT

HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION

By Elite Chvei



Pyotr Abramovich's father passed away early, so household chores fell on the boy's shoulders. In 1939, after school, he got a job at the post office, but in the same year he was called up for military service, during which he took part in the Soviet-Finnish War.

In 1940, Tikilainen joined the 71st Infantry Division as a private. In 1941, he completed training at the school for junior commanders. By the beginning of the war, Pyotr Abramovich received the rank of junior sergeant and commanded a platoon in an infantry battalion.

During reconnaissance operations, he repeatedly infiltrated enemy positions, gathered valuable information, and captured prisoners.

His regiment was based in Karelia. The Soviet soldiers bravely repelled fierce enemy attacks and held their ground near Lake Tolvoyarvi. The task of their unit was to prevent Nazi troops from approaching the road to Petrozavodsk.

The Germans were actively going on the offensive. On July 28, 1941, they tried to cross the lake in assault boats. Soviet soldiers under the leadership of Tikilyainen tirelessly fought off the onslaught of a company of Nazi soldiers with strong artillery fire. And those who managed to land on the shore were met with targeted shots from the trenches.

However, the forces were unequal. By evening, the Soviets' ammunition was exhausted. Most of the fighters were killed, only four soldiers survived, including young commander Pyotr Tikilyainen. Wounded and weakened, they continued to fight fiercely.

Despite his young age, the commander showed great courage and bravery. Taking one remaining grenade, Tikilyainen threw it into a moored boat with fascist soldiers, and led his comrades into the attack, in their final hand-to-hand battle. At the cost of their own lives, the soldiers completed their task: the enemy did not approach the road. In this bloody battle, 76 fascist soldiers were killed.

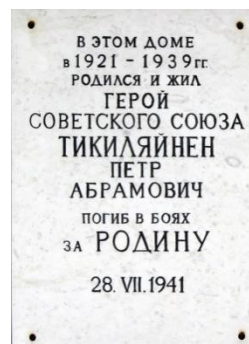
Junior Sergeant Pyotr Tikkilyainen and his soldiers of his platoon died heroically. He was just 19 years old at the time of the battle.

For his accomplished military feat, Pyotr Abramovich Tikilyainen was awarded the honorary title of Hero of the Soviet Union and awarded the Order of Lenin posthumously.



Compatriots have not forgotten the hero's feat - a bronze bust was installed at the burial site of the brave fighter, and a memorial plaque was installed at the school where he studied.

A memorial monument was erected near Lake Tolvoyarvi on the site where the battle took place, and streets in Suoyarvi and Petrozavodsk were named in his honor. The house where the Tikkilyainen family lived is decorated with a memorial plaque. The portrait of Peter Abramovich is placed in the Petrozavodsk monumental gallery of heroes.



Answer the questions:

- Are there any heroes of the Great Patriotic War in your city?
- Are there any relatives in your family who participated in the war? What do you know about them?



THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

IVAN PETROVICH TORNEV

(1916-1945)

By Polina Gradusova



Ivan Petrovich was born on October 27, 1916 in the village of Namoevo. In childhood and adolescence, he lived in poor conditions. His family had many children and lived poorly.

Tornev had to begin to work early: grazing cows, harvesting hay, harrowing the field. In his youth he worked as a farmer and a tractor driver. After his father's death, he moved to Petrozavodsk where he got a job as a locksmith.

Ivan Petrovich Tornev served in the ranks of the Red Army in 1938-1940 in the engineering and sapper troops of the Leningrad Military District. After his army service, he returned to Petrozavodsk, worked as a mechanic at the Petrozavodsk automobile park.

He was drafted back into the Red Army on June 24, 1941 and sent to the 71st Infantry Division (7th Army). He fought with the invaders in the Suoyarvi and Petrozavodsk directions of the Karelian front, was wounded in the battle of Sulazhgora.

After the hospital, Ivan Tornev fought on the Northwestern, Western and 2nd Ukrainian fronts. Petty Officer Ivan Tornev especially showed himself during the liberation in March 1944 of the city of Mogilev-Podolsky. On the outskirts of the city, near the village of Serby, the battalion met stubborn resistance from the Nazis. Every trench, every house had to be stormed. Following the tanks, Sergeant Tornev's squad stormed into the center of the village.

In the autumn of 1944, during the battles for the liberation of Romania, Sergeant Tornev was seriously wounded. He was transferred to the air defense forces, away from the front line. He was sent from the air defense unit to a hospital located in the already liberated Romanian capital. The archive of the Military Medical Museum of St. Petersburg contains the history of Tornev's disease, the diagnosis of which is advanced intestinal tuberculosis and peritonitis. There was nothing the doctors could do. On January 27, 1945, Ivan Tornev died in hospital. He was buried in the mass grave of Soviet soldiers in the Romanian capital, Bucharest.

Ivan Petrovich Tornev was awarded the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal.

A memorial plaque is installed on Tornev street in memory of Ivan Tornev. There is still the house where the hero lived on Kazarmenskaya St, 19.

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

VASILY MAKAROVICH PHILIPPOV (1921-1944)

By Yesenia Baykova



Vasily Makarovich was born in 1921 in a peasant family in the village Pizhuyla. After finishing 8 years at school, he worked as an accountant on a collective farm.

In 1939 he was drafted into the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army where he completed shortened Junior Lieutenant courses.

During the Great Patriotic War he fought at the Leningrad, Karelian, Voronezh fronts. He also took part in the battles in Poland and Chechoslovakia.

In September 1944 he repelled 4 counterattacks near the village of Kamenne. In one of the offensive battles in October 1944, having destroyed five firing points, he led the shooters to storm the enemy dot. Vasily Makarovich replaced the deceased the commander of the rifle team and led the way a company to storm. Unfortunately, he died during this mission.

He was awarded the Order of Lenin, the Order of the Red Star, the medal "For Courage", the medal "For the Defense of Leningrad". In 1945 he also got the title of Hero of the Soviet Union posthumously.

We will always remember his heroic deeds that contributed to the Victory significantly.



THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

ALEXEY IVANOVICH FOFANOV

By Anastasia Kirillova



Alexey Ivanovich Fofanov was born on May 15, 1915 in the village of Klimovskaya, now Pudozhsky district of Karelia. Hero of the Soviet Union, commander of the tank company of the 344th Tank Battalion of the 91st Separate Tank Brigade of the 3rd Guards Tank Army of the 1st Ukrainian Front, Senior Lieutenant.

He was born in the family of the famous storyteller of epics Ivan Terentyevich Fofanov. In 1934-1936 he studied at the Petrozavodsk Cooperative College. In 1937, he was drafted into the Red Army and served in the tank forces. In 1939, he graduated from the Junior Commanders School. He participated in the Soviet-Finnish War (1939-1940).

Since June 1941, he served on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War, participated in defensive battles in Ukraine and in the Battle of Moscow, took part in the crossing of the Dnieper, in the Kiev offensive operation.



On November 7, 1943, a tank company under the command of Alexei Fofanov was the first to break into the city of Fastov. On January 10, 1944, he was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union with the award of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal.



After the war, he worked in the internal affairs and state security agencies of the Karelian-Finnish SSR. Since 1958 he lived in Kiev. He retired with the rank of major since 1960. He died on September 4, 1986 in Kiev.

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

FYODOR AFANASYEVICH SHELSHAKOV

(06.24.1918—08.11.1981)

By Ekaterina Kichigina



Fyodor Afanasyevich Shelshakov was born in the village of Sorochye Pole, now Pudozhsky district, in a large peasant family. After he graduated from the 4th grade of nursery school, Fedor worked on a collective farm, and then as a timber rafter. In 1939, he was drafted into the ranks of the Red Army by the Pudozhsky district Military Commissariat of the Karelian ASSR. Fedor served in rifle units on the western border of the USSR, a participant in the Great Patriotic War. Fyodor Shelshakov took his first battle with the Fascist invaders in June 1941 near the city of Bila Tserkva (Ukraine), where he was seriously wounded and sent to the hospital. Then he participated in the Battle of Moscow and was awarded the Order of the Red Star and two medals "For Bravery" for his differences in the battles of Yelnya, Tula, and Maloyaroslavets. In 1942, after studying at the junior lieutenant courses, Shelshakov became a mortar officer. In the summer of 1943, Senior Lieutenant Fyodor Shelshakov was appointed commander of the mortar company of the 772nd Infantry Regiment (206th Infantry Division, 21st Rifle Corps, 47th Army, Voronezh Front). Shelshakov especially distinguished himself in the Battle of the Dnieper. On September 25, 1943, in the area near the village of Pekari (Cherkasy region), he was one of the first to transfer a company to the western bank of the Dnieper under enemy artillery and machine gun fire. On the bridgehead, having occupied a convenient line and repulsed several attacks, the company suppressed the German firing points with aimed volleys, ensuring the crossing of the Dnieper by the infantry units of the regiment. For his feat in the Battle of the Dnieper, Senior Lieutenant F. A. Shelshakov was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union on July 3, 1944. He was awarded the Orders of Lenin, the Patriotic War of the 2nd degree, the Red Star, and medals. In the postwar years, he lived in the city of Suoyarvi, worked in construction organizations, in the DOSAAF district committee. He was buried in Suoyarvi. In memory of Fyodor Shelshakov, a memorial plaque has been installed on the house in the city of Suoyarvi, where he lived. One of the central streets of the city of Suoyarvi, as well as a street in Pudozh, is named after F. A. Shelshakov. The portrait and the name of the Hero are carved in the gallery of Heroes of the Soviet Union — natives of Karelia in Petrozavodsk.

