



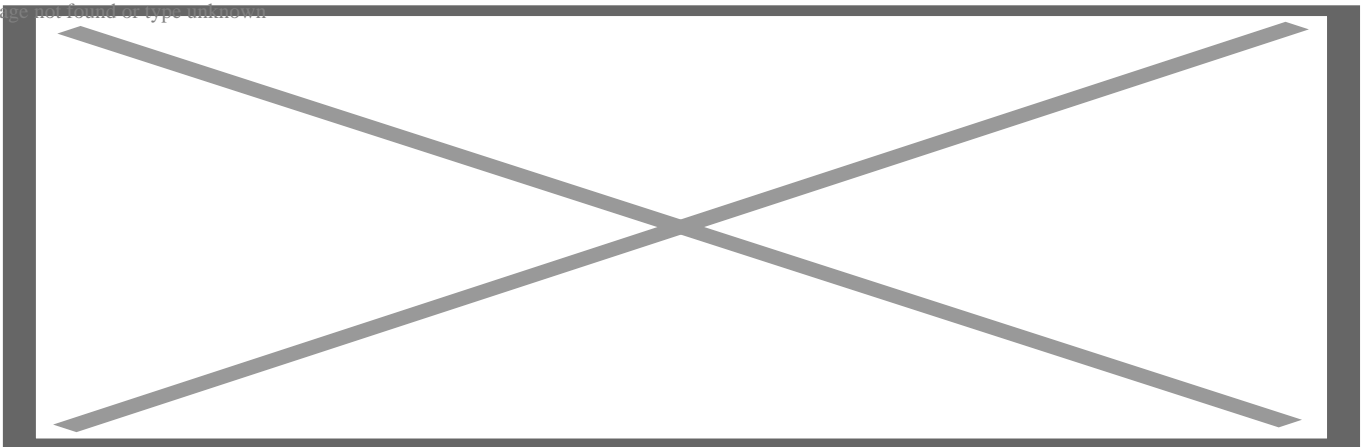
## The Media Have Been Lying About the Murder of the Tsar and His Family for 100 Years – Here's the Ugly Truth

### Description

The mainstream media's version of the tragic end of the last Russian Tsar is one of the biggest and most important historical lies in existence. The truth is finally coming out.

A murder of Russian Imperial family members on July 18, 1918, in Alapayevsk in the [Urals](#), the day after the shooting at Yekaterinburg of the last Tsar, Nicholas II, and his family.

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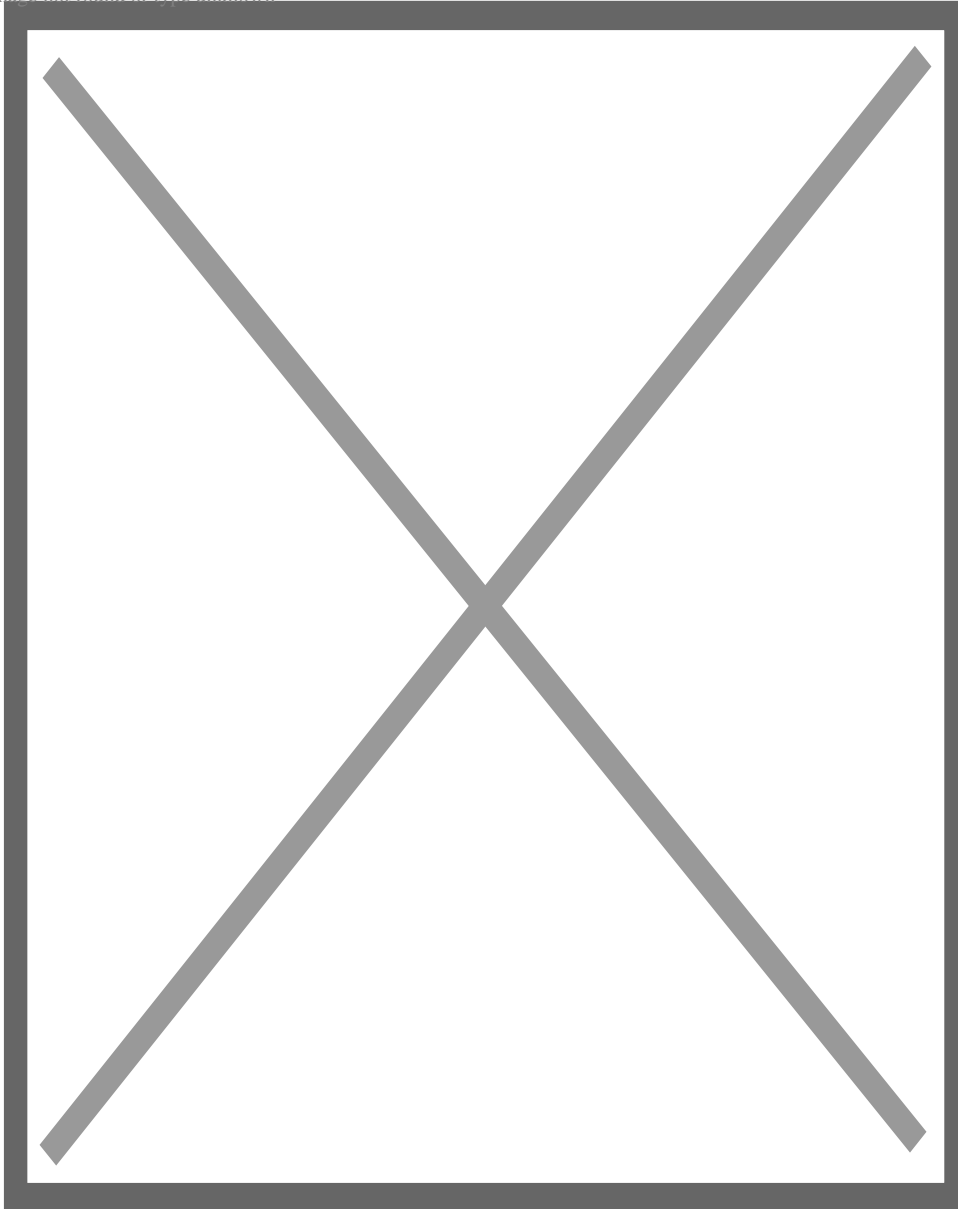
A taboo topic in the shamed West, Russia today marks the centenary of the heartless butchery of the wider Imperial Russian family committed by Wall Street financed, mostly non-Russian mercenaries during the greatest nation heist in the history of humankind.

### DECAPITATION OF A EUROPEAN DYNASTY

One hundred years ago the czar and his family were brutally murdered by the non-Christian Bolsheviks. Yet it wasn't only the immediate family which was butchered—but also many more

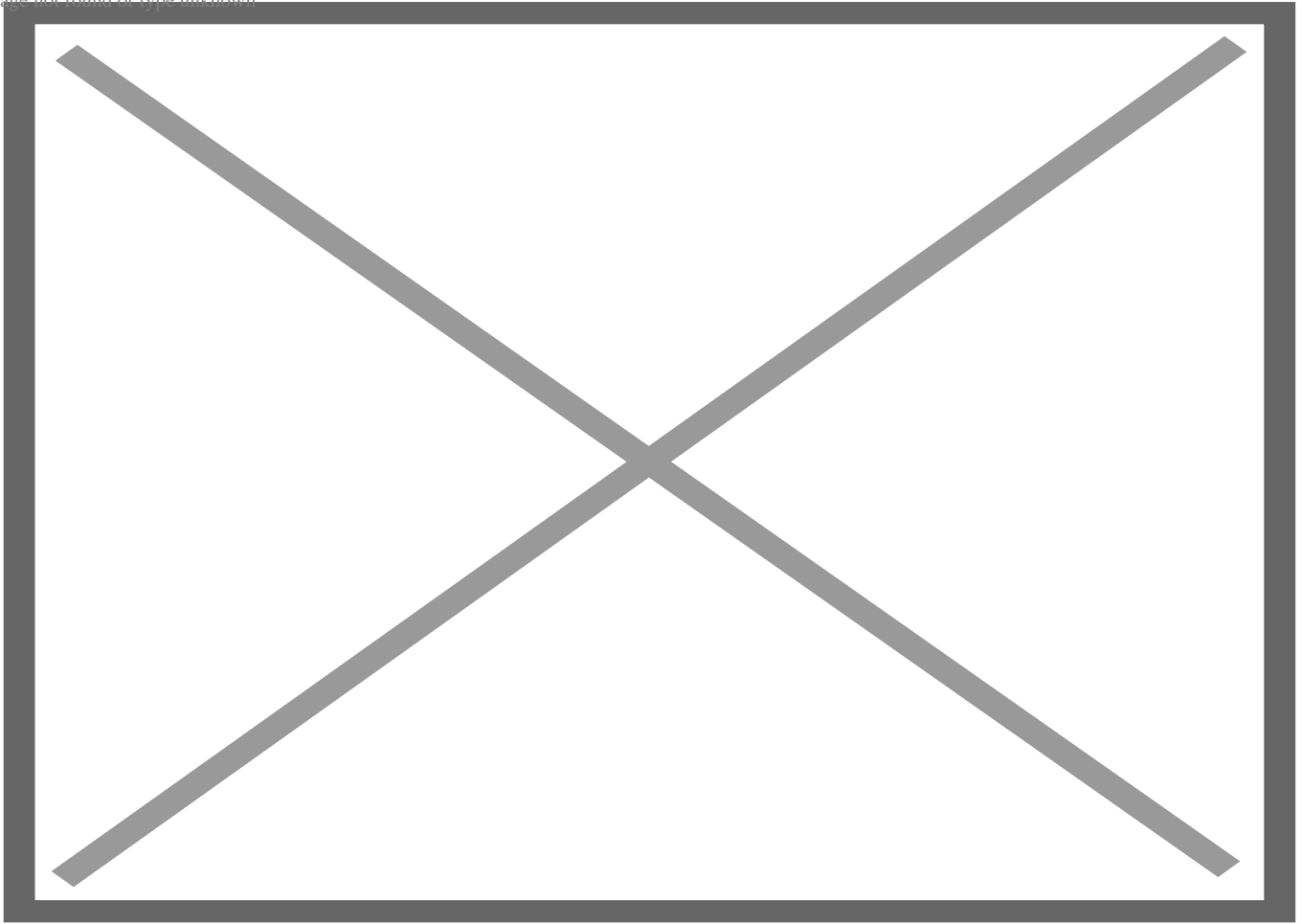
Romanov relatives as well. Martyrs to their faith, they are now recognized as saints . . .

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July 2018 the centenary of a catastrophic event is widely commemorated throughout the Federation of Russia. Indeed, the entire nation remembers and revisits the terrible fate of the immediate Imperial family and the blood-dynasty of one of Europe's oldest and most revered royal families.

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Tsar Nicholas II, Tsarina Alexandra Feodorovna, their daughters and Grand Duchess Elisabeth Feodorovna, an older sister of Alexandra, the last Russian Empress. The royal blood of Europe was spilled but by whom and for what purpose.

On March 15, 1917, the lights first flickered and then went out in Imperial Russia. When Tsar Nicholas II was forced to abdicate a satanic darkness descended on the world's largest and richest nation. The candles spluttered into flame only with the assassination of Soviet dictator Josef Stalin on March 5, 1953. During 36 years of demonic Bolshevik butchery, their barbarities were censored, justified and even praised by Western journalists and politicians.

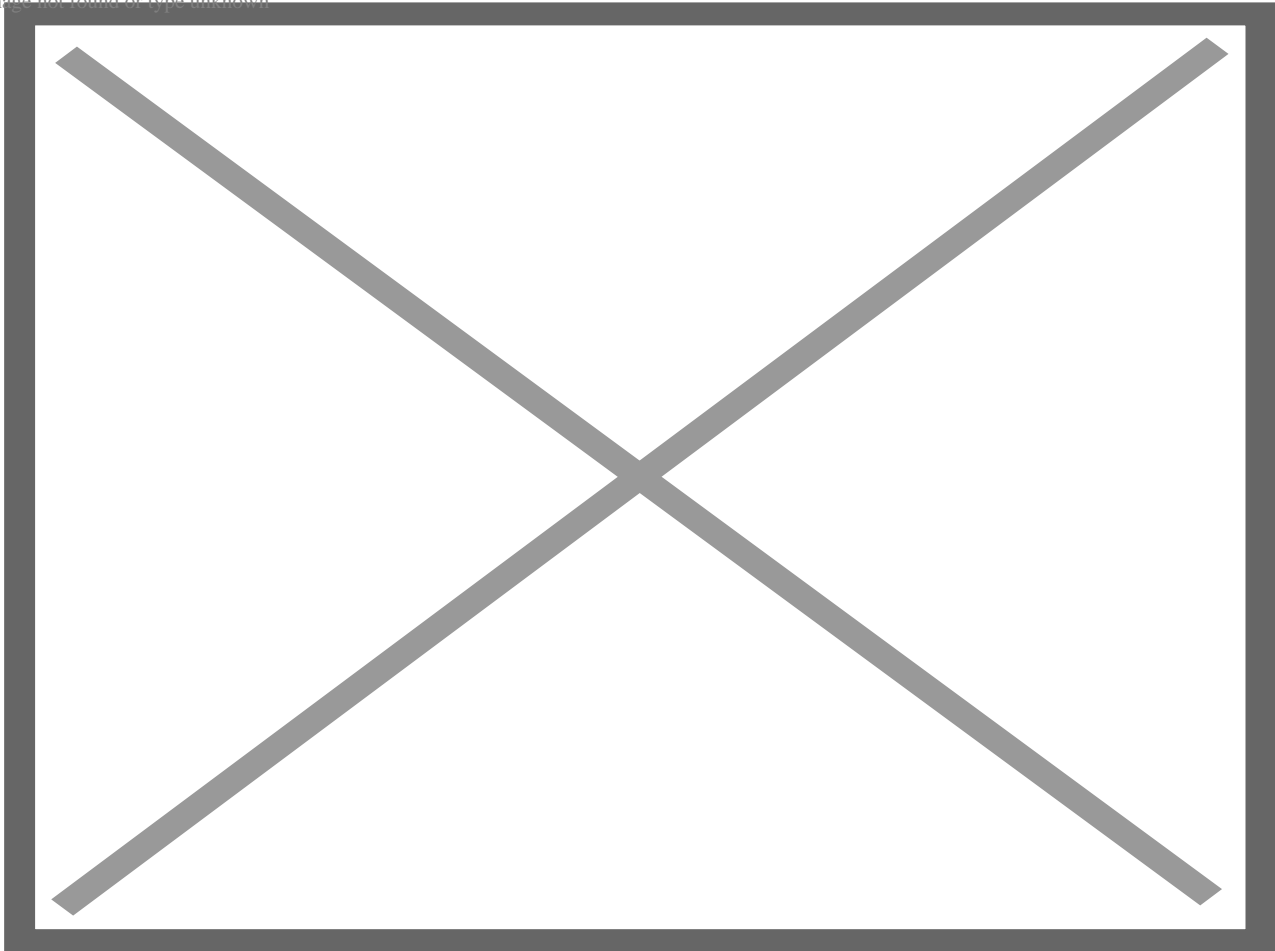
Aided covertly by the United States, France, and Britain the Bolsheviks had consolidated their grip on Imperial Russia by 1922. The Bolsheviks in 1917, far from being a significant force were almost caught off guard when anarchic conditions enabled them to seize the initiative.

Lenin afterwards remarked that "if only a handful of people in St. Petersburg had known what we were about to do we would never have achieved victory."

On the centenary of the massacre of the Tsar, the Tsarina, their children and servants media is subdued. In December 2017 the Daily Mail criticised a Russian initiative aimed at discovering if there had been a racist ritualistic agenda to the bloodletting that stunned the world.

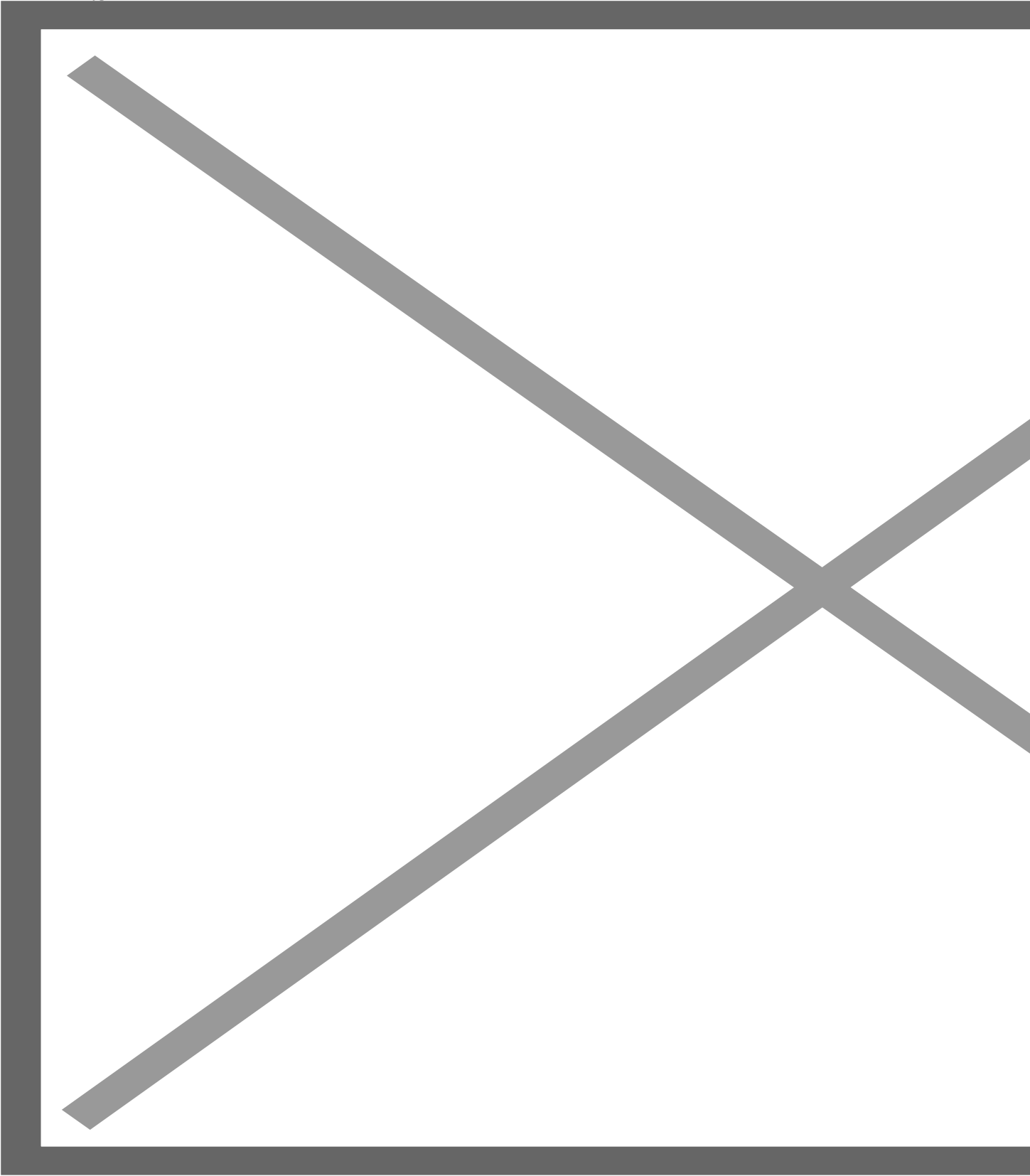
When Russian Prime Minister Dmitri Medvedev signed a decree to build the 'Museum of the Victims of Stalinist Repression', Russia's Prime Minister ran the risk of being charged by Israel with anti-Semitism.

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Empress Alexandra Feodorovna and Grand Duchesses Olga Nikolaevna and Tatiana Nikolaevna appear in the group posing with the medical staff of the infirmary. During WWI (1914-1918) there was hardly a Russian serviceman who didn't directly or indirectly benefit from the compassion of members of Russia's imperial family.

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Emperor Nicholas II refused to eat anything until he visited the Great War's wounded arriving at the hospital.

The best medical experts worked at the monastery hospital provided by the personal stipend of Elisaveta Feodorovna. Operations were free of charge and unfortunates refused by commercial doctors were healed. On leaving the Marfo-Mariinsky Hospital patients cried out, 'Great Mother', as they called the abbess.

Elisaveta Feodorovna assisted in operations, made dressings, consoled the sick and tried to alleviate suffering. Patients said the Grand Duchess had a curative power that helped them to endure pain and approve serious operations.

Day and night the sisters watched over the patients and the abbess was constantly to hand. She herself bandaged the wounds and often sat all night at a patient's bedside.

For the purpose of diluting sympathy, media perpetuates myths such as the Russia's royals being out of touch with the peoples of Russia. In fact, Russia's pious royals got their hands dirty much more than did their extended family elsewhere in Europe.

Russia was depicted as being of little significance yet the Romanov Dynasty (1613-1917) was a family made up of Europe's royal houses. Theirs was the blood of England, Denmark, Greece, Germany, Romania, Habsburg Dynasty, Russia, and Serbia, then a powerful state.

The direct male line of the Romanov family came to an end when Empress Elizabeth died in 1762. The House of Holstein-Gottorp, a branch of the House of Oldenburg, ascended the throne in 1762 with Peter III, a grandson of Peter the Great. Hence, all Russian monarchs from the mid-18th century to the Russian Revolution descended from that branch. Though officially known as the House of Romanov, these descendants of the Romanov and Oldenburg dynasties are sometimes referred to as Holstein-Gottorp-Romanov.

Another myth is that the massacre of the martyred was confined to the Tsar and his family whilst the fate of the dynasty's extended family remains a taboo topic.

## THE ROMANOV DYNASTY

When in early 1917 Tsar Nicholas II abdicated, the extended Romanov family had 65 members, 18 of whom were slaughtered by the bankrolled Bolsheviks between June 13, 1918, and July 18, 1918.

Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich (40), youngest brother of Czar Nicholas II, was arrested along with his last personal Russian secretary and friend Nikolay Nikolaevich Zhonson (Johnson) and taken to Perm in Siberia, on the order of the Council of the People's Commissars, which included both Vladimir Lenin and Josef Stalin.

On the night of June 12-13, 1918, the two (Michael Romanov and Nikolay Johnson) were taken to the woods outside Perm and killed; their bodies have never been discovered.

Tsar Nicholas II and his immediate family were murdered by their Bolshevik guards on the night of July 16-17, 1918.

On July 18, 1918, the following Romanovs were bound and taken to an abandoned mine shaft outside of Alapayevsk, Siberia. There, each was blindfolded and forced to walk across a log placed over a 20-metres (66 feet) deep mine shaft. Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich refused and was shot.

The others in the party were roughly pushed into the mine shaft. The Cheka beat all the prisoners before throwing their victims into this pit, Elisabeth being the first. The victims included Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich (59), Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna (54), three brothers, who were the great-grandchildren of Emperor Nicholas I of Russia, Prince Ioann Constantinovich (32), Prince Constantine Constantinovich (28), Prince Igor Constantinovich (24), and Russian aristocrat and poet Prince Vladimir Pavlovich Paley (21); also Grand Duke Sergei's secretary, Fyodor Remez and a Russian Orthodox nun Varvara Yakovleva, a sister from the Grand Duchess's convent. Hand grenades were then hurled down the shaft, but only one victim, Fyodor Remez, died as a result of the explosion.

Grand Duke Nicholas Mikhailovich (59), his brother Grand Duke Georgy Mikhailovich (56), and also their cousins Grand Duke Dmitry Konstantinovich (58) and Grand Duke Pavel Alexandrovich (59) were shot outside the St. Peter and St. Paul Fortress in St. Petersburg.

Grand Duke Nicholas Michailovich, grandson of Tsar Nicholas I, 60.

Grand Duke George Michailovich, grandson of Tsar Nicholas I and brother of Nicholas Michailovich, 56.

Grand Duke Dmitry Constantinovich, grandson of Tsar Nicholas I, 59.

Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovich, son of Tsar Alexander II, 59.

Wall Street bankers financed the coup in which few ethnic Russians played a leading part. Primarily, the purpose of the regime change was to seize Russia's natural resources and imperial wealth. Thirdly, the purpose was to turn Russia into a vast slave plantation to serve the interests of Western banking and industrial conglomerates.

A reward for the slaughter of the Romanov dynasty and on-going investment in the six-year-long Civil War was provided by Wall Street banker Jacob Schiff (1847~1920). This German-born American Jew publicly celebrated the slaughter of the Romanovs and boasted that his support for the Bolsheviks had led to the seizure of Imperial Russia.

"Will you say for me to those present at tonight's meeting how deeply I regret my inability to celebrate with the Friends of Russian Freedom the actual reward of what we hoped for and striven for these long years." ~ Jacob Schiff, New York bankers, 'Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Quote: New York Times, March 24. 1917.

US President Theodore Roosevelt (1858 – 1910). Behind his left shoulder is bearded, Jacob Schiff.

The greatest coup in history is estimated to have directly or indirectly led to the martyrdom of between 70 and 100 million mostly Christians. Jacob Schiff appears to have achieved the dubious distinction of being the biggest killer in the history of humankind yet he is unheard of in the West.

Throughout the six-year insurrection, the Bolshevik hold on Russia was tenuous whilst the presence of the Imperial Russian family posed a constant threat. The Russian historian, V. M. Khrustalev believes the Bolsheviks had drawn up a plan to gather together the entire Romanov family and remove the dynasty's immediate and distant family members to a place beyond the Ural Mountains where for the time being at least the Bolsheviks held control. As the conflict's front was rapidly changing opportunity was sought to destroy the family before a rescue could take place.

In 1918 the Bolsheviks were primarily made up of Vladimir Lenin (born Goldman, his mother's maiden surname Blank), Yakov Sverdlov, Moisey Uritsky, Grigory Zinoviev (born Hirsch Apfelbaum, known also under the name Ovsei-Gershon Aronovich Radomyslsky), Sergey Gusev (Yakov Davidovich Drabkin), and Felix Dzerzhinsky: All were Jewish and spoke fluent Yiddish.



## Yakov Sverdlov

In the spring of 1918, the Romanov family was arrested and sent to the Urals from Petrograd. Judging by surviving documents, the elaborate transfers took place under the close supervision of the Ural Bolsheviks based in Yekaterinburg.

Yakov Sverdlov with a group of Bolsheviks in the Turukhansk exile, the third on the left is I.V. Dzhugashvili (J.Stalin), July 1915

Yakov Sverdlov (Yankel-Aaron Movshevich Solomon) was one of the most feared and mysterious figures in Russian history. The role of this outlaw and his gang of marauders appear to be a taboo topic in western media.

Such was Sverdlov's omnipotent role that a huge region and the largest city in Siberia has been named in his honour; likewise a plaza in central Moscow. The name Sverdlov has been attached to tens of settlements, railway stations, and collective farms. It has been awarded many Soviet institutions, military units, schools, hospitals, pioneer camps, and factories. The mystery is precisely for what reason and even experts are perplexed by the question.

The most heinous crimes committed by the Bolsheviks were those committed by Sverdlov and his brigands. The outlaw was an author of countless bloody atrocities committed across large swathes of Russia. The pre-planned Red Terror had as its midwife Yakov Sverdlov.

During the 'revolutionary' period his name was far better known than the names of Trotsky and Josef Stalin. It was only after the death of Sverdlov that Trotsky's name achieved similar prominence. Such was the omnipotence of the Jewish firebrand that he had the power to destroy V I. Lenin and Felix Dzerzhinsky chairman of the Cheka.

As Chairman of the Central Executive Committee Sverdlov was the pivotal persona of the assembly's organisers who inspired, initiated and carried out the genocide of Russians, Ukrainians, Cossacks and other ethnic groups.

Bolshevistsky writer Maxim Gorky with Sverdlov family.

During the revolutionary period, Sverdlov was instrumental in managing the numerically irrelevant Bolsheviks. At the fall of the government, Sverdlov established relations between rival parties and created the governing organisation of the interaction of party structures. Sverdlov then welded together a formidable unit that included the brothers, Zinovy Peshkov, godson of Bolshevik writer Maxim Gorky. Also included was Benjamin Sverdlov, an American based banker, whose counting house was located in the same building as that of 'Kuhn, Loeb & Co, the bank of Jacob Schiff.

Yakov Sverdlov pictured with his wife Klaudia and their son Andrei Sverdlov. According to Russian writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Klaudia “kept a big diamond fund for the Bolshevik-Communist party at her home, loot garnered when the Bolsheviks had plundered what was needed to fund the revolution: a gang of the Politburo prepared this stock in the event of a power failure.” In 1931-1944 Klaudia Sverdlova worked in the administration of Soviet censorship. She was an author of books and speeches about her husband Y. Sverdlov.

Yekaterinburg from 1924 to 1991 was named Sverdlovsk. In 1991 the city’s name Sverdlovsk was changed back to Yekaterinburg. However, the vast Ural region of Russia still bears the name of the murderous bandit gang leader, Yakov Sverdlov.

## **THE MARTYRDOM OF EUROPE’S ROYAL HOUSES**

Holy Martyr Grand Princess Elizabeth Feodorovna was the second daughter in the family of Ludwig IV, Grand Duke of Hesse and by Rhine and Princess Alice, a daughter of England’s Queen Victoria. Princess Elisabeth was the granddaughter of Queen Victoria and an older sister of Alexandra, the last Russian Empress.

Princess Elisabeth of Hesse and by Rhine, later Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna of Russia was a German princess of the House of Hesse-Darmstadt, and the wife of Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich of Russia. She was also maternal great-aunt of Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, and consort of Queen Elizabeth II. A granddaughter of Queen Victoria and an older sister of Alexandra, the last Russian Empress, Elisabeth Feodorovna became famous in Russian society for her beauty and charitable works among the poor.

After the Socialist Revolutionary Party’s Combat Organization assassinated her husband in 1905, Elisabeth publicly forgave Sergei’s murderer, Ivan Kalyayev. She then departed the Imperial Court and became a nun, founding the Marfo-Mariinsky Convent dedicated to helping the poor of Moscow. In 1918 she was arrested and ultimately executed by the Bolsheviks. In 1981 Elisabeth was canonized by the Russian Orthodox Church Abroad and in 1992 by the Moscow Patriarchate.

On March 9, 1918, Grand Duke of Russia Mikhail (Michael) Alexandrovich Romanov was exiled from Petrograd to Perm in Siberia. When Nicholas II abdicated on 15 March (O.S. 2 March) 1917, Michael was named as his successor instead of Alexei. Michael deferred acceptance of the throne until ratification by an elected assembly but was never confirmed as emperor.

March 26, 1918: Following the expulsion of Mikhail Alexandrovich Romanov, Prince Sergei Mikhailovich, three brothers Princes Ioann, Konstantine and Igor Konstantinovich, children of Grand Duke Konstantin Konstantinovich and Prince Vladimir Pavlovich Paley, (21), were deported to Vyatka.

One month later the royal captives were transferred to Yekaterinburg.

Three children of Grand Duke Konstantin Konstantinovich Romanov executed at Alapayevsk on the night of July 18, 1918. A single photo from the top Ioann Konstantinovich (32). Lower individual photos from left to right Konstantin Konstantinovich (27) and Igor Konstantinovich (24). All were officers of the Royal Army and served with distinction in World War I, and all were in the line of royal succession.

Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovich with his second family. From left to right: Princess Olga Paley, Princess Irina Paley, Prince Vladimir Paley (centre), Princess Natalia Paley, and Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovich. 1916.

Elizaveta Feodorovna and Nun Varvara (Yakovleva)

In Moscow on May 7, 1918, Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna was arrested on the orders of Vladimir Lenin and Felix Dzerzhinsky and deported to Perm in Siberia. Later, Elizabeth was transported to Yekaterinburg and placed in Novo-Tikhvinsky Monastery. The Grand Duchess was accompanied by her assistant Nun Varvara (Yakovleva) and Sister of Mercy, Nun Katherine (Yanysheva).

Prince Vladimir Paley with the Grand Dukes arrived in Yekaterinburg on April 20, 1918. The Ural Bolsheviks decided to scatter the family to make their rescue much more problematic for the approaching White Armies. The decree ordering the separation of the Tsar family was the responsibility of the Ural Regional Council and was dated May 18, 1918. On May 20, 1918, the exiled Grand Dukes were moved to Alapayevsk.

In Alapayevsk the royal exiles and retinue were accommodated in a local school situated on the city's outskirts. The command of the arrested was entrusted to the Alapayevsk Soviet of Workers 'and Peasants' Deputies and the Extraordinary Investigative Commission.

At first, the captives were treated civilly and found the place and atmosphere relaxed. The prisoners were issued with ID cards with the right of movement restricted to the confines of Alapayevsk. In order to leave the school building, it was enough to notify the guard.

## **MURDER OF GRAND DUKE MICHAEL ALEXANDROVICH IN PERM**

The murders of the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich Romanov and his close friend and secretary Nikolai Zhonson occurred on the night of June 12-13, 1918 in Perm.

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## DISAPPEARANCE OF THE ABDUCTED ROYALS

The Grand Duke's Mikhail Romanov 'disappearance' was used to justify the transfer of the Romanovs to the Urals under which they were subjected to a strict prison regime. The measures taken by the Urals Bolsheviks coordinated with instructions given by the Bolshevik regime in Moscow and Petrograd.

An indication of the tightening of the Bolshevik regime was received from Yekaterinburg on June 21, 1918. "All the exiles property was confiscated, shoes, linen, dress, pillows, jewellery, personal mementoes, documents, and money. Only one dress, one pair of shoes and two changes of linen were left for each of the hapless captives.

On the night of July 18, 1918, near the Napolnaya School at 2am gunfire was heard. Alarms were raised by a nearby Red Army detachment. Commissioner A. Smolnikov falsely claimed that White Army guards had used an aircraft to abduct the princes. The Bolshevik Alapayevsk Executive Committee immediately sent the following telegram to Yekaterinburg:

'Throughout the morning of July 18, 1918 posters and flyers were posted around the city informing the community that the princes had been abducted by a gang of White Guards. The posted fliers claimed that during the shootout one of the kidnappers was killed and two Red Guards were wounded.'

The authorities of Alapayevsk and Yekaterinburg carried out an investigation that unsurprisingly failed to report. In Alapayevsk during August 1918 the personal belongings of the butchered family were sold and the martyrs were listed as missing people.

Members of the Presidium of the Ural Council, all of them were Jewish. Left to Right: Nikolai Guryevich Tolmachev, Aleksandr Beloborodov (Vaysbart), Georgiy Safarov, Filipp Isayevich Goloshchyokin (Isay Isaakovich Goloshchyokin).

The above were responsible for the slaughter of the Nicholas II and his family at Yekaterinburg. All the assassins were directly connected to the Jewish leaders of the Soviet Bolshevik regime, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, Yakov Sverdlov, Moisey Uritsky, Leon Trotsky, Grigory Zinoviev, and Felix Dzerzhinsky.

The tallest of the assassins, A. Beloborodov, stands behind Lev Trotsky. To the left of Trotsky is Karl Bergardovich Radek. After the February Revolution (1917) Beloborodov (his real last name is Vaysbart), was a close confidant of Trotsky. He was elected to the District Committee of the Ural and in the Russian Constituent Assembly. From January 1918 Beloborodov was the party leader of the Red

Ural. In this capacity, he was responsible for the organization and execution of the Tsar family's murder with Yakov Yurovskiy.

Filipp Goloshchyokin (Isay Isaakovich Goloshchyokin; he is also often referred to as Shaya Goloshchekin (???) by the diminutive from the name Isay in Yiddish. Filipp is his party cryptonym), Alexander Beloborodov (Vaysbart), Yakov Yurovskiy. They were responsible for taking part in the murder of the Romanov family and the Alapayevsk Romanovs.

On July 18, 1918, eight prisoners were taken from the town to an abandoned mine situated at the Nizhnyaya Selimskaya mining site. Using an axe's blunt end the heads of each of the victims was struck a mortal blow and the corpses tossed into the mine. The shaft was then pelted with grenades, later hidden by poles, logs and afterwards sprinkled with earth.

During the investigation on October 10, 1918, alongside the bodies of the dead, along with other objects, the alleged murder weapon was found, a 'wide axe with also a short axe'.

When later the bodies were removed, it was realised that some of the victims died almost instantly, while others survived after the fall, later dying of hunger and wounds. Thus, the wound on the head of Prince Ioann, who fell to the ledge of the mine near the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna, was tied with a part of her monastic headscarf, an apostolnik or epimandylion. Prince Vladimir Paley's body was found in a sitting position.

Nearby peasants told each other that for several days the singing of prayers came from the mine. The participant of the murder recalls that after the first grenade was thrown into the mine, the Troparion to the Cross was heard: "Save, O Lord, your people, and Bless Your Heritage, Granting us Victory for resistance, and Your Life, keeping with Your Cross."

The decision to execute the Alapayevsk exiles was taken by the Bolshevik Party of Alapayevsk independently, without the sanction of the Ural of the regional committee of the RCP (B) and the Ural of the regional council.

However, from the interrogation of Chekist Pyotr Konstantinovich Startsev, who participated in the murder, it follows that 'the murder of the August prisoners was on the order from Ekaterinburg, that Georgiy Safarov came especially from there to lead them.'

September 28, 1918, the Red Army was ousted from Alapaevsk by the White Armies of Admiral A. V. Kolchak. An immediate investigation into the fate of the Romanovs was ordered.

October 6, 1918 prosecutor N. I. Ostroumov, commander of the Tobolsk Regiment, who participated in the capture of Alapayevsk, said that according to his information the prisoners were taken from the city and thrown alive into the mine following which their killers hurled hand-grenades.

The order to find the bodies of the murdered princes was given to senior police officer T.P. Malshikov. The discovered shaft was 28 arshins (19.9m) deep. Its walls were clad with planks. Searches were started in the vicinity of Sinyachikhinsky shaft and mine.

On October 19 (October 20 in other sources), 1918, the cap of one of the grand dukes was discovered. Over the following four days, the bodies were consecutively removed from the mine.

At various depths in the shaft, senior police officer T. Malshikov found bodies:

(October 20 in the 20th and 21st centuries, this day corresponds to the October 7th of the Julian calendar).

- October 21, Feodor Semyonovich Remez.
- October 22, Varvara Yakovleva and Prince Paley,
- October 23, Princes Konstantin Konstantinovich, Igor Konstantinovich and the Grand Duke Serge Mikhailovich,
- October 24, the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna and Prince Ioann Konstantinovich.

The fingers of the right hands of Elizabeth Fedorovna, the nun Varvara and Prince Ioann Konstantinovich were folded in the sign of the Cross. On the breast of the Grand Duchess, Elizabeth Feodorovna was discovered an icon of Jesus Christ, strewn with precious stones.

The body of Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna, despite the fact that all the bodies were in the mine for several months, was found completely imperishable; On the face of the Grand Duchess the expression of a smile was preserved, the right hand was cross-shaped, as if in a blessing.

After the autopsy, the corpses were washed, dressed and placed in caskets. These coffins were placed in the Cemetery Church of Alapaevsk, and there were performed memorial services. On October 31, a cathedral of 13 priests attended a funeral vigil at the place of the coffins.

The next day on November 1, a crowded procession from the Holy Trinity Cathedral of Alapaevsk arrived at the church. They served a requiem, and then carried coffins to the cathedral. Afterwards, the funeral of the deceased was performed. The bodies were then placed in a crypt, arranged in the southern side of the altar of the Holy Trinity Cathedral.

In the photo on the right below there is a crypt.

The crypt where the coffins were located with the bodies of the Alapaevsk martyrs before the arrival of the Bolshevik Red Army.

During the Bolshevik Red Army offensive in June 1919, it was decided to remove the remains of the Romanov victims from the city of Alapayevsk.

The train carrying the coffins and remains of the Romanov family arrived in Chita on 30 August 1919. The caskets were then transported to Bogoroditsky (Pokrovsky) Convent. There, the remains of the martyred family were placed under the floor a monastic cell.

Bogoroditsky Monastery in Chita or Holy Protection convent.

On March 5, 1920, at the direction of General Mikhail Diterikhs and with the support of Ataman Semenov, the Romanov coffins were taken from Chita and sent to China.

April 16, 1920, at the railway station in Beijing, the coffins were greeted and moved to the church of Seraphim of Sarov. After the funeral service, eight coffins were sealed with the hallmarks of the Russian spiritual mission and placed in one of the crypts in the territory of the cemetery.

Abbot Hegumen Seraphim (Kuznetsov)

In November of 1920, two coffins holding the precious relics of the Grand Duchess Elizaveta Fyodorovna and the nun Varvara were taken from the crypt and brought to Jerusalem. The remaining six coffins remained in the chapel's crypt on the mission's cemetery.

The caskets with the holy relics of Saint Elizabeth and Barbara were later exhumed and sent from Beijing to Tianjin on November 17/30, 1920, departing November 18 by steamship and arriving in Shanghai November 21. The coffins departed Shanghai on December 2/15 by sea and arrived in Jerusalem on January 15/28, 1921. There was to become the martyrs' final resting place in the crypt at the Church of St Mary Magdalene on the Mount of Olives on Sunday, January 17/30.

Temple of St. Mary Magdalene in Gethsemane in Jerusalem

The monastery houses pieces of the relics of Holy New Martyrs Elizabeth and Barbara and Holy New Hieromartyr Sergii (Srebrianskii) brought from Jerusalem.

The reliquary of St. Elizabeth in the Church of Mary Magdalene is a Russian Orthodox Church located on the Mount of Olives, near the Garden of Gethsemane in Jerusalem.

The tombs of Prince Ioann Konstantinovich, Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich, Prince Konstantin Konstantinovich, in the crypt of All Holy Martyrs Church situated in Beijing.

Following the 1938 Japanese occupation of China and the change in political conditions the 20th mission chief, Archbishop Viktor (Svyatin) managed to obtain the permission of Beijing authorities to transfer the six coffins to the crypt of All Holy Martyrs Church, located in the cemetery of the RSMC territory.

According to Archbishop Viktor's sister's testimony, written down by her daughter, Xenia Kepping, in 1947 it was ordered by Soviet authorities to transport the coffins with the Alapayevsk martyrs' remains back to the territory of the mission cemetery and then place them in St. Seraphim Chapel's crypt.

During the so-called Great Cultural Revolution of 1966-1976, the Russian cemetery was subject to violations and destruction. Finally, by a decision of Beijing's municipal authorities in 1987, the Russian church and cemetery was totally destroyed and the ground levelled.

However, of the many eyewitnesses of those events were sought, not a single oral or written account states that the coffins of the Alapayevsk martyrs were destroyed during this government vandalism.

In 1981, her Imperial Highness Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna, Nun Barbara (Yakovleva), Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich, Princes Ioann Konstantinovich, Konstantin Konstantinovich, Igor Konstantinovich and Vladimir Pavlovich Paley were glorified by the Russian Church Abroad. Elizabeth and Barbara were glorified by Moscow Patriarchate in 1992. Grand Duke Sergei's secretary, Fyodor Remez, was not included in the glorification by either of the churches.

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