



he was a conscientious objector during the First World War and worked for a time on a market garden near Glastonbury. In later life he worked for the Co-operative Permanent Building Society and wrote a number of books on housing policy. His date of death is not known but he was still active in the 1940s, writing on the need to plan for housing after the Second World War.

FLORENCE FARMBOROUGH (1887–1978) was born in Buckinghamshire. She went to Russia to work as a governess for a family in Kiev in 1908. In 1910 she moved to Moscow to teach English to the daughters of Dr Usov, a famous heart surgeon. When the First World War broke out she volunteered for Red Cross work and served as a nurse at the front from 1915 to 1917. She returned to Moscow at the time of the October Revolution, and left Russia for England via the Trans-Siberian Railway in 1918. She was elected a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and in 1926 was appointed as a university lecturer in English at Valencia. Strongly anti-communist as a result of her experiences in Russia, she sided with the Nationalists during the Spanish Civil War, working as a radio newsreader. She served with the Women's Voluntary Service during the Battle of Britain, and was later involved in the rehabilitation of Spanish-speaking Gibralterians who had been evacuated to Britain. She published sections of her World War I diaries as *Nurse at the Russian Front* in 1974, and this was followed in 1979 by a collection of her Russian photographs in *Russian Album, 1908–1918*. Her original diaries are now held by the Imperial War Museum.

CHARLES SYDNEY GIBBES (1876–1963) was born in Rotherham and was educated at the University of Cambridge. He went to Russia as a teacher of English in 1901 and became vice-president of the St Petersburg Guild of English Teachers. From 1908 to 1918 he was English tutor to the daughters of Nicholas and Alexandra, and from 1913 also to the Tsarevich. He voluntarily accompanied the imperial family into exile in Siberia up until the time of their incarceration in the 'House of Special Purpose' in Ekaterinburg. He later assisted the Sokolov inquiry into the fate of the imperial family and identified some of the remains that were found. During 1919–20 he served on the staff of the British High Commissioner for Siberia, and from 1920 to 1932 was employed by the Chinese Maritime Customs at Harbin in Manchuria. In 1934 he entered the Orthodox faith, subsequently becoming a monk and priest under the name of Father Nicholas. In 1938 he was created

(above) Florence Farmborough (below) Charles Sydney Gibbes



Archimandrite (Mitred Abbot), working with Orthodox communities in London and, from 1940, Oxford, where he established the Orthodox chapel and community centre in Marston Street (St Nicholas House). He died in 1963 and is buried in Headington Cemetery.

J.S. GOODE (dates unknown) was Lecturer in Russian at the University of Melbourne, and was for a time a lecturer at a military college in Petrograd.

BERT HALL (1885–1948) was an American airman who during the First World War volunteered for service with the French Flying Corps, joining the famed Lafayette Escadrille. However, he was also something of a con man, and it is unclear how much combat experience he actually had. He was in Petrograd during the Revolution, but later returned to America via Siberia. In 1918 he made an adventure film, *A Romance of the Air*, in which he played himself, which received the somewhat barbed comment from *Moving Picture World* that ‘Lt. Hall rings true, but his story does not’. Extracts from his diary from when he was in Russia during the Revolution appear in his book *One Man’s War*, published in 1929.

EDWARD T. HEALD (1885–1967) was born in Hood River Valley, Oregon, and graduated from Oberlin College in 1907. After a short time working in business in Peoria, Illinois, he joined the YMCA, becoming student secretary at Colorado College. He subsequently served in Manhattan, Kansas and Toledo, Ohio, before moving to Davenport, Iowa. It was from there that he was sent in 1916 by the YMCA to work with their prisoner-of-war relief programme in Petrograd. He moved to Kiev in September 1917, and subsequently to Siberia, leaving Russia for Japan via Manchuria in May 1919. Returning to the USA he continued to work for the YMCA, mostly in Canton, Ohio, until he retired. He then devoted himself to local history, planning and subsequently running the Stark County Historical Center and writing a six-volume county history. At the time of his death he was engaged in compiling a pictorial history of President William McKinley. An edited version of his diaries and letters relating to his time in Russia were published as *Witness to Revolution* in 1972.

ARTHUR HENDERSON (1863–1935) was an iron moulder and Labour politician, who was first elected to Parliament in 1903. He was leader of the Labour Party 1908–10, and became the first Labour politician



Edward Heald and his wife Emily in Vladivostock, 1918.

to be a member of the Cabinet when he joined Asquith's coalition government as President of the Board of Education in 1915. After Lloyd George replaced Asquith as Prime Minister he served in the War Cabinet as Minister without Portfolio. He resigned from the government in August 1917 in a dispute over plans to call an international conference on the future direction of the war. He lost his seat in 1918 but returned to parliament in a by-election. He later served as Home Secretary in the Labour government of 1924, and Foreign Secretary in

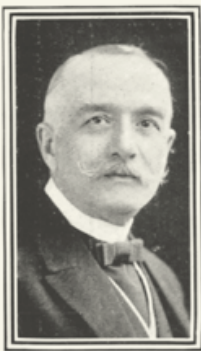
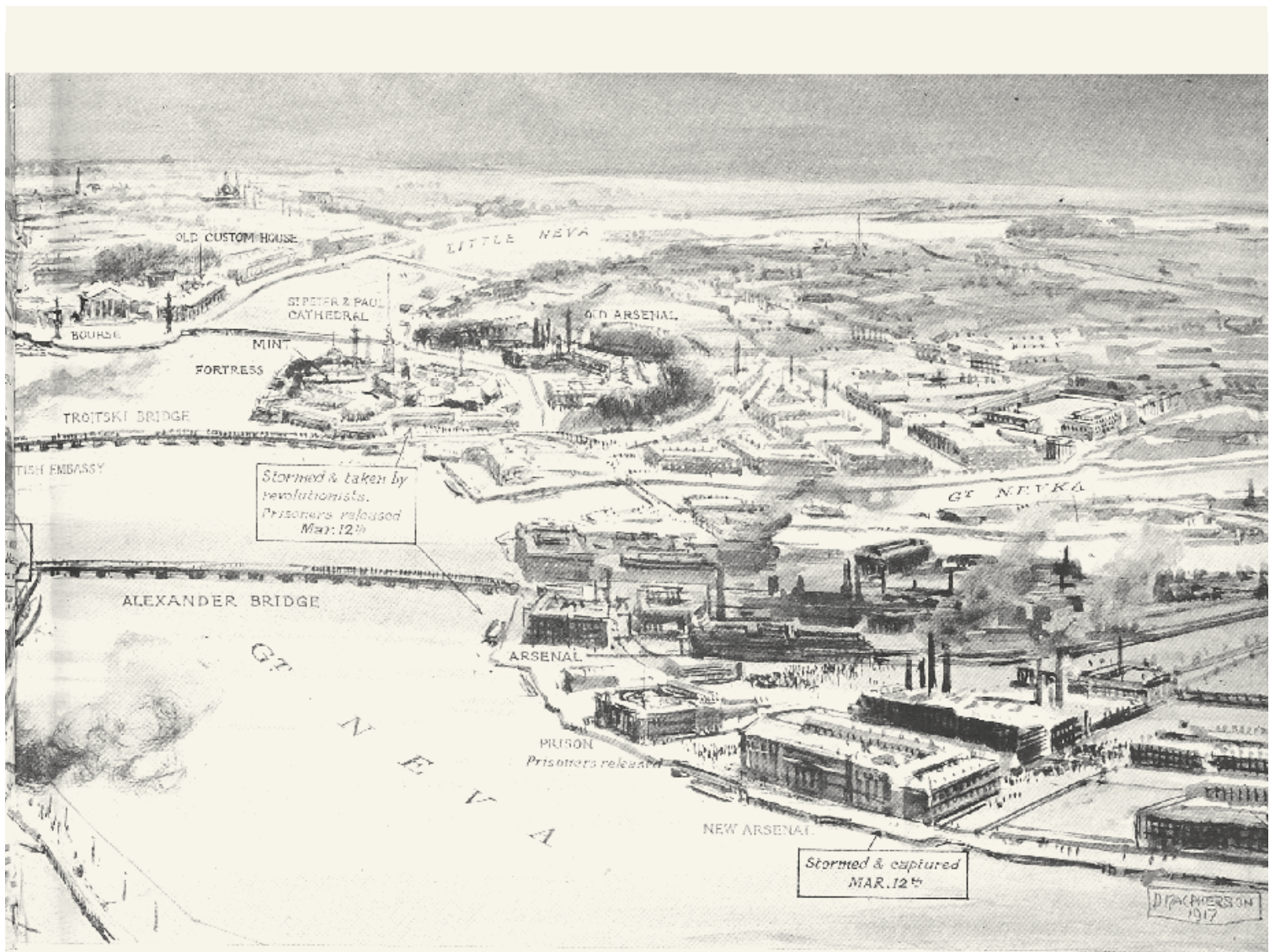


4 Grigori Rasputin.



10 Postcard written the day after Nicholas II's abdication on 3 March 1917.

11 Postcard with the caption 'National Funeral for the Victims who died for Freedom, 23 March 1917, Petrograd'.



M. Protopopov

M. A. D. Protopopov was Minister of the Interior at the time of the revolution, and is believed to have deliberately provoked an outbreak by starving Petrograd in order to quell disaffection in blood.



M. Goremykin

M. Goremykin, an old bureaucrat and Court official, was at one time President of the Council of Ministers. He was a typical reactionary of the old school, and the revolutionists did not leave him long at liberty.



M. P. Bark

M. P. Bark had been during the greater part of the war Minister of Finance, with, so far as is known, considerable success. He has shared the fate of his colleagues; but the precise charges against him are unknown.



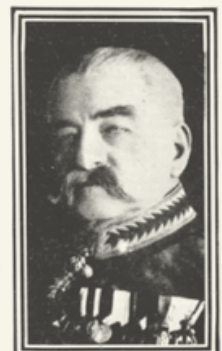
General Rennenkampf

General Rennenkampf headed the army which gained the Battle of Gumbinnen in 1914, but was later removed from command. He is bitterly hated for his cruelty and overbearing habits, often shown during internal troubles.



General Sukhomlinov

General V. A. Sukhomlinov was War Minister until the Russian disasters in 1915. He was then superseded and inquiries made into his administration, which resulted in his disgrace. His execution has been fiercely demanded.



Prince Goltz

Prince N. D. Goltz was the last of the reactionary Prime Ministers of the Court clique. He is a bureaucrat of the old school, but has not otherwise a bad reputation; in fact, he was regarded as a good administrator.

**ПОДПИСЫВАЙТЕСЬ НА
ЗЕМЛЮ СВОБОДЫ.**



гворитъ

КЛАДЪГОР.

**СТАРЫЙ СТРОЙ
ПОВЕРЖЕНЪ.
ВОЗДВИГАЙТЕ ЗДАНИЕ
СВОБОДНОЙ РОССИИ.**

ТОВАРИЩЕСКАЯ ПЕЧАТЪ.

23 Provisional Government poster with the caption 'Subscribe to the freedom loan!'

CONDITIONS PREVAILING IN THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL



Petrograd with population of over three millions is in a state of chaos. There is no real authority of law. There is no strong hand of Government. It is really a free city. Everyone can do as he is stimulated by pangs of hunger, or anguish of despair or his brain dictated him. Ignorant masses freed by cruel circumstances from the iron grip of despotic rule, found themselves at the mercy of their fate. Every individual is a complete stranger to all human impulses known in the west under the name of moral obligations and duties of citizenship. Full absence of any organised efforts towards regularisation of that chaotic state of life facilitated domination of animal instinct. Ruthless disregard to everything individual animal wants, disregard to order, absolute indifference even to laws of decency - strength - a brutal animal strength, is the order of the day. Streets are full of beggars, crippled men and destitute women with infants in arms. Destitution beyond all imagination - men, women and children sleeping in streets at this time of the year.

At the least, half of the whole population spends almost the whole of its time in endless queues in all streets, waiting for almost every article of the first life's necessity. Such queues are chronic - they can be seen everywhere, and at all times of the day and night. Shortage of food and clothing as great as it is now, threatens to become even greater during the winter months. It is impossible to survey the prospects of the coming winter without dread and apprehension. Reign of terror and lawlessness established itself firmer with every day. Murders, robbery and violence are being perpetrated in astonishing extent. The city militia at its best is powerless, and in a great many instances proved to be infected with the general disease of corruption. Crime unpunished by a powerless hand of Law encouraged imposition upon the Law itself. Most of the crimes are being done in broad daylight by uniformed villains gaining entrance into dwellings of their victims under pretence of authority - in the name of the Law.

The present Provisional Government is powerless. It



28 Janet Jeffery fleeing Russia. Illustration by Sydney Seymour Lucas in *The Sphere*, 3 January 1920.

29 Poster for Eisenstein's film *October*.



30 Soviet poster promoting literacy, by Alexei Radokov, 1920.



33 Postcard of Lenin, 1924.