

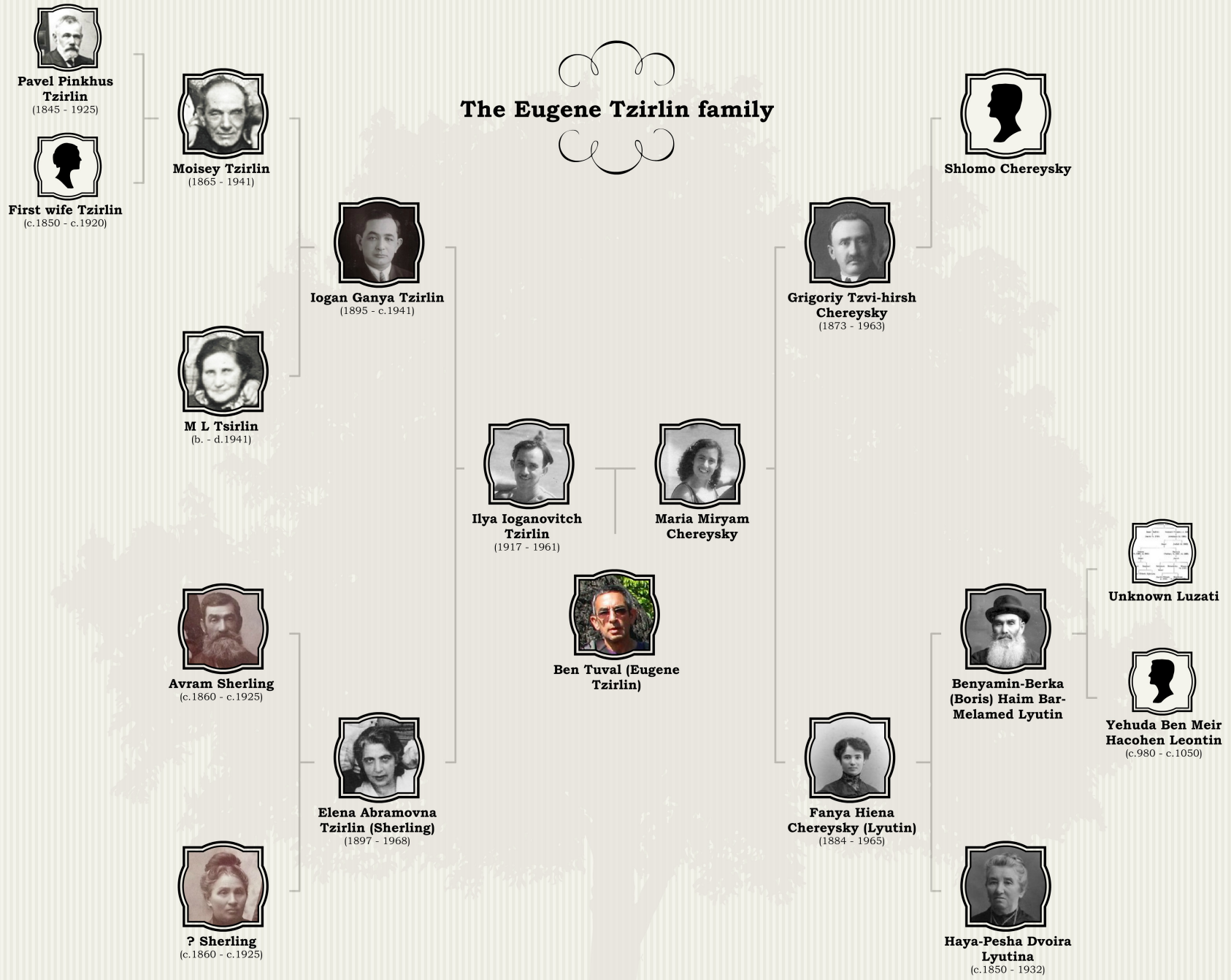
# **Tsirlin Family Story**

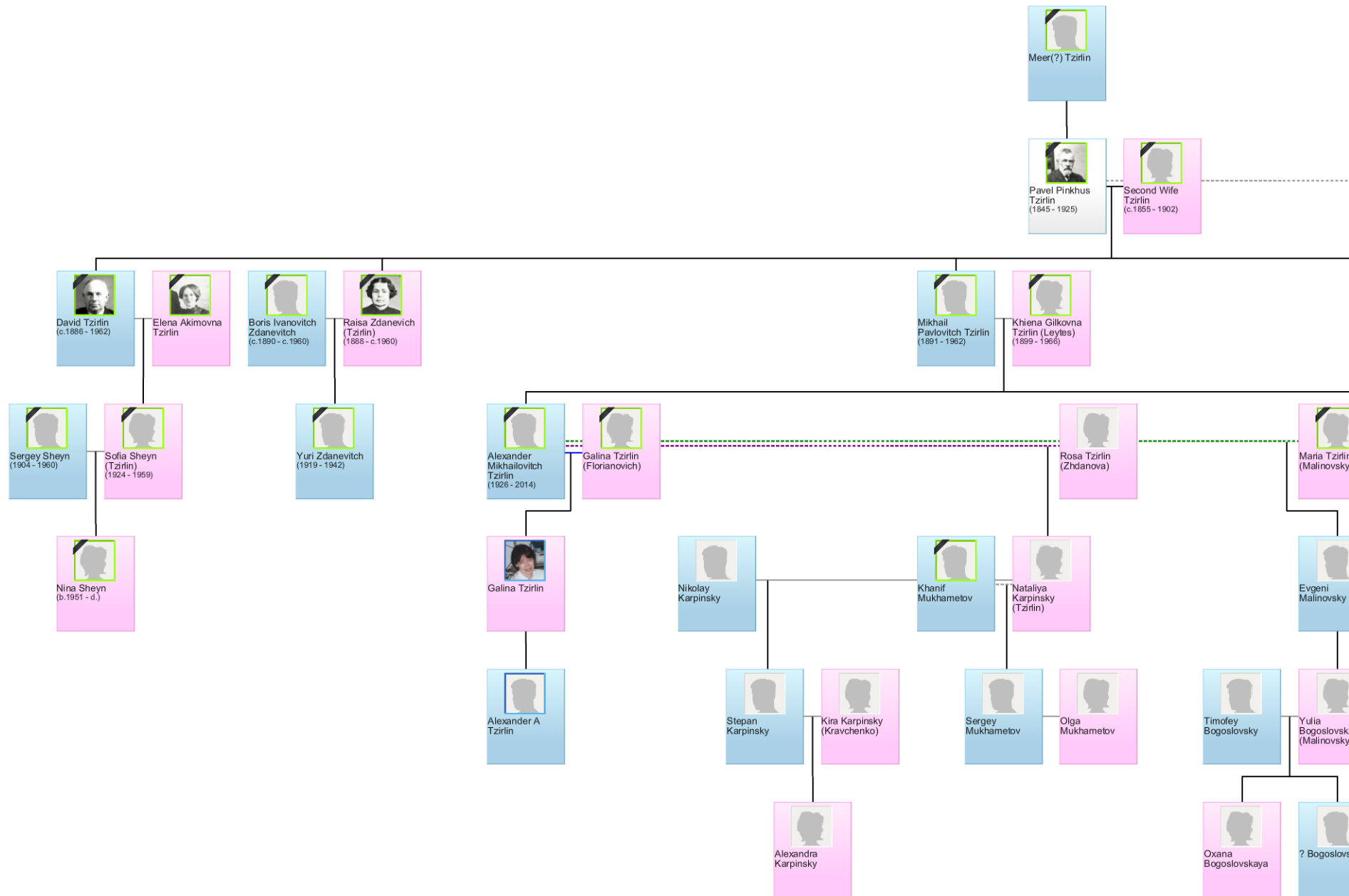
Цырлин or Цирлин

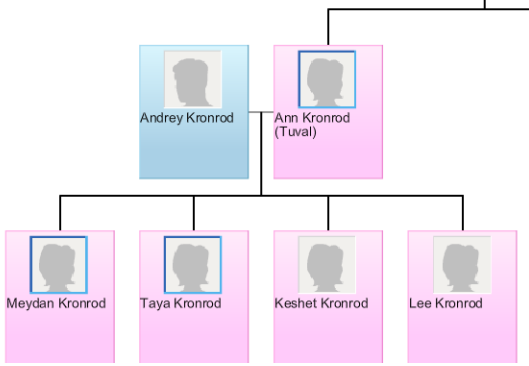
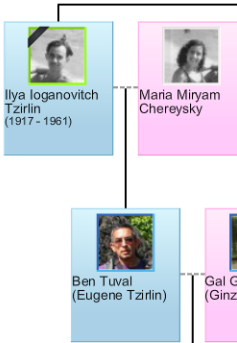
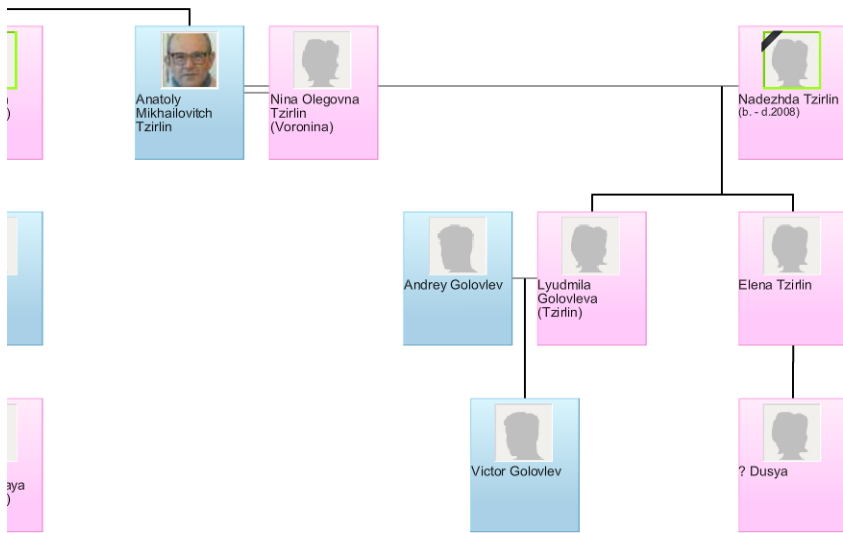
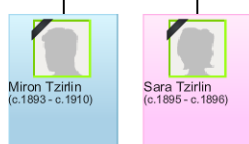
By David Tuval, son of Ben Tuval (Evgeny Tsirlin)

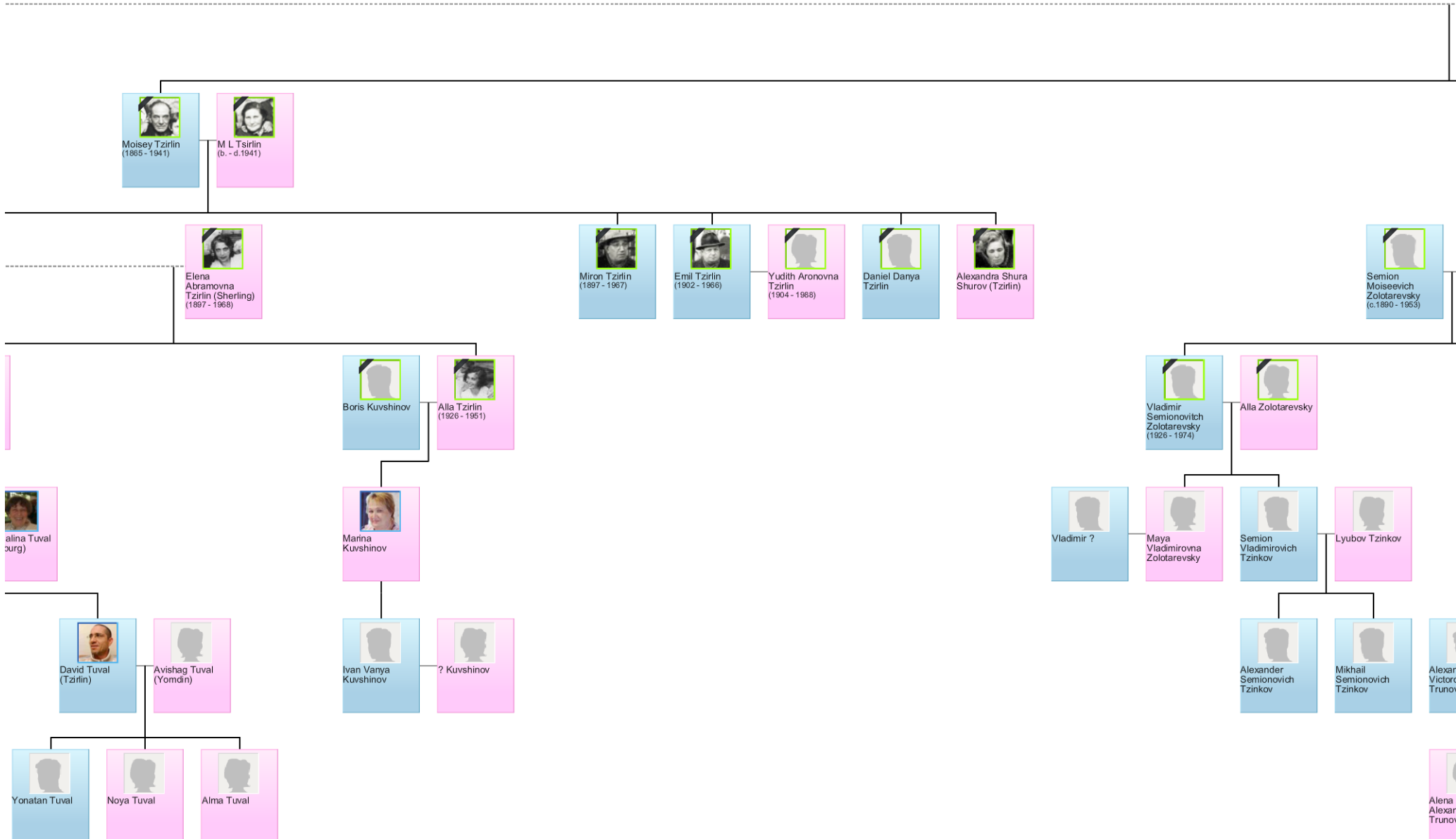
May 2015

# The Eugene Tzirlin family











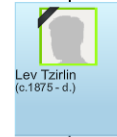
First wife Tzirlin  
(c.1850 - c.1920)



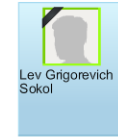
Leyzer Lazar Tzirlin  
(1869 - 1949)



Faina Israelvna Tzirlin  
(1878 - 1958)



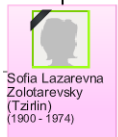
Lev Tzirlin  
(c.1875 - d.)



Lev Grigorevich Sokol



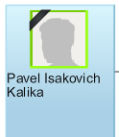
Dina Sokol (Tzirlin)  
(1884 - 1956)



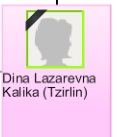
Sofia Lazarevna Zolotarevsky (Tzirlin)  
(1900 - 1974)



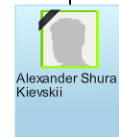
Miron Lazarevich Tzirlin  
(c.1890 - d.)



Pavel Isakovich Kalika



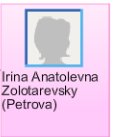
Dina Lazarevna Kalika (Tzirlin)



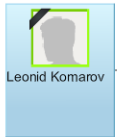
Alexander Shura Kievskii



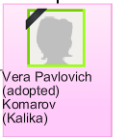
Leonid Semionovich Zolotarevsky



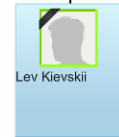
Irina Anatolevna Zolotarevsky (Petrova)



Leonid Komarov



Vera Pavlovich (adopted) Komarov (Kalika)



Lev Kievskii



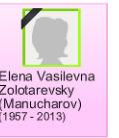
Nikolay Nikolayevich Lvov



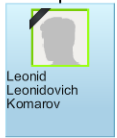
Elena Leonidovna Lvova (Zolotarevsky)



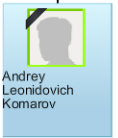
Pavel Leonidovich Zolotarevsky (1963 - 2013)



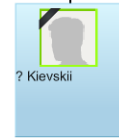
Elena Vasilevna Zolotarevsky (Manucharov) (1957 - 2013)



Leonid Leonidovich Komarov



Andrey Leonidovich Komarov



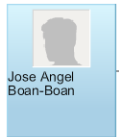
? Kievskii



[Name obscured]



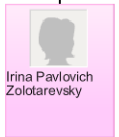
Anna Nikolayevna Trunov (Lvov)



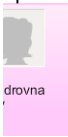
Jose Angel Boan-Boan



Maria Nikolayevna Boan-Boan (Lvov)



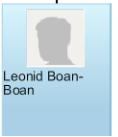
Irina Pavlovich Zolotarevsky



[Name obscured]



Sofia Alexandrovna Trunov



Leonid Boan-Boan

**Legend**

	Tree owner		Direct relation
	Female relative		Former/late spouse
	Male relative		Other marriages

## Introduction

I am David Tuval, born Alexey Tsirlin in Moscow in 1972. This is the story of the family of Moisey Pavlovitch Tsirlin (1865-1935) and his descendants during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Moisey was the grandfather of my grandfather, Ilya loganovich Tsirlin.

## Pinkhus (Pavel) Meerovich Tsirlin (1845-1925)

The farthest back our family knows for certain is Pinkhus (Pavel) Meerovich Tsirlin (1845-1925), Moisey's father. He was a manager of [sugar factories](#) in Kiev (roughly 1870-1910), belonging to [large entrepreneur Galperin](#). They lived in Kiev in this house, before the 1917 revolution: Дом № 101 по Мариинско — Благовещенской ул. г. Киева (после революции 1917-го года — Протопоповская ул.)

Pinkhus was married twice, and had the following children in this order:

A. From first wife:

1. Moisey
2. Leyzer (Lazar)
3. Lev
4. Dina (Sokol after marriage)

B. From second wife:

1. David
2. Raisa (Zdanevich after marriage)
3. Mikhail
4. Miron (died in his teens)
5. Sarah (died in her first year)



Of Pinkhus' 7 surviving children, in addition to their large age difference and having two mothers, many family members lost contact mainly due to various world circumstances in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century:

- Some were forced to adapt after the Russian revolution, and chose to move around the 1920's:
  - Moisey and Dina (Sokol) moved to Leningrad
  - Mikhail, David and Lazar moved to Moscow
  - Raisa and Lev remained in Kiev
- Some suffered during WW2 due to:
  - Jewish holocaust
  - As soldiers on the Russian front
  - From [blockade](#)
- Some immigrated at various times to:
  - USA
  - Israel
  - Other European countries
- Some were childless so their lines seized to exist

As a result, there was relatively low contact level between the 7 brothers' descendants, with some known exceptions like David and Mikhail coming to Dina's funeral in 1952, and other cases.





## Moisey Pavlovich Tsirlin (1865-1941)

Moisey had 5 children in this order:

1. Logan (Ganya, 1895-1941)
2. Miron (possibly named after his uncle Miron, who died in his teens) (1897-1967)
3. Daniel (Danya)
4. Alexandra (Shura)
5. Emil (1902-1966)

Moisey and his 5 children moved from Kiev to Leningrad around the time of the revolution (1920's). My family members are descendants of Pinkhus' first son from first wife Moisey, and of Moisey's first son Logan. According to St. Petersburg 1926 directory Moisey's address was [Ligovsky prospect 91](#). It is possible that he [died during the blockade 1941-43](#), so it is possible he lived 1869-1942.



Moisey Pavlovich Tsirlin with wife and granddaughter, with his sisters Dina and Raisa, and daughters in law 1933-34

## logan Moiseevich Tsirlin (1895-1941)

His occupation is not known for certain. Some sources indicate he was a well to do diamond merchant, others that he was a factory production manager, others that he was an engineer. According to St. Petersburg 1926 directory his address was [Universitetskaya Naberezhnaya 21](#). According to St. Petersburg 1934 Directory his address was: F-ka im. K. Libknehta (Karl Liebknecht Factory), [Barmaleeva 4](#), apt. 84. Tel. 532-93, and his name is spelled Цырлин. logan's brother Miron was a doctor and lived at [ulitsa Dekabristov 3](#) according to the 1926 directory. According to St. Petersburg 1934 directory Miron's address was [Sovetskiy prospect 54](#) apt. 6, phone 531-06. Miron's name is spelled Цирлин there, which is different than his brother logan's surname in the same directory. Other brothers and sisters (of Moisey's 5 children) are not mentioned in these directories, so they probably did not live in St. Petersburg at that time.

logan's second wife was Lida, and they had a son named Igor. His first wife was Elena Abramovna Tsirlin (Sherling, 1897-1968). Some of Elena's relatives moved to Israel, but were not found yet. Her brother Miron Sherling was a fairly well known photographer – see below. Elena and logan had two children: Ilya (see more below) and Alla (1926-1951), who married Boris Kuvshinov. Alla gave birth to [Marina Kuvshinov](#) in 1946, but died of labor in 1951 at age 25. Marina lives in Moscow and has a son Ivan (Vanya) Kuvshinov.

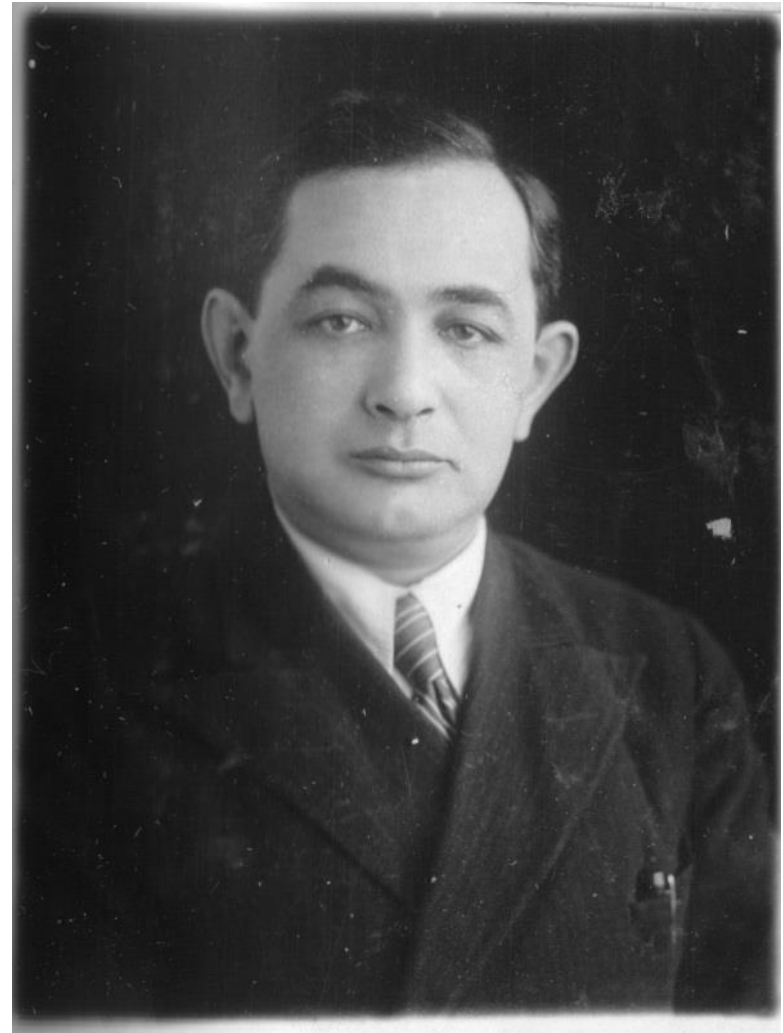
logan died in 1941-43 during the "Blokada" ([WW2 siege of Leningrad](#)), along with [many other Tsirlins](#). Dying rates got as high as 700-1000 people per day at some points of the siege. He was the only grandparent whom Ben Tuval did not know. His



wife Elena Abramovna helped to raise Ben Tuval, and loved him very much.

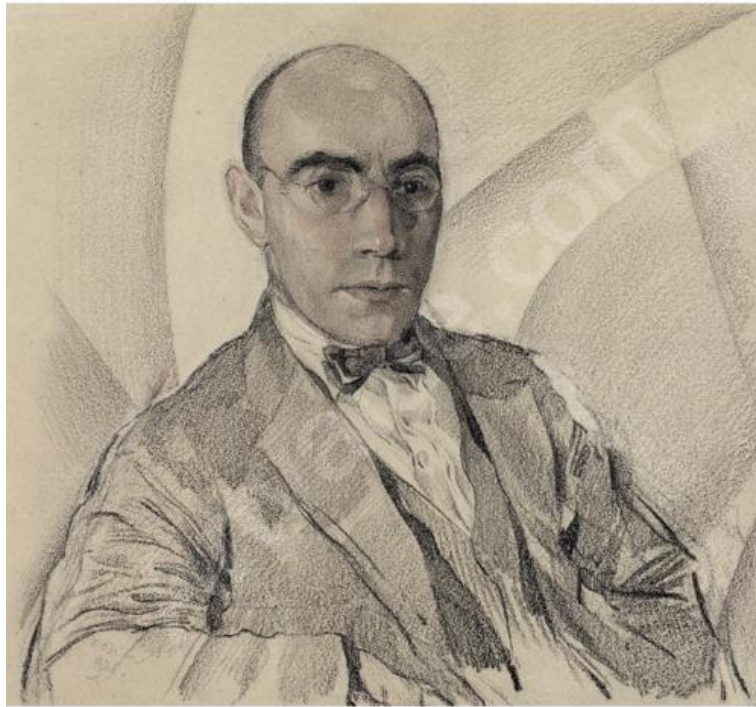


logan and Elena Sherling when young



## Miron Avramovich Sherling (1891-1957)

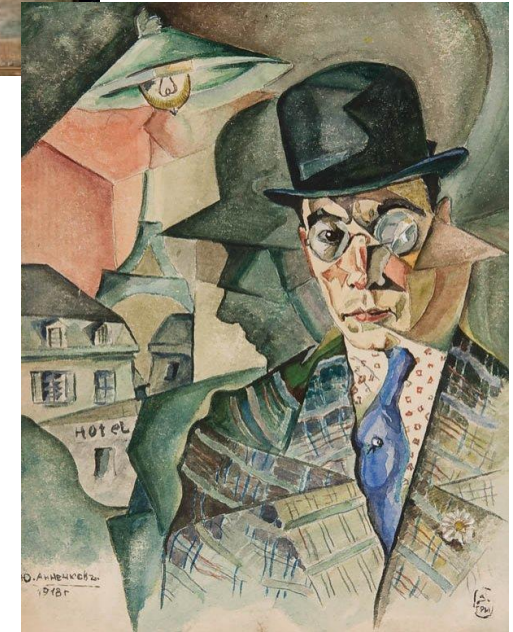
Miron was a fairly well known photographer of the "[pictorial photography](#)" movement, around the period 1910-1940. He studied, worked and shown in several European cities like Paris, Munich and Dresden. Despite his success at his time, and leaving an important collection of negatives, he died in relative obscurity, with most of the fame going to one of his colleagues [Moisey Solomovich Nappelbaum](#) (1869-1958).



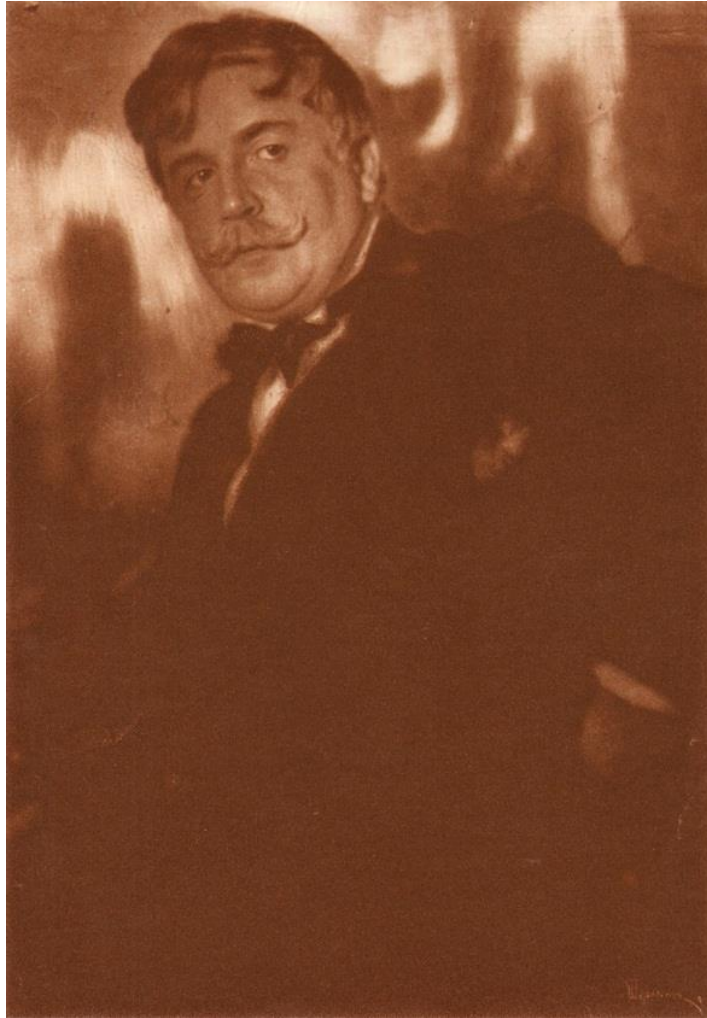
© All rights reserved



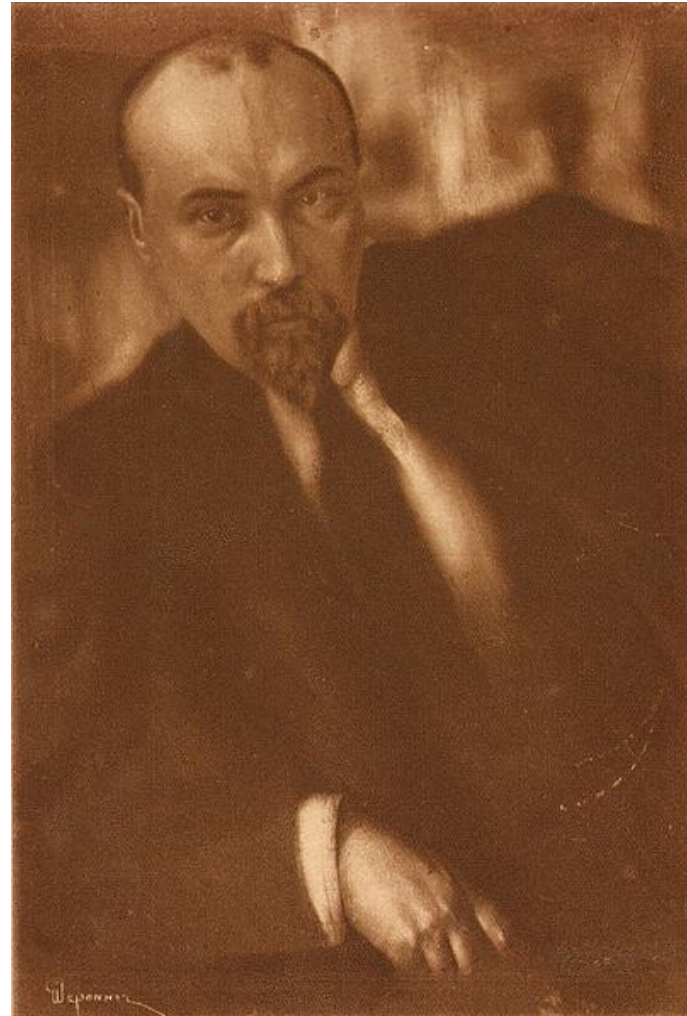
Paintings of Miron Sherling by his friend [Yury Annenkov](#), probably in Paris.



As a professional photographer, Miron developed his own artistic style by mastering a special technique of manipulating the background of his photographs manually, called [retouching](#). By smearing the background on his negatives, he was able to



achieve a dream-like atmosphere, while emphasizing his subject. His works resemble paintings, both background and subject.



Portraits of [artist Alexander Golovin](#) and [painter Nicholas Roerich](#) by Miron Sherling

Below is Miron's biography poorly translated to English (see [Russian original](#)).

He was born and spent most of his life in St. Petersburg (from 1924. Leningrad). He studied in Russia at B. I. Pashkevich, and from 1900 to 1905. the Munich Academy of photography, in 1905 received a medal at the Dresden (? Data on the photo exhibition in Dresden in 1905, I have not met), the exhibition 'for the careful handling of the negative'.

For creative manner Sherling characterized by careful treatment of the negative - he used the scraping, etching plates and embellishment. Works Sherling on a number of formal characteristics similar to those of I. S. Nappelbaum: the creation of artificial background on the negative, methods of lighting products and m. n. In 1910-ies portraitist working at home, commissioned by the magazine 'The sun Russia' conducting shooting eminent culture, science, politics. Since portraits S. I. Chaliapin made Sherling commissioned by the magazine, were illustrations of the anniversary edition in 1913 to commemorate the 20 anniversary of the famous bass opera career. In 1913, Mr.. in St. Petersburg, went into publishing 'Art Desk H. Dobychina 'album-directory' exhibition of art of photography 'M. Sherling. In the same year was awarded a bronze medal of the Imperial Russian Technical Society for participation in the exhibition-contest of artistic photography in Nizhny Novgorod.

In 'The Sun Russia' Sherling works together with M. Nappelbaum (from 1913. ), But after moving the latter as the official portraitist of the new Soviet state in 1918. Moscow, is a portrait? 1 Leningrad. Sherling died in obscurity, despite the fact that the collection of negatives sherlingovskih portraits became one of the most important components of the meeting of the State Central Theater Museum of. A. A. Bakhrushin in Moscow, but he was still alive was the hero memoirs M. Nappelbaum.



Expressive photo works by Miron Sherling


## Ilya Iogonovitch Tzirlin (1917-1961)



Ilya and Alla with their mother Elena Tsirlin (Sherling)

Ilya Iogonovitch Tzirlin and his younger sister Alla Iogonovitch Tzirlin (1926-1951) are Iogon and Elena's two children, both born in Leningrad (St. Peterburg). Alla married Boris Kuvshinov, and gave birth to Marina Kuvshinov (1946- ), but died of labor in 1951 at age 25. Ilya's youth was just after the revolution and WW1, and before WW2. He showed early interest in art, taking classes at the [Hermitage](#) around age 15-17. He joined the army and was wounded several times during WW2, as evident from his army documents and photos of that period.



Серия АУ № 06186		Цыркин (фамилия)	Серия АУ
		Илья (имя)	1. Военно-учетные данные
Иоганович (отчество)		Иоганович (отчество)	Имя службы
Личная подпись владельца билета		Иоганович (подпись)	Род войск (служба) Пехота
КРАСНОПРЕСНЕНСКИЙ Военный билет выдан		Иоганович (подпись)	ВУС № 513.МС.
г. Москва 25 января 1950		Иоганович (подпись)	2. Военное звание лейтенант
Служил в должности Кр. Преснен РВК		Иоганович (подпись)	пр. Тарихин № 073/13 от 3.12.47.
(должность, время подвига)		Иоганович (подпись)	3. Запас 3 разряда
		Иоганович (подпись)	разряда
		Иоганович (подпись)	разряда
		Иоганович (подпись)	4. Должность Нам. нач-ка по ступеням
		Иоганович (подпись)	Зейт. госпиталь
		Иоганович (подпись)	5. Должен состоять на учете по 31 декабря
		Иоганович (подпись)	1972 года

Серия АУ

### II. ОБЩИЕ

- Родился 30. Мар 1917 г.
- Место рождения (по новому административному делению) 2 Ленинград
- Партийность и стаж 1946
- Партбилет № 7933539
- Национальность Эврей
- Родной язык русский
- Знание иностранных языков не владеет
- Социальное положение служащий
- Изменение партийности не имеет

### СВЕДЕНИЯ

10. Образование (указать полное наименование учебного заведения и год окончания)

- Общее и специальное Ленинградский университет историко-филологический факультет - 1939
- Военное Высшая военная школа при Ленинградском университете - 1936
- Политическое не имеет

11. Гражданская специальность наст. работн. Концлаг. Истринского

12. Ученое звание и степень нет

13. Семейное положение и состав семьи женат. Жена: Ульяна Марья Григорьевна - 1915 г. Сын: Эвельчик - 1948 г.

3

Серия АУ

### IV. Участие в Великой Отечественной войне с Германией и в войне с Японией

О какого времени (м-п, год)	По какое время (м-п, год)	Должность	Войсковая часть, соединение, фронт, армия
<u>VII - 1941</u>	<u>I - 1942</u>	<u>Адъютант ст. б-на.</u>	<u>56 с.г. Ленинградский фронт</u>
<u>IX - 1942</u>	<u>X - 1942</u>	<u>Маж штаба б-на</u>	<u>2-й Морской Бригады Ленинградский фронт</u>

8

Серия АУ

### III. ПРОХОЖДЕНИЕ СЛУЖБЫ

О какого времени (м-п, год)	По какое время (м-п, год)	Должность	Войсковая часть, соединение, фронт, армия	Чей приказ, № и дата
<u>IX - 1939</u>	<u>I - 1940</u>	<u>Ком. р. в/ввода</u>	<u>155 с.г. Финский фронт</u>	
<u>I - 1940</u>	<u>VIII - 1940</u>	<u>На излечении</u>	<u>Госпиталь 2 Истрин.</u>	
<u>VIII - 1940</u>		<u>Уволен в запас</u>		
<u>VII - 1941</u>	<u>I - 1942</u>	<u>Адъютант ст. б-на</u>	<u>56 стр. див. Ленинградский фронт</u>	
<u>I - 1942</u>	<u>IX - 1942</u>	<u>На излечении</u>	<u>Ленинград Военно-Морской Госпиталь</u>	
<u>IV - 1942</u>	<u>IX - 1942</u>	<u>Маж. штаба б-на</u>	<u>Ленинград. Военно-Морской Полк укреплений Жданов</u>	
<u>IX - 1942</u>	<u>X - 1942</u>	<u>Маж. штаба б-на</u>	<u>2-й Морской Бригады Ленинградский фронт</u>	

6

Серия АУ

### V. ОТМЕТКА ОБ УВОЛЬНЕНИИ В ЗАПАС ИЛИ В ОТСАВКУ

Уволен в запас или в отставку (подчеркнуть)

из "13. Января" 1941 г.

из Московск. армейского госпиталя  
(наименование части)

По должности Маж. штаба б-на

Со званием Лейтенант

(запаса или в отставке)

Приказ № 0516 В.М.Ф. от 11/1 1941 г.

Отметка о праве ношения военной формы с особыми отличительными знаками на погонах (излагается только по приказу МВО № 4 от 31.1.1947 г.)

полное имя 25. Января 1941

11

### VI. РАНЕНИЯ И КОНТУЗИИ

(где, когда, степень ранения)

Ранен 8/1 - 1940 г. в Финскую войну. Ранение тяжелое левой ноги с повреждением кости.

Ранен 4/1 - 1942 г. - Ленинградский фронт. - Ранение тяжелое левой руки.

Ранен в октябре - 1942 г. - Ленинградский фронт. Ранение легкой левой ноги.



During WW2, the Germans seized many precious items, in particular the entire [Amber Room](#) from the Tsar's palace near St. Petersburg (October 1941), despite Russian attempts to hide the treasures. In June 1945, Ilya was a member of a team of Russian art experts that went to Konigsberg to try to retrieve some of the Russian art that was housed there during the war (see document below – his official appointment and authorities). The team may have retrieved some items, but the Amber Room was lost and could not be recovered to this day. In the 1970's it was rebuilt from scratch according to photographs.



The text reads:

НКО СССР [Народный комиссариат обороны СССР]  
Управление  
КОМЕНДАНТА

города  
КЕНИГСБЕРГ  
13 июня 1945 г.  
# 594

#### УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ

Предъявитель сего, майор Цырлин Илья Иванович, является членом бригады по сбору культурно-исторических и музейных ценностей при УВК [управление военного коменданта] г. Кенигсберг.

Тов. Цырлин имеет право:

- изымать вышеуказанные ценности в расположении воинских частей, учреждений, квартирах отдельных лиц и в домах, населенных немцами.
- задерживать транспорт и отдельных лиц с данным имуществом и изымать его.
- в всех неисполняющих указаний задерживать и направлять в Военную комендатуру г. Кенигсберг.

Указания т. Цырлина по данному вопросу подлежат безоговорочному исполнению, что подписью и приложением печати удостоверяется.

Военный комендант города Кенигсберг /Смирнов/

After WW2 Ilya moved to Moscow and became third husband of Mira Chereysky, also an art critic and historian in Moscow. Both knew well USSR art scene and "bohemia", including personal acquaintance with well-known artists like [Victor Oreshnikov](#). They got married slightly before Ben Tuval's (Evgeniy Tzirlin) birth in 1948. They shared about 10 years of relatively happy and normal family life. They all seem happy in photographs, going on vacations to dacha at [Alupka on Crimea](#) and other parts of Russia. Mira's parents Grigory and Fanya (Ben's grandparents) helped bring Ben up while Mira and Ilya pursued their careers (until Grigory's and Fanya's death in 1963 and 1965). As an amusement Mira and Ilya reconstructed and photographed classical paintings by Diego Velázquez and Rembrandt, where they posed in period costumes or nude.



Ilya photographed Maria nude following [Velázquez "Venus"](#)

Ilya was an art critic and historian who published several art books, and indeed was a supporter of several independent artists, some of whom were in a way anti-socialist, or at least



Ilya with friends at the peak of his short career.

non-conformists, and wanted to practice their own free art style. For example, [Mikhail Kulakov](#) painted abstract-expressionist art (Jackson Pollock belonged to the same style), which was definitely far from the social-realism encouraged by the party.

Ilya is mentioned favorably in several books and articles as a supporter of independent artists, which meant allowing them to live in his house and use it as an improvised gallery to show their work. Artists that Ilya supported, endorsed, and written about: [Anatoly Zverev](#), [Mikhail Kulakov](#), [Alexander Kharitonov](#), [Dmitry Plavinsky](#), [Lydia Masterkova \(first show\)](#), [Vladimir Igorevich Yakovlev](#) (sometimes Jakovlev), Armenian artists [Martiros Saryan](#) and [Mariam Aslamazyan](#), and others. Among his students was Galina Manevich (wife of [Eduard Steinberg](#)), who later wrote about him in her 2006 book (see sources below).

This activity was courageous but dangerous, and Mira did not approve. She wanted a civilized, conformist and legitimate home, while hosting young bohemian artists meant a lot of drinking, noise and potential disagreement with the authorities. Around 1959, when Ben was 11 or so, Mira and Ilya separated, which caused Mira to neglect Ben to the care of several boarding schools, which Ben recalls quite unfavorably.

A "[Донос](#)" (official complaint) was filed with the party regarding Ilya's behavior, artistic taste and teaching, while Ilya was a party member - a major issue at the time. There is no evidence to support this, but the party commissioned the publication of at least one article in the major arts newspaper, which cruelly and sarcastically mocked Ilya's artistic taste, especially in relation to

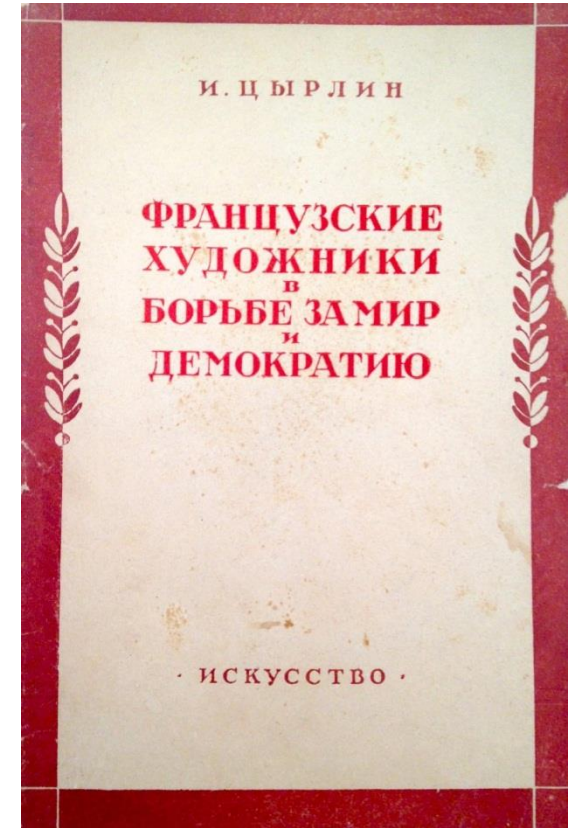
his support of avant-garde artists like Kulakov. Ilya was fired from teaching and managing the VGIK ([Gerasimov Institute of Cinematography](#) or всеоюзный государственный ин-т кинематографии), as well as from "[Iskusstvo](#)" the publishing house "art", for showing his students abstract works and other non-authorized art styles.

The separation with Mira, the complaint to the party, that article and other persecutions probably contributed to his early death at age 43 (1961), probably from a heart condition. Ben was 13 at the time, moving from one tough boarding school to another.



### Sources about Ilya's books, life and choices

1. About 10 books by Ilya in (mostly) American universities' libraries like Yale and UCLA (Berkeley) from WorldCat: <http://www.worldcat.org/identities/np-tsyrlin,%20i/> and: <http://www.worldcat.org/identities/viaf-305965176/>
2. All Ilya's books (about 13) catalogued by the soviet official [Lenin library here](#), and also [some of these](#).
3. Gretchen Simms's dissertation "[The 1959 American National Exhibition in Moscow and the Soviet Artistic Reaction to the Abstract Art](#)" (Vienna 2007). Pages 101, 116-118, 171. See also many relevant art examples in the end of the document, including Lydia Masterkova. Ilya is spelled Tsyrlin and Tsirlin
4. Alpatova, Irina "Other Art" (published in Russian 1989, 2001-2005), translated by Morozova, Ekaterina (2006).
5. Galina Manevich 2006 book, pages 9-11.
6. [Vo chreve machekhi, ili, Zhizn--diktatura krasnogo \(Russian Edition\)](#) by Natalia Shmelkova 1999. On page 269 one paragraph quoting an interview with artist [Vladimir Igorevitch Yakovlev](#) (1934-1998)
7. [Mikhail Grobman](#), a friend of Ilya who immigrated to Israel and lives in Tel-Aviv, who also wrote a poem in Russian about Ilya's death (see below).



Two covers of Ilya's books

## Памяти Ильи Цырлина / Михаил Гробман

На темные пороги утешенья  
Переместятся темные шары  
Глухие как железный листопад  
В прямоугольниках обугленные крылья  
Свои расстелит северный закат  
О, дрожь холодная обнявшая колени

Каких шагов коронное – Adieu !  
Игрою пятен в теплом глиноземе ?  
Сгущением керамик на столе ?  
Последней трансформацией – весомей

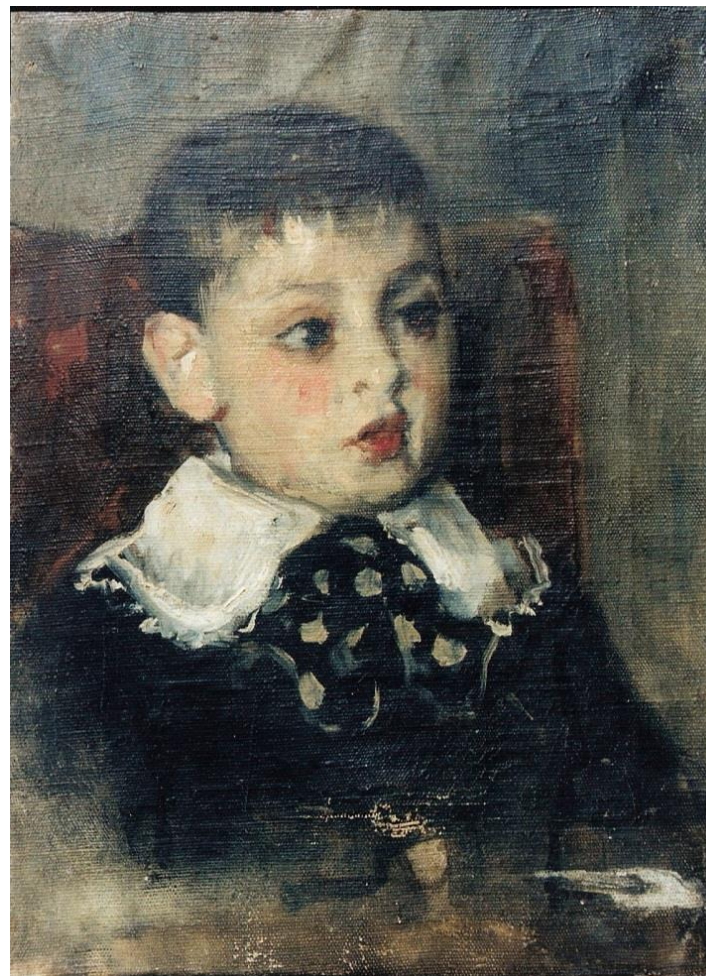
Так небо от земли не оторвать  
Преодоленьем медленно овала  
Прошедший через миллионы врат,  
Тебя и здесь она не миновала

Железных пятен строен листопад  
Сегодня насмерть жсердце ты ужален  
Вернувшийся по ниточке назад

6 января 1961,  
Москва, 224

## Evgeniy Ilyich Tsirlin (1948- )

[Evgeniy changed his name to Ben Tuval after immigrating to Israel in 1980]. He was born June 2<sup>nd</sup> 1948 in Moscow, two weeks after the [state of Israel was established](#) by David Ben-



Gurion and Israel's Independence Declaration was published. Ben's first 10 years were relatively happy and normal family life. They all seem happy in photographs, going on vacations to dacha at [Alupka on Crimea](#) and other parts of Russia. An oil painting of young Ben at age 3-4 was commissioned from well-known artist [Victor Oreshnikov](#), whose signature was later removed from the painting, probably to allow taking it out of the USSR. Mira's parents Grigory and Fanya (Ben's grandparents) helped bring him up while Mira and Ilya pursued their careers (until Grigory's and Fanya's death in 1963 and 65). Their death during Ben's teens contributed to Mira's decision to place Ben at boarding schools, because it was very common for children in the USSR to be practically brought up by their grandparents, and losing them meant it became much more difficult. Ilya's mother Elena also helped bring up Ben, while Ilya's father Logan died before Ben was born. Being an only son, Ben was loved by his 3 living grandparents very much, and pampered accordingly.

Around 1959, when Ben was 11 or so, Mira and Ilya separated, which caused Mira to neglect Ben to the care of several boarding schools, which Ben recalls quite unfavorably. After Ilya's early death in 1961 at age 43, Ben's second decade of life was much worse than the first, moving from one tough boarding school to another. This was a formative period of his life, which led him to become independent and self-reliant. Ben started smoking early, and was fascinated with yachting. He was fortunate to get accepted to "[Phys-Tech](#)" despite being Jewish, and [graduated as physics engineer in 1972](#). He met his first wife Galina Semionovich Ginzburg (1945- ) in his early 20's, and they got married. They hiked a lot with friends, often to

trips up to a month long. They went together to various mountain ranges across the USSR, often involving rafting rivers with non-inflated boats called "[baidarka](#)", basically a long kayak



that could be loaded with heavy equipment. Due to the length of these trips, men used to carry rucksacks weighing up to 60kg, while women carried less. They carried mostly dry and compact food like oatmeal, flour, etc. Ben and Galina knew they were Jewish but did not think much of it and were on the sure path to assimilation.

Ben's two children Alexey (David) and Anya (Ann) were born in 1972 and 1973, when Ben was 24-25. Shortly after Ben and Galina became interested in moving out of Russia. Their first destination was Denmark because of the [rescue of Danish Jews during WW2](#). They knew the story of the Danish king and other gentiles wearing the yellow David's shield, that later turned out to be a myth.

Soon after they became more inclined towards Zionism and switched their destination to Israel. They embraced Zionism, learned Hebrew, celebrated Jewish holidays and participated in Jewish gatherings in the forests around Moscow. Many of their Jewish friends did the same, either influencing or being influenced. In 1977 they filed papers to leave to Israel at [Ovir office](#) (Office of Visa and Registration), but were refused thus becoming "[Refuseniks](#)".



A typical gathering of refuseniks: a large common picnic in a forest around Moscow, where they sang, performed, taught Hebrew and celebrated Jewish holidays.

Most of Ben and Galina's friends and acquaintances were refuseniks, some participating in active protest and some arrested for this. Among them: [Anatoliy \(Natan\) Sharansky](#), [Yuri Stern](#), [Iosif Begun](#), Dina Beilin, Vladimir Slepak, Boris Chernobilsky and others. While waiting for permission to leave the USSR to Israel for about 3 years, they continued with their pro-Jewish and pro-Israeli activities. Both were fired from their jobs due to their desire to leave the USSR. Ben took technical jobs and Galina established a Jewish kinder-garden for her children and other friends' children in similar situations.



Galina at back, David at the right, Ann in the middle. All other children eventually immigrated to Israel as well.

Among their activities Ben and Galina met western journalists, trying to gain international pressure to force the USSR to release all refuseniks. Ben went to visit [Ida Nudel](#), who was sentenced in 1978 to 4 years of internal exile in a village on river Ob in Siberia. She lived under very difficult conditions: an only woman in a factory dormitory, cold water, rats running freely across the floor, a pit toilet outside the house at -25°C. He brought her 50kg of food and supplies, and also took a [super 8mm film documenting her hard life](#). The film was smuggled out to the west, edited and screened without any credit to Ben, to protect him from the authorities.

Apparently the authorities had some idea about the origin of the film, because when Ben intended to do the same with [Andrei Sakharov](#), they posed an ultimatum: instant visa to leave within 3 days or stay in refuse indefinitely. Ben chose to leave, and managed to do so in 3 days, arriving in Israel via Vienna on January 30<sup>th</sup> 1980. Shortly after arrival the whole family changed their names, both first and surname. From Evgeniy, Galina, Alexey and Anya Tsirlin they became: Ben, Gal, David and Hanna Tuval (Hanna later changed her name to Ann).

In Israel they were sent to a prestigious "[Merkaz Klita](#)" (Absorption center) due to their activity in Moscow. They lived there until 1982 when they moved to Kiryat Bialik, and then to Haifa. Ben worked at several short term jobs until finding a permanent position at [Elscint](#) in Haifa, a company that made medical CT scanners. In 1988 Ben and Gal got divorced, and Ben left Elscint and moved to Jerusalem. There he met his second wife Lena Nekludova, who recently divorced her first husband mathematician [Joseph Bernstein](#). Ben and Lena immigrated to Boston in 1990, but divorced there around 2000. In Boston Ben

worked for over 20 years at [Analogic corp.](#), specializing in [CT detectors](#), until retiring in 2014 to devote himself to travel and yachting.





## **Pinkhus (Pavel) Tsirlin's legacy – remaining known descendants**

It is quite possible that the following list is partial. These are the remaining descendants of Pinkhus' 7 surviving children that are known to me, completed by Galina from Moscow.

### **From first wife:**

1. Moisey – described in detail above. Ben's daughter Ann Kronrod is married to Andrey Kronrod, has 4 girls and lives in East Lansing MI (USA), where she teaches marketing at [Michigan State University](#). Ben's son David Tuval is married to Avishag Tuval, has 3 children and lives in Rehovot (Israel), where he works as [User Experience](#) expert. Marina Kuvshinov is Moisey's great-grand-daughter – she lives in Moscow and has a son Ivan Kuvshinov.
2. Leyzer (Lazar) – his daughter Dina was a well-known surgeon, she married Pavel Kalika, they had adopted daughter, Vera Komarova. Leyzer's daughter Sofia married Semion Zolotarevsky, and some of their descendants still live in Moscow under the names Zolotarevsky, Tzinkov and Trunov. Sofia had two sons, Vladimir (died in 1974, his familiar name was Valya) and Leonid. Valya's second family moved to USA. His first wife was Alla, and their daughter is Maya. Lazar had also a son, Miron Lazarevich.
3. Lev – had at least one son Alexander (family name was Shura Kievskii), who died in Kiev. Alexander's son Lev moved to USA and lost connections, and he also had a son.

4. Dina (Sokol after second marriage with Lev Grigorievich Sokol) – no living descendants known to me.

### **From second wife:**

5. David – Had one daughter, Sofia Shein (she married Sergey Shein, both passed away long ago) and granddaughter Nina Shein, who is most probably alive but stopped all contacts with other Tsirlins.
6. Raisa (Zdanevich after marriage to Boris Zdanevich) - their son was Yury, with no living descendants known to me.
7. Mikhail – Galina Tsirlin from Moscow is his grand-daughter; she has a son Alexander and an uncle Anatoly. Mikhail's wife was Kheina Gilkovna Tsirlin (Leytes). Some of her descendants live in Israel, and one of them is Semion Kemelmakher, who wrote a [very detailed work on their tree](#). Alexander Mikhailovich Tsirlin, Galina's father, had three matrimonies:
  - a) His son, Evgeny Malinovsky (he keeps last name of his mother Maria) lives in Moscow; he is engineer, retired several years ago. He has a daughter Yulia Bogoslovskaya (whose husband is named Timofey), granddaughter Oxana Bogoslovskaya, and grandson born in summer 2014. All Bogoslovsky family is in Moscow, going to move to their new house somewhere outside Moscow. Timofey is involved in some business, Yulya never worked.
  - b) Elder daughter Natalya Tsirlina (for some period she was Mukhametova) graduated from MSU as geologist, but spent the majority of her life as a housewife. She and her husband

Nikolay Karpinsky mostly stay in the village in Tver region, where they enjoy agriculture and house-building. Natasha comes to Moscow from time to time to take care of her mother, Roza Zhdanova, who is still active at age 88. Natasha's elder son, Sergey Mukhametov, is in Germany now with his second wife Olga, dealing with scientific museums and exhibitions (his father Khanif passed away). They have no children. Natasha's second son, Stepan Karpinsky, worked in a technical staff of Politekhnikeskii Museum before this museum was closed; now he is looking for new job. Stepan married Kira Kravchenko, their daughter is named Alexandra, and they are in Moscow.

- c) Galina (her mother was Galina Florianovich, her parents spent more than 50 years together).

All Mikhail's descendants, originating from three mothers, have rather friendly relations, and Galina's son has systematic contacts with Sergey Mukhametov in Europe. Mikhail's second son Anatoly Mikhailovich Tsirlin (Galina's uncle) lives in Pereslavl-Zaleskii, where he moved 25 years ago when computer science institute was founded in this small town. After his wife Nadezhda passed away in 2008, he married Nina Olegovna Voronina. Anatoly and Nadezhda have two daughters:

- a) Lyudmila Golovleva and her husband Andrey Golovlev live in Moscow, their son Viktor is still everlasting student (computer science), now he is interrupted by army service. Lyudmila graduated as engineer for biotechnology, but never worked in this field, she has numerous and less systematic

hobbies. Now she is working in Moscow museum of history, after some technical work in opera theatre.

- b) Elena Tsirlina is also in Moscow, an [artist](#) and a coach. Her daughter Dusya (Darya? Evdokiya?) is developing as musician (oboe), she is a student now.