

Sofia Lazarevna Tsyrlin was born in 1900 (not well documented, but known without contradictions from numerous descendants), and married Semen Moiseevich Zolotarevsky (originally Narozetsky) in 1924 in Kiev. Semen was 'old bolshevik' ("старый большевик"), which is the specific notion for people who joined Lenin's party before November 1917 revolution, not after (when many others joined the winners).

У С С Р Народный Комиссариат Внутренних Дел.
 Под'отдел Записей Актов Гражданского Состояния при *Киевском* Исполкоме
 губернии _____ уезда _____ волости _____
 села _____ города *Киев*
 За 192 *4* г. Книга № *1* По Подзагсу № _____

ВЫПИСЬ О БРАКЕ

Заявитель № *8*
 Время заключения брака: 192 *4* г. *Января* месяца *2* числа

Сведения о брачующихся

	О женихе	О невесте
1. Фамилия (прозвище), имя и отчество.	<i>Золотарева София Моисеевна</i>	<i>Цырлина София Лазаревна</i>
2. Возраст (год, месяц и число рождения или лет от роду)	<i>32</i>	<i>23</i>
3. Постоянное местожительство (указать подробный адрес).	<i>г. Киев, ул. Воровакского #25</i>	<i>г. Киев, ул. Пли(ю)токова #91-10</i>
4. Национальность.	<i>Украин</i>	
5. Семейн. полож. до настощ. брака (хол., дев., вдов, вдова, развед., ная).	<i>холосий</i>	<i>девица</i>
6. В который по счету брак вступает	<i>первый</i>	

Marriage certificate of Semen Zolotarevsky and Sofia Tsyrlina (Kiev, 2.01.1924). From Zolotarevskys' family archive. Semen's address is Vorovskogo 25, Sofia's address is Pli(yu?)tokova 91-10 [still no ideas about this street name, probably it was renamed.]

Working illegally Semen started to use the documents of unknown person, whose last name was Zolotarevsky. Semen's sister Anna Moiseevna (20.07.1899 - 2.05.1964, buried in the same grave, see below) kept the last name Narozetskaya. All this family firmly trusted the communism idea, and Sofia shared these views [in contrast to the majority of Tsirlins family members]. We do not know when Zolotarevskys moved to Moscow, but in 1926 they were in Berdichev (birth of their first son Vladimir), and in 1932 they were surely in Moscow (births of their second son Leonid, also documented).

Пролетарі всіх країн, єдніться! Пролетарии всех стран, соединяйтесь!

Народний Комісаріат Внутрішніх Справ. Народный Комиссариат Внутренних Дел.

Свідоцтво про народження № 2499 Свидетельство о рождении № 2499

В книзі запису народжень № ... 192 р. ЗАГС'у при ... сільраді (виконк.) с запис № ... зроблений ... * дня ... місяця 192 р. про ... ім'ям ... по-батькові ... прізвищем ... що народився (лась) ... " дня ... міс. 192 р. в ... губ. округі ... районі ... селі (хут., или місті).

В книге записи рождений ... 192 г. ЗАГС'а при ... сельсовете (исполк.) имеется запись № ... совершенная ... " дня ... месяца 192 г. о ... по имени ... по отчеству ... по фамилии ... родившегося (ейся) ... " дня ... месяца 192 г. в ... губ. округе ... районе ... селе (хут., или городе).

Батьком є громадянин (ім'я, по-батькові, прізвище) ... а матір'ю громадянка (ім'я, по-батькові, прізвище) ...

Отцом является гражданин (имя, отчество, фамилия) ... а матерью гражданка (имя, отчество, фамилия) ...

Особливі уваги ... Особые примечания ...

Випиcь видано ... " дня ... міс. 192 г. сільрадою (виконк.) район округі ...

Випиcь выдача ... " дня ... мес. 192 г. сельсоветом (исполк.) район округа ...

Виплачено всього зборів ... карб. коп., з них гербового ... карб. коп., місцевого ... карб. коп.

Уплачено всего сборов ... руб. коп., из них гербового ... руб. коп., местного ... руб. коп.

Birth certificate of Vladimir Zolotarevsky issued in Berdichev on July 14, 1926/ From Zolotarevskys` family archive.

Semen`s and Sofia`s civil status in Kiev is indicated as 'служайцие', which in the soviet scale means something like clerks. Their occupation can be speculated from the reference ('справка') mentioned in their marriage certificate: it was issued by 'miners union' ('союз горнорабочих', probably it was a sort of trade union).

8	Род занятий (профессия, ремесло, должность, положение в промысле: хозяин, рабочий).	Служащие
9	Фамилия, которой желают именоваться брачующиеся.	Золотарева
10	Предъявляемые документы или подписи свидетелей.	Справки в связи с горняковским
Собственные примечания:		с со мной в браке со
<p>Подписали и удостоверяем, что вступаем в брак добровольно и прелюдсмотрен- законом препятствий к заключению брака не имеется.</p> <p>Подписи жениха: <i>Золотарев</i> невесты: <i>Сидорова</i></p> <p>Подписи ближайших лиц, совершивших запись: <i>Ушаков</i> <i>Сидорова</i></p>		

Вариант 1924 г. г. Ленинград, район Центральный, профсоюз. № 343

Печата

The opposite side of marriage certificate (1924), with indication of status 'служащие' and of the reference from 'miners union'.

In the written memories (2014) of Leonid Zolotarevsky devoted mostly to Dina Lazarevna one can find a brief information about professional occupation of his parents, Semen and Sofia. Before the start of Stalin terror, Semen took up an important post in the transport ministry (*Наркомат путей сообщения*). He had various troubles in 1937-1938, but was not arrested, in contrast to many other 'old bolsheviks'. Moreover, in a year his status of the party member was restored, and before WWII he headed the trust dealing with bauxite mining. This was the reason why he was sent to Sverdlovsk (Ekaterinburg) immediately after fascists invasion: the only bauxite source at non-occupied territory was located in this Ural region. His sons and Sofia's parents were simultaneously evacuated to

Sverdlovsk. As for Sofia, she was a head of capital development division in the ministry of the 'middle machine building' ("*Наркомат среднего машиностроения*", "*Средмаш*"). This 'middle' should be understood as the opposition to both heavy engineering industry and to light industry, a screened name of defense industry. Sofia was responsible for evacuation of factories to the East, and stayed in Moscow during all the war. She helped a lot to other Tsirlins when they started to return to Moscow from evacuation.

Zolotarevsky had two sons: Vladimir, home name *Valya* (1926 - 1974), and Leonid (1932 - 2015). Both worked as combustion engine engineers, and both were affiliated with the All-Union research institute of the natural gas (later absorbed by Gazprom corporation).



Zolotarevskys-Narozetskys family grave at Donskoe cemetery, Moscow, to the right from the church, near the most remote wall. Front window allows to see the portraits of Sofia, Leonid, and Pavel, but it is impossible to take a photo.



Gravestone of Semen Moiseevich Zolotarevsky (1889 - 1953) inside the crypt (photo is taken through the lateral window). His membership in the communist party ("*Член КПСС*") is indicated after his name, the same is for his sister Anna (left photo). This type of grave is very unusual for Russia.

According to LZ memories, his brother Vladimir passed away on January 9, 1974, and his mother Sofia shocked by this loss passed away very soon, on January 17, 1974. This is confirmed by death certificates available in Zolotarevskys` family archive. However the dates available at the cemeteries do not agree with this information: for Sofia we see 1900 - 1973, and for Vladimir 1926 - 1978 (looking intently, one can see that the last figure at the stone 8 is corrected, probably just for 4).



The grave of Vladimir Semenovich Zolotarevsky (black stone at the left) at Vostryakovskoe cemetery, Moscow (quadrant 39-2, 7th row, section 571). Other monuments belong to the family of his first wife Alla (Pasternaks family).

Sofia's year of birth 1900 agrees well with indication of her age in the marriage certificate (23 in January 1924) and with information from her family members. Semen's year of birth 1889 at his gravestone slightly disagrees this certificate, which is in favor of 1891-1892. However if one borrows the passport and name, some contradictions can be expected.

Vladimir's first wife was Alla, and their daughter was Maya (born ~1958). Alla and Maya never had any contacts with Zolotarevskys/Tsirlins after Vladimir's death. Vladimir's civil wife was Olga Tsynkova, who is in Israel now. She and her son Semyon (born 1966) moved to Israel in the beginning of 1990ies, and they are still very friendly with the family of Leonid Zolotarevsky. Semyon is applied mathematician, affiliated with the North Carolina SU <http://www4.ncsu.edu/~stsynkov>. His wife is Lyubov', and their sons are Alexander (born 2000) and Mikhail (born 2008).

Leonid married Irina Anatolievna Petrova (born 1934), who graduated from the Mendeleev institute of chemical technology and worked as the chemist in the field of criminalistics. Irina is very enthusiastic as a volunteer of Memorial, which is originally anti-Stalin non-government organization, dealing now with numerous aspects of human rights in Russia.

Their daughter is Elena L'vova (Zolotarevskaya) (born 1959), who graduated from Stroganov college of arts. Elena is a school teacher in the famous 57th secondary school in Moscow <http://sch57.ru/teachers/tea-LEL-cv.html>. In parallel with teaching art and design, she is a founder and producer of the local puppet theatre where schoolchildren are the actors. Elena and her former husband Nikolay Nikolaevich L'vov have two daughters: Anna Trunova (L'vova) (born 1980) and Maria L'vova (born 1983). Anna is the puppet designer, who worked for some period in the Obraztsov theatre in Moscow. Now she is collaborating with her mother Elena in the school puppet theatre. Anna's husband Alexander Viktorovich Trunov is teaching history in Moscow gymnasium No 1514 (the former widely known school No 52). Their daughter is Alena Trunova (born 2011). Maria L'vova (who sometimes uses additional last name Zolotarevskaya) graduated from the faculty of history, Moscow University, and continued her education in Europe. She is currently in Turin, working for the European Training Foundation <https://ru.linkedin.com/pub/maria-lvova-zolotarevskaya/5a/143/2a2>. Maria married a Spanish person, Jose Angel Boan-Boan (born 1970). Their son is Leonid Boan-Boan (born 2013).

Pavel (1963 - 2013), the son of Leonid and Irina, graduated from the Moscow aviation institute and worked as aviation engineer. He also liked to operate helicopters. He and his wife Elena (nee Manucharova) (1957 - 2013) had a daughter Irina (born 1992), who graduated as the journalist.