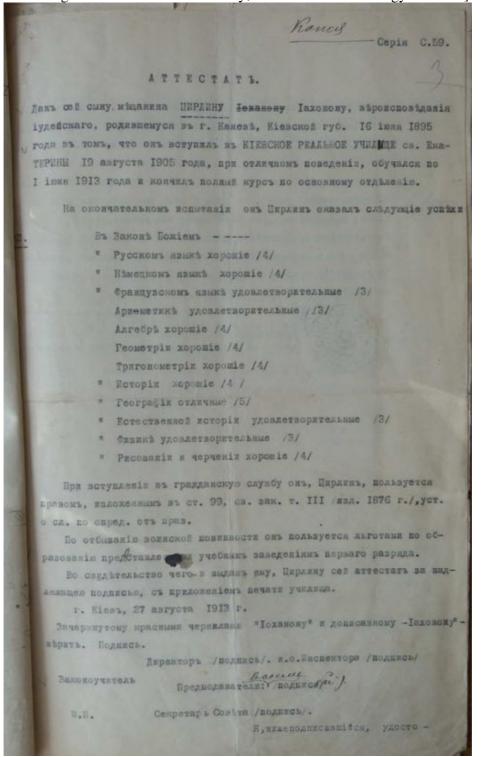
Moisey's first-born son was Iogan (Iohonon, Iahonon). Documented information about Iogan goes from case C (see Moisey's page) and from personal case D from Kiev polytechnic institute. Two copies of Iogan's birth record (Kanev, 1895) are available, both cite one and the same metric book 33 but indicate slightly different days of birth.

"	родившихся	по г.Кан	CKAH PHINCE By room no 1 Ormnopn 188 and	ynada
n to sorpere-	Мъсяцъ и лень рожденія	Имя родив- шагося	Званіе, имя, отчество в фа миліи отца, а у везаков порожденнаго матери.	Kers pages millen yang in ruga, si tenta a san era nowene
33	1895 Ірля 6	Іохононъ.	Мойне-Янкель ЦИРЛИНЪ Черкасскій мёщанинъ жена Марія-Двера.	

Iogan's birth record (copy issued in 1914, from case C). Another copy issued in 1911 is available in case D, with indication of June 16 instead of July 6. June 16 is repeated in various later documents.

Iogan's education started from St. Ekaterina technical school [*реальное училище*, something like *Realschule* in Germany; it differs from classic gymnasium].



School-leaving certificate, 1913 (copy issued in 1914, from case D).

According to certificate, his secondary education (8 years, from 1905 to 1913) allowed him to enter the universities after completing his military service. In 1915, Iogan spent two month in the 25th infantry reserve regiment, and was relieved from further military service because of medical reasons.

ш	
1	№ копія.
į,	Командиръ 25 -го Пъхотнаго Запаснаго Полка. По
4	части строев. 29 Іюля 1916 года № 26040. УДОСТОВЪРЕ-
П	HIE. Дано сіе мъщанину Іахонону Мойшеву-Янкелеву ЦИР-
X.	ЛИНУ, на предметъ представленія въ высшее учебное за
п	веденіе, въ томъ что онъ, ЦИРЛИНЬ съ 20 августа 1915
	года по 19-е Октября того-же года состояль на дъйстви
	тельной военной службь во ввъренномъ мнъ полку въ стр
П	ою и уволенъ, какъ признанный въ комиссіи врачей него
ı	лины къ военной служев, что подписью и казенной пече
D.	тью удостовъряется. Полковникъ подпись Полковой Адъю-
П	тантъ Прапорщикъ подпись . М.П.
П	Я, нижеподписавшійся удостовъряю върность этой же
п	пи — съподлиничиком ел, представлени вижинть,
4	Николаю Ивановичу Лейшке, чеправляющему дол- жность Кіевскаго Покардую Владиміна Андреввича
В	Гарновского въ эти до его. По прист Дворцоваго
п	AMERICAN DE L'ANDRE DE
	Moderne- Auxerelseur Geperenaus, welkpepeers de
П	garnaus nacuma, bispero Kieberalo megga
И	Hou Esturenta succes smott konta -
	съ подлинитомъ въ послъднемъ почистокъ, р
	приписокъ, зачеркнутыхъ словъ и пикакихъ особенностей п
	COBLID. Ass SULLANKE REPORTED

Certificate of the military service (copy issued in July 1916, from case D).

One can speculate that not later than in summer, 1916 Iogan got married in Kiev because starting from September 1916 he became a student in Petrograd (later Leningrad, later St.Petersburg), where his son Ilya was born on May 30, 1917. Iogan's address in July

1916 is indicated as the village Boyarka (дачный поселок Боярка), Kiev suburb, so he left the flat of his parents. We do not know the exact date of his marriage with Leah (Elena Sherling), but it surely took place in Kiev in 1916:

	19162-12/2		
85	И прлинь Захононь.	854	Haa-Cypa.
86	И прлинь Дажононь.	864	Stea.

From catalogue of Kiev archive; unfortunately the original metric record is absent.

In Petrograd, Iogan entered Peter the Great polytechnic institute.
Muprino Wy
19 lub 17 759 9
CBUASTEALCTBO /
дано отъ Петроградскаго Подитехническаго Института ИМПЕРАТОРА ПЕТРА ВЕЛИНАГО.
Предъявитель сего студенть ИНЖЕНЕРНОСТРОИТЕЛЬНАГО отдъленія
имя Рахономъ
отчество Мойшевших Фамилія Цирлинг
Фамилія И прашиг
Время рожденія 16 моних 1070 г.
Время рожденія ———————————————————————————————————

Permission to stay in Petrograd starting from September 1, 1916 (from case D)

According to stamps visible in case D, at least in 1916 and 1917 his address in Petrograd was Ligovskaya 75/77 (coincides with Sherlings' address known from Leningrad phone books starting from 1923). His specialization was construction engineering, as one can judge from the name of his department. We should mention one specific detail in permission shown above: Iogan was allowed to stay in the city and in various suburbs, excluding Gatchina, Petergof and other places occupied by tsar palaces.

Not later than in summer 1918, Iogan is back to Kiev. in 1918, he enters Kiev

Joenamy Pentinopy Thebrand Towning exhibition of Janona Uppnion of

Application addressed to the Rector of Kiev polytechnic institute, August 8, 1918 (from case D).

In his application, he indicates the address Suvorovskaya, 2 (the same as his brother Solomon indicates in 1918), and later we meet the address of Moisey (Vasil'kovskaya 18) in case D. We have no documented information about Iogan's graduation from this or another institute, and do not know how long was his stay in Kiev after 1918. Starting

from 1925, Iogan surely lives in Leningrad. His addresses and phone numbers are as follows:

Universitetskaya naberezhnaya 21, tel. 553-73 (1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930? 1931); in 1937, this address is assigned to E.A. Tsirlina (Elena Abramovna Sherling, Iogan's first wife);

Barmaleeva 4-18, tel. 532-93 (1934), changed for B-5-32-93 (1940); in 1931 and 1937, this address is assigned to Lidiya Vladimirovna Osse (Iogan's second wife).

It looks like Iogan married Lidiya Osse between 1931 and 1934. She kept her last name Osse accepted from her previous husband, engineer Genrikh Osse (as we can judge from their joint addresses before 1931). Lidiya's profession is indicated as technician. According to information from David Tuval and Marina Kuvshinova, the name of Iogan's and Lidiya's son was Igor.

Starting from 1926, Iogan's profession is indicated as engineer in the Leningrad phone books. In 1927, he is also mentioned as a head of department at Semashko plant at Novgorodskaya 10a (зав. производственным ленторез.-кустарн. отделением 1го пробочного и пробково-изоляционного завода им. т. Семашко). In 1934, his affiliation at K. Liebknecht factory is mentioned. Specialization of these enterprises is more or less close to mechanical engineering, surely not to construction engineering.

There are numerous indications of Iogan's death on August 13 or 14, 1941, which can be found in various WWII official lists; selected fragments are shown below. There are a number of contradictions in details concerning his army status, but there are no doubts that he was killed in the Leningrad region, most probably in Mga (*Mza*) area, and was not buried (*ocmbneh ha none боя*). Lidiya was evacuated to Troitsk (Chelyabinsk region), and information about Iogan's death was sent several times to various addresses. Lidiya returned to Leningrad after WWII, in 1969 her address was Zastavskaya 21-98.

