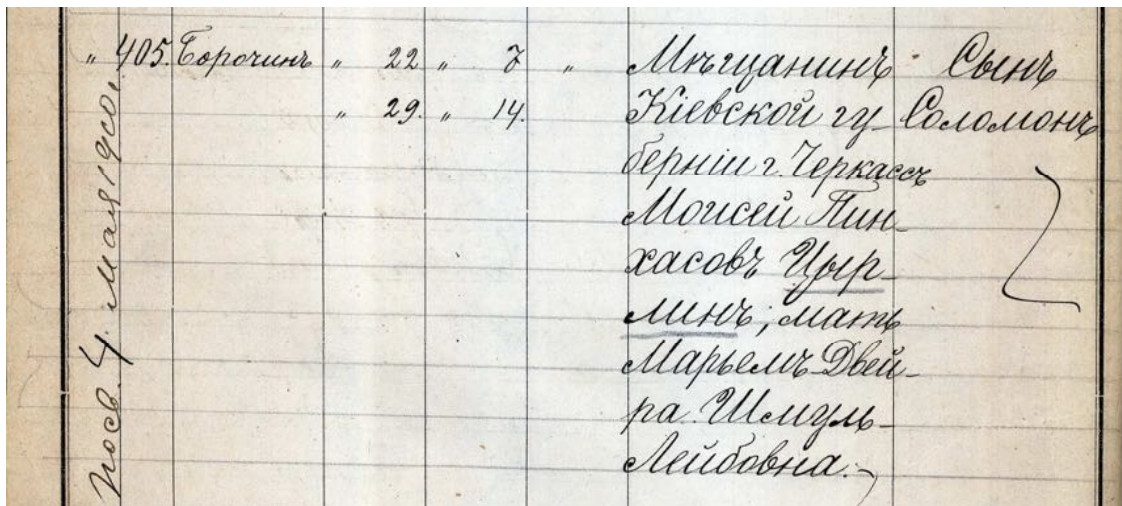


Information about Solomon is limited to initial period of his life and available mostly in his personal case F from archive of St. Vladimir University in Kiev.

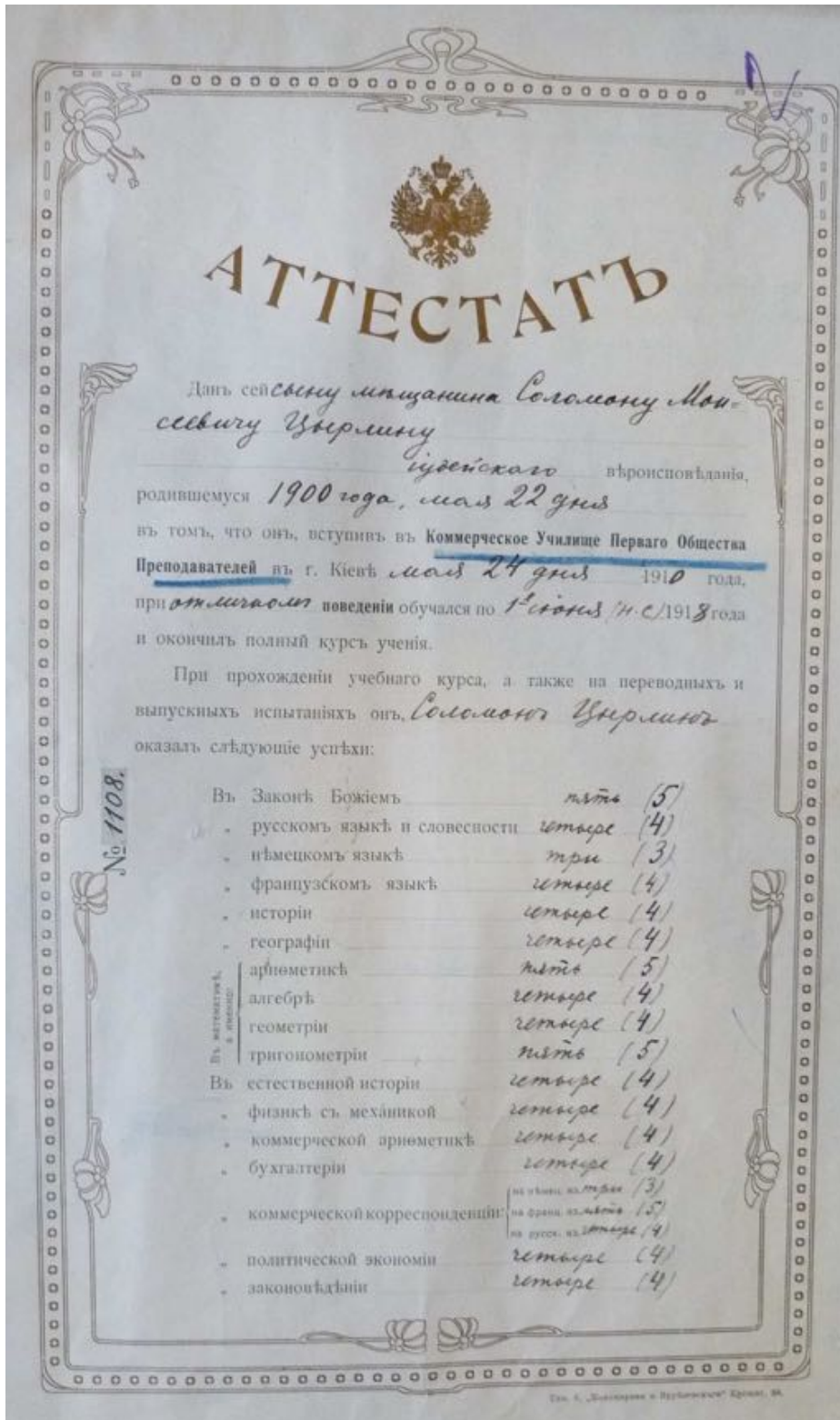


Title of Case F, started in 1918

Solomon's photo from Case F

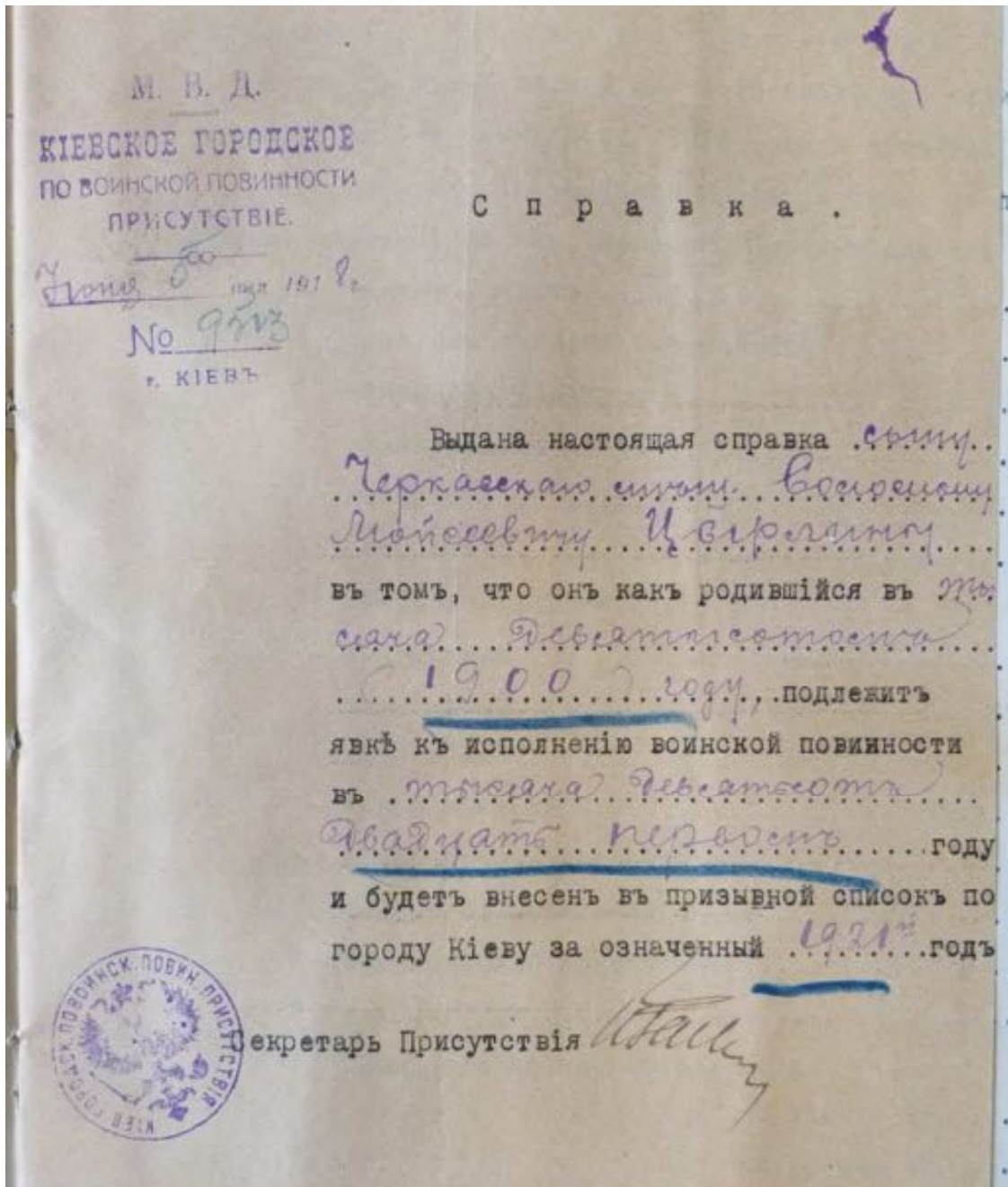


Solomon's birth record (Kiev, May 22, 1900). This date is confirmed by his birth certificate available in Case F.

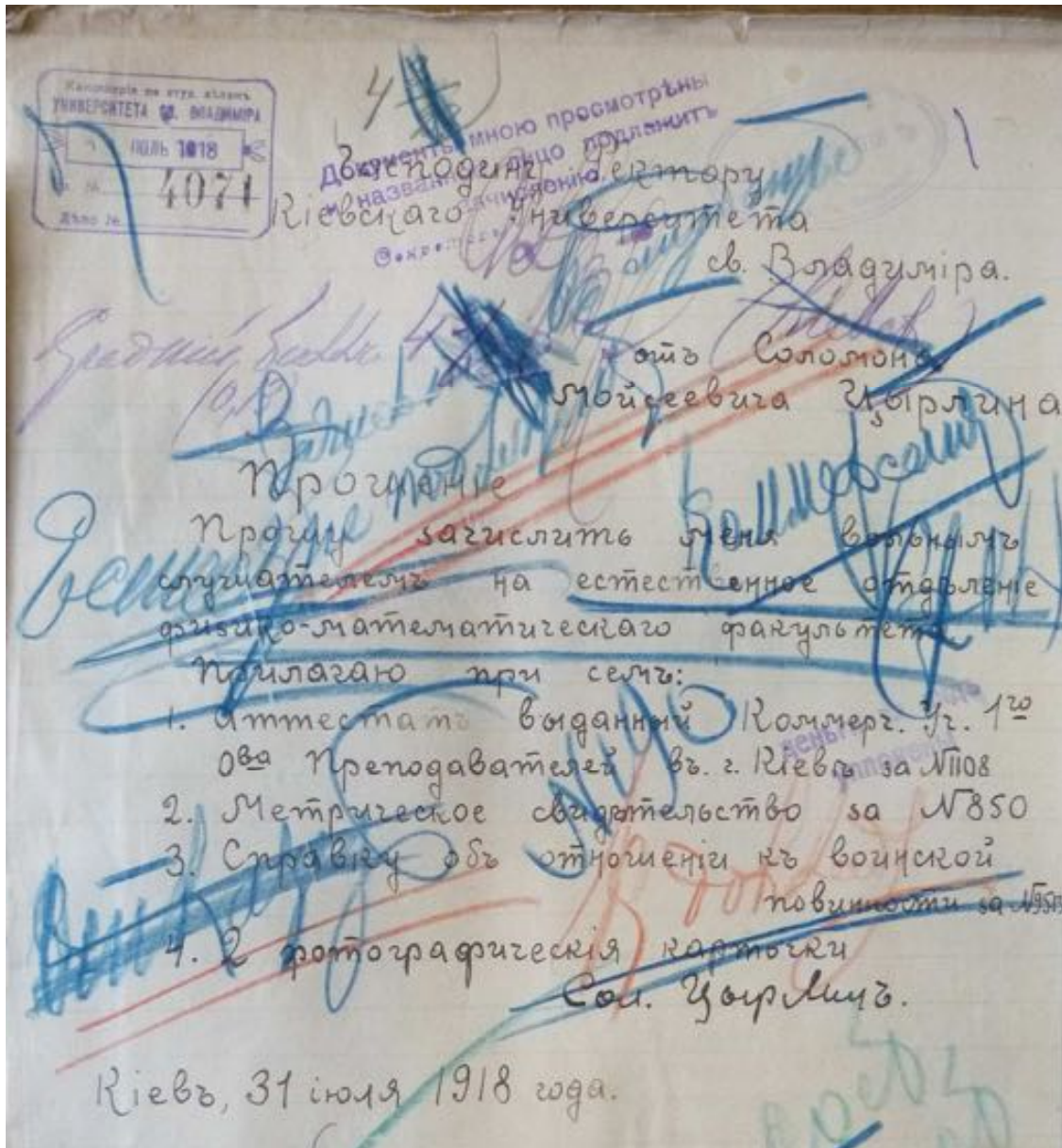


Solomon's school-leaving certificate issued by Commercial college of the 1st pedagogic association (*Коммерческое училище перваго общества преподавателей*) in 1918. From Case F.

Solomon managed to enter the University immediately after graduation from the secondary school, being 18 years old. This was not the case for his elder brother Iogan who could start with higher education only after army service (and probably Miron as well, because he entered the University being 21 year old). Solomon's army service was postponed for three years, and in July 1918 he applied for the status of external student at the natural science division of physics and math faculty of St. Vladimir University.



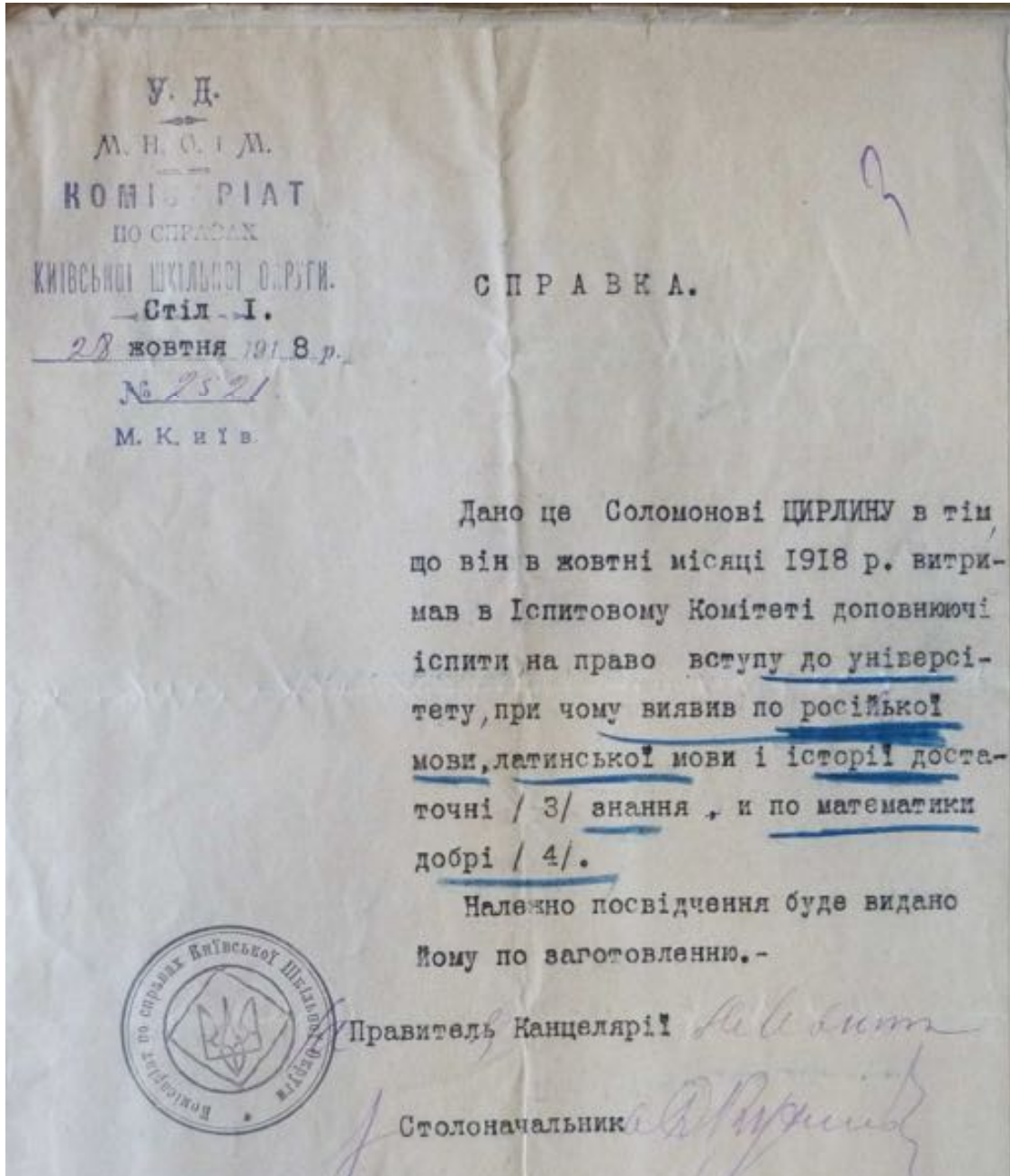
Reference on the deferment of the military service up to 1921, issued by the Kiev office for military service (*Киевское городское по воинской повинности присутствие*) in June 1918.



Solomon's application to St. Vladimir University, with numerous visas (July 1918). From Case F.

The next document demonstrates that it was necessary to pass additional exams to enter the University, and it took some time. Corresponding reference is issued in October 1918 in Ukrainian [all the previous documents, and all available Cases A-F were written in Russian]. The subjects of exams were as follows: Russian language, Latin, history, and math. In a year Solomon decided to change his specialization and applied for permission to continue at the chemistry division of the same physics and math faculty. Judging from visas, his application was approved. The last bureaucratic document in Case F (not shown) is dated April 28, 1920, just the time when the St. Vladimir university was reformed. The part of this university containing natural science faculty was transformed into so-called Dragomanov institute (*Высший институт народного образования*

имени Драгоманова), which existed up to 1926. However we do not know whether Solomon entered this institute.



Reference on exams passed by Solomon in October 1918, issued in Ukrainian by the Kiev educational Commissariat (*Комісаріат по справах Київської шкільної округи*, in Russian *Комиссариат по делам Киевского школьного округа*). From Case F.

Від 9

1819
Господину Ректору
Кієвського Університета св. Володимира
Кієв, 3 септ. 1919.

студента естетичного одделе-
нія Физ.-Мат. Факультета
Цирлици Соломона Мойсеевича

Прошєніє
Прошу о перереєстрації мене св естетичне-
ного одделєнія Физ.-Мат. Факультета на
Химическое одделєніє того же Факультета.

Цирлици

Кієв, 3 септєбря 1919 года.

Solomon's application concerning the change of his specialization for chemistry (September 1919). From Case F.

Solomon's adress in Kiev in 1918 was Suvorovskaya, 2.

We know nothing about Solomon's life after 1920. According to Raisa P. Tsirlina (Zdanevich), Solomon had a son in Leningrad, but it is difficult to judge whether he himself ever moved to Leningrad. S.M.Tsyrlin (not obligatory Solomon Moiseevich) is mentioned in the Leningrad books only twice:

- in 1937, with address Fontanka 68, tel A-6-82-67
- in 1969, with address Shkol'naya 6, no phone number.

No information about Solomon's publications or patents is found in available scientific databases.