## Klara And Abram Vul's Ketubah

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ש אוון שנת המשת אלפים ושש	הווא בשבת איןה יאו ל
	באות נאוע נוגוה לבריאת עולם? איך זוראי באניוני שלא לא
אָכָּר לָה לְהָרָא הֵוּי לִי לְאָנְתוּ כָּדַת	
ייישראי איניני ליבי שוולכות נובוין אי	משה וישראל ואנא אפלח ואוקיר וו
ן לְנְשֵׁיהוּן בְּקוֹשְׁטָא: וְיהֵיבְנָא לִיכִי	יְהוּדָאין הְּפְּלְחִין וּמוּקְרֵין וְזָגִין וּמְפּרְגָוּוּ מוֹהַר בְּתוּלְיָכִי בְּסָף זוּזֵי מָאתֶן הְחָזִי ל
ייכי כארח כל אַרְעָא. וּצְבִיאַת מֶרֵת	ומזוניכי וכסותיכי וספוקיכי ומיצל ל
ית ליה לאנתו. ורין גרוניא דהנעלת 🛞	א אי דא דא נה
ן בְּתַכְשִׁיטִין בְּטָאנֵי דְלְבוּשָׁא בְּשָׁמושֵי	ציה מבי אמני בין בּרְסָף בּין בִּרְתָב וְסֵו
היקרא התו דנו והוסיף	דירה וּכְשָׁמוּשֵׁי דְעָרְסָא הַבּלּמָבֵּל עָלָיו הַתַן דְּגָן בִּמְאָה זְקוּקִים בְּסַף צְרוּף וְצָ
	לָה מִן דִּילֵיה עור מְאָה וְקוּקִים כְּסָף
התו דנו אחריות א	זקוקים כסף צרוף וכד אמר כאין
בות מו-זת עקי ועל ירחי בתראי אי נין דאית לי תחות כל שמיא דסנאי אל	שטר כתבתא דא גדוגיא דין ותוסי קהתפרע מכל שפר ארג גכסין וק
ז אתריות הדלית להון אתריות כלהון א	אין איניו אני זיקיא זכיקו דאית קוו
שר כְּהְבְּהָא דָא נְדוּנֵיָא דֵין וְתוֹסֶפְהָא	יהון אַהָרָאין ועַרְבָאין לַפְרוּע מַנְהוּן שָׁ
א בור הבטורי כון יבא ינן ולעלם · א וותוספתא דא קבל עליו	דא מנאי ואפילו מן גלימא דעל בה אַדְרַיוֹת שְׁמַר כְּהָבָּתָא דָא גְדוּנְיָא בו
ווֹמֶר כָּל שְׁמִרֵי כְּהָבּוֹת הַנְהִיגִין בִּבְנַת 🛞	היון דגן בי
ובירתא ודלא כמופסי דשמרי וקנינא	
הַתוּ דְּגָן לְטָרַת מי מי מי - בְּתוּלְתָא דָא עַלֹבֵּל הָא דְכָתוּב	בת ב צוא
	וּהַפּרָשׁ לְעֵיל בְּבָּנָא דְבָשֵׁר לְמַקַנִיא
	נאום שאייל צא בין ב
*	ונאום לכלהמ ולה כבי בתמוליך
КЕСУБА. Образець брачной заниси, для неи Дозволено ценауров. – 10 ВЕЛЬНА. Тишографія Вдовы и братьевь Ромиь.	terie-дълиция. Съ Виленскаго наданія 1860 года. 5 Ангуста 1882 г. Вилана. . Жиудскій пороздонъ дона 200 227 и 328. 1882 ж.
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This is ketuba, marriage certificate of my parents.

My mother, Klara Zakharovna, they also called her Khayusya in Jewish way, was, like granddad, a kind, good and sympathetic person. She was born in 1906 and died in 1987. She is buried beside my sister Tsilya.

Mum studied, as she told me, in a Jewish school, there were 4 grades. Rather early, in 16 years of age, she was affianced to Daddy, so she probably studied at school until she turned 16.



They spoke only Yiddish at home, and used Russian only talking to children and neighbors. Both languages were spoken. During the First World War [1914-1918], Daddy stayed in their house in Belorussia for some time [that is, being a soldier, was quartered in their house]. He was a medical assistant.

Grandmother had given him education. He finished a medical assistants school. He liked Mum very much, and they became engaged. They got acquainted in their house, where he stayed.

They got married in the synagogue, already in St. Petersburg, grandfather ordered them to come here and there was a real wedding ceremony.

They had received a marriage certificate in Hebrew or Yiddish, I don't know exactly, in the synagogue. Daddy was born in 1898. She was 18, and he was 26. And then, because grandmother lived in Vladikavkaz, they moved there after my birth.

In Vladikavkaz we had one half of a house, a one-storied building, all houses were basically onestoried there. Three good rooms: a nursery, a dining room and the bedroom for parents. The kitchen was shared with the neighbors.

The neighbors were under supervision, because he was a former White Army soldier and she was a teacher, so they were often visited by NKVD [NKVD - the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the USSR].

We had very good relations with our neighbors. In the court yard there was a front garden, with trees and acacia, I remember it well. We, children, used to climb and eat it, the white acacia - it was very tasty.

There were other bushes and garden flowers. Mum loved gardening very much. We lived not without troubles, but I think we could make ends meet. My sister [Tsitsilia] was 3 years older than I was, she was born in 1924, and I - in 1927, and 10 years later my brother Vladimir was born there, in Vladikavkaz [1937].

Daddy was an actor by nature, he acted in the national Ossetin theatre in Vladikavkaz. He was companionable, emotional, and Mum was silent, quiet. I, probably, took after my father. I always remember father in good mood, he was always affable to people, he had a very good voice, he sang and participated in Jewish performances.

The Theater was located in Stalin Avenue, in the center. And they staged various plays, Russian, Ossetin and Jewish. My recollections are obscure, I was a girl then, but I attended with pleasure, saw all those performances.

Daddy knew several languages: Ossetin, Armenian, Georgian and naturally Jewish. And in general he was a wonderful man. He also sang at home.

My parents basically led a secular life, traditions were only observed at grandmother's home. With my parents we used to celebrate the Soviet holidays.

We had an Armenian family visiting us, we put up a huge table right in the court yard, which was surrounded with a fence. Everyone who wished sat down at that table, usually all the neighbors,



Daddy sang, and it was always a lot of fun.

Daddy was transferred to Leningrad in 1939. He was a railway man, and from the North-Osetiya Railway he was transferred to the October Railway , just before the war with Finns [1939-1940].

We moved, exchanged our apartment for a room in Leningrad in Razyezhaya Street [a street in the center of Saint Petersburg]. And later Daddy exchanged that room in Razyezhaya for an apartment in Nevsky Avenue [Nevsky Avenue - the central street of Saint Petersburg].