

THE RUSSIAN HERALD



AN ENGLISH SUPPLEMENT TO THE GERBOVED
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THE RUSSIAN HERALDRY SOCIETY

EDITORIAL

Yet for a long time we had not been able to publish the present fifth number of *Gerboved* owing to a very difficult financial plight. In fact, the continuous devaluation of the currency has been a real plague for the nation while a dispensable source of unimaginable enrichment of those few who cause it to last. In the case of the RHS, the trouble is that the subscription, in the proper sense of the word, is virtually impossible now for the money sent by subscribers dwindles so quickly, yet during the postal delivery, that when the needed sum is at last collected, it becomes usually evident that it won't be enough even to pay for the paper. That is why I can't help admiration for that how skillfully my comrade-in-arms Igor Smetannikov copes with difficulties; unfortunately, not always, I regret to add to.

Nevertheless, we are still afloat, and moreover, we go against the stream, and not unsuccessfully indeed.

On 10th February, 1994, The 1st International Conference of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences was held in Moscow, at the premises of the old famous Ministry of Defence Club, the windows of which face just to the Red Square. The Conference was organized by the Russia's Nobility Assembly (RNA) together with the Collegium Heraldicum Russiae (CHR), the Russian Heraldry Society (RHS), and the Military Heraldry & Symbolics Department of the Ministry of Defence (MHSD).

It was a brisk festival of heraldry and a real landmark of its revival and development in Russia. The event had been covered by the Press, TV and Radio.

More than 200 representatives of the regional groups of the RHS (the total membership is about 1600) arrived to Moscow from all over the former Soviet Union to take part in the Conference, the latter being adorned with a brilliant constellation of well-known scholars in the field of heraldry and genealogy.

There were delivered about twenty lectures on various themes as follows:

1. Sapozhnikov, S. A. (RNA) – "Development of the Russian Nobility Movement".
2. Medvedev, V. N. (MHSD) – "Some Problems of the Russian Military Heraldry Revival".
3. Dumin, S. V. Cand. of Hist. (RNA) – "Some Non-Approved Coats of Arms of the Polish-Lithuanian Families and the Senate's Heraldry Office Practice (in the 19th and the early 20th centuries).
4. Smetannikov, I. S. (RHS, President) – "The New Coat of Arms of the City of Moscow". The report was enlarged by Mr. A. Polibin, a Representative of the Metropolitan Mansion-House, Information Department.
5. Kulakov, V. I., D. Sc. (Hist.) (RHS) – "The Legendary Coats of Arms of Prussia".
6. Stepanov, A. B. (MHSD) – "On the Activities of the Armed Forces General Staff Military Heraldry & Symbolics Department".

7. Bychkova, M. E. Cand. of Hist. – "The Sources of the Ancient Russian Nobiliary Coats of Arms Submitted to the Pedigree Affairs Board in the 1680's".

8. Trofimov, A. I. (RHS, Byelorussia) – "The Civic Arms of Polotsk".

9. Lavrenov, V. I. (RHS) – "The Ancient Tver Heraldic Charges".

10. Kamencheva, E. I., D. Sc. (Hist.) – "The Veneer Happiness and Latent Tragedy of V. K. Lukomsky (an outstanding Russian heraldist) after the Bolshevik Revolution".

11. Titov, A. K. Cand. of Hist. (RHS, Byelorussia) – "The Civic Heraldry of Byelorussia".

12. Khrustalev, A. B. (RHS) – "Heraldry of the Navy".

13. Kurasov, Yu. M. (RHS) – "The History of the Arms of the City of Berlin".

14. Von Rickman, V. Yu. (RNA) – "The Armorial-Creative Activities of the Heraldry Department of the Russia's Nobility Assembly" (the report was delivered by V. V. von Kuentzel).

15. Borisov, I. V., Cand. of Hist. (RHS) – "On the Present State of the Russian Patrimonial Heraldry".

16. Rodin, F. V. (RHS) – "On the Necessity of the Heraldic Code for the Russian Federation".

17. Alekhin, Yu. P. (RHS) – "On the Arms and Flag Draft of the Kemerovo Region".

18. Razhnev, G. V., Cand. of Philos. (RHS) – "St. Archangel Michael's Symbolism".

19. Yegorov, V. P. (RHS, Vice-President) – "The Structure and Practice of the Foreign Heraldic Bodies".

Some additional lectures, written by absent members, were sent to the Presidium of the Conference by the post and will be included in the future Report of the 1st International Conference of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences.

During the Conference the participants had once again raised the question of the proper tinctures of the State Arms. As is known, in 1997 Russia will celebrate the quincentenary of the double-headed eagle as her national symbol.

It is indeed true to say that now even every teenager is aware of the fact that Russia's eagle has always been and must remain Sable (black) on the golden field. The tinctures of a national emblem are not the right object of chopping and changing.

That is why never have the nation-wide discouragement been more extensive as when the people had learned from the president's decree of 30th November 1993 that some odd golden double-headed eagle on a red background was adopted as a new state emblem. An amazing switch! Even "The Times" newspaper (of 26th Nov., 1993, page 19) called that newly hatched eagle "a rather schizophrenic beast".

I use deliberately here the words "golden" and "red" instead of the

relevant terms "Or" and "Gules" because in the official description of the new state arms there is employed the wording of an ordinary parlance in spite of that the Russian heraldic vocabulary has long been well developed. It should also be noticed that the principal charge in the escutcheon placed on the eagle's breast is called, oddly enough, not "St. George" but simply a "rider". Besides, the new eagle looks disjointed owing to the contiguity of the red fields.

What can be the reason for all the queerness that emerged so suddenly?

For the first time a public utterance in defence of the double-headed eagle (Sable!) was made by Valery Yegorov as far back as in 1990 in the columns of the "Vestnik Geraldista" newspaper. That was rather a risky step as the Communist regime at that time retained all its appalling control over this country. Many a hard-line attack had I to beat off since then on, being assaulted, as every pioneer, from all the corners. I am not wont, anyhow, to fall an easy prey to anybody.

Many times during the last three years we tried hard to inform the supreme power instances about that the true tinctures of the Russian double-headed eagle must be Sable. All in vain. Even the weighty opinion of the 1st International Nobility Conference was not taken into account. The said Conference was held from 25th to 28th November, 1993, in the old estate of Golitsyno, under Moscow, participated by more than 200 delegates from 16 countries, including West Europe and North America. At the Conference the Russia's Nobility Assembly together and unanimously with the Collegium Heraldicum Russiae and the RHS adopted and forwarded to the President an appeal concerning the right contour and proper tinctures of the State Arms to be approved. The appeal did never reach the addressee.

Many Russian most prestigious and influential organizations wish they had received an official recognition from or enjoyed the high patronage of H. I. H. the Grand Duchess Maria Vladimirovna. Many wish they could maintain personal communications with the Imperial Family as they used to do before the untimely death of the Grand Duke Vladimir Kirillovich. Unfortunately, not having received such a token of support, in the meantime, even the Russia's Nobility Assembly has decided to resume its heraldic creative activities in a new way, namely, by means of granting its members with so-called "armorial bookplates" which are none other but the coats of arms "awaiting" the future highest approval. The life can't be stopped indeed.

Occasionally I dream about the future times when all the heavy burden of work in the Collegium Heraldicum will be properly distributed and allocated respectively to a panel of various narrow specialists such as: a historian and archivist, a heraldic artist and calligrapher, a polyglot and terminologist, an editor and proof-reader, a type-setter and layouter, a secretary and international correspondent, an advertizer and messenger, a treasurer and accountant, a packer and loader, a forwarder... and what not. In fact, unfortunately, all this work ninety per cent (plus scientific researches and writing articles) has been carried out by only three persons, namely: Igor Smetanni-

kov, Natalie Yegorova (my wife) and me. If you add to all that the permanent lack of funds you will understand what our way of life is like.

In general, we three work interchangeably, though in particular, each of us has his (or her) own main field of action. That of Igor Smetannikov is everything relating to publication of journals and production of heraldic pin-badges. The main field of mine is everything relating to foreign languages, blazoning and heraldic art. That of Natalie is "public relations" and also heraldic art, the latter having become the point where she shows a really excellent progress. Having had a permanent wide practice in painting coats of arms for a few last years, she has become by now even a more experienced and skilled heraldic artist than I am.

Yes, there are another people listed in the Collegium Heraldicum and they help us in work and participate in making decisions, yet they cannot afford to spend all their time for the work of Collegium, so naturally enough, ours is the playing of a pivotal role almost in everything.

That is why we think it simply ridiculous when occasionally some of our enviers make attempts to represent us in unfavourable light allegedly as dabblers. The truth will prevail in the long run!



The Coat of Arms of Igor Smetannikov,
President of the RHS. Artist: Y. Yurov.

Now, I would like to continue introduction of the Collegium Heraldicum membership.

Igor Smetannikov, my dear comrade-in-arms, is ten years younger than me, and was born 1st June 1960 in Bendery, Moldavia. His grand father in the agnate (paternal) line was a Don Cossack, and his grandfather in the cognate (maternal) line was a hungarian lawyer Ion Motsok, a resident of Moldavia. According to the family legend one of their ancestors was the famous Moldavian first printer Metropolitan Varlaam, in the world Vasile Motsok.

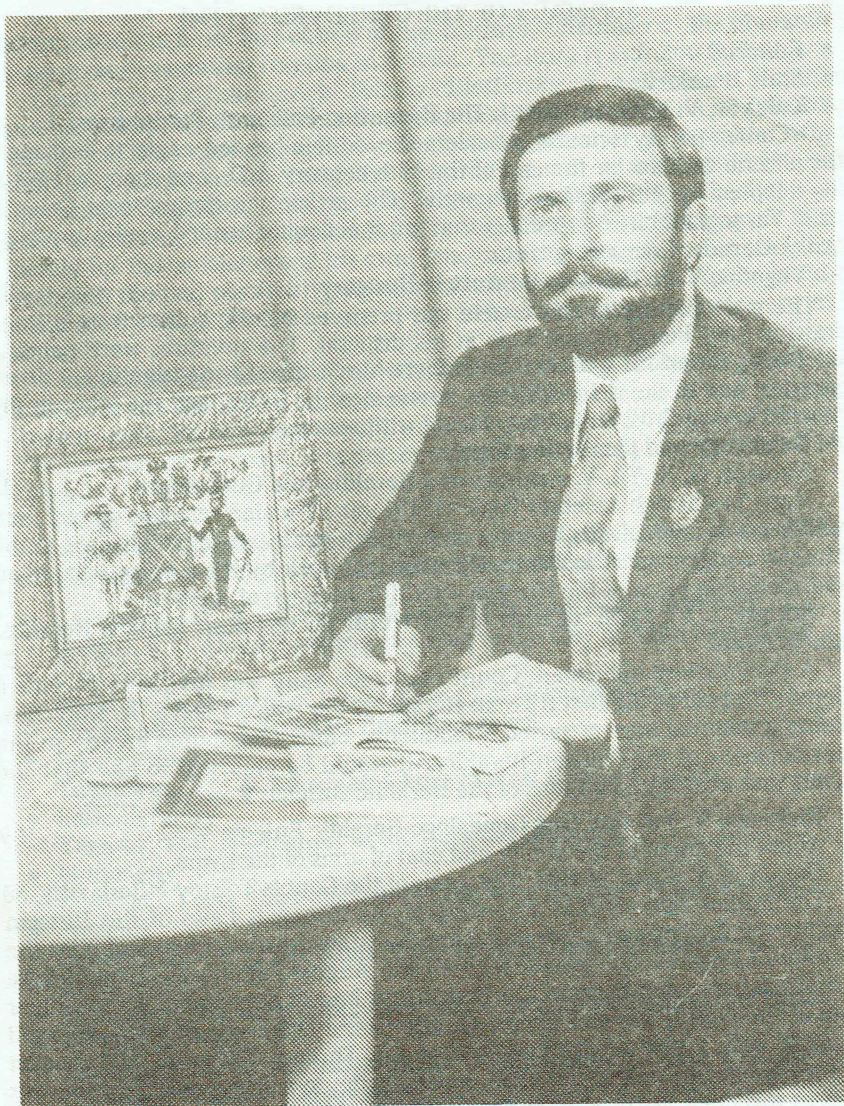
Igor Smetannikov is a Major of the Air Force. Education: Higher Military College of Air-Defence Radio Engineering in Kiev, 1982. Appointments: a normal military career, since 1994 a chief officer of the Military Heraldry and Symbolics Department of the Ministry of Defence (MHSD). Currently, on a free-lance basis, President of the Russian Heraldry Society (RHS), St. Michael Chancellor Herald Marshal of the Collegium Heraldicum Russiae (CHR), editor-in-chief of all the heraldic journals in this country, including Gerboved, Heraldic Vedomosty, The Herald Master, etc. Married to Natalie, née Kolybina. One daughter Marina, b. 1983.

Arms: Per saltire, on the lines of partition a sword point downwards and a Russian herald's staff in saltire both Or. 1 Azure, a propeller winged Or, (aviation emblem). 2 Gules, a rose Or. 3 Gules, a heart flamant Or. 4 Azure, a book expanded Argent.

Above the shield are placed three helmets with mantlings: that to the dexter Gules, doubled Argent, that to the sinister Azure, doubled also Argent. On the central helmet on a wreath of Argent, Azure, Gules, is set for crest a dcuble-headed eagle displayed Sable, crowned with a cap of Monomachus with issuant therefrom a ribbon Azure, and grasping in his dexter claw a herald's staff, and in the sinister claw a heart flamant all Or. The dexter crest is an elm's head Or, and the sinister crest is a Moldavian eagle, bearing in his beak a cross, all proper. Supporters: dexter, a Russian herald habited proper, with a golden staff in the dexter hand; sinister, a Don Cossack in full uniform proper. Motto: NULLA DIES SINE ARTE HERALDICA.

Symbolism. Inclusion of an aviation emblem (a winged propeller) and a sword is self-evident because the armiger is a Major of the Air Force. The other symbols are referring to Heraldry, the ardent devotion to which his motto does also emphasize.

The black-and-white representation of the Armorial Bearings of I. S. Smetannikov is placed on the previous page. The coloured representation of the same see on the colour supplementary sheet 6.



Igor Smetannikov
St. Michael Herald Marshal.
И. С. Сметанников
Герольдмаршал Канцлер св. Михаила.

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– **Kulakov, V. I., D. Sc. (Hist.). The Byzantine Emblem's Predecessors** ... 5
 Contemporary science considers the double-headed eagle to become a Byzantine emblem by the end of the 13th century A.D., and then, in 1494 to be adopted by the Russian monarchs. The article scrutinizes some Oriental and Varangian birds – predecessors of the double-headed eagle: mythical Anka-Garuda, Roc, Varagn, etc.

- **Yegorov, V. P. The Arms of Austria-Hungary** 12

The main picture to this article was prepared by the author from a line-drawing only being at that time at his disposal. The tinctures were painted according to various sources, hence there have slipped two insignificant divergencies, that in the field of Rijeka, which must be Gules, and the other in the Maria Theresa Cross which is in fact of white enamel.

- **Genealogy and Family Heraldry**

- **Naumov, O. N. Yu. V. Arseniev as a Heraldist and Genealogist** 17

Yury Vasilievich Arseniev (1857–1919) was a Russian seaman, official, and well-known scientist. His lectures on heraldry and genealogy delivered at the Moscow Archeological Institute, the principal work by the scholar, remain an indispensable piece of the Russian scientific heritage of the field.

- **Borisov, I. V., Cand. of Hist. A Few Words about Count Santi, a Heraldist and Scientist** 34

A Piedmontese nobleman, Count Francesco Santi was invited to become a deputy and aid to the first Russian Herald Master (since 1722) S. A. Kolychev. Being a talented man of varied attainments, Santi contributed greatly in the development of the Russian heraldry. It would be only just to add that the living and working conditions of the Heraldic Officials were very hard.

- **Rickman, V. Yu. von. One Genealogo-Heraldic Enigma** 39

About the origin of the family and coat of arms of the Lvovs.

- **Dumin, S. V. Cand. of Hist. The Arms of the Counts Tolstoy-Miloslavsky** 50

The author tells us that according to the Principal Laws of the Russian Empire the Throne can never be vacant. So, after the abdication and later the murder of Emperor Nicholas II with all the August Family, the Grand Duke Kirill Vladimirovich became the first in the line of succession. As the sheer fate of Nicholas II was still uncertain, the Grand Duke provisionally invested himself with a title of the Observer of the Throne. Then, on 31st August (13th September, new style) 1924, having come to a firm conviction that his cousin was dead, Kirill Vladimirovich issued a Manifesto announcing that he accepted the title of Emperor.

Exercising his Imperial rights and privileges, on 25th September (8th October, new style) 1930, Emperor Kirill granted Pavel Sergeevich Tolstoy-Miloslavsky (1848–1940) and his descendants with a title of Count. There have been given a genealogical table and the original Letters Patent in the article.

In addition to Mr. Dumin's account, I would like to draw the reader's attention to the cruel fate of one of the Tolstoys, Chairman of the Monarchist League, our compatriot residing in Britain. The story is as follows.

Count Nikolai Dmitrievich Tolstoy-Miloslavsky, a well-known historian, and his family, a wife and four children, have now faced financial ruin since losing the libel case brought by Lord Aldington over a pamphlet which contained assertions involving the repatriation and murder of 70,000 non-Communist Yugoslavs, Cossacks and White-Russians in 1945. The Count has been sentenced to an amercement of 1.5 million pounds sterling. It is just merely for the convictions of his own, imagine only! Despite the ongoing legal wrangles, the real possibility remains that the Count and his family could be homeless by the end of the year. It has been a challenge to their very existence.

I am convinced that all of us, irrespective of party affiliation, must take interest in the destiny of our compatriot, an eminent scientist and an honest Russian man. Perhaps, we should submit a petition to HM Queen Elizabeth The Second, or, at least, a letter of sympathy and support would be most helpful.

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LATIN IN HERALDRY

I would like to ask everybody who understands Latin to write me directly to: Commander Valery Yegorov, Sanatorium-5, Monino, Moskovska obl., 141152, Russia. Here below is a pattern of a Diploma written by me according to the picture of a coat of arms. Please feel free to communicate me your opinion in this regard or to send me your pattern of the kind.

OMNIBUS ET SINGULIS *praesentes has Litteras inspecturis
notum et testatum sit, tam praesentibus quam futuris, quod*

Serenissimus Comes Lusitanicus ac Illustrissimus Dominus
FERNANDUS CAMPELO PINTO PEREIRA DE SOUSA FONTES

Potentissimus Supremus Magister et Princeps Regens

Ordinis Supremi Militaris Templi Hierosolymitani, etc., etc.,

*magno cum honore ab antiquis temporibus gerit Insignia sua
Gentilicia, quorum simulacrum additus, et descriptio infra scripta
est, scilicet:*

*Scutum ad crucis modum quadripartitum. In prima et quarta
parte argentea est Ordinis Templi crux duplica rubra. In secunda et
tertia parte argentea sunt quinque lunulae rubrae, cornibus sursum
versis, in decussim positae; hic autem in angulo dextro est tetrans
caeruleus cum stellula octo radiorum argentea.*

*Acroterium galeae est leo gradiens aureus, ore obverso, et cum
lunula rubra umero eius impressus. Sertum cassidis et lemnisci sunt
rubri, substratu cum argenteo. Clipeum tenentes duo sunt leones
respectantes aurei. Haec omnia sunt posita in pallio principis
purpureo, substratu cum pontico vellere, et operto autem Corona
Magistralis Ordinis Templi. Inscriptio est: NON NOBIS, DOMINE,
NON NOBIS, SED NOMINI TUO DA GLORIAM.*

*Cujusque rei in testimonio hoc Diploma ad illum supra
memoratum Illustrissimum Dominum conceditur.*

*Datum Mosquae die IV Octobris anno post Christum natum
MCMXCIV. Per breve de privato sigillo.*

COMMENDATOR VALERIUS YEGOROV