

SUMMARIES

Evgeny Pchelov

REPRESENTATIONS OF RUSSIAN TITLE COATS OF ARMS IN DIFFERENT COPIES OF THE ROYAL *TITULYARNIK* (*GUIDE TO TITLES*)

The article offers a comparative analysis of drawings showing Russian title coats of arms found in three copies of the *Titulyarnik* (*Guide to Titles*), released in 1672: the first copy (held by the Russian State Archive of Ancient Documents) and two later ones (of the National Library of Russia and of the State Hermitage Museum). The analysis showed the Hermitage copy as belonging to Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich and the Library's one as owned by Tsarevich Feodor Alexeyevich. The status hierarchy of the copies was also denoted using purely heraldic methods: different colour solutions of the coats of arms, the twist of some figures and even addition of the same kind of figures to the coat of arms.

Translated by Ksenia Beletskaya

Dmitry Kopelev

NAMES OF THE SHIPS, PARTICIPANTS IN BRITISH, FRENCH AND RUSSIAN CIRCUMNAVIGATION EXPEDITIONS: SYSTEMATISATION AND SYMBOLISM

The article analyses the names of the ships of Russian circumnavigation expeditions. According to the author, a certain typology is discernible in the names which were selected not at random. As a result, Russia's ship names reflect the geopolitical and scientific trends of the Age of Enlightenment.

Translated by Dmitry Kopelev

Ilya Emelin

COMPLETE CODE OF LAWS OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE AS A HISTORICAL SOURCE ON HERALDRY: EXAMPLES OF THE COATS OF ARMS OF PETROZAVODSK, IRKUTSK AND OTHER CITIES

The article considers the gaps, errors and inaccuracies discovered in the Complete Code of Laws of the Russian Empire when compared to the original decrees on Russian coats of arms. The focus is on the coats of arms of Petrozavodsk, Irkutsk and Vytegra.

Translated by Ksenia Beletskaya

Kirill Perekhodenko

GUILD EMBLEMS IN THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

The article intends to put forward the issue of study of artisans' emblems and their role in the history of Russian heraldry. It examines artisans' documents of title dealing with the use of emblems and raises the question of source identification. The article also reviews apparent attempts to create visualisations identifying artisans' and tradesmen's activities witnessed in Russia in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

Translated by Ksenia Beletskaya

Vladislav Stasevich

BOOK OF HERALDRY OF THE ORDER OF THE HOLY SPIRIT – MANUSCRIPT
FROM THE LIBRARY OF ROBERT ERSKINE

The article is dedicated to a manuscript that has already been considered by scholars, though not yet scrutinised – a manuscript book of heraldry of the French Order of the Holy Spirit, now in the memorial library of Peter the Great in the Manuscript Research Department of the Library of the Academy of Sciences. The manuscript made its way to the tsar's private library, later in possession of the Academy of Sciences, with the library of the tsar's chief physician Robert Erskine (1677–1718), who was so far believed to have acquired it during his visit to Paris with Peter the Great in 1717. The article elaborates on the description of the book and execution of the coats of arms, drawing parallels with other printed and handwritten books of heraldry of the same order. The final part puts forward a new hypothesis on the provenance of the manuscript and its acquisition by Erskine.

Translated by Ksenia Beletskaya

Daria Staroskolskaya

HERALDRY OF THE TOURNAMENT OF CHAUVENCY (1285)

Le Tournoi de Chauvency is a poem of the French *trouvère* Jacques Bretel, dedicated to the celebrations held in Lorraine in 1285, to which he was an eyewitness. Heraldic records, namely the blazons of tournament participants that he took note of, represent unique data for studying the vocabulary of the early blazon. Together with illustrations contemporary with the text, blazons of the Tournament of Chauvency help check many assumptions based on the analysis of extant French books of heraldry from the thirteenth century.

Translated by Ksenia Beletskaya

Ekaterina Lazarevskaya

CHRONICLES OF THE HUNDRED YEARS' WAR AS AN ILLUSTRATION
OF THE HISTORY OF THE FRENCH ROYAL COAT OF ARMS

The article looks at how the adoption of the French Royal Arms and title of the King of France by Edward III was reported in the fourteenth-century chronicles through the example of the chronicles of Jean Le Bel and Froissart's *Chronicles*.

Translated by Ksenia Beletskaya

Kirill Chernyshov

WITH CROSSES ON SHIELDS AND WITH CROSSES ON COINS.
REPRESENTATION OF THE CRUSADES IN THE ICONOGRAPHY OF GERMAN
BRACTEATES OF THE TWELFTH TO THIRTEENTH CENTURY

This article aims to explore how the Crusades affected the iconography of German bracteates of the twelfth – thirteenth century, introducing several numismatic objects, yet unknown to scholars. The coins were discovered in the Hermitage part of two unique hoards, Khotin and Cherdyn, as well as among other coins from the museum's holdings.

Translated by Ksenia Beletskaya

Alexander Tchernik

THE BADGE OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL MANUEL I
(1495–1521)

Interpretation of the armillary sphere as an emblem has its own history and meaning. The emblem represents the Universe, bringing together the concepts of *esfera* (sphere) and *espera* (hope). The transformation of a flat image of the Universe with concentric circles into a three-dimensional model of the World is the birth of the armillary sphere as a mental concept explaining the world order. In Portugal the badge of Manuel I became heraldic expression of ideology of messianism, the central idea of his reign.

Translated by Alexander Tchernik

Polina Ukhanova

POMEGRANATE SYMBOL IN ART, HERALDRY
AND MODERN FASHION

The purpose of this study is to analyse semiotic links of the pomegranate symbol in art, heraldry and fashion. It focuses on its symbolism as a fruit from a fruit tree, suggesting the presence of similar conceptual and semiotic features of this symbol in different cultures, nations and periods of time, including modern fashion.

Translated by Ksenia Beletskaya

Alexander Shpuntov

THE LISHINS (DUDITSKY-LISHINS). LEGEND OF A COAT
OF ARMS

This paper is concerned with the coat of arms of the Lishin (Duditsky-Lishin) family. The study draws upon the book *The Lishins. Family History* and incorporates a brief analysis of the family legend of the Drzewica coat of arms. The paper also reviews other variations of the Lishin coat of arms, attempting to find the reasons behind the family's choice of the Drzewica. Several artefacts from the collection of family relics are presented for the first time ever.

Translated by Ksenia Beletskaya

Alexander Shpuntov

COATS OF ARMS FROM THE CHARTERS OF THE CITIES
OF THE NOVGOROD-SEVERSKY VICEROYALTY (NORTHERN UYEZDS)
AND ORYOL VICEROYALTY (WESTERN UYEZDS)

The article studies coats of arms from the charters issued to the cities of the Novgorod-Seversky Viceroyalty (Starodub, Mglin, Surazh, Pogar, Novoye Mesto) and Oryol Viceroyalty (Bryansk, Sevsk, Karachev, Trubchevsk, Lugan), now part of Bryansk Region.

The study compares coloured drawings of historical coats of arms, published multiple times, and drawings found in the charters, brought into academic domain for the first time. It underscores similar features as well as differences between some coats of arms, including an error made in the charter drawing by the artists of the Heraldic Office in the late eighteenth century.

The author raises a question about the term of a 'historical coat of arms', which serves as a reference point for the reconstruction of coats of arms of those municipal entities that used to have one or sometimes even more historical coats of arms in the past.

Translated by Ksenia Beletskaya

Roksana Rebrova

THE CONVENTION OF AMSTERDAM BETWEEN FRANCE, RUSSIA
AND PRUSSIA SIGNED ON 15 AUGUST 1717 AS A HERALDIC ARTEFACT
OF THE PETRINE AGE. COATS OF ARMS OF GAVRIIL GOLOVKIN,
PYOTR SHAFIROV AND BORIS KURAKIN

The treaty signed in 1717 in Amsterdam was of paramount importance for Russia. It meant recognition, though a slight one, of Russia as a full-fledged partner in the European supreme politics. It is no less pivotal for the history of Russian heraldry. Apart from signatures, it bears the seals of the signatories' representatives. The coats of arms of Gavriil Golovkin, Pyotr Shafirov and Boris Kurakin can be found stamped in wax next to their signatures. Impressions of personal seals of Russia's official representatives make a rare example of early Russian heraldry.

Translated by Ksenia Beletskaya

Lydia Dobrovolskaya

HERALDIC ARTEFACTS OF THE NARYSHKIN FAMILY FROM THE COLLECTION
OF THE STATE HERMITAGE NUMISMATICS DEPARTMENT

The article deals with heraldic artefacts owned by the Naryshkin family and now held by the State Hermitage Numismatics Department.

The bulk of them made their way to the State Hermitage Museum in 1938 with the collection of the former Museum of Heraldry. This includes a steel seal, a silk embroidery of the Naryshkin coat of arms on silk and two carved wooden family coats of arms. The embroidery and the wooden coats of arms were originally kept in the Naryshkin House at 20 Dvortsovaya Embankment. Vladislav Lukomsky added the items with the Naryshkin coats of arms to the collection of items for the Museum of Heraldry that he was creating.

In 1941 the museum received two crystal rock seals showing the Naryshkin coats of arms with the collection of Alexander Voytov (1893–1966). One of them belonged to Maria Naryshkina, née Princess Lobanova-Rostovskaya.

Jettons with the family coats of arms, once owned by Evdokia Naryshkina (Golitsyna in marriage) and Chief Hunt Master (*Oberjägermeister*) Dmitry Naryshkin, derive from the museum's main holdings.

Translated by Ksenia Beletskaya

Viktor Murzin-Gundorov

COATS OF ARMS OF THE KIN OF THE HOUSE OF OLDENBURG
FROM A VAULT IN THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH
OF ST LAMBERT IN OLDENBURG

There are eight headstones in the crypt of St Lambert's Church in Oldenburg. Five of them arouse scholarly interest by showcasing three periods in the history of Oldenburg as an influential county, a county as part of the Kingdom of Denmark and an independent duchy. They feature heraldic objects identifying the kin of the House of Oldenburg that previously slipped under the radar of historians.

Translated by Ksenia Beletskaya

Dmitry Lobanov

GOLITSYN COAT OF ARMS IN THE NECROPOLIS OF THE DONSKOY
MONASTERY

The article gives an overview of the family heraldry of Princes Golitsyn, as featured on the gravestones of a necropolis at the Donskoy Monastery in Moscow: both the indoor and the outdoor part. A whole host of artefacts are analysed for the first time.

Translated by Ksenia Beletskaya

Vyacheslav Savelyev

ON THE MECHANISM OF APPROVAL OF THE COATS OF ARMS
OF FAMILIES WITH FOREIGN BACKGROUND

The study presents a group of archival records of the turn of the nineteenth century relating to commissions for heraldic seals. They are used to describe interactions between the client and the maker during the application of a picture from the point of view of information transfer algorithm as a potential source of mistakes, inaccuracies and modifications in heraldic compositions.

Translated by Ksenia Beletskaya

Mikhail Sverdlov

PRINCELY HERALDRY AS A SOURCE FOR STUDY OF DYNASTIC
AND POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN STATE IN 972–1018

This comprehensive analysis embracing all types of historical records highlights the special importance that the study of princely heraldry has for the study of dynastic and political history of the Russian state in 972–1018. Due to the lack of findings concerning princely heraldry, many current studies have to harken back to old theories or their modifications without due reasons.

Translated by Ksenia Beletskaya

Sergey Beletsky

ON EMBLEMS OF THE RURIK DYNASTY AND POLISH COATS
OF ARMS

Similarities between the old Russian princely emblems (so-called ‘Rurikid emblems’) and Polish coats of arms have been repeatedly flagged. It is true that Polish coats of arms include a whole group of exact or partial matches of the Rurikid emblems of the twelfth to thirteenth century. Apparently such matches cannot be a mere coincidence. Besides, Polish *szlachta* coats of arms are reliably observed starting from no earlier than the late twelfth to thirteenth century, while in Ancient Rus the system of princely emblems had been in its infancy at least two hundred fifty years earlier.

Translated by Ksenia Beletskaya

Oksana Chernyaeva

TRIDENTS IN POSTAL OVERPRINTS

The paper takes a dive into the reasons of creation, period and scope of use, varieties and affiliation with postal districts of manual stamps for overprints with tridents, produced in Ukraine during the post-revolutionary period, hailing from the collection of the Popov Central Communications Museum. It also defines the notion of an ‘overprint’, emphasising the ambiguity of interpretations given to this heraldic emblem by different researchers. Special stress is laid on philatelic names of trident parts.

Translated by Ksenia Beletskaya

Elena Yarovaya, Evgeny Goncharov

HERALDIC MEDALLION FROM THE TSAREV SITE.
MID-THIRTEENTH CENTURY?

The article for the first time presents a medallion with fleurs-de-lis recovered from the Tsarev Site in Volgograd Region. As it was established, the medallion is an example of Limoges enamel and was produced no earlier than in the second half of the thirteenth century. The coat of arms is believed to have belonged to the French royal Capetian dynasty. It is the first find of Limoges enamel in the Golden Horde territory.

Translated by Ksenia Beletskaya

Igor Afonassenko, Mikhail Shelkovenko

COUNT’S COAT OF ARMS AS A KEY TO THE ATTRIBUTION
OF A PLATE FROM THE CEREMONIAL FAMILY SERVICE

This paper offers an attribution of the family coat of arms of the Counts Pahlen encircled with heraldic elements, depicted on a plate from the ceremonial family service held by the Ivan Pozhalostin State Regional Museum of Art in Ryazan. A heraldic analysis and a genealogical study helped to determine who was the likeliest to have commissioned and originally owned the service as well as date the object.

Translated by Ksenia Beletskaya

Elena Yarovaya

HERALDIST VLADISLAV LUKOMSKY, SEALS OF NIKOLAY ROMANCHENKO
AND THE STATE HERMITAGE COLLECTION

The article gives a holistic commentary on Vladislav Lukomsky's 'Collection of Heraldic Seals of Nikolay Romanchenko', published in the *Gerboved* journal in July 1913.

Following their owner's death, the dies described by Lukomsky ended up in the State Hermitage Museum. Since the above-mentioned publication lacks a detailed description of the items – their size, medium or photographs – the paper aims to fill the gaps. It also makes the first assumptions regarding the seal owners.

Translated by Ksenia Beletskaya

Nikolay Vvedensky

MEDALS WITH THE MONUMENTS FROM THE BUILDING
OF THE ST PETERSBURG STOCK EXCHANGE AS A SOURCE FOR SPACE
LAYOUT AT THE MUSEUM OF HERALDRY

Some time ago the State Hermitage leaders made a decision to open the Museum of Heraldry in the St Petersburg Stock Exchange building. Before the display is launched, we would like to bring the building itself into the spotlight. One of the aspects of its study are the interiors and the busts of four emperors placed in the central hall in different times as their integral part. The Hermitage holdings include several medals related to the history of the St Petersburg Stock Exchange, which, alongside archival records regarding their making, give us some clues about the history of emergence of the monuments, the people that commissioned and executed them and the number of original copies, shedding light on the history of the so far poorly known busts of Russian emperors, once erected in the Stock Exchange building. Altogether, this information can become the groundwork for the display setup.

Translated by Ksenia Beletskaya

Anton Barabanov

HERALDIC CLUB AS A FACTOR OF RAISING STUDENTS' CULTURAL
AND HISTORICAL AWARENESS

Building an educational environment that fosters personal development and turns a student into its active creative agent is an essential and popular trend in modern education. By setting up a Heraldic Club, the North-West Institute of Management will foster its students' cultural and historical literacy, all the more so as the knowledge of heraldry is a sign of good background knowledge and high professionalism of future managers.

Translated by Ksenia Beletskaya

Tatiana Ilyina

BREASTPLATES OF THE OFFICERS CAVALRY SCHOOL

The article covers the institution's documents, pattern drawings from the Main Quartermasters directorate and original badges manufactured by the jewellers from St Petersburg. Comparing the badges with drawings, we can see rare cases of difference between the badges and their drawings. The article deals with three badges: for graduation from the officer course (1898), centenary badge (1909), for veterinary course graduation (1913), and a very unique jetton of the school for soldiers' children, attached to the Officers Cavalry School (instituted in 1913).

Translated by Tatiana Ilyina

Valeria Nezgovorova, Elena Kirilenko

COLLECTION OF PORTRAITS OF THE HOLDERS OF THE ORDER
OF ST GEORGE IN THE MUSEUM OF THE LIFE GUARDS SAPPER BATTALION.
TWISTS AND TURNS OF FATE

The article delves into the history and fate of a collection of portraits of the members of the Life Guards Sapper Battalion who were awarded the Order of St George, executed in the early twentieth century for the battalion's museum. The work was supervised by the well-known military historian, officer of the Life Guards Sapper Battalion Georgy Gabaev (1877–1956). A total of thirty miniature portraits were produced. Following multiple relocations, this collection eventually ended up in the holdings of the Military-Historical Museum of Artillery, Engineer and Signal Corps.

Translated by Ksenia Beletskaya

Ilya Sandalov

ATTRIBUTION OF COLOURS OF INTERNAL TROOPS OF THE USSR PEOPLE'S
COMMISSARIAT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS FROM THE TIME OF THE GREAT
PATRIOTIC WAR

The article is concerned with falsifications of colours of internal troops of the USSR People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs from the period of the Great Patriotic War (WWII). Archival records and photographs give a clear picture of the process of distant attribution of colours, illustrating specific features of iconography of the canvases that ascertain the fact of falsification.

Translated by Ksenia Beletskaya

Oleg Kuznetsov

ISSUES OF TERMINOLOGY IN LEGAL REGULATIONS CONCERNING
HERALDIC SUPPORT OF GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

The article considers issues related to the creation of a single public policy on heraldry as well as definition of terms and concepts for Russian legislation.

Translated by Ksenia Beletskaya

Alexander Derevshchikov

SYSTEM OF COLOURS OF INTERNAL TROOPS OF THE MINISTRY
OF THE INTERIOR OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The article discusses how the vexillological system of the internal troops of the Ministry of the Interior of the Russian Federation took shape following the collapse of the Soviet Union as new symbols developed. It unravels historical pretexts for the use of military colours in the army, articulating the meaning of symbolic elements that superseded the Soviet symbols. The focus is on the combination of new department-affiliated symbols of the internal troops as part of a common system designed to identify a specific military unit.

Translated by Ksenia Beletskaya

Andrey Svezhentsev

EXPERIENCE OF THE MAKING OF HERALDIC SUPPORT FOR THE FEDERAL
NATIONAL GUARD TROOPS SERVICE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The article reviews the making of heraldic support and heraldic system for the Federal National Guard Troops Service of the Russian Federation, which incorporates official symbols, military decorations and colours.

Translated by Ksenia Beletskaya

Anna Tripolskaya, Anton Chistyakov

THE WINGED SNOW LEOPARD AND KAN-KEREDE GRIFFIN IN THE EMBLEMS
OF THE ALTAI REPUBLIC AND REPUBLIC OF KHAKASSIA

This paper goes back to the history of creation of the coats of arms of two national regions in South Siberia – the Altai Republic and Republic of Khakassia. Special importance is attached to mythological images used by the creators to depict historical and cultural features of the republics. Mythological characters were assigned a set of positive characteristics enshrined in legislation.

Translated by Ksenia Beletskaya

Gerta Belova

HERALDRY OF ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS IN CHUVASHIA

The article analyses development trends and historiography of current heraldic activities of Russian educational institutions, emphasising particular iconographic and semantic features of the coats of arms of such institutions in the Chuvash Republic that reveal toponymic and geographical characteristics, a link with municipal symbols and new artistic techniques that help create new heraldic images and attributes characterising both educational and professional particularities.

Translated by Ksenia Beletskaya

Vladimir Lavrenov

‘FANCIFUL SIMPLICITY’: SYMBOLS OF ORTHODOX FRATERNITIES
OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE (RAISING THE ISSUE)

The article is the first in Russian historiography to bring up the question of symbolism of Orthodox fraternities of the Russian Empire as a holistic heraldic phenomenon that encompasses a broad range of different items, from commemorative jettons and membership tokens to fraternal banners and special agape vessels. It also highlights the difficulty of distinguishing ‘Orthodox fraternity’ as a term: the role of such fraternities was played by many secular movements in the late nineteenth – early twentieth century: cooperative, teetotaling, patriotic and charity ones against many others. Nevertheless, they were all part of a broader European phenomenon of corporate heraldry, which, providing favourable circumstances for its development in Russia, could become not just an external sign of beauty and dignity of fraternal life, but also a powerful communication tool for a variety of different social strata in Russia and a genuine expression of social unity and solidarity, as confirmed by the use of the Imperial crown and cross among the symbols of Orthodox fraternities.

Translated by Ksenia Beletskaya