



history / heraldry

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BUCHE OF BAKHMUT-ARTEMIVSK

Ancient Ukrainian city of Artemivsk on the banks of a small calm steppe river Bakhmut... Well-preserved neat ancient houses, temples, picturesque surroundings - "Donetsk prairies". As if you fall into a quiet mysterious country from the surrounding metallic roar of the wastewater industrial-dust Donbas.



For a long time, this city (until 1924 - Bakhmut) stood alone in the deaf steppe, the Wild Field, the "four of nomads". With the beginning of the 18th century, it was an outpost of the Moscow state in the struggle for access to the Azov and Black Seas. The important strategic position of Bakhmut on the main trade routes (Izyum, Bakhmut, etc.), the presence of minerals predetermined the extraordinary, rich in a non-ordinary event its history. With Bakhmut are associated with Froll Razin's campaign to the Torah, the clashes of the Bulauville uprising (1707-1708), the first discovery in the Donbass discovery and industrial use of coal in the smithy of the saltworks (1721), the first workers' strike under the leadership of Boris Andreev (1765), etc. At different times, the city was the center of large administrative territories, such as the Bakhmut province of the Azov province, Slavic-Serbia (1753-1764), Bakhmut district of Katerynoslav province (1787-1919). Donetsk province (1919-1923).

It was on the griggy roads to Bakhmut that many cities of Donetsk region appeared.

An important source for studying the history of Bakhmut - Artemivsk is its coats of arms, there were four of them in different times. The direct reason for the creation of the first coat of arms was the decree of November 5, 1723 "On the form of the court" of the Russian Empire, according to which the court cases were to be sealed with city seals. In August 1724, a Senate decree was issued, so that "in all the shipyards of the nun, the penates would be separated, and by name: in the provinces and provinces and in the gardens, which the emblems, on the tech vyrezad tech hordes of emblems, and the nit, then the dolls of the pri.

The coats of arms were also planned to place the signs of the regiments stationed in the cities.



In her report to the Senate of October 14, 1724, the Gsoldmeisters' office reported that "knotyuya coated arms all the gardens [...] submit a nekotorie [...] management of all province, provinces and the garden...". Already in December of the same year, "promemories" indicating what exactly the data should be submitted to the Heraldmaster's office, was sent to all cities of the empire. Representatives of local authorities had to answer a few questions, in particular: "skoljah for a long time and here is a slusya [...] that gardens are built [...] of caki generic cattle, zve and birds [...] a viscous bread in the couch of the meste [...] kahkih the most dipry oblyvaye [...] and the noble and the eploy and the loss

From the register of reports sent to the Heraldmaster's office, it is clear that not all local offices were answered at the "promemories", and from remote cities of the empire, responses came only from Kyiv and the Bakhmut fortress.

Vasily Vergilov, the cleric of the Bakhmut fortress, reported that "the city of Bakhmut began to come from such a slujaya, that the Torsky Cossack Biryukov on the Rzeczuk Bakhmute proizsal salt water [...] and in the onoy Rzeczuky fish beats pike, oc., raft, [...] In Bakhmut creposts live the peoples of Great Russia and Little Russia."

The coats of arms were Count Francis de Santi, whom in 1724 Peter I sent to the Heraldmaster's office "to rule heraldic art." After the death of the emperor, the count fell into disfavor, was arrested, but before that he managed to create 97 city coats of arms, also for Bakhmut. In the early 40's, in the explanations of the Heroldsister's office, the Senate about the city coats of arms, which de Sangi compiled, it was noted that "they will not be tested." City courts were left without seals, and therefore "sealed all kinds of writing against the preyvodsky seal."

In 1742, the Heraldmeister Vasily Adudov was involved in the assembly of the coat of arms, which was distinguished by his knowledge and abilities. He managed to create the coat of arms of the Bakhmut Battalion in 1745. Whether he used the de Santi project is unknown.

Then in Bakhmut was the headquarters of the Bakhmut Hussar Regiment. The city grew, a fortress was reconstructed, which could shelter the local population in the event of a Tatar attack. Merchants who took salt lakes to ransom guaranteed the state treasury huge profits. In general, in the then strategic plans of the state, Bakhmut was appointed to play a leading role.

The coat of arms of 1745 was made in full agreement with the heraldic reguls, where "figures of the consense [...] opredylednye florith of the presentness of the image of the supremacific form of the coat of arms poluchaet." On the red background there are two guns, they sit "white bird". Under them, under the green mountain, on a green background - a wooden salt "shop" (warehouse), which shows slates with salt. The upper part of the coat of arms repeats the coat of arms of Voronezh, because the Bakhmut fortress was part of the Voronezh province at that time, and first of all reveals the military profile close to the city border. It cannot be ruled out that the "white bird" on the coat of arms is perhaps a fabulous phoenix as a symbol of the indestructible border town, which was the Bakhmut fortress.

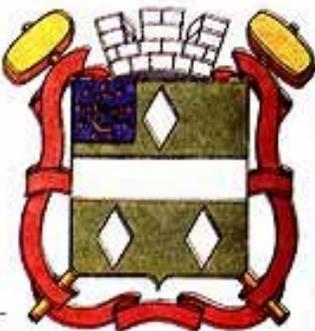


During the second half of the 18th century, Bakhmut often changes its administrative affiliation, entering the Voronezh, Novorossiysk, Azov provinces, Katerynoslav governorate. Only in 1802 Bakhmut County (one of the largest in the empire) was included in a fairly stable administrative formation - Katerynoslav province (until 1919). It is obvious that the wars with the Tatars, Turkey, were in the way of gravet and mastic, so only on July 29, 1811, Alexander I approved the project of the Bakhmut coat of arms. In the description of it it is noted that "the boundary of the green and black field is the chemical sign of the salt, beating the rampant of the

foundation of the garden of Bakhmut."

Heraldic tradition explains the green color as hope, prosperity, freedom, and black - modesty, education, sadness. Another interpretation of these colors is possible. So, black is the color of the double-headed imperial eagle, the symbol of Russia, and green is the color of Muslim banners. The boundary between these two worlds ran precisely the psi of the Bakhmut salt lakes, so such symbols pointed to the border position of the city in the last centuries.

After the rebellion of the Decembrists in 1825, the government took a number of measures to strengthen the autocracy. This work did not bypass the Heraldmaster's office. Coats of arms were to defend the prestige of the tsarist power, to maintain absolutism. In the 50 years, the head of the Emblem Department at the Department of Heraldry B. Kene began the unification of Russian city coats of arms. The then clear system of external decorations that surrounded the coat of arms gave information about the city (administrative position, number and occupation of residents, the antiquity of the city, its category in the system of the empire). Negligent figures were removed from the former coats of arms. On the Bakhmut coat of arms, the head of the coat of arms as such a figure recognized the chemical (and peculiarly alchemical) sign of salt and proposed "remember the tremmy with rhombuses, which can give the value of the old coat of arms."



In the new edition of 1862, the Bakhmut coat of arms was supposed to look like this: "In the green shield of serebrynapi belt, soprovodasmiya tremmy with the same diamonds. In the free part - the coat of arms of Ekaterinoslav province. The shield is decorated with a sere-brief crown of three teeth. Behind the shield two figures of golden hammers, sodinennyka Alexandrovna lentois." So, on the new coat of arms, the green color is clearly interpreted as a symbol of well-being. But this coat of arms for some reason was not approved. The brands of the Bakhmut

Zemstvo in 1901 depicted the green-black coat of arms of 1811 with the alchemical sign of salt. In May 1914, the government adopted a resolution according to which all city coats of arms were to be fulfilled under the new rules introduced by B. Kene. The emblem department was forbidden to issue copies of coats of arms painted in the old way. However, soon the world war began, then the civil one, the state system changed.

During the Soviet era, although Bakhmut was renamed into Artemivsk (by the resolution of the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee of August 21, 1924), but the coat of arms of

1811, which had already been disintegrated, did not apply, did not invent any new, artificial image, as was usually done in other cities of Ukraine.

In 1996, when the 425th anniversary of Bakhmut was celebrated - Argemo, the session of the City Council approved the version of the coat of arms of 1811 as the official coat of arms of the modern city. Then the city flag was also approved. He is tricolor - blue-green-smal slings (symbolizing the city's belonging in the past to the Ekaterinoslav province, to the Izyum Sloboda Regiment). On the flag there is an image of the city emblem.

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