



a bush from which three intertwined grape vines with three green leaves and two golden clusters grow. This coat of arms in color is placed above the main entrance to the central building of the Transcarpathian Regional Hospital. The image of the coat of arms on the seal of Uzhhorod under Czechoslovak and Hungarian rule has not changed. During the Soviet era, the official Soviet coat of arms of Uzhhorod was approved in 1984. The coat of arms of Uzhhorod remained the same, but the colors in the shield changed: the green base became blue, and the dark blue (blue) field of the coat of arms was replaced with the red one, adding a sickle and a hammer to the upper part of the shield. Such a city coat of arms of Uzhhorod existed until June 1990.

**MISKOV, Ivan – ZHULKANYCH, Nelya. Pečate a erby Užhorodu (1635 – 1990).** In *Studia Historica Nitriensia*, 2023, roč. 27, č. 2, s. 516-531, ISSN 1338-219, DOI: 10.17846/SHN.2023.27.2.516-531. Článok na základe publikovaných a nepublikovaných prameňov analyzuje mestské symboly Užhorodu v rôznych obdobiach. Zahŕňa doteraz neznáme pečate a erby Užhorodu (Ungvar) na listinách z r. 1561 do mája 1990. Prvú pečať mesta z roku 1561 popísal prof. Šternberg. Na nej je v štíte znázornená vetva so štyrmi listami, vpravo šesťcípá hviezda a nad štítom slovo „WNG“. Autorom sa podarilo nájsť odtlačok voskovej pečate Užhorodu na listine z 2. októbra 1628. Táto listina je uložená v Štátnom archíve v Prešove. V okrúhlym pečatnom poli je štít, v ktorom je kvet so štyrmi listami, vpravo nad ním je šesťcípá hviezda, a nad štítom je nápis „DEONG“. Ďalšie pečate mesta Užhorod boli objavené v štátnom archíve Zakarpatskej oblasti v meste Berehovo. V rokoch 1635 až 1845 mesto používalo nové pečatidlo okrúhleho tvaru, v pečatnom poli s renesančným štítom. V ňom sa nachádzal hroznový ker s tromi prepletenými viničmi, tromi listami, dvoma strapcami a okolo obrazového poľa možno identifikovať kruhopis v latinčine: „SIGILLVM CIVITATIS DEVNG ANNO. 1635“. V roku 1846 bola legenda novejestskej pečate nahradená maďarským textom: „UNGVAR VAROSA PECSETIE 1846“. Na listine z roku 1894 vidíme už atramentový odtlačok pečatidla, v poli ktorého je erb. V jeho štíte je hroznový ker so šiestimi listami, dvoma strapcami a okolo pečate je legenda v maďarskom jazyku: „UNGVÁR RENDEZETT TANÁCSU VÁROS PECSÉTIJE“. V roku 1905 nový erb vyzeral nasledovne: barokový modrý štít, v ktorom na zelenom podklade hroznový ker, z ktorého vyrastajú tri liany prepletené tromi zelenými listami a dvoma zlatými strapcami. Tento erb je možné vidieť vo farebnom prevedení nad hlavným vchodom do centrálnej budovy Zakarpatskej oblastnej nemocnice. Podoba erbu na pečati Užhorodu v dvadsiatom storočí, v čase československej a maďarskej vlády, sa nezmenila. Za čias ZSSR bol oficiálny sovietsky erb Užhorodu schválený v roku 1984. Zostal rovnaký, ale farby štítu sa zmenili: zelený podklad sa zmenil na modrý, modré pole erbu bolo nahradené červeným a do hornej časti štítu pribudol kosák a kladivo. Takýto mestský erb Užhorodu existoval do júna 1990.

**Kľúčové slová:** erb; pečať; pečatidlo; symbol; mesto; Užhorod;

**Keywords:** Coat of Arms; Seal; Stamp; Symbol; city; Uzhhorod;

It is unknown when Uzhhorod (Hungarian name - Ungvar) began to use the city seal. Most researchers consider the first known, historically recorded, seal to be the city seal of Uzhgorod dated 1635, in a round field with a blue (red) shield, in which from the green base (earth) three vines grow, from which two golden bunches grow, and around the circle of the seal there is the legend: „SIGILLUM • CIVITATIS • DEVNG • ANNO • 1635 •“. The question immediately arises - why UNG and not UNGVAR? Perhaps for one not to be confused with Uzhhorod Castle (in Hungarian - Ungvar)? How to understand the term „UNG“: as a county, as a fortified castle or a city? Sometimes there is a lot of confusion in the documents - considering Ungvar as a castle or a city. The very term „civitas“ indicates the status of the city of Ung (Ungvar), not to be confused with Uzhgorod Castle (Ungvar). But in 1635 Uzhhorod (Ungvar) did not resemble a city, but rather a

village owned by a noble Druget family. For a long time, as a feudal town, it was subordinated to the Uzhhorod Castle. Uzhhorod became a small town when, on October 19, 1636, a Jesuit college was organized here. During 1775-1780, the administration of the Mukachevo Greek Catholic Diocese was transferred from Mukachevo to Uzhhorod under Bishop A. Bachynskiy. It was then that the urban features of the city, which became a religious center, were formed. In the second half of the XIX century the development of urban infrastructure under the Austro-Hungarian Empire began. And only when it became the capital of Subcarpathian Rus (in 1919) as part of the Czechoslovak Republic, as a result of the intensive development of urban infrastructure in the 20s and 30s of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, did Uzhgorod acquire the appearance of a modern European small town.

Regarding the name Ung, Hungarian scholar J. Melich assumed that the word „Ung” was originally a proper name, and his colleague-linguist L. Kis believed that the river (apparently the river Uzh) was named after one of the ancient Hungarian nobles nicknamed „Ung” („Ong”), a Turk by origin.<sup>1</sup> In medieval documents, castrum Ung is mentioned in the following years: 1265,<sup>2</sup> 1266,<sup>3</sup> 1276,<sup>4</sup> 1283,<sup>5</sup> 1284,<sup>6</sup> 1308.<sup>7</sup> It was for the first time in the document of 1284 that the name Ungvar appears separately next to Ung Castle, as well as Ung County.<sup>8</sup> On October 9, 1328, King Carl Robert of Hungary appointed John Druget a lifelong count of the Ung county with all the territory and castles as a flax possession – honor (Fig. 1).<sup>9</sup> The following researchers studied the seals and coats of arms of Uzhhorod: M. Fincicky,<sup>10</sup> P. Sova,<sup>11</sup> A. Deschmann,<sup>12</sup> Yu. Kachiy,<sup>13</sup> prof. J. Sternberg,<sup>14</sup> doctors of historical sciences P. Fedaka<sup>15</sup> and A. Grechylo,<sup>16</sup>

<sup>1</sup> KOBAL, Josyp. Uzhhorod, known and unknown. Lviv 2003, p. 12-13.

<sup>2</sup> WENZEL, Gusztáv. Árpádkori Új Okmánytár (1261 – 1272). III köt. Pest 1862, old. 122.

<sup>3</sup> FEJER, Georgius. Codex diplomaticus Hungariae ecclesiasticus ac civilis. T. IV. Vol. 3. Budae, 1829, p. 380.

<sup>4</sup> WENZEL, Gusztáv. Arpadkori Uj Okmanytar. XII köt. Budapest, 1874, old. 169,172.

<sup>5</sup> Nagymihályi és Sztárai gróf Sztáray család oklevéltára. I köt. Budapest, 1887, old. 29.

<sup>6</sup> Nagymihályi és Sztárai gróf Sztáray család oklevéltára. I köt., old. 30-31.

<sup>7</sup> FEJER, Georgius. Codex diplomaticus Hungariae ecclesiasticus ac civilis. T. VIII. Vol. 1. Budae, 1830, p. 258-259.

<sup>8</sup> Nagymihályi és Sztárai gróf Sztáray család oklevéltára. I köt., old. 30-31.

<sup>9</sup> Magyar Nemzeti Levéltár Országos Levéltára (MNL OL) Diplomatikai Levéltár- Diplomatikai Fényképgyűjtemény (DL-DF) 31214/ 1328-10-09/ KÁROLY 1 KIRÁLY Q 56 /882/ DIPLOMATIKAI LEVÉLTÁR (Q szekció) • Családi levéltárak (P szekcióból) • (P szekcióból) • Csicsery család (Q 56). Available at: <https://archives.hungaricana.hu/en/charters/25040/?list=eyJxdWVyeSl6IClzMtIxNCJ9> [Accessed 21.07.2022].

<sup>10</sup> FINCICKY, Mihály. Pogármesteri jelentések Unvár város közállapotáról. Ungvár, 2001, old. 49-51.

<sup>11</sup> SOVA, Petro. The past of Uzhhorod. Uzhhorod, 1937, p. 61, 199.

<sup>12</sup> DESHMANN, Alajos. Kárpátalja műemlékei. Budapest, 1990, old. 34, 53.

<sup>13</sup> MISKOV, Ivan – Slipetsky, Oleh. Seals and coats of arms in the research of Yuri Kachiy, In: Scientific Bulletin of Uzhhorod National University. History. Issue 2 (43). Uzhhorod 2020, p. 178-179

<sup>14</sup> SHTERNBERG, Yakiv. Coats of arms of the Area (Uzhhorod and its district) (Coat of arms of Uzhhorod. Antiquities of Uzhhorod district. The old coat of arms of the city is revealed. Under the sign of the vine, In: News of Transcarpathia, April 6, 1991, p. 11.

<sup>15</sup> FEDAKA, Pavlo. Seal and coat of arms of the city of Uzhhorod, In FEDAKA, Pavlo (ed.). Memory of the native land. Uzhhorod 1996, pp. 187-191.

<sup>16</sup> GRECHYLO, Andrii. Ukrainian City Heraldry, Kyiv - Lviv, 1998, p. 38.

V. Panchenko,<sup>17</sup> author's team A. Grechylo, Y. Savchuk, I. Svarnyk,<sup>18</sup> B. Marykon, V. Kulykovsky V. Nyorba.<sup>19</sup> Almost all researchers (except for Yu. Kachiy) turned to seals of Uzhhorod of 1561, 1635 and the colours of the coat of arms of 1902, 1913. Only P. Fedaka mentioned in his publication - the Soviet coat of arms of Uzhhorod with the replacement of the blue field of the shield with the red one with Soviet symbols - with a sickle and a hammer and until the approval of the old blue-yellow coat of arms on October 14, 1990 at the session of the Uzhhorod City Council.<sup>20</sup>

The purpose of this article is to try to analyze the city symbols of Uzhhorod at different times, the introduction into scientific circulation the descriptions of new seals and coats of arms of Uzhhorod. Among the tasks, the authors tried: to find new seals of Uzhhorod in the archives, to trace how the seals (coats of arms) of Uzhhorod changed from 1561 to February 1990, to find documents of state institutions concerning the seals (coats of arms) of Uzhhorod. The authors of this article express their sincere gratitude to Uzhhorod journalist T. Literati for her help in identifying the three seals.

Grapes and vines are very ancient symbols. The vine means and symbolizes in the Gospel all Christianity, all the unity of believers, and the bunch is the followers of Jesus Christ.<sup>21</sup> The grapes is a symbol of spiritual rebirth, and the vine is one of the symbols of Christ: „I am the true vine, and My Father is the vinedresser”.<sup>22</sup> It is difficult to answer why grapes became a symbol of the city of Uzhhorod.

In general, at that time Uzhhorod was a small church center. In Uzhhorod in the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries there was a monastery of the Order of Paulicians. The Order of Paulicians was the only order of Hungarian origin formed in the early fourteenth century. The monastery of the Holy Body of Christ was built in 1384 by order of the Counts of Drugets, the owners of the dominion (Ladislav Druget de Geren and his mother), who became the secular patrons of the monastery. In the founding charter of the monastery, among other things, two vineyards in Ungwar and Domon were donated.<sup>23</sup> About this monastery, Peter Neimet stated: „So the settlement of the Pavlicians was not so simple. According to 1418,

<sup>17</sup> PANCHENKO, Volodymyr. City and town coats of arms of Ukraine. Kyiv, 2000, p. 168; PANCHENKO, Volodymyr. Ancient coats of arms of Ukrainian cities. Kyiv, 2018, p. 344.

<sup>18</sup> GRECHYLO, Andrii - SAVCHUK, Yurii - SVARNYK, Ivan. Emblems of cities of Ukraine (XIV - I half of XX century). Kyiv, 2001, p. 346.

<sup>19</sup> KULIKOVSKY, Viacheslav - MARYKON, Bohdan. Seals, coats of arms of towns and villages of Transcarpathia. Uzhhorod, 2010, p. 95-96; MARYKON, Bohdan-NYORBA, Volodymyr. Heraldry of Transcarpathia. Emblems and seals of cities, villages and settlements. Uzhhorod, 2010, p. 59-60.

<sup>20</sup> FEDAKA, Pavlo. Seal and coat of arms of the city of Uzhhorod, p. 191.

<sup>21</sup> POKHLEBKIN, Viliam V. Dictionary of international symbols and emblems. Moscow, 2004, p. 85-87; Complete encyclopedia of symbols / comp. by V.M. Roshal. Moscow; SPb 2006, p. 245-246, 379; TRESIDDER, John. Dictionary of Symbols / Translated from English by S. Palko. Moscow, 1999, p. 42-43.

<sup>22</sup> The Holy Gospel. Holy Assumption Pochaiv Lavra, 2014, p. 404.

<sup>23</sup> FEJER, Georgius. Codex diplomaticus Hungariae ecclesiasticus ac civilis. T. X. Vol. 8. Budaë, 1843, p.148; FEDAK, Mykhailo The Drugets: Nicolo Druget. The Horiány Drugets, In: Old Castle-Palanok, June 18-24, 2004, p. 11.

Albert Nadmihai, an adviser to King Sigismund, asked for papal permission to rebuild the chapel for the Uzhhorod Pavlicians, who had been expelled by schismatics (Orthodox) 40 (!) years earlier".<sup>24</sup> Also in the document from June 30, 1435 we find information about the activities of the local Hungarian priest and at the same time Archdeacon Peter - Petrus plebanus de Ounguar et archidiaconus de Ong.<sup>25</sup>

It is known that the graphic reconstruction of the first seal of Uzhhorod in 1561 was published in the columns of the newspaper „News of Transcarpathia” (Sternberg, April 6, 1991, p.11).<sup>26</sup> The authors managed to find its later imprint in the State archives of Prešov (Slovakia). The document itself, dated October 2, 1628, concerns the testimony of the Ungvar city council regarding the sale of the vineyard and part of the field. The document itself is sealed with a Renaissance shield in a round field, a flower with four leaves in the field, a hexagonal star on the top right, and the inscription „DEONG” above the shield itself,<sup>27</sup> (Fig. 2).

From 1635, instead of the old seal, the city council began to use a new seal,<sup>28</sup> (Figs. 3, 4). It is unknown who gave the right to use the seal. The seal of 1635 was used at least until 1846. We managed to find five paper (wax) prints of the seal of Uzhhorod in 1635 for 1654,<sup>29</sup> 1668, two,<sup>30</sup> 1687,<sup>31</sup> 1700<sup>32</sup> in the state archives of Pryashev and Beregovo (Zakarpattia region), Ukraine). The best among them is the imprint of the seal of 1635 on the document of 1700 (Fig. 5). In the round field of the seal in the Renaissance shield we can see a vine bush with three vines, as well as with three leaves and two bunches; in a circle there is a legend in Latin: „SIGILLVM CIVITATIS DEVNG ANNO 1635” - „SEAL OF THE COMMUNITY OF DEUNG OF THE YEAR 1635”.<sup>33</sup> The tincture of the green foot is absent in these five prints, although it is clearly visible in the graphic drawing (Fig. 4).

<sup>24</sup> NEYMET, Peter. Destroyed medieval monasteries, as well as churches preserved in the Subcarpathians, In: *Medieval churches from the Tysa to the Carpathians. Through the medieval churches in the Szabolcs and Bereka regions and in Transcarpathia.* Nyíregyháza, 2013, p. 24.

<sup>25</sup> Nagymihályi és Sztárai gróf Sztáray család oklevéltára. II köt. Budapest, 1889, old. 311-312.

<sup>26</sup> SHTERNBERG, Yakiv. Coats of arms of the Area (Uzhhorod and its district) (Coat of arms of Uzhhorod. Antiquities of Uzhhorod district. The old coat of arms of the city is revealed. Under the sign of the vine, p. 11.

<sup>27</sup> Štátny archíve v Prešove [State Archive in Presov - ŠAP]. Fund: Drugeth z Humenného [f: D-H]. Užhorod mesto. I. č. 651/15, p. 1.

<sup>28</sup> DESHMANN, Alajos. Kárpátalja műemlékei, old. 53; FEDAKA, Pavlo. Seal and coat of arms of the city of Uzhhorod, p.189; KOBAL, Josyp. Uzhhorod, known and unknown, p. 6

<sup>29</sup> ŠAP. f: D-H. Užhorod mesto. I. č. 651/37, p. 1.

<sup>30</sup> State Archives of the Transcarpathian region (SATR). Fund 4. Prefect of Ung county. Description 2. Case 902. Act drawn up by the city judge of Ungvar on the purchase and sale of a house between peasants from Ungvar. 1668, sheet 1; SATR. Fund 4. Prefect of Ung county. Description 2. Case 903. Act drawn up by the city judge of Ungvar on the purchase and sale of a vineyard by peasants from Ungvar. 1668, sheet 1.

<sup>31</sup> SATR. Fund 4. Prefect of Ung county. Description 2. Case 1179. Agreement between the nobles of Ungvar Mikhail Kizmodia and Stefan Nemet on the sale of the vineyard. 1687, sheet 1.

<sup>32</sup> SATR. Fund 4. Prefect of Ung county. Description 2. Case 1382. Sheets and receipts on the issuance of money from the county treasury to employees and individuals for the performance of work for the county. 1700, sheets 111.

<sup>33</sup> SATR. Fund 4. Prefect of Ung county. Description 2. Case 1382. Sheets and receipts on the issuance of money from the county treasury to employees and individuals for the performance of work for the county. 1700, sheets 111.



Since 1836, orders were issued by the Emperor of the Austrian Empire – Ferdinand I (as King of the Kingdom of Hungary Ferdinand V) to allow the use of seals with the Hungarian text. First it concerned the seals of the counties, then the cities, and then all the settlements of the Kingdom of Hungary. One of such orders concerned the Bereg county on the permission to use seals with the Hungarian text.<sup>34</sup> The Ung County and its settlements received a similar permit. From 1846 the seal of Uzhhorod with a legend in the Hungarian language began to be used. The first such round wax seal was found on a document from 1858 (Fig. 6), in the field of which there is a shield with a bush with vines, three leaves and two bunches with a Hungarian legend: UNGVAR VAROSA PECSETIE 1846 – „SEAL OF THE CITY OF UZHGOROD 1846”.<sup>35</sup>

At the end of the XIX century rubber seals began to be used. The first such ink imprint of a round seal is on the document of 1894,<sup>36</sup> in the field of the seal of the coat of arms there is a grape bush with six leaves and two bunches with a Hungarian legend: UNGVÁR RENDEZETT TANÁCSU VÁROS PECSÉTJE – „SEAL OF THE CITY OF UZHGOROD WITH ORDERED COUNCIL” (Fig. 7). This seal repeats the image of the seal of 1846. In the photo collection of Mukachevo local historian O. Filippov we managed to find the original ink seal of Uzhhorod, in the field of which two grape vines with two leaves and two bunches grow with a legend in a circle in Hungarian: UNGVAR VAROSA POLHARMESST. (ATAL) PECSÉTJE – „SEAL OF THE CITY HALL OF THE CITY OF UZHGOROD” (Fig. 8). In 1903, a postcard „Greetings from Uzhhorod” by the Feverlicht Brothers was issued (Voloshin, 2003, p. 5),<sup>37</sup> which depicts Uzhhorod Castle, as well as the coat of arms of Uzhhorod (Fig. 9), the image of which resembles the coat of arms on the city seal of 1846. The clustering of the coat of arms from the 1903 postcard is as follows: in the field of a red Spanish shield on a green base, three vines with green leaves and two bunches sprout from a vine.

In 1902, the city council together with Mayor Mihai Fintsytskyi „arranged” the coat of arms and the seal of Uzhhorod. According to Law IV of 1898, each settlement had to have only one name „used in official documents, on the seal of the settlement, stamps only in the version in which it is included in the national list of settlements”. Mihai Fincitskyi together with the city council developed a project of a new city seal with the coat of arms – a baroque blue coat of arms, which depicts a grape bush with three leaves and five golden clusters growing from green earth (foot, base) (Fig. 10). The material about the work was published by

<sup>34</sup> SATR. Fund 10. Prefect of Bereg county. Description 3. Case 197. Order of the Hungarian Royal Governorate in Poznan on the permission to use seals with the Hungarian text. November 13-28, 1836, sheet 1.

<sup>35</sup> SATR. Fund 6. Mayor of Uzhhorod. Description 3. Case 416. The address of the mayor of Uzhgorod to the population of the city about the donation of alms for the poor of 1858-1860, sheet 30.

<sup>36</sup> SATR. Fund 6. Uzhhorod mayor, Uzhhorod. Description 2. Case 362 Notification of the mayor about fundraising for the construction of a monument to the leader of the Hungarian revolution Kossuth Lajos. 30.III.- 1.VIII. 1894, sheets 1.

<sup>37</sup> VOLOSHYN, Oleksandr. Uzhhorod in an old postcard. Uzhhorod, 2003, p. 5.

the mayor in the work „Reports of the mayor on the general state of affairs in the city of Uzhhorod” in 1907.<sup>38</sup>

However, it was necessary to agree on the design of the new city seal and coat of arms with the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kingdom of Hungary. In a letter of consent, the minister said: „The origin of the city’s seal, according to the data found in the national archives, can be traced back to 1561, but a completely different coat of arms was used on the seal of that time. It has a branch with four leaves and a flower in the shape of a star, which is difficult to identify due to the poor quality of the imprints. This coat of arms was used in the city from 1561 to 1635. In 1635 a new seal was made for the city, which became the basis for the current one. But the coat of arms on the current seal, together with the shield, looks so unnatural that the original ornament, that is the vine, is barely recognizable. On the seal of 1635, which was used throughout the 18th century. It is still possible to disassemble a grape bush quite clearly, from which three branches germinate, the two extreme ones of which intersect in the middle and from each of them there hangs a leaf, and fresh shoots bloom above them. In the approved letter of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Kingdom of Hungary wrote, „After that, I instruct the above-mentioned city to order their seal according to the model of 1635 which they own, in two copies from Ignac Felschfeld, who according to decree 16698/902 concluded a contract for the manufacture and delivery of seals (lives at Budapest, Andrásy Street, 1). I note that the entrepreneur makes stamps for free, you will only need to reimburse the money for shipping. To make a seal, the entrepreneur must provide the following information: 1. The inscription on the seal, which should indicate the name of the comitat and the city in the version of 1902, when they were entered in the register book; 2. Coat of arms with an accurate description of heraldic colors. I ask Mr. Vice-Mayor to instruct the city to indicate the colors according to the available data. I am waiting for a report on the results in the near future”.<sup>39</sup> The next letter read as follows: „The Ministry of the Internal Affairs of Hungary. 103041/1-a 1905 to the Community of Ung. Uzhhorod. We are sending an image of the seal and a heraldic description of the coat of arms for further placement in the city archives and ask to inform the city community about the approval of the seal and coat of arms. We send a copy of the image of the seal to the commission for approval of symbols, and for the production of city seals, which after their use will be transferred to the national archive. Budapest, December 12, 1905. On behalf of the Minister: Dr. Bezeredi, Adviser to the Minister.” This letter contained a description of the coat of arms of Uzhhorod: a baroque blue coat of arms, which depicts a grape bush growing from the ground. From the bush three branches grow, two of which are crossed in the middle of the shield, and a golden bunch hangs from them, and from each branch a grape leaf hangs”.<sup>40</sup> Mihai Fincitskyi stated that after the seal was approved by the state commission in Budapest, the city of Uzhhorod ordered seals and stamps from the Budapest master Ignaz Felschfeld, and when they were

<sup>38</sup> FINCICKY, Mihály. Pogármesteri jelentések Unvár város közállapotáról, old. 49-51.

<sup>39</sup> FINCICKY, Mihály. Pogármesteri jelentések Unvár város közállapotáról, old. 49.

<sup>40</sup> FINCICKY, Mihály. Pogármesteri jelentések Unvár város közállapotáról, old. 50.

made, the mayor prepared a report and read it at a meeting of the city assembly where the new seal was introduced. (Fig.11). In the field of the round seal there is a German heraldic blue shield, in which at the green foot one can see a vine, from which three intertwined vines with three leaves and two bunches grow; around the circle of the seal there is a legend: UNG VÁRMEGYE UNGVÁR REND. TAN. VÁROS 1902 – „THE CITY OF UZHGOROD WITH THE ORDERED COUNCIL OF THE UNG COUNTY”.

The inscriptions on such city seals meant that the settlement was subordinated to the county. The process of making the new seal lasted from 1902 to 1905, and the tincture of its coat of arms is illustrated in the publication „Hungarian Cities”: a classic German shield in a blue field with a green bush at the foot, from which three intertwined vines with three green leaves and two golden clusters grow,<sup>41</sup> (Fig. 12). We see this coat of arms of Uzhhorod in colour (1913) above the entrance to the central building of the modern Transcarpathian Regional Hospital,<sup>42</sup> (Fig. 13). The new seal of the city began to be used in 1919, when Uzhhorod became the capital of Subcarpathian Rus as part of the Czechoslovak Republic.<sup>43</sup> In the field of the round seal there is the German coat of arms with a modified image and a legend in a circle in three languages - Russian, Czech and Hungarian: the Magistrate of the Capital City of Uzhhorod/Magistrat hl.města Užhorodu / Užhorod fővaros helyhatósága.

Other stamps of Uzhhorod are also known, respectively for 1919, 1938, according to the approved model of the coat of arms of 1902, with Czech legends: “Magistrát města Užhorod - Užhorodská župa 1919” (Fig. 15) and Hungarian: UNG VARMEGYE UNGVAR MEGYEI VAROS 1938 (Fig.16),<sup>44</sup> when Uzhhorod, as a result of the Vienna Arbitration, passed to the Kingdom of Hungary.

In Soviet Ukraine, Uzhhorod became the capital of the Transcarpathian region, created in January 1946. Of all the largest cities of the then Transcarpathia Berehove, Mukachevo and Uzhgorod, only the city above Uzhhorod has retained its ancient coat of arms for some time. The Soviet coat of arms of Uzhhorod was officially approved at the session of the Uzhhorod City Council in 1984. The previous version was amended - the green base was changed to blue, the field of the coat of arms was changed from blue to red, and a sickle and hammer were placed on top of the shield. The Soviet coat of arms of Uzhhorod had the following appearance: in the field of the German shield on the dark blue (blue) foot there is a „basket” (there should be a grape bush - author), Above it there are intertwined in the middle three golden vines with three leaves and two bunches, above the rods there is a sickle and a hammer (Fig.17).<sup>45</sup>

<sup>41</sup> Magyar városok. Budapest, 1941, old. 348.

<sup>42</sup> DEGTYARIOVA Lina - OLASHYN, Oleh. Architecture of Uzhhorod. Austro-Hungarian era. 1867-1918 (in Ukrainian and Hungarian). Uzhhorod, 2019, p. 84.

<sup>43</sup> SATR. Fund 29. Presidium of the Civil Administration of Subcarpathian Rus. Description 1. – Case 718. Correspondence with county and district administrations on the use of seals. Samples of seals. March 21, 1925 - January 22, 1926, sheet 476.

<sup>44</sup> LITERATI, Tetiana. Lost Uzhhorod: the largest collection of seals of city institutions and societies (Photo). Available at: <https://prozahid.com/content-48942-html/> [Accessed 24.07.2022].

<sup>45</sup> KUSHNIR, Boris - UGLYAY, Antonin Uzhhorod. Essay-guide. Uzhhorod, 1990, p. 2.



Many city coats of arms of the former USSR were represented in badges. Fig. 18 shows the official Soviet coat of arms of Uzhhorod: in the field of the New French red shield at the blue foot there is a golden grape bush, from which three vines with three hanging leaves and two bunches grow, and on top of three vines there is a golden sickle and a hammer. Another badge with the coat of arms of Uzhhorod (Fig. 19) was made in February 1990 at the Khust plant of non-standard equipment: in the field of the baroque coat of arms of the blue shield there are five golden intertwined vines with two bunches at the bottom and two leaves, above there is the name in golden capital letters: „Uzhhorod“, and above the name above in the middle of the decorative golden shield one can see a pentagonal red star.

## Conclusions

Thus, the first seal of Uzhhorod in 1561 was found and described by prof. Jacob Sternberg. On the seal of 1561 in the coat of arms a branch is depicted, and on the right there is a hexagonal star, and above the coat of arms one can see the word WNG. The authors managed to find an imprint of the wax seal of Uzhhorod on a document dated October 2, 1628. This document is stored in the State archives of Prešov (Slovakia). The description of the seal on the document of 1628 is as follows: in the round field of the seal there is a coat of arms, in which there is a flower with four stems, on the right side there is a hexagonal star, and above the shield there is an inscription „DEONG“. Other seals of Uzhhorod were found in the state archives of the Transcarpathian region of Berehove. From 1635 to 1845 the city used a new round wax seal, on which there is a Renaissance shield, in which a vine with three intertwined rods, three leaves and two bunches, and around the seal there is the legend in Latin: „SIGILLVM CIVITATIS DEVNG ANNO 1635“. In 1846, the legend of the new city seal was replaced by the Hungarian text: „UNGVAR VAROSA PECSETIE 1846“. In the document of 1894 we see an ink imprint of the seal, in the field of which there is a coat of arms, in which there is a grape bush with six leaves and two bunches, and around the seal there is a Hungarian legend: „UNGVÁR RENDEZETT TANÁCSU VÁROS PECSÉTJE“.

In 1902, the city council together with Mayor Mihai Fintsytskyi „arranged“ the coat of arms and the seal of Uzhhorod. The next project of a new city seal with the coat of arms of Uzhhorod was proposed - a baroque blue shield depicting a grape bush with three leaves and five golden clusters growing from the green earth. This project was rejected in Budapest, out of five grapes, only two were left, and thus returned to the image of the city seal of Uzhhorod in 1635. In 1905, the new coat of arms looked like this: a baroque dark blue (blue) shield in which at the green foot a vine bush grows, from which three intertwined vines with three green leaves and two golden cluster grow. We see this coat of arms in colours above the main entrance to the central building of the Transcarpathian Regional Hospital. The image of the coat of arms on the seal of Uzhhorod under Czechoslovak and Hungarian rule has not changed.

Thus, during 1561-1990 the city seal and the coat of arms of Uzhhorod underwent significant changes and were subjected to them at least eight times. During

the Soviet era, the official Soviet coat of arms of Uzhhorod was approved in 1984. The colours in the shield were changed: the green base became blue, the dark blue (blue) field of the coat of arms was replaced with the red one, and a sickle and a hammer were added at the top of the shield. This was the city coat of arms of Uzhhorod until June 1990. In general, due to the possibility of searching for and discovering new documents related to the seals and coats of arms of Uzhhorod, this issue requires further research.

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Word count: 6 411

Number of characters, including spaces: 38 423

Appendix:

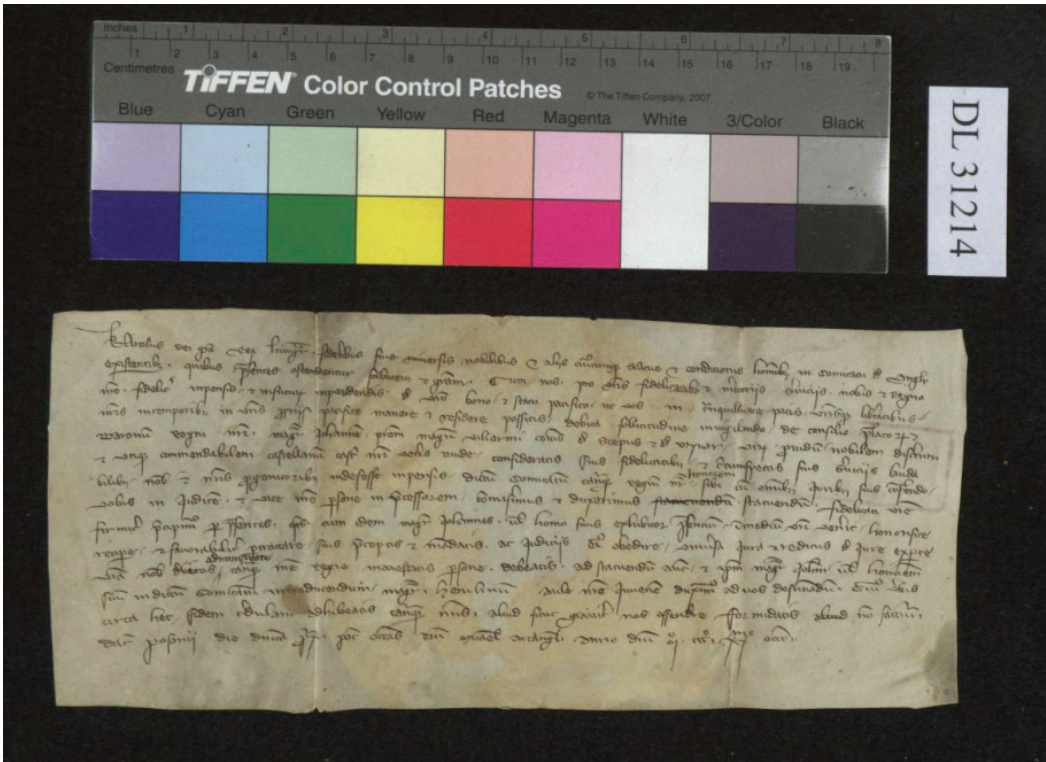


Fig. 1. Charter of Carl Robert on the appointment of John Druget as a lifelong count of the Ung County (MNL OL, DL-DF 31214).



Fig. 2. The seal of Uzhhorod in 1628 (ŠAP, i. č. 651/15, s.1). Photo by I. Miskov.



Fig. 3. The seal of Uzhhorod in 1635 (DESHMANN, 1990, old. 53).



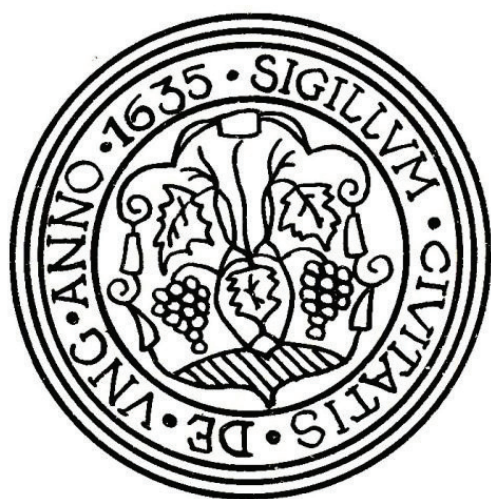


Fig. 4. The seal of Uzhhorod in 1635 with a tincture of the foot (FEDAKA, 1996, p.189; KOBAL, 2003, p. 6).



Fig. 5. The seal of Uzhhorod in 1635 on the document of 1700 (SATR, f.4, d.2, case 1382, sheet 111). Photo by I. Miskov.



Fig. 6. The seal of Uzhhorod in 1846 (SATR, f.6, d.3, case 416, sheet 37). Photo by I. Miskov.



Fig. 7. The stamp of Uzhhorod without a date on the document of 1894 (SATR, f. 6, d.2, case 362, sheet 1). Photo by I. Miskov.



Fig. 8. The stamp of Uzhhorod (without date) from the Oleksiy Filippov's photo collection. Photo by O. Filippov.



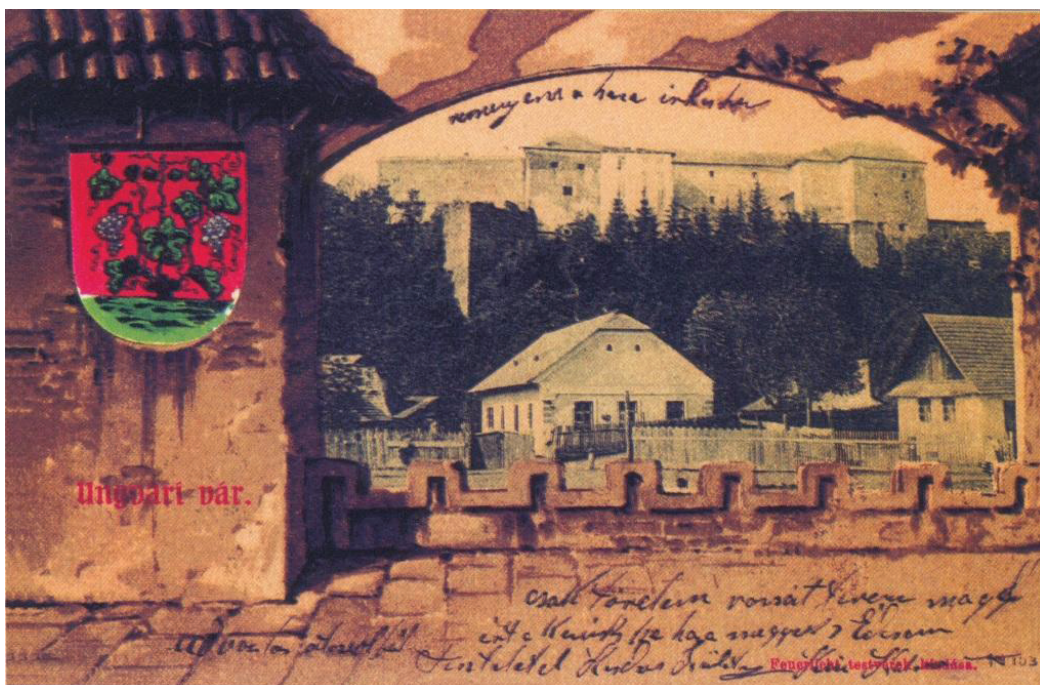


Fig. 9. Greetings from Uzhhorod. The Fevverlicht brothers. 1903 (VOLOSHYN, 2003, p. 5).



Fig. 10. Project of a new stamp of Uzhhorod in 1902 (LITERATI, Lost Uzhhorod: the largest collection). Photo by T. Literati.



Fig. 11. The stamp of Uzhhorod in 1902, made by Ignac Felschfeld. Photo by O. Filippov.

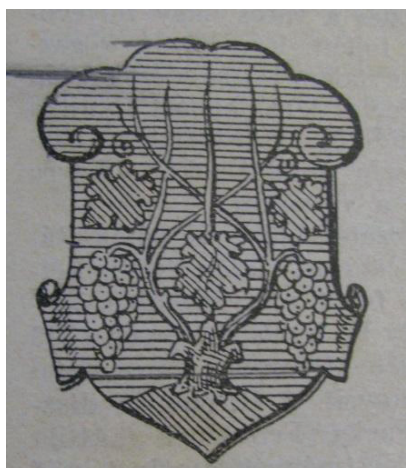


Fig. 12. Tincture (graphic image) of the stamp of Uzhhorod in 1902, (Magyar, 1941, old. 348).



Fig. 13. The coat of arms of Uzhhorod (1913) above the entrance to the Transcarpathian Regional Hospital. Photo by I. Miskov.



Fig. 14. The stamp of Uzhhorod 1919 (SATR, f.29, d.1, case 718, sheet 476). Photo by I. Miskov.



Fig. 15. The second stamp of Uzhhorod in 1919 (LITERATI, Lost Uzhhorod: the largest collection). Photo by T. Literati.



Fig. 16. The stamp of Uzhhorod in 1938 (LITERATI, Lost Uzhhorod: the largest collection). Photo by T. Literati.





Fig. 17. The official Soviet coat of arms of Uzhhorod in 1984 (KUSHNIR-UGLYAY, 1990, p. 2).



Fig. 18. Official Soviet coat of arms of Uzhhorod 1984. Badge. Photo by I. Miskov.



Fig. 19. The coat of arms of Uzhhorod with a Soviet star. 1990. Badge. Photo by I. Miskov.