



Baturin Fortress Citadel, photo from 2018

HRYHOR ORLYK: KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF THE SWORD. HISTORICAL RECONSTRUCTION OF THE BADGE FOR THE HETMAN'S CAPITAL MUSEUM

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Commander's Cross Order of the Sword, 1760, used as the model for the reproduction



Commander's Cross Order of the Sword, model 1760, official reproduction

Museums are treasuries for their countries' historical and cultural heritage. Each museum exhibit carries invaluable information on the history and culture of the country from which it originates. Article 1 of the Ukrainian Law on Museums and Museum Affairs defines a museum as "a cultural, educational, and research institution created to study, preserve, use and popularise museum objects and museum collections for scientific and educational purposes, attracting citizens to the acquisition of national and world cultural heritage"¹. Protecting national interests and preserving museum collections is especially relevant today, during Russia's military invasion of Ukraine.

Russia's aggressive policy towards Ukraine has deep roots. A vivid example is the massacre of 1708, when Moscovite troops captured, looted and burned to the ground hetman's capital Baturyn. According to historian Sergei Pavlenko, "People in it [Baturyn] were cut down, churches destroyed, houses looted and burned"². The cause of such a brutal reprisal was the desire of the Ukrainian Hetman Ivan Mazepa to free himself from Russia's hold. Europe shuddered from the atrocities of the Muscovites in Baturyn, as today from Bucha. As a result, Cossack elders who supported the Hetman's European views had to flee the Ukrainian land. In history, they remain "Mazepians" – devoted fighters for their country's independence.

The family of general scribe Pylyp Orlyk was among the first political emigrants. After Ivan Mazepa's death, Pylyp Orlyk was elected hetman in exile and continued his predecessor's political course. He began by incorporating the ideas of the rule of law in the Treaties and Resolutions of the Rights and Freedoms of the Zaporozhian Army, commonly known as the 1710 Constitution of Pylyp Orlyk. Its Latin-language original is kept in the city of Linköping (Sweden) in the Cabinet of Rarities of the Diocesan Library.

Pylyp Orlyk's son Hryhor continued his father's work in Europe. He was born on 25 October 1702 (5 November by the Grigorian calendar) in the flourishing hetman's capital Baturyn. The christening certificate, preserved in the private archive of the Dinteville Castle (France), states that Hetman Ivan Mazepa and Lyubov Kochubey, the general judge's wife, were his godparents. Gregory had a carefree and happy childhood in Baturyn. The beauty of the city and its surroundings instilled in the young boy love for his native Ukrainian land and its people. However, the massacre of Baturyn and the Battle of Poltava (1709) ended

Басілій Протопрєзвѣтєр Бѣтѣрїннѣ, и Парохъ Цркви Сѣлѣ Хвѣ Нїколлаѣ.

Понеже уроженѣ своего Доводѣ, тїи до которїхъ нѣлежитъ нелѣтво Знѣдѣютъ, шблече змѣ
ходїтї своего початкѣ законѣнчѣнаго и свѣдѣтелство и мѣтїи должнї сѣтъ. Сїе же свѣдѣ
телство Іерее сѣ своей Цркви и метрїкѣ в нїхъ швѣрѣтаюцїхъ сѣ просѣщїи бїдѣтїи повїннї сѣтъ.
Веаче и Аѣхъ Іере Басїлій Протопрєзвѣтерѣ Бѣтѣрїннѣ, многочѣстнѣ умоленѣ дѣлѣ дѣлѣ свѣдѣ
телство шуроженїю вїсокопочтѣнаго Млѣдєнца Грїгорїѣ Сѣрлїкѣ, его же желѣнїю змѣосїт
чїнѣнчїи, сїѣ шнелѣ вѣрнѣ и змѣствѣю, по чїнѣ во Метрїцѣ в Цркви моѣ швѣрѣтѣемїѣ.
Гокѣ Божого Аѣшѣ Мїцѣ Ноеврїѣ днѣ ѣ. Аѣхъ Іере Басїлій Парохъ и Протопрєзвѣтерѣ
Цркви Бѣтѣрїнскѣ, крестїхъ Млѣдѣцѣ нѣ імѣ Грїгорїѣ, Сїнѣ Родїтелѣ Зѣконоѣнчѣнчїхъ,
Іаснѣ Белможнаго Фїлїппѣ Сѣрлїкѣ, и Аннїи Женїи его законѣнчѣнчїи з Герцїковѣ. Родїтелѣ
крестнїе. Іаснѣ Белможнїи Іѣанѣ Мѣзєнѣ Тетманѣ Войскѣ Запорожкарѣ: и Белможнїи Пѣ Іѣанѣ
Кланѣнѣнко: з Белможною Пѣнѣю Бѣрою Кочубейковою: Которомѣ свѣдѣтелствѣ, бездѣ вѣрѣ дѣбдѣтѣ
дѣнѣ, прї змѣклої пѣчатї рѣкою зтвѣрѣдѣю моѣю: Аѣмо сѣ в Градѣ Бѣтѣрїннѣ днѣ ѣ Мїцѣ Мѣртѣ
Гокѣ Божого Аѣшѣи:

Басїлій Протопрєзвѣтерѣ Бѣтѣрїнскїи

In Castro Maliceni
Acta et Testimonialis Legitimi Ordinis Sacerdotum
et Ministrorum in Ecclesia Parochiali Baturynensi
et in loco parochiali Baturynensi et in loco

Christening certificate of Hryhor Orlyk, Baturyn 05.11.1702,
from the private archive of Dinteville Castle

Hryhor's carefree life. Together with his family, seven-year-old Hryhor had to flee. The Orlyks' first found refuge in Bendery, then Turkey, Sweden, Poland, and France.

Hryhor Orlyk went on to play an important role on the diplomatic scene of France, one of the most influential European countries of the 18th century. Thirty years of his life were dedicated to French secret diplomacy, always with the interests of the Cossack nation in mind. The French court took note of Hryhor's persuasive comments, which formed its notions of the Ukrainian people and their issues. For example, in a memorandum from 24 December 1737, to the First Minister of Louis XV, Cardinal Andre de Fleury, Orlyk noted: "Your Excellence knows that after the unfortunate battle of Poltava, the Cossack nation has been suffering under the oppressive yoke of Russian domination. Despondent as never before and, as can be surmised, longing for freedom, the nation is only waiting for a favourable moment to overthrow this unbearable yoke of Russian domination"³.

According to Irina Dmitryshyn⁴, he "was a valued diplomatic agent for France, who could at once act on three such different scenes as the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth, Sweden, and the Sublime Porte with Crimea. There was hardly another who

knew them by experience, was so well versed in their ways, spoke their language, and was known and respected in each. Hryhor Orlyk's service to France was, of course, of European significance. In the 18th century, when there were almost no alternative means of communication between states, to become an envoy of the French kingdom meant complete trust of Versailles"⁵.

In a broader context, Hryhor Orlyk was a serious player on the European diplomatic scene – he was hunted and shadowed not only by St Petersburg and Vienna. Dresden and Warsaw demanded his arrest. Both Polish confederates and Swedish patriots relied on him. The Tatars respected him, and, finally, his native Ukrainians put all hopes on him.

Ukraine respects Hryhor Orlyk's struggle for a free and independent Cossack nation. In 2017, the Hetman's Capital team began work on its exhibition: "Hryhor Orlyk. Outstanding Son of Ukraine's Outstanding Father. Homecoming", with Irina Dmitryshyn as the scientific curator. The opening of the exhibition took place on 19 May 2019.

The exhibition is located in two luxurious halls of the Hetman Kirill Razumovsky Palace and comprises six sections. Each section is dedicated to a specific period in the life of Hryhor Orlyk. In order to best illustrate Hryhor's life and dedication to Ukrainian issues, it was necessary to gather historical objects related to his life. This collection was made possible through the hard work of many people, museums, and publishing houses from different countries: Ukraine, France, Estonia, and Sweden. To date, the exhibition consists of more than 70 exhibits. These are archival documents, books, maps, engravings, tiles, awards, weapons, and clothing.

It was essential to present Orlyk's military and diplomatic achievements in the exhibition and show that this work in the service of France was vital for both French politics and the Ukrainian issue. The court of Versailles entrusted him with diplomatic missions, which he resolved brilliantly. It was Hryhor Orlyk, one of the first Ukrainian political emigrants of the 18th century, a representative of the Cossack nation in Europe, who achieved the recognition of three states through his high moral qualities and diplomatic talents. For this, we have direct evidence – his awards. According to Irina Dmitryshyn's thorough research, Hryhor Orlyk was awarded: the Order of St Louis from King Louis XV of France (18 July 1744)⁶ and the Order of the Sword from King Frederick I of Sweden (4 December 1751) [3, 272]⁷.



Palace of Hetman Kirill Razumovsky, architect Charles Cameron, 1799-1803 Baturin



Duke de Broglie's victory at Bergen, April 13, 1759. Hryhor Orlyk is depicted under number 6. Joseph Erasmus Belling. Engraving of the 18th century

In 1765, after Hryhor's death, Empress Maria Theresa of Austria-Hungary was the third to indirectly award him by granting his wife Louise-Elena Le Brun de Dinteville the Order of the Starry Cross in recognition of her husband's merits⁸.

The awarding certificates for all three orders with the appropriate royal signatures are kept in the private archives of Dinteville Castle. Unfortunately, the orders' insignia had to be returned to the proper chancery after the death of the recipient and have not survived till this day.

Extensive studies were carried out on each of the appropriate orders for the exhibition. In cooperation with Irina Dmitryshyn, the 17th-century badge of the Order of St Louis was acquired for the museum by Ukrainian philanthropist Evgen Sur from a Paris antique dealer. In March 2019, the valuable item was delivered to Baturyn with the help of the Ukraine Ambassador to France Oleg Shamshur.

The search for the Order of the Starry Cross, granted to Orlyk's wife in recognition of her husband's merits, continues.

As for the badge of the Order of the Sword, the history of its search is extremely interesting and special.

The Order of the Sword is a Swedish royal award. Frederik I founded the three highest orders: the Order of the Seraphim, the Order of the Sword, and the Order of the Polar Star, in 1748. The Order of the Sword was awarded only to persons who distinguished themselves in military service. In 1772, King Gustav III supplemented this list with the Order of Vasa. All four orders are collectively known as the Order of His Majesty the King of Sweden; the king is "the master and ruler of all Swedish orders"⁹.

In our efforts to find a way to represent this award in our exhibition, we turned for help to famous collector Valery Glushchuk, founder and Chairman of the Board of the Tallinn Museum of Orders of Knighthood. Valery became interested in the personality of Hryhor Orlyk and started looking for the appropriate award. Unfortunately, it was impossible to acquire the same insignia that Hryhor had. After all, the Royal Order of the Sword was created to reward Swedish officers, and after their death, its insignia was always returned to the Royal Chancery. The Royal Chancery of Orders of Knighthood keeps documents



Badge of the Order of Saint Louis, 18th century. Hryhor Orlyk Foundation at the National Reserve "Hetman's Capital"

on the granting and return of all orders' insignia. Hryhor Orlyk received the badge of the first design. Very few samples of such badges are left, and most known pieces are in the collection of the Royal Chancery of Sweden.

Having received complete information about the Order of the Sword from Valery Glushchuk, a unique idea arose – to make a scientific reconstruction of the 18th-century badge of the Swedish Order of the Sword. Representatives of Estonia, Sweden and Ukraine united to bring the idea to life. This idea was supported by Staffan Rosen, Vice-Chancellor of the Chancery of the Swedish Royal Orders of Knighthood, and Tom Bergroth, Curator of the Chancery museum, who provided all the necessary information and assistance¹⁰. With the permission of King Carl XVI Gustaf, royal jewellers Henrik and Fredrik Ingemansson carried out this unprecedented scientific reconstruction. The delicate work took a year and a half to complete.

On 21 January 2020, during the opening of the exhibition "Treasures from King's Street" at the Tallinn Museum of Orders of Knighthood, the original badge of the Order of the Sword from the Royal Chancery Collection, used as the model, and its unique scientific reconstruction were presented, along with the

Statutes of the Order and a copy from the Order's Award book, documenting the issue and return of the badge to the Royal Chancery of Orders of Knighthood in Sweden. According to this document, Hryhor Orlyk's award was recorded under No. 48, the award date is 4 December 1751, and the return date is 20 March 1760.

On 24 January 2020, a solemn ceremony of transferring the scientific reconstruction of the badge of the Order of the Sword to the National Reserve Hetman's Capital was held in the presence of the Ambassador of Ukraine to Estonia Maryana Betsi, Vice-Chancellor of the Chancery of the Swedish Royal Orders of Knighthood Staffan Rosen, high diplomats of the Embassy of Sweden, representatives of the Ukrainian community in Estonia and other esteemed guests.

Today, this badge is one of the essential exhibits of the exposition, attracting tourists' attention. The badge of the Order of the Sword, the first model from the time of Frederick I, in the form of a golden white-enamelled Maltese cross, surmounted by a crown, with crossed swords underneath; in the centre is a blue-enamelled medallion with an image of a golden sword pointing up and surrounded by three crowns (AV). On the reverse, a sword pierces a laurel wreath with the inscription: PRO PATRIA (For the Fatherland) above. A yellow ribbon with narrow blue stripes along the edges passes through the ring. Dimensions: 7.0x5.6 cm (badge of the order); L (ribbons) – 40 cm; W – 5.5¹¹.

In December 2021, the scientific reconstruction of the Order of the Sword passed an expert test at the Central State Enterprise of Assay Control in Kyiv. An expert committee composed of the head of the expert-assay department A.P.Kuchma, and members: L.M. Polishchuk and A.A. Chufus, the leading experts for assay control in the forensic assay department, established the actual weight of the badge of the Order of the Sword – 61.61 g., 860 gold proof; estimated weight: enamel - 30.15 g; base metal 7.70 g; ligature weight of the precious metal 23.76 g; pure precious metal 20.43 g. (certificate No. 185 from 17 December 2021)¹².

The team of Hetman's Capital is sincerely grateful to everyone who joined in honouring Hryhor Orlyk. The Ukrainian people cherish the memory of this outstanding fighter for the country's independence. His example is a beacon for all who are today, just like 300 years ago, fighting for their right to a free and independent state.

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|----------|-----|--|------------------|--------------------|
| | 38. | Friherr Axel Roos | 14 Decemb. 1765 | |
| | 39. | Fr. Anders Jungelfelt | 2.16. Mars 1751. | Äggenom Gud och Kv |
| Utl. | 40. | Grefve Sijgenbacks General-Lieutenant i Hollandske Tjenste | 4 Decemb. 1749 | 1755 |
| | 41. | Fr. Abraham Falkengren | 17 April. 1750. | 25 Nov. 1752. |
| | 42. | Fr. Gott. Wils. Marcks von Wurtemberg | 1. 17. Juli 1778 | 25/1759 |
| | 43. | Fr. Christian Barnekow | 17 April. 1750 | 2. 10. Dec. 1763 |
| Utländsk | 44. | Friherr Otto Hemming | 28 Januar. 1751. | 1. 24. Dec. 1778 |
| | 45. | Grefve Friedr. Christoph. Solms General-Lieutenant i Sachsen. | 21 October 1751 | 1. 11. Maj 1792 |
| | 46. | Frih. Georg Bogisl. Stach von Kollstein | 11 Decemb. 1751. | 1. 17. Dec. 1763 |
| | 47. | Fr. Robert Muhl | | 2. 20. Mars 1760 |
| Utl. | 48. | Grefve Orlick marchal. de Camps Joseph Ignace Magnus. | | 1757 |
| Utl. | 49. | Grefve Sjarré marchal de Camps | | 28 Febr. 1758 |
| Utl. | 49. | Friherr Jacob Leslie Brigadier | | 1758 |
| Utl. | 50. | Frih. Gustaf Georg Sanderfelt Brigadier | | 1770. |
| | 51. | Fr. Gustaf Ruuth | 26 April. 1753 | 1. 23. aug 1757 |
| | 52. | Fr. Jacob Ludvig von Salliza | | 2. 29. Maj 1763 |
| | 53. | Fr. Hendrich Aminoff | 25 Novemb. 1754. | 2. 3. April 1768 |

From the General Roll of the Swedish Orders of Knighthood,
Vol.1, Hryhor Orlyk is under number 48

Endnotes

- 1 Про музеї та музейну справу. Закон України від 29 черв. 1995 р. № 249 / 95-ВР // Культурна спадщина України. Правові засади збереження, відтворення та охорони культурно-історичного середовища: зб. офіц. док. – К.: Істина, 2002. – С. 49
- 2 Павленко С. Гибель Батурина 2 ноября 1708 года. Раздел IV. Переговоры. Киев: «Українська видавнича спілка». 2007, С. 69
- 3 Irina Dmitryshyn Hryhor Orlyk. Cossack Nation in French Diplomacy, 2019. – С. 496
- 4 Ukrainian-born Irina Dmitryshyn is head of the Ukrainian Studies Department at the Institute of Oriental Languages and Civilizations in Paris, author of the book Hryhor Orlyk. Cossack Nation in French Diplomacy
- 5 Irina Dmitryshyn Hryhor Orlyk. Cossack Nation in French Diplomacy, 2019. – С. 374
- 6 Ibid. С. 271
- 7 Ibid. С. 272
- 8 Ibid. С. 282
- 9 Гаврилова Л.М. Иностранные ордена российских императоров. – Москва, 2018. – С. 416
- 10 Чечель Л. Збережена пам'ять: орден Меча Григорія Орлика прибув із Талліна до Батурина. // Україна Молода. 31.01.2020. Електронний ресурс. Режим доступу: <https://www.umoloda.kiev.ua/number/3560/196/142815/>
- 11 Дробязко Н. Нагороди Григорія Орлика у фондівій колекції Національного заповідника «Гетьманська столиця». Сіверянський літопис. 2020. № 3. С. 136–141.
- 12 Акт експертизи № 185 результатів експертних випробувань музейних предметів із дорогоцінних металів і вставок дорогоцінного каміння