



Fig. 3.6. The reception of a foreign envoy in Russia. Old engraving from an edition of S. Herberstein's "Notes on Moscovia" allegedly dating from 1576 (in reality, this edition of the book is more likely to date from the XVII century). Pay attention to the clothes worn by the Russian official, especially the huge turban with a feather on his head. At the background in the left we see Russian Cossack warriors wearing fur hats with feathers or turbans. Taken from [161], page 50.

Fig. 3.7. Another old engraving from Herberstein's "Notes on Moscovia" allegedly dating from 1576. We see the Great Prince of Russia receiving gifts. He is sitting on a dais and has a turban over his head. We see the boyar on his left wear a turban as well. We can see that turbans had once been common Russian headdress; however, the Turks have managed to preserve it for longer. Taken from [161], page 354.



Fig. 3.8. A close-in of a fragment of the previous engraving. Turban on the head of the Russian Great Prince. Taken from [161], page 354.





Fig. 3.9. A ceremony participated by Sultan Selim III. The sultan and his entourage all wear large turbans. The turbans worn by some of the Ottoman aristocrats resemble the tall headdress of the Russian boyars. Taken from [1465], page 29.



Fig. 3.10. An old map of Moscow from a rare book published by Alain Malais in Paris in 1683. The mediaeval artist put the word “Moscou” right above the city on the engraving. Above we see a panorama of Moscow as seen from across River Moskva. The two fragments in the middle depict parts of the Kremlin near the Nikolskiy and Arkhangelkiy cathedrals ([105]). At the bottom we see Muscovites wearing turbans. Taken from [105].

Fig. 3.11. A close-in depicting the mediaeval Muscovites wearing turbans and long Russian kaftans; they are armed with scimitars, bows and muskets. Taken from [105].

