



Grb i Zastava

Glasnik Hrvatskog grboslovnog i zastavoslovnog društva
Broj 1, Godina I.
Zagreb, ožujak 2007.

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Ivan Mirnik

XXVII. međunarodni heraldički i genealoški kongres, St. Andrews, Škotska, 2006.

Tema prošlogodišnjeg Kongresa, koji je vrlo uspješno održan u prekrasnom, drevnom sveučilišnom gradiću St. Andrews u Škotskoj, od 21. do 26. kolovoza 2006. godine, bila je zanimljiva i neiscrpana: *Mit i propaganda u heraldici i genealogiji*, a tice se, kako današnje, tako i davnje prošlosti. Organizatori su kao središte kongresa odabrali najstariji dio uglednog Sveučilišta u St. Andrews, a to je *St Salvator's College*, dva njegova krila i njegovo skladno dvorište (*quad - court*), u starome dijelu grada, nedaleko morske obale. U glavnome krilu, nasuprot ulaza i gotičke crkve, bio je predviđen za skupne događaje, radionice, neke izložbe i osvježenje, a predavanja - njih 51 - održavana su u tri predavaonice (*Old Schools*), u koje je moglo stati približno stotinjak ljudi. Za neka od događanja predviđena je bila suvremena zgrada, *Gateway Centre* nedaleko ulaza u novi campus i sam grad.

Priredivački znanstveni odbor sačinjavali su odličnici kao npr. **Cecil Humphry-Smith**, **Clive Cheesman** (*Rouge Dragon Pursuivant*), **Hugh Peskett**, (škotski urednik *Burke's Peerage*), **Elizabeth Roads** (*Carrick Pursuivant*, *Lyon Clerk and Keeper of the Records*), **James D. Floyd**, a napose su se oko kongresa pozabavili njegov tajnik **Mark D. Dennis** i predsjedavajući **Charles J. Burnett** (*Ross Herald of Arms*). Najveći teret kongresa ipak je na svojim ledima ponijela gđa **Val Casely** sa suradnicima. Pokroviteljica kongresa bila je Kraljevska princeza (*Princess Royal*), Njena kraljevska visost **princeza Ana**, jedina kćerka vladajuće kraljice **Elizabetе II**.

Prvi gosti pojavili su se u nedjelju posljednjeg tjedna u kolovozu, isprva u obilatoj kiši, koja je kasnije menjala, te su se posljednjih dana, kongresa, oni najhrabriji mogli, da su našli slobodnog vremena, okupati i u morskom zaljevu, ispred *The Old Course*, najstarijeg terena za igru golfa na svijetu. Većina gostiju smještena je u novome dijelu sveučilišta, kod ulaza u grad, u *New Hall*, okruženom brojnim fakultetima i njihovim laboratorijima, gdje se, osim obilatog i različitog doručka, moglo i odlično ručati i večerati (ukoliko se nije odlučilo za neki od dobrih lokalnih restorana, ili onih s *fish and chips* ili nešto orijentalnijeg *doner kebaba*). Na tratinu tog kampusa moglo se po danu vidjeti brojne vrane, kako se strasno goste kišnim glistama, a u sumrak i po noći sve je vrivilo zečevima, za koje se ne bi moglo kazati da su bili previše strašljivi.

Još više učesnika pristiglo je, uglavnom sa zračne luke u Edinburghu, u ponedjeljak 21. kolovoza.

Neki od učesnika kongresa već su bili na sličnome održanom u San Marinu 2005. godine, kojega je organizator bio **Pier Luigi Degli Uberti**. Njegova supruga **Maria Loredana Pinotti degli Uberti** dostojno ga je zastupala na kongresu u St. Andrewsu.

Nazočan bio je i **Philippe de Gottal**, možda potomak jedne belgijske grane hrvatskih **Gottala od Gatalovca**.

Iz Hrvatske kongresu je prisustvovalo nekoliko ljudi: **Dubravka Peić Čalarović** i **Ivan Mirnik** iz Zagreba te **Mladen Stojić** (vlasnik tvrtke *Heraldic Art*) iz Rijeke, s obitelji. Dubravka je govorila o izmjenama hrvatskog državnog grba tijekom XX. stoljeća (sažetak kojega donosimo ovdje), a Ivan je imao referat s naslovom *The Order of the Dragon as reflected in Hungarian and Croatian Heraldry* (Zmajski red i njegov odraz u ugarskoj i hrvatskoj heraldici - pri čemu mu je uvelike koristila velika izložba posvećena caru i kralju **Sigismundu**, održana 2006. godine u Budimpešti i Luksemburgu).

U *Younger Hall* učesnike kongresa pozdravila je **Margaret Dean**, *Lord Lieutenant of Fife*, a nakon nje govorio je predsjednik Škotskog parlamenta **George Reid**. Nakon kraćeg odmora uz čašu vina, u 15 sati je započelo svečano otvorenje. Posebno lijepa i uzbudljiva bila je strogo propisana ulazna povorka svih visokodostojnika, na čelu kojih bili su predstavnici sveučilišta, a za njima četvorica glasnika škotskih velmoža te heroldi brojnih nacija, odjeveni u izvezene dalmatike (*tabard*) ili u fraku, s odličjima. Iza njih stupali su engleski heroldi, te stjegonoše kraljevskog i nacionalnog škotskog stjega *Royal and National Banners* (*Lord Dundee*, nasledni kraljevski stjegonoša, i *Lord Maitland*, u ime svoga oca *Lorda Lauderdale*, naslednog nacionalnog stjegonoša), a za njima škotski heroldi, a na čelu bio im je *Lord Lyon King of Arms*, odjeven u svoj zlatom izvezeni tabard. Neki dužnosnici i visokodostojnici nosili su i žezla, dva od njih šest izrađena su u Parizu u XV. stoljeću i procjenjena svako na miljun funtil! I vjerujem da su neki od učesnika, ukoliko to nisu prije znali, naučili što su to *wand*, *baton* i *mace*. Škotski sceptre tom se prigodom nije nosio, jer se čuva u edinburškoj tvrđavi, skupa s ostalim regalijama, a trebao bi ga nositi vladar. Većina nazočnih Škota bila su odjevena u kiltove raznih boja, već prema klanu kojemu su pripadali. Nakon što su se gotovo sva sjedala na podiju ispunila dužnosnicima i dostoјnicima grada, sveučilišta i Kraljevine Škotske, odjevenim u živopisne odore, ušla je Princeza Ana s pratnjom, dočekana od priredivača kongresa. Ispred nje vijorio se njen osobni stijeg. Isprva je **Wilma Kennedy** otpjevala na galskom jeziku *Suas leis a' Ghaidhlig*, da bi se nakon toga svi udružili u tradicionalni *Gaudeamus igitur*, a otpjevane su sve njegove strofe.

Znakovito bilo je to što je kongres započeo molitvom koju je izrekao škotski primas kardinal nadbiskup St. Andrews i Edinburgha, Njegova uzoritost **Patrick Keith O'Brien**, na latinskom jeziku. I cijela ceremonija otvaranja kongresa održavala se na latinskom: jedino je princeza Ana govorila engleski, no i ona je završila riječima: *Hic congressus appertus est*.

K tomu je uz otvorenje kongresa, sveučilištu u St. Andrewsu, osnovanom 1413. godine, najviši grboslovni autoritet, **Robin O. Blair**, *Lord Lyon* (nastavak na str. 3)



Bedž službenika Kongresa (gore),
Micheál Ó Comáin u irskoj dalmatici (sredina),
parada sudionika (dolje).

Congress Usher's Badge (top),
Micheál Ó Comáin in the Tabard of Ireland (middle),
delegates in the Parade (bottom).



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Dragi čitatelju,

Pred Vama je prvi broj „Grba i zastave“, časopisa Hrvatskog grboslovnog i zastavoslovnog društva iako su neki od Vas imali prilike vidjeti i prethodni „nulti“ broj koji je bio svojevrstan test i priprema za pokretanje našeg časopisa. I taj nulti broj bio skromnije izrađen tehnikom fotokopiranja, no slobodni smo reći da je sadržajem bio već na razini kojom se mlađa društva imaju pravo hvaliti. Ovaj prvi redoviti broj tehnički je jedva nešto napredniji te za četiri stranice veći, a nadamo se da čemo se već u sljedećim brojevima moći pohvaliti i daljnjim napretkom. Bez obzira na to mislimo da se slobodno možemo mjeriti sa sličnim časopisima u svijetu.

HGZD je tijekom 2006. obavio sve radnje vezane za osnivanje i registraciju, te smo počeli i s redovitim aktivnostima. Naši članovi sudjelovali su na XXVII. ICGHS u St. Andrewsu, o čemu čitate unutar ovih korica, a pripremamo se za XXI. ICV u Berlinu u kolovozu 2007. kada se nadamo prijemu u članstvo Međunarodne federacije veksioloških udruženja (FIAV).

U studenom smo organizirali naš prvi javni sastanak u prostorima Arhiva Zagreba, uz predavanje akademika Stanića, sadržaj kojeg možete pročitati u ovom broju, te uz predstavljanje nultog GiZ-a. Od samih početaka HGZD se oslanjao na komunikaciju s članovima preko web stranica www.hgzd.hr, koje se pomalo popunjavaju različitim sadržajima, među kojima možemo izdvojiti novosti, bibliografiju, web knjige, galeriju fotografija i drugo.

Ostvarili smo suradnju s nizom inozemnih heraldičkih, veksioloških i genealoških društava, s mnogima smo dogovorili razmjenu publikacija, te se naša biblioteka polako popunjava. U Hrvatskoj, surađujemo s nekoliko srodnih društava i organizacija, da spomenemo rodoslovno društvo „Pavao Riter Vitezović“ i Hrvatski plemićki zbor, a trudimo se uključiti i u akcije drugih srodnih organizacija.

Naravno, nije sve uvijek išlo lagano. Financiranje je akutni problem svima, pa tako i nama, no javili smo se na nekoliko natječaja, marljivo smo prikupljali članarine, pa eto nekako se snalazimo. Nažalost, nisu svuda samo novci u pitanju – naša tajnica, gđa. Dubravka Peić Čaldarović, morala je podnijeti ostavku zbog sve većih obaveza na svojem radnom mjestu koje su postale nekompatibilne s radom Društva. Srećom, brzo smo našli jednako marljivu zamjenu, te je predsjedništvo kooptiralo gđu. Mateu Brstilo Rešetar, dosadašnju članicu predsjedništva na mjesto tajnice, a Dubravka je preuzela nešto manje vremenski zahtjevnu ulogu članice predsjedništva. Uvjereni smo da će ovu odluku potvrditi i predstojeća Skupština.

No, pogledajmo što još možete pročitati u ovom broju: g. Rimanić pripremio nam je priču o povijesti pazinskog grba kao kratki sažetak svoje nove knjige istog naslova koja je objavljena prošle godine, g. Mirojević daje nam pregled bh. političkih zastava, g. Labus piše o bojama u heraldici i dalje dopunjuje heraldički pojmovnik, prenosimo novosti iz svijeta nacionalnih grbova i zastava, a naša nova tajnica detaljno nam predstavlja heraldičke radionice HPM-a.

Je li to dovoljno? Očekujete li više? Svakako rado bismo čuli vaše reakcije, pohvale i pokude ako smo ih zasluzili, ideje i priloge ako vjerujete da imate što pokazati kolegama u Društvu, pitanja i prijedloge o čemu biste htjeli čitati ili nam se samo javite – takva vaša podrška osobito nam je važna da ustrajemo. Uživajte u čitanju GiZ.

Željko Heimer

Dear reader,

In front of you is the first issue of "Grbi zastava", the bulletin of the Croatian Heraldic and Vexillologic Association, although some of you had chance to see also the previous "zero" issue, a kind of test and preparation for the regular issues. That zero issue was also modestly produced by photocopying, but we are at liberty to say that its contents was already on such a level that a young association has right to be proud of. This first regular issue of GiZ moves it a bit further, containing four more pages, while we hope to be able to improve this with next issues even furhter. However, we believe that we may be freely measured with similar bulletins in the world.

During 2006 CHVA did all the actions regarding its establishing and registration, so we begun with regular activities. Our members participated on the 27th ICGHS in St. Andrews, on which you may read more in this heft, while we are preparing ourselves for the 22nd ICV in Berlin in August 2007 when we hope to be admitted into the International Federation of Vexillologic Associations (FIAV).

In November we held our first public meeting in the Zagreb Archives premises, with the lecture by prof. Stanić, that you may read in this issue, and with promotion of the zero GiZ. Since the very beginning CHVA leaned on the communication with our members through web site at www.hgzd.hr, that is slowly being filled up with various contents; we may mention news, bibliography, web books, photo gallery etc.

We accomplished cooperation with a series of foreign heraldic, vexillologic and genealogic associations, with many of them we arranged the swap of publications, so our library is slowly being filled in. In Croatia, we cooperate with several kindred associations and institutions, among which we may mention the Genealogic Society „Pavao Riter Vitezović“ and the Nobility Society, and we labour to participate in activities of other akin organizations.

Of course, it was not always easy. Financing is an acute problem to anyone, so it is to us, however, we applied to some funds, and we were assiduous in collecting membership fees, so we manage somehow. Unfortunately, it was not always a money issue – our secretary, Ms. Dubravka Peić Čaldarović, had to resign the office due to the raising obligations at work that became incompatible with the work in the Association. Luckily, we managed swiftly to find an equally diligent replacement and the presidency coopted Ms. Matea Brstilo Rešetar, our presidency member to the office of secretary, while Dubravka took over the less time demanding membership in the presidency. We are convinced that these decisions shall be confirmed on the next Assembly.

Well, have a look at what else you may find in this issue: Mr. Rimanić prepared a story on history of the Pazin coat of arms as a summary of his new book of the same name issued last year, Mr. Mirojević presents to us an overview of Bosnian-Herzegovinian political flags, Mr. Labus writes on colours in heraldry and supplements the heraldic thesaurus, we bring the news from the world of national coats of arms and flags, while our new secretary provides a detailed insight into the heraldic workshops of the Croatian History Museum.

Is that enough? Do you expect more? Surely, we would like to hear your reactions, lauds and odiums, if we deserved those, ideas and contributions, is you believe you have something to show to the colleagues in the Association, questions and proposals, on what you would like to read, or just contact us – such support from you is much appreciated and help us to persist. Enjoy reading GiZ.

Željko Heimer

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Ovaj broj zaključen je 15. lipnja 2007.





velikoj dvorani Škotskog parlamenta, sagrađenoj u XVII. stoljeću. Bilo je to prvi put da se u toj prekrasnoj dvorani, ukrašenoj kipovima i portretima velikih ličnosti političkog života Škotske XVII.-XIX. stoljeća, unesu stolovi za banket. Navečer ke u *Gateway Centre* bilo predavanje o proizvodnji whiskeya, nakon čega se moglo kušati (pa čak i popiti) brojne vrste tamošnjih vrsta whiskeya ograničene proizvodnje, o kakvima mi možemo tek sanjati.

Petak se odvijao po predavaonicama, dok su neki od učesnika otisli na obilazak nekih od poznatih škotskih dvoraca. Posebno svečan bio je zaključni banket nedaleko gradskog muzeja, u relativno novoj dvorani (*University Hall*), gdje su uzvanici i učesnici morali doći odjeveni u odore ili frakove, odnosno smokinge, s odličjima, narodne nošnje (prevladavali su škotski kiltovi u bojama određenih klanova), a dame u večernje oprave. Sviralo se i ovom prigodom na diplome. Jelovnik bio je vrlo dobro sastavljen, a isticala se slasna škotska krvavica u ovčjem želucu zvana *haggis*, kojoj je **Rabbie Burns** održao tradicionalno slovo prema pjesniku **Robertu Burnsu** ili **Jamesu Dempsteru**, koje je na neki način podsjećalo na naše *Križevačke statute*. Tijekom svečane večere održani su govor i podijeljene nagrade, pa tako i Međunarodna heraldička nagrada **Baron André de Moffarts**.

Kongres se odvijao još prije podne u subotu 26. kolovoza, pročitano je još nekoliko predavanja i održana je zaključna sjednica. Poslije podne oputovali su posljednji delegati s tog uzorno priređenog kongresa. Slijedeći, XXVIII. Međunarodni kongres rodoslovnih i grboslovnih znanosti održat će se u Kanadi, u gradu Québec, od 23. do 28. srpnja 2008. godine. Vidi http://www.sqg.qc.ca/congres_2008/home_anglais.htm

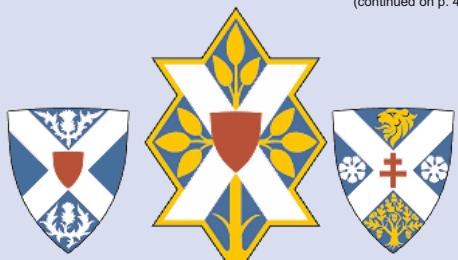

a similar event held in San Marino in 2005, that was organized by Pier Luigi Degli Uberti. His wife Maria Loredana Pinotti degli Uberti venerably represented him in St. Andrews. There was also Philippe de Gottal, the offspring of probably the only Belgian branch of the Croatian family of Gottal of Gotalovac.

From Croatia Congress was participated by several delegates: **Dubravka Peić Čalđarović** and **Ivan Mirkik** from Zagreb and **Mladen Stojić** (owner of the *Heraldic Art company*) from Rijeka with his family. Dubravka held lecture on *changes of Croatian coat of arms in 20th century* (summary of which we have here), while Ivan held a paper titled *The Order of the Dragon as reflected in Hungarian and Croatian Heraldry* – much based on the large exhibition on *Emperor and King Sigismund* held in 2006 in Budapest and Luxemburg.

In the Younger Hall the participants were welcomed by **Margaret Dean, Lord Lieutenant of Fife**, who was followed by the chairman of the Scottish Parliament, **Geoge Reid**. After a short recess with a glass of wine, at 3 o'clock the ceremonial opening begun. The procession of high dignitaries, lead by representatives of University was especially nice and excitable. They were followed by four messengers of the Scottish nobility and heralds of numerous nations, clad in embroidered *dalmatics* (tabards) or in tail-coats with their medals. Following were

English heralds and the flag-bearers of the Royal and National Banners of Scotland (**Lord Dundee**, hereditary royal flag-bearer and **Lord Maitland**, acting for his father **Lord Lauerdale**, hereditary national flag-bearer, and after them the Scottish heralds headed with

(continued on p. 4)



Bedž Kongresa između grbova Heraldičkog društva Škotske (HSS) i Škotskog genealoškog društva (SGS), organizatora Kongresa.

The Congress badge between the coats of arms of Heraldry Society of Scotland (HSS) and Scottish Genealogy Society (SGS), the Congress organizers.

King of Arms of Scotland, predao novi grub nosačima i odgovarajuću ispravu (*Letters Patent*), a priredivači konresa predali su sveučilištu i kraljevskom gradu St. Andrews po jedan novo izvezeni stijeg, dok je zbor pjevao škotski psalm iz XVII. stoljeća. Ceremonija je završila blagoslovom, kojeg je izrekao moderator Škotske reformirane crkve i nacionalnom himnom *God Save the Queen*.

Nakon što je princeza Ana napustila vijećnicu, ispred zgrade se složila svećana živopisna povorka, kakve mi u krajevima, koje se svakih dvadesetak godina ili više «oslobađa» od svake tradicije, nismo nikada mogli vidjeti. Na čelu su nošeni novo predani stjegovi, a povorku je pratila glazba škotskih dipli. Prošavši kroz gradić, unišlo se u St. Mary's Quad, gdje je na zelenoj tratinici nastavljeno s pozdravima, zdravlicama i ugodnom časkanju uz šampanjac. Na suncu su svećane odore i odjeća crkvenih i civilnih visokostodostojnika osobito došle do izražaja. Istog dana navečer **Lord Lyon** je pozvao sve herolde na večeru, dok su ostali učesnici mogli prisustvovati večeri posvećenoj škotskim plesovima, a mnogi su i uspjeli naučiti neke od njih.

Drugi dan započelo se s ozbiljnim radom kongresa u tri sekcije. Valjalo bi istaći bar neka predavanja: **Lieve Viaene-Awouters**: *Les armoires communales en Flandre et leurs legends*; **Torgeir Melsaeter**: *Myth and Propaganda in Roman Papal Heraldry in the 16th and 17th centuries*; **Jean-Claude Muller**: *Of Luxembourgers and Dragons: from Melusina to Henry's helmcrest and Sigmund's Order of the Dragon*; **James Dempster**: *The Specht was a Pursuant – an example of 15th century Heraldic Propaganda*; **Tamas Körmendi**: *Mythes, totems et leurs représentations dans l'héraldique des familles nobles en Hongrie au Moyen Age*; **David Affleck**: *Myth, Propaganda, and Errors The Auchinleck/Douglas Family Network of the 16th Century te Georg Scheibelreiter*: *Mythische Genealogie und Fabelheraldik: Das Beispiel der Merowinger*. Naravno, teško se može odlučiti za određeno predavanje, pogotovo ukoliko ona kolidiraju po sekcijama. **Henrik Klackenberg**, herold iz Stockholma priopovijedao je tako o: *Five years as a State Herald: the Swedish Experience 2000-2005*, tema koja bi mogla biti dobro poznata članovima komisije za odobravanje novih grbova hrvatskih županija, gradova ili općina! **H. Peter Rätzel** imao je za temu: *Schwarzer Mythus und braune Propaganda – Die Instrumentalisierung der Heraldik im Dritten Reich*. Ništa manje zanimljivo nije bilo ni izlaganje kolege **Michaela Goebala** iz Beča pod naslovom *Propaganda in den Wappen der Habsburgermonarchie*, ili Švedanina **Martina Sunnqvista** *Heraldry in State Propaganda*.

Tijekom kongresa održale su se skupštine raznih rodoslovnih i grboslovnih društava, a u *Upper*

Heroldi na Kongresu u St. Andrewsu.
The heralds attending the Congress.

glazbu dipli (*bagpipes*) bilo je uzorno, a među nebrojenim vojnim glazbama svirala je i znamenita *The Regimental Band of the Coldstream Guards*, koja postoji od 1650. godine. U konačnom dijelu parade učestvovalo je tisuću ljudi u odorama svih rođova vojske.

U srijedu navečer otvorena je grboslovna izložba u tamošnjem muzeju. Četvrtak 24. kolovoza bio je rezerviran za cijelodnevni izlet u prijestolnicu Škotske. Razgledalo se *Edinburgh Castle*, gdje se čuvaju škotska regalia i gdje se nalazi vojni muzej te spomenik škotskim vojnicima palim u svjetskim ratovima. Ručalo se, ni manje ni više, nego u

Ivan Mirkik

The 27th International Congress of Genealogic & Heraldic Studies St. Andrews, Scotland, 2006

The topic of the Congress successfully held on 21st to 26 August last year in the old university town of St. Andrews, Scotland, was interesting and inexhaustible: *Myth and Propaganda in Heraldry and Genealogy*, concerning equally the current and older history. The organizers pick for the congress centre the oldest part of the dignified *University of St. Andrews*, the *St. Salvator's College*, its two wings and its harmonious courtyard (*quad-court*) in the old part of the city, close to the sea coasts. The main wing, facing the entrance and the Gothic church, was used for common events, workshops, exhibitions and refreshment, while the lectures – 51 of those – were held in three halls (*Old Schools*) with capacity of some hundred people. Some events took place in a modern building of *Gateway Centre* close to the entrance in the new campus and the city.

The scientific committee was composed of dignitaries such as **Cecil Humphery-Smith**, **Clive Cheesman** (*Rouge Dragon Pursuivant*, *Hugh Peskett*, (Scothis editor of *Burke's Peerage*), **Elizabeth Roads** (*Carrick Pursuivant*, *Lyon Clerk* and *Keeper of the Records*), **James D. Floyd**, while a special role in the Congress was taken by its secretary **Mark D. Dennis** and chairman **Charles J. Burnett** (*Ross Herald of Arms*). The bulk of the task was set upon Mrs **Val Casely** and her associates. The Congress patron was Princess Royal, Her Royal Highness **Princess Anne**, the only daughter of the ruling **Queen Elisabeth II**.

The first guests appeared on Sunday of the last week in August, at first under heavy rain that fortunately stopped eventually, so that in subsequent days, those bravest, if they could find the time, could swim in the bay in front of *The Old Course*, the oldest golf court in the world. Most of the guests were settled in the new part of the University next to the city entrance in the *New Hall*, surrounded with numerous colleagues and their laboratories, where beside the abundant bearfast, one could have taken good lunches and diners (unless one chose some of the nice local restaurants, or those serving fish and chips or even somewhat more oriental donner kebab). On the lawn of the Campus one could spot numerous crows feasting on the worms, while at the dawn it was filled with rabbits that were anything but frightened.

More guests appeared on Monday, 21st, mostly from Edinburgh airport. Some of the participants were also on

Kako je nastao grb Republike Hrvatske?

Akademik prof. dr. Nikša Stančić održao je 9. studenog 2006. godine predavanje članovima i prijateljima HGZD u čitaonici Državnog arhiva Zagreb u kojem je prikazao događaje koji su neposredno prethodili usvajaju današnjeg hrvatskog grba u kojima je imao istaknuto ulogu. Ova priča, koja je u jednom svojem dijelu objavljena još 2000. godine (Globus, br. 478), jedinstveno je svjedočanstvo o tome kako je nastao naš državni grb. Akademik Stančić pripremio je ovaj rad za "Grb i zastavu", a isti će biti uključen kao dodatak i u knjigu Dubravke Peić Čaldarović o povijesti hrvatskog grba koju uskoro očekujemo u tisku.

Grb Republike Hrvatske prihvaćen je na sjednici Hrvatskog sabora 22. prosinca 1990. god. u sklopu Zakona o grbu, zastavi i himni Republike Hrvatske te zastavi i lenti predsjednika Republike Hrvatske. Zakon je objavljen u Narodnim novinama 1990., br. 55. Izglasavanju zakona o grbu u Hrvatskom saboru prethodila je, dakako, izrada prijedloga, a u tom procesu sudjelovao sam kao voditelj stručnog povjerenstva. Ovaj članak sadrži podatke o tome kako je prijedlog o izgledu grba nastao i o čimbenicima koji su bitno utjecali na oblik koji je grb konačno dobio. Tekst se temelji na mojim sjećanjima, zabilješkama i dokumentaciji koju iz tog vremena posjedujem.

Dogovor s dr. Žarkom Domlijanom

Priča o nastanku današnjeg grba Republike Hrvatske započinje nedugo nakon prvih slobodnih izbora u Hrvatskoj, u svibnju 1990. god. na primanju nakon otvorenja izložbe o Ivanu Mažuraniću u Povijesnom muzeju Hrvatske (danas Hrvatski povijesni muzej). Izložbu je otvorio dr. Franjo Tuđman, novoizabrani predsjednik Predsjedništva tada još uvijek Socijalističke Republike Hrvatske, a otvorenju je prisustvovao i dr. Žarko Domlijan, predsjednik Sabora izabranog na izborima u travnju te godine. Nakon otvorenja uprava je priredila skromno primanje za uži krug uzvanika, a bio sam među uzvanicima kao recenzent kataloga izložbe. Dr. Tuđmana sam, dakako, kao povjesničara poznavao od ranije, a i dr. Žarka Domljana kao dotad člana sveučilišnog Instituta za povijest umjetnosti. Tijekom razgovora upitao sam dr. Žarka Domljana razmišlja li se negdje u političkim krugovima o novom grbu.

Victoria in 1900, and 1st Battalion The Royal Ghurka Rifles since 1815, while **The Cape Town Highlanders** are established in 1885. The march with bagpipes was exemplary, and among the numerous military band was also the famous **The Regimental Band of the Coldstream Guards**, existing since 1650. In the final part of the parade there was over one thousand troops in uniforms of all services.

On Wednesday evening a heraldic exhibition was opened in the local museum. The Thursday was reserved for the all-day trip to the capital of Scotland. We could see the Edinburgh Castle, holding the Scottish regalia, the military museum and the cenotaph to Scottish soldiers in the World Wars. The lunch was held nowhere else but in great hall of the Scottish Parliament, built in 17th century. It was the first time in history this beautiful hall ornamented with statues and portraits of great persons of the Scottish political life of 17th through 19th century, was featured with banquet tables. In the evening in the Gateway Centre there was a lecture on the whiskey production, after which we could taste (and even drink) the numerous kinds of local whiskeys of limited production, such as we could only dream of.

The Friday was mostly in the lecture rooms, while some went to visit a few of many famous Scottish castles. The final banquet in the University Hall near the City Museum was especially ceremonial. The attendees were in uniforms and black tie, ladies in evening dresses. Again there were bagpipes. The menu was well composed, and one may highlight the tasty Scottish blood pie in sheep stomach, known as **haggis** to which **Rabbie Burns** held a traditional address according to the poet **Robert Burns** or **James Dempster**, somewhat reminding us to our **Križevac Statutes**. During the evening the speeches were held and awards were given, including the International heraldic award **Baron André de Moffarts**.

The Congress was working in the Saturday morning 26th August as well, with a few lectures after which the final session was held. The last guests of this exemplary held Congress left in the afternoon. The next one, the **28th International Congress of Genealogic and Heraldic Sciences** shall be held in Canada, in the **City of Québec**, on 23rd through 28th July 2008. See more on that at http://www.sgg.qc.ca/congres_2008/home_anglais.htm



Crtan: ZH

Naime, tada još uvijek važeći grb Socijalističke Republike Hrvatske je uz središnji povijesni hrvatski grb sadržavao elemente karakteristične za grbove novih zemalja bez heraldičke tradicije kao što su elementi pejzaža (more i sunce), obilježja grbova socijalističkih zemalja davali su mu elementi koji su simbolizirali "savez radnika i seljaka" (snopovi žita i nakovanj), a bio je opskrbljjen i "socijalističkim obilježjima", tj. crvenom zvijezdom na vrhu. Već uoči izbora pojavljivale su se na javnim mjestima i na stranačkim skupovima zastave s grbom bez "socijalističkih obilježja", kako one iz tradicije Hrvatske seljačke stranke tako one donesene iz krugova političke emigracije, te je nakon pobjede građanskih stranaka na slobodnim izborima bilo samo pitanje vremena kada će se i formalno postaviti problem promjene grba.

Dr. Domlijan je na moje pitanje razmišlja li se u krugovima nove vlasti o novom grbu odgovorio doduše potvrdo, ali također da još ništa konkretno nije pokrenuto, te me - ne pitajući me o stranačkoj pripadnosti, možda i znajući da ne pripadam nijednoj stranci - zamolio da organiziram stručnu skupinu koja bi izradila podlogu za raspravu o novom grbu.

Rad stručnog povjerenstva za grb

Kao predstojnik Zavoda za hrvatsku povijest Filozofskog fakulteta u Zagrebu nisam imao problema s administrativnom i organizacijskom osnovicom za rad povjerenstva. Nažalost, u Hrvatskoj nakon smrti gospodina **Bartola Zmajića** 1984. godine nije postojao stručnjak koji bi se sustavno bavio heraldikom. Pitanje nacionalne simbolike stalno se, doduše, pojavljivalo na margini mog bavljenja hrvatskom povijesti XIX. stoljeća i općenito problematikom nacije i nacionalizma. Neka izravna iskustva imao sam dok sam kao kustos radio u Povijesnom muzeju. Kroz moje su ruke u muzeju, te u knjižnicama i arhivima prošli brojni predmeti s nacionalnom simbolikom - odlikovanja, medalje, zastave, odore, novine, časopisi itd. No, heraldika nije bila područje mojih izravnih znanstvenih istraživanja. Zbog toga sam u povjerenstvu pozvao osobe koje su na različite načine bile u dodiru s heraldikom - kao arhivisti, kustosi u muzejima ili kao istraživači drugih područja pomoćnih povijesnih znanosti. S obzirom da nisam mogao računati na zasebna sredstva za putne troškove, bili su to istraživači isključivo iz Zagreba. U povjerenstvu sam nakon konsultacija pozvao istraživače iz sljedećih ustanova (s tadašnjim nazivima): Arhiv Hrvatske (dr. **Josip Kolanović**, mr. **Miljenko Pandžić**), Arhiv grada Zagreba (prof. **Antun Abramović**), Zavod za hrvatsku povijest (stručnjak na

(nastavak na str. 5)



Lord Lyon King of Arms, clad in his golden embroidered tabard. Some officials and dignitaries carried sceptres, two of which were produced in Paris in 15th century and estimated to a million pounds each. I believe that some of the participants, even if they did not know it before, now learned what a *wand*, a *baton* and a *mace* is. The Scottish sceptre was not carried, as it is held in the Edinburgh Castle together with other regalia and is carried only by the sovereign. Most of the present Scots were clad in kilts of different colours, according to their clan. After most of the seats on the stage were filled with high officials and dignitaries of the city, University and the Kingdom of Scotland clad in picturesque uniforms, there entered Princess Anne with her escort, welcomed by the organizers. In front of her was her personal banner. **Wilma Kennedy** sang the anthem in Gaelic *Suas leis a' Ghaidhlig*, followed by the *Guadeamus igitur* that all joined in.

Notably the Congress begun with a grace pronounced in Latin by the Scottish Primas, Cardinal and Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburg, His Eminence **Patrick Keith O'Brien**. The whole ceremony was actually held in Latin, only Princess Anne spoke English, but even she ended up with *Hic congressus appertus est*.

In the opening ceremony the University of St. Andrews, established in 1413, was granted a new coat of arms with supporters followed with appropriate charter (*Letters Patent*) by the higher heraldic authority **Robin O. Blair, Lord Lyon King of Arms of Scotland**. The organizers presented to the University and the Royal City of St. Andrews each a newly made flag, while the quire sung a Scottish psalm from 17th century. The ceremony ended with a blessing spoken by the Moderator of the Scottish Reform Church and the national anthem *God Save the Queen*.

After Princess Anne left the hall, a picturesque parade was formed in front of the building, such as we here, in the parts that are "cleansed" of all tradition each twenty-thirtish years could not see for a long time. It was headed again with the music of bagpipes. Passing through the city it entered St. Mary's Quad, where on its lawn the greetings, toasts and pleasant chat with campaign followed. The ceremonial garments and uniforms of the church and civil officials were especially highlighted in the sun. Lord Lyon held a dinner for the present heralds, while other participants went on a dinner spiced with Scottish dances, some of which they could try themselves.

On the second day the serious work begun in three sections. At least some lectures should be mentioned:

Lieve Viaene-Awouters: *Les armoires communales en Flandre et leurs légendes*; **Torgeir Melsaeter**: *Myth and Propaganda in Roman Papal Heraldry in the 16th and 17th centuries*; **Jean-Claude Müller**: *Of Luxembourgers and Dragons: from Melusina to Henry's helmcrest and Sigismund's Order of the Dragon*; **James Dempster**: *The Specht was a Purseant – an example of 15th century Heraldic Propaganda*; **Tamas Körmenti**: *Mythes, totems et leurs représentations dans l'héraldiques familles nobles en Hongrie au Moyen Age*; **David Affleck**: *Myth, Propaganda, and Errors The Auchinleck/Douglas Family Network of the 16th Century and Georg Scheibelreiter*: *Mythische Genealogie und Fabelheraldik: Das Beispiel der Merowinger*.

Of course, it is hard to decide which to attend, especially if they collide in the sections. **Henrik Klackenberg**, a herald from Stockholm recounted on *Five years as a State Herald: the Swedish Experience 2000-2005*, the topic that could be easily familiar to our members of the commission for approval of the new coats of arms of Croatian counties, cities and communities! **H. Peter Rätzel** held: *Schwarzer Mythus und braune Propaganda – Die Instrumentalisierung der Heraldik im Dritten Reich*. It was, likely, not the least interesting lecture by **Michaela Goebela** from Vienna titled *Propaganda in den Wappen der Habsburgermonarchie*, of by Swedish **Martin Sunnqvist** *Heraldry in State Propaganda*.

Several genealogic and heraldic societies held their assemblies on the occasions, while in the *Upper College Hall* and the *Younger Hall* one could attend the heraldic workshops and check the abundant offer of the most different books and publications, those very new just as much as the antiquated or reissued.

On Tuesday some participants had chance to visit Dundee, the greatest star of the city being the explorer of **Captain Scott**, the *Discovery*, and afterwards also the *Glamis Castle*, of the *Bowes Lyon* family, from which originates the late *Queen Mother Elisabeth*. That evening in front of the impregnable medieval Edinburgh castle was held the famous *Edinburgh Military Tattoo*, a unique parade of many Scottish and some other military units, also patronized by Princess Anne. Some of those units are quite old, like *1st Battalion Scots Guards* and their military band established as the personal guard for **King Charles I** by **Marquis of Argyll** in 1642, or the *1st Battalion The Irish Guards* established by **Queen**

području pomoćnih povijesnih znanosti pok. dr. **Josip Lučić**), Zavod za povijesne znanosti JAZU (stručnjak na području sfragistike, dr. **Ante Gulin**). Povijesni muzej Hrvatske (pok. prof. **Vlasta Brajković**, prof. **Jelena Borošak-Marijanović**). U završnoj fazi rada povjerenstva nisu sudjelovali prof. Vlasta Brajković zbog bolesti i dr. Gulin zbog izbjivanja iz Zagreba, a – koliko se sjećam – tajnica Zavoda je imala problema oko pronađenja adrese publiciste gospodina **Marijana Grakalića**, autora knjige "Hrvatski grb" (tiskane na početku 1990.).

Na prvom sastanku bilo je dogovorenno da će povjerenstvo raditi na osnovi pismenih elaborata koje će izraditi njegov članovi, te sam već na početku lipnja osim svog elaborata u rukama imao elaborat dr. Kolanovića, a kasnije i dr. Lučića te (premda nije bio član povjerenstva) tadašnjeg tajnika Arhiva Hrvatske dr. **Frane Glavine**. Elaborate i izveštaja o raspravama u povjerenstvu slao sam tijekom lipnja i srpnja dr. Domljanu kao radne materijale, s tim što sam završnu sjednicu povjerenstva predviđao za vrijeme po završetku godišnjih odmora. Sjednica je održana 28. kolovoza, a završni elaborat, koji sam sastavio kao sažetak svih rasprava, dostavio sam dr. Domljanu 7. rujna 1990.

Smatrao sam da povjerenstvo nema zadatak ponuditi prijedlog izgleda novog grba već da treba prirediti stručnu podlogu za donošenje odluke o grbu. Sam prijedlog o izgledu grba je po mom mišljenju politički čin koji je zbog toga trebao poteći iz javne rasprave i u konačnici iz političkih krugova. Elaborat je trebao osigurati da Sabor kao nadležno političko tijelo dobije informaciju o heraldičkim načelima, dakle o načelima oblikovanja grbova.

U skladu s tim je elaborat sadržavao opis dijelova grba prema heraldičkim pravilima, a također i opis mogućih kombinacija različitih elemenata hrvatskog grba u skladu s tim pravilima.

Heraldička načela – jednostavni ili složeni grb, kruna ili "republikanski dijadem"?

Bitni sastojak grba je prema heraldičkim načelima štit s motivom grba. Osim jednostavnog grba postoje i složeni grbovi koji na jednom štitu objedinjuju više grbova. U hrvatskoj javnosti su uoči i nakon izbora u različitim prigodama, napose na zastavama, isticani jednostavni grbovi, ali su se tijekom rasprave o novom grbu pojavljivali i prijedlozi da se usvoji složeni grb poput onoga koji je bio uzakonjen nakon Hrvatsko-ugarske nagodbe 1868. godine, na kojem su bili na jednom štitu sjedinjeni grbovi "trojedne kraljevine" Hrvatske, Slavonije i Dalmacije. Dapače je bilo prijedloga da se u takav složeni grb uključe i grbovi Dubrovačke Republike i Istre. No, ta je dilema zapravo bila razriješena amandmanima na dotadašnji ustav od 25. srpnja 1990., kojima je među ostalim Socijalistička Republika Hrvatska preimenovana u Republiku Hrvatsku, i kojima je bilo definirano da "osnovicu" grba Republike Hrvatske čini povijesni hrvatski grb s crvenim i bijelim poljima. Elaborat povjerenstva podržavao je rješenje iz amandmana, ističući da se grb s crvenim i bijelim četvorinama, premda je prvo bitno to bio grb samo Hrvatske južno od Gvozda (područje sjeverno od Gvozda sa Zagrebom pripadalo je srednjovjekovnoj Slavoniji), postupno izdvojio kao jedinstveni hrvatski grb označavajući integrativni proces tijekom kojega je bio dovršen proces oblikovanja hrvatske nacije i tijekom kojega je "trojedna kraljevina" Hrvatska, Slavonija i Dalmacija postala Hrvatska.

Završni elaborat je sadržavao i opis ostalih hrvatskih povijesnih grbova. U njemu je konstatirano da su dalmatinski i slavonski grb u pojedinim povijesnim razdobljima rabljeni kao grbovi koji su označavali čitav hrvatski državni teritorij, ali su oni konačno – uz istarski i dubrovački – zadržali značaj grbova hrvatskih povijesnih regija. Grb za koji se pretpostavlja da je najstariji hrvatski grb, a koji sadrži motiv polumjeseca i zvijezde, nije se održao. Taj grb je sačuvan na novčiću (frizatiku) hrvatskog hercega **Andrije** (kasnijeg ugarskog i hrvatskog kralja Andrije II.) koji na novčiću nosi naslov "dux Croatiae". Novčić potječe s kraja XII. odnosno početka XIII. st. tj. iz vremena je kad se u Europi tek počinju javljati grbovi u današnjem smislu, te je nastao u sam osviti europske heraldike. Postoji, doduše dilema radi li se o grbu, jer polumjesec i zvijezda nisu smješteni na štitu, ili se radi samo o simbolu, ali u svakom slučaju to je prvi simbol povezan izravno s imenom Hrvatske, a grbovi su i nastajali tako da su već postojeći ili novi simboli stavljani na štitove. U završnom elaboratu predloženo je da tih pet grbova uz središnji hrvatski grba nađe mjesto na predsjedničkoj zastavi (što će biti i uzakonjeno) kao svjedočanstvo o bogatstvu hrvatske heraldičke tradicije.

Elaborat povjerenstva sadržavao je primjere mogućeg slaganja hrvatskog grba prema heraldičkim pravilima u različitim varijantama, s obvezatnim i neobvezatnim elementima grba. Bilo je to u skladu s amandmanima na ustav koji je formulacijom da je "osnovica" grba Republike Hrvatske povijesni hrvatski grb s 25 crvenih i bijelih polja dozvoljavao da se grb

sastoji samo od štita s povijesnim hrvatskim grbom kao i od štita s nekim od obvezatnih ili i neobvezatnih dodataka. Premda povjerenstvo nije željelo dati konkretni prijedlog o izgledu grba, željelo je ponuditi osnovicu za grb s mogućim dodatnim elementima ako se predlagatelj zakona o grbu za to odluči. Kroz elaborat se provlačila misao da je najprihvatljiviji jednostavni grb, tj. grb ograničen na štit s crvenim i bijelim četvorinama, dok bi mogući dodatni elementi bili svedeni na oznaku čina (ranga) iznad štita kao jedan od obvezatnih dijelova grba. U završnom elaboratu je zbog toga konstatirano da se iznad grba, kao oznaka "ranga", može staviti "simbole koji označavaju osnovne društvene vrijednosti ili republikansko uredjenje", preuzeti iz hrvatske i europske tradicije. Zbog toga su "kao poticaj za daljnje razmišljanje" navedeni primjeri grba s oznakama republikanskog uredjenja (republikanski dijadem ili vrpca, grad s tri kule).

Dilema dr. Tuđmana: crveno ili bijelo početno polje?

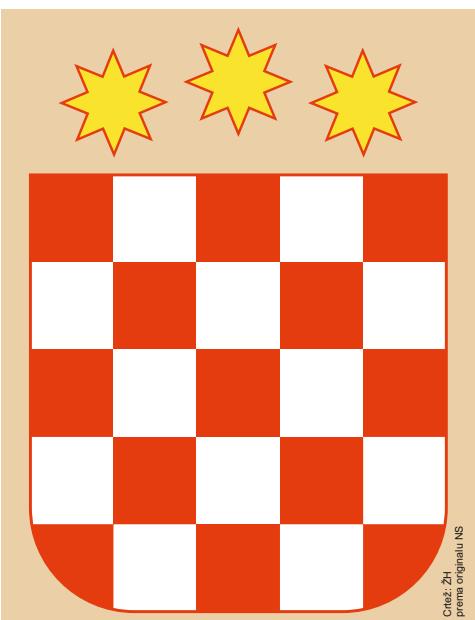
Elaborati povjerenstva poslužili su kao osnovica za izradu prijedloga o izgledu grba. Dr. Žarko Domljan je kao likovnog suradnika angažirao slikara akademika **Miroslava Šuteja**, koji je dao maha svojoj imaginaciji te izradio na desetke prijedloga u različitim tehnikama, kombinirajući u bezbrojnim varijantama grbove s obvezatnim i neobvezatnim dijelovima. Krajem studenog i početkom prosinca 1990. bio je ubrzan rad na pripremanju zakonskog prijedloga. U nekoliko navrata sam sudjelovao u sastancima kod dr. Tuđmana u Visokoj ulici gdje se tada još nalazila predsjednička rezidencija. Sastancima je uz mene redovito prisustvovao dr. Domljan, ponekad akademik Šutej, jednom nakratko i tadašnji predsjednik vlade gospodin **Stjepan Mesić** koji, međutim, nije sudjelovao u raspravi. Zadnji sastanak je održan oko 10. prosinca.

Dr. Tuđmana je napose zaokupljalo pitanje treba li početno polje grba biti bijele ili crvene boje. Očigledno je bilo da zaokuplja dilema: zadržati raspored s početnim crvenim poljem iz dotadašnjeg grba Socijalističke Republike Hrvatske ili prihvatići grb kakav se vijor na zastavama koje su donijeli politički emigranti a koji je zadržao raspored iz grba Nezavisne Države Hrvatske s početnim bijelim poljem.

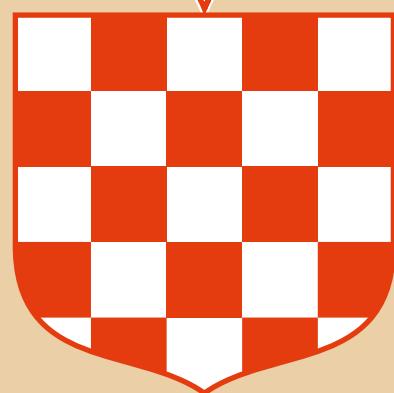
Tradicija crvenog početnog polja. U elaboratima povjerenstva konstatirano je da po strogim heraldičkim pravilima početnom polju pripada boja metala (tj. bijela boja koja je ustvari zamjena za izvornu srebrnu boju, dok je crvena ustvari boja krvi), te bi po njima hrvatski grb trebao započinjati bijelim poljem. Međutim, heraldika u provedbi nikada nije bila sasvim dosljedna, te se tijekom stoljeća u prikazima hrvatskog grba neprestano izmjenjivalo crveno i bijelo početno polje, dok se konačno nije u praksi ustalilo crveno početno polje, uključivši u 20. st. u praksi Hrvatske seljačke stranke koja je u međuratnom razdoblju faktički imala ulogu hrvatskog nacionalnog pokreta. Povjerenstvo je bilo jedinstveno u podržavanju te tradicije.

Argumentacija Ivana Bojničića. Na stajalište povjerenstva i na konačnu odluku o početnom polju posredno je utjecala činjenica da se tradicijom hrvatski grb ustalio u obliku štita s geometrijskim likom, u heraldici nazivanim "šah", koji se sastoji dvadesetpet naizmjernično smještenih crvenih i bijelih poja (četvorina), tj. grb koji se sastoji od neparnog broja poja (pet) u vodoravnom i okomitom nizu. Takav se lik (5x5 polja) ustalio tek drugi polovice XIX. stoljeća, dok je sve dotad varirao grb sa različitim brojem neparnih, ali i parnih poja (4x4, 6x4, 8x8 itd.). No, ustaljeni broj polja (5x5) toliko se u javnosti smatrao samorazumljivim da ga nitko nije dovodio u pitanje, pa je i sam povjerenstvo u svom elaboratu polazilo od takvog oblika hrvatskog grba kao neupitne činjenice i nije smatralo potrebnim zalaziti u tu problematiku. U štitu s neparnim brojem polja krajnje lijevo i krajnje desno tj. početno i završno polje prema uobičajenom načinu određivanja iste su boje, te je za raspored boja svejedno koje se polje nazove početnim.

Drugačije je kad se radi o štitu s parnim brojem polja u prvom vodoravnom nizu kod kojeg su krajnje lijevo i krajnje desno polje različite boje, kao što je to slučaj s hrvatskim grbom na pečatu Cetinske diplome Hrvatskog sabora od 1. siječnja 1527. o izboru **Ferdinanda I. Habsburškog** za hrvatskog kralja (8x8) na kojem je krajnje lijevo polje ispućeno (što u heraldici znači tamno, u ovom slučaju crveno) ili s grbom naslikanim na Skrinji privilegija (*Cista privilegiorum*) protototara hrvatskog kraljevstva **Ivana Zigmundija** iz 1643. (4x6 polja) s krajnje lijevim bijelim poljem. Naime, prema strogim heraldičkim pravilima lijeva i desna strana štita ne određuje se sa stajališta promatrača, već sa stajališta onoga koji štit nosi. U tom slučaju ono što je promatraču štita lijeva strana to je onome koji štit nosi desna. Prema tom načelu početno, lijevo polje na grbu iz 1527. kao i na onom iz 1643. godine je ono koje je sa stajališta promatrača desno. To je, na pečatu Cetinske diplome udubljeno odnosno bijelo, a na naslikanom grbu na Skrinji privilegija crveno. Povjerenstvo, međutim, nije

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prema originalu NS

Crtan: Wikipedia



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Grb Republike Hrvatske usvojen 1990. (str. 4); jedan od prvih idejnih prijedloga za grb Nikša Stanića, 1990. (lijevo); grb Narodne (od 1963. Socijalističke) Republike Hrvatske iz 1947. (u sredini); grb Nezavisne Države Hrvatske iz 1941. (dolje).
The coat of arms of the Republic of Croatia of 1990 (p.4); one of the earliest notional proposals for the coat of arms by Nikša Stanić, 1990 (top); the coat of arms of the People's (since 1963 Socialist) Republic of Croatia of 1947 (middle); the coat of arms of the Independent State of Croatia of 1941 (bottom).



razradivalo tu problematiku, već se u elaboratima oslanjalo na stajalište **Ivana Bojničića**, dosad najstaknutijeg i međunarodno priznatog heraldičara. Ivan Bojničić je 1896. godine kao ravnatelj Zemaljskog arhiva u svom elaboratu o početnom polju hrvatskog grba, izrađenom na zahtjev Zemaljske vlade najmjerodavnijim smatrao najstariji hrvatski grb nastao u samoj Hrvatskoj, tj. grb sa pečata na Cetinskoj diplomi (svi raniji sačuvani hrvatski grbovi nastali su izvan Hrvatske). Određujući početno polje toga grba Bojničić se nije oslanjao na stroga heraldička pravila, već je kao početno polje označio ispušteno, tj. crveno polje, krajnje lijevo polje gledano sa motrišta promatrača. Na osnovi njegova zaključka je bio 1901. godine konačno uzakonjen izgled hrvatskog grba. Bojničićeva argumentacija unesena je u završni elaborat povjerenstva.

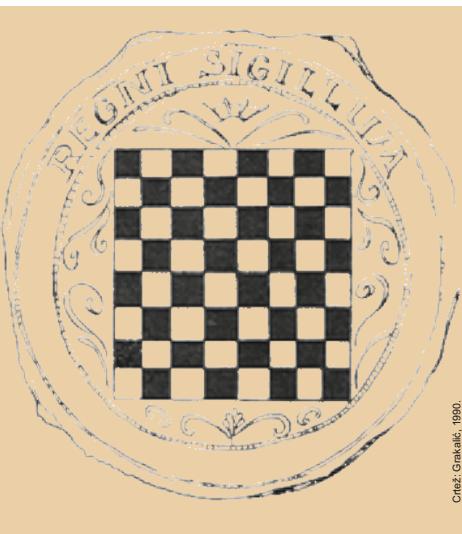
Političke implikacije. S druge strane, smatrao sam, a tako i članovi povjerenstva koji su se o tome izjašnjavali, da bi u tom osjetljivom prijelomnom vremenu na kraju 1990., kada je trebalo dobro mjeriti svaki korak kako se ni s čim ne bi omelo proces osamostaljivanja i stvaranja demokratske Hrvatske, uzakonjivanje državnog grba s početnim bijelim poljem bio znak nadovezivanja te države na kratkotrajnu tradiciju NDH, što bi neminovno imalo unutrašnje i vanjske političke implikacije.

Odluka dr. Tuđmana. Dr. Tuđman je vrlo pažljivo slušao moja objašnjenja u kojima nisam zalazio u političke implikacije izbora početnog polja grba. Bilo je zapravo pred jednom eminentno političkom odlukom, svjestan svih implikacija odluke prihvatanju bijelog početnog polja, ali očigledno o tome još nije bio donio konačnu odluku i – rekao bih – tražio je povjesnu argumentaciju koja bi opravdavala donošenje protivne odluke. U svom izlaganju sam iznossio heraldička načela koja su govorila u prilog početnog bijelog polja te podatke o tradiciji tijekom koje se ustalilo crveno početno polje i koja je početnom crvenom polju davala povjesni legitimitet. U argumentaciji, jednakom kao što je stajalo i u elaboratu, tumačeći tu tradiciju pozivao sam se na najstariji sačuvani hrvatski grb koji je nastao u samoj Hrvatskoj, tj. na grb sa Cetinsko-dalmatinskim diplome. Prepričao sam Bojničićeva stajališta. Dr. Tuđman me nakon toga ozbiljno pogledao i upitao: "Stančiću, je li to točno?" Bio je to očigledno trenutak kada sam se morao konačno odlučiti. Vidio sam da ga i dr. Domljan napeto promatra. Nakon mog potvrđnog odgovora kratko je zastao i malo oklijevajući, ne sasvim odlučnim glasom ali očigledno rješivši se dotadašnjih dilema, rekao: "Dobro, neka početno polje bude crveno."

Šutejeva kruna iznad grba

Šutejeve brojne crteže smo dr. Domljan i ja postupno reducirali na još uvijek priličan broj onih manje ili više prihvativim rješenjima i o njima zatim raspravljali s dr. Tuđmanom. Konačno je u tim razgovorima kad likovno najuspjeliji izdvojen nacrtni grba kakav je kasnije u Saboru i usvojen, tj. štit s hrvatskim grbom i iznad njega kruna s pet hrvatskih povijesnih grbova. Ocenjivao sam s jedne strane da hrvatski povijesni grbovi, nanizani iznad središnjeg štit-a s grbom koji se povijesnim tijekom izdvojio kao hrvatski nacionalni i državni grb, govore kao svojevrsni repetitorij o povijesti procesa hrvatske nacionalne i političke integracije. S druge strane, u tako oblikovanom grbu kao cjelini vidio sam formulaciju programa koji kao svoj postulat ima očuvanje postignutog nacionalnog i državnog jedinstva hrvatskih povijesnih pokrajina. Kad smo u predsjedničkoj rezidenciji u Visokoj listajući Šutejeve crteže došli do tog crteža, dr. Tuđman je dr. Domljana i mene pitao što o njemu mislimo. Dr. Domljan ga je povoljno ocijenio, a moje je stajalište bilo da je najbolji od predloženih. "Mislite?" – pitao je dr. Tuđman provjeravajući pogledom jednog i drugog. Pritom se napose interesirao za najstariji hrvatski grb s motivom polumjeseca i zvijezde. Nakon našeg ponovljenoj povoljnog izjašnjavanja zaključio je da treba za sljedeći sastanak izraditi konačnu verziju. Na kraju je dr. Domljan, pokazujući na najstariji grb s polumjesecom i zvijezdom i kao da želi čuti reakciju dr. Tuđmana, primijetio: "Ovo će nam privući bosanske muslimane", na što se dr. Tuđman samo neodređeno nasmijeo.

Ovaj prilog je pogled u meni poznati dio povijesti nastajanja današnjeg grba Republike Hrvatske. Grb je nastao kao izraz povijesnog trenutka, a nastajao je kombinacijom djelovanja političkih, umjetničkih i stručnih čimbenika koji su u procesu izrade prijedloga grba sudjelovali u različitoj mjeri i u različite načine. Današnji grb Republike Hrvatske kakav je oblikovan krajem 1990. god. i prihvaćen 22. prosinca svakako ima određenih nedostataka. U nekim pojedinostima nije oblikovan sasvim u skladu sa strogim heraldičkim pravilima, ali suvremena heraldika dozvoljava takva odstupanja. Ona su dijelom posljedica izravne odluke onih koji su u njegovu oblikovanju sudjelovali, ali u ponećemu također – što nije sasvim rijedak slučaj u heraldici – banalnih slučajnosti ili tehničkih ograničenja. No, grb ima sasvim određenu sadržajnu vrijednost: on sadrži povijesnim simbolima izraženi program samostalnosti i cijelovitosti.



Pečat s grbom Kraljevine Hrvatske sa Cetingradske povelje, 1527. (lijevo); Škrinja privilegija 1643 (desno).

The seal with the coat of arms of the Kingdom of Croatia from the Cetingrad Charter of 1527 (left); the Chest of Privileges of 1643 (right).

Vrijednosti i nedostaci

Tada sam na nacrtni imao dvije primjedbe. Prvo, smatrao sam da bi vrške stilizirane krune na kojima su povijesni grbovi bili smješteni trebalo "potkresati", zapravo da bi grbovi umjesto krune trebali oblikovati obruc, tj. "republikanski dijadem", što bi bilo u skladu sa stajalištima elaborata. Drugo, upozorio sam da polja krune na kojima su grbovi imaju za heraldičku pravila neuobičajeni oblik obrnutog štit-a, te da bi svaki grb trebalo – bio na kruni ili na dijademu – staviti na štit. To je ostavlјeno za daljnje razmatranje, s obzirom da bi prikaz takvih detalja stvarao tehničke teškoće pri izradi grbova malog formata. Želio sam prijedlog razmotriti sa povjerenstvom, ali se pokazalo da za to više nema vremena, jer je prijedlog trebao proći zakonsku proceduru koja ima svoj ritam i stihi na zasjedanje do Sabora sazvanog za 22. prosinca.

Nekoliko dana nakon sastanka o kojem sam dosad govorio održan je (oko 10. prosinca) sastanak kod dr. Tuđmana koji se pokazao kao zadnji. Za taj je sastanak akademik Šutej priredio konačnu verziju, tehnički izvedenu onako kako je bila zatim priložena uz zakonski prijedlog Saboru, s krunom i s grbovima na kruni bez štitova. Bila je izvedena u velikom formatu (A4), te se moglo uočiti da su grbovi izvedeni bez detalja. Napose sam uočio i tražio da se izmjeni prikaz grba Dubrovačke



Foto: Grakalić, 1990.

Republike. On je trebao sadržavati naizmjenične usporedne vodoravne četiri plave i četiri crvene pruge ("grede"), a u predočenom prikazu sadržavao je tri plave i dvije crvene pruge. Međutim, dobio sam odgovor da je već izliven zlatni privjesak za predsjedničku lenu, praktički da se više ne može ništa mijenjati.

Prijedlog grba je brzo prošao zakonsku proceduru. Prihvatišta ga je vlada i 18. prosinca u sklopu "Prijedloga za donošenje zakona o grbu, zastavi, i himni Republike Hrvatske, te o zastavi i lenti predsjednika Republike Hrvatske" prosljedila nadležnim saborskim odborima. Prijedlog su 21. prosinca uz manje primjedbe prihvatišta Odbor za pitanja političkog sistema (predsjednica **Gordana Grbić**) i Zakonodavno-pravna komisija (predsjednik **Vice Vukojević**). Sjednicama sam prisustvovao kao voditelj stručnog povjerenstva. Heraldičke nepreciznosti grba nastojao sam ublažiti prijedlogom da se u tekstu: "U kruni je smješteno pet manjih štitova s povijesnim hrvatskim grbovima" precizira da se radi o "stiliziranim" grbovima. Prisustvovao sam i zasjedanju Sabora sljedećeg dana, 22. prosinca, kada je zakon o grbu prihvaćen bez rasprave, pod točkom dnevognog reda prije prihvatanja novog ustava koji je Hrvatsku uputio prema izgradnji građanskog društva i liberalno-demokratskog političkog sustava.



Nikša Stančić

How the coat of arms of the Republic of Croatia was made?

Member of the Academy, Prof Dr Nikša Stančić held a lecture on 9th November to the members and friends of the CHVA in the library of the State Archives of Zagreb on the events immediately proceeding the adoption of the current Croatian coat of arms in which he played a prominent role. This story, partially published already in 2000 (Globus, br. 478), is a unique testimony on how our state coat of arms was made to be. Stančić prepared this paper for "Grb i zastava", although it shall be published as addition in the book by Dubravka Peić Čalarović on the history of the Croatian coat of arms, that we eagerly expect in the print.

The coat of arms of the Republic of Croatia was adopted in the session of the Croatian parliament of 22nd December 1990 as part of the Law on the coat of arms, the flag and the anthem of the Republic of Croatia and on the flag and the sash of the President of the Republic of Croatia. The Law was published in the official gazette *Narodne novine* nr. 55 of 1990. The vote on the Law on the coat of arms was preceded, naturally, by the development of proposal, in which process I participated as the leader of the expert committee. This paper includes the data on how the proposal on the design of the coat of arms was developed and on factors that have had significant influence to the final shape the coat of arms received. The paper is based on my memories, notes and documents from the period that I have in my archives.

Discussion with Žarko Domljan

The story of the emergence of the current coat of arms of the Republic of Croatia begins very soon after the first free elections in Croatia in May 1990, on a reception following the opening of the exhibition on Ivan Mažuranić in the History Museum of Croatia (today: Croatian History Museum). The exhibition was opened by Dr Franjo Tuđman, the newly elected Chairman of the Presidency of, at the time still the Socialist Republic of Croatia. On the opening was also present Dr Žarko Domljan, chairman of the Sabor (parliament) elected in April that year.

Following the opening ceremony, the Museum arranged for a modest reception for some selected guests and I was among those as a reviewer of the exhibition catalogue. Of course, I knew previously Dr Tuđman as a fellow historian, and also dr Domljan I knew previously as a member of the Art History Institute of the Zagreb University. During the conversation, I asked Dr Domljan if there are any considerations in the political circles on the new coat of arms.

The thing was that the still valid coat of arms at the time was the coat of arms of the Socialist Republic of Croatia that included, beside the historic Croatian coat of arms, other elements typical for the coats of arms of the new states without any heraldic traditions, such as landscapes (the sea and the sun), while the character of the socialist country was confirmed by the elements symbolizing the "union of workers and peasants" (the corn stalks and the anvil), and it was provided with the "socialist emblems" (as it were often called), i.e. with the red star at the top. Already before the elections, there have been occurring in public and in the political meetings flags with the coat of arms "without the socialist emblems", such as those from the traditions of the Croatian Peasant Party, and those brought from the circles of the political emigrants. After the victory of the civic parties on the free elections it was only a matter of time when the issues of the change of the coat of arms would be raised formally.

(continued on p. 7)

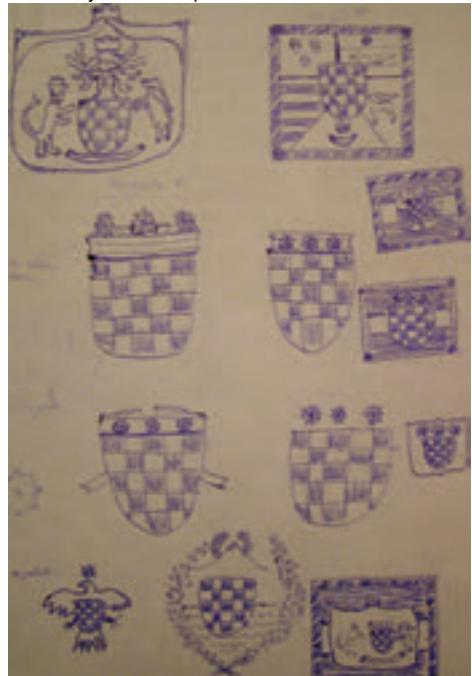


Although Dr Domljan answered my question on the considerations among the new government regarding a new coat of arms affirmative, he also confirmed that nothing was really done in that regard, and immediately – without asking on my political affiliation, quite possibly even without knowing that I am not member of any party – proposed that I organize an expert group to prepare background for the discussion on a new coat of arms.

Work of the Expert Committee for the coat of arms

As the Head of the Croatian History Department of the Faculty of Philosophy in Zagreb, I had no problems with administrative and organizational basis for the work of such committee. Unfortunately, after the passing of Mr. Bartol Zmajić in 1984, there was no expert in Croatia who has been systematically studying heraldry. Although, the issue of the national symbolic was constantly emerging on the margins of my studies of the Croatian history of 19th century and in general in regard with the topics of the nation and nationalism. Some direct experiences I had as the curator in the History Museum. Through my hands passed, in the Museum and in libraries and archives, numerous objects with national symbolics – orders of merit, medals, flags, uniforms, newspapers, magazines etc. However, the heraldry was never the field of my direct scientific research. Therefore, I invited into the committee persons who have been in touch with heraldry in various ways – as archivists, museum curators or researchers of other areas of the auxiliary history sciences. Considering that I could not count on funds for travel expenses, I gathered researches from Zagreb only. After some consultations I invited to be members of the committee researchers from following institutions (as they were named at the time): the Archives of Croatia (Dr Josip Kolanović, MSc Miljenko Pandžić), the Archives of the City of Zagreb (Prof Antun Abramović), Croatian History Institute (auxiliary history sciences expert, late Dr Josip Lučić), History Sciences Institutes of the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts (sphragistics expert, Dr Ante Gulin), History Museum of Croatia (late Prof Vlasta Brajković and Prof Jelena Borosak-Marijanović). Prof Brajković, due to illness, and Dr Gulin, due to some journey, did not participate in the final phase of the committee work. As far as I remember, our Department secretary could not locate the address of the journalist Mr Marijan Grakalić, the author of the book "Hrvatski grb" (Croatian coat of arms, issued in early 1990).

On our first meeting we decided that the committee shall work based on the written reports produced by its members, so that already in early June I had in my hands, beside mine, the reports by Dr Kolanović, soon also by Dr Lučić and by Dr Frano Glavina, at the time secretary of the Archives of Croatia (although he was not a committee member). During June and July I was transmitting the reports and records from the committee discussions to Dr Domljan, as working materials. I planned the final session of the committee for the end of the summer vacations. The session was held on 28th August, and the final report, that I prepared as summary of all discussions, I delivered to Dr Domljan on 7th September 1990.



Skice s jednog od ranih sastanaka stručnog povjerenstva (arhiv N. Stančić).
Sketches from one of the early sessions of the expert committee (from archives of N. Stančić).



It was my belief that the committee does not have task to offer a proposal for the design of the new coat of arms, but to prepare the professional background for the adoption of the decision on the coat of arms. The design proposal was, according to my considerations, a political act that should derive from a public discussion and, in the end, from the political circles. Our report should ensure that the Sabor, as the competent political body receive the information on heraldic principles, i.e. on the principles of design of the coats of arms.

In accordance with that, the report consisted of the description of the parts of the coat of arms according heraldic rules, and, also, the description of possible combinations of various elements of the Croatian coat of arms, in accordance with those rules, as well.

Heraldic principles – simple or composed coat of arms, crown or "republican coronet"?

The essential part of a coat of arms, according to the heraldic principles is a shield with charges. Except a simple coat of arms, there are also composed ones, conjoining several coats of arms in a single shield. In the Croatian public immediately before and after the elections in various occasions, especially on the flags, were displayed mostly the simple coats of arms, but during the discussion on the new coat of arms the proposals emerged to adopt a composed coat of arms, like it was one enacted after the Croatian-Hungarian Agreement in 1868, that included in a single shield the conjoined coats of arms of the "tri-united kingdom" of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia.

Even though, there were proposals to include in such a composed shield also coats of arms of the Dubrovnik Republic and Istria. All such dilemmas were actually resolved with the Amendments to the then valid Constitution enacted on 25th July 1990, by which, among the others the Socialist Republic of Croatia was renamed into the Republic of Croatia, and which defined that the "basis" of the coat of arms would be the historic Croatian coat of arms with red and white fields. The committee report supported the Amendments solution, highlighting that the coat of arms with red and white cheques, although it was originally the coat of arms of Croatia south of Gvozd mountain (the regions north of Gvozd including Zagreb were parts of medieval Slavonia), gradually it was accepted as the unique Croatian coat of arms, symbolizing the integrative process during which the process of forming of the Croatian nation was finished and during which the "tri-united kingdom" of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia became simply Croatia.

The final report included the descriptions of the other Croatian historic coats of arms. In it, it was asserted that the Dalmatian and Slavonian coats of arms in certain periods of history were also used as coats of arms that symbolized the entire Croatian state territory, but they finally – together with Istrian and Dubrovnik coats of arms – retained the character of the coats of arms of the Croatian historic regions. The coat of arms that is assumed to be the oldest Croatian coat of arms, and that includes the charges of a crescent and a star, did not maintain itself. That coat of arms is preserved on a coin (frizant) coined by Croatian herzog Andria (later Hungarian and Croatian king Andrew II), that bears the inscription "dux Croatae". The coin originates from the end of 12th and beginning of 13th century, i.e. from the time when the coats of arms in Europe emerge in the modern sense, occurring at the dawn of the European heraldry. However, there is a dilemma whether this is a coat of arms indeed, since the crescent and the star there are not set in a shield, so it may be just a symbol or a badge, however, it is certainly the first symbol directly linked with the name of Croatia. Anyway, the coats of arms emerged at the time so that the existing symbols were set in shields. In the final report it was proposed that these five coats of arms, with the central Croatian coat of arms, should find its place in the presidential flag (this was afterwards enacted) as a testimony of the rich Croatian heraldic heritage.

The committee report included some examples of the possible composition of the coat of arms, according to heraldic rules in several variants, with obligatory and facultative elements. It was in the accordance with the prescription of the constitutional Amendments stipulating that the "basis" of the coat of arms of the Republic of Croatia is the historic Croatian coat of arms with 25 red and white fields, allowing that the coat of arms to consist of the shield with the historic Croatian coat of arms, just as well as to consists of the shield with some of the obligatory or even facultative additions. Although the committee did not want to provide a specific design of the coat of arms, it wanted to provide the basis for the coat of arms including possible additional elements, if the legislative proposer decides so. The report suggested throughout that the most acceptable design would be the simple coat of arms, i.e. the coat of arms consisting only of red and white cheques, while the additional changes would be reduced to the "symbol of rank" above the shield as one of the obligatory parts of a coat of arms. In the final report it was, therefore, stated that above the shield, as a symbol of "rank" may be set "symbols designating the basic social values and republican order"

taken from the Croatian and European tradition. As the "initiative for further considerations" there were given examples for coats of arms with symbols of republican order (the republican diadem/coronet or ribbon, civic walls with three towers).

Dr Tuđman's dilemma: red or white first field?

The committee report served as the basis for the making of the proposal on the coat of arms design. Dr Žarko Domljan engaged as the visual artist the academic painter Miroslav Šutej, who let the wings of his imagination preparing dozens of proposals in different techniques, combining variously coats of arms with obligatory and facultative parts. In the end of November and early December 1990 the work on preparation of the text of the legal proposal was paced up. In several occasions I participated to the meetings at Dr Tuđman's in the Visoka street, where the presidential residence still was. In these meetings participated regularly Dr Domljan, sometimes academic Šutej, and once briefly also Mr Stjepan Mesić, who was the prime minister then (today President of the Republic), who, however, did not participate in the discussions. The last meeting was held around 10th December.

Dr Tuđman was particularly preoccupied with the question weather the first field of the coat of arms should be white or red. It was obvious that he was concerned with the dilemma: to keep the order with the red fields first from the coat of arms used until then by the Socialist Republic or accept the coat of arms starting with the white hoisted on the flags brought by the political emigrants, retaining the order of the fields from the coat of arms of the Independent State of Croatia (NDH).

Tradition of the red first field. In the committee reports it was asserted that the rigid heraldic rules require the first field to be metal (i.e. the white colour replacing the originally silver metal, while red stood for the colour of blood), and according to these the Croatian coat of arms should begin with the white field. However, the heraldry in practice was never that consequent and during the centuries the representations of the Croatian coat of arms were constantly changing the red and white initial field, until finally only in the practice of the 20th century the red field stabilized as the first, not the least influenced by the practice of the Croatian Peasants Party that in the period between the two World Wars had factual role of the Croatian national movement. The committee was unique in the support of this tradition.

Argumentation by Ivan Bojničić. The committee standpoint and the final decision on the initial field indirectly was influenced by the fact that by the tradition the Croatian coat of arms was established in the shield shape with the charge known in the Croatian heraldic terminology as the "chess" (chequy), consisting of twenty five alternating red and white fields (cheques), i.e. the coat of arms consisted of odd number of cheques both horizontally and vertically. Such change (5x5) was stabilized only in the second half of the 19th century, while until then it was varying with different number of odd, but also even number of fields (4x4, 6x4, 8x8 etc.) However, the stabilized number of fields (5x5) was considered in public so natural and self-evident and nobody was questioning it at all, so the committee report accepted it as unquestionable fact and did not consider necessary to consider this issue. In a shield consisting of odd number of fields, the leftmost and rightmost fields, i.e. the first and last field a colloquially termed, are of the same colour, and is immaterial for the design which of the two would be actually called initial.

It is not so when the shield consists of even number of fields in its top row, that would have the leftmost and rightmost fields of different colours, such as is the case of the Croatian coat of arms in the seal of the Cetingrad charter of the Croatian Sabor of 1st January 1527 on election of Ferdinand I of Habsburg for the king of Croatia (8x8) in which the leftmost field is protuberant (in heraldry meaning dark, in this case red) or of the coat of arms painted on the Chest of Privileges (Cista privilegiorum) of the protonotary of the Croatian Kingdom, Ivan Zakhmardi of 1643 (4x6) with the leftmost field white. Namely, by the heraldic rules the left and right side of shield are not determined by the viewer, but by the shield bearer. In that case, what is viewer's left side is bearer's right. According to this, the initial, left field in the 1527 coat of arms, just as that in the 1643 coat of arms is that of the viewer's right. In the Cetingrad Charter it is recessed i.e. white, and on the Zakhmardi's Chest red. The committee, however, did not consider this issue, but relied in its reports on the standpoint of Ivan Bojničić, our most eminent and internationally acknowledged heraldic expert. He was director of the Land Archives in Zagreb in 1896 and in his report on the initial field in the coat of arms, produced on request of the Land Government, he considered the most credential the oldest coat of arms produced in Croatia itself, i.e. the coat of arms from the seal to the Cetingrad Charter (all other older preserved depictions of the Croatian coat of arms were produced abroad). In determination of the initial field of that coat of arms, Bojničić did not follow the rigid heraldic rules, but he as the initial field determined the protuded, i.e. the red one, the leftmost from the viewer's standpoint. Based on his conclusions the Parliament finally in 1901 legally determined the design of the Croatian coat of arms. The

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Po završetku Prvog svjetskog rata hrvatski se sahirani štit definitivno uvriježio u svojstvu zajedničkog službenog grba povijesnih hrvatskih zemalja ujedinjenih 1918. godine u Kraljevstvu Srbija, Hrvata i Slovenaca. Od tada pa do kraja 20. stoljeća doživio je on više modifikacija u izgledu i značenju, preživjevši čak 4 različita politička režima. Svaka povijesna faza političkog razvoja hrvatskih zemalja svojim je dominantnim društvenim vrijednostima, svjetonazorima, normama i simbolima koji su se međusobno smjenjivali u relativno kratkom vremenskom intervalu, značajno uvjetovala izgled nacionalnog grba – pripisujući mu manje ili više utemeljene interpretacije i konotacije.

U razdoblju od 1918-1941. godine kada je Hrvatska bila sastavni dijelom Kraljevine SHS preimenovane 1931. godine Jugoslavijom, prikaz njezina tradicionalnog heraldičkog simbola unutar državnoga grba našao se u sjeni kraljevskog znakovlja vladajuće dinastije. Sve do atentata u Marseilleu 1934. godine autokratski je režim kralja Aleksandra I. manipulirao idejom južnoslavenskoga jedinstva, grubo ignorirajući povijesno-kultурne razlike između naroda i zemalja kojima je vladao. Budući da je glavni ekonomski i politički utjecaj u zemlji bio u rukama konzervativnog, nacionalno-orientiranog srpskog građanstva – koje i nije imalo bogatu heraldičku tradiciju iza sebe – upravo su njegovi svjetonazori bili odlučujući u kreiranju aktualne heraldičke prakse. To je ujedno bio glavni razlog zbog kojega se ona održala prvenstveno u sferi javne ili institucionalne heraldike, bazirane na slabo razvijenom heraldičkom zakonodavstvu.

Međutim, tijekom Drugog svjetskog rata

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argumentation by Bojničić was included in the final report of our committee.

Political implications. On the other hand, I was considering, that even if some members of the committee expressed their opinions in this regard, in that delicate breaking point in the end of 1990, when each step had to be well measured not to hinder the process of independence and creation of democratic Croatia, the legislation of the state coat of arms with the initial white field would be signal of inheritance of the young state with the brief tradition of the Quisling NDH, something that would undoubtedly have both internal and external political consequences.

Dr Tuđman's decision. Dr Tuđman listened to my explanations very attentively, although I did not touch the issue of the political implications of the initial field choice. He was standing in front of an eminent political decision, conscious of all implications of adoption of the white initial field, but it was obvious that he has not made his decision yet and – I would say – he was looking for the historic argumentation that would approve the adoption of the contrary decision. In my expose I was explaining the heraldic principles in favour of the white field and the data on tradition during which the red initial field was stabilized and that were granting to the red field the historical legitimacy. In my argumentation, just as it was in the report, when explaining the tradition I referred to the oldest preserved Croatian coat of arms made in Croatia itself, i.e. on the coat of arms of Cetingrad Charter seal. I recounted the Bojničić's argumentation. Dr Tuđman looked at me very seriously and asked: "Stančić, is that so?" It was obviously the moment when I had to make final decision. I saw that also Dr Domljan was looking at me anxiously. After my affirmative answer, he paused for a while hesitating, and in a not quite decisive voice but obviously settling his previous dilemmas, he said; "Good, let the initial field be red."

The proposed coat of arms quickly passed through the legislative process. The proposal was adopted in the Government and on 18th December as part of the "Proposal for the enactment of the law on the coat of arms, the flag and the anthem of the Republic of Croatia and on the flag and the sash of the President of the Republic of Croatia", it was forwarded to the competent parliamentary committees. The proposal was on 21st December, with minor remarks, adopted by the Committee for political system issues (chaired by Gordana Grbić) and the Legislative-juridical Commission (chaired by Vice Vuković). I was attending these sessions as the head of the expert committee. The heraldic inconsistencies of the coat of arms I tried to alleviate with the proposal that the text of the law "In the crown are set five smaller shields with the historic Croatian coats of arms" would be amended stating more precisely that these are "stylized" coats of arms. I was attending also the session of the Sabor on the next day, 22nd December, when the law was passed without any

Dubravka Peić Čaldarović

Varijante hrvatskog državnog grba tijekom 20. stoljeća – između mita i stvarnosti

Sažetak rada predstavljenog na 27. međunarodnom heraldičkom i genealoškom kongresu održanom od 21. do 26. kolovoza 2006. godine u St. Andrewsu u Škotskoj.

(1941-1945), za postojanja Nezavisne Države Hrvatske s potpuno suprotnom političkom orijentacijom na zemlje Trojnog pakta, i u heraldici su se također primijetile potpuno suprotne pojave. U skladu s temeljnim načelima svoje politike, vladajući je ustaški režim nastojao na sve moguće načine pokazati nadmoć hrvatskog naroda, ističući u svakoj prilici nacionalne heraldičke simbole. Agresivna nacionalna propaganda ustaša, popraćena faktičkim nasiljem nad političkim protivnicima, odnosno pripadnicima drugih nacionalnosti ili rasa – iskreno je iritirala onaj dio hrvatskog stanovništva koji nije dijelio njihove nazore. U toj činjenici velikim dijelom leži uzrok dugotrajne odbojnosti kako prema ustaškoj državi, politici i režimu, tako i prema njihovim simbolima - koji su se temeljili na autentičnom povijesnom i nacionalnom znakovlju.

Snažan otpor pro-fašističkim idejama i aktivnostima ustaške države javio se već na samim počecima njezina postojanja 1941. godine, a kulminirao anti-fašističkim narodnooslobodilačkim pokretom i slomom NDH po završetku Drugog svjetskog rata. Predstavnici novo-uspostavljenog socijalističkog poretku u

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discussion, under a point of order just before the adoption of the new Constitution that directed Croatia towards the development of the civic society and the liberal-democratic political system.

Šutej's crown atop the shield

Numerous Šutej's drawings were reduced to still a considerable number of more or less acceptable designs by Dr Domljan and me, and these were discussed with Dr Tuđman. Finally, in these talks as the graphically best design was sorted out the one that was eventually adopted in the Sabor, i.e. the shield with the Croatian coat of arms topped with a crown formed by the five Croatian historic coats of arms. My judgment was that while on one hand the historic coats of arms set above the central shield, showing the Croatian chequy shield that in time became the Croatian national and state coat of arms, are a kind of a recapitulation of the history of Croatian national and political integration process. On the other hand, in such composed coat of arms as a whole I saw the formulation of the program that has in its postulate the preservation of the achieved national and state unity of the Croatian historic regions. When we were in Visoka street in the residence browsing the Šutej's drawings, when we came to this drawing, Dr Tuđman asked Dr Domljan and me what we think of it. Dr Domljan gave a positive estimation, and my standpoint was that it was the best among the proposed. "You think so?" – asked Dr Tuđman verifying again both of us. He then particularly asked about the oldest Croatian coat of arms depicting the crescent and star. After our repeated affirmative expressions, he concluded that for the next meeting the final version should be prepared. In the end, Dr Domljan, pointing the oldest Croatian coat of arms with the crescent and star, almost as if he would like to hear Tuđman's reaction, noted: "This should attract to us the Bosnian Muslims", to which Tuđman only indeterminably smiled.

At the time I had two objections on the design. First, I considered that the tops of the stylized crown in which the historical coats of arms were set, should be "trimmed", in fact that the coats of arms should instead of a crown form a ring, i.e. the "republican coronet/diadem", which would follow the conclusions of the report. Secondly, I warned that the crown fields in which the coats of arms are set are of heraldically unusual shape of reversed shield, and that each coat of arms should be set, whether in a crown or coronet, in the shield shapes. This was left for further considerations, due to the fact that the depiction of such tiny details made technical problems when small depiction of the coat of arms were to be made. I wanted to discuss the proposal with the committee, but as it happened, there was no time for that any more, since the proposal had to go through the legislative procedure that has its own rhythm to get to the parliamentary session scheduled for the 22nd December.

A few days after this meeting, a new meeting was held (around 10th December) in Tuđman's residence that later



Crtac: Z. Šutej

Grb Trojedne Kraljevine Dalmacije, Hrvatske i Slavonije prema Nagodbi iz 1869. godine.

The coat of arms of the Triunited Kingdom of Dalmatia, Croatia and Slavonia according to the 1869 Agreement.

showed to be the last one. For that meeting academic Šutej prepared the final version, technically made in the same way as it was afterwards attached to the proposed legislation to the Sabor, with the crown and the coat of arms in it without the shields. It was made in large format (A4) and it was obvious that the coat of arms were made without details. I noted it particularly and requested that the depiction of the coat of arms of Dubrovnik Republic should be amended. It should have consisted of alternating horizontal four blue and four red stripes ("bars"), while the shown proposal had only three blue and two red stripes. However, it was replied to me that the golden pendant for the presidential sash was already molten and that nothing could be changed any more.

Values and shortcomings

This paper is a review of a part of the history of the emergence of the current coat of arms of the Republic of Croatia known to me. The coat of arms was made as an expression of the historical moment, and was product of a combined actions of the political, artistic and expert factors that participated in the production of the coat of arms proposals in various measure and different ways. The current coat of arms of the Republic of Croatia, such that was produced in the end of 1990 and adopted on 22nd December, certainly has also some shortcomings. In some regard it was not made in accordance with the rigid heraldic rules, although the modern heraldry allows such deviations. They are partly consequences of the direct decision of those who participated in the producing of it, but in some regard they are – something which is not quite unusual in heraldry – results of banal coincidences or technical limitations. However, the coat of arms has quite definite substantial value: it contains with the historic symbols expressed program of independence and integrity of Croatia.



sljedećem će razdoblju (1945. - 1990.) nastojati definitivno obračunati s ostacima rasnih zakona i postupaka svojih političkih prethodnika. Međutim, u tom se cilju na udaru kritike na svojevrstan način našla čak i heraldika. Pretežito zbog svog feudalnog porijekla čini se da su i heraldička teorija, kao i njezina praktična primjena, proturečile temeljnoj komunističkoj doktrini o potrebi uspostavljanja potpune jednakosti svih ljudi, ili pak analogno ideji o bratstvu i jedinstvu svih južnoslavenskih naroda i nacija. U tom je smislu čak bila neprihvatljiva "prečesta" uporaba tradicijskih nacionalnih grbovnih simbola pojedinih zemalja iz sastava Socijalističke Federativne Republike Jugoslavije - a posebice je bio kompromitiran hrvatski šahirani štit obilato istican tijekom ustaškog režima. Uglavnom iz tih su razloga nacionalni grbovi pojedinih socijalističkih republika unutar SFRJ bili bogato ukrašeni tipičnim socijalističkim znakovljem bitnim za interpretaciju komunističkih ideja, vrijednosti, ili pojava.

Republika Hrvatska uspostavljena 1990. godine nakon sloma socijalističke Jugoslavije, u posljednje se vrijeme intenzivno nastoji pridružiti demokratskim zemljama ujedinjene Europe – zajednici kojoj pripada po svojim kulturnim osnovama, ali od koje se stjecajem okolnosti znatno razlikuje s obzirom na stupanj ekonomske, političke i socijalne stabilnosti. Neosporna je činjenica, međutim, da je danas u samostalnoj Hrvatskoj ponovno oživljen interes za heraldičku teoriju i praksu, u čijim se okvirima pokušava na originalan način pronaći kompromis između «slavnih» i «mračnih» strana nacionalne prošlosti. Zbog toga je u novom državnom grbu tradicionalni «hrvatski» (šahirani) štit očišćen od svih dekorativnih ili ideoloških atributa koji bi mogli umanjiti njegovu jedinstvenu i jednostavnu poruku: višestoljetno napredovanje ka nacionalnom ujedinjenju i samostalnosti. U grbovnom su se nakitu, po prvi puta u hrvatskoj povijesti, našli heraldički simboli pojedinih hrvatskih regija, a ne vladajućih dinastija, ili dominantnih političkih režima. Pritom je, ipak, na određen način došla u pitanje logika heraldičke forme (na primjer, 5 simbola hrvatskih regija u nakitu iznad osnovnog grbovnog štita postavljeni su unutar 5 štitica koji zajedno formiraju sasvim neuobičajenu krunu) – što i nije iznenadujuće nakon gotovo 50-godišnjeg zastaja u njegovanju heraldičke znanosti i tradicije.



Grb Banovine Hrvatske iz 1939. godine (lijevo); grb Kraljevine Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca iz 1922. godine (desno).
The coat of arms of the Banate of Croatia since 1939 (left); the coat of arms of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes since 1922 (right).

Modifications of Croatian State Heraldry during the 20th century – between Myth and Reality

Summary of the paper presented on the 27th International Congress of Generalogic and heraldic Sciences, 21st to 26th August 2006 in St. Andrews, Scotland.

After the end of the World War I the Croatian chequy shield has finally gained the status of the common coat of arms representing all the historic Croatian lands united in 1918 in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (SCS). Since then until the end of the 20th century, it was used in several modifications in shape and symbolism, surviving four different political regimes. Each of the historic phases of the political development of the Croatian lands influenced significantly to the design of the national coat of arms, by its dominant social values, convictions, norms and symbols that interchanged one an other in a relatively short period of time – ascribing to it more or less factually based interpretations and connotations.

In the period between 1918 and 1941, when Croatia was part of the Kingdom of SCS/Yugoslavia, the display of its traditional heraldic symbol within the state coat of arms was overshadowed by the royal symbols of the ruling dynasty. Until his assassination in Maresilles 1934, the autocratic regime of King Alexander I was manipulating with the idea of the South-Slavic unity, bluntly ignoring the historic and cultural differences between the peoples and lands under his rule. Since the main economic and political influence in the country was in the hands of conservative, nationally-aware Serbian bourgeoisie – who did not inherit any significant heraldic tradition – their concepts were determinant in the creation of the actual heraldic practice. That was also the main reason why it was retained only in the sphere of the public and institutional heraldry, based on poorly developed heraldic legislation.

During World War II (1941 – 1945), in the Independent State of Croatia, politically oriented entirely opposite and linked with the Tripartite Pact countries, the heraldry shows entirely different phenomena. In accordance with the basic principles of its politics, the ruling Ustaša regime strived to show the supremacy of the Croatian people, emphasising in all opportunities the national heraldic symbols. The aggressive national propaganda of the Ustaša, followed by the actual violence against the political opponents and members of other nations and races – sincerely irritated the Croatian population who did not share their views. That is the reason for lingering dislike towards the Ustaša state, politics and regime and also towards their symbols – even though these were mostly based on the authentic historic and national symbolics.

The vigorous resistance to the pro-Fascist ideas and activities of the Ustaša state appeared already in its very beginning in 1941 and it culminated with the anti-Fascist national liberation movement and the collapse of the Independent State by the end of the World War II. In the following period (1945 – 1990), the representatives of the newly established socialist system shall persevere to deal with the remnants of the racial legislation and treatment of their political predecessors. However, in the process the critique hit the heraldry also, in a certain way. Mostly due to its feudal origin, it seemed that both

heraldic theory and the practical application were contradicting to the basic communist doctrine requiring establishing of the equality among people, expressed through the ideal phrase of "fraternity and unity of all South-Slavic nations and minorities". In this sense, it was even unacceptable practice of "too frequent" use of the traditional national coats of arms of individual countries composing the Socialist Federal Yugoslavia – and the Croatian chequy shield was especially compromised in this manner due to its abundant use during the Ustaša regime. For this reason the national coats of arms of individual socialist republics within Yugoslavia were exceedingly ornamented with additional typical socialist symbols important for interpretation of the communist ideas and values.

The Republic of Croatia was established in 1990 after the break-down of the Socialist Yugoslavia. It is indisputable fact that, today in the independent Croatia, the interest for heraldic theory and practice is revived. Within frame of heraldry it is attempted to reach compromise between the "glorious" and the "obscure" sides of the national history. Because of the traditional Croatian chequy coat of arms in the new state coat of arms is cleaned from all decorative or ideological attributes that may diminish its unique and simple message: the long lasting struggle towards national unification and independence. In the armorial ornamentation are set the heraldic symbols of individual Croatian regions, for the first time in the Croatian history instead of the symbols of ruling dynasties or dominant political regimes. In doing that, however, the question of logic of the heraldic form is questionable in certain way (e.g. the five symbols above the basic shield are set within five smaller shields together forming a quite unusual crown) – which is hardly surprising after almost half a century suspense in fostering of the heraldic science and traditions.



Pazinski grb

Grb grada Pazina možemo pratiti od 1441., od kad je u svetište župne crkve sv. Nikole ugrađena kamena ploča s natpisom koji svjedoči o gradnji tog reprezentativnog zdanja. U podnožje latinskog teksta postavljen je obojeni grba Pazina koji se sastoji od grba Austrije (na crvenom srebrena/bijela greda) na koji je postavljena bijela kula sa zidinama. Pazinska grofovija postala je 1374. dijelom Austrije kojom su već vladali Habsburgovci. Kula na tom grbu ne predstavlja stiliziranu, heraldičku kulu već pazinski Kaštel, prije nadogradnje u prvoj polovici 16. stoljeća. Ta se građevina sastojala od četvrtastе kule s kruništem na koju se prislanjao *palas* okružen zidinama. Ubrzo grb Pazina mijenja izgled pa Kaštel već u 16. stoljeću zamjenjuje samostojeca kula slična ono s grba roda Thurn iz kojeg dolazi Phebusen von Thurn, pazinski kapetan od 1447. do 1453. Uspoređujući grbove roda Thurn iz tog razdoblja s grbom na prijepisu Pazinskog urbara od 1578. uočljive su velike sličnosti. To navodi na zaključak kako se kula s grba pazinskog kapetana Phebusena von Thurna ustalila kao simbol Pazina na grbu Austrije. Kulu s kruništem i dva otvorena četvrtasta prozora na trupu nad polukružno nadsvodenjem otvorenim vratima, naravno na austrijskom grbu, nalazimo 1659. na zaglavnom kamenu kapele koju je pazinskoj župnoj crkvi dao podići Girolamo Flangini, te na pokrovnoj ploči grobnice njihove obitelji u istoj crkvi. Spomenuta obilježja (bijela/srebrna kula na grbu Austrije) grb Pazina zadržava do sredine 19. stoljeća. U takvom obliku nalazimo ga i u djelima Johanna Weicharta Valvasora *Opus insignium armorumque* (1688.) i *Die Ehre des Herzogthums Krain* (1689.). Svakako treba upozoriti da se u *Opus insignium armorumque* u podlozi bijele kule nalazi štit - na plavom crna greda. Međutim, crtež pokazuje da je taj Valvasorov pazinski grb nastao po predlošku s Pazinskog urbara od 1578.

Nakon 1848. austrijsko carstvo zahvatile su velike promjene. Njima je 1861. Istra postala samostalna pokrajina sa Saborom u Poreču. U takvim okolnostima 1863. godine osnovana je Općina Pazin. Nove vlasti počele su 1866. zapisnike sjednica ovjeravati pečatom u čijem se središtu nalazi općinski grb. Nije to bio dotadašnji austrijski grb s bijelom kulom, već na plavom bijela kula. Oblik kule ostao je isti, ali je raniji trokutasti ili zaobljeni štit zamijenjen šiljatim štitom s konkavnim izrezima. Oko grba od 1866 do 1887. izmjenjivali su se natpsi *Potestaria di Pisino* i *Municipio di Pisino*, a nakon pobjede Hrvatske stranke na izborima 1886., oko kule se 1887. pojavio natpis *Glavarstvo obćine Pazin*. Tijekom spomenutog razdoblja austrijske vladavine grb Pazina ostao je neizmijenjen, a jedan od najljepših njegovih primjeraka do danas je sačuvan na zvoniku župne crkve. Grb Pazina nalazimo i u grobničima iz tih vremena, ali na žalost ponešto izmijenjena izgleda. U *Stadte – Wappen von Österreich – Ungarn* Karla Linda iz 1885. Pazinu je pripisan grb na crvenom crna kula, u *Stadte Wappen von Österreich – Ungarn* Huga Gerharda Ströhla iz 1904. nalazimo na plavom bijelu kulu. Ovakav grb Pazina posljednji put nalazimo u *Blasionario triestino istriano* Carla Baxe iz 1920.

Nakon prvog svjetskog rata i raspada Austrougarske monarhije Istru okupiraju Talijani, a 1920. *Rapaljskim ugovorom* Istra je i službeno pripojena Kraljevini Italiji. To je razdoblje Istri donijelo velike promjene, a već 1921. zamjetne su i na pazinskom grbu. Grbu iz ranijih vremena zamijenjene su boje pa tako sad grb Pazina postaje na bijelom plava kula. Oko 1929. pazinskom se grbu dodaje fašistički grb Kraljevine Italije, a 30.-ih godina 20. stoljeća grb Pazina dobiva gornje grimizno polje s *fasciom* (fašističkim simbolom) u sredini. Talijanska okupacija Istre prestaje 1943. njenom kapitulacijom u Drugom svjetskom ratu.

Odlukama Narodnooslobodilačkog odbora za Istru od 13. rujna 1943. Istra je sjedinjena s



Hrvatskom u novoj Jugoslaviji. U tom poratnom razdoblju Pazin u službenoj upotrebi nije imao nikakav grb. On se kao simbol grada ponovo pojavljuje tek 1973. na *Spomen knjizi hrvatske gimnazije u Pazinu*, a bio je to onaj s početka 20. stoljeća - na bijelom plava kula. Ustavnim amandmanima 1971. i Ustavom SFRJ iz 1974. lokalna samouprava dobiva više samostalnosti, pa je u takvim okolnostima 1974. donijet Statut Općine Pazin propisao: *Grb općine Pazin ima oblik stiliziranog štita na bijelom polju, obrubom zlatne boje. U sredini polja nalazi se trozuba kula Kaštel plave boje s bijelim otvorima vrata i prozora. U gornjem dijelu, iznad srednjeg zuba kule nalazi se petokraka zvijezda otvoreno crvene boje.* To je ujedno i prvi službeni opis pazinskog grba. Ovakav je izgled grb Pazina zadržao sve do kolovoza 1990. kada se na *Službenim novinama Općine Pazin* pojavio bez petokrake zvijezde.

Nakon demokratskih promjena u Hrvatskoj 1991. i novim teritorijalnim ustrojem jedinica lokalne samouprave 1993. konstituiran je Grad Pazin. U skladu s time gradsko je Vijeće 30. ožujka 1994. donijelo *Odluku o grbu i zastavi grada Pazina*, prema kojoj grb Grada Pazina ima oblik stiliziranog štita na čijem se bijelom polju obrubljenom obrubom boje starog zlata, u sredini nalazi trozuba kula (Kaštel) tamno plave boje (ultramarin) s bijelim otvorima vrata i prozora. Likovni prikaz tog grba, koji je sastavni dio *Odluke* izradio je Mladen Stojić iz Rijeke. Istodobno je usvojena i prva zastava Pazina: svjetlo plave boje, omjera širine i visine 1:2, s grbom visine pola širine zastave u donjem dijelu okomite zastave. Svečana zastava jednakog je izgleda uz dodatak zlatnih resa duž tri stranice. Ovaj grb Pazina još nije dobio Rješenje nadležnog državnog ureda, zbog negativnog mišljenja Hrvatskog državnog arhiva, koji u pismu od 25. lipnja 1997. konstatira kako grb nije povjesno utemeljen i heraldički je nepravilan: *Izmijenjene su boje i uvedena je nova heraldička figura obrub. Štit je nepravilno konstruiran. Štit se prikazuje crtežom i bojom. Kula je nepravilno stilizirana, a nepravilno su upotrijebljene i boje (nepravilno je staviti zlatno/žuto na srebro/bijelo).* Unatoč tomu grb Pazina čiji kontinuitet možemo slijediti više od pet stoljeća u obliku iz 1997. postao je istinski i nedvojbeni simbol identiteta grada Pazina.

The Coat of Arms of Pazin



Grb Pazina iz 1441. (lijevo gore) i 1578. (gore), grb obitelji Flangini iz 1659. godine (lijevo).
The coat of arms of Pazin of 1441 (top left) and 1578 (top), the coat of arms of Flangini family of 1659 (left).

The city of Pazin is today the capital of the Istria County while in the Middle Ages it was the centre of the Pazin Duchy covering the most of the inland territory of Istria. The coat of arms of Pazin may be traced since 1441 when a stone carved plate was set in the parish church of St. Nicolas testifying on the erection of that representative monument. In the base of its Latin inscription was set a coloured coat of arms of Pazin, consisting of the coat of arms of Austria proper (gules a fess argent) and overall a white tower with walls. The Pazin Duchy became a part of Austria under Habsburg rule in 1374. The tower in that coat of arms is not a heraldic stylized tower, but a depiction of the Kaštel (citadel) of Pazin, as it was looking before the upgrade in the first half of the 16th century. The building consisted of a rectangular tower with embattlements surrounded with a walls encircled palas. Soon, already in 16th century, the coat of arms is changed so that the Kaštel was replaced with a self-standing tower similar to the one from the coats of arms of the Thurn family whose member, Phebusen von Thurn, the captain of Pazin between 1447 and 1453. Comparing the coats of arms of Thurns from the period with the coat of arms on the copy of the Pazin Urbary of 1578 one can notice extreme similarity. This leads to conclusion that the tower of the coat of arms of the Captain Phebusen von Thurn was established as the symbol of Pazin in the coat of arms of Austria. The embattled tower with two opened rectangular windows and a semicircular arched doorway, overall the coat of arms of Austria is found again in 1659 on the head stone of a chapel erected by Girolamo Flangini for the Pazin parish church, and also on a tombstone in the church. These symbols (a tower argent overall the coat of arms of Austria) are retained by Pazin until the mid-19th century. In that form they are found in the major works of Johann Weichart Valvasor the *Opus insignium armorumque* (1688) and *Die Ehre des Herzogthums Krain* (1689). However, it should be noted that the *Opus insignium armorumque* shows the white tower on a shield being azure a fess sable. However, it is evident from the artwork that Valvasor made it after the pattern of the Pazin Urbary of 1578.

After 1848 the Austrian Empire was greatly changed. In 1861 Istria became a separate crown land with the parliament in Poreč. In these circumstances in 1863, the Community of Pazin was established. The new government started to seal its session minutes with a seal containing the community coat of arms since 1866. It was not the coat of arms used until then, with the background showing the Austrian stripes with a white tower, but now a white tower in a blue shield. The tower shape remained the same; however the previous triangular or semi-circular shield was now replaced with a shield having concave pointy indentations. Between 1866 and 1887 the inscription around the coat of arms was

(continued on p. 11)



alternatively Potestaria di Pisino and Municipio di Pisino, and after the Croatian Party won the elections in 1886, as the inscription since 1887 appears Glavarstvo občine Pazin. During the Austrian rule, the coat of arms of Pazin remained unchanged since, and probably its best instance being the one preserved until today in the belfry of the parish church. The coat of arms of Pazin is also found in the armorials of the period, unfortunately, always in somewhat different design. In the Städte – Wappen von Osterreich – Ungarn by Karl Lind of 1885, Pazin has it: gules, tower sable, while in the Städte Wappen von Osterreich – Ungarn by Hugo Gerhard Ströhl of 1904 we find azure, a tower argent. Such coat of arms of Pazin is found for the last time in the Blasionario triestino istriano by Carlo Baxa of 1920.

After the World War I and the breaking up of Austrian-Hungarian Monarchy, Istria was occupied by the Italians, and since 1920 by the Treaty of Rapallo it was officially annexed to the Kingdom of Italy. This brought many changes, reflected already since 1921 in the coat of arms of Pazin. The previous colours were switched, of it becomes now argent, a tower azure. Around 1929 it is accompanied with the Fascist emblem of the Kingdom of Italy and since 1930's it was enhanced with a chief of purple with fascia (the Fascist symbol). The Italian occupation of Istria ended in 1943 with the Italian capitulation in World War II.

By the decision of the National Liberation Committee for Istria of 13th September 1943, Istria is united with Croatia in the new Yugoslavia. Since then and after the War, Pazin had officially no coat of arms in use. As a symbol of the city it emerges again only in 1973 on a memorial book of the Pazin Croatian high school (Spomen knjiga hrvatske gimnazije u Pazinu), being the same as the one from the beginning of the 20th century – argent, a tower azure. With the constitutional amendments in 1971 and the new Constitution of Yugoslavia in 1974 the local self-government gained larger autonomy, so in these circumstances in 1974 the Statutes of the Community of Pazin included the prescription: The coat of arms of the Community of Pazin is in shape of a stylized shield of white field bordered golden. In the middle of it is the Kaštel tower with three embattlements coloured blue with white opening of the doors and windows. In the chief, above the middle embattlement is set a five-pointed star of bright red. This is at the same time the first official description of the coat of arms of Pazin. This was retained until the August 1990 when it appears without the star in the header of the official gazette Službene novine Općine Pazin.

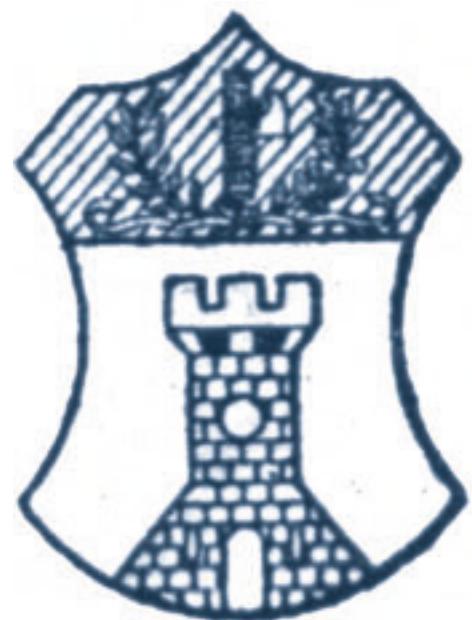
After the democratic changes in Croatia in 1991, the new territorial division was established in 1993 in which the City of Pazin was constituted. In accordance with that the City Council adopted a decision on the coat of arms and the flag Odлуka o grbu i zastavi grada Pazina on 30th March 1994. It determines that the coat of arms of Pazin is in shape of a stylized shield of white field bordered golden. In the middle of it is the tower with three embattlements (Kaštel) coloured blue (ultramarine) with white openings of the doors and windows. At the same time the first flag of Pazin was adopted - light blue in ratio of width to height 1:2, with the coat of arms half of the flag width high in the lower part of the vertical flag. The ceremonial flag is the same with golden fringe added along the three edges. The artistic design of the coat of arms being the integral part of the decision was



Grb Pazina iz 1688. (lijevo gore) i sredine XIX. st. . (sredina gore), pečat iz 1885. godine (desno gore). Grb Pazina iz 1940. s fascijama (dolje desno) i 1974. sa peterokraom zvijezdom (dolje lijevo). Današnji grb i svečana zastava Grada Pazina usvojeni 1994. godine (sasvim dolje). The coat of arms of Pazin of 1688 (top left) and mid-19th c. (top middle), the seal of 1885 (top right). The coat of arms of Pazin with Fascia (bottom right) and of 1974 with five-pointed star (bottom left). The current coat of arms and the ceremonial flag of the City of Pazin adopted in 1994 (bottom).

made by Mladen Stojčić from Rijeka. Such coat of arms has not yet received the approval from the competent state administration, because of the negative opinion of the Croatian State Archives, which in its letter of 25 June 1997 states that the coat of arms is not historically founded and is heraldically incorrect: the colours are changed and a new heraldic change was introduced, namely, the border. The shield is irregularly constructed. The shield is shown by drawing and colours. The tower is irregularly stylized, and the colours are incorrectly used (it is incorrect to set golden/yellow beside the silver/white). In spite of that, the coat of arms of Pazin, that has continuity through more than five centuries, in the shape of 1997 became a true and undisputed symbol of the identity of the City of Pazin.

(P)



Zastave političkih stranaka Bosne i Hercegovine

Flags of political parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Političke zastave su neizostavan dio političkog djelovanja. Politički simboli, a prvenstveno zastave ne služe samo za predstavljanje političkih ideja. Simbolika političkih zastava se može promatrati sa nacionalnog, ideološkog, političkog i društvenog aspekta. Mnoge političke opcije za svoje zastave imaju uporište u nacionalnim i vjerskim simbolima. Također, poznato je da su pojedine boje "rezervirane" za određene političke opcije, tako crvenu boju koriste stranke ljevice, žutu - liberali, zelenu - zeleni itd. Nije rijetkost da se zastava stranke izvodi i iz znaka stranke ili ideoloških simbola. Političke zastave su i dio vizualnog identiteta stranke, tako da svaki politički simbol, ima za cilj ostaviti određenu poruku. Upravo iz tog razloga, u današnje vrijeme i simboli stranaka se često mijenjaju. U konkurentnom djelovanju stranaka i političara, te u pokušaju da se za sebe osvoji medijska pozornost, ovi se simboli koriste za predstavljanje političke realnosti. Tako je i na političkoj sceni Bosne i Hercegovine.

Političke zastave u Bosni i Hercegovini i pored velikog broja političkih stranaka su relativno rijetke. Zastave uglavnom imaju stranke s aktivnijim političkim učešćem, iako ima i iznimaka. Mnoge političke stranke u Bosni i Hercegovini, zasnuju svoje zastave na nacionalnim simbolima. Nije rijetkost da se izgled zastave izvodi iz loga ili znaka stranke. S druge strane mnoge partije prednost daju ideološkom usmjerenju, ali i neutralnim simbolima.

Političke stranke sa nacionalnim predznakom u Bosni i Hercegovini, smatraju se desnim i konzervativnim strankama. Svoje zastave isključivo temelje na nacionalnim simbolima, pa čak i na vjerskim.

Bošnjačke nacionalne stranke na svojim zastavama sadrže zelenu boju, simbol ljiljana i polumjeseca. Neke stranke se ne deklariraju kao bošnjačke, ali zbog ljiljana na svojim zastavama ipak ih mnogi smatraju bošnjačkim. Kao primjer možemo uzeti zastave Stranke demokratske akcije (SDA) i Bosanskohercegovačke patriotske stranke (BPS).

Political flags are obligatory part of political activity. The political symbols, and among them primary the flags, does not serve only to transmit political ideas. The symbolism of political flags could be considered from national, ideological, political and social aspect. Many political options base their flags in national and religious symbols. Also, it is well known that certain colours are "reserved" for certain political options, so that red is used by the political left, yellow by liberals, green by the greens etc. It is not unusual that a flag of a party is based on its emblems or its ideological symbols. The political flags are also part of the visual identity of the party, so that each of the political symbols has purpose of transmitting certain messages. This is one of the reasons why the symbols of parties are frequently changed these days. In concurrent activity of parties and politicians and in attempt to attract attention of the media, these symbols are used to represent the political reality. It is so on the political scene of Bosnia and Herzegovina as well.

In general, political flags in Bosnia and Herzegovina are comparatively rare in regard to the total number of political parties. The flags are used as a rule by those parties that have larger political participation, although there are exceptions. Many parties in B&H base their flags on national symbols. It is not rare that the design of the flag is derived from the party emblem or logo. On the other hand, many parties prioritise to show their ideological orientation or neutral symbols.

Parties with national background in B&H are considered as the right and conservative parties. Their flags they base exclusively on the national or religious symbols.

The Bosniak national parties on its flag accent the green colour, the fleur-de-lis symbol and the crescent. Some parties formally not declaring themselves as Bosniak, are considered so indeed because of inclusion of the fleur-de-lis on its flags. Examples are the Party of Democratic Action (SDA) and Bosnian-Herzegovinian Patriotic Party (BPS).



Zastava SDA je zeleno-bijelo-zelena u čijoj se sredini nalazi znak stranke. Znak se sastoji od srebrenog polumjeseca i ljiljana te zeleno-plavocrvenih inicijala SDA. Ljiljan i polumjesec su bošnjački simboli, dok boja inicijala pokazuje tedenciju prihvatanja članova i iz redova drugih naroda. U ovom obliku usvojena Statutom 13.10.2001. i potvrđena 10.12.2004. godine.

Zastava BPS je tamnocrvene boje sa znakom stranke uz kopanje, a inicijalima i punim nazivom ispisanim zlatnim pored njega. Znak se sastoji od tri zlatno obrubljena zakrenuta kvadrata, gornjeg crvenog, središnjeg zelenog sa zlatnim ljiljanom i donjeg plavog. Tri boje označavaju tri naroda, a ljiljan državnost Bosne i Hercegovine. Usvojena Statutom iz kolovoza 2006. godine. Ponekad je na zastavama dodano i ime predsjednika stranke, Sefera Halilovića.

Zbog promjene političke klime u zemlji, bošnjačke nacionalne stranke imaju tendenciju da od nacionalnih postanu građanske stranke. Zbog toga u svoju simboliku uvode i tzv. nebošnjačke boje. Postoji stereotip da crvena i plava predstavljaju Srbe i Hrvate (iako ne nužno tim redoslijedom).

Srpske nacionalne stranke, koriste srpske nacionalne simbole na svojim zastavama. Mnoge svoju zastavu temelje na srpskoj trobojnici. Druge imaju trobojnicu u svom znaku, koji se nalazi i na zastavi stranke. Može se primijetiti da srpske stranke svoje nazive na zastavama pišu isključivo cirilicom. Također ističu da su stranke iz Republike Srpske. Zanimljivo je pak da na svojim zastavama rijetko koriste križ s ocilima. Kao primjere, prikazujemo zastavu Srpske demokratske stranke (SDS) i Demokratskog narodnog saveza (DNS).

Zastava SDS srpska je trobojnica u čijoj se sredini nalazi znak stranke. Znak predstavljaju stilizirani cirilični inicijali. U ovom obliku koristi se od 1990. godine. Zastava Srpske demokratske stranke jasno ukazuje na to da je srpska nacionalna stranka.

The flag of SDA is green-white-green triband with the party emblem in the middle. The emblem consists of a silver crescent and a fleur-de-lis and green-blue-red initials SDA. The crescent and fleur-de-lis are Bosniak symbols, while the colours of the initials show the recognition of other nations as well. It is adopted in this shape by the Statutes of 13.10.2001, confirmed on 10.12.2004.

The flag of BPS is dark red with the emblem to the left and initials and full name inscribed in yellow to its right. The emblem consists of three rotated squares, upper red, central green and lower blue. The three colours denote the three nations of B&H, while the fleur-de-lis stands for the B&H statehood. Adopted by the Statutes of August 2006. Sometimes the flags are also defaced with the name of the party leader Sefer Halilović.

Due to the change of political climate, the Bosniak parties have tendency to overcome national and become civic parties. Therefore they introduce so called non-Bosniak colours. There is a stereotype that red colour represents Serbs and blue Croats (although not necessary in that order).

The Serb national parties use Serb national symbols on its flags. Many are based on the Serb tricolour. Other derives their symbols from the tricolour, which are ultimately found on their flags as well. It may be noted that Serb parties use exclusively Cyrillic letters on their inscriptions, on flags as well. Also they often highlight that they are parties of the Republic of Srpska. However, it is rare that Serb parties in B&H use the cross with firesteels in its flags. Examples may be given by Serb Democratic Party (SDS) and Democratic National Alliance (DNS).

The flag of SDS is based on the tricolour with the party emblem in the middle consisting of stylized Cyrillic initials. Used in this shape since 1990. The flag clearly shows that it is the Serb national party.

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Zastava DNS je bijela sa simbolom stranke u sredini. Simbol je stilizirani trobojni luk iznad inicijala i ispod njih puni naziv stranke. Kaže se da zastava simbolizira demokratsko opredjeljenje, otvorenost i jedinstvo unutar stranke. Usvojena je 17. lipnja 2000. godine Statutom stranke.

The DNS flag is white with the party symbol in the middle. The symbol is a tricolour arch above blue initials and the full name below it. The flag is said to stand for democratic commitment, openness and unity within the party. Adopted by the Statutes on 17 June 2000.



Hrvatske nacionalne stranke svoje simbole temelje uglavnom na različitim prikazima šahovnice ili hrvatske trobojnica i u znakovima sadrže redovito hrvatske nacionalne elemente. Hrvatske stranke u BiH su prilično fragmentirane te rijetko ističu svoje zastave ili ih uopće nemaju. Ovdje ćemo kao primjer navesti Hrvatsku demokratsku zajednicu BiH (HDZ BiH) i Hrvatsku seljačku stranku BiH (HSS BiH).

The Croat national parties base their flags mostly on the variations of the Croat tricolour or the chequy coats of arms and in their symbols they incorporate Croatian national elements. As the Croat parties are much fragmented, their flags are rarely displayed or they do not use any at all. Examples are given with the Croatian Democratic Union of B&H (HDZ BiH) and the Croatian Peasant's Party of B&H (HSS BiH).



Zastava HDZ BiH svjetloplave je boje sa znakom HDZ-a u sredini, ispod kojeg su inicijali, identično zastavi matične stranke u Hrvatskoj. Formalno je usvojena 18. kolovoza 1990., kad je stranka i osnovana. Pored službene zastave često se koristi i neslužbena: hrvatska trobojnica, s uskim crvenim i plavim prugama te znakom HDZ BiH u sredini. Nakon raskola novi HDZ 1990 koristi jednake simbole, s tim da je dodata godina 1990. sive boje.

The HDZ BiH flag is light blue with the emblem under which initials are inscribed (as the flag of counterpart party in Croatia). It is formally adopted with the establishment of the party on 18 August 1990. Beside the official flag it is often used a stylized tricolour with thin red and blue stripes and the emblem in the middle. After it was split the new HDZ 1990 uses the same symbols with silver numerals 1990 added.

Zastava HSS BiH je bijela sa znakom u sredini i ispod njega plavim inicijalima, usvojena Statutom 12. travnja 1993. godine. Ponekad se ispod toga dodaje i zelenim puni naziv stranke. Znak stranke predstavljaju crvenobijela šahirana polja stilizirana u križ, a u sredini je apliciran zlatni llijan, simbol kršćanstva i simbol države Bosne i Hercegovine. Često se koristi i zastava HSS-a Hrvatske. Na primjeru ove zastave možemo vidjeti kvalitetno uređen znak, u kojem su ukomponirani hrvatski nacionalni i vjerski, te nekadašnji državni simboli Bosne i Hercegovine.

The HSS flag is white with the party emblem in the middle above the blue initials, adopted by the Statutes of 12 April 1993. Sometimes the full name of the party is added below in green. The emblem consists of red squares stylized as a cross including a golden fleur-de-lis, symbolizing the Christianity and the B&H statehood. The flag of the mother party from Croatia is also in use frequently. This flag is an example of well designed symbol, incorporating Croatian national and religious symbols as well as the ancient state symbols of B&H.



Zastave stranaka socijaldemokratske orientacije u Bosni i Hercegovini se zasnivaju na stiliziranim oblicima ruže, u skladu s europskom socijaldemokratskom tradicijom. Također na zastavama ljevice u Bosni i Hercegovini su dominantne crvena i bijela boja. Sve stranke ljevice u BiH su proizašle iz nekadašnjeg Saveza Komunista Bosne i Hercegovine. Ovdje ćemo spomenuti zastave Socijaldemokratske partije (SDP BiH), Saveza nezavisnih socijaldemokrata (SNSD), Socijaldemokratske unije (SDU BiH) i Socijalističke partije (SP).

The flags of social-democratic parties in B&H are all based on stylized roses, in accordance with the European social-democratic tradition. Also, in the flags of the left in B/H red and white colours are dominating. All the left parties in B&H are originating from the former League of Communists of Bosnia and Herzegovina (SK BiH). Here we may mention the flags of the Social-Democratic Party (SDP BiH), the Alliance of the Independent Social-Democrats (SNSD), the Social-Democratic Union (SDU BiH) and the Socialist Party (SP).



Zastava SDP BiH bijela s crvenom okomitom prugom uz kopanje širine 1/7 dužine te sa znakom na bijelom polju. Znak je ruža crvene boje, čije latice (uz malo mašte) formiraju inicijale SPD, s jednim zelenim listom i pored nje kratica ispisana kositim plavim slovima od horizontalnih pruga, ispod koje je kosim pismom plave boje u tri reda ispisani puni naziv stranke. Usvojena Statutom od 22. kolovoza 1998. godine.

Zastava SNSD je crvena sa simbolom stranke iznad inicijala. Koristi se u dvije varijante - s natpisom latinicom ili cirilicom. Simbol je bijelo obrubljena stilizirana četverolisna crvena ruža. Statutom od 28. lipnja 2003. usvojena u ovom obliku, prije toga korištena identična, ali na plavoj podlozi.

Zastava SDU BiH je bijela sa znakom na slobodnom kraju i crvenim imenom stranke uz kopanje. Znak je crvena ruža uz zeleni trokut, u kojem se nalaze bijeli incijali SDU. Koristi se od prosinca 2004. godine, a formalno je usvojena Statutom 2. travnja 2005. godine.



Zastava SP je bijela sa ciriličnim ili latiničnim natpisom SP -Socijalistička partija i znakom lijevo od natpisa. Znak je stilizirana ruža sa dvije crvene latice naslonjene na plavi trokut. Zastava se koristi od 1996. godine, prvo s natpisom Socijalistička partija Republike Srpske, koji atribut je nedavno izbačen iz imena.

Zastave stranaka političkog centra, koje se često nazivaju i građanskim strankama, imaju neutralne simbole. Neke od ovih stranaka temelje svoje zastave na državnoj zastavi BiH, druge na svojim znakovima.

The SDP BiH flag is white with a red vertical stripe along the hoist 1/7 of the flag length wide, and with an emblem on the white field. The emblem is a red rose, the petals of which are forming (using some imagination) the initials SDP, and with a single green leaf; and to its left the blue striped initials in italic above the three lines inscription of the full name of the party. Adopted with Statutes of 22 August 1998.

The SNSD flag is red with the party symbol above initials. It is used in two versions – with the Latin and with the Cyrillic inscription. The symbol is white bordered stylized red four-petaled rose. It was adopted in this shape with the Statutes of 28 June 2003; previously the same flag was used on the blue background.

The SDU BiH flag is white with the emblem in the fly and the red party name at hoist. The emblem is a red rose next to a green triangle in which is inscribed in white SDU. In use since December 2004, formally adopted by the Statutes of 2 April 2005.



The SP flag is white with Cyrillic or Latin inscription SP – Socijalistička partija and the emblem to the left. The emblem consists of two petaled red rose leaning to a blue triangle. The flag is used since 1996, initially with inscription Socijalističke partije Republike Srpske, until the name was shortened recently.

The flags of the political centre parties, that are in B&H often called civic parties, contain neutral symbols. Some of them base their flags on the current B&H state flag, other on their particular emblems.

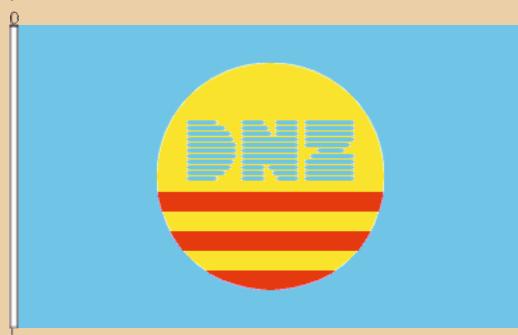


Zastava Stranke za Bosnu i Hercegovinu usvojena Statutom 13. travnja 1996. godine, bijela je sa znakom koji se sastoji od plavih kontura trokuta, preko kojeg je ispisano žutim stilizirano ZA i tri žute zvjezdice, desno. Ispod znaka je plavi natpis "Stranka [za] Bosnu i Hercegovinu".

Zastava Građanske demokratske stranke je bijela sa znakom na lijevo i punim nazivom desno od njega. Znak GDS-a je plavi raznostranični trokut koji simbolizira BiH i njene narode, preko kojeg se prostiru žuti incijali GDS. Usvojena Statutom od 25. svibnja 1993. godine.

Zastava Liberalno demokratske stranke Bosne i Hercegovine je svjetlo žute ili bijele boje sa logom stranke u sredini kojeg čini plavo obrubljena žuta jabuka sa čije se desne strane nalaze incijali LDS iznad punog naziva stranke te logo LDS-omladine (plavo-žuti stilizirani leptir) kao važnog dijela stranke. Koristi se od 1998. godine.

Zastava Demokratske narodne zajednice BiH je svjetloplava sa znakom stranke u sredini. Znak je žuti krug s isprugano plavim inicijalima DNZ i ispod njih tri horizontalne crvene pruge. Koristi se od 1993. godine.



The flag of the Party for B&H (SBiH) is adopted with the 13 April 1996 Statutes; white with emblem consisting of blue contours of a triangle, over which is inscribed in yellow stylized ZA (=for, affirmative preposition) and three yellow stars to the right. Below the emblem is blue inscription "Stranka [za] Bosnu i Hercegovinu".

The Civic Democratic Party (GDS) flag is white with the emblem to the left and the full name to the right. The GDS emblem is a scalene triangle symbolizing the B&H and its nations, defaced with yellow initials GDS. Adopted with the Statutes of 25 May 1993.

The Liberal Democratic Party of B&H (LDS) is very light yellow or white with the party logo in the middle composed of a blue outlined yellow apple with initials LDS above the full name of the party and with the LDS-Youth logo (blue-yellow stylized butterfly), as an important part of the party. In use since 1998.

The Democratic People's Union of B&H (DNZ) flag is light blue with the party emblem in the middle. The emblem is a yellow disk with blue striped initials DNZ in its upper half and with three red stripes below it. In use since 1993.

Mjanma usvaja novu zastavu

Myanmar is getting a new flag

U Uniji Mjanma, koju vjerojatno bolje poznajemo po njezinom povjesnom imenu Burma priprema se novi ustav, koji će za poslalicu, kako izgleda, imati i usvajanje novih nacionalnih simbola, zastave, grba, himne, ali i imena zemlje, koja će se od skoro zvati Unija Republike Mjanma (burmanski *Pyidaungsu Thamada Myanmar Naing-Ngan Daw*, engleski *the Union of the Republic of Myanmar*). Na plenarnoj sjedici nacionalnog parlamenta 10. studenog 2006. godine predstavljen je prijedlog poglavljaju budućeg ustava koji se odnosi na zastavu, grb, himnu i glavni grad.

Novi ustav tako opisuje novu zastavu kao trobojnici s prugama zelene, žute i crvene boje jednakne širine sa bijelom peterokrakom zvijezdom u ugлу zelene pruge (doduše, iako se čini da prijedlog govorio o vodoravnim prugama, to za sada nije sasvim sigurno).

Grb će sadržavati ime države, bijelu peterokraku zvijezdu kao simbol antikolonijalne i antifašističke borbe, lava *chintho* koji je tradicionalno dio mjanmarskog grba te tradicionalnu floralnu arabesku (nažlost, slika još nije objavljena).

Mjanma će dobiti i novu himnu te novi glavni grad - umjesto dosadašnjeg Ranguna (Yangon), vlada je već počela izgradnju novog grada u središtu zemlje nazvanog Nay Pyi Taw.

Tijekom XIX. stoljeća burmanske su države jedna po jednom postajale dijelom Britanske Indije. Od 1937. Burma postaje zasebna britanska kolonija koja 1939. usvaja zastavu dizajna plave britanske pomorske zastave s bedžom koji prikazuje tradicionalni burmanski simbol - paua. Tijekom japanske okupacije od 1942. zastava je bila vodoravna žuto-crveno-zelena (prema drugima crveno-narančasto-zelena) trobojnica s prikazom paua. Antifašistički pokret koristi crvene zastave s bijelom zvijezdom u ugлу, koje su temelj današnje zastave, a koriste i britanske kolonijalne zastave. Nakon stjecanja nezavisnosti Burma je koristila crvene zastave s plavim kantonom u kojem je bila bijela antifašistička zvijezda, prvo od 1948. godine okružena s pet manjih zvijezda (za pet povijesnih pokrajina), a potom od 1974. sa složenijim amblemom. Od 1989. godine vojna vlada inzistira na novom imenu zemlje.

Nadamo se da ćemo o konačnom usvajaju nove zastave i njezinom korištenju moći uskoro više izvijestiti.

In the Union of Myanmar, that we probably better know under its historical name of Burma, a new constitution is in preparation. This shall, apparently, change the flag, the seal, the anthem and, as it seems also the name of the state, which shall soon be officially titled the Union of the Republic of Myanmar (*Pyidaungsu Thamada Myanmar Naing-Ngan Daw* in Burmese). On a plenary session of the national parliament on November 10, 2006, a proposal of the chapters of the new constitution regarding the flag, the coat of arms, the anthem and the capital was being presented.

The new constitution describes the flag as a tricolour of stripes on green, yellow and red of equal widths with a white five-pointed star in the canton in the green stripe (although, it seems that the proposal imply the horizontal stripes, it is not yet quite confirmed).

The seal shall include the name of the state, the white star as a symbol of the anti-colonial and anti-fascist struggle, the *chintho* mythical lion which is traditionally part of the seal of Myanmar as well as a traditional floral arabesque (however, the picture is not yet published).

Myanmar shall get also a new anthem and a new capital - instead of current Rangoon (Yangon), the government already begun building of a new capital in the middle of the country, named Nay Pyi Taw.

During 19th century various burmese states gradually became parts of the British India. Since 1937 Burma becomes a separate British colony, which adopts its flag in 1939 in the pattern of the British blue ensign with a badge depicting the traditional burmese symbol - a peacock. During the Japanese occupation since 1942. the flag was horizontal tricolour of yellow-red-green (according to other sources red-orange-green) defaced with the peacock. The anti-fascist movement uses red flags with white star in the canton, to become the base of the current flag. Since the independence Burma is using red flags with a blue canton containing the white anti-fascist star, first since 1948 surrounded with five smaller stars (for the five historical provinces) and then since 1974 with a more complex emblem. Since 1989 the military government insists on the new name of the country.

On the final adoption of the new flag and its use, we hope to report soon.

ŽH



Novi grb Krova svijeta



POJMOVNIK

Sassoferato

Bartolo da Sassoferato (1314.-1357.) bio je najznačajniji građanski pravnik i pravni pisac svoga doba, a utjecao je na pravnu misao još nekoliko stoljeća kasnije. Za heraldiku je Sassoferato važan stoga što je napisao Traktat o znacima i grbovima (*Tractatus de Insigniis et Armis*), mada ga zbog smrti nije dovršio, nego je to učinio njegov zet Nicolò Alessandri 1358.

Traktat je posvećen pravnim aspektima grbova, ali i likovnom rješavanju grbova, o bojama, životinjskim likovima u grbu i sl. Traktat praktički spominju sva rana heraldička djela



http://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immagine:Bartolo_da_sassoferato.jpg

Nenad Labus

THESAURUS

Sassoferato

Bartolo da Sassoferato (1314-1357) in English known mostly as **Bartolus de Saxoferrato**, was the most important civic layer and juridical writer of its period, influencing the legal sciences for some centuries afterwards. In heraldry, Sossferrato is important as being author of *Treatise on Symbols and Arms (Tractatus de Insigniis et Armis)*. However, he never finished it due to his death; it was done by his son in law Nicolò Alessandri in 1358.

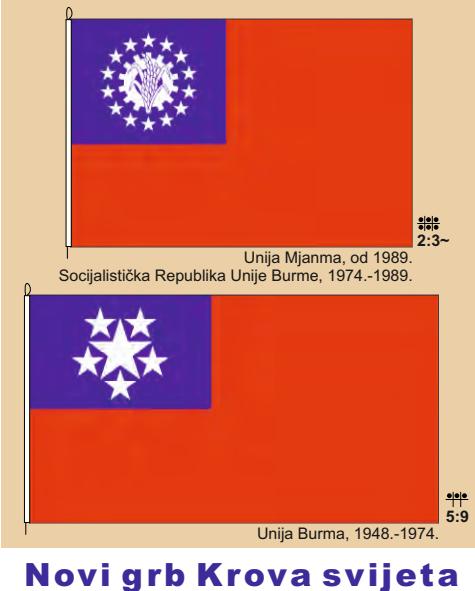
The Treatise covers the legal aspects of the coats of arms, but also their design, colours, animal charges etc. It is mentioned by nearly all early heraldic works.

Damasking

or **diapering**. The term reflects the name of the Syrian city of Damask, initially denoting the ornaments made of inlaid wires or pieces of metal on sabres and rifles. In heraldry it means ornaments and arabesques within fields and (first of all geometric) charges. These ornaments are made to fill in empty fields (areas), which would otherwise been visually dull, being larger mono-coloured surfaces. Of course, damasking may be combined with other elements, such as a cartouche in which the shield is set and others, but also in that case it does not represent a part of the coat of arms, and is not blazoned, just as the cartouche is not. So, in the blazon these ornaments are not mentioned and their implementation is entirely up to the artist - designer of a particular coat of arms depiction.

Damaskacija

ili **damastikacija**. Izraz potječe od imena sirijskog grada Damaska, a prvotno označava ukraše od umetnute žice ili komadića metala na sabljama i puškama. U heraldici označava ukrasne, arabeske crteže unutar polja i (prvenstveno geometrijskih) likova. Ti crteži služe ispunjavanju praznih polja (površina), koji bi inače ostali kao veće plošno obojeno površine, likovno dosadne. Naravno, damaskacija se može javiti kombinirana i s drugim elementima, poput primjerice kartuše u koju je smješten štit i slično, ali ni tada ne predstavlja dio grba, pa se ne blazonira kao ni kartuša. Znači u blazoniranju se ne spominju i njihova izvedba posve je prepuštena na volju umjetniku - autoru izvedbe grba.



Novi grb Krova svijeta



Kao što smo mogli pratiti u novinskim izvještajima, u Nepalu u posljednje vrijeme ne nedostaje političkih previranja, što je nedavno rezultiralo time da je kralj prepustio dio svojih ovlasti parlamentu i vlasti te potpisivanjem mirovnog dogovora s maoističkim pobunjenicima.

Kao što je sad evidentno, izrada novih nacionalnih simbola bila je dio tog razvoja. Naslovna novina "The Rising Nepal" donosi u broju od 18. prosinca 2006. godine vijest da je usvojen novi grb „koji objedinjuje simbole nacionalnog jedinstva i suvereniteta naroda“. Prema tim novinama novi grb „odražava duh lokantre u općoj obuhvaćenosti i ravnopravnosti spolova“. Slijedi opis novog grba:

„Grb okruglog oblika s nacionalnom zastavom na vrhu i okružen nacionalnim cvijetom rododendrona. Unutar njega je Mt. Everest, brda, zemljopisna karta Nepala i muška i ženska ruka koje se rukuju. U dnu je natpis sa stihom na sanskrtu 'janani janmbhumisch sworgadapi gariyasi', što znači 'majka i domovina su veće od neba.'“

Tri su umjetnika spomenuta da su sudjelovala u njegovom oblikovanju: Nabindra Man Rajbandari, Himalaya Gautam i Krishna Shrestha.

Prema ovome, čini se jasno da u nacionalnoj zastavi neće biti promjena.

(Jan Oskar Engene, FOTW, 12.01.2007)

New Coat of Arms of the Roof of the World

As we are aware from the news headlines, Nepal has seen political turmoil for some time recently, the latest developments seeing the King hand over his powers to a parliamentarian government and the government signing a peace treaty with the Maoist rebels.

Apparently searching for a new national emblem has formed part of these developments. The front page of "The Rising Nepal" newspapers reported on December 18, 2006, that a new national emblem "incorporating national unity and people's sovereignty" has been adopted. According to the newspapers, the new emblem "reflects spirit of loktantra marked by inclusiveness and gender parity." The description

of the emblem is as follows:

"It is round in shape with national flag on the top of its centre encircled by rhododendron, the national flower. Inside the circle lies Mt. Everest, hill, map of Nepal and handshake of a man and a woman. Below the circle reads the Sanskrit verse 'Janani janmabhumiśc swargadapi gariyasi' which means the 'mother and the motherland are greater than heaven'."

Three artists are named as the people behind the new emblem: Nabindra Man Rajbandari, Himalaya Gautam and Krishna Shrestha.

It seems clear, then, that the national flag is not undergoing any changes. (J. O. Engene)

O suradnicima ovog broja

Dr. sc. Ivan Mirkik, imirnik@hotmail.com, (Zagreb, 1942.) Arheolog, od 1973. djeluje na Numizmatičkom odsjeku Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu. Magistrira na Filozofskom Fakultetu Sveučilišta u Zagrebu (FF) 1974. s temom "Tadicija numizmatičkog istraživanja u Hrvatskoj", doktorira 1978. na Arheološkom institutu Sveučilišta u Londonu s temom "Coin Hoards in Yugoslavia". Znanstveni savjetnik od 1984., muzejski savjetnik od 1985. Na Sveučilištu Saarlanda u Saarbrückenu predavao kolegij iz barbarsko-keltske numizmatike, na FF u okviru poslijediplomskog studija povijesti kolegij iz pomoćnih povijesnih znanosti. Autor više stotina znanstvenih i stručnih radova s iz arheologije, numizmatike, povijesti, spomeničke zaštite i dr., tri knjige te mnogih novinskih članaka.

Prof. dr. sc. Nikša Stančić, niksa.stancic@zg.t-com.hr, (Stari Grad, Hvar, 1938.) Doktorira 1979. na Sveučilištu u Zagrebu. Redovni profesor od 1991. na FF, Odsjek za povijest. Predstojnik Katedre za hrvatsku povijest. Istražuje hrvatsku povijest novog vijeka u europskom kontekstu, napose problematiku modernizacije, nacije i nacionalizma, Hrvatskog narodnog preporoda u sjevernoj Hrvatskoj i Dalmaciji. Za redovitog člana HAZU izabran 2004.

Mirjan Rimanić, mirjan.rimanic@pu.t-com.hr, (Pazin, 1958.) Diplomirao dizajn na Višoj školi za tekstil i odjeću u Zagrebu 1982. Novinarstvom se profesionalno bavi od 1984., a od 1995. dopisnik je Glasa Istre iz Pazina, od kad je i član Hrvatskog novinarskog društva. Od 1993. do 1995. radi u Etnografskom muzeju Istre. Objavljuje o povijesti, kulturi i tradiciji središnje Istre. Član je uredništva Kalendara – godišnjaka Franina i Jurina u kojem objavljuje od 2001. Suautor je vodiča Izleti po Istri (2003.) i autor je knjige Pazinski grb (2006.). Od 2002. intenzivnije se bavi istraživanjima grbova na području povijesne Pazinske grofovi.

Adi Mirojević, adimirojevic@yahoo.com, (Sarajevo, 1986) Student Visoke zdravstvene škole u Sarajevu, nekoliko godina bavi se heraldikom i veksiologijom s posebnim osvrtom na Bosnu i Hercegovinu. Autor nekoliko prihvaćenih rješenja grbova i zastava u BiH, između ostalih i grba i zastave Srednjebosanskog kantona. Proučava povijesne zastave BiH.

Članovi predsjedništva HGZD koji su pisali za ovaj broj, Matea Brstilo Rešetar, Nenad Labus i Željko Heimer, predstavljeni su u prošlom broju.

On authors in this issue

PhD Ivan Mirkik (Zagreb, 1942) archeologist, since 1973 work in the Numismatics Department of the Archeologic Museum of Zagreb. Postgraduate master on the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Zagreb (FF) in 1974 with topic "The tradition of numismatic research in Croatia", doctorate in 1978 on the Archeologic Institute of the University of London with topic "Coin Hoards in Yugoslavia". Scientific consultant since 1984, museum consultant since 1985. On the University of Saarland in Saarbrücken held Barbaric-Celtic Numismatics, on FF auxiliary historic sciences on the postgraduate level. Author of several hundred of scientific and professional articles in archeology, numismatics, history, monument protection etc., three books and numerous newspapers articles.

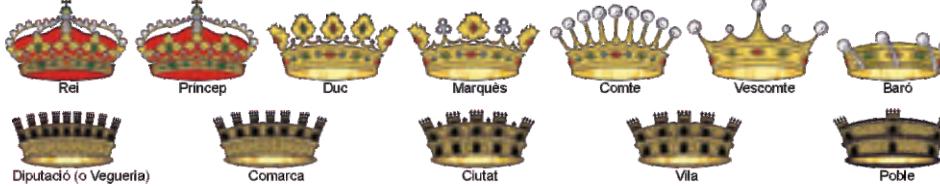
Prof PhD Nikša Stančić (Stari Grad, Hvar, 1938) Doctorate in 1979 at FF. Since 1991 a permanent professor at FF on the History Department. Chief of the Croatian History Dais. Research the Croatian modern history in European context, especially the issues of modernization, nationa and nationalism, the Croatian national revival in Nothern Croatia and Dalmatia. Fellow of Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts since 2004.

Mirjan Rimanić (Pazin, 1958) Graduated in design at Textile and Clothing College of Zagreb in 1982. Journalist since 1984, since 1995 correspondent from Pazin of Glas Istre, and member of Croatian Journalist Society. 1993-1995 works in the Ethnographic Museum of Istria. Publishes on history, culture and tradition of Central Istria. Editorial board member of Almanac Franina i Jurina where publishes articles since 2001. Co-author of guide-book Izleti po Istri (2003) and author of book Pazinski grb (2006). Since 2002 concentrates on research of coats of arms of the historic Pazin Duchy.

Adi Mirojević (Sarajevo, 1986) Student on the Medical College in Sarajevo, pursues heraldry and vexillology with special interest in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Author of several adopted designs of coats of arms and flags in B&H, among other those of Central-Bosnia Canton. Researches the historical flags of B&H.

Members of the CHVA board Matea Brstilo Rešetar, Nenad Labus and Željko Heimer, who also wrote for this issue were presented in the last issue in more details.

Malo o katalonskim krunama i autorskim pravima na Internetu Some notes on Catalan crowns and copyrights on the Internet



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No, da vidimo katalonske krune. Tipičan izgled kruna postoji za plemićke klase od kralja do baruna. Kralj (rei) i knez (princep) imaju pravo na „zatvorenu“ krunu s crvenom podstavom s pet vidljivih lisnatih elemenata i pet odnosno tri vidljive prečke. Vojvoda (duc) nosi otvorenu krunu s pet lisnatih šiljaka, a markiz (marqués) ima tri lisnata šiljka i između njih dva šiljka sa srebrnom djetelinom. Grof (comte) ima krunu s devet vidljivih šiljaka s perlama, vikont (vescomte) s tri šiljka s perlama i između njih dva manja šiljka s perlama. Baruni (baró) nose krunu bez šiljaka s tri vidljive perle opleteni nizom perlica. Za razliku od kruna koje se nose nad grbovima plemića, zidane krunе nalaze se nad grbovima gradova i administrativnih jedinica. Zidane krune se sve sličnog izgleda pri čemu broj vidljivih kula označava rang jedinice: povijesne provincije (diputació i vegueria) imaju devet kula, okruzi (comarca) sedam, gradovi (ciutat) pet kula s četiri stražarnice između njih, trgovišta (vila) imaju pet kula, a selo (poble) tri.

Kakva je situacija s heraldičkim krunama u Hrvatskoj? Koliko mi je poznato, do sada nije napravljena sistematizacija kruna na osobnim grbovima u Hrvatskoj, a čini se da neki opći sustav i ne postoji, a primjena sustava tada vladajućih zemalja bila je u najmanju ruku nedosljedna. Kod gradskih kruna (odnosno kruna administrativnih jedinica) također ne postoje utvrđeni sustav. Dapače, suvremena hrvatska municipalna heraldika temeljem zakonskih pravilnika isključuje mogućnost da grbovi gradova sadrže zidanu (ili bilo kakvu) krunu iznad štita, te u principu takvih kruna nema, osim iznimno, odnosno u onim primjerima kada županije, gradovi i općine ignoriraju zakonske pravilnike i koriste grbove bez odobrenja Središnjeg državnog ureda za upravu. Pa i u tim primjerima, čini se da svaka od tih jedinica lokalne uprave i samouprave koristi krunu jedinstvenog oblika te ih je teško sistematizirati. (ŽH)

The fact that good heraldic drawings could be found on the Internet, it is no news at all. However, truly exceptional pictures are always wanted. On Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, one may find indeed some exceptional works, especially since recently when the policy of the Wikipedian community determined need for inclusion of original artworks instead of the former practice of "grabbing" the available copyrighted materials from other web sites or scanned sources.

As one example we are showing this nice depiction of systematization of the Catalan heraldic crowns, which is to be found on Wikipedia in vectorized format ready to be used as clipart for drawings of the coat of arms including them. The drawing is made by two authors using Wiki nick-names Yearofthedragon and Vilallonga under the liberal copyright system known as the [GNU Free Documentation Licence](#).

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But, let us take a look at the Catalan crowns. There are typized crowns for ranks from king to baron. A king (rei) and a prince (princep) are entitled to a "closed" crown with red headdress and five visible floral tips and five viz. three visible arches. A duke (duc) bears an open crown with five floral tips, while a marquise (marqués) had three floral tips and between them two tips with silver cloverleaf. A count (comte) has a crown with nine visible pearls on the tips, a viscount (vescomte) had three peaks with perls and between them two smaller pearl peaks. A baron (baró) bears a tipless crown with three visible pearls and a collar of pearls wound around it. The crowns borne above the shield of the coats of arms of cities and administrative subdivisions are mural crowns. These are all similar, differing in the number of visible towers determining the rank of the unit: historical provinces (diputació and vegueria) have nine towers, counties (comarca) seven, gradovi (ciutat) five towers and between them four watchtowers, towns (vila) have five towers, and villages (poble) three.

And how it is with heraldic crowns in Croatia? As far as I know, until now there is no systematization of crowns on personal coats of arms in Croatia, and it seems that there is no single general system. The application of the system of various ruling countries i different periods was, at the best, inconsistent. With the civic crowns (i.e. crowns of the administrative units) there is no developed system either. Moreover, the modern Croatian municipal heraldry denies the right for civic coats of arms to include mural (or any other) crowns by the legal rules, so such crowns are non-existent. Exceptionally in cases when the counties, cities or communities use coats of arms without the approval from the Central state office for administration, we have several cases of civic crowns above shields. However, in those cases, it seems that each local administrative unit uses a crown of unique shape and it would be difficult to systemize them.

O bojama u heraldici

I ljudi koji imaju sasvim površan kontakt s grbovima i heraldikom zamjećuju jednu od glavnih značajki grbova, njihovu obojenost. Dapače, nije rijetkost da ljudi sami zaključe kako ne postoji nebojeni grub. Svi grbovi su obojeni, i onda kad su prikazani u crno-bijelim publikacijama, jer se tad uglavnom koriste šrafure. Isto vrijedi i za prikazivanje grbova u kamenom ili drvenom reljefu. Tada boje često nisu prikazane, ali ih obično možemo rekonstruirati iz drugih izvora, ako znademo ili pretpostavljamo kome pripadaju.

Što se boja tiče i njihove upotrebe u heraldici, stvari se donekle komplikiraju, pogotovo stoga što se svih priručnici u kojima možemo potražiti pomoći, uglavnom ograničavaju na puko nabranje boja i njihovu podjelu na grupe.

Boje u heraldici nanose se, kako kažu likovnjaci, plakatno, što običnim riječima znači, ravnomjerno i neprozirno. Nema tonskih prijelaza, nema promjene svjetline.

U svakodnevnom životu znademo da su boje, u stvari, elektromagnetski valovi i to u onom dijelu spektra koji pripada vidljivoj svjetlosti. Najkrće rečeno, svakoj frekvenciji valova pripada određena boja. U ovom načinu opisivanja, crna boja predstavlja odsutnost bilo kakve svjetlosti, dakle mrak. Suprotno tome, bijela je boja sastavljena od valova svjetlosti svih frekvencija. Sve ostale boje smještene su negdje između ta dva ekstrema. Tako, primjerice, funkcioniра televizor i lako ćemo se sjetiti da je ekran, kad nema "slike", u stvari.

Poстоji i drugi način opisa, koji se temelji na drugačijem, ali isto svakodnevnom iskustvu. Uzmemimo li papir i počnemo po njemu crtati ili slikati, ubrzo će ostati malo one početne bijele boje papira. Dodamo li pak sve boje i pomiješamo ih dobit ćemo crnu.

U ovom primjeru zaključak je takoreći suprotan prvom: bijelo je odsustvo svake boje, dok su u crnom sve boje prisutne. No ono što karakterizira oba opisa je izdvajanje crne i bijele kao dva ekstrema i njihovo suprotstavljanje. Ostale boje čine dio spektra i naprosto prelaze jedna u drugu.

Heraldičke boje

U heraldici nije tako. Za heraldiku ne vrijede ova iskustva i navedeni opisi. Heraldičke boje se oštro na tri grupe, od kojih su dvije zatvoreni skupovi.

Običnim riječima rečeno, imamo tri grupe heraldičkih boja: metale, tinkture i krvna¹. U prvoj grupi, metalima, imamo samo dvije boje, koje su u stvari, za običan zdrav razum, zapravo četiri. To su zlatna i srebrna boja. Druge dvije, koje se često ne spominju, ali su uvijek prisutne, su žuta i bijela. Razlog je jednostavan – žuta je u stvari zlatna, a bijela zapravo srebra. Nigdje, ni u jednoj heraldičkoj tradiciji, u bilo kojoj zemlji i u bilo koje doba, ne rabe se žuta i bijela neovisno od zlatne i srebrenе, nego su uvijek i jedino njihova zamjena.

To što se bijela nalazi i kao podloga, recimo, hermelinu, pa su crni hermelinski repići pravilno raspoređeni na bijeloj (nikad srebrnoj!) podlozi² ne ruši ovu tezu, budući da hermelin predstavlja neraskidivu cijelinu.

Srebrna i zlatna izdvojene su u radovima heraldičara već odavno. Već Bartolomeo de Sassoferato smatra srebrenu i zlatnu vrijednjima i dragocjenijima od ostalih boja, a isto misle i svi pozni autori, mada to znaju i drugačije argumentirati od Sassoferata.

I grupa koju nazivamo krvnima (eng. *furs*) je zatvorena poput metala i čine je tri osnovna krvna – hermelin, vjeveričji trbušić te zvastonoto krvno (eng. *vair*) svaki s po nekoliko varijacija ili izvedenica. Ovom prilikom nećemo se zadržavati na njima.

Tinkture

Radije ćemo se posvetiti trećoj i najvećoj grupi gdje nalazimo veći broj neobičnosti i odstupanja. Upravo u ovoj grupi postoje razlike od jedne do druge heraldičke tradicije. Kod nas, u tinkture ubrajamo, osim plave, crvene, crne i zelene, još i tzv. prirodnu boju te boju tena³ (kože). Ove posljedne dvije su zapravo jednostavne u svojoj neobičnosti. Boja tena javlja se isključivo kod ljudskih likova u grbovima, a nikako kao boja u poljima ili drugim likovima. Prirodna boja, kao što i sam naziv kaže, varira od lika do lika i

On Colours in Heraldry

Even those who have a sketchy idea on coats of arms and heraldry easily notice one of the main characteristics of the coats of arms – their colour. Nay, it is not rare that people come to conclusion that there is no such thing as a colourless coat of arms. All coats of arms are coloured even when they are depicted in black and white, in such cases mostly having hatchings. It is the same with the stone or wood carved coats of arms. Colours need not to be shown, but may be reconstructed from other sources, if we know or assume to who a coat of arms belongs. Regarding the colours in heraldry, things are getting somewhat complicated, especially because most of the manuals we may turn to are limited to simple listing and classification.

The colours in heraldry are applied, as the artists would say, steadfast, meaning evenly and opaque. There are no gradients and no change in brightness.

In everyday life we know that the colours are, in fact, electromagnetic waves of that part of spectrum that is called visible light. In short, each frequency matches a certain colour. When describing things this way, the black represents the absence of any light, i.e. the dark. On the other hand, the white is made of waves of all frequencies of the light. All other colours are set somewhere in between the two extremes. This is the mode of functioning of a TV, and we shall easily remember that when no "picture" is present the screen is black.

One may describe things differently, but also based on everyday experience. If we take a piece of paper and start painting on it, soon the initial white shall be scarce. If we add all the colours and mix them we get black.

This example is opposite of the first: white is absence of colours, in the black all are present. However, both methods are characterized by exception of the black and white as the two opposing extremes. Other colours compose part of the spectrum and follow one to other.

Heraldic tinctures

In heraldry it is not so. These experiences and descriptions are not valid for heraldry. The heraldic tinctures are divided sharply into three groups, two of which are closed sets.

Simply stated, there are three groups of heraldic tinctures: metals, colours and furs. In the first group, metals, there are just two tinctures, that are, for the usual, common sense, actually fours. These are golden (or) and silver (argent). The other two, often unmentioned, but always present are yellow and white. The reason is simple – yellow is in fact gold and white is silver. Nowhere, in no heraldic tradition anywhere in the world, the yellow and the white are used independently from or and argent, only as their substitutes.

That white is found also as the background of hermelin, so that hermelin tails are regularly set on white (never silver!) field does not contradict to the idea, since hermelin represents an integral complex.

The argent and or are singled out in heraldic works for a long time. Already Bartolomeo de Sassoferato considered the silver and the gold more valuable and precious than any other tinctures, and similar ideas we may find by all prominent authors, although they may have different actual argumentation.

The group named furs is also closed as the metals and is composed of three main types – ermine, vair and potent, each with several variations and derivates. At this time we shall not look into this more closely.

najčešće se javlja kod životinjskih likova i građevina, kad se želi označiti da likovi nisu obojeni nekom heraldičkom bojom, već onako kako izgledaju u prirodi. Također se ne rabi, jer ne bi imalo smisla, kao boja u poljima štita ili kod geometrijskih likova.

Dakle, tinkture plava, crvena i zelena prisutne su u svim heraldičkim tradicijama. Od svih je najčešća plava (više od svih ostalih zajedno), potom crvena, a crna i zelena su daleko rjeđe.

Još jednu stvar se rijetko kad nađe u heraldičkim priručnicima, a to je pitanje koliko u stvari ima plavih tinkura u heraldici. Naime, najčešće priručnici navode jednu plavu (eng. *azure*, tal. *azzuro*, njem. *Blau*), no u grbovnicima bez imalo muke možemo naći grbove s po dva, pa čak i tri tona plave. Obično je plava tamna i zagasitija, najčešće neki ultramarin. Ali nalazimo i kobaltne tone, prusko plave i sl. S druge strane, tu su i svijetli, nebeskoplavni tonovi.⁴ Dio te raznolikosti možemo pripisati dizajnerima (crtačima) grbova, no dio kao da ipak pripada naravi stvari: rijetko (nikada?) možemo naći nebo u grbu obojeno tamnim tonom plave, kao što je i nebeskoplavno more rijetko. I prigovor da je to, ustvari, prirodnja boja, a ne plava, ne stoji uvijek. Ponekad je svijetli ton plave propisan (kao primjerice boja vrpca i postave krune kuće Habsburg), a ponekad je ostavljen na volju dizajnerima.⁵

Slično se može kazati i za crvenu, gdje najčešće nalazimo cinober, ali i druge tone, za razliku od plave, u britanskoj i francuskoj tradiciji nalazimo kao posve odvojenu, dakle kao posebnu boju, već spominjanu tamnu narančastu (*tenne*), ali i tamnu crvenu (*sanguine*), te purpurnu (*purple*, *purple*). Koji je točan uzrok ovakvom tretmanu crvene, ali ne i plave, nije posve jasno, a uzrok po svoj prilici treba tražiti u lingvističkim pojавama.

U stvari, i zelenu možemo naći u priličnom rasponu od žutozelene, preko otvorene jarke zelene do zagasitih tonova. No, o njoj ni jedan heraldički autor nije osjetio potrebu išta više kazati.

Na koncu, treba naglasiti nekoliko stvari:

1. crna i bijela u heraldici *nisu* par, čak ne spadaju u istu grupu;

2. među tinkturama ne nalazimo smeđe ni ljubičaste boje (iako ne u svim tradicijama na isti način);

3. nema, naravno, niti sive; u likovno bolje izrađenim grbovima doduše nailazimo i na sivu i na smeđu, ali kao *sjene*, što se u opisu grbova (blazonu) ne računa i ignorira, baš poput damaskacije;

4. svaka tinktura samo je generičko ime, jer nema nekog točno određenog tona koji bi označavala; možemo kazati da se primjerice *crvena* tinktura u grbu može pojaviti kao bilo koji ton u rasponu od onih koji se više ne prepoznaju kao narančasti do onih koji još nisu ljubičasti.

5. očito je da su varijacije u bojama (pa i kod metala), uglavnom bez značenja i značaja, a samo u određenim i prilično rijetkim slučajevima propisane i važne.

6. očito, bitnije je u likovnom prikazu grba postići likovnu (kompozicijsku) ravnotežu, nego li držati se neutralnih (srednjih) tonova.

¹ Engleska heraldička terminologija koristi ponešto drugačije termine. U njihovom sustavu heraldičke se boje nazivaju tinktura (tinctures), dok je grupa koju mi nazivamo tinkture kod njih jednostavno *colors*. Naš sustav rabi općenitiji naziv boje za viši stupanj, koji objedinjava sve tri grupe, dok za samu grupu rabi stilski obilježen i manje frekventan termin *tinture*.

² Postoji primjerice više varijacija hermelina, npr. protu-hermelin i varijacije koja u hrvatskom nemaju ime, npr. engleski *ermynois*. U prvoj je podloga (polje) crna, a repići bijeli (ustvari negativ hermelina), dok su u drugoj repići crni na zlatnoj podlozi. Neki autori daju i više izuzetno rijetkih uglavnom teorijskih varijanti.

³ Da su golijevljovi likovi u boji ljudskog tena u engleskoj tradiciji se ne spominje, nego podrazumejiva, pa se ta boja u njihovim priručnicima ne spominje. Javlja se još i u talijanskoj tradiciji (*carnatione*). Vrijedi spomena da boja tena varira s obzirom na to kojoj ljudskoj rasi pripada određeni lik. Također, ovu tinkturu ne treba miješati s eng. *tenne*, koja označava zagasitu (tamniju) narančastu.

⁴ Latinski naziv je *coeruleus* (color) od **caeluleus*, a on od *caelum* (nebo), a iz njega je izveden i talijanski oblik *celeste*. Zanimljivo da u latinskom označava ne samo boju neba, već i boju očiju, ali i tamnu plavu ili zelenu boju vode!

⁵ Francuski autor Michel Pastoureau posvetio je cijelu knjigu plavoj boji i njezinim različitim kulturološkim aspektima, uključujući heraldičke (Blue: the history of a color, 2002.)

Colours

Rather, let us take a look into the third and largest group where one may find more curiosities and deviations. This group has the largest differences among various heraldic traditions. In Croatia we count among colours, beside blue (azure), red (gules), black (sable) and green (vert) also the so called natural colour and the colour of carnation (skin). These last are two very simple things in all their peculiarities.

The carnation is found exclusively for the representation of the human figures in the coats of arms, and never as the tincture of heraldic fields or other charges. The natural colour, as the term indicates, is different from charge to charge and is most often found with the animals and buildings, when they are not coloured with heraldic tinctures but are represented as the yolk in the nature. This is also never used, since it would make no sense, as the tincture of the various fields or geometric charges in coats of arms.

So the colours of azure, gules, sable and vert are present in all the heraldic traditions.

Of those, blue is most frequent (more frequent than all others composed), then red while the black and green are relatively less frequent.

An other issue is also rarely found in the heraldic manuals – the question how many blue colours there are in the heraldry. The manuals usually mention single blue colour (Eng. *azure*, Ital. *azzurro*, Germ. *Blau*), but in the armorials one may find with no trouble coats of arms with two or even three shades of blue. Usually, the blue is dark and tan, mostly some kind of ultramarine. However, the cobalt shades, Prussian blue etc. are not unusual. On the other hand, there are also light, celestial shades. A part of this diversity may be ascribed to the artists who drew the depictions, but a part of it is due to the nature of the issue: rarely (never?) may one find sky shown as dark blue in the coats of arms, just as the sea is rarely depicted in celestial blue. Objection that this is the natural colour and not bleu is not always work. Sometimes the light shade of the blue is prescribed (such as the colour of the ribbons and the lining of the crown of the House of Habsburg), while sometimes this is left for the artist's whim and skill.

Similalry may be said about red, which is most often vermillion, but also in other shades. As opposed to blue, in the British and French tradition one may find as entirely separate colour already mentioned drak orange (*tenne*), but also dark red (*sanguine*) and purple (*purple*). The reason for such treatment of the red, and not the blue, is not quite clear, and may be sought in the linguistic phenomena.

The fact is that the green may also be found in quite a span from yellowish-green through open rich green to tan shades. However, on the green no heraldic author felt need to say anything more.

Finally, one should highlight several issues:

1. Black and white in heraldry do not make a pair, they are not even in the same group;

2. There is neither brown nor purple among the colours (although not in all traditions);

3. There is no gray, of course; although in richer depictions one may find both gray and brown as shadows, but this is not present in the blazon and ignored just as diapering;

4. Each colour is only a generic name, there is no exact shade that is prescribed;

5. The variations in colour shades (even in metals), are mostly with no meaning and no significance, only in some special and quite rare cases they are prescribed and important.

6. Obviously, it is more important in a heraldic depiction to achieve an artistic (visual) balance, then sticking to some neutral (middle) shades.



Edukativni potencijal Zbirke heraldike i sfragistike Hrvatskog povjesnog muzeja

Zbog svakodnevnog bombardiranja medija i okoline suvremenim znakovima, simbolima, "brendovima" te ostalim derivatima i falsifikatima baštine, muzeji, a napose oni povjesnog karaktera zauzimaju najvažniju ulogu u zaštiti i očuvanju povjesne istine. Oni bi svojim muzeološkim djelatnostima tj. sabiranjem, čuvanjem, istraživanjem, komuniciranjem, i prezentiranjem materijalnih svjedočanstava hrvatske kulturno-povjesne baštine, utemeljenim na principima znanstvene historiografije te interdisciplinarnim pristupom temama nacionalne povijesti trebali generirati znanje o njima s ciljem zaštite i očuvanja istih. U službi društva i njegova razvoja, podizali bi kvalitetu življenja te svijest o nacionalnoj baštini i njenoj prepoznatljivosti, kako kod domaćih ljudi tako i u svijetu suočenom s ubrzanim globalizacijskim procesima. Muzeji bi trebali biti izvor i korektiv.

U tom smislu, smatram da su proučavanje i edukacija na polju pomoćnih povjesnih znanosti, a napose heraldike, isto tako važni kao i učenje same povijesti jer uklanjanju opasnost manipulacije povjesnim činjenicama i smanjuju broj njezinih "žrtava" pružajući im mehanizam za lakše razumijevanje povjesno – društvenih i političkih događaja te njihovih posljedica koje se i danas osjećaju. Heraldika je upravo jedna od njih, koja omogućuje "čitanje" ne samo prošlih već i suvremenih simbola povezanih s određenim događajima pojedine nacije, društva i pojedinca, a koji danas, predstavljeni putem modernih tehnologija, čine svijet jednim "velikim selom".

Budući da se Hrvatski povjesni muzej već duže vrijeme bori s nedostatom prostora i nemogućnošću realizacije stalnog postava, prezentacija i komunikacija bogatog muzejskog fundusa znatno je otežana no ipak se u prvom redu ostvaruje kroz osmišljenu mujejsko - pedagošku djelatnost vezanu uz tekuće izložbe ili pak samostalne edukativne programe te izdavaštvo. Kroz te aktivnosti Zbirka heraldike i sfragistike oduvijek je bila najzastupljenija te i danas zauzima zavidno mjesto u izložbenim i mujejsko - pedagoškim projektima. Razlog tomu leži u baštinskim i muzealnim kvalitetama heraldičkih predmeta, koje su određene materijalnim, povjesnim i funkcionalnim osobinama te velikim stupnjem dokumentarnosti i ilustrativnosti ali i činjenici da heraldički fundus prelazeći granice same Zbirke nosi velike izložbene potencijale, budući da se grbovi nalaze gotovo na svim mujejskim predmetima raspoređenim unutar ostalih 14 mujejskih zbirki bilo dokumentarnog ili likovnog karaktera što omogućava široku lepezu tema ne samo iz nacionalne povijesti već i onih povjesno - umjetničkih.

Iako je muzej već 70-tih godina prošlog stoljeća, među prvima provodio sjajne mujejsko - pedagoške projekte, samo proučavanje i popularizacija heraldike novono su oživjeli izdavanjem dobro znalog kataloga *Grbovi, grbovnice i rodoslovja* kojeg je napisala Vlasta Brajković, tadašnja voditeljica Zbirke. Katalog je od 1976. do 1995. ostao jedinstvenim stručnim štivom. Godinu dana kasnije, uoči Međunarodnog dana muzeja pokrenule su se mujejsko - pedagoške akcije na razini zagrebačkih muzeja od kojih se svaki, u okviru zadane teme predstavio na svoj osebujan način. Cilj im je bio popularizacija muzeja među djecom i mladima te općenito podizanje svijesti o nacionalnoj baštini. Godine 1997. u okviru zadane teme *Cvijet*, Hrvatski povjesni muzej predstavio se s programom pod naslovom *Čime cvjetaju grbovi*, akcijom koju je osmisnila voditeljica Zbirke i programa, Dubravka Peić Čaldarović. Od tada pa sve do današnjih dana, uspostavom pedagoškog odjela sa zakonom propisanim radnim mjestom mujejskog pedagoga, kontinuirano se provode edukativni programi u kojima se građa Zbirke heraldike i sfragistike prezentira u primarnom (originalima) ili sekundarnom obliku (reprodukциjama). Nabrojat će samo neke od njih. Recentni su primjer pokretne izložbe *Svakodnevni život hrvatskih plemičkih obitelji u 18. st.* s tematskom cjelinom *Određenje plemstva te najnovije radionice Hrvatska domovina i Heraldička radionica* koje je pokrenula mujejska pedagoginja

Andreja Smetko. Programi su osmišljeni za korisnike svih dobnih skupina no u prvom redu za one iz odgojno-obrazovnih ustanova (osnovne i srednje škole) podudaranjući se s njihovim nastavnim gradivom. Multimedija predavanja uz radne lističe, likovne radionice izrade grbova, kostimirana stručna vodstva itd., nude mogućnost izvanškolske nastave na principu zornosti (u pojedinim slučajevima i taktičnosti), baziranoj na originalnoj mujejskoj građi u ambijentu u kojem se ne bi trebalo osjećati pedagoško-andragoški pritisak.

Mogućnosti i kvaliteta programa leže u pomnoj i ciljanoj selekciji heraldičke građe, vremenskog raspona od 17. do 20. stoljeća koja posjeduje izuzetan spoj dokumentarnosti povjesnih sadržaja i ilustrativnosti, što na jedinstveni način potiče autentičan i intenzivan doživljaj povijesti. Kod postupka selekcije vrlo je bitna suradnja između mujejskog pedagoga koji osmišljava i prilagođava program dobnom uzrastu i kustosa Zbirke koji će mu u tome pomoći svojim stručnim savjetima prilikom odabira predmeta. Predmet mora sadržavati najbolje, odnosno ciljane sadržajne karakteristike, estetske komponente ali i prikladnu fizičku očuvanost i mogućnost prezentacije (dimenzija i vrsta materijala).

U radu s manjim i najavljenim grupama, djeci se upoznaje s pomoćnom povjesnom znanosti – heraldikom, čime im se omogućuje lakše savladavanje i usvajanje njima apstraktnih povjesnih termina, pojmova i kategorija kao preduvjet stjecanja povjesnih spoznaja. Pružajući im mogućnost aktivnog sudjelovanja u radu, djeca na konkretnim primjerima uče o pojmu plemstva i njegovim simbolima tj. načinu stjecanja plemičkih titula: prema podrijetlu i zaslugama. Uče otkrivati značenje i sadržaj grbovnica, plemičkih listova, osobnih i obiteljskih grbova, grbova određene organizacije, institucije ili udruge, identificirajući im dijelove, simbole i vremensko – stilске karakteristike. Upoznavanje s heraldikom, omogućuje im:

- istraživanje podrijetla povijesti hrvatskoga plemstva, velikaških obitelji, plemičkih rodova, te ostalih sudionika zbivanja iz nacionalne povijesti, političkog, društvenog i kulturnog života,
- praćenje razvitka nacionalno-integracijskih procesa, hrvatske autonomnosti i državnosti,
- učenje i raspoznavanje nacionalnih simbola kroz grbove pojedinaca, organizacija i institucija te sadašnjeg državnog grba i grbova

jedinica lokalne samouprave (županija, općina i gradova),

- čitanje suvremenih simbola društva i razumijevanje današnjeg položaja Hrvatske u zajednici europskih naroda,

- važnost istraživanja vlastitog podrijetla,

- prednost istraživanja i rada na izvorima i originalnoj građi,

- upoznavanje s Hrvatskim povjesnim muzejom, napose Zbirkom heraldike i sfragistike, njezinim fundusom i važnosti čuvanja baštine.

Za studente i profesore te korisnike iz muzeja srodnih institucija, osmišljavaju se drugi oblici komunikacije i prezentacije na višoj stručnoj razini, koja u nekim slučajevima može biti i usko specijalistička što ovisi o polju interesa. Stoga smatram da bi u budućnosti trebala biti usmjerena većinom na izdavaštvo kao rezultatom znanstvenog rada na Zbirci ali ne samo na njoj već i na istraživanju komparativne građe van muzeja, budući da je ona najugroženija, podložna propagadanju i devastaciji.

Rad s mladima ostaje primarni zadatak i poslanje Hrvatskog povjesnog muzeja. Najljepši primjer suradnje i danas je školski grb O.Š. Ivana Gorana Kovačića u Zagrebu, nastao na temelju radionica u muzeju, uz stručne savjete kustosa Zbirke.

Edukacija i obrazovanje, stjecanje navika za samostalni rad i daljnje istraživanje, razvijanje samosvesti i kritičnosti te podizanje svijesti o vlastitoj baštini, karakterne su osobine koje se stječu od malih nogu jer „Željezo se kuje dok je vruće“. U tim obrazovnim procesima muzeji bi trebali igrati jednu od najvažnijih uloga.

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Educational potential of the Croatian History Museum Heraldry and Sfragistics Collection

As media and environment is bombarding us daily with contemporary signs, symbols, "brands" and other derivates and forgeries of the heritage, museums, especially those dealing with history, cover the most important role in the protection and preservation of the historic truth. With should generate knowledge based on their museologic activities, i.e. by collecting, preserving, researching, communicating and presentation of material witnesses of the Croatian cultural and historic heritage, based on the principles of scientific historiography and interdisciplinary approach to the topics of the national history. Serving the society and its development, they should raise the quality of living and the conscience on the national heritage and its recognisability, both by the local public and in the world confronted with the accelerated globalization processes. The museums should be the source and corrective.

In this regard, I believe that the research and education in the field of the auxiliary historic sciences, especially the heraldry, are just as important as the study of the history itself, as that remove the danger of manipulation with the historic facts and decrease the number of its "victims" by providing the mechanism for its easier understanding – of both social and political events and their consequences that are felt today. The heraldry is exactly one of those mechanisms, enabling "reading" not only the symbols of the past, but also the contemporary symbols linked to the historic events of a certain nation, a society or an individual, that are today, through the modern technologies, part of the world making a single "big village".

Since the **Croatian History Museum** is already for some time in trouble with space and is unable to present a permanent exhibition, the presentation and the communication of the museum fundus is much complicated. However, it is being done, first of all through the thought-out museum-educational activities linked to the ongoing exhibitions or through standalone educational programs and publishing. Through those activities the Heraldry and Sfragistics Collection of the Museum was always the most represented and even today takes a prominent place in the exhibitional and educational projects. The reason for that is in the exceptional quality of the heraldic artefacts in the collection, their material, historical and functional characteristic and the high level of their documentary and demonstrative value, but also in the fact that the heraldic fundus of the Collection and even other artefacts in the Museum holds a great exhibitional potential, as the coats of arms could be found on nearly all items that are preserved in the other 14 collections of the museum. This allows a large spectrum of topics, not only dealing with the national history, but also in the history of art.

Even if the Museum was among the first to perform exceptional educational project already in 1970's, the research and popularization of the heraldry was revived with the issue of the well known catalogue *Grbovi, grbovnice i rođoslovja* (The coats of arms, the letter patents and the genealogies) written by **Vlasta Brajković**, at the time the Collection curator. Between 1976 and 1995 it remained a unique professional text. The next year, just before the International Museum Day, the museum educational actions were initiated on the level of all museums of Zagreb, where each represented a common topic in its own specific way. The goal was the popularization of the museums among children and youth and the general raise of conscience towards the national heritage. In 1997 the topic was *Flower*, and the Croatian History Museum promoted it under the title *Whereby the coats of arms are blossoming*, the action devised by the Collection curator **Dubravka Peić Čaldarović**. Afterwards the educational division with specialized museum educator was established and it performs the educational programs presenting the Collection in its primary (original artefacts) and secondary form (replicas). Some of the ideas were covered on these recent mobile exhibitions: *Everyday*

life of Croatian noble families in 18th century with topics like *Definition of Nobility* and the most recent workshops *The Croatian Homeland* and *The Heraldic Workshop*, initiated by the museum educator **Andreja Smetko**. These programs are prepared for all age groups, but are targeted primary to school children and secondary school youth, matching their school curriculum. The multimedia lectures with work leaflets, heraldic art workshops, professional dressed-up guidance etc. provide possibilities of out-of-the-school classes based on visual (and in some cases also tactile) perception, using the original museum artefacts in the ambience without the educational and andragogical pressure.

The capability and the quality of the program depend on the professional and aimed selection of the heraldic material, from the time spanning from 17th to 20th century, containing a unique bond of documentary historical contents and illustratively that is able to incite an authentic and intensive experience of the history. The cooperation of the museum educator preparing and adjusting the program to the aimed age and the Collection curator in the process of selection is essential. The items must contain the best, i.e. aimed, contextual characteristics, aesthetic components, but also appropriate physical perseverance and possibility of presentation (dimensions, medium).

In the work with smaller and announced groups, the children are familiarized with the auxiliary historical science – the heraldry, so they can easier master and adopt the historical terms, concepts and categories that may be abstract to their age and yet condition for acquisition of historic knowledge. Provided with the active participation in the work, the children learn on specific examples on the notions of nobility and its symbols, i.e. on the modes of acquisition of noble title by ancestry or by merits. They learn to detect meaning and contents of letter patents, nobility charters, personal and family arms, coats of arms of organizations, institutions or associations, by identification of their elements, symbols and characteristics of period and style. Familiarization with the heraldry enables to them:

- To research on origins of Croatian nobility, peer families, noble clans and other participants of the events from the national history and the political, social and cultural life,
- To follow the development of the national integration processes, the Croatian autonomy and the Croatian statehood through history,
- To learn and recognize national symbols in the coats of arms of individuals, organizations and institutions, as well as in the current state coat of arms and the coats of arms of the administrative subdivisions (counties, cities, communities),
- To read the contemporary symbols of

society and to understand the current status of Croatian within the European community of nations,

- To understand the importance of research of their own origins,
- To understand the advantages of research and work in the sources and on the original materials,
- To familiarise themselves with the Croatian History Museum, specifically its Heraldic and Sfragistics Collection, its fundus and the importance on the heritage preservation.

For the students and professors and for the users from the institutions kindred to the Museum, other forms of communication and presentation are prepared, on a higher professional level, sometimes even being very narrow focused and specialist depending on the particular interest. Therefore, I believe that in the future we should concentrate on publication of results of scientific research on the Collection, but not on it exclusively, but in particular on comparative research of material out of the museum, this being the most threatened and subject to decay and devastation.

The work with children and youth remains the primary task and mission of the Croatian History Museum. Among the most beautiful examples of such cooperation is the coat of arms of the Primary School *Ivan Goran Kovačić* in Zagreb, which emerged as a result of the workshops in the Museum under the guidance of the curator.

The education, acquisition of habits enabling standalone work and further research, development of self-consciousness and introspection as well as the raise of conscience on own heritage are the personality traits that are obtained when very young, according to the folk saying *the iron is forged when it is hot*. In these educational processes museums should play an important role.



Foto: MBR





Heraldička radionica u Hrvatskom povijesnom muzeju
Heraldic Workshop in the Croatian History Museum
Zagreb, 1.5.2005.