



# Grb i Zastava

Glasnik Hrvatskog grboslovnog i zastavoslovnog društva  
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Matea Brstilo Rešetar

## Turčin u hrvatskim grbovima *Turks in Croatian coats of arms*



Grb Kavorich (Kavorić), 1578.

Grb Hranilouth (Hranilović), 1603.

Grb Antal, Nagy II, Kiss II, 1686.

Donosimo sažetak rada pod naslovom "Heraldički simboli na grbovima vojnoga plemstva kao nositelji sjećanja na borbe protiv Osmanlja" koji je autorica predstavila na **XXVIII. međunarodnom heraldičkom i genealoškom kongresu**, ove godine održanom u Québec Cityu u Kanadi. U okviru teme kongresa "The Meeting of Two Worlds: Quest or Conquest" odnosno podtemom „The use of symbols to commemorate struggles against the conqueror in heraldry“ autorica upozorava na promjene u hrvatskoj heraldici koje su nastale uslijed borbi protiv Osmanlja.

Grbovnik povjesničara i arhivista **Ivana pl. Bojničića** Der Adel von Kroatien und Slavonien u ovom radu predstavlja osnovu heraldičke, povijesne i likovne analize grbova vojnoga plemstva koji u sebi sadrže lik neprijatelja. Ciljanim odabirom 212 grbova s prikazom neprijatelja odnosno Turčina, izvršila se početna selekcija, a potom se napravila matrica za statističku obradu istih. Radi se o 12 % grbova iz grbovnika. U predmet analize uzeti su podaci o nositelju (primarnom i sekundarnom), njegovoj profesiji, vladaru i godini dodijele odnosno potvrde plemićkoga statusa, bojištita, te simbolima u štitu i u nakući.

Klasifikacijom, a potom i određivanjem posebne tipologije pojavljivanja lika Turčina kao grbovnog simbola, autorica daje odgovor na pitanje: kako grb od individualnog znaka pojedinca postaje nositelj kolektivnog sjećanja na prošla zbivanja.

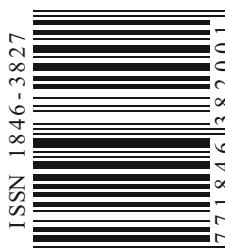
(nastavak na str. 3)

*Here we present a summary of the paper titled "Heraldic symbols on the coats of arms of the military nobility as vehicles for memories of struggles against the ottomans" the author presented on the 28th International Congress of Genealogic and Heraldic Studies held in June this year in Québec City, Canada. Within the Congress topic "The Meeting of Two Worlds: Quest or Conquest", under the subtopic "The use of symbols to commemorate struggles against the conqueror in heraldry", the author highlights the changes introduced in the Croatian heraldry due to the struggle against the Ottomans.*

*The armorial Der Adel von Kroatien und Slavonien by historian and archivist Ivan von Bojničić was the basis for the heraldic, historical and visual analysis of the coats of arms of the military nobility that contain in them the figure of the enemy for this paper. With a targeted selection of 212 coats of arms with a depiction of the enemy, that is, of the Ottoman Turk, an initial selection was made, and then a table for the statistical processing of the selection was created. Twelve percent of the coats of arms from the armorial are thus discussed. The subject of the analysis was the details about the armiger (primary and secondary), his profession, the ruler and the year in which it was assigned, or in which the confirmation of noble status was granted, the colour of the shield and the symbols in the shield and in the crest.*

*Thus the author answers the question how a coat of arms from an individual symbol of its bearer becomes a vehicle of collective historical memory.*

(continued on p. 3)



Hrvatsko grboslovno i zastavoslovno društvo osnovano je 2006. godine. HGZD je član  
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Dragi čitatelju,

Pred vama je treći broj, odnosno četvrti svežak našeg časopisa kojim ulazimo u treću godinu izdavanja. I dok su prva tri broja bila otisnuta na neuvezanim arcima fotokopirnom tehnikom, vjerujem da vam nije promaklo da je ovaj broj tehnički superiorniji. Za ovakav kvalitativni skok možemo zahvaliti dvama čimbenicima. Prvo, temeljem našeg dosadašnjeg rada Gradski je ured za obrazovanje, kulturu i sport Grada Zagreba prepoznao značaj našeg časopisa i pružio finansijsku pomoć pri tiskanju. No, samo novac, iako nužan, nije dovoljan za izdavanje časopisa, te smo imali sreće da smo uspostavili dobru suradnju s izdavačkom tvrtkom Leykam International koja je na sebe preuzeila većinu poslova organizacije izdavanja časopisa. Leykam je jedan od vodećih austrijskih izdavača koji je od lani prisutan i na hrvatskom tržištu, a pokriva uglavnom povijesne teme, često bliske interesima vas – naših čitatelja. Dapače, Leykam je pokrenuo biblioteku „Grbovi i zastave“ upravo nakon naših inicijalnih kontakata, te u njoj izdao prvu knjigu o kojoj čitatevi više u ovom GiZ-u. Uverjeni smo da je ovo tek prvi korak uspješne suradnje HGZD-a i Leykama i nadamo se novim heraldičko-veksilološkim naslovima, od kojih su neki već u pripremi.

Naravno, treba nam i vaša pomoć – bilo reakcijama na objavljene materijale, bilo novim prilozima i informacijama. Stoga, olovku u ruku/laptop na krilo i bacite se na pisanje članka o području vašeg interesa za sljedeći broj – vaši kolege u Društvu jedva čekaju da čuju čime se bavite i što mogu naučiti od vas.

U svibnju je bila već druga godišnjica osnivanja HGZD. Prije dvije godine postavili smo si visoke ciljeve, a djevelovali smo u skladu s mogućnostima i malim koracima grabimo naprijed. Smatramo da ćemo manjim, ali upornim koracima zadane ciljeve dostići kad-tad, koje možda velikim i impresivnim aktivnostima jednostavno ne bismo mogli pratiti. Lako je pokrenuti časopis, teško ga je održati. Isto vrijedi i za web stranice. Od značajnih uspjeha u posljednje dvije godine ističemo učlanjenje u Međunarodnu federaciju veksiloloških udruga (FIAV) i pozivnicu za učlanjenje u Međunarodnu konfederaciju genealoških i heraldičkih udruga (CIGH), učlanjenju u koju se nadamo na Kongresu u Quebecu. Na Kongresu će sudjelovati dvije naše predstavnice i zastupati nas na Skupštini CIGH. Prikaz rada koji će na Kongresu predstaviti Matea Brstilo Rešetar možete pročitati u ovom broju, a rad Dubravke Peić Čaldarović očekuje nas u sljedećem. [I] najnovija vijest dodana zadnji dan prije slanja materijala u tisk: postali smo član CIGH o čemu čitatevi više u sljedećem broju i na našem webu.]

I na kraju, što vas još očekuje u ovom broju? Prof. Kolanović održao nam je u travnju izuzetno zanimljivo predavanje o razvoju sustava usvajanja grbova i zastava županija, gradova i općina u Republici Hrvatskoj, tekst kojeg donosimo u cijelini, a koji s pravom zauzima skoro polovicu sadržaja ovog broja. G. Ljubović, plodan heraldički autor otkriva nam tajne senjskih gradskih grbova. Pratimo usvajanje novih simbola Kosova, a na kraju, donosimo vam jedan manje ozbiljan, ali zato ne manje edukativan pogled na heraldiku.

Da ne duljim – uživajte u GiZ i javite nam se.

Željko Heimer

Dear reader,

You are looking at the third number, i.e. the fourth booklet, of our bulletin, with which we enter in the third year of issuing. And while the previous numbers were photocopied and unbound, I hope you noticed the technical superiority of this booklet. We may thank to two factors for this. First, based on our previous work, The Office of Education, Culture and Sports of the City of Zagreb recognized the importance of such a magazine and granted us financial support. However, as we all know, the money, although imperative, is not enough to publish anything, and we had a stroke of luck in meeting the Leykam International publishing house, who took upon itself the majority of the bulleting publishing organization. Leykam is among the leading Austrian publishers, since last year present also in Croatia, issuing book mostly on historical topics, often close to the interests of you – our readers. Moreover, Leykam started with edition titled "Coats of arms and Flags" indeed after our initial contacts, to publish the first book in the row, on which you may read more within this GiZ. We are convinced that this is only the first step of the fruitful cooperation between HGZD and Leykam and we hope for new heraldic-vexillologic titles, some of which are already being prepared.

We also need your help – either through comments on the published articles, or with new papers and information. Therefore, grab a pen/a notebook and start writing on the field of your interest for the next number of GiZ – your colleagues in the Association hardly wait to hear what you are working on and what could be learned from you.

In May it was already the second anniversary of HGZD establishment. Two years ago we have set high goals, and we acted in accordance with possibilities and though small steps we are striding forward. We believe that by small but persistent steps we shall reach those goals eventually, while large and impressive activities would be over our heads. It is said that it is easy to start a bulletin, while it is hard to maintain it. The same goes for a web site. Among noteworthy successes in the last two years we would highlight the admittance to the International federation of vexillologic associations (FIAV) and invitation to the International genealogic and heraldic confederation (CIGH) membership to which we hope to be admitted during the Quebec Congress. Two of our representatives participate the Congress and shall represent us at the CIGH General Assembly. In this issue you may read a short extract from the paper by Matea Brstilo Rešetar that she is going to present in the Congress, while we save the paper by Dubravka Peić Čaldarović for the next issue. [And a newsflash added the last day before the materials were sent to the press: we became a CIGH members, on which read more in the next issue and on our web site.]

And finally, what else is there in this number? In April Prof. Kolanović held for us an extremely interesting lecture on the systematic development of the municipal coats of arms and flags in Croatia, which we provide here in full length, taking up almost the half of the volume. Mr. Ljubović, a prolific heraldic author, reveals to us the secrets of heraldry of Senj. We are looking into the new symbols of Kosovo, and finally we bring you a less serious, but nonetheless educational view into the heraldry.

And not to keep you any further – enjoy in the GiZ and let us know what you think.

Željko Heimer

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### IMPRESSUM

#### Grb i Zastava

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Ovaj broj glasnika

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Kronološki poredani, izabrani grbovi obuhvaćaju razdoblje od druge polovice 15. stoljeća (direktnog udara Osmanlija na Hrvatsko kraljevstvo nakon pada Bosne) pa sve do 2. polovice 19. stoljeća.

Grbova s prikazom neprijatelja bilo je najmanje u 15. i početkom 16. stoljeća. To je ujedno i doba početnog organiziranja obrambenog pojasa prema Osmanlijama. Novoga vojnog plemstva bilo je sasvim malo jer su teret obrane Kraljevstva još uvijek nosile hrvatske velikaške obitelji. Proces dodjeljivanja plemićkih titula i grbova u koje su se počeli uplatiti simboli preneseni sa zbilje ratišta počeli su se učestalo javljati tek od sredine 16. stoljeća, a potom i cijelo 17. stoljeće (napose na njegovom kraju). Vrhunac dodjele naslova odvijao se u 18. stoljeću za vrijeme apsolutističkih vladara.

Iz analize odabralih grbova s likom neprijatelja (Turčina) zaključujemo da je riječ o grbovima kod:

- novog vojnog plemstva (koje je naslov steklo na temelju zasluga u ratovima s Osmanlijama),
- nanovo potvrđenog ili obnovljenog plemstva u koje se umeću simboli sukladni zbilji (Erneuerte Wappen),
- stjecanja viših naslova.

Pored plemićkih obitelji prebjeglih s okupiranim područja koje su se uključile u obranu granice te na temelju tih zasluga zavrijedili obnovu naslova, profesije ostalih nositelja potvrđuju činjenicu da je na području Vojne krajine dominiralo srednje i niže plemstvo iz kojih se kriju osobe s vojnim profesijama. U prvom redu to su stožerni časnici: pukovnici, potpukovnici, bojnici te niži časnici: satnici, natporučnici, poručnici, potporučnici i zastavnici. Prilikom analize naišlo se na vrlo mali broj grbova visokog vojnog kadra: general-bojnika i podmaršala jer su nositelji tih činova bili uglavnom stranoga porijekla.

Naslovi su se dodjeljivali i onim nositeljima čije su profesije bile vezane uz administrativne poslove Krajine koji su se pojavili kao posljedica njezinih brojnih reformi unutar 18. stoljeća.

Uz vremensko određenje, povijesni kontekst te profesije nositelja grbova, autorica se unutar rezultata osvrnula i na značajan postotak plave boje štitova koja nosi upečatljivi vizualni identitet plemstva vojnoga porijekla.

Bojničićovo blazoniranje omogućilo je izdvajanje, klasifikaciju, a potom i određivanje posebne tipologije pojavljivanja neprijatelja kao grbovnog simbola. Ljudski lik, dijelovi tijela, oružje i odjeća samo su neki od obrađenih simbola u radu. Turska je glava, koju navodimo za primjer, vrlo specifična, čelava s perčinom i zašiljenim dugim brkovima, ponekad prikazana s turbanom ili bez njega (nepokrivena). Od 212 izabranih grbova glava se pojavljuje čak 139 puta: nataknuta na sablu, mač ili kopljje, probodena strijelom, nagažena, te turska glava koju za perčin drži krajšnik, lav ili neka duga životinja.

Lik hrvatskoga graničara u kombinaciji sa simbolima neprijatelja posebno je poglavje unutar rezultata, a bavi se povijesnom i likovnom tipologijom pojavljivanja graničara: od oklopnika koji se javlja na najranijim grbovima sve do uniformiranog lika graničara koji se javlja kao posljedica brojnih vladarskih reformi pretvaranja krajške u regularnu vojsku sposobnu za ratovanja po brojnim evropskim ratištima.

Simbolični prizori koji aludiraju na borbe protiv Turaka, a u kojima se ne pojavljuje lik neprijatelja posebna su kategorija grbova čije se značenje ne da iščitati samo iz simbola već se pri nijihovom analiziranju i interpretaciji svakako moraju konzultirati izvori - originalne povelje te genealoški podaci nositelja. Budući da kod navedenih slučajeva ne nalazimo karakteristični lik neprijatelja, a takvih je grbova u Bojničićevom grbovniku zaista

Arranged in chronological order, the selected coats of arms cover a period from the second half of the 15th century (of the immediate Ottoman strike against the Croatian kingdom after the fall of Bosnia) until the second half of the 19th century.

Coats of arms featuring an image of the foe were the fewest in the 15th and in the earliest part of the 16th century. This was at the same time the period of the initial organisation

of the defensive zone onto the Ottoman Empire. There was little new military aristocracy, for the defensive burden of the Kingdom was still largely shouldered by the Croatian magnates. The process of awarding titles of nobility and coats of arms in which symbols taken from the reality of the battlefield began to be involved began to appear frequently only from the middle of the 16th century, and then during the whole of the 17th century, particularly towards the end. The peak in

the award of titles took place in the 18th century during the reigns of the Absolutist rulers.

Thus from an analysis of the selected coats of arms with the figure of the enemy (the Ottoman Turk) we can conclude that these are coats of arms of:

- a new military nobility (which achieved their titles pursuant to services done in the war with the Ottomans),
- augmented or renewed titles of nobility in which symbols in accord with the reality were inserted (Erneurte Wappen),
- the acquisition of higher titles.

As well as the noble families that had fled from the occupied areas and that had joined in the defence of the border, thus winning the renovation of their titles for this service, the professions of the other armigers confirm the fact that in the Military Frontier the lower and medium gentry were dominant, behind whom were concealed persons with military professions. Primarily these are field grade officers – colonels, lieutenant colonels, and majors, and senior officers – captains, first lieutenants, second lieutenants and ensigns. During the analysis, very few coats of arms of general officers – major generals and field marshals – were found, for people with these ranks were mainly of foreign descent.

Titles were also granted to bearers whose professions were connected with the administrative matters of the Frontier that appeared as a consequence of the many reforms of the 18th century.

Beside the chronological determination, the historical context and the bearers' profession, the author considers also a high percentage of coats of arms with azure background, forming a striking visual identity of a nobility of military origin.

The figure of the enemy is very particular, and appears in combinations with many other symbols that are also discussed in the paper. Bojničić's blazoning has enabled them to be separated, classified, and then for the particular typology of their appearance as coat of arms symbol to be defined. The human figure, body parts, weapons and clothing are but few among the symbols discussed in the paper.

The Turkish head, for example is very particular, it is bald with a queue and with pointed long moustaches, sometimes shown with a turban, sometimes without (uncovered). Of the 212 coats of arms selected, a head occurs as many as 139 times: impaled on a sabre, sword or lance, shot through with an arrow, trampled on, and held by its queue by a Borderer, a lion or some other animal.

The historical events brought about by the position of Croatia between the Cross and the Crescent that went on for



## Turčin u hrvatskim grbovima

mnogo, nismo se upuštali u njihovu detaljniju analizu. Vremenskim određenjem dodjele grba moguće je iste povezati s ratovanjem protiv Turaka no bez dodatnih informacija o povijesnim i rodoslovnim podacima nositelja grba sve ostaje na pretpostavci i nagađanjima.

Povjesna zbivanja uzrokovana stoljetnim položajem Hrvatske između Križa i Polumjeseca duboko su se urezala u kolektivno sjećanje naroda. Borbe protiv Osmanlija zabilježene su na razne načine, pisanom riječi, usmenom predajom ili slikama.

Analizirajući grbove s likom Turčina, postavlja se pitanje u kolikoj mjeri grb kao specifični individualizirani vizualni znak pojedinca nosi određene aspekte značenja, te u konačnici tvori segment društvene svijesti o točno određenoj epizodi iz prošlosti. *Kako grb od individualnog znaka pojedinca postaje nositelj kolektivnog sjećanja na prošla zbivanja?*

Nositelji analiziranih grbova pripadnici su vojnog plemstva s područja Hrvatsko-slavonske vojne krajine koji su naslove stekli na temelju zasluga u ratovima protiv Osmanlija u vremenskom rasponu od druge polovice 15. do druge polovice 19. stoljeća. Ne ulazeći u nedostatke ovog grbovnika, isti nam je pružio mogućnost tipiziranja lika neprijatelja. Budući da je riječ o simbolima koje heraldika zapadnih zemalja ne poznaje, jasno nam je da se radi o specifičnom segmentu hrvatske heraldike.

*Simbol* kao glavna tvorbena jedinica grba, po kojemu je isti jedinstven i neponovljiv, tvori tako specifično *heraldičko nazivlje* na temu ratovanja s Osmanlijama. Simbol sam za sebe može, ali i ne mora biti jasan nositelj značenja, stoga da bismo jasno odgovorili na gore postavljeno pitanje, potrebno je spomenuti i dva bitna nositelja smislenog izraza grba, a to je:

- sintaksa odnosno konstrukcija simbola, te
- pragmatika koja se odnosi na praktičnu uporabu simbola od strane jedne zajednice u svrhu interpretacije pojedinih okolnosti ili konteksta.

Pod prvim se misli samo na vizualni identitet grba, a potom heraldičku tipologiju i konstrukciju njegovih simbola koja je donekle razumljiva svima, budući da se kreće u okvirima osnovne razine percipiranja znaka. No, za razumijevanje onog drugog mora se uzeti u obzir čitava „pozadina“ čitljiva iz rodoslovnih podataka nositelja grba, a zatim i široki kontekst povijesnih zbivanja kojih je isti bio aktivni sudionik. Upravo ta nadgradnja čini cijeli semantički sklop složenijim, što u konačnici (skupa sa poznавanjem heraldičkih pravila) omogućuje „čitanje“ grba samo sa stručne razine. S druge strane, lik Turčina kao simbola neprijatelja uvijek jasno upućuje na povjesna zbivanja s istim predznakom i dimenzijom - epizode ratovanja s Osmanlijama koji su u narodu ostali sinonim za zlo, pustošenje i razaranje.

„Upijajući“ tako elemente svakodnevne ratne zbilje i pretvarajući ih u simbole kao glavne tvorbene elemente, grb preuzima funkciju nositelja sjećanja i postaje medij preko kojega se prošlost s velikim vremenskim odmakom svaki put nanovo aktualizira u sadašnjosti.

Preostaje još veliki rad na izvorima koji bi hrvatskoj heraldici jasnije odredili terminologiju, a potom obogatili i njeno nazivlje na temu ratovanja s Osmanlijama. Ovaj rad samo je naznaka neiscrpnih mogućnosti istraživanja povijesnih zbivanja kroz prizmu heraldike.



Grb Vlastic (Vlašić IV), 1718.

## Turks in Croatian coats of arms

centuries were deeply incised into the collective memory of the people. The fights against the Turks are recorded in many ways, in the written word, in the oral tradition and in the images.

Analysing coats of arms with depictions of Turks, the question necessarily arises as to the measure in which the coat of arms as a specific and personalised visual sign of an individual bears certain semantic aspects and ultimately creates a segment of the social awareness of a given episode from the past. Or: how does the coat of arms, from being a sign of an individual, become the vehicle of collective memory of past events?

The bearers of the analysed coats of arms were members of the military nobility from the Croatian and Slavonian Military Frontier, who obtained their titles on the basis of services performed in the wars against the Ottomans over a period of time ranging from the mid-15th to the second half of the 19th century. Without entering into any of the shortcomings of this armorial, we can say that it allows us the possibility to typify the figure of the enemy. Since these are symbols that are unknown to the heraldries of western countries, this is a segment that is specific to Croatian heraldry.

The symbol as the main constructive unit of the coat of arms, makes it unique and unrepeatable, thus creates a specific heraldic nomenclature on the topic of the Ottoman wars. The charge can but does not have to be the main vehicle of meaning, and hence in order to reply clearly to the question posed above, it is necessary to mention the two essential vehicles of the statement of the coat of arms, which are:

- the syntax, or the way in which the charges are organised on the field,
- the pragmatic aspects, which relate to the practical use of symbols by a community in order to interpret given circumstances or contexts.

The first refers only to the visual identity of the coat of arms, and then the heraldic typology and the construction of its symbols, which is to an extent intelligible to all, since it ranges within the framework of the basic level of the perception of the sign. But for the understanding of the second, one has to take into account the whole background that can be read from the pedigrees of the bearers of coat of arms, and then the general context of historical events in which they were active participants. This superstructure makes the whole semantic set more complicated still, which ultimately (together with the knowledge of the rules of heraldry) enables the reading of the coat of arms only from the specialised level. On the other hand, the figure of the Turk as symbol of the foe always clearly refers to historical events with the same sign and dimension – episodes of warfare with the Ottomans, who remained in the memory of the people as a synonym for evil, devastation and destruction.

Thus absorbing elements of the everyday wartime reality and turning them into symbols that were the main charges, the coat of arms took on the function of a vehicle of memory, and became a medium via which the past, at a great distance of time, is every time made topical again in the presence.

There is still a great deal of work to be done on the sources, so that the terminology of Croatian heraldry should be made clearer, and the terms related to the wars with the Ottomans enriched. This paper is just an indication of the great fund of opportunities that exists for the investigation of historical events through the prism of heraldry.

# Povijesni razvoj grba Grada Senja

Stari povijesni hrvatski grad Senj tijekom svoje duge povijesti imao je svoj stari gradski grb s likom sveca i viteza sv. Jurja na konju te druga dva grba stilizirana s gradske zastave iz 17. i 18. st., a ti grbovi se redovito nalaze i na pečatima grada tijekom 19. st. Poveznica svih grbova i pečata grada Senja tijekom duge njegove povijesti je lik sveca i viteza sv. Jurja, nebeskog zaštitnika grada Senja.

## Pečat s pomirbene povelje Senja i Raba, 1268.

Pečat je sačuvan na pomirbenoj povelji utanačenoj između gradova Senja i Raba 11. rujna 1268. zajedno s druga četiri pečata [1]. Pečat senjske općine s likom sv. Jurja, romaničke je kompozicije, kružnog oblika i promjera oko 5,8 cm. Okolo pečata je natpis: +: S. COMVNIS: CIVITATIS D. SCEINNA.: (Sigillum communis civitatis de Sceina)[2].

U sredini pečata nalazi se lik sveca koji jaše na konju i ubija zmaja. S obje ruke, desnom poluizdignutom i lijevom okrenutom unutra, drži kopljje s malom zastavicom na vrhu. Kopljem probada vrat zmaja koji izranja iz mora te je ispružen ispod nogu konja.

Likovi na pečatu su kvalitetno izrađeni, posebice likovi konja i zmaja. Zmaj je božanstvo podzemlja te simbol tame i smrti. Ubijanjem zmaja sveti Juraj navještava uskrsnuće prirode i obnovu cjelokupnog života nakon duge zime kada se budi priroda i kada sve cvate.

Smatra se da je ovaj pečat jedan od najljepših pečata 13. st. naših primorskih gradova. Svetac i vitez sveti Juraj prikazan je u liku mladog viteza s aureolom.

Dakle, grad Senj je još u 13. st. uzeo za svog nebeskog zaštitnika sv. Jurja te je njegov lik ovjekovječio na svome općinskom pečatu. Sveti Juraj (lat. *Georgius*), prema poznatoj legendi, bio je rimski časnik i ranokršćanski mučenik iz Kapadokije (Mala Azija) te je nastradao u vrijeme Deoklecijanovog progona kršćana. Do kraja 11. st. uglavnom se prikazuje kao pješak-vitez, a od 12. st., odnosno u vrijeme križarskih vojnih, prikazuje se kao vitez na konju koji kopljem ubija krilatog zmaja. Njegov kult proširo se iz Egipta i Palestine u zapadnu Europu. Mnogi gradovi, da spomenemo samo Barcelonu i Genovu te u nas Lovran, Brseć, Hreljin i Boljun, uzimaju sv. Jurja za svoga zaštitnika. Sveti Juraj je bio jedan od najpopularnijih svetaca srednjeg vijeka te zaštitnik svega onoga što je u vezi s ratovanjem. Brojne su i danas poznate legende o njegovom životu, smrti te njegovim mnogobrojnim čudesima. Sv. Juraj je posebice bio štovan u vrijeme križarskih vojnih, kada postaje primjer idealnog kršćanskog ratnika-viteza. Oslikan je je na starim slikama i reljefima osebujnim bojama koje simboliziraju prirodu i dolazak proljeća. Senj kao kulturno, političko i gospodarsko središte, obilježava i štuje Dan sv. Jurja možda čak od 11. st. Suvremeni Grad Senj je uzeo 23. travanj, tj. Dan sv. Jurja kao Dan Grada. U Senju je tijekom povijesti postojala i crkva sv. Jurja u blizini senjske Katedrale, a izvan grada na brdu Nehaj, gdje se danas nalazi poznata tvrđava, također se nalazila crkvica sv. Jurja, čiji se temelji danas nalaze unutar tvrđave [3]. Mjesto Sveti Juraj u blizini Senja dobio je ime po benediktinskom samostanu sv. Jurja koji se nalazi u ovome mjestu.

## Grb Senja iz 1607.

Kralj Rudolf II. diplomom iz 1607. godine izdanom u Pragu senjanima potvrđuje gradska prava kao slobodnom kraljevskom gradu, pa tako potvrđuje i uporabu gradskog grba, kojeg senjani počinju uporabljivaju zajedno sa starim gradskim grbom. Ovaj grb je sa gradske zastave koja pripada razdoblju 17. st. i kasnije. Boje u zastavi bile su redom: crvena - zelena - plava.

U grbu je prikazan vitez sv. Juraj raširenih nogu kako gazi zmaja, u lijevoj ruci drži zastavu s likom Bogorodice i riječima "Patronam Hungariae". U desnoj ruci drži buzdovan. Prikazana je Blažena Djevica Marija kao zaštitnica Ugarske države. Sveti Juraj prikazan je bez brojnih starih simbola - bez aureole, konja i kopљa, a u štitu se

# The Development of the City of Senj Coat of Arms

*The old historic Croatian city of Senj, during its long history used its old municipal coat of arms depicting the figure of the saint and knight St. George on a horse as well as two other coats of arms stylized from the municipal flag from 17th and 18th century. These coats of arms are regularly to be found on the municipal seals during 19th century. Common to all designs of coats of arms and seals of Senj during its long history is the figure of St. George, its heavenly patron.*

## Seal from the charter between Senj and Rab of 1268

*The seal is reserved on a document agreeing peace treaty between the cities of Senj and Rab of 11 September 1268, together with four other seals [1]. The municipal seal of Senj depicts St. George, in Romanesque style, circular with diameter cca. 5.8 cm. Around the seal is the inscription: +: S. COMVNIS: CIVITATIS D. SCEINNA.: (Sigillum communis civitatis de Sceina)[2].*

*In the middle of the seal is the figure of the Saint riding a horse and killing a dragon. With his both hands, the right half-raised and the left turned inwards, he holds a speartopped with a small flag. With the spear he pierces the dragon's neck. The dragon rises from the sea and is prostrated beneath the horse's legs.*

*The figures in the sea are carved in great skill, especially the figures of the horse and the dragon. The dragon represents the underworld divinity symbolizing darkness and death. By killing it, St. George announces the rebirth of nature and renovation of the entire life after a long winter, when the nature awakes and everything flourishes.*

*It is considered to be one of the most beautiful seals of our littoral cities of 13th century. St. George is depicted as a young knight with a nimbus.*

*Therefore, the city of Senj took St. George for its celestial protector already in 13th century, and its figure was depicted in the municipal seal. St. George (lat. Georgius), was, in accordance to a well known legend, a Roman officer and early Christian martyr from Cappadocia (Asia Minor) who was killed during the Diocletian's persecutions. Until the end of 11th century he is mostly depicted as an infantry knight, while since 12th century, i.e. since the Crusades, he is depicted as a knight on a horse, killing a winged dragon with a spear. His cult spread from Egypt and Palestine to Western Europe. May cities like Barcelona and Genova, and in Croatia Lovran, Brseć, Hreljin, Boljun, just to mention a few, took St. George for its patron. St. George was one of the most popular saints of the Middle Age and patron of everything to do with war-fighting. There are numerous legends known still today on his life, death and miracles he performed. Sr. George was especially revered during the Crusade, when he becomes a model of ideal Christian warrior-knight. On old paintings and carvings he is painted in bright colours symbolising the nature and advent of spring. Senj as a cultural, political and economic centre, celebrates and regards the St. George Day, possibly even since 11th century. The modern city of Senj took 23rd April as its Day of the City. During the history, there was in Senj also a church devoted to St. George, in vicinity of the Senj Cathedral, and also on the hill Nehaj just outside the city, where a famous fortress of the same name stands today [3]. The village of Sveti Juraj near Senj was named after the Benedictine monastery that is located in it.*

## The Senj Coat of Arms of 1607

*King Rudolf II issued in Prague in 1607 a charter confirming municipal rights to Senj, as a free and royal city, and among other rights, confirms the use of the municipal coat of arms. This is being used together with the old municipal coat of arms. It is preserved in the city flags from 17th century and afterwards. The colours of the flag are red-green-blue.*

*In the coat of arms, St. George is shown with legs wide apart, standing on a dragon, holding in his left a flag depicting Our Lady inscribed "Patronam Hungariae", and in his right he holds a mace. St. George is shown without many previous symbols – without nimbus,*





Pečat s pomirbene povelje Senja i Raba, 1268.; grb Senja iz Valvasorovog rukopisa, 1688.; grb Senja iz Lindovog grbovnika, 1885.  
Seal from the charter between Senj and Rab of 1268; the Coat of Arms from the Valvasor manuscript of 1688; from Lind's Armorial of 1885.

nalazi vitez u oklopu. Opis grba iz diplome kralja Rudolfa II. u prijevodu na hrvatski jezik glasi [4] (prijevod Mirjana Matijević-Sokol): "Očevidno vojnički štit, uspravljen i crvene boje, gotovo po njegovoj sredini nalazi se poprijeko valovito more; s desne strane štita krilati šarenim zmaj pliva zavijena repa u obliku nabora i izdignuta, s hranom i razapljenim ždrijelom, i jezika žarkoga koji izlazi i kao da riga plamenove, pružen je prema lijevoj strani štita i okrenut prema zelenom polju, sivkaste boje, čitav vojnik u oklopu, po cijelom tijelu pokriven vojničkom opremom, lijepog mladenačkog izgleda, vesela lica, crna i tanka brka, na glavi kaciga s krestama, pokriven i crvenim križem obilježen na prsima, opasan zlatnim vojničkim pojasmom i opremljen mačem, raširenih nogu, a pak na zemlji ili na zelenom polju lijevom nogom kao da hoće zgaziti dvoglazu zmiju otvorenih usta i ispruženih jezika i okrenuta prema zmaju koji doplivava, a desnom pak u moru vrat prije spomenutog zmaja, koji stoji uzdignut i nepokretan, u desnoj ruci vitla podignutu vojničku toljagu kojom kao da prijeti zmaju, a u lijevoj ruci pak kopljje bjelkasto-modre boje zabodeno u zemlju iz kojega se kičeno spušta zlatna zastava na dva dijela prorezana i k tome se vidi da u sredini uzvišeno se nalazi sveta slika, iz modroga oblaka koja na rukama nosi dječaka Krista presvete Djevice Marije koja se naziva "Patrona Hungariae". [5]

#### Grb Senja iz rukopisa I. W. Valvasora, 1688.

Ova ilustracija grba grada Senja objavljena je krajem 17. st. u rukopisnom djelu **I. W. Valvasora** iz godine 1688. [6] Štit je srebrni - bijeli, ukrašen je oko baroknom viticom smeđežute boje, u štitu je lik viteza sv. Jurja na konju, koji kopljem propada otvorene ralje krilatoga zmaja. Zmaj je zelenožute boje i riga crvene plamenove. Konj je srebrne boje, a na leđima ima pokrivač od zelene i crne tkanine. Sveti Juraj jašće na konju u crvenom plaštu koji leprša.

Ovakav grb se zasigurno upotrebljavao u 18. st., a svakako je koncipiran na osnovu predloška pečata grada Senja iz 1268. godine na kojem se nalazi lik sv. Jurja i ostali likovi u grbu.

#### Grb Senja iz Lindovog grbovnika, 1885.

Poznato je na temelju povijesnih izvora da je tijekom 18. i 19. st. u Senju bio u svečanim prigodama u uporabi gradski grb dosta sličan grbu iz 1607. godine, uz manje heraldičke preinake likova u štitu. Grb je krajem 19. st. objavio i opisao **Karl Lind** u svome grbovniku. [7] Opis grba glasi: U poloukruglom štitu prikazan je svetac i vitez sv. Juraj u oklopu i s kacigom na glavi te s ukrašenom perjanicom. Na grudima nosi crveni križ, u desnoj ruci drži budzovan, a u lijevoj zlatni barjak s likom Bogorodice koja je sva u crvenom plaštu i u naručju drži malog Isusa. Sveti Juraj desnom nogom gazi šarenog krilatog zmaja, a lijevom nogom gazi dvoglazu zmiju otrovnicu koja se nalazi na zelenom morskom grebenu. Pozadina grba je plave boje, a valovito more sivoplave boje. [8]

#### Današnji grb Grada Senja

Ovaj novi tj. današnji grb Grada Senja usvojen je na zajedničkoj sjednici Vijeća Skupštine Općine Senj, 15. travnja 1992., kada je i donesena odluka o obnovi i uporabi staroga grba, pečata i zastave grada i općine Senj [9].

Obnovljeni grb je rad akademskog slikara **Ivana Balaževića** iz

horse and spear, thus the shield contains a knight in armour standing. The description of the coat of arms from the Rudolf's charter [4] (translated to Croatian by Mirjana Matijević-Sokol, English from that text): "Apparently military shield, upright and coloured red, almost along its middle a transverse wavy sea; from the right side of the shield a winged coloured dragon swims with its tail wrapped as a fold and rises, with open mouth and opened muzzle, and with incandescent tongue issuing from it as if it disgorges flames, prostrated towards the left side of the shield and turned towards a green field, on it stands a greyish soldier in armour, all over covered with military gear, of nice young looking merry face, with black thin mustaches, on his head a helmet with crests, cloaked and with a red cross marked on his chest, belted with a golden military belt and attired with a sword, his legs apart, and on the ground i.e. the green field with his left foot as if he is going to step on a two-headed snake, it mouths open and tongues out, turned towards the dragon that swings toward it, and with his right leg standing on the neck of aforementioned dragon in the sea, brandishing in his right hand an upraised military club threatening to the dragon, and in his left arm holding a white-blue spear stuck into the ground from which is folding down a golden flag split tongued in two, and to that, in the middle high up an icon, on a blueish cloud holding baby Christ in her arms sits Our Lady named "Patrona Hungariae". [5]

#### The Coat of Arms from the I. W. Valvasor manuscript of 1688

This illustration is published in the end of 17th century in the manuscript by I. W. Valvasor in 1688. [6] The shield is silver - white, ornamented around with a Baroque ornament of brownish-yellow, in the shield is depiction of St. George on a horse, piercing with a spear through a jaw of a winged dragon. The dragon is green-yellow and vomits red flames. The horse is silver, with a green and black blazon on its back. St. George rides on the horse wearing a red flapping mantle.

Such coat of arms must have been used in 18th century, and is certainly based on the model of the 1268 seal.

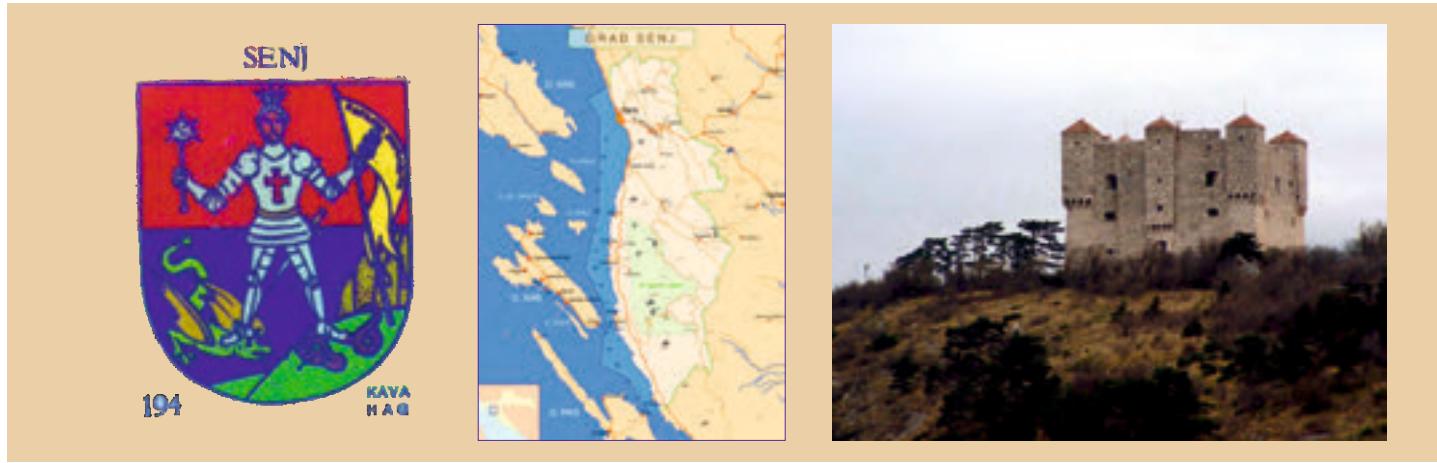
#### The Coat of Arms from Lind's Armorial of 1885

From the historical documents it is known that during the 18th and 19th century in ceremonial occasions in Senj, a coat of arms similar to 1607 model was used, with minor heraldic modifications in the shield. The coat of arms is published and described by Karl Lind in his armorial [7]. The description is: in semicircular shield stands Sr. George in armor and with a plumed helmet. On his chest is a red cross, in his right hand a mace and in his left a golden banner depicting Our Lady entirely in a red mantle holding baby Jesus. St. George is stepping with his right leg a coloured winged dragon, and with his left a two-headed venomous snake on a green mount in the sea. The background of the shield is blue and the sea is greyish blue. [8]

#### Modern Coat of Arms of the City of Senj

This new i.e. contemporary coat of arms of the City of Senj was adopted in the joined sessions of the Community of Senj Assembly Councils on 15 April 1992, when the decision on revival and use of the old coat of arms, seal and flag of the city and community of Senj was adopted [9].





Novog Vinodolskog, a napravljen je i koncipiran na osnovu predložaka starih senjskih grbova koji su se uporabljivali kroz dugu povijest ovoga grada. U štitu su znakovite siluete tvrđave Nehaj kao simbola grada koje podsjećaju na polja iz hrvatskog državnog grba; unutar je lik svetoga Jurja, koji jaše na konju i ubija šarenoga zmaja. U grbu su koncipirani svi simboli koji su bili i u starijim varijantama senjskih gradskih grbova, a posebice je trebalo istaknuti lik

Jurja, viteza i sveca, nebeskog zaštitnika i patrona grada, čiji je lik bio prikazan u najstarijoj varijanti grba na pečatu pomirbene isprave između Senja i Raba iz 1268. god.

Svakako, trebalo je u grb ukomponirati i tvrđavu Nehaj, koja je simbolom stoljetne obrane ovoga grada od raznih neprijatelja. Zato su u grbu ovi simboli tako koncipirani i povezani da predstavljaju jednu neraskidivu cjelinu.

Zastava grada Senja sastavljena je od crvene, plave i zelene boje, a u sredini je današnji grb Grada Senja.

[1] Izvornik isprave danas se nalazi u Hrvatskom državnom arhivu u Zagrebu, Dokumenta mediaevalia varia broj 21.

[2] Ante Gulin, Pečati i grbovi grada Senja, Senjski zbornik, 20(1993), str. 61.

[3] Temelji crkve su rekonstruirani i danas su vidljivi u prizemlju tvrđave, na njezinoj istočnoj strani.

[4] M. Sladović, Povesti biskupijah senjske i modruške ili krbavske, Trst 1856., str. 362. - 363., a sličan grb nalazi se i u knjizi: Grbovi Jugoslavije, Kava Hag d.d., Zagreb, 1930., str. 54-55.

[5] Ante Gulin, nav. dj., str.72.-73. i Enver Ljubović, Gradske i plemićke grbovi Senja, vlastita naklada, Senj, 1998., str. 31.-32.

[6] I. W. Valvasor, Opus Insignium Armorum Regnum et Regiorum....,1687. - 1688., str. 21. Ovo rukopisno djelo danas se nalazi u Nacionalnoj i sveučilišnoj knjižnici u Zagrebu, sig. MR 160. i Emiliij Laszowski, Prilog k hrvatskoj sfragistici, II., VAHD, n.s.V., Zagreb, 1901., str.82.-84.

[7] Karl Lind, Städte-wappen von Österreich-Ungarn nebst den Landeswappen und Landesfarben, Wien, 1885., tab.27. "Königreich Croatiem und Slavonien - Hrvatsko-slavonska kraljevina", broj 10., Zengg-Senj., a grb je objavio A. Gulin u: nav. dj., str. 73.

[8] Ante Gulin, nav. dj., str. 30. i Enver Ljubović, nav.dj., str. 30.

[9] Enver Ljubović, nav. dj., str. 33.

*The renewd coat of arms is designed by the academic painter Ivan Balažević from Novi Vinodolski, and is based on models of previous arms of Senj used though the long history of the city. The shield contains the silhouette of the Nehaj fortress as the city symbols stylized to remind to the Croatian coat of arms; within it is the figure of St. george, riding on a horse killing a coloured dragon. It includes all the elements from the previous versions of the municipal arms, highlighting the figure of St. George. The Nehaj fortress is a symbol of centuries long defence of the city from various enemies. Therefore the symbols are so set to jointly from an unbreakable unit.*

*The flag of the city of Senj is composed of red, blue and green colour with the modern coat of arms of Senj set in the middle.*

[1] The original charter is preserved today in the Croatian State Archives in Zagreb, Dokumenta mediaevalia varia broj 21.

[2] Ante Gulin, Pečati i grbovi grada Senja, Senjski zbornik, 20(1993), p. 61.

[3] The foundations of the church are reconstructed and today visible in the ground floor of the fortress in its east end.

[4] M. Sladović, Povesti biskupijah senjske i modruške ili krbavske, Trst 1856., p. 362. - 363., a similar coat of arms is also in: Grbovi Jugoslavije, Kava Hag d.d., Zagreb, 1930., pp. 54-55.

[5] Ante Gulin, ibid., pp.72.-73. and Enver Ljubović, Gradske i plemićke grbovi Senja, vlastita naklada, Senj, 1998., pp. 31.-32.

[6] I. W. Valvasor, Opus Insignium Armorum Regnum et Regiorum....,1687. - 1688., p. 21. This manuscript is today preserved in the National and University Library in Zagreb, sig. MR 160. and Emiliij Laszowski, Prilog k hrvatskoj sfragistici, II., VAHD, n.s.V., Zagreb, 1901., pp. 82.-84.

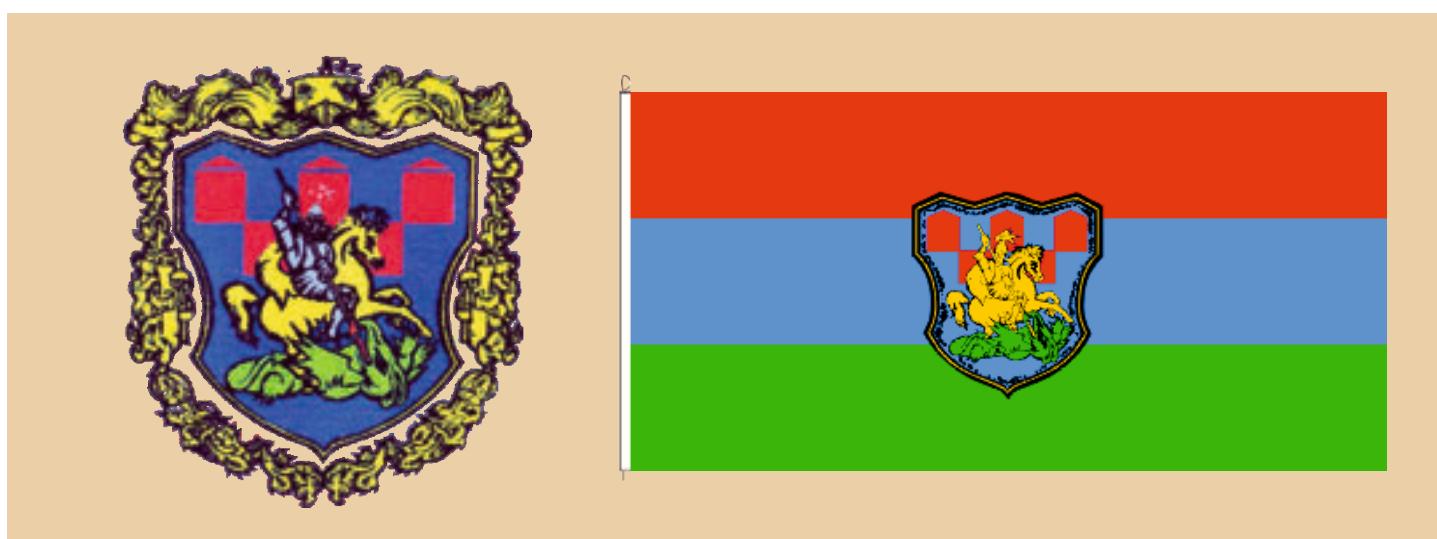
[7] Karl Lind, Städte-wappen von Österreich-Ungarn nebst den Landeswappen und Landesfarben, Wien, 1885., tab.27. "Königreich Croatiem und Slavonien - Hrvatsko-slavonska kraljevina", nr. 10., Zengg-Senj., also issued in A. Gulin: ibid., p. 73.

[8] Ante Gulin, ibid., p. 30. and Enver Ljubović, ibid., p. 30.

[9] Enver Ljubović, ibid., p. 33.

Grb Senja iz knjige Laszowskog, 1930.; tvrđava Nehaj (gore); grb i zastava Grada Senja, 1992. (dolje).

The Coat of Arms from Laszowski book, 1930; the Nehaj fortress (top); the coat of arms and the flag of the City of Senj, 1992 (bottom).



## Grbovi jedinica lokalne samouprave u Republici Hrvatskoj

### Povijesni osvrt i suvremeno zakonodavstvo

Zakon o lokalnoj samoupravi i upravi koji je izglasao Sabor Republike Hrvatske 1992. godine (NN 90/1992) omogućio je sustavno odobravanje grbova jedinicama lokalne samouprave (županijama, gradovima i općinama). Premda je i u razdoblju socijalizma postojala praksa da su gradovi i općine preuzimali povijesne grbove, ta praksa nije nikada dobila široke razmjere, jer u to doba na heraldiku se gledalo više kao na relikt prošlosti nego kao civilizacijsku tvorevinu koja je prepoznatljivost i identitet nalazila i u grbovima. Dobro se podsjetiti da je prevladavao mentalitet da su grbovi povezani prvenstveno s plemstvom, što je dodatno stvaralo nepovjerenje prema grbovima kao znakovima identiteta. Kada je člankom 9. spomenutoga Zakona otvorena mogućnost da jedinice lokalne samouprave «mogu uz odobrenje organa središnje državne uprave nadležnog za poslove lokalne samouprave, imati svoj grb i zastavu», počeli su stizati zahtjevi tadašnjem Ministarstvu uprave za odobrenje grbova. Možemo reći da je to rezultiralo velikom akcijom, tako da je do 28. rujna 2007. odobreno ukupno 375 grbova, od toga 20 za županije, 93 za gradove i 262 za općine, što je otprilike 60% svih jedinica lokalne samouprave. Može se reći da je to najveća sustavna akcija «odobravanja» grbova županijama, gradovima i općinama. Ta je «akcija» pokrenula i brojna heraldička pitanja.

U ovome prilogu osvrnut ćemo se na neka pitanja vezana uz heraldičko pravo primijenjeno na jedinice lokalne samouprave<sup>1)</sup>. Na temelju sačuvanoga gradiva koje je nastalo u postupku odobravanja grbova na temelju čl. 9. spomenutoga Zakona moći će se jednom iščitati i način na koje su pojedine jedinice lokalne samouprave tražile i željele iskazati svoj identitet izborom pojedinih znamenja u svojim grbovima. Naime, grbom su najčešće htjele sebe izraziti, a grb je postao njihovo slikovno ime. U traganju za tim identitetom tragali su za onim što je za njih najspecifičnije i što ih najbolje određuje. Budući da je upravo u razdoblju nakon 1991. godine u Hrvatskoj sustavno usvojeno ili odobreno najviše grbova, sam postupak i ozakonjenje strogih heraldičkih pravila pri izradi i odobrenju grbova omogućio je da se po prvi put u Hrvatskoj grbovi izrađuju prema strogim heraldičkim pravilima. Taj put je dugo trajao – gotovo 10 godina. No, danas možemo reći da imamo zakonsku i



Prof. Kolanović održao je predavanje na ovu temu u organizaciji HGZD, 3. travnja 2008. godine u Hrvatskom povijesnom muzeju.

provedbenu osnovu odobravanja grbova temeljenu na pravilima struke. I to je veliki dobitak i pretpostavka stručne primjene heraldike u Hrvatskoj – i za druga područja osim jedinica lokalne samouprave – i izazov za dalje produbljivanje heraldike kao primjenjene znanosti.

No, podimo malo u povijest. Prvi grbovi bili su znak raspoznavanja osoba i oni se pojavljuju u vrijeme I. križarskoga rata (1099.) kada su ratnici na svojim štitovima nosili znakove raspoznavanja. U rukopisima prvi se grbovi put spominju 1127., a na pečatima ih nalazimo 1131. Do početka XIII. stoljeća pravo nošenja imali su velikaši i plemići. Malo je široj javnosti poznato da grbovi nisu isključivo pravo plemića, njih su imali i građani, pojedine obitelji, zatim crkveni prelati pa i slobodni seljaci. Postupno grbove imaju i pravne osobe kao što su države, zemlje, pokrajine, gradovi, trgovиšta i općine, ali i pojedine ustanove (primjerice sveučilišta) te različite udruge. Postojale su različite prakse kojima su se uzimali, odobravali ili podjeljivali grbovi. Proces je tekao od grba kao osobnoga znaka identiteta te se postupno došlo do grba znaka i identiteta šire zajednice.

Sve do druge polovice XIV. stoljeća postojalo je pravo pojedinaca ili rođova da sami odabiru grbove ili grbovni lik. Grbovi građana, tako česti u zemljama zapadne i srednje Europe, postojali su i u Dubrovniku, ali i na području Mletačke Dalmacije gdje grbovi nisu podjeljivani nego su ih obitelji uzimale prilično samovoljno. Od XIV. stoljeća to je pravo prisvajao vladar, koji od tada grb podjeljuje grbovnicom (*Litterae armatae*). Ipak i dalje su ostale tradicije u pojedinim zemljama (Engleska, skandinavske zemlje) da građani i obitelji same izabiru svoje grbove.

Postupno pojedine države i pokrajine dobivaju svoje grbove, pri čemu je

najčešće grb pojedinih vladara ili zemaljske gospode postajao grbom neke pokrajine ili države. Tako npr. grb Međimurja je dio grba grofova Zrinskih.

### Grbovi županija

O nastanku grbova hrvatskih zemalja iscrpno nas je izvjestio akademik Nikša Stančić u prošlom broju GiZ<sup>2)</sup>. Grbovi županija<sup>3)</sup> pojavljuju se tek u XVIII. stoljeću uspostavom slavonskih županija 1745. godine. Tada Marija Terezija ne samo novo-uspostavljenim slavonskim županijama, nego i ostalim županijama dodjeljuje pečat (*sigillum*) u kojem su i grbovi tih županija. U grbovima županija uz grb Hrvatske ima i likova iz grbova obitelji koje su imale naslijedno županstvo u tim županijama. Poslije su izdane i grbovnice i naknadno uspostavljenim županijama (Severinska 1779., Riječka 1861., Bjelovarsko-križevačka 1872.). Ovi grbovi ostali su u upotrebi do ukidanja županijskog ustroja nakon 1. svjetskog rata.

### Grbovi gradova i općina

Grbovi gradova pojavljuju se vrlo rano. Nakon odlaska Tatara (1242.) gradovi i trgovиšta na svojim pečatima imaju likove, prvenstveno svojih zaštitnika (Senj i Rab na ispravi iz 1268.). U XIV. stoljeću pojavljuju se u pečatima gradova uz likove njihovih zaštitnika i drugi znakovi. Dubrovnik usporedno s likom sv. Vlaha, najvjerojatnije odmah nakon 1358. godine, ima u pečatu i osam naizmjeničnih crvenih i srebrnih vodoravnih greda. I manji gradovi i trgovиšta dobivaju svoje grbove (Zadar – sv. Stošija, kasnije sv. Krševan, Šibenik – sv. Mihovil itd.) Slično kao i za županije grbovi se opisuju unutar isprave o dodjeli pečata. Takva najstarija isprava o pečatu s grbom podijeljena je gradu Varaždinu (1464.). Podjeli grbovnica gradovima učestale su od XVII. stoljeća. Obnovljeni su i potvrđeni stari grbovi nekih gradova (Rijeka 1659., Križevci 1751., Turopoljska plemićka općina 1737.). Početkom XVIII. stoljeća javlja se običaj unošenja „kocaka“ iz grba Hrvatske i u obiteljske grbove, nastao vjerojatno pod utjecajem Vitezovićeve *Stematografije*. Taj običaj se pokušalo primjeniti i nakon 1991. godine. U oba slučaja povijesne okolnosti su utjecale na isticanje pripadnosti Hrvatskoj, one zamišljene u djelima P. R. Vitezovića o «oživljenoj Hrvatskoj» i one druge nakon dobivanja neovisnosti 1991.

Padom Monarhije, u Kraljevini Srbia, Hrvata i Slovenaca ukinuto je pravo podjele grbova po vladaru i sva plemićka prava. U novoj su državi pored državnoga grba ipak postojali grbovi gradova, trgovиšta i općina.

Valja napomenuti da je knjiga E. Laszowskoga, *Grbovi Jugoslavije*, prvi domaći zbornik grbova gradova i općina, nastao na temelju široko provedene ankete, a u svome obliku (kao sličice



namijenjene marketingu prodaje kave) prodrla u široke slojeve.

Laszowski je akciju prikupljanja grbova s područja Kraljevine Jugoslavije proveo, čini se, posve samoinicijativno. U dopisu koji je uputio direktoru Državne arhive u Beogradu 12. studenoga 1931. piše «kako se spremo ovdje izdanje zbirke grbova Kraljevine Jugoslavije (gradova, općina itd.)» te moli da mu se priopći koji gradovi ili općine bivše Kraljevine Srbije i Crne Gore su nekoć ili se još služe zasebnim grbovima (u pečatima ili štambiljima)<sup>4)</sup>. Dopis sličnoga sadržaja uputio je i načelstvima gradova i općina u današnjoj Hrvatskoj, Bosni i Hercegovini, Sloveniji te Makedoniji s molbom da pošalju «točnu sliku grba kojim se je Vaša općina nekoć služila ili se istim još danas služi». Naročito moli da mu pošalju točne boje grba, ili da ga posude na kraći rok. Ako nema grba, zatražio je da mu pošalju «barem dobar otisak starog pečata ili štampilje». Zatražio je da mu pošalju i «historički podatak o grbu ili pečatu naročito datum podjeljenja ili od prilike od kad se takav rabi, a dobro bi nam došle i kratke notice iz prošlosti mjesta». U pismohrani HDA sačuvan je popis općina kojima je upravljen dopis, a i odgovori pojedinih općina. Čini se prema jednoj zabilješki na vrhu dopisa načelstvima da je prikupljeno 150 grbova.

U socijalističkoj Jugoslaviji nakon 1945. pored državnog grba i grba pojedinih republika postojali su i grbovi gradova, jedni s nepromijenjenim likovima, a drugi s novim znamenjem. Javljuju se i grbovi udruženja i sl. U vrijeme socijalizma heraldika nije bila popularna, a grbovi su morali imati i «socijalističku» obilježja i prevladavala je i socijalistička ikonografija (crvena zvijezda, zupčanici, žito i sl.) te su se dodavala gesla. Ta je ikonografija više usmjerena novoj stvarnosti nego povijesnome kontinuitetu.

Sažimajući ovaj kratki povijesni prikaz, možemo pratiti pravo dodjele ili uzimanja grba kao znaka vlastite identiteta pojedinih županija, gradova i općina. Na razini države rijetki su slučajevi vladareve dodjele grba nekoj zemlji, kao što je slučaj s grbovnicom Vladislava II. podijeljenoj 1496. godini Slavoniji. Od sredine XIX. stoljeća dodjela grbova državama i pokrajinama postaje ustavnom odnosno zakonskom kategorijom koja vrijeđi do

#### **Temeljna heraldička pravila**

1. Grb ne smije biti sličan (jednak) drugom grbu;
2. Istovremeno se može koristiti samo jedan grb;
3. U heraldici je lijepo (dobro) samo ono što je heraldički pravilno, bez obzira na umjetničku vrijednost.
4. Boje kovina su zlato (žuto) i srebro (bijelo) i ne smiju se stavljati jedna na drugu; boje emajla su crna, crvena, plava i zelena i ne smiju se stavljati jedna na drugu.

danас. Usvajanje grbova županija i biti sličan ili jednak drugom grbu, a ne i gradova povezano je prvenstveno s druga heraldička pravila važna za grbove pravom uporabe pečata, pa zato lik pečata županija, gradova i općina (vidi okvir). određuju sami gradovi (najčešće uzimajući likove svojih zaštitnika), a kod županija te likove određuju vladari.

#### **Grbovi jedinica lokalne samouprave nakon 1991. godine**

Tek nakon demokratskih promjena sustavno se prišlo prihvaćanju grbova jedinica lokalne uprave i samouprave kao znakova identiteta, sukladno stručnim načelima heraldike. Ipak valja spomenuti da je put do stručnoga pristupa izradi i odobravanju grbova i zastava jedinica lokalne samouprave bio razmjerno dug.

Zakon o lokalnoj samoupravi i upravi (NN 90/1992) u članku 9 regulira pitanje dodjele grba općinama, gradovima i županijama. Tekst članka 9. glasi:

*Općina, grad i županija mogu uz odobrenje organa središnje državne uprave nadležnog za poslove lokalne samouprave, imati svoj grb i zastavu.*

*Grb mora biti opisan po pravilima heraldike i prikazan na posebnom dokumentu čiji se jedan primjerak čuva u državnom arhivu.*

*Predstavničko tijelo jedinice lokalne samouprave, može odobriti uporabu grba fizičkim i pravnim osobama, ako ocijeni da je to u interesu općina, grada, županije.*

*Organ središnje državne uprave nadležan za poslove lokalne samouprave može uskratiti odobrenje iz stavka 1. ovoga članka samo ako sadržaj grba ne odgovara povijesnom ili stvarnom stanju ili se nedovoljno razlikuje od grba druge jedinice lokalne samouprave, a zastavu samo iz razloga javnih obzira u svezi sa sadržajem i simbolom boja.*

Taj je članak o grbu i zastavi očito bio sastavljen bez konzultacije struke i u sebi sadrži mnogo nedorečenosti. Trebalo je gotovo 10 godina da se od nedovoljno definiranih načela dođe do heraldički ispravnoga pristupa odobravanja grbova jedinicama lokalne samouprave.

Istaknimo osnovne značajke i propuste ovoga članka. Ponajprije, Zakon predviđa da «općina, grad i županija mogu imati svoj grb i zastavu», za razliku od Republike Hrvatske za koju temeljem posebnoga Zakona ima svoj grb i zastavu. Nadalje, Zakon utvrđuje da «organ središnje državne uprave nadležan za poslove lokalne samouprave» daje odobrenje za grb i zastavu općini, gradu ili županiji. Utvrđuje se obveza da «grb mora biti opisan po pravilima heraldike», a ne utvrđuje se da grb mora biti i izrađen po pravilima heraldike. Neprecizna je i odredba da se jedan primjerak čuva u državnom arhivu, a misli se pri tom na Hrvatski državni arhiv (HDA), a ne na područne državne arhive.

Zakon ne utvrđuje razliku između povijesnoga i novoga grba, pa su neke općine ili gradovi koje su imale povijesni grb tražile odobrenje za nove grbove. U istome stavku istaknuto je samo prvo heraldičko pravilo, naime da grb ne smije

Zakon donosi i jednu do tada neuobičajenu odredbu na našim prostorima da središnje tijelo državne uprave «može odobriti uporabu grba fizičkim i pravnim osobama». S gledišta heraldičkoga prava, takva odredba je – kako smo vidjeli – dopuštena, ali Zakon ne konkretizira ni postupak ni tijelo koje bi se brinulo za odobravanje uporabe grba fizičkim i pravnim osobama. Nedorečena je i odredba o zastavi jer nije jasno rečeno koji su to «javni obziri u svezi sa sadržajem i simbolom boja» da bi priječili odobrenje zastave jedinicama lokalne samouprave.

Zakon nije predviđao nikakav podzakonski propis kojim bi se reguliralo pitanje donošenja grbova. Temeljem toga dodjele grba općinama, gradovima i županijama. Tekst članka 9. glasi:

#### **Prema Povjerenstvu za heraldiku**

Kao ravnatelj HDA u više navrata sam upozorio kod Ministarstva uprave na nedorečenost članka 9. spomenutoga Zakona i ukazao na propuste pri odobravanju grbova. Posebno smo ukazali na nepravilnosti, kao što su: uporaba boja koje nisu heraldičke; ispisivanje imena općina u sadržaj štita; uporaba neheraldičkih štitova; nepravilni heraldički simboli; prenatrpanost grba simbolima kojima kao da se željelo prikazati cjelokupnu povijest određene teritorijalne jedinice – grada ili općine. Nadalje, veoma je bila raširena praksa da jedinice lokalne samouprave u štitove stavljuju državni grb kao dio općinskoga grba. Neke su općine koristile novi grb bez odobrenja Ministarstva uprave, a i Ministarstvo uprave je davalo odobrenje i za grbove koji nisu bili izrađeni prema pravilima heraldike. Kako nije postojalo nikakvo stručno tijelo za odobravanje grbova, u prvoj fazi odobravali su se kojekakvi grbovi, što je kasnije izazvalo otpor jedinica lokalne samouprave kojima su takvi grbovi odobreni, da se to ispravi.

HDA je upozorio i na problem utvrđivanja koje općine ili gradovi imaju povijesni grb. Potvrdu o tome nije moguće dati isključivo na temelju podataka koje ima HDA već je bilo potrebno zatražiti podatke i u područnim državnim arhivima da utvrde da li se takvi grbovi nalaze na pečatima, na kamenim spomenicima i sl.

Suočen sa svim tim problemima HDA je 18. ožujka 1993. poslao dopis svim područnim državnim arhivima s molbom da dostave podatke o povijesnim grbovima gradova i općina na području njihove nadležnosti, kako bi se stvorila baza podataka o povijesnim grbovima gradova i općina.





samoupravne uz pomoć Povjerenstva moguće su provoditi natječaje, ako je riječ o novome grbu, ili dostaviti povijesne grbove. Povjerenstvo je provjeravalo da li je grb izrađen prema heraldičkim pravilima. Premda su izmjene iz 1998. minimalne, one su značajne za razumijevanje konačnoga zakonskoga reguliranja cijelog postupka izrade, utvrđivanja i odobravanja grba jedinica lokalne samouprave. One su i predložene za izmjenu nakon mnogih problema s kojima se suočavalo Povjerenstvo, među kojima su najznačajnije: velik broj jedinica lokalne samouprave htio je u svoj grb saviti nacionalni grb, grbove su izrađivali bilo umjetnici bili povjesničari koji su donosili grbove koji nisu poštivali heraldička pravila.

Kako bi se izbjegle sve nedoumice, Pravilnik daje osnovne precizne stručne norme. Članak 2. odnosi se na grb:

*Grb jedinice lokalne samouprave mora biti izrađen po pravilima heraldike.*

*Grb se sastoji od štita i sadržaja unutar njega.*

*Grb jedinice lokalne samouprave ne može sadržavati državni grb ili njegov dio.*

*Jedinice lokalne samouprave, u pravilu, preuzimaju svoj povijesni grb sa štitom i sadržajem unutar njega.*

Isto je stručno precizirana i izrada zastave u sljedećem članku 3:

*Za izradu zastave koriste se heraldičke boje: bijela, plava, žuta, crvena i zelena.*

*Županija za izradu zastave koristi, u pravilu, dvije boje, a grad i općina, u pravilu, jednu boju. Na zastavi županije nalazi se grb županije, na zastavi grada nalazi se grb grada, a na zastavi općine nalazi se grb općine.*

*Grb se nalazi u sredini zastave ili uz kopljе.*

*Omjer zastave treba biti 1:2.*

Konačno, u članku 18 utvrđen je način isticanja zastave jedinica lokalne samouprave u pravilu s desne strane, gledano prema zastavi uvijek je zastava niže jedinice lokalne samouprave. Jedino u slučaju kada se ističu državna, županijska i općinska zastava, tada je zastava županije s lijeve strane od državne zastave.

Sukladno svim izmjenama, na kraju je promijenjen i članak 9. Zakona o lokalnoj samoupravi i upravi 26. studenoga 1999. (NN 33/2001 i NN 60/2001) godine tako da odgovara stručnim kriterijima za izradu grba iznesenim u prije spomenutom Pravilniku. Članak 9. mijenja se i glasi:

*Jedinice lokalne samouprave mogu imati grb i zastavu. Grb i zastava jedinice lokalne samouprave utvrđuju se statutom ili statutarnom odlukom uz prethodno odobrenje središnjeg tijela državne uprave za lokalnu samoupravu.*

*Grb mora biti heraldički ispravan i opisan po pravilima heraldike. Grb se sastoji isključivo od štita i sadržaja unutar njega.*

*Jedinice lokalne samouprave u pravilu preuzimaju svoj povijesni grb i zastavu.*

*Čelnik središnjeg tijela državne uprave za lokalnu samoupravu donijet će pravilnik o utvrđivanju grba i zastave, vođenju očeviđnika o izdanim odobrenjima iz stavka 1. ovoga članka, kao i o drugim pitanjima od značenja za izradu i uporabu grba i zastave jedinice lokalne samouprave.*

*Središnje tijelo državne uprave za lokalnu*

*samoupravu uskratić će odobrenje iz stavka 1. ovoga članka ako se grb jedinice lokalne samouprave nedovoljno razlikuje od grba i zastave druge jedinice lokalne samouprave.*

*Jedan primjerak odobrenog grba i zastave čuva se u Hrvatskom državnom arhivu.*

*Na temelju mjerila koja općim aktom utvrdi predstavničko tijelo, poglavarstvo jedinice lokalne samouprave može odobriti uporabu grba i zastave pravnim osobama radi promicanja interesa općine, grada ili županije.*

*Pravilnikom o izmjeni Pravilnika o postanku davanja odobrenja grba i zastave jedinici lokalne samouprave (NN 68/2004) donijeto je nekoliko izmjena, ali one samo uskladjuju terminologiju. Tako se izraz «lokalna samouprava» mijenja u «lokalna i područna (regionalna) samouprava», izraz «predstavničko tijelo» u članku 5, točka 1 mijenja se u «poglavarstvo». No, jedna je izmjena dosta značajna: u članku 6, stavak 4 koji govori o imenovanju Povjerenstva briše se tekst «na vrijeme od četiri godine». Ostavljen je, dakle, volji državnoga tajnika da on mijenja ili produžuje na kraće ili neodređeno vrijeme članove Povjerenstva.*

Ovime smo od početne analize došli do konačnog rješenja. No, trebalo je punih 8 godina da se pitanje odobrenja grba jedinicama lokalne samouprave uskladi s pravilima heraldike.

Trebalo bi nešto više reći o radu Povjerenstva i teškoćama na koje je nailazilo. Najveći je problem što kod nas nema stručnjaka za heraldiku, pa predlošci koji su slani na odobrenje nisu bili uvijek izrađeni prema heraldičkim pravilima i imali su neprimjeren znakovlje. Sa svime time se suočavalo Povjerenstvo jer je grbu pristupalo s povijesnoga, heraldičkoga ali i umjetničkoga gledišta. Ne može se zaobići rad prvoga povjerenstva koje je i svojim znanjem i entuzijazmom uspjelo hrvatsku heraldiku podići na doista zavidnu visinu. Treba spomenuti i prve «profesionalne» heraldičare koji su se oblikovali samostalno, ali i u suradnji s Povjerenstvom. Neka nam je slobodno ovdje spomenuti Studio i radionicu heraldičkog dizajna *Heraldic Art d.o.o.* No, valja reći da se je cijelo povjerenstvo u nekome smislu «odgajalo» i «trajno obrazovalo» u heraldičkoj teoriji i praksi.

### Neka pitanja

I dalje su ostala otvorena neka pitanja koja traže svoje rješenje.

Ponajprije, mišljenja smo da bi trebalo razmotriti postojeću odredbu da «poglavarstvo jedinice lokalne samouprave može odobriti uporabu grba i zastave pravnim osobama radi promicanja interesa općine, grada ili županije». Odobrenje se stavlja u nadležnost jedinica lokalne samouprave, a ne predviđa se nikakva procedura odnosno pravilnik koji bi to pitanje regulirao.

Time se otvara i drugo pitanje: da li

reguliranje odobravanja grbova općenito treba iz nadleštva uprave prenijeti u nadleštvo struke te zato zadužiti jednu od naših nacionalnih ustanova kao što je HDA ili Hrvatska akademija znanosti i umjetnosti. U europskim zemljama povjerenstva za heraldiku najčešće su pri nacionalnim arhivima ili pri znanstvenim akademijama.

Pitanje odobravanja grbova postavlja nas i pred trećom dilemom: da li od prava i mogućnosti izbora i odobrenja grba treba za jedinice lokalne samouprave utvrditi obvezu da imaju svoj grb kao znak vlastitoga identiteta, kako je to utvrđeno zakonom za državnu razinu. Neke zemlje grb jedinica lokalne samouprave stavlju na granične točke s drugim jedinicama ili primjerice grbovi gradova se stavlju na registarske tablice automobila. To bi govorilo u prilog stajališta da grb bude ne samo pravo nego i obveza jedinica lokalne samouprave.

Sa preko 60% odobrenih grbova, vrijeme je da se izradi i grbovnik jedinica lokalne samouprave i da se stvari jedinstvena baza podataka za sve grbove.

Danas se heraldika kao pomoćna povijesna znanost ne predaje ni na jednom sveučilištu u Republici Hrvatskoj. Da bismo imali grbove izrađene prema heraldičkim pravilima i da bismo njegovali tu «plemenitu znanost», kako je neki nazivaju, potrebno je poticati i heraldičko obrazovanje barem u okviru poslijediplomskoga studija barem na jednome našem Sveučilištu, a u osnove heraldike valja uvesti i polaznike akademija likovnih umjetnosti.

Zacijelo i Hrvatsko grboslovno i zastavoslovno društvo moglo bi davati poticaje i pomoći da se njeguje heraldika i poštuju njezina pravila.



<sup>1)</sup> O heraldičkome pravu vidi A. von Brandt, *Wekezeug des Historikers*, 8. izd. Stuttgart: Verlag W. Kohlhammer GmbH, 1973, str. 127-130 i literaturu na str. 191.

<sup>2)</sup> N. Stančić, *Kako je nastao grb Republike Hrvatske?*, Grb i zastava, br 1, 2007, str. 4-8

<sup>3)</sup> E. Laszowski, *Grbovnice hrvatskih županija*, Starine JAZU, XXX, Zagreb 1902.

<sup>4)</sup> Hrvatski državni arhiv: Pismohrana, br. 296, 297/1931.

<sup>5)</sup> Usp. M. Bejdžić, *Značenje grba i zakonska regulativa u donošenju grba općine, grada ili županije*, u: Informator, broj 4158. od 12. siječnja 1994.

<sup>6)</sup> Koliko je nama poznato do izrade grbovnica nikada nije došlo, jer nije bilo usuglašenosti o čl. 12., kojeg pravnoj osobi dati odobrenje za izradu grbovnice, a da ona za to ima tehničke i stručne mogućnosti.

## Coats of Arms of Units of Local Self-Government

Lecture organized by HGZD held on 3rd April in the Croatian History Museum.

### Municipal heraldry in Croatia before 1990

Starting from the definition that a coat of arms is "a coloured graphical symbol on a shield, a unique, permanent and hereditary symbol delivered by settled heraldic rules", one may speak of coats of arms only since the period of the First Crusade (1099) when worriers started to bear on their shields differentiating marks. In documents, the coats of arms are first mentioned in 1127 and on seals are recorded since 1131. Until the beginning of 13th century the right to bear them was by nobility, but since their own coats of arms are also displayed by cities, towns, communities and ecclesiastic authorities, and soon they become their permanent and then hereditary symbols of their descendants. Eventually, the corporations and institutions begin to use coats of arms. Though history the coats of arms could be those of rulers (emperors, kings, republics), dignitaries (e.g. church officials), municipal (regions, cities, universities, guilds) and those of nobility. Also, very soon appear the coats of arms of citizens and families.

Since 12th to the early 14th century, first by noblemen and then by cities, towns, communities, corporations and even the ordinary citizens were choosing themselves (assuming) symbols for own coats of arms. With the raise of the ruler's powers in 13th century, the right to grant arts becomes sole privilege of the ruler, who is granting arms together with nobility, with a document known as armorial patent or *armales*.

The oldest coat of arms known to us to be granted by armorial patent to a territorial unit in this region is the coat of arms of Slavonia, granted in 1497 by King Vladislav II. The time of the grant and the text of the patent as well as introduction of this coat of arms in the seal of the Croatian state assembly provide a special meaning for this arms. Vladislav II grants the coat of arms to Slavonia only three years after the battle of Krkva filed, i.e. in the period when Croatia is starting to become known as the *Reliquiae reliquiarum olim incliti Regni Croatiæ* (Remnants of the remnants of the once great Croatian Kingdom), while Slavonia becomes – as is stated in the patent "shield and forefront (*antemurale*) of the Hungarian Kingdom" in the fight against "the age old enemies of Christianity". With the grant of the arms the King wanted to encourage the "remaining Croatia" against the Turkish raids. This is also why he includes a six-pointed star in the arms, named in the patent the "Star of Mars" (*Sidus Martis*). This confirms the thesis of Ivan Bojničić that Slavonia in the Vladislav's patent denotes the entire Croatia, and in this we may understand that the coat of arms become the seal of the Croatian state assembly until the end of 18th century and symbol on the Chest of Privileges of the "Kingdom of Slavonia" in 1643.

In our regions within Austria-Hungary until 1918 the ruler was granting arms not only to nobility, but also to cities, towns, administrative units like Croatian counties, and even to universities. In the 19th century within Austria and Austrian-Hungarian Monarchy there were

attached to particular crown land governments also special divisions i.e. heraldic Commissions authorized to grant and approve the armorial patents. Since 1868, for Hungary and Croatia, the coats of arms were granted in Pest (Budapest), although the procedure was beginning with the Land Government in Zagreb.

Eventually the lands and regions were acquiring coats of arms, often so that the coat of arms of certain nobleman became the coat of arms of a land or state. In that way, for example, the coat of arms of Medimurje is part of the coat of arms of counts Zrinski, the coat of arms of Styria is the coat of arms of counts Traungau etc. While the grant of arms to nobility is a privilege of the rulers or the kings issuing the armorial patents, particular states, regions and cities are being granted arms by the ruler only exceptionally, while more often they are determining the arms on their own, frequently including the depiction of the municipal patron (Šibenik, Zadar, Senj, Rab etc.).

Empress Maria Theresia was granting right to seals to Croatian counties, described and depicted with documents similar to classical armorial patents.

The oldest known data on intention to determine a coat of arms and a flag for Croatia is in a proposal for the constitutions of 1848, never adopted. In the Chapter five under the title "*Determinations on colours of arms and flags of the nation*" they are described so:

§ 134. *The state national colours are ordered so: red, white, blue and blackish.*

§ 135. *The coats of arms of all kingdoms etc. used until now remains. The state national coat of arms is established as the known crescent and star argent in azure field with branches of olive and laurel.*

§ 136. *The ensigns of maritime ships as well as imperial military and national flags are ornamented with the state national coat of arms.*

With the fall of the Monarchy, in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes the right to grant arms by the ruler was discontinued, as well as all the nobility rights. In the new state, beside the state coat of arms there were only arms of cities, towns and communities, while some cities (e.g. Belgrade and Sušak) were granted new coats of arms between 1918 and 1941.

The Socialist Yugoslavia established its new state coat of arms in 1943, while the constitutions of 1946 and 1964 legalized the coats of arms of individual republics. Beside those, the coats of arms of cities existed – some with unchanged charges, while other with new symbols. Coats of arms of associations etc. are also emerging. In the period the heraldry was not popular, and the coats of arms were required to include "socialist symbols" (the star), that lead to inclusion of much socialist iconography (red star, cog wheels, wheat etc.)

After the democratic changes in 1990, the Croatian Parliament adopted 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* and determined that the coat of arms of the Republic is used "in the system of seals and marks of state institutions and other public bodies in accordance with the regulations".

### The Law on Local Administration

Only after the democratic changes a systematic approach to adopt coats of arms of units of local government and self-government, i.e. the counties, the cities and the communities, as their symbols of identity was established, in accordance with expert heraldic principal. However, it should be mentioned that one had to

pass a long way until the expert approach in production and approval of coat of arms and flags of the units of local self-government was established.

The *Law on the local self-government and government* (official gazette NN 90/1992) regulates in its Article 9 the issue of grant of arms to communities, cities and counties, so:

A community, a city and a county **may**, with approval from the central state administration authority in charge for the issues of local self-government, **have** its own coat of arms and a flag.

The coat of arms should be **described in accordance to the heraldic rules** and depicted on a particular document a copy of which is preserved in the **state archives**.

The representative body of the unit of local self-government, **may approve the use of the coat of arms to physical and legal persons**, if it estimate that it is in the interest of the community, the city or the county.

The central state administration authority in charge for the issues of local self-government may reject the approval from § 1 of this Article only if the contents of the coat of arms do not match the historical or actual state of matters or is inadequately different from a coat of arms of another unit of local self-government, and may reject the flag only for reasons of public considerations regarding the contents and symbolic of the colours.

This article was obviously prepared without any consulting of the experts and when it was being adopted, nobody in the parliamentary discussion pointed out its ambiguity and requirement that in the final formulation heraldic experts should be included. Because of that the process continued for over the next 10 years to reach the heraldically correct approach of the approval of the coat of arms from the insufficiently defined determinations.

Let us highlight the basic characteristic and failures of the article 9. In the first place, the Law prescribes only that a unit may have a coat of arms and a flag. Furthermore, the Law determines approval for a coat of arms and a flag is given by "the central state administration authority in charge for the issues of local self-government". The units were given possibility to have the symbols, but without any given deadline until when they should use this right of theirs.

The requirement that "the coat of arms should be described in accordance to the heraldic rules" is assuming that an opinion on that is given by an expert person or an expert team, but the Law does not prescribe for such body. The Law writes only on description but not on the production of the coat of arms, presuming that the unit of local self-government would do that itself.

Quite imprecise is also the determination in the §2 regarding the state archives. Only from the context one may assume that the legislator writes about the Croatian State Archive, and not about the historic archives in various cities that are also named "State Archives". Because of the imprecision, some communities were producing the coats of arms themselves that they would send to the State Archives – requesting a confirmation that such coat of arms is preserved in the archives.

In §4, the difference between the historical and the new coat of arms was not made, so some communities and cities that already had a historical coat of arms issued competitions for a new design while some required approval of a new arms in spite of having a historical one. The same paragraph stresses only the first heraldic



rule, namely that a coat of arms should not be similar or equal to another one. (see the inlay)

The Law introduces an unusual determination, that the central state authority "may approve the use of a coat of arms to physical and legal persons".

The determination on the flag is ambiguous as well; the "public considerations in regard to contents and colour symbolism" that may prevent the approval are unclear.

The Law do not provide for any sublegislative act that would cover the issue on approval of the arms. In accordance to that, the Ministry of Administration begun to approve the requests for proposed arms and flag without any consultation from heraldic experts.

#### Towards the Commission for heraldry

As the director of the Croatian State Archives (HDA), in several occasions, I have warned the Ministry on the ambiguities of the mentioned Article 9 and indicated numerous omissions with the approvals of the arms. Especially, I have indicated the irregularities like: use of non-heraldic colours; addition of names of communities in the base of the shield; use of non-heraldic shield shapes; irregular heraldic symbols; overcrowding of an arms with numerous symbols trying to indicate entire history of a community. Further more, the tendency to include the state coat of arms in the community arms was apparent. Some communities started to use the new arms without the approval from the Ministry while also the Ministry started to approve the arms that were not made in accordance with heraldic rules.

Unfortunately, in this first phase, the coat of arms against the heraldic rules were being approved, latter producing a resistance in the local communities to rectify that.

The HDA warned also on problem of determination of historical coats of arms of cities and communities. A certificate of that may not be given exclusively based on the data within the state archives, since the historical arms were also preserved on seals and other documents produced in various times by local authorities, on stone monuments etc.

Faced with all those problems, the HDA took steps to help the local units to gain their right to have approved coat of arms and flag, while ensuring the expert supervision. In this regard, on 18 March 1993 the HDA sent a memorandum to all regional archives with request to send in the data on historical coats of arms of cities and communities in their area of responsibilities.

After several messages, finally, on 4 October 1993, a meeting with the representatives of the Ministry of Administration was held in the HDA. There, it was agreed that the HDA shall prepare a promemoria to the Ministry,

in which all the problems observed shall be highlighted and where proposals to resolving them shall be included. Among other things, it was agreed that a Commission for heraldry shall be established as a consultative body of the Ministry of Administration.

After the talks, where all the problems on the coat of arms approvals were considered, looking also in the practice of some other countries, the HDA prepared a proposal on the regulations regarding the Commission on heraldry on 10 December 1993.

The Ministry took into consideration the HDA interventions and just after ten days the *Law on amendments and additions of the Law on local self-government* was adopted on the parliamentary session on 19 December 1993. That Law consisted only of a single sentence, but one very important for the further development of the municipal heraldry in Croatia:

*The Minister shall prescribe the procedure on approval of the coat of arms, on leading the evidence and on other issues regarding the production and use of the coat of arms and the flag of a unit of local self-government.*

From purely administrative approach on approval of coat of arms and flags, expressed in 1992 legislation, the new conditions for expert approach and observance of heraldic rules were created.

In this regard, the HDA determined a person to expertly follow the issue of heraldry and provide help in preparation of coats of arms to the units of local self-governemnt. This person was **Maja Beđić**, who was until then working on the sigilographic terminology project in the HDA. She was resolved for other responsibilities in the HDA for that purpose.

The work on establishment of a database was started, based for the most part on the documentation on coats of arms accumulated in 1929/30 by Emil Laszowski preparing his reknown book *Grbovi Jugoslavije*.

The evidence of all coats of arms in the HDA archive sources were prepared and the cooperation with local archives was established on acquiring data on historical coats of arms.

In the mentioned document of 10 December 1993, the proposal on establishment of the Commission for heraldry was raised, and the proposals for development of new coat of arms (when there is no historical one) were elaborated, as well as the proposals for the procedure of reestablishment of the historical coat of arms was given.[1]

It was proposed that the Commission for heraldry, as an expert and consultative body:

- provide opinions to the Ministry regarding the resolving and legal regulations regarding the design and use of symbols (coats of arms, flags, seals);

- develop guidelines on the procedure for obtaining the approval for coat of arms and flag;

- issue certificates on existence of historical coat of arms;

- provide help in determining the symbols;

- provide expert opinion to the Ministry of Administration regarding the decision on the coat of arms and the flag of the representative body of the local sleg-governemnt authority.

In the process of adoption of a new coat of arms the Commission for heraldry, would:

- issue a certificate on non-existance of a historical coat of arms;

- develop rules for design of a new coat of arms [2];

- the local representative body issues a

public or invited contents for design;

- the final design is provided for opinion to the Commission by the representative body, with all the necessary documentation;

- the approved coat of arms is issued in the official gazette;

- the coat of arms is deposited in the Croatian State Archives;

- with a copy of the coat of arms and the flag and their description, the decision on the coat of arms and the flag of the local representative body and the ministry approval is deposited.

In the process of reestablishment of a historical coat of arms:

- the unit of local self-governemnt sends the historical coat of arms to the Ministry for approval;

- the Commission provides an expert opinion on the sent historical coat of arms [3].

The HDA proposed that the Commission is composed by a layer, a heraldic expert, an archivist, a historian, a museologist, an academic painter/graphical artist, and if need arises other external experts may be consulted.

The Commission would be abolished when all the coats of arms are approved and the heraldic register of the Republic of Croatia is issued.

#### The first regulations

The expert opinion of the HDA was well received in the Ministry of Administration and based on the amended law of 1993 the *Regulations on procedure of determination of a coat of arms and a flag of a unit of local self-government* were issued (NN 80/1994). These regulations determine the procedure for submission of a request, the work of the Commission, the production of an armorial patent and leading of a register of approved arms.

The request for approval is submitted by the unit of local self-government together with a decision of its representative body, describing the coat of arms and the flag, a copy of the graphical design of the coat of arms and the flag, and the document issued by the HDA on historical coat of arms, if such exists.

The Commission evaluates the existence of a historical coat of arms, and if a new design is submitted, weather the rules of heraldry were followed. The tasks of the Commission were listed in details (evaluation of submitted design, processing of data relative the decision, expert help to the units of local self-government). Furthermore, the Commission supervises the correctness of the data in submitted documentation, the choice of symbols and the accordance with heraldic rules, the correctness of the description of the coat of arms and the flag and the quality of the design.

The regulations provide for possibility of production of a ceremonial armorial patent shaped as a book, in three copies, one for the local unit, one for the HDA and one for the Ministry of Administartion. The contents and physical layout of this patent is described in details.[4]

Finally, the regulations provide for a register of issued patents (lead by the authority given the approval) and the register of issued approvals.

At the end, in Art. 16 it is determined that the same procedure is used for the approval of the flag, but that there is no separate document issued on the approval of the flag.

The Ministry appointed the Commission so: chairman from the Ministry (now Central Office)

- not an expert person, and expert members

**Basic heraldic rules:**

1. A coat of arms should not be similar (equal) to another arms;
2. One may use only one coat of arms in one time;
3. In heraldry – nice (good) is what is heraldically correct, no matter the artistic value;
4. Each coat of arms has right (dexter) and left (sinister) heraldic side – in regard to the person bearing the shield;
5. The metals are gold (or) – yellow and silver (argent) – white and should not be superimposed on one another;
6. Marshalling the coats of arms of two states or families, the coat of arms of the winner or those of higher reputation is set in the middle of the shield. The coat of arms of a woman is set in the left (sinister) side or under the husbands arms.



**Maja Beđić** (heralist), **Josip Kolanović** (archivist and historian), **Ante Gulin** (historian and sigilographer), **Zdravko Tišljar** (Academy of Fine Arts professor).

On its first session held on 26 January 1995, the Commission determined the basic standpoints for the production and description of coat of arms and forwarded those to the counties, the cities and the communities. During 1994 the Ministry received 77 submissions for approval of symbols (7 counties, 20 cities and 50 communities). Until the September 1995 further 48 submission were received.

### The new regulations

The 1994 regulations were amended in June 1998 and in 2004 (NN 94/1998 and 68/2004). These were titled the *Regulations on the procedure for approval of the coat of arms and the flag of a unit of local self-government*. In it very title it provides for a precision – instead of the “procedure of determination” of a coat of arms, it speaks of “procedure of approval”. Although the procedure was actually an approval even until then, this is now expressly stated. With this, the units of local self-government, with the help of the Commission (when they ask for it) may hold competitions, if a new coat of arms is designed, or submit the historical arms, and the Commission would only supervise if the coat of arms is made in accordance with the heraldic rules. Although the changes in the 1998 regulations are minimal, they are important for the understanding of the final legal regulating of the entire process of production, determination and approval of arms of local units. They were proposed for amendments after many problems the Commission noted in the process: numerous units were insisting to include in their arms the national coat of arms, the coats of arms were designed by artists or historians who provided designs breaking the heraldic rules.

To avoid the confusion, new articles 2 and 3 provide for more precise directions. The Art. 2 determines on the coats of arms:

*The coat of arms of a unit of local self-government should be made in accordance with the heraldic rules. The coat of arms is composed of a shield and contents within it.*

*The coat of arms may not include the state coat of arms or its parts.*

*The units of local self-government, as a rule, are readopting its historical coat of arms with its shield and the contents of it.*

The flag was precised in Article 3, so:

*For the production of flags the heraldic colours are used: white, blue, yellow, red and green.*

A county uses, as a rule, two colours, while a city and a community use, as a rule, a single colour. In the flag of a county is set the coat of arms of the county, in the flag of a city the coat of arms of the city and in the flag of a community the coat of arms of the community.

*The coat of arms is set in the middle of the flag or off-set to hoist.*

*The ratio of the flag should be 1:2.*

The Article 18 determines the method of flying the flags of local units. As a rule, the flag of lower units is set to the right as viewed towards the flags. Only when the state, county and community flags are flied together, the county flag is on the left from the state flag.

In accordance with that the Article 9 of the Law was amended on 26 November 1999 (NN 33/2001 i NN 60/2001), to match these expert criteria for design of the coat of arms and the flag, so:

*The units of local self-government may have a coat of arms and a flag. The coat of arms and the flag of a unit of local self-government is determined with the statutes or a statutory decision after the approval of the central state administration authority for local self-government.*

*The coat of arms should be heraldically correct and described in accordance to the heraldic rules. The coat of arms consists only of a shield and contents within it.*

*The units of local self-government, as a rule, re-establish its historical coat of arms and flag.*

*The head of the central state administration authority for local self-government established the Regulations on establishment of a coat of arms and a flag and of leading of the register on issued approvals from § 1 of this Article, as well as on other issues regarding the production and use of the coat of arms and the flags of a units of local self-government.*

*The central state administration authority for local self-government shall deny the approval of the § 1 of this Article if the coat of arms of a unit of local self-government is insufficiently differing from a coat of arms or a flag of another unit of local self-government.*

*Copies of approved coat of arms and flag are preserved in the Croatian State Archives.*

*Based on the norm determined with a general act of its representative body, a unit of local self-government may approve the use of the coat of arms and the flag to legal persons to promote the interests of the community, the city or the county.*

The amendments of the regulations in 2004 introduce some changes, but mostly regarding the terminology. So, instead of the *local self-government*, the term *local and regional self-government* is used. Instead of “*representative body*” the local government term is used. However, one of the changes is important. In the Article 6 § 4 determining the establishment of the Commission the text “for period of four years” is deleted. Therefore, the state secretary is authorized to change and prolongs the period of work of the Commission.

With this, we have come from the initial analysis to the final solution. However, it took full eight years for that, since the initial solution was made without any expert consultation.

A few more words should be mentioned regarding the work of the Commission and the difficulties its faced. The biggest problem is that there are no experts for heraldry or heraldic design in Croatia, so the designs submitted for approval were being made unprofessionally, against the expert rules and with inadequate symbols. The Commission had to face all that from the historical, heraldical, but also the artistical standpoint. However, the experts emerged who provided their share. One should especially mention **Mladen Stojić** who established the Studio and workshop of heraldic design and historical heraldic research named HeraldicArt d.o.o.

### What's next?

In the end, a few questions are raised:

a) The units of local self-government adopt the *Decision on the use of the coat of arms and the flag*. They have right to give grant for legal persons to produce coats of arms and flags. The prescription regarding physical persons was deleted. Is there a need to regulate that, as well? Or should it be left unregulated? And, what standpoint should be take towards the “heraldic right” allowing citizens in some countries to bear

arms of their own. In this regard, the discussion by **Davor Zovko** in *Obiteljski grb. Pravo na grb, nošenje grba, usvajanje nova grba* (in print) is interesting. Should we stick to the tradition with the coats of arms of legal and physical persons or should we introduce some novelties?

b) I consider an open issue weather one should determine a requirement for the local units to have its arms and flag – or should it be left for a free choice of each unit. If the majority of units adopted its symbols by now, why should we leave the issue “open for unlimited time” for the remaining units? The statistics acts for the fact that each units should have its coat of arms being part of its seal, in accordance with the ancient tradition. In some countries the coats of arms of local units are set on the borders with other units. On 29 September 2007 there were approved altogether 375 coats of arms: 20 for counties, 93 for cities and 262 for communities.

c) The expert commission appointed by the Central State Administration Office is limited in practice to the units of local self-government, but the possibility to approve arms of “legal persons” is not given. However, in the new regulations it seems that the units of local self-government have right to grant arms to legal persons.

d) Should a database on the coats of arms of units of local self-government be made? This was done, for example, in Slovenia. They issued all of the coat of arms of Slovenian units. In the HDA a proposal for a program was prepared, but it is unknown if it is being filled in. Each unit adopts a decision on its coat of arms and its flag, so one should have information on that.

Finally, would it be prone to initiate exclusively expert body for approval of coats of arms and flag and determine a seat of the Commission for coats of arms and flag? In the same time, the role of expert heraldists should be promoted so that heraldry, as named by some a “noble science”, would regulate the issue in regard with the ancient rules.

The Croatian Heraldic and Vexillologic Association may provide initiatives and help to cherish the heraldry and respect for its rules.

[1] Cf. M. Beđić, *Značenje grba i zakonska regulativa u donošenju grba općine, grada i županije*, in: *Informator*, 4158, 12 January 1994.

[2] A coat of arms should be heraldically correct; should have a single characteristic symbol enabling recognizability; the symbols should be simple and unique; it is set in a shield of prescribed ratio; the coat of arms should not include the state arms; mottoes; name of the city or other text; the coat of arms should consist only of the shield, without any ornaments and additions above the shield; all other symbols (flag, seal) are developed from the coat of arms.

[3] Whether it matches the historical coat of arms; if there are several historical coats of arms, provides opinion on the choice of one; when the historical coats of arms are changed somehow, whether the change is significant.

[4] As far as it is known, these patents were never made, because of ambiguity in Art. 12 § 2 regarding the responsibility of legal person who should be given right to produce them, while also having technical and expert resources to do that.



# Željko Heimer:

## »Grb i zastava Republike Hrvatske«

Na svečanoj sjednici Hrvatskog sabora 30. svibnja 2008. godine povodom proslave Dana Hrvatskog sabora predstavljena je nova knjiga u izdanju tvrtke Leykam International iz Zagreba, autora Željka Heimera pod naslovom "Grb i zastava Republike Hrvatske".

Svečana sjednica, na kojoj su uz zastupnike hrvatskog parlamenta sudjelovali i najviši državni dužnosnici, predstavnici izvršne i sudske vlasti, predstavnici vjerskih zajednica i diplomatskog kora, te drugi visoki gosti, započela je intoniranjem hrvatske himne te minutom šutnje za poginule. Predsjednik Sabora, g. Luka Bebić održao je uvodnu riječ kojom se osvrnuo na povijest Sabora i njegovu ulogu.

O knjizi je sa saborske govornice govorio prof. dr. sc. Neven Budak, urednik, te autor, mr. sc. Željko Heimer, koji je ukazao na motive za nastanak i metode koje je koristio pri izradi knjige.

Hrvatski sabor ukazao je izdavaču i autoru veliku čast što je uključio predstavljanje knjige u ovaj svoj važan događaj. Ovo je čini se prvo predstavljanje neke knjige u Saboru uopće.

Knjiga na dvjesto stranica daje prikaz suvremenog grba i zastave Republike Hrvatske, uz povjesni pregled te uvod u heraldiku i veksilologiju, po povi put donosi preciznu tehničku konstrukciju grba i zastave temeljeno na autoru dostupnim izvorima i današnjoj svjetskoj praksi. U nastavku su naputci za pravilno korištenje grba i zastave, kao i poglavlje o upotrebi zastave na brodovima. Prikazani su i temelji za isticanje stranih zastava u Hrvatskoj, za korištenje zastava nacionalnih manjina, zastave i lente predsjednika Republike te temeljna načela grbova i zastava općina, gradova i županija. U prilogu su citirani izvadci iz relevantnih povjesnih i današnjih zakonskih tekstova te popis zakonskih akata koji uređuju pitanja grbova i zastava u Hrvatskoj.

Uz knjigu je priložen i CD na kojem se nalaze vektorski crteži grba i zastave u različitim formatima zapisa i za različite načine tiska uz kratku uputu za upotrebu.

Knjiga se može nabaviti u svim dobro opskrblijenim knjižarama u Hrvatskoj, a može se naručiti i neposredno od izdavača preko web stranica na [www.leykam-international.hr](http://www.leykam-international.hr) po cijeni od 350 kn (50 €).

Više slika sa promocije pogledajte na web stranicama [www.hgzd.hr](http://www.hgzd.hr), a cijelovita snimka Svečane sjednice Sabora dostupna je na <http://itv.sabor.hr/video/default.aspx?VideoID=5789>.

Prenosimo dijelove iz obraćanja prof. Nevena Budaka iz Sabora: »Dovoljite da najprije zahvalim u ime izdavačke kuće Leykam International, vjerojatno najmlađeg hrvatskog izdavača, na mogućnosti i na časti da u ovoj svečanoj prigodi i u ovom prostoru predstavimo našu knjigu autora satnika mr. sc. Željka Heimera. ... Gospodin Heimer nam je ponudio rukopis ove knjige koji smo odmah prepoznali kao nešto vrijedno i dobrodošlo. Hrvatski su grb i zastava naizrazitiji simboli hrvatskog identiteta te ih moramo poznavati, poštivati i primjenjivati kako dolikuje takvim obilježjima. Ova knjiga upravo nam nudi one obavijesti koje su nužne za takav odnos prema državnim simbolima, pa se nadamo da će knjiga naići na zanimanje, ne samo javnosti, uz ustalo i zbog jednog kraćeg, ali vrlo temeljitog povjesnog uvida, nego i svih onih tijela državne uprave, lokalnih organa vlasti, oružanih snaga, ministarstva unutrašnjih poslova, veleposlanstava i naših predstavnštava u inozemstvu, čiji djelatnici moraju biti upoznati s izgledom i ispravnim načinom korištenja hrvatskog grba i zastave.

U izradi ove knjige, osim autora, sudjelovao je niz osoba od kojih bi neke svakako htio spomenuti i zahvaliti im se na uloženom trudu. To su u prvom redu doc. dr. Zoran Velagić, izvršni urednik knjige i Tvrčko Gregurić, koji je izradio likovno rješenje i prijelom, što je bio vrlo zahtjevan posao. Svakako se napose zahvaljujem tiskari Denona koja je



On the Solemn Session of the Croatian Parliament on 30 May 2008 celebrating the Parliament Day, a new book by Željko Heimer issued by publisher Laykam International from Zagreb, was promoted.

The Session was attended by the MP's accompanied with the highest state officials, representatives of the executive and juridical branch, representatives of religious communities and diplomatic corps and other high guests. It began with the national anthem and the taps for victims. The Speaker, Mr. Luka Bebić held the opening speech on the history and role of the Parliament.

Prof. Neven Budak, the editor, spoke of the book followed by Željko Heimer who briefly explained his motives and methods used in preparation of the book.

The Parliament showed a special honour to the publisher and the author with inclusion of the book promotion in this important event. It seems that this is the first book promotion in the Parliament ever.

In two hundred pages the book presents the contemporary coat of arms and the flag of Croatia, with a historical overview, an introduction into heraldry and vexillology, and for the first time, presents precise technical construction sheets of the coat of arms and the flag, based on the available sources and modern international practice. This is followed with guidelines for proper coat of arms and flag use as well as a chapter on the use of flags on ships. The basic rules for use of foreign flags in Croatia are given, as well as for the use of flags of national minorities, the flag and the sash of the President, and the basic principles of the coats of arms and the flags of communities, cities and counties. In the appendices the quotations from relevant historical and current legislation and a list of regulations regarding issues of coat of arms and flags in Croatia are given.

With the book there comes also a CD with vectorized drawings of the coat of arms and the flag in several formats and prepared for various printing methods with a brief manual.

The book is available in most of the book-stores in Croatia and may be obtained directly from the publisher from its web site [www.leykam-international.hr](http://www.leykam-international.hr) costing 350 kn (50 €).

More photos from the promotion see at [www.hgzd.hr](http://www.hgzd.hr), while the integral recording of the Session is available at <http://itv.sabor.hr/video/default.aspx?VideoID=5789>.

We convey parts from the prof. Budak's address in the Parliament: »Allow me at the beginning to express my thanks on the behalf of the Leykam International publishing house, probably the youngest Croatian publisher, for the possibility and honour to present our book by Captain Željko Heimer, MSc. in this solemn occasion and in this venerable hall. ... Mr. Heimer offered us the manuscript of this book, that we immediately recognized as something worthy and welcome. The Croatian coat of arms and the flag are the most prominent symbols of the Croatian identity and we should know them, respect them and use them in the way such symbols deserve. Indeed, this book provides us with the information required for such relationship towards the state symbols, so we hope that the book shall be found interesting, not only to the general public, by the way due to a brief but quite thorough historic overview, but also useful to the public administration bodies, the local governments, the armed forces, the ministry of interior, the embassies and our representatives abroad, whose employees has to be well acquainted with the design and correct usage of the Croatian coat of arms and flag. In the production of this book, beside the author, there were involved also a number of persons whom I would like to mention and thank from the effort.



obavila, nadam se da čete se složiti kada pogledate knjigu, doista sjajan posao. Zahvaljujem svakako i g. Žarku Domljanu, koji je bio predsjednik Hrvatskog sabora u vrijeme donošenja Zakona o grbu i zastavi i koji je na naše veliko zadovoljstvo prihvatio napisati predgovor ovoj knjizi.«

Prenosimo i dijelove iz obraćanja autora u Saboru: »Proučavanjem grbova i zastava sam se počeo aktivno baviti početkom 90-ih godina, a moje ranije afinitete prema simbolima neposredno je potaknulo tada učestalo pojavljivanje grba i zastave Republike Hrvatske na mnogim Internet stranicama na koje sam nailazio, pa i na nekim vrlo respektabilnim izvorima. No, grb i zastava su tamo bili prikazivani često s mnogo netočnosti u detaljima prikaza pa i u samoj suštini, a njihova simbolika objašnjavala se površno i proizvoljno, bilo zbog neznanja i nedostatka truda autora da dobije točnije podatke, ali izvan Hrvatske nerijetko i pod direktnim utjecajem maliciozne velikosrpske propagande – uključujući optužbe i krivotvorene činjenice. Tada sam si uzeo za zadaću da upozorim na takve netočnosti te da ispravim pogrešne navode. Da bih to mogao, već tada sam počeo prikupljati razne dokumente i izvore, kako povijesne činjenice tako i službene akte koji su mi omogućavali da svoju argumentaciju dobro potkrijepim i dokumentiram. Ubrzo sam se počeo baviti ne samo državnim obilježjima, nego i grbovima i zastavama općina, gradova i županija, koji su se tada počeli sve češće koristiti.«

»Izrada vektorske grafike zahtijevala

je rješavanje pitanja tehničke konstrukcije grba i zastave. Moj način razmišljanja pri izradi tehničke specifikacije u ovoj knjizi detaljno je izložen, pa i ponuđen na kritiku. Heraldička tradicija ne poznaje nijanse boja, no danas je i u grafičkom i u industrijskom dizajnu, pa i

onom kod državnih simbola, u svijetu uobičajeno rabiti suvremene načine određivanja boja međunarodno dogovorenim skalama za tiskak ili za prikaz na računalnom zaslonu.«

»U izradi konstrukcije grba i zastave, osim originalnih dokumenata iz 1990. godine, konzultirao sam se s kolegama koje je to pitanje također intrigiralo, kojima sam zahvalan na susretljivosti i raspravama koje su dovele do ovđe prikazane konstrukcije. Zahvaljujem i članovima veksiologoške udruge FOTW s kojima godinama razmjenjujem iskustva i

razmišljanja u vezi zastava, a osobito g. Josu Poelsu iz Nizozemske, koji mi je ljubazno ustupio materijale iz svoje bogate zbirke veksiologoške i heraldičke legislative. Osobitu zahvalu zasluguju akademik Nikša Stančić, koji mi je ljubazno ustupio materijale iz svojeg arhiva. Zahvaljujem i cijeloj ekipi iz Leykama, te Siniši Kovačiću, koji je sjajnim crtežima ilustrirao dio o pravilnom načinu uporabe zastave i koji je strpljivo podnosio moje primjedbe o pojedinim, vjerojatno svima drugima sasvim nevažnim ili neprimjetnim detaljima.«

»Dozvolite mi na kraju zahvaliti na pruženoj mogućnosti da se knjiga predstavi u ovom visokom domu, pred ovako izuzetnim auditorijem. O toj mogućnosti i časti nisam mogao ni sanjati. Nadam se da će knjiga poslužiti svima koji izrađuju i koriste grb i zastavu Republike Hrvatske na način koji daju primjerен dignitet našoj domovini koju simboliziraju.«



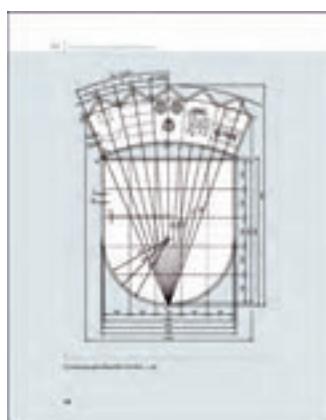
*First of all, assistant professor dr. Zoran Velagić, the executive editor of the book and Tvrtko Gregurić, designer of the layout, that was an especially demanding job in this case. I am also grateful for the Denona printing house, who did a really exquisite work, I hope you shall agree once you take a look at the book. Also, I thank to Mr. Žarko Domljan, who was the parliament speaker when the Law on the coat of arms and the flag was being adopted, and who agreed, to our great pleasure, to write the preface for the book.*

*From the author's address to the Parliament here are also few excerpts: »I started to study of coats of arms and flags in early 90's, and my previous affinities towards the symbols were directly actuated by at the period frequent appearance of the coat of arms and the flag of Croatia at numerous web sites, including some quite respectable sources. Namely, the coat of arms and the flag there were quite often shown there with many inaccuracies in design details and even in the whole essence, while their symbolism was there explained superficially arbitrary, either due to ignorance or to lack of effort to obtain correct information, and abroad infrequently also under influence of malicious proserbian propaganda – including accusations and facts falsification. I have taken upon myself to point out such inaccuracies and to correct the erroneous citations. To be able to do that, I started to collect various documents and sources, the historic facts and the official acts enabling me to substantiate my argumentation. Soon, I began to look also into coats of arms and flags of municipalities, that started to emerge again at the period.«*

*»The make of the vector graphic required solving of issues of coat of arms and flag technical construction. My reasoning process on this is explained in the book in details and offered for critique. The heraldic tradition knows not the colour shades, but today in the graphical and industrial design, including that of state symbols world wide, it is customarily to use the modern colour scales for printing.«*

»Beside the original documents from 1990, I was consulting colleagues intrigued by the same question, whom I am thankful for the discussions we had. I thank also to the FOTW members with whom I exchange reflections regarding flags for many years, and especially I thank to Mr. Jos Poels from the Netherlands who kindly let me use materials from his abundant collection of vexillologic and heraldic legislation. A particular mention I owe to Mr. Nikša Stančić, who kindly provided the materials from his archives. I thank to the entire Leykam crew and to Siniša Kovačić, who provided illustrations on proper flag usage and who patiently suffered my objections on certain, probably to everyone else quite imperceptible details.«

»Finally, let me express my gratitude for the provided opportunity to promote the book in this high house, inform of such extraordinary audience. Such honour I could not dream about. I hope that this book shall be of use to everyone who produces and uses the coat of arms and the flag of the Republic of Croatia in the way to provide proper dignity to our homeland that they symbolise.«



razmišljanja u vezi zastava, a osobito g. Josu Poelsu iz Nizozemske, koji mi je ljubazno ustupio materijale iz svoje bogate zbirke veksiologoške i heraldičke legislative. Osobitu zahvalu zasluguju akademik Nikša Stančić, koji mi je ljubazno ustupio materijale iz svojeg arhiva. Zahvaljujem i cijeloj ekipi iz Leykama, te Siniši Kovačiću, koji je sjajnim crtežima ilustrirao dio o pravilnom načinu uporabe zastave i koji je strpljivo podnosio moje primjedbe o pojedinim, vjerojatno svima drugima sasvim nevažnim ili neprimjetnim detaljima.«

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# Novi simboli nezavisnog Kosova

# The independent Kosovo new symbols

Kada je 17. veljače 2008. godine i formalno skupština Kosova jednostrano proglašila nezavisnost od Srbije, istodobno su objavljeni novi simboli Republike. Bivša jugoslavenska pokrajina s albanskom većinom, de facto se ne nalazi pod srpskom kontrolom već od 1999. godine, temeljem odluke Vijeća sigurnosti UN-a 1244 donesenoj 10 lipnja 1999. godine [1], nakon akcije NATO snaga protiv Srbije. Tada je na Kosovu osnovana međunarodna prijelazna uprava UNMIK (UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo). Slijedile su višegodišnji pregovori o budućnosti pokrajine, koji nisu davali rezultata, te je albansko vodstvo višekratno upozoravalo da se takvo stanje ne može održati te da se spremi jednostrano proglašenje nezavisnosti.

U pripremi toga kosovska je Skupština u lipnju 2007. godine raspisala natječaj za nove kosovske simbole, grb i zastavu. Natječaj je bio otvoren dva tjedna za sve zainteresirane u zemlji i inozemstvu, a prva nagrada je iznosiла 10 000 €. Natječaj je postavio vrlo stroge kriterije koje su prijedlozi morali poštivati: uz opće kriterije jednostavnost dizajna i kombinacije boja, izbjegavanje natpisa, jedinstvenosti, originalnosti i raspoznatljivosti, natječaj je eksplicitno propisao kakvi prijedlozi ne mogu biti. Tako je traženo da prijedlozi „ne smiju predstavljati ili sličiti zastavama ili grbovima bilo koje države“, političke partie, institucije ili pokreta na Kosovu, ili „da odražavaju naklonjenost bilo kojoj etničkoj zajednici na Kosovu“. Osim toga da ne smiju da sadrže bilo kakav simbol orla i da ne smiju da koriste isključivo kombinacije crvene i crne ili crvene, bijele i plave boje. Za zastavu je propisan i omjer širine i dužine 2:3. [2]

Na natječaj je prispjelo gotovo tisuću prijedloga, od kojih je oko 700 udovoljavalo kriterijima [3], a povjerenstvo kojim je predsjedao Fadil Hysa odabiralo je među njima primjerena rješenja u nekoliko krugova, da bi na kraju nekoliko tjedana prije proglašenja nezavisnosti u igri ostalo tri prijedloga za

*When the Kosovo Assembly unilaterally proclaimed independence from Serbia on 17 February 2008, the new symbols of the Republic were also publicized. The former Yugoslav autonomous region with Albanian majority, de facto is not under the Serbian jurisdiction already since 1999, based on the UN Security Council Resolution 1244 adopted on 10 June 1999 [1], after the NATO action against Serbia. Following it, an international transitional administration was established as UNMIK (UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo). After years of fruitless negotiations considering the future of the region, the Albanian leadership repeatedly highlighted that such status is impossible to maintain and that they plan to unilaterally proclaim the independence if nothing is done.*

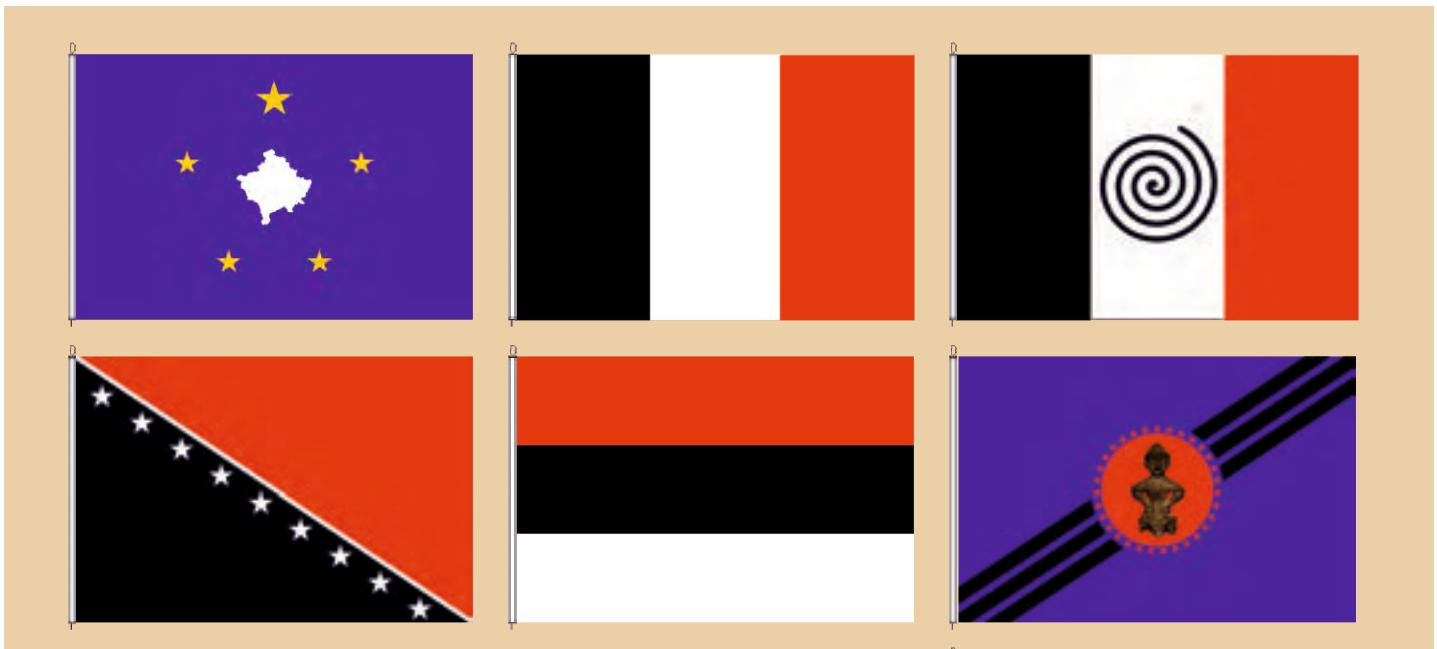
*In the preparations for that, the Kosovo Assembly issued a concourse for the new symbols of Kosovo – the coat of arms and the flag. The concourse was open for two weeks for anyone interested, both in the country and abroad, and the first prize was set to 10 000 €. The concourse prescribed very strict rules for the incoming proposals: beside the general criteria of design and colours simplicity, inscriptions avoiding, uniqueness, originality and recognisability, the concourse explicitly prescribed how the proposals should not be. It was required that the proposals “should not represent or be similar to flags or coats of arms of any state” or of political party, institutions or movement in Kosovo nor that they should “imply affiliation to any ethnical community in Kosovo”. Beside that it was prescribed that they should not include an eagle symbol of any kind and that the colour combinations of only red and black or only red, white and blue could not be used. The width of length ratio for the flag was prescribed to 2:3. [2]*

*Almost a thousand proposals was submitted to the concourse, among which some 700 was in accordance with the set criteria [3]. A committee chaired by Fadil Hysa was selecting among the proposal in several rounds of elimination. In the end, several weeks before the independence, there were just three proposals for the flag and two for the coat of arms left in the game. [4]*

*The coat of arms and the flag were adopted in the Assembly as a part of a batch of ten laws adopted immediately after the independence declaration, with 84 votes for, 2 against and 2 abstentions. [5]*

*The winning proposal, made official on the independence, was made by Muhamer Ibrahim, who explained his design so: “the blue colour in the flag represents the goals of the Kosovo people towards*





zastavu i dva za grb. [4]

Grb i zastava usvojeni su u Skupštini u sklopu paketa od 10 zakona koji su usvojeni odmah po proglašenju nezavisnosti, sa 84 glasa za, 2 protiv i 2 suzdržana. [5]

Prvonagrađeni prijedlog, koji je postao služben proglašenjem nezavisnosti, izradio je Muhamer Ibrahimović, koji tumači izbor simbola ovako: „plava boja na zastavi Kosova predstavlja ciljeve kosovskog naroda za euro-atlanske integracije, a mapa na plavoj podlozi predstavlja Kosovo kao bogatu i mirnu zemlju, dok 6 zvijezda predstavljaju etničke zajednice.“ [6] Ovih šest grupa su Albanci, Srbi, Romi/Aškalije/Egipćani, Bošnjaci, Turci i Goranci. Grb je jednakog dizajna u konvkesnom trokutastom štitu obrubljeni zlatnim rubom.

Prvi primjeri nove zastave prvi puta prezentirane odmah nakon povijesne sjednice Skupštine izrađeni su kod jednog proizvođača u Turskoj i u najvećoj tajnosti prevezeni u Prištinu zrakoplovima Turkish Airlinesa. [7]

Nezavisnost Kosova priznalo je do danas četrdesetak država, među njima i Hrvatska, 19.3.2008. godine [8], dok je jedan dio zemalja odlučio da ga neće priznati, među njima Rusija, Cipar i Španjolska.

[1] United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244, <http://www.unmikonline.org/press/reports/N9917289.pdf>

[2] Konkurs za zastavu i grb Kosova, 13.06.2007. <http://www.assembly-kosova.org/?krye=documents&docid=36&lang=sr>

[3] Kosovo Starts Selection of its Future Flag and Emblem, 5.7.2007, BIRN, <http://www.birn.eu.com/en/91/15/3504/>

[4] Kosovo symbols after declaration of independence, New Kosova Report, 6 February 2008, <http://www.newkosovareport.com/20080206506/Politics/Kosovo-symbols-after-declaration-of-independence.html>

[5] Kosovo lawmakers adopt 1st post-independence legislation, New Kosova Report, 19 February 2008, <http://www.newkosovareport.com/20080219612/Politics/Kosovo-lawmakers-adopt-1st-post-independence-legislation.html>

[6] Ibrahimović: Zastava je dizajnirana sa bojama EU i evro-atlantskih institucija, KosovaPress 19 February 2008, <http://www.kosovapress.com>

[7] The new Kosovo flags "made in Turkey", Hüriyet, 18 February 2008, <http://www.hurriyet.com.tr/english/8256802.asp?gid=74&sz=86964>

[8] Hrvatska priznala Kosovo, Vlada Republike Hrvatske, 19. ožujka 2008, [http://www.vlada.hr/hr/naslovnica/novosti\\_inajave/2008/ozjak/hrvatska\\_priznala\\_kosovo](http://www.vlada.hr/hr/naslovnica/novosti_inajave/2008/ozjak/hrvatska_priznala_kosovo)

*the Euro-Atlantic integrations, and the map in the blue field represents Kosovo as a rich and peaceful country, while the 6 stars stands for the ethnical communities” [6] These communities are Albanians, Serbs, Roma/Ashkali/Egyptians, Bosniaks, Turks and Gorani. The coat of arms of the same design in a convex triangular shield bordered with a golden border.*

*The first batch of the new flag used at its inauguration were produced by a manufacturer in Turkey and secretly delivered to Pristina by Turkish Airlines. [7]*

*The Kosovo independence is recognized today by some forty states, Croatian being one of them since 19th March 2008 [8], while a number of countries, like Russia, Cyprus and Spain decided not to recognize it.*

Prijedlozi za zastavu Kosova: prvi red, tri finalna prijedloga, ostalo, prijedlozi u predzadnjem krugu (gore). Ibrahimović predaje svoj originalni dizajn premijeru Thaçiju (dolje).

Kosovo flag proposals: topmost, three final proposals, proposals in the penultimate round (above). Ibrahimović presents his original design to Prime Minister Thaçi.



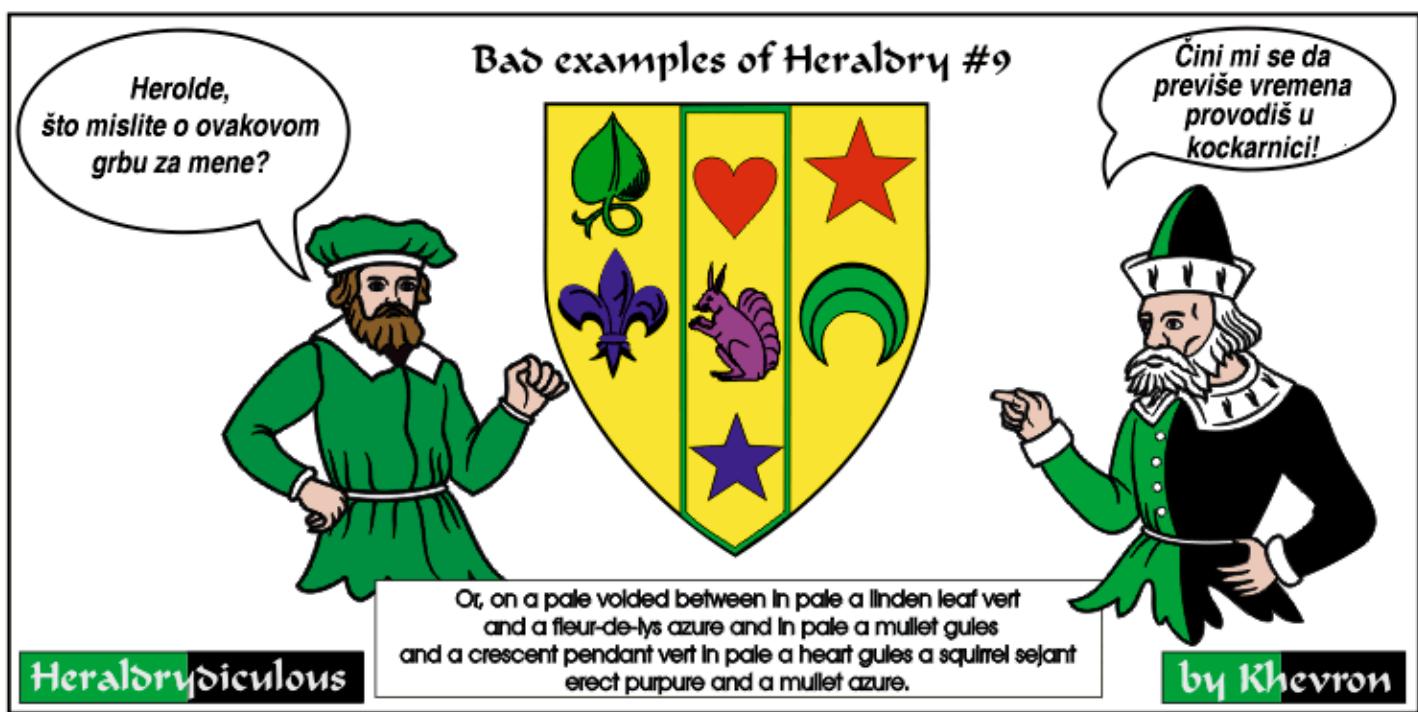
# Heraldrydiculous

## Heraldički humor      Heraldic humour

[www.khevron.com](http://www.khevron.com)

Heraldika se rijetko povezuje s humorom, a još rjeđe sa stripom. No, **Donovan Khevron Goertz**, slobodni herold u društvu SCA (Society for Creative Anachronism, udruga koje se bavi rekreiranjem srednjovjekovnog društva), na svojim stranicama na [www.khevron.com](http://www.khevron.com) već dvije godine iz tjedna u tjedan donosi kratki edukativno-zabavni stripovi pod nazivom „Heraldrydiculous“ (što bi reklo otrplike „heraldrugivanje“ ili „heraldrosmiješno“). Khevron u svojem stripu daje primjere „dobre“, „ne tako dobre“ i „nemoguće“ heraldike, gdje kroz primjere duhovite uporabe heraldičkih elemenata u grbu, objašnjava različite heraldičke koncepte. Nažalost, mnoge poante viceva temelje se na igri riječima i sličnosti mnogih heraldičkih pojmove sa riječima standardnog engleskog jezika, te se teško mogu prevesti, no onome tko pokušava naučiti englesku heraldičku terminologiju, strip i te kako može biti koristan, a i duhovit. Tipično, svaki strip se sastoji od jednog prikaza (često heraldički sasvim nepravilnog) grba, ispod kojeg je pokušaj njegovog blazona, te dvije osobe koje komentiraju grb – jedna redovito sam herold Khevron u svojoj zeleno-crnoj livreji. Osim samog stripa, na svakoj stranici se nalazi i poduze objašnjenje heraldičkih koncepcija koji su prikazani, razloga zašto su određeni prikazi nepravilni, pojašnjenja mogućih varijacija i drugo. Sigurno bi mnogim predlagateljima naših općinskih grbova bilo dobro baciti pogled na ovaj strip prije nego pošalju svoj dizajn na natječaj.

Heraldry is seldom associated with humour and even more rarely with cartoons. However, **Donovan Khevron Goertz**, a herald "at large" from the SCA (Society for Creative Anachronism, an association recreating medieval society), on its web site at [www.khevron.com](http://www.khevron.com) brings us a short educational entertaining cartoon titled „Heraldrydiculous“ week-for-week for over two years already. Khevron in its cartoon presents examples of "good", "not-so-good" and "impossible" heraldry, though humorous use of heraldic elements in a coat of arms, explaining various heraldic concepts. Unfortunately, too many punch lines are puns based on similarity of certain heraldic terms with the words of the standard English language, hardly translatable. However, for anyone attempting to learn English heraldic language, the cartoon may be extremely useful, but humorous at the same time. As a rule, each cartoon depicts one coat of arms (often quite heraldically irregular), with an attempt of its blazon beneath and two persons commenting the achievement – one of which is usually Khevron, the herald himself in his vert-and-sable livery. Beside the cartoon itself, each page contains also a longer explanation of the heraldic concepts depicted in the cartoon, clarification of why certain use is erroneous, interpretation of possible variations etc. Certainly, many a designer proposing our municipal coats of arms should take a look at this cartoon before applying for a contest.





Sa sastanka HGZD 3. travnja 2008. godine: Predavanje prof. Josipa Kolanovića sadržaj kojeg donosimo u ovom broju. Bila nam je čast ugostiti

predsjednika Makedonskog heraldičkog združenja, g. Jovana Jonovskog te jednog od vodećih slovenskih heraldičara g. Valta Jurečića (dolje lijevo). Nakon predavanja rasprava se nastavila u ugodnom ozračju u neformalnom tonu.

*From the HGZD meeting on 3rd April 2008: Lecture by prof. Kolanović, that you may read in this number. We had the honour of welcoming Mr. Jovan Jonovski, president of the Macedonian Heraldic Association and a leading Slovenian heraldrist Mr. Valt Jurečić (below left). After the lecture we continued discussion in informal atmosphere.*

Photos: Jovan Jonovski



Željko Heimer:  
Grb i zastava  
Republike Hrvatske  
~~250 kn~~ 315 kn



Dušan Mlacić:  
Građani plemići  
Pad i uspon rapskog plemstva  
~~240 kn~~ 216 kn



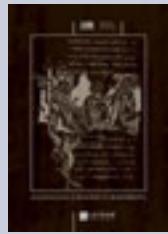
Iskra Iveljić:  
Očevi i sinovi  
Privredna elita Zagreba u  
drugoj polovici 19. st.  
~~200 kn~~ 261 kn



Maurizio Levak:  
Slaveni vojvode Ivana  
Kolonizacija Slavena u Istri u  
poč. razdoblju franačke uprave.  
~~400 kn~~ 144 kn

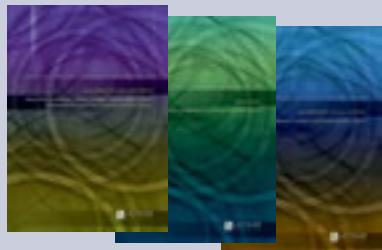


Marina Miladinov:  
Margins of Solitude  
Ermitizm in Central Europe  
between East and West.  
~~200 kn~~ 198 kn



Zbornik  
Hagiologija  
Kultovi u kontekstu  
~~200 kn~~ 207 kn

Neven Budak: *Hrvatska i Slavonija u ranome novom vijeku* 198 kn 178,20 kn ☺ studentsko izdanje (meki uvez) 99 kn 89,10 kn  
Vrandešić i Bertoša: *Dalmacija, Dubrovnik i Istra u ranome novom vijeku* 158 kn 142,20 kn ☺ studentsko izdanje (meki uvez) 79 kn 71,10 kn  
Holjevac i Moačanin: *Hrvatsko-slavonska Vojna krajina i Hrvati pod vlašću Osmanskog Carstva u ranome novom vijeku* 178 kn 160,20 kn  
☺ studentsko izdanje (meki uvez) 89 kn 80,10 kn



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