



Grb i Zastava

Glasnik Hrvatskog grboslovnog i zastavoslovnog društva

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Dubravka Peić Čaldarović

U potrazi za novim identitetom – primjer dvaju hrvatskih grbovnika

The Quest of a New Identity – Exemplified by two Croatian Armorials



Polazeći od prepostavke da povijest predstavlja slijed najrazličitijih promjena tijekom vremena - političkih, društvenih i kulturnih - primarni je zadatak ovog izlaganja da naznači neke relevantne mijene hrvatskog kulturnog i društvenog identiteta koje su vidljive u postojećim heraldičkim izvorima. U tu sam svrhu ovom prilikom analizirala dva reprezentativna grbovnika koji ilustriraju prijelomne momente dugotrajnog procesa nacionalne integracije u hrvatskim zemljama.

Prvi je grbovnik nastao na samom kraju 17. st. kao djelo renomiranog hrvatskog historičara i geografa, književnika i izdavača, političara i vojskovođe - Pavla Rittera Vitezovića (1652-1713) – pod nazivom "Stemmatographia sive Armorum Illyricorum delineatio, descriptio et restitutio". S obzirom na aktualni historijski kontekst, grbovnik je odražavao bitne političke promjene unutar Habsburške monarhije posebice vidljive u pojavi prvih nacionalnih ideja unutar povijesnih hrvatskih zemalja. U skladu s time, u knjizi je predstavljeno 56 grbova zemalja koje autor smatra sastavnim dijelovima Illyrica – a to su bila područja različitih slavenskih i posebice južno-slavenskih država, većine neslavenskih zemalja

Centralne Europe te neslavenske istočno-europske (balkanske) zemlje – ili ukratko, čitav teritorij Habsburškog kraljevstva u kojem su Slavenima, a posebice Hrvatima, daje dominantnu ulogu.

Puna dva stoljeća nakon Vitezovićeve
(nastavak na str. 3)

It might be said that history has usually represented numerous changes of political, social and cultural identities during the time. According to that, the aim of my presentation is to stress relevant variations in defining Croatian national and state identity, which is clearly demonstrated in the field of heraldry. In that purpose I analyze two diverse but representative Croatian armorials, both of them illustrating crucial moments in the long-lasting Croatian national integrative process.

The first armorial was created in the turn of the 17th Century by the famous Croatian historian and geographer, poet and publisher, soldier and politician - Pavao Ritter Vitezović (1652-1713) – and was titled "Stemmatographia sive Armorum Illyricorum delineatio, descriptio et restitutio". In relation to the authentic historical context, the armorial was affected by huge political transformations within Habsburg Monarchy, especially by the appearance of first national ideas within the Croatian historical lands. The publication consists of 56 coats of arms identifying states and regions which the author evidenced as parts of Illyric - such as provinces of various Slaves states, all south-slaves countries, the most territories of non-Slavic countries in the Central Europe and non-Slavic east European/Balkan countries. In short, it has represented the whole territory of the Hapsburg Empire in which Slaves, and "Croats" as well, have played significant, even dominant role.

Two centuries had passed from the period in which Vitezović articulated his ideas about Illyrian integration until the time when the

(continued on p. 3)

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Fédération Internationale des Associations Vexillologiques

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Dragi čitatelju,

Četvrti broj GiZ je drugi koji izdajemo u suradnji s izdavačkom kućom Leykam International. Kao što smo obećali u prethodnom broju, donosimo vam skraćeni tekst rada kojeg je Dubravka Peić Čaldarović predstavila na heraldičkom kongresu u Quebecu, kao i prikaz kongresa Mateja Brstilo Rešetara. Kao što sigurno već znate, tijekom kongresa primljeni smo u CIGH, krovnu organizaciju heraldičkih udruga.

Engleska poslovica kaže da veliki umovi misle isto. Koliko su naši umovi poslovno veliki neka prosudjuje netko drugi, no činjenica je da smo se Dubravka i ja gotovo istodobno, doduše s malo drugačije perspektive, prihvatali obrade grbovnika-albuma Kave Hag. No, ispalо je da se ti tekstovi dobro nadopunjavaju, pa uz zanimljivu komparaciju dvaju grbovnika predstavljenu na kongresu, ovdje možete naći i članak o nizu "Hag-albuma" izdavnih u prvoj polovici XX. stoljeća širom Europe, pripremljen u suradnji s nizozemskim grboslovcem Ralfom Harteminkom, koji se već dugo vremena bavi ovim albumima.

U pripremi za veksiološki kongres koji će se 2009. godine održati u Yokohami, nudimo vam kratko upoznavanje sa nama neuobičajenom japanskim heraldikom. Tomislav Šipek je pripremio pregled novih nacionalnih grbova i zastava usvojenih odnosno promijenjenih u posljednje vrijeme, što smo vam u prethodnim brojevima ostali dužni. Naći ćete i članak našeg mladog suradnika Marka Viteza o olimpijskoj zastavi potaknut povećanim interesom za olimpijske teme tijekom igara u Pekingu.

Na kraju, ali ne najmanje bitno, naš član iz Švedske, u kojoj je poznat kao jedan od vodećih heraldografa, a čija knjiga o obiteljskim grbovima bi se uskoro trebala pojaviti i u hrvatskom prijevodu, pruža nam zanimljiv pogled na heraldiku, svojevrstan uvod, koji će, vjerujemo, biti ne samo zanimljiv onima koji se sa heraldikom susreću po prvi put, nego i onima koji o tome već ponešto i znaju.

Dakle i ovaj put nudimo, kako mi mislimo, široku paletu tema, od onih nešto stručnijih i "težih", preko onih informativnih, do onih popularizatorskih s jedne strane, te od područja osobnih simbola i grbova, preko korporativnih, do nacionalnih grbova i zastava, te se nadamo da će svatko naći ponešto iz njegovog područja interesa.

I opet vas pozivam da nam se javite, recite nam kako bismo mogli biti bolji, koje vas teme zanimaju, o čemu biste htjeli čitati, a i o čemu biste rado pisali. Pozdano znamo da naši čitatelji "skrivaju" mnoštvo zanimljivosti iz područja kojeg su proučavali ili ih intrigira, a koje bismo svi rado pročitali. Moguće je da bismo ih zajedno mogli dopunjavati, a željeli bismo da i ovaj naš časopis bude forum za razmjenu ideja i iskustava. Zato bez bojazni, javite nam što nam imate da reči.

Nadam se da ćete uživati čitajući ovaj broj GiZ.

Željko Heimer

Dear reader,

The nr. 4 GiZ is the second we issue in cooperation with the Leykam International publishing house. As we promised in the previous number, we bring you the summary of the paper by Dubravka Peić Čaldarović from the Quebec heraldic congress and the congress review by Matea Brstilo Rešetar. As you probably already know, during the Congress we have been admitted to CIGH, the umbrella organization of heraldic associations.

As an English proverb says, great minds thinks alike. How great our proverbial minds are, let someone else judges, but it is a fact that at the same time both Dubravka and I took on to deal with the Coffee Hag albums-armorials, although from somewhat different perspective. As it happened, the two articles are complementary, so next to the comparison of the two armorials presented at the Congress, you may also find an article on the "Hag-Albums" series that were being published in the first half of 20th century all over Europe, prepared in cooperation with a Dutch heraldic expert Ralf Hartemink, who studies these albums for quite a long time.

In preparations for the vexillologic Congress to be held in 2009 in Yokohama, we offer you a short introduction to Japanese heraldic that is quite unusual to us. Tomislav Šipek prepared a review of the national coats of arms and flags adopted or changed in recent period, some of which we already owned to you. You may also find an article by our young collaborator Marko Vitez regarding the Olympic flag initiated with the increased interest for the topic during the Game in Beijing.

Finally, but not the least important, our members from Sweden, where he is known as one of the leading heraldographs, and whose book on family arms should find its way to bookshops in Croatian translation any moment now, provides us an interesting view on heraldry, a kind of introduction, that shall, we believe, be interesting no only those who are meeting with the heraldry for the first time, but also to those who already know a bit of it.

Therefore, also this time we are offering, as we are convinced, a wide spectrum of topics. From those somewhat more specialized and "heavier", over those on more informative level to those popularizing. On the other hand, you may find topics covering personal symbols and coats of arms over those corporative to the national coats of arms and flag. So, we hope that anyone shall find tidbits from his area of interest.

Again, I invite you to contact us, tell us how we could do better, what topic you would like to see, what would you like to read about, but also what would you want to write about. We are sure that our readers "hide" abundance of curiosities from their fields of research and interest, and that we would all gladly hear about those. It is possible that we would be able to supplement each other, and we would like that this bulletin would be another forum for the exchange of ideas and experiences. Therefore, do not be afraid to tell us whatever you have to tell us.

I hope you shall enjoy reading this GiZ number.

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Dva hrvatska grbovnika

(nestavak sa str. 1) ideju ilirskega jedinstva i sve-slavenske integracije unutar Ilirika, formirana je prva južnoslavenska država, a uskoro je potom (oko 1930-1935. g.) izašao i njezin službeni grbovnik u popularnom obliku, pod nazivom "Grbovi Jugoslavije" i to kao djelo dvojice autora: Emilyja Laszowskog (1868-1949) i Rudolfa Horvatha (1873-1947). Sastojao se od 3 dijela, od kojih je prvi ilustrirao tradicionalne grbove pojedinih jugoslavenskih regija, u drugom su bili predstavljeni grbovi (većinom hrvatskih) povijesnih županija, dok su posljednji i najopsežniji dio činili gradski grbovi iz različitih dijelova Kraljevine. Među potonjima je gotovo polovica reprezentirala hrvatske povijesne gradove, općine i trgovista, oko četvrte je potjecalo s tradicionalno srpskog teritorija, relativno manji dio je ilustrirao naselja iz slovenskih regija, a daleko najmanji crnogorska i bosanska središta. Pritom Makedonija, koja je u Vitezovićevu izdanju predstavljena kao dio kraljevstva dinastije Nemanjića, u jugoslavenskom grbovniku ne postoji niti u jednom od navedenih nivoa heraldičke identifikacije.

Iz daljnje komparativne analize grbovnog znakovlja i povijesnih činjenica predstavljenih u navedenim heraldičkim publikacijama proizlazi zaključak da svaki grbovnik na specifičan način ilustrira ideju političkog i kulturnog ujedinjenja južno-slavenskih naroda, pridajući pritom veliku važnost hrvatskim kulturnim i društvenim institucijama, kao i srpskim vladarima. Tako, na primjer, stariji grbovnik inzistira na pan-slavenskoj integraciji gradeći trostrukti identitet Hrvata=Slavena=Ilira na teritoriju Habsburške Monarhije i predstavlja ga ilirskim grbom: *u crvenom štitu, srebrni mladak i zvijezda*. Sličnu su ideju hrvatskog nacionalnog i državnog jedinstva unutar pan-slavenske države i Ilirske nacije u teoriji i praksi varirale nakon Vitezovićeva vremena još i tijekom 20. st. različite, jugoslavenski orientirane društvene grupacije i političke stranke. Nasuprot tomu, noviji grbovnik istovremeno nastoji potvrditi legitimitet novonastale južno-slavenske države, ali i dezintegrirati perspektivnu „jugoslavensku“ naciju, kako bi emancipirao tradicionalne hrvatske kulturne i društvene institucije (pokrajine, županije, općine) i na taj način omogućio njihovo trajno očuvanje u budućnosti. Sudeći prema njegovom sadržaju i strukturi te s obzirom na konkretni povijesni kontekst u kojem je nastala Kraljevina SHS 1918. g., Hrvatska je postojala između dvaju kontradiktornih identiteta: s jedne se strane njezina tradicijska opstojnost trebala potpuno izbrisati u novom administrativnom poretku Kraljevine SHS/Jugoslavije, dok je s druge strane većina povijesnih hrvatskih institucija na specifičan, heraldički način neupitno egzistirala (kao svjedočanstvo o kontinuitetu kulturnog i nacionalnog identiteta) doprinoseći njihovu trenutnom očuvanju ali i budućem preživljavanju...

U skladu s time, može se na kraju reći da su prikazani grbovnici međusobno različiti po svojoj strukturi, sadržaju, obimu i stilskim obilježjima ilustriranih grbova, pa čak i po osnovnom idejnom predznačaju – ovisno vremenu i općem povijesnom kontekstu u kojem su nastali. Međutim, unatoč tomu, svaki od njih na potpuno originalan način ipak pridonosi ostvarenju istih ciljeva: razvoju procesa nacionalne integracije i očuvanju hrvatskog kulturnog identiteta.



South-Slaves state (the Kingdom of SCS/Yugoslavia) was founded. Around 1930-1935 the first album of Yugoslav coats of arms was published in Zagreb under the title "Coats of Arms of Yugoslavia". It was issued by 2 distinguished Croatian historians, Emily Laszowsky (1868-1949) and Rudolf Horvath (1873-1947), and divided in 3 chapters: the first one represents traditional territorial (regional) arms, the second part deals with arms of historical counties mostly deriving from the Croatian terrain organised during the past Hapsburg/Austro-Hungarian period, while the third and the largest part consists of municipality arms from all various parts of the new Yugoslav state - most of them representing Croatian cities, traditional communities and historical towns, about ¼ have derived from traditional Serbian territory, some have illustrated communities from Slovenian regions and just few have belonged to places from Montenegro or medieval Bosnian state. Macedonia – which was presented with its own heraldic device in Vitezović's book described as a region within the Empire of the Serbian dynasty Nemanjić – doesn't exist in the new Yugoslav Armorial as a relevant identity of any kind.

Advanced comparative analyses of two publications resulted with the conclusion that both of them were inspired by the old idea of optimal integration among various (South)-Slavic peoples, implying an exceptionally important place (in the integrative processes) to Croatian cultural and social institutions, as well as to Serbian ruling dynasties. According to that, the older Armorial emphasized integration considering triple identity of Croats = Slaves = Illyrians, within Illyrian and/or pan-Slavic Empire (nation) - and represented it by an unique Illyrian coat of arms: a mullet and a crescent Argent in the shield Gules. From Vitezović's time until the 20th Century similar idea of Croatian identity incorporated within pan-Slavic nation and Illyrian state has survived in various forms, presented in slightly different political theories and practices.

The second Armorial, on the contrary, tried to disintegrate perspective and complex "Yugoslav" nation in order to emancipate various Croatian traditional institutions (regional, district and municipal) again. According to it - and because of the concrete context of the SCS/Yugoslav Kingdom founded in 1918 - Croatia was supposed to develop between contradictory identities: at one side, it was supposed to disappear as an unique historical entity within the new administrative organisation of the Kingdom of SCS/Yugoslavia; on the other hand, the most of Croatian historical identities were revived by presence of traditional coats of arms in the official state Armorial, which primarily demonstrated its past but, moreover, also testified about its continuing survival in the present and future as well.

Because of that, it could be finally said that two analysed Armoria have different structure, quantity, type and form of illustrated coats of arms – according to time as well as to global intellectual and historical context in which they had been collected. Besides, each one was representing a special historical moment of Croatian political and cultural identity during the long-lasting national-integrative process. But at the same time, each of them on its special and original way contributes to the same goal: protection of the Croatian cultural and national identity.



Heraldički albumi tvrtke Kava Hag

Početkom XX. stoljeća tvrtka Kaffee Handels-gesellschaft AG (Kaffee HAG) iz Bremena u Njemačkoj započela je s izdavanjem heraldičkih markica i albuma u koje su se lijepile.

Marke – naljepnice i knjige – albumi rezultat su inicijative instituta Die Brücke. Institut je osnovan na inicijativu cara Vilima II. sa zadaćom objavljivanja arhivske građe. Institut je također razvio i novi standard za veličine papira za objavu građe (ideju koju je kasnije preuzeo DIN standard poznatu kao „A niz“ i druge standardizacijske ustanove). U svrhu promidžbe svojih aktivnosti i novog standarda, poticali su tvrtke da objavljuju u njihovim standardnim veličinama papira. Tvrta Kaffee Hag jedna je od kompanija koje su pristale na to. Stoga su marke tiskane u tzv. veličini Weltformat V der Brücke (tj. 4×5.66 cm), što je na nekim markama bilo i otisnuto na pozadini. Albumi su tiskani u veličini Weltformat IX (16×22.6 cm). Institut je bankrotirao 1913. godine i ukinut je 1914. godine, ali su veličine maraka ostale nepomjenjene u svim albumima koji su slijedili. Samo je u njemačkim i švicarskim albumima otisnuta referenca na Weltformat.

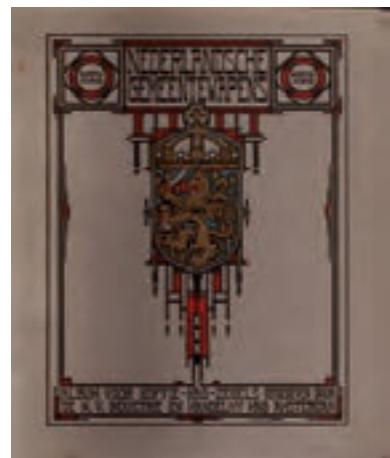
Za izradu crteža maraka Kava Hag je uposila poznatog umjetnika Otta Huppa. Prije toga, već od 1890-ih, Otto Hupp je objavio nekoliko dobro poznatih monografija o njemačkoj municipalnoj heraldici. I u drugim zemljama uposleni su vodeći heraldički stručnjaci. Za Austriju tekst je pripremio F. Hasslinger, a većinu crteža potpisuje Karl E. Krahel (sin također poznatog heraldičkog umjetnika Ernsta Krahla), koji je i autor suvremenog austrijskog grba. Poljsku seriju pripremio je Dr. Marian Gumowski (1881.-1974.), povjesničar iz Toruña, danski album pripremio je Poul Bredo Grandjean, švedski Harald Gustaf Fleetwood (1879.-1960.), držvani herald Švedske od 1931. do 1953. godine, a norveški Hallvard Trætteberg (1898.-1987.), ravnatelj heraldičkog odjela Državnog arhiva. Njemačke i belgijske alboleme izradio je studio Tiede i Sytse-Gerke van der Laars. Mnogobrojne francuske slike izrađivao je niz autora, a većinu je nacrtao Fred Neukomm. Čehoslovački album djelo je Viléma Kleina (Wilhelm Klein) i Antona Morávka.

Album su postali veliki hit u Njemačkoj i kompanija je „eksportirala“ ideju u druge europske zemlje u kojima je imala predstavništva.

Dvije serije, njemačka i švicarska, započete su prije 1. svjetskog rata, a nisu nikada dovršene. U 20-im i 30-im godinama tu je pokrenuta druga serija, a izrađeni su albumi za ostale zemlje. U svakoj zemlji su korišteni lokalni stručnjaci i umjetnici za izradu albuma.

Ukupno je izdano oko 125 albuma između 1914. i 1955. godine. Planirani su bili i albumi za baltičke zemlje, Italiju kao i drugi album za Poljsku te jedanaest za Njemačku, ali nisu nikada izdani. Francuski niz prekinut je nakon šest albuma od planiranih četrdeset.

Ukupni broj albuma i prikazanih grbova čini ovo



Heraldic Albums of the Coffee Hag company

In the early 20th century the Kaffee Handels-gesellschaft AG (Kaffee HAG) in Bremen, Germany, started with the publication of heraldic stamps and collector's albums.

The stamps and books were published as a result of the initiative of the Brücke association. This was an initiative of Emperor Wilhelm II to make an archive of published material. At the same time the association developed standard sizes for publishing material. To promote their activities and

their new standards, they encouraged companies to publish material in their standards. The Kaffee Hag company was one of the companies that agreed to do so. Hence the stamps are published in the so-called Weltformat V der Brücke (or 4×5.66 cm), which is also printed on the back of the stamps. The albums were published in the Weltformat IX (16×22.6 cm). The association went bankrupt in 1913 and abolished in 1914, but the size of the stamps remained the same for all the albums. Only on the German and Swiss stamps there was the reference to the Weltformat.

The company hired the famous artist Otto Hupp to design the stamps. Otto Hupp already published several well known volumes on German civic heraldry since the 1890's. In the other countries the leading heraldic experts were employed also. For Austria text was prepared by F. Hasslinger and the vast majority of images is signed by Karl E. Krahel (son of another famous heraldic artist Ernst Krahel), author of the modern Austrian coat of arms. The Polish series was prepared by Dr. Marian Gumowski (1881-1974), a historian from Torun, the Danish by Poul Bredo Grandjean, the Swedish by Harald Gustaf Fleetwood (1879-1960), the State Herald of Sweden from 1931-1953, and the Norwegian by Hallvard Trætteberg (1898-1987), the head of the heraldic division of the State Archives. The Dutch and the Belgian series were prepared by the studio of Tiede and Sytse-Gerke van der Laars. The numerous French images were prepared by several authors, but the majority was done by Fred Neukomm. The Czechoslovak by Vilém Klein (Wilhelm Klein) and Anton Morávek

The albums became a success in Germany and the company exported the idea to the other European countries in which the company operated.

Two series, Germany and Switzerland, were started before World War I and were never finished. In the 1920s and 1930s the second series of these countries as well as the other countries were launched. In each country different heraldic artists were used to write the albums and draw the images.

In total around 125 different albums were published between 1914 and 1955. Albums for the Baltic states, Italy as well as a second album for Poland and an 11th for Germany were planned, but never issued. The French series stopped after 6 albums of the planned 40.

The total number of albums and arms displayed

Zemlja	Godina izdanja	Broj albuma	Broj slika ukj. ponovno izdanih	Broj slika	Varijacije	Broj slika uklj. varijacije i dodatne slike	Municipalni grbovi	Drugi grbovi	Tekstualni prilog
Njemačka, stari niz	1910-1918	6	11	518	Da	600	Da	Ne	Da
Njemačka, novi niz	1925-1939	10 ^a	11	2811	Mnoge	3000 ^b	Da	Ne	Ne
Švicarska, stari niz	1911-1922	4	10	336	Mnoge	500 ^c	Da	Ne	Ne
Švicarska, novi niz	1930-1955	19	66	1900	Mnoge	7000 ^d	Da	Da	Da
Austrija	1930-ih	1	2	450	Da	900	Da	Ne	Da
Počesna	1930-ih	1	1	284	Ne	298	Da	Ne	Da
Danska	1930-ih	1	1	86	Ne	87	Da	Ne	Da
Svedska	1930-ih	1	1	138	Ne	138	Da	Ne	Da
Norveška	1930-ih	1	2	81	Ne	81	Da	Da	Da
Nizozemska	1930-ih	2 ^e	2	1872	Da	1880	Da	Da	Da
Belgia/Luksemburg	1930-ih	6 ^f	6	782	Da	902	Da	Ne	Da
Francuska	1930-ih	6	9	1500	Da	2000	Da	Ne	Da
Cehoslovačka	1930-ih	1	2	181	Da	285	Da	Ne	Da
Danog	1930-ih	1	2	90	Ne	90	Da	Da	Da
Jugoslavija	1930-ih	1	1	256	Ne	256	Da	Ne	Da
UK/Irska	1930-ih	1	1	240	Ne	241	Da	Ne	Da
Ukupno		62	128	11625		18258			

^a Neuvezano izdanje koje se moglo uvezati u 10 manjih ili 4 veća albuma. Kazalo se temelji na 10 albuma.

^b Neuvezano izdanje, moglo se uvezati u mekim koricama, u 4 do 6 manjih ili u 2 veća albuma tvrdih korica.

^c Neuvezano izdanje, uobičajeno uvezivano u po 3 manja albuma po jeziku.

^d Broj varijacija crteža izuzetno je velik, a ovdje je prikazana procjena

izdanje najvećim objavljenim radom municipalne heraldike uopće. Zbog političkih promjena tijekom vremena, grbovi prikazani u albumima obuhvaćaju danas grbove mesta u 28 raznih zemalja, uključujući i Indoneziju i Surinam koji su obuhvaćeni u Nizozemskim albumima.

Grbovi Jugoslavije

Album je izdala tvrtka Kava Hag d. d., u Zagrebu 1936. godine (datum nije otisnut u albumu, a neki izvori navode godinu izdanja kao 1932. ili 1934.), a tiskala ga je Lit. Tipografija d. d. Zagreb. Autori su bili Emilijs Laszowski (1868.-1949.) i Rudolf Horvat (1873.-1947.), iako se ime ovog posljednjeg ne spominje u knjizi. Ilustracije je pripremila Vjera Bojničić-Zamola (1883.-1963.), poznata slikarica, kćerka još poznatijeg hrvatskog heraldičara Ivana Bojničića, koju mnogi smatraju našim najznačajnijim heraldičkim umjetnikom prve polovice XX. stoljeća. Album sadrži ukupno 72 stranice. Započinje s tri stranice uvoda u heraldiku E. Laszovskog, koji je potpisana kao ravnatelj Državnog kraljevskog arhiva u Zagrebu. Slijede tri poglavlja – prvo o državnim i kraljevskim grbovima i grbovima 15 povjesnih zemalja. Drugo pokriva grbove 14 (uglavnom hrvatskih i nekoliko mađarskih) povjesnih županija koje su u to doba bile u cijelini ili djelomično u sastavu Jugoslavije, i treće, najveće, s grbovima gradova. Posljednje tri stranice sadrže promidžbene članke o Kavi Hag.

Marke su tiskane jednokratno, tako da nema varijacija u crtežima koje su zabilježene u nekim drugim albumima iz ovog niza. Cijelovita zbirka sadrži 256 maraka sa slikama grbova, koje su obrojčane neprekinito od 1 (grb Kraljevine Jugoslavije) do 256 (Žužemberg). Svi su grbovi prikazani na uniformnom jednostavnom polukružnom štitu, sa elementima koji su obrubljeni crnim, a oslikani živim i jasnim bojama koje i danas u pravilu zadržavaju svoju svježinu. Marke su tiskane u osam araka, savi s po 4x8 zupčanih maraka koje su prodavane zajedno s albumom, koji sadrži prazna mjesta u koja su se marke trebale zapisati po odvajanju iz araka.

Za svaki grb, u albumu se nalazi kratka povjesna zabilješka o gradu koji predstavlja, heraldički blazon te ponegdje i informacije o porijeklu grba. Gde su bili poznati, uključeni su i podaci o dodijeli grba ili najstarijem sačuvanom primjerku u upotrebi. Nije uključen podataka o broju stanovnika mjesta (za razliku od nekih drugih albuma, gdje je).

Ovaj album i danas je najcjeleovitija monografija municipalne heraldike Hrvatske. Jedino se može donekle usporediti s knjigom "Städtewappen von Österreich-Ungarn" koju je Hugo Erhard Ströhl izdao 1885. godine (drugo izdanje iz 1904. godine, nedavno je pretiskao Archiv Verlag, Wien, 2002). Ilustracije grbova današnjih hrvatskih gradova i općina koje je majstorski je nacrtala Vjera Bojničić-Zamola i danas služe kao glavni model za gradsku i općinsku heraldiku koja se ponovo uvodi 1990-ima – osobito za mnoge grbove koji su bili pripremljeni prema neobojanim pečatima i bez jasnih ranijih uzora. Album je prilično tražen na tržištu antikviteta, a postoji zanimanje i za pojedinačne marke. Ponekad se pojavljuju i cjeleoviti neodvojeni arci. Heraldička trgovina na www.heraldryshop.biz nudi za umjerenu cijenu kompaktne diskove sa cjelokupnim sadržajem ovog albuma, kao i mnogih drugih iz niza Kave Hag te još neke zanimljive heraldičke izvore.



Drugi grbovi uključuju:
Švicarska: grbovi samostana i biskupija,
Norveška: osobni grbovi,
Nizozemska: osobni grbovi i grbovi vodnih savjeta,
Dancig: zastave, pečati i osobni grbovi.

makes it the largest published volume of civic heraldry ever. Due to political changes the arms represented in the albums are now in 28 different countries. This includes Indonesia and Surinam, which were represented in the Dutch albums.

Grbovi Jugoslavije

The album was issued by Kava Hag d. d., Zagreb in 1936 (according to some sources in 1932 or 1934) and printed by Lit. Tipografija d. d. Zagreb. The authors were Emilijs Laszowski (1868-1949) and Rudolf Horvat (1873-1947), although the name of the latter does not appear in the book. The illustrations were prepared by Vjera Bojničić-Zamola (1883-1963), a noted painter, daughter of another famous Croatian heraldist Ivan Bojničić, she is considered by some the foremost heraldic painter of the first half of 20th century. The album totalling 72 pages starts with a three page short introduction into heraldry written by Laszowski, signed as the director of the Royal State Archives in Zagreb. It then follows with 3 chapters; the first on the National and Royal arms, followed by the arms of the 15 historical lands. The second deals with arms of 14 (mostly Croatian, a few Hungarian) historical counties that were at the time entirely or partly within Yugoslavia, and the third (and largest) part with the town arms. The last three pages contain two promotional articles on the Kava Hag. The single printing of the stamps provides for no image variants that are noted for some other albums of the series. The entire set contains 256 stamps with images, which are numbered without breaks from 1 (national arms of Kingdom of Yugoslavia) until 256 (Žužemberg). All the coat of arms are presented in the same uniformed simple semi-circular shield shape, with charges outlined in black coloured with bright colours that still preserve its original vigour. The stamps were printed in 8 sheets each consisting of 4x8 perforated stamps that were delivered together with the album containing blank places where the stamps should have been glued after detaching from the sheets. Unlike the stamps of some other albums in the series, here no information was printed on the back of the stamps.

Each coat of arms illustrated contains a short history of the town it represents the blazon and sometimes background information about the coat of arms. Where available the date of grant of arms or its first recorded usage dates are provided. The number of inhabitants of the towns is not given.

This album still remains the most comprehensible monograph on the municipal heraldry of Croatia to this day. To a certain extent, it may be only compared with Hugo Erhard Ströhl's "Städtewappen von Österreich-Ungarn" issued in 1885 (the second issue in 1904, recently reprinted by Archiv Verlag, Wien, 2002). The illustrations of coats of arms of contemporary Croatian cities and communities masterfully drawn by Vjera Bojničić-Zamola for the album still serve as the model for municipal heraldry reintroduced since 1990's in many cases, especially where these coats of arms were prepared from uncoloured seals and without easily accessible previous models. The album is highly demanded item on antique market and even the individual stamps are being sought for. Occasionally the entire unbroken sheets are also available. The heraldic shop at www.heraldryshop.biz offers for a very reasonable price the CD's with scanned entire album, as well as many other albums of the series and various other interesting heraldic sources.



Japanska heraldika

Iako se japanskoj heraldikom već bavio nama poznati heraldičar H. G. Ströhl ("Nihon moncho - Japanisches Wappenbuch, Ein Handbuch für Kunstmuseum betreibende und Sammler", Beč, 1906.) ona nam je i dalje prilično nepoznata. Ovaj pokušaj kratkog uvoda pripremljen je prema vjerovatno na Zapadu najpopularnijoj knjizi o toj temi "The Elements of Japanese Design - A Handbook of Family Crests, Heraldry and Symbolsim" Johna Dowera iz 1971.

U japanskom je društvu razvijen sustav znakova koji funkcijom i nasleđivanjem umnogome podsjeća na Europejske grbove, a ipak se od njega umnogome razlikuje. Dok je u Europejskoj tradiciji štit najvažniji i nužan dio grba, on se u japanskoj heraldici uopće ne pojavljuje. Japanski „grbovi“ koji se nazivaju *mon* sastoje se od geometrijskih i likovnih prikaza, pri čemu se nikako ne može zanemariti njihova visoka estetska razina i vizualni balans tih znakova. Japanski grbovi pojavljuju se već u VIII. stoljeću i ti prvi znakovi su kopije ili imitacije mnogo starijih kineskih simbola koji prodiru u japansko društvo s dinastijom T'ang (618-907). Japanski izraz *mon* zapravo znači „vezeni znak“ to jest „vez“ čime se otkriva njegova prvočna aplikacija. Jasno je da su se onda i estetske koncepcije tih znakova morale odraziti iz tehnike izrade. Motivi koje koriste ovi najstariji grbovi pojavljuju se na tekstilima uvezenim iz Kine, a svi kasniji grbovi manje se ili više ugledaju na te najstarije izvore. Te grbove najranije su isticali pripadnici dvorske svite i to u čisto ornamentalne i estetske svrhe. Pravi procvat japanske heraldike nastaje tek kasnije, u XII. stoljeću kada taj običaj preuzimaju pripadnici ratničke klase. Najranije grbovi se pojavljuju na tri predmeta na bojnim pojima: na zastavama, na zastorima zapovjednog šatora te na ratničkoj odjeći koja je izrađivana od brokata ili svile, a koja se nosila ispod oklopa, a bila je vidljiva na rukama i nogama. Ubrzo se grbovi pojavljuju i na svim vojnim predmetima. Do XIV. stoljeća ova je heraldika već bila toliko razvijena da su onodobni ljetopisci mogli opisati snage u bitkama jednostavno tako da iscrtaju grbove sa njihovih zastava, sa znanjem da će čitateljima biti jasno o kojim se ratnicima radi.

Ipak, japanska heraldika nikada nije izradila nikakve zakone i pravila slična Europejskoj heraldici, unatoč tome što je ubrzo grbove imalo mnoštvo obitelji i za razliku od Europejske prakse, jedna obitelj koristila je ne jedan nego po nekoliko grbova istodobno koji su se koristili u raznim prilikama. Proliferacija grbova ipak nije dovela do degeneracije jednostavnih i estetskih formi grbova kakvu možemo pratiti u Europejskoj heraldici u kasnom srednjem vijeku i kasnije. Oblici i konvencije po kojima su izrađivani grbovi naslijedeni su isključivo iz njihove duge evolucije i uobičajene upotrebe, a nikada nije ustrojeno nikakvo centralizirano tijelo koje bi upravljalo japanskom heraldikom. Dapače, postalo je uobičajeno da se pravo isticanja obiteljskog grba daje zaslužnim pojedincima izvan obitelji, pa su tako mnogi dobili pravo da ističu carsku krizantemu ili grbove značajnih obitelji. Također, postojao je običaj da obitelji u znak prijateljstva poklanjaju svoje grbove jedni drugima, te je predaja grbova postala relativno uobičajena. Ovakvo stanje stvari i pogleda Europejske heraldike može izgledati prilično konfuzno. Budući da su mnoge obitelji tako imale po nekoliko grbova, bilo je potrebno da jedan od njih izaberu kao svoj glavni i službeni znak, tzv. *jomon*, dok su drugi zvani *kaemon* (dodatni grb). Grbovi su se isticali na gotovo svim odjevnim predmetima, a postalo je uobičajeno da se nalaze na pet mjestu (dva na leđima na lopaticama, dva na rukavima uz rame, te na prsima). Veličina grbova na odjeći tipično bi bila oko 4 cm u promjeru. U ovo vrijeme javljaju se i prve zbirke grbova te je razvijen i poseban vokabular za njihovo opisivanje, tehničkom preciznošću podsjećajući na Europejski vokabular blazoniranja.

U XVII. stoljeću u Japanu se uvodi *sankin kotai*, sustav izmjeničnog življenja – po kojemu su plemići morali pola godine provesti u prijestonici, a pola na svojim imanjima. Takva frekvencija pojavljivanja plemića iz cijele zemlje u prijestolnici dovela je do toga da je heraldički sustav već do 1640. bio posve izgrađen u cijeloj zemlji. S druge strane, time izazvana gotovo neprekidna putovanja plemića popularizirala su upotrebu grbova. To je dovelo i do nastajanja posebnih službenika, nazvanih *gezami*, koji su na važnim lokacijama na putevima morali prepoznavati važne putnike i po koordinirati promet. Oni su bili najbliži japanski ekvivalent Europejskim heroldima, no njihova je dužnost bila samo u prepoznavanju, te se nije razvila u profesionalnu odgovornost za bilježenje i regulaciju grbova kao u Europi.

U kasnom feudalizmu dolazi do degeneracija društvenog sustava, a odjeću s pet grbova počinju nositi pripadnici svih klasa, a oni koji nemaju naslijedene grbove usvajaju ih sami. Ovi se modeliraju prema grbovima poznatih ratnika iz legendi, ali i suvremenih idola Kabuki kazališta. Dva „zla mesta“ – kazalište i četvrt prostitutki postaju značajna mjesta razvoja žive heraldike u to vrijeme, a plemići poklanjaju sve grbove svojim ljubavnicama i kurtizanama. Ipak, grbovi zadržavaju svoju estetsku vrijednost, iako postaju sve šarolikiji

Japanese Heraldry

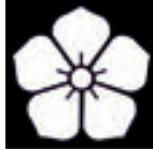
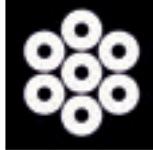
Although already H.G. Ströhl studied Japanese heraldry in this regions ("Nihon moncho - Japanisches Wappenbuch, Ein Handbuch für Kunstmuseum betreibende und Sammler", Vienna, 1906.), it is still widely unknown to us. This short introduction to it was prepared from the probably the best known book in the West on the topic "The Elements of Japanese Design - A Handbook of Family Crests, Heraldry and Symbolsim" by John Dower issued in 1971.

In Japanese society a system of symbols was devised by their function and inheritance very much reminding to the European coats of arms, although much different. While in the European heraldry it is the shield that is the most important and essential part of a coat of arms, it does not appear in Japanese heraldry at all. Japanese "coats of arms" (or crests) named *mon* are composed of geometric and artistic depictions, where one can not ignore their high esthetical lever and visual balance. Japanese crests appear already in 8th century, being copies and imitations of much older Chinese symbols introduced to Japan during the T'ang dynasty (618-907). Japanese term *mon* actually means "embroidered symbols" i.e. "embroidery", revealing its initial application. Therefore it is clear that the esthetical concepts of these symbols must express those production techniques. The motives of these oldest crests appear on textiles imported from China, but all latter crests more or less follow these oldest sources. These oldest crests were used by members of courtly elite purely ornamental and aesthetically. The flourishing of the Japanese heraldry comes latter on, in 12th century when these customs were taken over by the members of the warrior class. The oldest crests appear on three items on the battle fields: on flags, on command tent curtains and on warrior clothing made of silk, worn under the armour, visible on arms and legs. Soon crests appear on all military equipment and items. By the 14th century this heraldry is already so developed and the historians of the period were able to describe the forces in battles simply by drawing the crests from their flags, knowing that the readers shall easily recognize the warriors in question.

However, the Japanese heraldry never developed laws and regulations similar to the European heraldry, even though soon many of families had their crests and unlike in Europe, a single family used more than one crest at the same time for various occasions. Proliferation of the crests, however, did not lead to a degeneration of the simple and aesthetically pleasing forms, such as we may observe in European heraldry in latter medieval period and onwards. The shapes and conventions leading the design of crests were inherited from their long evolution and customarily use, and never a centralized body of any kind was established to govern the Japanese heraldry. Even there was a custom of granting the family crest to meritorious persons outside the family and thus also many got privilege to display the imperial chrysanthemum. Also there was a custom that families, as sign of friendship, present their crests one to the others. This state of things may look as a big confusion from the viewpoint of European heraldry. Since many of the families had more than one crest, it was necessary for a family to choose one as the main and official emblem, so called *jomon*, while the others were called *kaemon* (additional crest). The crests were displayed on all clothing, and the custom was to have them at five points (two on the back at shoulder blades, two on the sleeves near the shoulders, and one on the chests). The size of the emblems was typically about 4 cm in diameter. At this time the first of the crests collections are being issued and a special vocabulary was devised for their description, with the technical precision comparable with European blazoning vocabulary.

A system of alternating living – *sankin kotai* was introduced in Japan in 17th century – by which the nobility were to spend a half of a year in the capital and a half in their lands. This lead to high frequency of nobleman from the whole country in the capital, resulting in the heraldic system being well developed by 1640. On the other hand, this also resulted in endless travelling of nobility, popularizing the use of the crests. For this reason a special officials were introduced, named *gezami*, who were responsible to recognize important travellers on important points along the ways and to coordinate the traffic. These are the closes equivalent of the European heralds; however their duty was only in recognition of the emblems, and was not developed into professional responsibility in recording and regulating the coats of arms, as happened in Europe.

In the late feudal era, the social system degenerates, and the clothing with five emblems begins to be used by members of all classes, while those who have no inherited emblems assume them themselves. These new emblems are modelled after the emblems of famous warriors from legends, but also following the emblems of modern idols from Kabuki theatre. The two "evil places" – the theatre and the harlot quarters becomes places of development of living heraldry at this time, while the noblemen frequently grant their



i sve veći na odjeći tako da je 1795. godine dan zakon koji zabranjuje grbove na odjeći veće od 17 cm. Dok plemički grbovnici uz grbove donose informacije o obitelji i njezinom porijeklu, nastaju slični grbovnici "drugog svijeta", koji donose grbove prostitutki uz koje su opisane njihove karakteristike i cijene, te grbovnici glumaca u kojima se navode njihove uloge. U svim ovim grbovcima, grbovi se isključivo prikazuju jednostavno kao bijeli likovi u crnim poljima.

S nestankom feudalizma u Japanu nestaje i žive heraldike. Do tada grbove već imaju sve obitelji, svi gradovi, a danas i korporacije. Nakon 1868. tradicionalna odjeća se gubi iz svakodnevice i postaje rezervirana za ceremonije.

Elementi japanskih grbova mogu se klasificirati u nekoliko grupa prema simbolici. Komemorativni grbovi su oni koji svojim likovima podsjećaju na određeni trenutak, časnu zgodu ili vojnu hrabrost, iako je njihov nastanak često vezan za legende. Svojim prikazima često prizivaju u spomen priču o hrabrosti ili snalažljivosti u borbi osobitog obiteljskog pretka. Tako se kaže da je grb obitelji Niwa koji se sastoji od dvije ukrštene pruge poput slova X nastao na spomen na jednog njihovog pretka koji je u jednoj epskoj borbi pobio mnoge protivnike, a svoj je mač (kako je to bio običaj) brisaо o nogavice tako da su na njima ostali krvavi tragovi u obliku tog znaka. Priča ponešto podsjeća na poznatu legendu o nastanku austrijskog grba.

U drugu grupu grbova spadaju oni koji prikazuju vojne motive, iako gotovo začuđujuće, s obzirom da grbovi nastaju među klasom ratnika, oni su relativno rijetki, zauzimajući manje od 5% svih grbovnih motiva. Takvi grbovi prikazuju strelice, lukove, mete, bojne sjekire, konje, zastave, šljemove i ukrasne rogovce s njih, mačeve kao i druge objekte s bojnog polja. I česti lik poput velikog zareza nazvan *tomoe* predstavlja kožnu povesku koju su nosili strijelci, a povezuje se sa atributom boga rata Hachimana. Njegov simbol je i golub, a krugovi odnosno diskovi, koji u japanskoj simbolici predstavljaju zvijezde povezuju se s drugim ratnim božanstvom Myokenom. Mladi mjesec se često alegorijski povezuje s prikazom ratničkog luka, sidra simboliziraju izdržljivost i čvrstu snagu, srp je simbol „košenja neprijatelja“. Pojavljuje se i malj, jastreb, rakovica (zbog oklopa), planine kao simbol postojanosti, te more odnosno valovi. Za ove posljedne kaže se da njihovo stalno kretanje dočarava bit uspješne strategije. Neki simboli povezani su s ratnom tematikom zbog lingvističke sličnosti naziva, tako je vilin konjic „ukukac pobjede“, a močvarna biljka žabočun (vodeni trputec), biljka bojne pobjede“.

Slijedeća skupina obuhvaća grbove s motivima proizašlim iz praznovjera i svojevrsnim amuletima. Takvi grbovi sadrže različite prikaze, često i vrlo maštovite, znakova japanskog pisma koje imaju povoljna ili poželjna značenja – veličina, sreća, dobitak, dugovečnost itd. Kao simbol dugovečnosti služio je i prikaz ždrala, bora te kornjače (svi znače 10 000 godina). Cvijet šljive je simbol hrabrosti, jer prkos hladnom zimskom vjetru i cvate prije ostalih cjetova. Bambus je simbol izdržljivosti i gipkosti. Kao i paulovnija i krizantema, povezuju se s besmrtnom pticom feniks, koja se navodno gnijezdi među njima. Listovi paprati pojavljuju se kao biljke koja ostaje zelena i u snijegu, a kliniči jer se odavno primjenjuju kao lijek. Mnoštvo drugih biljaka prikazuje se iz sličnih razloga, a sve su vrlo dobro heraldizirane i lako razlučive. Neki simboli pojavljuju se u ovoj grupi zbog jezičnih razloga, jer zvuče ili se mogu pisati slično kao neki poželjni termini: mjerica rize zvuči isto kao „uvećati“, džumbir postaje „božja zaštita“, ukraši poklonu postaju „proširiti se“, rotkvica „imati sreću“, a ginko „barbari plaćaju danak“ itd.

Ne daleko od te skupine je i sljedeća u kojoj su vjerski motivi. U japanskoj heraldici pojavljuju se šintoistički, budistički, kršćanski i konfucijanistički motivi. Od njih, velika većina pripadaju izvornoj japanskoj religiji šinto. Tako se pojavljuju predmeti koji se koriste u kultu – zvona, urne, ogledala, amuleti, ograde, hramska vrata. Mnogo biljaka pojavljuje se u grbovima jer su vezane za šintoističke hramove ili su atributi božanstava – hrast, čempres, ginko. Elementi budizma mnogo su rjeđi nego bi se moglo očekivati, a najizrazitiji je molitveni kotač, budistička svastika, te pet diskova koji simboliziraju zvijezde Velikog medvjeda (no nikada ne u rasporedu kako se to vidi na nebu, nego uvijek simbolično). Stonoga je budistički simbol sjevera. Utjecaj kršćanstva i konfucijanizma dolazi u japansku heraldiku mnogo kasnije i značajno je manji. Znakovi križa pojavljuju se nakon dolaska prvih misionara 1549. godine, no nakon poraza kršćanskog ustanka u Šimabari, znak križa "skriven" je motivima prilične složenosti ili motivima nastalima ranije u kojima se on slučajno. U najkasnije vrijeme žive heraldike prodiru i konfucijanistički znakovi – trokuti i šesterokuti / Chinga. Među mistične i vjerske simbole mogu se ubrojiti i znakovi zaštite kakvi su likovi jednostavnog križa (*jumonji*), simbol heksagrama sličan Davidovoj zvijezdi (*kagome*) i pentagrama (Abe Seime han – pečat Abea Seimeia).

U posljednju skupinu pripadaju motivi koji su odabrani iz čisto estetskih razloga. Tu se radi o velikoj skupini izvedenica iz ideograma imena vlasnika grba (poput monograma u Evropi). Takvi znakovi korišteni sami za sebe često imaju i konkretno značenje u japanskom jeziku, pa su majesto ideograma u grbovima prikazane slike tih predmeta. Među takve spadaju i mnogi grbovi koji prikazuju ždrala, mandarinu, gliciniju, bor, planinu, riječu, što su sve riječi koje su često dijelovi japanskih prezimena. I ovdje se pri tome koristi značajka japanskog jezika i pisma da se ideogrami mogu različito čitati s različitim značenjem odnosno isti glasovi mogu se različito bilježiti, a onda i u kombinaciji s njihovim mogućim čitanjem na kineskom, dobiva se čitavo bogatstvo mogućih simbola. Na kraju jedan dio simbola njihovi vlasnici su biali iz čisto estetskih i poetskih razloga, što je u Japanu dovedeno do svojevrsnog nacionalnog "sporta". U takve motive spadaju leptiri, guske u letu, močvarne ptice, mjesec i snježne pahulje i cijeli niz drugih motiva flore i faune.



emblems to their favourite mistresses and courtesans. However, the crests retain their esthetical value, although they become more diversified and appear ever larger on clothing, so that in 1795 a law was passed forbidding the emblems to be larger than 17 cm. While the nobility armorials provide information on families and its background, similar armorials appear in the "other world", providing emblems of prostitutes with their characteristics and prices and the armorials of actors listing their roles. All these armorials show the crests exclusively as simple white figures on black fields.

With the fall of feudalism in Japan the living heraldry dies as well. By that time all the families, all cities and today also all corporations, have their heraldic emblems. After 1868 the traditional clothing resigns from the everyday life and is reserved for ceremonies.

The elements of Japanese coats of arms may be classified in a few groups according to symbolic. The commemorative crests are those reminding about a certain moment, honourable event or military courage, although this may often be legendary. For example it is said that the emblem of Niwa family, consisting of two crossed stripes shaped as letter X is reminding to a predecessor who is said to have killed many of his enemies in a certain battle, while he was wiping his sword (as it was custom) against his legs, so that on the trousers were left bloody traces forming this symbols. This story is somewhat reminding to the legend of the origin of Austrian coat of arms.

In the second group of crests come those with military elements, although it is somewhat unusual, considering that crests appear among the warrior class, these are relatively rare, being less the 5% of all emblems. Such crests depict arrows, bows, targets, battle axes, horses, flags, helmets or ornamental horns from them, swords and other items from battle fields. Also a frequent element looking like large comma sign named *tomoe*, represents leather strap used by archers and is linked to god of war Hachiman. His symbols is also a dove, while circles or disks, in Japanese heraldry representing stars are liked with another was deity Myoken. A crescent is often allegorically liked with warriors bow, anchors symbolise persistence and steadfastness, while sickle stands for "mowing the enemy". A mallet, hawk, crabs (due armour), mountains standing for durability and sea or waves also appear. For these last is said that their constant movement represents the essence of effective strategy. Some symbols are linked with martial topics due to linguistic similarity, so a dragon fly is a "victory insect", a marsh plantain is "military victory plant".

The next group covers the emblems of superstition and kinds of amulets. They include very imaginative motives, signs of Japanese script with auspicious and desirable meaning – size, happiness, profit, longevity etc. The longevity symbols are depictions of a crane, a pine and a turtle (all meaning 10 000 years). A plum flower symbolise courage, since its defiance to winter wind flowering before other flowers. Bamboo stands for endurance and flexibility. Just as paulownia and chrysanthemum, it is linked with immortal bird of phoenix, allegedly nesting in these plants. Fern leaves appear as plants that remain green in snow, a cloves are ancient medicine. Many plants are shown for similar reasons, while all are well heraldized and clearly recognizable. Some symbols appear here due to language reasons, since they sound or are written similar as some desirable terms: a measure of rice sounds just as "enlarge", ginger becomes "divine protection", gift ornaments become "expand", radish is "having luck", while ginko means "barbarians pay tribute".

Not far from that is also a group of religious symbols. In Japanese heraldry there are Shinto, Buddhist, Christian and Confucian motives. Most of them originate from the original Japanese Shinto religion. The cult items appear – bells, urns, mirrors, amulets, fences, temple doorways. Many plants appear in the crests due to their link with Shinto temples or are divine attributes – oak, cypress, ginkgo. The elements of Buddhism are much less frequent then it would be expected, most obvious are the praying wheel, the swastika, and five disks, symbolizing the Ursa Major constellation (however, never in the natural position as seen on the sky, always symbolically only). A centipede is also a Buddhist symbol for North. The influence of Christianity and Confucianism enters Japanese heraldry much latter and is considerably lesser. The cross emblems appear after the arrival of the first missionaries in 1547, however after the defeat of the Christian uprising in Shimbara, the cross sign is "hidden" in the complex motives or ancient motives coincidentally including it. In the last period of live heraldry, Confucian symbols like triangle and I Ching hexagons appear as well. Among the mystical and protection symbols may be considered also motives of simple cross (*jumonji*), hexagram similar to Magen David (*kagome*) and pentagram (Abe Seime han – seal of Abe Seime).

The last group are the symbols chose for purely esthetical reasons. This includes a large group of derivatives from ideograms of owner's name (much like monograms and ciphers in Europe). Such symbols used for themselves often have separate meaning in Japanese, so often instead of ideograms, such objects are depicted. Those include a crane, mandarin, glicinia, pine, mountain and river, all being words often appearing as parts of Japanese surnames. Here again is used characteristic of Japanese language and script, so ideogram may be read differently with different meaning, or the same sounds may be differently written, including their reading in Chinese, resulting in a whole abundance of possible symbols. Finally, some symbols were chosen for pure esthetical and poetical reasons, something that was developed in Japan as being a kind of national "sport". Such motives include butterflies, flying geese, marsh birds, moon and snowflakes and a whole array of other motives of flora and fauna.

28. MEĐUNARODNI HERALDIČKI I GENEALOŠKI KONGRES Québec City, Kanada



Matea Brstilo Rešetar

XXVIIIth International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences Québec City, Canada

Proslava 400. godine utemeljenja grada Québeca bila je idealna prilika za održavanje XXVIII. Međunarodnog heraldičkog i genealoškog kongresa (ICGHS). Nadahnuti poviješću Kanade i proslavom 400. godine osnutka Québeca, prve frankofonske kolonije na sjevernoameričkom tlu, organizatori su smislili primamljivu temu kongresa - **The Meeting of Two Worlds: Quest or Conquest** (Susret dvaju svjetova: Izazov ili osvajanje).

Otvorenenje

Visoko pokroviteljstvo i organizacijski odbor Kongresa sačinjavalo je mnoštvo odličnika zaslužnih za uspješno provedeni program. Njegov ovogodišnji predsjednik bio je gospodin **Denis Racine**, predsjednik Federacije rodoslovnih društava Québeca (*Fédération québécoise des sociétés de généalogie*). Na čelu znanstvenog priredišća odbora bili su gospodin **Jacques Mathieu** predsjednik te počasni član Sveučilišta Laval u Québecu, gospođa **Claire Boudreau** predsjednica znanstvenog odbora za heraldiku inače predsjednica glavnog ureda ICGHS-a i glavni herald Kanade te gospodin **Rénald Lessard** predsjednik znanstvenog odbora za rodoslovje. Pokrovitelj Kongresa bila je gospođa **Michaëlle Jean**, generalna guvernerica Kanade.

Zanimljiva je činjenica da je generalni guverner Kanade ujedno i glavni heraldički autoritet Kanade (*Canadian Heraldic Authority*), a ispod njega nalazi se kancelar (*Herald Cancellor*) koji je ujedno i tajnik generalnog guvernera, zamjenik kancelara (*Deputy Herald Cancellor*), te naposljetku glavni herald Kanade (*Chief Herald of Canada*) u ovom slučaju gospođa **Claire Boudreau** kojoj se na otvorenju srčano iskazala zahvalnost za najveći profesionalni i osobni angažman uložen u organizaciju Kongresa.

Ceremonija otvorenja započela je u ponедjeljak 23. lipnja 2008. u Kongresnom centru grada Québeca uz visoku nazočnost gospode Michaëlle Jean, čiji je ulazak svečano najavljen procesijom odličnika i zastava uz zvukove renesansne glazbe u izvedbi grupe „*Via Musique*“. Povijest i kulturu prvih nacija predstavili indijanci svojim „*Plesom prijateljstva*“, a nove doseljenike, parade povijesnih postrojbi Nove Francuske te kanadski *highlanderi*. Usljedili su svečani govor organizatora, predstavljanje bedža Kongresa te novog grba Federacije rodoslovnih društava Québeca (*Fédération québécoise des sociétés de généalogie*, FQSG) i Rodoslovnog društva Quebeca (*Société de généalogie de Québec*, SGQ). Potom je generalna guvernerica proglašila kongres otvorenim, a *bâton* (heraldsku palicu) u ruke ovogodišnjeg predsjednika gospodina Racinea, predao je predsjednik Kongresa u St. Andrewsu 2006. gospodin **Charles Brunett**. Nevjerojatnu svježinu u protokol unio je simpatični glumac koji je utjelovio lik **Samuela de Champlaina** koji je 3. srpnja 1608. godine utemeljio grad Québec na području koje se tada zvalo **Stadacona**. U dupkom ispunjenoj kongresnoj sali, *Monsieur Champlain* na trenutak nas je vratio u vrijeme utemeljiteljskog doba.

Predavanja

Iskustva kolega heraldičara i rodoslovaca iz svih krajeva svijeta mogla su se poslušati kroz četiri intenzivna dana kongresa tijekom kojih je organizirano čak 52 predavanja s prezentacijama i okruglim stolovima. Iako na drugom kontinentu i u svakom pogledu daleko, na kongresu su prisutstvovala i dva hrvatska predstavnika: gđa. **Dubravka Peić Čaldarović** ispred HGZD s predavanjem *The Quest of a New Identity – Exemplified by Two Croatian Armoria* (Potraga za novim identitetom potkrijepljena s dva hrvatska grbovnika, više o kojem citajte u ovom broju GiZ) te gđa. **Matea Brstilo Rešetar** ispred Hrvatskoga povijesnog muzeja s predavanjem *Heraldic Symbols on the Coat of Arms of the Military Aristocracy as Vehicles for Memories of Struggles against the Ottomans* (Heraldički simboli na grbovima vojnoga plemstva kao nositelji sjećanja na borbe protiv Turaka, o kojem ste mogli pročitati u prošlom GiZ). Obje prezentacije popraćene s velikim zanimanjem prisutnih kolega, spadale su u onu skupinu predavanja koja su zadanoj temi kongresa proširile kontekst poimanja „susreta dvaju svjetova“ i predstavila puno kompleksniji povijesni background srednjoeuropskih zemalja u smislu pristupanja i istraživanja heraldičke građe.

Predavanja koja su uslijedila, uglavnom su se vezala uz problem osnivanja kolonija te infiltracije stranih simbola u domaću heraldičku tradiciju kao i teme vezane uz nove izazove heraldičke teorije i prakse (npr. značenje grbova u modernom društvu u odnosu na embleme i logotipe). Napose bi željela izdvojiti slijedeća predavanja: **R. Sutter**: *Conquête et reconquête héraldique coloniale et postcoloniale en Afrique*; **C. Bursey-Sabourin**, **C. Boudreau**: *The Quest for Design Effectiveness: Lesson Learned from Emblems and Logos*; **C. Burnett**: *The Effect of the English „Conquests“ on the Armory and Herald of Scotland*; **Lopez Portillo**, **R.**

*The celebration of 400 anniversary of establishment of the Québec City was an ideal occasion of holding of the 28th ICGHS. Inspired with the Canadian history and celebrating 400 anniversary of the first francophone colony in North America, the organizers figured out an appealing congress topic - **The Meeting of Two Worlds: Quest or Conquest**.*

Opening

The high patronage and the organizing committee of the Congress was composed by many dignitaries responsible for the excellent organization. The president of the Congress Borad was Mr. Denis Racine, president of the Fédération québécoise des sociétés de généalogie. The Scientific Board was headed by Mr. Jacques Mathieu member of the Laval University of Québec, the Heraldic Science Board was lead by Mrs. Claire Boudreau, the president of ICGHS main office and the Chief Herald of Canada, and the Genealogic Science Board by Mr. Rénald Lessard. The Congress was held under the high patronage of Mrs. Michaëlle Jean, Governor-General of Canada.

It may be interesting to note that the Governor-General of Canada is also the head of the Canadian Heraldic Authority, that is administered by Herald Cancellor, who is also a Secretary to the Governor-General, Deputy Herald Cancellor, and the Chief Herald of Canada, this being the mentioned Mrs. Claire Boudreau, who was warmly thanked during the opening for the professional and personal engagement invested in the Congress organization.

*The opening ceremony was held on June 23rd in the Québec City Congress Centre, with presence of Mrs. Michaëlle Jean, whose entering was ceremoniously announced by a procession of dignitaries and flags followed by the renaissance music performed by „*Via Musique*“ group. The history and culture of the first nations were presented by Indians dancing their traditional Friendship dance, while the new settlers were represented by a parade of the historical units of the New France and the Canadian Highlanders. The speeches of the organizers followed and then the presentation of the Congress badge and the coats of arms of the Fédération québécoise des sociétés de généalogie (FQSG) and the Société de généalogie de Québec (SGQ). The Governor-General proclaimed the Congress opened, and the bâton (herold's staff) was given to the Congress President Mr. Racine, by the President of the 2006 St. Andrews Congress Mr. Charles Brunett. The protocol was refreshed with the performance of a likable actor in the role of *Samuel de Champlain*, who established the city on July 3rd, 1608 in the area then called **Stadacon**. In the full congress hall, Monsieur Champlain brought us all back for a moment in the time of the founding fathers.*

Lectures

*The experiences of heraldic and genealogic colleagues from all over the world could have been listened during four very intensive days during which no less than 52 lectures with presentations and round tables. Although on a different continent and distanced in many ways, two Croatian representatives were present in the Congress: Mrs. Dubravka Peić Čaldarović represented HGZD with her lecture *The Quest of a New Identity – Exemplified by Two Croatian Armoria* (see summary in this GiZ issue) and Mrs. Matea Brstilo Rešetar represented the Croatian History Museum with the lecture *Heraldic Symbols on the Coat of Arms of the Military Aristocracy as Vehicles for Memories of Struggles against the Ottomans* (that you might have read about in the previous GiZ). Both presentations were followed with great interest, and they were part of the group of lectures that enlarged the congress topic of “meeting of two worlds” providing more complex background for Central European countries in sense of approach and research of heraldic material.*

*The following lectures were mostly linked with the problem of establishment of colonies and the infiltration of foreign symbols in traditional heraldry, as well as topic regarding the new challenges of the heraldic theory and practice. (eg. meaning of the coats of arms in the modern society, in regard to the emblems and logos). I would like to point out some of them: R. Sutter: *Conquête et reconquête héraldique coloniale et postcoloniale en Afrique*; C. Bursey-Sabourin, C. Boudreau: *The Quest for Design Effectiveness: Lesson Learned from Emblems and Logos*; C. Burnett: *The Effect of the English „Conquests“ on the Armory and Herald of Scotland*; Lopez Portillo, R.*



Afrique; C. Bursey-Sabourin, C. Boudreau: The Quest for Design Effectiveness: Lesson Learned from Emblems and Logos; C. Burnett: The Effect of the English „Conquests“ on the Armory and Herald of Scotland; Lopez Portillo, R. Lancaster-Jones: Terra Incognita: The Influence of New World's Symbols in Spanish 16th Century's Heraldry, D. Kennedy: The Canadian Public Register: Evidence of a Systemic Evolution from Passive Repository to Proactive Register, 1988-2008.

Rodoslovci su se razumljivo vezali uz problematiku utemeljenja Québeca odnosno Nove Francuske, problem kolonijalizma te općenito imigracije na području Sjeverne Amerike. Spomenut ču samo neke od zanimljivih teoretskih rasprava koje su iznijeli rodoslovci, a to je teorija „osnivačkog efekta“ (*founder effect*) i „memorija pripadanja“ (*memory of belonging, memory evocations*) te njihov odraz unutar genealogije i heraldike. Bila su tu i izlaganja o novim metodama rada i istraživanja te korištenju DNA u rodoslovnim istraživanjima.

Kao mlada država i obećana zemlja za mnoge useljenike Kanada je postala dom inovativne heraldike, a Québec, sačuvavši gotovo cijelu arhivsku građu od 1608. godine tj. godine utemeljenja, pravi raj za rodoslovce i heraldičare. Zaista možemo zaključiti da Kanađani uživaju privilegiju pristupa svom nasljeđu zahvaljujući povijesnom blagu koje se danas „sređeno kao u apoteci“ čuva u državnim knjižnicama i arhivima (*Library and Archives, Canada*).

Najkorisnija saznanja i susreti bili su oni u izložbenoj dvorani s 40 stendova na kojima su se prezentirale razne institucije i društva, ponajviše iz Kanade i SAD. Rodoslovci su prednjačili u svakom pogledu što samo potvrđuje činjenicu o brojnosti i umreženosti društava na području Sjeverne Amerike i naravno dobro sređenoj arhivskoj građi.

Najzanimljiviji kontakti bili su oni s predstavnicima organizacije *Family Search* koji su zainteresirane posjetitelje obavijestili o novostima besplatne nabave softwarea za izradu obiteljskog stabla na njihovim Internet stranicama. S druge strane, upozoravajući me na probleme s kojima se susreću, njima bi od velike pomoći bili kontakti s društvima iz Hrvatske koji bi im omogućili nadopunjavanje baze s novim podacima za istraživanja i pretraživanja (linkovi institucija i društava, relevantna novija literatura, pristup matičnim knjigama i dr.). Svakako moram spomenuti i susret s gđom **Sylviom Tremblay**, ravnateljicom Kanadskog rodoslovnog centra (*Canadian Genealogy Centre*) koji djeluje unutar Knjižnica i Arhiva Kanade u Ottawi, Ontario. S velikim strpljenjem mi je pokazala sustav pretraživanja kanadskih arhiva s posebnim Odjelom za useljenike te digitaliziranim i dostupnim zapisima o svakom pojedincu. Svi su podaci dostupni on-line na njihovim stranicama, a Internet sučelje zaista nije teško za pretraživanje. Dakle ukoliko imate rođake u Kanadi možete saznati sve pa čak i ime broda s kojim su preplovili Atlantik. Grupa i istoimena baza podataka **BMS2000** koju inače vodi čovjek hrvatskoga porijekla gospodin **Jean-Pierre Boulich** (dakle Bulić), nastala je kao suradnja 22 genealoška društva s područja Ontaria i Québeca i predstavlja odličan primjer suradnje te možda jedan od budućih modela baze podataka društava i srodnih institucija s područja Hrvatske.

Popratni program

Vrijeme nas je poslužio, kako one koje su obilazili Québec i okolicu preko organiziranih izleta pa tako i one koji se upustili u vlastitu avanturu, otkrivajući čari staroga dijela grada. **Petit Champlain** stara je jezgra u kojem možete osjetiti izvorni Québec, uživati u kolonijalnoj arhitekturi koja odiše mješavinom francuske i engleske arhitekture, posjetiti kuću Samuela de Champlaina, Samostan i Muzej Ursulinki, uživati u vidikovcu s kojega „puca“ pogled na rijeku **St. Lawrence** i grandiozni hotel **Château Frontenac**. Stari grad Québec jedini je utvrđeni grad u Sjevernoj Americi sjeverno od Meksika, čije zidine postoje i danas stoga ga je 1985. godine UNESCO uvrstio na svoj popis zaštićene svjetske baštine. Velika obljetnica predstavljala je idealnu priliku i za sve muzealce koji su baš poput mene imali želju posjetiti Muzej Civilizacija (*Musée de la Civilisation*) i Muzej lijepih umjetnosti (*Musée de Beaux Arts Quebec*) s odlično koncipiranim izložbama, pogotovo onom o povijesti Québeca, te dva vrlo značajna gostovanja iz Muzeja Louvre i Muzeja Quai Branly iz Pariza. I još jedna zanimljivost, ime grada je anglikanizirana verzija algonquinske riječi **Kébec**, što u prijevodu znači "mjesto gdje se rijeka sužava".

Prijem HGZD u CIGH

No vratimo se događaju koji je bio od presudne važnosti za HGZD. Na Općoj skupštini Međunarodne genealoške i heraldičke konfederacije (CIGH) održanoj tijekom Kongresa, HGZD je jednoglasno primljeno u članstvo ove krovne međunarodne genealoške i heraldičke udruge.

Kongres je završio u petak 27. lipnja svečanim banketom u Hotelu **Château Laurier** na kojem su HGZD i njegovi članovi pozdravljeni s toplim pljeskom i nadom da ćemo se 2010. godine vidjeti na XXIX. kongresu koji će se održati u nekoj od europskih zemalja. 

Lancaster-Jones: Terra Incognita: The Influence of New World's Symbols in Spanish 16th Century's Heraldry, **D. Kennedy:** The Canadian Public Register: Evidence of a Systemic Evolution from Passive Repository to Proactive Register, 1988-2008.

The genealogists were of course considering the topic of the Québec i.e. New France establishment, the problems of colonialism in general and immigration to North America. Some of the interesting theoretical discussions that may be mentioned include the founder effect theory and the memory of belonging, i.e. the memory evocations and their impact on the genealogy and heraldry. The topics regarding new mythology and research using DNA in genealogy were also represented.

As a young state and a promised land for many of immigrants, Canada became a home of innovative heraldry, while Québec preserving almost the entire archive materials since 1608 when it was established is a real paradise for genealogists and heraldic researches. Indeed, one may conclude that the Canadians have a privilege of access to their heritage thanks to the historical richness that is today "ordered as in a pharmacy" maintained in the state libraries and archives.

The most useful discoveries and meetings were those in the exhibition hall with 40 benches presenting various institutions and societies, mostly from Canada and the USA. The genealogists were the majority in any sense, confirming the facts on numbers and networks of societies in North America, and thanking of course to the tidy archives.

The most interesting contacts were with the representatives of the Family Search organization, who informed us on the new free software for family tree building available on their web sites. On the other hand, pointing out the problems they face, they would gladly find contacts with societies in Croatia that may allow them to upgrade their bases with new research data (including the links of institutions and societies, relevant new bibliography, access to the records etc.) I must mention my meeting with Mrs. **Sylvia Tremblay**, director of the Canadian Genealogy Centre that works within the Libraries and Archives of Canada in Ottawa, Ontario. She showed me with great patience the search system of Canadian archives including the special Immigrants department, containing digitalized and accessible records on each individual. All these records are available on-line, while the user interface is really simple. Therefore, if you have relatives in Canada, you may find out even the name of the ship with which they arrived. The group and the database **BMS2000** lead by a man of Croatian descent Mr. **Jean-Pierre Boulich** (i.e. Bulić), is a product of cooperation of 22 genealogic societies in Ontario and Québec and is an excellent example of cooperation, maybe being a future model of databases of Croatian associations and institutions.

Accompanying program

The weather served us well, those who roamed Québec and surroundings by organized trips as well as those who decided to take on their own adventure, discovering the mysteries of the old town. **Petit Champlain** is the old city core where one may feel the original Québec, enjoy the colonial architecture that is mixture of the French and English, visit the Samuel de Champlain house, the Ursuline Convent and Museum, enjoy the view above the **St. Lawrence** river and the grand hotel Château Frontenac. The old Québec is the only fortified city in the North America northern from Mexico, which retained its walls, so it was in 1985 listed in the UNESCO protected world heritage list. The great anniversary was also an excellent opportunity for any museum worker, as myself, who wanted to visit the Musée de la Civilisation and the Musée de Beaux Arts with more than excellent exhibitions, especially regarding the Québec history, but also two important visiting exhibitions from Louvre and Quai Branly museums from Paris. Another curiosity, the name of the city is anglicized version of the Algonquin word Kébec, meaning the "place where river narrows".

Admission of HGZD into CIGH

However, let us return to the event that was crucial for HGZD. In the International Genealogic and Heraldic Confederation (CIGH) General Assembly held during the Congress, HGZD was unanimously admitted to the membership of this international umbrella organization for heraldry and genealogy.

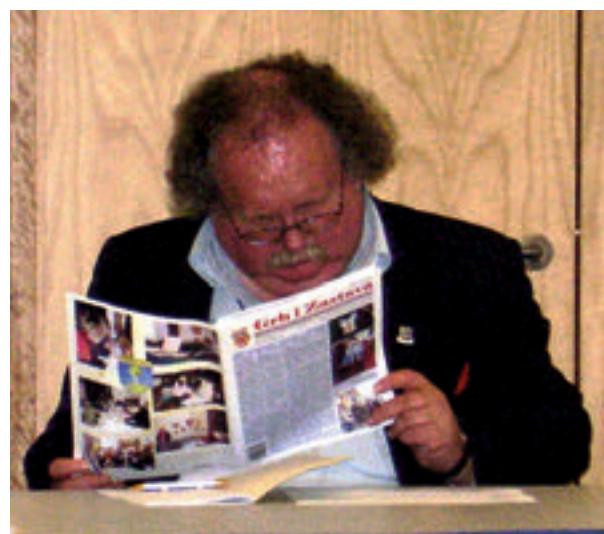
The Congress ended on Friday June 27th, with the ceremonial banquet in the Château Laurier Hotel, where the HGZD and its members were greeted with warm applause and with hope of meeting again in 2010 on the 29th Congress to be held in one of the European countries. 





Gore: Parada povijesnih vojnih uniforma Nove Francuske; sredina: Gospođa Michaëlle Jean, generalna guvernerica Kanade proglašava Kongres otvorenim (foto S. Gouin, www.gg.ca); Grb Federacije rodoslovnih društava Québeca, bedž Kongresa i grb Rodoslovnog društva Québeca (s lijeva na desno); dolje: Gospodin Charles Brunett, predsjednik Kongresa u St. Andrewsu 2006. predaje bâton predsjedniku ovogodišnjeg Kongresa gospodinu Denisu Racineu i g. Maxu Gros-Louisu, velikom poglavici plemena Huron-Wendat (foto S. Croteau, www.federationongenealogie.qc.ca); glumac u ulozi Samuela de Champlaina (foto S. Gouin, www.gg.ca).

Top: Display of period military uniforms from New France; middle: Her Excellency the Right Honourable Michaëlle Jean, Governor General of Canada opens the Congress; Coat of arms of the Fédération québécoise des sociétés de généalogie, badge of the Congress, and coat of arms of the Société de généalogie de Québec, SGQ (from left to the right); bottom: Mr. Charles Brunett, President of the 2006 St. Andrews Congress gives the Bâton to the Congress President Mr. Denis Racine and to Mr. Max Gros-Louis, Grand Chief of the Huron-Wendat Nation of Quebec; an actor personifies Samuel de Champlain.



Gore: Gospodin Robert Watt najavljuje predavanje gđe Dubravke Peić Čaldarević; Predsjednik CIGH g. Michel Teillard d'Eyry predstavlja HGZD i predlaže prijem u članstvo tijekom Opće skupštine CIGH, do njega g. Denis Racine, predsjednik Kongresa; sredina: Predavanje gđe Mateje Brstilo Rešetar; Stara jezgra Petit Champlain; Za vrijeme Skupštine zainteresirani su proučavali GiZ; dolje: Zajednička fotografija nakon prijema HGZD u članstvo CIGH: gđa Peić Čaldarević, g. Teillard d'Eyry, g. Denis Racine i gđa Brstilo Rešetar; zastava Kanade (gdje nije naznačeno drugačije, fotografije Matea Brstilo Rešetar).

Top: Mr. Robert Watt introduces Mrs. Dubravka Peić Čaldarević's lecture; Mr. Michel Teillard d'Eyry, CIGH president, presents HGZD and proposes the addmitance to CIGH during the General Assembly, next to him Mr. Denis Racine, the Congress president; middle: Mrs. Matea Brstilo Rešetar's lecture; Petit Champlain, the old city core; During the General Assembly the GiZ was studied with interest; bottom: Joint photo after the addmitance of HGZD to CIGH: Mrs. Peić Čaldarević, Mr. Teillard d'Eyry, Mr. Denis Racine and Mrs. Brstilo Rešetar; the flag of Canada (unless indicated otherwise all photos M. Brstilo Rešetar).

Novi grbovi i zastave

ISTOČNI TIMOR osamostaljen 2002. godine, gotovo 5 godina nakon prvog grba, 18.01.2007. donosi zakon nacionalnim simbolima, koji definira o novi grb. [1] Zakonom je definirana i zastava, koja se ne mijenja u odnosu na onu usvojenu 2002. godine, a koja je jednaka onoj iz doba kratkotrajne nezavisnosti 1975. godine.

Grb je okruglog pečatnog oblika s natpisnim vjencem s imenom države na portugalskom jeziku: Repúblıca Democrática de Timor-Leste (Demokratska Republika Istočni Timor) i skraćenicom RDTL. U sredini je crni štit obrubljen žuto pa crveno. Unutar grba nalaze se zušpanac s knjigom, riba i žitni klas, a ispod toga pero, kalašnjikov i luk. Sve to simbolički usmjereno prema bijeloj zvijezdi, „zvijezdi vodilji“ na vrhu štita. Ispod štita je bijela vrpca s motom na portugalskom: Unidade, Acção, Progresso (jedinstvo, akcija, napredak).

Taj grb zamijenio je dotadašnji koji je također bio okruglog oblika s plavim natpisnim vjencem s imenom i skraćenicom države te dvije bijele zvjezdice. Unutar vjenca se nalazio grb Nacionalnog vijeća timorskog otpora, koji je osim crno-žuto-crvene kombinacije polja sadržavao dva ukrštena surika (timorski tradicionalni mač), zajedno sa kopljem i dvije strelice te bijelom zvijezdom povrh toga. Štit se nalazio na suncu od 14 krakova. Ispod cijelog grba je crvena vrpca sa motom na portugalskom: Honora, Pátria e Povo (čast, domovina i narod).

New Arms and Flags

EAST TIMOR achieved independence in 2002, almost five years after its first coat of arms, adopts the legislation on national symbols on 18 January 2007, defining a new coat of arms. [1] The law also defines the flag, but without change of the 2002 flag, equal to the flag during the short lived independence of 1975.

The coat of arms is circular shaped like a seal, with circular inscription of the name in Portuguese: Repúblıca Democrática de Timor-Leste (Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste) and the abbreviation RDTL. In the middle is a black shield bordered yellow and red. In the shield are a cog wheel, a book, a fish, a corn ear, and below a feather, an AK-47 rifle and a bow. All is symbolically pointing towards a white star, the “leading star” and the top. Below the shield is a white ribbon with the motto in Portuguese: Unidade, Acção, Progresso (Unity, Action, Progress).

This emblem replaced the previous one, also circular with a blue ring with the name and abbreviation of the state name and with two white stars. Within the ring was the coat of arms of the National Council of Timorese Resistance, including black-yellow-red fields depicting two crossed suriks (Timorese traditional sword), a spear, two arrows and a white star above. The shield was set over a 14-rays sun. Under the ring was a red ribbon with Portuguese motto: Honora, Pátria e Povo (Honour, Fatherland and People).



Zastava Istočnog Timora, 1975. i od 2002.
East Timor Flag.



Grb Istočnog Timora, 2002. - 2007.
East Timor Previous Emblem.



Grb Istočnog Timora, od 2007.
East Timor Emblem.

Slike: Ž. Heimer i Wikipedia

TURSKA REPUBLIKA SJEVERNI CIPAR je de facto država na sjevernom dijelu Cipara, koju kao samostalnu državu priznaje jedino Turska. Novi grb Sjevernog Cipra odobren je 12.03.2007. godine. Grb se zapravo samo u detaljima razlikuje od prethodnog grba, koji se temelji na grbu međunarodno priznate Republike Cipar – kojoj je dodana iznad štita godina i polumjesec sa zvijezdom. Bakreno-žuti štit s golubicom koja drži u kljunu maslinovu grančicu. To su simboli mira, te bogatstva otoka s bakrenom rudom. Okolo štita je lоворov vjenac. Kod starog grba golubica je bila u položaju prirodnog leta, dok je na novom grbu u vertikalnom položaju. Iznad grba je polumjesec sa zvijezdom te godina proglašenja nezavisnosti Turske Republike Sjeverni Cipar 1983. Prijašnji grb imao je umjesto te, godinu 1963. te 1975.

TURKISH REPUBLIC OF NORTHERN CYPRUS is a de facto state in the northern part of the Cyprus island, recognized only by Turkey. A new coat of arms of TRNC was approved on 12 March 2007. It differs only in artistic details from the previous coat of arms, in turn based on the coat of arms of the internationally recognized Republic of Cyprus – to which was only added a year and a crescent with a star. A copper-yellow shield include a depiction of a white dove holding in its beak an olive branch. These are the symbols of peace and island richness in copper ore. Around the shield is a laurel wreath. Previously the dove was in usual flying position, while now it is vertical. Above the shield is a crescent and a star with the year of independence proclamation of TRNC, 1983. Previously, there was year 1963 and 1975.



Grb Republike Cipar, od 1960.
The Republic of Cyprus Coat of Arms.



Grb TRSC, 1975. - 2007.
Previous Coat of Arms of TRNC.



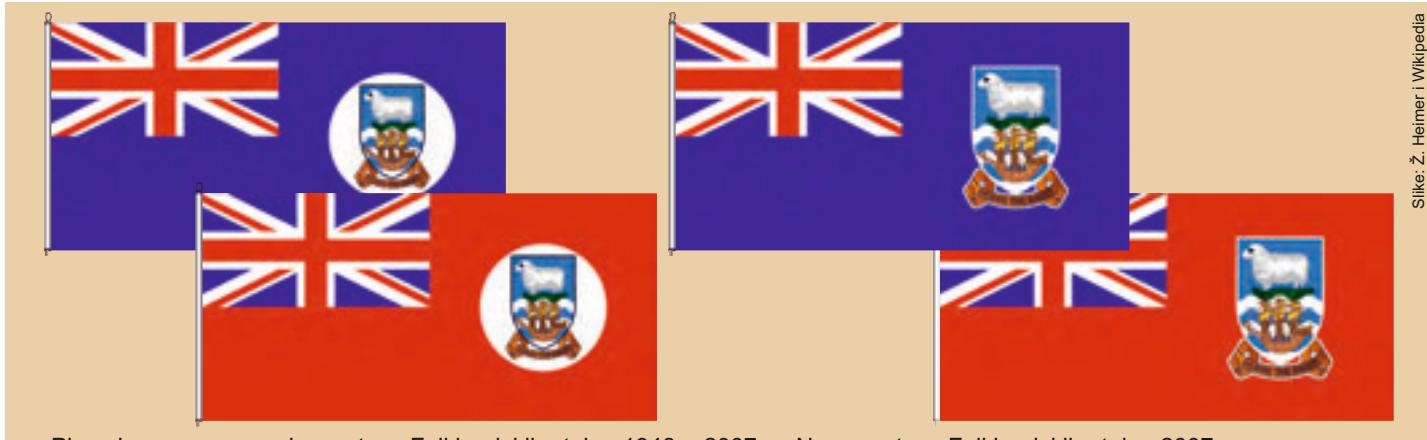
Grb TRSC, od 2007.
Coat of Arms of TRNC.

Slike: Ž. Heimer i Wikipedia

FALKLANDSKI OTOCI su britanski autonomni prekomorski teritorij petstotinjak kilometara zapadno od južne argentinske obale. Tijekom 1999. godine britansko je ministarstvo obrane prihvatiло novi oblik pomorskih zastava iz kojih se izbacuju bijeli diskovi, a grbovi odnosno bedževi povećavaju svoje dimenzije. U tom smislu je u svibnju 2007. godine College of Arms pripremio novi crtež službenog dizajna zastave otočja, kako crvene tako i plave pomorske zastave. [2] Sam dizajn grba koji datira od 1948. godine nije mijenjan.

FALKLAND ISLANDS are British autonomous overseas territory some five hundred kilometres west of the Argentinean southern coasts. During 1999 the British Ministry of Defence generally approved a new shape of the traditional ensigns, removing the white disks in which the badges were set, while enlarging the badges for better visibility. In this regard, in May 2007 the College of Arms prepared a new drawing of the official design of the Islands flags - the red and the blue ensign. [2] The coat of arms dating from 1948 was unchanged.



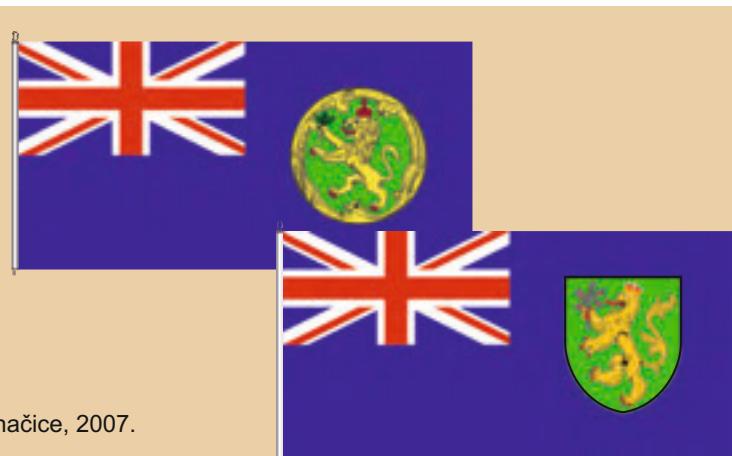


Plava i crvena pomorska zastava Falklandskih otoka, 1948. - 2007.
Blue and Red Ensign of the Falkland Islands

Nove zastave Falklandskih otoka, 2007.
New Ensigns of the Falkland Islands

OTOK ALDERNEY je dio britanskog krunskog posjeda Guernsey u blizini normandijske obale. Otok je dobio zastavu 20. prosinca 1993. godine, a sastoji se od crvenog križa Sv. Jurja na bijeloj podlozi te s grbom u sredini. Grb se sastoji od zelenog štita unutar zlatnog ornamentalnog ruba u kojem je uspravljeni okrunjeni zlatni lav koji drži grančicu. Nova državna pomorska zastava odobrena je 15. kolovoza 2007. godine, a sastoji se od tradicionalnog britanske plave pomorske zastave s grbom u slobodnom dijelu. [3] S obzirom da vlasti Alderney koriste i grb u štitu klasičnog oblika, moguća je upotreba i takve varijante, obje su teorijski ispravne, a zastava još ije zabilježena u praksi.

ALDERNEY island is a part of the British Crown dependency Bailiwick of Guernsey in the English Chanel. The island was granted a flag on 20 December 1993, consisting of a white flag with the red St. George's cross defaced with the coat of arms in the middle. The coat of arms is vert a lion rampant or holding a sprig, set in a circular, with golden ornaments bordered shield. A new state ensign was granted on 15 August 2007, being the traditional British blue ensign with the coat of arms in the fly part. [3] Considering that the Alderney government also uses the coat of arms in a traditional shield shape, both variants are possible and both are in theory correct, while a real flag in use was not yet recorded.



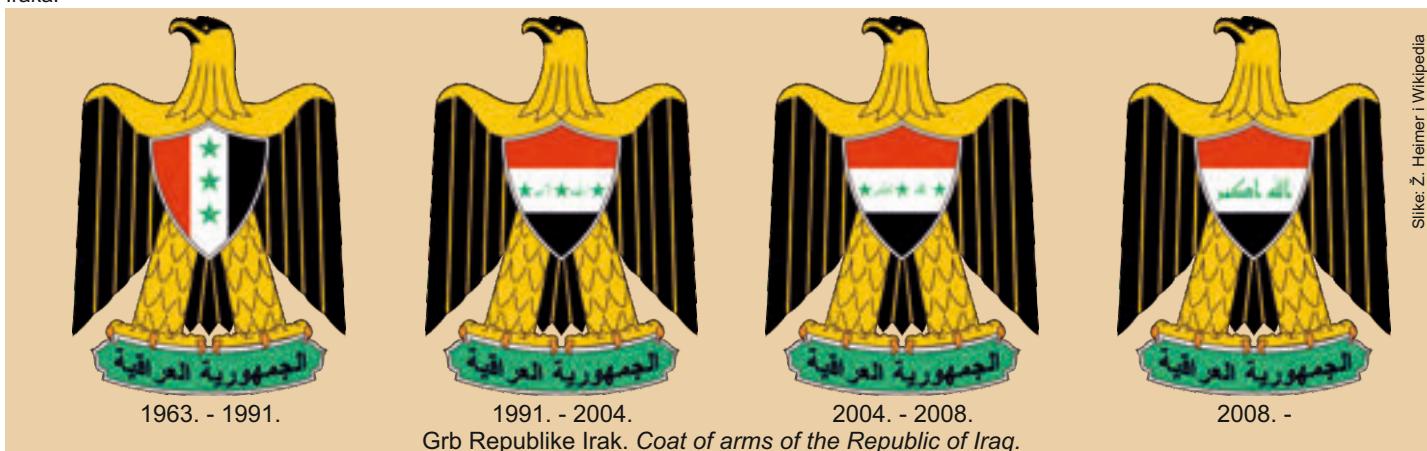
Zastava Alderneya, od 1993.; Plava pomorska zastava, inačice, 2007.
Flag of Alderney; Blue Ensign (variants).

IRAK je usvojio novu zastavu 21.01.2008. bez velikih promjena u odnosu na raniju jer su s bijele grede samo izbačene tri zelene zvjezdice koje datiraju još od 1963. godine, od kad je i sama crveno-bijelo-crna vodoravna zastava panarapskih boja. Zvjezdice su predstavljale moto stranke Ba'ath: jedinstvo, sloboda, socijalizam. Na zastavi je zadržan natpis "Allahu ekber" (Bog je najveći) koji se na njoj pojavio 1991. godine, navodno u rukopisu samog Saddama Husseina, a koji je godine 2004. zamijenjen je istim tekstom ispisanim najstarijom arapskom kaligrafskom formom, kufijskim pismom. No, i ta, nova zastava je kontroverzna; vlada je raspisala natječaj za novu zastavu za koju se očekuje da bi mogla biti prihvaćena krajem ove godine, no o tom po tom. [4]

S promjenama zastave Iraka, mijenjan je i grb. Originalni grb koji datira od 1965. godine sastoji se od zlatnog Saladinovog orla sa štitom na prsima koji drži u kandžama zelenu vrpcu s natpisom. Štit sadrži elemente zastava Iraka.

IRAQ adopted a new flag on 21 January 2008 without crucial changes into the previous design, only removing the three green stars, dating from 1963, just as the red-white-black flag of panarabic colours. The stars represented the motto of the Ba'ath party: Unity, Freedom, Socialism. The inscription "Allahu Ekber" (God is greatest) was retained, it appeared on the flag in 1991, allegedly in handwriting of Saddam usein himself. It was in 2004 replaced with the same text inscribed with the oldest Arabic calligraphic style, the Kufic script. However, this new flag is controversial as well, the government issued a competition for a new one that may be adopted by the end of the year. [4]

With the changes in flags, the coat of arms of Iraq was following. The original coat of arms from 1965 is composed of the Saladin's eagle with a breast shield and holding a green ribbon with inscription. The shield contains the elements from the national flag.



Grb Republike Irak. Coat of arms of the Republic of Iraq.





1963. - 1991.

1991. - 2004.

2004. - 2008.

2008.

Zastava Republike Irak.
Flag of Republic of Iraq.

UJEDINJENI ARAPSKI EMIRATI preuređuju 22.03.2008. svoj grb iz 1973. godine. Osnova grba ostaje ista. To je zlatni sokol, simbol kurejskog plemena kojem je pripadao i Muhamed, a koji drži crveni pergament s imenom federacije. Na sokolu je od sada disk u obliku zastave UAE sa sedam zvjezdica raspoređenih uokolo diska koji predstavljaju 7 emirata države. [5] Taj disk zamjenio je dotadašnji crveni disk na kojem je arapski brodić koji je bio okružen lancem.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES changed their 1973 coat of arms on 22 March 2008. The basis of the coat of arms remains the same. It is a golden hawk, the symbol of the Qureish tribe, to which Muhammad also belonged, holding a red ribbon with the name of the Union. The hawk now has a disk coloured as the UAE flag surrounded with seven star, representing the 7 emirates. [5] The disk replaced a previous red disk with depiction of an Arab boat surrounded with a chain.



1973. - 2008.

Grb UAE.
Coat of Arms of UAE.



2008.



Grb Tokelau, 2008.
Tokelau Emblem.

TOKELAU je neautonomni teritorij Novog Zelanda koji je dobio svoju zastavu u svibnju 2008. Do tada je službena zastava otočja bila samo zastava Novog Zelanda. Nova zastava je plava sa zlatnim stiliziranim polinezanskim kanuom i četiri bijele zvjezdice u formi južnog križa u uglu. Uz novu zastavu Tokelau je dobio i novi grb, no za sada bez opisa o pojedinostima tog grba. [6,7]

NOVI ZELAND je promijenio i zastavu svog generalnog guvernera, predstavnika suverena Novog Zelanda, dana 02.06.2008. na 55-godišnjicu krunjenja kraljice Elizabete II. Nova zastava zadržala je plavu boju koja se tradicionalno upotrebljava kod zastava koje predstavljaju generalne guvernerke britanske krune, ali je sada umjesto simbola Commonwealtha, okrunjenog zlatnog lava na kruni Svetog Edvarda i trakom s imenom zemlje ispod toga, na zastavi štit grba Novog Zelanda s kraljevskom krunom iznad nje.

TOKELAU is a non-autonomous territory of New Zealand, getting its flag in May 2008. Until then the only official flag of the islands was the New Zealand flag. The new flag is blue with a yellow stylized Polynesian canoe and with four white stars forming the Southern Cross constellation in the canton. With the new flag, Tokelau also got a new coat of arms, but so far no description was issued. [6,7]

NEW ZEALAND also changed the flag of the General-Governor, representative of the New Zealand sovereign, on 22 June 2008, on the occasion of 55th coronation anniversary of Queen Elisabeth II. The new flag retains the traditional dark blue field of the flags of the governors-generals of the British Crown, but instead of the Commonwealth symbol, the crowned golden lion atop the crown of St. Edward and ribbon below it containing the name of the country, the flag contains the shield from the coat of arms of New Zealand topped with the royal crown.



Zastava Tokelaua, 2008.
Tokelau Flag.



1953. - 2008.
Zastava generalnog guvernera Novog Zelanda.
Flag of Governor-General of New Zealand.



U veljači ove godine je nezavisnost proglašilo Kosovo, koje je istodobno usvojilo zastavu i grb (vidi GiZ br. 3). Mianmar (Burma) je u svibnju donijela odluku o usvajanju nove zastave i grba koji će nastupiti na snagu 2010. godine (vidi GiZ br. 1). Nova zastava Francuskih južnih i antartičkih zemalja uvedena je 2007. (GiZ br. 2). Za kraj godine najavljeno je raspuštanje Nizozemskih Antila, dva otoka, Curaçao i Sint Marteina dobila bi odvojeni status unutar Kraljevine Nizozemske, kakav je 1986. dobila i Aruba (i kakav su imali Antili), a Bonaire, Saba i Sint Eustatius postali bi općine pokrajine Sjeverna Holandija. U pripremi za dobivanje novih statusa pripremljene su i neke nove zastave. Raspuštanje Antila odgođeno je za sada. [8]

In February this year the independence was proclaimed by Kosovo, adopting a coat of arms and a flag (see GiZ nr. 3). In May Myanma decided to change its flag and coat of arms, but it shall occur only in 2010 (see GiZ br. 1). The new flag of the French Southern and Antarctic Lands was introduced in 2007 (GiZ nr. 2). For the end of the year, it was announced that the dissolution of the Netherlands Antilles, so that two islands, Curaçao and Sint Marteen would gain a separate status within the Kingdom of Netherlands, such as was in 1986 given to Aruba, while Bonaire, Saba and Sint Eustatius would become municipalities within the North Holland province. Some new flags were prepared. The dissolution is postponed for the time being. [8]

[1] Lei N.º 2/2007 de 18 de Janeiro Símbolos Nacionais, Jornal de República, Serie I, N.º 1, 18 de Janeiro de 2007, <http://www.mj.gov.tl/jornal/public/docs/SERIE%20I%20NO%201.pdf>

[2] The College of Arms Newsletter, br. 15, December 2007, p. 4.

[3] MoD Warrant to Alderney, 15 August 2007 (from correspondence of Christopher Southworth with Alderney officials)

[4] Jan Osakr Engene: „Modifisert flagg for Irak, men bare midlertidig“, Nordisk Flaggkontakt, nr. 46, 2008, pp. 43–48

[5] New UAE coat of arms approved, 24/03/2008, http://uaeinteract.com/docs/New_UAE_coat_of_arms_approved/29269.htm

[6] National Symbols, Bulletin 20, September 2007, <http://www.tokelau.org.nz/bulletin/archive/bulletin18.html>

[7] OCOG update, Bulletin 34, Office of the Council for the Ongoing Government updates, <http://www.tokelau.org.nz/bulletin/archive/bulletin34.html>

[8] Dissolution_of_the_Netherlands_Antilles, Wikipedia, 19-10-2008.



Olimpijska zastava

Olympic Flag

Ove su godine održane XXIX. Olimpijske igre u Pekingu. Ta najveća manifestacija koja svake četiri godine okuplja najbolje sportaše svijeta, ima i svoje simbole. Jedan od njih je ujedno i olimpijska zastava. Iako je svi prepoznajemo i znamo kako izgleda, dobro je podsjetiti se tko je autor zastave, kada je prvi puta upotrijebljena ili kakvu simboliku imaju njezini krugovi.

Olimpijska zastava bijele je boje s olimpijskim znakom u sredini. On se sastoji od pet međusobno isprepletenih prstenova, tri iznad dva, koji se često jednostavno nazivaju olimpijskim krugovima. Obojani su redom, slijeva na desno: plavo, žuto, crno, zeleno i crveno. [1] Zastava se najčešće izrađuje u omjeru stranica 2:3 i vrlo je jednostavna, da bi ju tako moglo svako dijete naslikati po svojem pamćenju. Autor tih simbola bio je Francuz Pierre de Coubertin, osnivač modernih Olimpijskih igara. [2]

Olimpijski znak ima višestruku simboliku. Coubertin ih je objasnio kao simbole kontinenata. [3] Obično se smatra da plava boja predstavlja Evropu, crna Afriku, crvena Ameriku (Sjevernu i Južnu zajedno), žuta Aziju i zelena Australiju, iako ima i drugačijih interpretacija, a de Coubertin nije eksplisitno objasnio svoju. Drugo objašnjenje je to da su Olimpijske igre natjecanje za sve i da se nitko nije isključen zbog svoje boje kože ili nacionalnosti. Svaka država svijeta na svojoj nacionalnoj zastavi ima barem jednu boju s olimpijskog znaka. Bijela boja zastave uzeta je kao pozadina kao simbol mira među ljudima.

Pierre de Coubertin je svoju ideju za zastavu objavio 1913. godine u službenom glasilu Međunarodnog olimpijskog odbora (MOO) Olympic Revue, a da bi godinu dana kasnije bila i službeno predstavljena na VI. Olimpijskom kongresu u Parizu, 17. lipnja 1914. godine, uz proslavu 20. obljetnice osnutka MOO. Zastava je prvi puta podignuta na svečanom otvaranju VII. Olimpijskih igri u Antwerpenu u Belgiji 14. kolovoza 1920. (iako su igre počele već 20. travnja). Tada je uvedena i olimpijska prisega, koju od tada na svakim igrama držeći kraj olimpijske zastave, u ime svih svojih kolega izgovara jedan sportaš (a od 1972. i po jedan sudac) po izboru domaćina.

Zanimljiv podatak je taj da je olimpijska zastava s igara 1920. nestala. Naime, ukrao ju je američki sportaš Hal Prieste. On je u Antwerpenu osvojio treće mjesto (brončanu medalju) u disciplini "skokovi s daske 5 i 10 m", iza Clarence Pinkstona (SAD) i Erika Adlerza (Švedska). Prieste se popeo na stijeg visok 5 m, skinuo zastavu i ponio ju sa sobom kao suvenir u putnoj torbi. Nakon sportske karijere, glumio je u nekoliko filmova, a bio je i prijatelj slavnoga Charlia Chaplina. Radio je i u cirkusu. Za krvica se nije znalo do 2000. godine. Tada je Prieste vratio zastavu za vrijeme Olimpijskih igara u Sydneyu, i to u ruke predsjedniku MOO Juanu Antoniu Samaranchu. Umro je 2001. u svojoj 104. godini života i smatra se najstarijim američkim olimpijcem. Doduše, Prieste nije

The Games of the 29th Olympiad were held this year in Beijing. This manifestation that gather the best athletes from the whole world every fourth year has its symbols. Among them the Olympic flag has a special place. Although we all recognize it and we all know how it looks like, it is well to remind ourselves who is its author, when was it first used or what is its symbolic.

The Olympic flag is white with the Olympic symbols in the middle. It is composed of five interlaced rings, three above two, being often simply called the Olympic rings. They are coloured from left to right: blue, yellow, black, green and red. [1] The flag is most often produced in the ratio of width to height 2:3 and it is very simple, so that it could easily be drawn by any child from memory. The author of these symbols is Frenchmen Pierre de Coubertin, the founder of the modern Olympic games. [2]

The Olympic symbols has multiple meanings. Coubertin explained the rings as symbols of continents. [3] Usually it is considered that the blue stands for Europe, black for Africa, red for Americas (Northern and Southern together), yellow for Asia and green for Australia. However, other interpretations are also sometimes to be heard, while Coubertin actually never specified his. An other explanation is that the Olympic games are open to everyone and that nobody is to be excluded due to its skin colour or ethnicity. Each of the world countries in its flag includes at least one of the colours from the Olympic flag. The white was chosen for background to stand for peace among people.

Pierre de Coubertin published his idea in 1913 in the Olympic Revue, the official gazette of the International Olympic Committee (IOC). It was officially promoted a year latter on the 6th Olympic Congress in Paris, on 17th June 1914, celebrating 20th anniversary of IOC. The flag was first hoisted on the opening ceremony of the 7th Olympic Games in Antwerp, Belgium, on 14th August 1920 (although the competitions actually begun already on 20 April). At the same occasion the Olympic oath was introduced, ever since being taken by an athlete (since 1972 also by a judge) from the organizing county in the name of all participants while holding an edge of the flag.

It is interesting that an Olympic flag from the 1920 games disappeared. It was stolen by American sportsman Hal Prieste. He won the bronze medal in diving, after Clarence Pinkston (USA) and Erik Adlerz (Sweden). Prieste climbed a 5 m flagpole, got down the flag and took it in his luggage as a souvenir. Finishing his sports career he acted in several movies and was friend of famous Charlie Chaplin. He also worked in a circus. The perpetrator was unknown until 2000. Then Prieste returned the flag during the Sydney Games, handing it over to the IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch. Prieste died at the age of 104 and is considered to be the longest living Americal Olympic athlete. However, the flag that Prieste took was not the ceremonial flag that is transferred to the next host city, but one of those hoisted on flagpoles at the courts.

Namely, the first ceremonial flag was a gift from the city of Antwerp and it was transferred to Paris for the next games and then in due course to the Olympic games in Seul 1988, when it was replaced for its age with a new one. The Antwerp flag was laid down in the Olympic Museum in



Otvorenie Olimpijskih igara 1920. godine u Antwerpenu. Opening ceremony of the 1920 Antwerp Olympic Games. (Photo: olympics.ballparks.com)



Svečana olimpijska zastava. Ceremonial Olympic Flags. (Crtež: ŽH)





Zastave Hrvatskog olimpijskog odbora (gore). Zimske olimpijske igre Sarajevo 1984. (dolje) Croatian Olympic Committee Flags (top). Winter Olympic Games Sarajevo 1984 (bottom). (Crtež: ŽH)

Zastave olimpijskih igara Mexico City 1968., München 1972., Peking 2008. Flags of Olympic Games Mexico City 1968, München 1972, Beijing 2008. (Crtež: Wikipedija i ŽH)

uzeo onu svečanu zastavu koja se predaje gradu domaćinu sljedećih igara, već jednu istaknutu na borilištu.

Naime, prva svečana zastava poklon je grada Antwerpenu, a na zatvaranju igara predana je Parizu za sljedeće Igre, i zatim redom do Olimpijskih igara u Seulu 1988. godine, kada je zbog dotrajalosti zamijenjena novom, a zastava iz Antwerpena je pohranjena u Olimpijski muzeju u Lausannei u Švicarskoj. No, postoji i jedna druga svečana olimpijska zastava, napravljena posebno za zimske olimpijske igre. Prvi se puta pojavila na igrama u Oslu 1952. Ona također putuje od grada do grada. Ona je veličine 2x3 m i a na rubovima se nalaze rese u svih šest boja.

Zanimljiva je ujedno i procedura podizanja zastave tijekom otvaranja igara. U stadion se unosi vodoravno, a u pravilu je nose osmoro zasluznih sportaša zemlje domaćina. Kod njezina podizanja na stijeg svira se olimpijska himna. Pred sam kraj ceremonije zatvaranja, spušta se olimpijska zastava, a na stadion ulaze gradonačelnici gradova domaćina tih i sljedećih igara. Gradonačelnik domaćin uzima tu zastavu, daje ju predsjedniku MOO i on dalje prosljeđuje gradonačelniku domaćinu sljedećih igara. Neposredno potom olimpijski se plamen gasi i igre su završene.

Nacionalni olimpijski odbori (NOO) koji su članovi MOO također imaju svoja obilježja na kojima mogu stajati olimpijski krugovi, pri čemu moraju biti manji od jedne trećine veličine krugova na olimpijskoj zastavi, uz neke dodatne nacionalne simbole. Većina zastava NOO-a su bijele. Primjer ovdje može biti i zastava Hrvatskog olimpijskog odbora (HOO) koja je bijele boje s olimpijskim krugovima postavljenim iznad šest crvenih i tri bijela kvadrata sastavljenih u obliku obrnutog trapeza i tekst "Hrvatski olimpijski odbor" i/ili "Croatian Olympic Committee" na bijeloj podlozi, uokvireno štitom. [4]

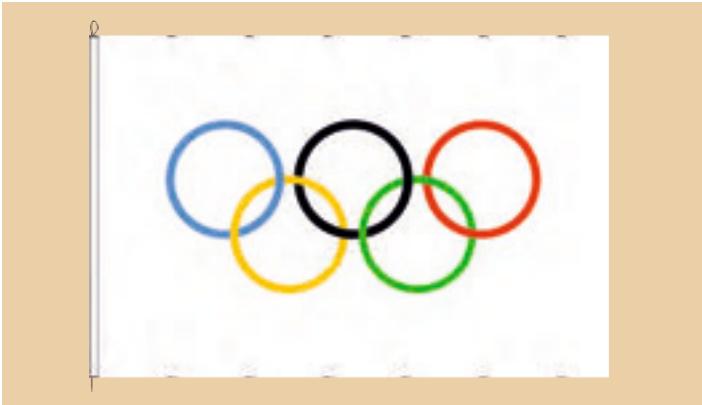
U pravilu svaki grad domaćin imati i svoje zastave igara. Primjeri za to mogu biti Mexico, Los Angeles, Sydney, Atena, Peking. No, to je već neka nova tema o kojoj će se zasigurno može još mnogo ispisati.

Lausanne, Switzerland. But, there is yet an other ceremonial Olympic flag, produced specifically for the winter games. It first appeared in Oslo 1952 and it is also transferred from host city to city. The ceremonial flag is 2x3 m in size and is ornamented with fringe along the edges in all the six colours of the flag.

On should note the raising procedure during the opening ceremony. The flag is taken into the stadium horizontally, as a rule held by eight renowned host country athletes. During the raising ceremony the Olympic anthem is played. At the very end of the closing ceremony the flag is lowered, and the mayors of the host city and the next games host city enters the station. The host mayor takes the flag and gives it to the IOC president how delivers it to the next games mayor. At that moment the Olympic flame is quenched and the Games are over.

The national Olympic committees (NOC), members of the IOC also have their symbols that may include the Olympic rings, although they have to be less than one third of the size of the rings in the Olympic flag, together with some additional national symbols. Most of the NOC flags are also white. The flag of the Croatian Olympic Committee is white with the Olympic rings above six red and three white squares forming an inverted trapezium and inscription "Hrvatski olimpijski odbor" and/or "Croatian Olympic Committee" surrounded with a red shield-like outline. [4]

As a rule, each host city has its games flags. As examples we may mention Mexico City, Los Angeles, Sydney, Athens, Beijing... However, this is a new chapter that could be written on some other occasion. 



[1] Olympic Charter, In Force As From 7 July 2007, International Olympic Committee, Lausanne, Switzerland, October 2007, http://multimedia.olympic.org/pdf/en_report_122.pdf

[2] International Olympic Committee / Comité International Olympique, Flags of the World web site, <http://www.crwflags.net/fotwf/flags/oly@ioc.html>

[3] Olympic Emblem, Olympic symbols, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Olympic_flag

[4] Statut HOO, poričišeni tekst, http://www.fuzzyeye.org/downloads/Statut_HOO_sa_izmjenama-28.12.06.pdf

Heraldika: nanovo otkriveno blago

Davor Zovko

Heraldry: A Rediscovered Treasure

Brojni grboslovci navode da riječ heraldika potječe od germanske riječi Herold (hrv. glasnik, glasnoša). Veliki njemački grboslovac Ottfried Neubecker piše da su pravila heraldike stvorili heroldi i da se otuda sve što ima veze sa grbovima naziva heraldičkim te da se znanost i umjetnost o grbovima zove heraldika. Ugleđna hrvatska heraldičarka Vlasta Brajković nalazi korijene riječi Herold u starogermanskoj riječi hariovacio ili hariovald. Ova je riječ označavala osobe koje su znale tumačiti simbole božanstava i rođova. Heraldika je, najkraće rečeno, znanost o grbovima te umjetnost komponiranja i oslikavanja grbova. Heraldika se može definirati i kao sustav pravila koja određuju izgled grbova, nošenje grbova kao i nasljeđivanje grbova. Osim toga se heraldika definira i kao povijesti pomoćna znanost.



Grb je slika s dekorativnom funkcijom i znak vlasnikova identiteta: Grb hrvatske obitelji Baričević.

A coat of arms is a picture with decorative function, but also a sign of owners identity: Baričević family.

grb kao znak oslikava. Grb koji se sastoji od štita, kacige s plaštem i od ukrasa ili nakita kacige (kriješte), zove se puni grb. Grb može imati i druge dijelove. To su: geslo, štitonoš, postolje, krune i drugi.

Neki od ovih dijelova su istodobno simboli grbnošina statusa (i zato se zovu atributi). U nekim europskim zemljama pravo na nošenje štitonoša u grbu imaju samo pripadnici visokog plemstva. Kruna u grbu pokazuje da je grbnoša plemić. Kruna se najčešće postavlja na kacigu. Svaka plemićka titula ima odgovarajuću krunu, a i plemstvo bez titule (tzv. niže plemstvo) nosi posebnu krunu. Izgledi krune u heraldičkim sustavima pojedinih europskih zemalja donekle se razlikuju.

Slike sa grbovima kao motivima, a i grbovi per se umjetnička su djela. Grbovi se oslikavaju u raznim umjetničkim stilovima: gotika, renesansa te barok i rokoko, ali i u suvremenim umjetničkim izričajima. Gotički stil (1150-1530) te rana renesansa (između 1400 i 1500) najvažniji su stilovi u heraldičkoj umjetnosti. Likovne tehnike koje se najčešće uporabljaju pri oslikavanju grbova, su: grafika (u širem smislu), akvarel, gvaš, ulje, pastel, drvorez te graviranje u staklu i drugim materijalima. Heraldičke slike umjetnička su djela napravljena u skladu sa zakonima prave umjetnosti i obiluju likovnim jezikom. Heraldičku umjetnost izdvaja samo njen specifični i obvezni motiv: grb. I najveći majstori pojedinih umjetničkih pravaca stvarali su heraldička umjetnička djela. Jedan od njih je i Albrecht Dürer.



Grbovi i slike grbova umjetnička su djela koja obiluju likovnim jezikom.

Coat of arms are works art abundant with visual language.

Many heraldic experts state that the word heraldry is developed from the German word Herold (eng. messenger). The well-known German expert in heraldry, Ottfried Neubecker, points out that the rules of heraldry were made by heralds, and anything that has to do with it is named heraldic, therefore the art and science of coats of arms is named heraldry. Eminent Croatian expert, Vlasta Brajković, finds the root of the word Herold In the old Germanic word hariovacio or hariovald. The word designated people who could interpret divine and tribal symbols. In short, heraldry is a science of coats of arms and an art to compose and paint the coats of arms, it is an auxiliary historical science, as well.

A coat of arms is in the focus of heraldry as a science and it is a main motive in the art of heraldry. Vlasta Brajković defines it as painted, hereditary and permanent symbol of an individual, a family, a tribe, an enterprise, a Church dignitary, a city, a town, etc. Those symbols are decorated with the medieval equipment: shields and helmets. They have a decorative function and their bond with the owner is eternal. For that reason every coat of arms has to be in the first place unique. A sign or a symbol can be considered a coat of arms if it is made in accordance with the rules of heraldry.

A coat of arms has to be painted on a surface. Eminent Belgian expert, Carl-Alexander von Volborth, notes that a shield is the only compulsory element of a coat of arms, moreover it can be the only part of a coat of arms. In various countries most of the coats of arms of cities or female coats of arms consist only of a shield. A shield is the surface on which a coat of arms as a symbol is painted. Coats of arms that consists of a shield, helmet with a cover and helmet decoration is a full coat of arms. It can consist of other parts like a slogan, supporter, pedestal, coronet etc.

Some of those parts are at the same time the symbols of the status of the owner of a coat of arms (that is why they are called attributes). In some European countries the right to have a supporter in a coat of arms is reserved only to the members of aristocracy. In a



Dijelovi grba: 1 – Štit, 2 – Kaciga (otvorena), 3 – Nakit kacige, 4 – Kruna, 5 – Ogrlica, 6 – Plašt, 7 – Štitonoš, 8 – Geslo, 9 – Postolje. Grb pripada Viteškom redu Sv. Groba Jeruzalemskog.

Parts of a coat of arms: 1 - Shield, 2 - Helm, 3 - Crest, 4 - Crown, 5 - Order, 6 - Mantling, 7 - Supporters, 8 - Motto, 9 - Compartment. Chivalric Order of St. Sepulchre of Jerusalem.

family or personal coat of arms, the crown indicates that the owner of it is a nobleman. The crown is usually placed on a helmet. Each nobiliary rank has a particular coronet of rank, and aristocracy without a title (gentry) has a special coronet of rank.

Paintings with a coat of arms as a motive and a coat of arms on its own are a work of art. Coats of arms can be seen in different styles in art: gothic, renaissance, baroque and rococo. Gothic style (1150-1530) and the early renaissance (1400-1500) are the most important styles in the art of heraldry. The techniques that are most commonly used for the decoration of coat of arms are: graphics, water-colour, gouache, oil, pastel, woodcarving, engraving in glass and other



Razvoj heraldike

Prema švedskom grboslovcu Jesperu Wasling, prvi znakovi na bojnim poljima razvili su se skupa sa srednjovjekovnim feudalnim društvom. Stalne vojske tada nisu postojale nego su odabrani zapovjednici sabirali mnoštvo za boj po potrebi. Da bi se ovo mnoštvo lakše moglo predvoditi u boju i da bi ljudstvo znalo gdje se nalaze zapovjednici, korištene su fane, manje, jasno obojene zastave s kojima su zapovjednici obilježavali svoja mjesta.

Poznati hrvatski grboslovac Bartol Zmajić piše kako su prvi grbovi došli sa vitezovima koji su sudjelovali u prvom križarskom pohodu. Mnogi teoretičari

slažu se u tome da je razvoj grbova išao usporedno s razvojem srednjovjekovne ratne tehnike. U XI. i XII. stoljeću razvijen je novi tip kacige. Ta je kaciga vitezu osiguravala

dobru zaštitu glave sa svih strana ali je istodobno potpuno sakrivala njegovo lice te ga je bilo nemoguće prepoznati. U boju je međutim izuzetno važno znati tko je prijatelj, a tko neprijatelj te gdje se i jedni i drugi nalaze.

Potreba identifikacije dovela je do fenomena da vitezovi slikaju svoje znakove na svojim štitovima te da kite svoje kacige sa različitim ukrasima. No još se nije moglo govoriti o heraldičkim grbovima. Tek kada su ovi znakovi postali stalno vlasništvo vitezova i kada su kao takvi ostavljeni njihovoj djeci u naslijeđe, tek tada su znakovi na štitovima postali grbovi.

Kao prvi poznati heraldički grb spominje se grb Gotfrida V. Plantageneta, grofa od Anjoua, iz godine 1127. Grof je svoj grb dobio od svoga tasta, Henrika I. kralja Engleske.

Od tada se grbovi nose kako u boju tako i na turnirima. Turniri bi se mogli definirati kao viteška natjecanja. Iz početka ta natjecanja nisu imala pravila, a samim tim niti sudaca, što je znatno uvećalo rizik da netko bude ubijen na turniru. Zato su turniri u Engleskoj bili zabranjeni sve do godine 1194. kada je Rikard I. Lavljeg Srca ukinuo ovu zabranu pod uvjetom da se sudionici pridržavaju određenih pravila.

Istodobno su se na povjesnoj sceni počeli pojavljivati heroldi (glasnici). Heroldi su izvršavali različite zadatke u okviru svojih službi, kao na primjer glasonoše, diplomat, ratni suci te sastavljači grbovnika – zbirki ili popisā postojećih grbova. Neubecker piše da su pravila heraldike nastala u prvim stoljećima prošlog tisućljeća. Oni koji su ta pravila stvorili i koji su se brinuli o poštivanju tih pravili bili su upravo heroldi.

Uporaba grbovnih obilježja uopće nije prestala nakon što je otkriće baruta učinilo kacige i štitove sasvim neefikasnima. Ljudi su i dalje nastavili nositi svoje grbove samo što se sada sa pravim štitovima i kaciga prešlo na njihove slike. Von Volborth govorio o papir-heraldici. Heraldička umjetnost doživjela je osobit procvat tijekom devetnaestog i dvadesetog stoljeća.

Heraldika danas nipošto nije neka izumrla pojava. Danas se u svijetu komponiraju brojni novi grbovi. To su kako plemićki tako i građanski grbovi te grbovi javnih institucija i raznih organizacija. Ti se grbovi uвijek komponiraju prema pravilima heraldike.

Heraldički se grbovi koriste u različitim prilikama i nose ih različiti vlasnici. Grbovi se najčešće dijele prema njihovim vlasnicima. Danas možemo govoriti o teritorijalnim grbovima (državnim, županijskim, gradskim i slično), grbovima državnih institucija (obrana, odgoj, starateljstva) te grbovima u Crkvi, gospodarstvu, obrnjištvu, zajednicama i redovima. U okviru viteških i drugih redova članovi mogu nositi osobne grbove. Brojne obitelji nose obiteljske grbove.

Heraldika kao pomoćna znanost unutar povijesti, pomaže nam identificirati povijesne osobe u vremenu kao i proučavati njihove život. Mnogi povijesni događaji mogu se analizirati s pomoću heraldičkih grbova.



Tako zvane lončaste ili kablaste kacige sasvim su sakrivale lica vitezova: Zato su vitezovi počeli slikati znakove svoga identiteta na štitovima.

Medieval helmets would hide the face of knights: therefore they started to paint their symbols on their shields.



Skoro svaki grad ima svoj grb:
Grb grada Rovinja.

Almost every city has its coat of arms: coat of arms of the city of Rovinj.

materials. Heraldic paintings are a work of art created according to the laws of that art and they are abundant in artistic expressions. The only thing that makes it heraldic art is its compulsory and unique motive: coat of arms. The greatest masters of different artistic expressions created heraldic works of art. One of them was Albrecht Dürer.

Development of heraldry

According to the Swedish expert, Jesper Wasling, first symbols on the battlefields emerged together with the feudal society. Permanent armies did not exist at the time, but the chosen commanding officers would gather as much people as they needed for a battle. Commanding officers used small, clearly painted flags to mark their positions so that they could easily lead the crowd and people could know where their commanders were. The famous Croatian expert, Barto Zmajić, notes that the first coats of arms came along with knights who participated in the first crusade. Many theoreticians agree that the development of heraldry went along with the development of medieval war techniques. A new type of helmet appeared in the 11th and 12th centuries. That kind of helmet protected the head a knight from every side, but it covered his face as well so that it was impossible to recognize him. In a battle it was pretty important to know who your friends and enemies are, and what their position was. The need for identification resulted in a phenomenon that knights painted easily noticeable signs on their shields, and they decorated helmets with different figures. Soon people realized that those symbols could have a decorative function. But still we cannot talk of them as of heraldic coats of arms. It was not until those symbols became a property of a knight and were left to their children as a heritage, that they became coats of arms.

The first heraldic coat of arms is often mentioned as the one of Geoffrey Plantagenet, count of Anjou, dating back to the 1127. He got it from his father-in-law, Henry I of England.

Since then, coat of arms are carried in battles as well as in tournaments. At first, those tournaments did not have any rules or arbiters, therefore the consequences might have been mostly tragic. That is why tournaments in England were forbidden till 1194, when Richard the Lionheart abolished the prohibition under the condition that the participants obey certain rules. At that time in history, messengers or heralds appeared. They had various tasks within their services, for example they were messengers, diplomats, war arbiters, authors of books of coats of arms - collective works or lists of the existing coats of arms. Neubecker writes that the rules of heraldry appeared in the first centuries of the last millennium. Heralds were those who made the rules and ensured that they would not be broken.

The use of coat of arms was not abolished although helmets and shields became completely inefficient with the discovery of gunpowder. People still wore their coat of arms but now real shields and helmets were replaced by paintings. Von Volbotih mentions the paper-heraldry. The renaissance of heraldry as art appeared in the course of the 19th and 20th centuries.

Heraldry is today far from being an extinct phenomenon. Various new coats of arms are composed in the world today, aristocratic as well as civic, those of different institutions and organizations. They are always composed under the rules of heraldry.

Heraldic coats of arms are used in various situations and different owners carry them, and they are usually classified according to their owners. Today we have territorial coats of arms, institutional coats of arms, those of the church, economy, trades, communities and different orders. Within the chivalric orders or any other order, each member can have a personal coat of arms. Many families have a family coat of arms.

As an auxiliary history science, heraldry helps us identify historical characters and helps us study their lives. Many historical events can be analysed in a sense of heraldic coat of arms.



Znakovi na štitovima moraju biti vrlo jasni: Zato su oni uвijek jednostavni i komponiraju se u jakim kontrastima. Grb člana njemačke obitelji Nöth.

Charges in a coat of arms should be very clear: therefore they are always simple and composed with strong contrasts. A member of a German family Nöth coat of arms.

Nastavak u sljedećem broju...

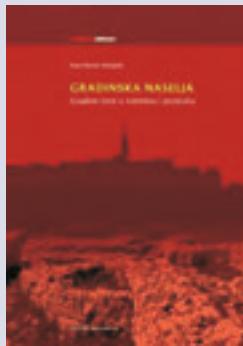
To be continued in the next issue...





Zrinka Nikolić Jakus:
UVOD U STUDIJ POVIJESTI
Historiografski praktikum
88,20 kn

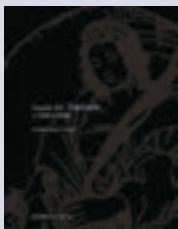
Klara Buršić-Matijašić:
GRADINSKA NASELJA
Gradine Istre u vremenu i prostoru
88,20 kn



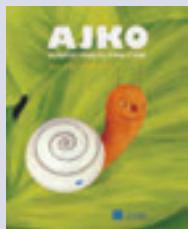
Davor Rodin:
POLITOLOŠKI PARADOSKI?
Prinos glosaru postmodernog politološkog pojmovlja
290 kn 261 kn



Mirjana Cupek Hamill:
KONFERENCIJA O MIRU U JUGOSLAVIJI I RASPAD JUGOSLAVENSKE FEDERACIJE
monografija
105 kn 175,50 kn



Sanja Cvetnić:
Kapela Sv. Barbare u Velikoj Mlaki
monografija iz povijesti umjetnosti
80 kn 270 kn



Maja Celija, Tajana Ujčić:
Ajko Dvadeset Osmi od Stare Čizme
slikovnica
88,20 kn



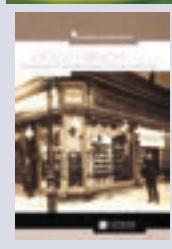
Sanja Lovrenčić:
Martinove strune
roman
88,20 kn



Željko Heimer:
Grb i zastava
Republike Hrvatske
315 kn



Dušan Mlacović:
Gradani plemići
Pad i uspon rapskog plemstva
216 kn



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



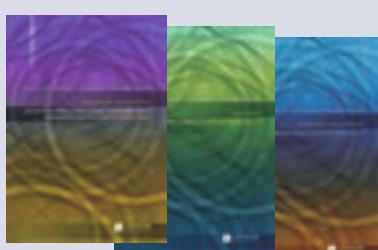
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Marina Miladinov:
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Vrandešić i Bertoša: **Dalmacija, Dubrovnik i Istra u ranome novom vijeku** 158 kn 142,20 kn

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Holjevac i Moačanin: **Hrvatsko-slavonska Vojna krajina i Hrvati pod vlašću Osmanskog Carstva u ranome novom vijeku** 178 kn 160,20 kn

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Kronika HGZD za 2008. godinu



HGZD Chronicles for year 2008

3. travnja – predavanje prof. dr. Josip Kolanović „Grbovi jedinica lokalne samouprave“, Hrvatski povjesni muzej, gostovanje MHZ (g. Jovan Jonovski), SHVD „Herald“ (g. Valt Jurečić)

4. svibnja – 2. godišnjice osnivanja HGZD

30. svibnja – promocija knjige Ž. Heimera „Grb i zastava Republike Hrvatske“, Svečana sjednica Hrvatskog sabora povodom Dana Hrvatskog sabora

15. lipnja – izdan GiZ br. 3

23. – 27. lipnja – XXVIII. međunarodni heraldički i genealoški kongres, Quebec City, Kanada (Matea Brstilo Rešetar, Dubravka Peić Čaldarović)

25. lipnja – tijekom Kongresa održana Opća skupština Međunarodne konfederacije za genealođu i heraldiku (CIGH), HGZD postaje član CIGH

14. listopada – predstavljanje knjige Ž. Heimera „Grb i zastava Republike Hrvatske“, Državni arhiv Zagreb, Zagreb

15. listopada – predavanje Ž. Heimera u Hrvatskom plemičkom zboru, Zagreb

27. studenog – predavanje Mateje Brstilo Rešetar „Grbovi vojnog plemstva - svjedočanstva ratova s Turcima“, na Salonu Matice hrvatske, u palači Matice hrvatske, Zagreb

29. studenog – sudjelovanje Mateje Brstilo Rešetar u emisiji Hrvatskog radija 2. program

10. prosinca – predavanje Ž. Heimera „Odraz vode u hrvatskoj municipalnoj heraldici“, 6. znanstveni kolokvij „Dies historiae“, Društvo studenata povijesti „Ivan Lučić – Lucius“, Znanstveni učilišni kampus Borongaj, Zagreb

3 April – lecture by prof. dr. Josip Kolanović „Coats of Arms of Units of Local Self-Government“, Croatian History Museum, guest from MHZ (Mr. Jovan Jonovski), SHVD „Herald“ (Mr. Valt Jurečić)

4 May – 2nd anniversary of HGZD

30 May – promotion of the book by Ž. Heimer „Grb i zastava Republike Hrvatske“, Solemn Session of the Croatian Parliaments, on the occasion of the Day of the Croatian Parliament

15 June – issued GiZ nr. 3

23 – 27 June – 28th International Congress of Genealogic and Heraldic Sciences, Quebec City, Canada (Matea Brstilo Rešetar, Dubravka Peić Čaldarović)

25 June – during the Congress session of the General Assembly of the International Confederation of genealogy and heraldry (CIGH), HGZD becomes CIGH member

14 October – presentation of the book by Ž. Heimer „Grb i zastava Republike Hrvatske“, State Archives of Zagreb, Zagreb

15 October – lecture by Ž. Heimer for the Croatian Nobility Union, Zagreb

27 November – lecture by Matea Brstilo Rešetar „The military nobility coats of arms - Testimonies of the wars against the Turks“, in the Matrix Croatica Salon, Zagreb

29 November – participation by Matea Brstilo Rešetar in a broadcast by the Croatian Radio 2nd programme

10 December – lecture by Ž. Heimer „Reflexion of water in the Croatian municipal heraldry“, 6th scientific colloquium „Dies historiae“, History Students Association „Ivan Lučić – Lucius“, University Campus Borongaj, Zagreb



Gore: Prof. dr. Neven Budak i Željko Heimer na predstavljanju knjige u DAZ, 14. 10. 2008. Dolje lijevo: G. Ivo Durbešić i Ž. Heimer na predavanju za Hrvatski plemički zbor, 15. 10. 2008. Dolje desno: gđa Matea Brstilo Rešetar na predavanju u Matici hrvatskoj, 29. 11. 2008.
Top: Prof. dr. Neven Budak and Željko Heimer on the book promotion in the State Archives of Zagreb, 14 Oct 2008. Bottom left: Mr. Ivo Durbešić and Ž. Heimer during the lecture of the Croatian Nobility Union, 15 Oct 2008. Bottom right: Mrs. Matea Brstilo Rešetar during her lecture in Matrix Croatica, 27 Nov 2008.

