



Grb i Zastava

Glasnik Hrvatskog grboslovnog i zastavoslovnog društva

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Ivan Mirnik

Zmajski Red u Hrvatskoj i Ugarskoj Heraldici

The Order of the Dragon in Croatian & Hungarian Heraldry

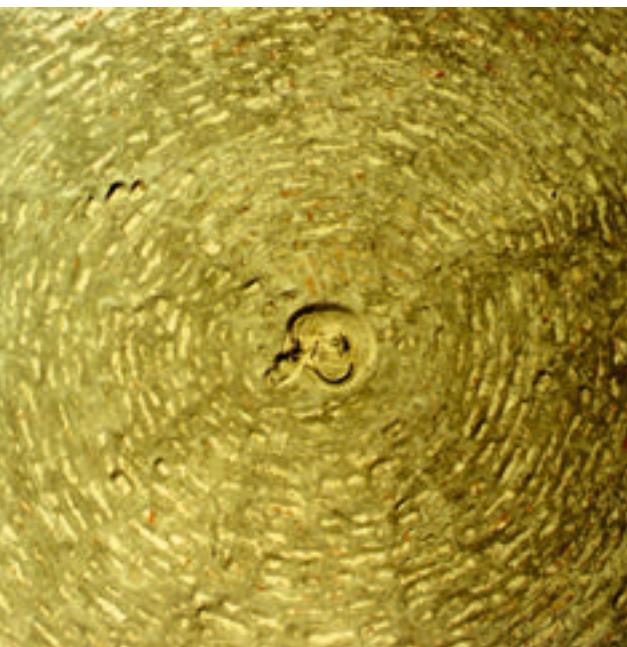
Godine 2006. otvorena je u Budimpešti prekrasna i odlično postavljena izložba posvećena caru i kralju Sigismundu, iz kuće Luksemburške (*1368 - kralj Ugarske, Hrvatske, Slavonije i Dalmacije 1378 - 1437, brandenburški markgrof 1378, okrunjeni kralj Ugarske 1387, rimske kralje 1411, okrunjeni kralj Češke 1420, okrunjen za rimskoga cara 1433, †1437). Smanjena inačica izložbe postavljena je nešto kasnije i u Luksemburgu. Izložbi je prethodio znanstveni skup održan, također u Luksemburgu, 2005. Na samoj izložbi u Budimpešti bilo je moguće u jednoj dvorani (Section IV – Die Welt der Drachenritter), diviti se brojnim parafernalijsima Zmajskoga reda. Bila je to jedinstvena prigoda, budući da za našega vijeka nikad više nećemo moći vidjeti sve te predmete, raspršene diljem Europe: počevši od znamenitoga mača kralja Karla I. Roberta sa zmajem, osnivačku ispravu Zmajskoga reda iz 1408., osnivačku ispravu austrijskog Zmajskog reda iz 1409., poznatoga zlatom izvezenog zmaja iz Münchena, pa sve do Sigismundova mača iz Yorka u Engleskoj.

Sigismund i njegova druga muža Barbara Celjska osnovali su Zmajsku družbu 12. prosinca 1408. Prva dvadeset i dvojica vitezova pripadali su visokom ugarskom, hrvatskom i

i n o m e
plemstvu:
S t j e p a n
(nastavak na str. 6)



Grb Ivana Morovića de Genere Gutkeled (†1434/37), Valpovo.
Coat of arms of János Maróti de Genere Gutkeled in Valpovo.



In 2006 an exhibition opened in Budapest dedicated to Emperor and King Sigismund of the house of Luxembourg (b. 1368 – King of Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia 1378-1437, Margrave of Brandenburg 1378, crowned King of Hungary 1387, Roman King 1411, crowned King of Bohemia 1420, crowned Roman Emperor 1433, d. 1437). In the same year it was also opened in Luxembourg in a reduced version. Before this exhibition, a

symposium was held in Luxembourg in 2005. At the Budapest exhibition one could, in one room (Section IV – Die Welt der Drachenritter), admire all the paraphernalia of the Order of the Dragon. It was a unique opportunity to see these items, gathered from all over Europe, assembled in one place for the first and probably the last time in history, among others the famous sword of King Charles Robert the dragon, the founding charter of 1408, the founding charter of the Austrian Order of the Dragon of 1409; the large embroidered gold dragon from Munich, the Sigismund's ceremonial sword of 1416 from York.

Sigismund and his second wife Barbara of Cilli (Celje) founded the Society of the Dragon on December 12, 1408. Its first twenty two knights were members of the leading Hungarian, Croatian, etc. aristocracy: Stephen Lazarević and George Branković, despots of Serbia; Hermann and Friedrich of Celje, Nicholas de Gara (Garai,

(continued on p. 6)

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Confédération Internationale de Généalogie et d'Héraldique



Dragi čitatelju,

Peti broj GiZ izlazi u treću godišnjicu našeg Društva. Bilo bi nepravedno žaliti se na išta što se tako često može naći među jadikovkama urednika - manjak kvalitetnih tekstova, teškoće u komunikaciji s autorima, tehnički problemi... S veseljem mogu reći da mi takvih problema nemamo ili imamo tek sasvim neznačajno. Naravno, i ja kao urednik moram autore s vremena na vrijeme vući za rukav da dostave materijale na vrijeme, žustro raspravljam o nekim jezičnim ili stručnim rješenjima i svemu ostalom što ide uz to. Zahvaljujući sretnom suradnjom s Leykamom i skromnoj, ali nama vrlo značajnoj finansijskoj potpori od Grada, uspevamo gotovo idilično održavati tempo, i nadam se da ćeće se složiti, i kvalitetu našeg GiZ.

Zanimljiv prikaz Kongresa u St. Andrewsu iz pera Ivana Mirnika mogli ste porčitati u GiZ broj 1, a ovaj put donosimo prikaz njegovog rada koji je izložio tamo. Što vas još čeka između korica ovog broja. Drugi dio Zovkovog teksta nastavak je priče o heraldici objavljene u prošlom broju. Tomislav Todorović donosi nam priču o suvremenim zastavama Hrvata u Vojvodini.

Makedonsko heraldičko društvo (MHZ), rad kojeg nam je već donekle poznat, a čiji članovi su u više prilika prisustvovali našim društvenim događanjima u Zagrebu, okrunilo je svoj dugo pripremani projekt velikom heraldičkom izložbom u Muzeju Makedonije u Skopju. Temeljni dio izložbe pripovijest je o makedonskom grbu koji i dalje plijeni kontroverzama. O njemu nam je članak pripremio herald MHZ Jovan Jonovski.

Na kraju donosimo priču Josipa Matkera o bakarskom grbu.

Posljednjih dana pripreme ovog broja, na policama knjižara pojavile su se ne jedna, nego dvije knjige koje vesele grboliupce i zastavofile: Zovkova *Obiteljski grb i moja Grbovi i zastave Grada Zagreba*. Uopće i bez lažne skromnosti, ove godine možemo se svi zajedno pohvaliti značajnom aktivnošću, pogledajte samo stražnje korice.

Nadam se da ćeće uživati čitajući ovaj broj GiZ. Bit će nam draga čuti vaša mišljenja, kritike i ideje. Nadamo se da ćeće se u narednim brojevima naći i vaših priloga, stoga, tipkovnicu pod ruke i pišite nam.

Željko Heimer



Ovaj broj glasnika

Grb i Zastava

izašao je zahvaljujući potpori
Gradskog ureda za obrazovanje, kulturu i sport
Grada Zagreba

Dear reader,

The nr. 5 GiZ is being issued on the third anniversary of our Association. It would not be fair to complain to anything that is so often found among walls of editos – the lack of quality texts, difficulties in communication with authors, technical problems... I am happy to report that such problems do not inflict us, or if they do – only marginally. Of course, as the editor, from time to time, I also have to pull the sleeves of authors to deliver the texts in time; we sometimes have brisk discussion on some linguistic or professional solutions and on everything else around it.

Thanks to the fortunate cooperation with the Leykam and the modest, but for us very appreciable financial support by the City, we manage almost idyllically to keep the pace, and, I hope you shall agree, also the quality of our GiZ.

An interesting account from the St. Andrew's Congress by Ivan Mirnik we had chance to read in GiZ nr. 1, and this time we bring to you the depiction of the paper he delivered there. What else is waiting for you between the covers of this issue. The second part of Zovko's text is the continuation of his story on heraldry, started in the previous number. Tomislav Todorović brings us the report on the contemporary flags of Croats in Vojvodina.

The Macedonian Heraldic Society (MHZ), work of whom we already somewhat know, and whose members attended our social events in Zagreb on several occasions, crowned its long prepared project with a great heraldic exhibition in the Museum of Macedonia in Skopje. The main part of the exhibition is the history of the Macedonian coat of arms, still a controversial issue. An article on it was prepared for us by the herald of MHZ, Jovan Jonovski.

Finally, we present you the story on the arms of Bakar by Josip Matker.

In the final days of preparations of this issue, in the bookstore shelves appeared, not one, but two books bringing joy to the faces of heraldry and vexillology fans: Zovko's Family Arms and my Arms and Flags of Zagreb. Generally and without any false modesty, we may all be proud with considerable activity of HGZD - consider only the back cover.

I hope you shall enjoy reading this GiZ number. We shall be glad to hear from you, your thoughts, critiques and ideas. Also, we hope to find also your articles in subsequent numbers – so start typing and write to us.

Željko Heimer

Autori u ovom broju

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Tomislav Todorović, inženjer elektrotehnike iz Zrenjanina, amaterski veksilolog, suradnik udruge Flags of the World (FOTW), tommotdu@yahoo.com.

Mr. sc. Davor Zovko, član Vijeća Skandinavskog grbovnika, Švedskog heraldičkog društva (SHF) i HGZD, heraldički umjetnik i heraldičar koji živi u Švedskoj, www.zovko.se, zovko@heraldik.se (u prošlom broju tehničkom je greškom ime u ovoj rubrici izostavljeno, na čemu se ispričavamo autoru i čitateljima)

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Heraldika: novo otkriveno blago - 2. dio

Davor Zovko

Heraldry: A Rediscovered Treasure - part II

Praktična i teorijska heraldika

Ovdje slijedi jedan vrlo kratak pregled pravila heraldike. Detaljnije uključenje u heraldička pravila daleko bi nadmašilo ambicije ovoga članka. Pravila heraldike stvorili su heroldi i ona važe još i danas i nisu se značajnije promijenila od svoga postanka. Pravila heraldike određuju svaki detalj na jednom grbu. Ova su pravila daleko složenija nego što se na prvi pogled može učiniti. Brojne osobe koje ne vladaju heraldikom u dovoljnoj mjeri pokušavaju komponirati i odslikavati grbove pri čemu nastaju brojne pogreške kojih ove osobe nisu niti svjesne.

Heraldika se može podijeliti na praktičnu i teorijsku. Prema toj podjeli praktična se heraldika bavi heraldičkom umjetnošću. Teorijska heraldika proučava nastanak i povijest grbova te prava u heraldici. Kako bi se što jednostavnije predstavila pravila heraldike, najbolje je držati se ove podjele. Jedno pravilo je međutim zajedničko za praktičnu i teorijsku heraldiku: pravilo da svaki grb mora biti jedinstven. Jedan grb pripada svom prvom vlasniku zauvijek i zato ga nitko drugi ne smije nositi čak niti ako je njegov prvi vlasnik nestao prije više stotina godina. Ovo je pravilo najvažnije pravilo heraldike. U Velikoj Britaniji i u zemljama Britanske zajednice naroda, te u Irskoj, i Španjolskoj, obiteljske grbove kontroliraju državna starateljstva za heraldiku.

Pravila praktične heraldike

Pravila praktične heraldike određuju između ostalog kako jedan grb mora izgledati te na koji se način mogu komponirati novi grbovi.

Prvo praktično pravilo je takozvano pravilo tinctura. Heraldičke boje – tincture – dijele se na boje i metale. Glavne boje su crvena, plava, zelena, ljubičasta i crna. Metali su zlato i srebro. Pravilo tinctura određuje da se dvije boje ili dva metala ne smiju dodirivati u štitovima. Boje su tamne, a metali su svijetli. Izmjerenično postavljanje boja i metala osigurava jake kontraste koji čine da se grbovi lako mogu "čitati" čak i sa velikih udaljenosti, što je, kako je već rečeno, u srednjovjekovnim bojevima bilo od izuzetne važnosti.

Svi znakovi u štitovima dijele se na opće i heroldske likove. Heroldski likovi su geometrijske diobe štita među koje se ubrajuju i različiti rezovi – varijacije linije podjele štita. Opći ili naravni likovi mogu biti gotovo bilo što: krivevi, lavovi, orlovi i druge životinje, ljiljani, ruže i druge biljke, ljudi, dijelovi ljudskih tijela, alatke te oružje. Čak su i izmišljene odnosno mitološke životinje česte kao znakovi.



Ljudska mašta može stvoriti bilo kakvo biće.

Grb obitelji Gustavsson.

The human imagination can create most unusual creatures: Gustavsson family.

Practical and theoretical heraldry

Here follows a very brief review of the heraldic rules. Any more detailed discussion of those rules falls out of the scope of this article. The heraldic rules were created by heralds, they are valid still today and they have not been much changed ever since. The heraldic rules determine each and every detail in a coat of arms. They are far more complex than it may seem from the first glance. Many people without enough heraldic knowledge try to compose and picture coats of arms, making many errors that they are unaware of.

Heraldry may be divided into practical and theoretical. Following such division, the practical heraldry deals with heraldic art, while the theoretical heraldry researches the appearance and history of coats of arms and the heraldic rules. When discussing heraldic rules, it is best to follow that division. However, there is one rule that is common for the both practical and theoretical heraldry: each coat of arms has to be unique. A coat of arms belongs to its original owner forever and therefore nobody may use it even if its previous owner has perished centuries ago. This is the most important rule of heraldry. In Great Britain and the lands of the Commonwealth and in Ireland and Spain, the family arms are controlled by state offices for heraldry.

Rules of practical heraldry

The rules of practical heraldry determine among other things how a coat of arms should look like and how new coats of arms should be composed.

The first rule is so called rules of tinctures. The heraldic colours – tinctures are divided into colours and metals. The main colours are gules (red), azure (blue), vert (green), purpure (purple) and sable (black). The metals are or (gold) and argent (silver). The rules of tinctures determine that two colours or two metals should not touch each other in the shields. The colours are dark and metals are light. The alternating composition of the colours and the metals ensure the good contrasts that make coats of arms easily "readable" even from afar, since this was, as discussed before, of great importance in medieval war fighting.

All the symbols in shield are divided into general and heraldic charges. The heraldic charges are geometric divisions of shield including various lines of division – variations of lines dividing the shield. The general or natural charges may be almost anything: crosses, lions, eagles and other animals, lilies, roses and other plants, people, parts of human body, tools and weapons. Even the invented or mythological animals are frequent as symbols. Among them the most often may be seen griffins, unicorns and basilisks. But the human imagination constructs ever new monsters, so for example "half-snake-half-dog" would not at all be unusual animal in heraldry.

The symbols on coats of arms should fulfil one other condition – it must be possible to describe them by words. The contents of each coat of arms is described in the blazon. Indeed the blazon contains the exact description of a coat of arms. A depiction of a coat of arms depends on the period and purpose of the picture. A particular depiction of a coat of arms is only a vision of that coat of arms by the artist. For that reason many armorials contain only the blazons. A blazon must be concise and described using the standard heraldic terminology. A blazon also should be completely clear and should not leave any place for misinterpretation. While it should be brief, that should not be overdone losing the clarity. It may be interesting to note that the sides in the blazons are "reversed" since the coats of arms are described from the point of the shield-bearer, and not from the perspective of the observer. So that the reader is reminded to that fact, and to avoid repetition of terms heraldic right and heraldic left in blazons, in many languages, the Latin terms dexter and sinister are used (although this is not usual in Croatian blazons).

The possibility of artistic interpretation of one same blazon in countless ways brings to great stylistic abundance in the heraldic art. A coat of arms is not determined only by the artistic styles and personal expression of a particular artist. Its shape is also adapted to the object on which the coat of arms is applied. The stylistic freedom in heraldry enables changes in the shapes of a coat of arms without blemishing its contents. For that reason the coats of arms never become unmodern or obsolete. Perhaps the heraldry survived until today thanks to that circumstance?



vremenu nastanka slike te o namjeni slike. Pojedina slika grba je samo umjetnikovo viđenje toga grba. Zato mnogi grbovnici sadrže samo blazone.

Blazon mora biti sažet i opisan samo s pomoću standardne heraldičke terminologije. Blazon mora također biti potpuno jasan i ne smije ostaviti prostora za bilo kakva pogrešna tumačenja. Treba nastojati da blazon bude što koncizniji, ali to ne smije biti nauštrb jasnoće. Zanimljivo je da su strane grba u blazonima "zamijenjene" budući da se grbovi opisuju iz nositeljeve, a ne iz gledateljeve perspektive. Da bi se čitatelji blazona podsjetili na ovu činjenicu, kao i da bi se izbjeglo pisanje termina *heraldička desna strana* i *heraldička lijeva strana* u blazonima se na mnogim jezicima upotrebljavaju latinske riječi *dexter* i *sinister* (iako to nije uobičajeno u hrvatskim blazonima).

Mogućnost umjetničkog tumačenja jednog te istog blazona na bezbroj različitih načina dovela je do velikog stilističkog bogatstva u heraldičkoj umjetnosti. Nisu samo stilski pravci i umjetnikov osobni način izražavanja ono što određuje oblik jednoga grba. Oblik grba prilagodava se i predmetu koji se grbom ukrašava. Stilska sloboda u heraldici omogućuje mijenjanje oblika grba bez povređivanja njegova sadržaja. Zato grbovi nikada ne postaju nemoderni ili zastarjeli. Možda je heraldika i preživjela do danas upravo zahvaljujući ovoj okolnosti?

Pravila teorijska heraldike:

tko ima pravo nositi grb i kakav grb?

Teorijska heraldika – kao i praktična – ima svoja pravila. Kada se govori o pravilima teorijske heraldike misli se u prvom redu na grbovno pravo. Jedno od najvažnijih pitanja u heraldici je, tko ima pravo nositi grb. Mnogi ljudi žive u uvjerenju kako samo plemstvo ima pravo nositi grbove. Moje osobno iskustvo je da mnoge osobe smatraju izraze "imati grb" i "biti plemić" sinonimima. Ali ovo mišljenje je sasvim pogrešno. Bilo tko ima pravo nositi heraldički grb. Često navođeni srednjovjekovni pravnik Bartolo de Sassoferato (o kojem vidi u GiZ, br. 1, str. 15) pisao je već u XIV stoljeću: *Quilibet potest sibi assumere arma et insignia illa portare et in rebus propriis impingere*. (Bilo tko može sebi usvojiti grb i te znakove nositi te na vlastitim stvarima odslikavati.) Von Volborth piše kako svatko ima pravo imati grb i kako je to oduvijek bilo poznato. Jedan od najvećih grboslovaca svih vremena, nadbiskup Bruno Bernard Heim piše da pravo na grb nije nikakva privilegija nego pravo koje pripada svakoj osobi. Bilo tko može nositi ime i simbol kojim se razlikuje od drugih ljudi. Heim čak smatra da je dobro da svatko nosi grb. Grb podsjeća svoga vlasnika na pozitivne životne principe i opominje ga da se od tih principa ne treba udaljiti. Činjenica da svatko ima pravo nositi grb nije tekovina modernog doba, građanski grbovi stari su koliko i plemički.

Svi međutim nemaju pravo nositi sve dijelove grba. Dijelove grba

Rules of theoretical heraldry: who has right to wear a coat of arms and of what kind?

The theoretical heraldry – just as the practical – has its rules. When discussing the theoretical heraldry rules, we consider first of all the heraldic right. One of the most important issues in heraldry is question who can bear coat of arms. May people are convinced that only nobility can have coats of arms. My personal experience is that many people consider expressions "to have a coat of arms" and "to be a nobleman" as synonyms. But that is entirely wrong. Anyone is entitled to wear a heraldic coat of arms. The often quoted medieval jurist Bartolo de Sassoferato (on him see GiZ, nr. 1, p. 15) wote already in 14th century: *Quilibet potest sibi assumere arma et insignia illa portare et in rebus propriis impingere*. (Anyone may take for himself a coat of arms and bear those signs and picture them on his properties.) Von Volborth writes that anyone is entitled to a coat of arms as it is ever known. One of the greatest heraldic authorities of all times, Archbishop Bruno Bernard Heim writes that the right to bear a coat of arms is no privilege, but right for every person. Anyone may bear name and a symbols to differentiate himself from other people. Heim even considers that it would be good if anyone would have its own coat of arms. A coat of arms reminds his owner to the positive principles of life and caution him not to alienate from them. The fact that anyone is entitled to a coat of arms is not an acquisition of the modern era, the civil coats of arms are just as old as as those of nobility.

However, not everyone is entitled to all the elements of coat of arms. Such parts of arms that are attributes (symbols of owners status) may be born only by those who have right to bear such attributes. The rules differ in this regard in various countries. The most frequent attributes are crowns and helmets. A well known heraldic expert Jan Raneke writes that a coat of arms by itself is not a symbol of rank, but that these are the attributes showing the owners status.

The attributes in the Catholic Church are different the laymen attributes. In Catholic heraldry the rank is indicated with variously coloured hats and tassels hanging from them.

Von Volborth mentions how someone may ask how come that heraldry is always seriously discussing status and rank insignia. Von Volborth explains that phenomenon as integral part of the heraldic history and tradition.

Heralds and heraldists

Heralds appeared in southern France in late 11th century, being at first troubadours and entertainers. They came from among all classes. Afterwards, the heralds are connected with knightly tournaments, first as announcers and afterwards as judges, organizers and supervisors of the tournaments. The heralds collected the existing coats of arms and registered them into



Jedan isti grb može se odslikati na bezbroj načina. Zato grbovi nikada ne zastarijevaju. Grb obitelji Ulltjärn.

The same coat of arms may be depicted in countless ways. That is why the coats of arms never loose their freshness. Ulltjärn Family.



koji su ujedno i atributi (oznake grbnošina statusa) smiju nositi samo oni koji imaju pravo na te attribute. Pravila su različita u raznim zemljama. Najčešće se kao atributi koriste krune i kacige. Poznati grboslovac Jan Raneke piše kako grb sam po sebi nije neka oznaka ranga nego su atributi oni koji prikazuju grbnošin status.

Atributi u Katoličkoj crkvi različiti su od svjetovnih atributa. U Katoličkoj crkvi se rang grbnošine označava šeširima različitih boja i kićankama kojima su šeširi ukrašeni.

Von Volborth spominje kako se ponetko može pitati zašto se još uvijek u heraldici toliko ozbiljno raspravlja o znakovima statusa i ranga. Von Volborth objašnjava ovaj fenomen kao integralni dio povijesti heraldike i heraldičke tradicije.

Heroldi i heraldičari

Heroldi su se pojavili u južnoj Francuskoj, krajem XI. stoljeća i bili su u početku trubaduri i zabavljači. Dolazili su iz svih društvenih slojeva. Kasnije se heroldi povezuju sa viteškim turnirima, najprije kao prozivaci, kasnije kao suci te organizatori i nadzornici turnira. Heroldi su sakupljali i postojeće grbove te ih upisivali u grbovnik. Jesper Wasling navodi kako su heroldi nastupali i kao diplomati te kako su imali zaštitu koju bismo danas nazvali puni diplomatski imunitet. Heroldi su stvarali pravila heraldike i skrbili o tomu da se ta pravila poštuju. To su samo neke od njihovih uloga u društvu.

Danas heroldi postoje u nekim zemljama. Oni kontroliraju uporabu grbova u spomenutim zemljama u kojima postoje državna starateljstva za heraldiku. Heroldi obavljaju i neke ceremonijalne dužnosti. Definirajući heraldičare, Magnus Bäckmark i Jesper Wasling pišu: *Današnji stručnjaci i specijalisti za heraldiku zovu se heraldičari. Pojam označava samo da je osoba znalač iz oblasti heraldike i ne označava nikakvu heroldsku službu.* Uistinu, heraldičari, bili oni amateri ili profesionalci, nisu državni službenici za pitanja heraldike nego samostalni stručnjaci. Heraldičari se često udružuju u razne vrste udruga. Hrvatski heraldičari okupljaju se, skupa s hrvatskim veksiologozima, u Hrvatskom grboslovnom i zastavoslovnom društvu.

Heraldica Croatica

Heraldika je (još) jedno područje u kojem je Hrvatska jedan ravnopravan član Europe. Vjeruje se da su se grbovi u Hrvatskoj pojavili još početkom XIII. stoljeća. Ugledna hrvatska grboslovka Dubravka Peić Čaldarović pronašla je grb Dalmacije već u najpoznatijem srednjovjekovnom grbovniku Gelre nastalom između 1370. i 1395. godine. Veliki broj hrvatskih grbova sačuvan je do danas.

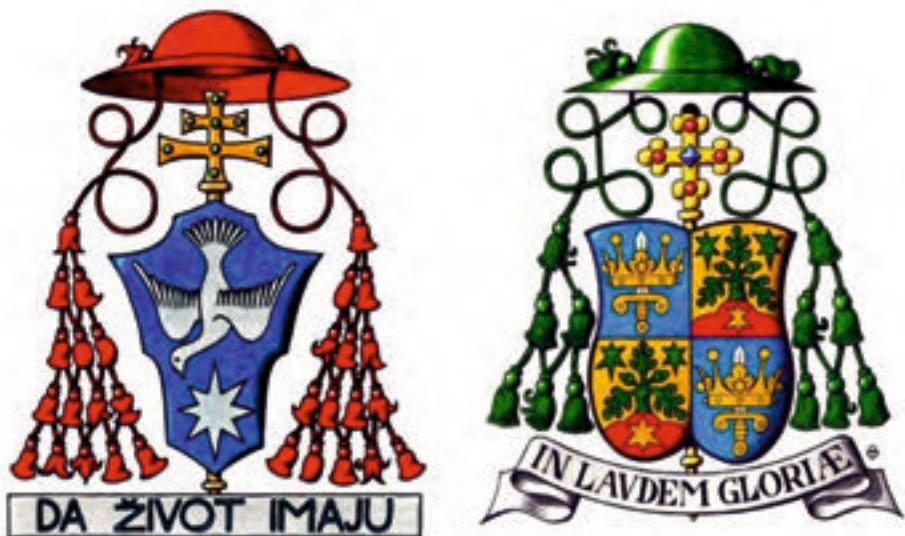
Hrvatsku heraldiku možemo smatrati jednom novo otkrivenom tradicijom ili, bolje rečeno, jednim novo otkrivenim blagom. Naime, za vrijeme komunističkog režima heraldika je u Hrvatskoj gotovo posve pala u zaborav. Znakove koje je stvarao režim ne možemo smatrati grbovima iz jednostavnog razloga što nisu rađeni prema pravilima heraldike. Možda bi heraldika u Hrvatskoj u to vrijeme potpuno pala u zaborav da se za nju nije zainteresirao jedan, istina, vrlo mali broj entuzijasta. Među njima posebno mjesto pripada Bartolu Zmajiću koji je publicirao više članaka i knjiga o heraldici.

Nakon dolaska demokracije i hrvatska heraldika doživjela je preporod. Država uglavnom sa pijetetom pristupa ovoj znanosti i umjetnosti. Prema Pravilniku o postupku davanja odobrenja grba i zastave jedinici lokalne samouprave, novi grbovi jedinica lokalne samouprave moraju se komponirati prema pravilima heraldike, a jedinice lokalne samouprave u prvom redu trebaju preuzimati već postojeće povjesne grbove. Ovo je primjer vrlo dobrog odnosa prema heraldici. Nažalost, u Hrvatskoj ne postoji tijelo koje bi skrbilo o uporabi obiteljske heraldike. O obiteljskoj heraldici (još uvijek) ne skrbe niti heraldička društva. Jedine organizacije u Hrvatskoj koje kontroliraju obiteljsku heraldiku su Hrvatski plemićki zbor i Družba "Braća hrvatskoga zmaja". No ove organizacije skrbe samo o grbovima svojih članova.

armorials. Jesper Wasling describes how heralds acted as diplomats and that they enjoyed such protection that we would today call diplomatic immunity. The heralds created heraldic rules and cared that they would be respected. These were only part of their responsibilities in the society.

Today there are heralds in some countries. They control the use of coats of arms in the mentioned countries with heraldry commissions. They also have ceremonial duties. Defining the heraldists, Magnus Bäckmark i Jesper Wasling write: the experts and specialists for heraldry today are called heraldrists. The term means only that the person is connoisseur in heraldry and it does not assume any heraldic office. Indeed, the heraldrists, whether they be amateurs or professionals, are not state employees for heraldry issues, but independent experts. The heraldrists are often associated into various societies. Some Croatian heraldrists are assembled in the Croatian Heraldic and Vexillologic Association.

Heraldica Croatica



U Katoličkoj Crkvi se mjesto u crkvenoj hijerarhiji označava šeširima raznih boja te brojem kićanki kojima su šeširi ukrašeni. Kardinali nose crvene šešire ukrašene sa trideset kićanki: grb kardinala Josipa Bozanića. Biskupi nose zelene šešire ukrašene sa dvanaest kićanki: grb biskupa Andrije Arboreliusa.

Differently coloured hats and variable number of tassels denote the position in the hierarchy of the Catholic Church. Cardinals wear red hats with thirty tassels: Cardinal J. Bozanić. Bishops wear green hats with twelve tassels: Bishop A. Arborelius.

Heraldry is (yet) another field where Croatia is equal member of Europe. It is believed that coats of arms appeared in Croatia already in early 13th century. The esteemed Croatian heraldrist Dubravka Peić Čaldarović located the Dalmatian coat of arms already in the most well known medieval armorial of Gelre from between 1370 and 1395. A large number of Croatian coats of arms is preserved until today.

The Croatian heraldry may be considered a rediscovered tradition or better said a newly revealed treasure. Namely, during the communist regime the heraldry in Croatia almost entirely fell into oblivion. The symbols created by the regime may not be considered coats of arms due a simple reason that they were not made following heraldic rules. It may have happened that heraldry in Croatia would be entirely lost, if it was not taken by a certain, indeed a small, number of enthusiasts. Among them, a special place belongs to Bartol Zmajić, who published numerous articles and books on heraldry.

After democratization, Croatian heraldry lives its renaissance. The state approach to this science and art mostly with appropriate piety. In accordance with the Regulations on procedure for approval of coats of arms and flags to the units of local self-government, their new coats of arms must be composed in accordance with the heraldic rules, while the units of local self-government should readopt their existing historical coats of arms. This is an example of a good attitude towards heraldry. Unfortunately, there is no body in Croatia that would care for the use of family heraldry in Croatia. Neither the heraldic societies (yet) do not provide proper care for family heraldry. The only organizations in Croatia that control family heraldry are the Croatian Nobility Union and the Society of Brother of Croatian Dragon. However, this two organization consider only the coats of arms of their members.



Celjski, palatin Nikola Gorjanski, Stibor od Striborza, Ivan Tamási i Jakob Lacković, John Morović, Pipo de Ozora, Nikola Seć, Karlo i Ivan Kravaski, Simon Széchény, Ivan Alsáni, Petar Lévai Cseh, Pavao Bissen (Besenyő) and Pavao Pegh (Pécsi), Nikola Csáki, Nikola Nádasdi; Petar and Emerik Perényi, od kojih su nekolicina bili banovi i sedmogradski vojvode. Najbitniji ciljevi reda bili su štititi kršćansku vjeru, ali i osigurati žensku nasljednu liniju Luksemburške kuće, što se tek ostvarilo u 18. st. u okviru Pragmatičke sankcije, kako hrvatske, tako i ugarske. Geslo reda bilo je *O quam misericors and bonus est Deus/O quam pious et justus.* Znak Reda bio je zeleni zmaj, okrenut ili nalijevo ili nadesno, kako tvori kružnicu; rep mu je omotan oko vrata, ili ga drži u raljama; a na leđima se nalazi crveni križ. Bio je tu i plameni križ. Osnutkom toga reda kraljev ugled je porasao u velikoj mjeri: «s tim zmajskim redom Sigismund je uzeo učešća u međunarodnoj burzi redova». Zmajski red proširio se u Austriju, Bavarsku, Litvu, pa čak i do Španjolske i Engleske, a neki od velikaša dobili su povlasticu kreiranja novih vitezova. Zmaj napose postade omiljelim elementom ugarske i hrvatske heraldike, a posljedice su vidljive do dana današnjeg. Zmajski red postojao je još neko vrijeme u Ugarskoj i Sedmogradskoj, no pao je u djelomični zaborav dolaskom Turaka.

Već i prije osnutka Zmajskoga reda zmaj je oduvijek postojao u grboslovju gradova, država, a najčešće plemićkih obitelji. U Hrvatskoj su se tom mitskom životinjom u grbu dičile obitelji: Aleksić, Andrijašević, Barišić, Bartulović, Bassegli, de Dragazzo, de Drago, Gazzari, Gozze-Bassegli, Genus Hermán, Jurčević (Jurčev), Kacich (Kačić), Laczk - Laczkovich - Lacković, Lenkovich (Lenković), Lo Presti di Fontana d'Angioli, Manczikovich (Manciković), Mirossich (Miošić), Semonich (Semonić), Slavogosti te Zmajevich (Zmajević).

Pravi Zmajski red vidljiv je u priličnome broju grbova, bilo na samome grbovnome štitu, ili oko njega. Daleko bi nas odvelo navođenje svih ugarskih plemenitaških obitelji s tim

(continued from p. 1)
Gorjanski), the Palatine, Stibor of Striborze, John Tamási i James Lacković (Lack de Szántó); John Morović (Maróti), Pipo de Ozora (Ozorai), Nicholas Seć (Széchy), Charles and John of Krbava (de Corbavia, Korbáviai), Simon Széchény, John Alsáni, Peter Lévai Cseh, Paul of Bissen (Besenyő) and Paul de Pegh (Pécsi), Nicholas Csáki, Nicholas Nádasdi, Peter and Emeric Perényi, some of those being viceroys and dukes of Transylvania (Siebenbürgen, Sedmogradska or Erdély). The main goals of the Order were protection of the Christian faith, but also to ensure the female succession to the throne to the house of Luxembourg – something which appeared once more much later, under the name of the Pragmatic Sanction, which ensured the succession of Maria Theresia. The motto of the Order was *O quam misericors and bonus est Deus/O quam pious et justus.* The emblem of the Order was the dragon vert, turned either right or left, forming a circle, with its tail wound around its neck, or biting it, and a cross gules on its back. There was also an inflamed cross. The royal reputation increased much with the establishment of the Order: «with his Order of the Dragon Sigismund took part at the international stock exchange of orders». The Order spread to Austria, Bavaria, Lithuania, even to Spain and England, while some of the noblemen were granted right to create new knights. The dragon so became a favorite element of the Hungarian and Croatian heraldry, consequences observable still today. The order of the Dragon existed for a time in Hungary and Transylvania, but fell into oblivion with the arrival of Turks.

Even prior to the founding of the Order, dragons were to be found in the heraldry of cities, of states and mostly of noble families. In Croatia this beast was to be found in arms of families: Aleksić, Andrijašević, Barišić, Bartulović, Bassegli, de Dragazzo, de Drago, Gazzari, Gozze-Bassegli, Genus Hermán, Jurčević (Jurčev), Kacich (Kačić), Laczk - Laczkovich - Lacković, Lenkovich (Lenković), Lo Presti di Fontana d'Angioli, Manczikovich (Manciković), Mirossich (Miošić), Semonich (Semonić), Slavogosti and Zmajevich (Zmajević).

A genuine Order of Dragon may

STATILIO I (Stamwappen)



CORBAVIA (KRBAVA) C.)



elementom u grbu, spomenimo samo neke: Báthory, Bethlen de Iktár, Bocskay (Bocskai), Chapi (Csapi), Gara (Gorjanski), Kállay de Nagy-Kálló, Keményi, Morović (Maroth, Maróthi, Maróti), Statileo (Statileo, Statilić, Stanošević) itd.

Za hrvatsko grboslovje nazanimljivija i najvažnija su dva kamenih reljefa s grbovima, oko kojih se omotao zmaj. Jedan takav grb nalazi se u Valpovu, a drugi nedaleko Trogira. Onaj stariji prvorazredni klesarski rad, pripada jednom od prvih vitezova Sigismundova reda, moćnomu i bogatome Ivanu Moroviću de Genere Gutkeled (János Maróti, Maroth), Mačvanskome banu (†1434/37), a ugrađen je kao ključni kamen svoda okrugle kule u najstarijem dijelu Valpovačkoga dvorca. O tome grbu pisali su Ive Mažuran i Drago Miletić.

Drugi, nešto mlađi grb, obitelji Statileo (Statileo, Stanošević, Statilić), sa omotanim zmajem datiran je u 1516 godinu, a uzidan je u južno pročelje njihove 12.65 m visoke kule (tlocrt 4.80x4.80 m) u Segetu Donjem nedaleko Trogira. U visini trećega poda nalazi se edikula visine 1.15 m sa spomenutim grbom i natpisom: VIRTUS. STATILIOR/ME. (Statileo, Statilić, Stanošević) family, is dated to 1516, SIBI. VENDICAVIT./M.D.XVI. Taj su vrijedni spomenik embedded in southern façade of 12.65 m high tower (4.80 m opisali, među ostalima, Cvito Fisković, Ksenija Ciccarelli, Ivo Babić, a s obitelji bavio se u novije doba i Mladen Andreis. Stariji izvori pripisuju obitelji Statileo sedmogradsko podrijetlo, a kasnije su pristigli u Trogir. Michael Statileo i njegovi sinovi Matej i Ivan dobili su plemstvo i titulu eques auratus od cara Maksimilijana I. 1515. Ivan Statileo je dobio i francusko plemstvo od kralja Françoisa I. 1528. Najistaknutiji pripadnik obitelji bio je spomenuti Ivan (*oko 1472 †1533), sedmogradski biskup, tajnik hrvatsko-ugarskoga kralja Ludovika II.

Osim u grbovnom štitu i oko njega zmajevi se javljaju i u parovima kao držači, a ta je tradicija potrajala od približno 1400. do 1918., npr. na grbovima obitelji: Apafi, Corbavia (Krbava) te Jankovics (Janković) de Pribér et Vuchin (od Bribira i Voćina). Isto tako se zmaj može vidjeti i iznad šljemova, kao njihova kriješta. Tako npr. kod obitelji Branković (Brankovich), Čarnojević (Zarnoevich), Dinjčić (Digncich), de Drago, Frankopanović (Francopanovich), Gazzari, Jurčević (Jurčev), Kacich (Kačić), Klešić (Klexich), Lenkovich (Lenković), Miossich (Miošić), Pikeljomenović (Pichelomenovich), Semonich, Slavogosti, Tarcarović (Tarzarovich), Zmajevich (Zmajević), a napose važno i kod obitelji Zrinski (talir Nikole III. Zrinskog, 1533.). U novijoj hrvatskoj povijesti Zmajski red ponovio se u izvjesnoj mjeri u Družbi «Braća Hrvatskoga Zmaja».

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Grb obitelji Statileo, 1516, Seget Donji.
Coat of arms of Statileo family, Seget Donji.

be seen in coats of arms, whether on the shield itself or wound around it. It would lead us far away to number all Hungarian noble families with this charge in the coat of arms, so only a few are mentioned here: Báthory, Bethlen de Iktár, Bocskay (Bocskai), Chapi (Csapi), Gara (Gorjanski), Kállay de Nagy-Kálló, Keményi, Morović (Maroth, Maróthi, Maróti), Statileo (Statileo, Statilić, Stanošević) etc.

For Croatian heraldry, the most interesting and the most important are two stone reliefs with coats of arms around which a dragon is wound. One such is found in Valpovo and the other near Trogir. The older one is a superb artwork of stone carving, belonging to one of the initial knights of Sigismund's Order, the mighty and rich John of Morović de Genere Gutkeled (János Maróti, Maroth), the viceroy of Mačva (Macsó) (d. 1434/37), embedded as the keystone of a circular tower in the oldest part of the Valpovo castle. On that arms were writing Ive Mažuran and Drago Miletić.

The other, somewhat younger coat of arms of the Statileo family, is dated to 1516, SIBI. VENDICAVIT./M.D.XVI. This valuable monument was described, among others, by Cvito Fisković, Ksenija Ciccarelli, Ivo Babić, while Mladen Andreis was writing about the family lately. The older sources ascribe the Statileo family to Transylvania, latter settling to Trogir. Michael Statileo and his sons Mathew and John were granted nobility and the title eques auratus by Emperor Maximilian I in 1515. John Statileo was granted French nobility by François I in 1528. The most prominent family member was the mentioned John (b. ca. 1472, d. 1533), the Bishop of Transylvania and secretary to Croatian and Hungarian King Ludovic II.

Beside the armorial shield and around it, the dragons may be found in pairs as supporters, such tradition existed from ca. 1400 until 1918, e.g. on the coats of arms of families: Apafi, Corbavia (Krbava), Jankovics (Janković) de Pribér et Vuchin (od Bribira and Voćina, II). Also, dragons may be found above the helmets as crests, in family arms of: Branković (Brankovich), Čarnojević (Zarnoevich), Dinjčić (Digncich), de Drago, Frankopanović (Francopanovich), Gazzari, Jurčević (Jurčev), Kacich (Kačić), Klešić (Klexich), Lenkovich (Lenković), Miossich (Miošić), Pikeljomenović (Pichelomenovich), Semonich, Slavogosti, Tarcarović (Tarzarovich), Zmajevich (Zmajević), and especially important case of the Zrinski family (Nicolas III Zrinski's taller, 1533). In the newer history, the Order of the Dragon re-emerged in certain manner within the Society «Brethren of the Croatian Dragon».

This paper is summary of a paper delivered at the 27th ICGHS, St. Andrews, 2006, published in extenso and with large bibliography in its proceedings.

Zastave Hrvata u Vojvodini od 1990.

Tomislav Todorović

Flags of Croats in Vojvodina since 1990

Uvod*

Hrvati su po brojnosti četvrta nacionalna zajednica u Vojvodini, autonomnom delu Republike Srbije. Prema poslednjem popisu (2002.), oni čine 2,78% ukupnog stanovništva [A], a najviše ih živi u Bačkoj (sever i zapad Vojvodine), zatim u Sremu (jugozapad), a najmanje u Banatu (istok). Hrvatski jezik je jedan od šest službenih jezika u Vojvodini i jedan od službenih jezika u nekoliko jedinica lokalne samouprave (npr. grad Subotica, gde je njihova koncentracija najveća). Većina Hrvata pripada jednoj od dve etničke grupe: Bunjevcima, koji su se doselili u XVII veku iz Hercegovine i zapadnih oblasti Hrvatske (Dalmacija, Lika, Podgorje) [B, C], ili Šokcima, koji potiču od najstarijih slovenskih stanovnika Slavonije i okolnih oblasti u Panonskoj niziji, pomešanih sa kasnijim doseljenicima sa juga (Bosna), a u Vojvodinu su se doselili većinom kada i Bunjevcii, mada je manji broj i ranije živeo tamo [B, D]; ostali Hrvati, poreklom uglavnom iz drugih delova Hrvatske, doseljeni su uglavnom u XIX i XX veku [B]. Treba napomenuti da se veliki broj Bunjevaca, kao i malobrojni Šokci, izjašnjavaju kao posebne nacionalnosti, smatrajući da im je hrvatski identitet bio nametnut od strane komunističkih vlasti Jugoslavije (1945-1991), a da je pre II svetskog rata bio usvojen samo od strane manjine. Tokom decenije posle raspada Jugoslavije, mnogi od Hrvata su se iselili iz Vojvodine u Hrvatsku i druge zemlje, a status nacionalne zajednice u Srbiji ostao je neregulisan sve do demokratskih promena 2000-2001. Sadašnje zakonodavstvo odlučivanje o nacionalnom identitetu prepusta volji pojedinca i omogućava samoorganizovanje nacionalnih zajednica radi ostvarivanja njihovih garantovanih prava, mogućnost koju koriste i Hrvati. Najviše predstavnici tega nacionalne zajednice je Hrvatsko nacionalno vijeće koje, u skladu sa važećim zakonodavstvom, učešće u rešavanju pitanja od važnosti za nacionalnu zajednicu, što uključuje i utvrđivanje nacionalnih simbola.

Nastanak zastava koje predstavljaju Hrvate u Vojvodini neodvojiv je od nastanka višestranačkog sistema u Srbiji: prva takva zastava bila je ona koju je Demokratski savez Hrvata u Vojvodini (DSHV), najstarija i najuticajnija stranka hrvatske nacionalne zajednice (ujedno i jedna od najstarijih postojećih stranaka u Srbiji), usvojio po svom osnivanju 1990. Različite zastave koje je ova stranka koristila tokom sledećih godina bile su istovremeno jedine zastave specifične za Hrvate u Vojvodini sve do 2005, kada je usvojena zastava hrvatske nacionalne zajednice u Srbiji i Crnoj Gori, kao prva zastava zajednička za sve pripadnike zajednice bez obzira na političko opredeljenje. Nacrt ove zastave, koja je i danas u upotrebi, je u međuvremenu uticao i na zastave političkih stranaka Hrvata u Vojvodini. Zbog svih tih razloga, njoj pripada prvenstvo u daljem izlaganju.

Zastava hrvatske nacionalne zajednice u Srbiji

Zastavu je usvojilo Hrvatsko nacionalno vijeće, najviše predstavničko telo hrvatske nacionalne zajednice u Državnoj zajednici Srbija i Crna Gora, 11. juna 2005. Nacrt zastave izradio je Aleksandar David, polazeći od zastave Republike Hrvatske, sa koje je izostavljeno pet grbova istorijskih pokrajina, dok je oblik i položaj glavnog štita ostao nepromjenjen (sl. 1); štit prikazan na toj zastavi usvojen je kao grb nacionalne zajednice [1]. Simboli dobijeni na taj način predstavljaju nacionalnu pripadnost njihovih korisnika, pri čemu se vidno razlikuju od simbola bilo koje strane države, u skladu sa važećim zakonom. Posle razdvajanja Srbije i Crne Gore 2006. godine, zastava je zadržana u upotrebi u Srbiji, koja je u potpunosti preuzela zakonsku regulativu manjinskih prava ranije državne zajednice. Autor ne raspolaže podacima o eventualnoj daljoj upotrebi ove zastave u Crnoj Gori, mada je veoma verovatno da se ona i tamo dalje koristi, pošto nema podataka ni o značajnim izmenama nasleđenih zakonskih rešenja.

Zastave Demokratskog saveza Hrvata u Vojvodini

Sadašnja zastava Demokratskog saveza Hrvata u Vojvodini je veoma slična zastavi nacionalne zajednice, od koje se razlikuje po tome što umesto grba nacionalne zajednice ima znak stranke: štit nešto kompleksnijeg oblika (neznatno zašiljen u dnu, vrh u formi dva konkavna luka) sa inicijalima DSHV bele boje, postavljenim na crvena polja u drugom i četvrtom redu (sl. 2). Slika koja je prikazivala nacrt ovakve zastave, samo sa drugaćijim slovnim likom i plavim rubovima slova, pojavila se na Web lokaciji stranke tokom 2004., ali izgleda da se sama zastava nije koristila sve do 2007: najranija zabeležena

Introduction*

Croats are the fourth largest national community in Vojvodina, autonomous part of the Republic of Serbia. According to the last census (2002), they make 2,78% of the total population [A], most of them living in Bačka (northern and western parts of Vojvodina), then in Srem (southwest), and the smallest number in Banat (east). Croatian language is one of six official languages of Vojvodina and also one of official languages in several local government areas (e.g. City of Subotica, where their concentration is the greatest). Most of Croats belong to either of two ethnic groups: Bunjevci (sg. Bunjevac), who migrated in XVII century from Herzegovina and western parts of Croatia (Dalmatia, Lika, Podgorje) [B, C], or Šokci (sg. Šokac), who originate from the earliest Slavic inhabitants of Slavonia and adjacent areas in the Pannonian Plain, mixed with later immigrants from the south (Bosnia), and migrated into Vojvodina mostly at the same time with Bunjevci, although a smaller number had already lived there [B, D]; other Croats, originating mostly from other parts of Croatia, have immigrated mostly in XIX and XX centuries [B]. It shall be noted that a large number of Bunjevci, as well as a few of Šokci, declare themselves as distinct nationalities, considering the Croat identity as having been imposed on them by the Communist government of Yugoslavia (1945-1991) and having been adopted only by a minor number of people before the World War II. During the decade following the breakup of Yugoslavia, many Croats have emigrated from Vojvodina to Croatia and other countries, and the status of the national community in Serbia remained unregulated until democratic changes in 2000-2001. The present legislation leaves the decision on the national identity to the will of the individual and enables the self-organizing of national communities for the implementation of their guaranteed rights, the possibility which is used by the Croats as well. The highest representative body of the national community is Croat National Council which, in accordance with the current legislation, participates in deciding about the matters of importance for the national community, which includes the establishing of national symbols.

The origins of the flags used to represent the Croats in Vojvodina are inseparable from the origins of multi-party system in Serbia: the first such flag was the one which the Democratic League of Croats in Vojvodina (DLCV), the oldest and most influential party of Croat national community (also one of the oldest existing parties in Serbia), had adopted after its founding in 1990. Different flags used by this party during the following years were, at the same time, the only flags specific for the Croats in Vojvodina until 2005, when the flag of the Croat national community in Serbia and Montenegro was adopted as the first flag for the community as a whole, regardless of the members' political affiliations. The design of this flag, which is still in use, has influenced the flags of the political parties of the Croats in Vojvodina in the meantime. For all these reasons, it shall have the precedence in further presentation.

Flag of Croat national community in Serbia

The flag was adopted by Croat National Council, the highest representative body of Croat national community in the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro, on 11th June 2005. Its design was created by Aleksandar David, proceeding from the flag of the Republic of Croatia, from which five coats of arms of historical regions were removed, while the shape and position of main shield remained unchanged (fig. 1); the shield shown on the new flag was adopted as the coat of arms of the national community [1]. Symbols produced in this way represent national identity of the users, being also visibly different from the symbols of any foreign country, in the accordance with the current legislation. After the separation of Serbia and Montenegro in 2006, the flag was kept in use in Serbia, which completely overtook the legal regulations of the minority rights from the former State Union. The author has no information about possible further use of this flag in Montenegro, although it is very likely that it is still used there as well, because there are no information about any significant changes of inherited legal solutions either.

Flags of Democratic League of Croats in Vojvodina

The current flag of the Democratic League of Croats in Vojvodina is very similar to the flag of the national community, from which it differs in being charged with the party emblem instead of the coat of arms of the national



1) Zastava hrvatske nacionalne zajednice u Srbiji, 2005.
1) The flag of the Croatian national community in Serbia, 2005.

* Greškom izostavljeni tekst u tiskanom izdanju, objavljen u ispravci u GIZ br. 6 ovdje je dodan rimskim serifnim pismom.
Ispravljena je i pogrešna slika 8, a cijeli tekst je zbog svega toga neznačno preoblikovan.

* The text omitted by error in the printed version, issued in the correction in GIZ no. 6 is included here in Roman serif script.
The error in fig. 8 is also corrected, and the entire layout is, therefore, slightly modified.



upotreba datira od 26. oktobra 2007, sa stranačke konferencije za štampu i sa osnivačke konferencije Hrvatskog foruma žena „Cro-Femina“, ženske organizacije DSHV [2].

Zastava koja je usvojena po osnivanju DSHV imala je potpuno različit nacrt: polje sastavljeno od tri trougla, na vrhu plavi, na dnu zeleni, a u sredini žuti, čija osnovica se poklapa sa jarbolnim rubom zastave, a vrh je na sredini naspramne stranice; u sredini žutog polja bio je prvobitni znak stranke, štit oblika gotovo istovetnog sadašnjem grbu nacionalne zajednice, ali sa prvim poljem belim, sa inicijalima DSHV bele boje, oivičenim plavo i raspoređenim simetrično oko središnjeg belog polja, cela kompozicija oivičena crveno (sl. 3). Ovakav znak je usvojen na osnivačkoj skupštini stranke 15. jula 1990 [3]. Čini se da je zastava usvojena nešto kasnije, jer njene najranije fotografije datiraju iz novembra i decembra iste godine, sa osnivanja podružnica stranke u Somboru i Starom Žedniku [4] te Novom Sadu [5]. Loš kvalitet i crno-bela tehnika štampe ne dozvoljavaju identifikaciju detalja osim osnovnog nacrta, ali tamnije nijanse sive ipak sugerisu mogućnost da su u upotrebi bile i zastave sa drugačijim bojama polja; međutim, nikad u medijima nije pominjana druga zastava osim ove plavo-žuto-zelene. Boje polja su izabранe da predstavljaju Vojvodinu i čini se da su preuzete od Lige socijaldemokrata Vojvodine, tadašnje bliske saveznice DSHV (koalicioni partneri na izborima za Narodnu skupštinu Republike Srbije decembra 1990.), koja ih je uvela u upotrebu posle svog osnivanja jula 1990. (u znatno tamnijim nijansama nego DSHV). Znak stranke, sa rasporedom polja obrnutim od sadašnjeg, usvojen je verovatno na osnovu popularnog verovanja – bez istorijske potvrde – da je to mirnodopska varijanta hrvatskog narodnog grba [6], što bi moglo da objasni i zašto on nije promenjen ni pošto je današnji grb Hrvatske usvojen krajem 1990.: plakati oslikani kao ova zastava, uključujući znak, pojavili su se u maju 1991. u Novom Sadu kao najava osnivanja Mesnog odbora stranke. Početak rata u Jugoslaviji (jun 1991.), kome su prethodile i povremene optužbe propagandista tadašnjeg režima da je znak DSHV isuviše sličan grbu Nezavisne Države Hrvatske (1941.-1945.), sigurno je bio razlog za usvajanje novog znaka, sa prvim poljem crvenim (kao sadašnji) i središnjim redom polja zamjenjenim belom gredom sa inicijalima DSHV tamnoplave boje (nijansa sa sadašnje zastave Hrvatske). Ovakav znak, nešto manji od prethodnog, viđen je na zastavi prikazanoj u TV izveštaju iz novembra 1992. o kampanji za skupštinske izbore održane decembra iste godine (sl. 4). Autor ne raspolaže podacima o datumima usvajanja i napuštanja te zastave, ali mogla je biti u upotrebi od druge polovine 1991. sve do kraja 2000., jer bi povratak na znak sa prvim poljem belim u toku tog perioda sigurno izazvao napade režimskih propagandista zbog upotrebe „ustaških“ simbola, a takvi napadi nisu zabeleženi.

Slika sledeće zastave pojavila se na Web lokaciji DSHV početkom 2001. i ona nije mogla biti usvojena mnogo ranije zbog napred navedenih razloga. To je bila crveno-belo-plava trobojnica, razmera 2:3 (retko 1:2), sa znakom oblika štita gotovo identičnog današnjem (jedino što dno nije bilo zašiljeno), ali sa prvim poljem belim i inicijalima plave boje (sl. 5). U upotrebi je istovremeno bilo nekoliko varijanti ove zastave: na III. vanrednoj Skupštini DSHV, 20. jula 2003. [7], znak je imao nešto drugačiji oblik štita (sl. 6); na Ujediniteljskoj skupštini 29. februara 2004, kada je Hrvatski narodni savez, druga hrvatska stranka u Vojvodini, kolektivno pristupio DSHV [8, 9], znak se razlikovao i po obliku i po veličini (sl. 7). Očigledno je da zastava nije imala standardizovan nacrt, jer su na brojnim fotografijama objavljenim tokom 2003. i 2004. u listu „Hrvatska rječ“ prikazane sve opisane varijante. Evidentna brojnost primeraka zastave u upotrebi je verovatno razlog za dugo trajanje njene zamene sadašnjom zastavom. Njena poslednja zabeležena pojava bila je na VI. redovnoj Skupštini stranke 2006. (galerija fotografija više nije dostupna sa Web lokacije), iako se sadašnji nacrt zastave već pojavio u javnosti, uključujući i Web. Razlog za poslednju promenu zastave očigledno je bila namera da se ona uskladi sa nacionalnom zastavom Hrvata u Srbiji i Crnoj Gori.

Zastave ostalih hrvatskih stranaka u Vojvodini

Zastava Demokratske zajednice Hrvata opisana je u članu 4. njenog Statuta [10], koji je usvojen na Osnivačkoj skupštini održanoj u Subotici 24. juna 2007. Polje zastave je svetoplavo, a u gornjem jarbolnom uglu nalazi se znak stranke, sastavljen od grba hrvatske nacionalne zajednice iznad koga se nalaze inicijali imena stranke postavljeni na polukružnu crvenu liniju [11]. Prema podacima dobijenim putem e-pošte od Ureda stranke (mart-april 2009.), polje zastave je u isto nijansi plave boje kao polja tri grba u „kruni“

community: a shield with slightly more complex shape (slightly pointed at the base, top edge in the shape of two concave arcs), charged with the party name initials in Croat – DSHV – superimposed on the red fields in the second and fourth rows (fig. 2). An image of such flag design, only with a different typeface and blue fimbriations of the letters, had appeared on the party website in 2004, but the flag itself seems not to have been used until 2007: the earliest recorded use dates from 26th October 2007, from a press conference of the party and from the founding convention of the Croat Women's Forum „Cro-Femina“, the women's organization of the DLCV [2].

The flag which was first adopted after the founding of the DLCV has had a completely different design: field composed of three triangles, blue at the top, green at the bottom, and yellow in the centre, based at the hoist edge and with the top at the centre of the fly edge; in the centre of the yellow field was the original party emblem, a shield with the shape almost identical to that of the current coat of arms of the national community, but chequered white and red, charged with white letters DSHV, fimbriated blue and arranged symmetrically around the central white field, the whole device within a red fimbriation (fig. 3). This emblem was adopted at the founding convention of the party on 15th July 1990 [3]. The flag seems to have been adopted a bit later, because its earliest photos date from November and December same year, from founding of party sections in Sombor and Stari Žednik [4] and Novi Sad [5]. Bad quality and black and white printing technology do not allow identification of details other than the basic design, but the darker shades of gray still suggest the possibility of flags with other field colours having been used as well; however, no mention of any flag except the blue-yellow-green one were ever made in the media. The field colours were chosen to represent Vojvodina and seem to have been borrowed from the League of Social-Democrats of Vojvodina, then a close ally of the DLCV (coalition partners at the elections for the People's Assembly of the Republic of Serbia in December 1990), which had introduced these colours after its founding in July 1990 (in much darker shades than the DLCV). The party emblem, with the reversed field pattern from the current one, was probably adopted due to the popular belief – with no historical confirmation – that it is the peace-time variant of Croatian national coat of arms [6], which might explain why it was not changed even after the present coat of arms of Croatia was adopted by the end of 1990: posters painted like this flag, including the emblem, have appeared in May 1991 in Novi Sad to announce the founding of the Local Board of the party. Beginning of the war in Yugoslavia (June 1991), which had been preceded by occasional accusations from the then regime's propagandists that the DLCV emblem is too similar to the coat of arms of the Independent State of Croatia (1941-1945), must have been the reason for adoption of a new emblem, chequered red and white (like the current one) and with the central row of fields replaced with a white bar, which was charged with dark blue letters DSHV (shade from the current flag of Croatia). This emblem, a bit smaller than the previous one, was seen on the flag shown in the TV report from November 1992 about the campaign for the parliamentary elections held in December same year (fig. 4). The author has no information about the dates of adoption and abandoning of this flag, but it might have been in use from the second half of 1991 until the end of 2000, because the return to the white and red chequered emblem during this period would have certainly provoked the attacks of the regime's propagandists due to the use of „Ustasha-like“ symbols, and such attacks were not recorded.

The image of the next flag has appeared at the DLCV website in early 2001 and could not have been adopted much earlier because of the reasons mentioned above. It was a red-white-blue horizontal tricolour, with the ratio 2:3 (rarely 1:2), charged with the emblem with almost identical shield shape as the current one (only the base was not pointed), but chequered white and red and with blue initials (fig. 5). Several variants of this flag were in parallel use: at 3rd Extraordinary Convention of DLCV on 20th July 2003 [7], the emblem has had a different shield shape (fig. 6); at the Unification Convention on 29th February 2004, when the Croat People's Alliance, another Croat party in Vojvodina, had merged into the DLCV [8, 9], the emblem has had both different shape and size (fig. 7). The flag obviously did not have a standardized design, because the numerous photos published in the „Hrvatska rječ“ magazine during 2003 and 2004 were showing all the described variants. Evidently numerous flag copies in use are probably the reason for the long duration of its replacing with the current flag. Its last recorded use was at 6th Regular Convention of the party in 2006 (photo gallery



3) Zastava Demokratskog saveza Hrvata u Vojvodini, 1990.
3) The flag of the Democratic League of Croats in Vojvodina, 1990.



4) Zastava Demokratskog saveza Hrvata u Vojvodini, 1992.
4) The flag of the Democratic League of Croats in Vojvodina, 1992.



grba Republike Hrvatske (najstariji hrvatski grb i grbovi Dalmacije i Slavonije), a slova su u bojama hrvatske trobojnice; veličina zastave je 80×120 cm (razmera 2:3), visina znaka je 30 cm, a udaljen je po 10 cm od gornjeg i jarbolnog ruba zastave. (sl. 8).

Hrvatski narodni savez je osnovan 1998. godine posle rascpa u DSHV. Posle početnog suparništva, dve stranke su osnovale koaliciju za izbore 2000. i konačno se ujedinile 2004. (v. gore). Znak stranke, koji je bio prikazan na Web lokaciji opštine Subotica zajedno sa znakovima ostalih stranaka zastupljenih u Skupštini opštine (uklonjen posle gašenja stranke) bio je kompleksan uzorak crvenih i belih kvadrata, u obliku koji je stvarao iluziju treće dimenzije, uklapljen sa imenom stranke ispisanim u tri reda u bojama hrvatske zastave. Trenutno nema podataka o tome da li je stranka koristila zastavu, kao ni da li je u tom slučaju znak stranke bio prikazan na njoj.

Hrvatsko-bunjevačko-šokačka stranka je osnovana 2004. Do sada nije bilo moguće ustanoviti da li ima zastavu, zbog veoma ograničenog prisustva u medijima. U vreme pripreme ovog teksta (mart 2009.), stranka je postavila svoju Web lokaciju [12], na kojoj je prikazan njen znak: inicijali imena stranke HBŠS (prvo slovo crveno, drugo belo, treće i četvrto tamnopavlo), okruženi sa 12 žutih zvezdica, sve na svetloplavom polju. Ovakav znak je prikazan na fotografijama ulaza u ured stranke, ali znak prikazan na Web stranicama sadrži i dva crvena kvadratična ispod inicijala imena, tako da i dalje ostaje da se utvrdi njegov tačan izgled, kao i eventualne zastave.

Hrvatska srijemska inicijativa, stranka koja deluje u srpskoj regiji, osnovana je 5. februara 2008. godine u Sremskoj Mitrovici [E]. Do sada nije bilo moguće utvrditi da li stranka ima zastavu. Poznat je samo njen znak: inicijali HSI tamnožute boje (boje žita), pri čemu je slovo H sastavljeno od tri pleterna ornamenta [F, G]. Prema poslednjim vestima [G], u toku su pregovori o ujedinjenju stranke sa DSHV, tako da je moguće da upotreba znaka (kao i eventualne zastave) uskoro može biti okončana.

Izvor:

- [A] Demografska istorija Vojvodine – iz Wikipedije (na engleskom): en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographic_history_of_Vojvodina
- [B] Hrvati u Vojvodini – iz Wikipedije (na engleskom): en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Croats_of_Vojvodina
- [C] Bunjevci – iz Wikipedije (na engleskom): en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bunjevci
- [D] Šokci – iz Wikipedije (na engleskom): en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C5%A0okci
- [1] Heimer, Ž. *The Flags and Arms of Modern Era*, zeljko-heimer-fame.from.hr/hrvat/cs-m.html
- [2] Hrvatska rječ, br. 245, str. 1, 4-5, 8-9; Subotica, 2. novembar 2007; ISSN 1451-4257
- [3] Glas ravnice, br.1, str. 8; Subotica, avgust 1990.
- [4] Glas ravnice, br. 3, str. 9, 10; Subotica, novembar 1990.
- [5] Glas ravnice, br. 5, str. 5; Subotica, januar 1991.
- [6] Glas ravnice, br. 2, str. 9; Subotica, oktobar 1990.
- [7] Hrvatska rječ, br. 26, str. 1, 8-9; Subotica, 25. jul 2003
- [8] Hrvatska rječ, br. 57, str. 6-8; Subotica, 5. mart 2004
- [9] Web lokacija HRT – izveštaj sa Ujediniteljske skupštine: vijesti.hrt.hr/arhiv/2004/02/29/HRT0026.html
- [10] Web lokacija Demokratske zajednice Hrvata – Statut stranke: www.dzhweb.org.rs/statut.php
- [11] Fotografija ulaza u Dom Demokratske zajednice Hrvata: www.dzhweb.org.rs/galerija_slika.php?slika=DSN0095.jpg&galerija=blagoslov
- [12] Web lokacija HBŠS: www.hbs-stranka.org.rs

no longer available at the party website), although the current flag design had already appeared in public, including the Web. The reason for the last flag change was obviously the intention to bring it into the accordance with the flag of the Croats in Serbia and Montenegro.

Flags of other Croat parties in Vojvodina

Flag of the Democratic Union of Croats is described in Article 4 of its Statutes [10], which was adopted at its Founding Convention in Subotica on 24th June 2007. Flag has light blue field, charged in the top hoist canton with the party emblem, which is composed of the coat of arms of the Croat national community, with the party name initials, set on a red semi-circular line, placed above it [11]. According to the information received from the Party Office via the e-mail (March-April 2009), field colour shade is the same as that of three coats of arms in the „crown“ of the coat of arms of the Republic of Croatia (the oldest Croatian coat of arms and those of Dalmatia and Slavonia), and the letters are coloured in the pattern of the Croatian tricolour; the flag size is 80×120 cm (ratio 2:3), the emblem is 30 cm high, and its distances from the top and hoist edges of the flag are 10 cm each. (fig. 8).

Croat People's Alliance was founded in 1998 after a split in the DLCV. After the initial rivalry, two parties have formed the coalition for the elections in 2000 and eventually united in 2004 (see above). Party emblem, which was shown at the Subotica Municipality website together with the emblems of other parties represented in the Municipal Assembly (removed when the party ceased to exist), was a complex red and white chequered pattern in a shape producing the optical illusion of three dimensions, composed with the party name, inscribed in three lines in the colours of Croatian flag. Currently there are no information if the party had used a flag or if the emblem was shown on it in such a case.

Croat-Bunjevac-Šokac Party was founded in 2004. So far, it was not possible to find out if it uses a flag, due to its rather limited presence in the media. During the preparing of this text (March 2009), the party has opened its website [12], where its emblem is shown: party name initials HBŠS (first letter is red, second white, and third and fourth dark blue), encircled by 12 yellow stars, all on light blue field. This emblem is shown on the photos of the party office entrance, but the emblem shown on the web pages also contains two small red squares beneath the initials, so its correct design, as well as that of a possible flag, is yet to be determined.

Croat Syrmian Initiative, a party which operates in the region of Srem (Syrmia), was founded on 5th February 2008 in Sremska Mitrovica [E]. So far, it was not possible to find out if the party uses a flag. Only its emblem is known: initials HSI in dark yellow colour (wheat colour), letter H being composed of three wattle ornaments [F, G]. According to the last news [G], the negotiations about the fusion of the party with the DLCV are under way, so it is possible that the use of the emblem (as well as of the possible flag) may soon be terminated.



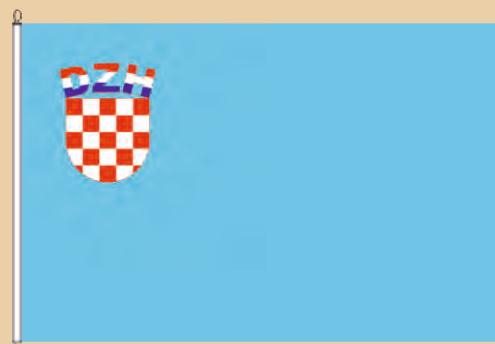
5) Zastava Demokratskog saveza Hrvata u Vojvodini, 2001.
5) The flag of the Democratic League of Croats in Vojvodina, 2001.



7) Zastava Demokratskog saveza Hrvata u Vojvodini, 2004.
7) The flag of the Democratic League of Croats in Vojvodina, 2004.



6) Zastava Demokratskog saveza Hrvata u Vojvodini, 2003.
6) The flag of the Democratic League of Croats in Vojvodina, 2003.



8) Zastava Demokratske zajednice Hrvata, 2007.
8) The flag of the Democratic Union of Croats, 2007.

Crtiži/Drawings: Ž. Heimer & T. Todorović



Makedonski grbovi

Makedonski grb u Evropi

Povijesni makedonski grbovi više ili manje su nam dobro poznati iz tzv. Ilirskih grbovnika, no grbovi Makedonije se nalaze i u drugim evropskim grbovnicima i heraldičkim izvorima. Među njima posebnu kategoriju predstavljaju i pripisani grbovi Aleksandara Makedonskog, koji se mogu naći ne samo u grbovnicima nego i aplicirani na slikama, tepiserijama, reljefima i sl.

U evropskim grbovnicima se nalaze grbovi "Kralja Makedonije", sa različitim blazonima:

1. Plavo, tri zlatne krune sa crvenim kapama; nakit, iz zlatne krune konusna srebrna kapa s lopticom na vrhu; plašt: plavo-srebrno (High Almain Roll, oko 1447.-55.)

2. Zlato, četiri preozane crvene grede krunišnog reza (Randle Holm, 1448.). Sličan grb nalazi se i u grbovniku u Bavarskoj Biblioteci iz 1530.

3. Vjeveričin trbuščić crveno i srebro, na plavoj gredi tri zlatna mlađaka u lađici; nakit: iz zlatne krune, plavo krilo sa tri zlatna mlađaka. (Miltenberg, 16. stoljeće)

4. Zlato, tri crna očila jedan iznad drugog. Simbol možda predstavlja i luk samostrijela. (Bavarska Biblioteka 1530.).

Vitezović (1701.) spominje dva druga blazona koja prikazuju: pas u prolazu, te uspravljena toljaga između dva volovska roga. Ovi motivi se mogu vidjeti i na karti Vincenza Coronellija iz 1692. godine.

John Fearn (1586.) prikazuje grb Kralja Makedona iz Ematije (mitskog praoca Makedonaca): Crno, srebreni uspravljeni vuk.

Pripisani grbovi Aleksandara Makedonskog pojavljuju se kao dio prikaza anglosaksonskog epa "Devet dostojanstvenih" su česti dio evropskih grbovnika. Prikazuju se po tri velikana iz tri razdoblja: tri dobra pagana: Hektor, Aleksandar Makedonski i Julije Cezar; tri dobra Židova: Jošua, David i Juda Makabejac; i tri dobra kršćana: Kralj Artur, Karlo Veliki, Godefroy de Bouillon. Jedan od najstarijih prikaza Devetorice je iz 1394. u kojem je Aleksandar je prikazan kao kralj koji u ruci drži štit sa blazonom: crveno, zlatni lav koji s obe ruke drži istu sekiru. U tim prikazima njegov grb najčešće sadrži lava, iako je raznovrsnost amblema velika. François Velde navodi i jos sljedeće blazone:

1. Plavo, car na tronu, sve zlato. Umjesto cara na tronu ponekad je lav koji drži mač.

2. Zlato, crveni lav naoružan plavo.

3. Crveno, dva zlatna lava jedan prema drugome.

4. Crno, zlatni grifin.

Ovaj posljednji blazon nalazi se i u grbovniku iz Ausburga iz 1530. U grbovniku Antona Sorga iz 1483, blazon je: crveno, tri zlatne krune.

Macedonian coats of arms

Macedonian coats of arms in Europe

The historical coats of arms of Macedonia are more or less well known from so called Illyrian armorials, however, the coats of arms of Macedonia may be found in other European Roots of Arms and other heraldic sources. Among those a special category represents the attributed coats of arms of Alexander the Great, which are also found in paintings, sculptured and embroidered across Europe.

The European armorials include the coats of arms of the "King of Macedonia" with various blazons:

1. Azure 3 crowns Gold with caps Gules; Crest: out of a crown Gold a conical cap Argent tipped with a ball Silver; mantling: Azure. (High Almain Roll, ca. 1447-55)

2. Gold, 4 bars embattled on both sides, and voided Gules. (Randle Holm, 1448.). Somewhat similar is in Bavarian Library Armorial of 1530.

3. Gros vairy Gules and Silver, on a fess Azure 3 crescents Gold; Crest: out of a crown Gold on a wing Azure 3 crescents Gold. (Miltenberg, 16th c.)

4. Or, three fire-irons in Pale. The symbols may represent also crossbow bows or yokes. (Bavarian, 1530).

Vitezović (1701) mentions two more Arms, one a great dog, and the other a baton between bull's horns. These motifs can be seen on Vincenzo Coronelli map of 1692.

John Fearn (1586) gives the Arms of Macedon, king of Emathia (mythical forefather of Macedonians): Sable, a wolf Argent.

The Coat of Arms attributed to Alexander the Great are a part of the "Nine Worthies", an Anglo-Saxon epic, frequently illustrated in European rolls. They picture three notable man from three eras: three good Pagans: Hector, Alexander the Great and Julius Caesar; three good Jews: Joshua, David and Judah Maccabee; and three good Christians: King Arthur, Charlemagne and Godfrey of Bouillon. One of the oldest depiction of the Nine Worthies of 1394 shows Alexander as king holding a shield: Gules, a lion Or holding with both arms an axe Or. The most frequent charge in those representation is indeed the lion, however, the emblems much vary. François Velde mentions other blazons:

1. Azure a king in his majesty seated on a throne all Or. In others the king is replaced with a lion.

2. Or a lion Gules armed and langued Azure.

3. Gules two lions Or confronting.

4. Sable a griffin Or.

The later is also found in the Augsburg 1530 armorial. In the armorial of Anton Sorg of 1483 the arms are Gules three crowns Or.

Macedonian coat of arms in Illyrian heraldry

The "Illyrian heraldry" is the term given to the heraldry included in the Roll of Arms created by Stanislav Rupcic, King of Arms of King Dušan in 1340. We know about this armorial only by its copies which claim that the original was kept on Mt. Athos. Aleksandar Solovjev claims that this Roll of Arms could not exist, but that there was a proto-Illyrian Roll of Arms



Grb Aleksandra Makedonskog i grbovi kralja Makedonije, grbovnik Bavarske knjižnice, 1530.
The coat of arms of Alexander the Great and the coats of arms of the king of Macedonia, Bavarian Library Armorial, 1530.

Makedonski grb u ilirskoj heraldici

Pod ilirskom heraldikom se podrazumijeva grbovnik, kojeg poznajemo samo po njegovim kopijama. U njima se navodi da je originalni grbovnik sastavio Stanislav Rupčić, „Ban od Cimera Cara Dušana“, 1340. godine, a koji se navodno čuvao na Atosu. Aleksandar Solovjev tvrdi da taj grbovnik uopće nije postojao, nego da je postojao protoilirski grbovnik s kraja 16. stoljeća, od kojega su neposredno prepisani ostali ilirski grbovnici. Solovjev tvrdi da je taj grbovnik falsifikat, izrađen po narudžbi don Pedra Ohmučevića, koji je njime dokazivao svoje porijeklo, između ostalog i od Relje Krilatoga, grofa od Kostura i drugih mesta iz Makedonije, iz vremena cara Dušana.

Londonski grbovnik se smatra najstarijim ilirskim grbovnikom, sačuvanim do danas. Ovaj grbovnik, koji je bio nepoznat sve do 1992. godine, nije točnog datiran, ali se smatra ranijim od grbovnika Korjenić-Neorića, koji je, pak, datiran u 1595. U njemu je makedonski grb prikazan samostalno kao: crveno, uspravljeni zlatni lav, naoružan crveno, iznad glave zlatna kruna; štit okrunjen drevnom krunom. Kruna na štitu je odvojena iznad glave lava, ali slijedi liniju glave, što ukazuje da je namjera ove krune bila da okruni lava, a ne da bude posebni simbol. U tom slučaju bi blazon trebao biti: crveno, okrunjeni zlatni lav, naoružan crveno, štit okrunjen dervnom krunom. Lav je u Londonskom grbovniku prikazan sa pokušajima trodimenzionalne zoomorfnosti, sa izraženim kandžama i naznačenom dlakom, upotreboom nijansama i sjenama. Drevna kruna ima pet šiljaka i ukrašena je draguljima.

Na grbu Stjepana Nemanje, koji je složeni grb svih zemaljskih grbova Ilirije, prikazuje se makedonski grb u prvom polju. Ovde je, zbog razmjera polja lav prikazan sagnutim, ali su obje zadnje noge prikazane u istoj razini, što je heraldički stav stoeći – statant, a ne uspravljeni – rampant, kao na samostalnom grbu. I ovdje je kruna iznad glave lava izdignuta, čak i više nego u samostalnom grbu, a isto se ponavlja i kod bugarskog grba (tu noge lava nisu na istoj razini, dakle rampant). Promjena stava je rezultat male nepažnje heraldičkog umjetnika, a ne promjena stava samog lava.

Slijedi dugi niz grbovnika sa istim prikazom makedonskog zemaljskog grba. To su grbovnik Korjenić-Neorić (1595.), Althana ili Bolonjski grbovnik (1614.), gdje je makedonski grb prikazan s krunom na glavi lava i s raskoljenim (forchee) repom. Kruna nad štitom je s tri lista jagode, kakva se ponekad zove vojvodskom krunom.

Slijede grbovnik Marka Skorojevića (1636.-1686.), Beogradski grbovnik II., (1620.) i Fojnički (17. stoljeće) sa istim prikazima.

Kritična promjena javlja se s grbovnikom Pavla Rittera Vitezovića, (1694. tiskan 1701.), koji mijenja blazon makedonskog grba u: zlato, crveni lav. Lav nije okrunjen, a latinski tekst ispod grba govori da je „Turčin odnio krunu“. Matkovski smatra da je razlog ove zamene Vitezovićeva nepažnja, zbog sličnosti grbova, no ovo je

from the second half of 16 c. from which all other Illyrian Armorials were copied. Solovjev claims that it was in fact a forgery, prepared by an order of don Pedro Ohmucević, to prove his descent, among others, from Relja the Winged, count of Kastoria and other territories in Macedonia, from the time of King Dušan.

The London Roll is considered the oldest of the Illyrian armorials preserved, however it was entirely unknown until 1992. It is not precisely dated, but is considered to be older than Korenić-Neorić armorial, dated to 1595. The individual Macedonian coat of arms is there given as: Gules, a lion rampant, armed gules, with crown above the lion's head, both Or. Over the shield is an ancient crown Or. The crown in the shield is above the lion's head but is following the line of the head, which indicates that the idea for this crown was to crown the lion, and not to be a separate charge. In this case the blazon would be: Gules a lion crowned Or armed Gules. The lion is depicted with an attempt for three-dimensional realism, with nails and fur, applying nuances and shades. The ancient crown had 5 point and is charged with gems.

On the Coat of Arms of Stephen Nemanja, which is a marshaled Arms containing the Arms of all Illyrian lands, the Macedonian arms are shown in the first quarter. Here due to the largely disproportional field, the lion is depicted bent with the rear legs on the same plane, heraldically representing statant and not rampant as in the individually shown Macedonian arms. The change of the pose is an act of artistic representation, and not an actual change of the heraldic pose.

This is followed with a long line of armorials with the same depictions of the land arms of Macedonia. Among them are Korenić-Neorić armorial (1595), Althana or Bologna armorial (1614), where the Macedonian arms are with the crown directly on the lion's head and the lion is queued forchée. The crown has strawberry leaves with three points, sometimes called the ducal crown.

The same is included in the Marko Skorojević armorial (1636-1686), the Belgrade II Roll (1620) and the Foynitsa armorial (17th c.).

A critical change is seen in Pavao Ritter Vitezović's Roll (1694, printed 1701), which changes the blazon of the Macedonian Arms to: Or, a lion gules. The lion in this case is not crowned. The text below the arms, in Latin, says "the Turk has taken the crown". Matkovski states that Vitezović made this change unintentionally, out of lack of attention due to the similarity of the Macedonian and Bulgarian Arms. This is absolutely out of the question, since Vitezović himself, in the second part of his Stemmatographia mentions the Bulgarian arms "Gules, a lion crowned Or, but some mistakenly consider this to be Arms of Macedonia". Here it can be seen that Vitezović himself, for his own reasons, intentionally and on purpose made changes to a previous Roll to which he had access. This ends the line of Macedonian arms of Gules a lion crowned or.

In 1741 Hristofer Žefarović translated the Stemmatographia into Slavic with Serbian redaction. Its numerous print runs popularized heraldry, but unfortunately with this new situation with the representation of the Macedonian Coat of Arms, thus breaking the tradition of many centuries. The Bulgarian State with its Turnovo's Constitution of 1879 accepted the Coat of Arms for Bulgaria as in Žefarović's Stemmatographia and thus validated the Vitezović's misconception.



Grb NR Makedonije, 1946

(Rekonstrukcija J.J. prema cb. prikazu, Nova Makedonija, 28.7.1946.).

The coat of arms of PR Macedonia, 1946

(Reconstructed by J.J after b/w depiction, Nova Makedonija, 28.7.1946).



Grb NR Makedonije, 31.12.1946.

Današnji grb Republike Makedonije (Wikipedia).

The coat of arms of PR Macedonia, 31.12.1946.

Current coat of arms of Republic of Macedonia (Wikipedia).



apsolutno isključeno, obzirom da Vitezović u drugom dijelu Stematografije spominje da je grb Bugarske zlatni lav na crvenom i da ga neki greškom smatraju grbom Makedonije. Iz toga se vidi da je Vitezović, iz nekih svojih razloga svjesno i namjerno izvršio redakciju nekog ranijeg grbovnika kojega je koristio. Time je prekinut niz prikaza makedonskog grba u crvenom okrunjeni zlatni lav.

Stematografiju 1741. godine prevodi Hristifor Žefarović na starocrvenoslavenski srpskom redakcijom. Njena mnoga izdanja populariziraju heraldike, nažalost sa ovom novom interpretacijom makedonskog grba, koji je prekinuo dvostoljetnu tradiciju. Bugarska država Trnovskim ustavom 1879. godine za grb svoje države usvaja grb koji je prikazan kao grb Bugarske u Žefarovićevoj stematografiji i tako potvrđuje zabunu koju je unio Vitezović.

Zemaljski grb Makedonije se može naći u izvan grbovnika, apliciran na zastave, na crkvama itd.

Grb Narodne Republike Makedonije

Pri sastavljanju grba NR Makedonije, za razliku od grbova većine socijalističkih republika, povijesni grb nije našao svoje mjesto u novom socijalističkom grbu, izrađenom prema uzoru grba SSSR. Makedonski grb dobiva samo pejsažna obilježja i time spada u istu kategoriju sa tadašnjom Rumunjskom, Bosnom i Hercegovinom i Crnom Gorom. Grb je osmislio Vasilije Popović – Cico, koji je vjerojatno autor prikaza grba koji je bio u uporabi do kraja 1946. On je znao za makedonski zemaljski grb. Postoji mišljenje da je autor danasnjeg grba, kao i svih ostalih grbova republika FNRJ, Đorđe Andrejević – Kun, ali on ih je vjerojatno samo stilski ujednačio.

Grb NR Makedonije je usvojen na drugom izvanrednom zasjedanju Narodnog Sobranja, u Skopju, 26. lipnja 1946., Zakonom o grbu NR Makedonije. Član 1. ovog zakona daje slijedeći opis (blazon) grba:

Grb Narodne Republike Makedonije prikazuje polje okruženo vijencem od žitnog klasja isprepletene sa plodovima maka i listovima duhana, koji je na dnu povezan trakom prošaranom narodnim motivima. Na traci je napisano „N. R. Makedonija“. Među vrhovima klasja nalazi se petokraka zvijezda. U sredini polja ocrtava se planina u čijem podnožju teče rijeka. Iza planine izlazi sunce.

Dva dana kasnije "Nova Makedonija" objavljuje ovaj zakon sa grafičkom prikazom grba i objašnjenjem:

Grb Narodne Republike Makedonije je simbol slobode i bratstva makedonskog naroda i bogatstva makedonske zemlje. Žitno klasje, plodovi maka i listovi duhana predstavljaju bogatstvo makedonske zemlje i raznovrsnost njene privrede. Petokraka zvezda simbolizira narodnooslobodilačku borbu kojom je makedonski narod stekao slobodu. Narodni motivi na traci izražavaju bogatstvo i ljepotu narodnog bića. U sredini se nalazi planina Pirin, najveća makedonska planina, koja je bila središte narodnooslobodilačkih ratova u prošlosti, a rijeka koja ispod nje teče je Vardar, najpoznatija makedonska rijeka u Republici. Pirin i Vardar istovremeno predstavljaju jedinstvo svih dijelova Makedonije i ideal našega naroda za nacionalno ujedinjenje. Sunce simbolizira slobodni i stvaralački život u N. R. Makedoniji.

U Ustavu donesenom 31. prosinca 1946. opis grba ne spominje natpis „N.R. Makedonija“.

Grb Republike Makedonije

Sa raspadom SFR Jugoslavije, postavilo se pitanje grba Republike Makedonije. Tako vlada formira povjerenstvo za utvrđivanje grba i zastave Republike Makedonije, čiji je član i Aleksandar Matkovski, i raspisuje natječaj za grb i zastavu. Na natječaj pristiže preko 3000 radova od kojih je najveći dio inspiriran zemaljskim grbom, prikazanim u knjizi Matkovskog, koja je pretiskana 1990. sa blazonom: crveno, okrunjeni zlatni lav. Nažalost, Matkovski umire neposredno prije stavljanja zakona na raspravu u Sobranju, ali ostavlja svoju poruku, koja je pročitana na raspravi o zakonu, u kojoj Matkovski izražava svoj stav da se za grb Republike Makedonije treba prihvatići njezin povijesni grb. Povjerenstvo nije uspjelo doći do jedinstvenog prijedloga, a cijelo se pitanje previše ispolitiziralo.

Zbog neosigurane većine, ovaj zakon nikad nije ni ušao u raspravu, i pored toga što se po Ustavnom zakonu, on morao usvojiti do kraja 1992. Makedonski pasoši su se izdavali bez utisnutog grba, sa namjerom da se to uradi čim se novi grb usvoji. Ovo je trajalo sve do 2006. kada su uvedeni novi pasoši i na njima je utisnut stari grb NR Makedonije.

Zakon o utvrđivanju zastave Republike Makedonije, prolazi lako 11. lipnja 1992. čime se utvrđuje zastava sa suncem iz Kutleša (zvjezdom iz Vergine) prema dizajnerskom rješenju Todora Petrova.

Macedonian Land Arms can also be found outside of the rolls, applied on flags, in churches etc.

The coat of arms of the People's Republic of Macedonia

At the creation of the Arms for the PR of Macedonia, unlike most other socialist republics, the historical Coat of Arms did not find a place in the new socialist emblem, the design of which followed the "Arms" of the USSR. The emblem of the PR Macedonia embodied purely a landscape motif, and thus fell into line with Romania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro. The arms were designed by Vasilije Popović – Cico, who is probably the author of the blazon included in the Law, which was used until the end of that year. He knew for the Land Arms. There are opinions that the author of the present Arms, is Đorđe Andrejević–Kun, to whom the authorship of all other State Arms of the Federal Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia is attributed. He probably simply uniformed the styles of the Arms of all Republics.

The Coat of Arms of the PR Macedonia was adopted by law on the second special session of the People's Assembly on July 26, 1946 in Skopje. Article 1 of this law gives the description of these Arms:

The Coat of Arms of the Peoples Republic of Macedonia is a field surrounded by stalks of wheat interwoven with fruits of opium poppy and tobacco leaves, which at the bottom are connected with a ribbon with folk design. The ribbon bears the text „N. R. Makedonija“. Between the top of the stalks of wheat there is a five-pointed star. In the center of the field a mountain is outlined, at the bottom of which a river is flowing. Behind the mountain there is a sunrise.

In Nova Makedonija, two days later, a wider explanation is given: The Coat of Arms of the Peoples Republic of Macedonia is symbol of freedom and brotherhood of the Macedonian people and the riches of the Macedonian land. The wheat stalks, opium poppies and tobacco leaves represent the riches of Macedonia and the diversity of its economy. The five-pointed star is a symbol of the people's liberation war by which the Macedonian people won its freedom. The folklore motif on the ribbon is representing the richness and beauty of the people's essence. In the middle, there is the Pirin Mountain, the largest Macedonian mountain, which was the centre of people's liberation wars in the past, and the river that flows, is the Vardar River, the most famous river in the Republic. Pirin and Vardar at the same time represent the unity of all parts of Macedonia and the ideal of the Macedonian people for national unification. The sun represents the freedom and the creative life of Macedonia.

In the Constitution of the People's Republic of Macedonia of December 31st 1946, there is no more mention of the inscription in the ribbon.

The coat of arms of the Republic of Macedonia

With the dissolution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the question of the Coat of Arms for Macedonia arose. The government set up a Commission, member of which was also Aleksandar Matkovski, and announced a public competition for the Coat of Arms and the flag. Over 3000 proposals were received, mostly inspired by the land arms, shown in the Matkovski's book reissued in 1990: gules, a crowned lion or. unfortunately, Matkovski died not long before the parliamentary discussion of the law. However, he left a message that was read in the discussion, where he expresses his suggestion that the historical coat of arms should be adopted. The Commission did not propose a single project to the Assembly and the issue became highly politicized.

Due to the lack of a majority, this law never entered the Parliamentary procedures, although by Constitutional Law, it should have been completed by the end of 1992. Macedonian passports were issued without any Coat of Arms on the cover, with the idea that once the Coat of Arms was decided upon, the image would be impressed later. This situation lasted until 2006, when new passports were issued bearing the old Coat of Arms of the PR Macedonia.

The law for the establishment of the flag of the Republic of Macedonia, passed with ease on July 11th, 1992, establishing the red flag with the Sun of Kutleš (Star of Vergina) following the design of Todor Petrov.

An attempt to solve the Arms problem was made in 1992, when there was a proposition to follow the design of the flag: red a golden Sun of Kutleš altering it with stylized letter "M" and two wavy lines at the bottom. This proposition did not enter the Parliamentary procedures due to objection from Greece that the 16-point star is Greek-only. Later, due to the immense Greek pressure in 1995, the Republic of Macedonia abandoned this flag and adopted a new one.

Several more attempts followed. One was to use the same design of the emblem of VMRO-DPMNE, and the one of Miroslav Grcev, having the same blazon but much superior design. These proposals, coming from the rightwing nationalistic parties again never entered the Parliamentary procedures. The Social-democrats came with two suggestions: one, only to remove the five pointed star, and the other, the so called "Slovenian solution" by Nikola Popovski to put the design of the field on a shield. These proposals, again, never entered the



Sljedeći pokušaj za rješavanja problema grba je iz 1992., kada je predloženo da državni grb bude temeljen na zastavi, crveno, zlatno šesnaestkrako sunce iz Kutleša (zvijezda iz Vergine) sa dodatkom valova u dnu štita i stiliziranog slova M. No, ovaj prijedlog nije dobio potporu Sobranju, zbog problema sa Grčkom koja smatra da je sunce iz Vergine isključivo grčko i kasnije se zbog grčkog pritiska 1995. Republika Makedonija odriće tog simbola i prihvata današnju zastavu.

Nekoliko pokušaja da se stavi na raspravu zakon o grbu sa rješenjima koje koristi VMRO-DPMNE i rješenje Miroslava Grčeva, prema istom blazonu, ali grafički bolje. Ovi prijedlozi iz desnog, nacionalnog bloka, nikad nisu stavljeni na raspravu. Socijal-demokrati dolaze sa dva prijedloga. Prvi, popularno nazvano "slovensko rješenje", Nikole Popovskog, prikazuje središnjeg dijela socijalističkog grba na štitu. Drugi je odbaciti samo petokraku zvezdu. I ovi prijedlozi nisu nikad stigli na raspravu u Sobranju.

Zadnji prijedlog je došao 2007. od premijera Nikola Gruevskog, da se za početak skine petokraku zvijezdu, kao početna faza rješenja problema grba, ali ovaj predlog, nije našao na podršku i, opet nije ni ušao u sobranjsku proceduru.

Glavni problemi za rješenje problema državnog grba Republike Makedonije su svojevrsna državotvorna nezrelost, ali i potpuno nepoznavanje heraldike, protivljenje socijaldemokrata zemaljskom grbu, kojeg smatraju bugarskim simbolom i partijskim simbolom VMRO-DPMNE. Kada je VMRO-DPMNE bila na vlasti i sa sobranjskom većinom, imala je nekoliko mogućnosti, ali se nije usudila da doneše rješenje, smatrajući da je za rješenje grba potreban širi konsenzus.

Ohridskim okvirnim sporazumom iz 2001. uvedena je tzv. Badinterova većina, prema kojoj je za ovaj zakon potrebno i ukupna većina i većina albanskih poslanika, što će sigurno i dalje produljiti ovaj problem i praktično učiniti nemogućim uvođenje zemaljskog grba.

Albanski blok cijelo ovo vrijeme nije izašao sa svojim konkretnim prijedlogom za rješenje grba, osim sa zahtjevom da grb bude neutralan, inzistirajući da moderna makedonska država u stvari počinje 1991. ili tek 2001. nakon građanskog rata i Ohridskog okvirnog sporazuma, kojim Makedonija postaje, praktično država dvije velike zajednice, te da simboli ne smiju ukazivati na povjesni kontinuitet države makedonskog naroda.

U ovoj konstelaciji političkih snaga i ideologija, teško je postići širi konsenzus, što je i bio uvjet da bi se neki predlog stavio na proceduri u Sobranju. Vjerojatno da do promene grba neće doći u dogledno vrijeme. Ipak, prema heraldici, zemaljski grb bi bio najbolje rešenje za grb Republike Makedonije, jer on pretstavlja kontinuitet zemlje preko 400 godina.

Parliamentary procedures.

The last proposal came in 2007 by the Prime Minister, Nikola Gruevski, to remove only the star, as an initial phase of finding a solution. This idea, not having support, again did not enter Parliamentary procedure.

The main obstacles preventing the solution of the Coat of Arms problem is the immaturity of the political parties in Statehood and their total ignorance of heraldry. The Social–democrats did not accept the

Land arms, considering it to be Bulgarian as well as the party symbol of VMRO-DPMNE. When VMRO-DPMNE was in power with a majority of the Parliament seats, it did not dare to impose a solution, considering that a Coat of Arms needed a wider consensus.

With the Ohrid Framework Agreement of 2001 and the introduction of the so-called "Badinter majority", the approval of the Law for the Coat of Arms requires not only an overall Parliamentary majority, but also the majority of Albanian representatives in Parliament. This will almost certainly prevent the acceptance of the Land arms as State Arms.

The Albanian parties represented in the Macedonian Parliament have never made a concrete proposal for a design, apart from the request that it should be neutral, insisting that the modern day Republic of Macedonia actually came into existence in 1991 or even in 2001 after the civil war and the Ohrid Framework Agreement. This sees Macedonia as a State of two large communities, and the symbols should not point to the historical continuity of the unitary State of the Macedonians.

In this constellation of politics and ideologies it is hard to achieve wider consensus, which is needed for any proposal to enter the Parliamentary procedure. Most likely a change of the current arms will not happen in the foreseeable future. Nevertheless, according to heraldry, the Land Arms is the best solution for the State Arms of the Republic of Macedonia, since it represents Macedonia in continuity for over 400 years.

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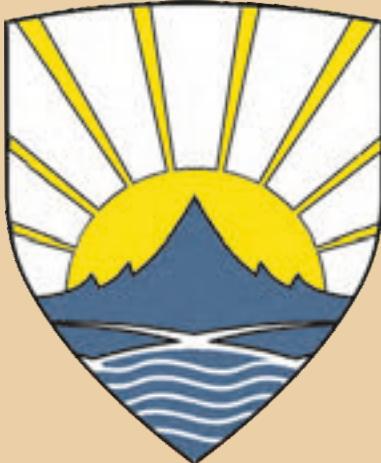
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Prijedlog grba Republike Makedonije,
Miroslav Grčev. (Ž.H.)
A Proposal for Arms of Republic of
Macedonia, Miroslav Grčev. (Ž.H.)

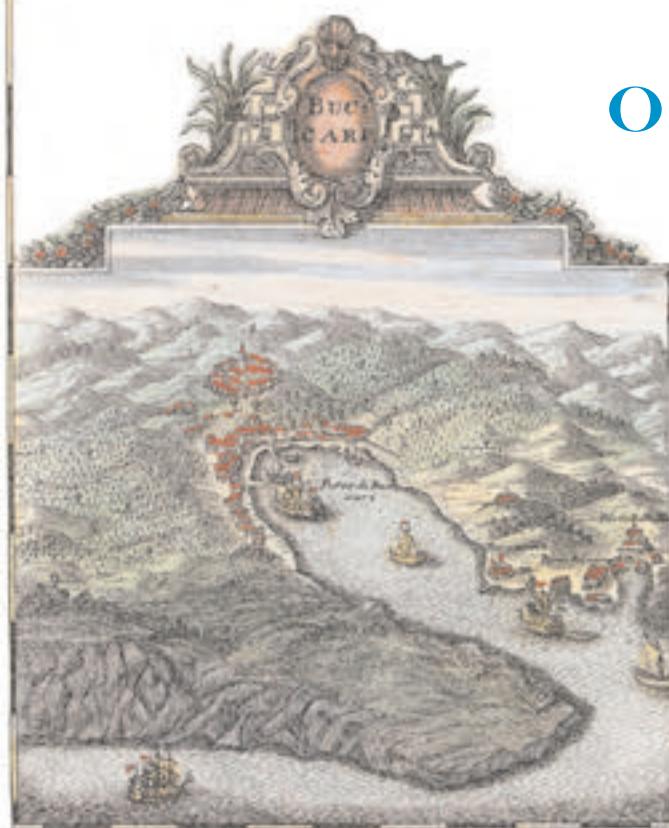


Prijedlog grba Republike Makedonije,
"Slovensko rješenje", inačica 1. (J.J.)
A Proposal for Arms of Republic of
Macedonia, "Slovenian solution", version 1.



Prijedlog grba Republike Makedonije,
"Slovensko rješenje", inačica 2. (J.J.)
A Proposal for Arms of Republic of
Macedonia, "Slovenian solution", version 2.





O GRBU GRADA BAKRA ON THE COAT OF ARMS OF THE CITY OF BAKAR



Povijest grada Bakra zasigurno ne bi bila ista da mu godine 1778. kraljica Marija Terezija nije podijelila status slobodnoga kraljevskoga grada tj. slobodne kraljevske luke. (Slika 1.) Slijedeće godine je kraljica podijelila gradu grub i autonomiju. Time je grad Bakar postao važna pomorska luka na Jadranskom moru, te je počeo sve veći razvoj grada, koji se je predstavljao svojim grubom. Nažalost povelja iz 1779. godine kojom je podijeljen grub i grubovnica koju je izdala kraljica su izgubljeni, no sačuvao se grub uklesan u kamenu (Slika 2.) koji je uzidan u pročelje kuće tzv. Magistrata u Bakru (Marochino, 1978:100-102.).

The history of the city of Bakar (in English sources more often found under its Italian name Buccari) would not be the same if it was not for the Queen Maria Theresia who granted it the status of a free and royal city, i.e. the free royal port. (Fig. 1) The next year the Queen granted to the city also the coat of arms and the autonomy. Thus Bakar became an important harbour on the Adriatic and its rapid development begun. Unfortunately, the 1779 Queen's charter granting arms is lost, however, a stone-carved coat of arms was preserved (Fig. 2) built into the façade of the Magistrate building in Bakar (Marochino, 1978:100-102.).

2. Magistrat u gradu Bakru danas | *The Bakar Magistrate today.* (Foto: Josip Matker. Detalj desno | detail to the right Oštarić, 1996.) Primjeti kameni grub u sredini gore; zastave istaknute na balkonu na desno: Grad Bakar, Republika Hrvatska, Primorsko-goranska županija; državne grbove na natpisnim pločama ureda te na ovalnom štitu ispostave Lučke kapetanije. | Note the stone coat of arms in the top middle; the flags hoisted from the balcony, left to right: the City of Bakar, the Republic of Croatia, the Coast and Gorski Kotar County; the state coats of arms on the office plaques and on the oval shield of the Harbour authorities.



Prema opisu Matije Mažića grb je podijeljen u tri polja; u gornjem polju su postavljene crvene i bijele kocke; u drugom polju koje je modro su tri kule jedna do druge, a u trećem tj. donjem polju koje je žute boje je ležeće sidro (Mažić, 1896: 93.). Zanimljivo je kako Mažić tumači sa heraldičkoga stajališta grb. Gornje polje u kojem su crveno-bijele tj. srebrne kocke su preuzete iz grba kraljevine Hrvatske te se time označuje pripadnost grada Bakra kraljevini Hrvatskoj. Tri kule sa kruništem koje stoje na zelenim brdima, jedna pored druge, tumači kao upravu nad Trsatom, Kraljevicom i Hreljinom. Budući da je bakarski kapetan nakon smrti Frankopansko-Zrinskih gospodara u ime kraljevske komore upravljao tim mjestima, i došle su u gradski grb jer su bile najznamenitije općine bivšega Bakarskog municipija. Ležeće sidro u donjem žutom polju predstavljalo bi simbol slobodne pomorske luke, a žuta boja vjernost grada Bakra Austrijskom carstvu i Habzburzima budući da je uzeta iz austrijske (dinastičke) zastave (Mažić, 1896: 93-94.). No čini se da su se boje plavog i žutog polja ponekad zamjenjivale, kako pokazuje slika 3. Mažić također opisuje i gradsku zastavu, te napominje da je to trobojnica čija je gornja boja modra, srednja bijela, a donja žuta, te napominje da je redoslijed boja drugačiji nego na grbu (Mažić, 1896: 94.), iako tovremene slike prikazuju raspored temeljen na tom zamjenjenom grbu. Gradski grb pojavljuje se u središtu te zastave. (Slika 4.)

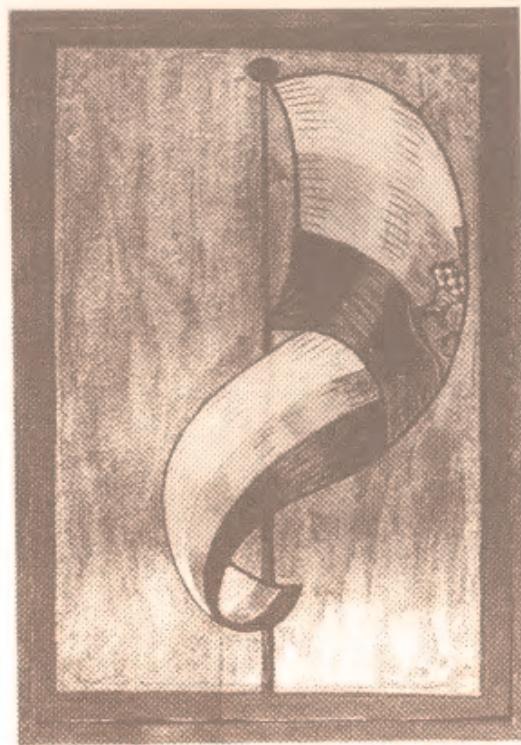
Prije dobivanja tog grba grad se je koristio gradskim pečatom. U muzeju grada Bakra sačuvane su dvije varijante pečata. Prvi pečat je iz XIV. ili iz prve polovice XV. stoljeća. Na središtu polja nalazi se stojeći lik svetoga Andrije apostola, zaštitnika Bakra, s aureolom oko glave, te s Andrijinim križem u lijevoj ruci, kao svetačkim atributom, te s osmerokrakom zvijezdom u desnoj ruci. Okolo pečata stoji latinski natpis: + SIGILVM CASTRI BUCHARI. Osmjerokraka zvijezda koju nosi sveti Andrija u desnoj ruci je heraldički motiv iz starijeg grba knezova Frankopana. (Fučić, 1972: 33-34.) (Slika 5.) Drugi je općinski pečat iz 1681. godine. U sredini je lik okrunjene Bogorodice na prijestolju s djetetom Isusom u naručju, a kraj nje je lik bakarskog

According to a description by Matija Mažić, the coat of arms is divided into three fields: in the top are set red and white squares; in the second, blue field are three towers, and in the third, bottom yellow field is a slanted anchor (Mažić, 1896: 93.). It is interesting how Mažić explains the heraldic symbolic. The top field of red and white, i.e. silver squares are taken from the coat of arms of the Kingdom of Croatia, denoting Bakar's affiliation to Croatia. The three embattled towers on green hills, one next to the other, he explains as Bakar's administration over Trsat (Tersatto), Kraljevica (Porto Re) and Hreljin (Pichetto). Since the Bakars' Captain was in charge of these places in the name of the royal chamber, they were included in the city arms as the most reknown places of the former Municipium of Bakar. The slanted anchor in the base would represent the symbol of the free port, while its yellow field would symbolise the fidelity of the city to the Austrian Empire and the Hapsburgs, being taken from the Austrian (dynastic) colours (Mažić, 1896: 93-94.). However, it seems that the colours of the two lower fields were sometimes interchanged, as shown in the Fig. 3. Mažić also describes the city flag as tricolour of blue, white and yellow, mentioning that the order of the colours is different than in the coat of arms (Mažić, 1896: 94.), although the pictures from the period show the flag in the colours matching the order of that interchanged arms. The city arms are set in the centre of this flag. (Fig. 4)

Prior to being granted arms, the city was using the seals. Two variants of the seal are preserved in the City Museum of Bakar. The first is from 14th or the first half of the 15th century. In the middle of its field is set standing figure of St. Andrew the Apostle, the patron of Bakar, with the halo around his head and holding a saltire, as his attribute in his left hand and an eight-pointed star in his left. The inscription around it reads: + SIGILVM CASTRI BUCHARI. The eight-pointed star is a heraldic charge from the older coat of arms of the Princes of Frankopan. (Fučić, 1972: 33-34.) (Fig. 5) The second one is the community seal of 1681. In the middle of it is crowned Madonna on a throne holding Baby Jesus, while the city paton, St. Andrew stands by her, holding in his hands his attribute – the saltire. The inscription around the seal reads:

3. Grb grada Bakra, XIX. st. | The coat of arms of the City of Bakar, 19th c. (Oštrić, 1996)

4. Zastava s grbom grada Bakra, XIX. st. | The flag with the coat of arms of Bakar, 19th c. (Oštrić, 1996)



VEXILLUM LIBERÆ URBI BUCARENSIS





5. Pečatnjak kastra Bakar, XIV./XV. st. | The seal of the Bakar Castrum, 14th/15th c. (Oštirić, 1996)



6. Pečatnjak općine Bakar, 1681. | The seal of the Bakar community, 1681. (Oštirić, 1996)

patrona, svetog Andrije koji objema rukama drži svoj atribut – *crux decussata*. Okolo pečata teče natpis: SIGILL · COMVN · BUCCARENSIS · 1 · 6 · 8 · 1. Pečatnjak je izrađen deset godina nakon pogibije Zrinskih, posljednjih feudalnih gospodara Bakra (Fučić 1972: 35.) (Slika 6).

Matija Mažić je početkom XX. stoljeća naslikao nekoliko grbova grada Bakra. Među slikama se nalazi i akvarel koji prikazuje grb grada koji je podijelila kraljica Marija Terezija okružen svecima zaštitnicima. (Slika 7)

Zanimljiv je također podatak koji za grb grada Bakra u knjizi *Städtewappen von Österreich-Ungarn* donosi Hugo Gerard Ströhl. On napominje da je grad Bakar 1681. godine imao pečatnjak kakav je već opisan, no donosi novi opis i sliku grba iz 1778. godine: prazan crveni štit; kojeg grafički prikazuje ispunjenog (damasciranog) prepletenim lisnatim grančicama (Slika 8.) Ströhl opisuje nakit i čuvare: iznad kruna s tri lista, desno Sv. Margareta odjevena u zlatno s kneževskom krunom

SIGILL · COMVN · BUCCARENSIS · 1 · 6 · 8 · 1. The seal was manufactured ten years after the death of the Zrinskis, the last feudal lords of Bakar (Fučić 1972: 35.) (Fig. 6).

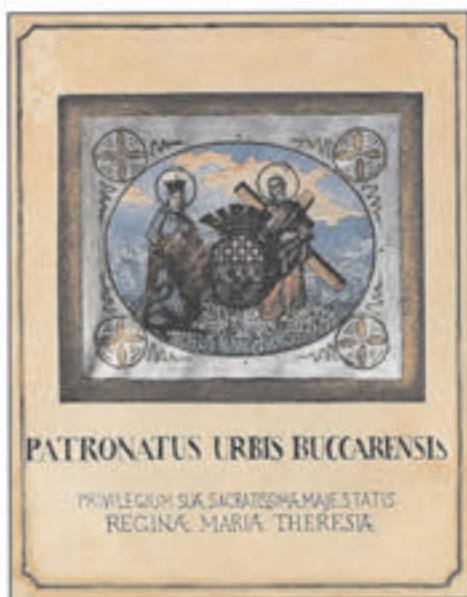
In the early 20th century Matija Mažić painted several coats of arms of Bakar. Among those is also a watercolour painting of the Maria-Theresian city arms surrounded with the patrons of the city (Fig. 7).

The data provided on the coat of arms of Bakar by the foremost Austrian heraldic scholar Hugo Gerhard Ströhl in his book *Städtewappen von Österreich-Ungarn* should be noted. After mentioning that Bakar had the seal in 1681, he brings a new blazon and depiction of the 1778 coat of arms: a blak shield gules. He depicts it graphically filled (demasced) with interlaced branches and leaves. (Fig. 8). Ströhl describes the ornamentation and bearers: topped with a three-leaved crown, dexter St. Margaret clead golden crowned with a princely crown holding a green dragon on a chain, sinister St. Andrew clead

7. Grb Bakra sa zaštitnicima, Matija Mažić, akvarel | The coat of arms of Bakar with its patrons, Matija Mažić, watercolour (Oštirić, 1996)

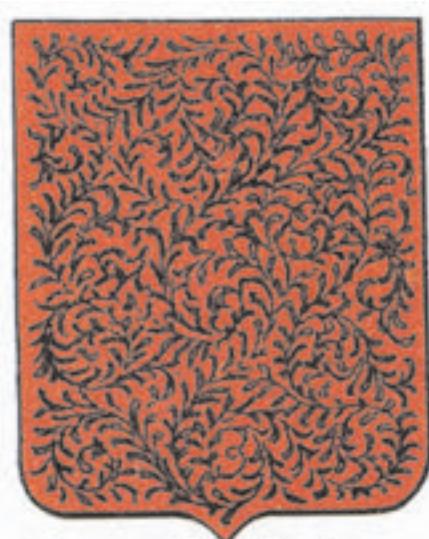
8. Grb grada Bakra, 1778. | The coat of arms of Bakar, 1778. (Ströhl, 1904)

9. Grb grada Bakra, oko 1930. | The coat of arms of Bakar, ca. 1930. (Lasowski, 1934)



PATRONATUS URBI BUCARENSIS

PROBLEGUM SUA SACRAE MARIÆ STATIS
REGINA MARIÀ THERESIA

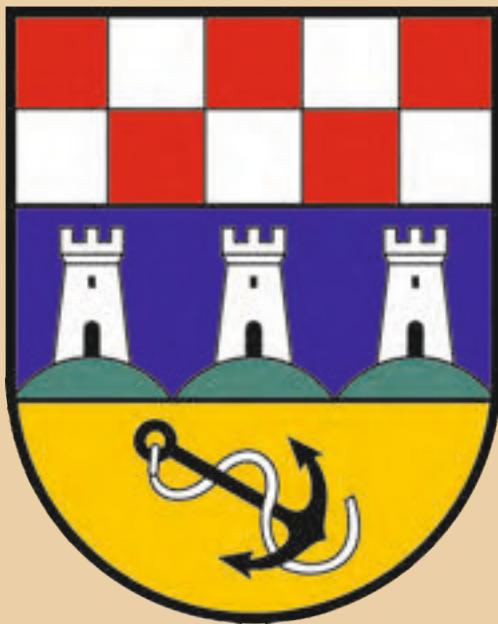


Buccari — Bakar



33

KAVA
HAB



10. Grb Grada Bakra, 1994. | The coat of arms of the City of Bakar, 1994. (Heimer, 1996)



11. Zastava Grada Bakra, 1994. | The flag of the City of Bakar, 1994. (Heimer, 1996)

drži na lancu zelenog zmaja, lijevo Sv. Andrija odjeven u crveno ispred kosog križa, u lijevoj ruci drži srebrnu ribu. Nije poznato odakle je Ströhl preuzeo ovaj grb, koji je, ako je zaista postojao, zamijenjen već slijedeće godine grbovnicom Marije Terezije.

U svojem značajnom heraldičkom djelu *Grbovi Jugoslavije* Emilij Laszowski ne spominje ranije pečate i crveni grb, a prikazuje grb kakav je korišten krajem 19. stoljeća u pojednostavljenom štitu. Blazonira ga: *dva puta razdijeljen, gore hrvatske kocke (šah), u sredini u zlatu na zelenom trovru tri bijele kule s kruništem i vratima, dolje u modrom srebrno desno koso nagnuto sidro.* (Slika 9.)

Krajem socijalističkog perioda Bakar je administrativno bio dio velike općine Rijeka, a reformom 1993. godine ustrojen je kao zasebna općina, da bi 1997. dobio status grada. Među prvim odlukama nove općinske uprave bilo je osnivanje povjerenstva za zastavu i grb (Odluka, 1993). Današnji grb, čije je likovno rješenje izradio Mladen Stojić iz tvrtke Heraldic Art iz Rijeke, sličan je originalnom povijesnome grbu kakav je podijelila kraljica Marija Terezija, tako da je sada opet drugo polje modro, a donje žuto tj. zlatno. (Heimer, 1996) Suvremenim hrvatskim blazonom u Odluci (2000) opisan je ovako: *Štit je dvostruko razdijeljen. U prvome polju crveno bijele četvorine 5x2; u drugome na plavome na tri zelena brijege po jedna srebrna/bijela kula, u trećem u zlatno/žutom crno sidro s bijelim konopcem.* Zastava je propisana prema povijesnoj zastavi, trobojnica bijelo-žuto-plava, u omjeru širine i dužine 1:2. Ovaj grb i zastava prihvaćeni su u Općinskom vijeću 1994. godine, a 1996. dobili su potvrdu, tj. Rješenje Ministarstva uprave kojim se odobrava njihova upotreba. No, početak primjene ovih simbola formalno je tek od 2000. godine kada je o tome objavljena Odluka u Službenim novinama (Odluka, 2000). Slike 10 i 11.

Izvori | Sources:

*, Odluka o osnivanju i imenovanju članova Komisije za zastavu i grb Općine Bakar, 10.03.1993, Službene novine Županije primorsko-goranske, br. 15/94., 16.05.1994., str. 992. <http://www.sn.pgz.hr/default.asp?Link=odluke&id=9011> (Posjećeno 20. 05. 2009.)

*, Rješenje Ministarstva uprave Republike Hrvatske, Klasa: UP/I-017-02/96-01/26, Ur. broj: 515-04-03/1-96-1 od 29. travnja 1996.

*, Odluka o grbu i zastavi Grada Bakra, 24. srpnja 2000. Službene novine Primorsko-goranske županije, br. 16/2000, 11. kolovoza 2000, str. 1003.<http://www.sn.pgz.hr/default.asp?Link=odluke&id=11009> (Posjećeno 20. 05. 2009.)

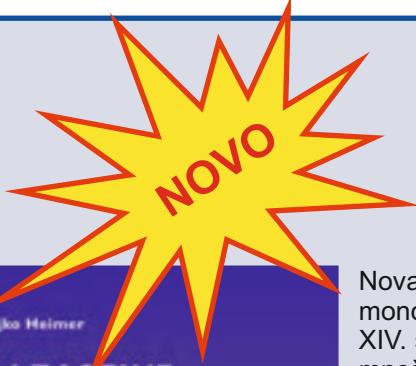
FUČIĆ, Branko. Srednjovjekovni pečatnjaci grada Bakra, Vjesnik historijskih arhiva u Rijeci i Pazinu, XVII. Rijeka-Pazin, 1972: 33-37.

gules in front of a saltire, holding in his left a fish argent. It is not known where he got this coat of arms, which, if it really existed, would have been replaced already the next year with the Maria Theresia charter.

In his master work Grbovi Jugoslavije, Emilij Laszowski does not mention previous seals or coats of arms, but shows the late 19th century version, now in simplified shield shape, which he blazons: tierced, chequy gules and argent, or on a triple mount vert three white towers embattled and with gates, and azure a dexter-slanted anchor argent. (Fig. 9).

At the end of the socialist period, Bakar was administratively part of the larger community of Rijeka, but with the 1993 reform it was established again as a separate community. In 1997 it was upgraded to a city status. Among the first decisions of the new community administration was establishment of a commission for the flag and the coat of arms (Odluka, 1993). The current arms, artistically designed by Mladen Stojić of Heraldic Art Rijeka company is similar to the original historical coat of arms as granted by Queen Maria Theresia, so that the second field is again blue and the lower one yellow i.e. golden. (Heimer, 1996) Using the modern Croatian blazon in the Decision (2000) it is described as: Shield twice divided fesswise. In the first field chequy gules and white 5x2; in the second azure three mounts vert with an argent/white tower each; in the third in or/yellow an anchor sable with a white cable. The flag is prescribed according to the historical flag, tricolour of white-yellow-blue, in the width to length ratio 1:2. The symbols were adopted in the Community Assembly in 1994, approved by the Ministry of Administration in 1996, however, the formal introduction was only in 2000 when the decision was issued in the official gazette (Odluka, 2000). Fig. 10 and 11.





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*"Knowing coats of arms and flags means to know the history, and knowing well your own coat of arms and flag means to know well your own history." **Milan Bandić**, May of the City of Zagreb, from the Foreword.*

*"The book by Željko Heimer is a splendid palette of flags and coats of arms of the city, civic municipalities, institutions and clubs... that should find its place in any home in Zagreb. After this book I feel easier at heart grasping that not everything has gone to heck with this ancient city of ours, since, lo, even our coca-cola and jeans generation is able to seriously travel back to the old Zagreb...." from the column by **Zvonimir Milčec** "Zagrebačka plava" in bi-weekly magazine Zagreb.hr, 12 June 2009.*



Od istog autora | Also by Željko Heimer
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3. veljače – predavanje Ž. Heimer „Zastave Izraela - povijest, ideje, simbolika“, Kulturno društvo Miroslav Šalom Freiberger, Židovska općina Zagreb. ①

24. ožujka – urednik izdanja prof. dr. sc. Neven Budak i autor Ž. Heimer predstavili knjigu „Grb i zastava Republike Hrvatske“, KD Miroslav Šalom Freiberger, Židovska općina Zagreb. ②

3. – 4. travnja – sudjelovanje na Nacionalnom sociološkom kongresu Hrvatskog sociološkog društva “Društvene promjene i društvena struktura: Hrvatska 20 godina kasnije”; Ž. Heimer “Identitet Oružanih snaga Republike Hrvatske na zastavama postrojbi”.

8. travnja – predavanje M. Brstilo Rešetar „Grbovi vojnog plemstva – svjedočanstva ratova s Turcima“, Hrvatski plemički zbor.

travanj – objavljena knjiga D. Zovka “Obiteljski grb” u izdanju Laurane, Zagreb.

21. travnja – izložbu “Norveške zastave” Ž. Heimera otvorio veleposlanik Kraljevine Norveške u Republici Hrvatskoj, Nj. E. Terje Hauge, u Slovenskom domu Zagreb. ③

svibanj – objavljena knjiga Ž. Heimera “Grbovi i zastave Grada Zagreba” u izdanju Leykam International, Zagreb.

4. svibnja – predstavljanje knjige Ž. Heimer „Grb i zastava Republike Hrvatske“, Društvo zagrebačke Klasične gimnazije. ④

21. svibnja – predavanje Ž. Heimer “Tipizacija ratnih zastava postrojbi kao temelj za proučavanje identiteta OSRH”, Annales Pilar 2009. “Sigurnost i obrana Republike Hrvatske u euroatlantskom kontekstu”, Institut društvenih znanosti Ivo Pilar i Institut za istraživanje i razvoj obrambenih sustava MORH. ⑤

Najave kongresa:

23. međunarodni veksilološki kongres, Yokohama, Japan, 12. - 17. srpnja 2009. <http://www.flags-java.sakura.ne.jp/Welcome.htm>
29. međunarodni genealoški i heraldički kongres, Stuttgart, Njemačka, 12. - 17. rujna 2010.

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3rd February – Lecture by Ž. Heimer „The Flags of Israel - history, ideas, symbolism“, Miroslav Šalom Freiberger Cultural Society, Jewish Community of Zagreb. ①

24th March – Publishing editor Prof. Dr. Sc. Neven Budak i the author Ž. Heimer presented the book „The Coat of Arms and the Flag of the Republic of Croatia“, Miroslav Šalom Freiberger CS, Jewish Community of Zagreb. ②

3rd – 4th April – Participation in the National Sociologic Congress of the Croatian Sociologic Society “Social changes and social structures: Croatia 20 years later”; Ž. Heimer “Identity of the Croatian Armed Forces on the Unit Flags”.

8th April – Lecture M. Brstilo Rešetar „Coat of Arms of Military Nobility - Testimonies to the Wars against Ottomans“, Croatian Nobility Union.

April – Book by D. Zovko “Family Coat of Arms” published by Laurana, Zagreb.

21st April – Exhibition “Norwegian Flags” by Ž. Heimer opened by the Ambassador of the Kingdom of Norway in the Republic of Croatia, H. E. Terje Hauge, in the Slovenian House of Zagreb. ③

May – Book by Ž. Heimer “The Coats of Arms and the Flags of the City of Zagreb” published by Leykam International, Zagreb.

4th May – Lecture Ž. Heimer “The Coat of Arms and the Flag of Croatia”, Zagreb Clasical Gymnasium Society. ④

21st May – Lecture Ž. Heimer “Typization of the War Flags as the Basis for the Research of the Croatian Armed Forces Identity”, at Annales Pilar 2009 “Security and defence of the Republic of Croatia in the Euro-Atlantic Context”, Social Sciences Institute Ivo Pilar and Defence Systems Research and Development Institute MoD. ⑤

Congress Announcements:

23. International Congress of Vexillology, Yokohama, Japan, 12th through 17th July 2009.

29. International Congress of Genealogic and Heraldic Studies, Stuttgart, Germany, 12th through 17th Septmeber 2010.

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