

Hebrew Headstone Inscriptions at Zagreb's Mirogoj Cemetery

Since the opening of a central Zagreb cemetery at Mirogoj in 1876, one of its four sections was set aside for Israelite (Jewish) community. Some of the graves in this section, 52 of them, bear inscriptions in Hebrew. The nature of the inscriptions vary, from mere mention of the first and last names, kinship, date of death and age to short poetic texts that sometimes incorporate first names as acrostics. This paper deals with the diachronic incidence of inscriptions, with an analysis of first names appearing on the inscriptions, and an analysis of the surnames mentioned. Some discrepancies between the existing data are highlighted and texts that mention no name in particular are quoted.

The First Jewish Settlers in Zagreb

The oldest document (a court file) referring to a Jew in Zagreb (Elias Judaeus) dates back to 1355¹ (GOLDSTEIN 1994: 293). The documents provided by the Croatian historian Ivan Krstitelj Tkalčić (1840–1905) in his book *Povjestni spomenici slob. kralj. grada Zagreba prijestolnice Kraljevine dalmatinsko-hrvatsko-slavonske (1889–1905)* [Historical Documents of the Free Royal City of Zagreb, the Capital of the Kingdom of Dalmatia-Croatia-Slavonia (1889–1905)] confirm that in the 15th century several Jewish families were living in Gradec, the western, municipal part of Zagreb, providing information on the existence of a “domus Judeorum” in Zagreb in the 15th c.² (GOLDSTEIN 1994: 295), as well as the names of several Jews found in court documents. However, no evidence has been found that there was a Jewish Community established in the city in those days (SCHWARZ 1939: 7). The small community in Gradec came to an end in mid-15th c. when all of the Jews were expelled from the city (GOLDSTEIN 1994: 296–297; GOLDSTEIN 2004: 14). Thereafter, as a consequence of all of the

¹ 1373 according to *Kronologija židovstva u Hrvatskoj*. There are two more mentions of Zagreb Jews by name in the 14th century: Moše, father of a certain Jona applied for the registration of his property in Vienna in 1384 and 1397, while the widow of Jakov the Jew had to be paid a debt within 15 days in 1355 (GOLDSTEIN 1994: 294).

² *Kronologija židovstva u Hrvatskoj* mentions a burglary that occurred there in 1444.

restrictions put upon Jews in the Habsburg Monarchy, there were no permanent Jewish residents in Zagreb for roughly three centuries.

Pursuant to an Imperial Patent, Zagreb became a unified city on September 7, 1850, by incorporating the royal free city on Gradec Hill, the diocesan settlement of Kaptol, Nova Ves and Vlaška Ves, and all of the suburbs and villages belonging to the aforementioned places. Accordingly, when the first “tolerated” Jews settled in Zagreb at the end of the 18th c., they still had to apply for a permit to settle either from the city magistrate in Gradec or from the bishop on Kaptol,³ depending on the part of the city in which they intended to reside (SCHWARZ 1939: 9; DOBROVŠAK 2007: 120; GOLDSTEIN and GOLDSTEIN 2012: 263).

The first such Jew who moved to Zagreb in 1787⁴ was Jakov/Jakob Stiegler from the West Moravian town of Třebíč (Germ. Trebitsch) (SCHWARZ 1939, table between pages 8 and 9; GOLDSTEIN 1994: 298; DOBROVŠAK 2007: 83). His residence permit was issued in the following year (SCHWARZ 1939: 9; GOLDSTEIN 1994: 298; GOLDSTEIN 2004: 14; DOBROVŠAK 2007: 83; GOLDSTEIN and GOLDSTEIN 2012: 294). In 1789, Elias Herschl and Jakov Weiss, both from the municipality of Rechnitz (Hung. Rohonc, Cro. Rohunac) in Burgenland, Josephus Fisher from the city of Miskolczino (today’s Miskolc) in northern Hungary, and Jakov (Jacobus) Stern from the village of Lübenau in Pomerania (today’s Lubiki in Poland) came to live in Zagreb (SCHWARZ 1939: 9, 13. GOLDSTEIN 2004: 14; DOBROVŠAK 2007: 83). These first Jewish settlers engaged predominantly in retail trade, opening small shops or stalls (Dobrovšak 2007: 84). At the beginning of the 19th century only nine Jewish families lived in Zagreb⁵ (GOLDSTEIN 1994: 298; GOLDSTEIN 2004: 14–15; DOBROVŠAK 2007: 130).

Despite the division of the city government, and probably due to their small number—only 20 families—Zagreb’s Jews formed a unique Jewish community in 1806 (SCHWARZ 1939: 9; GOLDSTEIN 1994: 298; DOBROVŠAK 2007: 129, 171; GOLDSTEIN and GOLDSTEIN 2012: 240, 294) with seventy-five members, while three years later Zagreb received its first rabbi, Aron Palotta (GOLDSTEIN 1994: 298; GOLDSTEIN 2004, 14; DOBROVŠAK 2007; pp. 130–131, 146).

The first censuses of Zagreb’s Jews available to us date to 1808⁶ for the municipal jurisdiction (SCHWARZ 1939, table between pp. 8 and 9) and 1812 for

³ The oldest such application preserved in Zagreb is that of the merchant Jakov Friedländer, addressed to Bishop Maksimilijan Vrhovac on 12 September, 1817 (DOBROVŠAK 2007: 106–107).

⁴ *Kronologija židovstva u Hrvatskoj* adds “after 300 years the first Jews settled in Zagreb”.

⁵ The census of Jewish families under municipal jurisdiction provided by Gavro Schwarz in the table between pages 8 and 9 indeed mentions nine families, but the census of Jewish families under diocesan jurisdiction from 1812 in the same source (SCHWARZ 1939: 13), mentioning a further eight families must also be taken into consideration.

⁶ Schwarz in one location (1939: 10) mistakenly quotes 1908 as the year when the census was conducted, however in the following text he mentions the correct year, 1808.

the diocesan jurisdiction (SCHWARZ 1939: 13). In the municipal census sixty individuals are listed, out of which fifty-two are Jews, with nineteen more listed under the diocesan jurisdiction, making a total of seventy-one Jews in the entire city. The settling of Jews in Zagreb was a rather slow process due to the time-consuming administrative procedure required to obtain a residence permit: in a mere quarter of a century, only seventeen families were permitted to live in Zagreb (SCHWARZ 1939: 12. GOLDSTEIN 2004: 14; DOBROVŠAK 2007: 120).

Jewish cemeteries in Zagreb

By the second half of the 19th century, each Catholic parish in Zagreb had its own cemetery. In 1876, there were ten such cemeteries (in a city of approximately 24,000 inhabitants, KOSIĆ 1974: 10). As far as the “heterodox” were concerned, they could not have been buried in Catholic cemeteries, thus their religious communities had to have their own. In the mid-19th century, only the Protestants and Muslims did not have their own cemeteries. (The former community was too small, while members of the latter, if any, were probably buried in the places they came from, KOSIĆ 1974: 13–14).

“It was even more difficult for the Israelites (Jews) [than for the Orthodox], who settled in Zagreb in larger numbers in the 19th century, to gain their own rights: in 1811 they opened a cemetery at the foot of Rokov perivoj (Vlaško groblje) and a second one in 1858 in a part of Petrovo groblje” (KOSIĆ 1974: 13).⁷

Thus in 1811, the small Zagreb Jewish Community purchased 100 fathoms of land from Pavao Antolković in order to make themselves a cemetery near the Church of St. Roch (Sveti Rok) at the foot of a hill. The cemetery was named Rokovo groblje,⁸ and it was expanded in 1835, when Chevra Kadisha⁹ purchased the 450-fathom plot called Mali Tuškanec, which bordered the existing cemetery, from the widow Marija Cezarec (SCHWARZ 1939: 51). The cemetery was extended again in 1844 when an additional 280 fathoms were purchased from Juraj and Agneza Smešnik (SCHWARZ 1939, 41). Burials were performed at Rokovo groblje until the 1860s, mostly for the deceased who already owned tombs there by the end of that period. The cemetery was closed in 1877, and it is the site called Rokov perivoj, a park with houses, villas and gardens (KOSIĆ 1974: 13. SCHWARZ 1939: 41, 51; DOBROVŠAK 2007: 175).

When the Jews under diocesan jurisdiction seceded from the Community in 1840 because they could not accept innovations introduced in liturgy (thus the

⁷ Translated by Igor Kusin.

⁸ Kosić (1974: 13) mentions the cemetery at Rokov perivoj as “Vlaško groblje”. It would make more sense, however, if that were the name of the other cemetery, the one behind the Church of St. Peter used by the Jews from Vlaška Ves, who were subject to diocesan jurisdiction.

⁹ Chevra Kadisha in Zagreb was founded in 1785 or 1786 (DOBROVŠAK 2007, 178).

designations “orthodox” and “old-believers”),¹⁰ Archbishop Juraj Haulik leased them the Zbirec land for use as a cemetery (DOBROVŠAK 2007: 184). The plot was quite distant from the city, so the Jews traded with Stjepan Hranitel for a plot behind the Church of St. Peter. After the reconciliation between the municipal and diocesan Jewish congregations, this cemetery became the property of the common Chevra Kadisha, and was abandoned in 1878 (SCHWARZ 1939: 41, 54; DOBROVŠAK 2007: 175).

The closure of both cemeteries was tied to the opening of a central city cemetery at Mirogoj (KOSIĆ 1974: 13).

On 6 November, 1876, a central city cemetery was inaugurated at Mirogoj, located outside of the city, and owned by the municipality. Every religious community received its own section in the new cemetery without discrimination: Catholics, Orthodox, Protestants and Israelites (Jews, KOSIĆ 1974: 16–17).

Between the years 1879 and 1926, a wall was built on the western and northern sides of the cemetery. On the inside part of the wall there are arcades with tombs for wealthy citizens or those deemed deserving of such a distinguished last resting place by the prevailing politics of a given time. Thus the walls are called the Arcades. The main entrance to the Old Cemetery includes a Roman Catholic chapel, consecrated three years later (KOSIĆ 1974: 18, 34).

Today, the Israelite (Jewish) section of the Old Cemetery at Mirogoj occupies thirteen fields at its south-western end as well as the three southernmost pavilions (915–7) and three fields (924) of the Arcades at its western edge¹¹. Of the abovementioned thirteen fields, six (1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10) have a rectangular shape with approximate dimensions of 70×45 m (the first row next to the Arcades), five (5, 6, 7, 8, 11) are rectangular with approximate dimensions of 50×45 m (the second row), while fields 12 and 13 have a more irregular shape, following the cemetery’s southern border.¹²

Hebrew Inscriptions at Mirogoj Cemetery

In the Israelite (Jewish) section of the Old Cemetery at Mirogoj there are 52 graves with Hebrew inscriptions on them, referring to 59 individuals.

Not all of them contain names, dates of death and the age of the individual in question. The shortest inscriptions are those at 2 I 35 containing first names only,

¹⁰ To learn more about the schism within the Zagreb Jewish Community, see SCHWARZ 1939: 31–38, GOLDSTEIN 1994: 301 and DOBROVŠAK 2007: 182–186.

¹¹ There is another Israelite (Jewish) field, n. 119, at the New Cemetery at Mirogoj.

¹² When quoting the data from the Israelite (Jewish) section at the Old Cemetery at Mirogoj, the following system has been employed: field number (1–13) or Arcade field number (915–917, 924), followed by class (I, II/I, II, or ARKVEL, PAVVEL for the Arcades), followed by grave number.

while the longest is at 3 I 125–6, containing 123 (orthographic) words (including abbreviations) in 24 lines of text.

Only two of the inscriptions are illegible, one because it is lying on the ground and erosion has taken its toll (1 II/I 11; however, the name הַדַּס is still readable), and one because the paint that was used for the letters has worn off (one of the three headstones at 13a II/I 15)¹³.

Headstones on which the only Hebrew inscription is the abbreviation פ"ט or פ"נ as well as תנצב"ה are not included in this research¹⁴.

Incidence of Inscriptions

If we assume that the year of death is identical to the year in which the inscription was made, the oldest one originated in 1877 (924 ARKVEL 4), and the newest in 2007 (13A II/I 55), a range of 130 years.

From the known years of death, the following diachronic representation of inscription occurrence can be constructed:

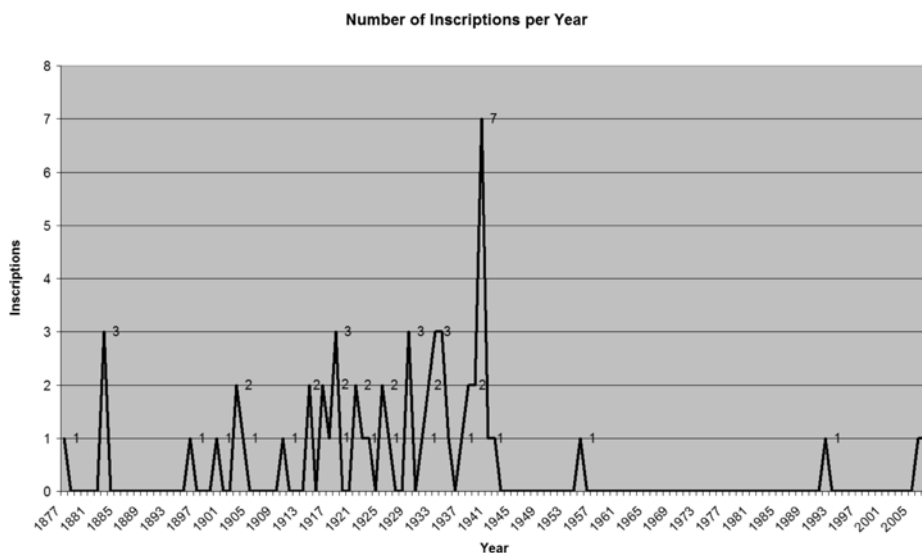


Fig. 1. Incidence of Hebrew inscriptions per year.

¹³ There are some headstones completely covered by ivy. Some of these may also bear Hebrew inscriptions.

¹⁴ The abbreviation פ"נ stands for *פה נקבר* \ *פה נקבר* / *po^h niqbar* / *po^h niqbar^h* 'here is buried' or *פה נטמן* \ *פה נטמן* / *po^h niṭman* / *po^h niṭman^h* 'here is hidden', פ"ט stands for *פה טמונה* \ *פה טמונה* / *po^h ṭmūn* / *po^h ṭmūn^h* 'here is hidden', and תנצב"ה stands for *תהיה* \ *תהיה* / *tihye^h napšō šarūr^h bišarūr hšhayyim* / *tihye^h napšō^h šarūr^h bišarūr hšhayyim* 'may his/her soul be bound in the bond of everlasting life'. (BLATT 2013; DOCTOR 2008).

Somewhat deeper insight is provided by grouping the data by decade:

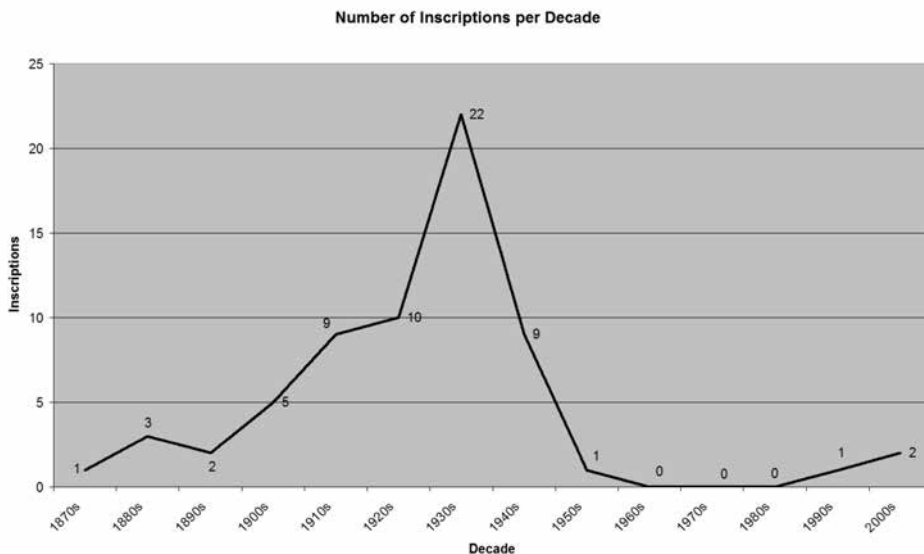


Fig. 2. Incidence of Hebrew inscriptions per decade.

There was a slow increase in the number of inscriptions that peaked in the 1930s (22), reaching its maximum in 1940 (7). Thenceforth, a rapid decline followed during the 1940s (when Croatia was first ruled by the Nazi puppet regime, the so-called Independent State of Croatia, followed by the immediate post-war years) to no inscriptions from 1956 through 1991. In the 1990s, a single inscription appeared (in 1992) and in the 2000s two more (in 2006 and 2007).

The absence of inscriptions from 1956 to 1991 can be explained by the fact that WWII and the Shoah as well as the postwar emigration of Jews decimated the community and, moreover, left it without spiritual guidance. Zagreb had no rabbi for half a century. The last pre-war rabbi, Gavro Schwarz, died in February 1942, and the new rabbi, Miroslav Šalom Freiberger, was arrested by the Nazi puppet regime, deported and murdered in Auschwitz in 1943 (GOLDSTEIN 2001: 386, 537–538, 540, 656; BRANDL 2016: 95). The leadership of the Community was taken over by two Jews who were not deported because they were married to “Aryan” (non-Jewish) women: Robert Glücksthal and Oskar-Ašer Kišicky (GOLDSTEIN 2001: 540; BRANDL 2015: 682–683). (Both emigrated to Israel in the late 1940s.) The liturgy was continued by Cantor Grüner (GOLDSTEIN 2001: 540; BRANDL 2015: 684). In 1946, Hinko Urbach came to Zagreb and acted as the Community’s rabbi for a short period until 1948, when he also emigrated to Israel (URBAH, Hinko / Urbach, Heinrich). The first rabbi appointed to Zagreb after that, Kotel Da-Don, arrived only in 1998 (DA-DON, Kotel).

Another factor that might explain the lack of Hebrew inscriptions during that time is the secularisation of the Community itself. After World War II, religion was not a vital factor in conducting everyday family life in Yugoslavia. It became possible to declare oneself a non-believer (BRANDL 2015: 689) and all of the ceremonies that had been conducted by religious officials prior to the war—births, naming of children, marriages and divorces, funerals—could be accomplished without a member of a clergy after the war.

First Names

Forty-nine deceased individuals are mentioned by first name, 28 men and 21 women. All in all, there are 19 different masculine first names and 19 different feminine first names mentioned.

Thirty-one additional individual first names are mentioned, of relatives and other persons involved in the lives of the deceased. The vast majority of them are a deceased person's father (18), with the number of a deceased person's husband being significantly smaller (7). The deceased person's mother is mentioned only three times (3 II 44, 13a II/I 3, 13a II/I 9) and every single time together with the father, never alone. A deceased person's son is mentioned once (3 I 125–6), while a daughter is never mentioned. Accordingly, 28 of these persons bear masculine first names and only 3 of them bear feminine ones.¹⁵

So in total, we have 56 men bearing 34 different masculine first names (including multiple combinations thereof) and 24 women bearing 22 feminine first names (including multiple combinations thereof) in the inscriptions.

Out of all the masculine first names, only nine have more than a single bearer¹⁶: יעקב */ya'əqob/* and משה */mošæ^h/*¹⁷ with six, יוסף */yōsep/*¹⁸ with five,¹⁹ יהושע־ישעיהו */šəmu'el/*, with four, זאב */zə'eb/*,²⁰ יהודה */yəhūdā^h/* and יהושע־ישעיהו */yəhōšua'yoš'uš^h/* with three, and בנימין־בנימן */binyāmīn/*, מנחם */mənaḥem/*²¹ and

¹⁵ These names will be marked with a lower-case *a* following the location of the grave as described in footnote 12.

¹⁶ The Hebrew vowels are transcribed as follows: /i/, /ī/, /e/, /æ/, /a/, /o/, /ɔ/, /ō/, /u/, /ū/, /ə/, /ə/, /ə/, /ə/. Being predictable, the aspiration of non-emphatic occlusives that occurs in a postvocalic position (MOSCATI et al. 1964: 26–27) is not specifically marked in the transliterations.

¹⁷ The first name משה */mošæ^h/* also appears in the two-name combination משה דוד */mošæ^h dōwid/*.

¹⁸ The first name יוסף */yōsep/* also appears in the two-name combination יוסף יצחק */yišḥəq yōsep/* and the three-name combination בן ציון יוסף מאיר */ben šīyōn yōsep me'ūr/*.

¹⁹ The names יוסף */yōsep/* and יעקב */ya'əqob/*, as well as their linguistic variations and derivations, were the two most popular masculine names among Zagreb Jews in the period between the beginning of the 19th c. and WWII.

²⁰ The first name זאב */zə'eb/* also appears in the two-name combination זאב בנימין */binyāmīn zə'eb/*.

²¹ The first name מנחם */mənaḥem/* also appears in the two-name combination מנחם־יבצ */mənaḥem šəbil/*.

שלמה /šəlo^hmo^h/ with two. All of the other masculine first names and multiple first name combinations appear on a single headstone each: אברהם /'abrəḥōm/, אהרן /'ahəron/, אליעזר /'əli'æzær/, אפרים /'əprōyim/, אריה לייב /'arye^h leyb/, בערנארד דוב /ben šīyōn yōsep me'ir/, בנימין זאב /binyōmīn zə'eb/, חיים שלמה /bernard dōb/, דוצי /dezider - duci/, הייקא /heyke/, זימל /ziml/, חיים שלמה /ḥayīm šəlo^hmo^h/, יצחק יוסף /yiṣḥōq yōsep/, יצחק יושע /yiṣḥōq yōsep/, יצחק /yaša'yə^h/, לוי /lewī/, מנחם צבי /mənaḥem šəbil/, משה דוד /mošə^h dōwid/, פרץ חיים /pæræš ḥayīm/, צבי /šəbil/ and רפאל /rəpəl'el/.

Of all the feminine first names, only three have more than a single bearer: חנה /ḥannə^h/ and רייזל/רייזל /reyzl/ with three and סאשא\סאשי /soše/sošil/ with two. All of the other feminine first names and multiple first name combinations appear on a single headstone each: בלאנקה דוד /blanka dōwid/, גיטל /gitl/, דברה /dəbōra^h/, הדס /hədas/, הינדל /hindl/, לביאה /lavial/, ליבע /libel/, מרים /miryōm/, פראדל /fradl/, פריידה /freydal/, פריילפריל, רבקה /ribqə^h/, רוזי /rozil/, רחל לאה /rəḥel le'ə^h/, ריינה יאודה /reyna yauda/, שינדל /šindl/ and שמהה /šimḥə^h/.

Among the single masculine first names, nineteen are traditional Hebrew ones, either from the *Tanakh* (אברהם /'abrəḥōm/, אהרן /'ahəron/, אליעזר /'əli'æzær/, אפרים /'əprayim/, בנימין\בנימין /binyōmīn/, יהודה /yəḥūdə^h/, יהושע\ישועה /yəḥōšua' yoš'u^h/, יוסף /yōsep/, יעקב /ya'əqob/, יצחק /yiṣḥōq/, ישע"י /yəša'yə^h/, לוי /lewī/, מנחם /mənaḥem/, משה /mošə^h/, רפאל /rəpəl'el/, שלמה /šəlo^hmo^h/ and שמואל /šəmu'el/) or derived from the metaphors and comparisons in the blessings of Jacob in Gen 49 (זאב /zə'eb/ and צבי /šəbil/). Two names are Yiddish (הייקא /heyke/ and זימל /ziml/), while one single first name derives from the Latin *Desiderius*, probably via German (דוצי - דזידר /dezider - duci/). There are eight occurrences of two-name combinations, six of them combining two Hebrew names (בנימין זאב /binyōmīn zə'eb/²², חיים שלמה /ḥayīm šəlo^hmo^h/, יצחק יוסף /yiṣḥōq yōsep/, מנחם צבי /mənaḥem šəbil/, משה דוד /mošə^h dōwid/ and פרץ חיים /pæræš ḥayīm/), and one occurrence each of a two-name combination of a Hebrew and Yiddish name in that particular order (אריה לייב /'arye^h leyb/²³), of a two-name combination of a Germanic and a Hebrew name in that particular order (בערנארד דוב /bernard dōb/²⁴) and of a three-name combination of Hebrew names (בן ציון יוסף מאיר) /ben šīyōn yōsep me'ir/).

Among the single feminine first names, six are traditional Hebrew ones (דברה /dəbōra^h/, הדס /hədas/, חנה /ḥannə^h/, מרים /miryōm/, רבקה /ribqə^h/ and שמחה

²² According to Gen 49:27 (KJV): "27 Benjamin shall ravin as a wolf: in the morning he shall devour the prey, and at night he shall divide the spoil."

²³ A tautological hybrid name combination of a Hebrew and Yiddish name meaning 'lion'.

²⁴ A tautological hybrid name combination of a Germanic name derived from Proto-Germanic *beran- 'bear' (BEIDER 2001: 287–288; KROONEN 2013: 59–60) and a Hebrew name of the same meaning.

/šimḥō^h/), while ten are Yiddish first names (גיטל */gitl/*, הינדל */hindl/*, לביאה */lavia/*, ליבע */libel/*, סאשא־סאשי */soše/soši/*, פראדל */fradl/*, פריידה */freydal/*, רוזי */rozi/*, ריזל, רייזל */reyzl/* and שינדל */šindl/*). There is one two-name combination of Hebrew names (רחל לאה */rḥel le 'ō^h/*) and two Sephardic two-name combinations, of a Romance and (masculine?) Hebrew first name (בלאנקה דוד */blanka dōwid/*) and names of Romance and possibly Persian origin (ריינה יאודה */reyna yaudal/*) as well as a name whose orthography and etymology are uncertain (פרייל or פרייל).

Several inscriptions employ the figure of acrostic, a poem in which the initial letters of every verse spell out the name of the person. Thus we have spelled out four masculine names: יהושע */yāhōšua' /* (2 I 16), יוסף */yōsep/* (3 I 16), יעקב */ya 'əqob/* (13A II/I 15), משה */mošæ^h/* (12 I 36), and five feminine names: גיטל */gitl/* (13A II/I 10), הינדל */hindl/* (13A II/I 9), סאשא */soše/* (10 II 60), רבקה */ribqō^h/* (13 I 4), ריזל */reyzl/* (3 I 15).

Family Names

Among the Hebrew inscriptions, 27 family names are mentioned.

Oblatt/OBLAT ²⁵	<i>/oblatt/</i>	אָבלאַטט
Eisenstädter/EISENSTADTER	<i>/eyzenštedter/</i>	אייזענשטעדטער
Baš/BASCH	<i>/baš/</i>	באַש
BUECHLER	<i>/bixler/</i>	ביכלער
Blatt/BLATT	<i>/blat/</i>	בלאַט
Bruckner/BRUKNER	<i>/brukner/</i>	ברוקנער
Gaon/GAON	<i>/gō'ōn/</i>	גאַון
Grossmann/GROSSMAN	<i>/grossman/</i>	גראַסמאַן
Grünhut/GRUENHUT	<i>/grinhut/</i>	גרינהוט
Grünfeld/GRUENFELD	<i>/grinfeld/</i>	גרינפעלד ²⁶
Deutsch/DEUTSCH	<i>/daytš/</i>	דייטש ²⁷
Hirschl	<i>/hiršl/</i>	הירשל
Lewy/Levi/LOWY	<i>/halewī/</i>	הלוי

²⁵ The family names written in capital letters are those retrieved from the database of the Zagreb cemetery administration (Gradska groblja) accessible on-line (Tražilica pokojnika). The others are from the tombstones themselves or other sources, including Schwarz and birth registers (Matične knjige rođenih). In the database several typos are notable, probably due to erroneous transcription of old hand-written documents, probably even in Blackletter (Gothic) Cursiva script, by people who did not know the characters well.

²⁶ Appears on two headstones, 3 I 15 and 3 I 16.

²⁷ Appears on three headstones, 1 I 4, 5 II/I 1 and 5 II/I 2.

Schiller/SCHILLER	/halewī/	הלוי
HESSEL	/hessel/	העססעל
HERŠKOVIC	/herškowitš/	הערשקאוויטש ²⁸
Weissmann/WEISSMAN	/weysman/	ווייסמאן
Weitzner/WEITZNER	/weycner/	ווייצנער
LEDERER	/lederer/	לעדערער ²⁹
Mandolfo/MANDOLFO	/mandolfo/	מאנדולפו
	/nayfeld/	נייפעלד ³⁰
ENGELSRATH	/engelsrath/	ענגעלסראטה
	/pallota/	פאללאטא ³¹
Kohn/KOLIN	/kohn/	קאהן
ROTHSTEIN	/rothšteyn/	ראטהשטיין
Rechnitzer/RECCHMITZER	/rexnicer/	רעכניטצער
Steinhardt/STEINHARDT	/šteynhart/	שטיינהארט
Štern/ŠTERN	/št(e)rn/	שטרן
Kastl/KASTL	/talewī/	תלוי

Most of the family names are of Ashkenazi origin and adhere to the Yiddish orthography as used today, but there are exceptions among them. The family names אַבלאַטט */oblatt/*, גראַסמאַן */grossman/* and העססעל */hessel/* reveal geminates, typical of German orthography, but a geminate is consistently ignored in the suffix מאַן */-man/*. Within the family name אייזענשטעדטער */eyzenštedter/* we can find the digraph <דט> */dt/* marking a devoiced consonant that could be rendered simply as <ט> */t/*. However, there is no appropriate digraph in the family name שטיינהארט */šteynhart/*. Another digraph <טה> */th/*, reflecting the older orthography for the sound [t] is written in the family names ענגעלסראטה */engelsrath/* and ראטהשטיין */rothšteyn/*, although here too a <ט> */t/* would suffice.

When transcribing the family name *Kohn*, every Latin letter was transliterated into its Hebrew counterpart, so the result was קאהן */kohn/*, although the <h> is never pronounced, but prolongs the preceding vowel. In the family name שטרן */št(e)rn/* the vowel */e/* is not explicitly rendered as <ע>, as is the custom in Yiddish, but is left unmarked as is the case in Hebrew orthography.

Three family names are of Hebrew origin: The family name גאון */gō'ōn/*, popular among the Sephardim, is spelled according to the original, Hebrew orthography, just like the family names הלוי */halewī/* and תלוי */talewī/*, both derived from the

²⁸ Appears twice on the same headstone, 13A II/I 15.

²⁹ Appears twice on the same headstone, 3 I 125–126.

³⁰ Mentioned in the inscription at 3 I 125–6.

³¹ Mentioned in the inscription at 3 I 125–6.

Hebrew first name לְוִי /*lewī*/. At the same time, the latter two are different from the corresponding “civic” family names, *Schiller* and *Kastl* respectively, indicating the Levite ancestry of the families.

The etymology of one family name, פאללאטא /*pallota*/, is uncertain. One possibility is that it is derived from the name of the village of Palota, today in Slovakia, and the other that it is derived from the first name פֶּלְטִיאֵל /*palṭī'el*/ from Num 34:26 (GUGGENHEIMER and GUGGENHEIMER 1992: 574.).

Another family name, מאנדולפו /*mandolfo*/, is an Italian name of Germanic origin and written according to an orthography that is typical not just of Hebrew, but also Judeo-Spanish, some variants of Yiddish as well as certain other Jewish languages: the vowel /o/ is written by the *mater lectionis* <ו>.

The Sephardim were recorded rather late in Zagreb. In the 19th century birth registries, there are only two Sephardi family names, both the maiden names of mothers of new-born babies registered: Elvire Eisenstädter née *Camis* (1334/1889, 45/1892³²; FAIGUENBOIM, VALADARES and CAMPAGNANO 2003: 217) and Lisi/Lise Groskopf/Grosskopf née *Kabili* (874/1880, 940/1881; Faiguenboim, Valadares and Campagnano 2003: 215). Although individual Sephardim began settling in Zagreb since the end of the 19th century, a larger-scale immigration became notable after the formation of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in 1918 (GOLDSTEIN 2004: 189), when Zagreb Jews, until then immigrating from and keeping in touch with almost exclusively Ashkenazi communities in Central Europe, found themselves sharing a state with large Sephardi communities in the lands of the former Ottoman Empire³³.

Unlike the Sephardim, Italian Jews were present in Zagreb from an early date.³⁴ They bore different family names, some of them of a clear Ashkenazi origin, like *Pri(e)ster*, others typically Sephardi like *Luz(z)atto*, and the rest, like our *Mandolfo*, Italian ones (*Cuzzi, d'Italia, Finzi, Gentilli, Grillo, Recanati, Senigaglia, Tolentino, Venezian*). Most of them came to Zagreb from the same region—Gorizia,

³² In providing the data from birth registers stored in the Croatian State Archives, the first number is the year in which the individual was introduced into the registry, followed by the ordinal number under which this was done. The year in which an individual is introduced into a registry does not necessarily have to be the birth year of the individual as there are several cases of belated birth registration (Matične knjige rođenih).

³³ The Autonomous Jewish Confessional Community of the Sephardi Rite (Autonomna jevrejska vjeroispovjedna općina sefardskog obreda) in Zagreb was established in the autumn of 1926 and officially recognised a year later. In 1931, the number of Sephardim in Zagreb was estimated at 450. A separate Sephardi Chevra Kadisha was established only in 1939. To learn more about the Sephardim in Zagreb between the two World Wars, see GOLDSTEIN 2004: 189–194.

³⁴ According to Schwarz (1939: 84–85), Emanuel Prister, born in 1814 in Gradisca near Gorizia, settled in Zagreb at around 1847, his brother Girolamo, born in 1825 in Gradisca, settled in Zagreb at around 1854.

and usually exhibited a certain amount of endogamy, bestowing mostly Italian first names to their own progeny.³⁵

Discrepancies and mistakes

There are differences between some of the dates of death as written in Hebrew numerals on the tombstones and those from other sources, including those written in Arabic numerals on tombstones. For one of the individuals buried in 13 II 22, the Hebrew inscription gives the month of death as טבת תשנ"ב (Tevet, 5752), which corresponds to *December 1991 – January 1992*. However, the date of death as written in Arabic numerals on the same headstone presents it as *2 December 1992*, which would correspond to ז' כסלו תשנ"ג (7 Kislev, 5753), a whole year later. A similar mistake appears on another headstone (13A II/I 16): the date of death in Hebrew numerals is given as ו' טבת תש"ב (6 Tevet, 5702) — *26 December 1941*, while in other sources it appears as *14 December 1942*— ו' טבת תשי"ג (6 Tevet, 5703), a (Jewish) year later again. On a third headstone (13a II/I 55), there is a mistake of one (Jewish) year as well in the only engraved date of birth in Hebrew numerals: the date is rendered כ"ח בכסלו התרע"ז (25 Kislev, 5677)— *23 December 1916*, while the same date in other sources is *13 December 1917*— כ"ח כסלו תרע"ז (25 Kislev, 5675).

The leap month ב' אדר /'ə^ad̥ɔr beyt/ is never written as such, but rendered simply as אדר /'ə^ad̥ɔr/ (2 I 56). The month of א' אדר /'ə^ad̥ɔr 'ɔləp/ is also written purely as אדר /'ə^ad̥ɔr/ (13 II 12).

The second month of the Hebrew civil year and the eighth month of its ecclesiastical year is twice written as חשוון /ħæšwɔn/ (3 I 32, 11 II 84) and once as מרחשון /marħæšwɔn/ (13a II/I 15).

Hebrew inscriptions not containing names

There are two monuments dedicated to war victims. One is situated in field 4 and is dedicated to the memory of World War I victims. Its text is in Aramaic: דינא דמלכותא דינא 'the law of the kingdom is the law', meaning that halakhic validity also applies to the law of the state alongside the accepted Jewish halakhic law. The other is located at the southern boundary of the cemetery and is dedicated to the victims of World War II. There is a statue of Moses holding the tablets of the Law, made by Croatian sculptor Antun Augustinčić (1900–1979) (MALEKOVIĆ 1974: 67). The monument is dedicated to the Jewish fighters who perished in World War II and to the victims of the Shoah:

³⁵ According to the evidence in birth registries (Matične knjige rođenih).

לזכר הלווחמים היהודים שנפלו במלחמת העולם
השניה ולזכר קורבנות השואה, יהי זכרם ברוך³⁶.

The Hebrew part of the inscription on the headstone 2 II/I 20 reads: פה נקברו, the complete form of the phrase usually rendered as the abbreviation פ"נ³⁷. The rest is in Latin script.

Several headstones bear texts in the form of a short poem which at the same time is not an acrostic. One is on 4 I 62:

עשה שלום במרומיו
הוא יעשה שלום
עלינו ועל כל ישראל³⁸

Another on 9 II/I 103:

רק גופם מתו
ועפרם שב לאדמה,
ונשמתם הטהורה
מאיר בבית אל ברמה³⁹

The inscription on 12 II 7 could also be qualified as that:

י"י נתן, י"י לקח
ברוך דין אמת⁴⁰

As could the one on 924 ARKVEL 4:

בשלום ינוחו אשר פה טמונים
ונשמותיהם תהיינה צורות
כצרור החיים⁴¹

Two headstones bear short inscriptions in Hebrew. Apart from the date of death, on 3 I 32 we can also read

שמות ישראל קדושים⁴²

while on 11 II/I 21 we can see

³⁶ 'To the memory of the Jewish fighters who fell in World War Two and to the memory of the victims of the Holocaust, may their memory be blessed'.

³⁷ See footnote 14.

³⁸ 'He made peace in His heights
He will make peace
upon us and upon all of Israel'.

³⁹ 'Only their bodies died
and their ashes returned to the soil,
and their pure soul
shone in the house of God in Ramah(?)'

⁴⁰ 'THE LORD gave, THE LORD took
blessed be the judge of truth'

⁴¹ 'In peace will rest they who are hidden here
and their souls will be bundled together
like the bundle of life'.

⁴² 'The names of Israel are holy'.

נפש ערניה⁴³

The grave numbered as 13A II/I 55 bears two plaques that were attached to the headstone. One of them bears the inscription

ליהוה הישועה על-עמך ברכתך סלה⁴⁴

as well as the abbreviation זצ"ל⁴⁵, located between the person's date of birth and date of death (both in Hebrew numerals), the only time this abbreviation appears at Mirogoj. On the other, the inscription reads

כבודי ומרים ראשי, קולי אל-יהוה אקרא⁴⁶

Appendix A

List of Headstones with Hebrew inscriptions

Location	First Name	Family Name	Died
1 I 4	יוסף	דייטש	1883
1 I 4a	יהודה		
1 II/I 11	הדס	ברוקנר	1883
1 II/I 13	דברה	הירשל	1885
1 II/I 13a	יהודה		
2 I 16	יהושע		1925
2 I 16a	יעקב		
2 I 35	בנימין		1904
2 I 35	יוסף		1922
2 I 56	משה	איזענשטאדטער	1910
2 II/I 20			1903
2 II/I 80	יוסף	גרינהוט	1914
3 I 15	ריזל	גרינפעלד	1916
3 I 16	יצחק יוסף	גרינפעלד	1916
3 I 32			1941
3 I 50	יהודה		1917
3 I 125	חנה	לעדערער	1923
3 I 126	שמואל	לעדערער	1929
3 I 125–126a	צבי	פאללאטא	
3 I 125–126a	אהרן	נייפעלד	

⁴³ 'A vigil soul'.

⁴⁴ 'To YHWH (belongs) the salvation, upon Your people is Your blessing. Selah' (Ps 3:8).

⁴⁵ Heb. זָכַר צְדִיק לְבְרָכָה. זָכַר /*zakar saddiq libərəkā*^h/ 'may the memory of the righteous be a blessing' (BLATT 2013; Doctor 2008).

⁴⁶ 'My honour and I hold my head high, my voice to YHWH will call'.

3 I 125–126a	הייקא		
3 II 20	פרץ חיים	תלוי	1926
3 II 44	פריל		1938
3 II 44a	שמואל		
3 II 44a	שמחה		
4			
4 I 62			1914
5 I 27	יעקב	גראססמאן	1921
5 II/I 1	רייזל	דייטש	1900
5 II/I 2	יעקב	דייטש	1896
5 II/I 2a	בנימן		
7 I 58		הלוי	1918
7 I 58a	יעקב		
8 II/I 23	רוזי	רעכניטזער	1917/1918 ⁴⁷
8 II/I 46	מרים	קאהן	1918
9 II/I 103			1925
9 II/I 111	משה	שטיינהרט	1921
10 I 17	יוסף		1934
10 I 17a	משה דוד		
10 I 24	בן ציון יוסף מאיר		1929
10 I 24	זאב		1939
10 I 24a	יהושע		
10 I 121	חנה	אבלאטט	1903
10 I 121a	שמואל		
10 I 150	משה	ביכלער	1935
10 I 150a	זאב		
10 II 60	סאשא		1929
10 II 60a	מנחם צבי		
10 II 103	אפרים	בלאט	1932
10 II 103a	שמואל		
11 II 84	פראדל		1933
11 II 84a	משה		
11 II 86			1934
11 II 119	חיים שלמה	ווייצנער	1937

⁴⁷ The first is the year written in Arabic numerals on the headstone, and the second is the year in the Gradska Groblja database.

11 II 119a	מנחם		
11 II/I 21			1932
12 I 36	משה	מרגל	1969
12 I 36a	זימל		
12 II 7			1933
12 II 12	חנה	מאנדולפו	1933
12 II 12a	רפאל		
13 I 2	בלאנקה דוד	גאון	1940
13 I 4	רבקה	ווייסמאן	1940
13 II 12	ריינה יאודה	הלוי	1940
13 II 13	סאשי		1940
13 II 22	שלמה	שטרן	1940
13 II 22	דוידר - דוצי	שטרן	1992
13 II 22a	משה		
13A II/I 3	אריה ליב	ראטהשטיין	1943
13A II/I 3a	יוסף		
13A II/I 3a	רחל לאה		
13A II/I 9	הינדל	העססעל	1938
13A II/I 9a	אליעזר		
13A II/I 9a	לביאה		
13A II/I 10	גיטל	ענגעלסראטה	1939/1940 ⁴⁸
13A II/I 10a	מנחם		
13A II/I 10a	בנימין זאב		
13A II/I 15	פריידה	הערשקאוויטש	1939
13A II/I 15	יעקב	הערשקאוויטש	1931
13A II/I 15a	ישעיה		
13A II/I 15a	ישעיה		
13A II/I 16	שינדל	באש	1942/1941 ⁴⁹
13A II/I 16	ליבע		
13A II/I 16	שלמה		
13A II/I 16	אברהם		
13A II/I 16a	יצחק		

⁴⁸ The first is the year written in Arabic numerals on the headstone, and the second is the year in the Gradska Groblja database.

⁴⁹ Both years appear on the headstone, the first on in Arabic numerals, and the second in Hebrew numerals (תר"כ).

13A II/I 16a	יעקב		
13A II/I 55			2007
13A II/I 55	רייזל		2006
917 PAVVEL 1	בערנארד דוב	גרינר	1955
924 ARKVEL 4			1877
931 1			

Appendix B

Map of the Israelite (Jewish) section of the Old Cemetery at Mirogoj with graves bearing Hebrew inscriptions marked

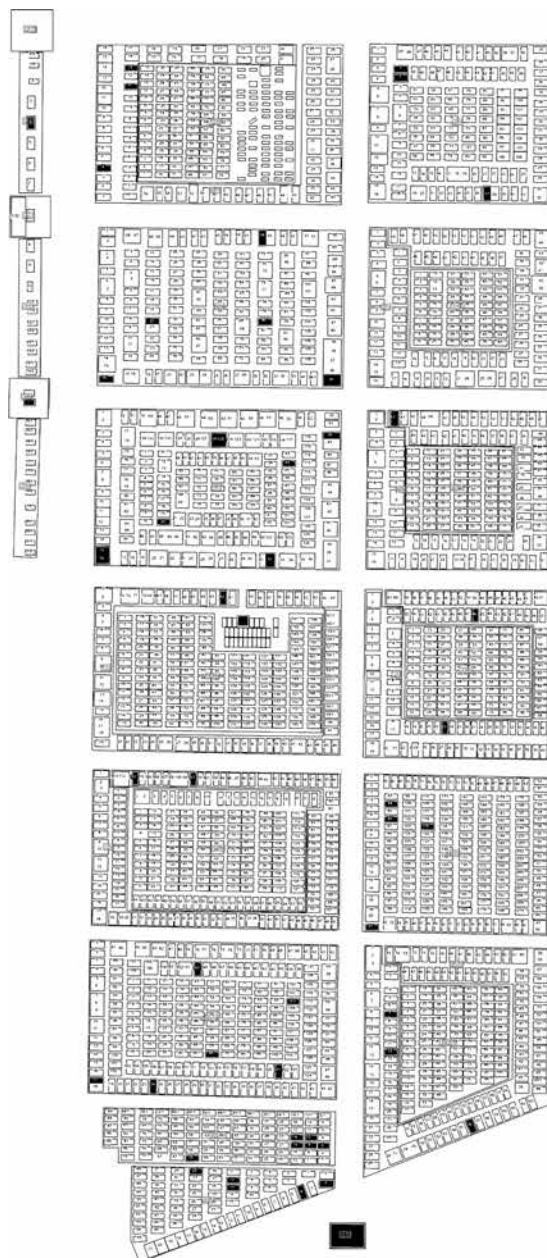


Fig. 3. Graves with Hebrew inscriptions at the Israelite (Jewish) section of Mirogoj Cemetery.

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Židovski nadgrobní natpisi na zagrebačkom groblju Mirogoj

Od otvaranja središnjeg zagrebačkog groblja na Mirogoju 1876. godine, jedan je od njegovih četiriju odjela bio predviđen da bude izraelitski (židovski). Pedeset dva groba u tom odjelu imaju natpise na hebrejskom jeziku. Priroda natpisa varira od pukog spominjanja imena i prezimena, srodstva, datuma smrti i dobi do kratkih pjesničkih tekstova koji ponekad akrostihom daju imena pokojnika. U članku se obrađuje dijakronijsko pojavljivanje natpisa uz analizu osobnih imena te prezimena koja se pojavljuju na natpisima. Ukazano je na neka razmimoilaženja unutar navedenih podataka, a navedeni su i tekstovi u kojima se ne spominje nijedno ime.

Ključne riječi: nadgrobní natpisi, zagrebački Židovi, hebrejski natpisi, židovska osobna imena, židovska prezimena

Key words: headstone inscriptions, Zagreb Jews, Hebrew inscriptions, Jewish first names, Jewish family names

Igor Kusin
Filozofski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu
Ivana Lučića 3
10000 Zagreb
ikusin@ffzg.hr

FILOZOFSKI FAKULTET SVEUČILIŠTA U ZAGREBU

ZAVOD ZA HRVATSKU POVIJEST
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Zavod za hrvatsku povijest, Filozofski fakultet Zagreb,
Ivana Lučića 3, HR-10 000, Zagreb
Tel. ++385 (0)1 6120191

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