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REPUBLIKA HRVATSKA
MINISTARSTVO KULTURE

Klasa: UP/I-612-08/10-06/0191
Urbroj.: 532-04-07/2-10-1
Zagreb, 2. kolovoza 2010.

Ministarstvo kulture na temelju članka 12. stavka 1. Zakona o zaštiti i očuvanju kulturnih dobara (NN 69/99, NN 151/03 i NN 157/03, Ispravak, NN 87/09, NN 88/10) i članka 9. stavka 1. Pravilnika o registru kulturnih dobara Republike Hrvatske (NN 37/01), donosi

R J E Š E N J E

1. Utvrđuje se da **umijeće sokolarenja** ima svojstvo nematerijalnog kulturnog dobra u smislu članka 9. stavka 1. alineja 2. i 3. Zakona o zaštiti i očuvanju kulturnih dobara.

2. Za kulturno dobro iz točke 1. ovog rješenja utvrđuje se sljedeći sustav mjera zaštite:

- osigurati dostupnost dobra javnosti;
- poticati sudjelovanje zajednice i grupa koje baštine dobro u identificiranju, definiranju i prenošenju dobra;
- popularizirati i promovirati kulturno dobro održavanjem stručnih skupova, smotri, putem elektroničkih medija, audio i video zapisa i na drugi način;
- poticati prenošenje i njegovanje kulturnog dobra u izvornim i drugim sredinama;
- educirati stručni kadar za prenošenje znanja i vještina putem seminara, radionica, formalnog i neformalnog obrazovanja;
- nastaviti sa istraživanjem dobra, primjerenim dokumentiranjem u svim oblicima i načinima suvremenog bilježenja, te stručnim i znanstvenim vrednovanjem;
- štiti dobro prepoznajući procese globalizacije i društvene transformacije, kako bi se izbjegla opasnost nestajanja ili uništenja.

Nositelj dobra dužan je provoditi mjere zaštite radi njegova očuvanja, sukladno Zakonu o zaštiti i očuvanju kulturnih dobara i svim propisima koji se odnose na kulturna dobra, pridržavajući se njegove povijesno-tradicijske matrice i pojavnosti.

3. Na navedeno nematerijalno kulturno dobro iz točke 1. izreke ovog rješenja primjenjuje se Zakon o zaštiti i očuvanju kulturnih dobara i svi propisi koji se odnose na kulturna dobra.

4. Predmetno kulturno dobro upisat će se u Registar kulturnih dobara Republike Hrvatske - Listu zaštićenih kulturnih dobara, a upis će se objaviti u „Narodnim novinama“.

5. Žalba ne odgađa izvršenje ovog rješenja.

O b r a z l o ž e n j e

Umijeće sokolarenja vještina je lova s pticama grabljivicama. Pretpostavke govore da je najpovoljniji teritorij za nastanak sokolarstva bio na azijskom kontinentu prije 2 do 4 tisuće godina. Najraniji dokaz o sokolarenju na našim prostorima, japodski je prsten iz Ribića na kojem je slika psa i sokola koji leti iznad njega, a datiran je u 2. stoljeće naše ere. Sokolarstvo je prakticirano i na dvorovima hrvatskih narodnih vladara. Dokaz tome je i podatak da su kraljevi imali posebnog velikodostojnika - župana sokolara, te da su najbolji lovci sokolovima bili bogato plaćeni. No, sokolarstvo je prisutno i u svakodnevnom životu običnog pučanstva zbog jednostavnog razloga: nabave hrane. Prema radovima povjesničara Vejsila Čurčića, na hrvatskim se područjima, sve do pojave Osmanlija, za sokolarstvo koriste primarno orlovi i jastrebovi za lov s ruke sokolara, što dokazuju grobni stećci s uklesanim prizorima lova sneće i jelenske divljači s orlovima, kao i lov na zeca uz pomoć jastreba. Dolaskom Osmanlija započinje procvat

sokolarstva u ovom dijelu Europe. Sokolarstvo je u osmanlijskom sustavu bilo sastavni dio javne uprave (vojnička ili poluvojnička služba dogandija općenito označava sokolara: šahindija je sokolar sa sokolom, čakirdžija je sokolar s bijelim jastrebom). Dokaz o razvijenom sokolarstvu u primorskoj Hrvatskoj pruža nam šibenski veterinar Jakob Viturić koji je 1526. godine napisao *ljebarušu* za potrebe liječenja ptica grabljivica. Tradicija sokolarstva nastavlja se kroz cijeli srednji vijek, sve do pojave vatrenog oružja, kada započinje ubrzano opadanje učestalosti bavljenja tom vrstom lova. Tokom komunističke vladavine sokolarstvo se pokušava zatrti kao neprihvatljiv feudalni način lova. Dodatni zamah postiže se stvaranjem samostalne Hrvatske, stvaranjem uvjeta za legalan rad hrvatskih sokolara. Školovanje sokola započinje njegovim opremanjem s kožnim vezicama i zvoncem koje će nositi tijekom treninga i lova. Postupak školovanja se većim dijelom obavlja tako da sokol ima glavu pokrivenu posebnom kapicom kako bi bio izložen što manjem stresu. Prvi dan se sokola uzme na rukavicu, skine se kapica i ponudi mu se meso za jelo. Obično sokol neko vrijeme ignorira hranu jer je uplašen, ali zbog gladi s vremenom nestaje strah i sokol počinje jesti. Drugi dan se od sokola traži da zakorači i skoči na rukavicu na kojoj mu je ponuđeno meso da se najede. Nakon što to napravi, sljedećih se dana povećava udaljenost na koju sokol dolazi po hranu. Nakon što se kroz nekoliko dana postigne da sokol sam poleti za sokolarom koji glumi da odlazi, pušta ga se da slobodno leti. Kad napravi dva kruga iznad sokolara, za nagradu mu se baci vabilo s komadićem mesa koje simbolizira plijen. Taj se postupak s vabilom nastavlja dok sokol u zraku ne izdrži pola sata, leteći iznad sokolara i čekajući plijen. Tada se prelazi u lov sa sokolom: uz pomoć psa ptičara pronađe se plijen (fazan, jarebica i sl.), a sokol se pusti da čeka iznad sokolara. Kad je sokol u najpovoljnijoj poziciji podigne se plijen i u idealnim uvjetima sokol će ga uloviti. Za razliku od školovanja sokola, jastreba se odmah nakon što počne letjeti za sokolarom uzme na ruku i krene se s njim u lov. Jastreb pokušava uloviti plijen napadajući direktno s ruke sokolara. Tijekom lova, uvijek se pušta da lovi jedna po jedna ptica. Iako je moguće školovati pticu da lovi u grupi, takvi primjeri su rijetki. U Hrvatskoj trenutno djeluje 40 sokolara koji rade na popularizaciji ove vještine, organiziranih u klubove i udruge, u skladu s ekološki održivim razvojem i dobiti zaštićenih ptica grabljivica. Osmero njih bavi se i uzgojem ptica grabljivica za potrebe sokolara. Bavljenje sokolarstvom, uz snažnu motivaciju, traži od sokolara mnogo njegovog slobodnog vremena, te stalno umnažanje potrebnih znanja i vještina. Zbog promijenjenog odnosa prema zaštiti životinja došlo je do određenih promjena u načinu treninga, kao i opremanja životinja, što pticama omogućava kvalitetniji život. Međutim, cilj je nepromijenjen od najranijih dana: umijeće lova s pticama grabljivicama.

Donošenjem ovog rješenja, sukladno članku 12. stavku 1. Zakona o zaštiti i očuvanju kulturnih dobara na predmetno dobro primjenjuju se citirani Zakon, kao i svi drugi propisi koji se odnose na kulturna dobra.

Sukladno članku 12. stavku 4. istoga Zakona, točkom 4. izreke ovog rješenja, određena je obveza upisa predmetnog dobra u Registar kulturnih dobara Republike Hrvatske – Listu zaštićenih kulturnih dobara.

Sukladno članku 12. stavku 5. Zakona o zaštiti i očuvanju kulturnih dobara, žalba protiv ovog rješenja ne zadržava njegovo izvršenje.

Iz gore navedenih razloga trebalo je riješiti kao u izreci.

Uputa o pravnom lijeku:

Protiv ovog rješenja može se izjaviti žalba ministru kulture Republike Hrvatske u roku 15 dana od primitka ovog rješenja. Žalba se predaje neposredno ili šalje poštom preporučeno Ministarstvu kulture, Runjaninova 2, 10000 Zagreb, a može se izjaviti i usmeno na zapisnik. Na žalbu se, sukladno članku 7. stavku 1. točki 19. Zakona o upravnim pristojbama („Narodne novine“ broj 8/96, 77/96, 131/97, 68/98) ne plaća upravna pristojba.



Dostaviti:

1. Sokolarstvo Petrinja, Udruga za zaštitu ptica grabljivica i sokolarstvo, Nova Derenčina 36, 44250 Petrinja (s povratnicom)
2. Sokolarski klub „Berkut“, Konavoska 4, 20210 Cavtat (s povratnicom)
3. Sokolarski klub „Jastreb- Novi Zagreb“, Murati 1, 10010 Zagreb (s povratnicom)
4. Hrvatski sokolarski klub, Hrvatske bratske zajednice 9b, 47000 Karlovac (s povratnicom)
5. Grad Zagreb, Gradski zavod za zaštitu spomenika kulture i prirode, Odjel za pokretna i nematerijalna kulturna dobra, Kuševićeva 2/II, 10000 Zagreb (s povratnicom)
6. Grad Karlovac, Upravni odjel za prosvjetu i kulturu, Banjavčičeva 9, 47000 Karlovac (s povratnicom)
7. Grad Petrinja, Upravni odjel za društvene djelatnosti, Ivana Gundulića 2, 44250 Petrinja (s povratnicom)
8. Grad Dubrovnik, Upravni odjel za kulturu, Pred Dvorom 1, 20000 Dubrovnik (s povratnicom)

9. Karlovačka županija, Upravni odjel za prosvjetu, kulturu, tehničku kulturu, šport i informiranje, A. Vranicanija 2, 47000 Karlovac (s povratnicom)
10. Sisačko- moslavačka županija, Upravni odjel za prosvjetu, kulturu i šport, S. i A. Radića 36, 44000 Sisak (s povratnicom)
11. Dubrovačko- neretvanska županija, Upravni odjel za obrazovanje, kulturu i šport, Gundulićeva poljana 1, 20000 Dubrovnik (s povratnicom)
12. Zagrebačka županija, Upravni odjel za prosvjetu, kulturu, šport i tehničku kulturu, Grada Vukovara 72/V, 10000 Zagreb (s povratnicom)
13. Institut za etnologiju i folkloristiku, Šubićeva 42, 10000 Zagreb (s povratnicom)
14. Ministarstvo kulture, Uprava za zaštitu kulturne baštine
 - Konzervatorski odjel u Zagrebu, Mesnička 49, 10000 Zagreb (s povratnicom)
 - Konzervatorski odjel u Dubrovniku, C. Zuzorić 6, 20000 Dubrovnik (s povratnicom)
 - Konzervatorski odjel u Sisku, Ivana Meštrovića 28, 44000 Sisak (s povratnicom)
 - Konzervatorski odjel u Karlovcu, V. Vranicanija 6, 47000 Karlovac (s povratnicom)
 - Odjel za pokretnu i nematerijalnu kulturnu baštinu, Odsjek za nematerijalna kulturna dobra, ovdje
 - ⊖ Registar kulturnih dobara Republike Hrvatske, ovdje
 - Pismohrana, ovdje

/coat of arms of the Republic of Croatia/

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

MINISTRY OF CULTURE

Class: UP/I-612-08/10-06/0191

No.: 532-04-07/2-10-I

Zagreb, 2 August 2010

Pursuant to Article 12, Paragraph 1 of the Act on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Goods (NN 69/99, NN 151/03 and NN 157/03, Corrigendum, NN 87/09, NN 88/10) and Article 9, Paragraph 1 of the Ordinance on the Register of Cultural Goods of the Republic of Croatia (NN 37/01), the Ministry of Culture hereby issues a

D E C I S I O N

Stating that

1.

The **practice of falconry** has the property of intangible cultural heritage pursuant to Article 9, Paragraph 1, Lines 2 and 3 of the Act on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Goods.

2.

For the cultural good referred to in Point 1 of this Decision, the following system of protective measures is established:

- Ensuring the availability of the good to the public;
- Encouraging the participation of communities and groups inheriting the good in identifying, defining and transferring the good;
- Popularising and promoting the cultural good by organising conferences and festivals, and via electronic media, audio and video recordings, and otherwise;
- Encouraging the transfer and cultivation of the cultural good in its original and other environments;
- Training skilled staff to transfer knowledge and skills through seminars, workshops, and formal and informal education;
- Continuing researching the good, its appropriate documentation in all forms and contemporary methods of recording, as well as by means of professional and scientific evaluation;
- Identifying globalisation and social transformation processes to protect the good by preventing it from being at risk of disappearance or destruction.

The holder of the good is obliged to carry out protective measures for the purpose of its conservation in accordance with the Act on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Goods and all regulations related to cultural goods, adhering to its historical and traditional patterns and appearance.

3.

The Act on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Goods and all regulations related to cultural goods apply to the intangible cultural good referred to in point 1 of this Decision.

4.

The cultural good will be included in the Register of Cultural Goods of the Republic of Croatia – the List of Protected Cultural Goods, and the listing will be published in the Official Gazette.

5.

An appeal does not delay the execution of this Decision.

E x p l a n a t i o n

The art of falconry is the skill of hunting with birds of prey. It is believed that the most favourable territory for the emergence of falconry was on the Asian continent 2 to 4 thousand years ago. The earliest evidence of falconry in present-day Croatia is a lapodian ring from Ribić with the image of a dog and a falcon flying above it. The ring has been dated to the 2nd century AD. Falconry was also practised at the courts of Croatian rulers. This is also confirmed by the fact that the kings had a special dignitary known as a prefect-falconer, and that the best falconers were well paid. However, falconry was also present in the everyday life of ordinary people for the simple reason that it supplied food. According to the works of the historian Vejsil Čurčić, until the arrival of the Ottoman Turks, falconers in Croatian territories primarily used eagles and hawks for hunting from their hands, as evidenced by gravestones with carved roe and red deer hunting scenes with eagles, as well as rabbit hunting scenes with hawks. With the arrival of the Ottomans, the flourishing of falconry in this part of Europe began. In the Ottoman system, falconry was an integral part of the public administration (the name of the military or semi-military service of *dogandžije*, the customs authorities, generally signifies 'falconers': a *šahindžija* is a falconer with a falcon, a *čakirdžija* is a falconer with a goshawk). Proof of the development of falconry in coastal Croatia is provided by a veterinarian from Šibenik, Jakob Viturić, who in 1526 wrote a book of medicines for birds of prey. The tradition of falconry continued throughout the Middle Ages until the appearance of firearms, when a rapid decrease in this type of hunting began. During communist rule, there was an attempt to exterminate falconry as an unacceptable feudal way of hunting. However, a boost occurred with the establishment of the present-day independent Croatian state, as the conditions were created for the legal activity of Croatian falconers.

Falcon training starts by equipping the bird with leather straps and a bell that it wears during training and hunting. During training, the falcon's head is covered with a special cap to keep the stress to which it is exposed to a minimum. On the first day, the falcon is sat on a glove, its cap is removed, and it is offered meat. Usually, the falcon ignores the food for some time because it is scared, but because of hunger, with time, the fear disappears and the falcon begins to eat. On the second day, the falcon is expected to step out and leap onto the glove on which the meat is offered. After doing this, during the next few days, the distance from which the falcon comes for food is increased. After a few days, the falcon should fly after the falconer, who pretends to be leaving, and the falcon is released to fly freely. After having made two circles above the falconer, as a reward, he is thrown a piece of meat as a bait symbolising prey. The process with the bait is repeated until the falcon remains in the air for half an hour, flying above the falconer and waiting for the prey. At this point, hunting with a falcon can start: a pointing dog is sent to find the prey (a pheasant, partridge, etc.) and the falcon is left to wait above the falconer. When the falcon is in the most favourable position, the prey is raised and in ideal conditions the falcon catches it. Unlike training a falcon, a falconer takes a goshawk onto his hand as soon as it begins to fly after the falconer, and the hunting may begin. The goshawk tries to catch the prey by attacking directly from the hand of the falconer. During hunting, one bird at a time is released to catch the prey. Although it is possible to train birds to hunt in a group, such examples are rare. In Croatia, there are currently 40 falconers, organised in

clubs and associations, working on the popularisation of this skill in accordance with the ecologically sustainable development and well-being of protected birds of prey. Eight of them also deal with breeding birds of prey for the needs of falconers. Apart from strong motivation, falconry requires a lot of time, and the constant development of knowledge and skills. Due to a changed attitude towards animal protection, there have been some changes in the training and equipping of birds which enable them to have a better quality of life. However, the goal has remained unchanged from the earliest days: the art of hunting with birds of prey.

With the adoption of this Decision, pursuant to Article 12, Paragraph 1 of the Act on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Goods, the mentioned Act as well as all other regulations related to cultural goods apply to the said good.

Pursuant to Article 12, Paragraph 4 of the same Act, Point 4 of this Decision stipulates the obligation to enter the good in the Register of Cultural Goods of the Republic of Croatia – List of Protected Cultural Goods.

Pursuant to Article 12, Paragraph 5 of the Act on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Goods, an appeal against this Decision shall not delay its execution.

For the reasons outlined above, it was necessary to resolve this as in the statement.

Legal remedy:

An appeal to the Minister of Culture of the Republic of Croatia may be filed against this decision within 15 days of the receipt of the Decision. The appeal shall be submitted directly or sent by registered mail to the Ministry of Culture, Runjaninova 2, 10000 Zagreb, or may be given as a verbal notice of appeal on the record. In accordance with Article 7, Paragraph 1, Item 19 of the Administrative Tax Act (Official Gazette 8/96, 77/96, 131/97, 68/98), an appeal shall not be subject to an administrative fee.

Round stamp: MINISTER
Republic of Croatia Božo Biškupić, mr. sc.
ZAGREB
MINISTRY OF CULTURE

To be delivered to:

1. Petrinja Falconry, Association for the Protection of Birds of Prey and for Falconry, Nova Drenčina 36, 44250 Petrinja (with mail return receipt)
2. "Berkut" Falconry Club, Konavoska 4, 20210 Cavtat (with mail return receipt)
3. "Jastreb – Novi Zagreb" Falconry Club, Murati 1, 10010 Zagreb (with mail return receipt)
4. Croatian Falconry Club, Hrvatske bratske zajednice 9b, 47000 Karlovac (with mail return receipt)
5. City of Zagreb, City Institute for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Monuments, Department of Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage, Kuševićeva 2/II, 10000 Zagreb (with mail return receipt)
6. City of Karlovac, Administrative Department for Education and Culture, Banjavčićeva 9, 47000 Karlovac (with mail return receipt)
7. City of Petrinja, Administrative Department for Social Affairs, Ivana Gundulića 2, 44250 Petrinja (with mail return receipt)
8. City of Dubrovnik, Administrative Department for Culture, Pred Dvorom 1, 20000 Dubrovnik (with mail return receipt)
9. Karlovac County, Administrative Department for Education, Culture, Technical Culture, Sport and Information, A. Vranicanija 2, 47000 Karlovac (with mail return receipt)

10. Sisak-Moslavina County, Administrative Department for Education, Culture and Sport, S. i A. Radića 36, 44000 Sisak (with mail return receipt)
11. Dubrovnik-Neretva County, Department of Education, Culture and Sports, Gundulićeva poljana 1, 20000 Dubrovnik (with mail return receipt)
12. Zagreb County, Administrative Department for Education, Culture, Sports and Technical Culture, Grada Vukovara 72/V, 10000 Zagreb (with mail return receipt)
13. Institute for Ethnology and Folklore Research, Šubićeva 42, 10000 Zagreb (with mail return receipt)
14. Ministry of Culture, Department for the Protection of Cultural Heritage
 - Conservation Department in Zagreb, Mesnička 49, 10000 Zagreb (with mail return receipt)
 - Conservation Department in Dubrovnik, C. Zuzorić 6, 20000 Dubrovnik (with mail return receipt)
 - Conservation Department in Sisak, Ivana Meštrovića 28, 44000 Sisak (with mail return receipt)
 - Conservation Department in Karlovac, V. Vranicanija 6, 47000 Karlovac (with mail return receipt)
 - Department for Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage, Department for Intangible Cultural Heritage, here
 - The Cultural Heritage Register of the Republic of Croatia, here
 - Archive, here

PRETRAŽIVANJE KULTURNIH DOBARA

Opći podaci o kulturnom dobru

Naziv: _____
Pravni status: -
Vrsta: -
Klasifikacija: -
UNE CO zaštita: -

mještaj kulturnog dobra

Mjesto: _____
Općina/grad: _____
Županija: _____
Katastarska općina: _____
Katastarska čestica: _____

Isobodna pretraga:

Traži

Očisti traženje

Napomena: Uvjeti pretraživanja predviđeni su za lakši pronalazak željenog kulturnog dobra. Potrebno je unijeti minimalno jedan uvjet pretraživanja i izlistat će vam se sva kulturna dobra koja sadrže navedeni uvjet. Ako želite precizniju pretragu definirajte i dodatne uvjete među ponudjenima

[Povratak](#)

Više naselja, Umijeće sokolarenja

Oznaka dobra: Z-4843



Pravni status: zaštićeno kulturno dobro
Vrsta: nematerijalno kulturno dobro
Klasifikacija: znanje i vještine
UNESCO zaštita: ne

Smještaj

Adresa: -
Mjesto: Više naselja
Općina/grad: -
Županija: -

Nadležni konzervatorski odjel

Naziv: Konzervatorski odjel u Sisku
Adresa: Ivana Meštrovića 28, 44000 Sisak
Telefon: 044/ 515-180
Email: ivana.mileti@min-kulture.hr
Vrijeme nastanka: 2. st. do 21. st.
Autori: -

Opis dobra

Umijeće sokolarenja vještina je lova s pticama grabljivicama. Najraniji dokaz o sokolarenju na našim prostorima, japodski je prsten iz Ribića na kojem je slika psa i sokola koji leti iznad njega, a datiran je u 2. stoljeće naše ere. U Hrvatskoj trenutno djeluje 40 sokolara koji rade na popularizaciji ove vještine, organiziranih u klubova i udruga, u skladu s ekološki održivim razvojem i dobrobiti zaštićenih ptica grabljivica.

CULTURAL HERITAGE > Register of Cultural Goods

SEARCH OF CULTURAL GOODS

General Information on the cultural good		Location of the cultural good	
Name:		Place:	
Legal status:	-	Municipality/city:	
Type:	-	County:	
Classification:	-	Cadastre county:	
UNESCO protection:	-	Cadastre lot:	
Free search:		Search	Clear search

Note: The search items are geared at easily finding the desired cultural good. If you enter one search item, all the cultural goods containing the given word will be listed. If a more detailed search is required define additional items among the ones offered.

Back

More Settlements, The Art of Falconry

Heritage mark: Z-4843



Legal status: protected cultural heritage

Type: intangible cultural heritage

Classification: knowledge and skills

UNESCO protection: no

Location

Address: -

Place: several places

Municipality/town: -

County: -

Competent conservation department

Name: Conservation Department in Sisak

Address: Ivana Meštrovića 28, 44000 Sisak

Phone: 044/ 515-180

E-mail: ivana.miletic@min-kulture.hr

Period of origin: 2nd to 21st century

Authors: -

Description of heritage

The art of falconry is the skill of hunting with birds of prey. The earliest evidence of falconry on the territory of Croatia is a lapodian ring from Ribić with the image of a dog and a falcon flying above it, which dates back to the 2nd century AD. In Croatia, there are currently 40 falconers working on the popularisation of this skill, who are organised in clubs and associations in line with the environmentally sustainable development and well-being of protected birds of prey.

