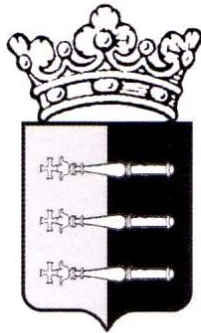


ზაქარია კიკნაძე

თბილისის ჰერალდიკა  
პროექტი

Zachary Kiknadze

HERALDRY OF TBILISI  
PROPOSAL



ქართული ჰერალდიკის ასოციაცია  
ASSOCIATION OF GEORGIAN HERALDRY



## ENGLISH ABSTRACT

This work proposes implementation of a heraldic system for the city of Tbilisi. From 1917 until today, the tradition of heraldry has been weak, because the Communist government and its successors lacked an appreciation for heraldry. The purpose of this work is to revive Tbilisi's historical coat of arms with some modifications and to create the standard and seals of the city, the colour of the mayor, and the key of the city. The proposed system includes arms, standards, and seals for each region of the city. Inscriptions on the coats of arms are to be written in a new variation of the now obsolete capital letters, originally used in Georgian heraldry. For the seal of the city, the author uses the old Latin spelling of Tbilisi, Thephelis, parallel to the Georgian inscription. The author also proposes protocol for the use of each element of the system.

Page 5

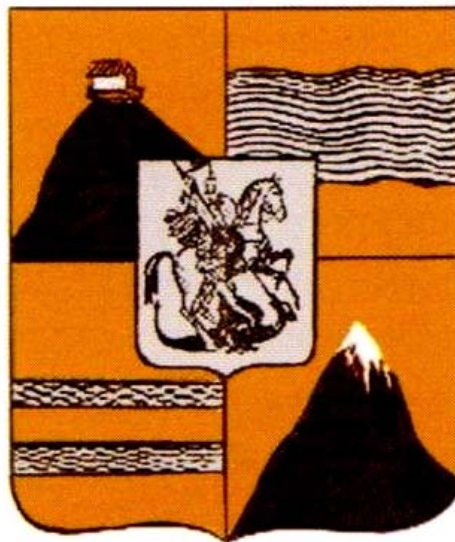


Illustration 1: The Arms of the Georgia-Imereti province, 1843.



Illustration 2: The Arms of Tbilisi (Tiflis) province, 1843.



Illustration 3: The Arms of Tbilisi (Tiflis) province, 1878-1917.

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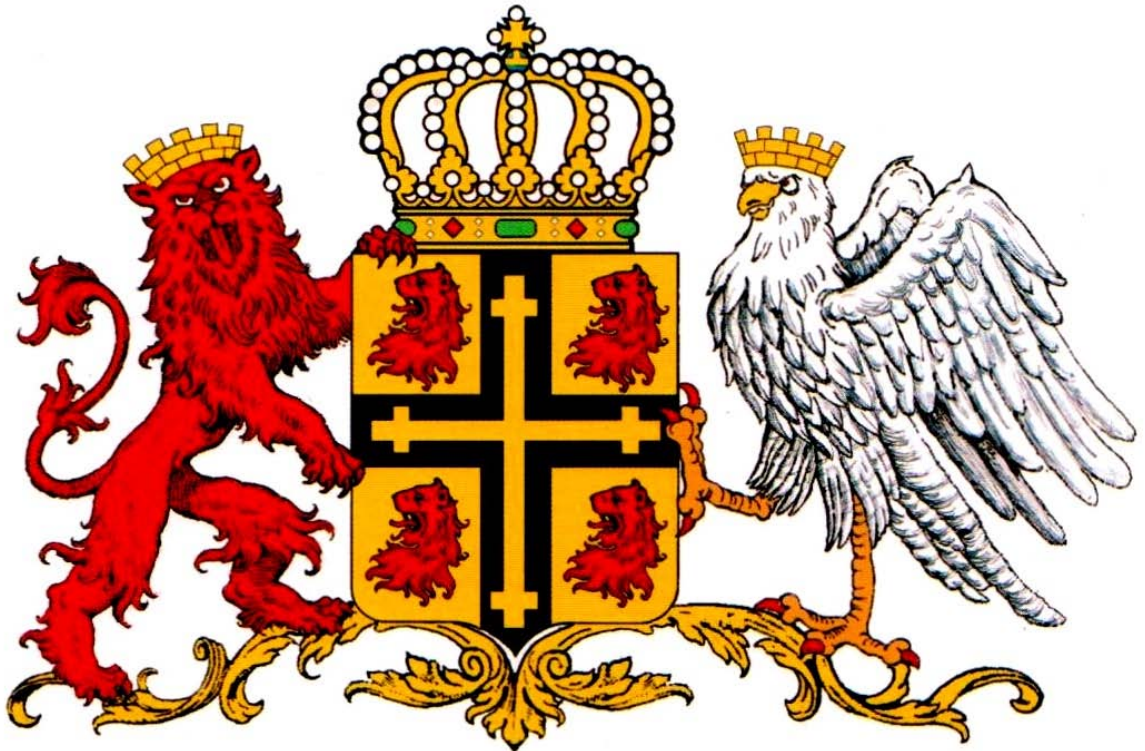


Illustration 1: Proposed Arms of Tbilisi (by author); based on historical arms of 1878-1917 (see page 3, illustration 3) with a more traditional cross introduced; bearing the Georgian royal crown (of George XII) and with new supporters, the red leopard and white falcon (falcon from the legend of the founding of Tbilisi); full colour version.

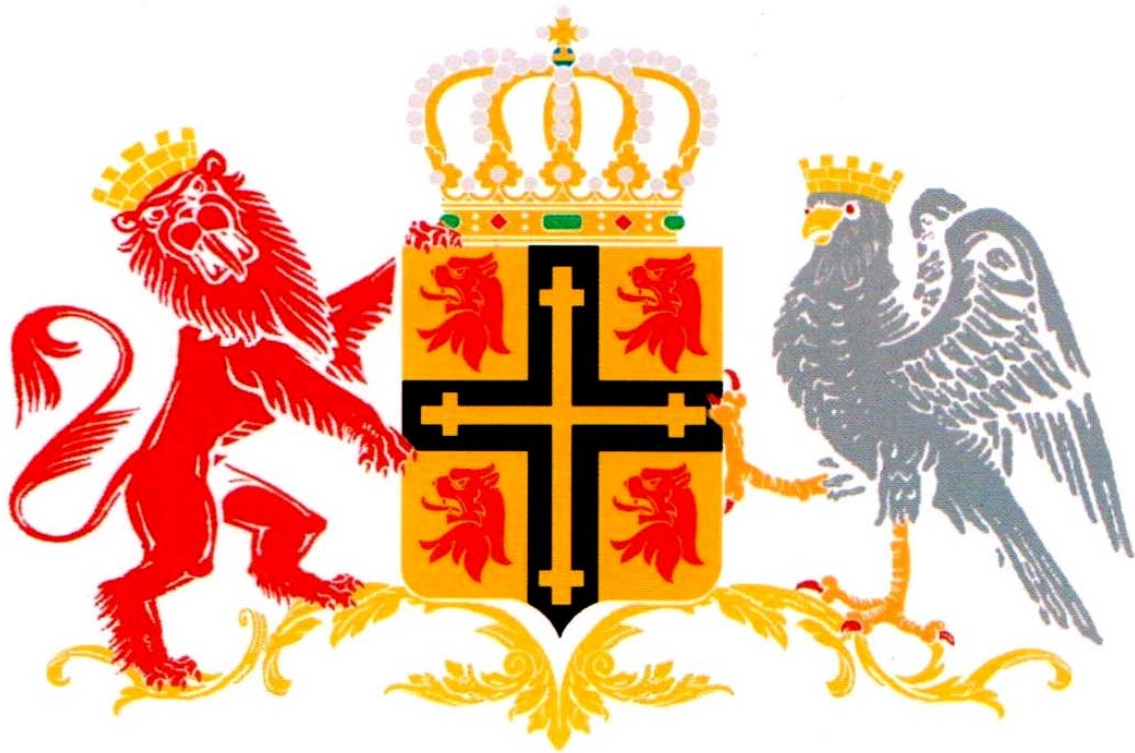


Illustration2: Stencil version of the same.

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- Illustration 1: The Lesser Arms of Tbilisi, full stencil version.
- Illustration 2: The Lesser Arms of Tbilisi, full stencil version, imitation of gold colour.
- Illustration 3: The Lesser Arms of Tbilisi, full colour version.
- Illustration 4: The Lesser Arms of Tbilisi, full version for everyday use, with a burghal civic coronet.
- Illustration 5: The Lesser Arms of Tbilisi, full stencil version, with a burghal civic coronet.

Four black and white illustrations: Line drawn version of the Lesser Arms of Tbilisi.

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- Illustration 1: The Principal Standard of Tbilisi, live colours of the city.
- Illustration 2: The Standard of Tbilisi for use on the City Hall.
- Illustration 3: Ceremonial Gonfalon of Tbilisi for indoor and outdoor use at the City Hall.
- Illustration 4: Gonfalon of Tbilisi (to be hung on the streets of Tbilisi during celebrations).

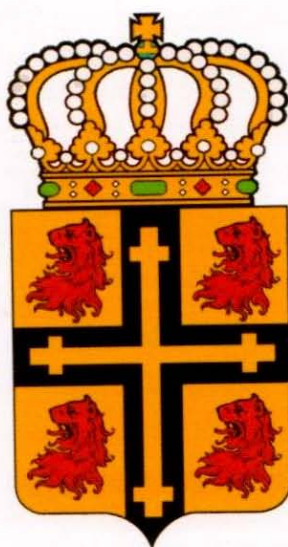




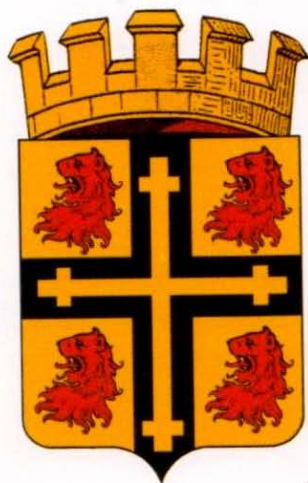
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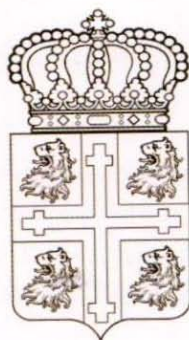
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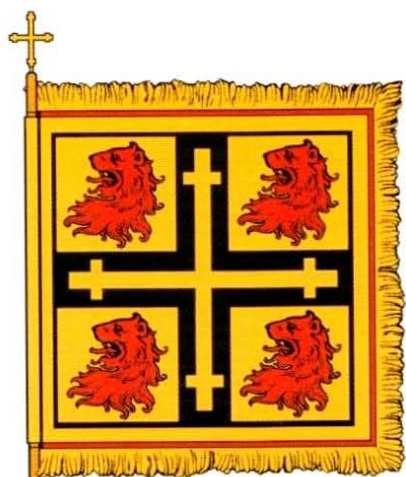
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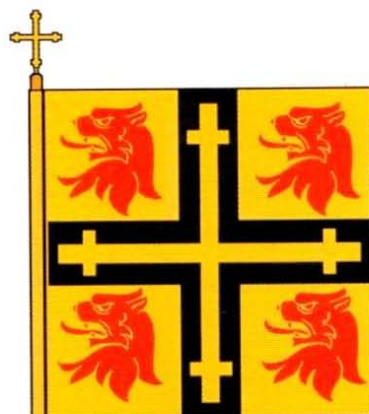
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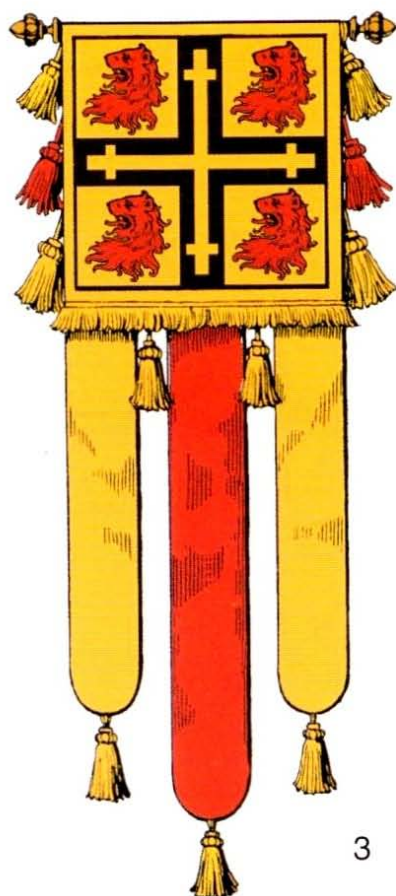
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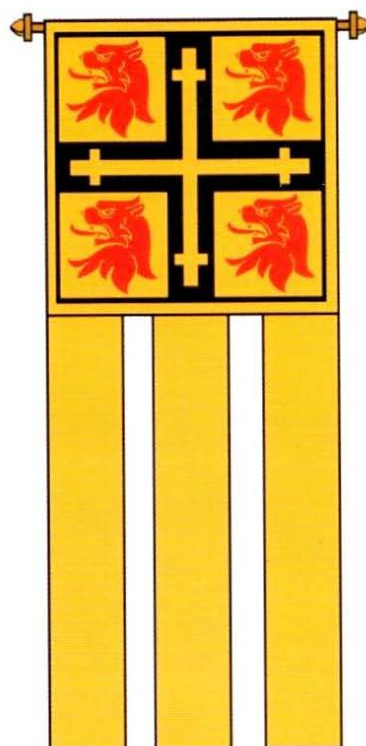
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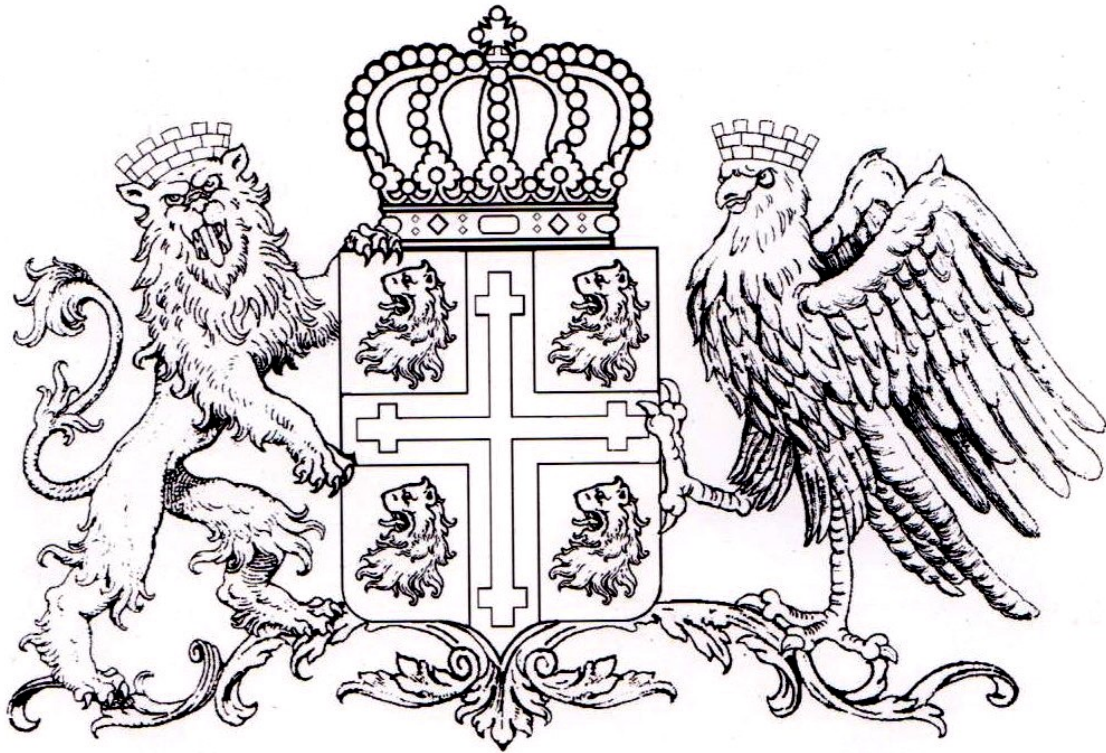


Illustration 1: Line drawn version of the Great Arms of Tbilisi.

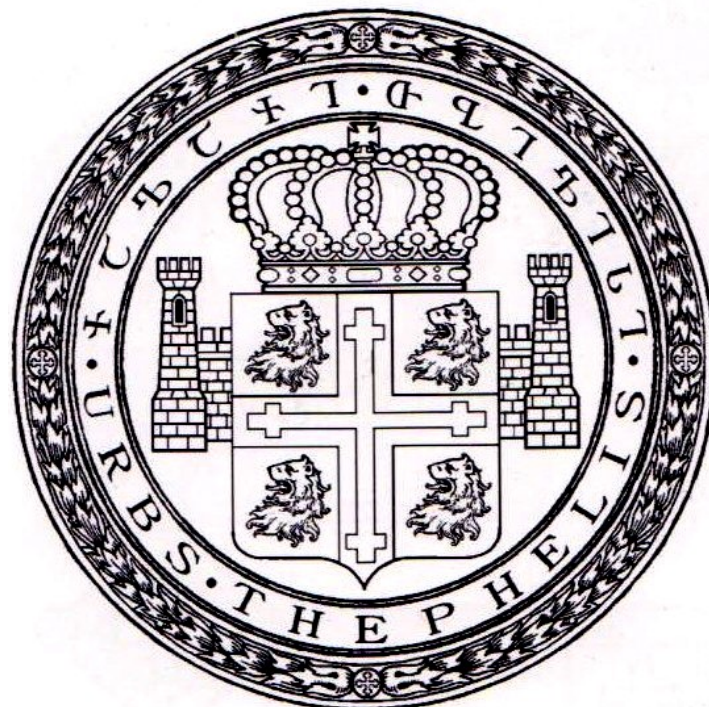


Illustration 2: The Great Seal of Tbilisi (the inscription on the top of the seal uses now obsolete capital letters parallel to the old Latin spelling of Tbilisi, Thephelis), to seal international documents.

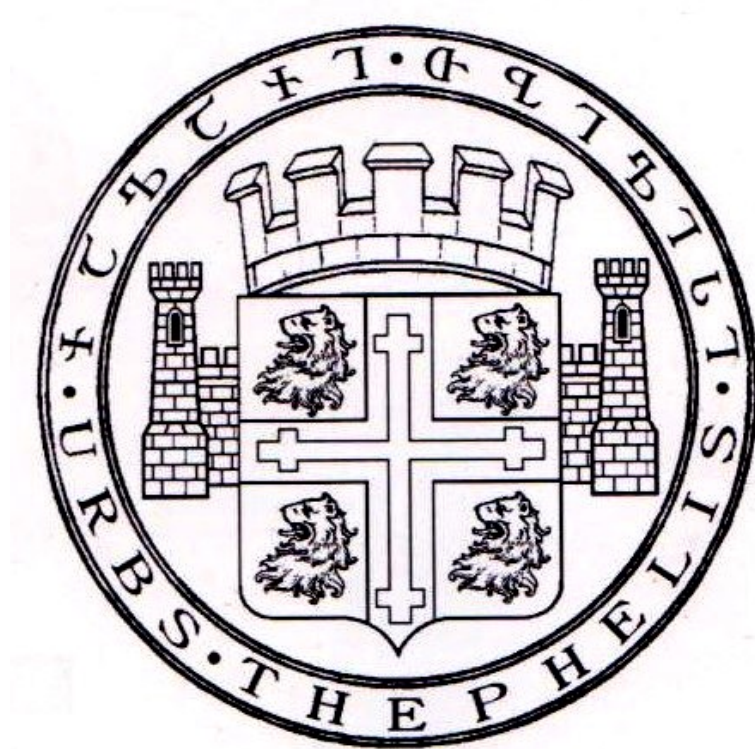


Illustration 3: The Lesser Seal of Tbilisi, to seal domestic documents.

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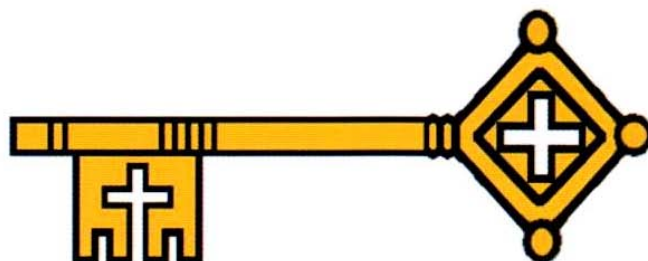


Illustration 1: The Colour of the Mayor of the City.

Illustration 2: The Key of the City.





Illustration 3: The Band of the Mayor, with the live colours of the city.

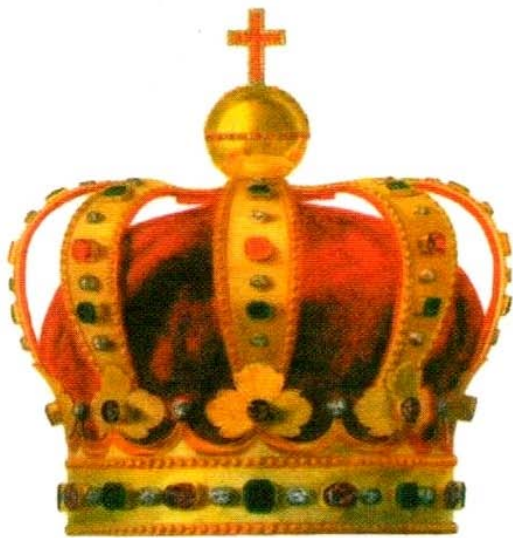


Illustration 1: The Georgian Royal Crown (of George XII, XVIII c.).



Illustration 2: The Crown of the Catholicos-Patriarch of Georgia (XVII c.).



Illustration 3: The Heraldic Royal Crown, proposed by author.

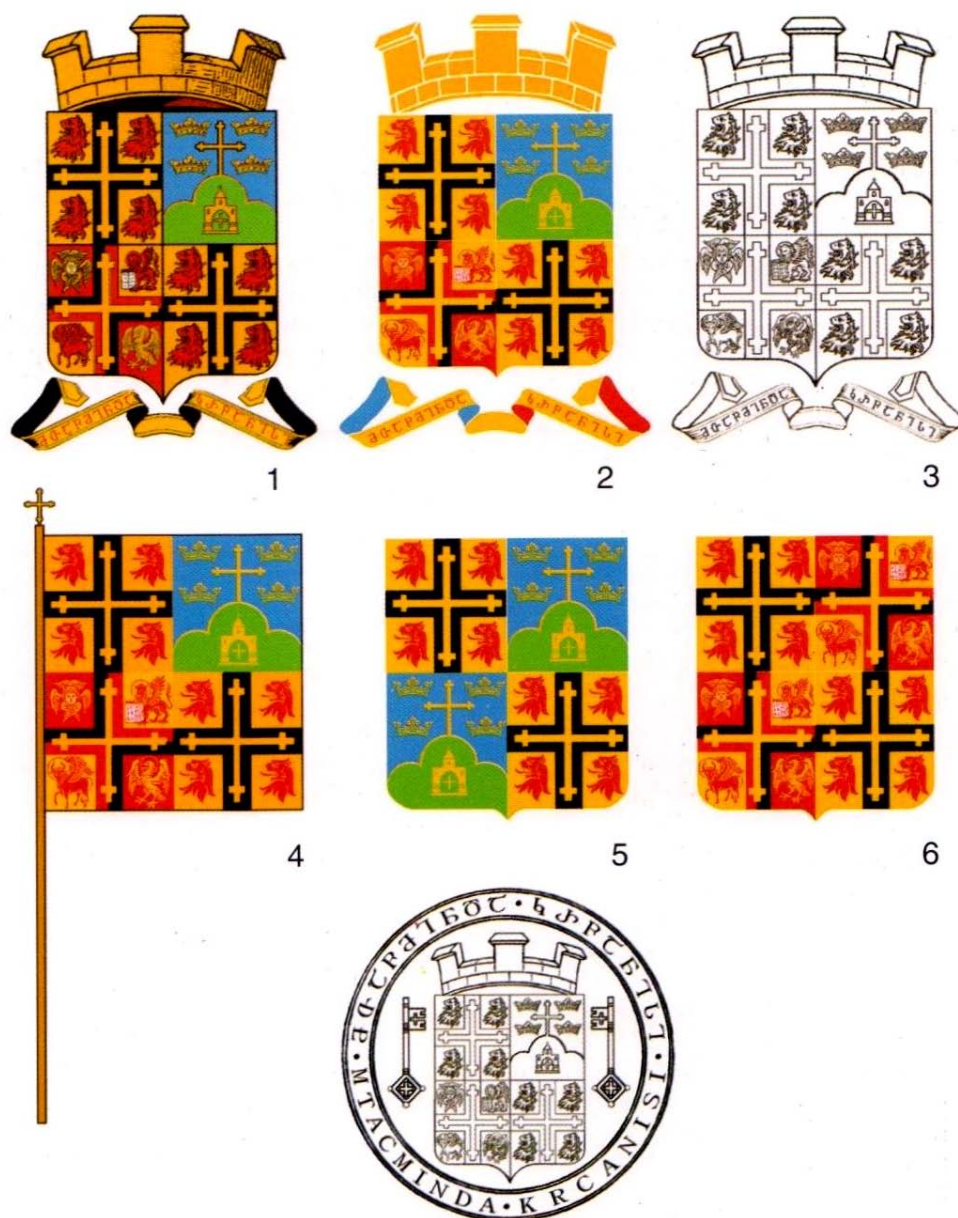


Illustration 4: The Heraldic Crown of the Catholicos-Patriarch of Georgia, proposed by author.

For pages 23-31, each page includes:

1. Colour version.
2. Colour-stencil version.
3. Line drawing.
4. Standard of the region.
5. Arms of the first mentioned district.
6. Arms of the second mentioned district.
7. Seal of the region

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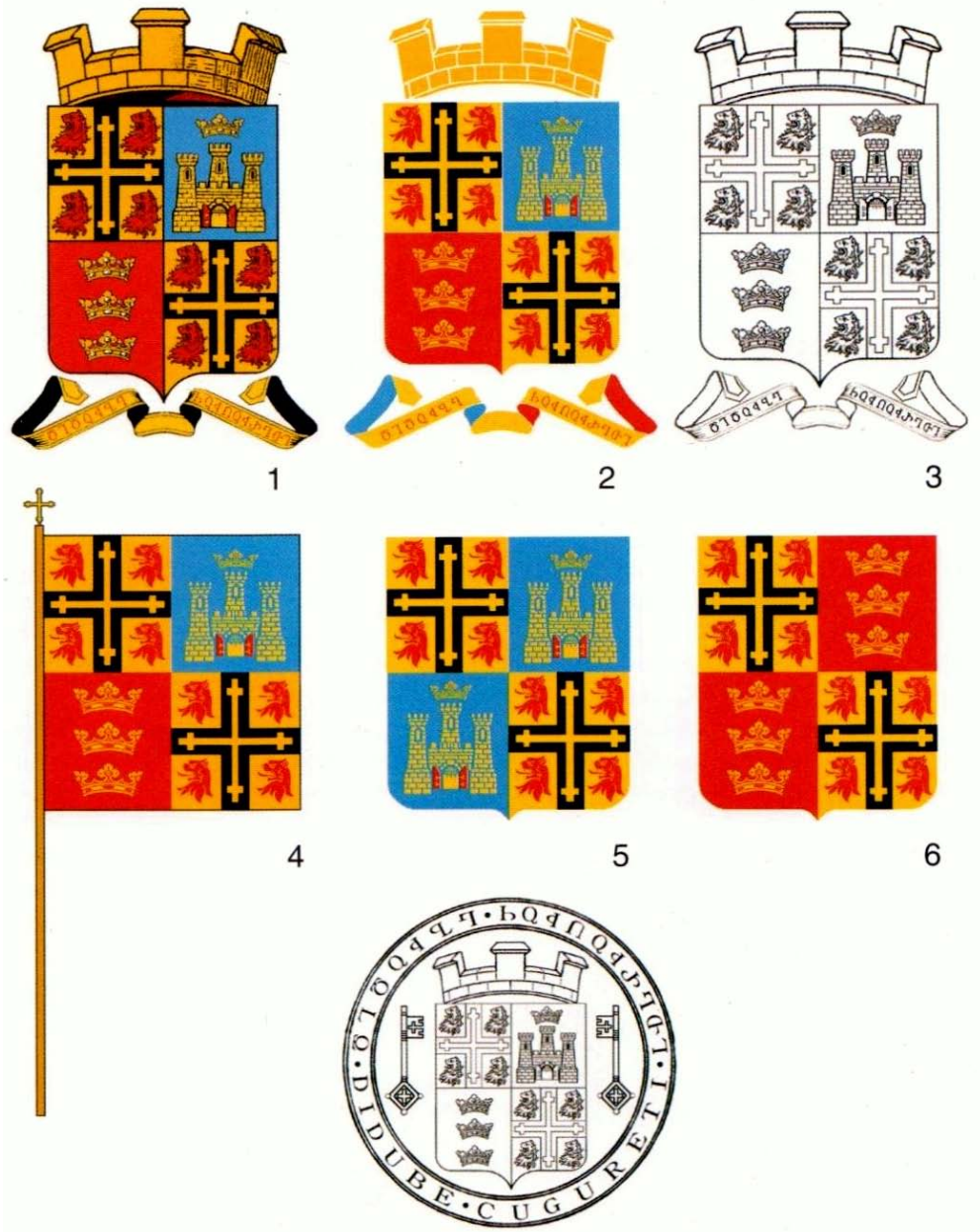


The Arms of Mtatsminda-Krtsanisi; in the first and fourth quarters — the Tbilisi Arms; in the second quarter — the Arms of Mtatsminda District (Mtatsminda means 'Holy Mountain,' which is represented by the green mountain with the Tbilisi Cross on top. The building on the mountain represents the VI century monastery, which gave the mountain its name. The four

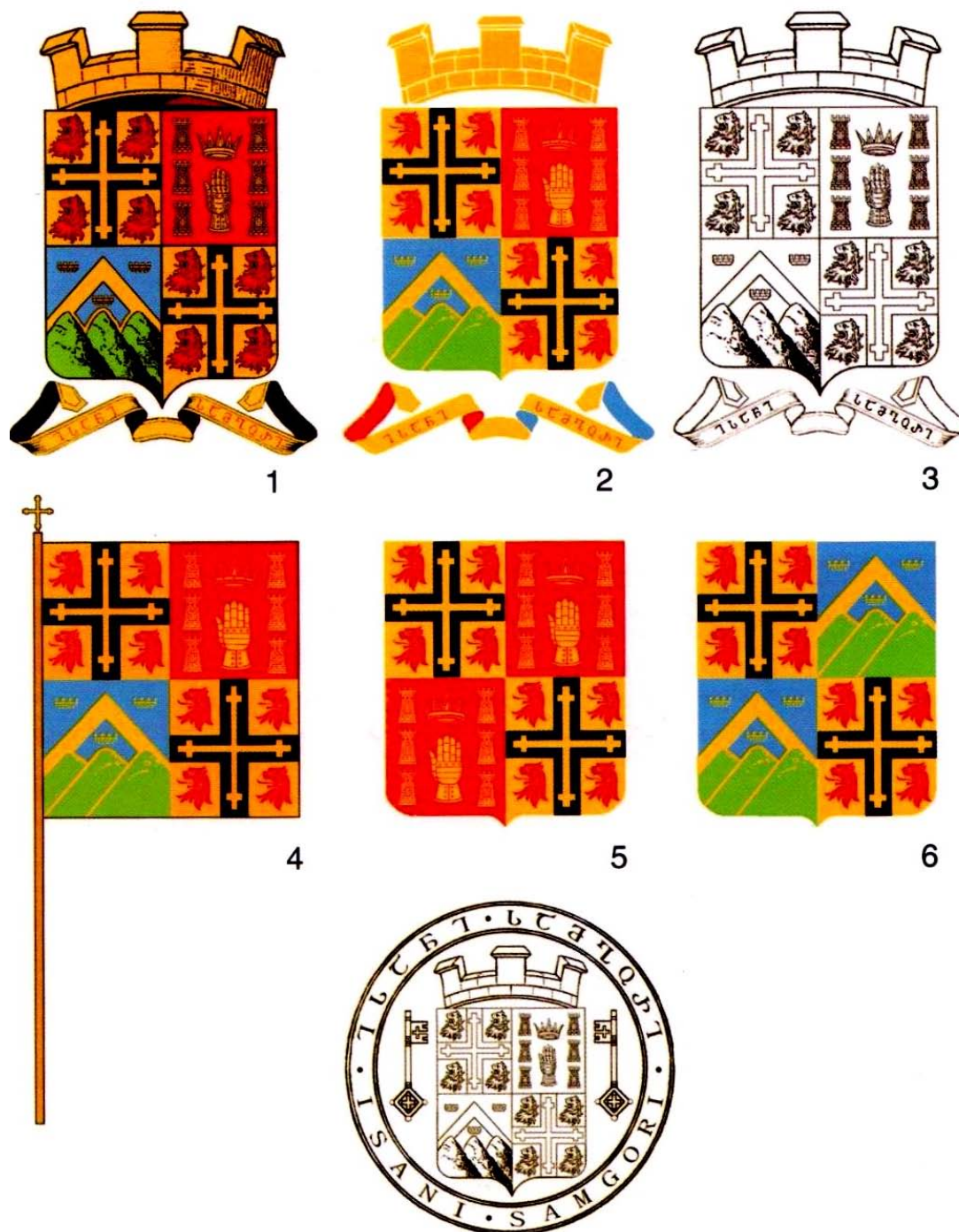


crowns represent the three highest organs of the state, which are located in this region: the Parliament, the Presidency, and the Supreme Court, and the fourth crown represents the City Hall.); in the third quarter — arms of Krtsanisi quartered by the Tbilisi Cross with symbols of the evangelists (Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John) in each quarter, because the Georgian Catholicos- Patriarch's office is located in this district; the ribbon with inscription "Mtatsminda Krtsanisi" is in capital letters.

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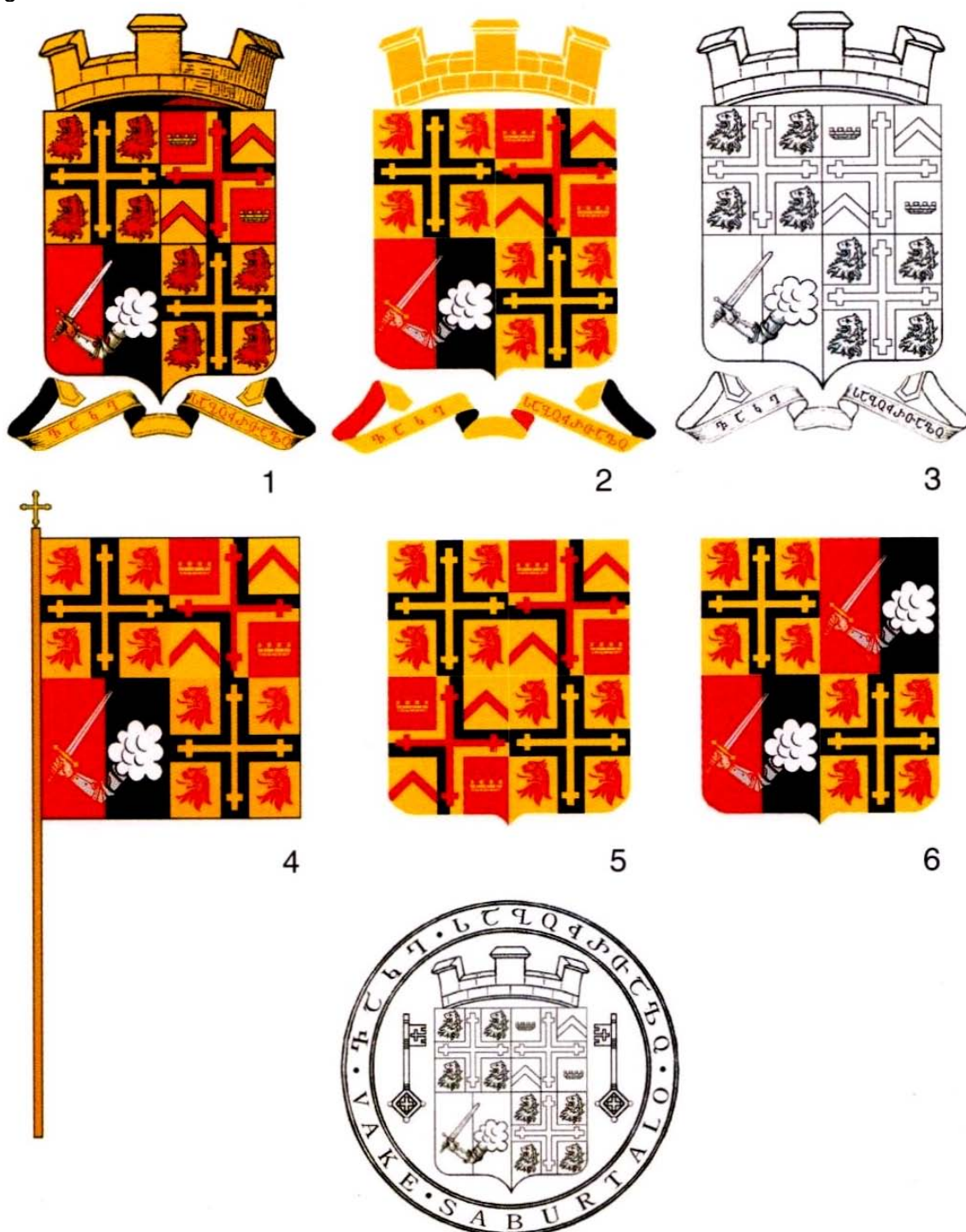


The Arms of Didube-Chugureti; in the first and fourth quarters — the Tbilisi Arms; in the second quarter — the Arms of Didube (The castle with the crown represents the medieval royal palace of Didube.); in the third quarter — the Arms of Chugureti (the three noble crowns represents the past, present, and future because of the historical popularity of this region among the nobility.); the ribbon with inscription "Didube Chugureti" is in capital letters.



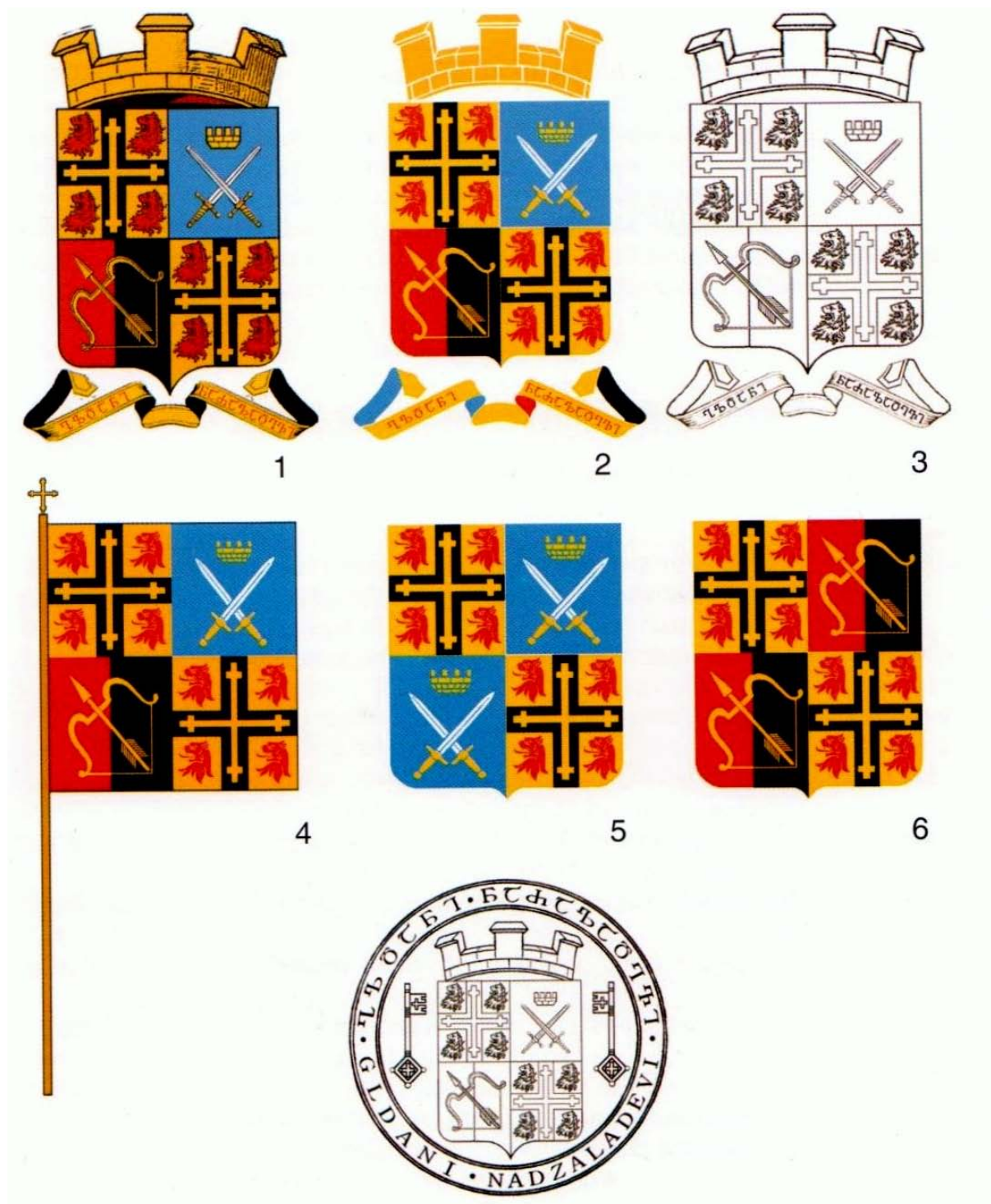
The Arms of Isani-Samgori; in the first and fourth quarters — the Tbilisi Arms; in the second quarter — the Arms of Isani (The glove represents the arm of King Vakhtang I Gorgasali, who ordered the capital of Iberia-Kartli be moved from Mtskheta to Tbilisi in the 5th c. The ancient crown represents that ancient time. The six towers represent the six political entities, of which Tbilisi was capital since that time, chronologically: Iberia-Kartli, Tbilisi Emirate under Arab occupation, the United Georgian Kingdom, Kingdom of Kartli, Kingdom of Kartli-Kakheti, and the Republic of Georgia); in the third quarter — the Arms of Samgori (Samgori means three mountains, which is represented by three green mountains. The chevron and crowns the citizens' preparedness to defend the city.); the ribbon with inscription "Isani Samgori" is in capital letters.





The Arms of Vake-Saburtalo; in the first and fourth quarters — the Tbilisi Arms; in the second quarter — the Arms of Vake quartered by the Tbilisi Cross (The chevron and crowns represents the citizens' preparedness to defend the city.); in the third quarter — the Arms of Saburtalo (The arm emerging from a cloud and bearing a sword represents divine help in defence of the city and is portrayed on a field of the red for the national flag and black of the medieval military flag.); the ribbon with inscription "Vake Saburtalo" is in capital letters.





The Arms of Gldani-Nazdzaladevi; in the first and fourth quarters — the Tbilisi Arms; in the second quarter — the Arms of Gldani (The two swords and crowns represents the citizens' preparedness to defend the city.); in the third quarter — the Arms of Nazdzaladevi (The readied crossbow represents the citizens' preparedness to defend the city and is portrayed on a field of the red for the national flag and black of the medieval military flag.); the ribbon with inscription "Gldani Nazdzaladevi" is in capital letters.

## BIOGRAPHY

Zachary (Zaza) Kiknadze was born in Tbilisi in 1966. He studied at Tbilisi's 23rd School and then received a diploma with a major in painting from the Iakob Nikoladze State School of Art. In 1991, he graduated from the Tbilisi State Academy of Fine Art with a major in graphic book illustration. He is a founding member of the Association of Georgian Heraldry and represented the Association at the International Congress of Heraldry and Genealogy in Besancon, France in 2000.

For several years, he has been a member of the State Commission for State Symbols. (The Commission was created to define the national flag, arms, and anthem of Georgia.) In 1991, Mr. Kiknadze designed a book edited by his father, Tamaz Kiknadze, entitled *The Flags and Arms of Georgia* by Prince Vakhushti Bagrationi. He has written several articles about heraldry, crowns, and nobility. He designed several non-fiction and children's books for publication. From 1991, he has taught art at a range of age levels, including at Tbilisi State University.

In Georgia and abroad, he has given lectures about Georgian art, heraldry, vexillology and nobility.

## SUGGESTED ADDITIONAL READING

1. П.П. фон-Винклеръ, "Гербы городовъ, губерний, областей и посадовъ Российской Империи, внесенные в полное собрание законовъ съ 1649 по 1900 годы"  
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Pub. "Gallimard" 1996. Thames and Hudson Ltd. 1997
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Editor of the electronic version: Andrew Andersen