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## THE SUN AND CRESCENT IN THE SEAL OF THE SZEKLER COMMUNITY<sup>1</sup>

During the 12<sup>th</sup> and the 13<sup>th</sup> centuries, the Szekler (Hungarian: *Székely*) Community was colonized by the Hungarian kings in the South-Eastern part of Transylvania. The Szeklers occupied a compact territory, where the settlers instituted their own administrative and juridical structures, called 'chairs'. Receiving, all of them, the privileged *status* of a free community, the Szeklers were in turn expected to defend the boundaries of the Kingdom and to take part to the wars. During the next centuries, the Szeklers strengthened their position in that part of Kingdom of Hungary; as example, in 1437, when the peasant uprising occurred in Transylvania, the Szekler 'chairs' entered in association with the nobles of the counties and with the Saxon communities, and all these forces succeeded to defeat the rebels.

In the years of the autonomous Principality of Transylvania, the delegates of the three 'estates' were attending the Diets of the realm. As a consequence, the symbols of these 'estates' started to be used, initially without any formal enactment. The first appeared the seal of the Saxon community, and then the one of the Szekler community. The symbol of the counties appeared by the middle of the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

Eventually, the conjoined symbols of the three communities were displayed for the first time upon the medal dedicated to voivode Christophor Báthory, brother of the Polish king Stephen Báthory. However, neither the symbols of the Saxons, nor these of the Szeklers were corresponding with the ones previously used. These new elements became permanent during the reigns of several princes, being displayed upon their seals and coins, together with their family arms. The formal enactment of the symbols of the three 'estates' took place in 1659, upon the occasion of the Diet hold at Sebeş (Szászsebes). The Szekler's symbol has been since a sun and a crescent (or a faced moon), the latter turned to dexter, as well as to sinister. In the same time, the counties got as symbol an issuant eagle, while the Saxon community was depicted as seven tours. The three seals had to be used together,

in order to ratify the documents issued by the Diet. The seal of the Szeklers remained in use until the middle 19<sup>th</sup> century, being preserved since then, as a part of Transylvanian Museum Society's collection (now as a part of National Museum of Transylvanian History's collection).<sup>2</sup>

### The seal of the Szekler (*Székely*) community

The heraldic literature mentions an old and a new Szekler coat of arms. The first is defined as an armour-plated arm, turned to the right and bent in the elbow holding a sword which pierces a bear-head, a heart and a crown in a blue field.<sup>3</sup> The latter is much simpler, consisting of a shield Azure, with a sun (sometimes without eyes, nose and mouth) on the dexter, and a crescent moon on the sinister.<sup>4</sup>

At the end of the Middle-Age and in the early New-Age the symbols of a community were often visualized in the most frequented receptacle of the community, in the church.

We can see a coat of arms on one of the corbels in the apsis of the *reformed church in Mugeni (Bögöz)*. It shows an arm holding a sword piercing a bear-head and a heart, growing out of a crown in the slightly oblong, late-gothic shield. All the elements of the so called old Szekler coat of arms appear on this. The coat of arms appeared in the second half of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, together with the vault of the apsis.<sup>5</sup>

On one of the three shielded corbels in the apsis of the *Unitarian fortified church in Dârju (Székelyderzs)* we can see the old Szekler coat of arms. The Szekler coat of arms shows in an arch-bridged shield a right arm reaching back, turned down, bent in the elbow and holding a sword. Under the upper-arm we can see a pentacle, under which there is a crescent moon bending downwards. The crown, the bear-head and the heart are no longer included on this coat of arms, and some new elements appear on it, namely the star and the crescent moon. The coat of arms was made

<sup>1</sup> Conference presentation on the 4<sup>th</sup> International Sigillographical Conference in Kiev at 22/24 November 2013.

<sup>2</sup> Archive number: F. 3900.

<sup>3</sup> TAGÁNYI Károly 1880, 10.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, 10–11.

<sup>5</sup> DÁVID László 1981, 86.

in 1490, being of the same age as the vault of the apsis.<sup>6</sup>

We can see an ensemble of eight coats of arms painted on the vault of the apsis of the *Reformed church in Daia (Székelydály)*. The ensemble includes the coats of arms of King Vladislaus II of Hungary, Leonard Barlabássy Transylvanian vice-voivode and Szekler vice-comes, the coat of arms of the Szekler community, of the Saxon community, the coats of arms of the cities Braşov (Brassó–Kronstadt), Sibiu (Nagyszében–Hermannstadt) and Sighişoara (Segesvár–Schässburg) and the shield of the Árpád lineage.

In the gules field of the Szekler coat of arms's shield we can see an armour-plated right arm reaching down from the white cloud on the upper right part. It is rectangularly bent to the left, meaning backwards, which is holding a sword straightforward piercing a crown Or, an argent heart, and a cut-off or bear-head, looking to the right. We can see an or old moon at the left side of the bear-head on the upper left part of the shield and an or hexagram at the right side. The Daian coat of arms is dated between 1508–1516.<sup>7</sup>

The predella of the winged altar in the Saints Peter and Paul *parish-church of Şumuleu-Ciuc (Csíksomlyó), located in Cioboteni (Csobotfalva)* is decorated with the coat of arms of Vladislaus II on one side and a Szekler coat of arms on the other side. The pieces of the altar were brought to different places, being divided between Budapest and Cluj-Napoca (Koložsvár–Klausenburg).<sup>8</sup> The predella, decorated with (two) coats of arms, is now kept in the deposit room of the Art Museum in Cluj-Napoca, out of the visitors' sight.<sup>9</sup> Facing it, you can see the coat of arms of Vladislaus II on the left side and a Szekler coat of arms on the other side. The latter shows an arm-coated right arm holding a sword straightforward, reaching down from the white cloud at the back of the upper part of the shield, being rectangularly bent to the right, that is turned to the front, piercing a crown Or, a heart Gules and a bear-head Proper. The bear-head being upfront of the shield has got a hexagram Or on the dexter and a crescent moon Argent on the sinister. Considering its appearance, the art historians<sup>10</sup> date the predella from Cioboteni to the early 1500s. This matches with the heraldic approach too: comparing it with the coat of arms of Vladislaus II, we date it before 1516.

The presented coats of arms, mostly the latter two, date from the same era.

The fact that the Daia coat of arms turns back is understandable, because they kept the armorial complimentary demands in the era of live heraldic, namely that a coat of arms could not turn its back to that of the ruler and the Szekler coat of arms was placed on the right side of the royal coat of arms.

The so-called old Szekler coat of arms subsisted on a flag from 1601. Amongst the booty of the fight at Guruslău (3 August 1601) were 110 Transylvanian flags. Georg Puchner, one of the engineering officers of the Saxon prince-electors, who was witness to the presentation of the emblems of victory to emperor Rudolf on 21 August 1601, in Prague, painted the flags, the resulted plates subsisting amongst the manuscripts of the Dresden Royal Library.<sup>11</sup> There we can see a Szekler infantry flag from Maros chair<sup>12</sup>, depicting, in its white field, an arm-coated arm holding a sword piercing a heart Gules and a bear-head Proper. The sword has got a hexagram Or and a crescent Or on its sides.

On the Szekler coats of arms from Cioboteni and Daia, also on the infantry flag, the star and the crescent appear, as a side coat of arms picture. This already means a transition between the Szekler symbols.

We can find a crescent and a star in the *Roman-Catholic church in Mihăileni (Csíkszentmihály)* and in *Roman-Catholic parish-church of Racu (Csíkrákos), located in Gârciu (Göröcsfalva)* as well. In the former they can be found on a corbel, in the latter on a capstone.

The coat of arms in Racu, besides of being carved, is painted as well, its field is Gules and in it we can see a crescent Or bending downwards, under which there is a pentagram. The tinctures of the coat of arms in Mihăileni have already worn down. József Sebestyén Keöpeczi described in 1929 that the field was still Gules in which the tincture of the crescent bending downwards could not be defined, above it a hexagram Or.<sup>13</sup>

In the apsis of the reformed church from Mugeni, built in the second part of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, we can see the old Szekler coat of arms on one of the corbels and the elements of the new coat of arms on one of the capstones. In an unusually formed, tulip-shaped shield, we can see a crescent moon bending downwards, above it a hexagram, under it a pentagram.

There is a coat of arms on one of the corbels of the apsis in the *fortified church in Sfântu Gheorghe*

<sup>6</sup> WEISZ Attila 2007, 301.

<sup>7</sup> SZEKERES Attila István 2011, 29–38.

<sup>8</sup> SARKADI NAGY Emese 2008. Cat. 1.7, 63–64.

<sup>9</sup> Invent. number: II. 5831.

<sup>10</sup> SARKADI NAGY Emese *quoted writing*.

<sup>11</sup> MIKA Sándor 1893, 10, chart I.

<sup>12</sup> MIHÁLY János 2009, 76.

<sup>13</sup> KEÖPECZI SEBESTYÉN József 1929, 21.

(*Sepsiszentgyörgy*). In the Late-Gothic shield, we can see a crescent on the left of the field. In the field of the stone-carved but whitewashed corbel's shield we can see some bulges, which show that the coat of arms could have been mangled. Anyway, it is hard to believe that the coat of arms has only a crescent moon in it, which was not placed in the middle of the shield. Balázs Orbán mentions that on one of the corbels we can see the "sun and moon (Szekler coat of arms)".<sup>14</sup> In the space before the crescent moon there is not enough space for a sun, but enough for a star and it is highly possible that there was one. The appearance of the coat of arms dates back to before 1547.<sup>15</sup>

The switch from the old Szekler coat of arms to the new one did not happen in one specific moment, but gradually, until the sun and the moon were officially named as symbols of the Szekler community.

The sun and the moon gradually found their way into the official coats of arms in the era of the principality. Beginning with voivode Chistophor Báthori, the ruling princes, next to their family coats of arms, included the symbols of the Transylvanian 'estates' in their coats of arms. These appeared on their armorial seals and coins as well.

On the lead medallion made in 1580 of voivode Chistophor Báthori, we can see his portrait on the obverse, with the following inscription: "CHRIST[oforus] BATH[ori] DE SOMLIO", and on the reverse we can see, growing out of the shield of the Báthori coat of arms, the eagle with spread wings, looking to the right, the shield is in the middle, on its dexter the shining sun-face, on its sinister the old moon (with a human face), under which there are seven hills with bastions on them and the inscription continues: "PRINCEPS TRANSYL[vaniae] 1580".<sup>16</sup> Thus, this is the moment when the sun and the crescent moon appeared as component parts of Transylvania's coat of arms.

The appearance of the "seal of the Szekler nation" was decided during the reign of Ákos Barcsay, by the Diet held at Sebeş (Szászsebes–Mühlbach), between 24 May – 15 June 1659.<sup>17</sup>

The 3<sup>rd</sup> "articulus" stipulates the aspect of the seals: "four seals should be cut accordingly to the four bigger orders of the country, namely that of the Transylvanian counties, then the second that of the

*Szekler community the third that of the Saxon nation, the fourth that of the part of Hungary incorporated to Transylvania. (...) The seals should look the following way: the Transylvanian counties should have a half of an eagle carved as their sign on the seal, with the inscription: "Sigillum comitatum Transilvaniae". The Szeklers should have a half moon and a sun, with the inscription: "Sigillum nationis Siculicae". The Saxons should have seven cities, with the inscription: "Sigillum nationis Saxonicae". The part of Hungary incorporated to Transylvania should have four rivers and the double cross, with the inscription: "Sigillum partium Hungariae Transilvaniae annexarum".*

This was the time when the symbols of the Szekler 'estates' were officially instituted: the sun and the crescent moon. The seal of the counties, of the Szeklers and of the Saxons were made in the same year.<sup>18</sup> The seal of the Partium wasn't made, because in 1660 the ottomans occupied the center of the Partium, Oradea (Nagyvárad). The seal of the Szeklers and Saxons got shortly lost, but soon – in 1661 – they carved a new one instead.<sup>19</sup> The seals of the three Transylvanian 'estates' were used jointly, upon the documents thus authenticated.<sup>20</sup>

The seal-matrix of the Szekler nation was cast of silver then carved.<sup>21</sup> In its inner we can see a laid ellipse engaged in a Baroque scroll, – in its imprint – on the dexter a sun-face ("sun in splendour"), on the sinister a shining growing moon (with a human face). The writing around the border of the stamper was incised with the inscription: "SIGIL. NATIONIS SICULICÆ. LO ERDELIOBSZAGÆ HA". The Latin text's – "SIGIL[lum] NATIONIS SICULICÆ" – meaning: the seal of the Szekler nation. The completion of the Hungarian text fragment next to it ended up on the seal-matrix of the Saxon nation. The Latin text on it – "SIGIL. NATIONIS SAXONICÆ" – the Hungarian writing next to it is as follows: "ROM NEMZETBOL AL". Read altogether and decoded: TRANSYLVANIA'S REUNION OF THREE NATIONS. We can see even from this that the seals were conceived to be used collectively.

The use of the Szekler nation's seal-matrix lost its legal basis after the liquidation of the administrative autonomy. Gábor Daniel, the supreme count of Udvarhely county deposited it in 1878 in the

<sup>14</sup> ORBÁN Balázs 1869, 41.

<sup>15</sup> TÜDŐS S. Kinga 2002, 154–159; KOVÁCS András 2010, 170.

<sup>16</sup> HUSZÁR Lajos – PAP Ferenc – WINKLER Judit 2010, 107, 110.

<sup>17</sup> SZILÁGYI Sándor 1887, 291–310.

<sup>18</sup> PÁL-ANTAL Sándor 2002, 324; Zepezaner Jenő 2011, 76.

<sup>19</sup> ZEPEZANER Jenő, *quoted writing*, 76.

<sup>20</sup> The Harghita county department of the Romanian National Archives (RNA), F. 251 – the seal collection of the Museum in Cristuru Secuiesc, registry nr. 61.

<sup>21</sup> According to the register it weighs 31,9 gramms. According to the measurements of the author its diameter is 35,3 mm, its thickness is 3,8 mm.

Transylvanian Museum Society.<sup>22</sup> At the time of the Romanian nationalization it got transferred to the National Museum of Transylvanian History in Cluj.<sup>23</sup>

The tinctures of the Szekler nation's coat of arms took shape based on the custom, since it was natural to place the celestial bodies in a field Azure and the sun got the tincture Or, the moon got an Argent one.

The tinctures were visualized more than one hundred years later, in the 1765 letter-patent issued by Queen Maria Theresia, promoting Transylvania to the rank of great-principality.

The painted coat of arms, displayed in the royal document issued on 2 November 1765, is as follows:

Per fess Azure and Or, over all a bar Gules, issuing there from a demi-eagle displayed Sable, addextré in chief of the sun in splendour or, and senestré of a crescent Argent. In the base, seven towers, three and four, Gules.<sup>24</sup> At this time they turned the moon and against the custom, they presented it as an old moon. The coat of arms is based on the already known order symbols, as decided upon in 1659.

The new Szekler coat of arms with the sun and the crescent lived on. The seal of the Szekler National Museum coincides with the seal decided upon in 1659 by the Szekler nation, the illustration is the same, as on the nation's seal-matrix, only the circumscription changed: "SZÉKELYNEMZETI MÚZEUM 1879" (= SZEKLER NATIONAL

MUSEUM 1879). This red seal imprinted in wax is kept by the museum on a document dating from 1911.

On the seal-matrixes of many Szekler settlements made around the middle of the 19th century or at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century, appears the seal-illustration with the sun and the moon, either in a coat of arms or without it. Such a seal had the majority of the settlements in Csík (Ciuc). Out of the 62 seals 42 got the sun and moon in them.<sup>25</sup> These seal-illustrations are unequal to those requirements of the symbols, which were intended to mark the distinction from other seals. Exactly the opposite: they show the inherence, the belonging to Szeklerland. Besides the seals from Csík county we can find the sun and the moon on a few village seals in Háromszék (Three Chairs), Udvarhely Chair and Maros Chair as well.

The sun and the moon, as a Transylvanian coat of arms containing the Szekler pair of symbols, were built in in the coat of arms of Kingdom of Hungary after 1869: as a fourth quarter of coats of arms enacted in 1874, 1896 and 1915. They were also built in the coat of arms made by József Sebestyén Keöpeczi, enacted in 1921 for the great Romania after the First World War, as a fourth quarter too. Deprived from the marks referring to the Kingdom, this coat of arms was accepted by the Parliament in 1992, as symbol of Romania. Thus, today's Romanian coat of arms implicitly contains Szekler symbols.

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<sup>22</sup> ZEPECZANER Jenő, *quoted writing*, 78–79.

<sup>23</sup> Archive number: F. 3900.

<sup>24</sup> John WOODWARD 1892, 495 (For the English blazon).

<sup>25</sup> SZŐCS János 1999, 125–145.

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## A székely közösség pecsétje

(Kivonat)

A heraldikai szakirodalom régi és új székely címerről tesz említést. Az elsőt úgy határozzák meg, mint kék mezőben medvefő, szívet és koronát átszúró kardot tartó, könyökben hajlított, jobbra fordult páncélos kart. Utóbbi sokkal egyszerűbb, kék mezőben jobbról naparc, balról növekvő holdsarló. Emaz néhol megszemélyesített, máshol nem.

A régi székely címert láthatjuk a bögözi református templom szentélyének egyik gyámkövén, a székelyderzsi unitárius templomvár szentélyének gyámkövén, a székelydályai református templom szentélyboltozatán festve és a Csíksobotfalván épült csíksomlyói Szent Péter és Pál plébániatemplom egyik szárnyas oltárának predelláján, valamint egy 1601-es zászlóábrázoláson is.

A csíksobotfalvi és székelydályai régi székely címerben, valamint a gyalogsági zászlón megjelenik a csillag és a holdsarló, mint mellék címerkép. Ez már átmenetet jelent a székely szimbólumok között.

Holdsarlót és csillagot ábrázoló címert találunk a Göröcsfalván épült csíkrákosi plébániatemplomban és a csíkszentmihályi római katolikus templomban is. Az elsőben egy zárókövön, a másodikban gyámkövön, valamint csonkított formában a sepsiszentgyörgyi vártemplom szentélyének egyik gyámkövén (itt csupán a holdsarló maradt meg).

A nap és a hold fokozatosan épült be a hivatalos címerekbe a fejedelemség korában. 1580-tól Báthori Kristóf vajdával kezdődően a fejedelmek családi címerük mellett az erdélyi rendek jelképeit is beiktatták címereikbe. Ezek megjelentek címeres pecsétjeiken, pénzérméiken.

A „székely nemzet pecsétjéről” Barcsay Ákos fejedelemsége idején, az 1659. május 24–június 15-e között Szászsebesen tartott országgyűlésen határoztak. A III. „articulus” rendelkezik a pecsétokról: „bizonyos négy pecsétet metszessenek az országnak négy nagyobb rendei szerént, az erdélyi vármegyéké, a másik, a székelységé a harmadik, a szász natióé, a negyedik az Erdélyhez incorporáltatott Magyarország részéjé. (...) A pecsétnek ilyenek legyenek: az erdélyi vármegyéknek a pecsétre metszett insígnájok legyen egy fél sas, környül való írása: Sigillum comitatum Transylvaniae. A székelységnek legyen egy fél hold és nap, környül való írása: Sigillum nationis Siculicae. A szászágé legyen hét kolcsos város, környül való írása: Sigillum nationis Saxonicae. A Magyarország Erdélyhez incorporáltatott részéjé legyen négy folyóvíz s a kettős kereszt, környül való írása: Sigillum partium Hungariae Transylvaniae annexarum. (Magyarország Erdélyhez csatolt részeinek pecsétje).

Hivatalosan ekkor törvényesítették a székely rendi nemzet jelképeit: a napot és a holdsarlót.

A három erdélyi rend bélyegzőjét együttesen használták, azokkal hitelesítettek dokumentumokat. (A Partiumé nem készült el, a törökök elfoglalták Nagyváradot.)

A székely nemzet pecsétnyomóját ezüstből készítették. Belsejében barokk kartusba foglalt fektetett ellipszis, – lenyomatában – jobbról megszemélyesített, sugárzó naparc, balról szintén megszemélyesített, szintén sugárzó, növekvő holdsarló. A pecsétnyomó szélén körbefutó vésett körirat: SIGIL. NATIONIS SICULICÆ. LO ERDELIORSZAGÆ HA. A latin szöveg – SIGIL[lum] NATIONIS SICULICÆ – jelentése: a székely nemzet pecsétje. A mellette levő magyar szöveg töredékének kiegészítése a szász nemzet bélyegzőjére került. Azon a latin szöveg – SIGIL. NATIONIS SAXONICÆ – a mellé került magyar felirat a következő: ROM NEMZETBOL AL. Összeolvasva, megfejtvé: HÁROM NEMZETBŐL ÁLLÓ ERDÉLYORSZÁGÉ. Ebből is látható, hogy a pecsétet együttes használatra szánták.

A székely nemzet címerének mázai a szokásjog alapján alakultak ki, hiszen természetes volt, hogy az égitesteket kék mezőbe helyezték, s a nap arany-, a hold meg ezüstmázat kapott.

A mázakat jó száz évvel később, 1765-ben jelenítették meg abban az adománylevélben, melyben Mária Terézia királynő nagyfejedelemségi rangra emelte Erdélyt. Az 1765. november 2-án kiállított dokumentumban a címert megfestették.

A vörös keskeny pólyával vágott pajzs felső, égszínkék mezejében a csikból növekvő, kiterjesztett szárnyú, jobbra néző fekete sast jobbról arany naparc, balról megszemélyesített ezüst holdsarló övezi, ám ekkor a holdat megfordították, s a szokástól eltérően fogyóként ábrázolták. A címer alsó, arany mezejében hét vörös bástya jelenik meg. A már ismert, 1659-ben meghatározott rendi jelképek alkotják a címert.

Napos-holdas pecsétábra jelenik meg számos székelyföldi településnek a 19. század közepe táján vagy a 19. és 20. század fordulóján készült bélyegzőjén, hol címerpajzsban, hol anélkül.

A napot és holdat, mint székely jelképpárosot tartalmazó Erdély-címert szerkesztették be az osztrák–magyar kiegyezés utáni Magyar Királyság 1874-es, 1896-os és 1915-ös címerébe. Ugyanúgy az első világháborút követően megnagyobbodott Románia 1921-ben törvényesített, Keöpeczi Sebestyén József által alkotott címerébe, negyedik mezőként. A királyságra utaló jegyeitől megfosztva, 1992-ben ezt a címert fogadta el a törvényhozás Románia jelképeként. Ezáltal, közvetve bár, de Románia mai címere székely jelképeket is tartalmaz.

## Sigiliul comunității secuiești

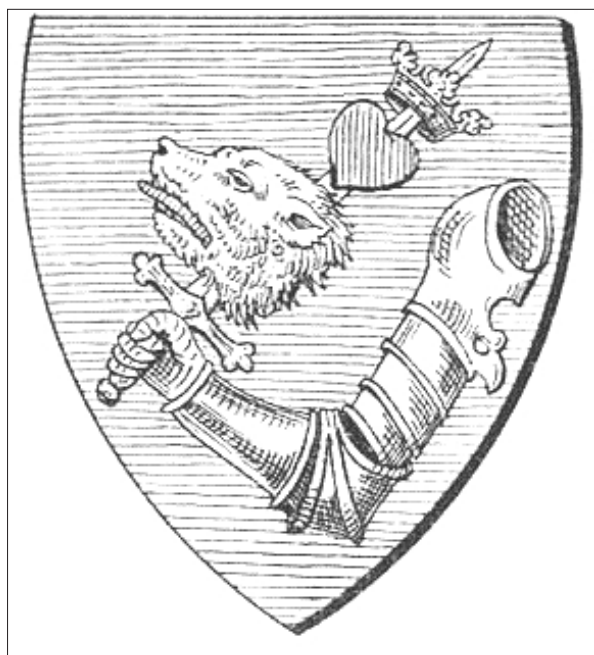
(Rezumat)

Bibliografia de specialitate deosebește două steme ale secuilor: cea veche și cea nouă. Prima este descrisă ca un braț armat, ținând o spadă care străpunge un cap de urs, o inimă și o coroană, iar cea nouă înfățișând un soare de aur și o semilună crescătoare, de argint în câmp albastru.

Mărturiile ale stemei vechi s-au păstrat în formă sculptată în piatră din a doua jumătate a secolului al XV-lea (consolă în biserica reformată din Mugeni/Bögöz, consolă în biserica unitariană din Dârju/Székelyderzs), pictată de la începutul secolului următor (ornament al predelei polipticului din biserica romano-catolică din Cioboteni/Csobotfalva, respectiv pictură murală în biserica reformată din Daia/Szákelydály). Stema cea nouă apare în biserici romano-catolice (Racu/Csikrákos, Mihăileni/Csikszentmihály, și în formă martelată în biserica reformată din Sfântu Gheorghe/Sepsiszentgyörgy).

Soarele și semiluna, ca și componente ale stemei principatului autonom al Transilvaniei apar pe sigiliile principilor și monedele emise de aceștia, începând cu Cristofor Báthori, din 1580. În 1659 Dieta Transilvaniei, reunită la Sebeș/Szászsebes a decis crearea câte unui sigiliu pentru fiecare stare decizională. Sigiliul comitatelor transilvănene avea în câmp o acvilă crescătoare, al comunității săsești șapte bastioane, iar al comunității secuiești un soare strălucind și o semilună crescătoare, strălucitoare, ambele figurate. Este prima ocazie când s-a legiferat perechea de aștri simbolizează comunitatea secuilor. Sigiliul a fost circumscris: „SIGIL. NATIONIS SICULICÆ”. Cele trei sigilii urmau a fi folosite împreună, pentru a ratifica documentele emise de Dietă. Smalțurile stemei secuiești au fost folosite prin cutumă. În diploma de ridicare la rang de mare principat a Transilvaniei, emisă de Maria Theresia în 1765, apare stema Transilvaniei pictată în culori, având ca elemente componente pe cele din sigiliile stabilite de Dieta de la Sebeș. Astfel, soarele de aur și semiluna (de această dată descrescătoare) de argint apar în câmp albastru. Stema Transilvaniei s-a păstrat nemodificată de atunci. Ea apare întregită în stema Regatului Ungar de după 1869, în stemele legiferate în 1874, 1896 și 1915 în cartierul al 4-lea. După unirea Transilvaniei cu România, a fost inclusă în stema Regatului României, adoptată în 1921, apoi în stema României de azi, legiferată în 1992, de asemeni în cartierul al 4-lea.

Astfel, în mod indirect, simbolul comunității secuiești apare în stema României de azi.



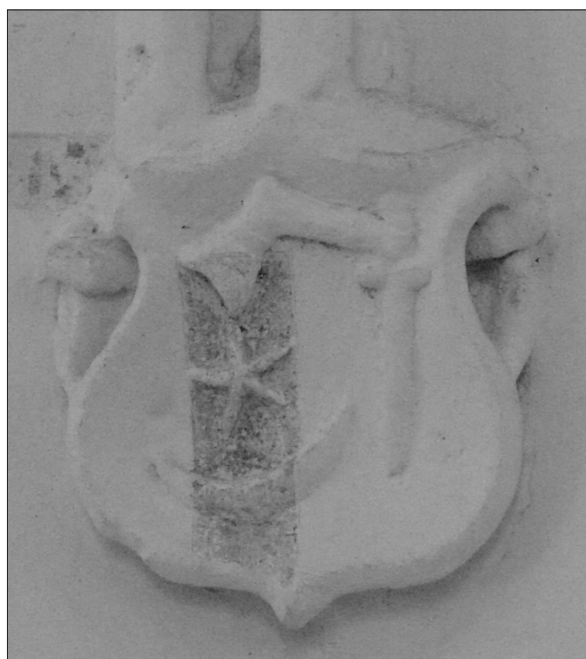
1. The old coat of arms of the Szeklers in Siebmacher's Wappenbuch



2. The new coat of arms of the Szeklers in Siebmacher's Wappenbuch



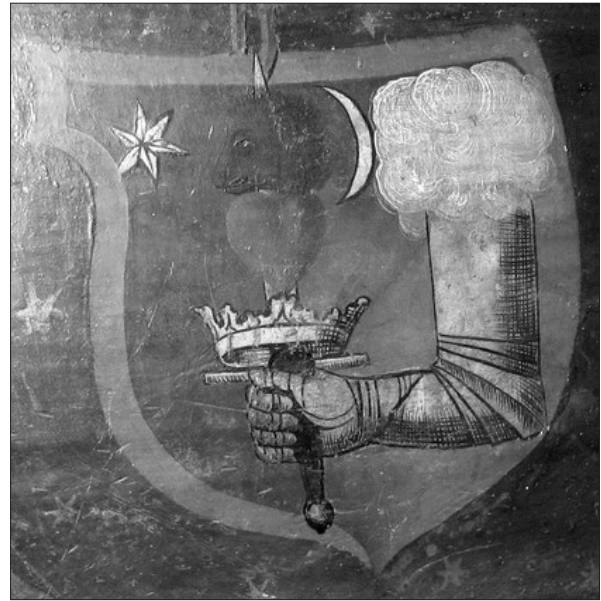
3. Szekler community's coat of arms in Mugeni/Bögöz



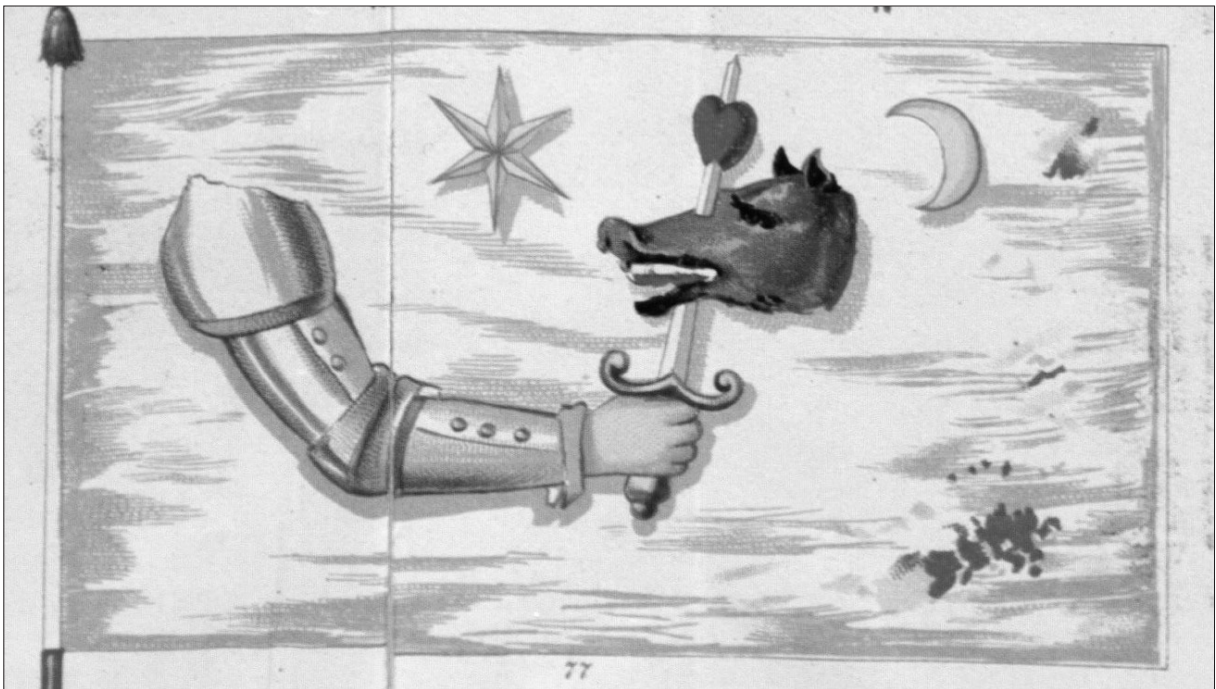
4. Szekler community's coat of arms in Dârju/Székelyderzs



5. Szekler community's coat of arms in Daia/Székelydálya



6. Szekler community's coat of arms from Cioboteni/Csobotfalva



7. Infantry flag of Maros szekler 'chair' – 1601 (MIKA Sándor 1893, 10.)



8. Coat of arms in Racu/Csíkrákos



9. Coat of arms in Mihăileni/Csíkszentmihály



10. Medal dedicated to voivode Christofor Báthori – 1580



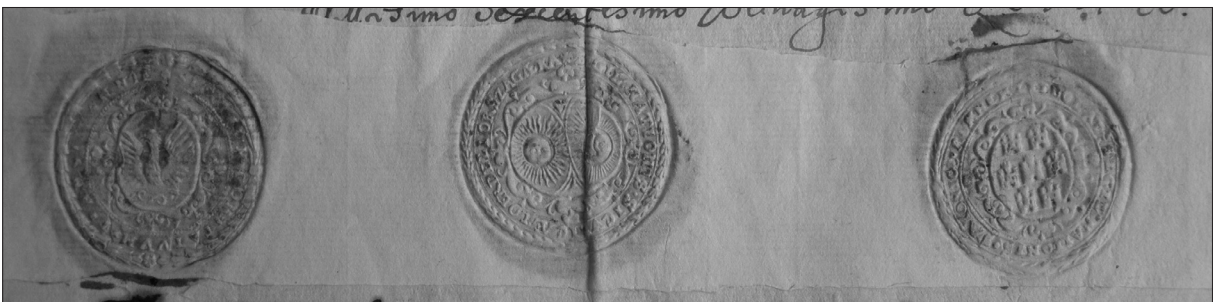
11. The stamper of the Szekler community – 1659  
(National Museum of History of Transilvania,  
F. 3900)



12. The seal of the Szekler community  
(Szekler National Museum, i 253/A)



13. The seals of the three 'estates' of Transylvania in Siebmacher's Wappenbuch



14. The seals of the three 'estates' of Transylvania used together in an act from 1685  
(Sibiu County Departement of National Archives of Romania.  
The autor presents thanks to dr. Gheorghe Lazăr)



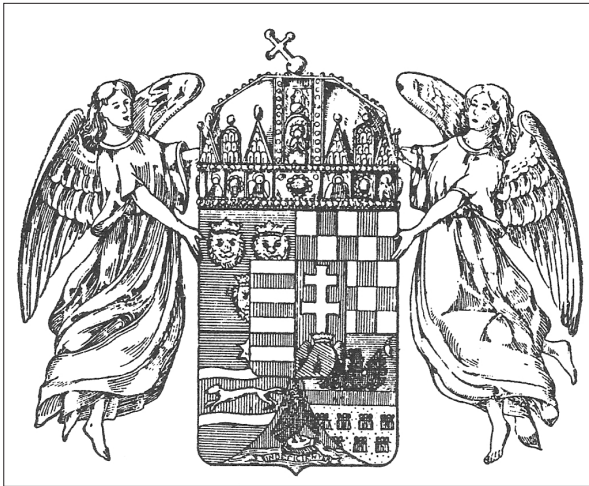
15. The coat of arms of the Great Principality of Transylvania (The National Archives of Hungary, Transylvanian Archives, Gubernium, Cista diplomatica, B27)



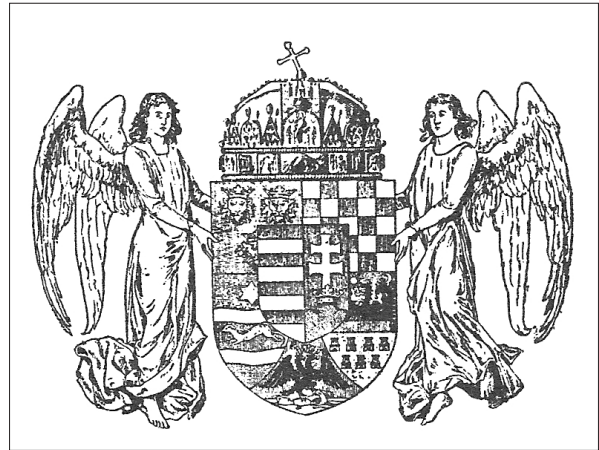
16. The seal of the Székely National Museum (Szekler National Museum, i 253/B)



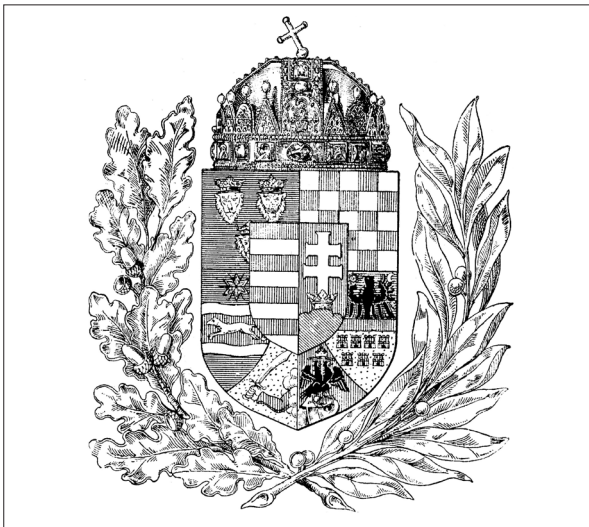
17. Stampers of Szekler settlements (Szekler National Museum, i 1100, i 1097, i 1095)



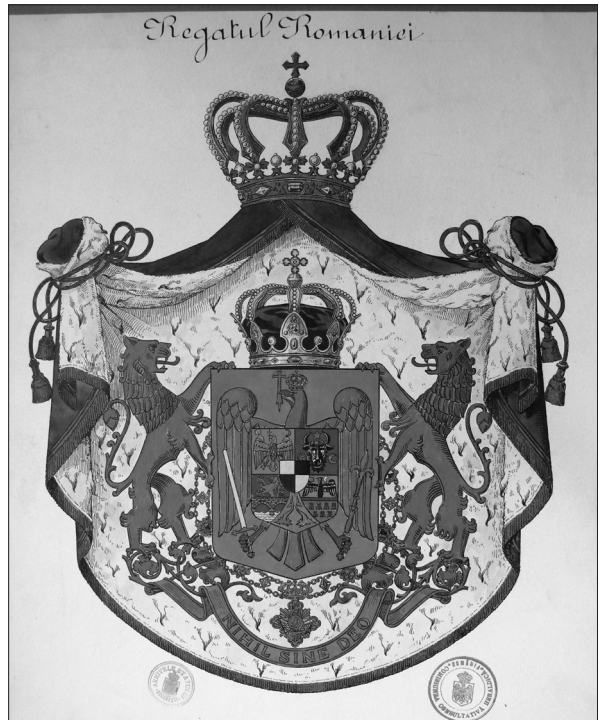
18. The coat of arms of the Kingdom of Hungary –1874



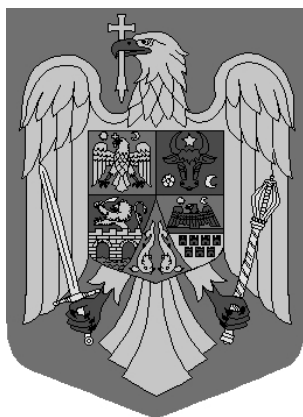
19. The coat of arms of the Kingdom of Hungary –1896



20. The coat of arms of the Kingdom of Hungary – 1915



21. The coat of arms of the Kingdom of Romania – 1921 (Central Department of National Archives of Romania, Bucharest, i I1066/3/1)



22. The coat of arms of Romania – 1992

