

Roberto Breschi: Precursory Projects of the Regional Emblems in Italian Geopolitical Area

Abstract: *In 1927 emblems for all the Regions of the Italian geopolitical area - Kingdom of Italy and some geographically Italian territories across the border - were proposed. Some were quite new but most of them were inspired by historical symbols. From the end of the Second World War to 1970 the Regions of the new Italian Republic, once simple traditional entities, became more or less autonomous administrative subjects, and they needed local symbols as coats of arms, gonfalons and flags. In some cases the 1927 proposal can be considered a bridge between the earliest times and the today emblems.*



Caesar Augustus, the first emperor of Rome, had already arranged Italy in regions, and it is surprising how some of them quite exactly coincide with modern ones ^[1]. The boundaries of the various states that over the centuries had divided the peninsula marked even more the shape of the future regions.



Italy in year 0 of Christ
(approximate)



Italian regions, 2007

So in 1861, when the unity of the nation (1861) was going to be completed, the Italian regions had a well defined profile. Nevertheless, from the administrative point of view, they remained for several decades only assemblages of provinces, without any organ of local government. Just after the Second World War, when the republican constitution came into force in Italy (1948), the regions became autonomous bodies with their powers and assignments. A statute of special autonomy, at once effective, was provided for four regions (Sicily, Sardinia, Aosta Valley and Trentino-Alto Adige (in 1963, a fifth, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, was added). The remaining 15 regions with ordinary statute were left dormant for several years. Only in 1970 the regional reform was completed.

From *Atlante delle regioni d'Italia*, 1950



DELLE REGIONI D'ITALIA



Gerola's proposal, 1927
(Colours hatched. The shields have been redrawn here with true colours)

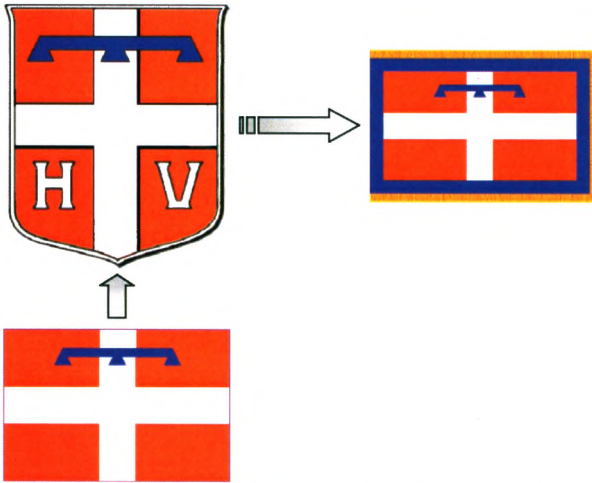
From the vexillological point of view, in 1861 (the year of the Italian Unity) a few regions had well known historical symbols, as they had been independent states or part of states, but any neither official nor common in use. Between 1861 and 1946 there was a sole attempt to give the regions an organic system of emblems. In 1927 – year of a wide administrative reform regarding the provinces – Giuseppe Gerola (1877-1938), architect, archaeologist and heraldist, published a complete series of regional coats of arms ^[2]. But, as in actual fact the regions did not exist, nobody took into account such a proposal and Gerola's beautiful drawings fell into oblivion, so that nothing better was found by the editorial staff of a 1951 publication ^[3] that to represent the regions by the coats of arms of their main towns. Above all after 1970 various regional councils began by adopting their own arms and gonfalons – rarely a flag, local flags being scarcely hoisted in Italy particularly at that time. So when in 1995 president Scalfaro invited the regional councils to bring to Quirinale in Rome their flags only about half of the regions had a flag. The rest of them was forced to create it ex novo, and in many cases the pattern of the gonfalon was adapted to the form of the flag. Consequently, all the regions today have a flag even if not all of them use the flag extensively.

Let us have a look at these flags ^[4]. Perhaps in some cases, remembering the 1927 proposal of prof. Gerola, a bridge could be found between the emblems of the earliest times and the today's flags.

Piedmont. In 1424, the Prince of Piedmont was granted to use the Savoy coat-of-arms and flag, differenced by a blue lambel. Since then these symbols represented the prince and Piedmont itself. So the choice of prof. Gerola was easy. But he added a variation: remembering that the title of “Prince of Piedmont” traditionally belongs to the eldest son of the King of Italy, he put on the lower quarters the capital letters H and U, for Humbertus, first son of Vittorio Emanuele III.



The regional flag ^[5], officially adopted in 1995, is in line with the past. Only a blue border and a golden fringe were added. The blue was the dynasty colour of Savoy, and today it is considered the fourth national



colour of Italy. Obviously the flag lacks the prince's initials. Piedmont is the only Italian region which has a gonfalon (adopted in 1984 ^[6]) completely different from the flag.

It is red, blue and orange, the colours of the Piedmontese Republic of 1796, and bears the regional coat of arms. Actually, orange is present on the flag too, as an orange ribbon should be applied on its hoist.

Liguria. At least during the 13th century, St. George's cross became the permanent flag of the Maritime Republic of Genoa, and the 1927 Gerola's proposal was on the same way. But an interesting device was added on the first quart of the arms. It is the "castle" or gate (lat. *Janna*, which "Genoa" comes from). It appeared on several Genoese coins and was well known in the ports where Genoa had warehouses. It is even possible that Lithuania's Gedimin columns derive from Genoa castle ^[7].



The regional flag - in use from 1992 but officially recognized by a law of 1997 ^[8] - only partially recalls Gerola's proposal. It is a tricolour of green, red and blue-marine. The emblem on it represents a caravel, for the secular seafaring traditions. The St. George cross is confined on its sail, and is charged with four stars for the Ligurian provinces. The simple St. George cross is today the civic flag of Genoa.

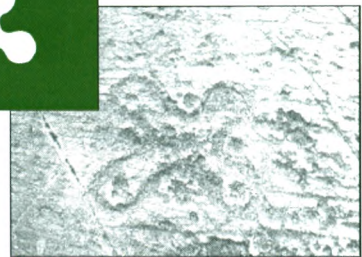
c. 1218-1806
Today's civic flag of
Genoa



genovino (13th cent., gold) and
antoniotto (16th cent., silver)



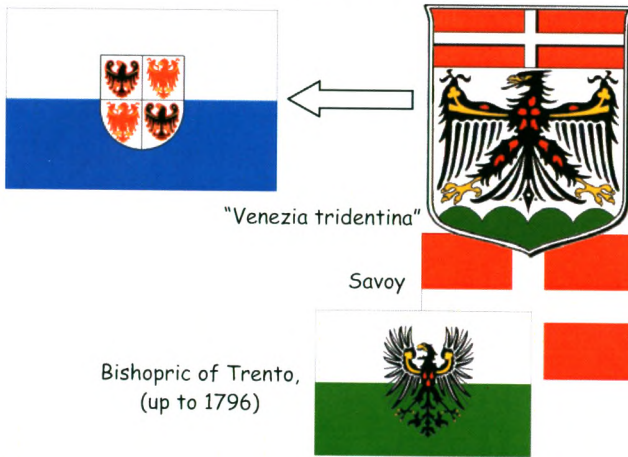
Lombardy. The flag of Lombardy was introduced toward 1978. It is well known, but, in spite of its popularity, it has never been made official by a law [9]. Its colours are inspired by the country natural beauties. The white central emblem is a graphic rendering of the “Camuna rose”, a prehistoric petroglyph by Camuni people. This symbolism has nothing to do with Gerola’s proposal, which was the snake eating a child, popularly called *biscione* (big grass-snake).



“Siege of Genoa, 1320”, Villani’s
Chronicles, 14th cent.

Disregarding the various legendary tales about its origins, the snake can be considered a totemic emblem of the Longobards. During the 13th century, it appeared on the war ensigns of the Commune of Milan, and later, the Visconti, dukes of Milan, put it on their arms, assuming it as family symbol. Perhaps in this case, the choice of 1927 would have been more meaningful than the actual for the Lombardy Region.

Trentino-Alto Adige. This region was united with Italy after the First World War. In 1927 its name was Venezia Tridentina and included the only province of Trento (while Bolzano was just going to become the second one). According to this situation, prof. Gerola proposed a coat of arms with the eagle of Trento standing on green mountains (the



Alps), and the Savoy cross in chief to mark the belonging to the Kingdom of Italy. It is only partially related to current regional symbols.

Today's Trentino-Alto Adige/Südtirol has two provinces, which are granted a special status of autonomy, Trento and Bolzano (German *Bozen*, Ladin *Bulsan*). For this reason the new regional coat of arms is quartered with two alternate different eagles. The flag is white and blue with the coat of arms; it is in use from 1995 and is conceived after the gonfalon approved in 1983 [10].

The flag of the autonomous province of *Trento* ^[11], in use since 1995, has the same colours as the last Bishopric banner of 1801.



Different
flamed eagles



Original patent (1339)
discovered by F. Ghetta

In the middle there is a shield with the flamed eagle (so called of St. Wenceslaus) the King of Bohemia granted the prince-bishop in 1339. It is represented in original shape, exactly reconstructed in 1973 by Rev. Frumezio Ghetta, after it had been differently and erroneously interpreted over the centuries.

The colours and the red eagle of the counts of Tyrol appear on the provincial flag of *Bolzano*, in use since 1995. The eagle ^[12] slightly differs from that of Austrian Tyrol, which is the same but closer in shape to the original depiction of 1370, in the chapel of the counts' castle.

Friuli-Venezia Giulia. In 1927 Venezia Giulia (then its name) was a new region, and included even the Istrian provinces of Pola and Fiume (now in Slovenia and Croatia). So Gerola had to invent *ex novo* a symbol for it. He did not find anything better than the bust of Julius Caesar Augustus, after whom the country is named, on a field of purple, the colour of Rome. Several years later the regional authorities followed a different idea, though Rome was still present in some way. The flag, in use since 1976 (but the bylaw is dated 2001) is blue with a golden eagle seizing a mural crown ^[13]. This figure is taken from a relief of a Roman altar in Aquileia, and at the same time it remembers the arms of an ancient Friulan state, the Patriarchate of Aquileia.





Today's flag of the city of Aquileia, based on the coat of arms of the ancient Patriarchate

In 1927 Italy had another little new region, *Dalmatia*, which included the sole province of Zara, but it was soon united with Venezia Giulia. From time immemorial Dalmatia had three crowned golden heads of lion. Gerola confirmed this emblem, putting it on a red field. Red was the original colour, changed to blue at the beginning of the 15th century, and the arms of the province of Zara [14], adopted in 1928 were also blue. Italy lost Dalmatia after the Second World War. Now it belongs to the Republic of Croatia, and the lion heads on a blue field appear on the new Croatian coat of arms adopted in 1990.



Republic of Croatia, CoA, 1990

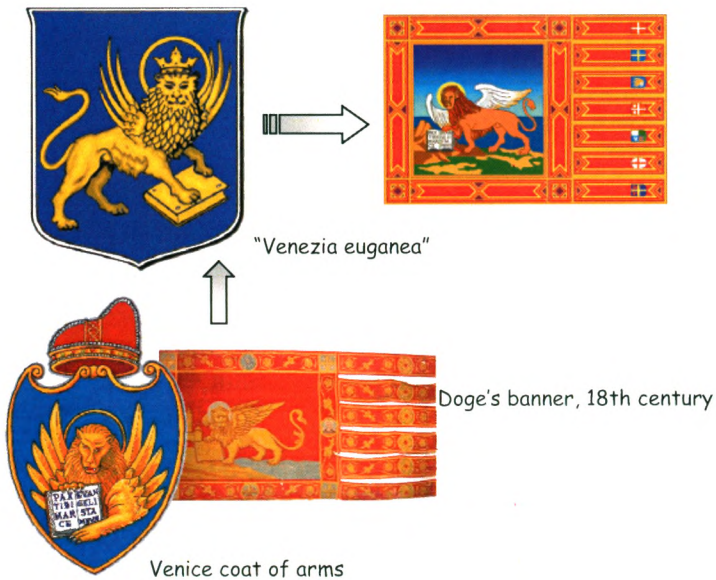


Province of Zara, 1928



Arms of Dalmatia in an engraving of A. Dürer (1471-1528)

Venetia. The apocalyptic symbol of St. Mark the Evangelist, the winged lion, is an emblem so strong that neither Prof. Gerola in 1927 nor modern administrators have been able to get out of its suggestion. Once on the banners of the *Serenissima* ¹¹⁵, the lion, variable in appearance, sometimes on a blue, sometimes on a purple red field, is today on flags and coats of arms of the city, commune, and province of Venice as well as of the Region Venetia. A particularity in the 1927 proposal is that the Gospel book is closed. The regional flag was adopted in 1975 and slightly modified (inscription abolished) in 1999 ¹¹⁶. On the seven tail ends there are the coats of arms of the provinces of the region, Belluno, Padua, Rovigo, Treviso, Venice, Verona and Vicenza.



Emilia-Romagna is a historically heterogeneous region. For this reason it has always been difficult to find a suitable and unitary symbol for it. Gerola's proposal was based on a forgery. Following Beoziano, an Istrian writer



of the 17th century, in 187 B.C. the Roman consul Emilio Lepido, who constructed the famous Via Emilia and after whom the territory was named, would have granted the region a coat of arms, three golden



sheaves on a red field. This story is definitely false, nevertheless it has seduced some herald-

dists [17]. For ex. the province of Ravenna adopted and used until 1938 a coat of arms, divided, with the foresaid arms of Emilia, and those



Province of Ravenna
up to 1938



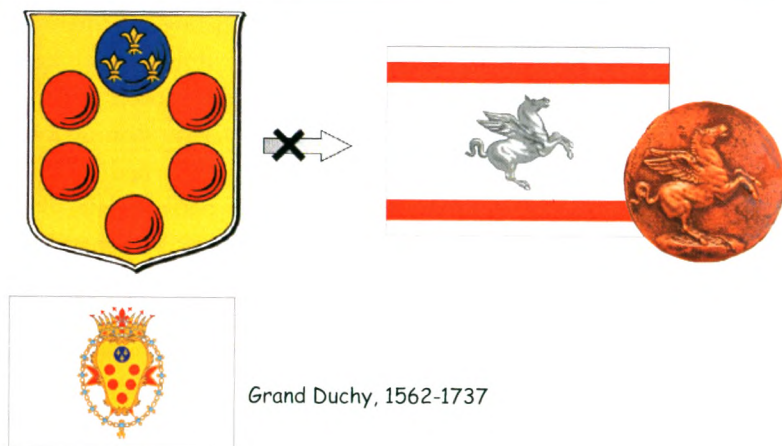
Romagna
(Gerola's style)

equally false of Romagna (north-eastern part of the region), that according to Beoziano would have been assigned by Charlemagne. The totally different modern anti-

heraldic logo, which represents the map of the region, was adopted in 1989. It is placed on a white flag, which is rarely hoisted.

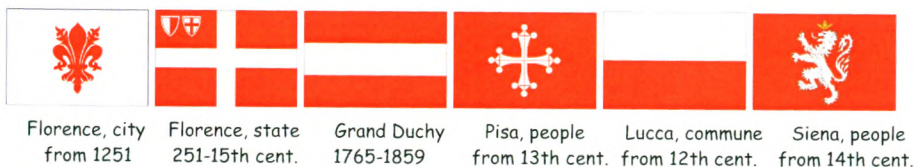
Tuscany. In 1927 Gerola found it natural to give Tuscany the Medici's coat of arms, five red balls on a gold field, plus a sixth blue with three French lilies. Around 1970, when regions began to adopt regional symbols, the same emblem was in "pole position", but eventually a different way was followed, as Medici's balls were not regarded as representative for the whole region (for ex. Lucca), and – at worst – some cities (for ex. Siena) could have considered it as a sign of historical submission to Florence. So *Pegasus*, the winged horse, was chosen. It was taken from the recent local history, as it was the emblem of the Tuscan antifascist combatants during the Second World War. After some different attempts [18], a beautiful medal by Cellini, coined in 1537, was taken as the source for the design of the Pegasus. The flag, well known and officially hoisted, but never ratified, has the white and red colours.





These colours are the same of the ancient commune of Florence, of the Grand Duchy, and of other historical communes.

White and red in Tuscany:



Umbria. Prof. Gerola had some difficulties to find a suitable symbol for Umbria, and eventually proposed a cornucopia. The only link to the local history and traditions was that a cornucopia frequently appeared on Roman coins minted in Gubbio, the town sacred to



Ceres, the goddess of the harvest. Gubbio is present even in today's regional em-



blem ^[19]. It represents the three *ceri* (candles), which are three very heavy wooden towers which are carried along the narrow streets of the town during a run (*Corsa dei Ceri*). It has happened every 15 May, the eve of the patron day of St. Ubaldo, since the 12th century. The flag of Umbria bears this symbol on a green background; in fact the region is considered the “green heart” of Italy. It is legal from 2004 ^[20], though the emblem has been known since 1973.

The Marches is another case of divergent ideas between the 1927 proposal and today’s flag. As the region had no symbols, Gerola conceived five castles on a green field. This device is related to the *Pentapolis* (= five towns), as the territory was called in Middle Ages, when it formed a part of the Byzantine Empire including five main towns.



Woodpecker (gen. *Picus*)



The well known modern flag has a logo ^[21] (rather than a coat of arms) representing the capital letter **M**, for Marche, and a stylized woodpecker (lat. *picus*). As attested by Plinius the Elder (*in vexillum eorum picus*



Province of Macerata

conserverat), the bird was was a totemic (and etymologic) animal of the pre-roman people of the Picentes, after whom part of the region was called Picenum. Only link to Gerola's proposal is the green colour. A woodpecker proper is even present on the coat of arms of province of Macerata.

Latium. The symbol proposed in 1927 for Latium, the region of Rome, was very suitable. It was the *Lupa Capitolina* (Capitoline she-wolf), an Etruscan bronze of 5th century B.C. (but the Twins were added during the 15th century) that remembers the legend of the founders of Rome Romolo and Remo, nursed by the she-wolf. Red and gold are the Roman colours.



On the contrary the present flag of Latium – borrowed by the gonfalon adopted in 1984 –

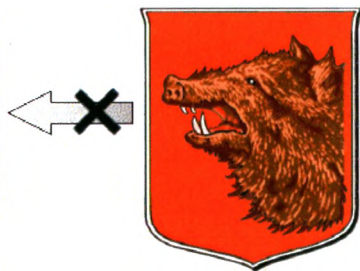


has perhaps one of the worst designs among all Italian regional flags: an octagonal device ^[22], quite illegible, with the coats of arms of the five provinces of the region, linked by a tricolour ribbon and surrounded by a strange crown, ear of wheat, oak branch and inscription. All on a sky-blue background of uncertain meaning.

Abruzzo. Gerola chose a head of boar to represent Abruzzo (lat. *Aprutium*) considering that the name of the region derives from this animal (lat. *aper*). Chieti, which once was the chief town of the region, had the same symbol, and today the provinces of Chieti and Pescara have a boar on their escutcheons.



The regional flag, adopted by a law of 1999 [23] but in use since 1995 has very little to do with the proposal of 1927. Only the red background is the same – even if darker. It recalls the proverbial warm hospitality of the local people. The regional coat of arms on it, adopted in 1986, is related to natural characteristics: white for snowy mountains (the highest of the Apennines), green for hills and valleys, blue for the sea.



Province of
Chieti

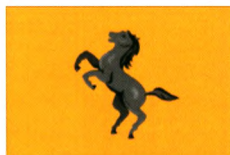


Province of
Pescara

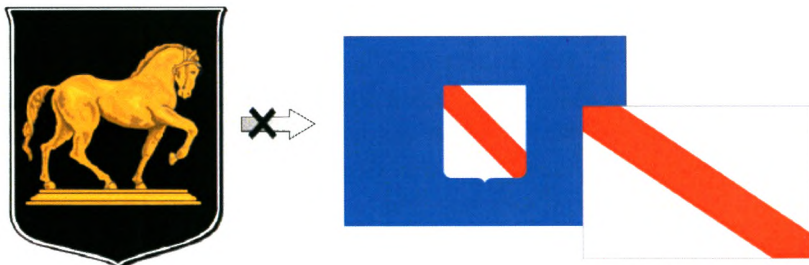
Campania. The horse is an old emblem of the Naples area, and appeared on the local arms during Napoleonides' rule. As a “jolly” horse in black or natural on a golden background, it has been the provincial coat of arms since 1861. It recalls the legend of a big bronze horse sculpted by Virgil and driven to the Naples cathedral by magic. Gerola proposed the same for Campania region, but inverted the colours and took the shape of the horse from a Neapolitan coin of the 13th century.



“cavallo”, copper
13th century



Province of Naples



Amalfi, 13th century

Now Campania has no more the horse – which still remains on the flag and coat of arms of the province of Naples. The regional flag ^[24], in use since about 1975, is simple and effective. It is royal blue with a white shield with a red bend, that remembers the glorious banners of the Maritime Republic of Amalfi.

Apulia. Gerola had a sort of fondness for numismatics, and even for Apulia he proposed a figure taken from coins. It deals with Norman coins of the 13th century, when Apulia and a great part of southern Italy were a Norman Kingdom. It is a fructiferous natural palm tree, with two golden stars.

Norman coins
(13th century)

Castel del Monte (1240/50)

The modern coat of arms, chosen in 1988 by a contest [25], is different, even if there is a tree again: an olive, alluding to the important economic resource that is the oliveoil. In addition, there is a reference to the Norman Kingdom. In fact the octagon represents the plan of *Castel del Monte*, the very famous fortress of Frederic the Second. The five green discs in chief symbolize the provinces. The flag, in use from 1995 (bylaw dated 2001 [26]) bears these arms in the middle and has the national colours [27].

Basilicata. The coat of arms of the province of Potenza, presumably dating back to the 15th century, was (and still is) a crowned eagle rising from three blue wavy lines, all on a golden field.



Province of
Potenza

The province of Potenza had been the sole of the Basilicata from 1861 to 1927 when Matera was separated. So Gerola inevitably chose the same symbol for the whole region. The eagle would derive from a false Greek etymon (Basilicata = royal eagle), while the waves represent the three rivers flowing through the territory.



The regional flag, beautiful and effective, officially hoisted in 1999, has something in common with the aforesaid symbol. It is blue with a white shield showing four wavy lines, a more complete representation of the local hydrography, being the rivers Agri, Basento, Bradano and Sinni [28].

Calabria. The black cross potent on silver background, which appears twice on Gerola's escutcheon, is believed to have been on the blazon of the Norman duke Beomondo in the 11th century. Black crosses were present on the shields of both Calabrian provinces of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, Calabria Citra and Calabria Ultra, and

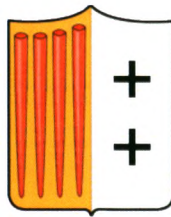


even today four of five provinces of the region bear black crosses on their emblems.

The modern coat of arms of Calabria ^[29], adopted in 1992, resembles the 1927 one. It is quartered per saltire, with two different black crosses, a local species of a pine tree (*Pinus nigra*), and the top of a Doric column for ancient Grecian civilization (*Magna Grecia*). The blue flag with this coat of arms was introduced in 1995, but it's scarcely hoisted.



Province of
Catanzaro
(pre-1860 Calabria Ultra)



Province of
Reggio Calabria



Province of
Cosenza
(pre-1860 Calabria Citra)



Province of
Vibo Valenza

Sicily. The only difference between the 1927 shield and the modern flag of Sicily (in use since 1990, bylaw of 2000 ^[30]) consists in the background, gold the first; red-yellow diagonally divided the second one. Both bear the *triquetra*, or *triskele*, or *trinacria*, which recalls the triangular shape of the island: three legs in triangle and three ears of wheat joined



in the middle by a winged head of Medusa. It arrived to Sicily from Greece toward the 4th century B.C. and was placed on the coins of towns freed from tyranny as a sign of independence. In spite of its very old origins it has become a strong local symbol quite recently, toward the early 19th century. In 1848 an ephemeral independence of Sicily was proclaimed, and the Italian tricolour with the *triquetra* on the white strip was adopted.



Syracusan coins
(4th century b.C.)

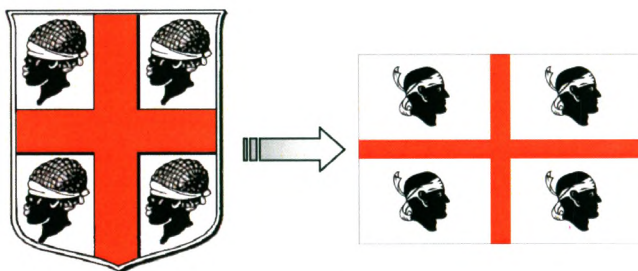


Sardinia. Not much to say about the symbols of Sardinia. Since the 14th century, when a banner of Sardinia appeared on the Gelre armorial [31], the island has been invariably represented by the red cross on white with four black Moors' heads.



Neither Gerola in 1927, nor regional Council in 1950 attempted to change this very strong symbol. Only a remark: after a regional law of 1999 the four Moors face the fly instead of the hoist – which is a mysterious decision [32]. The head of Moor, still in use in Corsica too, originally appeared in medieval Aragona to celebrate Christendom's victory over the "infidels" and it is probably related to the barbaric custom of showing the heads of enemies on the pikes.

Gelre Armorial 1370/1395



Aosta Valley and **Molise**. Nowadays Italy has two new regions compared with 1927. Obviously there was no Gerola proposal for them. Valle d'Aosta is an autonomous region detached from Piedmont in 1948, while Molise is an ordinary region separated from Abruzzo (then Abruzzi e Molise) in 1963.



The black & red flag of this small alpine region has been in use since about 1950, though it became legal ^[33] only in 2006. It takes its colours from the arms of the ancient duchy of Aosta (13th century), a silver lion on black, tongued and armed red. The coats of arms of the city of Aosta, of the region, as well as of the abolished province come directly from it.

The coat of arms of Molise was adopted in 1978 and placed on a blue gonfalon and a blue flag in 1995, never officially confirmed ^[34]. The silver eight-pointed star on red is also on the arms of the province of Campobasso, which were the arms of the county of Molise at the time of the Kingdom of Two Sicilies.



Province of Campobasso
County of Molise
(up to 1859)



Other territories. In order to complete the analysis of Gerola's proposals, a mention must be made of the coats of arms suggested for some territories across the political borders of the Kingdom, but situated within the Italian geographical area.



Corsica, the island between Sardinia and Tuscany, belonging to France, has

had since the 14th century the head of Moor ^[35], whose origin and exactly the same as the above

meaning are mentioned Moors of Sardinia. Its white flag bearing this emblem is widely known.



Gerola proposed the same, but he restored the original yellow background as it appears in the Gelre armorial, following his personal trend to enhance his suggestions with a little touch of originality. It can be noted in other cases: the capital letters **HU** added to the shield of Piedmont, the "castle" on St. George cross of Liguria, the closed book of Venetia, the forgotten original red background of the Dalmatia arms. Such a propensity is also present on the proposal for *Malta*. It is the traditional height-pointed cross, but half red on white and half white on red, and not the usual white on red.

Last citation is the shield proposed for Switzerland of Italian or Ladin expression, with the combined arms of *Ticino* and *Grigioni* cantons.



Conclusion. The regional coats of arms proposed by prof. Gerola appear to be simple and meaningful. They draw inspiration from the local traditional symbology, direct (old shields and ensigns, arms of ancient rulers) as well as indirect (history, coins, famous artworks). And, last but not least, they could be easily transformed into flags, save only few exceptions. This fact has been a lost opportunity for some modern local authorities searching for a flag to adopt. Unfortunately Gerola's proposal has been quite forgotten.

Nevertheless about forty percent of today's regional flags recall Gerola's drawings. But this is due most of all to the intrinsic strength of certain symbols, so deeply rooted as image of a territory that the choice has been practically unavoidable.

Vexillologically speaking, the modern flags could be tentatively divided in groups:

the classical ones – Piedmont, Trentino-Alto Adige, Venetia, Sicily, Sardinia – flags that recall well known emblems. Symbolism prevails over aesthetics;



new projects following more or less the heraldic rules – Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Tuscany, Abruzzo, Basilicata, Campania – that generally show good aesthetics;



modern logo graphics – Liguria, Lombardy, Emilia-Romagna, Umbria, Calabria – not always aesthetically satisfying;



seemingly approximate and improvised patterns – the Marches, Latium, Apulia - questionable if not bad flags.



Leaving this out of consideration, from the point of view of the symbolic value, both 1927 shields and today's flag are never banal, as a strong reference to the local history, traditions, folklore, natural beauties is always present.



Endnotes:

1. *Atlante storico del mondo*, Milan, 1994
2. G. Gerola, *Gli stemmi storici delle regioni d'Italia*, "La Lettura", XXVII, 5, 1927. According to G.C. Bascapè and M. Del Piazzo in *Insegne e simboli*, Rome 1983, Gerola had already done some of these projects in 1911.
3. *Atlante delle regioni d'Italia*, Rome, 1951.
4. Generic bibliography: "Vexilla Italica", 1, 1993; 1, 1996 - *Stemmi antichi e moderni delle Province, dei Capoluoghi di Provincia e delle Regioni d'Italia*, CISV, 1985 - R. Rossetti, *Emblemas regionales de Italia*, Proceedings XI ICV, Madrid, 1985.
5. "Vexilla Italica", 2, 1984; 2, 1995; 2, 2000.
6. Regional law 4, 16 January 1984.
7. A. Betocchi, *Breve storia dei simboli della Lituania*, "Vexilla Italica", 2, 1998.
8. "Vexilla Italica", 2, 1985; 2, 1992; 2, 2000 – Regional law 26, 7 July 1997
9. The coat of arms and the gonfalon were adopted by regional law 85 (12 June 1975). Both have the same emblem of Camuna rose on, but the gonfalon bears also a representation of the historical *Carroccio*. – "Vexilla Italica", 1979; 2, 1984; 2, 2001.
10. Decree of the President of the Republic 21 March 1983.
11. "Vexilla Italica", 63, 2007.
12. "Bollettino Ufficiale", Province of Bolzano, 18/1-II 2 May, 2001 – "Vexilla Italica", 63, 2007.
13. Regional law 27, 27 November 2001 in "Bollettino Ufficiale Regionale" 49, 5 Dec. 2001.
14. Recognition decree 12 February 1931.
15. A. Ziggjoto, *Le Repubbliche Marinare: Genova e Venezia*, in "Armi Antiche" 1968 and 1994 (revised form).
16. Regional law 56, 20 May 1975 in "Bollettino Ufficiale Regionale", 22, 1975, modified by regional law 7, 22 February, 1999, in BUR 18, 1999 – "Vexilla Italica", 2-3, 1977; 2, 2001.
17. Several data on the introductory chapter of *Gli stemmi dei Comuni e delle Province dell'Emilia-Romagna*, Bologna, 2003.

18. A. Savorelli, *Pegaso in Toscana*, Firenze 2004. The figure of pegasus on the first model of Tuscany flag (1990-1995) was taken from an engraving on the cover of a cultural journal, *Il Pegaso*.
19. Adopted by regional Law 37, 30 October 1973.
20. Regional law 5, 18 May 2004, in "Bollettino Ufficiale Umbria", n. 23, 1st June 2004.
21. The logo was introduced by regional law 13, 15 March 1980.
22. Officially adopted in 1984 (regional law 58, 17 September 1984) and slightly modified in 1986 (r. law 5, 8 January) – "Vexilla Italica", 2, 1985; 1, 1986; 2, 2001 and courtesy of A. Martinelli (*in litteris*).
23. Regional law 29, 21 May 1999 in "Bollettino Ufficiale Regionale", 22, 4 June 1999. – "Vexilla Italica" 1, 1997; 2, 2000.
24. "Vexilla Italica", 1979; 2, 2001
25. Regional law 28, 8 September 1988 in "Bollettino Ufficiale Regionale" 167 suppl., 28 Sept. 1988.
26. Regional law 22, 10 August 2001, in "Bollettino Ufficiale Regionale" 129, 27 August 2001..
27. Because of some ambiguity in the text of the law, the flag is also represented without green and red vertical stripes.
28. "Vexilla Italica", 1, 1986; 2, 2000.
29. "Vexilla Italica", 1, 1993.
30. "Vexilla Italica", 2, 1990; 2, 2001.
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