

TEN YEARS OF THE DICTIONARY OF VEXILLOLOGY

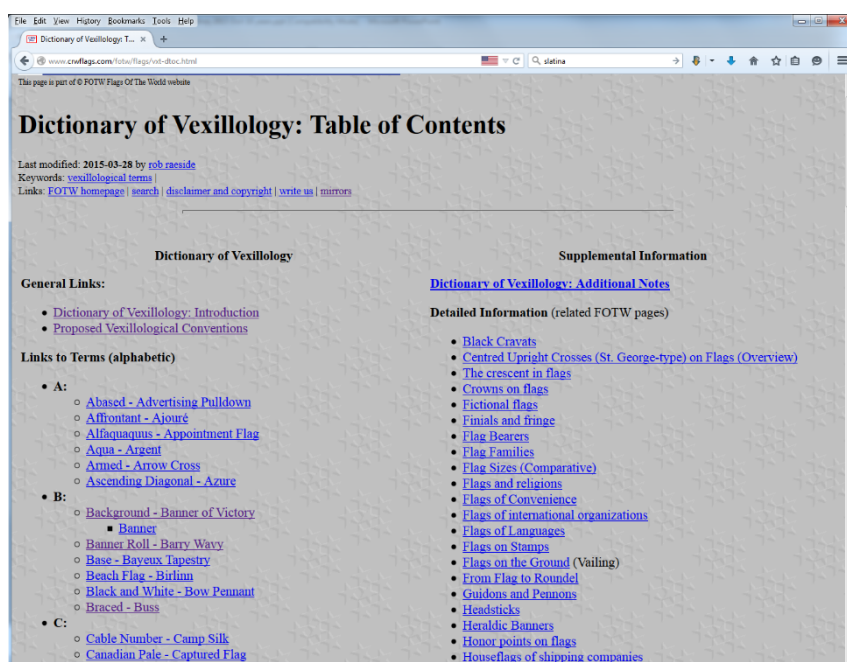
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INTRODUCTION

The *Dictionary of Vexillology* (DoV) is a project and an on-line publication started in 2005 by Andreis Petrus Burgers, Terence Martin and Christopher Southworth and published on line as part of the *Flags of the World* (FOTW) website.¹ As the name implies, it is a dictionary of vexillological terminology in the English language, emerged from the FOTW web site and mailing list discussions and compiled from other vexillological sources into a body of a dictionary covering today over 2,100 entries in the main dictionary part and a couple of hundreds more in the appendices. It would take more than some 500 standard pages in printed form, and considering that each term is illustrated with a few illustrations explaining the concept, it would include at least 5,000 figures, mostly from the FOTW, but some made particularly for the *Dictionary* while others used from other sources.²

The 10th anniversary of uninterrupted updates and enlarging *Dictionary of Vexillology* seemed an appropriate opportunity to present it at the 26th International Congress of Vexillology in Sydney, Australia, 2015.



1 VEXILLOLOGICAL TERMINOLOGY

Although in his thesis Dr Whitney Smith already complains that the vexillological terminology is only being developed,³ it has made much progress since. Both Smith and other vexillologists did a great deal on its standardization, especially in the English language.

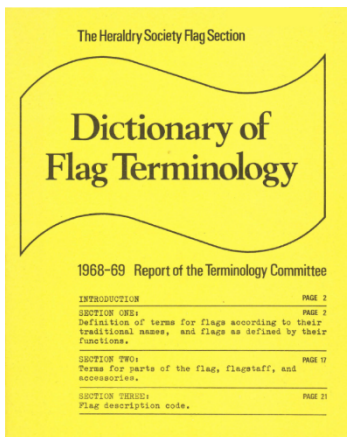
The *International Federation of Vexillological Associations* (FIAV), was established in 1969, however, already on the previous 2nd International Congress of Vexillology, held in Zürich, the *Terminology Commission*⁴ was established.⁵ This resulted in the adopting of the *Flag Information Code*⁶ as an official FIAV standard in 1981 at the 9th Congress in Ottawa, which eventually spread through the vexillological community, but more than that was never achieved in the formal vexillological standardization on the FIAV level.

The DoV editorial team lead by Andreis Burgers proposed a set of *Vexillological Conventions for Flag Descriptions*,⁷ to be adopted as substantial extension of the *Flag Information Code*, and FIAV General Assembly established a Commission to investigate the proposal,⁸ but so far, nothing was decided.

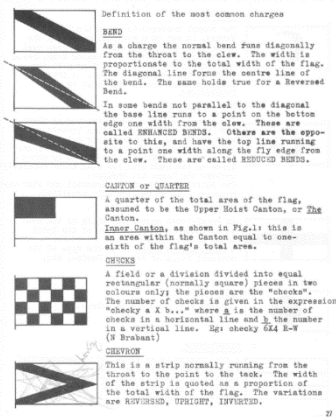
1.1 VEXILLOLOGICAL DICTIONARIES

Similarly to the FIAV, the British *Heraldry Society Flag Section* (predecessor of the *Flag Institute*) established the *Terminology Committee*, headed by William Crampton. In 1969 the Committee produced a report titled the *Dictionary of Flag Terminology*,⁹ which Smith calls the “first vexillological dictionary”.¹⁰

In his 1975 masterpiece¹¹ Smith provides, as its first chapter, “a verbal and visual glossary of flag terms”¹² entitled *Terms Defined*, on some 20 pages. Considering that the book had large circulation and was translated into a number of languages, it may easily be said that this glossary was the most influential vexillological dictionary of the 20th century.



The Heraldry Society, Flag Section – 1973



Whitney Smith, Flags Through the Ages and Across the World, 1975

However, with the development of technology into the Information Age as well as by globalization of English language as the “official” language of the internet, the English terminology, not least through the international influence of the FOTW mailing list and its web site, has been gradually and substantially standardized, and Burgers’ conventions (published on FOTW as an addendum to the *Dictionary of Vexillology*)¹³ are the *de facto* standard for the FOTW and the English vexillological papers - even by the authors who never even heard of them.

If printed in A4 format, the DoV amounts to **500+** pages and includes **5,000+** illustrations (mostly from FOTW), some made particularly for the DoV. The original editorial team was Andries Petrus Burgers, Terence Martin, and Christopher Southworth.



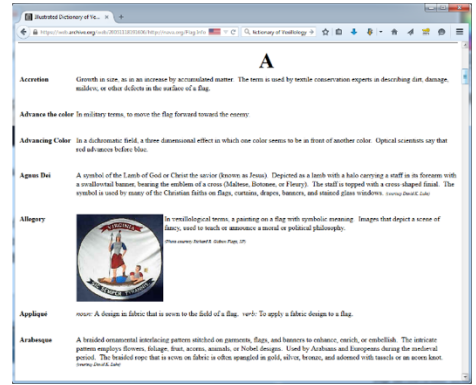
Left: Home page of FOTW, with a link to Dictionary page

Right: Sample page from FOTW’s Dictionary of Vexillology

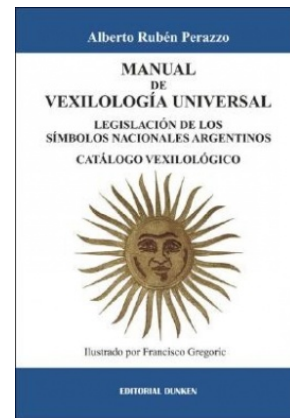
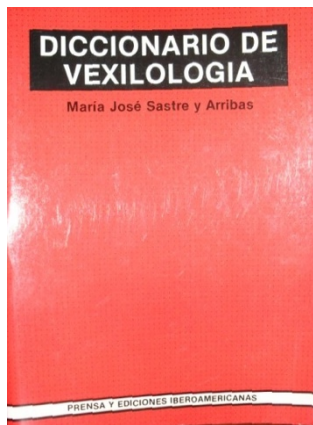


But the rise of Information Age also meant the spread of vexillological thought throughout the world and vexillological research prompted ever more often issues with the terminology they used or found in the sources.

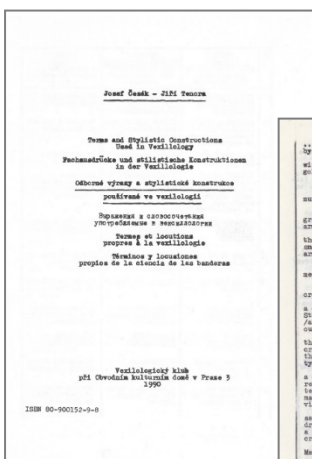
In the *North American Vexillological Association* (NAVA) a glossary was compiled by David Luke,¹⁴ and in 2001 the *Illustrated Dictionary of Vexillology* was edited by Richard R. Gideon.¹⁵ (sample page on right):



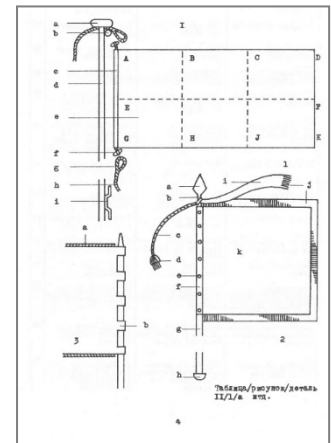
When FIAV was established, vexillological terminology started to develop systematically in other languages as well. Sierksma soon followed the first English dictionary, with a similar Dutch issue in 1971.¹⁶ Spanish vexillology has at least two issues of dictionaries, the first edited in 1988 by Sastre y Arribas,¹⁷ and the other published by the Spanish Vexillological Association (*Sociedad Española de Vexilología*, SEV) in 2003 by Álvarez Rodríguez.¹⁸ One should also mention the 2005 *Catálogo vexillológico* by Alberto Rubén Perazzo issued in Argentina.¹⁹



Already in 1990 Czech vexillologists prepared a six-language phrase book of vexillological terminology,²⁰ however, this includes rather a list of translations into various languages (English, German, Czech, Russian, French and Spanish) and not the definitions of each term *per se*. It includes some 500 terms on a total 55 pages.

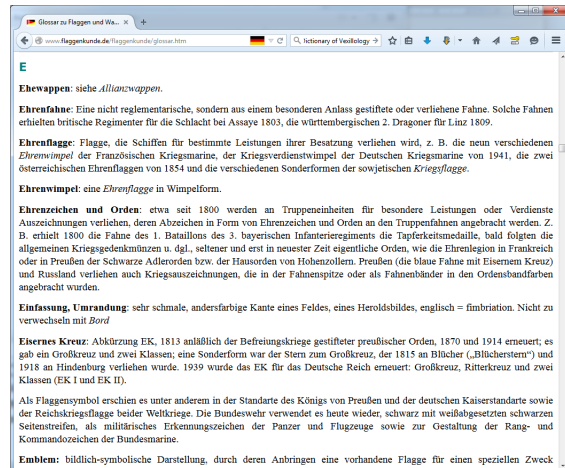
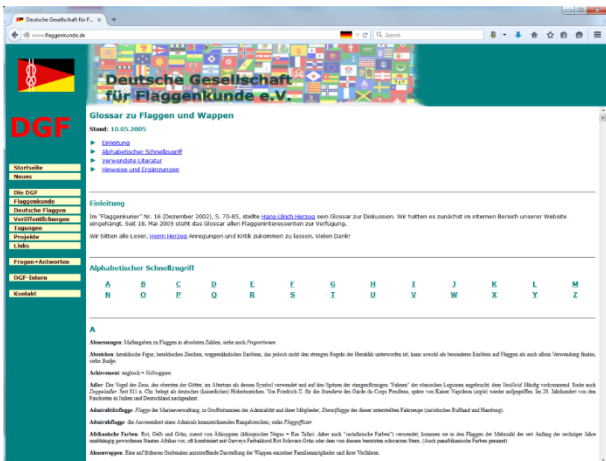


... is /en/erated by ...	als Eländet hat des Sapper ...	/mek/, an žako klan- soš tiene por típo- do, ve labrado de ...
with a red-lined gold cross	mit einem rot gefärbten goldenen Kreuz	se slatou, červeně vykreslené zlaté křížem	... cruzada de oro /oro cruzado /oro de guerra
small cross	kleinere Kreuz	krášeň křesna f	... cruzada f malal
great /full/ state cross	das große Staats- kreuz	valký státní znak	... grande cruzes d'Etat
the latest cross, small /simplified/ cross	das kleine Staats- kreuz	malý státní znak	... les petites croix d'Etat
medium state cross	das mittlere Staats- kreuz	střední státní znak	... les moyennes cruces d'Etat
cross	Kreuz n	kříž m	... cruz f
a composite cross of a cross and a cross	das gekreuzte Kreuz	skřížek, sesojil- ný kříž	... cruz f de São Paulo
the Brazilian cross, cross of the Brazilian flag	das brasilianische Kreuz	brilinský kříž	... cruz f de São Paulo
a cross with arms reaching out towards the hoist, in abbreviated form	das kreuzförmige Kreuz	kříž kříž /kříž- ový, křížový, kříž- ový, křížový	... cruz f de São Paulo
Maltese cross	das maltesische Kreuz	kříž maltéský	... cruz f de São Paulo
patriarchal cross	das patriarchale Kreuz	kříž patriarchální	... cruz f de São Paulo
per cross	das perkreuz	kříž hákový, hákový ve /ve/ tvaru kříže	... cruz f de São Paulo
crossed, in saltire	das gekreuzte Kreuz	skřížek	... cruz f de São Paulo

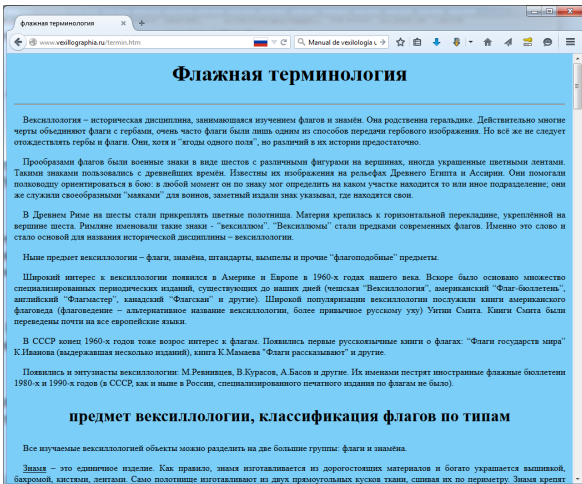


Odborné výrazy a stylistické konstrukce používané ve vexilologii =
Terms and stylistic constructions used in vexillology
Czech Vexillologists: Josef Česák and Jiří Tenora – Praha, 1990

A German vexillological dictionary was compiled by Hans-Ulrich Herzog in 2002, published on the German Vexillological Association (*Deutsche Gesellschaft für Flaggenkunde*, DGF) web-site and eventually issued an updated version, in series, in recent *Flaggenkuriers*.²¹



Viktor Lomantsov edited in 2002 the Russian flag terminology list available at the Russian Centre of Vexillology & Heraldry (RCVH, i.e. *Русский центр флаговедения и геральдики, РЦФГ*) website.²²

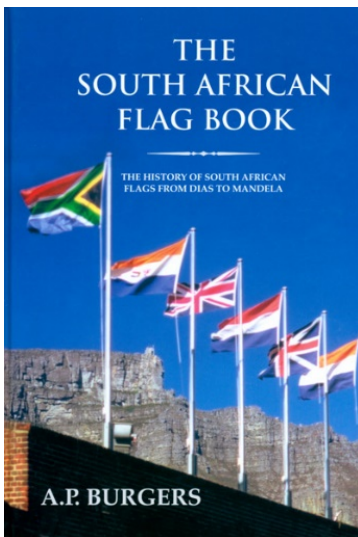


Orenburg, Russia – 2002



Zagreb, Croatia – 2000

A Croatian vexillological terminology and the English-Croatian Vexillological Dictionary was compiled by the author in 2000 and published on his web site,²³ and eventually served as the basis for the glossary of vexillological terms in his thesis.²⁴



This is hardly an exhaustive list of various dictionaries, glossaries and terminology lists made by vexillologists world-wide, but it is quite illustrative to show the difference in volume and scope of them in regard with the *Dictionary of Vexillology*.

To end this short overview, probably the most complete vexillological dictionary in the English language printed so far is the one published in the high ranking South African Navy Officers' book,²⁵ and that was, of course, based on the *Dictionary of Vexillology* itself (published in Pretoria 2008).

1.2 VEXILLOLOGICAL DICTIONARIES COMPARED

While quantities certainly cannot be used to assess quality of work, the comparative Table 1 lists quantitative descriptions of some mentioned dictionaries. It illustrates well the essential difference, in sheer volume, the corpus of vexillological vocabulary that the *Dictionary of Vexillology* includes in comparison.

The number of entries represents the number of main dictionary terms defined, usually around 200 to 300 in the dictionaries considered, but reaching to some 700, and more than doubled and even tripled in the subsequent versions of the *Dictionary of Vexillology*. The number of pages mostly stays around two dozen, doubled in some cases. However, the comparison may be misleading in cases where the printed edition is of smaller (e.g. Álvarez Rodríguez or Burgers and even Česák & Tenora) or larger format (e.g. Smith).

The number of Figures (illustrations) shows that the majority of dictionaries are without any, or rather scarce, used mostly only where they seemed necessary. Those “illustrated” include on average one illustration for every 6 – 8 entries (though Crampton et al. have as much as one for every 2 – 3 entries). The *Dictionary of Vexillology* takes a different approach, trying to illustrate nearly all entries with multiple examples: in 2010 the number of illustrations exceeded the number of entries, and today is well over 4,000.

Table 1. Quantitative comparison of vexillological dictionaries

No.	Dictionary	Language	Entries	Pages	Figures	Characters ¹	Ch/Entry
1.	Crampton et al., 1969	English	152	32	60	45000	296
2.	Smith, 1975	English	212	20	32	35000 ²	165
3.	Gideon, 2001	English	223	40 ³	25	57000	256
4.	Herzog, 2002	German	669	52 ³	0	114000	170
5.	Sastre Arribas, 1988	Spanish	700 ²	76	n/a	n/a	n/a
6.	Česák and Tenora, 1990	6 languages ^c	200 ²	108	7	50000 ²	250
7.	Álvarez Rodríguez, 2003	Spanish	700 ²	175	29	150000 ²	214
8.	Perazzo, 2005	Spanish	247	27	0	50000 ²	202
9.	Lomantsov, 2002	Russian	45	7 ³	6	16000	356
10.	Heimer, 2000 ^a	Croatian	192	18 ³	0	30000	156
11.	Heimer, 2000 ^b	English-Croatian	241	15 ³	0	17000	71
12.	Heimer, 2013	Croatian	235	14	0	28000	119
13.	Burgers, 2008	English	326	42	0	100000 ²	307
14.	DoV, 2006	English	871 ⁴	84	126	179000	206
15.	DoV, 2010	English	1819 ⁴	336 ⁴	2067 ⁴	532000 ⁴	292
16.	DoV, 2015	English	2165 ⁴	653 ⁴	4185 ⁴	698000 ⁴	322

NOTES:

- 1 With spaces, rounded to the closest thousand.
 - 2 Estimated.
 - 3 Estimate based on opening of the on-line published version in Word, converting fonts to Arial 12pt on A4 pages, without further editing.
 - 4 Excluding the introduction, appendices etc.
- a Croatian Terminology.
b English-Croatian Dictionary.
c English, German, Czech, Russian, French and Spanish.

2 ORIGIN OF THE DICTIONARY OF VEXILLOLOGY

In the Introduction to the *Dictionary of Vexillology* the original three-member team²⁶ describes the origin of the *Dictionary of Vexillology* thus:²⁷

“This Dictionary has its origins in the inconclusive discussions on the FOTW mailing list concerning flag definitions that occurred in May and June of 2005. As a result, we three contributors formed ourselves off-

list into a voluntary and unofficial international committee in an attempt to find a series of simple descriptive conventions upon which everybody could agree.”

As Andries Burgers describes in his *South African Flag Book*,²⁸ he approached “two of his overseas Internet acquaintances, Christopher Southworth in the UK and Terence Martin in the USA, with suggestion that they should co-operate in compiling a dictionary of vexillology.”

And indeed, the team was ready to present the draft version of the *Dictionary of Vexillology* by December 2005, and 85 A4 pages document covering already almost a full thousand entries, some of them illustrated.

The document was sent to various prominent “Fotwers”,²⁹ among others to Joe McMillan and Željko Heimer, as well as to Phil Nelson, Santiago Dotor, and Michael Faul, and after considering their inputs and comments, eventually the final version of the *Dictionary of Vexillology* was published on the FOTW in March 2006. The re-coding of the already huge document into the FOTW html style was done by Phil Nelson. There was also the matter of fiddling out the errors that crept into the text in the process.

3 THE DICTIONARY OF VEXILLOLOGY ON THE FLAGS OF THE WORLD

Following the publishing of the *Dictionary of Vexillology* on the FOTW web site, the “Triumvirate” have not ceased to work on it, quite to the contrary – the inputs of FOTW members and wider public, who could now reach the full text, were constantly further considered and new entries were included, as well as the old definitions enlarged, polished and reconsidered, while the expressions and depth of the definitions were made uniform and balanced throughout the text.



Andreis Petrus Burgers
1937 – 2008

As mentioned above, in 2008 Andreis Burgers included a considerable excerpt from the *Dictionary of Vexillology* in his monumental *South African Flag Book*, although he has (naturally) decided only to include there those terms that were relevant for the general topic of his book. To great sorrow Andries passed away soon following the publishing of his master piece. Nevertheless, the dictionary in the book, as well as his vexillological theory and his research resulted in Andreis awarded the *Vexillon* posthumously by the FIAV Board at the ICV in Yokohama 2009.³⁰ “for his contribution to vexillology as a result of his research and the subsequent publication of the *South African Flag Book*. He was also named a Fellow of the Federation at the same time.”



A gentleman and an officer, Andreis was also apparently a good judge of character, and he had chosen his team wisely. Christopher Southworth and Terence Martin continued perfecting the *Dictionary of Vexillology* and eventually invited several of their correspondents to join them in the effort. Thus, some time in 2009 Željko Heimer “stepped into the breach”³¹ and became an integral member of the team. In Southworth’s words:³²

“It became apparent that the sheer number of banners of arms, or of heraldically derived flags in general, required that the *Dictionary* must go much, much further into the world of heraldry than had been initially envisaged, and has thus expanded accordingly.”

Nevertheless, Christopher, who became the group secretary after Andries’ death, managed to retain balance in keeping the *Dictionary of Vexillology* from becoming predominantly a heraldic manual. This was done, first of all, by keeping heraldic terms to as little as possible, and only to the extent necessary to understand vexillology (which is, as noted, much entangled in some parts of the world with heraldry), and by providing only the necessary explanations and as further research of many heraldic intricacies required directing to the relevant and specialised heraldic literature.

The editors also sought to retain good balance by including the most important vexillological charges, but without allowing the *Dictionary of Vexillology* to become a list of all the various and possible charges that

appear in all the flags of the world. If a charge does appear on a flag, it does not make it automatically a vexillological term!

The new team opened two further “fronts”: one searching and collecting terms used in various vexillological literature (both printed and on-line) not included in the *Dictionary of Vexillology* previously and finding definitions for these, and the other, trying to find terms for concepts that were found (often in foreign vexillological literature) for which no suitable English term has been noted, and suggesting possible terms for those.

4 THE DICTIONARY OF VEXILLOLOGY TODAY

The *Dictionary of Vexillology* today is available in the most updated version on the FOTW web site (and in several of its mirrors) including over 2,100 entries in the main dictionary and a couple of hundred more and in the Appendices, well over 4,000 figures, mostly from the FOTW, and illustrating almost every entry with several images.

The editorial team consists of Christopher Southworth, Terence Martin and Željko Heimer, with additional consultation often with a number of vexillologists on a temporary basis and as the team sees fit. Among them, Martin Laursen Grieve, member of SAVA, Klaus-Michael Schneider, member of DGF and a number of others. The “htmlization” of the text is performed by Rob Raeside, FOTW Director, and the current editor of the FOTW DoV pages.

The DoV on-line consists of three general pages: the *Table of Contents*, the *Introduction* and the *Proposed Vexillological Conventions*, a hundred alphabetized pages of the main dictionary body, nine pages of Appendices – some of them further elaborating heraldic concepts that were found to be outside general scope, but useful enough to be provided nevertheless, while others provide overviews of vexillological concepts included in the dictionary in alphabetical order.³³ In addition, there is ten-page alphabetic *Index of Terms*, and, in addition, the *Supplemental Information* – a page entitled *Additional Notes* (originating with an older version of a vexillological glossary produced by FOTW, two dozen links to specific FOTW pages dealing with particular terms and other useful FOTW pages (on etymology, vexillological theory etc.) and finally, links to the two foreign language on-line vexillological dictionaries (German at the DGF site and Croatian at the FAME site). There is also a set of pages tracking changes (updates, additions etc.) of the on-line version of the *Dictionary of Vexillology* entitled *Corrections and Updates*.

While the editors are confident that the definitions of terms are useful and sound, they are certainly far from ideal, and hardly a day goes by that the team is not in e-mail conference discussing possible improvements of this or that definition or inclusion of one or another new term.

5 EDITORIAL POLICY

The main premise of editorial policy is explained in the *Introduction* of the *Dictionary of Vexillology*, defined by Andries Burgers and agreed among the original *Triumvirate*, so:

“The editors of the Dictionary of Vexillology function as objective recorders of all vexillological and closely associated terms which are discovered, whether as direct entries into the DoV, or as entries on a Provisional List when the status of a term or word is in doubt. The editors are not to allow their personal prejudice or dislike of a word or term to colour their decision on the inclusion or exclusion of a word or term, provided such included terms or words fulfil the criteria established below.”

Thus, the main philosophy is to include in the *Dictionary of Vexillology* vexillological terms without judgment. In fact, this has become a matter under consideration recently among the editors – whether the non-judgmental inclusion is still appropriate, and if the editors should be expected – now that the *Dictionary of Vexillology* already includes, hopefully, the major part of the corpus of vexillological vocabulary – to determine values to some terms, emphasising those preferred and “weeding out” those deemed unworthy? And if so, under what criteria?

That is to say, it has happened occasionally (especially through FOTW mailing list, where discussion is often less formal than a vexillological paper in a journal or proceedings would have been) that a term emerges or is deliberately coined, using inappropriate (whatever that means?) words borrowed from popular culture, sometimes even if there is a (possibly obscure?) term that already covers the concept well. Or even if there is no established term, the proposed term is linguistically or by some other criterion below a certain level to be considered “scholarly”. The original philosophy requires that the editors include any such term that finds its way to the FOTW web site (or any other vexillological bulletin, printed or on-line, for that matter).

A decision on changing the initial policy may be eventually needed, but it should, probably, not be taken lightly. An intention of this paper is, among others, to ask the international community of vexillologists for guidance regarding the issue. Are we ready to move from descriptive to prescriptive dictionary? ³⁴

The terms for inclusion in the *Dictionary of Vexillology* are, in general, of threefold origin. They are either “recorded in written sources considered credible by the Editors” or “established by relatively consistent usage by vexillologists”. Finally, a term may be “proposed by the Editors, but only if no word or term to cover the relevant item exists, and that any such proposal is prominently identified”.³⁵ (cf. “fronts” at the end of section 3 above).

Editorial procedure is also defined in the policy, thus:³⁶

“Any member of the editorial team may suggest an entry and/or definition, or forward any such suggestion from another vexillologist. The group secretary will then prepare or edit a draft entry for consideration by the other Editors and this is discussed and amended until a consensus has been reached or if necessary, if a consensus cannot be reached, approved or rejected by majority vote.”

The last case appears incredibly rarely. Most often a consensus is indeed reached. The members of the editorial team often actively “scan” for vexillological terms they encounter and not infrequently propose them for inclusion, or update. Also, proposals from the FOTW are forwarded either by the FOTW editors directly or through the FOTW Director.

6 EDITORIAL ISSUES/CHALLENGES

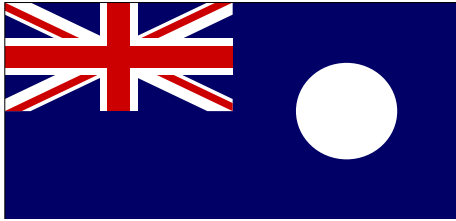
One editorial issue was already pointed out in the previous section – the question whether the editors should pass judgement on some terms encountered and provide an opinion of suitability of some terms (over others).

Linked with that, there are some terms that are almost falling into disuse and they survive (possibly) only through their inclusion in the *Dictionary of Vexillology*. A typical example would be a set of the so called “compass-point diagonals”.³⁷ The sheer amount of volume they cover in the *Dictionary of Vexillology*, appearing scattered throughout the corps, make them look like an important vexillological concept, whereas their use in vexillological literature is really only marginal.³⁸

Included in the Dictionary, it may well be that many vexillologists would have simply forgotten all about it and would never heard them in the first place. These terms for diagonal stripe were, presumably, invented as convenient shorthand by someone (most probably indeed for the brief style of the FOTW mailing list) ignorant of the perfectly suitable pre-existing terminology.

Another term the author finds especially displeasing is the “archivexillum”, a term devised around 2010 at the FOTW to describe a flag template, upon which a series of other flags is based – for example the undefaced British blue ensign with a blank white disk of a certain size in the fly half being the “archivexillum” for various for various defaced blue ensigns.³⁹





While the term may have been devised somewhat jovially it was taken up by some Fotwers quite seriously and for some time it entered a number of FOTW articles and possibly some printed works. Indeed, it does sound as “scholarly” and “pretentious” - and no wonder: quite accidentally, such term was recorded in 19th century German etymological dictionary, but in quite different meaning.⁴⁰ Several years since, the newly-coined term fell into disuse; most

Fotwers would need to look in the *Dictionary* to see what it means. Shouldn't we let the term die out calmly than let it linger on like this?

Among the barely comprehensible (even if they apparently use everyday words) may be the “cut-and-paste flag”. I challenge the reader to figure out what it is without looking into the *Dictionary* (or indeed, please, do look elsewhere). Maybe an alternative synonym? The “friendship flag”. No? The Dictionary explains it as “[a] term that is used when two or more flag designs are combined into a single entity”, pointing also to the related terms of “combined flag”, “marshalling”, “union flag” and “union mark”. If those collage artefacts of mutilated flags require a term, any of the latter would be better suited than the “cut-and-paste flag” does, wouldn't you agree?



Another type of “dubious” term are those that found their way into English vexillological texts as mistranslations from other languages, often heraldic terms that already have had perfectly good English version, but unknown to the vexillologist using it. For example, the term “campaign” appears in a number of blazons of Portuguese civic coats of arms appearing in their flags blazoned by a FOTW contributor years ago, when the general understanding of heraldic terminology among Fotwers was only emerging, and so the word went uncorrected for a long time – providing reason enough to be included in the DoV.



The term is a corruption of the French heraldic term “champagne”, usually translated by the English heraldic term “base”. In the author's opinion such erroneous terms are the worst offenders. Such use should be corrected on FOTW as any other kind of typo, rather than legitimated in a dictionary, without even a note that the use is incorrect, possibly only with mild reference to the correct term as synonym.

This again is repeating the question: should the DoV editors make judgments and prescribe the usage of terms (and actively promote correction of some) or should they remain simply recorders of what happens around them?

Finally, there is another issue or challenge to mention. Should the *Dictionary of Vexillology* remain an (ever expanding) on-line project, or should it be produced as a printed version? Even if many vexillologists today are of the younger generation accustomed to on-line sources, there are still enough of us born before the age of cell phones, who would not mind to have their dictionaries printed and bound in the shelf of our vexillological library. Should the DoV editors or indeed the wider vexillological community make an effort to issue a hard copy of such work? Would it be useful and would it be feasible?

7 CONCLUSIONS

In the 10 years since it was first published on the FOTW, the DoV has become a major vexillological resource, hardly comparable with any other similar project in English, or any other language for that matter. In the number of terms defined it surpasses the largest other vexillological dictionaries at least threefold. While the most illustrated vexillological dictionaries provide illustrations for a limited number of terms, the DoV provides several illustrations for each single term. Even so, the DoV is still a work in progress, with many possibilities for improvement, quantitative and qualitative, both in the number of terms it encompasses and in the correction or expansion of existing definitions. While the editorial policy as established by the original editors has served well in these 10 years, we have identified challenges and issues indicating that the original paradigm might need to be changed eventually, providing for prescriptive, judgmental inclusion of some terms and filtering some others. Other policy changes might come to be questioned as well.

END NOTES

Refer to Literature for full details of citations.

- 1 *Flags of the World* (FOTW) is an international vexillological association established in September 1993 as an internet discussion group, organized as a mailing list and the web site serving as the repository of the edited topics discussed on the list. It became a FIAV member in 2001. The FOTW web site includes more the 57,000 pages with more than 113,000 images of flags of countries, organizations, states, territories, districts and cities, both past and present, thus being the main vexillological resource on the internet. The FOTW is available on line at a dozen mirror sites world-wide, among others at <http://www.crwflags.com/fotw/flags/>, <http://flagspot.net/flags/>, and <http://fotw.flagchart.net/> See the full up-to-date list at <http://www.crwflags.com/fotw/flags/mirror.html>. For the purpose of references in this paper the first mentioned site shall be quoted.
- 2 *Dictionary of Vexillology: Table of Contents* page available at <http://www.crwflags.com/fotw/flags/vxt-dtoc.html>.
- 3 Smith, 1969 p. 96.
- 4 It is named the *Flag Description Commission* in the *GA 1 Minutes*, 1999, with Klaas Sierksma as the secretary, the *Terminology Commission* again in *GA 4 Minutes*, 2001, chaired by Dr. Atle Grahl-Madsen, and changed name to the *Commission on Terminology and Standardization* by the *GA 5 Minutes*, 2001.
- 5 *ICV 2 Minutes*, 1999.
- 6 *GA 7 Minutes*, 2001.
- 7 *GA 20 Agenda*, 2007. Note pp. 12 – 15.
- 8 *GA 20 Minutes*, 2007. Note p. 8.
- 9 Crampton et al., 1969. Some works cite it as the *Dictionary of Flag Section*.
- 10 Smith, 1997, pp. 94 - 97.
- 11 Smith, 1975 pp. 12-31.
- 12 *ibid.* p. 5.
- 13 *Dictionary of Vexillology: Proposed Vexillological Conventions*, www.crwflags.com/fotw/flags/vxt_dvcv.html
- 14 Luke, 2000.
- 15 Gideon, 2001.
- 16 Sierksma, 1971.
- 17 Sastre y Arribas, 1988.
- 18 Álvarez Rodríguez, 2003.
- 19 Perazzo, 2005.
- 20 Česák and Tenora, 1990.
- 21 Herzog, 2002

- 22 Lomantsov, 2002.
- 23 Heimer, 2000.
- 24 Limited to military terminology. *Glosar veksiloloških pojmov*, in: Heimer, 2013: 282 – 295.
- 25 Burgers, 2008: pp. 35-76.
- 26 In the humorous spirit in which the work was often done by e-mail, the team facetiously referred to itself as *The Triumvirate*.
- 27 *Dictionary of Vexillology: Introduction*, <http://www.crwflags.com/fotw/flags/vxt-dvex.html>
- 28 Burgers, 2008, p. 35.
- 29 Members of the *Flags of the World* mailing list.
- 30 Loeser, 2008.; *GA 21 Minutes*, 2009.
- 31 Southworth, 2013 in *Dictionary of Vexillology: Introduction*, <http://www.crwflags.com/fotw/flags/vxt-dvex.html>
- 32 *idem*.
- 33 Cf. the titles of the appendices: I. *Parts of a Flag and Flagpole*, II. *International Customs Regarding the Placing and Handling of Flags*, III. *Tinctures*, IV. *Armorial Bearings*, V. *Heraldic Beasts*, VI. *Stripes in Heraldry*, VII. *Variations of Cotticed*, VIII. *Crosses in Heraldry*, IX. *Diagonal Stripes*.
- 34 Of course, one can argue that every dictionary *per se* is an anthology of terms, consciously filtered by the editors, but this is not what we are talking about here.
- 35 *The Dictionary of Vexillology Editorial Policy: Words and Terms*, in: *Dictionary of Vexillology: Introduction*,
- 36 *Editorial Procedure, idem.* <http://www.crwflags.com/fotw/flags/vxt-dvex.html>
- 37 The “compass-point diagonals” are terms describing diagonal stripes by using the compass directions convention (top – north, hoist – west etc.) to describe the edges on which the stripe ends, when the stripe ends only along a single edge on one of its ends. See overview in *The Dictionary of Vexillology: Appendix IX, Diagonal Stripes*, <http://www.crwflags.com/fotw/flags/vxt!-dv-9.html>
- 38 At least as the author was able to note. This could possibly be compared with various heraldic *goutes* [drops of different tinctures] seemingly by heraldic literature an important heraldic concept, but in practice nothing but rare.
- 39 Actually, the modern blue ensigns do not include the white disk any more, but that is beyond the issue here.
- 40 The note at the term *Archivexillum* in the *Dictionary of Vexillology: A (Aqua - Argent)*, <http://www.crwflags.com/fotw/flags/vxt-dva4.html#archivexillum>

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BIOGRAPHICAL



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