第一次世界大战后罗马尼亚王室的官方旗帜

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The Official Flags of the Romanian Royal Family After the First World War

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摘要

第一次世界大战以及《圣日耳曼条约》、《凡尔赛条约》和《特里亚农条约》之后，罗马尼亚王国希望在其象征中反映其领土扩张。国王费迪南德一世任命特兰西瓦尼亚匈牙利纹章学家约瑟夫·科佩奇齐·塞贝斯蒂安（他在1915年为奥匈帝国内的匈牙利王国绘制了国徽）来设计新的国徽。罗马尼亚王国的扩增国徽于1921年被采纳。费迪南德国王还委托约瑟夫·科佩奇齐·塞贝斯蒂安设计王室家族的旗帜。王室成员的旗帜：国王、王后、王储以及王子和公主的旗帜，由1922年5月5日官方公报的皇家谕令公布。这些旗帜各不相同，但它们共同拥有一个纹章元素，即没有大盾徽的小盾徽。

Abstract

After the First World War and the Treaties of Saint-Germain, Versailles, and Trianon, the Kingdom of Romania sought to reflect its expansion in its symbols. King Ferdinand I appointed Transylvanian Hungarian heraldist József Keöpeczi Sebestyén—who had drawn the coat of arms of the Kingdom of Hungary within the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy in 1915—to create the new coat of arms. The augmented coat of arms of the Kingdom of Romania was adopted in 1921. King Ferdinand commissioned the Royal Family's flag designs from the same József Keöpeczi Sebestyén. The Royal Decree adopted the flags of the members of the Royal Family: King, Queen, Heir to the Throne, and Royal Princes and Princesses, published in the Official Gazette of 5 May 1922. These flags were different, but they had in common the heraldic element of the small coat of arms without the great escutcheon.

引言

罗马尼亚是一个相对年轻的国家。摩尔多瓦和瓦拉几亚，这两个在土耳其统治下的罗马尼亚多瑙河流域的公国，由于19世纪中叶的国际事件，特别是克里米亚战争及其后的1856年巴黎条约，能够在19世纪中叶选举自己的君主。1859年，亚历山大·约安·库扎被选为两个公国的君主。经过三年的个人联合，奥斯曼帝国允许这些省份合并，于1862年成立了摩尔多瓦和瓦拉几亚联合公国。[1]1866年，普鲁士的霍亨索伦-西格马林根亲王查尔斯被选为执政亲王，该国在当年的宪法中采用了"罗马尼亚"这一名称。[2] 罗马尼亚还参加了1877-1878年的俄土战争，站在俄罗斯一方并赢得了独立。[3] 1881年，王国被宣布成立，亲王成为该国的第一位国王：罗马尼亚的查尔斯一世。[4] 1916年查尔斯一世去世后，费迪南德一世成为国王，罗马尼亚放弃了中立立场，站在协约国一方参加了第一次世界大战。[5]

在战争之前，奥匈帝国是一个位于中欧的多民族立宪二元君主国。从1867年起，奥地利帝国和匈牙利王国在国际法上是两个独立的主权国家。匈牙利王国是一个幅员辽阔的多民族国家。第一次世界大战后，德国、奥匈、奥斯曼和俄罗斯帝国崩溃。匈牙利的崩溃导致了新国家的形成，如南斯拉夫王国和捷克斯洛伐克共和国，罗马尼亚王国的领土也得到了扩大。"大罗马尼亚"现在包括从俄罗斯的比萨拉比亚、从奥地利的北布科维纳、从匈牙利的特兰西瓦尼亚、帕蒂乌姆（克里沙纳和马拉穆列什）以及部分巴纳特等省份。巴黎和约确认了这些领土的归属。[6]

Introduction

Romania is a relatively young country. Moldavia and Wallachia, the two Romanian Danubian principalities under Turkish rule, were able to elect their own princes after the mid-19th century (as a result of international events, notably the Crimean War and the subsequent the Treaty of Paris of 1856). In 1859, Alexandru Ioan Cuza was elected prince of both principalities. After three years of personal union, the Ottoman Empire allowed the provinces to unite, creating the United Principality of Moldavia and Walachia in 1862.[1]

In 1866, Prussian Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen was elected ruling prince, and the country adopted the name "Romania" in the constitution of that year.[2] Romania also entered the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–78 on Russia's side and won its independence.[3] In 1881 the kingdom was proclaimed and the prince became the country's first king: Charles I of Romania.[4] After his death in 1916, when Ferdinand I became king, Romania gave up its neutrality and entered the Great War on the side of the Entente powers.[5]

Before the war, Austria-Hungary was a multi-national constitutional dual monarchy in Central Europe. The Empire of Austria and the Kingdom of Hungary were separate sovereign countries under international law from 1867. The Kingdom of Hungary was a large multi-ethnic country.

After the First World War the German, Austro-Hungarian, Ottoman, and Russian empires collapsed. The collapse of Hungary led to the formation of new countries, such as the Kingdom of Yugoslavia and the Czechoslovak Republic, and the Kingdom of Romania increased in size. "Greater Romania" now included the provinces Bessarabia from Russia, Northern Bukovina from Austria, Transylvania, Partium (Crișana and Maramureş), and part of Banat from Hungary. The Paris Peace Treaty ratified these territorial acquisitions.[6]

罗马尼亚的国徽

1867年批准的罗马尼亚国徽是一个四分格的盾徽，中间有一个四分格的小盾徽，颜色为银色和黑色（图1）。大盾徽的第一和第四格为蓝色，显示瓦拉几亚的国徽，即鹰；第二和第三格为蓝色和红色，显示摩尔多瓦的国徽，即野牛头。小盾徽显示了统治的霍亨索伦家族的国徽。[7]

1872年对国徽进行了修改：盾徽四分格，颜色为蓝色和红色，中间的小盾徽四分格，颜色为银色和黑色（图2）。盾徽的第一格显示瓦拉几亚的国徽，第二格显示摩尔多瓦的国徽，第三格包含奥尔特尼亚的国徽——一只金色的狮子，第四格显示海洋领土的国徽——两只海豚。小盾徽显示统治的霍亨索伦王朝的国徽。[8]

第一次世界大战以及《圣日耳曼条约》、《凡尔赛条约》和《特里亚农条约》之后，罗马尼亚王国希望在其象征中反映其领土扩张。罗马尼亚国王费迪南德一世任命了一个国徽委员会来绘制新的象征。[9] 委员会成员可能未能达成一致，或者君主对结果不满意。即使委员会的组成发生了根本性变化，也没有找到解决方案。[10] 最终，在艺术史学家亚历山

图 1. 罗马尼亚国徽，1867年。

Figure 1. The coat of arms of Romania, 1867.

图 2. 罗马尼亚国徽，1872年。

Figure 2. The coat of arms of Romania, 1872.

The Coats of Arms of Romania

The coat of arms of Romania approved in 1867 was a quartered escutcheon with inescutcheon quartered Argent and Sable (fig. 1). The first field Azure and the fourth field Or of the great escutcheon display the coat of arms of Wallachia, the eagle, the second field Azure and the third field Gules show the arms of Moldavia, the auroch head. The inescutcheon shows the coat of arms of the reigning Hohenzollern family.[7]

The coat of arms was modified in 1872: the escutcheon quartered Azure and Gules with inescutcheon quartered Argent and Sable (fig. 2). The first field of the escutcheon displays the coat of arms of Wallachia, the second shows the arms of Moldavia, the third contains the coat of arms of Oltenia—a lion Or—while the fourth displays the arms of the maritime territories—two dolphins. The inescutcheon shows the coat of arms of the ruling Hohenzollern Dynasty.[8]

After the First World War and the Treaties of Saint-Germain, Versaillles, and Trianon, the Kingdom of Romania sought to reflect its expansion in its symbols. King Ferdinand I of Romania appointed a coat of arms committee to draw the new symbol.[9] Either the members of the committee did not reach an agreement, or the monarch did not like the result, as no solution was obtained, even when the composition of the committee was changed radically.[10] Finally, on the advice of the art historian Alexandru Tzigara-Samurcaş (with the approval of Minister of the Interior Constantin Argetoianu), the king appointed heraldist József Keöpeczi Sebestyén to create the new coat of arms.[11]
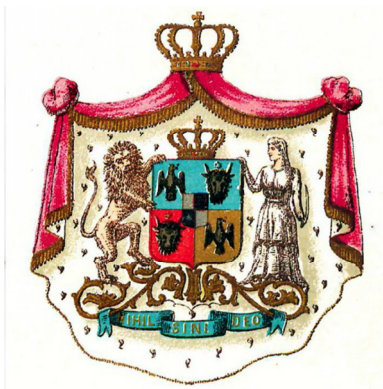
德鲁·齐加拉-萨穆尔卡什（得到内政部长康斯坦丁·阿尔盖托亚努的批准）的建议下，国王任命纹章学家约瑟夫·科佩奇齐·塞贝斯蒂安设计新的国徽。[11] 塞贝斯蒂安曾在1915年为奥匈帝国内的匈牙利王国绘制国徽。奥地利的纹章艺术家雨果·格哈德·斯特罗尔绘制了二元君主国的国徽（图3）。

他还绘制了君主制下奥地利帝国的单独国徽。他也绘制了匈牙利王国的国徽，但由于匈牙利政府希望体现自主精神（图4），因此委托匈牙利的纹章学家绘制匈牙利的国徽，并正式使用它（图5）。[12]

塞贝斯蒂安还绘制了罗马尼亚的国徽。[13] 该国的国徽被采纳为三种版本：大、中、小国徽（图6）。

采纳罗马尼亚王国国徽的法律于1921年7月29日的官方公报上公布。[14]

罗马尼亚王国国徽由三个盾徽上下叠加组成：大盾徽、中盾徽和小盾徽（位于最上方）。

图 3. 1915年，雨果·格哈德·斯特罗尔绘制的奥匈帝国国徽。

Figure 3. The coat of arms of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, 1915, by Hugo Gerard Ströhl.

图 4. 1915年，雨果·格哈德·斯特罗尔绘制的匈牙利王国国徽。

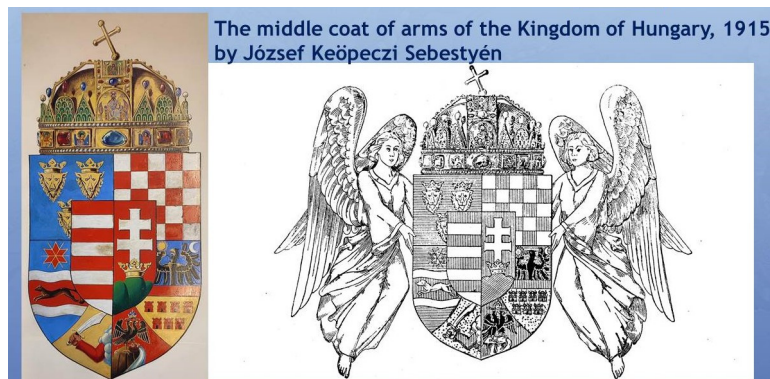Figure 4. The coat of arms of Kingdom of Hungary, 1915, by Hugo Gerard Ströhl.

图 5. 1915年，约瑟夫·科佩奇齐·塞贝斯蒂安绘制的匈牙利王国国徽。

Figure 5. The coat of arms of Kingdom of Hungary, 1915, by József Keöpeczi Sebestyén.

Earlier, Sebestyén had drawn the coat of arms of the Kingdom of Hungary within the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy in 1915. The Austrian heraldic artist, Hugo Gerard Ströhl, painted the coat of arms of the dual monarchy (fig. 3).

He also painted the separate coat of arms of the Austrian Empire within the monarchy. And he also painted the coat of arms of the Hungarian Kingdom (fig. 4), but in the spirit of autonomy the Hungarian government ordered the coat of arms of Hungary from a Hungarian heraldist and used that version officially (fig. 5).[12]

Sebestyén also drew the coat of arms of Romania.[13] The coat of arms of the country was adopted in three versions: greater, medium, and small coat of arms (fig. 6).

The law adopting the coat of arms of the Kingdom of Romania was published in the *Official Gazette* of 29 July 1921.[14]

The Coat of Arms of the Kingdom of Romania consists of three escutcheons placed one over the other: the large escutcheon, the medium escutcheon, and the small escutcheon (above all).
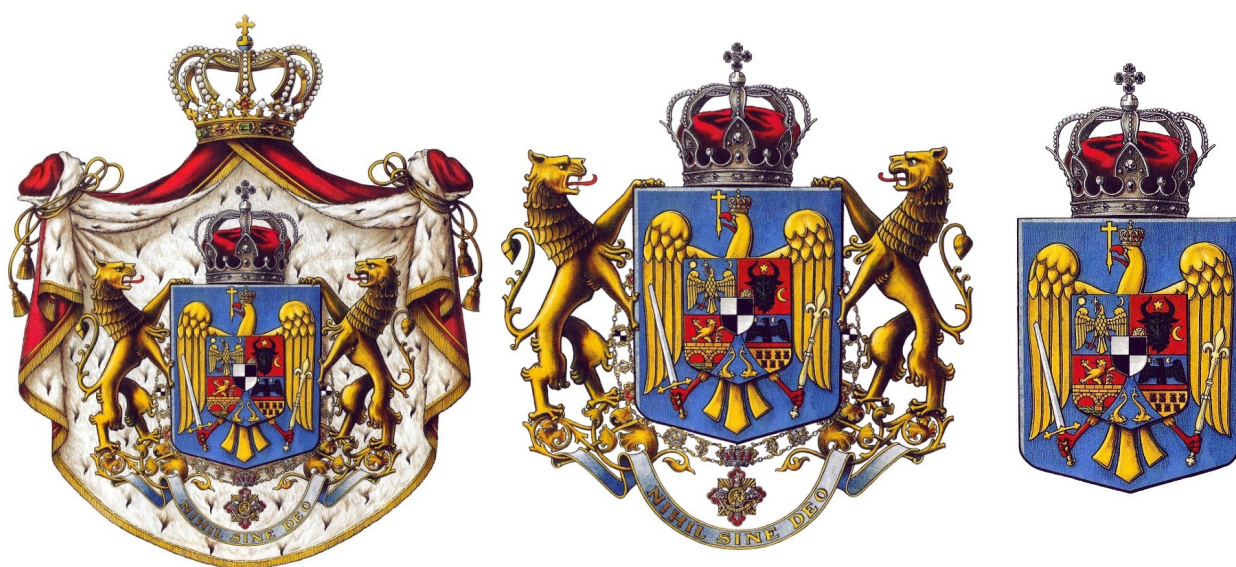
图 6. 1921年，约瑟夫·科佩奇齐·塞贝斯蒂安绘制的罗马尼亚王国国徽的三种版本：大、中、小。

Figure 6. The three versions of the coats of arms of the Kingdom of Romania, 1921, by József Keöpeczi Sebestyén: the greater, the medium, and the small.

大盾徽：蓝色背景上，一只金色的鹰，喙和爪为红色，头上戴着金色的王冠，喙中叼着一个金色的十字架，十字架下端尖锐，右爪持剑，左爪持金色的权杖，权杖顶端为百合花形状——这是罗马尼亚的鹰，罗马尼亚王室的国徽。在鹰的胸前，是中盾徽，四分格，下部两格之间有一个插入部分，包含联合姐妹国家的国徽：

顶部右侧，前瓦拉几亚公国的国徽：蓝色背景上，一只金色的鹰，喙和爪为红色，喙中叼着一个金色的十字架，右侧伴有一轮金色的太阳，左侧伴有一弯金色的新月。

顶部左侧，前摩尔多瓦公国的国徽（包括比萨拉比亚和布科维纳）：红色背景上，一只黑色的野牛头，嘴部闭合，两角之间伴有一颗金色的五角星，右侧伴有一朵金色的玫瑰（五瓣），左侧伴有一弯金色的新月。

The large escutcheon: Azure, an eagle Or with beak and claws Gules, with a royal crown Or on its head, holding in its beak a patty cross Or, sharpened at its lower end, in the right claw a sword, in the left claw a scepter Or with the tip in the form of a lily—the eagle of Romania, the arms of the Romanian Royalty.

On the chest of the eagle, the medium escutcheon, quartered, with an insert between the lower quarters, comprising the arms of the united sister countries:

Top dexter, the arms of the former Principality of Wallachia: Azure, an eagle Or with beak and claws Gules, holding in its beak a patty cross Or, accompanied by a sun Or in dexter, and a new moon Or in sinister.

Top sinister, the arms of the former Principality of Moldavia (with Bessarabia and Bukovina): Gules, an auroch head Sable with its mouth closed, accompanied by a star Or (with five rays) between its horns, a rose Or (with five leaves) on the dexter, and a crescent moon Or on the sinister.

底部右侧，巴纳特的国徽，包括现在的塞维林罗马尼亚巴纳特：红色背景上，有适当的波浪，上面是一座金色的桥，桥有两道拱形开口，由凿石建造（图拉真桥），桥上出现一头金色的狮子。

底部左侧，前特兰西瓦尼亚大公国的国徽（包括克里沙纳和马拉穆列什地区）：蓝色在金色之上，被一条狭窄的红色横条分割，从横条中出现一只黑色的鹰，喙为金色，右侧伴有一轮金色的太阳，左侧伴有一弯银色的新月；下方，有七个红色的塔楼，排列为四和三，有两排城垛（上面三排，下面四排）和两个窗户，城门紧闭。在插入部分，是多布罗加的国徽：蓝色背景上，有两只金色的海豚相对而立，尾巴向上翘起。整体上，小盾徽四分格，颜色为银色和黑色，包含统治的霍亨索伦家族的国徽。

大盾徽上方是罗马尼亚的钢冠。（这出现在国王查尔斯一世勋章的领带上。）盾徽由两只金色的狮子支撑，狮子站在金色的阿拉伯式花纹上。在一条蓝色的绶带上，边缘为金色，形状为勋章的绶带，用金色的拉丁字母写着统治的霍亨索伦家族的座右铭："万事皆赖上帝"。[15] 紫色的披风，边缘为金色，内衬为白鼬皮，用金色的王冠封闭，王冠上镶嵌着宝石。

国徽有三种形式：第一种，大国徽，如上所述；第二种，中等国徽，没有披风；第三种，小国徽，由三个盾徽和钢冠组成。[16]

Bottom dexter, the arms of Banat with the former Romanian Banat of Severin (established now): Gules, over waves Proper, a bridge Or with two arched openings, built of hewn stone (Trajan's Bridge), from which emerges a lion Or.

Bottom sinister, the arms of the former Grand Principality of Transylvania (with the parts of Crișana and Maramureș): Azure over Or, divided by a narrow fess Gules, from which emerges an eagle Sable with a beak Or, accompanied by a sun Or on the dexter and a crescent moon Argent on the left; below, seven towers Gules, four and three, with two rows of battlements (three at the top, four at the bottom) and two windows, with closed gates.

In the insert, there is the arms of Dobruja: Azure, two confronting dolphins Or, with their tails raised upwards.

Overall, the small escutcheon, quartered Argent and Sable, contains the arms of the reigning House of Hohenzollern.

On the large escutcheon is the Steel Crown of Romania. (This appears on the collar of the Order of King Charles I.) The escutcheon is held by two lions Or, standing on arabesques Or.

On a ribbon Azure bordered Or, in the shape of the order's ribbon, the motto of the reigning House of Hohenzollern, in Latin letters Or: "Nihil sine Deo".[15] The mantle Purpure, is bordered Or, lined Ermine, and closed with a royal crown Or, adorned with gemstones.

The coat of arms was to be used in three forms: first, the large coat of arms, as described above; second, the medium coat of arms, without the mantle; and third, the small coat of arms, composed of the three escutcheons with the Steel Crown.[16]

皇家旗帜

费迪南德国王还委托约瑟夫·科佩奇齐·塞贝斯蒂安设计王室家族的旗帜（图7）。采纳王室成员（国王、王后、王储以及王子和公主）旗帜的皇家谕令于1922年5月5日的官方公报上公布。[17] 这些旗帜各不相同，但它们共同拥有一个纹章元素，即没有大盾徽的小盾徽（图8）。

皇家旗帜是一面方形旗帜，中央是勇敢的米哈伊勋章的紫色绶带（图9），周围环绕着蓝色和黄色的三角形边框。在旗帜的中央，沿其整个长度，放置着勇敢的米哈伊勋章的十字架，上面是罗马尼亚王国的小盾徽，没有大盾徽（图10）。

The Royal Standards

King Ferdinand also commissioned József Keöpeczi Sebestyén to design the Royal Family's flags (fig. 7). The Royal Decree adopting the flags for the members of the Royal Family (King, Queen, Heir to the Throne, and Royal Princes and Princesses) was published in the *Official Gazette* of 5 May 1922.[17] These flags were different, but they had in common the heraldic element of the small coat of arms without the great escutcheon (fig. 8).

The royal standard is a square flag with a purple-colored ribbon of the Order of Michael the Brave (fig. 9) surrounded by a border of blue and yellow triangles. In the middle of the flag, along its entire length, is the Cross of the Order of Michael the Brave with the small coat of arms of the Kingdom of Romania, without the great escutcheon, on top of it (fig. 10).

图 7. 约瑟夫·科佩奇齐·塞贝斯蒂安。

Figure 7. József Keöpeczi Sebestyén.

图 8. 罗马尼亚国徽的纹章元素。

Figure 8. The heraldic element of the coat of arms of Romania.

图 9. 勇敢的米哈伊勋章。

Figure 9. The Order of Michael the Brave.

图 10. 皇家旗帜。

Figure 10. The royal standard.

王后旗帜是一面与皇家标准旗相似的方形旗帜，但没有勇敢的米哈伊勋章的十字架（图11）。

王储旗帜是一面蓝色的方形旗帜，蓝色与国旗的蓝色一致，四周有红色和黄色的三角形镶边，中间是罗马尼亚王国的国徽，但不含大盾徽（图12）。

王子的旗帜由一面与王储旗相似的旗帜构成，但（王子旗帜）没有镶边（图13）。

The standard of the Queen consists of a square flag similar to the royal standard, but without the Cross of the Order of Michael the Brave (fig. 11).

The standard of the Heir to the Throne consists of a square flag in the color of the blue of the national flag, with a border of red and yellow triangles all around, and in the middle the coat of arms of the Kingdom of Romania without the great escutcheon (fig. 12).

The princely ensign consists of a flag similar to that of the Heir to the Throne, but without the border (fig. 13).

图 11. 王后的旗帜。

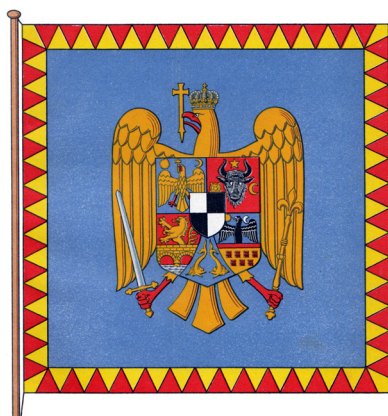Figure 11. The standard of the Queen.

图 12. 王储的旗帜。

Figure 12. The standard of the Heir to the Throne.

图 13. 王子旗。

Figure 13. The princely flag.

皇家旗和王子旗悬挂于军舰上、皇家及王子的住所，也悬挂于国王陛下或王室成员莅临的公共建筑之上。

海军旗由一面呈本国色彩的矩形旗帜构成，罗马尼亚王国国徽位于黄色区域内（图14）。[18]

The royal and princely banners are flown on warships, at royal and princely residences, as well as at public buildings where Their Majesties or members of the Royal Family are present.

The naval ensign consists of a rectangular flag in national colors with the coat of arms of the Kingdom of Romania on the yellow (fig 14).[18]

图 14. 海军旗。

Figure 14. The naval ensign.

海军旗由一面方形的黄色旗帜组成，其正中间印有罗马尼亚王国国徽，四周有红色镶边（图15）。[19]

军舰依照舰上服役规定的要求悬挂这两面旗帜。属于海军的军事机构在国家庆典时悬挂海军军旗。

可以看出，皇家旗帜的共同元素是罗马尼亚王国国徽（这也是罗马尼亚王室的徽标），并且以各种不同组合呈现罗马尼亚国旗的颜色：红色、黄色和蓝色。对于国王和王后而言，背景色是紫色，而对于亲王和公主们来说，背景色是蓝色。

图 15. 海军舰首旗。

Figure 15. The navy jack.

The navy jack flag consists of a square yellow flag with the coat of arms of the Kingdom of Romania in the middle and a red border around it (fig. 15).[19]

These two flags are flown by warships in accordance with the requirements of the regulations on service aboard. Military establishments belonging to the Navy fly the naval ensign at national celebrations.

As can be seen, the common elements of the royal flags are the Coat of Arms of the Kingdom of Romania (which is also the coat of arms of the Royal Family of Romania) and, in various combinations, the colors of the National Flag of Romania: red, yellow and blue. For the King and the Queen the background color is purple, while for the Princes and Princesses the background color is blue.

旗帜的后续命运

罗马尼亚在1947年12月30日之前一直是君主制国家，当时末代君主米哈伊国王被迫退位。[20]这使得皇家徽标及皇家旗帜的使用就此终结。

1989年12月罗马尼亚革命之后，共和政体得以保留，但起初有人担心国王会复辟，所以直到1992年之前他都未被允许进入罗马尼亚境内。1996年大选后政府更迭，他的家族逐渐收回了其产业，并且能够在自家的建筑上悬挂皇家旗帜了。

图 16. 2003年卡罗尔二世国王在罗马尼亚的重新安葬仪式（图片来源：<romaniaregala.ro>）。

Figure 16. Reburial of King Charles II in Romania in 2003 (Photo: <romaniaregala.ro>).

The Afterlife of the Flags

Romania was a kingdom until 30 December 1947, when King Michael, the last monarch, was forced to abdicate.[20] This ended the use of the royal coat of arms and royal flags.

After the Romanian Revolution of December 1989, the republican form of government was maintained, but at first some feared that the king would return, so he was not allowed to enter the country until 1992. After the change of government in the 1996 elections, his family slowly regained its estates and was able to display the royal flag on its buildings.

2003年，当他的父亲卡罗尔二世的遗体被送回罗马尼亚并重新安葬在皇家墓穴时，皇家旗帜覆盖在其棺椁之上（图16）。[21]

米哈伊国王于2017年逝世，皇家旗帜同样覆盖在他的棺椁之上（图17）。[22]

米哈伊育有五个女儿，没有儿子。依据1923年罗马尼亚王国宪法，王位只能由男性后裔继承。[23] 但由于罗马尼亚已不再是君主制国家，米哈伊的长女玛格丽特公主获得了罗马尼亚王冠守护者的头衔。作为王室家族的首领，她使用皇家旗帜。[24] 在众多皇家旗帜中，只有这面旗帜仍在罗马尼亚使用。当玛格丽特公主在场时，王冠守护者的旗帜可以悬挂在官方的王室住所上方：布加勒斯特的伊丽莎白宫、锡纳亚的佩列什城堡和佩利绍尔城堡，以及萨伏辛的福雷城堡（图18）。

图 17. 2017 年米哈伊国王在罗马尼亚的葬礼（图片来源：<libertatea.ro/stiri/>）。

Figure 17. Funeral of King Michael in Romania in 2017 (Photo: <libertatea.ro/stiri/>).

图 18. 福雷城堡上的王冠守护者旗帜（照片来源：<savarsinregal.ro/>）。

Figure 18. The standard of the Custodian of the Crown on Forray Castle (Photo: <savarsinregal.ro/>).

When the remains of his father, Charles II, were returned to Romania and were reburied in the royal crypt in 2003, the royal standard draped his coffin (fig. 16).[21]

King Michael died in 2017 and royal standard draped his coffin as well (fig. 17).[22]

Michael had five daughters and no sons. According to the 1923 Constitution of the Kingdom of Romania, the throne could only be inherited by the male line.[23] But as Romania is no longer a kingdom, Michael's eldest daughter, Princess Margaret, took the title of Custodian of the Crown of Romania. She, as the head of the royal family, uses the royal flag.[24]

Of the royal flags, only this one is still in use in Romania. The standard of the Custodian of the Crown can be hoisted—when Princess Margaret is present—above the official royal residences: Elisabeta Palace in Bucharest, Peleș Castle and Pelișor Castle in Sinaia, and Forray Castle in Săvârșin (fig. 18).

结论

第一次世界大战以及《圣日耳曼条约》《凡尔赛条约》和《特里亚农条约》签订后，罗马尼亚王国试图在其象征物中体现其领土扩张。

1921 年，该国国徽得到扩充，引入了新吞并领土的象征图案。新的国徽由特兰西瓦尼亚匈牙利人纹章学家约瑟夫·科佩奇齐·塞贝斯蒂安设计，他还受委托设计王室成员的新旗帜，这些旗帜于1922年被采用。这些旗帜一直使用到共产党夺取政权，国王米哈伊一世于1947年被迫退位。1989年12月罗马尼亚革命之后，共和制政府形式得以保留，但被赶下台的王室成员逐渐被允许返回，并恢复了他们的个人财产。当这位前君主在建筑物内时，皇家旗帜会在这些建筑物上悬挂，现在在他去世后，当他的继承人在场时也是如此。因此，皇家旗帜得以延续。

Conclusion

After the First World War and the Treaties of Saint-Germain, Versaillles, and Trianon, Kingdom of Romania sought to reflect its expansion in its symbols. In 1921 the country's coat of arms was augmented, introducing the symbols of the newly annexed territories. It was designed by Transylvanian Hungarian heraldist József Keöpeczi Sebestyén, who was also commissioned to design new flags of the members of the royal family, which were adopted in 1922. The flags were used until the communists seized the power and King Michael I was forced to abdicate in 1947. After the Romanian Revolution of December 1989, the republican form of government was preserved, but the ousted royal family members were gradually allowed to return and their personal properties restored to them. The royal flag was flown on these buildings when the former sovereign was present in the building, and now after his death when his heir is present. So, the royal flag lives on.

尾注

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2 同上，第96页；1866年罗马尼亚宪法，载于《官方公报》，第142号/1866年6月1日。

3 同上，第108-110页。

4 同上，第112页。

5 同上，第188页。

6 ***《匈牙利法典》，1921年第三十三号法令（1921年7月26日）。

7 [***1867年4月23日第696号高级领主令，批准《罗马尼亚国徽确定与确立法》，载于《官方公报》，1867年5月5日/17日第100号。

8 ***1872年3月8日第498号令，载于《官方公报》第57号，1872年3月11日/23日。

9 比萨拉比亚和德涅斯特河左岸的领土纹章学》，（基希讷乌：博物馆出版社），1998年，第98页；Tudor-Radu Tiron，《从赢得独立到实现大统一。关于1872年和1921年国家纹章中罗马尼亚装饰的代表性注释》，载于《罗马尼亚科学院图书馆杂志》，I/2，2016年，第128-129页。

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14 ***《罗马尼亚王国国徽确定法》（第3273号法律，1921年7月23日），载于《官方公报》，第92号，1921年7月29日。

15 拉丁语："万事皆赖上帝"。

16 同上，第14页。

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[2] Ibidem 1, p. 96; *Constituţia României din 1866*, in *Monitorul Oficial*, no. 142/1 June 1866.

[3] Ibidem, pp. 108–110.

[4] Ibidem, p. 112.

[5] Ibidem, p. 188.

[6] *** *Corpus Juris Hungarici*, 1921. évi XXXIII. törvénycikk (26 July 1921).

[7] *** *Înaltul Decret Domnesc nr. 696 din 23 aprilie 1867, pentru sancţionarea Legii pentru fixarea şi stabilirea armelor Românieĭ*, in *Monitorul Oficial*, no. 100 din 5/17 May 1867.

[8] *** Decretul nr. 498 din 8 martie 1872, in *Monitorul Oficial* no. 57 din 11/23 March 1872.

[9] Silviu Andrieş-Tabac, *Heraldica teritorială a Basarabiei şi Transnistriei*, (Chişinău: Editura Museum), 1998 p. 98; Tudor-Radu Tiron, *De la cucerirea Independenţei la înfăptuirea Marii Uniri. Note pe marginea reprezentării decoraţiilor româneşti în stemele de stat din 1872 şi 1921*, in *Revista Bibliotecii Academiei Române*, I/2, 2016, pp. 128–129.

[10] Tiron, p.129.

[11] Alexandru Tzigara-Samurcaş, *Memorii III (1919–1930). Lupta vieţii unui octogenar*, Bucureşti, 2003, p. 92–93.

[12] Attila István Szekeres, *Keöpeczi Sebestyén József, a címerművész*, (Barót: Tortoma Kiadó), 2014, pp. 24–27.

[13] Attila István Szekeres, *Stema României şi Keöpeczi Sebestyén József*, (Sfântu Gheorghe: Centrul de Cultură al Judeţului Covasna), 2018, p. 18.

[14] *** *Legea pentru fixarea stemei Regatului României, întregit cu ţările surori unite* (Legea nr. 3273 23 iulie 1921), in *Monitorul Oficial*, no. 92 din 29 iulie 1921.

[15] Latin: "Nothing without God".

[16] Ibidem 14.

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18 出处同上

19 出处同上

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[19] Ibidem.

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He has been decorated with the Knight Cross of the Romanian Cultural Order (2011), the Officer's Cross of the Hungarian Order for Merit (2014), and the Heraldic Merit Cross (Republic of Moldova, 2020) and he is a Fellow of FIAV (2024).