比利时王国国旗和国徽

Flags and Coats of Arms of the Kingdom of Belgium

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摘要

论文介绍了比利时国旗和国徽及其演变，以及皇家、海军、陆军、空军、国防部、特别民用旗、军旗和飞行员召唤旗等其他象征。

第一面三色水平旗——红、黄、黑——在 1830 年革命期间在街头展示。1831 年，临时政府采用了带有垂直条纹的旗帜。

王国的国徽由 1837 年 3 月 17 日的皇家法令采用。皇家旗帜遵循 1921 年法令采用的图案。它展示了比利时狮子和皇家字母组合，自 2013 年起"FP"代表菲利普国王。

1994 年，比利时成为一个联邦王国，其组织非常复杂：有 3 个社区（弗拉芒、法国、德国）、3 个地区（弗兰德、瓦隆、布鲁塞尔首都，也称为瓦隆-布鲁塞尔联邦）和 10 个省（安特卫普、布拉班特瓦隆、弗拉芒布拉班特、埃诺、列日、林堡、卢森堡、那慕尔、东弗兰德、西弗兰德）。论文介绍了这些旗帜和徽章的演变。

布鲁塞尔首都有两个文化委员会，即布鲁塞尔首都地区法语社区委员会和布鲁塞尔首都地区弗拉芒社区委员会，它们均在 1992 年采用了自己的标志。

Abstract

This paper describes the Belgian national flag and coat of arms and its evolution together with other symbols such as the Royal, Navy, Army, Air Force, Ministry of Defense, special civil ensign, jack, and call for a pilot flags.

The first tricolor horizontal flag—red, yellow and black—was displayed in the streets during the Revolution of 1830. In 1831 the Provisional Government adopted a flag with vertical stripes.

The Arms of the Kingdom were adopted by a Royal Decree dated 17 March 1837. The royal flag follows the pattern adopted by Decree in 1921. It shows the Belgian lion and the royal monogram, "FP" for King Filip/Philippe since 2013.

In 1994 Belgium became a Federal Kingdom with a very complicated structure: there are three Communities (Flemish, French, and German), three Regions (Flanders, Wallonia, and Brussels-Capital, also called Federation Wallonia-Brussels), and ten Provinces (Antwerpen, Brabant Wallon, Flemish Brabant, Hainaut, Liège, Limburg, Luxembourg, Namur, Oost Flanders, and West Flanders). This paper presents the evolution of their flags and arms.

In Brussels-Capital there are two cultural Commissions, the French Community Commission of the Region of Brussels–Capital and the Flemish Community Commission of the Region of Brussels-Capital; both adopted their symbols in 1992.

布拉班特革命，比利时色彩的诞生

1787年5月30日，为了回应奥地利皇帝的挑衅，布鲁塞尔的居民使用了布拉班特公国的盾牌颜色的三色帽徽（图1）:黑色背景上有一只金色的狮子，狮子的爪子和舌头为红色。这三种颜色的诞生并不是国旗的诞生，因为当时这些颜色被用作纽扣或制服上的圆环或蝴蝶结，但没有特殊的顺序。1787年8月28日，一项帝国法令禁止使用这些颜色。1789年12月10日真正的革命开始时，这三种颜色又出现了。1791年1月11日年的今天，比利时联合洲宪法公布。没有提到该共和国使用国旗。军队的徽章使用了许多绘制的颜色，有武器、寓言、比利时狮子，还有特别围绕在国旗周围的三种颜色作为边缘。

有不同的三色旗、雕塑、雕刻......这也许是艺术家的想。民众很快便遗忘了这些颜色，因为在 1794 年法国督政府时期的农民革命中，它们再未出现。

The Brabantine Revolution and the Birth of the Belgian Colors

On 30 May 1787, responding to a provocation by the Emperor of Austria, the residents of Brussels used a tricolor cockade with the colors of the shield of the Duchy of Brabant (fig. 1): Sable a lion, Or, armed and langued Gules. The birth of these three colors was not the birth of a flag because at the time the colors were used as roundels or bows on buttons or uniforms but without a defined order. On 28 August 1787 an Imperial Edict prohibited the use of these colors. On 10 December 1789, when the real revolution began, the three colors reappeared. On 11 January 1791 the Constitution of the United States of Belgium was proclaimed. There are no references to the use of a flag by that Republic. The emblems of troops used many painted colors with arms, allegories, the Belgian lion and, the three colors specially as an edge around the flag .

There are different representations with a tricolor flag, sculpture, engravings … perhaps reflecting artistic license.

The population quickly forgot these colors, as they did not reappear in 1794, during the Farmer's Revolution at the time of the French Directory.

图 1. 1787 年布拉班特三色帽徽，颜色为黑、黄、红。

Figure 1. 1787 tricolor cockade in the Brabantine colors of black, yellow, and red.

1830年的革命

几年后，比利时成为法国的一部分，从1815年到1830年，成为荷兰王国的一部分。

1830年8月26日，反荷兰革命开始。在布鲁塞尔出现了许多旗帜，但颜色各不相同。市政厅上

The Revolution of 1830

A few years later Belgium became a part of France, then from 1815 to 1830, a part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

On 26 August 1830 the revolution against the Dutch began. In Brussels many flags appeared but with different colors. On the City Hall a French flag was hoisted, probably by supporters of the union with France. Lucien Jottrand, a barrister and journalist,

可能悬挂着一面法国国旗，可能是与法国联盟的支持者。卢西安·约特兰，一位律师和记者，有个想法，请他的朋友爱德华·杜皮多制作一面1790年的国旗，以避免由亲法游击队恢复运动。他走在市政厅附近的一条小街上，名叫"科林街"那里有一家布店。商人阿布斯夫人立即制作了两面旗帜，第一面于上午11时在市政厅悬挂，取代了法国国旗，第二面是范·胡尔斯特先生在布鲁塞尔第一兵团前用以团结布鲁塞耳人民与国家事业，比利时事业。旗帜立即获得了巨大的成功。

比利时国旗像野火一样迅速蔓延到布鲁塞尔和全国。

asked his friend Edouard Ducpétiaux to create a flag with the colors of 1790 to avoid the recapture of the movement by pro-French partisans. He went to a small street, "rue de la Colline", near the City Hall where a fabric shop was located. The merchant, Mrs. Abts, immediately manufactured two flags. The first was hoisted at the City Hall, at 11 a.m., in place of the French flag; the second was used by a Mr. Van Hulst in front of the 1st Company of the Burgers Guard, to unite the people of Brussels with the national cause, the Belgian cause. The flag met with immediate success.

The Belgian flag spread quickly through Brussels and in the country like wildfire.

独立

1830年9月30日，布鲁塞尔市卫队颁布了关于国家颜色的第一个官方文本。

1830年9月26日，当国民议会召集起草宪法和查尔斯·拉图尔·罗吉尔领导的临时政府成立时，任何平息这种破坏的机会都丧失了。1830年10月4日发表了《独立宣言》。10月27日，临时政府批准军队正式使用三色帽徽。

第一面比利时国旗是三色旗，有横向的红色、黄色和黑色条纹（图2）。

1831年1月23日，比利时临时政府采用了一种竖条纹的海上旗帜，条纹颜色为红色、黄色和黑

图 2. 1830 年比利时革命旗帜。

Figure 2. The 1830 Belgian Revolutionary Flag.

Independence

On 30 September 1830 the first official text with reference to the national colors was published, in the regulation of the Urban Guard of Brussels. Any opportunity to quell the breach was lost on 26 September 1830 when a National Congress was summoned to draw up a Constitution and the Provisional Government was established under Charles Latour Rogier. A Declaration of Independence followed on 4 October 1830. On 27 October the provisional government adopted the tri-colored cockade for official use by the Army.

The first Belgian flag was a tricolor with horizontal red, yellow, and black stripes (fig. 2).

On 23 January 1831 the Provisional Government adopted a flag on sea with vertical stripes: red, yellow and black (fig. 3). Why vertical stripes in place of horizontal stripes used for many months? The answer is not obvious, but probably to mark the separation from The Netherlands and to avoid confusion between the two flags at sea—or to

色（见图3）。为什么要用竖条纹来代替之前使用了很多个月的横条纹呢？这个问题的答案并不明显，可能是因为比利时想要在海上与荷兰区分开，避免两国旗帜的混淆，或者是因为当时法国是比利时最好的盟友，所以想要唤起法国国旗条纹的记忆。文本与实际旗帜之间存在矛盾。

海军部根据1831年9月15日的指令，内政部根据1831年10月12日的公文确定了旗帜在海上和陆地上的最终使用形式。黑色现在靠近旗杆，符合纹章学规范，尺寸为高4宽3。陆地上使用的国旗尺寸为13:15（图3），民用旗为2:3（图4）。平民在陆地上使用2:3的旗帜。1832年，利奥波德一世国王在9月13日向帮助过革命的城市提供了"荣誉旗帜"，再次使用了三色横纹旗帜，但这种安排在1838年完全消失了（图5）。

王国的国徽是根据1837年3月17日的皇家法令采纳的。有作为王国大印章使用的大徽章

图 3. 陆地和海上悬挂着比利时国旗。

Figure 3. The flag of Belgium on land and sea.

图 4. 现今的比利时民用旗帜。

Figure 4. The civil flag of Belgium today.

图 5. 1830 向勒欧 - 圣皮埃尔公社赠送的"荣誉旗帜"。

Figure 5. 1830 "Flag of Honor" presented to the Commune of Leeuw-Saint-Pierre.
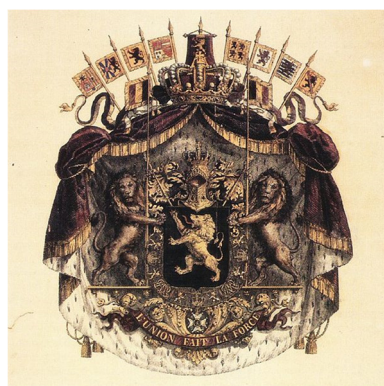
图 6. 用作王国国玺的大徽章。

Figure 6. Great Arms used as a Great Seal of the Kingdom.

recall the stripes of the French flag because at that time France was Belgium's primary ally.

There was a contradiction between the text and the actual flag. The Department of the Navy, in a directive dated 15 September 1831, and the Department of the Interior in a dispatch of 12 October 1831, determined its final form to be used on sea and on land. The black color was now near the pole, answering to heraldic norms, and the proportions were to be 4:3. However, the flag used on land is 13:15 (fig. 3) and the civil ensign is 2:3 (fig. 4). Civilians use the 2:3 flag on land.

The tricolored horizontal flags were again used in 1832 when King Leopold I offered, on 13 September, "Flags of Honour" to the cities which had helped the Revolution, but that disposition disappeared completely in 1838 (fig. 5).

The Arms of the Kingdom were adopted by a Royal Decree of 17 March 1837. There are the Great Arms used also as a Great Seal of the Kingdom (fig. 6) and the lesser Arms also used a lesser Seal of the Kingdom.

（图6），还有作为小印章使用的小徽章。盾牌是古老的布拉班特公国的盾牌："黑色背景上有一只直立的金色狮子，爪子和舌头为红"。

The shield is the shield of the old Duchy of Brabant: "Sable a lion rampant Or, armed and langued, Gules".
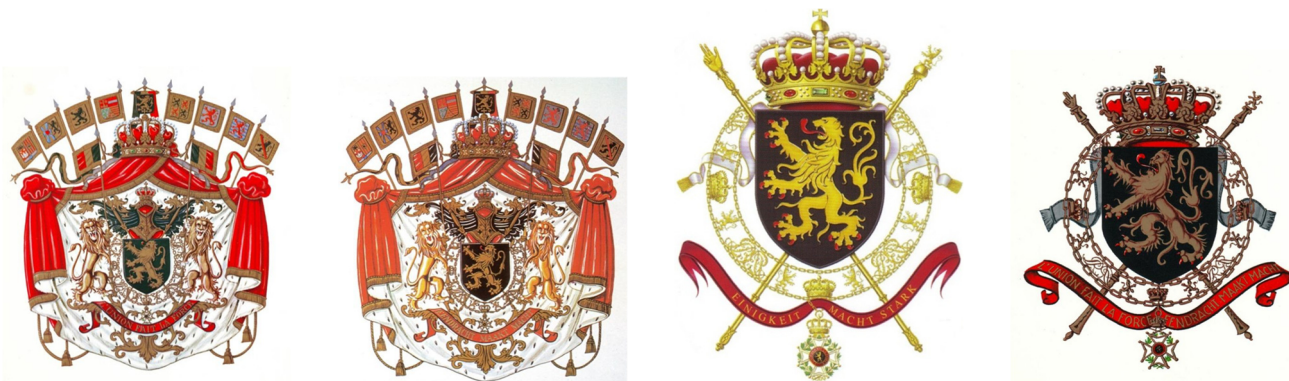

图 7–10. 比利时徽章上有法语、荷兰语、德语和双语格言。

Figures 7–10. Belgian arms with mottoes in French, Dutch, German, and two languages.

1837年插图上的座右铭只有法语。"团结就是力量"（图7），但现在有荷兰语的座右铭"团结就是力量"（图8）和德语的"团结就是力量"（图9）。国家机关通常使用带有双语座右铭的小徽章（图10）。

The motto which appeared on the illustrations of 1837 was only in French. L'Union fait la Force" (fig. 7) ("Unity makes Strength") but at present time there is a motto in Dutch "Eendracht maakt Macht" (fig. 8) and in German "Einigkeit macht Stark" (fig. 9). The State's authorities generally use the lesser Arms with a bilingual motto (fig. 10).

皇家旗帜

1858年采用了一面带有国王纹章的三色皇家旗帜。当前的旗帜遵循了1921年7月21日皇家法令采纳的模式。这是一面（罂粟颜色）的旗帜，但实际上使用的颜色接近利奥波德勋章丝带的颜色。中心是比利时狮子，上面是皇家王冠。每个角落是国王或女王的字母组合。

图 11–12. 菲利普国王和玛蒂尔德王后的比利时皇家旗帜。

Figures 11–12. Belgian royal flags for King Philippe and Queen Consort Mathilde.

The Royal flag

A royal flag was adopted in 1858—the tricolor with the king's arms. The present flag follows the pattern adopted by a Royal Decree on 21 July 1921. It's "rouge ponceau" (poppy color), but in fact the color used is close to the color of the Order of Leopold's ribbon. In its center is the Belgian lion surmounted by the Royal crown. In each corner is the monogram of the King or Queen.

阿尔贝特一世国王是第一个使用这面旗帜的人，目前，菲利普国王和玛蒂尔德王后使用带有他们字母组合的类似旗帜，在海上（图11）和汽车上（图12）。两种旗帜的盾牌不同。

King Albert I was the first to use that flag, currently King Filip/Philippe "FP" and the Queen Consort Mathilde "M" use a similar flag with their monogram, at sea (fig. 11) and on a car (fig. 12). The shield is different between the two kinds of flags.

皇家宫殿上的国旗

布鲁塞尔宫殿上悬挂的国旗尺寸为4 x 3米，而拉肯宫殿上悬挂的国旗尺寸为3.2 x 2.4米。旗帜尺寸的夸大是出于审美考虑，由于悬挂旗帜的建筑物的大小，从远处看是如此（图13）。当国王在比利时领土上时（但不一定在其中一个宫殿里），比利时国家旗帜应在布鲁塞尔和拉肯的宫殿上升起。

图 13. 比例为 4:3 的比利时国旗飘扬在布鲁塞尔皇宫上空。

Figure 13. The flag of Belgium in 4:3 proportions as flown over the royal palace in Brussels.

The National Flag on Royal Palaces

The flag hoisted over the palace of Brussels is 4 x 3 m, whereas the flag hoisted over the palace of Laeken is 3.2 x 2.4 m. The exaggeration of the dimensions of the flags is based on aesthetic considerations—due to the size of the buildings on which they are hoisted, they are viewed from far below (fig. 13).

The Belgian national flag is hoisted over the palaces of Brussels and Laeken when the King is present in Belgian territory (but not necessarily present in one of the palaces).

独特的官方旗帜

海上使用的特殊旗帜的诞生可以追溯到1936年10月28日的皇家指令：

6.1. 海上的国旗（商船旗）尺寸为2:3（见 4）。

6.2. 国家海军的旗帜使用红色武装和舌头的比利时狮子，上面有一个黑色的王冠（图14）。

6.3. 同一面旗帜但没有王冠，在由海军名册上记录的军官指挥的船只上升起（特殊民用旗），并且有1/3的水手也在海军名册上。实际上，海军名册在总动员的情况下是海军预备役（图15）。

6.5. 自1938年5月12日以来，游艇使用了一面在

Distinctive Official Flags

The birth of distinctive flags to be used on sea dates from a Royal Directive of 28 October 1936:

6.1. the national flag on sea (merchant flag) has a size of 2:3 (fig. 4).

6.2. the flag of the State's Navy uses the Belgian lion armed and langued red surmounted by a black crown (fig. 14).

6.3. the same flag but without the crown is hoisted on ships commanded by an Officer noted down in the Roll of Navy (Special civil ensign) and with 1/3 of sailors also down in the Roll of Navy. The Roll of the Navy is in fact the naval reserve in the case of a general mobilization (fig. 15).

6.5. Since 12 May 1938, yachts have used a distinctive flag with a yellow Royal Crown in the 1/3 part of the black stripe (fig. 16). That flag is only for the yachts registered in yachting associations agreed by

图 14–16. 州海军、海军预备队和私人游艇的旗帜。

Figures 14–16. The flags of the flag of the State's Navy, Naval Reserve, and private yachts.

黑色条纹的1/3部分上有黄色皇家王冠的独特旗帜（图16）。 那面旗帜仅用于在部长同意的游艇协会注册的游艇，其他的使用没有王冠的旗帜（1966年3月15日皇家法令）。

the Minister, other yachts use the flag without the crown (Royal Decree 15 March 1966).

图 17. 比利时舰首旗。

Figure 17. The Belgian jack.

图 18. "呼叫飞行员"标志，不再使用。

Figure 18. "Call a Pilot" flag, no longer in use.

图 19. "呼叫飞行员"标志，目前正在使用。

Figure 19. "Call a Pilot" flag, currently in use.

6.6. 舰首旗与国旗相同，但它是正方形的（图17）。

6.7. 呼叫领航员的旗帜是白色镶边的三色旗（图18）。那面旗帜不再使用。船只使用带有白色字母"P"的红旗（图19）。

海军

在其多事的历史中，它使用了三种不同的旗帜。第一支比利时军事海军于1831年以"皇家海军"的名义成立，并使用了1831年1月23日采

6.6. The Jack is the same as the national flag but square (fig. 17).

6.7. The flag to call a pilot is the tricolor framed in white (fig. 18). That flag is no longer in use—ships now use a red flag with a white letter "P" (fig. 19).

The Navy

Belgium's navy has used three different flags during its eventful history. The first Belgian Military Navy was created in 1831 under the name "Royal Navy" and used the flag adopted on 23 January 1831. It was dissolved as a War Navy in April 1832 but continued

纳的旗帜。它于1832年4月作为战争海军解散，但继续以"国家海军"的名义提供民事服务。从1919年11月到1927年3月，它进行了不同的尝试，以"鱼雷和海员团"的名义重新组建了战争海军。它的一些船只使用国家三色旗，没有任何徽章。

从1934年起，国家海军在必要时再次接受战争服务。事实上，从1936年到1940年，国家海军的旗帜是比利时的海军旗。国家海军的蒸汽船指挥官保留了挂起战旗（长度的1/4）的特权（见图20）。

its civilian services under the name "State's Navy". There were different attempts to re-form a War Navy (as from November 1919 to March 1927) under the name "Corps of Torpedoes and Sailors". Some of its ships used the national tricolor without any badge.

Out of necessity, in 1934 the State's Navy again entered war service. In fact from 1936 to 1940 the State's Navy flag was the Belgian Ensign. Commanders of the steamships of the State's Navy retained the privilege to hoist a war pennant (1/4 of their length) (fig. 20).

图 20. 比利时战争旗，1936-40 年。　Figure 20. Belgian war pennant, 1936–40.

1939年创建了一个"海军军团"，它在1940年2月接收了军舰，并一直并入皇家英国海军直到第二次世界大战结束。它的舰只使用两面旗帜：皇家海军的旗帜靠近比利时国家海军的旗帜（见图14）（英国海军部舰队命令，1941年4月3日）。

1946年，在国家海军的背景下，以"海军力量"的名义恢复了一个新的军事海军。在1948年2月28日之后，它被整合进陆军部队。由于这个原因，这些军事舰只上的国家海军旗帜消失了，而在1950年2月23日，根据摄政王的指令采用了一面新的有特色的旗帜。这面旗帜是白色的，上面有圣安德鲁十字，颜色为国家颜色，在顶部有两门炮，上面有皇家王冠，下面有一个锚和绳子，全部为黑色（图

A "Navy Corps " was created in in 1939 which received warships in February 1940 and was incorporated in the Royal British Navy until the end of the Second World War. Its vessels used two flags: the flag of the Royal Navy and the flag of the Belgian State's Navy (fig. 14) (per British Admiralty Fleet Order 3 April 1941).

A Military Navy was restored in 1946 in the context of the State's Navy under the name "Naval Force". On 28 February 1948 it was integrated in the Army Forces. For that reason the flag of the State's Navy disappeared on these military ships and on 23 February 1950 a distinctive new flag was adopted by a Directive of the Prince Regent. The flag is white with a cross of St. Andrew in the national colors, above two guns surmounted by the Royal Crown and below an anchor and rope, all in black (fig. 21). The

图 21. 比利时海军旗。

Figure 21. The Belgian Naval Ensign.

21）。2002.海军力量在1996年7月1日成为海军，在2002年1月1日成为国防的海军组成部分。

Naval Force became the Navy on 1 July 1996 and then the Marine Component of the Belgian Armed Forces on 1 January 2002.

比利时皇家空军

1948年2月4日，比利时皇家空军采用了一面旗帜。 这是一面中间蓝色的旗帜，中心是黄色边缘的三色帽章，在旗的上角是一个红色边缘的黑色盾牌，上面有一头舌头和爪子都是红色的黄色纹章狮子，上面有皇家王冠，并且放在两翼上，全部都是黄色的。完整的盾牌边缘是黑色的。后来，圆盘被印刷时没有其黄色边缘（图22）。2002年1月1日，它成为了国防的空军组成部分。

The Belgian Royal Air Force

On 4 February 1948 the Belgian Royal Air Force adopted a flag. It is medium blue with the tricolor cockade in the center edged in yellow and in the canton a black shield edged in red with a yellow heraldic lion with red tongue and nails surmounted by a Royal Crown and with two wings, all in yellow. The full shield is edged in black. Later the roundel was printed without its yellow edge (fig. 22). On 1 January 2002, the Air Force became the Air Component of the Belgian Armed Forces.

图 22. 比利时皇家空军旗。

Figure 22. The Belgian Royal Air Force flag.

陆军

1982. 1982年9月1日，采用了陆军的旗帜。这是一面带有盾牌的白色旗帜。盾牌是红色的，带有黑色的城垛墙。盾牌上画有一把由两只手举起的剑，其中左手是裸露的，右手戴着手套。右手放在左手上面。剑和手都是黄色的。盾牌顶部是一个皇家王冠，王冠是黄色的，有一个红色的盖子，并装饰有白色的珍珠和宝石（图23a）。2002年1月1日，陆军成为了国防陆军组成部分。

The Army

The flag of the Force Terrestre (Army) was adopted on 1 September 1982. It is a white flag with a shield. The shield is red with a black embattled wall. The shield is charged with a raised sword held by two hands, the sinister bare and the dexter covered with a gauntlet. The dexter hand is placed over the sinister. The sword and the hands are all yellow. The shield is topped by a Royal crown which is yellow with a red cap and decorated with white pearls and gems (fig. 23a). On 1 January 2002, the Army became the Land Component of the Belgian Armed Forces.

图 23a. 比利时武装部队陆军旗帜，1982 年。

Figure 23a. The flag of the Belgian Army, 1982.

国防

自2002年1月1日起，国防由四个部分组成：陆军、海军、空军和医疗部队。
为陆军组成部分采用了一个新的白色背景标志（图23b）。
它展示了北约、欧盟和比利时王冠的标志在白色背景上。

国防部的旗帜（图24）是白色的，周围有一条窄窄的绿色边界，中间是该部的标志。旗帜中间的圆形徽章有一个蓝色的外环，包含12颗黄色的五角星和底部的北约（北大西洋公约组织）星。下一个环是红色的，再下一个是黄色的。有一个内部的黑色圆盘，上面和黄色环上有一个棕色的立狮，上面覆盖着一个皇家王冠。

The Defence

Since 1 January 2002, the Defence has been organized into four components: Land, Navy, Air Force, and the Medical Service. A new logo has been adopted on a white background for the Army Component (fig. 23b). It shows the emblem of NATO, European Union and the Belgian crown on a white background.

图 23b. 比利时武装部队陆军旗帜，2002 年。

Figure 23b. The flag of the Belgian Army, 2002.

图 24. 比利时国防部旗帜。

Figure 24. The flag of the Belgian Ministry of Defense.

The flag of the Ministry of Defense (fig. 24) is white surrounded by a narrow green border with the emblem of the Ministry in the middle. The roundel-like emblem in the middle of the flag has a blue outer ring, containing 12 yellow five-pointed stars and the NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) star in the bottom. The next ring is red and the next one is yellow. There is an inner black disc and on it and on the yellow ring a brown rampant lion, covering above it, a royal crown.

比利时联邦王国

自1994年以来，比利时是一个联邦王国。建立自治社区和地区的工作始于20世纪70年代。
1992年9月29日，圣迈克尔日协议成为了国家重组的最终谈判。在那一天，该协议由谈判代表签署，并在1993年7月14日被议会采纳。1994年2月17日的新联邦宪法在其第193条中采用了红色、黄色和黑色。这与1831年1月采纳的文本相同。如果使用黑色、黄色和红色，描述将更加正确，因为黑色靠近旗杆！

Federal Kingdom of Belgium

Since 1994, Belgium has been a Federal Kingdom. The work to create autonomous communities and regions began in the 1970s. On 29 September 1992, the St Michael's Day Agreement finalized the negotiations for the reorganization of the State. On that date the agreement was signed between the negotiators and was adopted by the Parliament on 14 July 1993. The new Federal Constitution dated 17 February 1994 adopted, in its article 193, the colors red, yellow, and black for the flag. It is the same text as that adopted in January 1831. The description would be more correct by saying: black, yellow, and red—because the black is near the pole!

这个新联邦王国的组织非常复杂：

有联邦层面的国家机构：国王、由众议院和参议院组成的议会。

有3个社区：弗拉芒语社区（首都，布鲁塞尔）、比利时法语社区（首都：布鲁塞尔）、德语社区（首都：欧本）。

有3个地区：与弗拉芒语社区合并的弗拉芒地区、瓦隆地区（首都那慕尔），包括德语社区和布鲁塞尔首都地区。在布鲁塞尔首都地区有一个特别的社区委员会，分为两部分：法语社区委员会和弗拉芒语社区委员会。

比利时还有 10 个由国王任命省长的省份：5个弗拉芒语省份：安特卫普、林堡、东佛兰德、弗拉芒布拉班特、西佛兰德；5个法语省份：瓦隆布拉班特、埃诺、列日、卢森堡、那慕尔。布拉班特省于 1 月 1 日拆分为两个省份，布鲁塞尔首都大区目前不属于任何省份管辖。社区、瓦隆地区、布鲁塞尔首都地区、布鲁塞尔首都地区社区委员会以及各省都有自己的旗帜。

The organization of the new Federal Kingdom is very complicated:

There are national institutions at a federal level: the King and the Parliament, made up by the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate.

There are three Communities: the Flemish Community (capital city, Brussels), the French Community of Belgium (capital city: Brussels), and the German-speaking Community (capital city: Eupen).

There are three Regions: the Flemish Region amalgamated with the Flemish Community, the Region of Wallonia (capital city: Namur), including the German Community, and the Region of Brussels-Capital. In Brussels-Capital is a special Community Commission divided in two parts: the French Community Commission and the Flemish Community Commission.

There are also 10 Provinces where the Governors are chosen by the King: Five Flemish provinces: Antwerpen (Antwerp), Limburg, Oost Vlaanderen (East Flanders), Vlaams Brabant (Flemish Brabant), West Vlaanderen (West Flanders) and five French-speaking provinces: Brabant wallon (Walloon Brabant), Hainaut, Liège, Luxembourg, and Namur. The province of Brabant was split on 1 January into two provinces and the Region of Brussels-Capital is now outside a province.

The Communities, the Region of Wallonia, the Region of Brussels-Capital, the Community Commissions of the Region of Brussels-Capital, and the provinces all have their own flags.
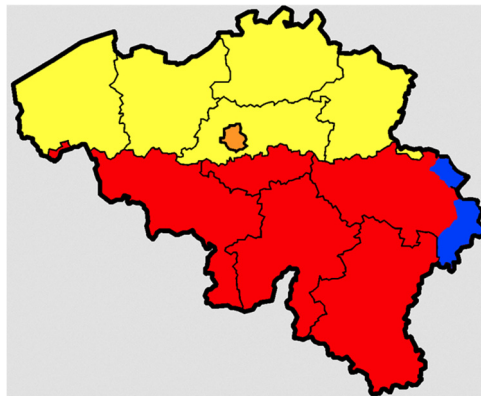
地图 1. 比利时地图 显示各省（黑线）和地区（颜色）。黄色 = 佛兰德斯，红色 = 瓦隆，蓝色 = 德语区，橙色 = 布鲁塞尔首都大区。

Map 1. Map of Belgium showing the provinces (black lines) and regions (colors).
Yellow = Flanders, Red = Wallonia,
Blue = German-speaking part,
Orange = Brussels Capital Region.

弗拉芒语社 群

几个世纪以来，弗拉芒人在黄色的底色上使用一头黑色狮子，舌头和爪子是红色的。最初这是一头纹章狮子，通常使用正方形尺寸（图25）。

荷兰文化社区的一项法令，日期为1973年7月6日，采用了一面旗帜、一首赞美诗和一个社区日，即7月11日（纪念1302年反对法国国王的金马刺战役）。直到1985年7月11日弗拉芒社区文化部签署的法令，这面旗帜才正式规范化。狮子是黑色的，边缘为白色，舌头和爪子为红色，在黄色的底色上。其尺寸比例为2:3（图26）。

1988年3月30日，"弗拉芒议会"（现为弗拉芒议会）通过了一项关于旗帜、徽章、国歌和社区日的新法令。徽章设计为：金色底色，黑色狮子，爪牙和舌头为红色，并配有5颗黑色五角星。盾牌周围环绕着一顶王冠。这些徽章为临时徽章（图27）。

1990年11月7日，弗拉芒社区文化部的法令采纳了新的徽章，并在1990年12月6日的《Moniteur belge》（比利时官方公报）上发布。这些黑白和彩色图

The Flemish Community (Vlaamse Gemeenschap)

图 25. 弗拉芒人的传统旗帜。

Figure 25. The traditional flag of the Flemish.

图 26. 弗拉芒共同体的现行旗帜，于 1973 年采用，并于 1985 年正式生效。

Figure 26. The current flag of the Flemish Community, adopted 1973 and regularized 1985.

For many centuries, the Flemish used a black lion, with red tongue and nails, on a yellow field. At first it was a heraldic lion and generally square (fig. 25).

A Decree of the Dutch Cultural Community dated 6 July 1973 adopted a flag, a hymn, and a Community Day (11 July—the anniversary of the Battle of the Golden Spurs in 1302 against the King of France). The flag was not regularized until the decree signed by the Ministry of Culture of the Flemish Community on 11 July 1985. The lion is black, edged in white, with red tongue and nails on a yellow field. Its proportions are 2:3 (fig. 26).

On 30 March 1988 the "Vlaamse Raad" (now Flemish Parliament) adopted a new Decree on the flag, arms, hymn, and Community Day. The arms are: Or, a lion Sable, armed and langued Gules accompanied by 5 stars, Sable. The shield is surrounded by a Royal Crown. These arms were provisional arms (fig. 27).

图 27. 1988 年弗拉芒临时徽章。

Figure 27. Provisional Flemish arms, 1988.

图 28. 弗拉芒徽章，1991 年。

Figure 28. Flemish arms, 1991.

New arms were adopted by a Decree of the Ministry of the Culture of the Flemish Community on 7 November 1990 and published in the *Moniteur belge* (Belgian Official Bulletin) on 6 December 1990. The pictures in black and white and in color were signed by the Minister of Culture on 2 January 1991 with a publication in the Belgian Official

片由文化大臣于1991年1月2日签署，并于1991年3月2日在比利时官方公报上发布。这是一面金色的旗帜，上面有一只黑色的狮子，狮子的爪子和舌头是红色的（图28）。1988年采用的王冠和星星已经消。

比利时的法语社区

由于在比利时权力平衡和数量权重逐渐向佛兰芒人倾斜，讲法语的瓦隆人感到有必要拥有自己独特的共同标志。1913年3月26日和4月20日，瓦隆议会在蒙斯和伊克塞尔采纳了红公鸡作为纹章和旗帜，红色和黄色是瓦隆最重要的城市列日的颜色。公鸡表现了瓦隆人与法国或高卢公鸡的亲缘关系，它昂首挺胸，张开嘴巴唱歌。这是一只相当大胆的公鸡，它的右脚抬了起来。公鸡的原始画作是由画家保罗·保卢斯创作的。人们还决定，国旗上应该装饰一条比利时颜色的领带，上面写着 1830 年和 1912 年的日期，以表明该运动不是针对比利时的（图29）。但这一决定没有使用很长时间。

法语社区委员会在1991年6月18日采纳了旗帜、徽章、印章和社区日。该法令于1991年7月3日由总统签署，并于1991年11月15日在《比利时国家公报》上公布。其徽章的描述如下:金底，一只红色的昂首公鸡（图30）。印章则采用了这只昂首公鸡的图案，并配有文字"比利时法语社区"图31）。
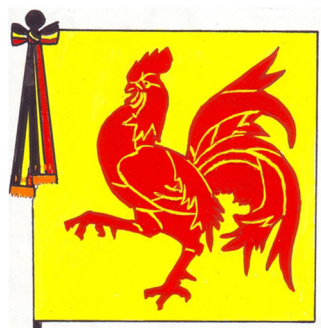

图 29. 瓦隆国旗，1913 年。

Figure 29. The Walloon flag, 1913.

图 30. 法语社区徽章，1991 年。

Figure 30. The French Community arms, 1991.

图 31. 法语社区印章，1991 年。

Figure 31. The French Community seal, 1991.

Bulletin dated 2 March 1991. The lion is Sable armed and langued Gules on a field, Or (fig. 28). The crown and stars adopted in 1988 disappeared.

The French Community of Belgium (Communauté française)

As the balance of power and the numerical weight in Belgium have gradually shifted in favor of the Flemish, the French-speaking Walloons felt the necessity for their own distinctive common emblem. The Walloon Assemblies at Mons and Ixelles on 26 March and 20 April 1913 adopted as arms and flag the red cock on a golden field (red and yellow being the colors of Liège, the most important city of Wallonia). The cock expresses the kinship of the Walloons to the French or Gallic cock, which is singing, head up and beak open. It is rather the bold cock whose right foot is raised. The original drawing of the cock was executed by the painter P. Paulus. It was also decided that the flag should be decorated with a cravat of the Belgian colors with the dates 1830 and 1912, to show that the movement was not directed against Belgium (fig. 29). But this version was not used for long.

The Council of the French Community adopted the flag, arms, seal, and community day on 18 June 1991. The Decree was signed by the Minister-President on 3 July 1991 and published in the *Moniteur belge* (the Belgian National Gazette) on 15 November 1991. The arms are described as follows: Or, a bold cock, Gules (fig. 30). The seal used the bold cock with the device "Communauté française de Belgique" (French Community of Belgium) (fig. 31).

旗帜为黄色（潘通黄色C）底色，中央有一只红色（潘通032C 红色）的昂首公鸡图案，长宽比例为2:3（图32）。

这只醒目的公鸡被画在一个不可见的圆内，该圆与旗帜高度的中心重合，其直径等于旗帜的宽度，圆周通过尾巴上下轮廓羽毛的末端以及抬起的脚的末端。公鸡的水平位置由一根不可见的直线确定，该直线连接了尾巴最长公共羽毛顶端鸡冠的顶部（图33）。
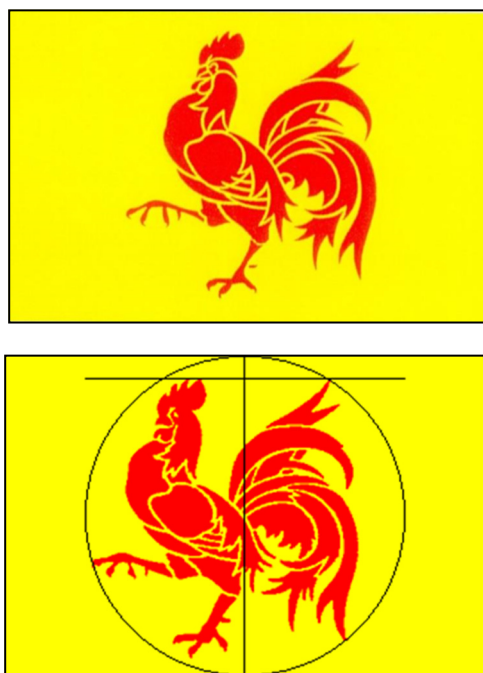
比利时法语社区日应于每年的9月27日庆祝。

图 32－33. 法语社区旗帜和规格。

Figures 32–33. The French Community flag and specifications.

The flag is yellow (pantone yellow C) with a bold cock in red (pantone red 032C). Its size is 2:3 (fig. 32). The bold cock is inscribed in an invisible circle which coincides with the center of the flag; the diameter of which is equal to the hoist and whose circumference touches the end of the feathers at the top and bottom of the tail and the end of the raised foot. The horizontality of the cock is determined by an invisible line running from the top of the comb to the feather at the top of the tail (fig. 33).

The day of the French Community in Belgium is celebrated every year on 27 September.

瓦隆-布鲁塞尔联盟

2011年4月4日，四个主要的法语政治党派决定将比利时法语社区的名称更改为瓦隆-布鲁塞尔联盟。通过这种象征性的方式，各党派希望表明布鲁塞尔和瓦隆在某些事务上是两个平等的地区，共同工作。佛兰芒社区不同意这一改变。

该标志于2011年9月27日被采纳。它展示了三个字母，"F"代表联盟和法语，"W"代表瓦隆，"B"代表布鲁塞尔，以及三种颜色：红色和蓝色代表两个地区的颜色，黄色代表两个地区之间的联合。

Federation Wallonia-Brussels (Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles)

On 4 April 2011, the four main French-speaking political parties decided to change the name of the French Community of Belgium to Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles FWB (Federation Wallonia-Brussels). In that symbolic way the parties wanted to show that Brussels and Wallonia are two equal regions working together in some matters. The Flemish Community does not agree with that change.

The logo was adopted on 27 September 2011. It shows three letters, "F" for Federation and French speaking, "W" for Wallonia, "B" for Brussels, and three colors: red and blue (the colors of the two regions) and yellow (for the union of the two regions). The logo is placed on a white flag flown on the Federation's buildings (fig. 34), sometimes alone or with the community flag.

图 34. 瓦隆-布鲁塞尔联盟。

Figure 34. The Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles flag.

该标志被用在联邦建筑物的白旗上（图34），
有时单独使用，有时与公鸡旗一起使用。

瓦隆大区

瓦隆议会在1998年7月23日通过法令
（比利时官方公报日期为1998年8月8
日），采用带有红色公鸡的黄色旗帜
作为瓦隆大区的旗帜。这也是比利时
法语社区所使用的旗帜。该旗帜在
1913年被采纳（见图29 - 图32 - 图
33）。印章描绘在图35。

图 35. 瓦隆大区印章，
1998 年。

Figure 35. The seal of the Region of Wallonia, 1998.

德语社区

1990年10月1日的法令，德语社区的
行政权力选择了11月15日作为社区
日，并与王室达成一致，因为这一天
是国家的"国王节"。通过这一选
择，他们希望表达对王室的忠诚。

该法令于1990年11月15日在"比利时
官方公报"上发布。在第一个社区
日，地方当局收到了由纹章学家绘制
的纹章图，并且旗帜被升起。

纹章的盾牌是银色的，上面有一个红
色的狮子，周围环绕着九朵蓝色的五
叶花，上面是金色和红色的皇家王
冠，有宝石（图36）。它也出现在印
章中（图37）。

图 36. 德语社区徽章，1990
年。

Figure 36. The shield of the arms of the German-Speaking Community, 1990.

图 37. 德语社区印章，1990
年。

Figure 37. The seal of the German-Speaking Community, 1990.

The Region of Wallonia (Région wallonne)

On 23rd July 1998, the Walloon Parliament adopted by a Decree (*Moniteur belge* dated 8 August 1998) the yellow flag with the red cock as flag of the Region of Wallonia. It is the same flag that the one used by the French speaking Community of Belgium. It is the flag adopted in 1913 (figs. 29, 32, & 33). The seal is depicted in fig. 35.

The German-Speaking Community (Deutschsprachige Gemeinschaft)

By a Decree of 1 October 1990, the executive power of the German Community chose 15 November as Community Day, with the agreement of the Royal House, because that date is the national "Fête du Roi" (King's Day). By that choice the members wanted to mark their attachment to the Crown.

The Decree was published in the *Moniteur belge* of 15 November 1990. On that first Community Day, the local authorities received the chart with the coat of arms painted by heraldist Fernand Brose, and the flag was hoisted.

The shield of the arms is Argent, with a lion Gules surrounded by nine Azure cinquefoils flowers surmounted by the Royal Crown, Or and Gules with stones, Gules and Azure (fig. 36). It also appears in the seal (fig. 37).

红色狮子作为历史参考，指向林堡和卢森堡公国，因为自中世纪以来，欧本地区就包括在林堡公国内，而布兰格和圣维特地区在五百多年里是卢森堡公国的一部分。林堡和卢森堡在他们的盾牌上使用红色狮子。德语社区的狮子更简单，更现代，以强调社区的"年轻"特性。花朵象征着社区的九个城市，它们让人想起一种罕见的药用植物——生长在"法涅斯"地区的蓝色龙胆草，它有五片叶子。蓝色也是卢森堡纹章上条纹的颜色。作为顶饰的皇家王冠证明了社区主席是对国王宣誓的。

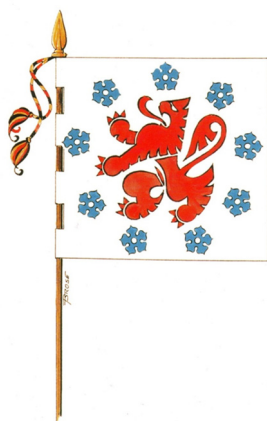在官方图表上，旗帜是方形的，带有国家颜色的绳索和流苏（图38），但旗帜也以矩形尺寸使用（图39）。

The red lion was chosen as a historical reference to the Duchies of Limburg and Luxemburg because since the Middle Ages the area of Eupen had been included in the Duchy of Limburg and the areas of Bullange and Sankt Vith were part of the Duchy of Luxemburg for more than 500 years. Limburg and Luxemburg use a red lion on their shields. The lion of the German Community is simpler and more modern to assert the "young" character of the Community. The flowers symbolize the nine cities of the Community; they recall the color and shape of a rare medicinal plant, the blue *Gentiana pneumonanthe* with five leaves, which grows in the "Fagnes", a local peat bog. Blue is also the color of the stripes on the coat of arms of Luxemburg. The Royal Crown, as crest, justifies the fact that the President of the Community is sworn to the King.
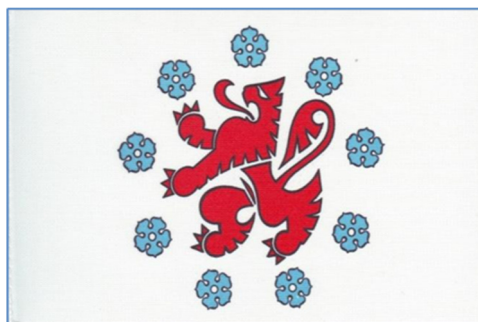
On the official chart the flag is square with cords and tassels in the national colors (fig. 38) but the flag is also used in an oblong format (fig. 39).

图 38 – 39. 德语社区的旗帜为正方形和长方形。

Figures 38 –39. The German Community flag in square and oblong forms.

布鲁塞尔首都大区

1990年10月17日，大区委员会采纳了鸢尾花作为大区的象征。选择鸢尾花是因为这种植物的一个品种，具有大黄色花朵的黄花鸢尾，在古代布鲁塞尔的沼泽地上很常见。鸢尾花也出现在许多与布鲁塞尔有关或由布鲁塞尔艺术家创作的图像表现中。在古代，鸢尾花就具有象征意义：希腊神话将鸢尾花描绘为神的使者，在彩虹上移动，总是穿着她的鞋子以便立即传递信息。鸢尾花还有另一个优点，它不会引起大

The Region of Brussels-Capital (Région de Bruxelles-Capitale / Brusselse Hoofdstedelijk Gewest)

On 17 October 1990 the Council of the Brussels-Capital Region adopted the iris flower as its symbol. The iris was chosen because a variety of that plant, *Iris pseudacorus* with large yellow flowers, was present in old times on the marshy ground of Brussels. The iris is also present in many pictorial representations relating to Brussels or made by Brussels artists. In antiquity, the iris had a symbolic value: in Greek mythology Iris was the messenger of gods moving on her rainbow, always with her shoes on to deliver the messages instantly.

区19个城市的任何混淆，未来也不会与这些城市的标志混淆，但它将使布鲁塞尔的居民能够在这种花中认出自己。

黄色和蓝色被选择是因为它们是欧洲的颜色，而布鲁塞尔是欧盟的首都。白色的边缘只是为了标志的美观（图40）。

标志在1991年2月27日呈现。布鲁塞尔首都大区的旗帜由1991年5月16日通过的法令规定，并在9月10日刊登在比利时官方公报上。长度应为高度的1.5倍。蓝色背景是潘通280号，花的内部是黄色的潘通116号。轮廓（边）是白色的。

2015年，比利时布鲁塞尔首都大区更换了旗帜，用一种新的标识取代了自1991年以来一直作为该地区标志使用的黄色鸢尾花图案，这个新标识在过去几年中作为地区品牌修订的一部分逐渐引入。新旗帜和标志是蓝色的，由两个外瓣，黄色和中心瓣组成，形成一个灰色的心形，周围有粗白边（图41）。

采纳旗帜的法令于2015年1月9日在布鲁塞尔议会通过，2月12日生效，并在2月19日刊登在比利时官方公报上。它于2015年3月1日生效。旗帜的比例是2:3。颜色定义为：蓝色潘通 072和黄色潘通102，灰色421。

图 40. 布鲁塞尔首都大区的旗帜，1991 年。

Figure 40. The flag of the Brussels-Capital Region, 1991.

图 41. 布鲁塞尔首都大区的旗帜，2015 年。

Figure 41. The flag of the Brussels-Capital Region, 2015.

The iris also had another advantage: it did not recall any of the 19 cities of the Region so there would be no confusion with the emblems of these cities—it allowed the inhabitants of Brussels to recognize themselves in that flower.

The yellow and blue were chosen because they are the European colors and Brussels is the capital of the European Union. The white fimbriation is only for the beauty of the emblem (fig. 40).

The emblem was presented on 27 February 1991. The flag of the Region of Brussels-Capital was prescribed by an Ordinance adopted on 16 May 1991 and published on 10 September in the Belgian official gazette. The length is 1.5 times the hoist. The blue background is Pantone 280 and the yellow inner part of the flower is Pantone 116. The fimbriation is white.

In 2015 the Brussels-Capital Region changed its flag, replacing the yellow representation of an iris flower that had been used as the region's emblem since 1991 with a new logo which was slowly introduced over some time as part of a revision of region's branding. The new flag and emblem are blue with a stylized iris made up of two outer petals in yellow and a central petal forming a gray heart with a thick white border (fig. 41).

The Ordinance adopting the flag was passed in the Brussels Parliament on 9 January 2015, enacted on 12 February, and published on 19 February 2015 in the Belgian official gazette. It went into effect on 1 March 2015. The proportions of the flag are 2:3. The colors are defined as: blue, Pantone 072, yellow, Pantone 102, and gray Pantone 421.

布鲁塞尔首都大区法语社区委员会

该委员会是根据1989年1月12日的一项特别法律成立的，是一个特殊机构。它隶属于比利时法语社区，但在布鲁塞尔首都大区的领土上拥有较大的决策自主权。纹章、旗帜和印章是在1992年6月30日选择的。旗帜和纹章是四分的：1和4是比利时法语社区的象征，红色公鸡在黄色背景上，2和3是布鲁塞尔首都大区的象征，黄色和白色的鸢尾花在蓝色背景上（图42a－42b）。
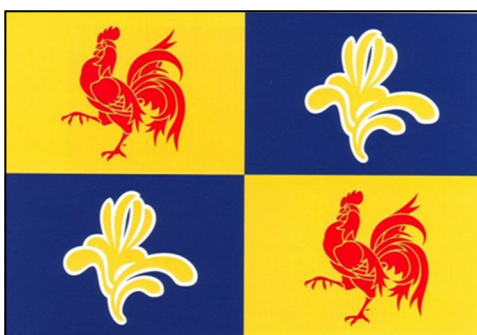
The French Community Commission of the Region of Brussels–Capital (Commission Communautaire Française de la Région de Bruxelles-Capitale)

The Commission was created by a special law on 12 January 1989 and is a particular institution. It is dependent of the French Community of Belgium but with a large amount of autonomy within the territory of the Region of Brussels-Capital. The arms, flag, and seal were chosen on 30 June 1992. The flag and arms are quarterly: 1 and 4 the red bold cock on yellow, emblem of the French Community of Belgium, and in 2 and 4 the iris in yellow and white on blue, emblem of the Region of Brussels-Capital (figs. 42a–42b).

图 42a－42b. 布鲁塞尔首都大区法语社区委员会的徽章和旗帜，1992 年。

Figures 42a–42b. The arms and flag of the French Community Commission of the Region of Brussels–Capital, 1992.

布鲁塞尔首都大区弗拉芒社区委员会

该委员会是根据1989年1月12日的一项特别法律成立的，是一个特殊机构。它隶属于弗拉芒社区，但在布鲁塞尔首都大区的领土上拥有较大的决策自主权。旗帜、纹章和印章是在1992年12月4日采纳的。纹章是一个四边形，周围有两黑两赭色边框，中间是灰色虚线绘制的弗拉芒狮子，背景为白色。旗帜是白色，中间是纹章（图43）。

The Flemish Community Commission of the Region of Brussels-Capital (Vlaamse Gemeenschapscommissie van het Brusselse Hoofdstedelijk Gewest)

图 43. 布鲁塞尔首都大区弗拉芒社区委员会旗帜，1992 年。

Figure 43. Flag of the Flemish Community Commission of the Region of Brussels–Capital, 1992.

The Commission was created by a special law on 12 January 1989 and is a particular institution. It is dependent of the Flemish Community of Belgium but with a large amount of autonomy within the territory of the Region of Brussels-Capital. The arms, flag, and seal were adopted on 4 December 1992. The arms have the shape of a quadrilateral with two black and two ochre sides around a Flemish lion in gray dotted lines on a white background. The flag is white with the arms in the center (fig. 43).

印章使用纹章，周围是委员会的名称。

The seal uses the arms with the name of the Commission around it.

布鲁塞尔首都大区弗拉芒社区委员会在2000年6月9日采纳了新的旗帜和纹章。新的标志（图44）结合了大区的象征鸢尾花和弗拉芒狮子。

图 44a – 44b。布鲁塞尔首都大区弗拉芒社区委员会的徽章和旗帜，2000 年。

Figures 44a–44b. The arms and flag of the Flemish Community Commission of the Region of Brussels–Capital, 2000.

The Flemish Community Commission of the Region of Brussels-Capital adopted a new flag and coat of arms on 9 June 2000. The new emblems (figs. 44a–44b) unite the iris flower symbol of the Region, together with the Flemish lion.
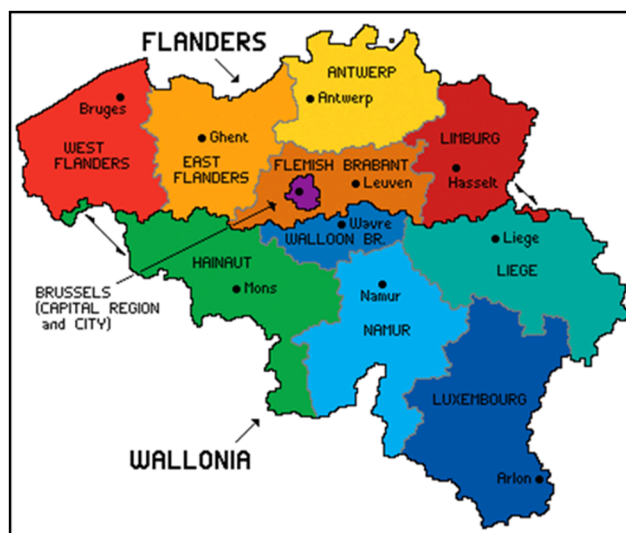
省份

弗拉芒省份

1994年12月21日，弗拉芒社区通过了一项法令，要求省份必须采纳旗帜和纹章。在该法令之前，这些省份使用的是非官方旗帜，即其纹章的方形横幅。

The Provinces

The Flemish Provinces

On 21 December 1994 the Flemish Community adopted a Decree which required that the Provinces formally adopt a flag and a coat of arms. Before that Decree these provinces used square banners of their arms as unofficial flags.

地图 2. 比利时各省。   Map 2. The provinces of Belgium.

安特卫普

根据贵族理事会（Raad van Adel）的建议，安特卫普省级行政机构在1928年10月26日采纳了一种由三等宽的黄色、红色和白色条纹组成的旗帜。这面旗帜有两个缺点：它并不真正被认可，并且没有正确代表特伦豪特市，因为缺少蓝色（图45）。

多年来，当局使用了一种非官方的方形旗帜（图46），来自纹章（图47），如下所述。

Antwerp (Antwerpen)

On the advice of the Council of Nobility (Raad van Adel), on 26 October 1928 the provincial administration of Antwerp adopted a flag of three equally wide yellow, red, and white stripes. This flag had two shortcomings: it was not really recognized and it did not correctly represent the city of Turnhout because blue was missing (fig. 45).

For many years the authorities used an unofficial square flag (fig. 46) from the arms (fig. 47), described below.

图 45. 安特卫普的旗帜，1928 年。

Figure 45. The flag of Antwerp, 1928.

图 46. 安特卫普的非官方旗帜。

Figure 46. Unofficial flag of Antwerp.

图 47. 安特卫普的徽章。

Figure 47. The arms of Antwerp.

安特卫普省的旗帜是在1996年10月18日由省议会采纳的。新的旗帜和纹章是在1997年1月7日采纳的，当时弗拉芒文化、家庭和福利大臣吕克·默滕斯签署了文件。

纹章（图48）描述如下：

1. 底色为红色，中央为一座银色防御城堡，带有三座开放式垛口塔楼，结构清晰、光影分明。 黑色背景下，盾牌顶部中央塔楼内有两只银色斜置的手：右侧为一只手斜向伸出；左侧为一只手向左斜置，呈对称分布。

The flag of the Province of Antwerp was adopted by the Provincial Council on 18 October 1996. The new flag and coat of arms were formally adopted on 7 January 1997 when Luc Mertens, the Flemish Minister of the Culture, Family, and Welfare, signed the documents.

The coat of arms (fig. 48) is described as follows:

1) Gules, a fortified castle with three opened, crenellated towers, Silver, enlightened and constructed, Sable, the middle tower in the head of the shield with, a right hand put oblique and with, on the left, a left hand oblique to the left, twice, Silver. One head shield, Gold with a double eagle, Sable, langued and footed, Gules and with a halo, Or.

头盔饰章，金色基底上有一只黑色双头鹰，鹰喙及爪为红色，周身环绕金色光环。

2. 底色为金色，主体为三条红色竖条纹；心形盾徽内：金色底色上有一只黑鹰，鹰喙及爪为红色。

3. 底部盾饰：银色底色上有一条蓝色竖条纹。盾徽顶部饰有一顶主权侯爵冠冕。扶盾兽为，右侧一只金色雄狮，爪与舌为红色；左侧一只金色狮鹫，爪与喙为红色。全体置于两根自然色交叉的兽角之上。

旗帜由24个方形小块组成，排列成4行6列的棋盘图案。右上角和左下角的小块是白色的，斜着相邻的是蓝色，然后是黄色，然后是红色和白色（图49）。红色、黄色、蓝色和白色的组合是安特卫普（红白）、梅赫伦（黄红）和特恩豪特（白蓝）的主要颜色，可以很容易地与历史模式相比较。

2) Or, three pales, Gules, heartshield: Or an eagle, sable, langued and footed, Gules.

3) Footshield: Silver a pale Azure. The shield is topped by a crown of a sovereign Margrave. As supporters, on Dexter, a lion, Or, armed and langued Gules; on Sinister a griffin, Or, armed and langued Gules. All placed on two crossed horns in natural color.

The flag is a checkered pattern of 24 squares, in four rows and six columns. The squares in the upper right and in the lower left corners are white, next to the white are blue, then yellow, then red, then white (fig. 49). The red, yellow, blue, and white draw from the main colors of Antwerp (red-white), Mechelen (yellow-red), and Turnhout (white-blue), easily confirmed by historical precedence.
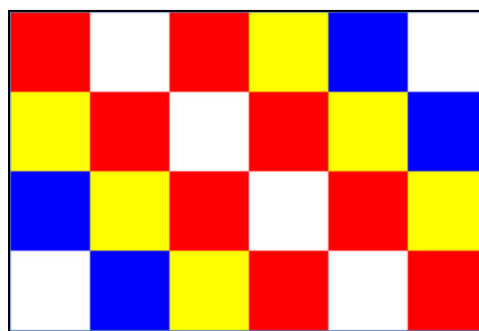

图 48. 安特卫普的徽章，1997 年。

Figure 48. The arms of Antwerp, 1997.

图 49. 安特卫普的旗帜，1999 年。

Figure 49. The flag of Antwerp, 1997.

东佛兰德

非官方旗帜是佛兰芒旗帜：一个黑色纹章狮子，有红色舌头和爪子，在黄色的领域上，通常是方形的（见图 25）。

1996 年 3 月 21 日，弗拉芒纹章委员会驳回了省议提议采用的纹章（图50）旗帜（图51），理由是纹中的狮子每只爪子仅有三趾甲（标准纹章学狮子应备四根趾甲）。设计师费南德·布罗斯拒绝将趾甲量改为四根，因此不得不另寻设计师重新绘制。新绘制的狮子相较于原稿更缺乏现代感。有报道称，被驳回的旗帜曾被非官方使用，且有人见过其正方形版本。

弗拉芒纹章委员会驳回这些拟议徽章的真正原因是否确实是这三根趾甲？另一个原因可能是狮子的绘制风格过于程式化，与弗拉芒其他省份的纹章狮子风格相悖。

新的旗帜和纹章于 1998 年 12 月 14 日正式通过，当时弗拉芒文化、家庭与福利大臣吕克·马滕斯签署了官方文件（《比利时官报》，1999 年 4 月 14 日）。

徽章（图52）的描述如下：金色背景上有一只黑色的狮子，爪子和舌头为红色，上方有一顶伯爵冠，冠上有13颗珍珠，其中3颗高耸；扶盾兽是两只黑色的狮子，面向前方，爪子和舌头为红色，所有元素都置于一个带有3级台阶的银色基座之上。

East Flanders (Oost Vlaanderen)

The unofficial flag was long the Flemish flag: a black heraldic lion with a red tongue and nails on a yellow field, usually square in shape (see fig. 25).

图 50. 1996 年被拒绝的东佛兰德省徽章。

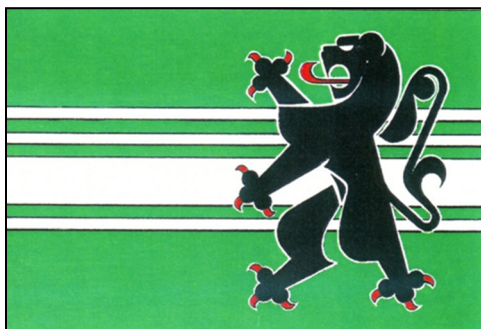Figure 50. Rejected coat of arms for East Flanders, 1996.

图 51. 1996 年被拒绝的东佛兰德旗帜。

Figure 51. Rejected flag for East Flanders, 1996.

The proposed coat of arms (fig. 50) and flag (fig. 51) adopted by the Provincial Council was rejected by the Flemish Heraldic Council on 21 March 1996 because the lion had only three nails on each paw (a standard heraldic lion should have four nails). The artist, Fernand Brose, refused to change this to four nails, so another artist had to be found to make a new drawing. In this new drawing the lion is less modern than in the original. There are reports that the rejected flag was used unofficially, and that a square version has been seen.

Were these three nails actually the reason for the rejection of the proposed emblems by the Flemish authorities? Another reason may have been the very stylized drawing of the lion, as opposed to the heraldic lions in the other Flemish provinces.

The new flag and coat of arms were officially adopted on 14 December 1998 when the Flemish Minister of Culture, Family, and Welfare, Luc Martens, signed the official papers (*Moniteur belge*, 14 April 1999).

The coat of arms (fig. 52) is described as follows: Gold, a lion, Sable, armed and langued Gules surmounted by the Earldom crown with 13 pearls, three raised; as supporters: two lions, Sable, faced, armed, langued: Gules, all on a Silver socle with three steps.

旗帜（图53）分为三水平条纹，比例为5:6:5，上下条纹为绿色，中间条纹交替白色和绿色，比例为1:1:1:1:4:1:1，在旗帜的末端有一个黑色狮子，有红色爪子和舌头。

绿色代表了对环境日益增长的关注，而四条白线代表了流经该省的河流，最粗的线代表斯凯尔特河（Schelde/Escaut），其他几条分别代表莱厄河（Lys）、登德尔河（Dendre）和杜尔梅河（Durme）。

图 52. 东佛兰德省徽章，1999 年。

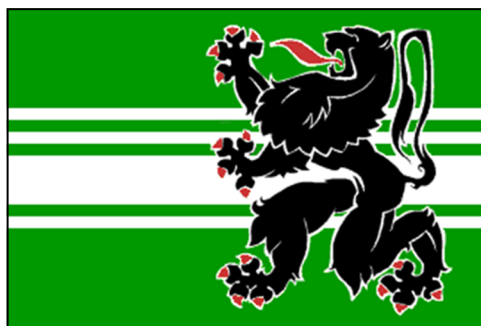Figure 52. Coat of arms of East Flanders, 1999.

图 53. 东佛兰德省旗帜，1999 年。

Figure 53. Flag of East Flanders, 1999.

The flag (fig. 53) is divided into three horizontal stripes in proportions of 5:6:5, the upper and lower stripes green, the middle stripe alternating white and green lines in proportions of 1:1:1:1:4:1:1, in the fly a black lion with red nails and tongue.

The green color denotes the increasing concern for the environment, while the four white lines represent the rivers that cross the province: the thickest representing the Scheldt (Schelde/Escaut) and the other ones the Leie (Lys), the Dender (Dendre), and the Durme.

弗拉芒布拉班特省

布拉班特省被分为两个新省份（弗拉芒布拉班特和瓦隆布拉班特）是在1995年1月1日创建的。

旧联合布拉班特省的非官方旗帜是黑色背景上的黄色狮子，狮子有红色的爪子和舌头，尺寸为方形（图54），纹章相同，但上方有皇家王冠（图55）。该纹章的颜色在1830年成为了比利时国旗的颜色，狮子成为了比利时的官方纹章。

新徽章和旗帜于 1996 年 4 月 16 日正式通过，当时弗拉芒文化、家庭与福利大臣大臣吕克·马滕斯签署了官方设计图。这

Flemish Brabant (Vlaams Brabant)

The Province of Brabant was divided into two new provinces (Flemish Brabant, Walloon Brabant) on 1 January 1995.

图 54. 布拉班特的非官方旗帜。

Figure 54. The unofficial flag of Brabant.

The unofficial flag of the old united province of Brabant was black with a yellow lion with red nails and tongue, its shape was square (fig. 54); the coat of arms was the same but topped by a royal crown (fig. 55). The colors of that coat of arms became the colors of the Belgian flag in 1830 and the lion, the official Belgian arms.

The new coat of arms and flag were officially adopted on 16 April 1996 when the Flemish Minister of Culture, Family, and

些徽章于 1995年 1月 17 日由省议会表决通过。

徽章（图56）的描述如下：黑色背景上有一只金色的狮子，爪子和舌头为红色，胸前有一个红色的小盾，小盾上有白色横条（这是鲁汶的徽章，鲁汶是首都，也是古老的洛林公国的徽章），上方有一顶布拉班特公国的王冠。扶盾兽，有两只金色的狮子，爪子和舌头为红色，置于金色的锻铁之上。

旗帜是黑色背景上的纹章盾牌（图57）。

图 55. 布拉班特的先前徽章。

Figure 55. The prior arms of Brabant.

图 56. 布拉班特的徽章，1995 年。

Figure 56. The arms of Brabant, 1995.

图 57. 布拉班特省旗帜，1995 年。

Figure 57. The flag of Brabant, 1995.

Welfare, Luc Martens, signed the official drawings. The emblems were adopted by the Provincial Council on 17 January 1995.

The coat of arms (fig. 56) is described as follows: Sable, a lion, Or, armed and langued Gules with an escutcheon, Gules: a fess, Argent, (which is the coat of arms of Leuven, the capital city but also the old Duchy of Lotharingia), surmounted by the crown of the Duchy of Brabant. As supporters two lions, Or, armed and langued, Gules on a wrought iron, Or.

The flag is black with the shield from the arms (fig. 57).

林堡省

比利时的林堡省不应被称为如此，因为它与历史上的林堡公国没有关系。林堡省主要由隆县组成。在新旗帜被采纳之前，该省使用了一个非官方的方形白色旗帜（图58），上面有来自纹章（图59）的红色狮子，王冠，舌头和爪子为黄色。

1996年5月8日，省议会采纳了新的旗帜和纹章，并在1996年10月29日

图 58. 林堡的非官方旗帜，直至 1996 年。

Figure 58. The unofficial flag of Limburg, until 1996.

Limburg

The Belgian Province of Limburg is misnamed, since it has no relationship with the historical Duchy of Limburg. The Province of Limburg was mostly constituted by the County of Loon. Until the adoption of the new flag, the Province used an unofficial square white flag (fig. 58) with the red lion, crown, tongue and nails, in yellow, from the arms (fig. 59).

A new flag and coat of arms were adopted by the Provincial Council on 8 May 1996, and confirmed on 29 October 1996 when the Flemish Minister of

得到确认，当时弗拉芒文化、家庭与福利大臣吕克·马滕斯签署了官方设计图。

徽章（图60）的描述：银色背景上有一只红色的直立狮子，狮子戴着金色的王冠，爪子和舌头为金色。胸前有一个小盾，小盾上有十条金色和红色的条纹（这是古老的卢恩伯爵领地的徽章），上方有一顶公爵冠。作为扶盾兽，在右侧是一只银色的天鹅，带有红色的喙、爪子和金色的王冠（代表通赫伦市）；在左侧是一只天然颜色的雄鹿，代表首府哈塞尔特，所有元素都置于带有天然颜色橡子的橡树枝上。

林堡省的省旗是白色背景上的红色狮子，狮子有黄色的舌头和爪子。狮子戴着公爵王冠和一个由十条黄色和红色水平条纹组成的盾形徽章。它是省纹章的旗帜（图61）。它的尺寸是2:3。

图 59. 1996 年之前的林堡徽章。

Figure 59. The arms of Limburg until 1996.

图 60. 林堡的纹章，1996 年。

Figure 60. The arms of Limburg, 1996.

Culture, Family, and Welfare, Luc Martens, signed the official drawings.

The coat of arms (fig. 60) is described: "Argent a lion rampant Gules crowned, armed and langued, Or an escutcheon barrulet of ten pieces Or and Gules (old Earldom of Loon), surmounted by a Ducal crown. As supporters, on Dexter: a swan, Argent, with a beak, Gules, foots and crown, Or (for the city of Tongeren); on Sinister: a stag in natural colors, for the capital city, Hasselt, all on branches of oak with acorns in natural colors.

The provincial flag of Limburg is white with a red lion with yellow tongue and nails. The lion bears a ducal coronet and an escutcheon of ten yellow and red horizontal stripes. It is a banner of the provincial arms (fig. 61) in 2:3 proportions.

图 61. 林堡国旗，1996 年。

Figure 61. The flag of Limburg, 1996.

西佛兰德省

西佛兰德的传统徽章（图62）如下：左右分隔，左侧为1. 六个蓝色和六个金色的螺旋形图案，中间有一个红色的小盾，2. 金色背景上有一只黑色的狮子，爪子和舌头为红色(佛兰德)。这些徽章曾被用作西佛兰德

图 62. 西佛兰德的传统徽章。

Figure 62. The traditional arms of West Flanders.

West Flanders (West Vlaanderen)

The traditional arms of West Flanders (fig. 62) are: per pale 1. Gyronny six pieces Azure and six pieces Or, an escutcheon Gules, 2. Or a lion Sable armed and langued Gules [Flanders]. These arms were used as the unofficial flag of West Flanders.

的非官方旗帜。

非官方旗帜是一面方形的军旗（图63）。

1997年5月27日，弗拉芒文化、家庭与福利大臣吕克·马滕斯签署了官方设计图，采纳了新的旗帜和纹章。

徽章的描述如下：盾牌如图62所示，上方有一顶伯爵冠，冠上有十三颗珍珠，其中三颗较高。扶盾兽：右侧是一只天然颜色的熊，左侧是一只黑色的狮子，爪子和舌头为红色。所有元素置于有生长中的芦苇的沙丘之上，芦苇为天然颜色（图64）。

旗帜为十二个黄色和蓝色的螺旋形图案，中间有一个红色的小盾（图65）。

图 63. 西佛兰德省的非官方旗帜，直至 1997 年。

Figure 63. The unofficial flag of West Flanders, until 1997.

The unofficial flag was a square banner of the arms (fig. 63).

A new flag and arms were adopted on 27 May 1997 when the Flemish Minister of Culture, Family, and Welfare, Luc Martens, signed the official drawings.

The coat of arms is described: shield (as in fig. 62) surmounted by an Earldom crown with thirteen pearls, of which three are higher. As supporters: Dexter, a bear in natural color, Sinister: a lion, Sable, armed and langued Gules. All on dunes with growing reeds in natural colors (fig. 64).

The flag is a gyronny of twelve, yellow and blue with a red escutcheon (fig. 65).

图 64. 西佛兰德的徽章，1997 年。
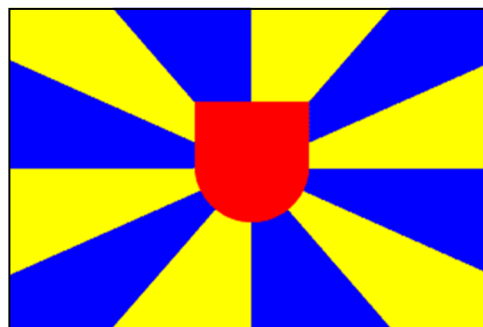
Figure 64. The arms of West Flanders, 1997.

图 65. 西佛兰德省旗帜，1997 年。

Figure 65. The flag of West Flanders, 1997.

法语社区省份

只有瓦隆布拉班特省有官方旗帜，其他省份使用非官方旗帜。

埃诺省

徽章（图66）的描述如下：分为四个象限，1和4象限为金色背景上有一只黑色的狮子，爪子和

The French-Speaking Community Provinces

Only the Province of Walloon Brabant has an official flag; the other provinces use unofficial flags.

Hainaut

The arms (fig. 66) are described: quarterly 1 and 4, Or, a lion Sable armed and langued Gules; 2 and 3, Or, a lion Gules, armed and langued Azure. The arms are surmounted by an Earldom crown with eleven

舌头为红色；2和3象限为金色背景上有一只红色的狮子，爪子和舌头为蓝色。徽章上方有一顶伯爵冠，冠上有十一颗珍珠，排列为3:5:3，颜色为金色。埃诺省的徽章将佛兰德和荷兰的狮子结合在一起，这要归功于埃诺的威廉一世（1304-1337年，即佛兰德和荷兰的威廉二世），他使用了佛兰德和荷兰的四分徽章。他没有为埃诺单独使用徽章。这种四分徽章自那时起一直被使用。

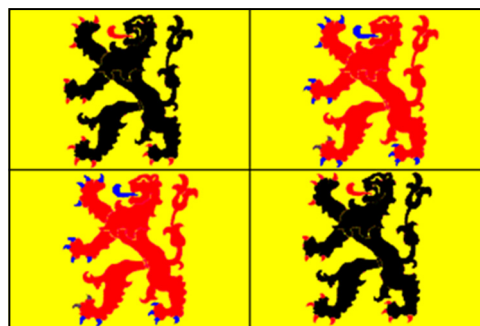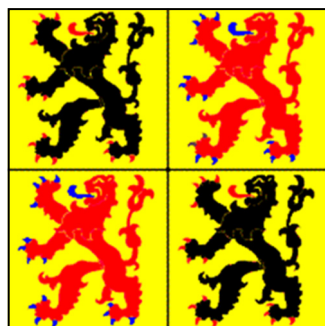该省使用来自其纹章的非官方旗帜。旗帜主要是方形的，但目前的大小与其他在同一建筑物上使用的旗帜相似，为2:3（图67a–67b）。

pearls, 3:5:3, Or. The arms of Hainaut unite the lions of Flanders and Holland it is due to William I of Hainaut 1304–1337 (II of Vlaanderen and Holland) who used arms quartered of Vlaanderen and Holland. He did not use separate arms for Hainaut. The quartered arms have been in use ever since.

The province uses an unofficial flag based on its arms. The flag was mainly in a square format but today the proportions are similar to other flags used on the same building, in 2:3 proportions (figs. 67a–67b).

图 66. 埃诺省的徽章。

Figure 66. The arms of Hainaut.

图 67a–67b. 埃诺省的非官方旗帜（正方形和长方形）。

Figures 67a–67b. The unofficial flags of Hainaut (square and oblong).

列日省

徽章（图68）于1837年3月17日被采用，其描述如下：1）红色背景上有一个金色的圣彼得柱，带有三级台阶，由三只蹲坐的狮子支撑，上方有一个金色的松果，代表列日亲王领地。2）红色背景上有一条白色横条，代表布永公国。3）银色背景上有三只绿色的狮子，狮子戴着金色的王冠，爪子和舌头为红色，代表弗朗什蒙特侯爵领地。4）由金色和红色相间的十条纹组成，代表卢领地。5）底部为金色背景上有三只号角，红色和银色相间，代表霍恩领地。

号角必须是2和1，而不是通常使用的1和2。

Liège

The arms (fig. 68) adopted on 17 March 1837 are described: 1) Gules, a Perron, Or, with three steps supported by three squatted lions and surmounted by a fir cone, all Or for the Principality of Liège. 2) Gules: a fess, Argent for the Duchy of Bouillon. 3) Argent, three lions, Sinople, crowned Or, armed and langued, Gules, for the Marquisate of Franchimont. 4) Barry, Or and Gules of ten pieces, for the earldom of Looz. 5) in base, Or, three horns, Gules and Silver for the earldom of Hoorn.

The horns should be 2 and 1, not 1 and 2 as generally used.

图 68. 列日的徽章。

Figure 68. The arms of Liège.
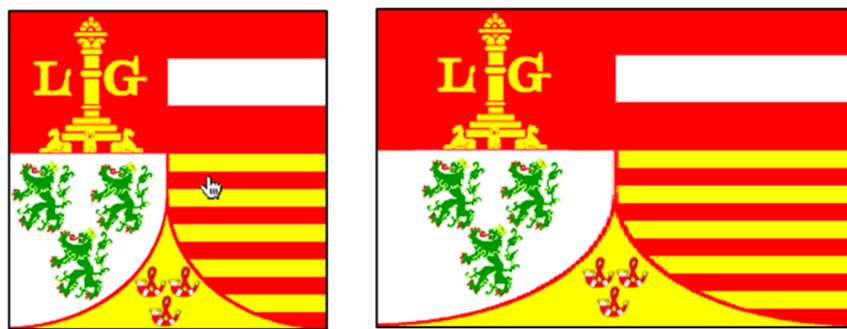
该省使用来自其纹章的非官方旗帜。旗帜主要是方形的，但目前尺寸通常是长方形2:3（图69）。

图 69a－69b. 列日的非官方旗帜（方形和长方形）。

Figures 69a–69b. The unofficial flags of Liège (square and oblong).

The province uses an unofficial flag based on its arms. The flag was mainly in a square format but at the present time it is often in proportions of 2:3. (fig. 69)

卢森堡省

1839 年之前，该省与卢森堡大公国合并。卢森堡大公国现已成为一个独立国家，但该省仍是比利时的一部分。

徽章如下：盾面由十片银色与蓝色相间的横条组成，中央为一只双尾红色雄狮，呈十字交叉站立，爪与喙为金色。盾徽顶部饰有一顶公爵冠冕，冠身为金色，嵌银色珍珠，冠冕巾为红色貂皮饰边，貂皮为银黑相间（图70）。

旗帜（图71）在1955年1月27日由省议会常设代表团采纳。它被分为三个相等的条纹，红色，白色，蓝色，与卢森堡大公国的旗帜相同。

在1980年代，我看到了一面三色旗帜，白色条纹上有带王冠的盾牌（图72）。

实际上，他们使用纹章的盾牌作为省旗帜（非官方旗帜）。它主要使用方形（图73），但目前尺寸是长方形，2:3（图74）。

图 70. 卢森堡的徽章，1955 年。

Figure 70. The arms of Luxemburg, 1955.

Luxemburg (Luxembourg)

Before 1839 the province and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg were united. The Grand Duchy is now a separate country, but the province is still part of Belgium.

The coat of arms is: Burely Argent and Azure ten pieces, a lion Gules double queued per saltire armed, langued, Or. A ducal crown surmounts the shield, Or, pearls, Argent, bonnet Gules, and ermine, Argent and Sable (fig. 70).

The flag (fig. 71) was adopted by the Permanent Deputation of the Provincial Council on 27 January 1955. It is divided in three equal stripes, red, white, blue as the flag of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

In the 1980s I saw a tricolor flag with the crowned shield on the white stripe (fig. 72).

In practice the Council uses the shield of arms as the provincial flag (unofficial flag). It was mainly used in a square format (fig. 73) but today the format is rectangular, 2:3 (fig. 74).

图 71. 卢森堡的旗帜，1955 年。

Figure 71. The flag of Luxemburg, 1955.

图 72. 卢森堡的变体旗帜，带有徽章中的盾牌，20 世纪 80 年代。

Figure 72. Variant flag of Luxemburg bearing the shield from the arms, 1980s.

图 73 – 74. 卢森堡的非官方旗帜（正方形和长方形）。

Figures 73–74. The unofficial flags of Luxemburg (square and oblong).

那慕尔省

纹章和旗帜是1953年10月15日由省议会采纳的。

徽章（图75）的描述如下：金色背景上有一只黑色的狮子，爪子和舌头为红色，狮子身上有一条红色的斜条纹。盾牌上方有一顶伯爵冠，冠上有13颗珍珠，其中3颗高耸。

盾牌上方有一顶伯爵冠，冠上有13颗珍珠，其中3颗高耸。旗帜分为两个垂直条纹，黑色和红色（图76）。

来自纹章的方形旗帜（图77），有时是长方形（图78），经常作为旗帜使用，但从未官方化。

Namur

The arms and the flag were adopted by the Provincial Council on 15 October 1953.

The arms (fig. 75) are described: Or, a lion, Sable, armed and langued Gules, a bend of the same. The shield is surmounted by an Earldom crown with 13 pearls, 3 raised.

The flag is divided in 2 vertical stripes, black and red (fig. 76).

A square flag (fig. 77) of the arms, sometimes rectangular (fig. 78), is regularly used as a banner but has never been official.

图 75. 那慕尔的徽章，1953 年。

Figure 75. The arms of Namur, 1953.

图 76. 那慕尔旗帜。

Figure 76. The flag of Namur.

瓦隆布拉班特省

Walloon Brabant (Brabant wallon)

1995年1月1日，布拉班特省被分割成两个新省份，弗拉芒布拉班特和瓦隆布拉班特。

On 1 January 1995, the province of Brabant was split in two new provinces, Flemish Brabant and Walloon Brabant.

徽章和旗帜于1995年1月2日被采用。

图 77－78. 那慕尔的非官方旗帜（方形和长方形）。

Figures 77 –78. The unofficial flags of Namur (square and oblong).

The arms and the flag were adopted on 2 January 1995.

徽章的描述如下：

黑色背景上有一只金色的狮子，爪子和舌头为红色，狮子两侧各有一只红色的公鸡，公鸡面向前方（图79）。盾牌上方有一顶公爵冠，这顶冠是后来添加的。

The coat of arms is described as: Sable, a lion, Or, armed and langued Gules, chapped of two bold cocks, Gules, faced (fig. 79). The shield is surmounted by the ducal crown, which was added later.

旗帜基于纹章，其尺寸是13:15（图80），但也以长方形尺寸出现。

The flag is based on the arms, its proportions are 13:15 (fig. 80) but it also appears in a more oblong format.

图 79. 瓦隆布拉班特省的徽章，1995 年。

Figure 79. The arms of Walloon Brabant, 1995.

图 80. 瓦隆布拉班特省的旗帜。

图 80. 瓦隆布拉班特省的旗帜。

Figure 80. The flag of Walloon Brabant, 1995.

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关于作者

米歇尔

1964 年至 2004 年在科纳克里（几内亚）、金沙萨（刚果民主共和国）和格瓦尔（比利时）教授地理和科学。1990年创立比利时-欧洲旗帜研究中心 (CEBED)。1997 年至 2019 年担任国际旗帜学协会联合会 (FIAV) 主席。

《各国海军旗与国旗图集》（由法国布雷斯特海军水文局于2000 - 2024年出版）的序言作者。比利时法语区纹章和旗帜学委员会副委员、比利时法语区纹章和旗帜学委员会委员。曾获比利时国王和旗帜学协会颁发的奖项。著有多部关于旗帜的专著。

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