

The migration of an emblem through the example of the cross of Burgundy

by Patrice de La Condamine

Abstract The choice for the subject of this paper, *The migration of an emblem through the example of the cross of Burgundy*, needs an explanation. The purpose of this subject is double. The first one, as the first part of the title indicates, is to show the migration of the emblems, showing that they follow the movements of populations. The second purpose is to explain this reality through an example: the cross of Burgundy. This choice seems to be all the more appropriate since the country which welcomes us was one of the first to receive this emblem on its territory, in historic circumstances that everybody knows. The story could begin with *Once upon a time, there was a cross...*



The saltire of Burgundy

The Burgundian native land

I do not pretend to know everything about the origins of the cross of Burgundy, however I can talk about its history. First, its name 'Cross of Burgundy' does not let any doubt¹ about its origin: Burgundy, the actual region situated in the east of France.

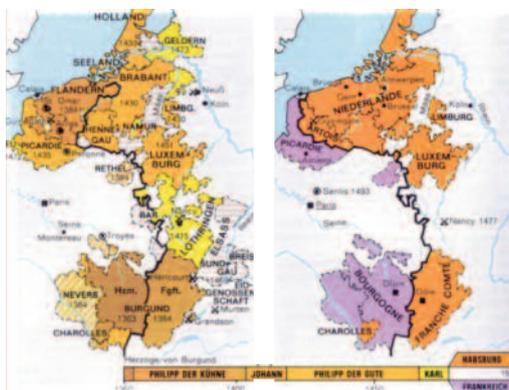
On the graphic aspect, it's a saltirewise cross, called a Saint-Andrew's cross², which is particular, as on the edges of its four limbs some small branch-like offshoots from the main cross can be noticed. That is why this emblem is also called "*croix écotée*"³ in French. Originally, it represented two crossed tree trunks of which the branches had been cut off, so that only the sawn-off ends remained.

The saltire of Burgundy

The political map of medieval Europe shows a very high number of territories, fiefs, principalities and kingdoms⁴, all very unequal on all points of view⁵. At the beginning of the XIVth century, one of the richest and most powerful of the medieval states was the Duchy of Burgundy. The sovereign Philippe le Hardi⁶ governed various and dispersed territories⁷. His successors accentuated the modernization of the state by creating a visual federative identity: a common emblem and a common flag! The decision seems to have been taken by duke Jean I, called Jean sans Peur⁸: red like Christ's blood on a white banner, symbol of the purity of the Christian ideal, the cross becomes the symbol of a Burgundian State claiming to modernize and consolidate its territorial borders.

The Duchy of Burgundy in the Middle Ages

Another aspect must be mentioned about this emblem. In their wish to show their force and their power, the dukes of Burgundy had not forgotten the importance of flame and fire, symbols of force and eternity. Fire could be obtained by rubbing flints



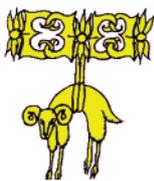
The Duchy of Burgundy in the Middle Ages



The flints or "fusils"



Saint Andrew with his cross



The Golden Fleece



The "croix écotée"

and silex (firestone) together. The flints⁹ also called fusils¹⁰ or flintlocks, were represented like planes from which appeared sparks. This aspect could have dictated the choice of Jean sans Peur. To confirm this reality, remember that the motto *Ante Ferit Quam Flamma Micet*, meaning "The blow strikes before the flame shines", was at the same time the dukes' motto; as the Golden Fleece was one too, this prestigious and institutional society meaning to unify the State's elite¹¹.

In the middle of the XVth century, the duke of Burgundy Charles le Téméraire¹² was at the pinnacle of his power. So much so that historians talked about this "*large territorial set (...) that will threaten the kingdom of France, in the middle of the XVth century*"¹³. The duke had the obsession to unify his territories definitively. But to succeed, he needed to take on Lorraine. From the summer 1475 a long campaign of military harassment against Lorraine started, but on January 5th 1477 the duke died in front of Nancy. The Burgundians were defeated, the dreams of a Great Burgundy collapsed and the flag with the croix écotée disappeared from the French regional vexillology. The emperor Maximilian of Habsburg, son-in-law of the deceased duke¹⁴, inherited the territories and the emblem in question.

Spain, new adoptive land

Chased away from its native land, the cross would head to a different place for better fortune: Spain would become its safe heaven. It seems that in 1506, the cross of Burgundy appeared on the Spanish flags and ensigns. In memory of his Burgundian ascendance, Philippe I of Habsburg¹⁵ had ordered the creation of a Burgundian Guard in Spain, the country of which he had become king¹⁶. Philippe had inherited the Burgundian State through his mother¹⁷ and he wished to maintain his loyalty by means of visual symbols. He had a triangular red banner made, decorated with the *Cross of Burgundy* in yellow. It was the first transplant of the cross of Burgundy on Spanish ground. The soil was good, as we will see.

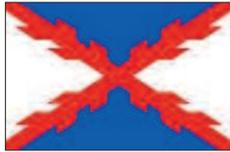


Philippe I Habsbourg's banner (l)
Charles I's banner (Charles V as the King of Spain) (r)



Very quickly, the cross was integrated in all the symbols of State, and in particular in military flags. All the regiments were endowed with flags with the famous croix écotée. These flags existed by tens, and it's not possible to deal with them all; so only some examples will be given¹⁸.

There were tercios. The name of tercio found its origin in the creation of three army corps to defend the three big possessions of the Crown in Italy: Lombardy, Naples and Sicily. They were units of elite infantry of the Spanish army. Tercios were *represented with squared flags with their own colors but always decorated with the croix écotée* in red. They were very numerous, composed of Spaniards and soldiers coming from allied countries. Among the most significant, we shall take a closer look at the following ones:



Tercio Viejo de Nápoles



Tercio de la Liga



Tercio Ambrosio de Spinola

The *Tercio Viejo de Nápoles* was established by two imperial prescriptions¹⁹ in 1534 and in 1536; it was one of the first to be established. It took part in the conflicts in Flanders. The flag was made of four blue and white triangles²⁰ divided by the red cross. The *Tercio de la Liga*, established in 1571, was a reference to the Holy League; it used to fight, in particular against the Ottomans and the Barbarian pirates in the Mediterranean Sea²¹. The flag showed seven green and yellow horizontal stripes with the Cross of Burgundy over all. But one of the most known flags was without any doubt the one of the Tercio Ambrosio de Spinola²². The flag was a chequered piece of sixty-three white and blue squares, with the same cross over all. This flag would become remarkable thanks to a famous painting of Vélasquez²³: *The Surrender of Breda*²⁴. This protestant city²⁵ had rebelled against the Spaniards, but after a military siege of nine months²⁶, the garrison of the rebel general Justin Van Nassau surrendered on June 5th, 1625. Admiring the tenacity of the insurgents, the Spaniards proposed an honorable end, and the picture shows the two generals facing each other in a way which we could call courteous, even chivalrous, with on the right the chequered blue and white *Tercio de Spinola* flag.

Tercios will last until the XXth century and the Spanish civil war. As an example, the Tercio de Burgos Losa will be given. Organized in January 1937, it included Carlists, natives from the city chosen temporarily as capital by General Franco. Its flag showed a white field with the red cross of Burgundy, with letters in golden capitals which proclaimed the reasons for the fight of its partisans: *Dios* in the top, *Patria* in the fly part, *Tercio de Burgos Requeté de Losa* below, and *Rey* in the hoist. It was lined with golden fringes on three sides. Since then they have been abolished, but four tercios still exist within the Spanish Legion.

Some flags with the Cross of Burgundy became famous because of their use, or the circumstances of History: the Spanish Armada (Invincible Fleet), the Battle of Lepanto, Pavia, Rocroi... Very often, the branches of the cross ended in blazons, which allowed a clear identification of the flag in question. Religious flags were also concerned: the flag of the order of Calatrava, or flags of the *Ommegang*, religious processions in the Spanish Netherlands. The engravings of this period show flags with rich and colored geometrical designs²⁷.



Vélasquez's painting: The Surrender of Breda



Flags of the battles of Pavia and Lepanto



Ommegang's flag



Invincible Fleet



Merchant ensign at sea



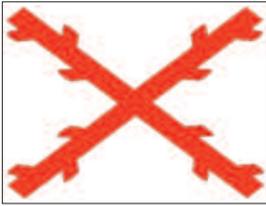
Tercio de Burgos Losa



Tercio Castellano de Mola



The Spanish Netherlands



Spanish Empire



Military flags: New Spain (Mexico) and



Buenos Aires



Rebellions's flags in America: Mexico (top); Ecuador (middle and below)

World-wide Expansion

But above all, History exported the white flag with the famous saltire all over the world. In Northern Europe, in a great part of the Americas and to Asia, with the Philippines.

The Spanish Netherlands had a specific flag: it was represented by three horizontal stripes of red, white and yellow with the *Cross of Burgundy* in the center of the white stripe²⁸. From the period of the Great Discoveries, the white flag with the famous red cross flew over the possessions in the Americas and the Philippines. The branches of the cross carried the Spanish influence over the whole world, at least in this empire where "the sun never set" according to a phrase attributed to Charles Quint. Conquered countries, political entities created by newcomers and estiated towns all bore the cross of Burgundy or some variants of it. This flag was the one which flew in the viceroyalties of New Spain, New Granada, Peru and La Plata²⁹.

The Cross of Burgundy monopolized the Spanish vexillological space for two centuries. When one of the Bourbon family came to the throne in 1700³⁰, a new royal standard took over. It was then followed by a new state flag in 1701. From now on the cross of Burgundy will cohabit with the fleur-de-lis.

Symbol of Rebellions

The story of the *Cross of Burgundy* is also one of an extraordinary change: when it was abandoned by Spain it became the symbol of rebellion in South America.

America was populated by uprooted Spanish people who settled there and created a new society. When these people had established themselves, they asked for their freedom. They got an opportunity to get it with the Napoleonic invasion of Spain. In Mexico in 1811 the troops of the Father Hidalgo³¹ displayed a white square with a blue saltire. This colour had been chosen to be different from Spanish loyal supporters. One specimen of this flag was taken by the Spanish³² and it can still be seen today in the Museum of the Army in Madrid³³. In Ecuador the junta of the government of Quito from 1808 to 1812 reversed the colonial colours, taking up a red flag with a white Cross of Burgundy: "*The patriots of August 10th 1809 made the red banner with the white saltire fly, making it understood that a new government was born and a new period had started*³⁴."

Contemporary uses in Europe

In Spain, the memory of the cross of Burgundy remained very lively because it reminded of the period of domination of the world and glory. Gradually, this emblem was going to reunite all those who disputed the political and social evolutions of the XIXth century. The cross would reunite the conservatives; it would be used by the Carlist partisans³⁵, then by the nationalist camp during the civil war of 1936-1939.

In France, the Borgognotte³⁶ carried out an unexpected but short-lived return: in 1870, it was pinned on the sleeves of conscripts of the French department of Côte-d'Or who were mobilized against Prussia, as France was lacking definitive uniforms³⁷.



Municipal magistrate, Quito, with the red saltire flag

In the years 1933-1936, a local personality³⁸, a judge in the court of Pontarlier³⁹, managed to re-enact the emblem he considered as "historic and national"; he obtained a yellow flag with the red saltire on it to be hung from the balcony of the City hall⁴⁰.

Yellow flag with the red saltire in Pontarlier (Franche-Comté, France)



The international wars opened to all speculations on a revision of the world. During the Second World War, the movement Rex of the Belgian Léon Degrelle⁴¹ had a preference for the cross of Burgundy. It is not surprising when we know that the ideology of the movement aimed at reconstituting a Burgundian State on the basis of the one which had existed during the Middle-Ages. The Walloon volunteers integrated into the German army, although using a badge in the Belgian colors on the arm and the helmet, also used flags with crosses of Burgundy⁴². One of these flags was exactly white with the cross of Burgundy in red, on which was placed a "dextrochère"⁴³ coming out from a cloud brandishing a sword, as a symbol of God's law. The use of these flags explains why these soldiers are named "Burgundians" and created a spirit encouraged by a propaganda literature⁴⁴. In fact, Germany had let its ally delude itself into an imprecise promise which never came true.



Spain: the Carlist flag



Carlist troops with their flag (DR)



Division Wallonie (World War II)



Wallonian flag on French magazine (Vichy) during the WWII



Tafalla (Navarre)

Multi-form inheritances

In the XXIth century, the cross of Burgundy remains very present in the Spanish vexillology and heraldry. Tafalla and the valleys of Roncal⁴⁵ or Baztan⁴⁶ in Navarra continue to raise proudly their "Burgundian" flags, quite as Huesca in Aragon which raises its flag inherited from a former tercio, or the Catalan locality of Creixell⁴⁷ with its purple flag with a red Cross of Burgundy. In Andalusia, Bujalance⁴⁸ uses a white flag with the red cross, with the municipal coat-of-arms pinned on it⁴⁹.



Roncal (Navarre)

Belgium and The Netherlands by the imprint of History are affected by the Cross of Burgundy. Their municipal vexillology offers us the example of Eijsden⁵⁰.

Philippeville⁵¹ and Bertem⁵² with their flags give other examples of this distant but





Creixell (Catalonia)



Bujalance (Andalusia)



Philippeville (Belgium)



Voorselaar (Belgium):
religious flag



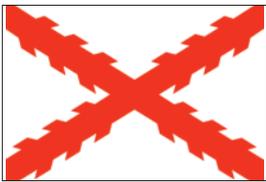
Eijsden (The Netherlands)



Collonges



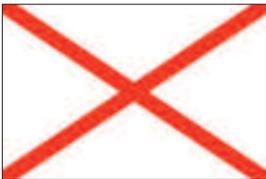
French municipalities:
and Aroz



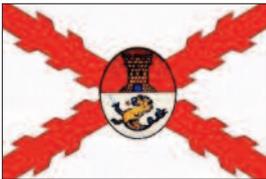
Chuquisaca (Bolivia)



Guayaquil (Ecuador)



Valdivia (Chile)



The Philippines: the
first holy mass flag



Creole Pride (Mexico)



Argentinian Carlists

still alive Burgundian inheritance. The religious flag of the Belgian municipality of Voorselaar⁵³ shows the Burgundian cross. However, the heraldry of the Dutch municipalities of Sliedrecht⁵⁴ and Echt-Susteren⁵⁵ does not have any Burgundian roots, in spite of a similar design. In France, some municipalities continue to raise the Borgognotte on their blazon, like Collonges-les-Premières in Burgundy or Aroz and Ovanches⁵⁶ in Franche-Comté.

French municipalities: Collonges and Aroz

Countries formerly colonized by Spain keep the memory of this past on certain current flags: in Bolivia, the department of Chuquisaca⁵⁷ raises proudly its flag which is exactly identical to the one of the ex-Spanish empire, a white field with a red Burgundian saltire. In this country, which at the moment is redefining its identity, some demonstrations under the saltire flag take place⁵⁸. The Ecuadorian city of Guayaquil and the Peruvian city of Trujillo use the saltire on their respective blazon and flag⁵⁹. In Chile, the town of Valdivia has a white flag with a simple red saltire.

In the Philippines, we can discover the existence of a commemorative flag of the "first holy mass" celebrated there; it's displayed by sympathizers of the Spanish-catholic memory⁶⁰ and shows on a white field a red Burgundian saltire decorated in its center with a medallion with the design of the Tower of Castile and a local dragon.

The conservation of the memory and the political fight get involved easily in the folds of flags. Local and regional associations, youth movements and political circles use it on their flags. Neo-hispanists, Spanish or Latin American Carlists, national-regional circles in France, ethno-cultural movements in Mexico or monarchists in Uruguay, all abundantly use the Cross of Burgundy which represents all those rebels and their resistance against the "established" order. The "imperial" and "colonial" past of the Burgundian cross makes that it has the favours of some movements generally classified "right-wing", but we can find it in circles identified as "libertarians" or "left-wing" as well.

The cross of Burgundy finally produced a family tree with descendants which are variants: some of them are not *écotées*, but we could call them "*stemmed from Burgundy*". The American states of Florida and Alabama preserved from the former Spanish presence the white field and the red saltire. For Florida, the existence of a flag proposal





Cochabamba (Bolivia)



Terre et Peuple ("Soil and People", Burgundy, France)



Alabama



Florida



Florida: flag proposal

can be noted, intended to give to this State a reading which would accentuate more its "latino" past, according to its author⁶¹, who regrets the confusion of the current seal⁶². He pleads for a white flag with a red saltire which would be decorated with an orange-centered yellow sun in the intersection of the branches. Everywhere other distant variants exist, from the Mexican city of Durango to the Colombian island department of San Andrés. Some Mexican harbours use it. The Belgian navy continues to use the saltire: we have here an inheritance with particularly strong symbolism.

Conclusion

Discovering the destiny of an emblem is a fascinating story. We can follow the movements of people and understand the plans of the princes who govern the world. We travel through space and time at the same time. With the Burgundy Cross, we have discovered all the richness and the diversity of an emblem.

If History made the Cross of Burgundy lose its native land, let us admit that it widely took its revenge in other countries. The Cross of Burgundy allowed a complete changing of Spanish vexillology of the time. It decorated the flags of Spain, the Netherlands, Flanders and Spanish Viceroyalties, flying from Latin America to the Philippines. It then influenced all sorts of local, regional, national or political flags which are its more or less direct descendants.

To conclude, it can be said that thanks to a defeat in Nancy, the cross of Burgundy evolved from a project of European scale ambition to a universal destiny. Who can top that? There are so many flags in the world for which reaching such a dimension will only remain a dream: the dream of flying over an empire "on which the sun never sets". The cross of Burgundy carried it out.

- 1 We must be careful about names. They may be misleading. The best example is the famous cross of Lorraine which was in fact from Anjou and reached Lorraine by some circumstances of the History of France.
- 2 The apostle André refused to be crucified like Christ had been. He asked for the crucifixion on a x-shaped cross.
- 3 Croix écotée: in French, the word écot designates a pruned trunk, on which the base of the former branches is still be seen. That explains the heraldic word écoté.
- 4 The Holy Roman Empire which lasted from 962 to 1805, included in itself several hundred distinct political entities.
- 5 Surface, population, power, cultural influence etc.
- 6 Philippe Le Hardi (Philip the Bold), 1342-1404. Duke of Burgundy from 1363 till his death in 1404.
- 7 Burgundy, Franche Comté (Free County), Flanders, Artois.
- 8 Jean I, duke of Burgundy, 1371-1419. Jean Prince of the Valois family was born in Dijon on May 28th 1371. The duchy of Burgundy was his legacy in 1409 and then he applied himself to strengthen his state. The name of Jean sans Peur (John the Fearless) refers to the courage he showed during the battle-crusade against the ottomans in Nicopolis (which is now Bulgaria) in 1396.
- 9 Source: Fire Steels, by Cacciandra and Cesati 1996 (out of print), Umberto Allemandi. Work telling the origin of the flint and steel. A part of heraldry about the flint and steel gives valuable information on the use for the flint and steel in family devices.
- 10 Besides an old war-song belonging to this period says : "Nous lèveront bannières aux fusils bourguignons, / Pour aller à la guerre donner des horions." En English : "We will raise banners on Burgundian fusils / To go to war and give strong blows" Extract from Réveillez-vous Picards! ("Wake up, Picard people!"). The Picardy were one of the Burgundy's allies. The horion means a very strong blow.
- 11 The Order of Toison d'Or (Order of the Golden Fleece) was created on January 10th 1430 in Bruges at the wedding of Philippe Le Bon with Isabelle of Portugal.
- 12 Charles le Téméraire (Charles the Bold), 1433-1477.
- 13 Phrase due to Philippe Contamine, member of the institute. Source: Canal académique; webpage <http://www.canalacademie.com/ida8720-Philippe-le-Hardi-fondateur-de-l-Etat-bourguignon-par-Philippe-Contamine.html> [consultation April 19th 2013].
- 14 He had married Marie of Burgundy who was the daughter of Charles.
- 15 Philippe I Habsbourg, in Spanish Felipe El Hermoso ("The Fair"), was born in 1478 in Bruges and died in 1506 in Burgos. Short-lived king in 1506
- 16 Thanks to his marriage with Jeanne of Castile.
- 17 Marie of Burgundy, 1457-1482 who was one of the richest women at the time.
- 18 We have a evidence of all these flags with the research of José Luis Calvo Pérez and Luis Grávalos González, Banderas de España, 254 p., Silex edition, 1983, Madrid, Spain.
- 19 Referring to Charles V, or Charles Quint, King of Spain and Emperor (Holy Roman Empire).
- 20 At the top and at the bottom concerning the blue triangle. On the left and right concerning the white one.
- 21 Source: Banderas de los Tercios, on webpage http://www.unapicaenflandes.es/Tercios_ban-dera.html from the website http://www.banderasmilitares.com/espaa_austrias_2.htm [consultation, April 14th 2013].
- 22 Referring to Ambroglio Spinola (1569-1630) who commanded him. Spinola was a Genoese military man who served the Spanish kings. He took part in wars such as the Eighty Years' War (Dutch War of Independence, 1568-1648) and the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648).
- 23 Diego Velasquez 1599-1660. Baroque painter accredited to the court of Spain. He painted historiographical scenes.



- 24 Oil painting on canvas painted between 1634 and 1635. Shown in the Prado Museum in Madrid.
- 25 Situated in the Northern Brabant, now in the Netherlands.
- 26 From August 27th 1624 to June 5th 1625.
- 27 Source: Vexilologia militar, WebPage
http://www.banderasmilitares.com/detalle_bandera.php?id=36 [consultation 14 avril 2013].
- 28 The Spanish Netherlands flag is said as "bandera de las provincias de Flandres" ("flag of the Flemish Provinces") in the book *Banderas de España*, op.cit., pp.56-57.
- 29 The Viceroyalty of New Spain was going to become Mexico; New Granada will become Columbia, and La Plata will become Argentina.
- 30 With Philippe V, founder of the Spanish branch of the House of Bourbon, King of Spain from 1700 to 1746.
- 31 Miguel Hidalgo, 1753-1811. "Father" of the Mexican independence war.
- 32 During the famous retreat of Acatita de Bajan.
- 33 Reference to: El rincón de Carlos modelismo y pintura de figuras, website <http://elrinconde-carlos-miniaturas.blogspot.fr/> [consulted on 6th May 2013].
- 34 In Spanish: "Los patriotas del 10 de Agosto de 1809, hicieron flamear la Bandera Roja con asta blanca dando a entender la substitución del nuevo régimen y símbolo del nuevo amanecer." Source: http://www.efemerides.ec/1/sep/0927ban_h.htm .
- 35 Partisans of D. Carlos between 1833 and 1876.
- 36 Borgognotte: local name (Burgundy) to designate the Burgundian cross.
- 37 Source: Pays de Bourgogne, n°151, article "Lo Borgognotte", by Pierre Gras, October 2005, webpage <http://dialectes-bourguignons.over-blog.com/article-1088175.html> [consultated on December 25th 2012].
- 38 André Pidoux de La Madrière was born in Dole (Jura) in 1878. He died in 1955. Archivist – paleographien, Doctor of Laws, court magistrate, judge in the court of Pontarlier (Doubs) then of Arbois (Jura). Secret chamberlain of several pontificated sovereigns. Source: Notice from Claude-Isabelle Brelot for the Comité des travaux historiques et scientifiques, webpage <http://cths.fr/an/prosopo.php?id=108033>.
- 39 Town of Franche-Comté, or Free County, ex-County of Bourgogne.
- 40 Source: Ce curieux drapeau comtois ("This strange flag from Franche-Comté"); article by Lisa Lagrange in the French newspaper L'Est Républicain, and on line dated on July 30th 2012; can be read on the webpage <http://www.estrepublicain.fr/art-et-culture/2012/07/30/ce-curieux-drapeau-comtois> [consultation December 25th 2012]. Some political groups belonging to the identitaire mouvance use the écotée cross on their existing logos.
- 41 Léon Degrelle, 1906-1994.
- 42 Like the 28th SS division "Wallonie" with its black flag and the Burgundy cross in red. The collars straps of the tunics also bore the Burgundy cross which had taken the place of the traditional SS rune. More information about emblems can be found on the rexist site <http://rexlibris.hautetfort.com/archives/category/biographie/index-4.html/>
- 43 French heraldic vocabulary: right-hand man waving a weapon (generally a sword).
- 44 <http://www.passion-histoire.net/n/www/viewtopic.php?f=77&t=24468> [consulted on September 15th 2012].
- 45 Source: *Vexila hispanica*, by Fuentes: Diputación Foral de Navarra, Adolfo Durán and Tomás Rodríguez Peñas, in "Banderas", n° 12, 1984, webpage <http://www.vexilologia.es/navarra/valles.htm>
- 46 Source: webpage <http://www.crwflags.com/fotw/flags/es-na-bz.html> by the vexillologist Jaume Ollé.
- 47 Province of Tarragone, South of Barcelone.



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- 48 Bujalance, province of Córdoba, valley of the Guadalquivir, 8 000 inhabitants, was raised to the rank of town (ciudad) by king Philippe IV in March 1630.
- 49 Source: <http://flagspot.net/flags/es-co-bl.html> image by Wikipedia User:Hameryko, 21 Jul 2009.
- 50 Eijsden, Limburg, the Netherlands, 11 600 inhabitants.
- 51 Philippeville, Wallonia, province of Namur. 9 000 habitants.
- 52 Bertem, Flemish Brabant, 9 600 habitants.
- 53 Voorselaar, belgian municipality, province of Antwerp, Flemish Region.
- 54 Sliedrecht, Southern Holland, the Netherlands, 23 800 inhabitants. The flag with the engrailed saltire of Sliedrecht is that of the noble family of Lockhorst. Ref. Marcel van Westerhoven, Nederlandse Vereniging voor Vlaggenkunde (Dutch Association for the Knowledge of Flags).
- 55 Echt-Susteren, situated in Dutch Limburg. In reality it is the flag of Echt before the fusion with Susteren. Ref. Marcel van Westerhoven.
- 56 Respectively, in the French departments of the Côte d'Or, Haute-Saône and Doubs.
- 57 Department of the Southern center of Bolivia, which includes the town of Sucre, the constitutional capital.
- 58 Source: webpage <http://www.militar.org.ua/foro/bolivia-manifestantes-con-banderas-del-imperio-espanol-t14965.html> .
- 59 Source: <http://flagspot.net/flags/pe-tr.html>
- 60 Source: <http://elbandidorealista.blogspot.fr/2010/03/aniversario-de-la-1-santa-misa-en.html> [edited March 31st 2010, consulted on April 21st 2013].
- 61 Source: <http://flagsofusstates.blogspot.fr/2012/12/alabama-and-florida.html> [edited December 1st 2012, consulted on April 14th 2013].
- 62 Comment (in English): "Although it's distinguishable inside the USA, the complicated seal doesn't make it a good design. My first design use the proper Cross of Burgundy, because "Latino" heritage is big in Florida, and a sun, representing the tropical wealth of the state." Source: see note 62 above.

