

SUBJECT

Europe contains a vast number of **collective (political-cultural) (id)entities** (states, regions, nations, languages) generally overlapping each other and occurring simultaneously at different levels of identification. The basic layer for that European territorial palimpsest is provided by the historical regions, upon which (the boundaries of) (administrative) regions, (sovereign) states and/or (international) macro-regions are constructed.

IdEnt lists those (id)entities, taking, whenever possible, their territorial markers as its starting-point (for example, 'Norwegians' and 'Norwegian' are described under 'Norway'). For each (id)entity, information on its markers is given, followed by data on their (nationalist/regionalist) parties and other organizations having the (id)entity at the heart of their remit.

The list ends at the **borders** of geographical Europe - but crosses them where there are cultural ties with the continent (Kurdistan for instance).

The **inclusion** of entries is based on the actual political-geographical situation i.e. the collective identity formation. Mark that the selection of an (id)entity does not confirm nor denies possible claims made by movements or governments alike regarding the identity in question. The list purely acts as an easy aid to situate a (id)entity that for instance comes up in a news article. And remember that the history of 'forgotten' nations and states and other (id)entities shows that in the (perhaps not so distant) future the present ones could constitute nothing more than a footnote...

A word on the **name**: *IdEnt* refers at the same time to territorial entities and their identities. As they are not only manifested through a whole set of practices but these practices are in fact constructing that identity at the same time, there is an analogy with the practice of radio- and television stations to identify themselves on-air with the help of a so-called 'ident'.

Also: *IdEnt* is still a **work in progress**, with new entries constantly being written or already brought up-to-date.

STRUCTURE

The (id)entities are listed in the alphabetical order of their English endonym or transliteration of the (id)entities. All entries and all names of political parties are cross-referenced in a separate list together with all the other endonyms and exonyms (→ Search). Within each entry, the data are structured in separate fields (1 to 20). These fields are grouped as follows: the reproduction of the main symbol and its name head the entry, followed by the type of (id)entity (field 1) and its politico-geographical features (2-5), while the main part is taken by its cultural signifiers (6-13) after which fields regarding the study of the (id)entity (15-17) and fields specifically on its cultural and political movement (18-20) conclude the entry. The last field distinguishes between a general overview of the movement's organizations (20:0) and the different type of organization (20:1-3). Linked (non-territorial) identities conclude the entry. See here the full structure:

○ *Flag (or: #) [illustration]*

date of (change in) entry/editing stage

Name (in English), ENDONYM(S) (language code), other relevant exonyms (language code), Nederlandse naam (NDL)

1 type **2** location **3** places **4** map [information] **5** politico-territorial chronology **6** ethnic identifier(s) **7** linguistic identifier(s) **8** flag [information] **9** anthem **10** places of memory **11** individuals **12** other identifiers **13** identity [general] **14** sources [general] **15** research [general] **16** institutes **17** bibliography **18** movement: history **19** movement: protagonists **20** movement: organizations [general]

20:0 intergovernmental and supranational structures

○ *Flag or logo (or: #) [illustration]*

date of (change in) entry/editing stage

Name - abbreviation (in English), NAME IN OTHER LANGUAGE(S) – ABBREVIATION (language code), Naam in het Nederlands - afkorting (NDL)

a °date of founding - date of dissolution **b** political personnel **c** splits and mergers, previous names **d** remit **e** member states **f** institutional set-up **g** history **h** dissemination channels **i** Information on flag or logo (and other symbols) **j** sources used for insert

20:1 political parties

○ *Logo (or: #) [illustration]*

date of (change in) entry/editing stage

Name - abbreviation (in English), NAME IN LOCAL LANGUAGE(S) – ABBREVIATION (language code) / Naam in het Nederlands - afkorting (NDL)

a °date of founding - date of dissolution **b** political personnel **c** splits and mergers, previous names **d** ideology **e** membership of international group, alliance or party **f** recent election results **g** history **h** dissemination channels **i** Information on logo (and other symbols) **j** sources used for insert

20:2 political organizations

○ *Logo (or: #) [illustration]*

date of (change in) entry/editing stage

Name - abbreviation (in English), NAME IN LOCAL LANGUAGE(S) – ABBREVIATION (language code), Naam in het Nederlands - afkorting (NDL)

a °date of founding - date of dissolution **b** political personnel **c** splits and mergers, previous names **d** remit **e** membership of international group(s) **f** member-organizations **g** history **h** dissemination channels **i** Information on logo (and other symbols) **j** sources for insert

20:3 socio-cultural organizations

o *Logo (or: #) [illustration]*

date of (change in) entry/editing stage

Name - abbreviation (in English), *NAME IN LOCAL LANGUAGE(S) – ABBREVIATION* (language code), *Naam in het Nederlands - afkorting* (NDL)

a °date of founding - date of dissolution **b** political personnel **c** splits and mergers, previous names **d** remit **e** membership of international group(s) **f** members-organizations **g** history **h** dissemination channels **i** Information on logo (and other symbols) **j** sources for insert

20:4 [vacant]

20:5 football associations and clubs

o *colors, logo [illustration]*

date of (change in) entry/editing stage

Name - abbreviation (in English), *NAME IN LOCAL LANGUAGE(S) – ABBREVIATION* (language code), *Naam in het Nederlands - afkorting* (NDL)

a °date of founding - date of dissolution **b** personnel **c** splits and mergers, previous names **d** identity markers **e** corporate structure **f** results **g** history **h** stadiums **i** colors, logo (and other symbols) [information] **j** sources

^ linked identities

date of (change in) entry/editing stage

[=1-20]

21 footnotes

The list comes in an *Apple Pages* file format. The type used throughout is *Avenir Book* and its size generally 11 (footnotes are set in 10).

The general language is English – but other languages can be added (as already now is the case with Dutch exonyms).

The following symbols are being used:

→ look to

>< status contested

* historical name

x information to be included

! name (translation / transliteration) chosen by *IdEnt* (variants between brackets)

? name (translation / transliteration) proposed by *IdEnt*

red information to be confirmed

grey organization no longer in operation

blue new information put in on this date

CONTENT

The information is entered as follows.

0 *Flag [illustration]*

Image of the flag or, if there is no flag linked to the identity, its coat of arms (both between 2 and 3 cm in size). If both are lacking, an octothorpe (#) is used. Information on the flag or coat of arms is given in field 8.

0 **Date**

At the end of the Flag line (in letter size 8), the date of first entry or change in entry / editing stages. It indicates when the entry was made or the last change has been made in it and is followed, after a slash, by a letter indicating what stage of development the entry finds itself, i.e:

A = 'abecedarian': the skeleton version and all additional information is yet to be verified > the data are not to be used nor the entry copied for public or personal purposes

B = 'basic': the basic version, with all information verified but not yet a comprehensive and/or coherent text > the data are not to be used nor the entry copied for public purposes

C = 'curated': the first draft version, with all information verified and the text being comprehensive and coherent, but has yet to see a last edit > the data can be freely used but the entry cannot yet be copied for public purposes

D = 'done': the definite version > the data can be freely used and the entry copied (with obligatory source citation).

In case of the movement's intermediary structures (20:1) and linked identities (*), the name of the state where they are situated, is indicated (followed by a slash)

0 **Name**

Each entry's title name is its English exonym and, lacking that, the prevalent endonym (sometimes in transliteration: see website section Names). The English exonym or endonym is given (in **bold**) besides the flag. This is followed by all endonyms (in SMALL CAPITALS) relevant for the (id)entity - each name is accompanied (between round brackets) by its language code (see website section Codes). The exonym or endonym in other languages (as now already is the case for Dutch) closes this field, also accompanied by its language code. All names are separated by a comma, except names for the same language, which are separated by a slash.

1 **Type**

Defines the type of (id)entity to which the territorial (id)entity belongs: 'state', 'region', 'historical region' or 'macro-region'. For definition and sources see those sections on the website. The official state name(s) is given between square brackets.

2 Location

(s) states (g) geographical location (b) borders [(E)= east (N)=north (S)=south (W)=west] (a) [present] main administrative division (r) regions (hr) historical regions (mr) macro-regions [under further construction]

3 Places

English exonym / local language(s) / other relevant exonyms / Dutch exonym (all with their language code between brackets). A (c) before the name indicates the capital for the entity. [under further construction]

4 Map [information]

All maps are available, alphabetically, in a separate section on the website.

5 Politico-territorial chronology

[under construction]

6 Ethnic group

Lists the nation, nationality, people, ethnic minority and/or autochthonous population connected to the identity (mark: not all the identities living in the state). They are given in the English exonym / the local language(s) / other relevant exonyms / the Dutch exonym (and are all accompanied between round brackets by their language code).

For definition and sources see those sections on the website.

7 Language

This field lists the language or regiolect connected to the identity (mark: not the other languages or 'regiolects' spoken within the bounds of the entity). They are given in the English exonym / the local language(s) / other relevant exonyms / the Dutch exonym (all accompanied by their language code between round brackets).

For definition and sources see those sections on the website.

8 Flag [information]

Information on the flag is limited to the date of acceptance and its origin.

For sources see the designated section on the website

9 Anthem

Or other music pieces explicitly linked to the identity. [under construction]

10 Spaces of memory

[under construction]

11 Individuals

Listing notable persons linked with, adhering to or claimed by the movement for the (id)entity

[under further construction]

12 Other signifiers

[under construction]

13 Identity [general]

“All political identities are [...] to a substantial degree

*historical constructions”*¹

The key-concept with cultural identities related to territorial entities, and the political parties having them at the core of their program, is of course identity. Discussion (political or not) about the concept is for the most part ontological, fluctuating between the extremes of identity as an objective, timeless, transcendent given on the one hand and a historical construction on the other. Here we follow the definition given by French social scientist Natalie Heinich², which states that it is not a ‘fact’ but an *open process* of more or less consciously, objectified and (sometimes) institutionalized projections offering a tool giving sense to life; a multidimensional, complex, plural and multilayered *whole*; not a given but a *product*, articulated through language, behavior (like rituals), objects (like a flag) and (where possible) regulation (like a passport) and subsequently more or less interiorized; it is also variously *qualified* (with for instance proper names) allowing for the structuring of identity as a language; *allotted* (identity only gets its meaning in relation to the self-image transmitted to and reflected by the Other); and, finally, it is an *object*, i.e. a thing (like a house), a subject (a person) or an abstract entity (like a nation).

Mark that *identity* is NOT the same as *identitarian*. The former refers to parties although varying in political stance all along the ideological spectrum from the far right over the centre to the far left, but nevertheless all having a cultural (ethnic / national) collective identity as their framework and subject of their (‘identity’) politics. The latter points to the pan-European far-right movement and political ideology asserting the the right of European ethnic groups and white peoples to Western culture and territories claimed to belong exclusively to them³.

14 Sources [general]

[under construction]

15 Research [general]

[under construction]

16 Institutes

Heritage and research institutes dedicated to the (history of the entity).

[under construction]

¹ “Alle politieke identiteiten zijn [] in belangrijke mate historische constructies”: S. Heylen, *Genese van een provincie*, in: S. Heylen, B. de Nil, B. D’Hondt e.a., *Geschiedenis van de provincie Antwerpen. Een politieke biografie*, Antwerpen, 2005, 19-44 (9).

² N. Heinich, *Ce que n’est pas l’identité*, Paris, 2018.

³ *Identitarian movement*, in: *Wikipedia* (accessed 28-09-2022).

17 Bibliography

For *IdEnt* three (of possibly four) kinds of sources are used:

- directories, guides, atlases and all other general publications. For instance: Moseley, C. (ed.), *Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger*.
- general encyclopedic publications: *Wikipedia*, [to be added to]. They are not referred to in the entries.
- sources with detailed information regarding an (id)entity. They are referenced in the entry.

There is also a fourth possible source...

- *IdEnt* welcomes any contribution by individuals or institutes to the scientific and documentary content of the List. The name of the contributor will in principle be indicated with the added information. Please write to: <luc.boeva1@telenet.be>

18 Movement–general

[under construction]

For an extensive bibliography of studies on national movements (and nationalism) see
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

19 Movement–protagonists

[under construction]

20 Movement–intermediary structures

The intermediary structures are listed, within their category, according to their date of foundation (with the most recent on top)

20:0 Intergovernmental and supranational structures

[under construction]

20:1 Political parties

Every territorially (id)entity constitutes a possible goal and framework for political activity. *IdEnt* lists all current (and gradually also former) political parties in Europe having a territorially defined (id)entity at the core of their remit. Political parties and organizations that fall in that category of course have been the subject of a number of scientific and documentary publications – especially regarding parties with a radical rightwing program. But an exhaustive and up-to-date list is still lacking. The purpose of the list to offer structured, constantly updated, factual information on that ever-changing landscape. The order within which the parties are presented, follows their founding year (beginning with the most recent).

0 *Party logo* or, lacking one, an octothorpe (#).

0 **Party name (in English, bold)**

Followed by the party name in local languages in SMALL CAPITALS, each accompanied (between round brackets) by its language code (→ [Language codes](#)) and finally the party name translated in other languages (as now already is the case for Dutch), also accompanied by the language code.

a °date of founding - date of dissolution
[under construction]

b (c) current president, (f) founder, (p) other protagonists, (cr)
[under construction]

c splits and mergers, previous names
[under construction]

d ideology
[under construction]

e membership of international and European group, alliance or party
[under construction]

f recent election results NP (election year) current number of seats in national (federal) parliament EP (election year) current number of seats in European Parliament RP (election year) current number of seats in regional parliament
[under construction]

g party history
[under construction]

h dissemination channels
[under construction]
(s) secretariat

i Information on logo (and other symbols)
[under construction]

j sources for inserts
[under construction]

20:2 Political organizations

[under construction]

See 20:1, except **f**: remit

20:3 Socio-cultural organizations

[under construction]

See 20:1, except **f**: remit

20:4 [vacant]**20:5 Football associations and clubs**

o *colors (shirt/short/stockings), logo [illustration]* date of (change in) entry/
editing stage

Name - abbreviation (in English), *NAME IN LOCAL LANGUAGE(S) – ABBREVIATION* (language code), *Naam in het Nederlands - afkorting* (NDL)

a °date of founding - date of dissolution
[under construction]

b personnel
(fp) players (fs) staff (fd) directors (ff) fans
[under construction]

c splits and mergers, previous names
[under construction]

d identity markers
[under construction]

e corporate structure
[under construction]

f results
(WC) World Cup (EC) European Cup [=Champions League] (UC) Uefa Cup [=Europa League] (CWC) Cup Winners Cup [=Conference League], (SC) Supercup, (CH) domestic league champion (CW) domestic cup winner
[under construction]

g history
[under construction]

h stadium(s)
[under construction]

i Information on colors and/or logo (and other symbols)
[under construction]

j sources for insert
[under construction]

^ Linked (id)entities

Ethnic and/or linguistic (id)entities occurring within the territorial (id)entity

= **1-20** except **1**, containing instead the following categories:

Ethnic [under construction]

Peoples, nationalities, ethnic minorities (e.g. Russians in Latvia) and/or autochthonous populations. See for definitions and sources: <IdEnt_guide_ethnicgroup>

Linguistic [under construction]

Languages (e.g. Francophone Flemish) including regiolects. See for definition and sources: <IdEnt_guide_language>

21 Footnotes

[under construction]

CONCEPTS

This website is based on a number of key concepts: identity, region, state, ethnic group, language, flag...

This section outlines briefly the definition IdEnt uses for each of them and provides the sources for data gathering.

HISTORICAL REGION

The concepts of landscape, region, historical region, macro-region are often used indiscriminately and confusingly. Within IdEnt those concepts are defined as follows.

Geographers have tried to define the concept of (natural and cultural) landscape, in order to help determine their study object. However, because of the enormous amount of variables, they most of the time had to conclude that it was impossible to delineate a landscape. Over the years, the historical element, and the sentiments going with it, gained an increasing role in the process. Lucien Gallois was one of the first scholars to pay attention to it – albeit for him the 'natural' region still kept pride of place. From then on, historians scoured local chronicles to find proof for the continuity of regional sentiments going back to ancient principalities, provinces and feudal entities (for instance in France going back to Roman pagi) and being experienced as constituting a unity throughout the ages, despite often changing and overlapping state borders (or, as Fernand Braudel wrote, "boundaries, if long enough in place, are felt to be nature-given".⁴ Also Ghent historian Jan Dhondt perceived a connection between historical principalities and present regional consciousness: "The principalities, arisen from the de-integration of the Carolingian empire, have not all persisted until the 18th century or longer as administrative entities, but they still continue to play a role in regional consciousness".⁵ Some even predicted a return during the 21st century to historical defined regions.⁶

However, only a few scholars have tried to describe the characteristics of such a 'historical region' (and to begin with mainly geographers!). One of the first was Jean Brunhes, who, rather vaguely, considered provinces, as regional entities, being the heirs to old administrative circumscriptions with a certain geographical permanence, as a result of the interaction between human activity and a natural given, and with the names as expression of tradition.⁷ His colleague Andrey Cholley opted for a rather political-economical definition, but concluded that historical landscapes were something from the past, by being only adapted to the means of transport and production of its time.⁸ Abel Châtelain also emphasized production and transport as main elements for the genesis of historical landscapes (exceptions being 'refuge-provinces' like Bretagne and Auvergne), but refuted Cholley's conclusion: for Châtelain the historical landscape, and this being the difference with an economic region, took shape by the connection between economic-social history

⁴ F. Braudel, *L'identité de la France*, 1, Paris, 1986, 281.

⁵ J. Dhondt [tbc]

⁶ R. Bauer, Europa zal ook 'Vlaanderen' aantasten, in: *De Standaard*, 4 april 1998; Belgian politician Louis Tobback spoke of "medieval growth centers": *De Standaard*, 7 april 1998.

⁷ J. Brunhes, *Géographie humaine de la France*, Paris, 1920-1926, 1, 337-368.

⁸ A. Cholley, *Guide de l'étudiant en géographie*, Paris, 1942, 42-43.

and contemporary human geography (later partly taken on board by Fernand Braudel).⁹ It was only from German historian Franz Steinbach onwards that the whole of human activity in the past, as reflected in the present, i.e. the whole (cultural) landscape, was taken into consideration: "Envelops and expressions of political, cultural and social life, as cells of more comprehensive communities from the past".¹⁰ According to Steinbach, the historian has an image of landscape of his own, albeit intimately entwined with the geographical image: he called it the 'Geschichtslandschaft', not to be confounded with the 'historische Landschaft' which is the geographical landscape from the past.¹¹ With that, a cultural community could be 'delineated': for instance, Ghent historian Ludo Milis based himself on the classical definition by Edward B. Tylor (in *Primitive Culture*, 1871), to delineate a cultural (language) area with the help of a complex whole of (ethnical, geographical, political, social, religious) elements: historical circumstances constantly change the amount of cultural contacts and consequently demarcate cultural zones and thus also cultural patterns: so, elements slowing down and stimulating the process, create cultural isomorphs that together demarcate cultural zones.¹² However, an 'applied' publication like the *Territorien-Ploetz*, which also looked at the '*historische Raum*' as a result of political, social, economical and cultural forces (with a closer cohesion through which it delineates itself from neighboring areas), still considered the map to be too vacant to be already able to put territorial, settlement, economical and cultural "*Räume*" on top of each other.¹³ It therefore rather presented territorial 'spaces' (that is to say, with the state as carrying construct for the '*historische Räume*'), thus neglecting the psychological aspect.¹⁴ From the 1980's onwards however, research tended to the deconstruction of linguistic localisation of culture, leaving a grey area between the planetary and the micro-social level. This grey area has over the last decade been coloured in by a rethink of and

⁹ A. Châtelain, Les fondements de la région historique, in: *Revue de géographie de Lyon*, ?, 1955, 1, 43-45.

¹⁰ F. Steinbach, *Die Aufgaben der landschaftlichen Geschichtsverein*, Neuss, 1952.

¹¹ But not for instance by Hans Klecatsky who uses the latter (*historische Landschaft*) for our concept: H.R. Klecatsky, Region und Landschaft, in: *Österreichs Rechtsleben in Geschichte und Gegenwart. Festschrift für Ernst C. Hellbling zum 80. Geburtstag*, Salzburg, 1981, 296-299.

¹² L. Milis, Cultuurhistorische en -sociologische overwegingen bij het fenomeen taalgrens, in *Ons Erfdeel*, 27, 1984, 5, 641-650.

¹³ *Geschichte der deutsche Länder "Territorien-Ploetz"*, Freiburg-Würzburg, 1978, 1, XIII-XIV.

¹⁴ This approach was followed by, for instance, G. Köbler, *Historisches Lexikon der deutschen Länder*, München, 1988: the author counted 27 German '*historische Räume*'.

renewed work on the spatiality of cultural differences between societies, for instance on the traces left by former territories on modern social practices.¹⁵

For the concept of historical region used for IdEnt,¹⁶ we refer to Steinbach's (ambitious) *Geschichtslandschaft* as cultural landscape from the past that has been preserved into the present, to be grafted unto the territorial-historical (state structure) and the psychological (the regional consciousness of the population). Thus an historical region is a (contemporary) landscape with the territorial-historical as framework and the psychological as agent. They are regionally delineated and historically grown human space divisions and tradition-linking structures.¹⁷

Mark! IdEnt uses the term historical region and not historical landscape: the latter is equally valid as term, but it is more often than not also being used for the geographical landscape of the past. So, in order to avoid confusion, the former term is used throughout IdEnt.¹⁸

¹⁵ B. Von Hirschhausen, *Les provinces du temps. Frontières fantômes et expériences de l'histoire*, Paris, 2023. She differentiates between two kinds of invisible borders (not demarcated in the landscape): 'mental borders' that determine the interface between communities and 'ghost-borders' that do not and which you therefore can pass but not 'cross'. Past territorialities can leave three types of discontinuities: the passive, inert 'relict borders' (areas where traces remain in artefacts, material forms or how land has been delineated: a very slow process, often surviving the states that have installed them); 'survival borders' (areas where initial configurations resulting out of complex social processes, are actively and systematically reproduced; and 'ghost borders' (areas where fleeting and temporary spatial discontinuities are made by choice in the present).

¹⁶ Very useful for the definition is the study of regions by Czech historian Miroslav Hroch in order to ascertain the role played by regional history in constructing regional identity (in comparison with national history and national identity), as it saw him first of all trying to define the concept of region: M. Hroch, *Regional memory: the role of history in (re)constructing regional identity*, in: S.G. Ellis e.a. (ed.), *Frontiers, regions and identities in Europe*, Pisa, 2009, 1-15. Based on the criterium of political subjectivity, he distinguishes between different types of region: (1) those that coincide with former historical entities (like for instance Moravia, Transylvania, Bavaria, Holland, Tuscany a.s.o.); (2) the usual entities of internal state-administration, without political subjectivity (for instance the French départements) and (3) the non-political entities mainly determined by geographical or ethnographical characteristics; and (4) newly created, 'artificial' regions. The entities in (1) and some of those that fall under (3), more or less answer to the concept of historical region as used on this website. Another possible criterion, size, gives birth to another classification system, distinguishing between (1) small, non-political regions, (2.1) sub-national regions with more or less stable historical borders (Moravia, Slavonia, Saxony are some examples), (2.2) sub-national regions without clear-cut borders (like the Provence or Pomerania) and (3) macro-regions (or mezzo-regions) of extra-national size (like the Baltic, Central Europe, the Balkans). For IdEnt, all categories here apply.

¹⁷ K.-H. Faber, *Was ist eine Geschichtslandschaft?*, in: *Festschrift für Ludwig Petry*, dl. 1, Wiesbaden, 1968, 1-?. *Wikipedia* keeps it succinct: "a geographical region which, at some point in history, had a cultural, ethnic, linguistic or political basis [...]".

¹⁸ In German, distinction is made between a *Geschichtslandschaft* (for the actual historical region) and a *historische Landschaft* (for the geographical of the past), but the latter is sometimes also used for the former kind of region.

In comparison to the historical region, region is fundamentally future-oriented, purpose-bound and institutionally sanctioned. Of course, both types can coincide (and further down the line develop into a nation, a federal entity or even a state) but an historical region is only one of the possible points of departure to constitute a region. So there are several options for the correlation of historical regions and the modern administrative systems - taking into account the existing administrative divisions i.e. boundaries (Spain) or partly (Poland) or ignoring them completely (Ukraine).

Historical regions remain the most common basis for the formation or promotion of regional identities in Europe: identity as an instrument for regional integration. Historical regions are areas characterized by socio-cultural (ethnic, linguistic) unity and/or limited to political or administrative boundaries in the past.

Researchers in European regionalism have over the last decade paid more and more attention to ethnic and socio-psychological aspects rather than to political centers and regimes, understanding a region as a historical landscape with collective historical memories.¹⁹

A special kind of historical region is also included in *IdEnt*: the supranational areas (like the Balkans or the North), called macro-regions (or geopolitical regions).²⁰

SOURCES

Châtelain (A.), Les fondements de la région historique, in: *Revue de géographie de Lyon*, xxx, 1955, 1, 43-45.

Claval, (P.), *Régions, nations, grands espaces. Géographie générale des ensembles territoriaux*, ed. M.-Th. Genin, Paris, 1968, 46-53 & 137-139.

Festschrift für Franz Petri. Landschaft und Geschichte, Bonn, 1970

Hroch (M.), *Regional memory: the role of history in (re)constructing regional identity*, in: S.G. Ellis e.a. (ed.), *Frontiers, regions and identities in Europe*, Pisa, 2009, 1-15.

Klecatsky (H.R.), *Region und Landschaft*, in: *Österreichs Rechtsleben in Geschichte und Gegenwart. Festschrift für Ernst C. Hellbling zum 80. Geburtstag*, Salzburg, 1981, 296-299.

Muir (R.), *Modern Political Geography*, London, 1975.

¹⁹ O. Gnatiuk & A. Melnychuk, Identities with historical regions - are they adapting to modern administrative division? The case of Ukraine, in: *European Spatial Research and Policy*, 26, 2019, 1, 175-194.

²⁰ See for instance: J. Szücs, *Die drei historischen Regionen Europas*, Frankfurt, 2015³. Translation from *Vazlat Europ három történelmi régiójáról*, Budapest, 1983.

Paffen (K.) (ed.), *Das Wesen der Landschaft*, Darmstadt, 1973.

Portrait of the Regions.

<https://circabc.europa.eu/webdav/CircaBC/ESTAT/regportraits/Information/index.htm>

Series by Eurostat.

Sanguin (A.L.), Le paysage politique: quelques considérations sur un concept resurgent, in: *L'espace géographique*, XIII, 1984, 1, 23-32.

F. Steinbach, *Die Aufgaben der landschaftlichen Geschichtsverein*, Neuss, 1952.

Von Hirschhausen (B.), *Les provinces du temps. Frontières fantômes et expériences de l'histoire*, Paris, 2023.

IDENTITY

The key-concept with cultural identities related to territorial entities, and the political parties having them at the core of their program, is of course identity. Discussion (political or not) about the concept is for the most part ontological, fluctuating between the extremes of identity as an objective, timeless, transcendent given on the one hand and a historical construction on the other.²¹

Here we follow the definition given by French social scientist Natalie Heinich, which states that it is not a 'fact' but an open process of more or less consciously, objectified and (sometimes) institutionalized projections offering a tool giving sense to life; a multidimensional, complex, plural and multilayered whole; not a given but a product, articulated through language, behavior (like rituals), objects (like a flag) and (where possible) regulation (like a passport) and subsequently more or less interiorized; it is also variously qualified (with for instance proper names) allowing for the structuring of identity as a language; allotted (identity only gets its meaning in relation to the self-image transmitted to and reflected by the Other); and, finally, it is an object, i.e. a thing (like a house), a subject (a person) or an abstract entity (like a nation).²²

Mark that identity is NOT the same as identitarian. The former refers to parties although varying in political stance all along the ideological spectrum from the far right over the centre to the far left, but nevertheless all having a cultural (ethnic / national) collective identity as their framework and subject of their ('identity') politics. The latter points to the pan-European far-right movement and political ideology asserting the the right of European ethnic groups and white peoples to Western culture and territories claimed to belong exclusively to them.

²¹ "Alle politieke identiteiten zijn [] in belangrijke mate historische constructies": S. Heylen, *Genese van een provincie*, in: S. Heylen, B. de Nil, B. D'Hondt a.o., *Geschiedenis van de provincie Antwerpen. Een politieke biografie*, Antwerpen, 2005, 19-44 (9) (unauthorized translation by Luc Boeva).

²² N. Heinich, *Ce que n'est pas l'identité*, Paris, 2018.

ETHNIC GROUP

[UNDER CONSTRUCTION]

SOURCES

Organizations**European Centre for Minority Issues**

a °1996 **d** to provide actors with new knowledge and tool-kits that empower and equip them to mitigate differences and exchange views through constructive dialogue about how to build a peaceful and diverse Europe **f** academic research institute for minority issues, ethnopolitics and minority-majority relations **g** established by the governments of Denmark, Germany and Schleswig-Holstein **h** centre in Flensburg



20240719/A

Federal Union of European Nationalities–FUEN

a °1949 (Paris) **d** with more than hundred member-organizations (no political parties) from thirty-five countries the biggest European interest group of autochthonous populations and national minorities **h** offices in Flensburg, Berlin and Brussels; website (<<https://fuen.org>>)



20240719/A

Minority Rights Group International–MRG

a °1969 (London) **d** NGO **h** website: <<https://minorityrights.org>>



20240719/A

Multinatio.eu. Stateless nations and minority peoples

a °1999 **b** (p) Mikael Bodlore-Penlaez **c** previously called *Eurominority* **d** private, committed organization **g** after having been a few years off-line, this private initiative

remerged in 2020 under its new name **h** edits a comprehensive website (eurominority.eu) and has published books and maps

Databases

World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous People

<https://minorityrights.org/directory/> [accessed 20210418]

Database edited by MRG.

Minority Map and Timeline of Europe (MMTE)

<https://www.ecmi.de/research/cross-cluster/minority-map-and-timeline-of-europe-mmte>

Database edited by ECMI.

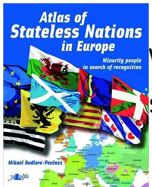
Multinatio.eu. Stateless nations and minority peoples

<http://multinatio.eu/index.php/en/> [accessed 20210418]

Committed website edited by the organization by the same name, with up-to-date information on (mainly) Europe's nations, minorities, regions and languages (albeit by far not all of them).

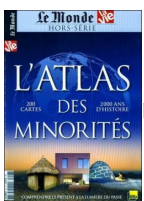
Lexicons

Bodlore-Penlaez (M.), *Atlas of Stateless Nations in Europe. Minority peoples in search of recognition*, Talybont (Ceredigion), 2011.



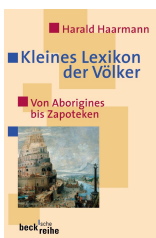
With detailed information (including flags, maps etc.) on their history and actual situation,

L'Atlas des minorités, Paris, 2011 (Le Monde Hors-Série).



Divided into three sections, on: the definition of the concept, the history of minorities and a description of the current situation worldwide.

Haarmann (H.), *Kleines Lexikon der Völker. Von Aborigines bis Zapoteken*, München, 2004.



Describing the history and current situation of approximately 200 peoples worldwide.

Austin (P.K.), *1000 talen van de wereld. Levende, bedreigde en uitgestorven talen*, xxxx, 2009.

Blaschke (J.) ed., *Handbuch der europäischen Regionalbewegungen*, Frankfurt-am- Main, 1980

Regionalismus in Europa, 4 vol., München, 1979-1984.

Marc (A.), *Contre les Etats - Les régions d'Europe*. Paris, 1974

Balin (P.), *Regionalismus und nationale Befreiungsbewegungen in Europa*,

Affiche des drapeaux des peuples d'Europe,
by Eurominority.

Maps

Nations d'Europe. Carte des états souverain et des nations sans états, 2020
Map by multinatio.eu

Peoples of the World, 2020
Map by multinatio.eu

S.n. s.l., s.d.
Map of the nations of Europe.

Stateless nations and regions, 2004
Map by Eurominority.

Carte des nations d'Europe,
Map by Eurominority.

Convention-cadre pour la protection des minorités nationales, 2004
Map by Eurominority.

Minorities, native people, ethnic groups in Europe, 2004
Map by Eurominority.

Les minorités de l'Europe élargie
Map by Eurominority.

Aproximacio a l'Europa de les Nacions, Barcelona, 1992

Broadou Europa. Nations of Europe. (Ism Geobreizh.com), xxx, xxxx

Straka (M.), *Karte der Völker und Sprachen Europas unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Volksgruppen*, Graz, 1979

Atlas Narodov Mira, Moskva, 1964

Peoples of the World, xxxx, xxxx

Publications

Breton (R.), *Atlas des minorités dans le monde. Panorama des identités ethniques et culturelles*, xxxxxx, 2008

Continuation of the *Atlas des minorités en Europe. De l'Atlantique à l'Oural, diversité ethnique* (edited by Y. Plasseraud).

Mackenzie (J.), *Peoples, Nations and Cultures. An A-Z of the Peoples of the World, Past and Present*, London, 2005

Puhle (H.J.), *Staaten, Nationen und Regionen in Europa*, Wien, 1995.

Sanguin (A.-L.), (ed.), *Les minorités ethniques en Europe*, Paris, 1993

Giordan (H.) (ed.), *Les minorités en Europe : Droits linguistiques et Droits de l'Homme*, Paris, 1992

Pedersen (R.N.), *One Europe, 100 Nations*, Clevedon - Philadelphia - Adelaïde, 1992.
Not very reliable work, with sometimes peculiar choices (Venice!) and oversights (Sami).
Contains (rather basic) maps of languages, nations, states and religions in Europe.

Ludwig (K.) *Bedrohte Völker : Ein Lexikon nationaler und religiöser Minderheiten*, München, 1985

Cocquereaux (J.), *Volken en talen in beweging : recht en onrecht aan de volken van Europa*, Leuven, 1981

Stephens (M.), *Minderheiten in West-Europa*, Husum, 1979

Miroglio (A.) & Miroglio (Y.), *L'Europe et ses populations*. The Hague, 1978

Héraud (G.), *L'Europe des Ethnies*, Paris, 1963

Peoples Minoritaires Européens. European Native Peoples.

Europäische Volksgruppen. met

Matyszak (H.), *Forgotten Peoples of the Ancient World*, London, 20??.

Translated into Dutch as: *Vergeten volkeren. Verloren culturen op de kaart gezet*, Utrecht, 2020.

Hill (R.), *We Europeans*, Brussels, s.d.

LANGUAGE

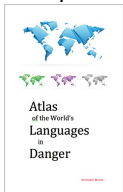
Databases

Ethnologue. Languages of the World, Dallas, 2021²⁴

<https://www.ethnologue.com/> [accessed 20210419]

Database (°1951), containing systematic and detailed descriptions of more than 7000 languages. The most comprehensive publication / database on the subject, albeit with a hefty subscription.

Moseley, C. (ed.), *Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger*, Paris, 2010³ (*Memories of Peoples Series*)



Lists some 2500 languages the level of endangerment and the countries where they are spoken. The online version of aforementioned book adds the number of speakers, sources and project links, ISO-codes and geographical coordinates

Unesco Interactive Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger

<http://www.unesco.org/languages-atlas/index.php>. [accessed 20210405].



A 'vitality index' lists the languages along six categories (based on

UNESCO's **Language Vitality and Endangerment framework** that establishes six degrees of vitality/endangerment based on nine factors): safe (language is spoken by all generations; intergenerational transmission is uninterrupted > not included in the Atlas), vulnerable (most children speak the language, but it may be restricted to certain domains e.g. home > white symbol), definitely endangered (children no longer learn the language as mother tongue in the home > yellow symbol), severely endangered (language is spoken by grandparents and older generations; while the parent generation may understand it, they do not speak it to children or among themselves > orange symbol), critically endangered (the youngest speakers are grandparents and older, and they speak the language partially and infrequently > red symbol), extinct (there are no speakers left >> included in the Atlas if presumably extinct since the 1950s > black symbol)

Austin (P.K.), *One thousand languages living, endangered, and lost*, Berkeley – Los Angeles, 2008.

Listed by continent, each selected language is briefly described, with additionally the words for the numbers 1 to 10 being given, as well as loan words or related words from that language into other (world) languages.

Digibyb. Digital Library Project on European minority languages. Final report, Leeuwarden, 2005.

Lexicons

Haarmann (H.), *Kleines Lexikon der Sprachen. Von Albanisch bis Zulu*, München, 2001.
Description of approximately 250 languages.

Wurm (S.A.) & Heymand (I.), *Atlas of the world's languages in danger of disappearing*, Paris, 2001²(1996) (Unesco-list, pp. 54-55: Europe).

Nikolić (Z.), *The atlas of unusual languages. An exploration of language, people and geography*, Glasgow, 2021.

Haarman (H.), *Soziologie und Politik der Sprachen Europas*. München, 1975.
Comprehensive work, with abundant data and including the prospects for each language, its relation with state and nation, linguistic origins and historical development.

Kloss (H.) & Mc Conell (G.D.), *Linguistic composition of the nations of the world*, Quebec, 19??.

Maps

The European languages, 2004
Map by Eurominority of the languages of Europe

The European languages, 2004
Map by Eurominority of the languages within the European Union

Charte européenne des langues régionales ou minoritaires, 2004
Map by Eurominority of the status of the convention on the regional or minority languages of Europe with its states (signed and ratified, signed or not signed)

Aproximació a l'Europa de les Llengües, s.d.
Approaching a Europe of languages, Barcelona, s.d.

Also

Medeiros (J.) ed., *Le Mondial des nations. 30 chercheurs enquêtent sur l'identité nationale*, Paris, 2011

Europa und seine Regionale Konflikte. Ursachen - Entwicklungen-Lösungen. 6 Fallbeispiele, Berlin, 2003 (Pankower Vorträge. Heft 49).

Stevenson (V.) ed., *Atlas van de Europese talen: Geschiedenis en Ontwikkeling*, s.l., 1989

Cocquereaux (J.), *Volken en talen in beweging*, Leuven, 1981.

Breton (R.), *Géographie des langues*, Paris, 1976.

Haarman (H.), *Soziologie und Politik der Sprachen Europas*, München, 1975

Ortolani (M.), *Geografia della popolazione*, ????, 1975.

Classification of ethnic groups according to their linguistic family.

Décsy (G.), *Die linguistische Struktur Europas*, ?????, 1973.

Falch (J.) *Contribution à l'étude du statut des langues en Europe*, Quebec, 1973.

Nelde (P.), Meertaligheid als element van cultuurcontact, in:

Pohl (J.), Sur une carte linguistique de l'Europe, in *BTFG*, XLIII, 1965, 3, 927-931.

Naert-Pourquery (P.), Que signifient les frontières linguistiques, in *Europa Ethnica*, 19, 1962, 4, ???-???

Dauzat (A.), *La géographie linguistique*, Paris, 1948

CORNISH (V.), *The borderlands of language in Europe and their relation to the historic frontier of Christendom*, London, 1936.

After researching in Flanders, Lorraine, Friul, Istria and Macedonia, the author finds that the language border coincides with a previous political boundary between christianity and heathen areas.

Polyglotte gebieden ontstonden enkel daar waar de grens niet overeenkwam met een belangrijk scheidend fysisch element: dit werden de zgn. *link-landen*. Pas in de 19e eeuw werden door de verbetering van de communicatiewegen tussen staat en binnenland, de taalbanden gewichtiger dan de regionale verbindingen

Dominian (L.), *The frontiers of language and nationality in Europe*, New York-London, 1917.

Febvre (L.), *Histoire et linguistique*, ?????, 1911

Kloss (H.) & Mc Conell (G.D.), *Linguistic composition of the nations of the world*, Quebec, s.d.

FLAG

[UNDER CONSTRUCTION]

SOURCES

Databases

Flags Of The World – FOTW

<https://www.crwflags.com/FOTW/FLAGS/> [accessed 09-01-2022]

Largest site devoted to vexillology (°1994), with vast collection of regional and historical flags with ample information attached.

World Flags Database

<http://www.flags.net/> [accessed 09-01-2022]

Mainly state flags and also a selection of sub-state and international flags; accompanied by some information about the entity

FlagsWorld

<https://flagsworld.org/> [accessed 09-01-2022]

Mainly state flags; with information on flag and entity

See also:

Flags of extinct states

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Flags_of_extinct_states [accessed 09-01-2022]

Flagid

<https://flagid.org/> [accessed 29-03-2022]

Tool for identifying flags with the help of colors, divisions, symbols etc.

Publications

Slater (S.) & Znamierowski (A.), *The World Encyclopedia of Flags and Heraldry*, London, 2007.

SYSTEMS

[UNDER CONSTRUCTION]

NAMES

[UNDER CONSTRUCTION]

Geographical names, demonyms, language and place names... often seem to lack consistency across political and linguistic areas and also over time.²³

International and national systems try to standardize the use of all those names.

Important to know is that names come as exonyms and endonyms.

An endonym is the common name used by a group of people to designate themselves, their place of origin or their language.

An exonym is the name for the same but as established over time by a non-native group of people.

With each entry in *IdEnt*, the (relevant) endonym(s), the English exonym (when available - otherwise the endonym is used) and exonyms in other languages (for the moment only in Dutch) are given.

Endonyms from non-Latin alphabets are transliterated. Different systems apply whether the transliteration is re. a native endonym or the endonym in English or in Dutch. The following pages lists the systems used in *IdEnt*: international (scientific), English and Dutch.

²³ See for instance: H. Campbell, *Whatever happened to Tanganyika? The place names that history left behind*, London, 2007 or G. Wheatcroft, The Peking Games. Cities and even countries sometimes change their names. That's fine, but why should we follow? in: *The Guardian*, 27 August 2008, 28.

INTERNATIONAL (SCIENTIFIC) TRANSLITERATION

!page under construction!

For endonyms written in non-Latin alphabets, the following international (scientific) transliteration systems are used:

Abkhazian: ISO 9:1995

Armenian: ISO 9985 (Eastern Armenian)

Belarusian: ISO 9:1995

Bulgarian: ISO 9:1995

Georgian: ISO 9:984

Greek: ELOT-743

Russian: UGEGN 4:2016 [= Ghost 1983 system]

Rusyn / Ruthenian: ISO 9

Ukrainian: National 1996

[= the national system and not the rarely applied (international, scientific) ISO 9:1995 system, as the national system is used by the Ukrainian authorities and the United Nations]

Yiddish: YIVO transliteration

!page under construction!

ENGLISH TRANSLITERATION

Endonyms written in the Latin alphabet are reproduced as such, including diacritics (like the Czech haček) and non-common letters (like the Icelandic ð).

For endonyms written in non-Latin alphabets, the international transliteration standards are used, applying the BGN/PCGN romanization systems. For IdEnt the following systems have been used:

Abkhazian: BGN/PCGN 2016

Armenian: ALA_LC 2022

Belarusian: BGN/PCGN 1979

Bulgarian: **ISO-9**

Georgian: BGN/PCGN 2009
(= National:2011]

Greek: ELOT 743

Russian: British Standard 2979:1958

Rusyn / Ruthenian: BGN/PCGN 2016

Ukrainian: BGN/PCGN 2019

Yiddish: **YIVO transliteration**

SOURCES

New Hart's Rules. The handbook of style for writers and editors, Oxford, 2005

Romanization systems. Guidance

<<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/romanization-systems>>

[accessed 10-08-2025]

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BGN/PCGN_romanization

!pagina in bewerking!

NEDERLANDSE TRANSLITERATIE

These pages explain the systems used by IdEnt to present the exonyms and endonyms in Dutch. They are therefore put in that language.

Exoniemen

Voor Nederlandse exoniemen gebruikt *IdEnt* de lijst *Buitenlandse aardrijkskundige namen* van de Nederlandse Taalunie uit 2020:

<<https://namen.taalunie.org/buitenlandse-aardrijkskundige-namen-het-nederlands>> .

Slechts in enkele gevallen wordt afgeweken van die lijst (bijv. *Samenland* i.p.v. *Lapland*): steeds wordt de reden voor de afwijking verantwoord (en de varianten eveneens in het lemma opgenomen). Wanneer er gekozen moet worden tussen een Vlaamse en een Nederlandse variant (bijv. Slovakije of Slowakije) wordt steeds de Vlaamse variant genomen (met vermelding van de naam gebruikt in Nederland). Wanneer er keuze is tussen twee gelijkwaardige termen, wordt voor de Nederlandstalige versie geopteerd (bijv. Zevenbergen i.p.v. Transsylvanië; uiteraard kan ook op de tweede term gezocht worden). Indien dat criterium niet kan toegepast worden, wordt de versie gekozen die het dichtst aansluit bij de naam in de oorspronkelijke taal (bijv. Arkadië i.p.v. Arcadië; uiteraard ook hier wordt de variant in het lemma opgenomen).

Voor de (talrijke) namen die niet in de Taalunie-lijst staan, werden zoveel mogelijk de door de Taalunie algemene aanbevolen principes toegepast (zie *Buitenlandse aardrijkskundige namen*, 2017: verantwoording). Voor het afleiding-achtervoegsel bij de namen van volkeren werden echter wel consequent de beginselen van de Nederlandse woordvorming gevolgd: d.w.z. -aan, -ees, -er en niét -i: dus *Samen* in plaats van *Sami*.²⁴ Ook werden de belangrijkste encyclopedieën en atlassen geraadpleegd: bij ontbrekende eenvormigheid werd de meest voorkomende spelling gebruikt.

Verouderde c.q. zelden gebruikte vormen werden door de hedendaagse vorm vervangen (bijv. *Kornsen* door *Cornish*), maar worden wel uiteraard verder in het lemma vermeld.

De Nederlandse vertaling van diakritische tekens (bijv. *Čakavica* > *Tsjakavisch*) en van ongebruikelijke letters (bijvoorbeeld de IJslandse ð) geldt uiteraard ook hier.

Endoniemen

Indien er geen exoniem bestaat in het Nederlands, werden voor de transliteratie van endoniemen uit niet-Latijnse alfabetten naar het Nederlands de omzettingssystemen van de Nederlandse Taalunie gehanteerd: cf. de lijst in *Voor de schrijfwijze der endoniemen gehanteerde omzettingssystemen*:

²⁴ W. Smedts, *Adjectivering en appellativering van toponiemen. Een synchronisch-descriptieve studie*. Leuven, 1972.

<http://namen.taalunie.org/verantwoording#omzettingssystemen>.

Voor niet-Latijnse alfabetten die (nog) niet opgenomen in de lijst (bijv. het Georgisch alfabet) werd telkens een internationaal transliteratie-systeem gekozen uit de standaarden goedgekeurd door de *United Nations Group of Experts on the Standardization of Geographical Names*.

In beide gevallen en bij Latijnse alfabetten niet in het Nederlandse aanwezige letters en diakritische tekens, verloopt de transliteratie naar het Nederlands als volgt:

Georgisch: [ISO 9:984 ?](#)

Noors: de letters æ, ø, å worden overgenomen, net als de Noorse alfabetische rangschikking van die letters, d.w.z. (wanneer beginletter) achteraan het alfabet (in die volgorde)

Tsjechisch: č > tsj

Zweeds: de tekens å, ä, ö worden overgenomen, net als de Zweedse alfabetische rangschikking van die letters, d.w.z. (wanneer beginletter) achteraan het alfabet (in die volgorde)

BRONNEN

Schrijfwijze

Buitenlandse aardrijkskundige namen

<<https://namen.taalunie.org/buitenlandse-aardrijkskundige-namen-het-nederlands>>
[accessed 20250301]

Opgesteld door de Nederlandse Taalunie. Voortzetting van o.a.: *Buitenlandse aardrijkskundige namen in het Nederlands. Namen van landen met opgave van de daarbij behorende bijvoeglijke naamwoorden en inwoneraanduidingen, namen van hoofdsteden, alsmede de Nederlandse vormen van namen van belangrijke steden, regio's en andere geografische entiteiten in het buitenland*, Den Haag, 1996 (Voorzetten 50), alsook van: *Lijst van landnamen. Namen van landen, alsmede opgave van de daarbij horende bijvoeglijke naamwoorden en inwoneraanduidingen en van de namen van de hoofdsteden. Officiële schrijfwijze voor het Nederlandse taalgebied*, 's-Gravenhage, 1993 (Werkgroep Buitenlandse Aardrijkskundige Namen: Voorzetten 41), en van: *Lijst van Landnamen. Namen van landen, de daarbij behorende bijvoeglijke naamwoorden, inwoners, en hoofdsteden*. Antwerpen, 1989 (Werkgroep Buitenlandse Aardrijkskundige Namen).

Van der Sijs (N.) *Een handboek voor de spelling en transcriptie van vreemde namen*, in: A. Quak & T. Schoonheim (red.), *Gehugdic sis samnungun thinro. Liber amicorum Willy Pijnenburg*, Groningen, 2005, 329-341.

<https://www.academia.edu/5169851/>

Een handboek voor de spelling en transcriptie van vreemde namen

Van Groesen (J.) & Verheewen (G.), *Wijzer van geografische namen*, Den Haag, 2002
Uitbreiding van *Voorzetten50*. Met de endoniemen als uitgangspunt (maar toch ook vermelding van alle exoniemen) en door de Verenigde Naties en de staten zelf aanbevolen transcriptie-systemen.

Röst (L.C.M.) red., *Groot lexicon van eigennamen. De spelling en identificatie van 50.000 namen*, Amsterdam, 1998 (Kramers Lexicon)

Sanders (E.), Kenia of Kenya? Spelling aardrijkskundige namen, in: *Taalschrift* (Nederlandse Taalunie), 3, 1996, 7-10.

Schrijfwijze van buitenlandse plaatsnamen, 's-Gravenhage, 1987
Van het Algemeen Nederlands Persbureau.

Lijst van Landennamen. Samengesteld door de Commissie voor de Spelling van Buitenlandse Aardrijkskundige Namen. 's Gravenhage, 1980

Smedts (W.), *Adjectivering en appellativering van toponiemen. Een synchronisch-descriptieve studie*. Leuven, 1972 (onuitgegeven licentiaatsthesis K.U.L.)

Oorsprong

Reinsma (R.), *Van hier tot Tokio. Hoe zijn aardrijkskundige namen ontstaan?*, Den Haag, 2006

Pauwels (J.), *Een geschiedenis van namen van landen en volkeren*, EPO, 2006

CODES

[UNDER CONSTRUCTION}

COUNTRY CODES

For the state codes, IdEnt uses *ISO 3166-1 (Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions – Part 1: Country code)*, more specifically the set *alpha-3*.

ALB	Albania	MLT	Malta
Albania	ALB	Malta	MLT
AND	Andorra	MNE	Montenegro
Andorra	AND	Moldova	MDA
ARM	Armenia	Monaco	MCO
Armenia	ARM	Montenegro	MNE
Austria	AUT	Netherlands	NLD
AUT	Austria	NLD	Netherlands
AZE	Azerbaijan	NOR	Norway
Azerbaijan	AZE	North Macedonia	MKD
BEL	Belgium	Norway	NOR
Belarus	BLR	POL	Poland
Belgium	BEL	Poland	POL
BGR	Bulgaria	PRT	Portugal
BIH	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Portugal	PRT
BLR	Belarus	Romania	ROU
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BIH	ROU	Romania
Bulgaria	BGR	RUS	Russian Federation
CHE	Switzerland	Russian Federation	RUS
Croatia	HRV	San Marino	SMR
CZE	Czechia	Serbia	SRB
Czechia	CZE	Slovakia	SVK
Denmark	DNK	Slovenia	SVN
DEU	Germany	SMR	San Marino
DNK	Denmark	Spain	ESP
ESP	Spain	SRB	Serbia
EST	Estonia	SVK	Slovakia
Estonia	EST	SVN	Slovenia
FIN	Finland	SWE	Sweden
Finland	FIN	Sweden	SWE
FRA	France	Switzerland	CHE
France	FRA	TUR	Turkey
GBR	United Kingdom	Turkey	TUR
GEO	Georgia	UKR	Ukraine
Georgia	GEO	Ukraine	UKR
Germany	DEU	United Kingdom	GBR
GRC	Greece	Vatican City	VAT
Greece	GRC	VAT	Vatican City
HRV	Croatia		
HUN	Hungary		
Hungary	HUN		
Iceland	ISL		
IRL	Ireland		
ISL	Iceland		
ITA	Italy		
Italy	ITA		
Latvia	LVA		
LIE	Liechtenstein		
Liechtenstein	LIE		
Lithuania	LTU		
LTU	Lithuania		
LVA	Latvia		

LANGUAGE CODES

Each name (except the name in English) is accompanied by a language code (between brackets). This tells you the language in which the name is put. The codes are those of the international standard code system ISO-639-3 (see: https://iso639-3.sil.org/code_tables/639/data/all)

Below you will find a two-way list to those language codes (in case a language has no official ISO code, the full name of the language is used instead; * indicates a ISO-639-2-code).

AAE: Arbëreshë Albanian
AAT: Arva
ABQ: Abaza
ADY: Adyghe
Adyghe: ADY
Aghul: AGX
AGX: Aghul
All: (Assyrian) Neo-Aramaic
Albanian: SQL
Albanian (Gheg): ALN
Alemannic: GSW
ALN: Albanian (Gheg)
Alsatian: GWS
Andi: ANI
ANI: Andi
AQC: Archi
ARA: Arabic
Arabic: ARA
Aragonese: ARG
Arbëreshë Albanian: AAE
Archi: AQC
ARG: Aragonese
Armenian: HYE
Arvanitika Albanian: AAT
(Assyrian) Neo-Aramaic: All
AST: Asturian
Asturian: AST
AVA: Avar
Avar: AVA
AZE: Azerbaijani
Azerbaijani: AZE
BAR: Bavarian
Basque: EUS
Bavarian: BAR
BEL: Belarussian

Belarussian: BEL
BOS: Bosnian
Bosnian: BOS
BRE: Breton
Breton: BRE
BUL: Bulgarian
Bulgarian: BUL
CAT: Catalanian, Valencian
Catalonian: CAT
CES: Czech
CHE: Chechen
Chechen: CHE
Chuvash: CHV
CHV: Chuvash
CNR: Montenegrin
COR: Cornish
Cornish: COR
Corsican: COS
COS: Corsican
CRH: Crimean Tatar
Crimean Tatar: CRH
Croatian: HRV
CSB: Kashubian
CYM: Welsh
Czech: CES
DAN: Danish
Danish: DAN
DAR: Dargwa
Dargwa: DAR
DDO: Dido
DEU: German
Dido: DDO
DSB: Lower Sorbian
Dutch: NDL
Eastern Frisian: FRS
EGL: Emilian
Elfdalian: OVD
ELL: Greek
Emilian: EGL
ENG: English
English: ENG
EST: Estonian
Estonian: EST
EUS: Basque
FAO: Faeroese
FAS: Persian
Faeroese: FAO

FIN: Finnsih
Finnish: FIN
FRA: French
Francoprovençal: FRP
French: FRA
FRI: Frisian
Frisian: FRI
Friulian: FUR
FRP: Francoprovençal
FRR: Northern Frisian
FRS: Eastern Frisian
FUR: Friulian
Gaelic (Scottish): GLA
GAG: Gagauz
Gagauz: GAG
Galician: GLG
Georgian: KAT
German: DEU
GLA: Gaelic [Scottish]
GLE: Irish
GLG: Galician
GOS: Gronings
Greek: ELL
Greenlandic: KAL
Gronings: GOS
GSW: Alemannic, Alsatian, Swiss German
HRV: Croatian
HSB: Upper Sorbian
HUN: Hungarian
Hungarian: HUN
HYE: Armenian
Icelandic: ISL
Inari Sami: SMN
Irish: GLE
ISL: Icelandic
ITA: Italian
Italian: ITA
JCT: Krymchak
Kabardino: KBD
KAL: Greenlandic
Kalmyk: XAL
Karelian: KRL
Kashubian: CSB
KAT: Georgian
KBD: Kabardino
Kildin Sami: SJD
KRL: Karelian

Krymchak: JCT
KRY: Kryts
Kryts: KRY
KUM: Kumykian
Kumykian: KUM
KUR: Kurdish
Kurdish: KUR
Ladin: LLD
LAT: Latin
Latgalian: LTG
Latin: LAT
Latvian: LAV
LAV: Latvian
Letzeburgesch: LTZ
Ligurian: LIJ
LIJ: Ligurian
LIT: Lithuanian
Lithuanian: LIT
LIV: Livonian
Livonian: LIV
LLD: Ladin
Low German: NDS*
Low Saxon: NDS*
Lower Sorbian: DSB
LTG: Latgalian
LTZ: Luxembourgish, Letzeburgesch
Lule Sami: SMJ
Luxembourgish: LTZ
Macedonian: MKD
MHN: Mòcheno
MKD: Macedonian
Mòcheno: MHN
Molise Croatian: SVM
Montenegrin: CNR
Mulgi: MVH
MVH: Mulgi
NAP: Neapolitan
Neapolitan: NAP
NDL: Dutch
NDS: Low Saxon / Low German
Nenets: YRK
NNO: Norwegian Nynorsk
NOB: Norwegian Bokmål
NOR: Norwegian
Norn: NRN
Northern Frisian: FRR
Northern Sami: SME

Norwegian: NOR
Norwegian Bokmål: NOB
Norwegian Nynorsk: NNO
NRN: Norn
NSD*: Low German, Low Saxon
Occitan: OCI
OCI: Occitan
OSS: Ossetian
Ossetian: OSS
OVD: Elfdalian
Persian: FAS
PCD: Picard
Picard: PCD
POL: Polish
Polish: POL
POR: Portuguese
Portuguese: POR
RGN: Romagnol
ROH: Romansh
Romagnol: RGN
Romany: ROM
ROM: Romany
Romansh: ROH
RON: Rumanian
RUE: Rusyn, Ruthenian
Rumanian: RON
RUS: Russian
Russian: RUS
Rusyn: RUE
Ruthenian: RUE
Sater Frisian: STQ
SCN: Sicilian
SCO: Scottish
Scottish: SCO
Serbian: SRP
Seto kiil': Seto
Seto: Seto kiil'
Sicilian: SCN
Silesian: SZL
SJD: Kildin Sami
SJU: Ume Sami
Skolt Sami: SMS
SLK: Slovak
Slovak: SLK
Slovenian: SLV
SLV: Slovenian
SMA: Southern Sami

`SME: Northern Sami
SMJ: Lule Sami
SMN: Inari Sami
SMS: Skolt Sami
Southern Sami: SMA
SPA: Spanish
Spanish: SPA
SQL: Albanian
SRP: Serbian
STQ: Sater Frisian
SVM: Molise Croatian
SWE: Swedish
Swedish: SWE
Swiss German: GSW
SZL: Silesian
TAT: Tatar
Tatar: TAT
TUR: Turkish
Turkish: TUR
UKR: Ukrainian
Ukrainian: UKR
Ume Sami: SJU
Upper Sorbian: HSB
Valencian: CAT
VEC: Venetian
Venetian: VEC
VLC: Valencian?
Võru (keel): VRO
VRO: Võru (keel)
Walloon: WLN
Welsh: CYM
WLN: Walloon
XAL: Kalmyk
YID: Yiddish
Yiddish: YID
YRK: Nenets