

Baden - Orders of Fidelity (Family order, 1715; reconstituted 1803), of Charles Frederick (military, 1807) of the Zähringen Lion (1812), of Berthold I (1877 as a class of the preceding, 1896 as a distinct Order)

Bavaria - Apart from the Order of St. Hubert, Bavaria had the Order of St. George (1721) of Maximilian Joseph (military, 1806) of St. Michael (1809, taken over from Cologne Order of 1673) of the Crown (1808) of Ludwig I (1827), of Maximilian for Art and Science (185 and of Military Merit (1866). The orders of St. Elizabeth (1700) and of Theresa (1827) were for ladies.

Belgium - Orders of Leopold I (for civil and military merit, 1832) of the Cross (originally the premier order of Congo, 1877); transferred to Belgium 1910) of Leopold II (for services to the sovereign, 1900). The Orders of the African Star (1888) and of the Lion (189 were for services rendered in the Congo.

Brunswick: Order of Henry the Lion (1834).

Bulgaria - The Kingdom had the Order of SSs, Cyril and Methodius (1909), taking precedence over the Order of St. Alexander (1881) and various orders of merit. The Communist regime instituted orders of Georgi Dimitroff, of the Republic of Sept 9, 1944, of National Freedom, of the Red Flag, of the Red Flag of Labour, of Braavery and of Labour.

Croatia - Orders of the Crown of Zvonimir (1941) of the Iron Trefort (191 and of merit (1943) instituted by the regime of Ante Pavelic and became extinct after WWII

Czechoslovakia - Orders of the white Lion (for foreigners only, 1922; for Czechoslovak also 1929), of Charles IV (1931), of white Lion for victory (military 1945), of the Gold star of the Republic, of Socialism and of Labour

Denmark: Order of the Elephant (15th century; revived after abeyance for the sovereign, his sons and 30 knights, exclusively Protestant, with the motto *Magnanime Pretium*, 1693), taking precedence as a prime order over the Order of the Dannebrog (1671; legendarily ascribed to 1219, the year of Valdemar II's conquest of Estonia)

Estonia - Orders of the State Arms, of the White Cross, of the Eagle Cross and of the Red Cross during the period of independence (1918-1940)

Finland - Orders of the White Rose of Finland (for civil and military merit, with six classes 1919) of the Cross of Liberty (for military and civil merit in wartime and for services to the country's defenses, with five classes, 1942)

France - As well as the Orders of St. Michael and of the Holy Spirit, France under the Ancien Regime had the Orders of St. Louis (military 1693) and of military merit with six classes (the Cross of Liberty) for Non-Catholic foreigners serving as officers with the French Armies (1797).

For republican France the principal order is **Légion d' Honneur (Legion of Honour)**, found by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1802 as a general military and civil order of merit irrespective of birth rank or religion, provided that all admitted swore to uphold the principles of Liberty and equality. During the consulate and the first empire Napoleon was grand master and a grand council of seven grand officers administered 15 territorial units or cohorts into which the Order was divided. The various ranks carried salaries, and hospitals were maintained for sick and infirm legionnaires. Under the Restoration the Legion was adopted a royal order, but ranked below the restored military and religious orders of the Ancien Regime. Under the later republican regimes the President of the Republic became grand master; the order administered by a grand chancelier with the help of a council nominated by the grand master. There are five classes: grand cross (limited to 30 members), grand officer (200), Commander (1,000), officer (4,000), and Knight or Chevalier (unlimited). Foreign recipients, however, are supernumerary to the restricted classes. Military and naval members on active service receive salaries. Promotion from grade to grade is according to service performed in the lower; extraordinary services admit at once any rank. The ribbon is scarlet. France also has specialized orders of merit: (Agricultural 1833; Maritime - for the merchant navy - 1930; Social, 1939; Commercial 1939; Public Health 1939) and the Order of the Liberation (1941).

Germany - Imperial Germany bestowed orders belonging to the Hohenzollern dynasty or to the Kingdom of Prussia. The Third Reich had orders of Blood (193 and of the German Eagle (for foreigners, 1937). The German Federal Republic recognizes the *Ordre pour le Mérite* (see below) and has its own Order of Merit (1951). The German Democratic Republic has the Karl Marx Order (195 the patriotic Order of Merit (1951) and the Banner of Labour Order (1954) and the Banner of Labour Order (1954)

Greece - Orders of the Redeemer (with five classes, all numerically restricted, 11 membership, 1833) of George I (1915) of the Phoenix (1926) of St. George and St. Constantine (1930) of St. Olga and St. Sophia (1933) and of Beneficence (1948).

Hanover - Royal Guelfic Order (founded during the personal union of the British and Hanoverian crowns, with five classes 1915) and Orders of St. George (family order 1831) and of Ernest Augustus (with five classes, 1865)

Hesse - Orders of the Golden Lion (for Hesse-Kassel, 1770; for Hesse-Darmstadt 1876) and, for Hesse-Darmstadt, of St. Louis (1807), of Philip the Magnanimous (1840) and of the star of Babant (1914).

Hungary - The Order of St. Stephen (1764) was sometimes conferred by the Habsburg sovereigns on persons who might have received the Golden Fleece if they had been Catholics. Under the Regency there were Orders of Merit (1922) and of the Sacred Crown (1943). The Republican Regime instituted orders of Liberty (1946) of Kossuth (1948), of the Republic (1949) of the Red Flag (Labour and military divisions, 1953) of the Red Star and of Labour.