

Portugal - The old religious Orders of Knights, namely those of St. Benedict of Avis (founded at Evora in the 1160's, at Avis from 1211) and of Christ (jointly papal and Portuguese: from 1319, see also Orders of Holy See) together with the Portuguese branch of the Order of Santiago (separated from the Spanish in 1290) were secularized in 1789 - The first to become an order of military merit, the second to rank as the Premier order of the Kingdom and accessible only to Roman Catholics and the third to be conferred, from 1862, for merit in Science Literature or art. Later institutions were the Orders of Elizabeth (for ladies, 1801) of the Tower and Sword (1808, supposedly reviving the Order of the Sword of 1491, reconstituted as an order of merit, military and civil, 1832) of our Lady of the Conception of Vila Vicosa (1819) and of Agricultural and Industrial Merit (1893) The Republic, which adopted the three orders secularized in 1789 and the orders of the Tower and Sword and of Agricultural and Industrial Merit, also confers Orders of Public Education (1927) of Civil Merit (1929) and of the Colonial Empire (1932).

Prussia - The two highest orders were those of the ~~Former~~ Black Eagle (reserved for princes and great officers of state with one class only, 1701) and of the Red Eagle which was originated by Brandenburg-Bayreuth 1705 and transferred to Prussia in 1741, of great distinction also was the *Ordre pour le Merite* (order of merit) which was established in 1740 by Frederick the great and designed to supersede the Brandenburg Order of Generosity (1667), with membership both military and civil, entirely militarized in 1810, it recovered its civil class for the arts and sciences in 1912, other orders were those of Louise (for ladies, 1814) of the Royal House of Hohenzollern (1811, now to be considered the Order of the Dynasty, bestowed by the head of the Swabian branch of the Hohenzollerns from 1841) of the Crown (1826) and of Merit of the Prussian Crown (1901).

Rumania - Orders of the Star of Rumania (1877) of the Crown of Rumania (1891) of Carol I (1896) and of Ferdinand (1929), with others for specialized merit; superseded under the Communist regime by those of the Star of the Rumanian People's Republic (1948) of Labour (1948) of Patriotic Defense (1949) of Maternal Glory (1951) of Military Merit (1954) of Special Services in Defense of the Social and State Systems (1955) and of August 23 (1957).

Russia - Orders of St. Andrew (The Premier order, with one class only, 1698) of St. Catherine (for ladies, 1714; at first called the Order of Rescue, in allusion to the services rendered by the future Empress Catherine the 1st during Peter the Great's difficult campaign on the South river in 1711) of St. Alexander Nevski (1725) of St. George (military and naval, 1769) of St. Vladimir (1782) of St. Anne (founded by Holstein-Gottorp, 1735; taken over by Russia 1797); also the White Eagle and St. Stanislaw (both taken over from Poland). For orders after the Revolution see USSR.

USSR - The Russian republic had instituted an Order of the Red Flag (for heroism in war, 1918) and an Order of the Red Flag of Labour (for conspicuous service to the economy, to the government, to science, to literature or to the arts, 1920); and the latter had been reproduced in several of the other Soviet republics before the corresponding all-Union orders came into being publicly before the corresponding all-Union orders came into being (1924 and 1928 respectively). The Order of Lenin as the highest order of the Union and the Order of the Red Star were instituted in 1930, the insignia of Honour in 1935. Orders dating from World War I were: Order of St. George (2 classes 1912) of Suvarov (for administrative work in the army, 1912) of Kutuzov (for commanders victorious in defensive action, with two classes 1912) of Alexander Nevski (for commanders victorious in offensive action, 1914) of Bogdan Chmelnicki (Bogdan Khmel'nitski, with three classes 1943), of Ushakov and of Nakhimov (both naval with 2 classes 1944), of Heroic Mother (1944) and of Maternal Glory (three classes, 1944).

San Marino - Orders of San Marino (with 5 classes, 1859) and of St. Agatha (5 classes 1859).

Saxony and the Saxon Duchies - The Albertine branch of the House of Wettin (electors of Saxony from 1547 Kings from 1506) conferred the Orders of St. Henry (1736 military) of the Crown or Rue (reserved for Princes and for Saxons) of Highest Distinction with one class only, 1807, of Civil Merit (1815) of Liberty the Courages (1850) of Sibonia (for ladies 1870) and of Maria Anna (for ladies, 1906). For the Emerging Grand Duke Wilhelm had the Order of the White Falcon (1732, revived 1915) with the three Ernestine dukes of the Ernestine line, name Saxe-Weimar had the Order of the White Falcon (1732, revived 1915) while the three Ernestine dukes of the Ernestine line, name Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Sax-Weimaringen had the dynastic Order of Ernest (1833 in common).

Serbia - Orders of Takovo (1805; discontinued from 1903) of the White Eagle (The highest Order 1882) of St. Sava (1893), of Milosh the Great (1893; discontinued after 1903) of the Star of Karageorgovich (1904).

Slovakia - Orders of Pribina and of the Slovakian Cross (from 1940 to 1945 only under Jozef Tiso Presidency).

Spain - The administration of the religious-military orders of Calatrava, of Alcántara and of Santiago was annexed to the Spanish crown in 1523, that of the Order of Montesa in 1537, while the grand mastership of the Order of the Golden Fleece was an inherited possession of the crown (Sicily only). Apart from the Golden Fleece, these orders (the first three of which were secular or the obligation to celibacy in 1540) and also those of Charles II (1771) and of Maria Luisa which established for ladies, 1792, were suppressed by Joseph Bonaparte, whose Royal Order of Spain (1808) took their place till they were revived on the Bourbon restoration (1814); they became merely honorific in the course of the 19th century. Other orders include those of St. Ferdinand (military, 1811) of St. Hermenegild (military, 1814), of Isabel II the Catholic (originally for service in defence of Spanish American Possessions, 1815) of Beneficence (1856) of Military Merit (1856) of Naval Merit (1861) of Maria Christina (military, 1870) of Alfonso XII (for writers, artists and scientists, 1902; renamed Order of Alfonso XIII the Wise, 1931) of Agricultural Merit (1904) of Civil Merit (1926), of the Cross and Arrows (1937), of St. Raymond of Peñafort (for judicial service, 1944) of Cisneros (for political services, 1944) and of Africa (1930).

Sweden - The Order of the Seraphim, said to date from the 1330's if not from 1280, was reconstituted in 1748 as the prime order of the Kingdom, with its membership restricted to the sovereign to princes of the blood, to 23 other Swedish knights (who must preliminarily belong to the Order of the Pole Star or to that of the Sword) and to 8 foreigners. It has the motto *Jesus Hominum Salvator*. It carries the earlier Order of the Savior (1520). Its badge carries the initials J.H.S. with 3 golden coronets on a blue ground in the centre of a white cross which carries the golden heads of a Seraphim in the angles between its arms; and its ribbon is blue. The Order of the Sword (military, with a yellow ribbon) supposed to date from 1522, was likewise reconstituted in 1748 when also the Order of the Pole Star (civil, with a black ribbon) was founded. There are also the Orders of Vasa (for industrial services, 1772) and of Charles XIII (for high dignitaries of the Free-Masons 1811).

Tuscany - Orders of St. Stephen (approved by Pope Pius IV as a crusading order, 1561), of St. Joseph (1801) and of Military Merit (1853).

Two Sicilies (Naples) - Orders of St. Januarius (1739), of St. Ferdinand (military 1860) and of Francis I (1821); also the Constantinian Order, 1561) of St. George, transferred to Naples in 1759 by the Bourbons of the Kingdom of Naples.

Württemberg - Orders of the Crown (1818, incorporating the dynastic Order of the Golden Eagle of 1702) of Military Merit (1754) of Frederick (1830) and of Olga (1871).

Yugoslavia - The Kingdom inherited the Serbian orders and had also its Order of the Crown (1920). The Republic has nine civil orders, namely those of the Yugoslav Grand Star, of the Hero of Socialist Labour, of National Liberation, of the Yugo Star (3 classes) of the Yugoslav Flag (Five classes) of Service to the Nation (3 classes) of Braveminded and Unity two classes, of the Republic, 3 classes) and of Labor (3 classes) and seven military orders, namely those of Freedom, of the National Hero, of the War Flag, of the Partisan Star (3 classes) and of the National Army (3 classes) and those for military service (3 classes) and for Brewery.