



REGISTER OF ORDERS OF CHIVALRY

REGISTRE DES ORDRES DE CHEVALERIE

*Report of the International Commission
for Orders of Chivalry*

*Rapport de la Commission Internationale d'Etudes
des Ordres de Chevalerie*

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THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR ORDERS OF CHIVALRY*

Pier Felice degli Uberti

The International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences brings together scholars and other interested parties from all the European nations and from many other countries around the world. The I Congress was held in Barcelona in 1929; during the II Congress, held in 1953, it was decided that future meetings would be held every two years (there have been two exceptions)¹. The main themes have changed substantially over the years and some disciplines have ceased to form any part of the congresses' studies. Abandoned subjects include *sphragistics* and *iconography*, dealt with in Paris, and *vexillology* (which was one of the themes of the congresses after Bern). Meanwhile, *genetics*, which had been a subject of discussion at Stockholm in 1960, did not reappear until the Ottawa Congress of 1996.

Chivalric Orders was another discarded subject, despite being featured at the congresses held in Rome/Naples, Madrid, Stockholm and Edinburgh, as well as in a few papers presented at Madrid in 1982². Unlike the other abandoned disciplines, Chivalric Orders had been the focus of a special commission that existed during the various early congresses and, as explained herein, evolved into the International Commission for Orders of Chivalry.

The International Commission for Orders of Chivalry was founded at the V International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences, held in Stockholm from

* Translation and editing of this edition of the *Register* by Giorgio Cuneo and Maria Loredana Pinotti. Translation and editing of previous editions by Andrew Martin Garvey, Maria Loredana Pinotti, Peter Kurriild-Klitgaard, Guy Stair Sainty and Rafal Heydel-Mankoo.

¹ List of congresses: I Barcelona 1929, II Roma-Napoli 1953, III Madrid 1955, IV Bruxelles/Brussels 1958, V Stockholm 1960, VI Edinburgh 1962, VII Den Haag 1964, VIII Paris 1966, IX Bern 1968, X Wien 1970, XI Liège 1972, XII München 1974, XIII London 1976, XIV København 1980, XV Madrid 1982, XVI Helsinki 1984, XVII Lisboa 1986, XVIII Innsbruck 1988, XIX Keszthely 1990, XX Uppsala 1992, XXI Luxembourg 1994, XXII Ottawa 1996, XXIII Torino 1998, XXIV Besançon 2000, XXV Dublin 2002, XXVI Bruges 2004, XXVII St Andrews 2006, XXVIII Quebec City 2008, XXIX Stuttgart 2010, XXX Maastricht 2012, XXXI Oslo 2014, XXXII Glasgow 2016, XXXIII Arras 2018, XXXIV Madrid 2020 (celebrato nel 2021).

² See: *Comunicaciones al XV Congreso internacional de las ciencias genealogica y heraldica, Madrid 19-26 - IX - 1982, Tomo I-II-III, Instituto Salazar y Castro (C.S.I.C.)*, Madrid, 1983, with the following papers: Adolfo Barredo de Valenzuela, *El Gran Magisterio de la Orden Constantiniana*; Arnolfo Cesari d'Ardea, *La successione nel Gran Magistero dell'Ordine Costantiniano di S. Giorgio*; Fabrizio Ferri, *Il Sacro Militare Ordine di Santo Stefano di Toscana*; Luigi Guelfi Camaiani, *L'antico Ordine del Tau o dell'Altopascio*; Uno Lindgren, *Spanish Knights of The Most Noble Order of the Seraphim. Some Spanish Coats of Arms in Sweden*; Eutimio Sastre Santos, *La Cruzada en la Orden de Santiago: Obra de misericordia*; Pier Felice degli Uberti y Palermo, *Considerazioni sulla natura giuridica del Sacro Militare Ordine Costantiniano di San Giorgio*.

21 to 28 August 1960. This Congress³, held under the High Patronage of H.R.H. Prince Bertil of Sweden, was presided over by Baron Carl Hamilton of Hageby as President, by Baron Giovanni di Giura, the Marquis de Desio, Count Thierry de Limburg-Stirum, and Mr. Invar Andersson as Vice Presidents and by Mr. Gunnar Scheffer, Director of the Swedish State Heraldry Service, as Secretary General.

The report of the Commission for State Heraldry (comprising Baron Alessandro Monti della Corte, President; Noble Prof. Gèza Grosschmid Zsögöd de Visegrad, Vice President; Roger Harmignies, Rapporteur; and, as members, John Philip Brooke Brooke-Little; Lt. Col. Robert Gayre of Gayre and Nigg; Robert Matagne; Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk, Bt.; Elisabeth Prins; Conrad M.J.F. Swan and Paul Warming) stated that “*the decisions of the III Congress in Madrid⁴ (1955) were recalled, being relative to the juridical and historical conditions which had to apply to independent, both dynastic and family, orders of chivalry and it was recommended to prepare a list, albeit provisional, of the said orders so that they might be studied and then approved at the following congress.*”⁵

The VI International Congress was held in Edinburgh from 8 to 14 September 1962 under the Honorary Presidency of H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh and was presided over by H.G. The Duke of Hamilton as President, by Baron Giovanni di Giura, Count Thierry de Limburg-Stirum, and Baron Carl Hamilton of Hageby as Vice Presidents and by Lt. Col. Robert Gayre of Gayre and Nigg as Secretary General. Members of the Honorary Committee included: H.M. King Umberto II, H.R.H. the Count of Paris, H.R.H. the Count of Barcelona, H.I.H. the Grand Duke Vladimir Kirilovich, HRH Prince Ranieri of the Two Sicilies, Duke of Castro, H.R.H. Philip Duke of Württemberg and H.S.H. Prince Ernest August of Lippe.

On the 13th of September of the same year, the Congress began working on its third theme, which concerned “Chivalric Orders”, “*under the Presidency of H.S.H. The Prince of Schwarzenberg, with Miss Rosalie Bailey as Vice President. Baron Monti della Corte read, in both English and French, the report and findings of the Study Commission over which he presided. Amongst the others who spoke on this important subject there were: Count Limburg-Stirum, Marquis de Santa Maria de Silvela and de Castañar, Don Manuel de Aranegui, the President himself and our friend Don Achille di Lorenzo. Baron Monti della Corte and Prince Schwarzenberg replied and gave every necessary clarification. Not all lectures on the programme were given due to the lengthy report of Baron Monti della Corte . . .*”⁶

On the 14th of September, the Commission reported on the principles involved in assessing the validity of the Orders of Chivalry, and these were accepted by the Congress. In addition, on the motion of Mr. Paul Adam-Éven (1907-1964), president

³ Titles are generally as they appear in the sources consulted.

⁴ Madrid had recently seen the foundation of the *Instituto Internacional de Genealogía y Heráldica* and the journal *Hidalguía*, which, from 1953, have made great efforts against bogus Orders of Knighthood.

⁵ *Rivista Araldica, V Congresso Internazionale di Scienze Araldiche e Genealogiche*, Anno LVIII, 1960, p. 275.

⁶ *Rivista Araldica, VI Congresso Internazionale di Genealogia e Araldica*, Anno LX, 1962, pp. 262-3.

of the International Academy of Heraldry of Paris, it was unanimously agreed in the plenary session of the Congress that the International Commission (composed of the high personalities of the Congress, and leading experts in the field of chivalry, nobiliary and heraldic law)⁷ should become a permanent independent body in the following terms: *“After having rendered homage for the work of the Commission on the Orders of Chivalry, and to its president, Baron Monti della Corte, the Congress considered it proper that it should have an independent status and that it should continue its activities in a permanent form, in order to apply the principles⁸ developed in its report presented to the Congress.”*⁹ In pursuance of these instructions and endowed with new authority, the International Commission published the findings of its deliberations during the period 1960-98, with meetings held in 1964 (The Hague), 1966 (Paris), 1967 (Brussels), 1970 (Vienna and Munich, where *“Noble Corporations”* were added), 1984 (Washington, where *“Other Noble Corporations”* were added), 1998 (Dublin, where *“Ecclesiastical Decorations”* were added), 1999 (Rome and London), 2000 (London, where it was decided to widen the areas of study to include the classification of *“Bodies of a Chivalric Character”* and those *“inspired by chivalry”* - the debate on these themes is on-going -), 2001 [Casale Monferrato (Italy), where it was decided to widen the areas of study to include the classification of *“Bodies which referred to Orders or awards which had been awarded by state bodies in the past”*], and 2002 [Dublin, where it was decided to modify the 2001 Register so as to include only European Dynastic Orders, transforming the previous category of *“Knightly (civil and military) bodies derived from Orders of former states”* into the new area of *“Other Institutions of Chivalric character”* categorized as: *“Revivals of ancient chivalric institutions originally founded as Orders by the dynastic successor of the founding authority; New chivalric institutions founded by the head of a former reigning dynasty; Successors of chivalric institutions originally founded under the authority of a state”*].

⁷ *Rivista Araldica, VI International Congress of Genealogy and Heraldry, Year LX, 1962, p. 265*: “... The Permanent International Commission for Orders of Chivalry, approved unanimously, was constituted as follows: Honorary President: His Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, K.T., First Peer of Scotland; President: Baron Alessandro Monti della Corte (Italy); Vice President: Noble Professor Gèza Grossschmid Zsögöd de Visegrad (U.S.A.); Secretary General: Lt. Col. Robert Gayre of Gayre and Nigg (Scotland). Members: S.A.S. Prince Karl von Schwarzenberg (Austria and Bohemia); Chevalier Albert de Selliers de Moranville (Belgium); Dr Paul Warming (Denmark); Sir Harry Pirie-Gordon, Laird of Butlaw (Priory of St. John) (England); Sir Harry Luke (England); Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk Bt, Baron of Easter Moncreiffe, Herald of Albany (Scotland); Sir David Wilson Reid, Laird of Robertland (Scotland); Chevalier Guy Coutant de Saisseval (France); H.S.H. Prince Ernst August von Lippe (Germany); Baron von Dieckhoff (Germany); Jonkheer C.C. van Valkenburg (Holland); H.E. the Bali Don Achille di Lorenzo (Italy); Noble Alexandre de Messoyedoff (White Russia Bianca); H.E. the Marquis don Alvaro de Santa Maria de Silvela, Marquis del Castañar (Spain); Chamberlain Carl Gunnar Ulrik Scheffer (Sweden); Sir Hannibal P. Scicluna (Malta); Noble Béla Kézdi-Vásárhelij de Kézd (Hungary). . . .”

⁸ See: *Rivista Araldica, VI Congresso Internazionale di Genealogia e Araldica, Year LX, 1962, pp. 264-5.*

⁹ *Rivista Araldica, VI Congresso Internazionale di Genealogia e Araldica, Year LX, 1962, p. 264.*

At the Bruges General Assembly of 2004, it was decided to print an updated *Register* to include those Orders which were missing from the 2002-2003 edition and, by so doing, to complete the *Register* according to the principles of the Edinburgh Congress of 1962. Each commissioner was requested to send proposals to the Executive Committee for a new classification of the Chivalric Orders and award systems which would then be discussed and agreed upon during the General Assembly held in San Marino in April 2005.

The San Marino General Assembly was held for the purposes of modifying the Edinburgh principles and creating a *Register* to include State Orders and awards of the world. The various proposals presented by the commissioners were discussed and there was a great divergence of opinion.

The Executive Committee therefore decided to continue the *Register* according to the principles of Edinburgh (but to include a *caveat* explaining that the principles, when applied to the modern day, were not completely valid) and to include footnotes noting any scholarly differences of opinion. It was also decided to widen the *Register* so as to include a new category for State Orders and awards of the world (a change which would be featured in future Registers) and to insert *Ecclesiastical Decorations* in the 2006 Register.

From 16th to 18th November 2007, the I International Colloquium¹⁰ “*Storia, funzione, valori e attualità degli Ordini Cavallereschi e di Merito: i sistemi premiali nel Mondo e nell’Italia pre-unitaria sino al moderno Stato federalista*”¹¹ was held in Agrigento (Italy) with the purpose of starting to organize scientific meetings of an international character.

The General Assembly held in Agrigento in November 2007 decided to create a category for *Extra European Dynastic Orders* to be inserted in the 2007 Register and another category for *Non-European Imperial, Royal or Princely Awards of Merit* to be included in the 2008 Register.

On 21st November 2009, the II International Colloquium¹² “*Imitazioni ed imitatori di Ordini Cavallereschi nella storia e la mancata applicazione degli articoli 7 e 8 della*

¹⁰ With the patronage of: Senato della Repubblica, Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri, Presidente della Regione Siciliana, Presidente dell’Assemblea Regionale Siciliana, Università degli Studi di Palermo, Consorzio Universitario di Agrigento; and organized by: Provincia Regionale di Agrigento, the International Commission for Orders of Chivalry (ICOC), Ordine Teutonico - Familiari di Sicilia, Institut International d’Études Généalogiques et d’Histoire des Familles.

¹¹ International Conference “*Storia, funzione, valori e attualità degli ordini cavallereschi e di merito: i sistemi premiali nel mondo e nell’Italia pre-unitaria sino al moderno Stato federalista*”, Agrigento, November 16-18, 2007: conference proceedings / by Pier Felice degli Uberti and Maria Loredana Pinotti, Bologna, 2008, pp. XX - 332.

¹² With the patronage of: Senato della Repubblica, Camera dei Deputati, Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri, Regione Siciliana, Università degli Studi di Palermo, Corso di Laurea in Beni Archivistici e Librari, Polo Universitario della Provincia di Agrigento; and organized by: Provincia Regionale di Agrigento, International Commission for Orders of Chivalry (ICOC), Ordine Teutonico - Familiari di Sicilia, Institut International d’Etudes Généalogiques et d’Histoire des Familles.

legge 3 marzo 1951 n. 178”¹³ was organized in Palermo (Italy). During the General Assembly held in Palermo, it was decided not to insert at that time this kind of *Non-European Imperial, Royal or Princely Awards of Merit* because the diverse aspects of the matter deserved to be analysed in depth, especially in order to confirm any true historical existences of traditions of having similar award systems, and also to avoid becoming a support for every kind of trade of “honours”. This remark is especially to be considered should there be situations where the high officers of the award systems are not represented by persons who are not historically linked to the former sovereign families.

On 9th October 2010, the III International Colloquium¹⁴ “*Gli Ordini Cavallereschi religioso-associativi: Toson d’Oro, Santi Maurizio e Lazzaro, Costantiniano, Malta - Le grandi famiglie di Bagheria e gli Ordini Cavallereschi: significato storico, politico, sociale e culturale di un’appartenenza*” was held in Bagheria (Italy). The same subject was also discussed during the General Assembly held in Bagheria in order to make a final decision at a further General Assembly to be held in Maastricht (Netherlands) on 27th October 2012, during the XXX International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences.

On 25th - 26th October 2013, the IV International Colloquium “*Ordini Cavallereschi e Sistemi Premiali nell’attualità del XXI secolo*”¹⁵ was held in Madrid (Spain).

On 16th August 2014, during the XXXI International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences organized in Oslo, the ICOC General Assembly took place and among the subjects it dealt with was the proposal to classify the ancient historical Orders, still listed in the ICOC Register as Independent Orders, Semi-independent Orders, Dynastic Orders, Extra European Dynastic Orders (meaning in this section only the Imperial House of Brazil) as *Orders* and as *Award Systems* of all the new creations instituted by the Heads of former ruling Houses still in different sections of the ICOC Register.

The ICOC General Assembly was held on 24th October 2015 in Madrid during the I International Colloquium on Nobility. Among the decisions reached, it was agreed: to close the ICOC Register with the section “*Recently Extinct Orders*”; to consider the following parts as Appendices; to classify with the term *Orders* only the ancient historical Orders, still listed in the ICOC Register as Independent Orders, Semi-independent Orders, Dynastic Orders, Extra European Dynastic Orders (meaning in

¹³ International Conference “Imitazioni ed imitatori di Ordini Cavallereschi nella storia e la mancata applicazione degli articoli 7 e 8 della legge 3 marzo 1951 n. 178”: Palermo, 21 November 2009: conference proceedings / by Pier Felice degli Uberti and Maria Loredana Pinotti, Bologna, 2010, pp. IV - 204.

¹⁴ Organized by: Città di Bagheria, the International Commission for Orders of Chivalry - ICOC, Federazione delle Associazioni Italiane di Genealogia, Storia di Famiglia, Araldica e Scienze Documentarie - FAIG, Istituto Araldico Genealogico Italiano - IAGI, Associazione Insigniti Onorificenze Cavalleresche - AIOC.

¹⁵ Organized by: the International Commission for Orders of Chivalry - ICOC, Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España - RAHE, Instituto Español de Estudios Nobiliarios - IEEN, Famiglie Storiche d’Italia - FSI.

this section only the Imperial House of Brazil), and to put in Appendices as *Award Systems* all the new creations instituted by Heads of former ruling Houses still in different sections of the ICOC Register.

On 12th August 2016, the ICOC General Assembly was held in Glasgow (Scotland) during the XXXII International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences. Among the decisions reached, it was stated that the Commission must be composed exclusively of scholars, and that its aim is to provide scientifically based information to prevent the unwary from falling into the hands of unscrupulous persons whose business is based on human stupidity or gullibility. All the historical realities that the Commission deals with belong to a distant past from present day society, the value of which are given only by the State which recognizes and empowers them.

Although the ICOC Register deals with ancient institutions, it has a duty to inform people on what exists today in this area. For this reason, all the Commissioners should strive to keep in touch and exchange information from their countries, and over time publish the *ICOC Register appendices* in order to make readers aware of the serious awards existing in the field.

As suggested by the Executive Committee, the *International Commission for Orders of Chivalry Prize* was founded within the *Prizes and Awards Commission* of the *Confédération Internationale de Généalogie et d'Héraldique*, to be conferred on a publication about chivalry and awards, starting from the XXVIII International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences of Quebec City (2008)¹⁶.

The Commission has published updated versions of its *Register of Orders of Chivalry* (in 1964, 1970, 1978, 1996, 1998, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010), and the latest is from 2016.

Starting from 2002, the ICOC began to hold its General Assemblies within the international colloquia of the International Academies of Heraldry - AIH and Genealogy - AIG and, from 2010, within the International Congresses of Heraldic and Genealogical Sciences (as was the case when the Commission was founded).

¹⁶ The 1st 2008 edition was awarded to Guy Stair Sainty and Rafal Heidel-Mankoo for their publication "*World Orders of Knighthood and Merit*" (2006).

The 2nd 2010 edition was granted to D'Arcy Jonathan Dacre Boulton, PhD, for his publication "*The Knights of the Crown: The Monarchical Orders of Knighthood in Later Medieval Europe, 1325-1520*" (1987).

The 3rd 2012 edition was awarded to Prof. Peter Kurrild Klitgaard, PhD, for his publication "*Knights of Fantasy: Self-styled 'Orders' called 'of Saint John' or 'of Malta' in the Nordic countries. Revised edition of: Knights of Fantasy*" (2012 [2002]).

The 4th 2014 edition was awarded to Col. Fulvio Poli, for his publication "*Outremer Storia Militare delle Crociate in Terrasanta*" (2014), and an extraordinary edition of the Prize was awarded to Prof. Jonathan Riley-Smith, GCStJ, FRHistS, for his publication "*Hospitallers: The History of Order of St. John*". (2013 [1999]).

The 5th 2016 edition was awarded to Rev. Prof. P J Galloway, OBE, JP, FSA for his works: "*The Order of the Thistle*" (2009), "*Order of St Patrick*" (1983 and 1999), "*Order of the Bath*" (2006), "*Order of St Michael and St George*" (2000), "*The Royal Victorian Order*" (1996), "*Order of the British Empire*" (1996) and "*The Companions of Honour*" (2002).

The 6th 2020 edition was awarded to Michele D'Andrea and Fabio Cassani Pironti for their publication: "*Vestire gli Onori*" (2020).

The decisions made by the ICOC since its inception have been thoroughly reviewed and a number of bodies included in those lists published after the original 1964 *Register* have been removed and will not be included in the future. The 1964 *Register* has thus been corrected and modified.

Whenever a *Register* has been published, it has always been subject to criticism or praise depending on the position of the commentator.

The high level of interest in the reports and decisions of the Commission - whether positive or negative - is a clear indication of the esteem in which it is held by the academic community. It is perhaps worth recalling the words of Prof. Aldo Pezzana¹⁷: *"In conclusion, one may state that the Commission has produced a work of the greatest interest, for which we must be grateful to its authoritative members and, in particular, to its President, Baron Monti della Corte, whose standing as a scholar of historical-heraldic studies and as Chancellor of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus need no recalling here. If any reserve or proposal has been made, it was because the work of the Commission is of such importance and it is the duty of all scholars, however modest, including the present writer, to attempt a contribution in order to further perfect its work"*.

We quote also the recent words of Mr. Alberto Lembo in his paper "The Italian State and non-national Orders of Chivalry" (presented at a conference entitled "The Dynastic Orders of the I. & R. Grand Ducal House of Tuscany and the Royal House of Bourbon-Parma"): *"I believe it is worthwhile to widen the horizon of references and to insert as a contribution to solutions to those questions being dealt with here those principles expressed by the International Commission for Orders of Chivalry at the close of the V International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences presented by its President Alessandro Monti della Corte in Edinburgh on 14 September 1962. These are, of course, indications of a private organisation but whose authority is more than sufficiently known."*¹⁸

Although it is true that numerous attacks were made against the Commission due to the inclusion of Orders or positions which favoured one or other claimants in dynastic disputes, it is important to note that the study of Chivalric Orders and awards is open to manifold interpretations, mainly because there is no supreme authority (except for the Holy See, whose authority is limited to Catholic Orders of Chivalry), which is able to resolve definitively and without controversy the various protests and disputes¹⁹. Even among the specialists, personal opinions sometimes conflict and, at times, radical

¹⁷ Aldo Pezzana, *Register of Orders of Chivalry*, Edinburgh, 1970, in *Rivista Araldica*, Anno LIX, 1971, p. 227. Prof. Aldo Pezzana (*1928 †2016), Section President of the Council of State, was one of the leading experts in the field of nobiliary and chivalric law.

¹⁸ Alberto Lembo, *Lo Stato Italiano e gli Ordini cavallereschi non nazionali*, in the proceedings of the Congress "Gli Ordini Dinastici della I. & R. Casa Granducale di Toscana e della Reale Casa Borbone-Parma" (Pisa, 14 settembre 2001), Edition Ets, Pisa, 2002, p. 29.

¹⁹ Moreover, it is not the Commission's role to delve into dynastic disputes in order to resolve them, but simply to establish the validity of an Order.

revisions were made, without these revisions necessarily being determined by serious analysis or changing circumstances²⁰.

It should therefore be acknowledged that in the past some serious mistakes²¹ were indeed made, with organisations of questionable chivalric character included in the Register; and because of this it was deemed necessary to re-examine the 1964 *Register* and use that as the initial point of reference. From 1984 to 1995, the Commission, which was presided over by an elderly President, considered the *Register* to be virtually complete and held only occasional meetings (although some members of the Executive Committee met with the President rather frequently)²². With the death of the President in 1995, the Commission, which had already seen the passing of many of its elderly members, required a re-vitalisation. This process began in 1996 with the publication of a new *Register*, based on the 1978 edition. A greatly enlarged *Register* was published in 1998. Unfortunately, this *Register* included some Orders and bodies which had not received the necessary approval of the Executive Committee. It was thus decided to make a thorough revision of the structure and membership of the Commission and its Executive Committee. At the Senate of the Italian Republic (Hall of the former Hotel Bologna) on 3rd June 1999, at the close of the conference “*New Sources for Family History at the start of the III Millennium*” new statutes were presented which were later modified in London on 5th November 1999, and again on 9th November 2000, when it was decided that “*all aspects of chivalry (concerning independent, semi-independent and dynastic Orders, award systems, noble corporations, other noble bodies, and ecclesiastical decorations) which appeared in the 1998 Register, had to undergo a complete revision on a scientific basis, therefore*

²⁰ For example, Giacomo C. Bascapé in “*L'Ordine Sovrano di Malta e gli Ordini Equestri della Chiesa nella Storia and nel Diritto*”, Milan, Ed. Ceschina, 1940 XVIII, on the orders of the Royal House of the Two Sicilies, wrote: “*While almost all jurists agree in recognising the right of the Royal House of Bourbon Two Sicilies to bestow the Order of Saint George, which is strictly noble, or according to the term commonly used, dynastic, it does not seem that the same House holds the Grand Mastership of the other Orders of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, which were State Orders, therefore, they are, according to some, to be considered extinct, whilst according to others they devolved to the Crown of Italy. These Orders are: Saint Januarius, instituted in 1738*”. However, the same author completely changed his opinion about the Order of Saint Januarius as a dynastic-family order from the 1959 edition of the following text: Giacomo C Bascapé, “*Gli Ordini Cavallereschi in Italia. Storia e diritto*”, Editrice Eraclea, Milan, 1992, p. 303: “. . . it is true that almost all Orders of Chivalry, in the eighteenth century, had some sacred aspect or character, but the Order of Saint Januarius, for the religiousness of the Sovereign who founded it and for the Faith which enlivened the Court at Naples, was singular, with its dynastic-family character, also for being a chivalric institution blessed, protected and declared perpetual by the Church.”

²¹ These include, first and foremost, the so-called “Order St. Lazarus”, included from the 2nd edition of 1964 printed later; the so-called “Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitaller” (or “Royal Yugoslav Order of Saint John”), included from 1970; and the so-called “Niadh Nask,” included from 1996/1998.

²² See Lt. Col. Patrick O’Kelly de Conejera’s letter dated 14th November 2000: “. . . *As Secretary General throughout this period I had regular meetings with the Chairman, Lt. Col. Gayre of Gayre and Nigg. . . . While we studied a number of applications for registration throughout this period, however, none met the requirement of ‘longstanding uninterrupted tradition under the protection of Heads or of Houses of recognised sovereign rank’.* Hence there was no justification in publishing a Register. . . .”

all Registers dating from after 1964 are hereby abrogated; moreover it is also decided to insert some new subdivisions in the next Register concerning organisations of a chivalric nature and chivalric inspiration.”

On 27th September 2001, to remove any doubt that members of the Commission might indirectly influence the Commission’s free decision-making process, it was decided to widen Article VII of the statutes thus: “... *those who are legal representatives, heads or officers of anybody whose present status, legitimacy or governance has been the subject of past controversy and which may, at some time, be subject to examination by the Commission and considered for inclusion in the International Register of Orders of Chivalry, cannot be involved in determining the status of any Order or institution of which they are an officer. It was further proposed to include a new subdivision: Organisations dependent on, or deriving from, Orders or Awards founded by, or under, the authority of a sovereign state.*”

The Commission is a private body, and the worth of its decisions depends upon the qualifications and scholarly reputation of its component members. Therefore, the new Statutes require that each member of the Commission should enjoy a reputation as specialists in the study of Chivalric Orders, decorations and award systems and that their work has been published in serious specialist journals or that they have held positions of authority particularly qualifying them as participants.

The seat of the Commission was moved to Milan, a city which was formerly part of the *Comunidad Hispanica*, and thus the *Cronista de Armas* of the Kingdom of Spain, Don Vicente de Cadenas y Vicent (the organiser of the Madrid International Congress in 1955, the proponent of the decisions which led to the birth of the Commission in 1960 and the organiser of the Madrid International Congress in 1982, during which the last papers on Chivalric Orders were presented) received a petition for a certification of the Commission’s armorial bearings, which had been in use by the Commission since 1962. Certification of the Arms was granted on 28th January 2000, and legalised by the “*Ministerio de Justicia*” of the Kingdom of Spain on 4th February 2000²³.

Since January 2001, the Commission has published as its official organ the quarterly journal *Il Mondo del Cavaliere, rivista internazionale sugli Ordini cavallereschi*, which has already attained a considerable academic reputation. The Commission has held a number of conferences on chivalric matters in Italy, the United States of America and Spain and it has extended its patronage to the *Associazione Insigniti Onorificenze Cavalleresche - AIOC - Amici della Commissione Internazionale per lo studio degli Ordini Cavallereschi*, which brings together those with an interest in Orders of Chivalry and award systems.

The “Members” of the Commission, up to a maximum of seventy-five, are selected among the leading specialists in the field and their observations and comments are on

²³ The blazon is: *Gules a cross argent* (in allusion to the first post-war Congress held in Rome-Naples, Italy) *between in the 1st quarter, a double-headed eagle erased Argent* (in allusion to the Congress in Madrid, Spain); *in the 2nd quarter, a lion’s head, erased Argent* (in allusion to the Congress in Brussels, Belgium); *in the 3rd quarter, an open crown Argent* (in allusion to the Congress in Stockholm, Sweden); *in the 4th quarter, a unicorn’s head erased, horned, crined and tufted or* (in allusion to the Congress in Edinburgh, Scotland).

a consultative basis. From the membership up to ten “Fellows” may be selected and these, while being part of the Executive Committee, have consultative votes.

The seriousness of the Commission is demonstrated by the requirement that Members must not “*be part of or . . . participate in meetings organised by self-styled Chivalric Orders, award systems, noble corporations, or dubious nobiliary bodies, or hold ecclesiastical decorations, etc., not listed in the ICOC Register.*”

Another comment to be made is that ICOC does not want, in any way whatsoever, to promote orders or bodies by inserting them in its Register, therefore the possibility of deleting orders or bodies when its grants appear to be an evident commercial speculation has been mooted.

The Executive Committee is composed of the President²⁴/Chairman, the Vice President, the Deputy Chairman and the Secretary General. “Patrons” are chosen for their position in international society and include heads of state, church leaders and heads or members of reigning or formerly reigning royal houses.

The original purpose of the foundation of the Commission was to prepare an International Register of Orders of Chivalry which was irreproachable, scientific and widely accepted, a task that has proven over time to be arduous, difficult and, at times, unattainable. The guiding principle of scholarly impartiality and the maintenance of a consistent standard has not only been retained, but it is considered an essential element guiding the deliberations of the Commission. The *Register* is not closed, nor final, and will always be reviewed and updated in light of new evidence or changing circumstances. Moreover, the Commission welcomes open discussions on subjects between members with differing points of view, as this will assist the process of reaching sensible and reasoned conclusions.

In the twenty-first century, the Commission decided to expand its horizons, widening its principles in order to bring them into line with the objective reality of today’s society and inevitable historical changes. The compilation of the *Register* cannot be limited to the chivalric material of the past, thus the Commission has to provide a comprehensive source of information and an explanation of the categories examined to non-specialists. The Commission also hopes to establish this publication as the authoritative source of record for specialists, the officers of Chivalric and Merit Orders, and civil servants who have been entrusted with responsibilities in such matters. Therefore, maintaining the traditional *Register* according to the Edinburgh principles²⁵, it was decided to create, at some point in the future, a second part which will list all the state honours and award systems of the world.

²⁴ Past Presidents of the Commission: Baron Alessandro Monti della Corte (*1902†1975) from 1962 to 1970; H.S.H. Prince Ernst August of Lippe (*1917†1990) from 1970 to 1990, Lt. Col. Robert Gayre of Gayre and Nigg (*1905†1996) from 1990 to 1996; Terence MacCarthy (*1957) from 1996 to 1999. The present President (since 1999) is Noble Dr. Pier Felice degli Uberti (*1955).

²⁵ It must be stressed that the ICOC Register according to the Edinburgh principles only refers to the following parts: *A. Independent orders, B. Semi-independent orders, C. Dynastic orders*. The categories added over the years, as a result of the scientific study of the ICOC to widen and deepen matters concerning chivalric honours and awards, are not always in accordance with the Edinburgh principles and are thus to be considered an important appendix of the original Register.

In the last twenty years, we have witnessed an epochal change, that is unprecedented, in the world of Orders of Chivalry and Award Systems. When the ICOC was born, there was still a generation who had lived with the monarchies that survived the First World War. At that time, scholars belonged by birth or by education to a social class deeply linked to nobility and orders of chivalry. In the following years, that generation disappeared and, at the same time, the establishment of a new social confusion led to a change of those interested in orders of chivalry and award systems, up to the 90s with a revitalization of orders that had not been granted since the fall of those monarchies that conferred them (or since the death of the last dethroned sovereign); the reason was on the one hand the disinterest of the descendants of the nobles traditionally linked to the orders of chivalry, and on the other hand the substantial increase of new interested people, who considered a social promotion to be part of it. The proof is found in the roles of the Orders of Chivalry, which list people belonging to classes so distant from those of their predecessors of only fifty years ago. All this, today, affected the behavioral style of these historic institutions, transforming them into something different from what they were in the past.

Unfortunately, the rise of the Internet with the possibility to find uncontrolled information has deprived non-experts interested in the chivalric-awarding subject the opportunity to receive certainly reliable information, in line with the scientific criteria of the most renowned experts in this field. In fact, it happens that some descendants of former sovereign dynasties established new Award Systems (because Orders of Chivalry can only be created by the reigning Sovereigns or by the Sovereign States), which are not always justifiable, and, even worse, we are facing to the birth of many medals (of merit, of honour), which cannot be explained as the *fons honorum* (as imposed by the third principle of the ICOC) is an exclusive prerogative of the former Sovereigns who have not abdicated, but not of their descendants, who are the custodians of what the dynasty was endowed with, at the time it was on the throne.

I do not dwell on what happens every day on the web, that is the birth of dynasties that have never been historically known, or the granting of so-called “noble titles” or “orders of chivalry”, because in addition to being a phenomenon of all eras we are writing on serious topics who deserve due respect.

Taking a step back, I remember that on August 12th, 2016 in Glasgow, Scotland, during the 32nd International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences, the ICOC General Assembly took place. Among the many points on the agenda and the various decisions, it was reiterated that the Commission must be composed exclusively of scholars and that its purpose is to provide scientifically based information to prevent unwary subjects from falling into the hands of unscrupulous people, whose activity benefits from the credulity of others. As already mentioned, we are sighting a continuous spread of individuals who illegally confer, often for money, honours without any value (in the case of the Italian Republic against the Law n. 178 of 3 March 1951).

Thus, on December 3rd, 2021, thanks to the meeting with Dr. Giorgio Cuneo, the International Commission for Orders of Chivalry, announced at the Studium Academy of Casale and Monferrato for Art, Literature, History, Sciences and Humanities, in the rooms of the historical Philharmonic Academy, during the closing ceremonies for the sixtieth anniversary of its foundation, the partnership with Artvise (with the patronage of Historical Families of Italy and Historical Families of Europe) to create the ICOC-Cert²⁶ service, to certify honours recognized by the Commission as authentic through the blockchain²⁷ technology. If successful, this service has to be expanded with the certification of genealogies and coats of arms.

The aim is to hand over a millenary tradition to future generations, with the contribution of modern digital technologies to protect the identity of historical families, custodians of an enormous collective symbolic heritage and to limit and unmask the circulation of illegitimate honours. Obviously, the ICOC will not receive any compensation from this activity.

In conclusion, I want to point out that since 1999 the International Commission for Orders of Chivalry - ICOC proved to be seriously “*super partes*”, in full respect of the knightly tradition and with a scientific attitude in line with our time; all this thanks to being a private Commission (like the most important organizations in the scientific field of studies), born and desired within the International Congresses of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences, those Congresses that are held with the authorities of the States, and which are the highest expression of the study of the Documentary Sciences of History; representing the only commission of study never extinguished, contrary to what commonly happens as they dissolve at the end of the Congresses, indeed made independent in order to continue its precious work over time. If the ICOC was part of the States or had received their recognition, it could not have maintained its complete freedom of thought and given its impartial socio-cultural contribution to the community.

²⁶ Artvise offers internationally Integrated Art Advisory services to manage precious collections and is a pioneer in the use of blockchain technology; ICOC acts to counter the spread of illegitimate honours issued by entities without any historical value and in the short term, with the ICOC-CERT service, with greater effectiveness thanks to the support of digital innovation. The simple and intuitive web portal allows users to complete the registration process and upload their documents, to login their personal area and to receive, once the ICOC has verified the legitimate membership to an Order, their blockchain notarized certificate. In addition, each new issued certification is connected to a QR Code, that is verifiable through a designated mobile application downloadable on a smartphone.

The new certificates will thus become the modern equivalent of an ancient seal tempered by the *fons honorum* of a family, with all the additional benefits of a smart contract: unique, incorruptible, non-duplicable or falsifiable, verifiable anywhere at any time, impossible to lose and stored in the memory of distributed registers, like in a cyber-safebox.

²⁷ The Blockchain data structure is physiologically shared and is always immutable. This chain includes numerous items grouped into blocks which are concatenated in a precise chronological order. The integrity of this order is guaranteed by the use of specific cryptographic techniques. Basically, the blockchain is like a digital register, based on a decentralized and non-modifiable database, of which no one has the rights to modify the data already entered within it; this allows a new way of certifying data.

PATRONS AND MEMBERS* OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR ORDERS OF CHIVALRY

PATRONS

†H.R.H. Philip, Duke of Württemberg (1893-1975)

†H.Em. Cardinal Giuseppe Caprio, Grand Master Emeritus of the Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem and President Emeritus of the Prefecture for Economic Affairs of the Holy See (1914-2005)

†H.Em. Cardinal Alfons Maria Stickler, SDB, Librarian and Archivist Emeritus of the Holy Roman Church (1910-2007)

†H.Em. Cardinal Pio Laghi, Patron Cardinal of Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of St John of Jerusalem of Rhodes and of Malta, Prefect emeritus of the Congregation for Catholic Education (1910-2007)

†H.Em. Cardinal Andrea Cordero Lanza di Montezemolo, Archpriest of the Basilica of Saint Paul's Without-The-Walls (1925-2017)

H.B. Ignatius Joseph III Yohan, Patriarch of Anchioch and All of the East of the Syrians

H.E. Ab. Dr. Bruno Platter, past Gran Master of the Teutonic Order of Holy Mary in Jerusalem

†H.I. & R.H. Archduke Dr. Otto of Austria (1912-2011)

H.I. & R.H. Archduke Andreas Salvator of Austria

†H.I. & R.H. Archduke József Árpád of Austria (1932-2017)

Countess Dr Walburga Maria Douglas, née H.I. & R.H. Archduchess Walburga Maria of Austria

H.R.H. Dom Duarte Pio, Duke of Bragança

H.I.H. Grand Duchess Maria Wladimirovna of Russia

H.R.H. Prince Serge of Yugoslavia

H.R.H. Prince Leka II of the Albanians

H.I. & R.H. Archduke József Carl of Austria

H.B. Fouad Boutros Ibrahim Twal, emeritus Archbishop and Patriarch of the Latin Patriarchate of Jerusalem

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President/Chairman: Pier Felice degli Uberti

Vice President: Diego de Vargas Machuca

Deputy Chairman: Marco Horak

Secretary General: Maria Loredana Pinotti

* Unlike the preceding editions of the Register, it has been established that neither academic titles (which although equal in appearance have differing values from one country to another) nor titles of nobility (to avoid the disparity between those from countries where nobiliary legislation exists and those from countries where it is lacking) shall appear before the names of the Commissioners with the exception of those who belong to Sovereign or formerly Sovereign Houses. Moreover, the Commissioners are well known in their specific fields of expertise and thus need no introduction.

FELLOWS

†Vicente de Cadenas y Vicent (1915-2005)

†Szabolcs de Vajay (1921-2010)

†Roger Harmignies (1922-2017)

†Baron Hervé Pinoteau (1927-2020)

Elizabeth Ann Roads

†Cecil Humphery-Smith (1928-2021)

†Jonathan Riley-Smith (1938-2016)

†Carlo Tibaldeschi (1936-2020)

Guy Stair Sainty

MEMBERS

Alexandre Abramov (Decorations, Medals and other Awards of Patriarchate of Moscow)

Francisco Acedo y Fernández (Chivalric Orders Iconography)

Paolo Arfilli (Orders, Decorations, Medals and Awards of the Royal House of Savoy)

Jonas Arnell-Szurkos (Orders, Decorations, Medals and Awards of the Kingdom of Sweden)

Ádám Berniczei-Roykó (Orders, Decorations, Medals and Awards of Kingdom of Hungary)

Alessio Butti (Orders, Decorations, Medals and Awards of Balkan Area)

Giorgio Cuneo (ICOC-Cert certificates)

D'Arcy Jonathan Dacre Boulton (Medieval Monarchical Orders)

Luigi G. de Anna (Scandinavian Orders, Decorations, Medals and Awards)

Emiddio de Franciscis di Casanova (Orders, Decorations, Medals and Awards of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies)

Nicola Ditta (Orders, Decorations, Medals and Awards of the Kingdom of Italy)

Stanislaw W. Dumin (Orders, Decorations, Medals and other Awards of the Imperial House of Romanov)

Carlos Evaristo, (Orders, Decorations, Medals and Awards of the Royal House of Portugal)

Marcos Fernández de Béthencourt (Order, Decorations, Medals and Awards of the Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of St John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes and of Malta)

Thomas Frasheri (Orders, Decorations, Medals and other Awards of the Royal House of Albania)

Manuel Fuertes de Gilbert y Rojo (Orders, Decorations, Medals and Awards of the Royal House of Spain)

Fernando Garcia-Mercadal y Garcia-Loygorry (Orders, Decorations, Medals and Awards of the Kingdom of Spain)

Alberto Giovanelli (Orders, Decorations, Medals and Awards of the Royal House of Savoy)

Rafal Heydel-Mankoo (Polish orders, decorations, medals and Awards)

Marco Horak, Deputy Chairman (Orders, Decorations, Medals and Awards of the Austro-Hungarian Empire)

Jovan Jonovski (Orders, Decorations, Medals and Awards of the Republic of Macedonia)

Henrik Klackenberg (Orders, Decorations, Medals and Awards of the Kingdom of Sweden)

Szilárd Kökényessy (Webmaster)

Peter Kurrild-Klitgaard (Scandinavian Orders, Decorations, Medals and Awards)

Manuel Ladrón de Guevara e Isasa (Noble Corporations and Associations of the Kingdom of Spain)

Manfredi Landi (Orders, Decorations, Medals and Awards of the Ducal House of Parma)

Alberto Lembo (Italian Law 178 of 3 March 1951, foundation of the Order of Merit of the Italian Republic and the other contents of the Law)

George Lucky (State Merit Orders of Mongolia and the former States of USSR excluding Russia, Belarus and Ukraine)
 Carlos Mack Castelletti (International law expert - legal advisor)
 Carlo Emanuele Manfredi (Orders, Decorations, Medals and Awards of the Ducal House of Parma)
 Sergei Mankov (Decorations, Medals and other Awards of the Orthodox Churches))
 Alfonso Marini Dettina (Orders, Decorations, Medals and Awards of the Royal House of the Two Sicilies)
 Per Nordenvall (Orders, Decorations, Medals and Awards of the Kingdom of Sweden)
 Salvatore Olivari de la Moneda (Decorations, Medals and other Awards of Patriarchate of Antioch and All the East of the Syrians)
 Manuel Pardo de Vera y Díaz (Noble Corporations and Associations of the Kingdom of Spain)
 Maria Loredana Pinotti, Secretary General (Orders, Decorations, Medals and Awards of the Republic of San Marino)
 Michel Popoff (Heraldry in chivalric orders and awarding systems)
 Elizabeth Ann Roads (Orders, Decorations, Medals and Awards of the United Kingdom)
 Ciro Romano, (Orders, Decorations, Medals and Awards of the Holy See)
 Bianca Maria Rusconi (Orders, Decorations, Medals and Awards of the Ducal House of Modena and Reggio)
 Guy Stair Sainty (Orders of St John, Members of the Alliance of the Orders of St John)
 Kaare Seeberg Sidselrud (Orders, Decorations, Medals and Awards of the Kingdom of Norway)
 Michel Teillard d'Eyry (Orders, Decorations, Medals and other Awards of the Republic of France)
 Tudor-Radu Tiron (Orders, Decorations, Medals and Awards of the Kingdom and Republic of Romania)
 Pier Felice degli Uberti, President/Chairman (Control of the whole *Register*)
 Diego de Vargas Machuca, Vice President (Noble Corporations of the Kingdom of Two Sicilies)
 George V. Vilinbakhov (Orders, Decorations, Medals and other Awards of the Russian Federation)
 Mario Volpe (Italian Law 178 of 3 March 1951, foundation of the Order of Merit of the Italian Republic and the other contents of that Law)
 Robert Watt, President International Academy of Heraldry - AIH (Heraldry in Canadian Orders, Decorations, Medals and Awards)
 George Way of Plean (Scottish Clans)
 Carlo Zanardi Landi (Orders, Decorations, Medals and Awards of the Ducal House of Lucca)

CONSULTORS

Real Academia Matritense de Heráldica y Genealogía
 Ernesto Fernández-Xesta y Vázquez
 Instituto Español de Estudios Nobiliarios



AUTHORITY AND STATUS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR ORDERS OF CHIVALRY

The International Commission was established at the V Congress of Genealogy and Heraldry at its meeting in Stockholm in August 1960, with instructions to report to the VI International Congress to be held at Edinburgh in September 1962.

At that Congress the Commission made its report on principles involved in assessing the validity of orders of chivalry and these were accepted by the Congress. In addition, on the motion of M. Paul Adam of Paris, it was unanimously agreed in plenary session of the Congress that the International Commission (composed of high personalities of the Congress, and leading experts in the field of chivalry, nobiliary and heraldic law) should become a permanent autonomous body in the following terms:

“After having rendered homage for the work of the Commission on Orders of Chivalry, and to its president, Baron Monti della Corte, the Congress considered it proper that it should have an autonomous status and that it should continue its activities in a permanent form, in order to apply the principles developed in its report presented to the Congress.”

In pursuance of these instructions and authority, the International Commission hereby publishes the findings of its deliberations during the period 1960-2001²⁸. Further reports will be issued from time to time as and when considered necessary.

The Seat of the International Commission is at Piazza Caiazzo 2, 20123 Milano, Italy.

The Secretariat of the International Commission is at Via Baronio 14, 47899 Serravalle, Republic of San Marino.

All correspondence should be addressed to:

*Commissione Internazionale permanente
per lo studio degli Ordini cavallereschi
Via Battisti, 3
40123 Bologna, Italy*

²⁸ The Commission has, since its inception, published updated *Registers of Orders of Chivalry* (in 1964, 1970, 1978, 1996, 1998, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2016, 2021), with the latest having been issued in 2021. However, it has been decided to re-examine all previous material, and accordingly all the decisions made with regard to the editions from 1964 to 1998 have been critically re-examined and removed.

PRINCIPLES INVOLVED IN ASSESSING THE VALIDITY OF ORDERS OF CHIVALRY

1) Every independent State has the right to create its own orders or decorations of merit and establish, at will, their particular rules. But it must be made clear that only the higher degrees of these modern state orders can be deemed of knightly rank, *provided they are conferred by the Crown or by the "pro tempore" ruler of some traditional State.*

2) The dynastic (or family or house) orders which belong *jure sanguinis* to a sovereign house (that is to those ruling or ex-ruling houses whose sovereign rank was internationally recognised at the time of the Congress of Vienna in 1814 or later) retain their full historical chivalric, nobiliary and social validity, notwithstanding all political changes. It is therefore considered *ultra vires* of any republican State to interfere, by legislation or administrative practice, with the princely dynastic family or house orders. *That they might not enjoy official recognition by the new government does not affect their traditional validity or their accepted status in international heraldic, chivalric and nobiliary circles.*

3) It is generally admitted by jurists that such ex-sovereigns who have not abdicated have positions different from those of pretenders and that in their lifetime they *retain their full rights as "fons honorum" even in respect of those orders of which they remain Grand Masters which would be classed, otherwise, as state and merit orders.*

4) Although, at one time - many centuries ago - private persons of high standing could and did create some independent orders of knighthood, some among which came, in due course, to gain considerable prestige and obtain formal validity from the Church and the Crown, such rights of creation of orders have long since fallen into desuetude and, nowadays, orders of chivalry as we understand the term must always stem from or be - *by longstanding uninterrupted tradition* - under the protection of heads or of houses of recognised sovereign rank.

5) The recognition of orders by states or supranational organisations which themselves do not have chivalric orders of their own, and in whose constitutions no provisions are made for the recognition of knightly and nobiliary institutions, *cannot be accepted as constituting validation by sovereignties, since these particular sovereignties have renounced the exercise of heraldic jurisdiction.* The international "status" of an order of knighthood rests, in fact, on the rights of *fons honorum*, which, according to tradition, must belong to the authority by which this particular order is *granted, protected or recognised.*

6) The only recognised order with the style of "Sovereign" existing nowadays is that of St John of Jerusalem, called of Rhodes, called of Malta, whose international headquarters were transferred to Rome in 1834, and whose international diplomatic "status" as an independent non-territorial power is recognised officially by the Holy See and by many other Governments.

CONTENT OF THE REGISTER

PROVISIONAL LIST OF ORDERS²⁹

which have been scrutinised by the Commission and pronounced to be found valid, according to the principles developed in the Edinburgh report. The appended list does not include the names of Orders of reigning Royal Houses (1963).

INDEPENDENT ORDERS

1. The Sovereign Military Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, called of Rhodes, called of Malta

Founded: Blessed Gérard under the authority of Godefroi de Bouillon 1099/sanctioned by Pope Pascal II 1113.

Sovereign entity in international law.

Ribbon: Black (Order of Merit Military Division: Red and white; Order of Merit Civil Division: White and red).

Lieutenant of the Grand Master: H.E. Frà Marco Luzzago (b. 1950) (elected in 2021).

SEMI-INDEPENDENT ORDERS

1. Alcantara³⁰ (formerly San Julian del Pereiro incorporated with Alcantara 1222).

Founded: the two brothers Don Suero and Don Gómez Fernández Barrientos. Under protection of King Ferdinand II of Leon with name of San Julian del Pereiro 1175. Approved by Pope Alexander III 1177.

Protecting Authority: The Crown of Spain³¹.

Ribbon: Green.

²⁹ Note: in all cases where there has been any uncertainty in connection with Dynastic Orders, we have applied for information to the Chanceries or Secretariats of the Sovereign Houses concerned, and we have, as a matter of course, endorsed their point of view as to the Orders belonging to or under the protection of such Houses. Although some of these Orders are not being granted at present and could therefore be listed as “dormant”, they are still *jure sanguinis* in the gift of their Sovereign Heads, who can at any time exercise their rights which have not been renounced.

³⁰ Today the Order is obliged to be inscribed in the General Register of Associations under the laws of the Kingdom of Spain.

³¹ Under Charles V, Adrian VI annexed the three great military Orders (Alcántara, Calatrava, and Santiago) to the Crown of Spain with hereditary transmission even in the female line (1522). Thenceforth the three Orders were united under one government, though their titles and possessions remained separate. To discharge the detail of this administration, Charles V instituted a special ministry, the Council of Orders, composed of a president named by the king, whom he represented, and six knights, two delegates from each Order. To this council belonged the presentation of knights to vacant commanderies and jurisdiction in all matters, civil or ecclesiastical, save the purely spiritual cases reserved for ecclesiastical dignitaries. In 1587 Montesa was also united to the crown.

Grand Master, Perpetual Administrator by Apostolic Authority: H.M. Felipe VI, King of Spain (b. 1968).

President of the Council of the Four Spanish Military Orders of Santiago, Calatrava, Alcantara and Montesa: H.R.H. Prince Don Pedro de Borbón Dos Sicilias y Orleans, Duke of Calabria (b. 1968).

2. Calatrava³⁰

Founded: Abbot Ramon de Sierra and a group Monks, who became knights 1157. Under protection of King Sancho III of Castille 1158. Approved by Pope Alexander III 1164.

Protecting Authority: The Crown of Spain³¹.

Ribbon: Red.

Grand Master, Perpetual Administrator by Apostolic Authority: H.M. Felipe VI, King of Spain (b. 1968).

President of the Council of the Four Spanish Military Orders of Santiago, Calatrava, Alcantara and Montesa: H.R.H. Prince Don Pedro de Borbón Dos Sicilias y Orleans, Duke of Calabria (b. 1968).

3. Santiago³⁰

Founded: Pedro Fernández de Fuenteencalada and 12 knights about 1161. Under the protection of King Fernando II of León 1170. Approved by Pope Alexander III 1175.

Protecting Authority: The Crown of Spain³¹.

Ribbon: Red.

Grand Master, Perpetual Administrator by Apostolic Authority: H.M. Felipe VI, King of Spain (b. 1968).

President of the Council of the Four Spanish Military Orders of Santiago, Calatrava, Alcantara and Montesa: H.R.H. Prince Don Pedro de Borbón Dos Sicilias y Orleans, Duke of Calabria (b. 1968).

4. The Teutonic Order of Saint Mary of Jerusalem³²

Founded: 19 November 1190, Holy Land³³.

Protecting Authority: The Holy See.

Ribbon: Black and white.

Grand Master: The Most Reverend Abbot Frank Bayard, O.T. (elected in 2018).

5. The Bailiwick of Utrecht of the Teutonic Order in the Netherlands

Founded: 1249/ rejected the jurisdiction of Mergentheim 1581/ revival 8 August 1815.

Protecting Authority: The Crown of the Netherlands.

Ribbon: Black and white.

Landcommander: Jan Reint Baron de Vos van Steenwijk (elected in 2014).

6. Montesa³⁰ (united in 1400 with Saint George d'Alfamo founded 1201)

Founded: King Jaime II of Aragon 1312. Approved by Pope John XXII 1317.

³² Usually *Ordo Fratrum Domus Hospitalis Sanctae Mariae Teutonicorum in Jerusalem*.

³³ By the merchants of the Hanseatic League of Bremen and Lübeck to provide hospital services for the pilgrims and the crusaders who fell ill. The Statute was recognised by Pope Celestine III in 1196. Abolished by Napoleon I in 1809, it was re-established by Emperor Ferdinand I of Austria in 1834. In 1929 it renounced its status as an order of chivalry and became a religious one.

Protecting Authority: The Crown of Spain³¹.

Ribbon: Red.

Grand Master, Perpetual Administrator by Apostolic Authority: H.M. Felipe VI, King of Spain (b. 1968).

President of the Council of the Four Spanish Military Orders of Santiago, Calatrava, Alcantara and Montesa: H.R.H. Prince Don Pedro de Borbón Dos Sicilias y Orleans, Duke of Calabria (b. 1968).

7. Bailiwick of Brandenburg of the Knightly Order of Saint John in Prussia³⁴

Founded: 1332/1852.

Protecting Authority: The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Ribbon: Black.

Head styled Herrenmeister: H.R.H. Prince Oskar of Prussia (b. 1959) (elected in 1999).

8. The Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem³⁵

Founded: 1831/1888.

Protecting Authority: The Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Ribbon: Black.

Sovereign Head: H.M. Queen Elizabeth II (b. 1926).

Grand Prior: H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester (b. 1944).

9. The Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem

Founded: 24 January 1847/1868³⁶.

³⁴ Grand Bailiwick of Brandenburg of the Order of the Knights of St. John of the Hospital of Jerusalem. An autonomous Protestant Order, originally established in the German states in 1332. Also known as the *Johanniterorden* or Evangelical Order of St. John. In the 16th century, the Bailiwick of Brandenburg of the Order became Protestant, under the protection of the Margraves of Brandenburg, who were to become kings of Prussia. The Bailiwick continued to maintain friendly relations with the Sovereign Order of Malta. In 1811 it was suppressed by the king of Prussia who founded the Royal Prussian Order of St. John as an Order of merit the following year. In 1852 that Order was abolished and the Bailiwick of Brandenburg was refounded on the basis of the surviving pre-1811 members. In 1918, after the fall of the monarchy, it was separated from the State and became independent, although it is still recognised and regulated in legislation of the German Federal Republic (most recently in 1994 and 2001). It is present in Austria, Belgium, Australia, Canada, the United States and many other nations, and also works in Germany with hospitals and senior nursing homes. It collaborates with the Sovereign Order of Malta in providing an important ambulance service. It has independent affiliations in Finland, France, Hungary and Switzerland.

³⁵ The Order of St. John settled in the British Isles in the 12th century and, except for a short period during the reign of Queen Mary, it ceased to exist under Henry VIII. The Venerable Order developed after an unsuccessful attempt to restore the Order of St. John in the United Kingdom in 1830. It was only in 1870 that it was established as a humanitarian foundation. In 1888 the Order was recognised by Queen Victoria not as a State Order but as an Order of the Crown. It is very well known today for its ambulance services, active in many countries, for the ophthalmic hospital in Jerusalem and its first-aid and nursing services. The Venerable Order has priories and associations in some 40, mostly English-speaking, countries.

³⁶ The historical origins of the Order still remain obscure, even if a tradition without documentary basis traces them back to the First Crusade. In fact, the first documents that attest to an investiture of Knights called "of the Holy Sepulchre" date back to 1336. Since the existence of the Order is thus witnessed - from the 14th century -, the Popes have progressively and regularly manifested their will to legally annex its organization to the Holy See.

Protecting Authority: The Holy See.

Ribbon: Black (Order of the Cross of Merit: White and red; The Palms of Jerusalem: Black).

Grand Master: H.Em. Cardinal Fernando Filoni (b. 1946).

10. The Knightly Order of Saint John in the Netherlands³⁷

Founded: 1909/1946.

Protecting Authority: The Crown of the Netherlands.

Ribbon: Black.

Commander of Honour: H.R.H. Princess Beatrix of the Netherlands (b. 1938).

Coadjutor: Jhr E. Karel Greven MBA.

11. The Knightly Order of Saint John in Sweden³⁸

Founded: 1920.

Protecting Authority: The Crown of Sweden.

Ribbon: Black edged white.

High Patron: H.M. Carl XVI Gustav, King of Sweden (b. 1946).

Commander: Henric Ancarkrona.

12. Vitézi Rend (Order of Vitéz)³⁹

Founded: Under the authority of the Holy Crown of Hungary by The Governor of the Kingdom of Hungary, H.E. The Hon. Miklós Horthy de Nagybánya, 25-09-1920.

Ribbon: Blue.

Head: The Captain General of the Order: H.I. & R.H. József-Károly von Habsburg Lothringen, Archduke of Austria, Royal Prince of Hungary (b.1960).



³⁷ The Order of St. John began to spread across the Netherlands in the 12th century. As the Prussian king suppressed the Bailiwick of Brandenburg in 1811, a number of Dutch members took part in the refoundation of the Bailiwick in 1852. In 1909 a Commandery was created in the Kingdom of Holland. In 1946 the Commandery separated from the German Order and was annexed to the Dutch Crown, but not as a State Order.

³⁸ The Order of St. John settled in Scandinavia in the 12th century and remained active until the Reformation, when it was suppressed and its property taken over by the kings of Denmark-Norway and Sweden. The new Swedish Order of St. John was initially organized as a Commandery of the Bailiwick of Brandenburg in 1920, but under the protection of the Swedish Crown. It became independent from the German Order in 1946, with the king of Sweden first as Master and now as Protector. Today this Order provides care for the elderly and the sick and collaborates with Swedish hospitals, with charitable organisations and with Christian communities. It is also involved in international activities in favour of refugees and political prisoners.

³⁹ Order of Heroes. Awards prior to 1944 transmit the Order to the first born at the age of 17.

DYNASTIC ORDERS⁴⁰

1. ALBANIA

House of Zogu (Islamic)

Grand Collar of Honour of Albania (Kolieri i madh i nderit i Shqipërisë)

Founded: 3 December 1925, as a special rank of the Order of Skanderbeg, by Ahmed bey Zogu (then President of Albania, later King Zog I); became the Crown's most important and exclusive award after the royal decree of 14 November 1928. Confirmed by the decree-law of 14 July 1938.

Ribbon: Black with a wide red centre stripe and thin red edge stripes.

Highest Holder (Mbajtësi ma i naltë): H.R.H. Prince Leka, Prince of the Albanians (Leka II, Titular King of the Albanians) (b. 1982).

Order of Fidelity (Urdhëri Besa)

Founded: 22 December 1926 by Ahmed bey Zogu (then President of Albania, later King Zog I); became a royal and dynastic order by statutes, currently in force, dated 14 May and 24 November 1930.

Ribbon: Greyish blue with a black-red-black central stripe.

Grand Master (Prijës Sovran): H.R.H. Prince Leka, Prince of the Albanians (Leka II, Titular King of the Albanians) (b. 1982).

Order of Scanderbeg (Urdhëri i Skënderbeut)

Founded: 3 December 1925 by Ahmed bey Zogu (then President of Albania, later King Zog I); became royal and dynastic order by statutes, currently in force, of 14 May and 24 November 1930.

Ribbon: Black with two red stripes and thin red edges.

Grand Master (Prijës Sovran): H.R.H. Prince Leka, Prince of the Albanians (Leka II, Titular King of the Albanians) (b. 1982).

2. AUSTRIA

House of Habsburg-Lorraine (Lothringen) (Catholic)

Golden Fleece

Founded: Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy 10 January 1429/Emperor Charles VI 1700.

Ribbon: Red.

Head and Sovereign: H.I. & R.I. Archduke Karl of Austria (b. 1961).

Star-Cross (for Ladies)

Founded: Empress Eleonore, widow of Emperor Ferdinand III, 2 February 1668.

Ribbon: Black.

Sovereign: H.I. & R.I. Archduke Karl of Austria (Karl II, Titular Emperor of Austria) (b. 1961).

Supreme Lady Protectress: H.I. & R.I. Archduchess Gabriela of Austria (b. 1956).

⁴⁰ As mentioned, not all the Commissioners agree about the list inserted here. For the present purposes it was decided to consider as dynastic all the various orders still conferred by formerly reigning dynasties, although it is evident that some of these decorations were only state orders or medals according to a scholarly point of view.

3. BULGARIA

House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (Orthodox)

Saints Cyril and Methodius

Founded: King Ferdinand I 18 May 1909.

Ribbon: Salmon pink.

Grand Master: H.M. Simeon II, King of the Bulgarians (b. 1937).

Bravery

Founded: Prince Alexander I 1st January 1880.

Ribbon: Pale blue with silver edge stripes.

Grand Master: H.M. King Simeon II, King of the Bulgarians (b. 1937).

Saint Alexander

Founded: Prince Alexander I 25 December 1881.

Ribbon: Red.

Grand Master: H.M. King Simeon II, King of the Bulgarians (b. 1937).

Civil Courage and Merit

Founded: August 1891.

Ribbon: White with purple and green edges.

Grand Master: H.M. Simeon II, King of the Bulgarians (b. 1937).

Military Courage and Merit

Founded: May 1900.

Ribbon: Yellow with white and black edges.

Grand Master: H.M. Simeon II, King of the Bulgarians (b. 1937).

4. FRANCE

House of Bourbon⁴¹ (Catholic)

Holy Ghost⁴²

Founded: King Henri III 31 December 1578.

Ribbon: Blue.

Grand Master: in dispute.

Saint Michael⁴³

Founded: King Louis XI 1 August 1469.

Ribbon: Black.

Grand Master: in dispute.

⁴¹ Claimants: Royal (Legitimist): H.R.H. Mgr. Louis-Alphonse de Bourbon, Duke of Anjou (Louis XX, Titular King of France) (b. 1974); Royal (Orleanist): H.R.H. Mgr. Jean d'Orleans, Count of Paris, Duc de France (Jean IV, Titular King of France) (b. 1965).

⁴² Its membership was originally formally limited to 100 French gentlemen of noble birth whose paternal ancestors, for at least three generations, had been received as knights of the Order of St. Michael. Its holders were known as *chevaliers des Ordres du Roi*. Abolished 1830.

⁴³ Established in response to the founding of the Burgundian Order of the Golden Fleece. Its holders were known as *chevaliers de l'Ordre du Roi*. Abolished 1830.

Saint Louis⁴⁴

Founded: King Louis XIV April 1693.

Ribbon: Red.

Grand Master: in dispute.

5. GERMANY

Anhalt

House of Ascania (Evangelical)

Albrecht the Bear

Founded: Dukes Heinrich of Anhalt-Koethen, Leopold Friedrich of Dessau, Alexander Carl of Bernburg 18 November 1836.

Ribbon: Green red (*ponceau*) side stripes.

Grand Master: H.H. Prince Eduard II, Titular Duke of Anhalt⁴⁵ (b. 1941).

Baden

House of Zähringen (Evangelical)

Fidelity⁴⁶

Founded: Karl Wilhelm, Margrave of Baden-Durlach 17 June 1715.

Ribbon: Yellow edged with silver.

Grand Master: H.R.H. Maximilian (Max), Margrave of Baden and Duke of Zähringen (Maximilian, Titular Grand Duke of Baden) (b. 1933).

Bavaria

House of Wittelsbach (Catholic)

Saint Hubert

Founded: Gerhard V, Duke of Juliers and Berg 3 November 1444.

Ribbon: Flame red (*ponceau*) with light green side stripes.

Grand Master: H.R.H. Prince Franz, Duke of Bavaria (Franz, Titular King of Bavaria) (b. 1933).

Saint George

Founded: Elector Carl Albert 28 March 1729.

Ribbon: Light blue with dark blue inner and white outer stripes.

Grand Master: H.R.H. Prince Franz, Duke of Bavaria (Franz, Titular King of Bavaria) (b. 1933).

⁴⁴ Abolished 1830.

⁴⁵ Eduard is the last male of what is considered the “House of Ascania”. If Eduard dies without male issue, the House would be considered extinct. The male line of Ascanians survives, however, in the counts von Westarp, descendants of Prince Franz of Anhalt-Bernburg-Schaumburg-Hoym and hismorganatic wife Karoline Westarp and the counts von Waldersee who descend from Count Franz Johann von Waldersee (1763-1823), illegitimate son of Leopold III, Duke of Anhalt-Dessau (1740-1817) and his mistress Eleonore Hofmeyer (1739-1816). In 2010 Eduard modified the House of Anhalt-Ascania Laws, abolishing the Salic or Semi-Salic laws; recognising his first born daughter as his heir; and ruling that gender would in future be irrelevant in determining the line of descent.

⁴⁶ Awarded to members of the Family.

Saint Theresa (for Ladies)

Founded: Queen Theresa 12 December 1827.

Ribbon: White with one narrow and one broad light blue stripe on each side.

Grand Master: H.R.H. Prince Franz, Duke of Bavaria (Franz, Titular King of Bavaria) (b. 1933).

Brunswick

Brunswick-Lüneburg (House of Hanover) (Evangelical)

Henry the Lion⁴⁷

Founded: Duke Wilhelm 25 April 1834.

Ribbon: Crimson red with yellow edges.

Grand Master: H.R.H. Prince Ernst August, Prince of Hanover (Ernst August, Titular Duke of Brunswick) (b. 1954).

Hanover

House of Guelph (Evangelical)

Guelphic⁴⁷

Founded: George Prince Regent of England 12 August 1815 and King Ernst August I 20 May 1841.

Ribbon: Light blue.

Grand Master: H.R.H. Prince Ernst August, Prince of Hanover (Ernst August V, Titular King of Hanover) (b. 1954).

Saint George⁴⁷

Founded: King Ernst August 23 April 1839.

Ribbon: Crimson.

Grand Master: H.R.H. Prince Ernst August, Prince of Hanover (Ernst August V, Titular King of Hanover) (b. 1954).

Hesse

House of Lorraine-Brabant (Lutheran)

Golden Lion⁴⁸

Founded: Friedrich II, Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel 14 August 1770.

Ribbon: Red.

Grand Master: H.R.H. Donatus, Landgrave of Hesse (Donatus, Titular Elector of Hesse and Titular Grand Duke of Hesse and the Rhine) (b. 1966).

Lippe

House of Lippe (Reformed)

Lippe⁴⁹

Founded: Prince Leopold of Lippe and Prince Adolph of Schaumburg-Lippe 25 October 1869⁵⁰.

⁴⁷ Awarded to members of the Family.

⁴⁸ Awarded to members of the Family.

⁴⁹ Awarded to members of the Family.

⁵⁰ From 18 April 1890 the Order was conferred only by the Lippe line.

Ribbon: Red edged gold.

Grand Master: H.S.H. Prince Stephan, Prince of Lippe (Stephan, Titular Prince (Fürst) of Lippe⁵¹) (b. 1959).

Oldenburg

House of Oldenburg (Lutheran)

Peter Friedrich Ludwig

Founded: Grand Duke Paul Friedrich August 27 November 1838.

Ribbon: Dark blue with red edges.

Grand Master: H.H. Christian, Duke of Oldenburg, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein and Duke of Glücksburg (Christian, Titular Grand Duke of Oldenburg) (b. 1955).

Prussia

House of Hohenzollern (Evangelical)

Black Eagle

Founded: King Friedrich I 17 January 1701.

Ribbon: Orange.

Grand Master: H.R.H. Prince Georg Friedrich, Prince of Prussia (Georg Friedrich, Titular German Emperor, King of Prussia) (b. 1976).

Royal Order of Hohenzollern

Founded: King Friedrich Wilhelm IV 16 January/22 August 1851.

Ribbon: White with three black stripes.

Grand Master: H.R.H. Prince Georg Friedrich, Prince of Prussia (Georg Friedrich, Titular German Emperor, King of Prussia) (b. 1976).

Louisa (for Ladies)

Founded: King Friedrich Wilhelm III 3 August 1814 and named from the Queen. Reserved for ladies. Renewed by King Friedrich Wilhelm IV 1848 and 1849, and once again by King Wilhelm I 1865.

Ribbon: White with black side stripe.

Grand Master: H.R.H. Prince Georg Friedrich, Prince of Prussia (Georg Friedrich, Titular German Emperor, King of Prussia) (b. 1976).

Hohenzollern

House of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (Catholic)

Hohenzollern

Founded: Prince Friedrich Wilhelm Constantin of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Prince Anton Friedrich of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen 5 December 1841. It was conferred by the Princes of the said houses with the approval of the King.

Ribbon: White with three black stripes.

Grand Master: H.H. Prince Karl Friedrich (Karl Friedrich, Titular Prince (Fürst) of Hohenzollern) (b. 1952).

⁵¹ H.S.H. Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Lippe (b. 1947) disputes his headship.

Reuss

House of Reuss (Lutheran)

Cross of Honour of Reuss

Founded: Prince Heinrich XIV 24 May 1869.

Ribbon: Reddish purple.

Grand Master: H.S.H. Heinrich XIV, Titular Prince (Fürst) Reuss (on his father's death 1946 but not fully recognised as such until 1962 with effect from 1953) (b. 1955).

Saxony

Kingdom of Saxony

House of Wettin (Albertine Line)⁵² (Lutheran, now Catholic)

⁵² Claimant: H.R.H. Prince Alexander of Saxe-Gessaphe (Prince Alexander of Saxe-Gessaphe [German: Alexander Prinz von Sachsen-Gessaphe, Polish: Aleksander książę Saskogessapski]; born Alexander de Afif 1954), is the adopted son and heir of Maria Emanuel, Margrave of Meissen. Following the death of Maria Emanuel in July 2012 he assumed the headship of the Royal House of Saxony, based on a 1997 agreement that named him heir, but which was repudiated a few years later by a number of signatories of the agreement. His claim is disputed by his cousin Prince Rüdiger of Saxony and by H.R.H. Prince Albert of Saxony, Duke of Saxony, Margrave of Meissen. Prince Rüdiger is the only son of prince Timo (1923-1983) and of his morganatic wife, Carl Lucas. The headship of the Royal House of Saxony is an area of dispute in the Royal Family of Saxony. This dispute stems from the fact that the last undisputed head of the house Maria Emanuel, Margrave of Meissen, and the other princes of her generation either had no children, or, in the case of Prince Timo, had children who were not recognised as being members of the Royal House of Saxony. The first adopted dynastic heir of Maria Emanuel was her nephew Prince Johannes of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, son of her youngest sister Princess Mathilde of Saxony. After the early death of Prince Johannes, the heirless Maria Emanuel then began to look to her eldest nephew Alexander Afif, the eldest son of Princess Anna of Saxony and her husband Roberto Afif, even though the Afif-Saxony marriage was contrary to the traditional laws of the House of Saxony, just as the marriage of Rüdiger's parents was. In 1997 the Margrave of Meissen proposed his nephew Alexander Afif as the heir and drew up a document that was signed by the other male and female members of the Royal House (including previously morganatic spouses of princes who were now treated as dynasts being attributed the style of Royal Highness; Rüdiger's sons and sister were not involved) which set out that Alexander Afif would succeed on his death. The document was signed by Anastasia, Margravine of Meissen, Prince Dedo (for himself, his brother Prince Gero and for their stepmother Princess Virginia), Prince Albert and his wife Princess Elmira, the Princesses Maria Josepha, Anna and Mathilde, and Princess Erina the third wife and widow of Prince Timo. Two years later on 1 July 1999 the Margrave adopted his nephew Alexander Afif giving him the family name Prinz von Sachsen Herzog zu Sachsen. The 1997 agreement proved to be controversial and in the summer of 2002 three of the signatories (Princes Albert, Dedo and Gero, who did not personally sign the document) retracted their support for the agreement. The following year Prince Albert wrote that it is through Prince Rüdiger and his sons that the direct line of the Albertine branch of the House of Wettin will continue, and thus avoid becoming extinct. Prince Rüdiger himself has never accepted the 1997 agreement and when asked for his opinion on who the eventual successor to Maria Emanuel should be, he replied that it should be himself. Following the death of Maria Emanuel in July 2012, Prince Rüdiger recognised Prince Albert (who died three months later) as the new Margrave of Meissen and head of the Royal House of Saxony. The former Alexander Afif, citing the 1997 agreement, has also assumed those positions. According to the family website prior to his death Albert determined Rüdiger to be his successor and instituted a clear succession plan. On this basis, following Prince Albert's death in October 2012, Prince Rüdiger assumed the headship of the house.

Crown of Rue

Founded: King Friedrich August I 20 July 1807.

Ribbon: Grass green.

Grand Master: in dispute.

Saint Henry

Founded: Elector Friedrich August II 7 October 1736⁵³.

Ribbon: Light blue with yellow stripes at the edges.

Grand Master: in dispute.

Sidonia (for Ladies)

Founded: King Johann 31 December 1870⁵⁴.

Ribbon: Violet with white and green stripes.

Grand Master: in dispute.

Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach (Lutheran)

White Falcon

Founded: Duke Ernst August 2 August 1732 and renewed by Grand Duke Charles Augustus 18 October 1815.

Ribbon: Flame red (ponceau).

Grand Master: H.R.H. Michael-Benedict, Prince of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach (Titular Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach) (b. 1946).

Saxon Duchies

House of Wettin (Ernestine Line: (1) Saxe-Meiningen, (2) Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and (3) Saxe-Altenburg) (Lutheran)

Ernestine Ducal

Founded: Friedrich I, Duke of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg under the name of the Order of German Probity 1690. Renewed by Dukes Friedrich of Altenburg, Ernst I of Coburg-Gotha, Bernhard of Meiningen 28 December 1833.

Ribbon: Dark red with green side stripes.

Grand Master: (1) H.H. Prince Friedrich-Konrad, Titular Duke of Saxe-Meiningen (b. 1952); (2) H.H. Prince Andreas, Titular Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (b. 1943); (3) became extinct 1991.

Schaumburg-Lippe

House of Lippe (Reformed)

Schaumburg-Lippe

Founded: Prince Adolph of Schaumburg-Lippe 18 September 1890.

Ribbon: Red with gold edges.

Grand Master: H.S.H. Prince Alexander Christian, Titular Prince (Fürst) of Schaumburg-Lippe (b. 1958).

⁵³ New statutes 23 December 1829 and supplements 9 December 1870.

⁵⁴ Statutes 14 March 1871.

Waldeck
House of Waldeck (Evangelical)

Waldeck

Founded: Prince Georg Victor 3 July 1857.

Ribbon: Yellow with red and blue edge stripes.

Grand Master: H.S.H. Prince Wittekind, Titular Prince (Fürst) of Waldeck and Pyrmont (b. 1936).

Württemberg

House of Württemberg (Lutheran, now Catholic)

Crown of Württemberg⁵⁵

Founded: King Wilhelm I 23 September 1818 and modified by King Carl I 22 December 1864.

Ribbon: Crimson with broad black side stripes.

Grand Master: H.R.H. Carl, Duke of Württemberg (Carl II, Titular King of Württemberg) (b. 1936).

Olga (for Ladies)

Founded: King Carl I 27 June 1871.

Ribbon: Black with broad dark red side stripes.

Grand Master: H.R.H. Carl, Duke of Württemberg (Carl II, Titular King of Württemberg) (b. 1936).

6. GREECE

House of Oldenburg (Greek Orthodox)

Redeemer

Founded: 31 July 1829 but not conferred until reinstituted by King Otto I in 1833.

Ribbon: pale blue, edged in white.

Grand Master: H.M. Constantine II, King of the Hellenes (b. 1940).

Saint George & Saint Constantine

Founded: 1936.

Ribbon: Dark blue, with alternate red and white horizontal striped edges.

Grand Master: H.M. Constantine II, King of the Hellenes (b. 1940).

Saint Olga & Saint Sophia

Founded: 1936.

Ribbon: Dark blue, with white horizontal striped edges.

Grand Master: H.M. Constantine II, King of the Hellenes (b. 1940).

George I

Founded: King Constantine I 16 January 1915

Ribbon: Dark red.

Grand Master: H.M. Constantine II, King of the Hellenes (b. 1940).

⁵⁵ Awarded to members of the Family.

7. ITALY

Kingdom of Italy

House of Savoy (Catholic)

Holy Annunciation

Founded: Order of the Collar or the Love Knot by Count Amadeo VI of Savoy 1362. Renewed by Duke Carlo III of Savoy under its present designation 1518.

Ribbon: Purple.

Grand Master: H.R.H. Crown Prince Vittorio Emanuele of Savoy, Prince of Piedmont and Prince of Naples (Vittorio Emanuele IV, Titular King of Italy⁵⁶) (b. 1937).

Saints Maurice and Lazarus

Founded: St Lazarus 12th century, recognised in Papal Bull 1254; St Maurice by Duke Amadeo VIII of Savoy 1434. St Lazarus was joined to a revived St. Maurice by Papal Bull of Gregory XIII 1572.

Ribbon: Green.

Grand Master: H.R.H. Crown Prince Vittorio Emanuele of Savoy, Prince of Piedmont and Prince of Naples (Vittorio Emanuele IV, Titular King of Italy⁵³) (b. 1937).

Civil Order of Savoy

Founded: King Carlo Alberto 29 October 1831.

Ribbon: White with a wide central blue stripe.

Grand Master: H.R.H. Crown Prince Vittorio Emanuele of Savoy, Prince of Piedmont and Prince of Naples (Vittorio Emanuele IV, Titular King of Italy⁵³) (b. 1937).

Parma⁵⁷

House of Bourbon-Parma (Catholic)

Constantinian Saint George

Founded: confirmation of transfer to Francesco Farnese, Duke of Parma, Piacenza and Castro 24 October 1699 by Bull *Sincerae Fidei* of Pope Innocent XII / Maria Luigia of Austria, Duchess of Parma, Piacenza and Guastalla 26 February 1816.

Ribbon: Light blue.

Grand Master: H.R.H. Prince Charles Xavier, Duke of Parma (Charles Xavier, titular Duke of Parma and Piacenza) (b. 1970).

Saint Lodovico

Founded: Carlo Lodovico I, Duke of Lucca 22 December 1836 / then as Duke of Parma 11 August 1849.

Ribbon: Blue with yellow edges.

⁵⁶ H.R.H. Prince Amedeo, Duke of Aosta (1943-2021), and now his son H.R.H. Prince Aimone, Duke of Aosta (b. 1967) disputed his headship since 7 July 2006.

⁵⁷ H.R.H. Prince Charles Xavier, Duke of Parma, also bestows the following as a dynastic decoration:

Saint George for Military Merit (Lucca)

Founded: Carlo Lodovico I, Duke of Lucca 1 June 1833.

Ribbon: White with two red stripes.

Grand Master: H.R.H. Prince Charles Xavier, Duke of Parma (Charles Xavier, titular Duke of Parma and Piacenza) (b. 1970).

Tuscany⁵⁸

House of Habsburg-Lorraine (Catholic)

Saint Stephen

Founded: by Bull of Pope Pius IV 1st February 1562.

Ribbon: Red.

Grand Master: H.I. & R.H. Prince Sigismondo, Archduke of Austria, Titular Grand Duke of Tuscany (b. 1966).

Saint Joseph

Founded: Ferdinand, Grand Duke of Würzburg 9 March 1807 / Ferdinand III transformed into a Tuscan Order 19 March 1817.

Ribbon: Red with white edges.

Grand Master: H.I. & R.H. Prince Sigismondo, Archduke of Austria, Titular Grand Duke of Tuscany (b. 1966).

Two Sicilies

House of Bourbon-Two Sicilies⁵⁹ (Catholic)

Saint Januarius

Founded: Carlo VII, King of Naples and Sicily (Carlo IV) 6 July 1738.

Ribbon: Red.

Grand Master: in dispute.

Constantinian Saint George⁶⁰

Founded: confirmation of transfer to Francesco Farnese, Duke of Parma, Piacenza and Castro 24 October 1699 by Bull *Sincerae Fidei* of Pope Innocent XII.

Ribbon: Light blue.

Grand Master: in dispute.

⁵⁸ H.I. & R.H. Prince Sigismondo, Archduke of Austria, Titular Grand Duke of Tuscany, also bestows the following as a dynastic decoration:

Order of Civilian Merit

Founded: Grand Duke Ferdinand II 19 February 1853.

Ribbon: Red with black edges.

⁵⁹ Claimants: H.R.H. Prince Don Pedro, Duke of Calabria (Peter I, Titular King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies) (b. 1968); H.R.H. Prince Charles, Duke of Castro (Carlo I, Titular King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies) (b. 1963).

H.R.H. Prince Carlo, Duke of Castro, also bestows the following as a dynastic decoration:

Order of Francis I

Founded: Francis I, King of the Two Sicilies 28 September 1829.

Ribbon: Red with light blue edges.

According to its Statutes the Order was a state merit order.

⁶⁰ Based on the modification of the Statutes on 1 January 2019 without the approval of the Holy See, the Sacred Military Constantinian Order of St. George whose Grand Master is H.R.H. Prince Charles, Duke of Castro has been transformed into an order of merit, expanding the ranks in a form unknown at the time of the papal bulls, and at the time of the suspension of the Cardinal Patron.

8. JUGOSLAVIA/SERBIA

House Karadjordjevic (Orthodox)

Prince Saint Lazarus⁶¹

Founded: King Alexander I of Serbia 28 June 1889. The Order is only worn by the King of Serbia and by his Crown Prince (when of majority).

Insignia: The insignia are very elegant, made of gold, enamels, embellished with rubies, sapphires, emeralds, diamonds and pearls.

Grand Master: H.R.H. Alexander, Crown Prince of Yugoslavia (Alexander II, Titular King of Yugoslavia) (b. 1945).

White Eagle

Founded: King Milan I of Serbia 23 January (4 February) 1883.

Ribbon: Red with pale blue outer edge stripes.

Grand Master: H.R.H. Alexander, Crown Prince of Yugoslavia (Alexander II, Titular King of Yugoslavia) (b. 1945).

Saint Sava

Founded: King Milan I of Serbia 23 January (4 February) 1883.

Ribbon: White with pale blue stripes near the edges.

Grand Master: H.R.H. Alexander, Crown Prince of Yugoslavia (Alexander II, Titular King of Yugoslavia) (b. 1945).

Star of Karageorge

Founded: King Peter I of Serbia 1 January 1904.

Ribbon: Red with white outer edge stripes.

Grand Master: H.R.H. Alexander, Crown Prince of Yugoslavia (Alexander II, Titular King of Yugoslavia) (b. 1945).

Crown of Yugoslavia

Founded: King Alexander of Yugoslavia I 5 April 1930.

Ribbon: Dark Blue.

Grand Master: H.R.H. Alexander, Crown Prince of Yugoslavia (Alexander II, Titular King of Yugoslavia) (b. 1945).

9. MONTENEGRO

House of Petrovic-Njegos (Orthodox)

Danilo I

Founded: Prince Danilo I 23 April (5 May) 1852.

Ribbon: White with red stripes.

Grand Master: H.R.H. Prince Nikola Petrovic-Njegos of Montenegro (Nikola II, Titular King of Montenegro) (b. 1944).

⁶¹ Since inception, the Order has been worn only by the following: King Alexander I (Obrenovic); King Peter I; Prince George (as Crown Prince, 1903-1908); Prince, later King Alexander I; King Peter II; Crown Prince Alexander II; On 5 February 1998, The Heir to the Throne, H.R.H. Prince Petar, officially joined the list of Holders of the Collar of Prince Saint Lazarus.

Saint Peter (The Royal Montenegrin House Order)

Founded: Prince (later King) Nicholas I 1869. Restricted to Members of the Royal Family and kinsmen only.

Ribbon: Red, blue and white stripes.

Grand Master: H.R.H. Prince Nikola Petrovic-Njegos of Montenegro (Nikola II, Titular King of Montenegro) (b. 1944).

Petrovic-Njegos

Founded: Prince (later King) Nicholas I 1897.

Ribbon: White with red stripes.

Grand Master: H.R.H. Prince Nikola Petrovic-Njegos of Montenegro (Nikola II, Titular King of Montenegro) (b. 1944).

10. PORTUGAL

House of Bragança (Catholic)

Saint Isabel

Founded: Prince Regent Joao, later King Joao VI 4 November 1801.

Ribbon: Pink with a central white stripe.

Sovereign: H.R.H. Dom Duarte, Duke of Bragança (Duarte III, Titular King of Portugal and the Algarves) (b. 1945).

Grand Mistress: H.R.H. Dona Isabel, Duchess of Bragança. (b. 1966).

Immaculate Conception of Vila Viçosa

Founded: King Joao VI 6 February 1818.

Ribbon: Light blue with white edges.

Grand Master: H.R.H. Dom Duarte, Duke of Bragança (Duarte III, Titular King of Portugal and the Algarves) (b. 1945).

11. ROMANIA⁶²

⁶² The following information is provided without taking any position: although at Margareta's birth she was not expected to inherit the defunct Romanian throne and the headship of the Romanian Royal Family, the birth of four younger sisters and no brother meant that without a change in the royal family's succession laws, male members of the House of Hohenzollern would succeed her father as pretenders to the Romanian throne, in accordance with the Salic law set off in both the defunct royal Romanian Constitution of 1923 and the defunct Statute of the Romanian royal house, dated 1884. In 1997 King Michael designated Margareta as successor to all his "prerogatives and rights", indicating his desire for a gender-blind succession to the throne; although there was much consideration of altering the line of succession (daughters of Romania's kings, such as Margareta, Elena, Irina and Sophie, as well as their descendants, had no rights of succession to the Romanian throne during the monarchy's existence, in accordance with the Salic law enshrined in both the defunct royal Romanian Constitution of 1938 and the Statute of the Romanian royal house, dated 1884). No actions were taken until 30 December 2007, when in a private ceremony, King Michael issued a declaration in the form of a statute, an act of symbolic significance in the absence of its approval by the Parliament, promulgating new Fundamental Rules of the Royal Family of Romania. Following the announcement of The Fundamental Rules, King Michael asked the Romanian Government that, should it consider restoring the monarchy, it should also abolish the Salic law of succession. Margareta does not use the title of Queen and prefers instead to be known as Custodian of the Romanian Crown, a title that Michael I offered her. Paul-Philippe Hohenzollern (son of King Michael's

House of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (Rumanian Orthodox)

Crown

Founded: King Charles I 10/22 May 1881/9 May 1932/30 December 2011.

Ribbon: Light blue with silver stripes.

Grand Master: H.M. Margareta, Custodian of the Crown of Romania (b. 1949).

Charles I

Founded: King Charles I 10 May 1906/5 January 2005/30 December 2009.

Ribbon: Light blue yellow-red-yellow edges.

Grand Master: H.M. Margareta, Custodian of the Crown of Romania (b. 1949).

Military Order of Michael the Brave

Founded: King Ferdinand I 26 September 1916.

Ribbon: Cherry red with broad gold edges.

Grand Master: H.M. Margareta, Custodian of the Crown of Romania (b. 1949).

12. RUSSIA

House of Romanov-Holstein-Gottorp (Orthodox)

Saint Andrew⁶³

Founded: Emperor Peter the Great 30 November (11 December) 1698.

Ribbon: Pale blue.

Grand Master: H.I.H. Grand Duchess Maria Vladimirovna of Russia (Maria I, Titular Empress and Autocrat of All the Russias⁶⁴) (b. 1953).

Saint Catherine⁶⁵ (for Ladies)

Founded: Emperor Peter the Great 25 November (7 December) 1714.

Ribbon: Red with silver edges.

Sovereign: H.I.H. Grand Duchess Maria Vladimirovna of Russia (Maria I, Titular Empress and Autocrat of All the Russias⁶⁴) (b. 1953).

Grand Master: H.I.H. Grand Duchess Maria Vladimirovna of Russia (Maria I, Titular Empress and Autocrat of All the Russias) (b. 1953).

Saint Alexander Nevsky⁶⁶

Founded: Empress Catherine I 30 August (12 September) 1725.

half-brother, Carol Lambrino) denounced King Michael's actions of creating The Fundamental Rules and severing ties with the House of Hohenzollern. Paul also claims to be head of the Romanian Royal Family.

⁶³ There is a State order of the Russian Federation with the same name (founded in 1998).

⁶⁴ Princess Olga Andreevna Romanoff (in English, used spelling conventions of the time - Romanoff instead of Romanova), Chairman of the "Romanov Family Association", (b. 1950) disputes her headship due to the articles contained in the law of succession to the Russian throne, as all the surviving descendants of the former Russian imperial house are descended from morganatic marriages. The Romanov Family Association is an organization for descendants of the former Russian Imperial House. It was created in 1979 and officially registered in Switzerland. The Association attributes the title of Prince or Princess of Russia to each of its members.

⁶⁵ There is a State order of the Russian Federation with the same name (founded in 2012).

⁶⁶ There is a State order of the Russian Federation with the same name (founded in 2010).

Ribbon: Red.

Grand Master: H.I.H. Grand Duchess Maria Vladimirovna of Russia (Maria I, Titular Empress and Autocrat of All the Russias⁶⁴) (b. 1953).

Saint Anne

Founded: Duke Karl Fredrich of Holstein-Gottorp 14 December 1735, introduced to Russia 1742 and an Order of the Russian Empire 5 April (17 April) 1796.

Ribbon: Red with a thin yellow stripe near the edge.

Sovereign: H.I.H. Grand Duchess Maria Vladimirovna of Russia (Maria I, Titular Empress and Autocrat of All the Russias⁶⁴) (b. 1953).

Saint George⁶⁷

Founded: Empress Catherine II 26 November (9 December) 1769.

Ribbon: Black with two orange stripes.

Grand Master: H.I.H. Grand Duchess Maria Vladimirovna of Russia (Maria I, Titular Empress and Autocrat of All the Russias⁶⁴) (b. 1953).

Saint Vladimir

Founded: Empress Catherine II 22 September (5 October) 1782.

Ribbon: Black, red, black.

Grand Master: H.I.H. Grand Duchess Maria Vladimirovna of Russia (Maria I, Titular Empress and Autocrat of All the Russias⁶⁴) (b. 1953).

White Eagle⁶⁸

Founded: King Augustus II of Poland, Duke of Saxony 1 November 1705, Order of the Russian Kingdom of Poland in 1815 and an Order of the Russian Empire in 17 November (30 November) 1830.

Ribbon: Dark blue.

Grand Master: H.I.H. Grand Duchess Maria Vladimirovna of Russia (Maria I, Titular Empress and Autocrat of All the Russias⁶⁴) (b. 1953).

Saint Stanislas

Founded: King Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski of Poland 7 May 1765, Order of the Russian Kingdom of Poland in 1815 and an Order of the Russian Empire 17 November (30 November) 1830.

Ribbon: White, red, white, red (wide), white, red, white.

Grand Master: H.I.H. Grand Duchess Maria Vladimirovna of Russia (Maria I, Titular Empress and Autocrat of All the Russias⁶⁴) (b. 1953).



⁶⁷ There is also a State order of the Russian Federation with the same name (founded in 1992).

⁶⁸ Also awarded as State order by the Republic of Poland (founded in 1921).

EXTRA EUROPEAN DYNASTIC ORDERS

Category created during the meeting of the Commission in Agrigento (18 November 2007)

1. BRAZIL

House of Orléans-Bragança⁶⁹ (Catholic)

Peter I

Founded: Emperor Pedro I 16 April 1826 and reformed by his son Dom Pedro II 19 October 1842.

Ribbon: Grass green with broad white edges.

Grand Master: in dispute.

Rose

Founded: Emperor Pedro I 17 October 1829.

Ribbon: Pale pink with white edges.

Grand Master: in dispute.

OTHER DYNASTIC ORDERS

These orders were created as dynastic orders by princely houses, which later became “mediatised” houses (and were not present at the Congress of Vienna). They were erroneously included in the 1964 Register, contrary to the 2nd principle.

1. HOHENLOHE

House of Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingfurst (Lutheran)

Phoenix⁷⁰

Founded: as the Order of the Golden Flame 29 December 1757, later converted into the Phoenix.

Ribbon: Crimson with gold edges.

Grand Master: H.S.H. Prince Maximilian 10th Prince zu Hohenlohe-Bartenstein (b. 1972).

⁶⁹ In 1908 H.R.H. Prince Pedro (1875-1940) renounced his rights to the Brazilian throne for himself and for his descendants. This renunciation, if valid, was enacted to make his nephew, H.I. & R.H. Prince Pedro Henrique, Head of the Family upon the death of the Princess Imperial in 1921. Since that time senior members of the family, descended from H.R.H. Prince Pedro, have disputed the validity of his renunciation. If the renunciation was valid, then the current Head of this Family is H.I. & R.H. Dom Luiz Gastao, Prince of Orleans e Bragança (Luiz I, Titular Emperor of Brazil) (b.1938). If, however, it was not valid, then the Head would be H.I. & R.H. Dom Pedro Carlos of Orleans e Bragança (b. 1945), who declares himself a republican and so then not interested in the pretension; whose heir (first-born male) is H.R.H. Prince Dom Pedro Tiago, Prince of Orleans e Bragança, that from 2019 to 2021, due to the absence of the canonical marriage of his father H.I. & R.H. Prince Dom Pedro Carlos, assumed the Grand Magisterium of the Orders of Avis, Santiago and of Christ, resigning on 9 October 2021 at the time of the canonical marriage of the father.

⁷⁰ Awarded to Family members.

2. ISENBURG

House of Isenburg-Birstein (Catholic)

Isenburg (House Order “pour mes amis”)

Founded: 1809.

Ribbon: Gold, light blue, white, black, white, light blue, gold.

Grand Master: H.S.H. Prince Alexander 9th Prince von Isenburg (b. 1969).

3. THURN AND TAXIS

House of Thurn and Taxis (Catholic)

Thurn und Taxis

Founded: 1704/1733.

Ribbon: Light blue.

Grand Master: H.S.H. Prince Albert 12th Prince von Thurn und Taxis (b. 1983).

EXTINCT DYNASTIES

1. MECKLENBURG (Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz)

House of Mecklenburg (Lutheran, now Catholic)

Wendisch Crown

Founded: Grand Duke Friedrich Franz II of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and the Grand Duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Strelitz 12 May 1864.

Ribbon: Light blue with inner yellow and outer red side stripes.

Grand Masters:

- Mecklenburg-Schwerin: Friedrich Franz, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (Friedrich Franz V, Titular Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin) (1910-2001) (the male line is now extinct).
- Mecklenburg-Strelitz: H.H. Georg Borwin, Duke of Mecklenburg (Georg Borwin, Titular Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz) (b. 1956).

2. SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT AND SONDRERSHAUSEN (Lutheran)

House of Schwarzburg

Cross of Honour of Schwarzburg

Founded: Prince Friedrich Günther 20 May 1853 for the principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, and changed to a Cross of Honour for both principalities by a convention made with Prince Günther Friedrich Karl of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen 28 June 1857.

Ribbon: Yellow with three light blue stripes.

Grand Master: became extinct 1971.

APPENDICES

OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF CHIVALRIC CHARACTER

Ancient chivalric institutions, originally founded as orders, subsequently revived by the dynastic successor of the founding authority

1. PORTUGAL

House of Bragança (Catholic)

Saint Michael of the Wing

Founded: 1171/1848/1981⁷¹/2001 (Conferred since 1981).

Ribbon: Red.

Grand Master: H.R.H. Dom Duarte, Duke of Bragança (Duarte III, Titular King of Portugal and the Algarves) (b. 1945).

New chivalric institutions founded by the head of a formerly reigning dynasty

1. ITALY

House of Savoy (Catholic)

Merit of Savoy

Founded: H.R.H. Crown Prince Vittorio Emanuele of Savoy, Prince of Piedmont and Prince of Naples 23 January 1988.

Ribbon: Blue with a broad white centre stripe.

Grand Master: H.R.H. Crown Prince Vittorio Emanuele of Savoy, Prince of Piedmont and Prince of Naples (Vittorio Emanuele IV, Titular King of Italy) (b. 1937).

2. RUSSIA

House of Romanov-Holstein-Gottorp (Orthodox)

Saint Nicholas the Miraculous

Founded: H.M. Emperor Kyril I 19 July (1 August) 1929.

Ribbon: Black, yellow, white.

Grand Master: H.I.H. Grand Duchess Maria Vladimirovna of Russia (Maria I, Titular Empress and Autocrat of All the Russias⁷²) (b. 1953).

⁷¹ Revived as a knightly association.

⁷² Princess Olga Andreevna Romanoff (in English, used spelling conventions of the time - Romanoff instead of Romanova), Chairman of the "Romanov Family Association", (b. 1950) disputes her headship due to the articles contained in the law of succession to the Russian throne, as all the surviving descendants of the former Russian imperial house are descended from morganatic marriages. The Romanov Family Association is an organization for descendants of the former Russian Imperial House. It was created in 1979 and officially registered in Switzerland. The Association attributes the title of Prince or Princess of Russia to each of its members.

Saint Michael the Archangel

Founded: H.I.H. Grand Duke Vladimir Kyrilovich of Russia (Vladimir I, Titular Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russias) 1988.

Ribbon: White, yellow, black, yellow, white.

Grand Master: H.I.H. Grand Duchess Maria Vladimirovna of Russia (Maria I, Titular Empress and Autocrat of All the Russias⁵⁵) (b. 1953).

Awards founded by the political claimant of a formerly reigning dynasty

1. GEORGIA

House of Bagration of Mukhran (Orthodox)⁷³

Tunic of Our Lord

Founded: H.R.H. Prince Irakly de Bagration-Mukhransky (1939).

Ribbon: Maroon.

Grand Master: H.R.H. Prince David de Bagration-Mukhransky⁷⁴ (b. 1976).

Saint Queen Tamara

Founded: 1915/1919/1942/2008⁷⁵.

Grand Master: H.R.H. Prince David de Bagration-Mukhransky⁷⁶ (b. 1976).

⁷² There is a State order of the Russian Federation with the same name (founded in 2012).

⁷² There is a State order of the Russian Federation with the same name (founded in 2010).

⁷² There is also a State order of the Russian Federation with the same name (founded in 1992).

⁷² Also awarded as State order by the Republic of Poland (founded in 1921).

⁷³ Prince Nugzar Bragation-Gruzinsky (b. 1950) disputes his headship.

⁷⁴ Following the death on 16 January 2008 of HRH Prince George Mukhransky despite the eldest son being HRH Prince Irakly Bragation-Mukhransky (1972) in accordance with Royal House rules succeeded to the Grand Magistrery.

⁷⁵ In order to undermine the Russian rearguard during World War I, a National Georgian Committee operated in Berlin. This committee was headed by Prince Giorgi Macabelli and Mikheil Tsereteli, who recruited a Georgian Legion of 1,200 men in 1915 to fight alongside the Turkish Army in Transcaucasia under the command of General Leo Kereselidze, a notable military and political figure who had already led the Union of Georgian Traditionalists while in exile. The heroic attitude and willingness to enter in combat of the Georgian troops soon demanded the creation of a military award, which was founded by the Legion itself with the name of the "Insignia of the Saint Queen Tamar". It was awarded to Georgians who had rendered extraordinary service in the cause of Georgian independence. The insignia was bestowed in two classes: civil and military. The emblem was designed by German Lieutenant Horst Schliephack and the ribbon included the national colours at the time: red and black. This award was made official by the Democratic Republic of Georgia in 1918 and recognised as an order of merit. The Order was abolished by the Communists, but its national significance was such that H.R.H. Prince Irakly - at the petition of the Union of Traditionalist Georgians - restored it and proclaimed himself Grand Master, with the consent of his father H.R.H. Giorgi XII who was Head of the Royal House in 1942. Upon the death of H.R.H. Prince Irakly, his son H.R.H. Giorgi XIII did not want to make any more concessions from this Order for reasons of discretion, and it remained inactive. On 23 May 2008 H.R.H. Prince David de Bagration-Mukhransky re-established it with the name of Order of Saint Queen Tamar.

⁷⁶ Following the death on 16 January 2008 of HRH Prince George Bragation-Mukhransky despite the eldest son being H.R.H. Prince Irakly Bragation-Mukhransky (1972) in accordance with Royal House rules succeeded to the Grand Magistrery.

Crown of Georgia

Founded: H.R.H. Prince Irakly de Bagration-Mukhransky (1939).

Ribbon: Bordeaux.

Grand Master: H.R.H. Prince David de Bagration-Mukhransky (b. 1976).

2. Portugal

House of Bragança (Catholic)

Merit Cross of the Royal House of Portugal

Founded: 1993/2015.

Ribbon: Red, light blue, red.

Grand Master: H.R.H. Dom Duarte, Duke of Bragança (Duarte III, Titular King of Portugal and the Algarves) (b. 1945).

3. Spain (Carlist)

House of Bourbon-Parma (Catholic)⁷⁷

Order of Prohibited Legitimacy

Founded: H.R.H. Don Jaime (III) de Borbón y Borbón-Parma, Duke of Madrid 16 April 1923/2000.

Ribbon: Black and green vertical stripes.

Grand Master: H.R.H. Prince Charles Xavier, Duke of Madrid (Carlos Javier de Borbón-Parma y Orange-Nassau, Duke of Madrid) (b. 1970).

Successors of chivalric institutions originally founded under the authority of a State

1. HUNGARY

Vitézi Rend (Order of Vitéz)⁷⁸

Founded: Under the authority of the Holy Crown of Hungary by The Governor of the Kingdom of Hungary, H.E. The Hon. Miklós Horthy de Nagybánya, 25-09-1920. A Knightly Body from 1953.

Ribbon: Blue

Head: The Captain General of the Order: H.I. & R.H. József-Károly von Habsburg Lothringen, Archduke of Austria, Royal Prince of Hungary (b.1960).



⁷⁷ H.R.H. Prince Sixto Enrique of Bourbon-Parma, Duke of Aranjuez (b. 1940) claims to be the current regent of the Carlist Communion.

⁷⁸ Order of Heroes. Awards prior to 1944 transmit the Order to the first born at the age of 17, and are inserted among the Semi-Independent Orders.

NOBLE CORPORATIONS AND OTHER NOBILIARY BODIES

During the meeting of the Commission in Vienna (21.9.1970) it was decided to amplify the study of chivalric subjects by inserting a list of Noble Corporations. The following is a limited list of Noble Corporations which have been placed before the Commission and whose status is fully accepted. Others which qualify may be added from time to time.

The basis of qualification is that such corporations should have a charter or some form of statute from a Sovereign at some time in the past; their insignia should be officially recognised in some form or other, and/or permitted to be worn on uniform, either military or civil. (There are many organisations of nobility which are of the highest social repute which do not comply with these conditions, and no reflection is made upon them by not including them in this list).

Appreciating the fact that several nobiliary organisations of the highest social standing and repute did not meet the qualifications for inclusion in the "Nobiliary Corporations" section of this Register, the Commission which met in Washington in 1984 established the new category of "Other Nobiliary Bodies."

The basis for inclusion in this category is that such bodies must be entirely noble in composition and possess real historical and cultural relevance within their indigenous society.

They may be armigerous and possess uniforms or insignia, but such attributes do not in themselves constitute qualifications for recognition. Synthetic nobiliary bodies, founded as a result of purely private initiatives and lacking historical and cultural relevance do not qualify for inclusion in this list.

The following is a limited list of several nobiliary bodies whose status is fully accepted by the Commission. It is probable that the list will be augmented from time to time.

1. EUROPE

Commission d'Information et de Liaison des Associations Nobles d'Europe (CILANE)

This organisation, which has its Seat in Paris, includes the following nobiliary associations:

- Vereinigung der Deutschen Adelverbände - VdDa (Germany).
- Corpo della Nobiltà Italiana - CNI (Italy).
- Nederlandse Adelsvereniging - NAV (Netherlands).
- Association de la Noblesse du Royaume de Belgique - ANRB (Belgium).
- Associação da Nobreza Histórica de Portugal - ANHP (Portugal).
- Union de la Noblesse Russe - UNR (Russia).
- Maison de la Noblesse Finlandaise - Ritarihuone (Finland).
- Association des Familles Suisses - AFS (Switzerland).
- Association de la Noblesse Française - ANF (France).
- Commission and Association for Armigerous Families of Great Britain - AFGB (Great Britain).

- Réunion de la Noblesse Pontificale - RNP (Holy See).
- Maison de la Noblesse Suédoise - Riddarhuset (Sweden).
- Croatian Nobility Association (Croatia).
- Dansk Adels-Forening (DAF) (Denmark).
- Magyar Történelmi Családok Egyesülete (MTCSE) (Hungary).
- Committee of Privileges of the Maltese Nobility (Malta).

1. AUSTRIA

The Enrolled Nobles of the Tyrol

Founded: 1361.

Badge: The red eagle of the Tyrol surmounted by a helmet and bearing on its breast an escutcheon with the cypher FI.

Ribbon: Green, edged gold.

2. GERMANY

The Nobles of Wurttemberg (1808)

Founded: 1808.

Badge: A Maltese cross Argent edged Or and bearing on a gold centre the royal cypher FR surmounted by a crown.

Ribbon: Yellow.

3. ITALY

The Venerable & Noble Archconfraternity of the Holy Apostles of Casale Monferrato (Veneranda e Nobile Arciconfraternita dei Santi Apostoli di Casale Monferrato [Duchy of Monferrato])

Founded: 1460.

Badge: Coat of Arms of the Holy See.

Ribbon: Red and yellow.

Patron: †H.R.H. The Infante Don Carlos of Bourbon-Two Sicilies, Duke of Calabria (1938-2015).

The Archconfraternity of Saint Michael the Archangel of Casale Monferrato (Arciconfraternita di San Michele Arcangelo di Casale Monferrato [Duchy of Monferrato])

Founded: 1503.

Badge: The Image of the Archangel Saint Michael.

Ribbon: White.

The Royal Archconfraternity of the Holy Sacrament of the Spanish Nobility of Santiago in Naples (Reale Arciconfraternita del Santissimo Sacramento dei Nobili Spagnoli di Santiago in Napoli)

Founded: 1534/1614.

Badge: The Red Cross of Santiago.

Ribbon: Red and yellow stripes.

First Brother & Superior: H.M. King Felipe VI of Spain and H.M. King Juan Carlos of Spain.

The Royal Companionate of the Archconfraternity of the Whites of the Holy Spirit (Real Compagnia dell'Arciconfraternita dei Bianchi dello Spirito Santo [Naples])

Founded: 1570.

Royal Archconfraternity of Our Lady of the Seven Sorrows in St Ferdinand of the Palace (Reale Arciconfraternita di Nostra Signora dei Sette Dolori in S. Ferdinando di Palazzo [Naples])

Founded: 1522c./1628.

The Most August Companionate of the Disciples of the Holy Cross (Augustissima Compagnia della Disciplina della Santa Croce [Naples])

Founded: 1290/1554.

Royal Archconfraternity of the Nobles of Mount Calvary (Real Arciconfraternita dei Nobili di Monte Calvario [Naples])

Founded: 1579.

Archconfraternity of the Holy Apostles of Rome [Arciconfraternita dei Santi Apostoli di Roma]

Founded: XVI Century.

4. NETHERLANDS

The Knightly Corporation of Overijssel

Badge: An armed knight and in base a ducal coronet.

The Knightly Corporation of Utrecht

Badge: A helmet Argent, mantled Gules and Sable, and thereon, on an escutcheon Gules, a cross Argent between two feathers Vert.

5. SPAIN

The Deputation and Council of the Grandees of Spain (La Diputacion y Consejo de la Grandeza de España)

Founded: 1815/1915/1999.

Chief: H.M. King Felipe VI of Spain.

Founded: 1441/1602/1880.

Badge: A shield paly of eight Or and Gules, surmounted by a royal crown and all on a cross, Gules.

Ribbon: Black with red edges.

Chief: H.M. King Felipe VI of Spain.

Royal Maestranza of Knighthood of Ronda (Real Maestranza de Caballería de Ronda)

Founded: 1572/1817.

Badge: On a cartouche the Virgin Mary in her glory.

Chief: H.M. King Felipe VI of Spain.

Royal Maestranza of Knighthood of Seville (Real Maestranza de Caballería de Sevilla)

Founded: 1670.

Badge: Upon two shields, the dexter being the arms of Spain and upon the sinister, the figure of St George.

Chief: H.M. King Felipe VI of Spain.

Royal Maestranza of Knighthood of Granada (Real Maestranza de Caballería de Granada)

Founded: 1686/1764.

Badge: Upon a shield, the Virgin Mary in her glory with in bordure the motto GIRUM COELI CIRCUIVI SOLA.

Chief: H.M. King Felipe VI of Spain.

Royal Maestranza of Knighthood of Valencia (Real Maestranza de Caballería de Valencia)

Founded: 1697.

Badge: On a cartouche, two knights jousting.

Chief: H.M. King Felipe VI of Spain.

Royal Maestranza of Knighthood of Zaragoza (Real Maestranza de Caballería de Zaragoza)

Originally the Confraternity of Saint George, approved in 1457 (whose origins can be traced to a chapter of knights existing in 1291), this was formed into a Maestranza in 1819.

Founded: 1819/1922.

Badge: A cross pattée fitchée Argent edged Or.

Chief: H.M. King Felipe VI of Spain.

Royal Collegiate Corporation of Noble Sons of the Nobility of Madrid (Royal Corporation of Caballeros Hijodalgo of Madrid) (Real Cuerpo de la Nobleza de Madrid)

Founded: 1782.

Badge: A cross with lance-shaped terminals Purpure.

Ribbon: Fuchsia.

Chief: H.M. King Felipe VI of Spain.

Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España - RAHE⁷⁹

Founded: 1954⁸⁰.

Badge: Two silver greatswords headed gold in saltire under a Spanish Royal Crown.

Ribbon: Red.

⁷⁹ In 2015 the Real Asociación de Hidalgos de España established the Cross of Merit with the aim of rewarding the extraordinary merits achieved by individuals who are not members of the RAHE or institutions in the promotion and development of patriotic, cultural or philanthropic activities related to the purposes of the RAHE, with a permanent spirit of service to the Nation and its citizens, giving an example of the values of chivalry and Christian humanism.

⁸⁰ H.M. King Don Felipe VI, King Emeritus H.M. Don Juan Carlos I, Queen Emerita H.M. Donna Sofia are members of RAHE.

Royal Corporation of the Nobility of Catalonia, Ancient Military Arm of the Principality of Catalonia and the Counties of Rosellon and Cerdana (united with the Confraternity of Saint George of the Vermeil Cross, founded 1371) (**Real Cuerpo de la Nobleza de Cataluña, Antiguo Brazo Militar del Principado de Cataluña y Condados del Rosellón y la Cerdaña**)

Founded: 1441/1602/1880.

Badge: A shield paly of eight Or and Gules, surmounted by a royal crown and all on a cross, Gules.

Ribbon: Black with red edges.

Chief: H.M. King Felipe VI of Spain.

Royal Brotherhood of the Holy Chalice of Valencia (Real Hermandad del Santo Caliz - Cuerpo de la Nobleza Valenciana)

Founded: 1917/1923/1948.

Badge: On a lozenge Or, four bars Gules, charged with an oval escutcheon bearing the Holy Chalice of Valencia.

Ribbon: Red.

Royal Military Establishment of the Principality of Gerona, Confraternity of Saint George (Real Estamento Militar del Principado de Gerona)

Founded: 1386/1714/1928.

Badge: On a Cross of Saint George Gules, edged Or, four swords Argent, points inward.

Ribbon: Red.

Royal, Most Ancient and Very Illustrious Confraternity of Noble Knights of Our Lady of Portillo of Zaragoza (Real, Antiquísima y Muy Ilustre Cofradía de Caballeros Nobles de Nuestra Señora del Portillo)

Founded: 1350/1646.

Badge: The cross of “Sobrarbe” Gules, in the centre a roundel Azure charged with a ruined wall bearing in the centre the portrait of Our Lady of Portillo proper flanked by two soldiers in armour Or, all surmounted by the Royal Crown of Spain Or.

Ribbon: Red.

Chief: H.M. King Felipe VI of Spain.

Royal Brotherhood of “Infanzones” of Our Lady of Charity of the Imperial Town of Illescas (Real Hermandad de Infanzones de Nuestra Señora de la Caridad de la Imperial Villa de Illescas)

Founded: 1265/1925.

Badge: A voided cross flory Argent, in centre point a square charged with a torteau.

Ribbon: Red.

Chief: H.M. King Felipe VI of Spain.

The Illustrious and Noble Brotherhood of Saint John the Evangelist of La Laguna (Ilustre y Noble Esclavitud de San Juan Evangelista de la Laguna)

Founded: 1649/1728.

Badge: A crowned eagle or, holding in its beak a feather proper.

Ribbon: White edged green.

The Most Illustrious Chapter of the Knights and Esquires of Cuenca (Cabildo de Caballeros y Escuderos de Cuenca)

Founded: 1273/1944.

Badge: A plate charged in the centre with a cross flory Gules.

Ribbon: Red.

Union of the Nobility of the Ancient Kingdom of Mallorca (Union de la Nobleza del Antiquo Reino de Mallorca)

Founded: 1955.

Badge: A plate charged in the centre with the shield of the Kingdom of Majorca surmounted by a royal crown and placed on a Cross of Saint George flanked by two mounted knights.

Ribbon: Red.

Corporation of the Nobility of the Ancient Kingdom of Galicia (Cuerpo de la Nobleza del Antiquo Reino de Galicia)

Founded: 2007.

Badge: Azure, a chalice gold with a Holy Form proper over, orled with seven crosses silver. Bordure gold with the motto NOBILITAS IN VIRTUTE and a shell silver in base. The arms are crested with a Spanish royal crown.

Ribbon: Blue.



6. UNITED KINGDOM

Standing Council of the Baronetage⁸¹

Founded: 1898/1903.

Badge: Upon a shield Argent a left hand Gules (the red hand of Ulster), surmounted by an Imperial Crown proper, the whole enclosed by an oval border embossed with gilt scroll work bearing a design of shamrocks and roses and thistles combined (for Baronets of England, Ireland and Great Britain respectively), or a design of roses, thistles and shamrocks combined (for Baronets of the United Kingdom).

Ribbon: Orange with narrow blue edges.

The Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor⁸²

Founded: 1908/1912⁸³.

⁸¹ The Council was first founded in 1898 as the “Honourable Society of the Baronetage” to protest against the declaration which granted life peers’ sons higher precedence. The name was changed to “The Standing Council of the Baronetage” in 1903. The Council exists to further the interests of the order of baronets. There is an Official Roll of baronets kept by the Registrar of the Baronetage at the Home Office, 50 Queen Anne’s Gate, London SW1. The Official Roll also includes the Baronets of Scotland or Nova Scotia, listed under “Scotland” in this Register. A baronet (traditional abbreviation Bart., modern abbreviation Bt.) is the holder of a type of knighthood known as a *baronetcy*. This title was introduced by James I of England (and VI of Scotland) in 1611 to raise funds. It is a hereditary honour, but it is not equal to a peerage. Baronets use the title “Sir” before their first or Christian name, but whereas all other knighthoods apply to an individual only, a baronetcy is hereditary. The eldest son of a baronet who is born in wedlock is entitled to accede to the baronetcy upon the death of his father. With a few exceptions, baronetcies can only be inherited by, or inherited through, males. Originally Baronets also had other rights, including the right to have their eldest son knighted on his 21st birthday. However, beginning in the reign of George IV these rights have been gradually revoked, on the grounds that sovereigns should not be bound by acts made by their predecessors. It is now rare for new baronetcies (like all hereditary titles) to be created, but one notable recent example is that of the late Sir Denis Thatcher, Bt., the husband of former Prime Minister (later baroness) Margaret Thatcher. Upon his death in 2003, their son, Sir Mark Thatcher, became the 2nd Baronet. *Baronet* is not a peerage title and does not disqualify the holder from standing for election to the British House of Commons. However, since 1999 neither do hereditary peerages, so the distinction has become historical. A number of Baronets were returned to Parliament in the 2001 General Election. There are five different creations of baronetcies: Baronets of England (dating from 1611); Baronets of Ireland (dating from 1619); Baronets of Scotland or Nova Scotia (see “Scotland” above); Baronets of Great Britain (from 1707, after the Union of the Kingdoms of England and Scotland); and Baronets of the United Kingdom (from 1801, after the Union of Great Britain with Ireland). Under a Royal Warrant dated of 1910 nobody may use the title of baronet in any civil or military commission, letters patent or any other official document unless his name is on the Official Roll.

⁸² The dignity of Knight Bachelor is a part of the British honours system. It refers to someone who has been knighted by the monarch but not as a member of one of the organized Orders of Chivalry. Knights Bachelor are the most ancient sort of British knight, existing during the reign of King Henry III, but they rank below members in the various orders. A survey of recent honours lists suggests that only men seem to be appointed Knights Bachelor (although sources vary on whether Dames Bachelor can theoretically exist [<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk/2616057.stm>]). It is generally awarded for public service; amongst its recipients are all male judges of the High Court of England and Wales. Like other knights, Knights Bachelor are styled “Sir”. The post-nominal letters “Kt” are sometimes used (note the lowercase ‘t’, also to distinguish the post-nominal abbreviation from that of a Knight of the Thistle), especially when the style “Sir” is awkward (for example, when the person is later made a life peer), but it is doubtful whether this enjoys official sanction (<http://www.cabinet-office.gov.uk/ceremonial/index/orders.htm>).

⁸³ The Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor was founded 27th April 1908 under the title of “The Society of Knights Bachelor” as a voluntary association with the approval of the Central Chancery of the Orders

Badge: Upon an oval medallion of vermillion, enclosed by a scroll a cross-hilted sword belted and sheathed, pommel upwards, between two spurs, rowels upwards, the whole set about with the sword belt, all gilt.

Knight Principal: Sir Colin Berry.

The Convention of the Baronage of Scotland

Arms: Or a cap of maintenance Gules doubled Ermine, on a chief Azure, a saltire Argent.

Motto: ALCI JUS REDDERE.

The Baronets of Scotland or of Nova Scotia⁸⁴

Founded: 1625⁸⁵.

Badge: The arms of Nova Scotia, an escutcheon Argent, a saltire Azure surmounted by an Imperial Crown, enclosed with the motto in an oval band FAX MENTIS HONESTAE GLORIA⁸⁶.

Ribbon: Orange-tawny.

Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms⁸⁷

Founded: 1509.

Colonel in Chief: H.M. The Queen.

Captain pro tempore: Thomas Henry Ashton, 4th Baron Ashton of Hyde.

Uniform: The uniform of a Heavy Dragoon Guards officer of the 1840s. It has a skirted red coat with Garter blue velvet cuffs and facings embroidered with the Tudor royal badge of the Portcullis. Helmets with white swan feather plumes are worn when on duty, even in church. Officers wear gold aiguillettes and carry sticks of office which they receive from the Sovereign on appointment. Cavalry swords are worn, and long ceremonial battle-axes, over 300 years old, are carried by all the Gentlemen.

of Knighthood, St James's Palace and the cooperation of the College of Arms (where the Society was housed until 1927). By Royal Command in March 1912 the Society became "The Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor". The main aims of the Society are to continue the registers which date back to 1257, to uphold the status, maintain the rights of precedence, generally protect the interests of the Degree, and to have uniform registration of every created Knight bachelor.

⁸⁴ The Official Roll of the Baronets of Scotland or of Nova Scotia is maintained by Registrar of the Baronetage at the Home Office (see "United Kingdom" above).

⁸⁵ No baronets of Scotland or of Nova Scotia have been created since 1707.

⁸⁶ This badge was instituted by King Charles I in 1629. After the Union of 1707, Baronets of Scotland charged their arms with the badge of Ulster (see Baronets of the United Kingdom).

⁸⁷ This is a ceremonial bodyguard founded by King Henry VIII in 1509 as a mounted escort armed with spear and lance, to protect the Sovereign in battle or on progress around the country. In 1526 the Corps began to do duty at court on foot, carrying a battle-axe, as they still do today. They last acted as a royal bodyguard in battle in the Civil War of 1642-9. Today, the duties of the Honourable Corps are only ceremonial. Including attendance on the Sovereign at State Arrivals of foreign Heads of State, the Garter service at Windsor, the State Opening of Parliament, and the Sovereign's evening reception for the Diplomatic Corps. The Corps is also on duty when the Sovereign attends services of the Orders of Chivalry. The Corps today consists of five Officers (the Captain [a political appointment who is now always the Government Chief Whip in the House of Lords] the Lieutenant, the Standard Bearer, the Clerk of the Cheque and the Harbinger) and 27 Gentlemen, all former officers. (<http://www.royal.gov.uk/output/Page3118.asp>)

The Standing Council of Scottish Chiefs⁸⁸

Founded: 1952.

Convenor: Donald MacLaren of MacLaren and Achleskine, 25th chief of the Clan Labhran.

Secretary: George Way of Plean, Baron Plean, Procurator Fiscal of Lyon Court.

Arms: Azure, three eagle's feathers Or surmounted at the base by a hurt environed of a circlet Or.

Badge: Three eagle's feathers Or surmounted at the base by a hurt environed of a circlet Or charged (at option of the Standing Council) with the words "Standing Council of Scottish Chiefs".

The Royal Company of Archers⁸⁹ (The Queen's Bodyguard for Scotland)

Founded: 1676 & 1822.

Captain General and Gold Stick for Scotland: Richard Walter John Montagu Douglas Scott, 10th Duke of Buccleuch and 12th Duke of Queensberry.

Arms: Vert, three arrows proper, barbed and feathered Argent, one in pale and two in saltire surmounted by an escutcheon Or, charged with a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counterflory of fleur-de-lys Gules and ensigned with an Imperial Crown proper.

Supporters: Two archers with bows in their exterior hands, that on the dexter in the uniform of the company in the year 1716, that on the sinister in that of the year 1816.

Motto: ARCU ATQUE ANIMO.

Uniform: A field-green uniform, the bonnet bearing eagle feathers, three for the Captain-General, two for Officers, and one for Archers.

⁸⁸ The Standing Council of Scottish Chiefs was founded by the then Lord High Constable of Scotland, The Countess of Erroll on the advice and recommendation of the late Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, Lord Lyon King of Arms. Membership is by invitation and open to Chiefs of Name with hereditary supporters and there is an elective procedure. The Standing Council's function is to represent the interest of the chiefs to the government and public. The Objects of the Council, which is non-political, are to consider matters affecting Scottish Chiefs and the Clans and Names which they represent and to submit their views and interests to HM Government, to Departments of State, to Local Authorities, to the Press and Public, to Associations connected with Clan and Family in Britain and overseas; also to educate the general public in matters connected with the rights, functions and historical position of Scottish Chiefs, together with the Clans and Names which they represent and to take such steps as may seem expedient to protect the titles; armorial bearings or other insignia of Chiefs from exploitation or misuse in trade or otherwise. The day-to-day administration is undertaken by the secretariat based in Edinburgh. Among other things, the Council deals with requests for information and assistance from members and enquiries from clansmen. The Council meets once a year in full session to discuss matters of general interest and concern. A close liaison is maintained between the Council and the Lyon Court (<http://www.myclan.clanship/law/future.php> and <http://www.pip.com.au/~sahc/page11.html>).

⁸⁹ The Royal Company of Archers has its base in Edinburgh at Archers Hall (built 1776). Today there are around 530 members, all of whom are of Scots origin or have good Scottish connections. The Royal Company of Archers' history can be traced back to 1676 when it was originally founded by several Scottish noblemen as a private archers club. The Company received a Royal Charter from Queen Anne in 1704 and in consequence assumed the style "Royal". Notably, members have acted as the sovereign's 'Body Guard for Scotland' since George IV's visit to the Scottish capital in 1822. The Royal Company of Archers perform duties at state and ceremonial occasions wearing their distinctive uniform of tunic and Balmoral bonnet.

ECCLESIASTICAL DECORATIONS⁹⁰

As there has been a substantial increase in the number of Ecclesiastical Decorations being worn socially, the Commission, after some hesitation, has decided to include in the Register a list of such decorations as are currently bestowed directly by the Patriarchs of the Eastern Orthodox Church, or by the heads of Autocephalous or Autonomous Churches of that rite, and by the Archbishop of Canterbury as *Primus Inter Pares* of the Anglican Communion. It is to be clearly understood that the decorations listed below are not considered by the Commission to be Chivalric in nature even though several may use the term “Order” in their styles and imitate Chivalric titles.

We invite these Authorities to use more proper terms for any future creations of awards. Nevertheless, the Commission accepts that these Ecclesiastical Decorations possess full validity as awards of merit or honours within the respective Churches which have instituted them. However, as none of the Eastern Orthodox Patriarchal Sees possess any type of direct Sovereignty, nor indeed does the Archbishop of Canterbury, the decorations instituted by them may not be deemed as equivalent to those bestowed by the Roman Pontiff not only in his Spiritual Capacity but also in his temporal position as Sovereign of the Vatican City State.

The Commission will include in this category of the Register only those decorations actually bestowed directly by the High Ecclesiastical authority in question.

None of those bodies, which are often created as a purely private initiative, and which subsequently place themselves under the “protection” of a Patriarchal See or Archbishopric, may be included in the Register.

Protection is an attribute of Sovereignty, which none of these Sees actually possesses. The following is a provisional list which may be augmented in the future.

1. EASTERN CATHOLIC CHURCHES

ANTIOCH, ALEXANDRIA & JERUSALEM, PATRIARCHATE OF (Greek Melkite)

Order of the Holy Cross of Jerusalem

Founded: 1945.

Ribbon: Black and red.

Grand Master: H.B. Patriarch Youssef Absi (b. 1946).

ANTIOCH & SYRIA, PATRIARCHATE OF (UNIATE-SYRIAN CATHOLIC)

Order of Saint Ignatius of Antioch

Founded: 1985.

⁹⁰ These first appeared in the 1998 *Register* and are decorations of ecclesiastical value that have validity only inside the canonical Church which grants them.

Ribbon: Red.

Grand Master: H.B. Patriarch Mar Ignace Youssif III (Ephrem Joseph Younan) (b. 1944).

2. ANGLICAN COMMUNION

CANTERBURY, ARCHBISHOPRIC OF (Church of England)

Cross of Saint Augustine of Canterbury

Founded: Archbishop Michael Ramsey 19 February 1965.

Ribbon: Canterbury blue.

Grand Master: The Most Revd. and Rt. Hon. Justin Portal Welby, Archbishop of Canterbury (b. 1956).

3. AUTOCEPHALOUS ORTHODOX CHURCHES

ALEXANDRIAN ORTHODOX PATRIARCHATE

Order of the St. Apostle and Evangelist Mark

Founded: H.D.B. Meletius II (Emmanuel Metaxakis), Pope and Patriarch of Alexandria and All Africa (1871-1935) in 1927 (By tradition 1596).

Ribbon: Blue with black stripes on the edges.

Grand Master: H.D.B. Theodore II (Nikolaos Horeftakis), Pope and Patriarch of Alexandria and All Africa (b. 1954).

Ancient Patriarchal Order of St. Sava the Sanctified

Founded: H.D.B. Peter VII (Emmanuel Metaxakis), Pope and Patriarch of Alexandria and All Africa (1949-2004) in 1999.

Ribbon: White with one blue stripe in the middle and two on the edges.

Grand Master: H.D.B. Theodore II (Nikolaos Horeftakis), Pope and Patriarch of Alexandria and All Africa (b. 1954).

Order of the Lion of Alexandria

Founded: H.D.B. Theodore II (Nikolaos Horeftakis), Pope and Patriarch of Alexandria and All Africa in 2006.

Ribbon: Blue with green stripes around the edges.

Grand Master: H.D.B. Theodore II (Nikolaos Horeftakis), Pope and Patriarch of Alexandria and All Africa (b. 1954).

Order of the Phoenix

Founded: H.D.B. Theodore II (Nikolaos Horeftakis), Pope and Patriarch of Alexandria and All Africa in 2006.

Ribbon: Blue with a white stripe in the middle and two white stripes on the edges.

Grand Master: H.D.B. Theodore II (Nikolaos Horeftakis), Pope and Patriarch of Alexandria and All Africa (b. 1954).

ANTIOCH ORTHODOX CHURCH

(GREEK ORTHODOX PATRIARCHATE OF ANTIOCH AND ALL THE EAST)

Order of St. Apostles Peter and Paul

Founded: H.B. Alexander III (Tahhan), Greek Orthodox Patriarch of Antioch and All the East (1869-1958) in 1948.

Ribbon: Red.

Grand Master: H. B. John X (Hānī Yazigi), Greek Orthodox Patriarch of Antioch and All the East (b. 1955).

Order of St. John of Domaskus

Founded: Ignatius IV (Ḥabīb Hazīm), Greek Orthodox Patriarch of Antioch and All The East (1920-2012) in 1993.

Ribbon: Blue.

Grand Master: H.B. John X (Hānī Yazigi), Greek Orthodox Patriarch of Antioch and All the East (b. 1955).

BULGARIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

Order of St. Tsar Boris the Baptist

Founded: Holy Synod of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church in 1978.

Grand Master: H.H. Neophyte (Simeon Nikolov Dimitrov), Patriarch of Bulgaria and Metropolitan of Sofia (b. 1945).

Order of St. John of Rila

Founded: Holy Synod of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church 13 march 1962.

Grand Master: H.H. Neophyte (Simeon Nikolov Dimitrov), Patriarch of Bulgaria and Metropolitan of Sofia (b. 1945).

Order of St. Cyril and Methodius

Founded: Holy Synod of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church 14 may 1969.

Grand Master: H.H. Neophyte (Simeon Nikolov Dimitrov), Patriarch of Bulgaria and Metropolitan of Sofia (b. 1945).

Order of St. Clement of Ohrid

Founded: Holy Synod of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church in 1966.

Grand Master: H.H. Neophyte (Simeon Nikolov Dimitrov), Patriarch of Bulgaria and Metropolitan of Sofia (b. 1945).

Order of St. Sophronius Vratsa

Founded: Holy Synod of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church in 1989.

Grand Master: H.H. Neophyte (Simeon Nikolov Dimitrov), Patriarch of Bulgaria and Metropolitan of Sofia (b. 1945).

CHURCH OF GREECE

Order of the Apostle Paul

Founded: Synod of the Orthodox Church of Greece.

Ribbon: Yellow with black stripes around the edges.

Grand Master: H.B. His Beatitude Ieronymos II (Ioannis Liapis), Archbishop of Athens (b. 1937).

Order of St. John the Apostle

Founded: Synod of the Orthodox Church of Greece.

Grand Master: H.B. His Beatitude Ieronymos II (Ioannis Liapis), Archbishop of Athens (b. 1937).

CYPRUS, ARCHBISHOPRIC OF (Greek Orthodox)

Order of Orthodox Hospitallers⁹¹

Founded: H.B. Archbishop Makarios III in December 1972.

Ribbon: Red.

Grand Master: H.B. Chrysostomos II (Irodotos Dimitriou) Greek Orthodox Archbishop of Cyprus (b. 1941).

Order of St. Barnabas the Apostle

Founded: H.B. Archbishop Makarios III in 7 May 1951.

Ribbon: Gold with red stripes on the sides.

Grand Master: H.B. Chrysostomos II (Irodotos Dimitriou) Greek Orthodox Archbishop of Cyprus (b. 1941).

Order of St. Paul the Apostle

Founded: H.B. Chrysostomos II (Irodotos Dimitriou) Greek Orthodox Archbishop of Cyprus 12 May 2008.

Ribbon: Gold with red stripes on the sides.

Grand Master: H.B. Chrysostomos II (Irodotos Dimitriou) Greek Orthodox Archbishop of Cyprus (b. 1941).

EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCH

(THE PATRIARCHATE OF CONSTANTINOPLE)

Order of St. Apostle Andrew the First-Called

Founded: H.A.H. Athenagoras I (Aristocles Matthew Spyrou), Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople (1886-1972) in 1964.

Ribbon: Yellow-red.

Grand Master: H.A.H. Bartholomew I, Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople (b. 1940).

Order of Panagia Pammakaristos

Founded: H.A.H. Bartholomew I, Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople (b. 1940).

Ribbon: Red.

Grand Master: H.A.H. Bartholomew I, Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople (b. 1940).

⁹¹ H.E. The President of Cyprus is the Temporal Protector of this Order. Only Orthodox Christians may be members of the Order, but others may receive a “badge of religion” for their services.

GEORGIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

Order of the Chiton of the Lord

Founded: Holy Synod of the Georgian Orthodox Church 27 July 2008.

Grand Master: H.H.B. Ilia II (Irakli Ghudushauri-Shiolashvili), Catholicos-Patriarch of All Georgia, the Archbishop of Mtskheta-Tbilisi and Metropolitan bishop of Bichvinta and Tskhum-Abkhazia (b. 1933).

Order of St. George

Founded: Holy Synod of the Georgian Orthodox Church in 1978.

Ribbon: White with a red stripe down the middle.

Grand Master: H.H.B. Ilia II (Irakli Ghudushauri-Shiolashvili), Catholicos-Patriarch of All Georgia, the Archbishop of Mtskheta-Tbilisi and Metropolitan bishop of Bichvinta and Tskhum-Abkhazia (b. 1933).

Order of St. Nino

Founded: Holy Synod of the Georgian Orthodox Church in 1967.

Grand Master: H.H.B. Ilia II (Irakli Ghudushauri-Shiolashvili), Catholicos-Patriarch of All Georgia, the Archbishop of Mtskheta-Tbilisi and Metropolitan bishop of Bichvinta and Tskhum-Abkhazia (b. 1933).

JERUSALEM, PATRIARCHATE OF (Greek Orthodox)

Order of the Orthodox Crusaders of the Holy Sepulchre

Founded: H.B. Nicodemus I, Greek Orthodox Patriarch of Jerusalem (1828-1910) was in 1884 (according to the tradition of IV century).

Ribbon: Red.

Grand Master: H.B. Patriarch Theophilus III (Giannopoulos) of Jerusalem (b. 1952).

Order of Patriarch Benedict

Founded: H.B. Benedict I, Greek Orthodox Patriarch of Jerusalem (1892-1980) was in 1957.

Ribbon: Red with yellow stripes around the edges.

Grand Master: H.B. Patriarch Theophilus III (Giannopoulos) of Jerusalem (b. 1952).

ORTHODOX CHURCH OF THE CZECH LAND AND SLOVAKIA

Order of St. Cyril and Methodius

Founded: Holy Synod of the Orthodox Church of the Czech Lands and Slovakia in 1951.

Ribbon: Blue.

Grand Master: H.B. Rastislav (Ondrej Gont), Archbishop of Prešov, Metropolitan of the Czech Lands and Slovakia (b. 1978).

Order of St. Rostislav, Prince of Moravia

Founded: Holy Synod of the Orthodox Church of the Czech Lands and Slovakia in 2005.

Grand Master: H.B. Rastislav (Ondrej Gont), Archbishop of Prešov, Metropolitan of the Czech Lands and Slovakia (b. 1978).

Order of St. Princess Ludmila

Founded: Holy Synod of the Orthodox Church of the Czech Lands and Slovakia in 2005.

Grand Master: H.B. Rastislav (Ondrej Gont), Archbishop of Prešov, Metropolitan of the Czech Lands and Slovakia (b. 1978).

Order of St. Martyr Gorazd of Prague

Founded: Holy Synod of the Orthodox Church of the Czech Lands and Slovakia in 2017.

Grand Master: H.B. Rastislav (Ondrej Gont), Archbishop of Prešov, Metropolitan of the Czech Lands and Slovakia (b. 1978).

POLISH AUTOCEPHALOUS ORTHODOX CHURCH**Order of St. Mary Magdalene**

Founded: H.E. Vassili (Włodzimierz Doroszkiewicz), Metropolitan of Warsaw and of All Poland (1914-1998) in 1973.

Ribbon: White-red.

Grand Master: H.B. Sawwa (Michał Hrycuniak), Metropolitan of Warsaw and of All Poland (b. 1938).

ROMANIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH**Patriarchal Cross**

Founded: Holy Synod of the Romanian Orthodox Church in 1925.

Grand Master: H.B. Daniel (Dan Ilie Ciobotea), Patriarch of All Romania (b. 1951).

Order of St. Andrew the Apostle, Defender of Romania

Founded: Holy Synod of the Romanian Orthodox Church in 2008.

Ribbon: White with red stripes around the edges.

Grand Master: H.B. Daniel (Dan Ilie Ciobotea), Patriarch of All Romania (b. 1951).

Order of St. Stephen the Great

Founded: Holy Synod of the Romanian Orthodox Church in 2008.

Grand Master: H.B. Daniel (Dan Ilie Ciobotea), Patriarch of All Romania (b. 1951).

Order of St. Constantine and Helena

Founded: Holy Synod of the Romanian Orthodox Church in 2008.

Grand Master: H.B. Daniel (Dan Ilie Ciobotea), Patriarch of All Romania (b. 1951).

Order of St. Martyr Barkovin

Founded: Holy Synod of the Romanian Orthodox Church in 2012.

Grand Master: H.B. Daniel (Dan Ilie Ciobotea), Patriarch of All Romania (b. 1951).

Order of the Holy Pious John Jacob of Nyametsky, New Hozevit

Founded: Holy Synod of the Romanian Orthodox Church on 16 December 2021.

Grand Master: H.B. Daniel (Dan Ilie Ciobotea), Patriarch of All Romania (b. 1951).

RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH (MOSCOW PATRIARCHATE)⁹²

Order of St. Apostle Andrew, the First-Called

Founded: H.H. Pimen, Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia (1910-1990) and the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church 28 December 1988.

Supreme Order - only for Primates of Orthodox Churches.

Ribbon: Blue (d'Azur) (formerly Green).

Grand Master: H.H. Kirill (Vladimir Mikhailovich Gundyayev), Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia (b. 1946).

Order of St. Vladimir Equal-to-Apostles

Founded: H.H. Alexius I Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia (1877-1970) and the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church in 1957.

Ribbon: Red with black bars at the edges and thin red borders (formerly Maroon).

Grand Master: H.H. Kirill (Vladimir Mikhailovich Gundyayev), Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia (b. 1946).

Order of Glory and Honour

Founded: H.H. Alexius II Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia (1929-2008) and the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church 25 March 2004.

Ribbon: Green [earlier Blue (d'Azur)].

Grand Master: H.H. Kirill (Vladimir Mikhailovich Gundyayev), Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia (b. 1946).

Order of St. Alexis, Metropolitan of Moscow and All Russia

Founded: H.H. Alexius II, Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia (1929-2008) and the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church 25 March 2004.

Ribbon: Golden.

Grand Master: H.H. Kirill (Vladimir Mikhailovich Gundyayev), Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia (b. 1946).

Order of St. Alexander Nevsky

Founded: Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church 13 April 2021.

Ribbon: Red.

Grand Master: H.H. Kirill (Vladimir Mikhailovich Gundyayev), Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia (b. 1946).

Order of St. Sergius of Radonezh

Founded: H.H. Pimen Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia (1910-1990) and the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church 26 December 1978.

Ribbon: Green with wide gold stripes on the edges and thin green border (formerly dark Green).

Grand Master: H.H. Kirill (Vladimir Mikhailovich Gundyayev), Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia (b. 1946).

⁹² Particular thanks to the contributors: Alexey M. Kataev, Stanislaw W. Dumin and Sergei A. Mankov.

Order of St. Daniel, Prince of Moscow

Founded: H.H. Pimen, Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia (1910-1990) and the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church 28 December 1988.

Ribbon: Golden with broad red stripes on the edges and a thin gold rim (formerly Orange).

Grand Master: H.H. Kirill (Vladimir Mikhailovich Gundyayev), Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia (b. 1946).

Order of St. Olga, Equal to the Apostles

Founded: H.H. Pimen, Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia (1910-1990) and the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church 28 December 1988. Only for ladies.

Ribbon: Blue with white streaks on the edges and thin blue borders (formerly dark Blue).

Grand Master: H.H. Kirill (Vladimir Mikhailovich Gundyayev), Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia (b. 1946).

Order of St. Seraphim of Sarov

Founded: H.H. Alexius II, Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia (1929-2008) and the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church 25 March 2004.

Ribbon: Green, with a wide silver stripes on the edges.

Grand Master: H.H. Kirill (Vladimir Mikhailovich Gundyayev), Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia (b. 1946).

Order of St. Innocent, Metropolitan of Moscow and Kolomna

Founded: H.H. Alexius II, Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia (1929-2008) and the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church 28 December 1996.

Ribbon: Purple with wide white edge stripes and a thin purple fringe.

Grand Master: H.H. Kirill (Vladimir Mikhailovich Gundyayev), Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia (b. 1946).

Order of St. Dmitry Donskoy

Founded: H.H. Alexius II, Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia (1929-2008) and the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church 1 October 2004.

Ribbon: Orange with a wide black stripe in the middle.

Grand Master: H.H. Kirill (Vladimir Mikhailovich Gundyayev), Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia (b. 1946).

Order of St. Macarius Metropolitan of Moscow and All Russia

Founded: H.H. Alexius II, Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia (1929-2008) and the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church 17 July 2001.

Ribbon: Burgundy (Maroon) with two narrow white stripes along the edges.

Grand Master: H.H. Kirill (Vladimir Mikhailovich Gundyayev), Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia (b. 1946).

Order of St. Euphrosinia, Grand Duchess of Moscow

Founded: by H.H. Alexius II, Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia (1929-2008) and the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church 21 August 2007.

Ribbon: Cream with two narrow red stripes at the edges.

Grand Master: H.H. Kirill (Vladimir Mikhailovich Gundyayev), Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia (b. 1946).

Order of St. Nicholas Equal to Apostles Archbishop of Japon

Founded: H.H. Kirill Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia and the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church 6 September 2012.

Ribbon: White, with double red edges and a wide red stripe in the centre.

Grand Master: H.H. Kirill (Vladimir Mikhailovich Gundyayev), Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia (b. 1946).

Order of St. Andrew Painter of Icons (early - St. Andrew Rublev)

Founded: H.H. Alexius II, Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia (1929-2008) and the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church 17 February 2001.

Ribbon: Purple with two gold stripes on both sides.

Grand Master: H.H. Kirill (Vladimir Mikhailovich Gundyayev), Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia (b. 1946).

Order of St. Tryphon

Founded: H.H. Alexius II, Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia (1929-2008) and the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church 22 February 1995.

Ribbon: Burgundy (Maroon) with two narrow gold stripes on the edges.

Grand Master: H.H. Kirill (Vladimir Mikhailovich Gundyayev), Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia (b. 1946).

Order of St. Dimitry Tsarevich of Uglich and Moscow

Founded: H.H. Alexius II, Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia (1929-2008) and the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church with the Russian children's Fund, 29 September 1997.

Ribbon: Burgundy (maroon) with two narrow pearl grey stripes at both edges.

Grand Master: H.H. Kirill (Vladimir Mikhailovich Gundyayev), Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia (b. 1946).

Order of St. Luke, Archbishop of the Crimea

Founded: H.H. Kirill Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia 11 February 2016.

Ribbon: olive Green, with two white stripes on either side.

Grand Master: H.H. Kirill (Vladimir Mikhailovich Gundyayev), Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia (b. 1946).

Patriarchal Award for the Builder of temples

Founded: H.H. Alexius II Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia (1929-2008) and the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church 31 May 2005.

Ribbon: any.

Grand Master: H.H. Kirill (Vladimir Mikhailovich Gundyayev), Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia (b. 1946).

Patriarchal Award of St. Barbara the Great-Martyr

Founded: H.H. Alexius II, Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia (1929-2008) in June 2006.

Grand Master: H.H. Kirill (Vladimir Mikhailovich Gundyayev), Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia (b. 1946).

Patriarchal Award of Maternity

Founded: H.H. Alexius II, Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia (1929-2008) 5 October 2006.

Ribbon: any.

Grand Master: H.H. Kirill, Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia (b. 1946).

UKRAINIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH OF THE PATRIARCHATE OF MOSCOW

Insignia of Honour of the Primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church

Founded: H.B. Vladimir, Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine (1935-2014) and the Holy Synod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. 24 November 2009.

Ribbon: dark Blue with yellow stripes.

Grand Master: H.B. Onufriy (Orest Volodymyrovych Berezovskyi), Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine, Primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (b. 1944).

Order of St. Andrew the First Called.

Founded: H.B. Vladimir, Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine (1935-2014) and the Holy Synod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

Ribbon: Blue.

Grand Master: H.B. Onufriy (Orest Volodymyrovych Berezovskyi), Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine, Primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (b. 1944).

Order of St. Anthony and St. Theodosy of Pechery

Founded: H.B. Vladimir, Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine (1935-2014) and the Holy Synod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in 1992 (?).

Ribbon: any.

Grand Master: H.B. Onufriy (Orest Volodymyrovych Berezovskyi), Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine, Primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (b. 1944).

Order of St. Vladimir Equal-to-Apostles

Founded: H.B. Vladimir, Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine (1935-2014) and the Holy Synod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

Ribbon: any.

Grand Master: H.B. Onufriy (Orest Volodymyrovych Berezovskyi), Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine, Primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (b. 1944).

Order of St. Yaroslav The Wise Prince of Kiev

Founded: H.B. Vladimir, Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine (1935-2014) and the Holy Synod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church 23 December 2010.

Ribbon: any.

Grand Master: H.B. Onufriy (Orest Volodymyrovych Berezovskyi), Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine, Primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (b. 1944).

Order of St. Princess Olga Equal-to-Apostles

Founded: H.B. Vladimir, Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine (1935-2014) and the Holy Synod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church 26 January 2012.

Ribbon: any.

Grand Master: H.B. Onufriy (Orest Volodymyrovych Berezovskyi), Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine, Primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (b. 1944).

Order of St. Nestor the Chronicler

Founded: H.B. Vladimir, Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine (1935-2014) and the Holy Synod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church 17 April 2003.

Ribbon: any.

Grand Master: H.B. Onufriy (Orest Volodymyrovych Berezovskyi), Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine, Primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (b. 1944).

Order of St. Agapit of Pechery

Founded: H.B. Vladimir, Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine (1935-2014) and the Holy Synod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church 17 April 2003.

Ribbon: any.

Grand Master: H.B. Onufriy (Orest Volodymyrovych Berezovskyi), Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine, Primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (b. 1944).

Order of St. Barbara the Great-Martyr

Founded: H.B. Vladimir, Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine (1935-2014) and the Holy Synod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church 17 April 2003. Only for ladies.

Ribbon: White with red stripes.

Grand Master: H.B. Onufriy (Orest Volodymyrovych Berezovskyi), Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine, Primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (b. 1944).

Order of St. Anastasia of Kiev

Founded: H.B. Vladimir, Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine (1935-2014) and the Holy Synod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church 26 January 2012.

Ribbon: Red with two white stripes on the edges.

Grand Master: H.B. Onufriy (Orest Volodymyrovych Berezovskyi), Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine, Primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (b. 1944).

Order of The Pochaev icon of the Mother of God.

Founded: H.B. Vladimir, Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine (1935-2014) and the Holy Synod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

Ribbon: any.

Grand Master: H.B. Onufriy (Orest Volodymyrovych Berezovskyi), Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine, Primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (b. 1944).

Order of St. Apostle John the Theologian

Founded: H.B. Vladimir, Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine (1935-2014), and the Holy Synod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in August 2004.

Ribbon: Red with yellow stripes along the edges (1st class), blue with yellow stripes along the edges (2nd class).

Grand Master: H.B. Onufriy (Orest Volodymyrovych Berezovskyi), Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine, Primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (b. 1944).

Order of St. Theodosius of Chernigov.

Founded: H.B. Vladimir, Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine (1935-2014), and the Holy Synod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church 23 September 2009.

Ribbon: any.

Grand Master: H.B. Onufriy (Orest Volodymyrovych Berezovskyi), Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine, Primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (b. 1944).

Order of St. Demetrius of Rostov

Founded: H.B. Vladimir, Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine (1935-2014) and the Holy Synod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church 24 November 2009.

Ribbon: any.

Grand Master: H.B. Onufriy (Orest Volodymyrovych Berezovskyi), Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine, Primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (b. 1944).

Order of St. Peter Mogila

Founded: H.B. Vladimir, Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine (1935-2014) and the Holy Synod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church 26 February 2010.

Ribbon: any.

Grand Master: H.B. Onufriy (Orest Volodymyrovych Berezovskyi), Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine, Primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (b. 1944).

Order of St. George the Victorious

Founded: H.B. Vladimir, Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine (1935-2014) and the Holy Synod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

Ribbon: any.

Grand Master: H.B. Onufriy (Orest Volodymyrovych Berezovskyi), Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine, Primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (b. 1944).

Order of St. Luke of the Crimea

Founded: H.B. Vladimir, Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine (1935-2014) and the Holy Synod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in 2011.

Ribbon: any.

Grand Master: H.B. Onufriy (Orest Volodymyrovych Berezovskyi), Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine, Primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (b. 1944).

Order of St. Nicholas the Wonderworker “For charity”

Founded: H.B. Vladimir, Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine (1935-2014) and the Holy Synod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church 23 December 2010.

Ribbon: any.

Grand Master: H.B. Onufriy (Orest Volodymyrovych Berezovskyi), Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine, Primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (b. 1944).

Order of Christmas

Founded: H.B. Vladimir, Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine (1935-2014) and the Holy Synod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

Ribbon: any.

Grand Master: H.B. Onufriy (Orest Volodymyrovych Berezovskyi), Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine, Primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (b. 1944).

Order of St. Ilia of Murom

Founded: H.B. Vladimir, Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine (1935-2014) and the Holy Synod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church 17 April 2003.

Ribbon: any.

Grand Master: H.B. Onufriy (Orest Volodymyrovych Berezovskyi), Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine, Primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (b. 1944).

Order of St. Righteous Anna

Founded: H.B. Vladimir, Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine (1935-2014) and the Holy Synod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church 24 February 2007.

Ribbon: any.

Grand Master: H.B. Onufriy (Orest Volodymyrovych Berezovskyi), Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine, Primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (b. 1944).

Order of St. Catherine the Great-Martyr

Founded: H.B. Vladimir, Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine (1935-2014) and the Holy Synod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church 24 February 2007.

Ribbon: any.

Grand Master: H.B. Onufriy (Orest Volodymyrovych Berezovskyi), Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine, Primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (b. 1944).

Memorial insignia “Kharkiv Council of Bishops - 15 Years”

Founded: H.B. Vladimir, Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine (1935-2014) and the Holy Synod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church 31 May 2007.

Ribbon: any.

Grand Master: H.B. Onufriy (Orest Volodymyrovych Berezovskyi), Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine, Primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (b. 1944).

Insignia of merit “For loyalty to family values”

Founded: H.B. Vladimir, Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine (1935-2014) and the Holy Synod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church 5 January 2013.

Ribbon: any.

Grand Master: H.B. Onufriy (Orest Volodymyrovych Berezovskyi), Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine, Primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (b. 1944).

Christmas - 2000 Years

Founded: H.B. Vladimir, Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine (1935-2014) and the Holy Synod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in 2000.

Ribbon: any.

Grand Master: H.B. Onufriy (Orest Volodymyrovych Berezovskyi), Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine, Primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (b. 1944).

Ecclesiastical Memorial Order “The 1020th anniversary of the Baptism of Russia”

Founded: H.B. Vladimir, Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine (1935-2014) and the Holy Synod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in 2008.

Ribbon: any.

Grand Master: H.B. Onufriy (Orest Volodymyrovych Berezovskyi), Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine, Primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (b. 1944).

Ecclesiastical Memorial Order “The 1025th anniversary of the Baptism of Russia”

Founded: H.B. Vladimir, Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine (1935-2014) and the Holy Synod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in 2013.

Ribbon: any.

Grand Master: H.B. Onufriy (Orest Volodymyrovych Berezovskyi), Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine, Primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (b. 1944).

LATVIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH⁹³

St. John the Martyr, Archbishop of Riga

Founded: H.Em. Alexander, Metropolitan of Riga and All Latvia 27 May 2006.

Ribbon: Violet with a white-red-white middle stripe (from the colour of the Patron Saint's mandya).

Grand Master: H.Em. Alexander (Alexander Ivanovich Kudriashov), Metropolitan of Riga and All Latvia, Primate of the Latvian Orthodox Church (b. 1939).

ORTHODOX CHURCH OF MOLDOVA⁹⁴

Order of Metropolis

Founded: Synod of the Orthodox Church of Moldova 28 September 2012.

Ribbon: Blue.

Grand Master: H.Em. Vladimir (Nikolai Vasilyevich Kantaryan), Metropolitan of Kishinev (Chisinau) and All Moldova, Primate of the Orthodox Church of Moldova (b. 1952).

Order of St. Stephen the Great

Founded: H.H. Alexius II, Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia and the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church 17 July 2002 at the request of H.Em. Vladimir Metropolitan of Chisinau and All Moldova.

Grand Master: H.Em. Vladimir (Nikolai Vasilyevich Kantaryan), Metropolitan of Kishinev (Chisinau) and All Moldova, Primate of the Orthodox Church of Moldova (b. 1952).

Order of Appreciation

Founded: Synod of the Orthodox Church of Moldova 28 September 2012.

Grand Master: H.Em. Vladimir (Nikolai Vasilyevich Kantaryan), Metropolitan of Kishinev (Chisinau) and All Moldova, Primate of the Orthodox Church of Moldova (b. 1952).

Order of St. Paisius Velichkovsky

Founded: H.H. Alexius II, Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia and the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church 17 July 2002 at the request of H.Em. Vladimir Metropolitan of Chisinau and All Moldova.

⁹³ The *Latvian Orthodox Church* is a self-governing, i.e. autonomous, Eastern Orthodox church under the jurisdiction of the Patriarchate of Moscow.

⁹⁴ The *Eastern Orthodox Church in Moldova* is organized by the Metropolis of Chişinău and All Moldova, commonly referred to as the *Moldovan Orthodox Church*, a self-governing church body under the Russian Orthodox Church, and by the Metropolis of Bessarabia, also referred to as the *Bessarabian Orthodox Church*, a self-governing church body under the *Romanian Orthodox Church*.

Grand Master: H.Em. Vladimir (Nikolai Vasilyevich Kantaryan), Metropolitan of Kishinev (Chisinau) and All Moldova, Primate of the Orthodox Church of Moldova (b. 1952).

Order of St. Paraskeva

Founded: H.H. Alexius II, Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia and the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church 17 July 2002 at the request of H.Em. Vladimir Metropolitan of Chisinau and All Moldova. Only for ladies.

Grand Master: H.Em. Vladimir (Nikolai Vasilyevich Kantaryan), Metropolitan of Kishinev (Chisinau) and All Moldova, Primate of the Orthodox Church of Moldova (b. 1952).

Order of Ecclesiastical Merit

Founded: Synod of the Orthodox Church of Moldova 28 September 2012.

Ribbon: Blue.

Grand Master: H.Em. Vladimir (Nikolai Vasilyevich Kantaryan), Metropolitan of Kishinev (Chisinau) and All Moldova, Primate of the Orthodox Church of Moldova (b. 1952).

ESTONIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH⁹⁵

Order of St. Isidore of Juriev

Founded: H.Em. Cornelius Jakobs, Metropolitan of Tallinn and All Estonia and the Local Council of the Estonian Orthodox Church 1st December 2006.

Grand Master: H.Em. Yevgeny (Valery Germanovich Reshetnikov), Metropolitan of Tallinn and All Estonia, Primate of the Estonian Orthodox Church (b. 1957).

BELORUSSIAN EXARCHATE (BELORUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH⁹⁶)

Order of the Cross of St. Euphrosinia, Princess of Polotsk

Founded: H.Em. Philaret, Metropolitan of Minsk and Slutsk, Patriarchal Exarch for All Belarus, and the Holy Synod of the Belorussian Orthodox Church in September 1998.

Grand Master: H.Em. Veniamin (Vitaly Ivanovich Tupeko), Metropolitan of Minsk and Zaslav, Patriarchal Exarch for All Belorussia (b. 1968).

Order of St. Euphrosinia, Princess of Polotsk

Founded: H.Em. Philaret, Metropolitan of Minsk and Slutsk, Patriarchal Exarch for All Belarus, and the Holy Synod of the Belorussian Orthodox Church in 2004.

Grand Master: H.Em. Veniamin (Vitaly Ivanovich Tupeko), Metropolitan of Minsk and Zaslav, Patriarchal Exarch for All Belorussia (b. 1968).

Order of St. Cyril of Turov

Founded: H.Em. Philaret, Metropolitan of Minsk and Slutsk, Patriarchal Exarch for All Belarus, and the Holy Synod of the Belorussian Orthodox Church between 2004 and 2006.

⁹⁵ The Estonian Orthodox Church of the Moscow Patriarchate is a semi-autonomous church in the canonical jurisdiction of the Patriarchate of Moscow whose primate is appointed by the Holy Synod of the latter.

⁹⁶ Is the official name of the Belarussian Exarchate of the Russian Orthodox Church in Belarus. It represents the union of Russian Orthodox eparchies in the territory of the Republic of Belarus and is the largest religious organization in the country, uniting the predominant majority of its Eastern Orthodox Christians.

Grand Master: H.Em. Veniamin (Vitaly Ivanovich Tupeko), Metropolitan of Minsk and Zaslav, Patriarchal Exarch for All Belorussia (b. 1968).

Order of St. Athanasy of Brest

Founded: H.Em. Philaret, Metropolitan of Minsk and Slutsk, Patriarchal Exarch for All Belarus, and the Holy Synod of the Belorussian Orthodox Church in 2010.

Grand Master: H.Em. Veniamin (Vitaly Ivanovich Tupeko), Metropolitan of Minsk and Zaslav, Patriarchal Exarch for All Belorussia (b. 1968).

Order of St. Sofia Princess of Slutsk

Founded: H.Em. Philaret, Metropolitan of Minsk and Slutsk, Patriarchal Exarch for All Belorussia, and the Holy Synod of the Belorussian Orthodox Church 12 January 2012.

Ribbon: White bordered in gold.

Grand Master: H.Em. Veniamin (Vitaly Ivanovich Tupeko), Metropolitan of Minsk and Zaslav, Patriarchal Exarch for All Belorussia (b. 1968).

RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH OUTSIDE OF RUSSIA⁹⁷

Synodal Order of the Icon of Mother of God “of the Sign”

Founded: H.Em. Laurus, Metropolitan of Eastern America and New York and the Synod of Bishops of the Russian Orthodox Church Outside of Russia in April 2007.

Ribbon: Blue (d’Azur).

Grand Master: H.Em. Hilarion (Igor Alexeyevich Kapral), Metropolitan of Eastern America and New York, First Hierarch of the R.O.C.O.R. (b. 1948).

SERBIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH⁹⁸

Order of St. Sava

Founded: Holy Synod of the Serbian Orthodox Church 24 May 1985.

Ribbon: White (1st class), Red (2nd class), Blue (3rd class).

Grand Master: H.H. Porfirije (Prvoslav Perić), Archbishop of Peć, Metropolitan of Belgrade and Karlovci, and Serbian Patriarch (b. 1961).

Order of St. King Milutin

Founded: Holy Synod of the Serbian Orthodox Church 26 May 1985.

Ribbon: Red with gold embroidery on the edge.

Grand Master: H.H. Porfirije (Prvoslav Perić), Archbishop of Peć, Metropolitan of Belgrade and Karlovci, and Serbian Patriarch (b. 1961).

⁹⁷ The Russian Orthodox Church Outside of Russia, also called Russian Orthodox Church Outside Russia or ROCOR, or Russian Orthodox Church Abroad (ROCA), is a semi-autonomous part of the Russian Orthodox Church (Moscow Patriarchate).

⁹⁸ The Church of Serbia is one of the autocephalous Orthodox churches, ranking sixth after Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, Jerusalem, Russia in the diptychs of Constantinople. In the diptychs of the Church of Russia, it exercises jurisdiction over Orthodox Christians in Serbia and surrounding Slavic and other lands as well as exarchates and patriarchal representation churches around the world.

Order of St. Peter of Cetinje

Founded: Holy Synod of the Serbian Orthodox Church 26 May 1985.

Ribbon: White.

Grand Master: H.H. Porfirije (Prvoslav Perić), Archbishop of Peć, Metropolitan of Belgrade and Karlovci, and Serbian Patriarch (b. 1961).

Order of St. Despot Stefan Lazarevich

Founded: Holy Synod of the Serbian Orthodox Church 26 May 1985.

Ribbon: White (1st class), Red (2nd class), Blue (3rd class).

Grand Master: H.H. Porfirije (Prvoslav Perić), Archbishop of Peć, Metropolitan of Belgrade and Karlovci, and Serbian Patriarch (b. 1961).

Order of St. Queen Milica (Reverend Nun Eugenia)

Founded: Holy Synod of the Serbian Orthodox Church 26 May 1985.

Ribbon: Black with gold embroidery on the edge.

Grand Master: H.H. Porfirije (Prvoslav Perić), Archbishop of Peć, Metropolitan of Belgrade and Karlovci, and Serbian Patriarch (b. 1961).

Order of St. Simeon the Myrrh-streaming

Founded: Holy Synod of the Serbian Orthodox Church 29 April 2010.

Ribbon: White (?).

Grand Master: H.H. Porfirije (Prvoslav Perić), Archbishop of Peć, Metropolitan of Belgrade and Karlovci, and Serbian Patriarch (b. 1961).

Order of St. Emperor Constantine

Founded: Holy Synod of the Serbian Orthodox Church 29 April 2010.

Ribbon: White with gold embroidery on the edge.

Grand Master: H.H. Porfirije (Prvoslav Perić), Archbishop of Peć, Metropolitan of Belgrade and Karlovci, and Serbian Patriarch (b. 1961).

Order of St. John Vladimir

Founded: Holy Synod of the Serbian Orthodox Church in 2016.

Ribbon: Red.

Grand Master: H.H. Porfirije (Prvoslav Perić), Archbishop of Peć, Metropolitan of Belgrade and Karlovci, and Serbian Patriarch (b. 1961).

4. AUTONOMOUS ORTHODOX CHURCHES

FINNISH ORTHODOX CHURCH

Order of Holy Lamb

Founded: 20 June 1935.

Ribbon: Blue-Grey, with white stripes near each end.

Grand Master: H.B. Leo (Makkonen), Archbishop of Karelia and all Finland (b. 1948).

NON EUROPEAN IMPERIAL, ROYAL OR PRINCELY AWARDS OF MERIT

omissis (see: 2009 ICOC Register)



EDITORIAL NOTES

In those cases where the chanceries of orders or sovereign houses have failed to return current information, or the Commission has been unable to determine the current *status* of the Grand Mastership, the most up-to-date scientific documentary sources have been used.

Where the Grand Mastership of an Order is in dispute, we have sought to include the names of the various claimants known to the Commission. In such unfortunate cases it is to be hoped that the Royal Houses or orders concerned will resolve the dispute by internal agreement.

