

P R E F A C E,

THE want which, in the course of his professional pursuits, the Editor has repeatedly felt, of some work which should identify, at least, the professions, residences, subsequent honours, if any, and times of death, of persons on whom the honour of knighthood had been conferred, first led him to commence, for his own private use, a Collection on that subject, the more modern (as the more immediately interesting) portion of which he here ventures to offer to the Public, in the hope that it may facilitate the researches of others in a branch of study now becoming daily more and more followed.

While the Peerage and Baronetage of Great Britain and Ireland have been the subjects of numerous, and, of late years, nearly annual publications, the Order of Knighthood has been almost entirely neglected. In

fact, the only Work that is confined to that subject, is a List of Knights edited as far back as 1660, by John Philpot, Somerset Herald. Previous to that period a "Catalogue of Nobility, Baronets and *Knights*," had been published by Thomas Walkley, 1642, a third edition of which, (said to have been collected by Sir Richard St. George, Clarenceux King of Arms,) was printed in 1652. Lists of the (then) existing Knights have from time to time been given in "Chamberlain's State of England," and some similar works, and more recently in the Appendixes to the several Editions of "Debrett's Peerage and Baronetage."

All these Lists, however, have been more or less defective. Those of Walkley and Philpot, though embracing all the Knights made within a given period, contain nothing but the mere Names of the parties, the Counties where they resided, and the Dates of their Knighthood; no attempt being made to record either any further honour to which they may have been advanced, or the dates of their deaths. All the subsequent Lists profess to contain only the Names of then existing Knights.

Towards the end of the seventeenth century Peter

Le Neve, Esq. Norroy King of Arms, appears to have contemplated the publication of a List of Knights from the Restoration down to his own time; which, to judge from the large collections he had made, (now in the British Museum, Harl. MSS. 5801 and 2,) would probably have contained not only all the particulars that came to his knowledge relative to the several knights themselves, but also valuable genealogical accounts of their families. His death, however, prevented the intended publication.

An extract from the sketch of a Preface, which is to be found in the first volume of Le Neve's Collection, may perhaps not be unacceptable to the reader. After noticing the above-mentioned publications of Philpot and Walkley as the only ones known to him, and stating that he proposed to commence his own List from the 1st of King Charles II. (where the previous work ended,) Le Neve proceeds:—

“ The Catalogue I have transcribed from the entries
“ thereof in the Heralds' Office, London, which are
“ transmitted to them when their fees are paid to the
“ Receivour; so that those gentlemen who paid no fees
“ must not expect to have any notice taken of the times

“ of their being knighted. But some few who have
“ not paid fees, which could any way come to my
“ hand, I have added in their due places; and if any
“ should be omitted who paid their fees, or any wrong
“ dates put to those who are inserted, I must beg their
“ pardon for the neglect, and shall always be ready
“ to amend whatever error I have committed.”

The present Editor has drawn from the same source as his Predecessor, with the addition of the London Gazettes, in which also the knighthoods of all persons where fees are paid are notified. Considering also that, although the notification and record of a knight-hood were contingent on the payment of fees, the knight-hood itself is completely conferred the moment the royal sword has been imposed,* he has inserted in

* This is so completely the case, that it may be doubted whether even a person who should succeed in surreptitiously procuring the *imposition of the sword* from the Sovereign, would be at all the less a Knight Bachelor on account of the fraud or misrepresentation he had practised to obtain it.

Two instances of this nature did actually occur about seven years ago, which led to the following notice in the London Gazette of 5 May, 1821.

“ Carlton House, 4 May, 1821.

“ The following is a Copy of an Order from His Majesty to the Marquess of Winchester, Groom of the Stole, which, in

his List the Names of all such persons as, either from his own knowledge or credible information, he believes to have actually received the honour of knighthood, though they are not included in the records of the College of Arms, or the Gazette, distinguishing, however, such instances with the remark, "Not gazetted."

In the List of Knights Bachelors the description immediately following the Name of the Knight is that which applied to him at the period when he received

obedience to His Majesty's commands, has been communicated by his Lordship to the Lords of His Majesty's Bedchamber.

"The honour of Knighthood having, in two recent instances, been surreptitiously obtained at the levee, His Majesty, for the purpose of effectually guarding against all such disgraceful practices in future, has been pleased to direct, that henceforth no person shall be presented to His Majesty at the levee by the Lord in waiting, to receive the honour of Knighthood, unless His Majesty's pleasure shall have been previously signified, in writing, to the Lord in waiting, by one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State."

The names of the parties are not unknown to the Editor, but they are, of course, not included in the following List; and, although they are hinted at in the Gentleman's Magazine at the period, he forbears to mention them here, because one of them is since dead, and the other, he trusts, either has had, or will have, the decency to lay down his surreptitiously obtained title.

the honour; the date of knighthood immediately follows, and the Editor has then added any further rank or dignity to which the individual may have been raised, and finally, if dead, the date of his death.*

The honour of Knighthood is sometimes conferred by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, but only in cases where the individual on whom His Majesty is pleased to confer it is out of the kingdom.

The Statutes of the Ionian Order declare, that all persons who may be admitted into it shall immediately be entitled to assume "the distinctive appellation of Knighthood."

King James I. by Letters Patent, dated 28 May, in the tenth year of his reign, (about a twelvemonth after the foundation of the Order of Baronets,) promised and granted, "for Himself, his Heirs, and Successors, that such Baronets, and the heirs male of their bodies, as hereafter should be no knights when they should attain or be of the age of one-and-twenty years, upon knowledge thereof given to the Lord

* There are probably some deceased persons in the List whose deaths the Editor has not been able to ascertain, but he believes the instances are not numerous.

Chamberlain of the Household, should be knighted by His Majesty, his Heirs, and Successors." This promise and grant, however, were revoked and annulled by other Letters Patent, dated 19 Dec. 1827.

All persons on whom His Majesty may be pleased to confer any of the Orders of Knighthood, must be previously made Knights Bachelors,* except Commanders of the Bath, who take the rank of Knights and appellation "Sir," immediately on their nomination, and are, if necessary, subsequently knighted when invested with the Insignia of their class.

FOREIGN ORDERS.

Previous to the year 1800 the instances of Foreign Orders of Knighthood being conferred on English subjects were of so unfrequent occurrence as to excite little attention, either on the part of the Public or the Government. The permission of the British Sovereign was, of course, always necessary to legitimatise the acceptance of a Foreign Order, or authorise the wearing its Insignia in this country; but, even for many

* They are not, however, included in the *List of Knights Bachelors*, as they will be found under their respective Orders.

years subsequent to the accession of His late Majesty, there does not appear to have been any established rule or etiquette as to the mode in which that permission was to be announced or recorded. In some instances His Majesty himself, at the request of the Foreign Sovereign, invested the Knight. In the case of Sir John Hill, M.D. Knight of Gustavus Vasa, all that is known is, that immediately after his investiture, which was performed by the Swedish Ambassador in London, he was received and recognised, at the levee of his own Sovereign, as a Knight of that Order. In another instance, the Royal Permission is said to have been notified by a private letter from the Secretary of State for the Home Department. In the case of Sir Samuel Greig, in 1778, (p. 90,) a certificate from the Lords of the Russian Admiralty, setting forth the Orders which the Emperor of Russia had conferred upon him, was registered in the College of Arms, on the authority of the Earl Marshal's Warrant only; And the only official record of the late Lord Maccartney having received the White Eagle of Poland, is a Pedigree of his Lordship's family recorded in the same College.

In 1789, for the first time, the Royal Permission was signified (in the cases of Bentham, p. 71, and Fanshaw, p. 88) by Warrant, under the Signet and Sign Manual. Similar Warrants passed for Lord Duncan (p. 85) in 1797, and for Sir Sidney Smith (p. 54) in 1799; and from that period such has continued to be the uniform practice.

After 1800 the number of Foreign Orders bestowed on British subjects increased immensely. It is a feature of the late War, not perhaps much known, though peculiarly honourable to the British Nation, that the achievements of her Naval and Military Officers not only obtained them admission into the already existing Orders of almost every country in Europe, but even gave rise to the establishment of three new Orders of Knighthood, principally, if not solely, for the purpose of rewarding their services.

The Porte, before 1800, possessed no Order of Chivalry; those already established in the stricter Catholic countries, "being united with religious ceremonies and institutions,"* could not correctly be bestowed on persons professing a different faith. But the Navy and

* Preamble to the Statutes of the Tower and Sword.

Army of Great Britain expelled the French from Naples (1798) and Egypt, (1801,) and protected (1808) the King of Portugal in his removal to the Brazils. The gratitude of the Sultan was shown by the establishment of the Order of the Crescent, and that of the Kings of Naples and Portugal, by their respectively founding the Orders of St. Ferdinand and Merit, and the Tower and Sword.

The strictness of interpretation, however, which would exclude Protestants, was afterwards dispensed with, and the Insignia of most of the Catholic Orders of Spain, Portugal, and Italy, are now to be seen adorning the breasts of British Officers.

Up to the year 1810, it appears to have been generally considered, and acted upon, though nowhere perhaps absolutely decided, that the acceptance of a Foreign Order of Knighthood, (with the consent of the British Sovereign,) gave a title to the appellation "Sir," and the other privileges, rank, and precedence, of a Knight Bachelor of these Realms.

In some instances, where His Majesty personally invested the Knight with the Insignia of the Order

bestowed upon him, he at the same time ceremoniously dubbed him with the sword. But the appellation "Sir" was equally and with as little question, assumed by, and, even in official documents, given to, those who had been created by Diploma only, and had never been actually knighted.

In 1810 the question as to the propriety of this practice was raised, in the case of Sir Henry Clements Thompson, Captain R.N. who had received, with his Sovereign's consent, the Order of the Sword of Sweden, but was appointed by the Lords of the Admiralty to the command of a ship by the description of "Henry Clements Thompson, *Esquire*." The case was referred for the consideration of the Heralds' College, where the opinions were much divided, but the majority decided to report, that the acceptance of a Foreign Order, under such circumstances, did *not* confer the title or rank contended for.

It is the less necessary to state or to combat here, either the grounds of this opinion, or the peculiar features of the case upon which it was delivered, inasmuch as the direct contrary had been previously *ruled* by the highest legal authority of the kingdom, though the case

in which it occurred, being one of assault only, had not come to the knowledge of either the parties or the referees, and is not reported.*

It may be remarked, however, that although Captain Thompson immediately laid down the title, and the Admiralty acted upon the opinion, in the Army Lists, persons similarly circumstanced continued to be called "Sir."

In 1813, a regulation was adopted, that in all future Royal Warrants authorising the acceptance of Foreign Orders, a clause should be inserted providing "that such Licence should not authorise the

* It was a prosecution against William Dearsley, for an assault on the Rev. Sir Robert Peat. The Counsel for the defendant took an objection to the description of the plaintiff, urging, that as he had not been knighted by the King he had no right to the appellation "Sir." Lord Ellenborough overruled the objection, on the ground that knighthood was an universal honour, which there could be no doubt every sovereign could confer according to the laws or customs of his own state; and that there could be as little doubt that the King of England could ratify and confirm such creation by a foreign Sovereign, and that having so done, the party was, to all intents and purposes, a Knight, and entitled to the appellation by which Knights are commonly distinguished in these Realms.

assumption of any Style, Appellation, Precedence, or Privilege, appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of these Realms."

It may now, therefore, be laid down as a principle, that *previous to the Regulation of 1813*, the investiture with a Foreign Order, with the permission of His Majesty, intitled the party to the rank, appellation, and privileges, of a Knight Bachelor.

Regulations of His Majesty and of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, respecting Foreign Orders.

1st. "THAT no British subject shall accept a Foreign Order, or wear its Insignia, without having previously obtained a Warrant under the Royal Sign Manual, (directed to the Earl Marshal of England,) granting them His Majesty's permission to accept and wear the same.

2d. "That the intention of a Foreign Sovereign to decorate a British subject with the Insignia of such Order, shall be notified to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, either through the King's Minister abroad, or through the accredited

Minister of the Foreign Sovereign resident at this Court.

3d. "That when His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have taken His Majesty's pleasure, and obtained His consent upon the occasion, he shall then signify the same to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he may cause the usual Warrant to be prepared for the Royal Sign Manual, and take such other steps as may be necessary for carrying His Majesty's pleasure into effect accordingly.

4th. "That when the Warrant is signed by the King, it shall be announced in the Gazette in the usual manner, and registered in His Majesty's College of Arms."

In addition to the above Regulations of the King, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent deemed it expedient to announce, in the year 1812,

5th. "That no subject of His Majesty could be allowed to accept the Insignia of a Foreign Order from any Sovereign of a Foreign State, except they shall be so conferred in consequence of active and dis-

tinguished services before the Enemy, either at Sea or in the Field ; or unless he shall have been actually employed in the service of such Foreign Sovereign."

And in March 1813, His Royal Highness was pleased to command, that the following proviso should be thereafter inserted in all Royal Warrants for the acceptance of Foreign Orders :*

6th. "That His Majesty's Licence and Permission doth not authorise, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorise, the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege, appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these Realms."

N. B. Before the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs takes the Prince Regent's pleasure, on any application for an Officer in the Army to be permitted to accept a Foreign Order, he causes the same to be referred to the Commander-in-Chief, through His Royal Highness's Secretary, to know whether or not His Royal Highness sees any objection to the Prince Regent's pleasure being taken thereupon.

And if the application be in favour of a Naval

* This regulation, when referred to in the Work, has been erroneously called the regulation of 1812.

Officer, the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs communicates with the First Lord of the Admiralty, to the same effect, previous to the Prince Regent's pleasure being taken thereon.

Further Regulation.

“No British Officer to be recommended to the Prince Regent for the honour of Knighthood in consideration of his having received the Royal permission to accept and wear the Insignia of a Foreign Order, unless such Officer shall have attained the rank of Major General in the Army, or of Rear Admiral in the Navy.

“(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.”

The List of Knights of Foreign Orders given in this Work may be divided into Three Classes.

I. Persons who have received the Royal Licence to accept them; in which case the date of such Licence immediately follows the name of the Order; and when the Licence has been duly recorded in the College of Arms, a dagger is prefixed. When the dagger is not, it is to be concluded the Licence has not been recorded.

II. Officers to whom his Grace the Duke of Wellington distributed the Orders which were placed at his disposition by the Allied Sovereigns, after the Battle of Waterloo. These are distinguished by the letter

W. Very few of these Officers have received Royal Licences permitting their acceptance of them, and consequently are not included in the List of British Officers having Foreign Orders, printed in the authorised Army List.*

III. Persons whom though they have not obtained the Royal permission to wear the Insignia in England, the Editor, either of his own knowledge or as matter of historic fact, knows to have received any Foreign Order. This Class, comparatively very small, is to be distinguished by no date following the name of the Order they have received.

To give any thing like a detailed account of the several Foreign Orders of Knighthood which have

* It appears singular, that on so distinguished an occasion some general permission did not issue. On a less important one (the conquest of Egypt) general orders from the Commander-in-Chief permitted all officers who had received the Order of the Crescent to wear its Insignia.

been conferred on British subjects, would far exceed the limits of the present Work ; the following slight notices, however, may not be unacceptable.

ANNUNCIATION, (*Sardinia.*) Founded by Amadeus VIII. Duke of Savoy, 1434.

CHARLES III. OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, (*Spain.*) Founded by Charles III. King of Spain, 1771. Four Classes — Grand Crosses, Commanders, Knights Pensioners, and Knights. This Order ranks immediately after the Golden Fleece, and takes precedence of the much older Orders of Calatrava, Alcantara, St. James, Montera.

CHRIST, (*Portugal.*) Instituted 1319, and endowed with the estates which the then recently suppressed Order of the Templars held in Portugal.

CRESCENT, (*Turkey.*) Founded in August 1799, to reward Lord Nelson, &c. Two Classes,

N. B. The Second Class was conferred at the close of the Egyptian campaign, 1801, on above 800 English officers, but the Editor has not hitherto been able to collect any thing like a correct list of them. Any information on this point will be most thankfully received.

BLACK EAGLE, (*Prussia.*) Founded by Frederick I. King of Prussia, 1701. One Class.

RED EAGLE, (*Prussia.*) Founded by George Frederick Charles Margrave of Brandenburg Bayreuth, 1734, and re-organized by the Margrave of Brandenburg Anspach, 1774. In 1792 the King of Prussia declared himself Grand Master, and ranked it among the Prussian Orders next after the Black Eagle. Three Classes. The Knights of the Black Eagle are also Knights of the First Class of this Order.

WHITE EAGLE, (*Poland.*) Said to have been founded by Uladislaus, King of Poland, 1325, but did not exist many years. Renewed by Augustus King of Poland, 1705.

ELEPHANT, (*Denmark.*) Founded by King Canute IV. 1190, and revived by Christian I. 1458.

GOLDEN FLEECE, (*Austria and Spain.*) This illustrious Order, considered at present the first in rank both in Austria and Spain, was founded in 1429, by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy and Earl of Flanders, and the Grand Mastership attached to the Earldom of Flanders. At present the Emperor of Austria and King of Spain, each within their own dominions, exercise the function of Grand Master, and nominate Knights of this Order.

GUSTAVUS VASA, (*Sweden.*) Founded by King Frederick I. about 1725.

IRON CROWN, (*Italy.*) Founded by Napoleon as King of Italy, 1805, for civil as well as military services, and adopted by the Emperor Francis. Three Classes—the first limited to Twenty, the second to Thirty, and the last to Fifty Members.

LEOPOLD, (*Austria.*) Founded by the Emperor Francis II. about 1808, for civil as well as military merit. Three Classes—Grand Crosses, Commanders, and Knights.

LION AND SUN, (*Persia.*) Founded by Futtý Ali Shah, 1808, to confer on Foreign Ambassadors, &c. Mussulmen are not admissible. Three Classes.

LEGION of HONOR, (*France.*) Founded by Napoleon, 1802, and confirmed by Louis XVIII. 1814. Five Classes—Grand Crosses, (formerly called Grand Cordon, or Grand Aigle,) 140; Grand Officers, 240; Commanders, 650; Officers, 2000; Knights, unlimited.*

MALTA, or ST. JOHN of JERUSALEM. The general history of this celebrated Order (the Patriarch of European chivalry) is too well known to need recapitulation. It is only necessary to say here, that after flourishing for many centuries in the Holy Land, at Cyprus, at Rhodes,

* In 1813 this Class amounted to 39,200, and it has been since much increased.

and finally, in the Island from which its more modern designation is taken, its existence as a sovereign state was put an end to by Buona-
parte, who reduced the Island and expelled the Knights, in his passage towards Egypt in 1798. A majority of the Knights then retired to Trieste, and afterwards to Messina and Catana. At present the Order is under the protection of the Emperor of Russia.

MARIA THERESA, (*Austria*.) Founded 1757, by the Empress whose name it bears. Consists of three Classes—Grand Crosses, Commanders, and Knights. Number unlimited.

MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH, (*Bavaria*.) Founded by Maximilian Joseph, King of Bavaria, (on the elevation of that Electorate to the rank of a Kingdom,) 1806. Three Classes—Grand Crosses, (to which only General Officers are admitted,) Commanders, and Knights.

MERIT, (of *Poland*.) Founded in 1791, by Stanislaus Augustus, but soon after suppressed. Revived by Frederick Augustus Grand Duke of Warsaw, 1807. The Emperor of Russia is at present Grand Master as King of Poland.

MERIT of HOLSTEIN, or LION of LIMBOURG, is not a Royal Order: it was instituted in 1768, but soon became dormant, and remained so till 1818, when a junior Prince of the House of Saxony was named Grand Master.

MILITARY MERIT, (of *Prussia*.) Founded by Frederick the Great, 1740. One Class.

MILITARY MERIT, (of *France*.) Founded by Louis XV. 1759, for Protestant Officers only, they being excluded from the Order of St. Louis. Three Classes—Grand Crosses, Commanders, and Knights.

MILITARY MERIT, (of *Wurtemberg*.) Founded by Frederick II. Duke of Wurtemberg, 1799. Three Classes—Grand Crosses, Commanders, and Knights.

POLAR STAR, (*Sweden*.) Founded by Frederick I. 1720, for civil and diplomatic services. One Class.

ST. ANDREW, (*Russia*.) Founded by the Emperor Peter I. 1698, and is the second in rank of the Russian Orders. One Class. Conferred only on Sovereign Princes, Russian Nobility of the first rank, or Foreigners of the highest distinction. H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence and the Duke of Devonshire are the only English Subjects Knights of this Order. This Order carries with it those of St. Alexander Newski and St. Anne.

ST. ALEXANDER NEWSKI, (*Russia*.) Founded by the Empress Catherine, 1725, for civil as well as military services. One Class.

- ST. ANNE, (*Russia.*) This Order, originally founded 1735, by Charles Frederick Duke of Holstein, is now the Fourth Order of the Russian Empire. Two Classes.
- ST. BENTO D'AVIS, (*Portugal.*) Founded by Alphonso King of Portugal, 1147.
- ST. CONSTANTINE, (*Naples.*) Said to have been founded by Constantine the Great, anno 313. Established as a Neapolitan Order by Don Carlos of Spain, on his Accession to the Throne of Naples. Four Classes—Grand Crosses, Grand Commanders, Commanders, and Knights.
- ST. ESPRIT, or HOLY GHOST, (*France.*) Founded by Henry III. of France, 1578, and is the highest Order of that Monarchy.
- ST. FERDINAND and MERIT, (*Naples.*) Founded by the King of Naples, 1800, for the purpose of rewarding Lord Nelson and the Officers who served under him at the Nile, and in the recovery of Naples from the French Army in 1799. Originally Two Classes—Grand Crosses, in number, 21, and Commanders, unlimited. In 1810 a Third Class was added, the Members of which are called Knights. The first Grand Cross nominated was Lord Nelson, the second, General Suvarroff, the third the Emperor Paul I.

ST. FERNANDO, (*Spain.*) Founded in 1811, by the Supreme Cortes, and confirmed by King Ferdinand VII. in 1815. Five Classes—the First, or Grand Crosses, for General Officers who have commanded in chief. Second, for General Officers who have particularly distinguished themselves. Third, for General Officers without distinction. Fourth, for Officers from Colonels downwards, who have particularly distinguished themselves; and the Fifth, for the same Class of Officers generally.

ST. GEORGE, (*Russia.*) Founded by the Empress Catherine II. Four Classes. Number unlimited. To be admitted into the First Class it is necessary to have served twenty-five years, and commanded as General-in-Chief at some decisive victory; or to have made, to use the French phrase, eighteen Maritime Campaigns. The Emperor of Russia himself is not exempted from these conditions. The Emperor Paul never wore it, (though Suvarroff and others of his Generals did,) nor the late Emperor Alexander until after the Campaigns of 1812 and 1813, in which he commanded his own armies.

ST. GEORGE and THE REUNION, (*Naples.*) Founded by Ferdinand IV. 1819.

ST. HERMENEGILDE, (*Spain.*) Founded by King Ferdinand VII. anno 1814. Two Classes—

Grand Crosses, for General Officers; Second Class, for Officers from Brigadier downwards.

ST. JANUARIUS, (*Naples*.) Founded by Charles King of the Two Sicilies, (afterwards King of Spain,) 1738. One Class. Number limited to Sixty.

The King of Naples originally intended to confer this Order on Lord Nelson, but was prevented by the consideration that some parts of its ceremonies and statutes rendered its being held by a Protestant impossible, and therefore he founded the Order of St. Ferdinand and Merit. Subsequently, however, that difficulty was overcome, and his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and six more English Officers, now belong to it.

ST. JOACHIM. This Order owes its foundation to no crowned head, but has been recognized both in Great Britain and abroad, as an Order of Knighthood. It was founded in 1755, and derives its chief claim to notice from having numbered Lord Nelson amongst its members.

ST. JOHN of JERUSALEM. (See MALTA.)

ST. JOSEPH, (*Tuscany*.) Founded by Ferdinand III. Grand Duke of Tuscany, 1807, at Wurtzburg, of which he was then Grand Duke; and on ascending the Tuscan Throne, in 1814, he carried this Order with him and made it the second Order of Tuscany. Three Classes--

Grand Crosses, limited to 20; Commanders, 30; Knights, unlimited. Civilians, and even Ecclesiastics, are admissible, as well as Military Men:

ST. LOUIS, (*France.*) Founded by Louis XIV. 1695. Three Classes—Grand Crosses, Commanders, and Knights or Small Crosses.

ST. MAURICE and ST. LAZARE, (*Sardinia.*) The Order of St. Maurice was founded by Amadeus VIII. Count of Savoy, anno 1434. In 1572 that of St. Lazare (founded about 1119) was united to it. Three Classes—Grand Crosses, Commanders, and Knights.

ST. STANISLAUS, (*Poland.*) Founded by Stanislaus Augustus King of Poland, 1765. Renewed, and divided into Four Classes, by the Emperor Alexander, 1815.

ST. STEPHEN, (*Tuscany.*) Founded by Cosmo de Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany, 1561.

ST. WLADIMIR, (*Russia.*) Instituted by the Empress Catherine II. 1782, and revived by the Emperor Alexander, 1801. This Order is Civil as well as Military, and consists of Five Classes—Grand Crosses, Commanders, Knights of the Third Class, of the Fourth Class, or Junior Knights, and the Fifth Class, which is claimable by persons who have filled a civil office for thirty-five years.

SWORD, (*Sweden.*) Instituted 1525; afterwards became dormant, and was renewed by King Frederick I. 1748. Three Classes—Grand Crosses, Commanders, and Knights.

TOWER and SWORD, (*Portugal.*) Founded by John VI. King of Portugal, 1808, on the occasion of his retreat to the Brazils, and for the purpose, as the Statutes express, of rewarding those on whom, as being "united with religious ceremonies and institutions," the Orders then existing in Portugal, could not with propriety be conferred. It consists of Three Classes—Grand Crosses, Commanders, and Knights.

WILHELM, (*Netherlands.*) Founded by the present King of the Netherlands, 1815. Four Classes—Grand Crosses, Commanders, and Knights of the Third and Fourth Classes.

ORDERS OF THE GARTER, THISTLE, BATH, ST. PATRICK, ROYAL HANOVERIAN GUELPHIC, AND ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

To give a List of the Knights of these Orders did not enter into the Editor's original plan, but he was induced to add them even after the first part was in the press, by the representation of some of his friends, that a Work professing to treat on subjects connected

with English Knighthood, would be imperfect without them.

The Lists of the Garter and first Class of the Bath were of easy compilation, the Records of the Heralds' College furnishing complete materials. With respect to the Second Class of the Bath, and the Orders of the Thistle, St. Patrick, and Ionian, not having access to the Records of those Orders, he can only say, he has used his best industry to collect his Lists from every source within his reach, and trusts the inaccuracies in them will be few and unimportant.

For the List of the Guelphic Order he is indebted to the kindness of Dr. Kuper, Minister of the German Chapel, St. James's, Domestic Chaplain to H. R. H. the Duchess of Clarence, and Chaplain to the Hanoverian Embassy; a kindness the more marked as the Editor's first introduction to that Gentleman was for the purpose of soliciting the favour, for which he now begs to return his sincere thanks, and the more valuable as he had been previously refused the same information by the King of Arms of the Order, to whom, both as a principal functionary

of the Order and a brother officer of his own, he at first applied himself.

With this single exception, the Editor has to acknowledge the most cheerful co-operation in every quarter where he has had occasion to apply for assistance or information. To his Friends, Charles George Young, Esq. York Herald, and Nicholas Harris Nicolas, Esq. he has great pleasure in expressing his particular obligations.

*College of Arms,
31 May, 1828.*

