

OF THE
ORDERS
OF
KNIGHTHOOD
UNDER
THE PRINCES
OF THE
GERMAN EMPIRE.

VOL. II.

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OF THE
ORDERS
OF THE
KNIGHTS
OF THE
THE KNIGHTS
OF THE
GERMAN EMPIRE

Vol. II

GERMAN EMPIRE.

THE ORDER

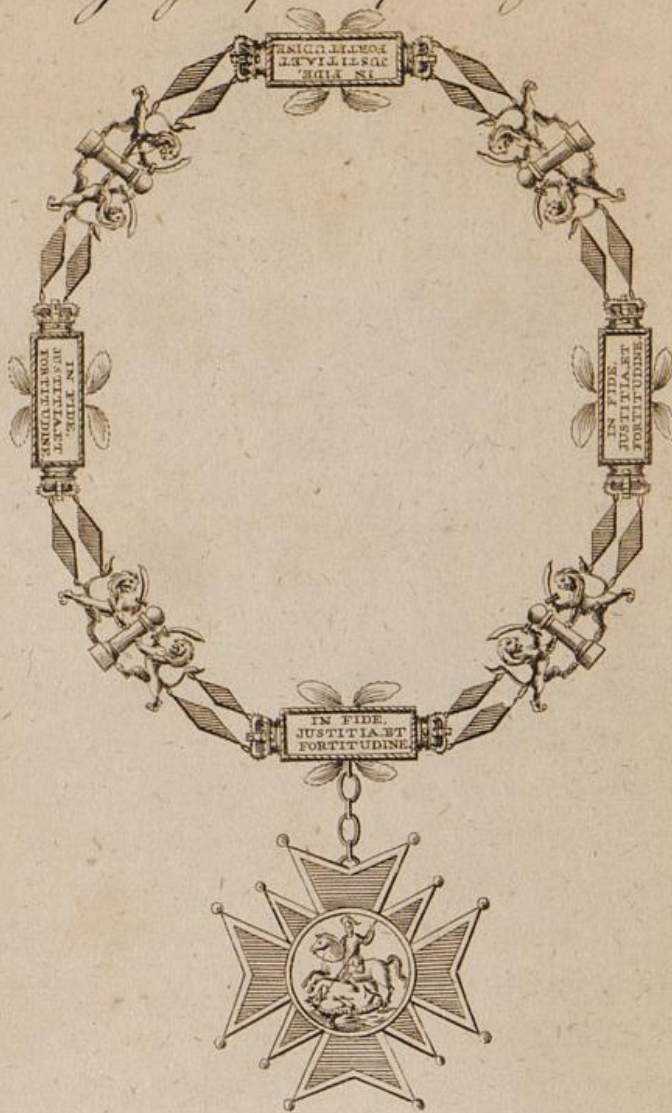
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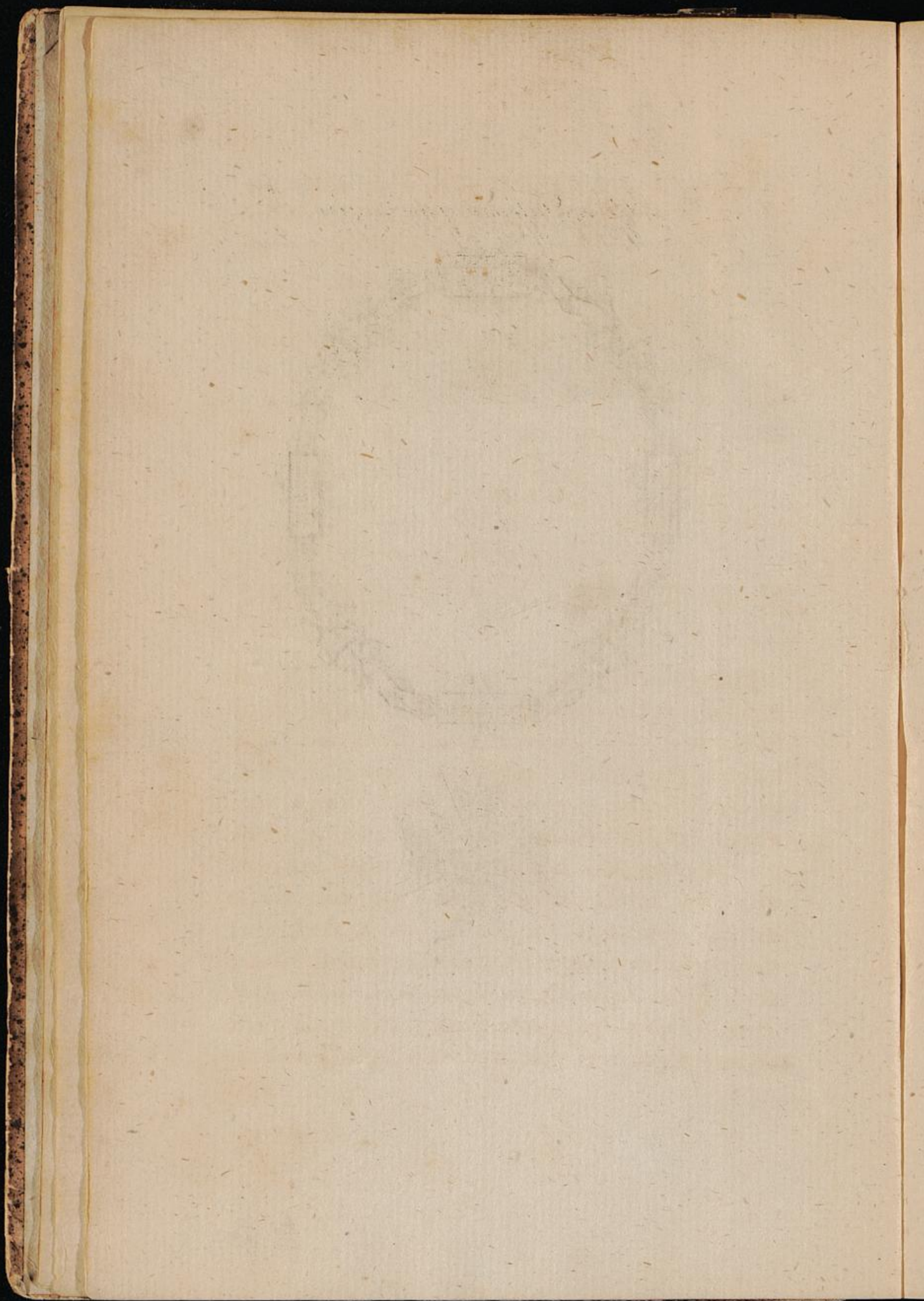
S T, G E O R G E.

THIS Order is styled the Order of St. George the defender of the immaculate conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and was instituted in the year 1729, at Munich, by Albert Elector of Bavaria; the Knights of it are obliged to prove their nobility by father and mother, for five generations; the badge they wear is a star of eight points; on the center, is enamelled the image of St. George on horseback slaying a dragon; the cross is enamelled blue, edged with white, and cantoned with a smaller cross enamelled blue and white. This is generally worn pendent to a broad watered sky blue ribbon edged with white, and worn scarf-ways over the right shoulder, besides which the Knights wear a silver star, of the same figure with the badge, embroidered on the left side of their outer

garment. On days of ceremony, they wear the badge pendent to a collar, composed of oblong plates, with crowns at each end, and columns surmounted with globes, each column supported by two Lions, holding in their exterior paws two Scymitars, the whole joined together with lozenge chains, enamelled blue and white; on the oblong plates, is the following motto, *In Fide, Justitia, & Fortitudine.* See plate 38.

S^t George Defender of the Virgin ³⁸





GERMAN EMPIRE.

THE ORDER

OF THE

NOBLE PASSION.

JOHN George Duke of Saxe Weiffenfels instituted this Order in the year 1704, and appointed the grand festival of it to be observed on St. John's day. The badge of the Order is a gold medal, enamelled white, on which is a star of eight points, Gold, charged with a cross Red, surmounted with an oval blue, on which are the letters *J. G.* in a cypher, the whole encircled with these words, *J'aime l'honneur qui vient par la vertu*; (see plate 39); and on the reverse, the arms of the Principality of Querfurt, with this inscription *Société de la Noble Passion, institutée par J. G. D. D. S. Q. 1704.* This badge is worn pendent to a broad white ribbon, edged with gold, and worn scarfwise over the

right shoulder. The Duke of Saxe Weissenfels, of the Albertine branch of the electoral family of Saxony, is Sovereign of this Order; he keeps a court at Weissenfels, and there all the Knights of this Order assemble once a year, when each contributes according to his ability to the maintenance of the maimed or decayed soldiers in the service of the Sovereign. It is to be observed, that the Duke of Saxe Weissenfels, possessing the principality of Querfurt in Juringen, in the Circle of upper Saxony, he is sometimes called after it, Duke of Saxe Querfurt.



N O B I L I T A T I O N

JOHN George Duke of Saxe Weissenfels instituted the Order in the year 1701, and appointed the grand festival of it to be observed on St. John's day. The badge of the Order is a gold medal, encircled with an arch which is a sun of eight points of gold, charged with a cross Red, surmounted with a crown blue, on which are 10 letters. In a square the whole encircled with a gold wreath. The words of the motto are: *PRO PATRIA ET DOMINA* (for the fatherland and the lady) the arms of the principality of Querfurt with the inscription: *PRINCIPALITATIS QUERFURTENSIS* in Latin. It is given by the Duke of Saxe Weissenfels. The badge is worn suspended to a broad white ribbon with gold and blue stripes over the

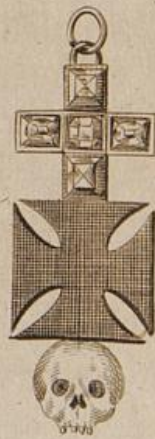
GERMAN

Noble Passion

39



Death's Head





GERMAN EMPIRE.

THE ORDER

OF

DEATH'S HEAD.

THIS Order was first instituted by the Duke of Wirtemburgh in the year 1652, and both sexes were equally admitted of it; but, having soon fallen into disuse, it was revived in the year 1709, by Louise Elizabeth, widow of Philip Duke of Saxe Merzburg, and daughter of the original founder. By the statutes of it a Princess of the House of Wirtemburgh alone can be Sovereign of it, and none but women can be received into it; virtue and merit are the only necessary qualifications (birth and fortune not being attended to) for it. Gaming, theatrical amusements, and luxuries of all kinds, are prohibited, and punished by a fine, which on Good Fridays is distributed to the poor. The

Ladies who compose this Order are obliged to appear once a year before their Sovereign, and to produce a manuscript, containing their remarks on the lives and deaths of their predecessors of the Order, and these compositions are lodged in the archives, which are under the direction of a gentleman, who wears the badge of the Order, and is styled Treasurer, Trustee, and Director of the Order of Death's head. The badge of this Order is a Death's head, enamelled white, surmounted with a cross pattée black; above the cross pattée another cross composed of five large jewels, by which it hangs to a black ribbon edged with white, and on the ribbon these words, *memento mori*, worn at the breast. But on the death of any of the Order, the survivors wear the badge pendent to a black ribbon over a white one, on which is the name of the deceased. For the badge, see plate 39.

GERMAN

GERMAN EMPIRE.

THE ORDER

OF THE

RED EAGLE.

THE time of the institution of this antient Order is uncertain. The Margrave of Bareith, of the family of Brandenburgh, is Sovereign of it; and it is generally bestowed on general officers, though by the statutes it is not more appropriated to military men, than to those in civil employments. The badge of it is a golden square medal, enamelled white, on which is an Eagle displayed Red, and it is worn pendent to a broad red watered ribbon, edged with yellow, and worn scarfwise. See plate 13.

GERMAN

GERMAN EMPIRE

THE ORDER

OF THE

RED EAGLE

The title of the institution of this order is the Order of the Red Eagle. The badge of this order is a golden eagle with its wings spread, perched on a globe. The eagle is facing left. The globe is surmounted by a crown. The badge is surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves and oak berries. The badge is suspended from a ribbon of red and white. The ribbon is worn over the right shoulder and under the left shoulder. The badge is worn on the left breast. The badge is made of gold and is surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves and oak berries. The badge is suspended from a ribbon of red and white. The ribbon is worn over the right shoulder and under the left shoulder. The badge is worn on the left breast.

1813

GERMAN EMPIRE.

THE ORDER

OF THE

C H A C E.

THIS, which is the great Order of Wirtemberg, was instituted by the Duke of Wirtemberg in the year 1702, and in the year 1719 the statutes of it were renewed and improved; the badge of the Order is a gold cross of eight points, enamelled red, in the spaces between the branches of the cross an eagle displayed, red, and between the points of each traverse a bugle horn, on the center the letter *W*, and over it a ducal coronet, enamelled in proper colours. This badge is worn pendent to a broad scarlet watered ribbon, passing scarfwise from the left shoulder to the right side, and on the left side of the outer garment a silver star embroidered, of the same figure as the badge, in the middle a
green

green circle, with this motto *Amicitia, Virtutisque
Fœdus*. The great festival of this Order is on St. Hu-
bert's day, he being the patron of Sportsmen. For
the badge, see plate 14.

THE ORDER

OF THE

OF THE

THIS which is the great Order of Württemberg
was instituted in the Duke of Württemberg in the
year 1703 and in the year 1750 the Duke of it was
renewed and improved: the badge of the Order is a
diamond of light points surrounded in the space
between the diamonds by the cross on each diamond
the point between the points is marked with a circle
which contains the letters W and U in a circle
the diamond is green colour. The badge is
attached to a black ribbon which is worn upon
the left shoulder to the right side and an
of the outer garment a little bit lower
of the badge is the ribbon

GERMAN

GERMAN EMPIRE.

THE ORDER

OF THE

GOLDEN LION.

THIS Order was instituted by the present Landgrave of Hesse Cassel; it is equally a Military and Civil Order, though generally conferred on General Officers. The badge is an octagonal medal, enamelled Red, in the centre a Lion rampant, Gold, ducally crowned, it is pendent to a broad watered crimson ribbon, worn scarfwise. See plate 15.

GERMAN

GERMAN EMPIRE

THE ORDER

OF THE

GOLDEN LION

This Order is instituted by the Emperor
of the Holy Roman Empire, and is equally
honourable to those who are admitted to it
as to those who are not. The badge is an
eagle with its wings spread, holding a
gold chain in its beak. The chain is
fastened to a broad, white ribbon.

GLENN

GERMAN EMPIRE.

THE ORDER

OF

MERIT IN HESSE CASSEL.

THIS Military Order was instituted by the present Landgrave of Hesse Cassel. The badge of it, is a gold cross of eight points enamelled white, and on the centre this motto, *Pro Virtute et Fidelitate*; it is worn at the coat button-hole, pendent to a blue ribbon, edged with silver; none but military men can receive this Order. For the badge, see plate 16.

GERMAN

1873

GERMAN EMPIRE

THE ORDER

MERIT IN HESSE CASSEL

THIS Military Order was instituted by the present
 Legislature of Hesse Cassel. The badge of it, is a gold
 cross of eight points enamelled white, and on the centre
 this motto, *Pro Patria et Libertate*; it is worn at the
 coat button-hole, pendant to a blue ribbon, edged with
 silver; none but military men can receive this Order.
 For the badge see page 16.

GERMAN

GERMAN EMPIRE.

THE ORDER

OF

S T. H U B E R T.

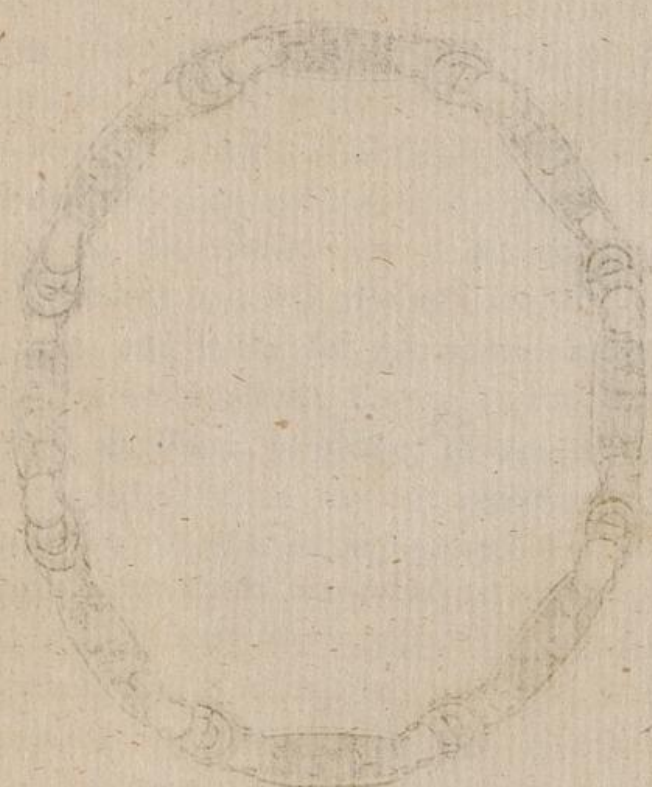
GERARD the Vth, Duke of Juliers, Berg and Cleves, first instituted this Order in memory of a victory gained by him, in the year 1447, on St. Hubert's day, over Arnold of Egmont. It continued to flourish from that time until the year 1609, when the family of the founder becoming extinct, and his dominions being divided between the Elector Palatine and the Elector of Brandenburg, it became disused and fell into oblivion, and so it remained until the year 1709, when the Elector Palatine revived it, and appointed a new set of statutes. By these it is directed, that the number of Counts and Barons of the Order, who enjoy the manorial rights of the lands annexed to it, shall be limited to twelve, but that the number of Princes and private gen-

tlemen shall not be fixt; all, however, are to prove the nobility of their paternal and maternal descent for four generations, and on the day of reception are to pay one hundred ducats to the poor. The Elector Palatine is Grand Master of the Order, but the Knights are elected by the chapter, which is held in his presence. The badge of the Order, is a cross of eight points; from the angles issue rays, and on the middle a circle, within which is enamelled the figure of St. Hubert kneeling before a crucifix placed between the horns of a stag, standing in a wood, all proper, with a Runic motto on the circle: this is on ordinary occasions worn pendent to a red ribbon scarf-wise, over the left shoulder, and on the left side of their outer garment a gold star embroidered, having in the centre this device, in the Runic language, *Constans in fidelitate*, on a red ground; but on days of ceremony the badge is worn pendent to a collar, composed of oblong plates between old text \mathfrak{T} 's; on each plate is enamelled the figure of St. Hubert, praying before a stag. All the Knights have either military employments or pensions. For the badge and collar, see plate 40. *Note*, the badge is copied from an original.

S. Hubert

40





GERMAN EMPIRE.

THE ORDER

OF

S T. R U P E R T.

JOHN - Ernest - Louis De Thun, Archbishop of Saltzburg in Bavaria, instituted this Order in the year 1701, in honor of St. Rupert the founder, and patron of the see he held, and the apostle of his country. It is composed of twelve Knights, who are distinguished by a chain of gold round the neck, to which is pendent the badge of the Order, which is a cross of eight points, enamelled blue, and on the centre the image of St. Rupert (see plate 41). The Archbishop of Saltzburg, being the richest and most powerful prince of Bavaria, next to the Elector, his Order is in good esteem.

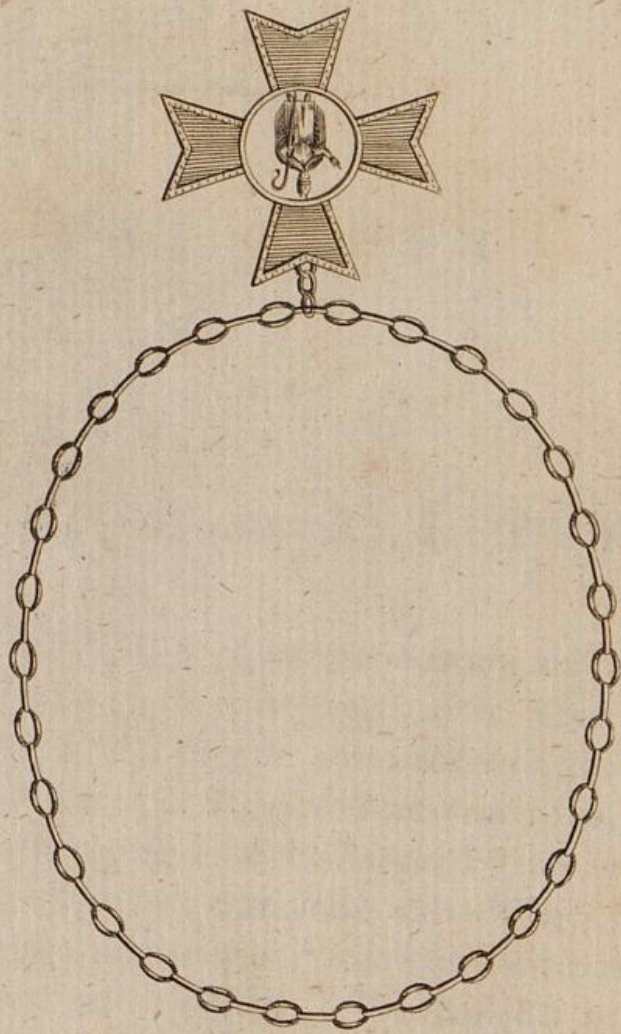
GERMAN EMPIRE

THE ORDER

OF THE

JOHN-AND-LOUIS-LEOPOLD-ORDER
of the Emperor of Austria
and King of Hungary
The Order of St. Stephen
The Order of the Holy Saviour
The Order of the Iron Crown
The Order of the Golden Fleece
The Order of the Star of the Emperor
The Order of the Lion and the Unicorn
The Order of the White Eagle
The Order of the Red Eagle
The Order of the Black Eagle
The Order of the White Falcon
The Order of the Black Falcon
The Order of the White Bull
The Order of the Black Bull
The Order of the White Horse
The Order of the Black Horse
The Order of the White Lion
The Order of the Black Lion
The Order of the White Eagle
The Order of the Black Eagle
The Order of the White Falcon
The Order of the Black Falcon
The Order of the White Bull
The Order of the Black Bull
The Order of the White Horse
The Order of the Black Horse
The Order of the White Lion
The Order of the Black Lion
The Order of the White Eagle
The Order of the Black Eagle
The Order of the White Falcon
The Order of the Black Falcon
The Order of the White Bull
The Order of the Black Bull
The Order of the White Horse
The Order of the Black Horse
The Order of the White Lion
The Order of the Black Lion

GERMAN EMPIRE



S. Augustin

11



[Faint, illegible text]

GERMAN EMPIRE.

THE ORDER

OF

SINCERITY.

JOHN-GEORGE IV. Elector of Saxony, and Frederick III. Elector of Brandenburg, after several disputes, in which their interests were concerned, being in conference together at Torgaw in the year 1690, with a view of terminating their differences by an authentic treaty, established conjointly this Order, which was to serve as a confirmation, and a security hereafter of their good understanding. The Knights of this Order wear a bracelet of gold; on one side are the names of the two Princes, with this device, *Amitié sincere*; on the other side two armed hands, closely joined together, and placed on two swords, with two palm branches crossed, with this motto *Unis pour jamais*.

GERMAN EMPIRE

THE ORDER

S I N C E R I T Y

JOHN GEORGE IV. Elector of Saxony and King of
Saxony III. Elector of Brandenburg, the latter on
pages, in which the articles were inserted, being in
conference, respectively referred to the year 1790 and
a view of terminating the differences by an agree-
ment, established, and finally the Order, which
was to have as a condition, and in the year
of their good understanding. The King
Order was a matter of great importance, and
names of the two principal powers, the
fact; on the 1st of the year 1790, the
joined together, and issued an order, which
gave branches credit, with the year 1790.

GERMAN EMPIRE.

THE ORDER

OF

FOOLS.

THIS Order was instituted, in the year 1380, by Adolphus Duke of Cleves, on the feast of St. Rumbert. It consisted of thirty-five Knights Companions, chosen from among the nobility. The badge which they wore (embroidered in silver, on the left side of their short silk mantle) was the figure of a man, habited like a fool, in a short waistcoat, a cowl of red and yellow patchwork, with morrice-bells of gold, yellow stockings and black shoes, holding in his hand a bowl filled with fruit.

GERMAN EMPIRE

THE ORDER

OF

THIS Order was issued in the year 1802 by
Adolphus Duke of Saxe-Coburg, on the 1st of 1802.
It is confined to those Princes, Counts, Bishops,
and other persons, among the nobility, the badge which
they wear (and which is now on the left side of
their coat of arms) was the badge of a Duke.
The badge is a black eagle with wings spread, and
a red crown on its head. The eagle is holding in its
talons a scepter and a sword. The crown is surmounted
by a globe.