

OF THE
ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD
IN THE
DOMINIONS
OF THE
KING OF NAPLES.

OF THE

ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD

IN THE

D O M I N I O N S

OF THE

KING OF NAPLES

N A P L E S.

THE ORDER

O F

S T. J A N U A R I U S.

THE present King of Spain being King of Naples and Sicily, before his accession to the Spanish throne, instituted this Order in July 1738. By the statutes of it, the number of Knights is limited to thirty, and the institutor is to continue Sovereign during his life, and after him that office is to be possessed by the Kings of Naples; all upon whom it is conferred must prove the nobility of their descent for four centuries, and they are address'd by the title of Excellency; they wear the badge of the Order pendent to a broad scarlet ribbon worn fash-wise; and a gold star of eight points with Fleurs-de-Lis at the angles embroidered on their outer garment: on the left side, on days of ceremony, they wear it pendent to a collar composed of castles, banners,

mitres, &c. The badge of the Order is a cross of eight points enamelled white, edged with gold, and in the centre is represented a bishop holding in his left hand a book and crozier, below his waist is this motto, *In sanguine Fœdus*: on the reverse is a book, on which are two palms red, surmounted with two palms, all enamelled in proper colours. St Januarius, the celebrated patron of Naples, is the patron of this Order.

For the badge of it, see plate 43. Note, the plate is copied from an original.



Treasury of Toledo



S^{ra} Amalia



Handwritten text, likely a name or title, positioned below the cross emblem.



Handwritten text, likely a name or title, positioned below the star emblem.

N A P L E S.

T H E O R D E R

OF THE

C R E S C E N T.

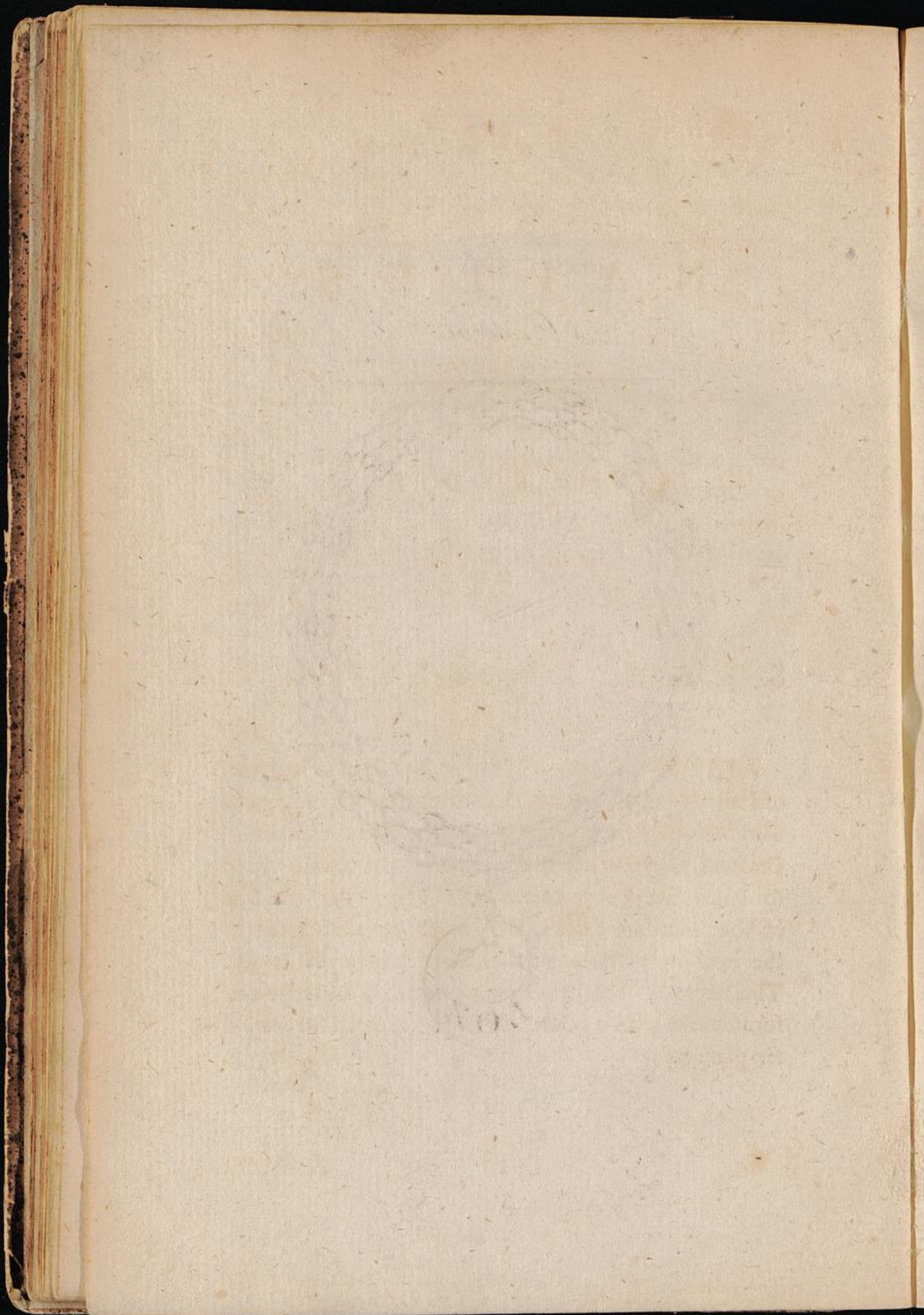
RENE of Anjou, brother and heir to Louis the Third, King of Naples, instituted this order in the year 1464, at the city of Angiers in France. The Sovereignty of the Order he settled upon himself and his heirs or successors to the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily. The ensign of the Order was a golden crescent, on which the letters *L, O Z.* were enamelled in red, by which was meant to be implied *L, Oz en croissant*, that is, "Praise by increasing." To this crescent were joined as many tags of gold, enamelled with red, as the Knight that wore it had been present at battles, sieges of towns, jousts, tournaments, and such like

feats of gallantry or valour. The collar of the Order was composed of three gold chains, as is represented on the annexed plate. The number of Knights of it was limited to thirty-six, including the Sovereign. This, like many other Orders instituted in the same age with it, survived the founder but a few years; for the house of Anjou, having never had quiet possession of the Kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, from which they were expelled as fast as they came in, the Order which they founded and patronized could not receive from them such support as would render it respectable, or an object worthy of the acceptance of men of consequence or merit. For the collar and badge see plate 44.

NAPLES,

Crescent





N A P L E S.

THE ORDER

O F T H E

S T A R I N S I C I L Y.

AFTER the house of Anjou had been driven out of Italy and Sicily; the Princes of the house of Arragon, who succeeded them, having abolished the Order of the Crescent, they instituted the Order of the Star in order to replace it; but it met in a short time with the fate of the preceding Order, for, having been instituted in the year 1351, it became obsolete in the year 1394. The badge of the Order was a star of eight points, surmounted with a mullet of eight points, for which see plate 45.

THE
N. A. P. E. S.

THE ORDER

OF THE

STATE IN VICTORIA

THE ORDER OF THE STATE IN VICTORIA
is hereby established and the same
shall be in full force and effect
from the date of the publication
of this Order in the Government
Gazette. The Order shall be
subject to the provisions of the
Act in that behalf made.

D.

Star in Sicily



Golden Spur



Medicine



Medicine



N A P L E S.

T H E O R D E R

O F T H E

K N O T I N N A P L E S.

THIS Order was instituted in the year 1351, on the marriage of the Queen of Naples with the Prince of Taranto, who was crowned with her on that occasion. It was composed of seventy of the first nobility of the Kingdom, besides some illustrious foreigners. The ensign of it was a knot intermixed with gold, for which see plate 46. It continued in repute but a few years, and perished with its founder.

1870
N A P L E S

THE ORDER

OF THE

KNIGHTS IN NAPLES

THIS Order was instituted in the year 1870, on the marriage of the Queen of Naples with the Prince of Salerno, who was crowned with her on that occasion. It was composed of twenty of the King's nobility of the Kingdom, besides some illustrious foreigners. The origin of it was a free association with gold for which the King gave a certain number of years, and which was to last...

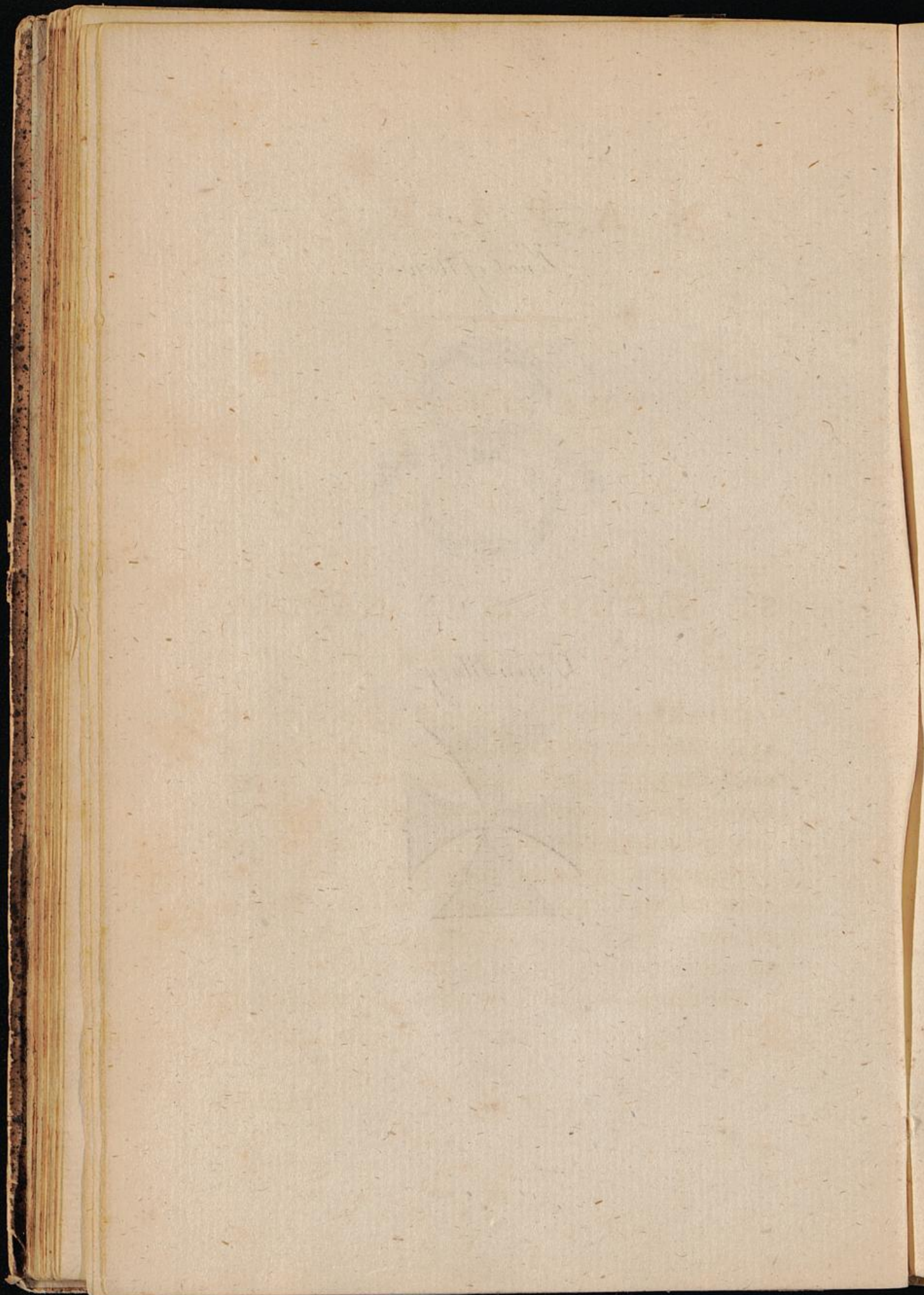
NAPLES 1870

Knot of Naples



Virgin Mary





N A P L E S.

THE ORDER

O F

ST. NICHOLAS IN NAPLES.

CHARLES the Third, King of Naples, in the year 1382, instituted this Order, for the advancement of navigation; but others say, it was erected for the preserving of amity among the nobles, who were the persons invested with the said honor. Their habit was a white garment; and their grand feast was held in the convent of the Church, built by St. Nicholas, Bishop of Smyrna. The King not settling a revenue to support the same, upon his death it became extinct.

Their ensign was a ship in a storm, with this motto,
Non credo tempori.

NAPLES

THE ORDER

OF THE ORDER OF ST. NICHOLAS IN NAPLES

CHARLES the Third, King of Naples, in the year 1781, instituted the Order, for the advancement of the sciences, and for the encouragement of the arts, and for the reward of the merit of any citizen who distinguished himself in any of the above-mentioned branches of knowledge. The Order is divided into three classes, the first of which is reserved for the most distinguished persons in the kingdom, the second for persons of merit, and the third for persons of distinction. The Order is conferred by the King, and is hereditary in the family of the recipient. The Order is conferred on persons of both sexes, and on persons of all ranks and conditions. The Order is conferred on persons who have distinguished themselves in any of the above-mentioned branches of knowledge, and on persons who have rendered eminent services to the State. The Order is conferred on persons who have distinguished themselves in any of the above-mentioned branches of knowledge, and on persons who have rendered eminent services to the State.

N A P L E S.

THE ORDER

O F T H E

E R M I N E I N N A P L E S.

IN the year 1463, Ferdinand I. King of Naples, having ended the war which he had against John of Lorain Duke of Calabria; his brother in law Marinus-Marcianus, Duke of Seffa and Prince of Rosiano, had raised a confederacy, and intended to kill him when they were together, by which means the Kingdom might be transferred to the Duke of Calabria; but this plot being discovered, and the Duke apprehended, instead of executing him, the King elected him one of this Order, and also admitted all the nobles of his Kingdom.

The collar was of gold, intermixed with mud, to which hung an Ermine, with this motto, *Malo mori quam fœdari.*

THE

N A P L E S

T H R O U G H

O R D E R

B R M I N G H A M I N N A P L E S

In the year 1752, Ferdinand, King of Spain, and Charles, Duke of Calabria, his brother in law, having been engaged in the war with the Duke of Parma, Duke of Modena, Duke of Mantua, and Duke of Tuscany, the Duke of Parma, Duke of Modena, and Duke of Mantua, were obliged to leave their respective States, and to retire into the Kingdom of Naples, where they were received with great civility, and the Duke of Parma was appointed Governor of the Kingdom of Naples, and the Duke of Modena was appointed Governor of the Kingdom of Sicily, and the Duke of Mantua was appointed Governor of the Kingdom of Calabria. The King of Naples, in order to show his affection to the Duke of Parma, Duke of Modena, and Duke of Mantua, he ordered that they should be admitted to the nobles of his Kingdom, and that they should be treated with the same respect and consideration as the nobles of his Kingdom. The Duke of Parma, Duke of Modena, and Duke of Mantua, were very much pleased with this favour, and they continued to reside in the Kingdom of Naples, where they were very much respected and valued.

THE