

OF THE
ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD
IN THE
DOMINIONS
OF THE
POPES;
AND OTHER PARTS OF
ITALY.

ORDERS OF K. C. H. H. H.

D O M I N I O N

D O M I N I O N

THE

OF

ST. GEORGE'S

The following is a list of the names of the members of the Society of the Holy Spirit, who were admitted to the same during the year 1850. The names are arranged in alphabetical order.

[101]

T H E
P O P E ' S
D O M I N I O N S

T H E O R D E R

O F

S T. G E O R G E I N R O M E.

THIS Order was instituted according, to some, by Pope Alexander VI. in the year 1498; or, according to Michaeli, by Pope Paul III. to encourage naval men to defend the coast of the Adriatic against pirates. The badge of it was a cross of gold within a circle of the same, like an open crown, for which see plate 55.

H 3

T H E

Part I

THE

P O P E S

D O M I N I O N S

THE ORDER

ST. GEORGE IN ROME



THIS Order was instituted according to some by Pope Alexander VI. in the year 1494. or according to others by Pope Paul III. to encourage naval men to defend the coast of the Adriatic against the Turks. The badge of it was a cross of gold with a circle of the same, like an open crown, for which the name

THE

S^t George in Rome



S^t George at Ravenna



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Faint, illegible text below the circular emblem.



T H E
P O P E ' S
D O M I N I O N S.

T H E O R D E R
O F
S T, G E O R G E A T R A V E N N A.

THIS Order is supposed to have been first instituted by Pope Paul III. in the year 1534; and to have had assigned to it the city of Ravenna, to defend it and the marches of Ancona from the Corsairs that infested them. It was abolished by Pope Gregory in 1572. The badge of it was a star of eight points, Red, over it a ducal coronet, Gold. See plate 55.

1793

THE

POPULAR

OPINIONS

THE

OF GEORGE AT RAVENNA

THIS Order is supposed to have been first printed
by Pope Paul II. in the year 1555; and to have had
reference to the case of the Spaniards, who were
then engaged in the contest with the English.
The charge was, that the Spaniards had seized
upon the property of the English, and were
using it to the advantage of their own
kingdom.

THE

After this the Knights wore three gold chains
 and pendant to them a medallion with the image
 of St. Peter on one side and that of St. Paul on the other
 See plate 26.

T H E
 P O P E ' S
 D O M I N I O N S.

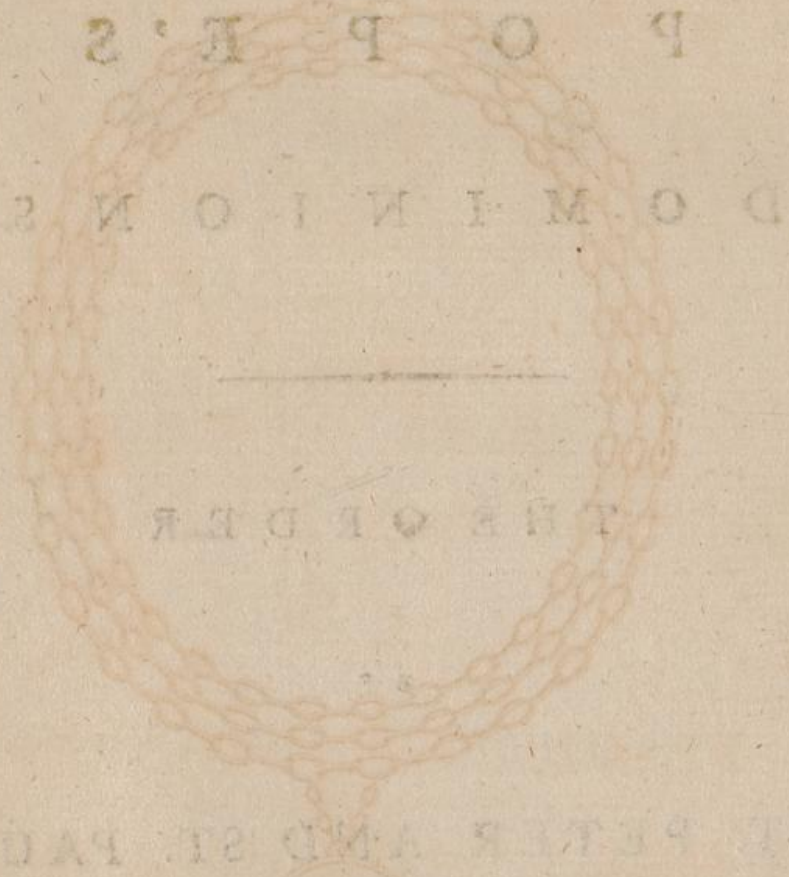
T H E O R D E R

O F

S T . P E T E R A N D S T . P A U L .

THIS Order was instituted by Leo the Tenth in the year 1520, to defend the sea coasts of his territories against the Turks who threatened them. Their number was limited to four hundred; and they wore a gold medallion, with the image of St. Peter pendent to a gold chain. In the year 1540, Pope Paul the Third increased their number by uniting to the Order of St. Peter the Order of St. Paul, which he had just instituted

tuted. After this, the Knights wore three gold chains, and pendent to them a medallion, with the image of St. Peter on one side, and that of St. Paul on the other, See plate 56.



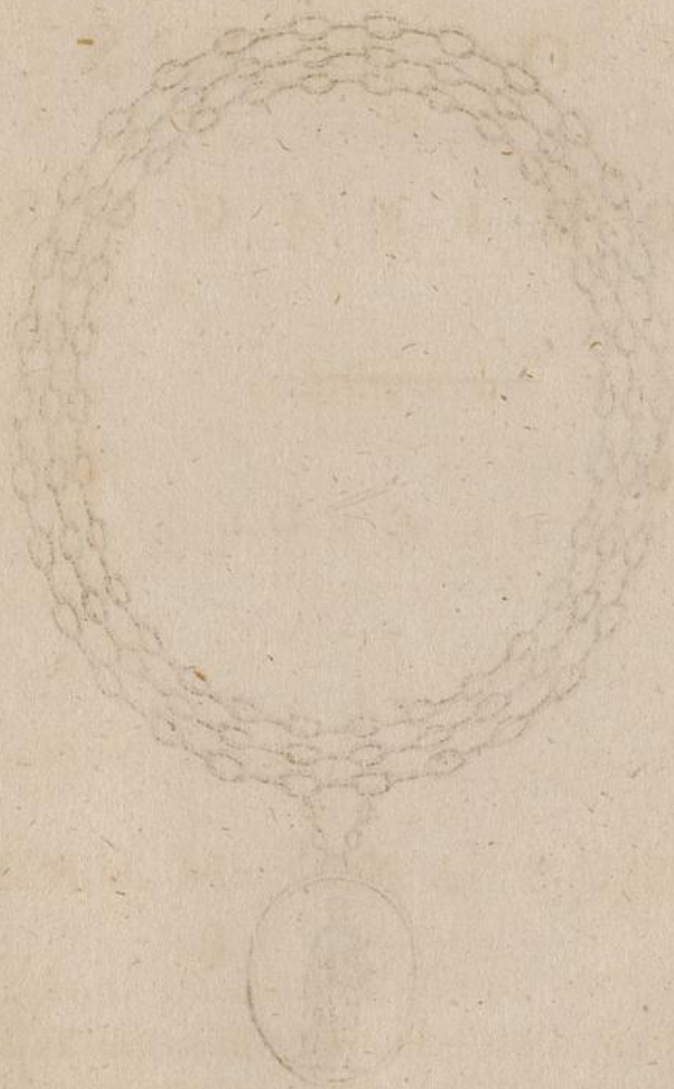
THIS Order was established by the Pope in the year 1586, to defend the interests of his holiness, and the Faith, who threatened them. Their arms were a shield divided into four quarters, and they wore a gold chain, with the image of St. Peter pendent to a gold chain. In the year 1790, the Order was suppressed, and the Knights were dispersed.

THE

S^t. Peter

56





THE
 P O P E ' S
 D O M I N I O N S.

THE ORDER

OF

J E S U S A N D M A R Y.

THIS Order was instituted by Pope Paul V. in the year 1615. The Knights of it were sworn to defend the Holy See against infidels and heretics, and for that purpose each Knight was obliged constantly to keep ready a horse completely accoutred, a sword, a lance, and a servant armed with a fusil. The badge of the Order was a cross of eight points enamelled red, edged

with gold and having in the center the letters *I. H. S.* and over the Greek letter Ω , the symbol of the Virgin Mary. For the badge, see plate 57.

P O P E

D O M I N I O N

T H E O R D E R

J E S U S A N D M A R Y

THIS Order was instituted by Pope Paul V. in the year 1621. The Knights of it were sworn to observe the holy see against infidels, heretics, and for that purpose each Knight was obliged continually to keep ready a horse completely accoutred, a sword, a lance, a pike, and a musket. The badge of the Order was a cross of eight points, enamelled red, argent, and blue.

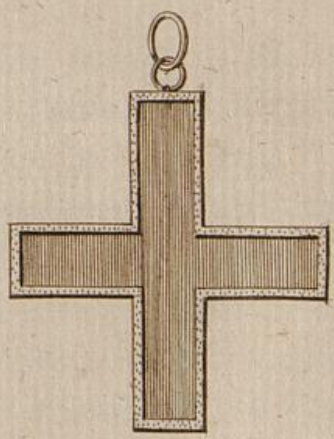
THE

Jesus & Mary

57



Order of Jesus Christ





T H E
P O P E ' S
D O M I N I O N S.

T H E O R D E R
O F
J E S U S C H R I S T.

POPE John XXII. during his residence at Avignon in the year 1320, instituted this Order, which was reformed and improved by Pope Paul V. The reigning Pope is always Sovereign of it, and the badge is a gold cross enamelled, Red, and edged with gold, worn pendent to a scarlet ribbon tied to the waist-coat button-hole. This Order was originally designed as a mark of distinction for the nobility of the Pope's Italian territories, but having been on some occasions prostituted, it is not at this time so much considered as it has been formerly. For the badge, see plate 57.

THE

POPES

DOMINION

THE ORDER

OF THE

The text in this section is extremely faint and difficult to decipher. It appears to be a list or a detailed description of various orders or chapters, possibly related to the 'Popes' mentioned in the title above. The text is arranged in several lines, but the individual words are largely illegible due to fading and the texture of the paper.

[iii]

T H E
P O P E ' S
D O M I N I O N S.

T H E O R D E R

O F

S T. M A R Y T H E G L O R I O U S.

THIS Order was proposed by John Baptist Pedro, and Bernardo Petigna, to Pope Paul V. who approved of it in the year 1618. The great end of it was the suppression of the Barbary Corsairs that infested the Mediterranean; and, in order to enable the Knights of it then more speedily to effect it, the Pope gave them the command of his gallies, assigned to them the town and harbour of Civita Vecchia, and bestowed on them
the

the palace and convent of St. John of Lateran. The badge, which they wore on the left side of their mantles, was a cross flory, of blue sattin, embroidered with silver, and bordered with gold, having in the midst a circle, with this motto, *In hoc signo vincam*, and within the circle the letters S. M. in a cypher, and crowned with a chaplet and stars of gold; from the circle issue forth twelve rays, to denote the twelve Apostles; and on each arm of the cross is a star, to signify the four Evangelists. See plate 58.

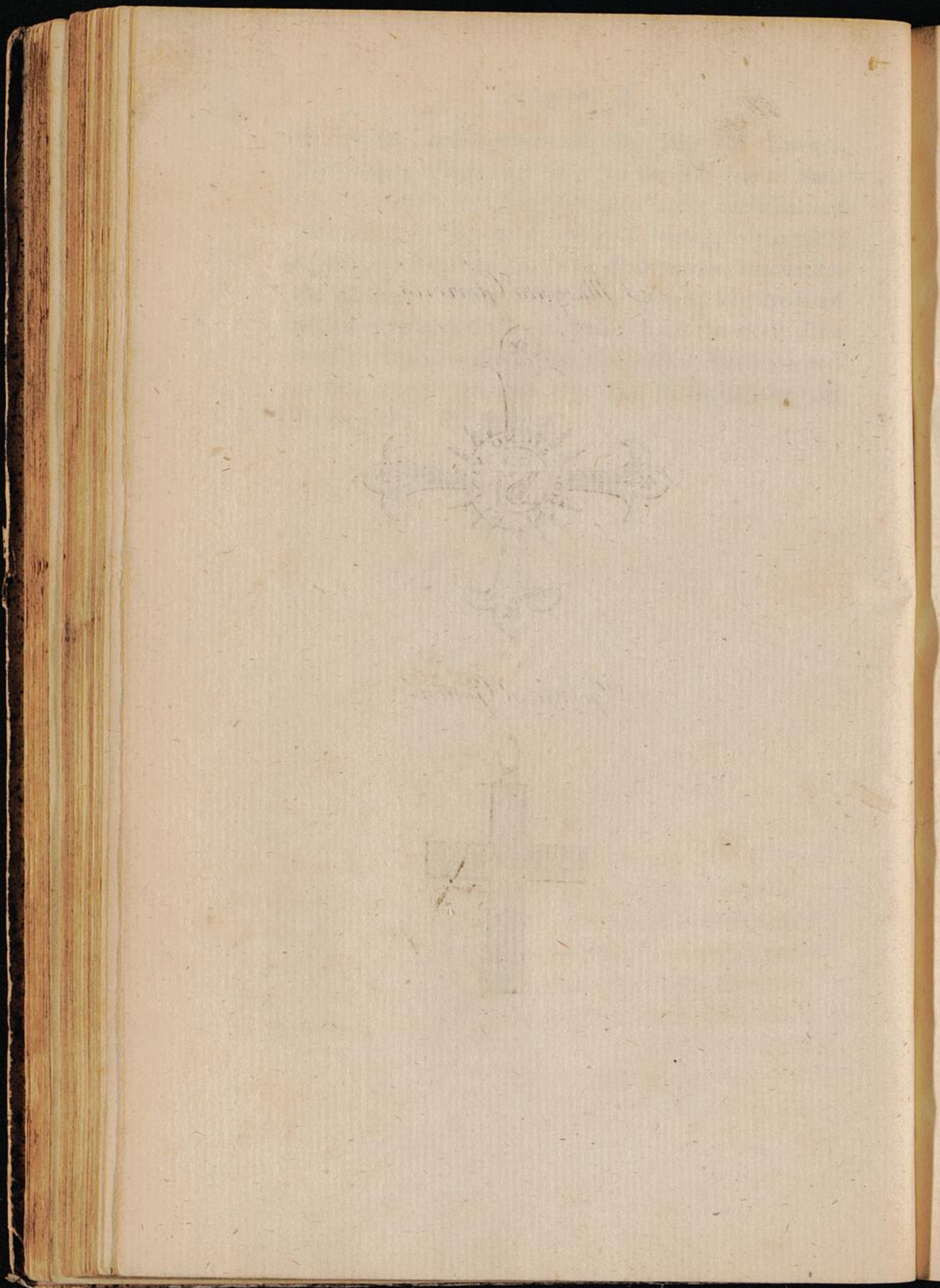
S.^t Mary the Glorious.

58



S.^t George at Genoa





[113]

T H E
P O P E ' S
D O M I N I O N S.

T H E O R D E R

O F

P I U S.

THIS Order was instituted by Pope Pius IV. in the year 1560; and the number of Knights of it was at first limited to three hundred and seventy five, but it was afterwards increased to upwards of five hundred and thirty. The ensign of this Order is a gold chain round the neck, with the figure of St. Ambrose pendent to it,

[118]

T H E

P O P E S

D O M I N I O N S

THE ORDER

of

P I U S

THIS Order was revised by Pope Pius IV. in
the year 1564, and the number of chapters was at
that time reduced to three hundred and seventy five, but it
was afterwards increased to eight hundred and thirty
four. The reign of this Pope is a gold chain round
the neck with the figure of St. Francis upon it.

THE P I U S

THE
 P O P E ' S
 D O M I N I O N S.

THE ORDER

OF THE

HOLY GHOST AT ROME

THE chief feat of these Knights is the hospital of the Holy Ghost, founded by Pope Innocent III. about the year 1198. Before their admittance, they are obliged to bring a certificate of their gentility; they profess obedience, chastity, and poverty; they live under the rule of St. Augustine, and have a Grand Master.

Their ensign is a white patriarchal cross, with twelve points sewed on their breast, on the left side of their

black mantle. The revenue belonging to this hospital is 24000 ducats daily, with which they do works of great charity; as nursing and educating of exposed children, the curing of diseases, relieving the poor, and entertaining of strangers for three days.

THE

T H E
P O P E ' S
D O M I N I O N S.

T H E O R D E R

O F T H E

G O L D E N S P U R I N R O M E.

THIS Order is supposed by several writers to have been instituted by Pope Pius IV. 1559. The badge is a star of eight points white; and, between the two bottom points, a spur, Gold. See plate 45.

LONDON
PRINTED BY
R. O. P. E. S.
DOMINION

THE ORDER

OF THE

GOLDEN SPUR IN ROME

THIS ORDER is supposed to have been instituted by Pope Sixtus IV. The badge is a bar of eight points white; and between the two bottom points a Spur Golden and silver.

THE

IS

T H E
P O P E ' S
D O M I N I O N S.

T H E O R D E R
O F
L O R E T T O.

SEXTUS Quintus instituted this Order in the year 1587, on his creating a new see at Loretto, and appointing the celebrated church there a cathedral. The Knights of it were numerous, and enjoyed several privileges. They were styled *Chevaliers Dores*, and were distinguished by an image of the Virgin hanging to a gold chain at the button-hole.

1787

THE

POPULAR

DOMINION

THE ORDER

OF

THE ORDER

SHRIMP... on the... the celebrated... Knights of... reges... distinguished... chain of the...

1787

T H E
P O P E ' S
D O M I N I O N S.

T H E O R D E R

O F T H E

V I R G I N M A R Y.

THIS Order was instituted 1233, by Bartholomew, Bishop of Vicenza, of the Order of the Friars Preachers; and, in 1262, he caused the same to be confirmed by Pope Urban IV. The Knights followed the rule of St. Dominick, wearing a white furcoat, over which a cloak of grey colour, and upon the breast a cross pattée, Red, surmounted with two stars. See plate 46. Their profession was, to protect widows and orphans, and to

reconcile domestick differences between husband and wife, and as much as possible to cause peace and reconciliation. They had neither convent nor monastery, but each dwelt in his own house with his family : on which account, by way of derision, they were called *The Brethren of Joy*. They acknowledged a Great Master, to whom they were obedient.

D O M I N I O N

THE ORDER

OF THE

V I R G I N M A R Y

THIS Order was instituted 1233, by Bartholomew, Bishop of Vicenza, of the Order of the Friars Preachers; and, in 1262, he caused the same to be confirmed by Pope Urban IV. The Knights followed the rule of St. Dominick, wearing a white tunic, over which a cloak of grey colour, and upon the breast a cross parted Red, terminated with two bars. See plate 40. Their profession was, to protect widows and orphans, and to

THE

placed on a red ground, by way of contrast to Queen
Margaret, widow of Charles III. who wanted to hold
the reins of government. THE
nobles and called themselves Knights of the Reel;
which seems to be on their left the figure of a Lioness,
with her paw on a ball, and with a crown on her head.
The Reel, which they looked
upon as a mark of distinction, and which

P O P E ' S
D O M I N I O N S.

T H E O R D E R

O F T H E

R E E L O R O F T H E L I O N E S S.

THIS Order owed its institution to the following
event: Ladislaus, son of Charles Duras, having been
proclaimed and crowned King of Naples at Gæta, the
Neapolitans set up Lewis II. Duke of Anjou, and laid
a foundation for the bloody wars that followed. These
troubles divided the Neapolitan nobles into two factions;
and of those who declared for the house of Anjou,
some wore on their left arm a Golden Reel embroi-
dered

T H E
P O P E ' S
D O M I N I O N S.

T H E O R D E R

○ F

ST. GEORGE AT GENOA.

FREDERICK III. Emperor of Germany, instituted this Order, and dedicated it to St. George, the Titular Saint and Patron of Genoa. The doge of Venice is perpetual Grand Master. The badge of the Order is a plain cross enamelled, Gules, pendent to a gold chain, and wore about their necks, and the cross is embroidered on their cloaks. See plate 58.

○ F

1851

THE

P O P H S

D O M I N I O N S

THE ORDER

OF THE

FRANCIS OF THE ORDER OF THE
OF THE ORDER OF THE
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