# OF THE

# ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD

# IN THE

# DOMINIONS

# OF THE

# POPE,

# AND OTHER PARTS OF

# ITALY.

# THE POPE'S DOMINIONS

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## THE ORDER OF ST. GEORGE IN ROME.

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.

[ 101 ]

# THE

# POPE'S

# DOMINIONS

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## THE ORDER

## OF

## ST. GEORGE IN ROME.

THIS Order was instituted according, to some, by Pope Alexander VI. in the year 1496, or according to Michael, 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, (as which see plate 33.

M 2 THE

*St. George in Rome*

*St. George at Ravenna*

# THE POPE'S DOMINIONS.

## THE ORDER OF ST, GEORGE AT RAVENNA.

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.

# THE POPE'S DOMINIONS.

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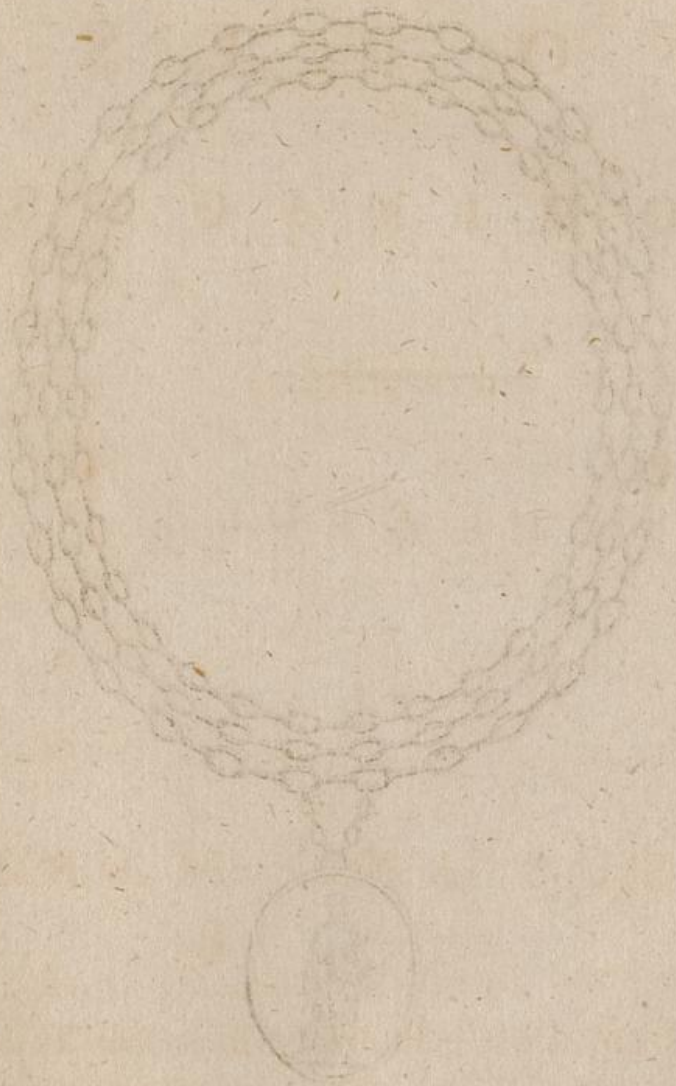
## THE ORDER OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.

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.

THE

# St. Peter



# THE POPE'S DOMINIONS.

## THE ORDER OF JESUS AND MARY.

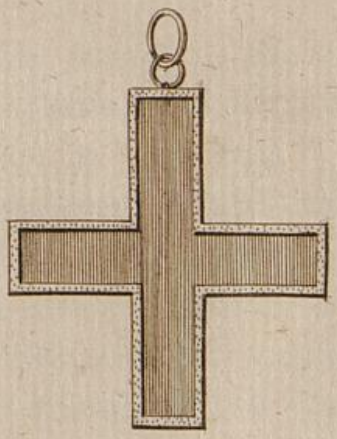
THIS Order was inſtituted by Pope Paul V. in the year 1615. The Knights of it were ſworn to defend the Holy See againſt infidels and heretics, and for that purpoſe each Knight was obliged conſtantly to keep ready a horſe completely accoutred, a ſword, a lance, and a ſervant armed with a fuſil. The badge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

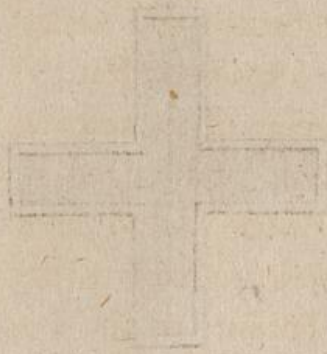
with gold and having in the center the letters *I. H. S.* and over the Greek letter Ω, the ſymbol of the Virgin Mary. For the badge, ſee plate 57.

THE

Jesus & Mary


Order of Jesus Christ





# THE POPE'S DOMINIONS.

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## THE ORDER OF JESUS CHRIST.

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 POPE'S DOMINIONS.

## THE ORDER OF ST. MARY THE GLORIOUS.

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.

THE

*St. Mary the Glorious.*


*St. George at Genoa*

# THE POPE'S DOMINIONS.

## THE ORDER OF PIUS.

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.

# THE POPE'S DOMINIONS.

## THE ORDER OF THE HOLY GHOST AT ROME

THE chief ſeat 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

# THE POPE'S DOMINIONS.

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## THE ORDER OF THE GOLDEN SPUR IN ROME.

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.

# THE POPE'S DOMINIONS.

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## THE ORDER OF LORETTO.

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.

# THE POPE'S DOMINIONS.

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## THE ORDER OF THE VIRGIN MARY.

THIS Order was inſtituted 1233, by Bartholomew, Biſhop of Vicenca, 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 ſurcoat, 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 reconcilement. 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.

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THE

# THE POPE'S DOMINIONS.

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## THE ORDER OF THE REEL OR OF THE LIONESS.

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

dered on a red ground, by way of contempt to Queen Margaret, widow of Charles III. who wanted to hold the reins of government during the minority of Ladiſlaus, and called themſelves Knights of the Reel; whilſt others wore on their breaſt the figure of a Lioneſs, with her feet tied, pendent to a ribbon which paſſed round their neck, indicating thereby, that they looked upon Queen Margaret as tied by the leg; and then ſtyled themſelves Knights of the Lioneſs.

THE

# THE POPE'S DOMINIONS.

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## THE ORDER OF 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.