OF THE

ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD

IN

SPAIN.

SPAIN.

THE ORDER

OF

THE GOLDEN FLEECE.

THIS Order was instituted at Bruges, in Flanders, the 10th of January, 1429 [the day of his marriage with his third wife Isabella of Portugal], by Philip Duke of Burgundy. The occasion of its institution is a subject of controversy among antiquaries: but it appears most probable, that, having determined to institute an Order of Knighthood, he chose for the badge of it the material of the staple manufactories of his country, which was the Fleece; and this emblem might have been the more agreeable to him from the figure it made in the heroic ages of the world, when

the Argonautic expedition was undertaken for it. However this may be, it at first consisted of thirty Knights, including the Sovereign, who were of the first families in the Low Countries; and though it has undergone some changes since its foundation, it has ever been ranked among the most illustrious and distinguished Orders of Knighthood in Europe.

At present there are two different branches of this Order; of the one of which the Emperor is Sovereign; and the King of Spain of the other, of which we now speak. The number of Knights is not limited, though it seldom exceeds seventy or eighty, of which there are generally a good many of the French and Italian nobility: but all must prove their noble descent from the twelfth century. They wear usually a Golden Fleece Proper, pendent to a broad plain red ribbon round their necks; but on days of ceremony they wear the collar of the Order, which is composed of double steels, interwoven with flint stones, emitting sparks of fire; the whole enamelled in their proper colours, at the end whereof hangs on the breast a Golden Fleece. See plate 68. The fusils are joined two and two together, as if they were double BB's, the cyphers of Burgundy, and the flint stones the ancient arms of the Sovereigns of Burgundy of the first race; with their motto, *Ante ferit quam flamma micet*. The motto of the Order is *Pretium non vile laborum*. There are four great Officers, viz. the Chancellor, the Treasurer, the Register, and a King at Arms, called *Toison d'or*.

The

The Letters Patent *.

Philip, by the Grace of God, Duke of Bourgongne, Lothreic, Brabant and Lembourg, Count of Artois, Palatine of Bourgongne and of Namure, Marquesse of the Holy Empire, and Lord of Salines and Malines, maketh known to all present and to come. That for the great and perfect love which we bear to the noble estate of Knighthood, the honour whereof we intend to advance and encrease: in regard, that by the order of of Knighthood, the true Catholic Faith, the estate of our Mother the Holy Church, the ease and tranquillity of the public good, may be defended and maintained: to the praise of our Lord, and in honour of our Lord Saint Andrew our Patron, Apostle and Martyr of Jesus Christ our Saviour, for promoting the Holy Faith, service of the Catholic Church, and exhorting all men to live well and virtuously. The tenth day of the month of January, and in the year of grace, or of our Lord, one thousand four hundred and twenty-nine, which was the day of solemne marriage between us and our most dear spouse Isabell of Portugal, in our city of Bruges; where we have ordained, received, created; we ordain, receive, and create, the Order and Brotherhood of Knights in a certain number, whom we will have to be called and named *Of the Golden Fleece*.

* Favin, Book IV. p. 14.

Golden Fleece

SPAIN.

THE ORDER

OF

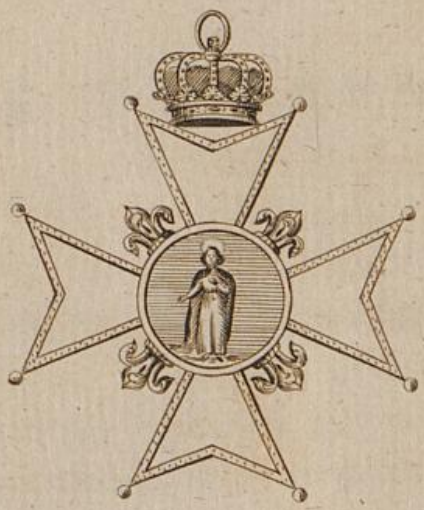
CHARLES THE THIRD.

THIS Order was inſtituted by Charles the Third King of Spain, the 19th of September, 1771, in commemoration of the birth of the Infant. The badge of the Order is a ſtar of eight points, enamelled white and edged with gold, over the two upper points the regal crown of Spain chaſed in gold; and on the centre of the croſs the image of the Virgin Mary enamelled in proper colours, veſtments white and blue. See plate 69. On the reverſe the letters CC with the number III. in the centre, and this motto, *Virtuti et Merito.* The Order being compoſed of four claſſes; the firſt claſs, the Knights of which are ſtyled Grand Croſſes, wear the badge

pendent to a ribbon, ſaſh-wiſe, over the right ſhoulder: the ribbon is ſtriped, blue and white, two fifths being of the one colour, and three fifths of the other, it is broad and watered: they wear alſo a ſtar of ſilver of the figure of the badge of the Order, embroidered on the left ſide of the outer garment. The Knights of the ſecond claſs wear the badge and ribbon like the firſt, but have no ſtar. The third and fourth claſſes wear the badge at the button-hole of the outer garment, pendent to a narrow ſtriped ribbon. The only difference between theſe two claſſes is, that the third, who are ſtyled Knights Penſioners, have penſions on the revenues of the Order, which are conſiderable; and the fourth have none. None but perſons of noble-deſcent can be Knights of this Order.

Oak of Navarre

Charles the 3d.



SPAIN.

THE ORDER

OF THE

OAK OF NAVARRE.

THIS Order was founded, by Don Garcia Ximenes, in the year 722. The badge of it was a plain red croſs, worn on the right ſide of the garment, ſet on the top of an oak tree in its verdure; ſee plate 69. It continued to flouriſh for two centuries, when, having fallen into diſuſe, the large poſſeſſions of it paſſed into the Ximenes family, on the failure of which they re-

 verted

verted to the crown. The present King has assigned a part of them to the new-instituted Order of Charles the Third.

SPAIN.

THE ORDER

OF THE

LILY OF ARRAGON.

FERDINAND of Castile Duke of Pegnafiel instituted this Order in commemoration of a victory obtained over the Moors, at Antequiera, in the year 1410. The castle of the city, which fell into the hands of the conqueror in consequence of this victory, having been reputed for several ages impregnable, when taken gave a great degree of celebrity to Don Ferdinand, who held in it the First Chapter of this Order. The badge of it was composed of Pots filled with white lilies interlaced with Griffins, to which was pendent a medal having thereon an image of the Virgin Mary, enamelled

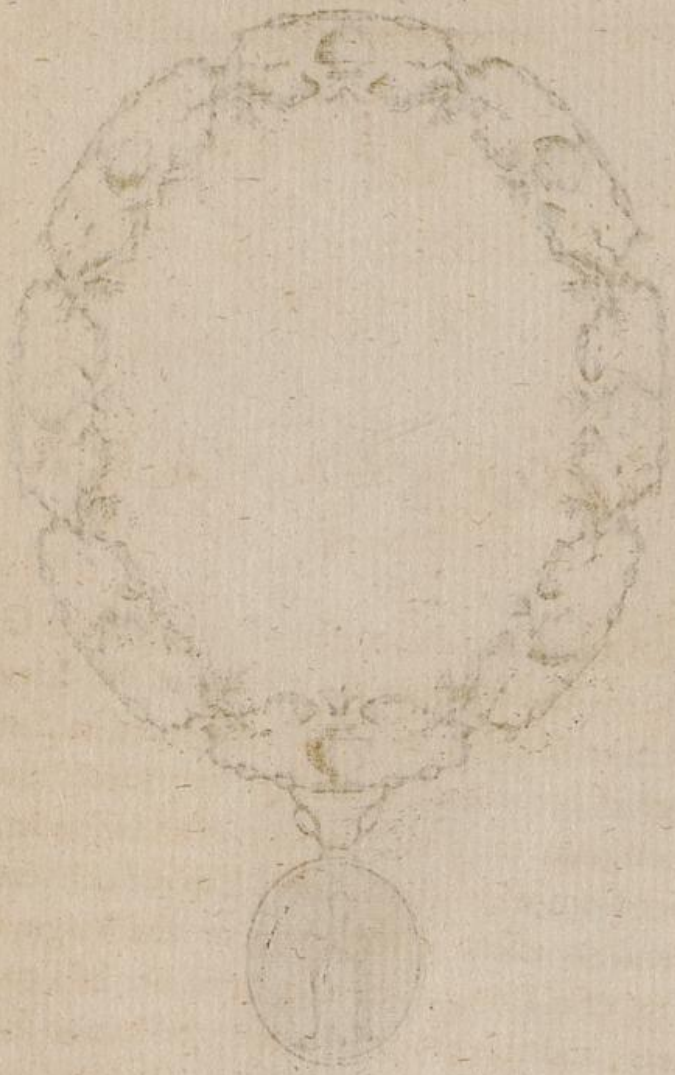
Proper.

proper. This Order was removed from Castile to Aragon, where it continued to flourish for a considerable time under the posterity of the Institutor Ferdinand.

For the badge and collar, see plate 70.

SPAIN.

Lily of Arragon



SPAIN.

THE ORDER

OF THE

LILY OF NAVARRE.

GARCIAS, ſon and ſucceſſor of Sanchez the Great, inſtituted this Order about the middle of the Eleventh century. Like all the other Orders inſtituted in Europe, in this age of ignorance, credulity, and ſuperſtition, it owed its origin to the blind devotion of the founder. A Diſtemper from which he believed himſelf delivered by the miraculous effects of an image of the Virgin Mary iſſuing out of a Lily, attached him to her in a particular manner; and this attachment induced him to inſtitute this Order, which conſiſted of eight and thirty Knights of the moſt illuſtrious and antient families of Navarre, Biſcay, and Old Caſtile. The badge of the Order was a Lily,

a Lily, embroidered in ſilver on the breaſt, and the collar a double chain of gold, interlaced with the Gothic capitals O'I, pendent to which was a medallion on which was enamelled, on a white ground, a golden Lily, ſpringing out of a mount. The whole ſupporting a Gothic capital ducally crowned.

For the badge and collar, ſee plate 71.

SPAIN.

THE ORDER

OF

ST. SAVIOUR.

ALPHONSO of Arragon inſtituted this Order about the year 1118, or 1120, for the purpoſe of driving the Moors out of his dominions. The Knights of it having performed good ſervices, they were eſtabliſhed in the room of the Templars, who had been aboliſhed, and their ſtatutes, when they were reformed, ſomewhat reſembled thoſe of the Order they replaced. The badge of the Order was originally a repreſentation of God the Father, habited in Papal Veſtments, and with a triple crown on his head; after their reform, this was laid aſide, and they wore at their breaſt pendent to a red ribbon a croſs moline of Gold, enamelled red, and on

the breaſt of their upper garment the ſame badge, embroidered. The collar of this Order was compoſed of three chains of gold, to which the badge was on days of ceremony worn pendent. See plate 72. Some years after the expulſion of the Moors, the revenues of this Order were annexed to the crown, but it continued to flouriſh long after.

St. Saviour

SPAIN.

THE ORDER

OF THE

LADY OF MERCY.

JAMES the First, King of Arragon, is said to have instituted this Order about the year 1218, in consequence of a vow made by him to the Virgin Mary, during the time of his captivity in France. The object of it was the redemption of captives from the Moors, in which this Order laid out considerable sums of money. It was at first peculiar to men; but in the year 1261, it was extended to women by Mary du Secours, a woman of quality of Barcelona. The badge, which is common to both, is a shield per fess Red and Gold, in chief a cross pattee White, in basée four pallets

Red, for Arragon, and the ſhield crowned with a ducal coronet. See plate 73.

This Order poſſeſſes conſiderable revenues in Spain.

SPAIN.

Lady of Mercy

Montesa

SPAIN.

THE ORDER

OF

MONTESA.

THIS Order was instituted in Valentia, about the end of the thirteenth century, to supply the place of the Templars, who had been abolished, and whose possessions were given to this Order. The chief seat of it being the town and castle of Montesa, it took its name from thence, and took St. George for patron. In about a century after its institution, it was united to the Order of St. George of Alfama by Pope Benedict the Thirteenth, and so it has continued since that time. It was at first subject to the Order of Calatrava, but it has long shaken off that subjection. The badge of the

Order is a plain red crofs, enamelled on Gold, worn pendent to a broad red ribbon worn fafh-wife, and a plain red crofs embroidered on the left breaft of the outer garment. See plate 73.

SPAIN.

THE ORDER

OF

THE DOVE.

THIS Order, which is ſometimes called the Order of the Holy Ghoſt, was inſtituted by John the Firſt, king of Caſtile, about the year 1379, in the city of Segovia. The collar of it was compoſed of two gold chains, interſperſed at equal diſtances with pieces repreſenting rays of the Sun; to which hung a golden Dove, enamelled white, the eyes and beak Red, with the head downward, and the wings diſplayed, as it is repreſented on plate 74. The Inſtitutor dying

before this Order was firmly eſtabliſhed, it became neglected in a little time, without having ever riſen to any great eſteem.

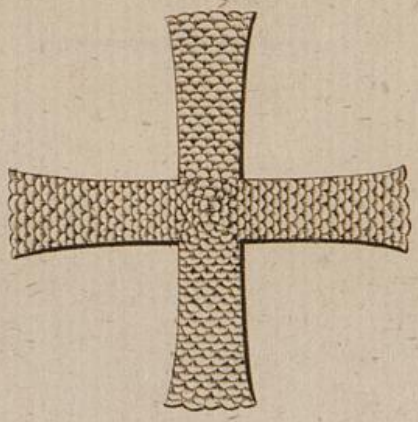
Dove

SPAIN.

THE ORDER DE LA SCAMA.

JOHN the Second, King of Caſtile, inſtituted this Order about the year 1320, for the purpoſe of driving the Moors out of his Dominions. The enſign of it was, according to Joſeph Michili, a croſs compoſed of ſcales of fiſhes, from whence it has its name (*Scama* in Spaniſh ſignifying the ſcale of a fiſh). During the reign of the founder this Order performed good ſervices againſt the Moors; but on his death loſt greatly of its ſplendor, and at length was entirely laid aſide, and the poſſeſſions of the Order were ſecularized and annexed to the crown. For the badge ſee plate 75.

De la Scama



Alcantara

SPAIN.

THE ORDER

OF

THE ROSARY

OF TOLEDO.

RODERICK, Archbiſhop of Toledo, inſtituted this Order for the defence of the Roman Catholic religion, againſt the Moors in the year 1212. Several of the nobility and chiefs of that city entered into the Order on its firſt inſtitution, but it ſoon fell into diſrepute. The Knights being obliged to ſay daily a Roſary to the Virgin Mary, was the occaſion of the appellation given to it.

The enſign of the Order was a croſs patonce per croſs counterchanged White and Black, ſurmounted on the centre with a medal Gold, enamelled with the image of the Virgin, ſupporting the infant on her left arm, and holding a Roſary in her right hand. See plate 43.

SPAIN.

THE MILITARY ORDER

OF

ALCANTARA.

THIS celebrated military Order derives its origin from the Order of St. Julian, or of the Pear-tree, which was instituted in the kingdom of Leon, about the beginning of the twelfth century: from that time until the city of Alcantara was taken from the Moors, it continued to be known by the name of the Order of St. Julian; but *Alphonso*, the ninth king of *Leon*, after taking the city, made *Martin Fernandez de Quintana*, Grand

Grand Maſter of Calatrava, Governor of it; and in a few years afterwards the Order of Calatrava gave the city and caſtle over to the Order of St. Julian, then under the Grand Maſter *Nunno Fernandez*, on condition that the ſame ſhould be held and remain under the ſubjection of the Grand Maſter of Calatrava, and his ſucceſſors. Alcantara being thus made the chief ſeat of the Order of St. Julian, the Knights laid aſide the old device of a Pear-tree, by which they were diſtinguiſhed, as well as the appellation by which they were known; and they aſſumed the name of Knights of the Order of Alcantara. They remained ſubject to the Order of Calatrava until the year 1411, when their Grand Maſter Don Sanchez De Terreiro, being authorized by Pope Lucius the Second, threw off all obedience to the ſuperior Order, and became independent. After this, it continued in high eſtimation under a Grand Maſter, elected by the Knights, and acquired vaſt poſſeſſions, until the year 1495, when *Don Juan D'Eſtuniga*, who was Grand Maſter of it, being made a Cardinal and an Archbiſhop, reſigned his office, which Pope Alexander the Sixth conferred on King Ferdinand of Arragon, and his Queen Iſabella of Caſtile, and annexed it inalienably to the poſſeſſion of the Spaniſh Crown for ever. Since that time the Kings of Spain have enjoyed the revenues of the Grand Maſter and of the Commanderies belonging to this Order, of which they are called Perpetual Adminiſtrators. It continues however ſtill in very high eſtimation, and is never conferred but on perſons of the moſt illuſtrious and antient families.

The

The badge of the Order is a Gold Croſs, fleury enamelled Green, and worn pendent to a broad ribbon on the breaſt. See plate 75. Beſides this, the Knights wear a mantle of red ſilk, on the left ſide of which there is embroidered in ſilver a ſtar of five points. But this mantle is never worn, except on their great feſtival, which is at Eaſter, or on other days of extraordinary ceremony.

SPAIN.

THE MILITARY ORDER

OF

CALATRAVA.

SANCHIO, the third King of Toledo, first instituted this Order in the year 1158; and it was confirmed by Pope Alexander the Third in 1164. It took its name from the Castle of Calatrava, which became the chief seat of the Order, and the occasion of its institution. It was a frontier fort both of Toledo and Castile, and was taken by the Moors in 714; who, after four hundred years possession of it, were driven from thence by Don Alphonso, who put it into the hands of the Knights Templars, in order to garrison and defend it, and the neighbouring country, against the incursions of the Moors; but unable to answer the

King's

King's purpoſes, they withdrew their garriſon, and returned him the Caſtle; upon which it was aſſigned over to Don Raymond De Fatiga, a celebrated Knight of that age, and to the Abbot of St. Mary de Fitero, who fortified it, and held out againſt the enemy. Here began the Order of Calatrava, which flouriſhed ſeveral centuries, and became very powerful. Their number, ſtrength, influence, and poſſeſſions, were ſo conſiderable as to render them objects of the jealouſy of the Crown, to which at length their revenues and the office of Grand Maſter was inalienably annexed by Pope Innocent the Eighth. The badge of this Order is a croſs fleury, Red, which is worn at the breaſt pendent to a broad ribbon, the whole differing only in colour from the badge of Alcantara, for which ſee plate 75. The ceremonial mantle is of white ſilk, tied with a cordon and taſſels, like thoſe of the Garter, and on the left arm a croſs fleury embroidered Gules.

SPAIN.

THE ORDER

OF THE

BAND, OR SCARF.

ALPHONSO XI. King of Spain, inſtituted this Order in 1330, at Burgos the capital of Old Caſtile. The King, having many enemies, erected this Order for his better ſecurity, making himſelf Maſter, which he did a little before his coronation. The Knights were inveſted with a red ribbon of three inches broad, which went acroſs their left ſhoulders, like our Knights of the Bath, being the badge from whence theſe Knights took their name. They were not reſtrained under any monaſtical rule, as many of the other Orders. None but younger brothers, and gentlemen of ſmall fortunes, were admitted into this Order. They muſt prove before

admittance either their attendance at Court for ten years, or have fought three times at leaſt againſt the Moors. The Order conſiſted of twenty Knights.

Statutes of the Order *.

1. THAT the Knight of the Band ſtood obliged, to ſpeak to the King, for the defence of his country, and good of the common-wealth.

2. That he muſt ſpeak to the King nothing but pure truth, without lieing or flattery, and muſt reveal whatſoever he hath heard ſpoken, either againſt his perſon, or the State.

3. A Knight once convicted of lieing, ſhall walk a month's ſpace, without wearing a ſword.

4. He is not to keep company but with martial men and ſoldiers, or ſuch as are advanced to charges and dignities of his own quality: but not with mechanical artizans, and men of baſe or vile condition.

5. He muſt keep his faith and promiſe inviolably to and with all men, of what eſtate or quality ſoever they be.

6. He muſt be provided with arms and a horſe well accoutred, under pain of forfeiting the title of his Knighthood.

7. And on the ſame peril he ſtandeth, if he be ſeen mounted on his horſe without his Band and ſword.

8. He is not to make any complaint of wounds by him received in war; neither is to vaunt of his valour or manhood.

* Favin, Book VI. p. 164.

9. He

9. He is not to make any account, if he be mockt, ſcorned, or railed on by any body: but to have all his carriage diſcreet and grave, and wholly meaſured by the level of honeſty.

10. He is not to uſe any gaming at cards or dice; and muſt not pledge or engage his habits, arms, or horſe.

11. He muſt be courteous towards ladies and gentlewomen, to whom he ſhall perform honor and ſervice, to his uttermoſt power.

12. If any quarrel happen between him and another Knight of the Band, he ſtandeth bound to commit it to the arbitrement of other Knights of the Band, ſuch as ſhall be appointed thereto.

13. Any Knight that uſurpeth to wear the Band without having received it from the King's hand, ſhall ſtand engaged to defend himſelf againſt two Knights of the Order of the Band. And if it ſo happen that he have the victory, he may lawfully keep and maintain it: but, if he be vanquiſhed, he ſhall be baniſhed from the court.

14. Every ſtrange Knight, that winneth the prize either in Juſts, Tourneyes, or other actions of armes, againſt the Knights of the Band, ſhall be received and admitted into the Order.

15. Any Knight of the Band, that ſetteth hand to his ſword againſt another Knight of the ſame Order, ſhall be baniſhed the court for two months ſpace, and during the time of two months after he ſhall wear but an half Band. But if he wound his companion, he ſhall remain impriſoned half a year, and is to be baniſhed the court for another half year.

16. The King only is to be judge for the Knights of the Band.

17. All the Knights of the Band ſtand obliged to accompany the King at all times, when he ſhall go to war.

18. The Knights of the ſaid Order ſhall wear the Band, when they march in war againſt the Moors only: but if their ſervice ſhall be required any where elſe, then they are to abſtain from wearing it.

19. All Knights of the Band are to meet together three ſeveral times in the year, that they may ſpeak to the King for thoſe things which neceſſarily concern the Order, when it is to be appointed by the King, that they ſhall be all well mounted and armed. And thoſe aſſemblies or meetings are to be in the months of April, September, and at Chriſtmas.

20. They are to exerciſe jouſts, *joco de canna*, and pikes, alſo to mannage their horſes, on ſuch days as are ordained for them.

21. No Knight ſhall remain in the court, without ſerving ſome lady or gentlewoman; to enjoy her in marriage, or otherwiſe in honour.

22. All Knights of the Band are bound to be preſent at ſuch tourneyes as ſhall be performed within ten miles of the court.

23. If it ſo happen, that a Knight of the Band do marry within twenty miles diſtance from the court, the other Knights are to keep him company, and honour his ſpouſe with preſents, and to perform actions of arms, as it becometh Knights to do.

24. All the firſt Sundays of every month the Knights are to be preſent at the palace, and the great hall royal, to exerciſe all kinds of arms before the King: without any malice, ſpleen, or heat of choler.

25. Any Knight being ſick, or dying, is to be viſited, exhorted, and comforted by his companions: and after his deceaſe the ſaid companions are to attend at his funeral, and to wear mourning the ſpace of a month, in which month they are to abſtain from jouſts and ſports of arms.

26. The Band of the Knight deceaſed ſhall be delivered to the King by the other Knights, who muſt intercede and move his Majeſty, that one of the deceaſed Knight's ſons may be received into their Order, or to obtain of him ſome gift and recompence to his widow, for her more honourable maintenance in the degree of nobility, or for marriage of her daughters.

Note, This Order, having long been diſuſed, was revived by Philip V. regent of Spain, in the year 1700, who was then Grand Maſter of the Order *.

* Edmondſon's comp. Bod. of Heraldry.

SPAIN.

THE MILITARY ORDER

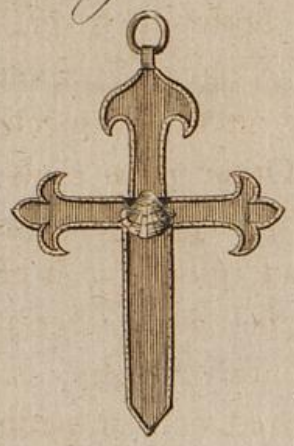
OF

ST. JAMES.

THIS Order, which is otherwiſe called the Order of *Saint Jago de Compoſtella*, was the richeſt and the moſt powerful of all the Orders of Spain; but the date of its inſtitution cannot be aſcertained, ſome attributing it to Ramira king of Leon, in the year 837, others to Ferdinand the Firſt, King of Caſtile; ſome to Alphonſo the IXth, and a fourth claſs to Ferdinand the IId, King of Leon. Among ſuch contending authorities it is now impoſſible to determine any thing relative to the truth of the diſputed fact. However this may be, they acquired vaſt riches and great influence; they poſſeſſed ſeveral colleges, hoſpitals, villages, monaſteries, caſtles

and fortified towns, in various parts both of Spain and Portugal. They were divided into two branches, the one of which refided at St. Mark's, in the Kingdom of Leon, and the other had its chief feat at Ucles in Caftile, each was under the direction of a Grand Mafter; but the office of both was given by Pope Alexander the Sixth, to the Kings of Spain and Portugal, who act as Grand Mafters in their refpective dominions. The badge of this Order is a crofs of gold enamelled crimfon, edged with gold and worn round the neck pendent to a broad ribbon, it is charged on the centre with an efcallop fhell white. See plate 76. This, like the two other Military Orders, is highly efteemed in Spain, and conferred only on perfons of noble families.

St. James



St. James Order of Ladies

SPAIN.

THE LADIES ORDER

OF

ST. JAMES.

THIS religious Order for ladies was inſtituted at Salamanca in the year 1312; their habit was black, their badge the ſame, with that of the preceding Order, and their ſtatutes as ſimilar as different ſexes and profeſſions would allow of. See plate 76.

SPAIN.

THE LADIES ORDER

OF

CALATRAVA.

THIS religious Order was founded in the year 1219, by Donna Gazelez Maria Yonnes. It bore the ſame relation to the Military Order for men as the Religious and Female Order of St. James, already deſcribed, did to the military branch of it. The badge was exactly the ſame with that of the Military Order of Calatrava. See plate 75,

[75]

SPAIN.

THE LADIES ORDER

OF

CALATRAVA.

THIS religious Order was founded in the year 1219, by Donna Sancha Maria Yomes. It bore the same relation to the Military Order for men as the Religious and Monastic Order of St. James, already described, did to the military branch of it. The badge was exactly the same with that of the Military Order of Calatrava. See plate 75.

S P A I N.

THE LADIES ORDER

OF

M E R C Y.

THIS religious Order was inſtituted, in 1261, by Mary du Secours, a Lady of quality born at Barcelona. The ladies wore at their breaſt the ſame badge as Knights of the Lady of Mercy; viz. a ſhield per feſs, Red and Gold; in chief, a croſs pattee white; in baſe, four pallets Red, for Arragon; the ſhield crowned with a ducal coronet. See plate 73.

SPAIN.

THE ORDER

OF

TRUXILLO.

THIS Order takes its title from the city of Truxillo, in Spain. But as for the time of its inſtitution, writers are ſilent. *Guillim* ſays, it is certain they were in being in the year 1227. For one Don Arias Perez Dallego, then maſter of the Order, took the city of Truxillo from the Moors, and their ſettled a brotherhood of Knights and Prieſts; but what were there badge, habit, or Orders obſerved amongſt them, is not known. *Favin* ſays, The brethren of Truxillo joined with the Order of Alcantara, by which means the memory of this Order is loſt.

SPAIN.

THE ORDER

OF

ST. GEORGE D'ALFAMA,

SO named from a town in Tortosa, was instituted in the year 1201; received approbation from the Papal see anno 1363; and in the year 1369 was united to the Order of our Lady of Montesa.