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Knights not included in this Work

Mac Clelland, Sir Robt. (c. 1647). Ireland. See B. L. G. 2nd Ed. p. 877

Mildmay, Sir Anthony, of Heathcrop, Northam, Kt. His dau. m. Sir F. June, 1518. q. Westm. See de Vere, Knights p. 7

de la Salle, Sir Thos. [q. son. XI], s. of q. Sir Robt. de la Salle, chivaler, Lord of Barton (Yorks). See Plantagenet. Hist. Yorks S.9

Irwin, Sir John, d. abroad in 1705. Smt. at Dublin. See Dublin Wells, App. 26th Rep. B.P. Ireland 449

Cavendish, Sir Andrew, Norwich, Will 1394. See P.C.C. List

Champernion, Sir Philip, Hambury, Devon. Will 1545. See P.C.C. List

Goldingham, Sir Alex, Essex. Combe St. Humb. Will 1608. See P.C.C. List

Holcroft, Sir Francis, of Eastham, Essex, Lysons Environs of Lond. IV. 141 (before 1666

Holcroft, Sir Will. of Walthamstow, Essex, bur. Here 1669. Lysons Env. Lond. IV. 224

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The Knights of England
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The Knights of England

A Complete Record from the Earliest Time to the Present Day of the Knights of all the Orders of Chivalry in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and of Knights Bachelors

BY

WM. A. SHAW, LITT.D.

Editor of the Calendar of Treasury Papers at H.M. Record Office; Author of the History of the English Church under the Commonwealth; Author of the History of Currency; etc.

INCORPORATING

A Complete List of Knights Bachelors dubbed in Ireland

Compiled by

G. D. BURTCHAELL, M.A., M.R.I.A.
Barrister-at-Law, Office of Arms, Ireland
Author of Genealogical Memoirs of the Members of Parliament for Kilkenny

Vol. I.

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Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace

SHERRATT AND HUGHES
LONDON 1906
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Preface.
Preface.

In the compilation of this book the following sources have been used:

(1) For the Order of the Garter the earlier portions of the list are based upon Beltz, Ashmole, Anstis, and Nicolas, primarily of course upon Beltz. But as Beltz includes King Edward III. among the original knights founders, and as I exclude him from their number (on the principle that the Sovereign stands outside the fraternity of knights proper), there is a difference between my enumeration and that of Beltz. I have also adopted a different method of expressing the succession. Where these authorities cease, I have relied entirely on the original records of the Order, viz., the Register of the Garter; Young's MS. Register, and the other collections, volumes, and loose papers of Garter King of Arms. For the very freest access to these records and kindest assistance throughout I am indebted to the courtesy of Sir Alfred Scott Scott-Gatty, Garter King of Arms, and of the Very Reverend Philip P. Eliot, D.D., Dean of Windsor.

(2) The lists of the Order of the Thistle are based entirely on the original records of the Order. These records consist of two volumes of registers and a mass of papers. The registers were carefully kept, and the entries fully recorded in them until the year 1830. From that date no further entry was made in them, and it is quite clear that these volumes dropped out of sight until they were re-discovered in the present year. The loose papers consisted of the usual official papers relating to knighthoods, ceremonial, and the statutes of the Order. To facilitate reference to all this material Sir Duncan A. D. Campbell, Bart., Usher of the Green Rod, and Secretary of the Order of the Thistle, most considerately had it all removed from the Heralds' College to the Record Office, and there we have together gone through the whole, sorted, classified and arranged it chronologically, and prepared the whole mass of it for the binder. As so arranged the knighthood papers extend to ten volumes, the official and ceremonial
papers to two more volumes, and the statutes fill a final volume. The whole thirteen volumes are now being bound at Sir Duncan's private expense. In giving me access to the papers and his most ungrudging co-operation throughout Sir Duncan has laid me under the greatest obligation.

(3) The lists of the Order of St. Patrick were taken directly in the first place from those published by G. E. Cockayne, Esq., Clarenceux in the Genealogist in 1888, with MS. additions from that date down to 1902, most kindly furnished to me by Clarenceux himself. This list was then submitted to Sir Arthur E. Vicars, K.C.V.O., Ulster King of Arms, and by him most carefully collated with the original records of the Order, and amended, annotated, and amplified. The kindness of Sir Arthur Vicars in this is enhanced by the fact that he had himself intended to print and prepare for the press just such a list. It is impossible to express sufficient appreciation of such courtesy.

(4) For the records of the Order of the Bath the most diverse and varied sources have been used. For the very earlier periods the ultimate records are the Close Rolls and Wardrobe Accounts, preserved in the Public Record Office. Early in the eighteenth century Anstis surveyed this untravelled ocean of material with a zeal that would put to the blush any modern scholar. The results he published in the appendix to his "Essay upon the Knighthood of the Bath" (1725). This appendix has been the fountain head from which all later writers have drawn their information as to the early Knights of the Bath, and in the main in the present volume I have followed it and the appendix in Vol. III. of Nicolas. Here and there, however, I have gone behind Anstis to the original rolls and wardrobe accounts, with results that convince me that there is a rich harvest awaiting the man who will dare to do over again the work which Anstis did nearly two centuries since. In addition, I have printed from Ashmole the list of Knights of the Bath, made in 34 Edw. I., a list which Anstis, consciously, and Nicolas, unconsciously, omitted to print.

After the wardrobe accounts I have used the better known Heraldic MSS. from the date that these latter commence, viz., the early part of the fifteenth century.

These comprise the following:—

Harl. MS. 2165, fo. 134 (Bath Knights in 1603).
Lansdowne MS, 261, fo. 140b (Bath Knights temp. James I.).
Lansdowne MS. 94, p. 137 (Bath Knights in 1603).
Lansdowne MS. 269, fo. 241 (Bath Knights temp. Charles I.).
Harl. MS. 1462 (Bath Knights in 1603).
Addit. MS. 34217 (Bath Knights in 1625).
Addit. 6303, fo. 38 (Bath Knights in 1661).
Stowe MS. 731 (Bath Knights in 1725).
Addit. 34721 c. (Bath Knights from 1725).
Harl. 5177; Harl. 6063; Cotton Claud C. III.; Harl. 1156;
Harl. 293; Harl. 1959; Harl. 6069.

The above sources extend from the earliest beginnings of Knighthood by the Bath to the definitive erection of the Order of the Bath by George I. in 1725. From this latter date I have used several parallel sources, viz.: (1) the Gazette; (2) the records of the Home Office as printed in the Calendar of Home Office papers; (3) the appendix to vol. iii. of Nicolas; (4) the records of the Bath as preserved in 12 folio MS. volumes at the War Office which I have collated from their commencement in 1827 to the present day; (5) the MS. records of the Order itself. These records were until his death in the keeping of Sir Albert Woods at the College of Arms. After his death they were, on the formation of the Central Chancery of Knighthood, transferred by Sir Albert's literary executors to the custody of the Central Chancery in the Lord Chamberlain's department at St. James's Palace. I must defer any full statement on them to another occasion. For access to them I am indebted first and foremost to the courtesy of Sir Arthur E. A. Ellis, G.C.V.O.,
Comptroller in the Lord Chamberlain’s department and Secretary and Registrar of the Central Chancery of Knighthood. For every assistance in handling them and also in connexion with many other parts of my book I am indebted to the officials of the Lord Chamberlain’s department. Similarly for access to the records at the War Office, and for assistance in working them I am indebted to Mr. Leland L. Duncan, M.V.O., of the War Office.

(5) The Lists of the Order of the Star of India are based almost entirely on the Gazette, collated with the lists which appeared annually in Burke, Dod, and the Imperial Calendar, and collated also with a list of present living knights, which has been compiled in the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood. The India Office in London does not possess the original register of the Order. If that register exists at all (which I cannot ascertain) it is in the keeping of the Secretary of the Order at Calcutta, and is quite inaccessible to me. Accordingly, I view this list of the Knights of the Star of India with dissatisfaction. Exactly the same sources have been used in compiling, and exactly the same remark applies to, the list of the Knights of the Order of the Indian Empire. In the indexing of the Indian names I have received very kind help from Mr. S. G. Smith, of the India Office. With regard to the spelling of Indian names it may be explained that there is as yet no normal standard or uniform spelling agreed upon as a convention. Accordingly the spelling followed throughout the text has been that of the Gazette—regardless of the fact that the Gazette is often inconsistent with itself. When a convention has been established it will be easy to remedy this blemish. But in the index the spelling of the place names has been made to conform to that fixed in the last edition of the India Office List.

(6) The lists of the Order of St. Michael and St. George are based upon the original records of the Order, in the main upon the Register. This beautifully kept record is preserved at the Colonial Office, and for access to it, as well as for the kindest assistance in handling it, I am indebted to Mr. C. H. Niblett, of the Colonial Office. Occasionally I have taken a brief statement of ‘services’ from the periodical lists of knights which the Colonial Office has printed. But otherwise, the statements of services contained in the following lists are drawn from the express words of the warrant of appointment, as contained in the Register, or from the London Gazette. My collation of the register of this Order has destroyed the superstitious reverence which I once felt for the London Gazette.
All Englishmen have been bred in the belief that questions of promotion and of precedence are decided entirely by the date of gazetting. It was a rude shock to this belief to find that for more than 50 years of the history of the Order of St. Michael and St. George the dates of the warrants of appointment, as contained in the Register, never agree with the dates of gazetting. In some cases there is a difference even of months. There can surely be no doubt that if the Gazette does not agree with the warrant of appointment, then the Gazette is wrong. The warrant of appointment is the decisive and final authority. So far as I have been able to trace this matter the superstition with regard to the London Gazette has originated in the War Office. As army promotions and decorations are so closely connected, it is very convenient to have a single rule applicable to both, and to count both the one and the other from the date of gazetting. But it is illogical and historically very confusing and deplorable that this rule which has been adopted by the War Office as a mere matter of convenience should, by implication, have been extended to other Orders quite differently circumstanced.

There are two alternative methods which are possible in gazetting. The first is to gazette only the date of appointment—that is, to give to the Gazette notice the precise date of the warrant of appointment. The objection to this method is that it leaves undefined the status of the individual for the interim period between the time of his appointment and the time of his investiture. If a man is gazetted as a knight bachelor on the 9th November and is actually dubbed by the King on the 21st December what is his status during the period Nov. 9—Dec. 21? He is certainly not a knight bachelor. He is certainly only an esquire until the very moment that he is dubbed. Then how can he possibly rank for precedence as a knight bachelor from a date at which he is still only an esquire? Or again, take the case of a C. B. who is appointed a K.C.B. on the 24th June and is invested six months later. What is his status during those interim six months. The difficulty may be got over by a royal warrant (bearing even date with the warrant of appointment) containing a grant of the dignity and another royal warrant of same date granting him permission to wear the insignia and to enjoy the precedence of his new rank and the style and title of a knight bachelor of England. But this is a very cumbersome and clumsy way of getting round a perfectly simple difficulty, and it is only excusable if it is
applied indifferently to every individual—a supposition which is not true in fact.

The second alternative method is to gazette only the date of investiture (using that term for the moment as inclusive of the ceremony of dubbing) and to reckon all precedence from that date. This would be very precise, and would conform to the common sense conclusion that a man is not a knight till he is dubbed, and that a man cannot be a knight of an order until he has been first dubbed and then invested.

There is only one forcible objection to this second method, and that is, that if the mere investiture were gazetted the outside world would miss the historical cause or reason for the conferring of the dignity. But this could be easily overcome by a note of the date of appointment accompanied by a brief description of occasion, or statement of services, to be placed in brackets after the name of each person invested or dubbed.

On these lines a Gazette notice of investiture would run thus:—

1910, Jan. 20. At St. James’s Palace. A.B. invested K.C.B. (having been appointed by warrant dated 1909, Dec. 11, in recognition of services for so and so, or on the occasion of the King’s visit to so and so).

In the same classes and on the same day the names would be arranged alphabetically, and there would be no distinction between those who being present were invested or dubbed personally and those who being absent in the colonies or India were invested or knighted by letters patent. This could be secured easily by making the letters patent bear the same date as the particular investiture. I can see no possible objection to making this method a rigorous rule for gazetting all and every species of preferment of honour. It could be open to absolutely no species of question or dispute as regards precedence, and would be an inestimable boon to the historical student. In compiling this book I have been confronted hundreds of times with three conflicting and different dates for one and the same preferment, viz., (1) the date of the warrant of appointment; (2) the date of the gazetting, being subsequent to No. 1; and (3) the date of investiture, being again subsequent to No. 2. This is simply deplorable from the point of view of exact historical science.

(7) The lists of the Order of the Indian Empire have been compiled in exactly the same manner as those of the Star of India
(supra, p. iv.), and exactly the same remark applies as to their unsatisfactory nature.

(8) The lists of the Royal Victorian Order are based upon the original records of the Order as preserved in the Privy Purse Office at Buckingham Palace. For access to these records I am indebted to the courtesy of the Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

(9) The lists of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order are the most unsatisfactory in the whole book, for the simple reason that I have been quite unable to find the whereabouts of the original records of that Order. As the Order was a Hanoverian one the presumption was that on the separation of the kingdoms the records would be removed from the old German Chancery at St. James's to Hanover. But Dr. Doebner, Staatsarchivar at Hanover, has kindly informed me that the records which are at present preserved among the archives of the Hanoverian Ministry for Foreign Affairs concern only the German and not the English Knights of that Order. All my enquiries after the records relating to the English Knights of the Order have been fruitless. It is quite clear that Sir Harris Nicolas never saw the original records, so presumably they had vanished even as early as 1842. As a result the lists contained in the following pages have been drawn entirely from the annual “Königlich grossbritannisch-hannoverscher Staatskalender” known later as the “Hof- und Staats Handbuch für das Königreich Hannover.”

These lists have been collated with those given by Nicolas, and with the imperfect lists given in John Frost’s “Translation of the Statutes of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, with a list of Grand Crosses, Commanders and Knights” London, 1831.

None of these authorities give the exact date (year, month, and day) of appointment of the various knights, so that for the present the reader will have to be content with the simple record of the year only and with the general statement that the appointments to the Order were usually made early in the year.

(10) Finally, as to the Knights Bachelors. The reader will gather from the introduction (infra, p. xlix.), the enormous difficulty attending the compilation of a list of knights bachelors from the earliest times. There has never existed a register of knights bachelors from the earliest times. Reasons are given below p. xlix—li. for the opinion that the register which James I. instituted in 1622 has not been properly kept. In the absence of such a record for the
earlier period I have fallen back upon certain heraldic MSS. For the seventeenth century onwards I have relied upon the register at the Heralds' College, some of the MSS. mentioned below, the *London Gazette*, and general historical sources.

The heraldic MSS. so employed for the earlier period have been as follow:—

Harl. MS. 5177. Gives from fo. 102 onwards a note of knights made in the reigns of Henry VI., Edward IV., Richard III., Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, unto the year 1584. This MS. includes both Knights Bachelors, and Knights of the Bath.

Harl. MS. 6063. 'List of Knights from Edward III. to 1624.' This MS. also gives both Knights of the Bath and Knights Bachelors.


Cotton MS. Claudius C. III., the well known MS. which formed the main basis of a great part of Metcalfe's *Book of Knights*. This MS. begins in 1426 and ends on the 24th July, 1624. It gives both Knights of the Bath and Knights Bachelors.

Lansdowne MS. 678. A catalogue of all the Knights dubbed in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., drawn into an alphabet.

Harl. MS. 6141. Containing Knights made in 1536, and from 1592 to 1607, March 29th.


Harl. MS. 3320. Contains Bath Knights temp. James I., and from pp. 405–56, "a general catalogue of all Bachelor Knights made by King James, with the place of their knighthood, the day of the month and year . . . from the first year of His Majesty's reign to the 2nd day of March, 1616–7, drawn up alphabetically.

Addit. MS. 5482. Dubbings from 36 Henry VIII. onwards.

Lansd. MS. 870. Alphabetical catalogue of knights 1625–1646 and a similar but mutilated alphabetical catalogue of knights 1660–1686.

Addit. MS. 32102. Knights from 1558–1752.

Harl. MS. 1441. Knights by King James.


Addit. MS. 34766. "Anthony Dering’s Alphabet of English Knights, 1550-1660." This British Museum MS. is a copy. The original MS. is preserved in the Office of Arms, at Dublin Castle, and has been kindly collated for this book by Mr. G. D. Burtchaell, of that office. From folio 89 of the British Museum copy I have taken the List of Knights made by Oliver Cromwell.


Addit. MS. 4784. Knights made in Ireland from 1599 to 1639.


Harl. MS. 35. Knights by Essex in Ireland.

Addit. 5482. Bath Knights, Henry IV.—Henry VII., and Bachelor Knights, Henry VIII.—Elizabeth.

Harl. 1925 and Lansdowne 94. Knights Bachelors and Bath Knights made in 1603.

Harl. 1408, fo. 58b. Knights made 19 October, 1553, "out of a book in the Office of Arms marked with a letter K, intituled burials in several churches, &c."


Harl. MSS. 5801, 5802 (Le Neve’s "Pedigrees of Knights") have been printed by the Harleian Society.

Harl. 304, fo. 140b. Knights of the Carpet temp. Henry VII.

Cotton MS. Titus B. VIII. Knights Bachelors temp. Eliz.


Ashmolean 805, fo. 1–9. Knights Bachelors temp. Henry VIII.

Ashmolean 840. Knights Bachelors temp. Elizabeth.

Ashmolean 219, p. 133. Names of 58 Knights made in Ireland by the Earl of Essex.

No words of mine can convey an adequate idea of the welter, chaos, confusion and contradictions of these manuscripts. The names of Knights are given with every possible variation, the lists
disagree perpetually amongst themselves in the order of the names, and the dates assigned to the battles or other occasions on which knighthoods occur, are in the majority of cases totally incorrect. In the attempt to collate these manuscripts and to verify them from extraneous sources, I have spent four painful years, and I regard the outcome as the most distressingly unsatisfactory piece of historical work I have ever set my hand to. I freely invite from everyone who uses the book, corrections, additions, or the indication of fresh sources.

Leaving this region of Cimmerian darkness, the records of dubbings of Knights Bachelors in modern times is almost as distressing in its incompleteness. In the main I have relied on the Register, and the Gazette from the year 1667 onwards, employing alongside that work the printed sources which are described infra, p. xlix, and the Annual Lists of Knights Bachelors, from the middle of the 19th century, when these appear in the Royal Calendar, the Imperial Calendar, and the Annual Peerages, such as Burke and Dod. For access to the Register of Knights Bachelors which is preserved at the Heralds’ College, and which I have collated exhaustively from its first page to the present day, I am indebted to the Chapter of the College. I have also received much help from Chas. H. Athill, Esq., Richmond Herald. For knighthoods conferred by Letters patent three parallel sources exist—(1) Docquet book of the Crown Office preserved at the House of Lords. This record commences with the close of the sixteenth century, and is in perfect state and practically unbroken in continuity. I have collated it up to the time (1833) when it meets the parallel record at the Home Office. For access to it I am indebted to the courtesy of J. W. Lisle, Esq., of the Crown Office. (2) From 1833 onwards the Home Office kept a separate record of all creations conferred by Letters patent. This is styled the Creation Book, and I have carefully collated the record throughout. It is to be understood as representing the initial step in the process of the issue of Letters patent to a grantee. The concluding steps are contained in the Crown Office Docquet Book, so that from the moment that the two series travel together they are to be regarded as duplicate, save for the important fact that the date of entries in the Home Office Creation Book is always that of the Secretary of State’s letter setting a grant on foot, whilst the date in the Crown Office record is that of the
Letters patent itself, and is therefore bound to be some days later. For access to the Home Office Creation Book, and for the very kindest help in using it, I am indebted to Mr. A. H. Eggett, of the Home Office. (3) The Gazette. As a rule the Gazette gives the date, not of the Secretary of State’s Letter, but of the Letters patent themselves.

The main drawback to the Gazette as an authority for dubblings of Knights Bachelors is that until within the last few months it has never noticed casual dubblings; and failing the Gazette I know of no source from which such dubblings can be gathered together except the daily papers—a source which no human being could ever work.

The list of Knights dubbed in Ireland whose names are incorporated seriatim among the Knights Bachelors in this book has been compiled by Mr. G. D. Burtchaell, of the Office of Arms, Ireland. The task of compiling this list has covered several years of exacting toil on Mr. Burtchaell’s part, such as can only be properly appreciated by those who have any idea of the intricacy of the subject and of the unsatisfactory nature of all previous compilations of Irish Knights. Mr. Burtchaell’s list was intended for separate publication, but on hearing of my book he freely offered to me the result of these years’ toil, a generosity of which I have made all too insufficient acknowledgement by putting Mr. Burtchaell’s name on the title page of the book. His separate introduction dealing with the sources he has used and the several historical problems connected with the subject will be found on page lv. infra.

The two introductions to the Order of the Bath and to Knights Bachelors (infra pp. x and xxxvii.) raise questions which will provoke discussion and probably dissent. The theories advanced are put forward without the slightest wilfulness or desire of contentiousness on my part. They are simply offered to scholars for their examination, as suggestions towards the explanation of a really difficult subject. On this subject I have had the benefit of kindliest criticism and assistance from Mr. C. Johnson, of the Public Record Office.

Before concluding, I would fain express my indebtedness to Sir Henry Maxwell-Lyte, Deputy Keeper of the Records, for advice and help in the preparation of this book. I first projected the work as a book of Knights Bachelors merely, and it is entirely due to Sir Henry’s advice that I subsequently extended the scope of the
book, and included the Orders. In addition, Sir Henry has made many valuable suggestions. But neither he nor Mr. Johnson are in any way responsible for anything put forward in this work.

As to my indebtedness to my wife that is beyond expression. Without her help I could not have accomplished such a task. She has turned over the *Gazette*, page by page, from the very earliest issue to the present day, taking out every knighthood, and has further assisted me in the transcription and indexing of the book, as well as in the stupefying work of collating with the annual publications, such as the Imperial Calendar, Burke and Dod.

W.M. A. SHAW.
Introduction.
Introduction.

The Knights of the Garter.

The Order of the Garter dates from 1348. The opinion that the Order was founded in 1344 is demonstrably incorrect. What happened in 1344 was that Edward III., stirred to emulation by the formation at Lincoln of a voluntary association of knights, determined to found an Order himself. A great tournament was held at Windsor, and at its close, after a stately service in Windsor Chapel, Edward swore a solemn oath that he would at the expiry of a certain time found a Round Table like King Arthur’s Table of 300 knights.

The account of Adam Murimuth (pp. 231-2) of which the above paragraph is a condensation is indubitably that of an eye witness, and completely disposes of all subsequent accounts like that of Froissart, etc. The outbreak of the French war prevented Edward from immediately carrying out his purpose, but in October, 1347, the king returned to England and at once set about fulfilling his oath. In the joustings which took place between October, 1347, and January, 1348, at Bury, Eltham, and Windsor, certain knights (possibly 12 in number) were chosen on the king’s side and received garters and robes from the king’s wardrobe. Certain other knights received similar gifts from the Black Prince and may therefore be presumed to have been chosen on his side for the jousting.

At the same time the king was engaged in extending the ecclesiastical foundation of Windsor Chapel. By letters patent of August, 1348, it was erected into a College consisting of a Warden, 23 Canons, and 24 Poor Knights. Whether the first feast of the Order had already taken place at the preceding Easter of 1348 or was deferred until the completion of the ecclesiastical foundation we cannot say. The earliest feast of which we have authentic record is that of Easter, 1350, of which the chronicle of Geoffrey Le Baker (p. 109) gives us so circumstantial an account.
Even in the days of Charles II. the original statutes of the order were no longer extant, and no transcript of them exists of an earlier date than the reign of Henry V. In his appendix to his "Institution, laws and ceremonies of the most noble order of the Garter" Ashmole has printed the earliest known form of these statutes. His text probably represents the ordinances observed by the Order with little change from the days of its institution to the time of Henry VIII. According to these ordinances there were to be 25 original knights together with the Sovereign who was to be the King of England for the time being. The knights were to wear the Garter and the mantle when in the Chapel of St. George, at Chapters, in processions and at feasts of the order. There were to be in addition 26 priests and 26 poor knights. The remaining ordinances concerned the election and installation of the knights, their succession in their stalls, the affixing their escutcheons to their stalls and the ensigns and habits of the Order, viz., the Garter, mantle, surcoat and hood.

To these ensigns was added in the reign of Henry VII. the collar of the order with the image of St. George pendant therefrom. A further addition was made in 1626 when it was ordained at a Chapter at Westminster that the knights should on ordinary occasions wear on the left side of their cloaks, coats and riding cassocks an escutcheon of the cross of St. George within the Garter. This badge was shortly after, in 1629, converted into a star by the addition of a glory or radii issuant from and surrounding the cross.

Additional statutes concerning election of knights, ceremonial, dress, etc., etc., were enacted in the reigns of Henry V. (1418), Henry VI. (1423) and Edward IV. (1477). In the ordinance made at a Chapter held at Windsor during the feast of 1488 it was prescribed that the annals of each Sovereign should be regularly kept and the elections and deaths of the knights duly registered. The reformation of the statutes of the order which was promulgated by Henry VIII. on the 29th May, 1519, was intended for the removal of all ambiguities and doubts touching certain of the ancient statutes. Among other fresh provisions contained in this reformation were one concerning precedence (which was ordered to be according to the companions' seniority in their stalls and not according to their several ranks) and another prescribing the holding of a Chapter for the purpose of filling a vacancy within six weeks of the notification of the death of a knight. The 38th Article of these statutes of Henry VIII. contains a clear prescription as to the weight and fashion of
the collar, which is to be of 30 oz. troy weight, and composed of pieces of the fashion of Garters with a double rose between alternately, the one red the other within white. A further reformation of the statutes projected and promulgated by Edward VI. in 1553 was not carried into effect owing to the king's death. Under Elizabeth no material change was made in the Order save for the discontinuance of the annual St. George's feast at Windsor. The subsequent reformations under Charles I. (1636) and Charles II. (1669) are of less importance, but the ordinance of November 19, 1682, concerning the wearing of the riband is worthy of note. This ordinance decreed 'that whereas King Charles I. had ordained that every knight companion not wearing the mantle should nevertheless wear upon the left side of his under habit or cassock the cross of St. George encompassed with the Garter; and whereas it had also been customary to wear the George in a blue riband over the habit it was now agreed that the riband with the George should be worn over the upper habit beltways over the left shoulder and under the right arm in such a manner as that it might be best seen.'

With the exception of the appointment in 1704, December 20, of a 'formulary of ceremonies to be used at elections of knights' no further change of importance was made in the statutes of the Order until the close of the 18th century. Ever since the year 1567 the annual solemn convention of the knights on the 23rd April, the feast of St. George, had been discontinued. In addition to this Charles II. had obtained in August, 1680, an admission from the Chapter that the will of the Sovereign was the law of the Order—an admission which ran counter to all the past history of the Order. The drastic changes which were made in the Order in 1786 were based upon these revolutionary ideas. George III. wished to accelerate the reception of his four younger sons into the Order and to bestow three other garters which happened not to be vacant. He therefore in a chapter held at St. James's 2nd June, 1786, promulgated a new statute dated 1786, May 31, decreeing that the sons of the Sovereign should be excepted from (and therefore should be additional to) the original number of 25 knights as decreed by the ancient statutes. The creation of these supernumerary knights necessitated an alteration in the arrangement of the stalls in St. George's Chapel. Nineteen years later a further enlargement of the Order took place. By a new statute dated 1805, January 10, and promulgated at a chapter held at St. James's 1805, January 17, it was decreed that the Order should consist of the
Sovereign and 25 knights companions, together with such lineal descendants of George II. as had been elected or thereafter might be elected; the Prince of Wales always excepted as ‘a constituent part of the original constitution, he having been included in the extending statute of 1786, May 31. This precedent was again followed in 1831 when a new statute dated 1831, June 28, and promulgated at a Chapter at Windsor on the 20th of August still further enlarged the Order by including in it as extra or supernumerary to the original 25 knights companions such lineal descendants of George I. as had been or might thereafter be elected into the order. In the following pages the extra knights created under these statutes will be found marked as supernumerary. Where any of the supernumerary knights were subsequently absorbed into the original number of 25 knights companions as any of the stalls of these latter fell vacant, the proper succession is stated in the list below. With regard to the marginal dates given in the following list they are to be understood as the date of election up to the middle of the 19th century and, unless otherwise stated, from the middle of the 19th century the dates are those of the letters patent dispensing with all ceremonies of installation. If the date of investiture and installation is identical with that of election it is in some cases not separately mentioned—otherwise the separate dates are given. As there is no record of the precise date of election existing prior to the reign of Henry VI. the dates prior to that reign are mostly based upon deduction and are not to be taken as precise. They represent the date of the ascertained death or the last historic mention of the predecessor in the stall of the elected knight. Theoretically, according to the 20th statute of the order, an election in the room of a deceased knight should take place within six weeks of the notification of such decease. The inference therefore would be that where the marginal date gives the time of decease of a predecessor knight, the actual election should be dated only a few weeks later. But this inference is by no means a safe one to follow as there are many recorded instances of stalls being kept vacant for a much longer period. Such doubtful dates will be found marked in the following list by the use of the word ‘after’ in the margin. Theoretically the decisive or distinctive date should be, throughout, the date of installation [or of letters patent dispensing with installation] not that of election [nomination] or investiture. The 13th statute of the Order prescribes that stranger [or foreign] knights shall within seven months of the reception of the insignia send a
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sufficient deputy to be installed as their proxy. If they send not such proxy and send no sufficient excuse the election then to be void. If they send sufficient excuse then a further four months’ time is granted, and if the proxy be not sent within those four months then the election to be wholly void. In the case of knights not foreigners installation was according to the 21st statute to take place ‘in all good diligence’ after the reception of the Garter, and if it did not take place within 12 months thereafter, then the election was to be void.

But as it is not possible in the earlier centuries of the history of the Order to state the dates of installation systematically I have of necessity followed the dates as printed by Beltz. From the point where Beltz’s lists cease I have adhered rigorously to the date of installation [or of the letters patent dispensing with installation]. In another matter I have ventured to vary from Beltz. He includes Edward III. among the original number of knights and numbers the original or founder knights 1—26 accordingly. I exclude the Sovereign from the number of knights and accordingly number the original or founder knights 1—25. There will therefore be found a difference of one unit all the way through between my enumeration and that of Beltz. With this exception I have preserved Beltz’s order throughout because of the authority attaching to his book. But for this I should have been strongly tempted to alter the relative precedence or enumeration of two or three of the knights where important corrections of date have been made by later research (See numbers 258–9). The only remaining point to notice (and it is a most important one) is that from the early part of the 19th century all foreign members of the Order are regarded as supernumerary or extra; whereas previously they had been regarded as ordinary knights or constituent members within the limits of the original number of 25.

The recognition of foreign potentates as supernumerary knights seems to have been of gradual growth. In the case of Alexander I. of Russia in 1813 he was elected a supernumerary knight by special statute. This election ‘formed a precedent for subsequent similar [supernumerary] nominations of foreign potentates who previously had been elected only when a vacancy occurred... After this period the missions [for conferring investiture on foreign potentates] appear to have been conducted with greater ceremony and the
foreigners thus admitted into the order were for the first time reckoned as supernumerary knights.

With regard to regulation of stalls, it is clear that up to the close of the 18th century the knights succeeded to their stalls according to seniority within the Order and without regard to their rank outside the Order. For instance, a knight, a subject of the Sovereign, might succeed to the Prince’s stall. But when, from about the commencement of the 19th century, foreign royalties began to be looked upon as extra knights outside the original number of 25, it became necessary to revise the old customary regulation of the stalls. Accordingly a statute dealing with this subject and dated 1805, Feb. 2, was read and promulgated in a chapter of the Order on St. George’s Day, 1805. This statute provided that the stalls of princes of the blood should be placed according to their rank nearest that of the Sovereign; that [foreign] emperors and kings should have their stalls next to those of the blood royal according to their elections and installations; [foreign] sovereigns and princes similarly immediately next to emperors and kings, “and that all other Knights Companions subjects and strangers not of the dignity above-mentioned shall be installed in the lowest stalls so that they may be translated to the higher [as vacated by death] according to their seniority in the Order and the ancient practice of the same.”

This statute had the effect of introducing the arrangement of the stalls which exists at the present day, viz., that of devoting the stalls to the east of the chapel (to the left of the Sovereign’s stall) to the royalties, and those to the west of the chapel (the right-hand side of the Sovereign’s stall) to the 25 Knights Companions.
The Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle.

The legendary antiquity generally ascribed by perfervid Scotsmen to the Order of the Thistle is unsupported by any historical evidence. The adoption of the Thistle as a royal badge does not appear to date much earlier than the reign of James III. of Scotland, and no collar, either of knighthood or even of the royal livery existed in Scotland before 1539 in the reign of James V. The mere fact that this king himself wore a collar composed partly of thistles and that such a collar with the cross or effigy of St. Andrew attached was placed round his achievement does not prove the existence of an Order composed of knights on whom the ensign had been bestowed by the sovereign. There is no evidence that any person received the ensign from the sovereign until the reign of James VII., or that any person prior to that date was styled a knight of the Order of St. Andrew or of the Thistle.

The warrant of James II. of date 1687, May 29, though it purports only the revival of the Order, should be regarded as having in reality instituted the Order as such. The patent which was prepared in pursuance of this warrant never passed the Great Seal, and the statutes which were annexed to it have only the authority of the king’s signet. According to these statutes the Order was to consist of 12 knights with the sovereign. The Chapel of the Order was to be the Royal Chapel of Holyrood House.

On the 6th June of the same year King James nominated 8 knights, of whom 4 were invested at Windsor Castle on that day. The others being in Scotland, took the oath, were knighted and received the ensigns at Edinburgh shortly after. All the knights received letters of dispensation from instalment. The Order remained in abeyance during the reign of William and Mary, but was revived by queen Anne by letters patent under the great Seal of Scotland
dated 1703, Dec. 31. On the same day she also ordained the statutes of the Order which, with slight alterations, still obtain. The only material alteration in these statutes was that of 1827, May 8, when the number of knights was permanently increased from 12 to 16. By the statutes of queen Anne it was provided that before any one can be admitted into the Order of the Thistle he must be a knight bachelor. Strangely enough there is no provision in the statutes for the precedency of the knights, either collectively or individually.
The Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick.

The Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick was instituted by king George III. by warrant dated 1783, Feb. 5. The statutes of the order were signed on the 28th Feb. and the first investiture held on the 11th March following. As originally constituted the order consisted of the Sovereign, the Grand Master (the Lord Lieutenant for the time being), and fifteen knights.

At the Coronation of George IV., 1821, July, six extra knights were nominated with the intention that they should be gradually absorbed into the ordinary knights in the ordinary way of succession. Similarly at the Coronation of William IV. in November, 1831, four extra knights were nominated.

The ceremonial of installation was abrogated by royal warrant of 1871, July 14. The ceremonial of investiture was formerly performed in the Cathedral Church at Dublin, and the old banners still hang there. Afterwards it was performed in St. Patrick’s Hall, Dublin Castle, or in the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, or at Windsor, or even occasionally dispensed with.

On the 24th January, 1833, it was enacted that the number of knights should be fixed at 22, the five extraordinary knights then existing forming part of that number.

Since the royal warrant of 1833, Jan. 30, the installation of all knights in ordinary has been dispensed with.

In 1839 queen Victoria authorised each successive Grand Master to retain and wear the Star, Riband, and Badge of the order after he had ceased to be Chief Governor of Ireland.
The Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

The Order of the Bath as a distinct Order—that is, as composed of a certain and particular brotherhood of knights with statutes, insignia and ceremonies peculiar to them, and with a proper succession of knights within the fraternity by means of election—dates only from the reign of George I. It was erected by that sovereign in 1725. Between this Order of the Bath as so erected by George I. and the older ceremony or formality of creating knights by the process of bathing and investing there is no genuine historical connexion whatever. The preamble to the letters patent of George I., dated 1725, May 18, which erected the Order recites as follows: "Whereas our royal predecessors upon divers wise and honourable considerations have on occasion of certain august solemnities conferred with great state upon their royal issue male, the princes of the blood royal, several of their nobility, principal officers and other persons distinguished by their birth, quality and personal merit, that degree of knighthood which hath been denominated the knighthood of the Bath: we being moved by the same considerations do hereby declare our royal intention not only to re-establish and support the said honour of knighthood in its former lustre and dignity, but to erect the same into a regular military order."

The terms used in the concluding sentence, which I have italicised, aptly describe the difference existing between the properly constituted order existing from 1725 onward and the mere form of ceremonial knighthood which had been practised or had been in use prior to that date.

As to this latter its origin is lost in immemorial obscurity. Some highly elaborate form of knighthood or of knightly investiture, probably at first purely secular but afterwards partly secular, partly religious in its ceremonial, existed among the Franks, and as derived from them was in use among the Anglo Saxons as early at least as the reign of Alfred, if we may trust the testimony of William of Malmesbury. This author's description of king Alfred's knighting of his grandson Athelstan mentions only the bestowal of a scarlet
mantle, a jewelled girdle and a Saxon sword. There is no word of any vigils or bathing. The importation of the idea of these latter ceremonies must be due to the church. Prior to the Norman conquest ecclesiastics had been accustomed to make knights on their own account and had elaborated a ceremonial purely in the interests of the church. The knight who was made by this religious ceremonial solemnly entered the church, offered his sword on the altar and took it up again from the altar with a vow to devote himself and it to God and the church. There can be no doubt that in such a transaction the motive of the church was a worldly one. It was the commencement of the process of subinfeudation of knightly retainers by the church. And it was this which was forbidden by the 17th of Anselm’s Canons at Westminster in 1102 “That abbots do not make soldiers.” For the purpose which the church had in mind in such a transaction the mere ceremonial of knighthood was itself simply an added incident. But it is this ceremonial which forms the only conceivable source or origin of the later secular investiture of the Bath. It was doubtless to the interests of the church to increase the solemnity of the ceremonial and it is possible to conjecture the lines on which development would take place. Firstly, there would be added to the ceremony of the devotion of the sword on the altar the further ceremony of fasting and vigils with the object of deepening the religious impression in the mind of the aspirant for knighthood; and secondly, there would be added the further step or ceremony of washing or purifying the body or person itself as a further preparation for knighthood. Reconstructing conjecturally the routine of the fully-developed ecclesiastical ceremony of knighthood it would commence with the purification of the knight’s person by bathing and then would follow the purification of his soul by fasting and vigils and the solemn offering of his sword on the altar. I offer this as pure conjecture, for there is no record of any such complete ecclesiastical ceremonial of knighthood, and it is open to one very damaging objection, viz., that such an ecclesiastical ceremonial must have developed itself very early, at any rate before 1102, when abbots were forbidden to make knights, and between this date and the first specific mention of bathing in the account of secular knightingings there is a gap of two centuries or more. But the

* The prohibition is contained in the 17th of Anselm’s Canons issued in 1102 at Westminster. It has been assumed by all editors of these Canons and by Ashmole and other heraldic authorities that the term ‘facere milites’ here employed means to dub soldiers. Might it not refer, as I have suggested in the text to the creation of knightly tenures by sub-infeudation?
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general drift of the conjecture, viz., that the idea of the ceremonials of vigils and washing was derived from the church is, I think, irresistible. There is no other source from which such an idea could be derived. I take it therefore as possible that such portions of the above ecclesiastical ceremonial as the secular power found suitable to itself it adopted from the church, and these portions are vigils and bathing. In this way, probably before the 12th century the old purely secular Frankish form of knighthood by investiture with spurs, girdle, mantle and sword, had become a partly religious, partly secular form in which the secular investiture with the sword and spurs was preceded by the religious ceremonials of bathing and vigils. Putting aside the often quoted passage from Ingulphus as quite anachronistic and untrustworthy, the first recorded instance of such a ceremonial is the knighthood, in 1127, by king Henry I. of England, of his prospective son-in-law Geoffrey, son of Fulk, count of Anjou.

"Tota dies illa in gaudio et exultatione expenditur. Illuscescens
die altera balneorum usus uti tyrocinii suscipienti consuetudo
expostulat paratus est. Post corporis ablationem ascendens
de balneorum lavacro, byso retorta ad carnem induitur,
cyclade auro texta supervestitur (hereupon follows a long
description of his clothing and of his investing with spurs,
shield, spear and sword).

This account, if trustworthy, makes clear that the process of
bathing was in use by the beginning of the 12th century. Like the
equally specific account in Ingulphus it seems to me suspicious partly
because it is, if anything, too specific, and partly because it stands so
entirely alone. Although there are so many references in English
official records to the issue of robes and bed furniture for the divers
ceremonial knighthoods, the actual use of the bath itself in so many
words is not specified until the 1st year of the reign of Edward III.
The earliest existing rolls of the pipe and wardrobe accounts contain
quite sufficient references to the issue of robes for these ceremonial
knighthoods, but it is very noticeable how the type of the entry or
reference in these records gradually expands as if the ceremonial
itself was gradually expending or developing. For instance,
in the earliest existing Pipe Roll that of 2 Henry II., the type of
entry is as follows:

et Ade de la Mare £13. 6s. 8d. ad faciendum se militem; per breve
Regis.
et Will: de Doura £13. 6s. 8d. per breve Regis ad faciendum se militem.

et pro armis et apparatu ad duos milites faciend.

In each of these cases the sheriff deducts the money item in question from his charge as so much paid by him by command of the king. The royal writs commanding the sheriff to make such provision were entered on the Close Rolls.

Johannes Rex, etc. Vicecomiti Southampton salutem. Praecipimus tibi quod facias habere Thomae Sturmy valletto nostro unam robam de scarletto cum quadam penula de byssis et aliam robam de viridi vel burnetta, et unam sellam, et unum par loranorum et capam ad pluvium et unam culcitram et unum par linthementorum quando ipse fiet miles. Et quod in his posueris computabitur tibi ad scaccarium. (18 July, 1204.)

Anstis in the appendix to his “Observations Introductory to an Historical Essay upon the Knighthood of the Bath” gives many instances of such briefs extracted from the Close Rolls.

By the time of John the entries in the Pipe Roll had similarly become more specific than the brief entries quoted above from the Pipe Roll of Henry II.

Et pro tribus robis de scarletto et tribus de viridi et duobus baldekinis et una culcitra et aliis necessariis ad faciendum unum militem. xxxiiii.

Later entries mention the bed (lectum militarem), the bed-coverings (lectum cum matricio co-opertorio et culcitra), the capa mentioned in 6 John as ad pluvium but not definitely stated to be pro vigilia sua until 19 Edward II., and finally the bath itself (tria. linthementa pro iisdem balneis, I Ed. III.).

It is by no means to be inferred that the bath was not in use before the date of this last entry. Nothing is more perilous than the argument from silence in the matter of such details or items. But I conceive it possible that the scattered data given above may furnish in rough outline a sketch of the growth of the ceremonial form of knighthood, viz., from an investiture preceded by vigils (in use say in the time of John) to an investiture preceded by bathing as well as vigils (in full use by the time of Edward III.) It may be some
slight confirmation of this view that in the account of the creation of knights in 1306 (Flores Historiarum iii. p. 131) mention is only made of the vigils and investiture. The account is so circumstantial that it is hardly credible the chronicler could have omitted so striking an item as the bathing that had been in use.

... Rex fecit proclamari ut quotquot tenerentur fieri milites ... adessent apud Westmonasterium ... admissuri singuli omnem ornatum militarem praeter equitaturam, de regia Garderoba. Confluentibus itaque ccc. juventibus ... distribuebantur purpura, byssus, syndones, cyclades auro textae ... Ipsa quoque nocte in Templo praedicti tyrones ... suas vigilias faciebant ... Die autem crastino cinit Rex filium suum baltheo militari in palatio suo ... Princeps autem ... super magnam altare ... socios suos cinit.

Whatever opinion is formed as to the above conjecture it is clear that if not by the reign of Henry I. or of John, at any rate by that of Edward III. the full ceremonial of knighthood by the bath was in use. The only noticeable change which the institution underwent from this date onwards was that it became gradually confined more and more to great and splendid occasions such as coronations, royal marriages, etc.; whilst the mere knighthood of individual persons was left to a simpler ceremony which was coming into vogue, viz., that of dubbing merely. The difference between these two forms or ceremonies of knighthood is so characteristic as to be instantly recognisable in the official records. In the first place no preparation whatever was needed for the knightgig by the sword or by dubbing simply, so that where the records state that such and such knights were summoned to prepare themselves for knighthood and to receive from the Great Wardrobe such and such robes in order thereto, it is at once conclusive proof that the form of knighthood here intended was the highly dignified ceremonial of the Bath. Any formal notification by royal brief directing the recipient to prepare himself for knighthood, or any references whatever to the bestowal of robes from the Great Wardrobe are to be taken as signifying this form of ceremonial. In the second place in cases where the king determined to summon any large body of his tenants in chief to assume knighthood, he caused the summons to be made by proclamation through the sheriffs of the counties. The meaning of this summons will be treated of below in the introduction to the list of knights
bachelors. The point to notice is that it was an entirely different procedure which was adopted when the King determined to call on any person or persons to undergo the ceremony of knighthood by the Bath. In this latter case the King sent his royal brief direct to the person in question, or in case that person was a minor then the writ was addressed to his father or guardian. A good instance of an order for such briefs is given in Rymer x., p. 256. With regard to this particular instance it may be at once premised that it was the custom at coronations to create knights by both ceremonies, viz., knights of the Bath by the elaborate ceremonial of the Bath, and knights bachelors by the mere instantaneous ceremony of dubbing. It sometimes happens that the list of such creations at a particular coronation does not distinguish the two species of knighthood. In such a case the occurrence of any royal brief of summons to a recipient or his guardian is a sufficient guide to enable us to determine that such a knight was made by the Bath. The absence of such a writ would, on the face of it, point to the conclusion that the knight in question was simply dubbed a knight bachelor.

The instance referred to in Rymer, above, is a very apt one in point. In 1426 Henry VI. was himself dubbed a knight by his uncle the Regent, John duke of Bedford. On this occasion some 44 persons received the honour of knighthood, but of these only 25 received royal briefs summoning them to prepare themselves for the ceremony. Only these 25, therefore, whose names are given by Rymer are to be considered knights of the Bath, the remaining 19 are knights bachelors (see infra, pp. 130–2).

The various high occasions on which knights of the Bath were created will be found stated in the lists infra. From this it will be seen that the last occasion on which the ceremonial was employed was after the Restoration, when Charles II. created 66 knights of the Bath prior to his coronation. No such creation or ceremony has ever since been used in England.

From this brief résumé it will have been gathered (1) that all through the middle ages the knighthood of the Bath was simply a form of ceremony of knighthood; (2) that as a consequence there was no Order of the Bath: there was simply a ceremony of bathing which was applicable to any number of individuals and at any time without regard to such rules of election and succession as would have governed the creations if there had been a properly constituted Order of the Bath; (3) that the highly dignified and completed form of
ceremonial of the Bath was only gradually elaborated and was possibly not complete until the reign of Edward III; (4) that from the earliest times to the reign of Henry III. the only form of knighthood in use was that ceremonial form which in its fullest development was the ceremony of the Bath, but that from the 13th or 14th century at least a simpler form of creation by dubbing was adopted for less dignified occasions; and (5) that from the moment this new and simpler form of knighthood was evolved the older and more ceremonial form was reserved for occasions and events of great state and dignity, such as coronations, etc. As has been already stated between this form of ceremonial merely and the Order of the Bath as established by George I. in 1725, the only historical connexion existing is that of the conscious or deliberate imitation by George I. of an extinct ceremonial.

An objection may be made to the above exposition of the early status of the form of knighthood of the Bath. On the 4th Feb., 1625–6, the earl of Arundel and Surrey, earl marshal of England, issued an order by command of the King requiring all knights of the Bath to "continually wear the ensign of that Order about their necks as a mark of honour, and that they may not want any due unto them I am to publish that knights of the Bath and their wives are of right without question to have precedency before all knights bachelors and their wives." (Anstis, "Essay," appendix p. 79).

So far as I know this regulation stands alone, and beyond the fact that it instituted the wearing of a badge it affords no proof whatever of the existence of an Order in the proper and sole sense of the term. It simply marks the superior dignity attributed to knighthood by the Bath over mere knighthood by dubbing.

The royal letters patent erecting the military Order of the Bath were dated 1725, May 18, and the statutes of the Order were issued from the court of George I., at Hanover, on the 16th November (O.S.) of the same year.

Under those statutes the Order was to consist of the Sovereign, a Prince of the royal blood, a Great Master, and 35 other companions, "and this number shall never be augmented." The king's grandson, prince William, was nominated first and principal companion.

The seventh statute enjoins that the Prince's Chamber in the palace of Westminster should be the chapter room of the order, and that elected knights should spend the evening of their first entry there and observe the full ritual of the Bath, viz., as follows:—
“His Esquires shall not permit the elected to be seen abroad [i.e., out of the Prince’s Chamber] during the evening of his first entry, but shall send to the proper barber to make ready a bathing vessel handsomely lined on the inside and outside with linen, having cross hoops over it, covered with tapestry for defence against the cold air of the night; and a blanket shall be spread on the floor by the side of the bathing vessel. Then the beard of the elected being shaven and his hair cut, the Esquires shall acquaint the Sovereign or Great Master that it being the time of even-song the elected is prepared for the bath; whereupon some of the most sage and experienced knights shall be sent to inform the elected and to counsel and direct him in the order and feats of chivalry: which knights being preceded by several Esquires of the king’s household making all the usual signs of rejoicing and having the minstrels playing on several instruments before them shall forthwith repair to the door of the Prince’s Chamber while the Esquires Governors [i.e., the squires of the knight-elect] upon hearing the music shall undress the elected and put him into the bath: and the musical instruments then ceasing to play these grave knights entering into the chamber without any noise shall severally one after the other kneeling near the bathing vessel with a soft voice instruct the elected in the nature and course of the Bath, and put him in mind that for ever hereafter he ought to keep his body and mind pure and undefiled: and thereupon the knights shall each of them cast some of the water of the bath upon the shoulders of the elected and then retire, while the Esquires Governors shall take the elected out of the bath and conduct him to his pallet bed which is to be plain and without curtains; and as soon as his body is dry they shall clothe him very warm in consideration that he is to watch that whole night: and therefore they shall then array him in a robe of russet having long sleeves reaching down to the ground and tied about the middle with a cordon of ash-coloured and russet silk, with a russet hood like to an hermit, having a white napkin hanging to the cordon or girdle; and the barber having removed the bathing vessel the experienced knights shall again enter and from thence conduct the elected to the chapel of king Henry VII. (where it is our pleasure that the religious ceremonies
relating to the Order shall for the future be constantly performed, and they being there entered preceded by all the Esquires making rejoicings and the minstrels playing before them, during which time wine and spices shall be laid ready for these knights, the Elected and Esquires Governors, and the elected having returned thanks to these knights for the great favour of their assistance, the Esquires Governors shall shut the chapel door permitting none to stay therein save the elected, one of the prebendaries of the church of Westminster to officiate, two chandlers to take care of the lights and the verger of the church: where the elected shall perform his vigils during the whole night in orisons and prayers to Almighty God, having a taper burning before him held by one of his Esquires Governors who at the reading of the Gospel shall deliver it into the hands of the elected. Which being read he shall deliver it to one of his Esquires Governors, who shall hold it before him during the residue of divine service; and when the day breaks and the elected hath heard matins or morning prayer the Esquires Governors shall reconduct him to the Prince's Chamber and lay him in bed and cast over him a coverlet of gold lined with corde."

The remainder of these statutes prescribes in equal detail the ceremony of awakening and clothing the knight-elect and of conducting him to the sovereign to be dubbed and invested.

The eighth statute prescribed the details of the ceremony of installation at the chapel of Henry VII. at Westminster. The tenth prescribed that an annual convention of the Order should be held on the 20th of October. The twelfth prescribed the badge or ensign (three imperial crowns or, within the ancient motto tria juncta in uno pendant to a red ribbon placed obliquely over the right shoulder to the left side), and article seven prescribed the robes—surcoat of red tartarin lined and edged with white sarsenet, white girdle without ornament, coif or bonnet, and mantle of the same silk and colour as the surcoat and so lined, fastened about the neck with a lace of white silk having a pair of white gloves hanging at the end thereof and on the left shoulder the ensign of the Order.

By sign manuals of date 1725, June 1, and November 16 George I. prescribed the details of the collar and banner of the Order and by sign manual of 1727, April 20, he further prescribed that in case of
invasion or rebellion the knights should maintain four men at arms for a period not exceeding 42 days.

These statutes of George I. remained practically unaltered until the reign of George III. On the 8th May, 1812, a royal warrant was issued providing that the number of knights should remain as fixed by George I., but that extra knights could be created without limitation of number, the said extra knights to succeed the knights companions on decease and by seniority. This measure was taken in order to meet the merits of officers engaged in the Napoleonic war, but at the conclusion of the war this measure was considered insufficient and the alternative step was taken of enlarging the order itself.

By royal warrant under the sign manual dated 1815, Jan. 2, the order was reconstituted and made to consist of three classes.

(1) Knights Grand Cross, who were divided into "military" and "civil," the whole number never to exceed 72, and of these the "civil" class limited to 12.

(2) Knights Commanders: confined in number to 180 exclusive of foreign officers holding British Commissions, of whom 10 might be appointed.

(3) Companions.

Four days later, Jan. 6, it was provided that fifteen knights commanders chosen from the officers in the service of the East India Company might be appointed in addition to the above specified number of knights commanders.

No further alteration of moment was made in the order until the reign of Victoria, when the last great change or remodelling was made. By new statutes dated 1847, May 15, the Order was thrown open as a reward for civil as well as military or naval services. All the three classes of the Order were sub-divided into two divisions, viz., military and civil. These statutes are embodied in letters patent dated 1847, April 14. The letters patent themselves are published in the "Gazette" of date 25th May, 1847, and the new statutes (37 in all) are subjoined in detail. Statute No. 5 fixed the membership as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Military</th>
<th>Civil</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>G.C.B.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>K.C.B.</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C.B.</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
These numbers to be exclusive of the Royal family, distinguished foreigners and foreign officers. In addition the power was reserved of increasing the number on special occasions. Statute No. 16 provided that on the occasion of investiture each individual of the 1st or 2nd class should first be knighted if he were not previously a knight.

By a new statute dated 1850, July 11, the membership was increased as follows (in order to admit officers of the commissariat and medical branches of the army and navy, and those of the East India Company into the military divisions of the 2nd and 3rd classes):— viz.: ordinary military members of the 2nd and 3rd classes increased from 627 to 660, thus increasing the total membership to 985.

By new general statutes dated Windsor, 1859, Jan. 31 the membership was fixed as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>G.C.B.</th>
<th>Military</th>
<th>Civil</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>K.C.B.</td>
<td>110</td>
<td></td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>C.B.</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>985</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Besides honorary members (foreigners), the number of these latter being unlimited. By the 4th of these statutes the Prince Consort was appointed Great Master and 1st or principal G.C.B.

By supplementary statutes dated 1861, June 24, the membership was fixed as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>G.C.B.</th>
<th>Military</th>
<th>Civil</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>K.C.B.</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>C.B.</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1148</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By supplementary statute dated 1877, June 19, the membership was fixed as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>G.C.B.</th>
<th>Military</th>
<th>Civil</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>K.C.B.</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>C.B.</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1218</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
By supplementary statute dated 1881, May 10, the membership was fixed as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>G.C.B.</th>
<th>Military</th>
<th>Civil</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td></td>
<td>125</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td></td>
<td>705</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong> 1235</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By supplementary statute dated 1886, May 19, the membership was fixed as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>G.C.B.</th>
<th>Military</th>
<th>Civil</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td></td>
<td>55</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td></td>
<td>145</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td></td>
<td>705</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong> 1260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By supplementary statute dated 1887, June 20, the membership was fixed as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>G.C.B.</th>
<th>Military</th>
<th>Civil</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td></td>
<td>55</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td></td>
<td>145</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td></td>
<td>705</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong> 1282</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By supplementary statute dated 1890, Nov. 26, the membership was fixed as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>G.C.B.</th>
<th>Military</th>
<th>Civil</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td></td>
<td>55</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td></td>
<td>145</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td></td>
<td>705</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong> 1292</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By supplementary statute dated 1892, Mar. 29, the membership was fixed as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>G.C.B.</th>
<th>Military</th>
<th>Civil</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td></td>
<td>55</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td></td>
<td>145</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td></td>
<td>705</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong> 1298</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION

By supplementary statute dated 1895, May 18, the membership was fixed as follows:

1st class G.C.B. ...... military 55 ... civil 27 ... total 82
2nd ,, K.C.B. ...... ,, 145 ... ,, 100 ... ,, 245
3rd ,, C.B. .......... ,, 705 ... ,, 283 ... ,, 988

Total ... ... ... ... ... ... 1315

By supplementary statute dated 1896, Apr. 10, the membership was fixed as follows:

1st class G.C.B. ...... military 55 ... civil 27 ... total 82
2nd ,, K.C.B. ...... ,, 145 ... ,, 105 ... ,, 250
3rd ,, C.B. .......... ,, 705 ... ,, 283 ... ,, 988

Total ... ... ... ... ... ... 1320

By supplementary statute dated 1897, June 19, it was provided that members admitted into the Order in commemoration of the Jubilee of the 60th year of Queen Victoria's reign should be additional members "and shall not now or hereafter be included within the number of the ordinary members" of each respective class, but to have rank and precedence in each respective class according to the dates of their respective appointments.

By supplementary statute dated 1897, June 22, it was ordered that a general officer of the Royal Marines should be an additional G.C.B. military.

By supplementary statute dated 1897, June 22, H.R.H. the prince of Wales was appointed Great Master of the Order.

By supplementary statute dated 1900, July 21, it was ordered that members admitted into the Order in connexion with the war in South Africa shall be additional members within the respective classes with rank and precedence according to the dates of their respective appointments.

By supplementary statute dated 1901, Feb. 26, H.R.H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, duke of Connaught, was appointed Great Master of the Order.
ORDER OF THE BATH

By supplementary statute dated 1901, July 17, the membership was fixed as follows:—

1st class G.C.B. ...... military 55 ... civil 27 ... total 82
2nd ,, K.C.B. ...... ,, 145 ... ,, 108 ... ,, 253
3rd ,, C.B. ............ ,, 705 ... ,, 298 ... ,, 1003

Total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... *1338

By supplementary statute dated 1902, Apr. 26, it was ordained that members admitted into the civil division of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes of the Order in commemoration of the coronation of king Edward VII. should be additional and should not now or hereafter be included in the number of the ordinary members of each class, but have rank and precedence according to the dates of their respective appointments.

The enormous extension in the numbers of the Order, which has been sketched in the above brief resumé of the statutes has of necessity gone hand in hand with similar extending changes in the matter of qualification of membership. The qualification for a G.C.B. (military) at the present moment is the actual holding of a commission in the army of, or above, the rank of Major General; or in the navy of, or above, the rank of Rear Admiral. For a G.C.B. (civil) it is the performance of such personal services to the Crown or of such public duties as shall merit the Royal favour.

For a K.C.B. (military) the qualification consists in the actual holding of a commission in the army, or marines, or Indian military forces of, or above, the rank of Colonel, and in the navy of, or above, the rank of Captain, or Inspector of Machinery, or Paymaster-in-chief, or a commission of equivalent or higher rank in the medical service of the army or navy, or in the departments of the army or Indian military forces, distinguished service in the presence of the enemy, or efficient service as Flag Officer or General Officer, or meritorious service in actual war in providing for the wants of the army or navy, or in the care of sick and wounded.

For a K.C.B. (civil) the qualifications are the same as for a G.C.B. (civil), or the performance of such lengthened service in the command of a regiment of auxiliary forces, or of a brigade of Naval artillery volunteers, or as an officer of the Royal Naval Reserve, or

* This statute fixes the total numbers at 1,338. But this is surely an error, as by the Statute of 1897 June 22, the 1st Class G.C.B. had been increased by one, thus making it 83, not 82, and the total membership 1,339, not 1,338.
such as shall have contributed in a marked degree to the efficiency of such regiment, brigade or reserve; or exceptional service to the Crown in connexion with the Department of the Secretary of State for War otherwise than on active service in the field.

The present state of membership of the order is as follows:—

1st class Knights Grand Cross: 55 (?56) military and 27 civil (exclusive of the sovereign and princes of the blood).
2nd class Knights Commanders: 145 military and 108 civil (exclusive of foreign officers who may be admitted as honorary Knights Commanders.
3rd class Companions: military 705; civil 298.

In accordance with this sub-division of the first two classes the following list of Knights of the Bath is arranged as follows:—

(1) Knights of the Bath from the earliest times to Charles II., and Knights Companions of the Bath from 1725 to 1815.
(2) Knights Grand Cross (military) from 1815 to the present time.
(3) Knights Grand Cross (civil) from 1815 to the present time.
(4) Knights Commanders (military) from 1815 to the present time.
(5) Knights Commanders (civil) from 1847 (when they were first instituted) to the present time.

With regard to installation it may be noted that the arrangement of the 36 stalls in Henry VII.'s Chapel in Westminster Abbey remained as prescribed in the statutes of George I. until 1812, when, under the Regent, they were re-arranged and extended. The drastic re-modelling of the Order in 1815, and the enormous increase in the number of knights rendered installation impossible, and with it all the archaic ceremonies of bathing and vigils. They accordingly disappear from at least the statutes of May, 1847. The process of investiture at the present moment consists only in (1) knighting in case the knight elect is not already a knight; (2) putting on the insignia.
The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

This Order was instituted by the late Queen Victoria on the 23rd Feb., 1861, by letters patent of that date (gazetted 1861, June 25). The original statutes were issued on the 7th of March following. It was not until 5 years after its original institution that the Order was divided into classes. As originally constituted it was to consist of only one class of knights (25 in number) together with the Sovereign, the Grand Master (who was to be ex officio the Viceroy and Governor General of India), and such extra and honorary knights as the Sovereign should from time to time appoint. In 1866, however, the Order was completely remodelled by letters patent dated March 28 (gazetted May 25), followed by statutes dated April 19 of the same year. In its re-organised form the Order was made to consist of the Sovereign, the Grand Master, 25 Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.S.I.), 50 Knights Commanders (K.C.S.I.), and 100 Companions (C.S.I.) with power reserved to the Sovereign, as before, to appoint extra and honorary members. By No. 4 of these statutes of 1866, April 19, the Viceroy of India, by virtue of being Grand Master of the Order was to be First and Principal Knight [Grand Cross] thereof and was to remain a G.C.S.I. after his term of office as viceroy had expired, either as an ordinary G.C.S.I. or in case of their being no vacancy as an extra G.C.S.I., to be absorbed into the number of the ordinary knights as a vacancy should arise, and with rank and precedence according to the date of his having been sworn in as viceroy.

At the time of the re-organisation of 1866 the existing K.S.I. were made G.C.S.I.

Of the 25 Knights Grand Commanders 15 were to be such native princes and chiefs of India as shall have entitled themselves to Royal favour; the remaining 10 to be such British subjects as have merited favour by important and loyal services to the Empire in India. For the second and third classes the qualification was the merit Royal favour by conduct or services in the Indian Empire.
Finally the members of the Order were to have precedence rank for rank next after those of the Bath and immediately before those of St. Michael and St. George.

In 1875 the membership of the Order was again extended. By statute dated Aug. 30 of that year the total number of the members was increased to 205, viz. 25 G.C.S.I., 60 K.C.S.I. and 120 C.S.I. By separate statute of 1876, Dec. 20, these numbers were again increased, viz., to 246 in all, i.e., 30 G.C.S.I. (eighteen thereof to be native princes), 72 K.C.S.I. and 144 C.S.I. By this statute of 1876 the qualification for the 2nd and 3rd classes of the Order was thus re-stated. "No person shall be nominated to either of these classes who shall not by their conduct and services in our Indian Empire, or after not less than 30 years service in the department of our Secretary of State for India, have merited our royal favour."

By the statute of 1897, June 10, the Order was again enlarged to a total membership of 276, viz., 36 G.C.S.I. (18 thereof to be native princes), 80 K.C.S.I., and 160 C.S.I. At the same time the rule regarding the Grand Masters was re-stated as follows: the Viceroy and Governor General of India to be pro temp Grand Master and by virtue thereof First and Principal G.C.S.I. On the termination of his office he is to be an additional G.C.S.I. with rank and precedence among the ordinary G.C.S.I. according to the date of his having been sworn in as viceroy.

The last extension of the Order was made by statute of date 1902, Oct. 21 (gazetted 1903, Jan. 1), when the total membership was increased from 276 to 291, viz., 36 G.C.S.I. as before, with ex-viceroys as additional; 85 K.C.S.I. and 170 C.S.I.
At the peace in 1814 the island of Malta was ceded to England, and the seven Ionian Islands were formed into an independent State under the exclusive protection of the king of England. With the object of recognising and rewarding the loyalty of the natives of these islands the Order of St. Michael and St. George was erected in 1818. The letters patent erecting the Order were dated 1818, Apr. 27, and the statutes on the 12th Aug. following. As at first constituted the Order was confined to natives of the Ionian Islands or of Malta or to subjects of the king of England holding office in those parts. The lord commissioner of the Ionian Islands was to be Grand Master of the Order, and the Commander-in-chief of His Majesty’s ships and vessels in the Mediterranean was to be pro tempore, i.e., during the period of his command first and principal Knight Grand Cross. The Order was arranged as follows:—

First class or Knights Grand Cross, 8 in number exclusive of the
Grand Master.
Second class or Knights Commanders - - - 12 in number.
Third class or Knights or Cavalieri - - - 24 in number.

Within the Ionian Islands and Malta all these three classes were to have precedence of knights bachelors, but no definite pronouncement was made in the statutes of 1818 as to whether knighthood of a non-knightly person was essential prior to investiture. This led to an anomalous state of the Order, and with the object of remedying the confusion fresh statutes were signed 1832, Aug. 16. These statutes specifically prescribed that persons of the first and second class must be knighted prior to investiture.

At the same time the numbers were increased as follows:—

Knights Grand Cross increased to 15.
Knights Commanders increased to 20.
Cavalieri or Companions increased to 25.
INTRODUCTION

The most noticeable feature in these changes is the revolution in the status of the members of the third class. From 1818 to 1832 these latter had been styled knights (if of English birth) or cavalieri (if of Ionian or Maltese birth). They had been entitled to be styled Sir and had precedence over knights bachelors. It may be as well to give here the names of these cavalieri who between 1818 and 1832 were entitled to be styled Sir, with the date of their appointment:

1820, Feb. 2. Giovanni Melissino, of Zante.
1820, Feb. 2. Giulio Domenichini, of Zante.
1820, Feb. 2. Pietro Petrizziopulo, sometime Regent of Santa Maura.
1820, Feb. 2. Paolo Cappadoca, of Corfu.
1820, Feb. 2. Demetrio Valsamachi, of Cephalonia, sometime secretary to the Legislative Assembly of the Ionian Islands.
1820, Feb. 2. Andrea Mustoxidi, of Corfu, sometime a senator of the Ionian Islands.
1820, Feb. 2. Paolo Prossalendi, of Corfu.
1821, Mar. 22. Pandasin Caridi, sometime Regent of Cephalonia.
1821, Mar. 22. Marco Carazza, of Corfu.
1822, Jan. 31. Vincenzo Casolani, of Malta.
1822, June 15. Spiridion Giallina, of Corfu, sometime member of the Legislative Assembly of the Ionian Islands.
1822, June 15. Angiolo Condari, of Santa Maura.
1822, June 15. Giovanni Morichi, of Paxò.

From the statutes of 1832 onward, however, the members of the third class were relegated to a lower precedence. Instead of being styled “knights or cavalieri” they were to be in future styled cavalieri (if of foreign birth) or companions (if of English birth), and the knightly rank was confined to the first two classes.

Under letters patent of 1850, Dec. 31, followed by the statutes of 1851, Jan. 31, the constitution of the Order was further modified. The membership of the Order was increased to 65, viz.:

First class G.C.M.G. - - - - - - 20
Second class K.C.M.G. - - - - - - 20
Third class Cavalieri or Companions C.M.G. - - 25

and a prince of the blood royal was to be Grand Master and first and principal Knight Grand Cross. Further, the lord high
commissioner to the United States of the Ionian Islands, the governor of Malta and the commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean were to be extra G.C.M.G., to be absorbed into the number of ordinary G.C.M.G. as vacancies fell. But the Order still remained confined, as before, to the Ionian Islands and Malta or to English officials serving there. By the treaty of 1864, Mar. 29, however, the Ionian Islands were ceded to Greece, and it became necessary to entirely re-model the Order. By statutes of 1868, Dec. 4, and 1869, Apr. 3, the Order was extended in its scope to the British Colonies; the persons admissible were to be natural British subjects, who had held office in or performed services in the said colonies. At the same time the numbers were again increased as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Knights Grand Cross</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knights Commanders</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Companions</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

and power was given to the sovereign to appoint extra numbers of the first and second classes and to increase the numbers of each class. It was at the same time ordained that the Order should have precedence after the Order of the Star of India. These numbers have been since increased on four successive occasions as follows:—

By the statutes of 1877, May 30, to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Knights Grand Cross</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knights Commanders</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Companions</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By a statute of 1879, May 6, to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Knights Grand Cross</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knight Commanders</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Companions</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By these last-named statutes the Order was made to extend to services rendered to the Crown in relation to foreign affairs.

By statute of 1886, June 28, eight knights commanders and nine companions were added as additional members for services in connection with the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and by the statute of Mar. 19 in the succeeding year these members became ordinary members of the Order. At the same time, by this statute of 1887, Mar. 19, the total membership of the Order was increased to 607.
INTRODUCTION

By statutes of 1891, Nov. 24, the membership was fixed as follows:—

First class G.C.M.G. - - - - 65
Second class K.C.M.G. - - - - 200
Third class C.M.G. - - - - 342

with princes of the blood as extra and with foreign princes and persons as honorary.

Further provision was made for the temporary increase of the membership by statutes of 1897, May 4, 1901, Apr. 19 and Sept. 27, and 1902, June 26.

Finally, by fresh statutes of 1902, Oct. 30 (gazetted 1903, Mar. 13), the greatest extension of all was made. Under these statutes the Order now consists of:—

Not more than 100 Knights Grand Cross, exclusive of princes of the blood royal, extra and honorary members.
Not more than 300 Knights Commanders.
Not more than 600 Companions.

Of these numbers the Foreign Office may designate 30 of the first class, 90 of the second, and 180 of the third.

The qualification of membership is the holding by natural born or naturalised subjects of high and confidential office or the rendering of extraordinary and important services to the king and Empire in any of the dominions beyond the seas; or important and loyal services in relation to the foreign affairs of the Empire.
The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

The most eminent Order of the Indian Empire was instituted by the late Queen Victoria on the 1st Jan., 1878 (by royal warrant dated 31st Dec., 1877) to reward services rendered to the said Queen and her Indian Empire, and to commemorate the proclamation of Her Majesty’s style and title of Empress of India. As at first constituted the Order was to consist only of the Sovereign, the Grand Master and one class, viz., companions. The Viceroy of India pro temp was to be ex officio Grand Master, and the members of the Council of India were to be ex officio and for life Companions of the Order. The total number of companions (exclusive of ex officio members) was not to exceed 50, and the total number of nominations in any consecutive years was not to exceed 20.

Within a few years, however, the composition of the Order was drastically altered. By letters patent of date 1886, August 2 (gazetted on the 15th Feb., 1887), the Order was divided into two classes and was to consist of the Sovereign, the Grand Master, 50 Knights Commanders as the first class, and of Companions as the second class, not limited in number. Power was at the same time given to appoint descendants of George I. as extra knights commanders. The knights commanders who were constituted on the date of the gazetting of these letters patent appear in the following list at the head of the K.C.I.E. Some few months after this alteration a further considerable change was made in the constitution of the Order. By letters patent dated 1887, June 1 (gazetted June 27), it was made to consist of the Sovereign, the Grand Master, 25 Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.I.E.), 50 Knights Commanders (K.C.I.E.), and companions not limited in number, with similar power as before to the Sovereign to appoint any prince of the blood royal, being descendants of George I. as extra Knights Grand Commanders.

On the 10th June, 1897, new statutes for the Order were issued by the Sovereign. These provided that the Grand Master of the Order should by virtue thereof be First and Principal Knight Grand Commander during his term of office as Viceroy, and that after the
termination of his said office he should remain an additional Knight Grand Commander with rank among the ordinary Knights Grand Commanders according to the date of his being sworn in as Viceroy. Further, the Governors of Madras and Bombay Presidencies were to be additional Knights Grand Commanders with rank among the Ordinary Knights Grand Commanders according to [the date of] their respective appointments as Knights Grand Commanders of this Order.

At the same time the numbers were increased as follows:—

1st class G.C.I.E., 32 in number.
2nd class K.C.I.E. 82 in number.
3rd class C.I.E. nominations not to exceed 20 in each successive year exclusive of promotions.

The members of the Order are such persons as have merited the royal favour by their services to the Empire of India, and such distinguished representatives of Eastern potentates as the Sovereign may think fit and such honorary members also as the Sovereign may think fit.

The members of the several grades of the Order have place and precedence next to and immediately after the corresponding classes of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and rank among themselves according to date of nomination as in the 'Gazette.'

By a fresh statute of 1901, July 22, temporary provision was made for the admission into all three classes of the Order, of persons to be named in consideration of services rendered during the South African War and in China. Similarly by statute of 1902, Oct. 22 (gazetted 1903, Jan. 1) temporary provision was made for the admission into the 3rd class, and for the year 1903 only, of 40 members as companions. At the same time the membership of the 2nd class (K.C.I.E.) was increased from 82 to 92.
The Royal Victorian Order, The Royal Victorian Order was instituted by Queen Victoria by letters patent dated Westminster, 1896, Apr. 21. On the 20th Dec., 1898, by further letters patent dated from Westminster, certain alterations were made in the precedence of the several classes of the Order. The statutes of the Order are dated Windsor, 1899, Dec. 30, and are 23 in number. By Statute II. the Order is to consist of the sovereign and five several classes, viz., Knights Grand Cross, Knights Commanders, Commanders, members of the fourth class and members of the fifth class. By Statute IV. the members are to be “such persons, being subjects of our Crown, as may have rendered or shall hereafter render extraordinary or important or personal services to Us, our heirs and successors, who have merited or may hereafter merit our royal favour, or any persons who may hereafter be appointed officers of this Royal Order.” By Statute V. the honorary members of the several classes are to consist of such foreign princes and persons as should have the honour of an Order conferred upon them. The mode of appointment is by warrant under the royal sign manual sealed with the seal of the Order. The precedence of the various classes is, in accordance with Statute VII., as follows:—

G.C.V.O. next to and immediately after G.C.I.E.
K.C.V.O. next to and immediately after K.C.I.E.
C.V.O. next to and immediately after Knights Bachelors of England.
M.V.O. (fourth class) next to and immediately after C.I.E.
M.V.O. (fifth class) next to and immediately after eldest sons of Knights Bachelors of England.

Statute XIV. regulates the method of investiture, and prescribes that the sovereign will, prior to the investiture, confer the honour of knighthood upon the person nominated to be a G.C.V.O. or K.C.V.O. if that person “have not previously received the said honour” of knighthood. Further, the ceremony of investiture may by warrant under the sign manual be dispensed with, with the proviso that in
the case of G.C.V.O. and K.C.V.O. this dispensing with investiture shall not entitle the person in question to the style of a knight bachelor of England "without having been duly authorised," i.e., without [presumably] the said person having been knighted either by dubbing or by letters patent (Statute XVII.). The anniversary of the Order is fixed for the 20th of June, the day of the accession of Queen Victoria to the Throne.

Since the decease of Queen Victoria the already wide scope of the Order has been further enlarged. It is frequently conferred when the king is abroad on purely ceremonial occasions, and without any necessary regard to the central idea of personal service rendered to the sovereign. This is entirely in keeping, however, with the fundamental principle of the Order, viz., that it is the sovereign's private order.

As to the Royal Victorian Chain, see infra, p. 415.
Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

The Order of the Guelphs was instituted by the Prince Regent on the 12th of August, 1815. The preamble to the statutes of the Order, as issued on that date explain that King George III. had long entertained an intention of instituting an Order for Hanover, and that this intention was now carried out by the prince Regent to mark the occasion of the erection of Hanover into a kingdom, and at the same time to signalise the bravery of the Hanoverian troops in the battle of Waterloo.

By the statutes which, though issued from Carlton House, were only published in German, the Grand-Mastership of the Order was to be for ever annexed to the crown of Hanover. The members were to consist of three classes, Knights Grand Cross (G.C.H.), Knights Commanders (K.C.H.), and Knights (K.H.), none below the rank of Lieutenant General being eligible for the first class, and none below that of Major General for the second. The arms and names of the knights of all three classes were to be affixed in the church of the Palace at Hanover and in the ancient Hall of Knights in the said palace. But this portion of the statutes was not carried into effect. The Order was destined for the civil as well as the military service, the qualification being the performance of some achievement worthy of the Order. The fact that there was no restriction of number, and that it was for civil as well as military merit, at a time when the Order of the Bath had neither of these characteristics, led to an extensive use of it under king William IV. That monarch, regardless of the object for which the Order had been established, bestowed it with profusion on his British subjects, although it had presumably been created as a means of rewarding Hanoverian and not British subjects.

On the death of King William IV. on the 20th June, 1837, the Crown of Hanover devolved on his brother and heir male the duke of Cumberland, and so became separate from the British Crown. From this moment the Order became a purely Hanoverian one, and therefore in strictest parlance a foreign one.
The question as to whether membership of this Order entitled the holder thereof to the title of "Sir" and to the rank of a knight bachelor of Great Britain is concisely stated by Nicolas in his general remarks on the Order. Neither George IV. nor William IV. supposed that such title or precedence would attach to the members. Regarding the Order as strictly a foreign one, both those kings always knighted those members of the Order whom they meant to make knights bachelors of Great Britain. Further than this, William IV. expressly intimated his opinion to that effect after having taken the advice of the lord chancellor on the subject. A paper having been laid before the king in Oct. 1831, containing reasons for the contention that all the knights of the Order of the Guelphs became ipso facto knights bachelors, the king saw so much objection to the principle (that the acceptance of any foreign Order should confer on the individual the honour of knighthood without his being knighted by the Sovereign) that he asked it to be referred to the lord chancellor. The lord chancellor's opinion was understood to be decidedly against any such right, and the king afterwards appointed several hundred British subjects to the Order, being assured that they would not thereby become knights bachelors of England.
Knights Bachelors of England.

Ancient authors have derived the antiquity of knighthood from St. Michael the Archangel, whom they term their premier Chevalier. Whilst not agreeing with this, other writers assert that it is as ancient as valour itself, and derived its original from Troy, which bred many in the heroic paths of virtue and arms, who were deservedly esteemed knights—such as Hector, etc.

Such ancient conceits apart, it may be at once asserted that the mediæval institution of knighthood, of which the modern institution is a derivative, is of Frankish origin. There are two streams or lines of derivation which can be, if not traced, at least conjectured.

1. The direct or immediate derivation from the ceremonial or ritual of knighthood in use in the Frankish Empire of Charlemagne.

2. The indirect or immediate derivation from that form of military organisation which, in its fullest growth, we call the feudal system.

As to the first of these it is probable that the highly ceremonial form of knighthood which was used by Charlemagne was derived by him from the Eastern Empire, and that in its origin it represents a strange admixture of the ideas or institutions of ancient Rome and of the invading Barbarians. Ancient Rome furnished the idea of a knightly Order, as a separate class; the invading barbarians changed the idea of the institution; made it wholly military in purpose, and adorned it with their own forms of ceremonial. Not that the institution of the Equestrian Order of ancient Rome was the parent of the mediæval institution of knighthood. The distinguishing feature of the Ordo Equestris of Rome was the census equestris and the censor's choice or allowance of the individual census. Both these characteristics are absent from the mediæval conception of knighthood. But the Roman institution furnished the idea of a separate Order or status, Between this idea and the barbarian idea of distinction arising only by valour in arms there is a possible connecting link, viz., the institution or custom of adoption per arma, which becomes a marked feature of the Roman Empire at the time of the invasions of the barbarians. It was such an adoption that Justinian used with the king of the
Ostro Goths, and that Theodoric, the king of the Ostro Goths, used with the king of the Heruli.

In his charter on this occasion Theodoric speaks of the custom as common and acknowledged:

"Per arma fieri posse filium grande inter gentes constat esse praeconium. . . . Et ideo more gentium et conditione virili filium te praesenti munere procreamus ut competenter per arma nascaris qui bellicosus esse dignosceris. Damus quidem tibi equos, enses, clypeos et reliqua instrumenta bellorum."

This adoption of a son by arms per arma was not intended as such an adoption as would convey rights of succession, but as a publication of the Prince's judgment touching the person so adopted and his solemn confirmation of him under the name of his son thus to bear and use arms.

Such an institution would inevitably tend to be regarded as the seal or mark of admission to a separate and select status.

But whilst it seems clear that this idea of knighthood as the qualification for entering a distinct status was derived by the Frankish Empire from the decaying Roman Empire it would seem also clear that in its origin the actual form which was given to the ceremony itself was of native or barbarian or Teutonic origin. Speaking of the formal assumption of arms by the young warrior in the public assembly Tacitus says:

Arma sumere non ante cuiquam moris quam civitas suffecturum probaverit. Tum in ipso concilio vel principum aliquis, vel pater, vel propinqui scuto frameaque juvenem ornant. Haec apud illos toga, hic primus juvenae honos.

From this source have been derived and developed the various ceremonies, the investiture or girding with a sword, the putting on of spurs, the blow on the neck or cheek, etc., etc., which characterise the solemn form of knighthood in use in the Frankish Empire. In his constitutions for the Frisones Charlemagne ordains that the governor there should create knights sicut consuetudinis est by girding with a sword and striking the person created on the ear ut deinceps more militum Sacri Imperii aut Regni Franciae armati incedant.

Such was the institution—of mingled and Teutonic origin as I think—which Charlemagne adopted or revived, and which by
his example and influence was spread among the surrounding nationalities.

Confining our attention to England the influence of the Frankish example or institution is traceable in the story of Alfred the Great’s investiture of Athelstan.

quem etiam premature militem fecerat, donatum chlamyde coccinea, gemmato balteo, ense Saxonico cum vagina aurea.

I take it as self-evident that this highly ceremonial form of knighthood is, as far as England is concerned, the direct and only origin of the form of knighthood by bathing or by the Bath. The introduction of the religious rites of confession, absolution, vigils, etc., is possibly attributable to the fact that in Anglo-Saxon times (and up to 1102) the bishops and abbots had the right of creating knights.

To this subject sufficient reference has been made already (see introduction to the Order of the Bath supra x.—xv.). It is only necessary to state briefly that religious rites had begun to enter into the ceremony of knighthood before the Norman Conquest. The knighting of the Conqueror and his sons had the character of a religious as well as a legal rite.

Both John of Salisbury and Peter of Blois mention the knight’s offering of his sword on the altar as a part of the accustomed solemnity of knighthood in the middle of the 12th century.

In the account of the knighthood at Rouen in 1127 by Henry I. of England of Geoffrey of Anjou as prior to his marriage to the empress Maud, Henry’s daughter, the full and precise ritual of the Bath is detailed.

Whatever authority may or may not attach to this description, it is certain that by the time of king John the ritual of the Bath was complete, for from his reign onwards we have a series of royal Orders addressed to the Wardrobe or to particular sheriffs, etc., commanding the delivery of robes and bedding to candidates for knighthood as preliminary or preparatory to the ceremony of bathing.

Such official notices as we possess of scattered ceremonials knightings by the King during the century 1250 to 1350 almost invariably use one phrase to describe it, viz., cingulo militari accingere, cingulo militiae decorare, and so on, implying a ceremonial investiture and girding of the sword, etc. (See Rymer Foedera, i., 531, 586, 698; ii., 1062.)
INTRODUCTION

I am of the opinion that throughout the late Saxon and early Norman times in England this ceremonial form of knighthood (which was later known distinctly as knighthood by the bath) was the only form of knighthood proper. If so, it would follow as a consequence that the ordinarily accepted opinion that Knights Bachelors represent an earlier institution than Knights of the Bath is entirely incorrect. Knights Bachelors are the later institution, and were practically unknown during the period in question.

2. What I have termed the second line or stream of influence in the institution of knights is derived entirely from the characteristic feature of the feudal system. Intentionally using non-technical terms for the moment, I may express my view as follows:—The feudal system centred round the idea of a military force settled on the land in a certain way or by a certain tenure. All the constituent members of that military force were milites in the sense of being warriors or horse soldiers, but they were not originally milites in the sense of being knights as being admitted by a certain ceremony into a certain dignity. They were horse soldiers merely, and their tenure of their lands was a soldier's tenure. Throughout the 11th and 12th centuries, therefore, I would not translate the generic term miles as knight but as horse soldier. This would apply equally to Anglo-Saxon times. The thegn* of the Anglo-Saxon period was a miles in the sense of being a soldier possessing such and such a qualification in the way of land, but not a knight in the sense of being a member of a certain Order or in the sense of being possessed of a dignity inseparable from himself, or inseparable from his name. From the 9th to the 12th century I take it there was only one species of, or means of approach to, knightly honour, viz., that which arose by creation by means of those solemn ceremonial rites which, as I have said, were subsequently elaborated into the ceremonial of the Bath. Outside this restricted class the large body of the thegns or milites were soldier tenants simply. But from the 12th century a change takes place. The institution or idea of knighthood is itself developed or expanded in such a way as to potentially comprehend this large body of the King's soldier tenants. The limits, in point of time, of this change are possibly marked for us by the introduction of the term knight itself. Originally the Anglo-Saxon "cniht" was a boy, a servant or a military follower; then the term gathered dignity and in

* The earliest mention of a Saxon mile occurs under the year 709 A.D. (Cartularium Saxonicum I. 384). It is to my mind a suspicious case. But from the commencement of the 10th century Saxon milites (=thegns) occur frequently among the witnesses to charters.
the latter half of the 11th century it designated a military rank next beneath that of the thegns, and, finally, from the commencement of the 13th century it assumes (though by no means uniformly) the full meaning of the name of a distinct dignity attaching to the profession of arms and to military tenure.

Hitherto the King's tenants in chief had been milites, soldier tenants, battalere, or battaliers,* or fighting tenants simply. Henceforth they, or a certain portion of them, were to constitute a distinct rank possessed of a distinct dignity, which, whilst being less in esteem than the ancient ceremonial dignity of knighthood, was to be derived from it or partially assimilated to it in matter of form and approximated to it in substance. The entry to this dignity was given by a simpler form, only one of the several ceremonies which characterised the older ceremonial knighting being used, viz., that of the mere striking by the sword, but alongside of this there had to be in the grantee the necessary qualification of a tenure in chivalry from the Crown. Whilst it is possible to lay one's finger on the approximate time of the introduction of knighthood by simple dubbing (viz., the middle of the 13th century), it is not possible to define sharply and clearly the steps in the process of evolution by which the military tenant became differentiated from the dubbed knight. That evolution implies (what the slightly earlier introduction of scutage also implies) that the feudal system was breaking down, that the military tenant was ceasing to be a professional warrior and was coming more and more to be a landed man. It was as a

* I suggest as a mere conjecture that the Norman French word battalere became confused with the base Latin word baccalauri. Ultimately the form baccalauri entirely ousted the form battalere, and occupied the field alone, either in its original form as baccalauri or in its Anglicised form as bachelors. In this way may have been evolved the term knight bachelors, one which has been a moot point of discussion among antiquaries for generations. The idea that the term bachelor is derived from hackvaler as representing a low or base species of knighthood is self-evidently untenable, for knighthood is a dignity and the first law of chivalry is that no dignity can be at once a source of honour and of dishonour.

I can see no difficulty in the accepted usage or meaning of it in the middle of the 13th century. It is in the middle of the 13th century that the first extant list of knight bachelors occurs. I take it, therefore, that it was about that time, say during the 13th or 14th century, that some members of the main body of tenants in chivalry began to be distinguished by the ceremonial of dubbing. Although this was a simpler form of ceremonal, and one carrying less weight with it than the older ceremony of knighting by the bath, yet it brought with it distinction enough to make it coveted and to mark off the holders of it from the main body of the King's tenants in chivalry. The words of Matthew Paris, therefore "multi de milibus universitatis regni qui se volunt bachelarios appellant," seem to me perfectly clear and consonant. They mark the time when both the new name and the new dignity were coming into use. I see no difficulty whatever in the phrase. It means not the young knights as against the old knights, but the dubbed knights as against the undubbed main body of tenants in chivalry. The term communitas bachelarii Angliae is to my mind not so much a collective term for the whole body of such dubbed knights (which would suggest that knight bachelors were connected by some organisation or bond more or less loose), but a pure abstraction vague and hardly translatable. But does it not stand to reason that the dubbed knights would represent the chief and most influential of the body of tenants in chivalry, and that in any agitation they would lead the rest of the King's tenants as a small but representative community or body? Finally, as to the passage in Wyke's Annales Monastici, in which the term Bachelor is applied to the London apprentices, "Innumeris multitudine rubaldorum quos bachelario vocabant," it seems to me merely to prove how general the use of the term had become, how quickly it had caught the popular fancy. For the whole of this subject, see Professor Tout's article in the English Historical Review, xvii., p. 59, January, 1902.
stimulus to this decaying military professionalism that the new dignity was introduced. Whilst in matter of theory all the military tenants holding by a knight’s fee were capable of this new dignity, they did not as a matter of fact assume it except when called upon to do so by the Sovereign or his deputy. Roughly speaking, therefore, we may say that through the earlier mediaeval period up to the middle of the 13th century the idea of military tenure as constituting knighthood predominated over that of ceremonial admission by dubbing, whilst in the later middle ages the idea of ceremonial admission by dubbing prevailed over that of military tenure. In modern times the conception of knighthood is purely ceremonial. Is is conferred by a mere ceremony, and has no relation whatever to military tenure of land from the Crown.

Let me recapitulate and so render clear the point which I wish to make.

1. From 880 to 1250 approximately the only form of knighthood was the highly ceremonial investiture which subsequently developed into the ritual of the Bath. The honour was a peculiar and great one, and the actual number of knights was small. The main body of military followers or tenants-in-chief of the Crown were milites or soldiers simply.

2. From 1250 onwards the dignity of knighthood by dubbing is introduced. The whole body of properly qualified military tenants-in-chief is theoretically entitled to this dignity. When he assumes that dignity or submits to accept it the miles or battelier holding by military service becomes a knight battelier or knight bachelor, and henceforth miles is the accepted term for a knight bachelor, and when once the term miles has obtained this hard and fast meaning it ceases to be applied to the wider generic body of military tenants. Finally, whilst the whole body of tenants holding by knight’s service was theoretically entitled to assume knighthood it came to be more and more a distinct act depending on the will of the Sovereign. Whilst some few accepted the honour eagerly at his hands the main body of military tenants remained indisposed to assume it—doubtless because they regarded it as a form of emphasising or re-enacting the military character and burden of the tenure. Periodically, therefore, we find the Crown calling upon the tenants to assume knighthood and fining them for not obeying. At first the idea was doubtless that of registering afresh or keeping actively alive the feudal obligation of military service attaching to the
military tenure, but it was quickly found that the fines levied for non-assumption of knighthood afforded a profitable source of income. It became, therefore, quite an established practice on the part of the Crown to issue proclamations calling on the tenants-in-chief to assume knighthood and then to levy fines upon or to accept compositions from those who refused to obey. This practice was observed by the Sovereigns of England down to the days of Charles I.

It is a very curious fact that, as far as the lists of Knights Bachelors are concerned, the effect of these proclamations from the king is only traceable in a single instance. Soon after his accession James I. issued orders requiring the sheriffs, etc., to summon all persons possessed of 40l. a year to come in and receive the dignity of knighthood. These orders were followed on the 17th July, 1603, by the issue of the usual commission for compounding with all persons who should neglect to comply with the summons. Six days afterwards more than 500 of the persons so summoned attended the King at Whitehall, and there, in the royal garden, were dubbed knights by him. See their names in the text, pp. 113—127). James's motive on the occasion was to add grace to the ceremony of his coronation, and this was also the reason of the unusually large response. But the singularity of this instance will probably serve to illustrate clearly the nature of the process which had been going on under the surface.

In the first stage of that process the Crown had attempted to arrest the decay into which the feudal tenures were falling. This it attempted to do by, let us say, periodically renewing, or keeping up-to-date the registration of the tenants in chivalry. As it was the object of the tenants to evade such registration, they shirked the assumption of knighthood. But when the tenures had hopelessly decayed, when parliamentary grants had superseded the mediaeval scutage and tallage, etc., and when the Crown's feudal privileges had sunk to such items as wardship, relief, etc., then the qualification of the 40l. per annum on lands had come to be a social qualification carrying very little of the old feudal obligations. The distinction of knighthood was therefore no longer attended with the feudal obligations which made the medieval tenant shun it.

The abolition of the feudal tenures in the middle of the 17th century swept away at the same time this feudal privilege of a right to knighthood hitherto existing in the 40l. per annum tenant. Accordingly from the days of the Restoration there has remained only the sole and simple conception of knighthood as a personal
INTRODUCTION

dignity conferred by the ceremony of dubbing by the Sovereign or his deputy. When this change had been effected it became an easy and not incongruous act to confer upon civilians what was originally a purely military dignity. To-day the dignity of knight bachelor is in great measure civilian in character.

The whole of the above attempted explanation of this very obscure and difficult subject is advanced tentatively, and I offer it to the consideration of scholars in the simple hope that the discussion of it may lead to the establishment of some truer theory if mine is wrong. As growing out of it there is a precedent question which will require solution at the hands of medievalists. That question is this: What is the exact meaning of the conventional phrase used in the writs of summons to knighthood, arma militaria suscipere? Does it mean that the tenant should present himself to the King to receive from him in a ceremonial way the arms proper to the degree of knighthood? If so, that would be an investiture, or, let us say, at the least dubbing. Or as an alternative view does it mean that the tenant was called upon by such words to attend at some appointed time and place in order to acknowledge his liability to such and such military service? In other words, does it mean that the tenant was to attend, not to be dubbed a knight, but simply to have his name entered in a census, or register, or roll, or schedule. I incline to the latter view for the following reasons:—

1. As already stated above, the records of dubbings in the Middle Ages never correspond with the writs for the assumption of knighthood. I do not know of any record which would show that a writ of summons to knighthood was ever followed by the dubbing of a single individual, much less by the dubbing of hundreds, for undoubtedly hundreds or even thousands of persons presented themselves in obedience to the writ.

2. The earliest surviving writ for the assumption of knighthood, so far as I know, is entered on the Close Roll 16 Hen. III. A typical entry of later date may be quoted from the Close Roll of 6 Edw. I. The wording of the entry is as follows:—

Rex vicecomiti Glouc. Praecipimus tibi . . . quod omnes illos de balliva tua qui habent viginti libratas terrae vel feodum unius militis integr i de nobis tenent et milites esse debent et non sunt, sine dilatatione distingas ad arma militaria . . . a nobis suscipienda.
This is the stereotyped form, and it is not specific. It can be read both ways.

But four years later there is an entry on the Welsh roll of 10, Edw. I., which is very specific and which, to my mind, throws a reflex light on the earlier entry just quoted. The words on the Welsh roll are as follows:

Rex vicecomiti Glouc. . . . Statuimus quod quicunque de regno nostro qui triginta libras terrae habuerit sibi provideat quod promptum habeat unum equum fortis et competentem ad arma una cum armaturis competentibus ad eundem quo in casibus emergentibus sibi servire possit quoties est necesse.

Now what is the difference between these two entries just quoted? Technically, the first is described as a writ for the assumption of knighthood; the second is described as a writ of military summons. But surely there is an intimate connection between the two entries. The first writ has the effect of putting a particular number of tenants on to the census or schedule of soldiers (milites) liable to military duty. Then, four years later, when there is occasion for the services of these men the second writ, addressed to the same county calls them to the performance of that duty. In accordance with this, I argue that the writ for the assumption of knighthood simply established a census or roll or register of persons liable to military duty. It did not affect the status, the social dignity of the soldier (miles). His social status was only enhanced when, later, the added ceremony of dubbing was applied to him.

3. The final reason for my opinion is a very curious one. Among the Miscellanea of the Receipt, vol. 223, there are still preserved the names of all the individuals, arranged county by county, who compounded for not taking knighthood at the coronation of Charles I. The record covers the years 1630—2. and amongst the persons who so compounded are at least five baronets (pp. 5, 32, 38, 526, 155) and four knights (pp. 5, 113, 135, 155).

If the writ for the assumption of knighthood called the holder of a knight’s fee or a 40l. holder to attend to be dubbed, how should knights come to be included? It is surely out of the question. The only conclusion in my mind is that the summons to knighthood was not a summons to a ceremony to a dubbing, but only a summons to the rendering of a military or feudal duty.

If I have made my main point clear the reader will easily understand the list of Knights Bachelors in the following pages. If the whole body of the feudal military tenants of the Crown were ipso facto
knights then a list of the mediæval Knights Bachelors of England would be a list, generation after generation, of all the tenants-in-chief of the Crown holding by military service. But if this whole body was not so much composed of knights in esse as of soldiers (milites) or knights in posse then the list of Knights Bachelors of England will be confined to the list of actually dubbed knights. And no more than this is really what all the existing MS. lists give us. The only existing records of the mediæval Knights Bachelors of England consist of lists of actual dubbings.

I have already in the preface described the M.S. sources from which the list of mediæval knights has been drawn. Owing to the fact that the public is not allowed to make search in the College of Arms it is impossible to say what is the ultimate origin of these MSS. thus described. But it is quite clear that they represent more or less direct transcripts from entries, kept of old at the College of Arms, probably some document containing miscellaneous entries of ceremonies, creations, and dubbings. That this record (whatever it was) was not on the lines of the later register of knights is shown by the fact that it frequently comprised knights who had not paid their fees to the College. (See note, Vol. II., p. 26, infra.) Although an official document in the sense of being compiled by some member of the College, it is plain that it was not regarded as an official register of knighthood to which reference could be had as a final authority for settling questions of right or precedency, and so forth. Until the days of James I. no such register existed, and it is to this fact that must be attributed the chaotic and imperfect nature of the lists of knights up to the 17th century.

The register of knights at the College of Arms was instituted in 1622 by a signet letter of King James couched in the following terms:—

James I.'s order for Knights directed to [Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel and Surrey], the Earl Marshall of England, May 15, anno 20 [appointing a register to be kept wherein the names of all knights should for the future be enrolled, and that all knights should have precedency according to such enrollment].*

By the King.

Right trusty and well-beloved cousin and councillor, we greet you well. Whereas there is daily found great inconvenience and many differences arise about the precedence of knights

* Harl. MS. 983, f. 169.
in respect that so exact a roll is not kept of them as ought to be in the Office of Arms, the partyes on whom we have bestowed that honour not resorting to that office, as they ought, to give notice thereof in due time, by reason of which neglect much inconvenience hath grown (as we are informed), some pretending to that honour who never received it from us, others losing their right of precedency, there being no record extant whereby to rectify such differences when they happen (all which we chiefly impute to the want of an Earl Marshal heretofore). We therefore, minding to redress these inconveniences, do straightly charge and command all such persons on whom we shall hereafter confer that honour that within one month at the furthest they bring unto you, our Earl Marshal, or your deputy, sufficiently authorised by you, a sufficient certificate as well of the time and place as of their priority, and that you thereupon, or your deputy, give particular warrant under your or his hand for the entry of them accordingly in the Office of Arms, to the end that according to such warrantable entry everyone may know his due precedency as well in all commissions as in other public employments and places whatsoever. And if any, having received that honour at our hands, shall not within one month bring such a certificate unto you or your deputy for such entry to be thereupon made, our pleasure is that he shall forfeit the benefit of his due precedency from that time forward until his enrolment; neither shall he pretend to any place by virtue of his knighthood until he have been so enrolled, and then shall take his place no otherwise but from the time of his enrollment. Given under our Signet at our Palace of Westminster, the 15th day of May, in the twentieth year of our reign.

Some months later the signet letter was re-enforced by James, by the following proclamation (Rymer xvii., 488):

"Whereas wee have taken knowledge of many and great inconveniences daily ariseng for want of an exact Roll kept in the Office of Armes of such as have received from us the Order of Knighthood, whereby some have presumed to challengge that dignitie, uppon whom the same was never conferred; and, amongst them that were indeed knighted,
often questions arise for precedencie; which cannot be decided
for want of a Record kept thereof: for redress whereof we
directed our Letters dated the fifteenth Day of May last to our
right trusty and right welbeloved Cosen and Councillor,
Thomas Earle of Arrundell and Surrey, our Earl Marshall of
England, that, according as appertaineth to that his office, he
should take order therein: nevertheless, by reason of the slack-
ness and negligence of such as have been by us advanced unto
that degree, in not giving notice thereof to the said Earle
Marshall or his deputie, our said Letters have not taken effect
according to our intent.

We do therefore hereby publish and declare our Royal
Pleasure, and doe streightly charge and command, that all
such persons as sithence the said fifteenth day of May last past,
have received that dignitie; shall, within three moneths after
the publishing of this our Proclamation and others that shall
hereafter receave the like dignitie from us or any our
Lieve-tenaunts, shall within one moneth after they have received
the same within this our Realme of England, or within one
moneth next after their coming into this Realme, if they
receive the same out of the Realme, bring or cause to be
brought a sufficient Certificate thereof, and of the time thereof,
to our Earle Marshall of England for the tyme being, or to
such other person or persons as he shall appoint, to the end the
same may be Registered in a Roll to be therefore kept in the
Office of Armes, uppon pain that everie person neglecting to
bring such Certificate shall lose the benefit of his due pre-
cedencie, and in all commissions, employments and places
shall be ranked after such as uppon the certificat brought shall
be registered before them:

And wee doe likewise signifie and declare our pleasure to
be, that all such, as at any tyme before the said fifteenth day
of May last past did receave the said Order of Knighthood att
our hands, shall at any tyme hereafter bring such Certificat
as aforesaid, and shall have the same registered as aforesaid,
for clearing all controversies and questions that may arise
touching their precedencie.

Given at our Court of Windsor the seaven and twentieth
Day of April, in the one and twentieth yeare of our Raigne of
Great Britaine, France and Ireland, 1623.”
The reception of this royal letter and proclamation by the officials of the College of Arms is noted on II. p. 179 infra. It is not to be supposed, however, that even after the institution of such a register the College of Arms possessed a complete and trustworthy account of the dubbings of the Knights Bachelors of England. It did not, for the simple reason that it did not profess to do. The College would only register a knighthood when the knight paid his fees (which amounted to 108l.), and even then it could only register such knighthoods as were transmitted to it by certificate from the Lord Chamberlain's office. As many knights absolutely refused to pay the fees, and as the Lord Chamberlain's office may easily have omitted to transmit such certificates, it is self-evident that the register of knights at the Heralds College is an imperfect record at best. In addition a further element of confusion is introduced by means of the register. For it would appear that sometimes the date of registration is the date of payment of the fees to the College, and this may be much posterior to the date of actual dubbing. This is the only explanation that I can offer as to the singular discrepancy or variety of dates so frequently noticeable in the lists in the following pages.

As a result all the lists of Knights Bachelors which have emanated from members of the College of Arms have been characterised by incompleteness or untrustworthiness. A brief survey of these publications will serve to bring out this fact:

1. John Philipot was successively Rouge Dragon and Somerset Herald, the latter from 1624. His "perfect collection or catalogue of all Knights Batchelors made by king James since his coming to the Crown of England" was not published till 1660, a matter of fifteen years after Philipot's death. This book is probably the most painstaking and reliable of all the lists which have emanated from officials of the College of Arms. But a careful collation of it with Nichols' 'progresses of King James' and with the general authorities for the period, especially the State Papers Domestic, reveals many errors and discrepancies of date and name.

2. The next list in point of time is "A Catalogue of the nobility of England and Ireland, etc." This book generally passes under the name of T[homas] W[alkley]. Walkley, however, was only the publisher, and the actual authorship has not transpired. But it must have emanated from an official of the College of Arms. The first edition appeared in 1630, and the book ran through at least eight other editions up to 1658. The last edition, that of 1658, contained
not only the Knight Bachelors of Charles I. up to his flight from Oxford in 1646, but also the subsequent dubbings by the Protectors Oliver and Richard Cromwell. It is from this list that I have copied in the following pages; but again here, as in the case of Philipot, there are noticeable errors and omissions.

3 (4). The third and fourth of these lists were the work of Francis Townsend, Pursuivant of Arms, a son of that Francis Townsend who was Windsor Herald from 1784. He produced

(3) A calendar of Knights . . . from 1760 to 1828 (London, 1828).

(4) A catalogue of Knights from 1660 to 1760 (London, 1833).

Both these lists are execrable in every way, incomplete, chaotic and swarming with errors of name, place and date. I have derived literally countless corrections of him from the London Gazette, the State Papers Domestic, Le Neve, Luttrell's Diary and other general sources.

Finally there is the work of Le Neve. His Pedigrees of Knights from Charles II. to Queen Anne has been published from Harl MSS., 5801–2, by the Harleian Society.

It is impossible to speak of Le Neve's work save with the greatest reverence and respect, but it will be plain to anyone looking into it that Le Neve must have been hampered by the imperfect nature of the official record on which he based his notes. This is especially apparent in the notes of the knights made by Charles II. immediately before and after the Restoration—a portion which has cost me more labour probably than any other part of this work.

All this is said not in a spirit of carping criticism but simply to emphasise the point which I wish to make, viz., that from its very nature the register of knights at the College of Arms must be and surely is a most imperfect record.

The great source of correction on which I have relied is, of course, the London Gazette. But the London Gazette only began to appear in 1665, and for long after the appearance of the first number its notices of ceremonials such as dubbings or creations are disappointingly casual. Such as they are, however, I trust and claim that the reader will find every such notice entered in the present volume. Every page and volume of the Gazette has been turned over from its commencement to the present day.

One might naturally suppose that, however imperfect the register at the College of Arms is, the record of the London Gazette would be complete and unimpeachable. Why it should not be so I cannot say,
unless it is due to the extraordinary and unsystematic way in which that periodical has been edited in the past. Certain it is that many knighthoods never were gazetted at all (probably in consequence of non-payment of fees, or again by reason of the casual nature of the particular knighthood). Under the circumstances I have done the best I can by means of a collation of all the above-named sources together with others.

In conclusion, reference must be made to one or two questions touching the dignity of a Knight Bachelor. Although not an Order, the honour of Knight Bachelor is a dignity or degree, and as such inseparable from the holder. He must be named by both his Christian name and his surname as Sir A. B., knight, and his wife is to be styled Lady or Dame. If an esquire be made a knight he loses his name of esquire, but though a knight be made a nobleman or of any higher degree he still retains the name of knight and so ought to be styled in all writs. In the ancient books of law the dignity of knighthood was held to be universal, so that even if a knight received his dignity of a foreign prince he was still to be styled and accounted a knight in all legal proceedings within England. Some few such knights will be found in the earlier pages of the present volume. This usage is, however, no longer accepted in England. It is now necessary in order to the recognition of such dignities that a British subject who has been honoured by a foreign Sovereign should obtain royal letters patent of the Crown of England enabling him to have that honour. Further, such permission or recognition does not carry with it the slightest title to the rank or style of a Knight Bachelor of England.

But one branch of this law of the universality of the dignity of knighthood still maintains. Within the ranks of Knights Bachelors there is no distinction or priority save that of date of creation. There is no distinction whatever of class according as the dubbing is performed by the Sovereign himself or by his deputy. The ancient laws of chivalry maintained that the process of knighting could be performed by anyone who was himself of the degree of a knight. Certainly the commanders of the King’s armies possessed and used the authority of creating knights as will be found in many places in the present volume. The power which still remains in the lord lieutenant of Ireland of creating knights is a survival of this ancient law of chivalry. This power was called in question by the Admiralty in 1821, but it was decided in 1823 by the
judges that the lord lieutenant does possess since the union of Great Britain and Ireland the same power of conferring the honour of knighthood which he did [as the King's deputy] whilst Ireland was a separate kingdom. Irish knights, therefore, rank for precedence with English knights simply according to seniority of creation.

In a similar manner the power of knighting was held to be inherent in the warden of the Marches in the 16th century.

Again, the Crown may delegate its power of creating knights by a specific commission. Numerous instances of this occurred under Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth [see Rymer, xv., p. 350].

A similar precedent was followed by James II. in 1686 (when the duke of Albemarle as lieutenant general and general governor of Jamaica was empowered to confer knighthood on such persons, not exceeding six, as he should think deserving), and by his present Majesty in the commission empowering H.R.H. the duke of York to create knights on his colonial tour. On the other hand, the practice of making knights by letters patent is a distinct departure from ancient practice. "He that receives the dignity of a knight kneels down and then the King slightly touches him on the shoulder with a sword and says in French sois chevaler au nome de dieu; and afterwards avance chivaler, for a knight is not made by letters patent or by the King's writ as those of high dignity be, but by the sword, for this honour is supposed to be given on the sudden."

The adoption of the innovation of making knights by letters patent has been caused by the growing size of the British Empire, and by the necessity of creating knights in absentia to meet such typical cases as those of colonial officials who could not visit England to receive the honour at the hand of the sovereign. The first instance of such a creation by letters patent is that of Robert Chambers, a judge in Bengal, in 1777 (see, however, the curious cases infra pp. 181 and 250 under dates 1622–3, Feb. 1, and 1674–5, Feb. 22). Many other instances of later date will be found in the present volume. These letters patent are invariably dated from Whitehall.

Finally, there remains for discussion the curious subject of the privilege supposed to pertain to eldest sons of baronets of claiming knighthood on arriving at the age of 21. This privilege appears to me to have been an afterthought in the creation of the dignity of baronets. In fact I am not sure that the whole privilege does not rest on a complete misconception.

James I.'s original letters patent of 1611 for the creation of
baronets contains no reference to the knighting either of the baronets themselves or of their eldest sons.* But after the dignity of baronets was erected there arose a dispute as to precedence between the younger sons of viscounts and barons on the one hand and the baronets [notice, the baronets themselves, not their sons] on the other. This dispute was settled by James by fresh letters patent dated 13th March, 14 James I. These letters patent contain the following clause:—“First His Majesty is pleased to knight the present baronets that are no knights, and doth also by these presents of his mere motion and favour promise and grant for him and his successors that such baronets and the heirs male of their bodies as hereafter shall be no knights when they shall attain or be of the age of 21 years, upon knowledge thereof given to the Lord Chamberlain of the Household or Vice-Chamberlain for the time being, or in their absence to any other officer attending upon His Majesty’s person, shall be knighted by His Majesty his heirs and successors.” It has been taken for granted for two centuries and more that by this clause James I. promised to knight the eldest sons of baronets during the life of their father. I offer it as a more probable interpretation that James only meant that all baronets should be knights or should be knighted, not merely the first created baronets but their successors after they succeeded to the baronetcy. He simply meant to provide that the dignity of knighthood and the style of “Sir” should be hereditary, i.e., in the baronet and his heirs male, so that the son on succeeding to the baronetcy should be either ipso facto knight or should have the right of claiming knighthood if of 21 years of age; but not that he should be able to claim knighthood during the life of his father. I take it that it was an entire misconception and quite unjustifiable, when at a subsequent period the letters patent of creation of this or that particular baronetcy contained a clause covenying for the knighthood of the son of the baronet “although in the lifetime of his father or grandfather.”

*The terms used by James I. in the commission which he issued prior to the institution of the dignity of baronets are as follows:—

Concedimus quod situs adidico baronetis apponatur in fine nomini ejusdem et heredum suorum masculorum volumus etiam et per presentes ordinamus quod nomini dicti A B et heredum suorum masculorum praedictorum in sermone Anglicano et in omnibus scriptis Anglica praeponatur haec additio videlicet Anglice Sir et similiter quod uxor ejusdem A B et heredum suorum masculorum habeant et gaudeant hac appellatione videlicet Anglice Lady. Madame et Dame respective secundum usum loquendi . . . quod praedictus A B et heredes sui masculi praedicti nomen, situs, etc., etc., cum omnibus privilegiis, etc., etc., successiva gerant et habeant . . . In the first patent itself the words are et praedicti baronetii et eorum heredes masculi praedicti respectice et de tempore in tempus, etc., etc. I consider these words successive and respectice et de tempore in tempus to be quite decisive as to James’s meaning. Each successive holder of the baronetcy shall on succeeding to the baronetcy be entitled to the style of Sir as part of his name. So much and absolutely nothing more. There is not a word as to any knighting or any claim to knighthood.
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Although thus without justification, this privilege claimed by eldest sons of baronets remained in force until 1827, Dec. 19. By letters patent of that date George IV. was pleased to revoke and annul the letters patent of James I. so far as the said privilege is concerned, and to declare that in future the patents of baronetages should not contain the covenant which entitled eldest sons of baronets to claim knighthood. It is clear, however, that this revocation cannot have had a retrospective force, as there is at least one instance of the privilege being claimed and allowed at a date subsequent to that letter patent of George IV. At the levee on the 21st Feb., 1865, the lord lieutenant of Ireland, in accordance with the ancient privilege, conferred knighthood on Mr. George G. O'Donnell, eldest son of Sir Richard O'Donnell, bart., of Newport, County Mayo, in compliance with a clause in the patent of baronetcy granted in 1780 to Neale O'Donnell, Esq., grandfather of the said Sir Richard Annesley O'Donnell, bart. See the note of this knighthood infra, Vol. II., p. 357.

WM. A. SHAW.
The Knights dubbed in Ireland.

INTRODUCTION BY G. D. BURTCHAELL.

Although the Sovereign may authorise any of his subjects to confer the honour of knighthood, the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland alone in right of his office possesses at the present day the Royal prerogative of dubbing Knights Bachelors.

In Ireland, as elsewhere, in the earliest times, after the introduction of chivalry into that country by the Anglo-Norman conquerors, every Knight possessed the power of transmitting the honour he had himself received to others. Several instances of this occur in the Anglo-Irish Annals. The exact period at which the privilege became restricted to the Chief Governors is uncertain.

During the fifteenth century the authority of the Chief Governor for the time being known as Lieutenant, Deputy, or Justice, was confined to the part of the country only which became known as the Pale; outside of which the great Anglo-Irish Magnates did that which was right in their own eyes. But soon after the accession of Henry VIII. to the throne plans began to be formed for the reduction of Ireland to the English rule.

In the tract entitled State of Ireland and plan for its reformation (circa 1515), after recommending "that of the said Irish great landlords and chief of every great nation that shall dispend by the King's grant 1,000 marks yearly, by estimation, be create and made Lord of the King's Parliament." It is recommended "also, that the chief of every petty nation of every Irish country, that shall dispend by the King's grant the sum of 500 marks, to him and his heirs for ever, be, at the will and discretion of the Deputy and the said captain (i.e., chief), made Knight and shall enjoy the honour and worship of the order of Knighthood as other English Knights doth." The King writing to the Earl of Surrey, Lord Lieutenant in 1520,
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says:—"And whereas ye write it hath been accustomed heretofore that our Lieutenants General of that land, have not only had full and ample commission to proceed and execute our authority Royal against criminous persons, but also to give the Order of Knighthood to such noble men from time to time as should deserve the same; ye make instance to have such commission and authority to Us; We in consideration of your laudable and right agreeable service, and having full trust and confidence in your wisdom, soberness, and circumspection, and that ye will not proceed to the condemnation or executing of any noble person of name, till ye be advertised of our pleasure, and not to advance any manner of personage to the order of Knighthood but such as shall merit the same; We according to your desire, send unto you our ample commission and authority for that purpose accordingly; and can be agreeable that ye not only make O'Nele and such other Lords of the Irishry, as ye shall think good, Knights, but also to give unto the said O'Nele a collar of gold of our livery, which we also send unto you at this time by our servant Sir John Walop."

In August, 1541, Henry VIII. was proclaimed "King of Ireland." Sir Anthony St. Leger, K.G., then Lord Deputy, thus became the first "Viceroy," and from that date onwards the power of conferring Knighthood was certainly confined to the Chief Governors. With this date then a Roll of Knights dubbed in Ireland may be commenced.

No official record of Knights was, however, kept in Ireland before the time of Daniel Molyneux, an eminent antiquary, herald and genealogist, who was appointed Ulster King of Arms, 28th June, 1597. There was indeed no person to keep any such record before the institution of the office of Ulster King of Arms in 1552. But Molyneux did not start with his own accession to office. He commenced his list from the return to Ireland of Sir Henry Sidney, K.G., as Lord Deputy for the fourth time in January 1565–6. His original idea seems to have been to begin with the accession of the reigning Sovereign, Queen Elizabeth, to the throne, commencing with a list of the Knights who then existed. Several tentative lists for the purpose of this register are among the MS. collections of Ulster's Office, Molyneux's MS. now in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, and in the British Museum. One of the last has been printed in Mr. Metcalfe's Book of Knights, headed by Thomas Earl of Ormond, who was, in fact, knighted in England in 1546. The materials Molyneux had to work upon were probably what accounts he could
find of fees received by his predecessors in office. This would, to a certain extent, explain the imperfections and inaccuracies in the first twenty years of his register. But from the appointment of his uncle and immediate predecessor, Christopher Ussher, as Ulster King of Arms, 30th June, 1588, until his own death in 1632, the list appears to be complete, with the exception of two or three names, perhaps omitted for the non-payment of fees. His successor, Thomas Preston, 1633—1642, continued the record. Dr. William Roberts, who succeeded, entered upon his office within a year after the great Civil war had broken out, and made no attempt to keep a list of Knights. To Richard Carney, who became Principal Herald of all Ireland under the Commonwealth, is due the credit of returning to Molyneux's practice by recording the names and arms of the Knights dubbed by "Lord" Henry Cromwell. At the Restoration, Carney was made Athlone Pursuivant, and Richard St. George, Ulster King of Arms. The latter took no notice of Knights, but we are indebted to Carney for keeping a list of those dubbed during St. George's reign with, however, a sad gap of nine years, 1664 to 1674. He became Ulster on the resignation of St. George in 1683, and thenceforward noted the conferring of Knighthood as did also his son and successor, Richard Carney II., 1692—1698, William Hawkins, 1698—1736, and John Hawkins, 1736—1759. No list was kept by James MacCulloch, 1759—1765, Sir William Hawkins, 1765—1787, or Gerald Fortescue, April to October, 1787. Sir Chichester Fortescue, the next Ulster, noted a few Knights, but when Sir William Betham became Deputy Ulster in 1809, he resumed the practice of keeping an official Register. Betham succeeded Fortescue as Ulster in 1821, and was succeeded at his death in 1853 by Sir J. Bernard Burke. By him and by the present Ulster, Sir Arthur Vicars, who, on the death of Burke, was appointed in 1893, the Register has been regularly kept.

While therefore in such circumstances it is impossible to compile a complete Roll of Knights dubbed in Ireland, nevertheless the Calendars of State Papers (Ireland) and more especially the Calendar of Fiants of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth published in the Reports of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records in Ireland supply almost complete information as to the names of persons Knighted during the period which they cover. The subsequent gaps in the lists in Ulster's office can to a great extent be filled from other sources, the most difficult period to deal with being the fifty years from 1759 to 1809. Newspapers afford a certain amount of informa-
tion, but the names of Knights were not officially gazetted unless when the fees were paid.

The Chief Governors of Ireland were known by the different titles of Lord Lieutenant, Lord Deputy, Lord Justice and Lord Justices. One Lord Justice, and sometimes two, were appointed to carry on the Government during the absence from Ireland of the Lord Lieutenant, or Lord Deputy for the time being, or during the vacancy of those offices, but since the commencement of the reign of James I. they have always been two or three in number. The last instance of Knighthood being conferred by the Lords Justices was in 1765, when their Excellencies John Lord Bowes, Lord Chancellor, and John Ponsonby, Speaker of the House of Commons, Knighted the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Sir James Taylor. Here we have an instance of the strange anomaly that Knighthood can be conferred by the Chief Governors of Ireland although they have not themselves received it, and in modern times this has frequently been the case.

Whenever the Sovereign sets foot in Ireland the functions of the Chief Governors cease, and Knights have been dubbed there by Richard II., James II., William III., George IV., Victoria and Edward VII.

The greatest number of Knights made by any Chief Governor was 83, dubbed by Henry Viscount Falkland, who was Lord Deputy for seven years from September, 1622, to October, 1629. This record was very nearly surpassed by Robert Earl of Essex, Lord Lieutenant, who in little more than four months, 5th May to 24th Sept., 1599, made 81 Knights. This drew forth the ire of Queen Elizabeth, who in October issued a Proclamation declaring the titles of 38 of those Knighted in August and September null and void. Knights, however, cannot be unmade in this manner, and the Proclamation was without effect.

From the Annals of Clyn, Grace, Ware and the Book of Howth are gathered the following early instances of Knights being made in Ireland.

1284. William Waspayl.
1312. At Christmas, Lord John Fitzthomas (Fitz-Gerald), at Adayr, made Nicholas fitz-Maurice of Kerry, and Robert de Clahull Knights. Some say two others.
1313. Lord Edmund Butler (Lord Justice) at Dublin at Michaelmas made thirty Knights.
1313. Christmas following, at the marriage of Maurice fitz-Thomas (Fitz-Gerald) with Katherine, daughter of Richard, Earl of Ulster, Edmund le Botiller made two Knights.

1316. Richard de Bermingham, Lord of Athenry, at Athenry, on St. Lawrence’s day, knighted John Hussec, a butcher of Athenry for his bravery in the victory gained over the Irish.

1317. At Easter, at Loddyn, near Limerick, six Knights were made.

1317. Roger de Mortimer, Lord Justice, on landing at Youghal made two Knights.

1317. He also at Dublin, on Sunday, the day after St. Valentine’s day, made John Bermingham, John Mortimer, and two or three others Knights.

1330. On Wednesday, the eve of St. Margaret the Virgin, in the Camp near Moyalby, the Earl of Ulster made Walter de Bermingham and another of his family Knights, Sir Walter made Sir Richard de la Rokel and Sir Gilbert de Bermingham; and the Earl of Ormond made Sir Edmund le Boteller, Robert and Patrick Travers Knights; and Sir William de Bermingham made Sir John de St. Aubyn and John Monsell Knights, at the same time and place.

1333. On Friday following the Saturday on the morrow of St. Remigius Thomas Cantwell was made Knight at Thurles by James le Botiller.

1335. On Wednesday, in the octaves of St. Francis, Lord James, Earl of Ormond, entered the lands of the O’Byrns, of Duffyr, spoiled and burned them, and made there Fulk de la Frene, Knight: and Sir Fulk made Sir Gregory de la Launde and Matthew fitz-Oliver (de la Frene) Knights the same day and place.

1335. On Wednesday, in the octaves of St. John the Apostle, Lord Maurice fitz-Thomas, Earl of Desmond, made seven Knights near Greyn (i.e., Pallasgrean, Co. Limerick), on the expedition against Brien O’Brien.

1336. On Monday, on the feast of Fabian and Sebastian, James le Botiller, at Rosorea, made John de Rochfort and Geoffrey Schorthalis Knights.

1337. On Monday, on the morrow of St. Lawrence, Henry de Valle was made Knight by the Butler on the expedition against the O’Byrnes at Arklow.
INTRODUCTION

1338. On the last day of August the Earl of Desmond made fourteen Knights at Rathymegan.

1342. On the 16th day of March Richard fitz-Redmund le Ercedekne was made Knight in Desmond by Maurice fitz-Thomas Earl of Desmond, and the said Richard made three Knights the same day, and William Grant at that time made John le Ercedekne Knight.

1361. Lionel, Earl of Ulster, Justiciary, in the war with O'Byrne, made Knights—Robert Preston, Robert Holywood, Thomas Talbot, Walter Cusack, James de la Hide, John de la Freigne, Patrick and Robert de la Freigne, and many others.

1394. On Lady day, in March, King Richard II. Knighted the four Kings of Ireland—O'Neill, King of Ulster; O'Brien, King of Munster; MacMurrogh, King of Leinster; and O'Conor, King of Connaught—together with Sir Thomas Owghrem, Sir Jonathas Pado, and Sir John Pado.


1399. In June in the County Kildare, King Richard II. made several Knights, among them Prince Henry of Lancaster, afterwards King Henry V. He was the only Sovereign of England who received the honour of Knighthood in Ireland.

1419. The 4th of the Ides of May MacMorthe (i.e., MacMurrogh), Chief Captain of his Nation and of all the Irish in Leinster, was taken prisoner and the same day was Sir Hugh Cokesy made Knight.

Knighthood was conferred upon the following Mayors of Dublin, in some cases probably for their Military rather than their Municipal Services:—

1428. Sir Walter Tyrrell, then being Mayor for the third time.
1450. Sir Robert Burnell. He was again Mayor in 1454, 1458 and 1461.
1453. Sir Nicholas Woder, then Mayor for the ninth time.
1464. Sir Thomas Newbury, then Mayor for the ninth time. He served a tenth time in 1467.
1468. Sir William Grampe, or Grampy, who had previously been Mayor in 1466.

In 1474 the Fraternity of Arms of St. George was established by Parliament for the defence of the Pale, and has sometimes been regarded as an Order of Knighthood. Lodge refers to it as the Order of the Garter in Ireland. But the members of the fraternity were not required to be Knights or to receive Knighthood upon their admission, and the Mayors of Dublin and Drogheda for the time being were always to be members. It was abolished by Parliament in 1494.

The names of a vast number of Irish Knights, who flourished prior to the middle of the sixteenth century, can be gathered from the Patent and Close Rolls, Pipe Rolls, and Plea Rolls of Ireland, and other sources, but the time, place and circumstances of their Knighting it would now be impossible to determine and no attempt has been made to collect them here. The Knights dubbed in Ireland in the following list commence with those who, as far as can be ascertained, exclusive of Peers, were living when Ireland was erected into a Kingdom in 1541. Not only has free access to the entire Records of the Office of Arms being accorded to me by Sir Arthur Vicars, K.C.V.O., Ulster, but also to his own extensive MS. collections, and his valuable suggestions and assistance I most gratefully acknowledge.

G. D. BURTCHAELL.
INTRODUCTION

Addenda of
Scotch Knights dubbed by Charles I.

Knights dubbed by Charles I. during his abode in Scotland from the 13th of June to the 16th of July, 1633. Printed from Sir James Balfour’s “Historical Works,” iv., pp. 364—7: “From his Majesty’s coming to Scotland to his returne for England he dubbed 54 knights at several tymes, in diversse places.” (Ibid. 1, p. 202.)

These names are not recorded in the Register of Knights at the Heralds’ College in London, the reason being doubtless that the fees arising therefrom were payable to Lyon King of Arms and that as a consequence the English Heralds had no interest in making the entries of the names. The proper place for these knights is, of course, their strict chronological place among the Knights Bachelors. They are entered because they were discovered after the volume was in print and it was impossible for the moment to upset the text by so large an insertion. They will be printed in their proper place in a subsequent edition.

1633, June 14. JA HACKETT, junior, of Pitfirrin (at Dalkeith).
1633, June 15. ALEX. CLERK, provost of Edinburgh (at Edinburgh, at his Majesty’s entry).
1633, June 17. ARTHUR DOUGLAS, of Whittinghem (in the Withdrawing Chamber at Holyrood House, on the occasion of the creation of the Marquess of Douglas).
1633, June 17. VILL CARMICHELL, of that ilk (ibid, same occasion).
1633, June 17. VILL AUTHENLECK, of Balmano (ibid, same occasion).
1633, June 17. VILL ROBINSONE, of Neubie (ibid, same occasion).
1633, June 17. JO DOUGLAS, of Barras (ibid, same occasion).
1633, June 17. JA NICOLESONE, of Coberspeth (ibid, same occasion).
1633, June 17. THO BLARE, of Balthaiocke (ibid, in the afternoon on the occasion of the creation of the earl of Kinnoul).
1633, June 17. PEITER HAY, of Meganche (ibid, same occasion).
1633, June 17. PAT O'GILVY, junior, of Inchemartyne (ibid, same occasion).

1633, June 17. Patrick Hay, of Pitfoure (*ibid*, same occasion).

1633, June 18. Geo. Cockburne, of Ornestoune (at Holyrood House).


1633, June 17. Patkick Hay, of Pitfoure (*ibid*, same occasion).


1633, June 20. Jo. Settone, of St. German's (at Holyrood).

1633, June 20. Jo. Settone, of St. German's (at Holyrood).


1633, June 22. Patr. Hamilton, of Litlepreston (*ibid*).


1633, June 22. Pate. Hamiltone, of Litlepreston (*ibid*).

1633, June 22. David Sybald, of Eankeilor (*ibid*).

1633, June 22. Alex. Carnagy, of Balnamoune (in the privy gallery at Holyrood, about 6 o'clock at night).

1633, June 22. Ja. Steuarte, of Butte (*ibid et tunc*).

1633, June 23. Pauls Menzies, of Kinmundie, provost of Aberdeen (*ibid*, at 7 o'clock at night).

1633, June 23. Ludouick Steuarte, junior, of Minto (*ibid et tunc*).


1633, July 5. Alexander Suyntone, of that ilk (at Dumfermline, on the occasion of the creation of the earl of Ancrum).


1633, July 5. Jo. Dundas, of Fingaslie (*ibid*, same occasion).


1633, July 12. Edmond Boyer, (Bowyer), of Camberwell, an English gentleman (*ibid*, same occasion). [As Bowyer was an English subject, his fees were due to the English Heralds. We should therefore expect that his name would be recorded by them. And this is what we do find; for in the Register at the Heralds' College there is entered the original certificate of Sir James Balfour, Lyon King of Arms, of Bowyer's knighthood. He, accordingly, appears in his proper place in the list of Knights Bachelors, *infra*, 11, p. 201. He is, of course, the only one in the present list of knights who does so appear in the English records].
1633, July 12. Tho. Ruthven, of Freeland (ibid).
1633, July 12. Vill. Rosse, of Murrestone (at Holyrood).
1633, July 12. Merke Ker, of Manldesley (ibid).
1633, July 12. Alex. Kennedy, of Colleen (ibid).
1633, July 12. Geo. Halibruntone, of Fodrens (ibid, in the morning about 10 o'clock, being Friday).
1633, July 12. Alex. Settone, of Getlereuche (ibid).
1633, July 12. Three senators of the College of Justice (ibid).
1633, July 12. Leues Steurarte, advocate (ibid, a little after the three senators).
1633, July 14. David Crightone, of Lughtone (ibid).
1633, July 15. Duncane Campell, junior, of Achinbu (ibid, in the morning).
1633, July 15. Will. Simple (Sempill), brother to the lord Sempill (ibid, after dinner).
1633, July 15. Alex. Settone (Seton), second son of G. earl of Wintoun, and himself afterwards viscount of Kingston (ibid et tunc).
1633, July 15. Tho. Settone, brother to the said earl of Wintoun (ibid et tunc).
1633, July 15. Andrew Murray, of Balvaird (ibid et tunc).
1633, July 16. Bryce Blare, of that ilk (ibid).
1633, July 16. William Blare, of Balgillo (ibid).
1633, July 16. Alex. Shaw, of Sauchie (ibid).
1633, July 16. Alex. Hamilton, brother to the earl of Abercorn (ibid).
1633, July 16. Patrick Abercrombay, a gentleman pensioner (ibid).
The Most Noble Order of the Garter.
The Most Noble Order of the Garter.

KING EDWARD III., the first Sovereign.
Died 1377, June 21.

 Knights Founders.

1348, Apr. 23. EDWARD (Plantagenet), prince of Wales. Died 1376, June 8. (1)
1348, Apr. 23. HENRY (Plantagenet), earl of Derby, afterwards duke of Lancaster. Died 1360-1, March 24. (2)
1348, Apr. 23. THOMAS (Beauchamp), 11th earl of Warwick. Died 1369, Nov. 13. (3)
1348, Apr. 23. JOHN de Grailly, vicomte de Benanges et Castillon, Captal de Buch. Died before April 4, 1377. (4)
1348, Apr. 23. RALPH (Stafford), lord, afterwards earl of Stafford. Died 1372, Aug. 31. (5)
1348, Apr. 23. WILLIAM (de Montacute), 5th earl of Salisbury. Died 1397, June 3. (6)
1348, Apr. 23. Sir Bartholomew Burghersh, afterwards 3rd lord Burghersh. Died 1369, April 5. (9)
1348, Apr. 23. JOHN (Mohun), 2nd lord Mohun de Dunster. Died 1376, Sept. 14. (11)
1348, Apr. 23. Sir Hugh Courtenay, son and heir apparent of Hugh, earl of Devon. Died before 1349, Sept. 2. (12)
1348, Apr. 23. Sir Thomas Holand, afterwards 7th earl of Kent. Died 1360, Dec. 28. (13)
1348, Apr. 23. JOHN (Grey), 1st lord Grey de Rotherfield. Died 1359, Sept. 1. (14)

1348, Apr. 23. Sir Miles Stapleton of Bedale, Co. Yorks, and of Ingham, Norfolk. Died 1364, Dec. 4. (16)


1348, Apr. 23. Sir Hugh Wrottesley of Wrottesley, Co. Stafford. Died 1380–1, Jan. 23. (18)


1348, Apr. 23. Sir Otho Holand, brother of No. 13. Died 1359, Sept. 3. (22)


after 1348. Robert (de Ufford), 1st earl of Suffolk. Died 1369, Nov. 4. In place of No. 15. (27)

after 1349, Sept. 2. William (de Bohun), 5th earl of Northampton. Died 1360, Sept. 6. In place of No. 12. (28)


after 1358, May 15. THOMAS (Ughtred), lord Ughtred. Died shortly before 1365, May 23. In place of No. 23. (31)


after 1359, Sept. 3. Sir FRANK van HALE. Died before 1376, Apr. 4. In place of No. 22. (33)


after 1360, Sept. 16. EDMUND (Plantagenet), "of Langley," afterwards earl of Cambridge and Duke of York, 5th son of Edward III. Died 1402, Aug. 1. In place of No. 28. (37)

after 1360–1, Mar. 24. EDWARD (le Despencer), 5th lord le Despencer. Died 1375, Nov. 11. In place of No. 2. (38)

after 1361, Oct. 5. Sir JOHN Sully. Died about 1388. In place of No. 29. (39)


after 1364, Dec. 4. HUMPHREY (de Bohun), 12th earl of Hereford, etc. Died 1372–3, Jan. 16. In place of No. 16. (41)

after 1365, May 28. INGELRAM de COUCI, sire de Couci, etc., afterwards 2nd earl of Bedford, husband of Isabella daughter of Edward III. Died 1396–7, Feb. 18. In place of No. 31. (42)


after 1368, Oct. 17. RALPH (Basset), 4th lord Basset of Drayton. Died 1390, May 10. In place of No. 35. (44)

after 1368, Nov. 18. Sir RICHARD PEMBRUGGE. Died 1375, July 26. In place of No. 34. (45)
after 1369, April 5.  John (de Nevill), 3rd lord Nevill de Raby.  
Died 1388, Oct. 17.  In place of No. 9. (46)

In place of No. 27. (47)

after 1369, Nov. 13.  John (Hastings), 12th earl of Pembroke.  
Died 1375 or 1376, Apr. 16.  In place of No. 3. (48)

? 1369.  Sir Thomas de Granson.  Died between April 14, 1375,  
and April 4, 1376.  In place of No. 21. (49)

17.  In place of No. 20. (50)

after 1371–2, Jan. 13.  Sir Guichard D'Angle, afterwards 12th earl  
of Huntingdon.  Died 1380, between March 25 and April 4.  In place of No. 32. (51)

after 1372, Aug. 31.  Sir Alan Buxhull.  Died 1381, Nov. 2.  In  
place of No. 5. (52)

after 1372–3, Jan. 16.  Thomas (Beauchamp), 12th earl of Warwick.  
Died 1401, April 8.  In place of No. 41. (53)

after 1375, Apr. 16.  John (de Montfort otherwise de Bretagne),  
duke of Brittany and count of Montfort and earl of Richmond; husband of Mary, 4th daughter of Edward III.  
Died 1399, Nov. 1 or 2.  In place of No. 48. (54)

In place of No. 25. (55)

after 1375, July 26.  William (de Ufford), 2nd earl of Suffolk.  
Died 1381–2, Feb. 13.  In place of No. 45. (56)

after 1375, Nov. 11.  Hugh (Stafford), 2nd earl of Stafford.  Died  
1386, Sept. 26 or Oct. 2.  In place of No. 38. (57)

after 1376, Sept. 14.  Thomas (de Holand), 8th earl of Kent.  Died  
1397, April 25.  In place of No. 11. (58)

after 1376, Apr. 4.  Sir Thomas Percy, afterwards 2nd earl of  
Worcester.  Beheaded 1403, July 23.  In place of No. 49. (59)

after 1376, Apr. 4.  Sir William Beauchamp, afterwards 18th lord  
Bergavenny.  Died 1411, May 8.  In place of No. 33. (60)
1377, Apr. 23. Richard (Plantagenet), prince of Wales, afterwards King Richard II. Died 1400, Feb. 10. In place of No. 1. (61)


RICHARD II., the second Sovereign (1377, June 21).

after 1377, June 21. Sir John Burley. Died 1383, between June and October. In place of No. 36, who was translated to the prince's stall on the accession of the Sovereign. (63)


after 1381, Apr. 26. Sir John Holand, afterwards earl of Huntingdon and 1st duke of Exeter, half-brother to Richard II. Beheaded 1399–1400, Jan. 15. In place of No. 67. (68)


after 1381, Nov. 2. Sir Bryan Stapleton. Died 1394, July 25. In place of No. 52. (70)


after 1383, June–Oct. Thomas (Mowbray), earl of Nottingham, afterwards 2nd duke of Norfolk. Died 1400 (? 1399), Sept. 22 or 27. In place of No. 63. (72)


after 1387–8, Feb. 13. Sir Henry Percy, called Hotspur, son of the 1st earl of Northumberland. Died 1403, July 21. In place of and on the attainder of No. 73. (77)

after 1388, May 15. John (Devereux), 2nd lord Devereux. Died 1392–3, Feb. 22. In place of No. 69. (78)


after 1392, Aug. 18. John (Bourchier), 2nd lord Bourchier. Died 1400, May 21. In place of No. 47. (83)


after 1394, July 25. Sir William Le Scrope, afterwards 1st earl of Wiltshire. Beheaded 1399, July 30. In place of No. 70. (85)


after 1396, Sept. 9. Sir John Beaufort, afterwards earl of Somerset and marquess of Dorset. Died 1410, April 21. (87)
K.G.

after 1397, Apr. 25. Thomas (de Holand), 9th earl of Kent, afterwards duke of Surrey. Beheaded 1399–1400, Jan. 7. In place of No. 58. (88)


after 1397, Sept. 21. Sir Simon Felbrigge. Died 1442, Dec. 3. In place of No. 74. (91)

after 1398–9, Feb. 3. Sir Philip de la Vache. Died between April 25, 1407 and June 22, 1408. In place of No. 36. (92)

HENRY IV., the third Sovereign (1399, Sept. 29).

after 1399, Sept. 29. Henry (Plantagenet), prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V. Upon the accession of the Sovereign. Died 1422, Aug. 31. (93)


after 1399–1400, Jan. 7. Thomas (Fitz Alan), 17th earl of Arundel. Died 1415, Oct. 13. In place of No. 89. (97)


1403, July 22. Richard (Beauchamp), 13th earl of Warwick. Died 1439, Apr. 30. In place of No. 80. (99)

after 1399–1400, Jan. 15. William (Willoughby), 5th lord Willoughby de Eresby. Died 1409, Nov. 30. In place of No. 68. (100)


after 1401, Apr. 8. Sir Thomas Erpyngham. Slain 1428, July 4. In place of No. 53. (103)

1402, April. Edmund (Stafford), 5th earl of Stafford. Died 1403, July 21. In place of No. 81. (104)


after 1403, July 21. Richard (Grey), 4th lord Grey de Codnor. Died 1418, Aug. 1. In place of No. 77. (107)

after 1403, July 23. William (de Ros), 7th lord Ros of Hamlake. Died 1414, Sept. 1. In place of No. 59. (108)

after 1404, Dec. 5. Sir John Stanley. Died 1413-4, Jan. 8. In place of No. 64. (109)


after 1404-5, Feb. 2. John (Lovel), 5th lord Lovel of Titchmersh. Died between July 26 and Sept. 12, 1408. In place of No. 79. (111)

after 1406, Oct. 31. Hugh (Burnell), 3rd lord Burnell. Died 1420, Nov. 27. In place of No. 101. (112)


after 1409, Nov. 30. Henry (Le Scrope), 3rd lord Scrope de Masham. Beheaded 1415, Aug. 5. In place of No. 100. (118)

after 1411, May 8. Thomas (de Morley), 4th lord Morley. Died 1416, Sept. 24. In place of No. 60. (119)

HENRY V., the fourth Sovereign.


after 1413-4, Jan. 8. Thomas (de Montacute), 7th earl of Salisbury. Died 1428, Nov. 3. In place of No. 109. (121)


? after 1415, Oct. 1. William (La Zouche), 4th lord Zouche de Haryngworth. Died 1415, Nov. 3. In place of No. 120. (124)


after 1416–7, Feb. 15. Sir John Blount. Died before 1418, Nov. 11. In place of No. 126. (129)


1422, April 25. Philip II., Duke of Burgundy. Declined to accept the order.

HENRY VI., the fifth Sovereign.

Succeeded 1422, Aug. 31.


1426, Apr. 22. Sir John Fastolf. Died 1460, Nov. 5. In place of No. 105.


1429, Apr. 22. Humphrey (Stafford), 6th earl of Stafford, afterwards duke of Buckingham. Slain 1460, July 10. In place of No. 103.


1432, Apr. 22. John (Fitz-Alan, alias de Arundell), 19th earl of Arundel. Died 1435, June 12. In place of No. 135.


before 1436, May. Edmund (Beaufort), count of Morteign in Normandy, afterwards 2nd duke of Somerset. Slain 1455, May 22 or 23. In place of No. 147.

before 1436, May. Sir John Grey (de Ruthyn). Died 1439, Aug. 27. In place of No. 95.


after 1438, Sept. 18. Gaston de Foix, count of Longueville, Captal de Buch. Died about 1458. In place of No. 149.


after 1439, Aug. 27. John (Beaufort), 3rd earl, afterwards 1st duke of Somerset. Died 1444, May 27. In place of No. 151.


after 1442, Dec. 3. HENRY, duke of Viseu, 4th son of John I. of Portugal by Philippa of Lancaster, sister of Henry IV. Died 1461, Nov. 13. In place of No. 91.  


1447, April 22. ALPHONSES V., king of Portugal. Died 1481, Aug. 24. In place of No. 96.  


1450, Aug. 4. WILLIAM, duke of Brunswick. Not installed, and election therefore void. In place of No. 144.  

1450, Aug. 4. CASIMIR IV., king of Poland. Not installed and election thereby vacated. In place of No. 139.  


after 1450, Dec. 24. Henry (Bourchier), lord Bourchier, count of Eu, afterwards 14th earl of Essex. Died 1483, Apr. 4. Installed 1452, Apr. 22. In place of No. 130. (171)


before 1457, May 13. Leo or Lionel (de Welles), 6th lord Welles. Installed May 14. Slain 1461, March 29. In place of No. 172. (175)

1457, May 14. Frederick III., emperor of Germany. Not installed, and election therefore void. In place of No. 150. (176)

before 1459, Apr. 23. James (Butler otherwise Ormond), 2nd earl of Wiltshire, 5th earl of Ormond. Attainted 1461, Nov. 4. Died (?) after 1475. In place of No. 174. (177)


before 1459, Apr. 23. Jasper (Tudor), 16th earl of Pembroke, afterwards 3rd duke of Bedford, uterine brother to king Henry VI. Deposed from the Order in 1461 but restored by Henry VII. Died 1495, Dec. 21. In place of No. 166. (180)


EDWARD IV., the sixth Sovereign.

Succeeded 1460–1, Mar. 4.


? 1462–3. John (Le Scrope), 5th lord Scrope de Bolton. Died 1498, July 12 or August 17 or 27. In place of No. 148. (194)


? 1471. William (Fitz-Alan), 21st earl of Arundel. Died 1488. In place of No. 189. (202)


1472, Apr. 24. John (Stafford), 3rd earl of Wiltshire. Died 1473, May 8. In place of No. 190. (204)

1472, Apr. 24. Walter (Devereux), 7th lord Ferrers. Slain 1485, Aug. 22. In place of No. 197. (205)

1472, Apr. 24. Walter (Blount), 1st lord Mountjoy. Died 1474, Aug. 1. In place of No. 200. (206)

1472, Apr. 24. John (Howard), lord Howard, afterwards 8th duke of Norfolk. On the accession of Richard III. he removed to the stall vacated by that sovereign. Slain 1485, Aug. 22. In place of No. 169. (207)


after 1474, May 16. Henry (Stafford), 2nd duke of Buckingham. Beheaded 1483, Nov. 2. In place of No. 179. (211)
1474, Aug. 18. Frederick Ubaldi, duke of Urbino. Died 1482, Sept. 10. In place of No. 206. (212)

1474, Aug. 18. Henry (Percy), 5th earl of Northumberland. Killed 1489, April 28. In place of No. 204. (213)

1475, May 15. Edward (Plantagenet), prince of Wales, afterwards king Edward V. Died 1483, June 25. Elected to the prince's stall vacant since the death of No. 127, owing to the fact that No. 153 died without installation. (214)


after 1475–6, Jan. 10. Thomas (Grey), 4th marquess of Dorset. Died 1501, Sept. 20. In place of No. 203. (216)


1479–80, Feb. 10. Ferdinand V., king of Castile and Arragon. Election voided by non-acceptance or by neglect of installation. In place of No. 185. (218)


EDWARD V., the seventh Sovereign.

Succeeded 1483, April 9.

RICHARD III., the eight Sovereign.

Succeeded 1483, June 25.


HENRY VII., the ninth Sovereign.

Succeeded 1485, Aug. 22.

before 1486, Apr. 22. John (de Vere), 13th earl of Oxford. Died 1512-3, Mar. 10. In place of No. 207. (228)

before 1486, Apr. 22. Sir John (Cheyne, Cheyney or Cheney), lord Cheyne. Died 1489, July 14 (?1495-6 ?1499, May 30). In place of No. 205. (229)

before 1487, May 14. John (Dinham), 8th lord Dinham. Died 1500-1, Jan. 28 (?1508-9, Jan. 28). Elected on the degradation of No. 222. (230)

before 1487, May 27. Giles (Daubeney), 1st lord Daubeney. Died 1508, May 28 (?23). In place of No. 223. (231)


before 1487, May 27. George (Stanley), 9th lord Strange. Died 1497, Dec. 5 (?1503, Dec. 4). In place of No. 211. (233)


before 1488, Sept. 29. **John (Welles), viscount Welles.** Installed 1489, July 19. Died 1498–9, Feb. 9. In place of No. 235. (236)


? 1488. **Sir Robert Willoughby, afterwards 1st lord Willoughby de Broke.** Died 1502, Aug. 23. In place of No. 196. (238)

? 1489, Oct. 16. **Maximilian I., king of the Romans, afterwards emperor of Germany.** Invested by commission dated 1490, Sept. 12, but there is a doubt as to his installation. Died 1518–9, Jan. 12. In place of No. 213. (239)

? 1491. **Arthur (Tudor), prince of Wales.** Installed 1491, May 8, in the stall vacant since the accession of No. 214 as king Edward V. Died 1502, Apr. 2. (240)

? 1491. **Edward (Courtenay), 18th earl of Devon.** Died 1509, May 28. In place of No. 229. (241)


? 1493. **Sir Edward Poyning.** Died between July 27 and Dec. 19, 1521. In place of No. 208. (243)

? 1493. **John, king of Denmark, Sweden and Norway.** Election probably vacated by neglect of installation. In place of No. 226. (244)

after 1494–5, Jan. 11. **Sir Gilbert Talbot.** Died 1517, Aug. 17. In place of No. 217. (245)


? 1495. **Henry Algernon (Percy), 6th earl of Northumberland.** Died 1527, May 19 (? June 29). In place of No. 232. (247)


? 1496. **Sir Charles Somerset, afterwards 6th earl of Worcester.** Died 1526, Apr. 15. In place of No. 242. (249)


? 1500. Sir Richard Guildford. Died 1506, Sept. 28. In place of No. 250, on the latter's degradation. (254)


after 1501, Sept. 20. Thomas (Grey), 5th marquess of Dorset. Died 1530, Oct. 10. In place of No. 216. (256)


before 1503-4, Feb. 22. Guido Ubaldi de Montefeltre, duke of Urbino. Died 1507, Apr. 11. In place of No. 255. (259)

1505, April 22. Richard (Grey), 14th earl of Kent. Died 1524, May 3 (? April 3). In place of No. 233. (260)

before 1505, May 4. Sir Henry Stafford, afterwards 5th earl of Wiltshire. Died 1523, Apr. 6 (?1522-3, Mar. 6). In place of No. 224. (261)


1508, Dec. 20. Charles, archduke of Austria, afterwards emperor Charles V. Died 1558, Sept. 21. In place of No. 257. (264)
HENRY VIII., the tenth Sovereign.
Succeeded 1509, Apr. 21.


1510, Apr. 23. Thomas (West), 8th lord de la Warr. Installed May 11. Died 1525, Oct. 11. In place of No. 263. (270)


1523, July 13. Walter (Devereux), 9th lord Ferrers, afterwards 1st viscount Hereford. Installed Aug. 13. Died 1558, Sept. 27 or 17. In place of No. 269. (282)


1524, Apr. 23. Robert (Radclyffe), 10th lord Fitzwalter, afterwards 8th earl of Sussex. Installed May 7. Died 1542, Nov. 27. In place of No. 275. (284)

1525, Apr. 23. William (Fitz-Alan), 23rd earl of Arundel. Installed June 25. Died 1543-4, Jan. 23 (? 20). In place of No. 222. (285)

1525, Apr. 24. Thomas (Manners), 13th lord Ros, afterwards 2nd earl of Rutland. Installed June 25. Died 1543, Sept. 20. In place of No. 252. (286)


1532, Oct. 27. Philip de Chadot, comte de Neublanche. Elected, etc., ut supra. Died 1543, June 1. In place of No. 291. (296)


1541, Apr. 23. Sir Henry Howard, commonly called earl of Surrey, son and heir apparent of Thomas, 10th duke of Norfolk. Installed May 22. Executed 1546-7, Jan. 21. In place of No. 300. (307)
1543, Apr. 23. William (Paulet), lord Saint John, afterwards 1st marquess of Winchester. Installed May 6. Died 1571-2, March 10. In place of No. 299. (311)
EDWARD VI., the eleventh Sovereign.
Succeeded 1546-7, Jan. 28.


1546-7, Feb. 17. THOMAS (Seymour), lord Seymour of Sudeley. Installed May 23. Executed 1548-9, Mar. 20. In place of No. 273. (320)


1551, Sept. 28. THOMAS (Darcy), 1st lord Darcy of Chiche. Installed Oct. 9. Died 1558, June 28 (or Nov. 28). In place of No. 313. (328)


1552, Sept. 28. Sir ANDREW DUDLEY. Installed Dec. 16. Degraded and attainted 1553, Nov. 27. In place of No. 321. (330)
MARY I., the twelfth Sovereign.

Succeeded 1553, July 6.

1554, Apr. 24. PHILIP, prince of Spain, afterwards Philip II. of Spain and King of England by courtesy. Invested with the Garter at Southampton July 21 and with the mantle and collar at Windsor and there installed as joint sovereign 1554, Aug. 3. Died 1598, Sept. 13. In place of No. 309. (331)


1555, Apr. 23. Sir EDWARD HASTINGS, afterwards lord Hastings of Loughborough. Installed May 25. Died 1571-2, Mar. 5 (or Feb. 28). In place of No. 263. (335)


1557, Apr. 23. Sir ROBERT ROCHESTER. Died Nov. 28 following, without installation. In place of No. 332. (339)
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ORDER OF THE GARTER

ELIZABETH, the thirteenth Sovereign.
Succeeded 1558, Nov. 17.


1561, Apr. 22. George (Talbot), 9th earl of Shrewsbury. Installed May 18. Died 1590, Nov. 18. In place of No. 315. (344)

1561, Apr. 22. Henry (Carey), 1st lord Hunsdon. Installed May 18. Died 1596, July 23. In place of No. 316. (345)

1563, Apr. 22. Thomas (Percy), 8th earl of Northumberland. Installed May 23, attainted and degraded 1569, Nov. 27. Beheaded 1572, Aug. 22. In place of No. 322. (346)


1572, Apr. 23. Walter (Devereux), 2nd viscount Hereford, afterwards 18th earl of Essex. Installed June 17. Died 1576, Sept. 22. In place of No. 325. (355)


1572, Apr. 23. Edmund (Brydges), 2nd lord Chandos of Sudeley. Installed June 17. Died 1573, Sept. 11. In place of No. 311. (358)


1578, Apr. 24. Rodolphus II., emperor of Germany. Election vacated by neglect of instalment. In place of No. 351. (363)


1584, Apr. 23. Henry (Le Scrope), 9th lord Scrope of Bolton. Installed by proxy 1885, Apr. 15. Died 1591, May 10. In place of No. 333. (368)

1588, Apr. 23. Robert (Devereux), 19th earl of Essex. Installed May 23. Executed 1600-1, Feb. 25. In place of No. 337. (369)

1588, Apr. 23. Thomas (Butler), 11th earl of Ormonde. Installed May 23. Died 1614, Nov. 22. In place of No. 327. (370)


1597, Apr. 23. Charles (Blount), 8th lord Mountjoy, afterwards 1st earl of Devonshire. Installed May 24. Died 1606, Apr. 3. In place of No. 357. (386)


1599, Apr. 23. Thomas (Scrope), 10th lord Scrope de Bolton. Installed June 6. Died 1609, Sept. 3. In place of No. 345. (390)


JAMES I., the fourteenth Sovereign.


1603, June 14. Henry Frederick (Stuart), 11th duke of Rothesay, afterwards prince of Wales. Elected upon the accession of the sovereign. Installed July 9. Died 1612, Nov. 6. (393)


1608, Apr. 23. **George (Home)**, 12th earl of Dunbar. Installed May 18. Died 1611-12, Jan. 29. In place of No. 383. (403)

1608, Apr. 23. **Philip (Herbert)**, earl of Montgomery, afterwards 23rd earl of Pembroke. Installed May 18. Died 1649-50, Jan. 23. In place of No. 373. (404)


1611, April 24. **Thomas (Howard)**, 26th earl of Arundel, 16th earl of Surrey, afterwards 15th earl of Norfolk. Installed May 13. Died 1646, Oct. 4. In place of No. 390. (406)


1615, Apr. 24. Thomas (Erskine), 1st viscount Fentoun, afterwards 1st earl of Kellie. Installed May 22. Died 1639, June 12. In place of No. 401. (410)


1624, Apr. 22. Esme (Stuart), 3rd duke of Lennox. Installed same day. Died 1624, July 30. In place of No. 395. (416)


CHARLES I., the fifteenth Sovereign.
Succeeded 1625, March 27.


1633, Nov. 7. Henry (Danvers), earl of Danby. Died 1643–4, Jan. 20. In place of No. 424. (434)


CHARLES II., the sixteenth Sovereign

Succeeded 1648–9, Jan. 30.

1649, Sept. 18. Maurice, count palatine of the Rhine, duke of Bavaria: the sovereign’s cousin. Nominated at St. Germainen-Laye; insignia sent to him then in Ireland with the duke of Ormonde and afterwards delivered to him at Lisbon. Not installed. Lost at sea about 1651. In place of the sovereign on his accession. (443)


1672-3, Jan. 25. Sir CHARLES FITZROY, commonly called earl of Southampton, afterwards 1st duke of Southampton and duke of Cleveland. Natural son of the sovereign. Installed 1673, Apr. 1. Died 1730, Sept. 9. In place of No. 462 (478)


1681, Apr. 7. CHARLES (LENNOX), 6th duke of Richmond, duke of Lennox. Natural son of the sovereign. Installed Apr. 20. Died 1723, May 27. In place of No. 470. (485)


1683-4, Jan. 10. GEORGE (FITZ-ROY), 2nd duke of Northumberland, natural son of the sovereign. Installed 1684, Apr. 8. Died 1716, July 3 (? June 28). In place of No. 474. (489)
ORDER OF THE GARTER

JAMES II., the seventeenth Sovereign.

Succeeded 1684–5, Feb. 6.

1685, May 6. HENRY (HOWARD), 14th duke of Norfolk. Installed July 22. Died 1701, Apr. 2. In place of the Sovereign on the latter’s accession. (490)

1685, June 18. HENRY (MORDAUNT), 2nd earl of Peterborough. Installed July 22. Died 1697, June 19. In place of No. 484. (491)

1685, June 29. LAWRENCE (HYDE), 4th earl of Rochester. Installed July 22. Died 1711, May 2. In place of No. 467. (492)


1688, Sept. 28. JAMES (FITZ JAMES), duke of Berwick, natural son of the sovereign. Not installed. Slain 1734, June 12. In place of No. 457. (495)


WILLIAM and MARY, the eighteenth Sovereign.

Succeeded 1688–9, Feb. 13.

1689, Apr. 3. FREDERICK ARMAND DE SCHÖNBERG OR SCHOMBERG, 1st duke of Schomberg. Installed May 14. Died 1690, July 1. In place of William, prince of Orange, on the latter’s accession as sovereign. (497)

* It may be of interest to append here a note of the Jacobite nominations of Knights of the Garter, as made by the Stuarts when in exile. These nominations of course bear no authority. I am indebted to the courtesy of the most Honourable the Marquis de Ruvigny for the permission to reprint these names from "the Jacobite Peerage," p. 193. The titles of the persons named are Jacobite dignities, with the exception of the Hamilton and Wharton titles, and are equally without authority.

1692, Apr. 19. JAMES (STUART), prince of Wales, duke of Cornwall and Rothesay.
1692, Apr. 19. WILLIAM (HERBERT), 1st duke of Powis.
1692, Apr. 19. JOHN (DRUMMOND), 1st duke of Melfort.
1692, Apr. 19. FRANCIS NOMPAR (DE CAumont), 1st duke of Lauzan.
1706, June 21. JAMES (DRUMMOND), 1st duke of Perth.

[1714, ? PHILIP (BUTLER), 1st earl of Newcastle.] 1716, Apr. 3. JOHN ESKEINE, 1st duke of Mar.
1722, July 30. JAMES (DOUGLAS-HAMILTON), 5th duke of Hamilton and 2nd duke of Brandon, K. T.
1723, Mar. 5. PHILIP (WHARTON), 1st duke of Wharton and Northumberland.
1727, Apr. 3. JAMES (FITZ JAMES), duke of Liria [Spain], earl of Tynemouth.
1742, ? CHARLES, prince of Wales, duke of Cornwall and Rothesay.
1747. DANIEL (O BRIEN), 1st earl of Lismore.


1691–2, Feb. 2. Charles (Sackville), 9th earl of Dorset, earl of Middlesex, etc. Installed Feb. 24. Died 1705–6, Jan. 29. In place of No. 480.


ANNE, the nineteenth Sovereign.

Succeeded 1701-2, Mar. 8.


1712, Oct. 25. Henry (Grey), 1st duke of Kent. Installed 1713, Aug. 4. Died 1740, June 5. In place of No. 505. (520)


GEORGE I., the twentieth Sovereign.
Succeeded 1714, Aug. 1.


1740–1, Mar. 20. WILLIAM (Bentinck), 2nd duke of Portland. Installed Apr. 21. Died 1762, May 1. In place of No. 541.


1749, June 22. GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK, prince of Brunswick-Lüneburg, eldest grandson of the sovereign, and afterwards George III. Installed by proxy 1750, July 12; died 1820, Jan. 29. In place of No. 521.


1752, Mar. 13. **Daniel (Finch)**, 8th earl of Winchilsea, earl of Nottingham. Installed June 4. Died 1769, Aug. 2. In place of No. 555. (570)


1756, Nov. 18. **Henry (Howard)**, 7th earl of Carlisle. Installed 1757, Mar. 29. Died 1758, Sept. 3. In place of No. 539. (573)

1756, Nov. 18. **Hugh (Percy)**, 15th earl, afterwards 3rd duke of Northumberland. Installed 1757, Mar. 29. Died 1786, June 6. In place of No. 565. (574)


GEORGE III., the twenty-second Sovereign.

Succeeded 1760, Oct. 25.

1762, May 27. WILLIAM HENRY, prince of Brunswick-Lüneburg, afterwards duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, brother of the sovereign. Installed Sept. 22. By virtue of a statute dated 1805, Jan. 10, he was as a descendant of George II. excepted from the original number of 25 knights. Died 1805, Aug. 25. In place of the sovereign on the latter's accession.

1762, May 27. JOHN (Stuart), 3rd earl of Bute. Installed Sept. 22. Died 1792, Mar. 10. In place of No. 558.


1772, June 18. Sir Frederick North, commonly called lord North, afterwards 4th earl of Guilford. Not installed. Died 1792, Aug. 5. In place of No. 559. (592)

1778, June 3. Henry (Howard), 20th earl of Suffolk, earl of Berkshire. Not installed. Died 1779, Mar. 7. In place of No. 586. (593)


1786, June 2. Edward, prince of Brunswick-Lüneburg, afterwards duke of Kent and Strathearn, fourth son of the sovereign. Ensigns transmitted to him at Hanover. Installed by dispensation 1801, May 28. Died 1820, Jan. 23. Elected by virtue of a new statute dated 1786, May 31, admitting the sons of the sovereign for the time being into the Order in addition to the number of knights established by the ancient Statutes. (601)
1786, June 2. **Ernest Augustus**, prince of Brunswick-Lüneburg, afterwards duke of Cumberland and Tiviotdale and king of Hanover, fifth son of the sovereign. Elected and installed *ut supra*. Died 1851, Nov. 18. (602)


1786, June 2. **Henry (Somerset)**, 5th duke of Beaufort. Installed *ut supra*. Died 1803, Oct. 11. In place of the prince of Wales, No. 584, in consequence of the latter's exception from the original number by the statute of 1786, May 31. (606)

1786, June 2. **George (Nugent-Temple-Grenville)**, 1st marquess of Buckingham. Installed *ut supra*. Died 1813, Feb. 11. In place of No. 591 in consequence, etc., *ut supra*. (607)

1786, June 2. **Charles (Cornwallis)**, 2nd earl, afterwards 1st marquess Cornwallis. Ensigns delivered to him at Calcutta 1787, Mar. 4. Installed *ut supra*. Died 1805, Oct. 5. In place of No. 596 in consequence, etc., *ut supra*. (608)

1788, Apr. 9. **John Frederick (Sackville)**, 3rd duke of Dorset. Installed *ut supra*. Died 1799, July 19. In place of No. 574. (609)

1788, Apr. 9. **Hugh (Percy)**, 4th duke of Northumberland. Installed *ut supra*. Died 1817, July 10. In place of No. 600. (610)


1793, June 12. Frederick (Howard), 8th earl of Carlisle. Installed ut supra. Died 1825, Sept. 4. In place of No. 592. (616)

1794, May 28. Henry (Scott), 3rd duke of Buccleuch, afterwards also duke of Queensbury. Installed ut supra. Died 1812, Jan. 11. In place of No. 569. (617)

1794, July 16. William Frederick, prince of Brunswick-Lüneburg, afterwards duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh; nephew of the sovereign. Ensigns delivered to him by the duke of York, then in Flanders. Installed ut supra. Excepted from the original number of knights by the statute of 1805, Jan. 10. Died 1857, Apr. 30. In place of No. 582. (618)


1797, June 2. Richard (Howe), 1st earl Howe; not installed. Died 1799, Aug. 5. In place of No. 595. (620)


1803, Nov. 25. Philip (Yorke), 3rd earl of Hardwicke. Received the ensigns at Dublin Castle 1805, Apr. 16. Installed by proxy Apr. 23. Died 1834, Nov. 18. In place of No. 590.


1805, Jan. 17. George (Finch), 9th earl of Winchilsea, earl of Nottingham. Installed Apr. 23. Died 1826, Aug. 2. In place of No. 618 under the statute of 1805, Jan. 10.


GEORGE IV., the twenty-third Sovereign.

Succeeded 1820, January 29.


1822, July 22. George James (Cholmondeley), 1st marquess Cholmondeley. Elected, invested and installed by dispensation same day. Died 1827, Apr. 10. In place of No. 633. (656)
1822, Nov. 22. Francis Charles (Seymour-Conway), 6th marquess of Hertford. Elected, invested and installed by dispensation same day. Died 1842, Mar. 1. In place of No. 646.


WILLIAM IV., the twenty-fourth Sovereign.

Succeeded 1830, June 26.


1830, July 26. WILLIAM I., king of Würtemberg. Elected as a lineal descendant of George II. Invested at St. James's Palace and installed by dispensation on same day. Died 1864, June 25. (668)

1830, Nov. 25. JOHN (RUSSELL), 10th duke of Bedford. Elected, invested and installed by dispensation same day. Died 1839, Oct. 20. In place of No. 666. (669)

1831, May 27. CHARLES (GREY), 2nd earl Grey. Elected by a special statute as an extra knight. Installed and invested by dispensation same day. Died 1845, July 17. A supernumerary knight till the death of No. 632. (670)

1831, June 20. AUGUSTUS WILLIAM MAXIMILIAN FREDERICK LEWIS, reigning duke of Brunswick-Wolffenbüttel. Elected as a lineal descendant of George II. Invested at St. James's Palace and installed by dispensation same day. Died 1884, Oct. 18. (671)


1835, Feb. 23. WALTER FRANCIS (MONTAGU-DOUGLAS-SCOTT), 5th duke of Buccleuch, duke of Queensberry. Elected, invested and installed by dispensation Feb. 23. Died 1884, Apr. 16. In place of No. 625. (674)

*From this point onward to the end of the Garter Knights the date in the margin, unless otherwise stated, is that of installation or of the letters patent dispensing with all ceremonies of installation.


VICTORIA, the twenty-fifth Sovereign.

Succeeded 1837, June 20.


1839, Apr. 2. **Edward (Smith-Stanley)**, 22nd earl of Derby. Elected and installed by dispensation Apr. 2. Died 1851, June 30. In place of No. 662. (683)

1839, Apr. 17. **William Harry (Vane)**, 4th duke of Cleveland. Elected, invested and installed by dispensation Apr. 17. Died 1842, Jan. 29. In place of No. 653. (684)


1841, Mar. 11. **George Granville (Leveson-Gower, afterwards Sutherland-Leveson-Gower)**, 1st duke of Sutherland. Knighted and invested at Buckingham Palace Mar. 11 and installed by dispensation same day. Died 1861, Feb. 28. In place of No. 669. (686)

1841, Mar. 11. **Robert (Grosvenor)**, 1st marquess of Westminster. Knighted and invested at Buckingham Palace and installed by dispensation same day. Died 1845, Feb. 17. In place of No. 622. (687)

1841, Dec. 8. For the prince of Wales see below under date 1858, Nov. 9.

1842, Jan. 25. **Frederick William IV., king of Prussia**. Nominated as a lineal descendant of George I., Jan. 25. Invested at Windsor same day. Letters patent of dispensation of installation same day. Died 1861, Jan. 2. (688)


1842,* Apr. 11. **Henry (Somerset)**, 7th duke of Beaufort. Nominated Apr. 11 in place of No. (?) 615. Knighted and invested Apr. 11. Letters patent of dispensation of installation Apr. 11. Died 1853, Nov. 17. (690)


*From numbers 690 to 727 the succession of the Knights is not stated in the Register of the Order. It is here given from Young's MS. Register and from other MSS. at the College of Arms*

1842, Apr. 11. Henry (Vane), 5th duke of Cleveland. Nominated Apr. 11 in place of No. (?) 672. Invested Apr. 11. Letters patent of dispensation and installation Apr. 11. Died 1864, Jan. 18. (693)


1858, Jan. 28. **H.R.H. Frederick William Nicholas Charles**, crown prince of Prussia, afterwards Frederick III., emperor of Germany. As a lineal descendant of George I. Invested Jan. 28 in the Chapter Room. Letters patent of dispensation of installation same day. Died 1888, June 15. (720)


1858, Nov. 9. **Albert Edward**, prince of Wales. Invested by the Queen in the presence of prince Consort without any public ceremony, he having become a knight of the Garter in 1841, Dec. 8, by his creation as prince of Wales when less than a month old. Letters patent dispensing with installation dated 1858, Nov. 9. Afterwards King Edward VII. (724)


1863, June 10. Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, duke of Saxony and Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, afterwards duke of Edinburgh, duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Nominated May 24 (the queen’s birthday) and invested privately by the queen [the same day]. Letters patent of dispensation of installation June 10. Died 1900, July 30. (736)


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1876, July 12. George I., king of the Hellenes. Nominated by special statute July 12. Invested at Frogmore House same day by the queen in the presence of the prince of Wales and prince Leopold. Letters patent of dispensation of installation same day.

(766)

1877, Jan. 27. Prince Frederick William Victor Albert of Prussia, son of the crown prince of Germany, afterwards emperor William II. of Germany. Nominated Jan. 27. Lord Odo Russell, the British Ambassador at Berlin, delivered the insignia the same day to the crown prince of Germany, who thereupon invested the prince. Letters patent of dispensation of installation Jan. 27.

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1881, May 17. Oscar II., king of Sweden and Norway. Nominated by special statute May 17. Invested same day at Windsor Castle by the queen, assisted by prince Leopold. Letters patent of dispensation of installation same day.

(774)


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(776)

1882, Apr. 24. William III., king of the Netherlands. Nominated by special statute Apr. 24. Invested same day at Windsor Castle in the presence of the queen of the Netherlands and all the royal family. Letters patent of dispensation of installation same day. Died 1890, Nov. 23, at the Castle of Loo.


1884, Aug. 4. Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert of Wales, afterwards duke of York and prince of Wales. Nominated Aug. 4. Invested same day at Osborne in the presence of the prince of Wales. Letters patent of dispensation of installation same day.


1885, July 23. Prince Henry Maurice of Battenberg. Nominated by special statute July 23. Married same day at Whippingham to princess Beatrice, and before that ceremony privately invested by the queen at Osborne. Letters patent of dispensation of installation same day. Died 1896, Jan. 20, on board H.M.S. "Blonde."


1887, June 20. **Rudolph Francis Charles Joseph**, crown prince of Austria. Nominated by special statute June 20 on the occasion of the queen's Jubilee. Invested same day in the garden at Buckingham Palace. Letters patent of dispensation of installation same day. Died 1889, Jan. 29, at his villa of Meyerling near Baden. (790)

1888, May 7. **Charles Stewart (Vane-Tempest-Stewart)**, 6th marquess of Londonderry. Nominated May 7 in place of No. 751. Invested privately at Windsor Castle same day. Letters patent of dispensation of installation same day. (791)

1889, Aug. 8. **Prince Albert William Henry** of Prussia. Nominated by special statute Aug. 8. Invested at Osborne same day. Letters patent of dispensation of installation same day. (792)


1891, Aug. 3. **Victor Emanuel**, prince of Naples. Nominated by special statute Aug. 3. Invested same day at Osborne. Letters patent of dispensation of installation same day. Afterwards Victor Émmanuel III. of Italy. (794)

1891, Aug. 5. **John James Robert (Manners)**, 7th duke of Rutland. Nominated May 16 in place of No. 772. Invested at Osborne Aug. 5. Letters patent of dispensation of installation same day. (795)
1891, Aug. 5. George Henry (Cadogan), 6th earl Cadogan. Nominated Aug. 1 in place of No. 718. Knighted and invested at Osborne Aug. 5. Letters patent of dispensation of installation same day. (796)


1892, June 30. Charles, king of Roumania. Nominated by special statute June 30. Invested same day at Windsor Castle. Letters patent of dispensation of installation same day. (798)

1892, Aug. 10. Spencer Compton (Cavendish), 8th duke of Devonshire. Nominated July 30 in place of No. 742. Knighted and invested at Osborne Aug. 10. Letters patent of dispensation of installation same day. (799)


1893, July 1. Grand duke Cesarevitch Nicholas Alexandrovitch of Russia, afterwards emperor Nicholas II. of Russia. Nominated 1893, July 1, by special statute. Invested at Windsor Castle by the queen same day. Letters patent of dispensation of installation same day. (802)


1895, Nov. 9. Charles I. (Carlo Ferdinando Louis Marie Victor Michael Raphael Gabriel Gonzague Xavier Francois d'Assise Joseph Simon), king of Portugal and the Algarves. Nominated by special statute Nov. 9. Personally invested by the queen at Balmoral same day. Letters patent of dispensation of installation same day. (806)


1899, Mar. 2. Victor Alexander (Bruce), 9th earl of Elgin, earl of Kincardine. Nominated Feb. 16 in place of No. 787. Knighted and invested at Windsor Castle Mar. 2. Letters patent of dispensation of installation same day. (810)


1901, Jan. 24. Field-Marshal Frederick Sleigh (Roberts), lord, afterwards earl Roberts. Nominated Jan. 2 in place of No. 780. Invested same day at Osborne by the queen. Letters patent of dispensation of installation Jan. 24. (813)
EDWARD VII., the twenty-sixth Sovereign of the Garter.

Succeeded 1901, Jan. 22.

1901, Jan. 27. H.I. & R.H. Frederick William Victor Augustus Ernest, crown prince of Germany. Nominated by special Statute Jan. 28. Personally invested by the king at Osborne same day in the presence of the German emperor, duke of Connaught, duke of Cambridge, prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, duke of Norfolk and earl Roberts. Letters patent of dispensation of installation same day. (814)

1901, Feb. 12. The Secretary of State for the Home Department signified to the Chancellor of the Garter the king’s pleasure as Sovereign of the Order that a special statute under the seal of the Order shall be issued for conferring upon H.M. the queen Alexandra the title and dignity of a Lady of that most noble Order and fully authorising her Majesty to wear the insignia thereof.


1902, July 15. H.I.H. the hereditary grand duke Michael Alexandrovitch of Russia. Nominated by special statute in June. Invested at Buckingham Palace by the King on June 29. Letters patent of dispensation of installation July 15. (818)


The Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle.
Knights of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle.

JAMES II., first Sovereign.


1687, June 6. **James** (Hamilton), commonly called earl of Arran (afterwards 4th duke of Hamilton). Invested at Edinburgh shortly after June 6. Was allowed to retain the Order of the Thistle on his election as a K.G. Died 1712, Nov. 15. (4)


1687, June 6. **Alexander** (Stuart), 18th earl of Moray. Invested at Windsor Castle, June 6. Died 1701, Nov. 1. (8)

*It may be of interest to print here the Jacobite nominations to the order of the Thistle, as made by the Stuarts when in exile—promising only that (as in the case of the Jacobite nominations to the order of the Garter supra p. 38) they bear no authority. The titles of nobility as stated in the following list are mostly Jacobite titles and equally devoid of authority. I am indebted to the courtesy of the Most Honourable the Marquis de Ruvigny for permission to reprint this list from his "Jacobite Peerage" p. 184.

1705, Mar. **James** (Drummond), marquess of Drummond.
1705, May. **Charles** (Hay), 18th earl of Errol.
1706 or 1708, Feb. **William** (Keith), 9th earl Marischal.
1708, May 10. **John Baptiste** (Gualterio), 1st earl of Dundee.
1716, Apr. 8. **James** (Macle), 4th earl of Falmore.
1722, May 26. **Arthur** (Dillon), 1st earl (? Dillon).
1725, July 30. **James** (Douglas-Hamilton), 5th duke of Hamilton. (See infra.)
1729, Dec. 29. **Gordon** (Keith), 10th earl Marischal.
1725, Dec. 31. **James** (Hay), 1st earl of Inverness.
1725, Dec. **William** (Maxwell), 5th earl of Nithsdale.
1725, Dec. 31. **James** (Murray), 1st earl of Dunbar.
1730, May 15. **James** (Drummond), 3rd duke of Perth.
1740, July 27. **James** (Douglas-Hamilton), 6th duke of Hamilton. (Fresh warrant.)
1746, Dec. **Charles**, prince of Wales, duke of Cornwall and Rothesay.
1758, **John** (Caryll), 3rd baron Caryll of Dunford.
1784, Nov. 30. **Charlotte** (Stuart), duchess of Albany.
QUEEN ANNE, second Sovereign.

Revived the Order 1703, December 31.

1703–4, Feb. 4. **John (Campbell)**, 2nd duke of Argyll. Nominated and invested same day. Resigned the order on being elected K.G., 1709–10, Mar. 22. (9)


1703–4, Feb. 7. **James (Ogilvy)**, 1st earl of Seafield, afterwards earl of Findlater. Nominated and invested same day. Died 1730, Aug. 19. (14)


1705, Oct. 30. **Charles (Boyle)**, 4th earl of Orrery. Nominated and invested by queen Anne at St. James's Palace same day. Died 1731, Aug. 28. (16)

1706, Aug. 10. **John (Erskine)**, 23rd earl of Mar. Nominated and invested by queen Anne at Windsor Castle same day. Honours forfeited in 1715 by attainder. (17)

1706, Aug. 10. **Hugh (Campbell)**, 3rd earl of Loudoun. Nominated and invested ut supra. Died 1731, Nov. 20. (18)

1710, Mar. 25. **John (Dalrymple)**, 2nd earl of Stair. Invested by the duke of Marlborough at the Camp before Douay May 26. Died 1747, May 9. (19)

1712–3, Jan. 17. **David (Colyear)**, 1st earl of Portmore. Nominated and invested by queen Anne at St. James's Palace same day. Died 1729–30, Jan. 2. (20)
GEORGE I., third Sovereign.

1716, June 22. John (Gordon), 16th earl of Sutherland. Nominated and invested by George I. at St. James’s Palace same day. Died 1733, June 27. (21)

1716, June 22. William (Cadogan), 1st baron Cadogan. Nominated and invested at St. James’s same day. Died 1726, July 17. (22)


1720-1, Feb. 28. Charles (Bennet), 2nd earl of Tankerville. Nominated in place of No. 11 and invested at St. James’s same day. Died 1722, May 21. (24)

1724-5, Feb. 2. Francis (Scott), earl of Dalkeith, afterwards 2nd Duke of Buccleuch. Nominated and invested at St. James’s same day. Died 1751, Apr. 22. (25)

1724-5, Feb. 2. William (Capell), 23rd earl of Essex. Nominated and invested at St. James’s same day. Resigned 1737-8, Feb. 20, on being elected K.G. (26)


1726, Sept. 23. James (Hamilton), 5th duke of Hamilton and 2nd duke of Brandon. Invested by the earl of Findlater at Holyrood Oct. 31. Died 1742-3, Mar. 2. In place of No. 22. (28)

GEORGE II., fourth Sovereign.


1732, June 2. Charles (Colyear), 2nd earl of Portmore. Nominated and invested at St. James’s same day. Died 1785, July 5. In place of No. 16. (31)


1738, July 10. John (Stuart), 3rd earl of Bute. Invested by the marquess of Lothian at Holyrood House Aug. 15. Resigned in 1762 on being elected K.G. (35)


1739, June 7. Augustus (Berkeley), 4th earl of Berkeley. Nominated and invested at Kensington same day. Died 1755, Jan. 9. (37)

1741, Feb. 23. James (Stuart), 21st earl of Moray. Nominated and invested at St. James's same day. Died 1767, July 5. (38)


1743, Mar. 29. Lionel (Tollemash), 4th earl of Dysart. Nominated and invested at St. James's same day. Died 1770, Mar. 10. (40)

1747-8, Feb. 16. Cosmo George (Gordon), 3rd duke of Gordon. Nominated and invested at St. James's same day. Died 1752, Aug. 5. (41)

1752, Mar. 11. William (Dalrymple-Crichton), 5th earl of Dumfries. Nominated and invested at St. James's same day. Died 1768, July 27. (42)

1753, Mar. 29. Francis (Greville), 1st earl Brooke, afterwards earl of Warwick. Nominated and invested at St. James's same day. Died 1773, July 6. (43)

1753, Mar. 29. John (Leslie), 10th earl of Rothes. Nominated and invested at St. James's same day. Died 1767, Dec. 10. (44)

1755, Mar. 18. James (Hamilton), 6th duke of Hamilton and 3rd duke of Brandon. Invested by the duke of Hamilton at Holyrood House Apr. 3. Died 1758, Jan. 17. (45)
GEORGE III., the fifth Sovereign.


1763, Apr. 13. **William (Douglas)**, 3rd earl of March and earl of Ruglen, afterwards duke of Queensberry. Nominated and invested at St. James's same day. Died 1810, Dec. 23. (47)

1765, Aug. 7. **John (Campbell)**, 4th duke of Argyll. Nominated and invested at St. James's same day. Died 1770, Nov. 9. (48)

1767, Dec. 23. **Henry (Scott)**, 3rd duke of Buccleuch. Nominated and invested at St. James's same day. Resigned 1794, May, on being elected K.G. (49)

1767, Dec. 23. **John (Murray)**, 3rd duke of Athole. Nominated and invested at St. James's same day. Died 1774, Nov. 5. (50)

1767, Dec. 23. **Frederick (Howard)**, 8th earl of Carlisle. Invested by the king of Sardinia at Turin 1768, Feb. 27. Resigned on his election as K.G. 1793, June 12. (51)


1768, Nov. 2. **David (Murray)**, 7th viscount Stormont, afterwards earl of Mansfield. Knighted and invested by the Emperor at Vienna Nov. 30. Died 1796, Sept. 1. (53)

1768, Nov. 28. **John (Kerr)**, 3rd duke of Roxburghe. Nominated and invested at St. James's same day. Retained the Order of the Thistle on his election as K.G. 1801, June 3. Died 1804, Mar. 19. (54)


1771, Mar. 4. **Neil (Primrose)**, 3rd earl of Rosebery. Nominated and invested same day. Died 1814, Mar. 25. (56)

1773, Aug. 18. **Robert (Henley)**, 2nd earl of Northington. Nominated, knighted and invested at St. James's same day. Died 1786, July 5. (57)


1786, Mar. 3. Douglas (Hamilton), 8th duke of Hamilton and 5th duke of Brandon. Nominated and invested at St. James's same day. Died 1799, Aug. 2.  

1786, Nov. 29. Thomas Bruce (Brudenell-Bruce), 4th earl of Ailesbury. Nominated and invested at St. James's same day. Died 1814, Apr. 19.  


1805, Nov. 23. William Schaw (Cathcart), 10th baron, afterwards 1st earl Cathcart. Nominated and invested same day at Windsor. Died 1843, June 16.  


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1814, May 23. George (Stewart), 8th earl of Galloway. Knighted and invested May 30 in the Prince Regent's closet at Carlton House.* Died 1834, Mar. 27. (71)

1814, May 23. Henry (Nevill), 2nd earl of Abergavenny. Nominated, knighted and invested same day by the Prince Regent in his closet at Carlton House. Died 1843, Mar. 27. (72)

1815, Feb. 23. Thomas (Erskine), 1st baron Erskine. Nominated and invested by the Prince Regent at Carlton House same day. Died 1823, Nov. 17. (73)

1819, May 20. Charles (Brudenell-Bruce), 5th earl afterwards 1st marquess of Ailesbury. Nominated and invested same day by the Prince Regent at Carlton House. Died 1856, Jan. 4. (74)

GEORGE IV., the sixth Sovereign.

1820, Apr. 26. William (Kerr), 6th marquess of Lothian. Nominated and invested at Carlton House same day. Died 1824, Apr. 27. (75)

1820, May 22. George (Hay), 8th marquess of Tweeddale. Nominated and invested at Carlton House same day. Died 1876, Oct. 10. (76)

1821, July 17. Archibald (Kennedy), 12th earl of Cassillis and 1st baron afterwards 1st marquess of Ailsa. An extra knight on the Coronation of George IV. Nominated and invested at Carlton House same day. Died 1846, Sept. 8. (77)

1821, July 17. James (Maitland), 8th earl of Lauderdale. An extra knight nominated and invested ut supra. Died 1839, Sept. 15. (78)


* The Register dates this investiture May 30. But it is possibly a clerical error for May 23. The Earl took the oath on May 23.
1827, May 10. George (Gordon), 5th earl of Aboyne, afterwards 9th marquess of Huntley (extra knight). Nominated, knighted and invested in the King's closet at St. James's Palace same day. Died 1853, June 17. (81)


1827, Sept. 3. Francis (Stuart), 23rd earl of Moray (extra knight). Knighted and invested at St. James's 1830, Aug. 4. Died 1848, Jan. 12.* (84)

KING WILLIAM IV., the seventh Sovereign.

1830, July 19. Augustus Frederick of Brunswick-Lüneburg, duke of Sussex, 6th son of George III. Nominated, knighted and invested at St. James's same day. Died 1843, Apr. 21. (85)

1830, Nov. 5. Walter Francis (Montagu-Douglas-Scott), 5th duke of Buccleuch and duke of Queensberry (extra knight). Nominated, knighted and invested same day in the King's closet at St. James's. Warrant of dispensation of installation same day. Resigned on being elected K.G., 1835, Feb. 23. (86)

1834, Apr. 16. William George (Hay), 18th earl of Erroll. Elected in a Chapter at St. James's Apr. 16; invested same day; warrant of dispensation of installation same day. Died 1846, Apr. 19. (87)

1835, Mar. 4. David William (Murray), 3rd earl of Mansfield and 8th viscount Stormont. Elected and invested same day at St. James's Palace. Died 1840, Feb. 18. (88)

*The warrant dispensing with a Chapter for the election of the Earl of Moray was dated 1827, Sept. 4; and the warrant dispensing with his installation was dated Sept. 3 (sic). For some reason the whole proceeding was incomplete. After the accession of William IV. fresh documents were issued, viz., warrant dispensing with a Chapter 1830, Aug. 4, warrant of nomination Aug. 4, and warrant dispensing with installation Aug. 4. Accordingly in the Register the Earl of Moray is placed after the Duke of Sussex.
QUEEN VICTORIA, the eighth Sovereign.


1840, Mar. 18. James Henry Robert (Innes-Ker), 6th duke of Roxburghe. Warrant of appointment Mar. 18; knighted and invested same day, warrant of dispensation of installation same day. Died 1879, Apr. 23. (90)


1843, June 13. John (Crichton-Stuart), 2nd marquess of Bute. Elected in a Chapter at Buckingham Palace June 13; knighted and invested ibid same day; warrant of dispensation of installation same day. Died 1848, Mar. 18. (93)

1843, June 13. William David (Murray), 4th earl of Mansfield. Elected, knighted, invested and dispensed for installation ut supra. Died 1898, Aug. 2. (94)

1845, Mar. 12. James (Graham), 5th duke of Montrose. Elected in a Chapter held at St. James's Palace Mar. 12; knighted and invested same day there; warrant of dispensation of installation same day. Died 1874, Dec. 30. (95)


1847, July 12. James (Bruce), 8th earl of Elgin, earl of Kincardine. Warrant of appointment July 12; knighted by Letters patent dated Whitehall, 1847, June 16; dispensed for investiture and installation ut supra. Died 1863, Nov. 20. Probably in place of No. 77. (97)
1848, May 12. **James Andrew (Ramsay)**, 10th earl, afterwards marquess, of Dalhousie. Elected in a Chapter at Buckingham Palace May 12; knighted by Letters patent dated Whitehall, May 12; investiture dispensed with (he being then in India as governor general) by warrant of May 12; warrant of dispensation of installation May 12. Died 1860, Dec. 19. (98)


1852, Mar. 25. **Alexander George (Fraser)**, 16th lord Saltoun. Elected in a Chapter at Buckingham Palace Mar. 25; invested same day there; warrant of dispensation of installation same day. Died 1853, July 18. (100)

1853, June 18. **Archibald William (Montgomerie)**, 13th earl of Eglinton, and afterwards earl of Winton. Elected in a Chapter at Buckingham Palace June 18; knighted and invested there same day; warrant of dispensation of installation same day. Died 1861, Oct. 4. (101)

1853, Oct. 28. **Thomas (Hamilton)**, 9th earl of Haddington. Elected in a Chapter at Windsor Castle Oct. 28; knighted and invested there same day; warrant of dispensation of installation same day. Died 1858, Dec. 1. (102)


1853, Oct. 28. **Fox (Maule)**, 2nd lord Panmure of Brechin, afterwards 11th earl of Dalhousie. Elected, knighted, invested and dispensed for installation ut supra. Died 1874, July 6. (104)

1856, May 2. **George Douglas (Campbell)**, 8th duke of Argyll. Elected in a Chapter at Buckingham Palace May 2; knighted and invested there same day; warrant of dispensation of installation same day. Retained the Thistle on being made K.G. in 1883. Died 1900, Apr. 24. (105)

1857, July 6. **George William Fox (Kinnaird)**, 9th lord Kinnaird. Elected in a Chapter at Buckingham Palace July 6; knighted and invested there same day; warrant of dispensation of installation same day. Died 1878, Jan. 7. (106)

1859, Mar. 7. **Archibald (Kennedy)**, 2nd marquess of Ailsa. Elected in a Chapter at Buckingham Palace Mar. 7; knighted and invested there same day; warrant of dispensation of installation same day. Died 1870, Mar. 20. (107)
1860, Mar. 2.  James (Duff), 5th earl of Fife.  Elected in a Chapter at Buckingham Palace Mar. 2; knighted and invested there same day; warrant of dispensation of installation same day.  Died 1879, Aug. 7. (108)

1861, July 1.  Thomas (Dundas), 2nd earl of Zetland.  Elected in a Chapter at Buckingham Palace on Monday, July 1; knighted and invested there same day; warrant of dispensation of installation same day.  Elected in place probably of No. 98.  Resigned the Thistle on being made K.G. 1872, Dec. 26. (109)

1861, July 1.  Robert Montgomerie (Hamilton), 8th lord Belhaven and Stenton.  Elected, knighted, invested and dispensed for installation ut supra.  Died 1868, Dec. 22.  Probably in place of No. 68. (110)


1864, Oct. 15.  Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, afterwards duke of Edinburgh and duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.  An extra knight; nominated by special statute and by warrant of appointment both dated Oct. 15; invested at Balmoral same day; warrant of dispensation of installation same day.  Died 1900, July 20. (113)


1865, Aug. 28.  John (Hamilton-Dalrymple), 10th earl of Stair.  Warrant of appointment Aug. 28; warrant of dispensation of installation same day.  Dated 1903, Dec. 3.  In place of No. 103. (115)
1867, May 24. H.R.H. Albert Edward, prince of Wales, afterwards Edward VII. An extra knight; nominated by special statute and by warrant of appointment both dated May 24; warrant of dispensation of installation same day. (116)

1868, May 14. John James Hugh Henry (Stewart-Murray), 7th duke of Atholl. Warrant of appointment May 14; invested at Windsor Castle same day; warrant of dispensation of installation same day. In place of No. 91. (117)

1869, Mar. 1. James (Carnegie), 6th earl of Southesk. Warrant of appointment Mar. 1; knighted and invested same day at Windsor Castle; warrant of dispensation of installation same day. In place of No. 110. (118)

1869, May 24. H.R.H. prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, afterwards duke of Connaught. An extra knight. Nominated by special statute and by warrant of appointment both dated May 24; invested at Balmoral same day; warrant of dispensation of installation same day. (119)

1870, May 13. William Hugh (Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound), 3rd earl of Minto. Warrant of appointment May 13; invested at Windsor Castle same day; warrant of dispensation of installation same day. Died 1891, Mar. 17. In place of No. 107. (120)

1871, Mar. 21. John Douglas Sutherland (Campbell), marquess of Lorne, afterwards 9th duke of Argyll. An extra knight. Nominated by special statute and by warrant of appointment both dated Mar. 21; knighted and invested same day by the Queen in the presence of prince Arthur and princess Louise in the Queen's private room at Windsor Castle, on the return from the marriage ceremony in the Chapel; warrant of dispensation of installation same day. (121)

1871, May 24. H.R.H. prince Leopold George Duncan Albert, afterwards duke of Albany. An extra knight. Special statute and warrant of appointment both dated May 24; invested in the Queen’s private room at Balmoral same day in the presence of princess Beatrice; warrant of dispensation of installation same day. Died 1884, Mar. 28. (122)

1875, May 13. **John Patrick (Crichton-Stuart)**, 3rd marquess of Bute. Warrant of appointment Apr. 29; invested at Windsor Castle May 13; warrant of dispensation of installation May 18. Died 1900, Oct. 9. In place of No. 95. (124)

1875, Aug. 5. **William Henry Walter (Montagu-Douglas-Scott)**, earl of Dalkeith, afterwards 6th duke of Buccleuch and 8th duke of Queensberry. Warrant of appointment Aug. 5; invested at Osborne same day; warrant of dispensation of installation same day. In place of No. 114. (125)

1876, Dec. 9. **Sir William Stirling-Maxwell**, bart. Warrant of appointment Dec. 9; invested at Windsor Castle same day; warrant of dispensation of installation same day. Died 1878, Jan. 15. In place of No. 76. (126)


1879, Nov. 29. **John Charles (Ogilvie-Grant)**, 11th earl of Seafield. Warrant of appointment June 30; invested at Windsor Castle Nov. 29; warrant of dispensation of installation Nov. 29. Died 1881, Feb. 18. In place of No. 90. (129)

1879, Nov. 29. **Douglas Beresford Malise Ronald (Graham)**, 6th duke of Montrose. Warrant of appointment Nov. 22; invested at Windsor Castle Nov. 29; warrant of dispensation of installation Nov. 29. In place of No. 108. (130)


1881, Dec. 7. **John William (Ramsay)**, 13th earl of Dalhousie. Warrant of appointment Nov. 21; invested at Windsor Castle Dec. 7; warrant of dispensation of installation Dec. 7. Died 1887, Nov. 28. In place of No. 111. (132)
1881, Sept. 17. **George William Frederick Charles**, duke of Cambridge. An extra knight; nominated by special statute and by warrant of appointment both dated Sept. 17; invested privately at Balmoral same day; warrant of dispensation of installation same day. Died 1904, Mar. 17.


1891, Dec. 10. **James Iredovic (Lindsay)**, 26th earl of Crawford. Warrant of appointment Dec. 7; invested at Windsor Castle Dec. 10; warrant of dispensation of installation Dec. 10. In place of No. 120.

1893, July 5. **George Frederick Ernest Albert**, duke of York, afterwards prince of Wales. An extra knight; nominated by special statute and by warrant of appointment both dated July 5, and with precedence after the duke of Connaught and before the duke of Cambridge; warrant of dispensation of installation July 5.

1895, June 28. **Archibald Philip (Primrose)**, 5th earl of Rosebery. Warrant of appointment June 28; invested at Windsor Castle same day; warrant of dispensation of installation same day. In place of No. 127.


1900, July 14. **Lawrence (Dundas)**, 1st marquess of Zetland. Warrant of appointment Mar. 29; invested in the Green Drawing Room at Windsor Castle July 14; warrant of dispensation of installation July 14. In place of No. 128.

1900, Sept. 20. **John Adrian Louis (Hope)**, 7th earl of Hopetoun, afterwards marquess of Linlithgow. Warrant of appointment July 12; invested at Balmoral Sept. 20; warrant of dispensation of installation Sept. 20. In place of No. 105.
KING EDWARD VII., the ninth Sovereign.

1901, Mar. 18. ALEXANDER HUGH (BRUCE), 6th lord Balfour of Burghley. Appointed by queen Victoria by warrant dated 1901, Jan. 10; knighted and invested by Edward VII. at Marlborough House 1901, Mar. 18; warrant of dispensation of installation Mar. 26. In place of No. 124. (142)

1901, June 10. CHARLES GORE (HAY), 20th earl of Eastoll. Warrant of appointment June 1; knighted and invested in the Throne Room at St. James's Palace June 10; warrant of dispensation of installation June 21. In place of No. 134. (143)

1902, Aug. 8. HENRY JOHN (INNES-KER), 8th duke of Roxburghe. An extra knight appointed on the occasion of the Coronation of Edward VII. Warrant of appointment Aug. 8; invested at Buckingham Palace same day; warrant of dispensation of installation same day. Succeeded as an ordinary knight on the death of No. 123. (144)

The Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick.
THE SOVEREIGNS.

See the list of sovereigns given seriatim supra under the Order of the Garter.

GRAND MASTERS OF THE ORDER.
(The Lords Lieutenant of Ireland for the time being).
The dates being those of their investiture with the insignia of the Order.

George (Nugent-Temple-Grenville), 3rd earl Temple. Invested 1783, Mar. 11.

Robert (Henley), 2nd earl of Northington, 1783, June 3.

Charles (Manners), 4th duke of Rutland, 1784, Feb. 24.

George (Nugent-Temple-Grenville), marquess of Buckingham formerly earl Temple, 1787, Dec. 16, for the second time.

John (Fane), 16th earl of Westmorland, 1790, Jan. 5.

William (Fitzwilliam), 2nd earl Fitzwilliam, 1795, Jan. 4.

John Jeffreys (Pratt), 2nd earl Camden, 1795, Mar. 31.

Charles (Cornwallis), 1st marquess Cornwallis, 1798, June 20.

Philip (Yorke), 3rd earl of Hardwicke, 1801, May 25.

John (Russell), 9th duke of Bedford, 1806, Mar. 28.

Charles (Lennox), 9th duke of Richmond, 1807, Apr. 19.

Charles (Whitworth), 1st earl Whitworth, 1813, Aug. 26.

Charles Chetwynd (Chetwynd-Talbot), 3rd earl Talbot, 1817, Oct. 9.

Richard (Wellesley), marquess Wellesley, 1821, Dec. 29.

Henry William (Paget), 1st marquess of Anglesey, 1828, Mar. 1.

Hugh (Percy), 5th duke of Northumberland, 1829, Mar. 6.
Henry William (Paget), 1st marquess of Anglesey, 1830, Dec. 23, for a second time.

Richard (Wellesley), marquis Wellesley, 1833, Sept. 26, for a second time.

Thomas (Hamilton), 9th earl of Haddington, 1835, Jan. 6.

Constantine Henry (Phipps), 2nd viscount, afterwards 3rd marquess of Normanby, 1835, May 11.

Hugh (Fortescue), viscount Ebrington, afterwards 2nd earl Fortescue, 1839, Apr. 3.

Thomas Philip (de Grey), 2nd earl de Grey, 1841, Sept. 15.

William (A'Court), 1st lord Heytesbury, 1844, July 26.

John William (Ponsonby), 4th earl of Bessborough, 1846, July 11.

George William Frederick (Villiers), 8th earl of Clarendon, 1847, May 26.

Archibald William (Montgomerie), 13th earl of Eglintoun, 1852, Mar. 10.


George William Frederick (Howard), 10th earl of Carlisle, 1855, Mar. 13.

Archibald William (Montgomerie), 13th earl of Eglintoun, 1858, Mar. 12, for a second time.

George William Frederick (Howard), 10th earl of Carlisle, 1859, June 18, for a second time.

John (Wodehouse), 3rd lord Wodehouse, afterwards 1st earl of Kimberley, 1864, Nov. 8.

James (Hamilton), 2nd marquess, afterwards 1st duke of Abercorn, 1866, July 20.

John Poyntz (Spencer), 5th earl Spencer, 1868, Dec. 23.

James (Hamilton), 1st duke of Abercorn, 1874, Mar. 2, for the second time.
John Winston (Spencer-Churchill), 7th duke of Marlborough, 1876, Dec. 12.

Francis Thomas de Grey (Cowper), 7th earl Cowper, 1880, May 5.
John Poyntz (Spencer), 5th earl Spencer, 1882, May 6.
Henry Howard Molyneux (Herbert), 9th earl of Carnarvon, 1885, June 30.

John Campbell (Hamilton-Gordon), 7th earl of Aberdeen, 1886, Feb. 10.

Charles Stewart (Vane-Tempest-Stewart), 6th marquess of Londonderry, 1886, Aug. 5.

Lawrence (Dundas), 3rd earl afterwards 1st marquess of Zetland, 1889, Oct. 5.

Robert Offley Ashburton (Milnes), 2nd baron Houghton, 1892, Aug. 22.

George Henry (Cadogan), 6th earl Cadogan, 1895, July 8.

William Humble (Ward), 2nd earl of Dudley, 1902, Aug. 16.
Knights of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick.

The fifteen original knights or "Knights Founders" as below were nominated on the 5th Feb., 1783, invested on the 11th March and installed on the 17th. The fifteenth knight, the earl of Ely, was, owing to ill health, absent from the investiture and installation. He is therefore not considered one of the knights founders, though named in the letters patents. At the investiture on the 11th Mar., 1783, knights Nos. 2—10 were knighted. No. 1, prince Edward, was represented by a proxy, lord Muskerry, who was knighted.

The marginal date is that of the investiture, except where otherwise stated.

1783, Mar. 11. H.R.H. prince Edward Augustus, afterwards duke of Kent and Strathearn. Died 1820, Jan. 23.  (1)

1783, Mar. 11. William Robert (FitzGerald), 2nd duke of Leinster. Died 1804, Oct. 4.  (2)

1783, Mar. 11. Henry (De Burgh), 12th earl of Clanrickarde. Died 1795, Dec. 18.*  (3)

1783, Mar. 11. Thomas (Nugent), 6th earl of Westmeath. Died 1790, Sept. 7.  (4)

1783, Mar. 11. Murrough (O'Brien), 5th earl of Inchiquin, afterwards marquess of Thomond. Died 1808, Feb. 10.  (5)


1783, Mar. 11. George de la Poer (Beresford), 2nd earl of Tyrone, afterwards marquess of Waterford. Died 1800, Dec. 3.  (7)


1783, Mar. 11. James (Hamilton), 2nd earl of Clanbrassill. Died 1798, Feb. 6.  (9)

* Randall, William (Macdonnell), 6th earl of Antrim, was nominated February after the earl of Clanrickarde, but relinquished his election as he did not wish to relinquish the order of the Bath.

1783, Mar. 11. **Arthur Saunders (Gore)**, 2nd earl of Wellesley. Died 1809, Oct. 8. Nominated as a knight founder on the refusal of the earl of Antrim, who declined the honour. (11)

1783, Mar. 11. **James (Stopford)**, 2nd earl of Courtenay. Died 1809, Oct. 8. Nominated as a knight founder on the refusal of the earl of Antrim, who declined the honour. (11)

1783, Mar. 11. **James (Caulfield)**, 1st earl of Charlemont. Died 1799, Aug. 4. (13)

1783, Mar. 11. **Thomas (Taylour)**, 1st earl of Bective. Died 1795, Feb. 14. (14)

1783, Mar. 11. **Henry (Loftus)**, earl of Ely. Died abroad 1783, May 8, uninvested. (15)


1808, Apr. 5. Henry (Boyle), 3rd earl of Shannon. In place of No. 5. Elected, knighted and invested 1808, Apr. 5. Installed 1809, June 29. Died 1842, Apr. 22. (27)


Six knights extraordinary (No. 36—41) were nominated at the Coronation of George IV., 1821, July 19, to be gradually absorbed among the knights in ordinary.


Four knights extraordinary (Nos. 42—5) were nominated at the Coronation of William IV, 1831, Sept. 8, to be gradually absorbed among the knights in ordinary.


1833, Mar. 27. Francis Nathaniel (Conyngham), 2nd marquess Conyngham. By the increase of the order under the statute of 1833, Jan. 24. Nominated and invested Mar. 27. Installed by dispensation Apr. 3. Died 1876, July 17. (46)


1835, July 22. Edmund (Boyle), 8th earl of Cork and earl of Orrery. In place of No. 32. Nominated, knighted, and installed by dispensation on same day. Died 1856, June 30. (49)

1835, July 22. Thomas (St. Lawrence), 3rd earl of Howth. In place of No. 40. Nominated, knighted, invested and installed by dispensation on same day. Died 1874, Feb. 4. (50)


1839, Apr. 29. William (Hare), 3rd earl of Listowel. In place of No. 53. Elected, knighted and invested Apr. 29. Installed by dispensation May 7. Died 1856, Feb. 3. (53)


1842, June 5. William (Howard), earl of Wicklow. In place of No. 27. Knighted and invested Nov. 9. Dispensed from installation Nov. 5. Died 1869, Mar. 22. (57)


1845, Jan. 4. Henry de la Poer (Beresford), 3rd marquess of Waterford. In place of No. 36. Knighted, invested and dispensed ut supra. Died 1859, Mar. 29. (59)


1851, July 3. John Skeffington (Foster-Skeffington), viscount Massareene and viscount Ferrard. In place of No. 38. Knighted, invested and dispensed from installation July 3. Died 1863, Apr. 28. (64)

1851, Nov. 17. H.R.H. George William Frederick Charles, duke of Cambridge, etc., K.G., etc. In place of No. 60. Invested and dispensed from installation Nov. 17. Died 1904, Mar. 17. (65)


1864, Jan. 28. Frederick Temple (Hamilton-Blackwood), baron Dufferin and Claneboye, afterwards marquess of Dufferin and Ava. Dispensed from installation Feb. 11. In place of No. 64. Died 1902, Feb. 12. (75)


[1864, Sept. 14. George Ponsonby (O’Callaghan), 2nd viscount Lismore, was nominated in place of No. 68, but relinquished the honour.]


*The marquess of Donegall was nominated to fill the vacancy caused by the death of No. 33, the king of Hanover, but was not invested. He was permitted to wear the insignia by warrant of the grand master, 1857, Jan. 28, and these were delivered to him by Ulster King of Arms, Feb. 3.
K. P.


1868, Mar. 18. H.R.H. Albert Edward, prince of Wales, K.G., etc. Declared by sign manual an extra knight with precedence above all other knights. Installed at St. Patrick's cathedral 1868, Apr. 18. Succeeded as Edward VII., 1901, Jan. 22. (80)

1868, Nov. 17. John Henry de la Poer (Beresford), 5th marquess of Waterford. Dispensed from installation 1869, Jan. 16. In place of No. 73. Died 1895, Oct. 23. (81)


1869, June 2. Granville Leveson (Proby), 4th earl of Carysfort. In place of No. 57. Died 1872, May 18. (85)

1869, June 2. Archibald Brabazon Sparrow (Acheson), 4th earl of Gosford. In place of No. 63. (86)

1871, Aug. 2. Mervyn (Wingfield), 7th viscount Powerscourt. In place of No. 41. Died 1904, June 5. (87)


1872, Feb. 29. Robert Shapland (Carew), 2nd baron Carew. In place of No. 78. Died 1881, Sept. 8. (89)
1872, June 1. Valentine Augustus (Browne), 4th earl of Kenmare. Invested privately at the Vice-Regal Lodge June 3. In place of No. 83. (90)

1873, Feb. 20. William (Hare), 3rd earl of Listowel. In place of No. 69. (91)

1874, Aug. 31. William (Proby), 5th earl of Carysfort. In place of No. 50. (92)


1877, Mar. 3. William Drogo (Montagu), 7th duke of Manchester. In place of No. 46. Died 1890, Mar. 21. (95)


1880, May 14 (20). H.R.H. Alfred Ernest Albert, duke of Edinburgh, duke of Saxony, prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, K.G., etc. Declared by sign manual an extra knight with precedence next to the prince of Wales, as a mark of the sense entertained by Her Majesty of the services rendered by H.R.H. in administering relief in Ireland. Died 1900, July 30. (97)


1884, May 8. William Ullick Tristram (St. Lawrence), 4th earl of Howth. In place of No. 72. (100)


1885, Feb. 9. Thomas Spring (Rice), 2nd baron Monteagle of Brandon. Nominated and invested ut supra. In place of No. 94. (102)
1885, Nov. 28. Garnet Joseph (Wolseley), viscount Wolseley. In place of No. 98. (103)

1885, Nov. 28. Thomas (Taylour), 3rd marquess of Headfort. Invested at Dublin Nov. 28. In place of No. 82. Died 1894, July 22. (104)


1889, Apr. 4. John Henry (Crichton), 4th earl Erne. In place of No. 96. (107)


1892, Aug. 5. Edward Donough (O'Brien), 14th baron Inchiquin. In place of No. 79. Died 1900, Apr. 8. (113)


1900, Aug. 29. JAMES FRANCIS (BERNARD), 4th earl of Bandon. Nominated Apr. 24. Invested privately at the Vice Regal Lodge, Aug. 29, the usual formalities being dispensed with in consequence of Court mourning. In place of No. 113. (121)

1900, Aug. 29. LUKE GERALD (DILLON), 4th baron Clonbrock. Nominated Aug. 2. Invested ut supra. In place of No. 114. (122)


1902, Mar. 15. HENRY DE LA POER (BERESFORD), 6th marquess of Waterford. In place of No. 75. (124)

1902, Aug. 11. LOWRY EGERTON (COLE), 4th earl of Enniskillen. An extra knight (on the King's Coronation), became an ordinary knight in place of No. 65. Privately invested in the Throne Room at Dublin Castle. (125)

1902, Aug. 11. DUDLEY CHARLES FITZGERALD-de-Ros), 24th lord de Ros. An extra knight (on the King's Coronation), became an ordinary knight in place of No. 87. Invested ut supra. (126)

1904. DERMOT ROBERT WYNDHAM (BOURKE), 7th earl of Mayo. In place of No. 74. Invested Feb. 3, 1905. (127)
Knights of the Bath.
Knights of the Bath.

SOVEREIGNS.

See list of sovereigns given seriatim under the Order of the Garter.

GRAND MASTERS and (subsequently) First and Principal Knights Grand Cross.

1897, June 22. Albert Edward, prince of Wales. Succeeded as Sovereign of the Order as Edward VII., in 1901, Jan. 22.

KNIGHTS OF THE BATH (K.B.).

From 1204 to 1815.

1127 at Pentecost. Geoffrey, son of Fulk, count of Anjou (by Henry I. at Rouen).
after 1204, July 18. Thomas Esturmy.
1205, Nov. 5. Theodoric le Tyes.
1233, June 11. Roger (Bigod), 5th earl of Norfolk.
1234, June 11. Gilbert (Marshal), 6th earl of Pembroke.
1253, Oct. 6. Bertrandus de Cressy, valettus to the king’s half-brother Guy, of Lusignan (to be made, etc., ut supra).
1253, Oct. 6. Ingeram de Fenes (to be made, etc., ut supra).
1253, Oct. 7. Warin de Fruges’ (to be made at the coming feast of St. Edward and to have accoutrements sicut aliis novis militibus. Writ tested at the Camp before Benanges).
1253, Oct. 15. William de Courtenay and a companion (to be made at the coming feast of All Saints. Writ tested ut supra).
1253, Oct. 15. Gaucher de Gomarcyn, a relative of Peter of Savoy; together with two companions (to be made, etc., ut supra).
1253, Oct. 15. Robert de Crenequer (to be made, etc., ut supra, with accoutrements sicut novis militibus nostris).
1254-5. Matthew Hantbal.
? 1256. Drogo de Barentino, whom the king of England in Gascony decorated with the belt of a knight.

(Edward I.)

1302-3. Peter de la Foix.
1302-3. John de Horne, as a Banneret.
1302-3. Robert de Ufford, as a Banneret.
1302-3. John de Felton, as a bachelor.
1302-3. Richard de ————, as a simple knight.
1302-3. John de Dagworth, as a simple Banneret.
1302-3 (1303, May 23). Richard de Stratton, as a simple Banneret.
1302-3. John de Cormailles, as a simple Banneret.
1302-3. William de Botefourt, as a simple Banneret.
1302-3. John de Berkeley, as a simple Banneret.
1302-3. John Giffard, as a simple Banneret.
1302-3. Philip de Neville, as a Banneret.
1304-5. Pain de Tibetot.
1304-5. George de Thorpe.
KNIGHTS OF THE BATH.

1304–5. **John Douvedale.**
1304–5. **John de Neville.**
1304–5. **Thomas de Latimer.**
1304–5. **Richard Grey.**
1304–5. **Peter Skerk.**
1304–5. **William Clerk.**
1304–5. **John de Waterville.**
1304–5. **John de Strange.**
1304–5. **Hugh de Crofte.**
1304–5. **Bartholomew Dynevile.**

The names of all the knights (267 in all) made at Whitsuntide, 34 Edward I., on the occasion of the knighting of Edward, prince of Wales, afterwards Edward II.*

1306, May 22. Dominus Edwardus, princeps Walliae.
1306, May 22. Johannes de Warenna [7th earl of Surrey], son [in-law] to the count of Bar.
1306, May 22. Thomas de Greilly.
1306, May 22. Johannes de la Ware [Mare] [lord de la Mare].
1306, May 22. Thomas de Ferrers.
1306, May 22. Aungerus filius Henrici.
1306, May 22. Gilbertus de Clare, filius domini Thomae de Clare.

* The above list of 267 knights made on the occasion of the knighting of Edward, Prince of Wales, is printed by Ashmole, in the 1672 Edition of the *Institutions, &c., of the Garter,* pp. 33–9. Ashmole there states as his authority the *Rotuli compositi Johannes de Drokensford Custode Magnae Guarderobae regis,* a MS. then in the possession of the King’s Remembrancer. Drokensford’s wardrobe account for the 8th year of Edward I. is still preserved at H.M. Record Office, among the Exchequer Q.R. But I have been quite unable to find in this account the lists of knights here printed. Running parallel or contemporaneous with the big yearly Wardrobe account for this year, 34 Edward I., there are several smaller files and accounts (in especial Miscellaneous Rolls Chancery, Wardrobe and Household Accounts, 44, and Exchequer Accounts, Q. R. Bundle 369, Roll No. 4). These accounts give the names of a small proportion of the knights printed in the text here, frequently with variations in the form of the name or in the description. Where the difference is material, I have incorporated it in the text by printing the variant within square brackets. In addition, the smaller accounts give the names of two persons to be knighted, which do not appear in Ashmole; but are printed above. These two names are as follows:—Males [Males] son of [and himself afterwards 8th] Earl of Strathearn, to be knighted at All Saints [Nov. 1] with 5 others unnamed, Walter Lislebone, hangeret; to be knighted at Xmas.
1306, May 22. Johannes de Frivill.
1306, May 22. Willelmus de Freigne.
1306, May 22. Amaricus de Fossad [come from afar].
1306, May 22. Fulcius filius Warini.
1306, May 22. Walterus de Hugeford.
1306, May 22. Stephanus de Burghash.
1306, May 22. Jacobus de Nortwoode.
1306, May 22. Humphridus de Waldene.
1306, May 22. Rogerus de Chaundos.
1306, May 22. Johannes de Deen.
1306, May 22. Wilhelmus de la Zouche.
1306, May 22. Richardus Lovel.
1306, May 22. Rogerus de Mortuomari.
1306, May 22. Walterus Hakelut.
1306, May 22. Rogerus de Banfou [Beaufoy].
1306, May 22. Galfridus de Seye.
1306, May 22. Richardus [de] Porteseie [tanquam banerettus].
1306, May 22. Egidius de Breheus.
1306, May 22. Walterus de Mollesworth.
1306, May 22. Rethericus de Ispania.
1306, May 22. Thomas de Verdon.
1306, May 22. Humfridus de Bassingbourn.
1306, May 22. Nicholaus Kryell.

1306, May 22. Robertus, filius Roberti filii Pagani.

1306, May 22. Johannes de Harecourt.


1306, May 22. Willielmus Tracy.

1306, May 22. Hugo, filius domini Hugonis le Despenser.

1306, May 22. Willielmus de Huntingfeud.

1306, May 22. Thomas Bardolf [tanquam baronius].

1306, May 22. Nicholaus Malemyns.

1306, May 22. Robertus de Scales.

1306, May 22. Willielmus Trussel.

1306, May 22. Johannes de Hants.

1306, May 22. Willielmus de Montacute.

1306, May 22. Thomas de Multon.

1306, May 22. Walterus de Montgomerie.

1306, May 22. Rogerus filius domini Rogeri de Mortuomari.

1306, May 22. Eustachius de Whyteneye.

1306, May 22. Johannes Mautravers [tanquam baronius].


1306, May 22. Thomas de Lodlawe.

1306, May 22. Willielmus de Bernyngham.

1306, May 22. Griffinus filius Griffini de la Pole.

1306, May 22. Willielmus de Lodlawe.

1306, May 22. Philippus de Courtenay.
1306, May 22. Urianus de Sancto Petro.
1306, May 22. Warinus de Bassingburn [nouveau chevalier].
1306, May 22. Johannes Denre.
1306, May 22. Johannes de Insula.
1306, May 22. Thomas de Lucy.
1306, May 22. Radulphus de Botetourte.
1306, May 22. Radulphus de Kamoys.
1306, May 22. Petrus filius domini Petri de Malolacu [Mauley].
1306, May 22. Edmundus de Willington.
1306, May 22. Robertus de Kendale.
1306, May 22. Johannes de Nevill.
1306, May 22. Rogerus de Ingelfeld.
1306, May 22. Johannes de Weston.
1306, May 22. Thomas de Ponynges.
1306, May 22. Johannes de Foxley.
1306, May 22. Johannes de Walkingham.
1306, May 22. Willelmus de Harden.
1306, May 22. Radulphus de Weden.
1306, May 22. Johannes de Meryeth.
1306, May 22. Radulphus de Rolleston.
1306, May 22. Johannes de Mauduit.
1306, May 22. Thomas de Boiville.
1306, May 22. Willielmus Corbet.
1306, May 22. Willielmus Brabazon.
1306, May 22. Johannes de la Penne [nouveau chevalier].
1306, May 22. Johannes de Bykebyry.
1306, May 22. Radulphus Bagot.
1306, May 22. Willelmus de Bassinges.
1306, May 22. Andreas de Sakeville.
1306, May 22. Nicolaus Pershots.
1306, May 22. Morganus ap Mereduk.
1306, May 22. Umfridus de Boun.
1306, May 22. Walterus de Skydemore.
1306, May 22. Walterus de Derlyngham.
1306, May 22. Walterus de Stirkelonde.
1306, May 22. Ingelramus Belet [simple knight].
1306, May 22. Laurentius de Hollebeche.
1306, May 22. Johannes de Stauntone.
1306, May 22. Johannes de Wachesham.
1306, May 22. Johannes de la Mare.
1306, May 22. Hugo Howel.

1306, May 22. Willelmus de Menymrate [Momyrate], socius Ameurey de Fossad.

1306, May 22. Willelmus Pyrot, socius Stephani de Burways.


1306, May 22. Philippus de Vyreley.

1306, May 22. Robertus Lovel.

1306, May 22. Adam Walran.

1306, May 22. Johannes de Penbrug.

1306, May 22. Rogerus Pychaed.

1306, May 22. Henricus le Moigne.

1306, May 22. Robertus de Lacy.

1306, May 22. Johannes de Boillaunde.

1306, May 22. Johannes de Guyse.

1306, May 22. Willelmus Motoun.

1306, May 22. Rogerus Waleys.

1306, May 22. Philippus le Lou.


1306, May 22. Johannes de Twyford.

1306, May 22. Richardus de Breheus.


1306, May 22. Johannes de Haulo.

1306, May 22. Johannes de Sanwico.

1306, May 22. Johannes de Mounteney.

1306, May 22. Robertus le Conestable.

1306, May 22. Johannes Marteyn.
1306, May 22. Johannes de Bello Campo.
1306, May 22. Robertus de Ros.
1306, May 22. Radulphus Basset.
1306, May 22. Richardus de Sculton.
1306, May 22. Willelmus de Haundesacre.
1306, May 22. Johannes de Thouthorp.
1306, May 22. Walterus de Romeseye.
1306, May 22. Johannes de Ruda [Routh].
1306, May 22. Petrus de Bosoun.
1306, May 22. Nicholaus de Geneville.
1306, May 22. Johannes de Knoville [son of Gilbert de Knovill].
1306, May 22. Johannes de Lacy.
1306, May 22. Willielmus Bernak.
1306, May 22. Richardus Daniel.
1306, May 22. Robertus de Wykham.
1306, May 22. Robertus Achard.
1306, May 22. Willelmus de Herpden.
1306, May 22. Robertus de Wyvill.
1306, May 22. Philippus le Roue.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1306, May 22</td>
<td>Johannes de Somery.</td>
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<td>1306, May 22</td>
<td>Johannes de Lungevill.</td>
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<td>1306, May 22</td>
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<td>1306, May 22</td>
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<td>Johannes de Boivill.</td>
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<td>1306, May 22</td>
<td>Henricus filius Conani.</td>
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<td>1306, May 22</td>
<td>Rogerus de Burton.</td>
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<td>Johannes de Multon.</td>
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<td>1306, May 22</td>
<td>Godefridus de Meaux.</td>
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<td>1306, May 22</td>
<td>Johannes de Plescis.</td>
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<td>1306, May 22</td>
<td>Edmundus de Plescis.</td>
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<td>1306, May 22</td>
<td>Willelmus de Hollande.</td>
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<td>1306, May 22</td>
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<td>Thomas de Zedesen.</td>
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<td>1306, May 22</td>
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<td>1306, May 22</td>
<td>Rogerus de Bavent.</td>
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<td>Galfridus de Colevill.</td>
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<td>1306, May 22</td>
<td>Johannes, filius Johannis Mautravers.</td>
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<td>1306, May 22</td>
<td>Johannes Conquest.</td>
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<td>1306, May 22</td>
<td>Willelmus de Stopham.</td>
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<td>1306, May 22</td>
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<td>Robertus de la Mare.</td>
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<td>1306, May 22</td>
<td>Thomas Corbet.</td>
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1306, May 22. Johannes de Heryk.
1306, May 22. Robertus de Hoo.
1306, May 22. Johannes de Lacy.
1306, May 22. Willelmus de Manneby.
1306, May 22. Johannes de Mortone.
1306, May 22. Gerardus de Aillesford.
1306, May 22. Gilbertus de Aton.
1306, May 22. Ricardus de Berley.
1306, May 22. Johannes de Neubourgh.
1306, May 22. Johannes de la Poille.
1306, May 22. Robertus, filius Guidonis.
1306, May 22. Hugo Hose.
1306, May 22. Willelmus de Goldington.
1306, May 22. Thomas de Brompton.
1306, May 22. Willelmus de Wrotesle.
1306, May 22. Richardus Huwys.
1306, May 22. Robertus de Hildyard.
1306, May 22. Johannes de Kyrkeby.
1306, May 22. Warinus de Scargil.
1306, May 22. Gerardus de Usflet.
1306, May 22. Petrus de Burgate.
1306, May 22. ROBERTUS de FAUDON.
1306, May 22. WILLELMUS de SAUSTONE.
1306, May 22. JOHANNES MAULEVERER.
1306, May 22. WILLELMUS de LUCY.
1306, May 22. ROGERUS de CHEDLE.
1306, May 22. HUGO de DULTON.
1306, May 22. JOHANNES de HAVERYNGTON.
1306, May 22. ROGERUS de SOMERVILLE.
1306, May 22. ADAM de WALTON.
1306, May 22. NICOLAUS de SHELDON.
1306, May 22. WILLELMUS de WEILONDE.
1306, May 22. WALTERUS de FAUCUMBERG.
1306, May 22. NICOLAUS de RYE.
1306, May 22. ROGERUS de GRYMESTON.
1306, May 22. HENRICUS de ERYNGTON.
1306, May 22. WILLELMUS DAUTRIE.
1306, May 22. JOHANNES de LAUNEY.
1306, May 22. JOHANNES de RYSON.
1306, May 22. HENRICUS BEAUSUN [BEAUFOU].
1306, May 22. ROGERUS filius Domini Thomae Corbet.
1306, May 22. HUGO de PYKEWORTH.
1306, May 22. BALDEWINUS de COLNE.
1306, May 22. ROBERTUS de SKALE.
1306, May 22. HENRICUS de BIRY.
1306, May 22. Henricus de Bermyngham.
1306, May 22. Walterus le Poure.
1306, May 22. Thomas de Bechum.
1306, May 22. Walterus filius Humfridi.
1306, May 22. Edmundus Pecche.
1306, May 22. Johannes de Treiagu.
1306, May 22. Richardus Foliot.
1306, May 22. Richardus de Echebaston.
1306, May 22. Robertus de Godemanston.
1306, May 22. Adam de Everingham.
1306, May 22. Johannes de Bassingbourn.
1306, May 22. Adam de Wanerville.
1306, May 22. Willemus de Somercotes.
1306, May 22. Radulphus de Kele.
1306, May 22. Johannes de Salsbiri.
1306, May 22. Richardus de Ryvers.
1306, May 22. Johannes le Rous.
1306, May 22. Willemus de la Mote.
1306, May 22. Willemus de Bayous.
1306, May 22. Willelmus Marmyon.

1306, May 22. Willelmus Rosel.

1306, May 22. Johannes de Lantegon.

1306, May 22. Willelmus Littebon [Villabon].

1306, May 22. Johannes de Pabenham [tanquam banerettus].

1306, May 22. Thomas Mordac [tanquam simplex miles].

1306, May 22. Jacobus de Norton [tanquam simplex miles].

1306, May 22. Johannes de Belhous [or his attorney].

1306, May 22. Brankaleo de Bolognae [Drantaleon de Ordalo or Endalo de Bologne].


1306, May 22. Walterus de Kyngshevede [Kingsheme; valettus of the Household].

1306, May 22. Robertus de Watervill.

1306, May 22. Rogerus de Kerdeston.

1306, May 22. Johannes de Daventre.

1316, July 3. Richard de Rodney (at Keynsham).


1323, June 1. John de la Haye.

1323. William de Dounton.

1323. William Waykam.

1323. Henry Tilly.

1323. Henry Longchamp.

1323. Raymond Durant, as a Banneret with his companion as a simple knight.

1324, Aug. 10. Hugh de Poyntz, as a Banneret.
1324, Aug. 13. Peter de Boxstede, by the hand of his cousin, Sir Henry de Boxstede.

1324, Aug. 13. Richard Pyke, by the king’s hand.

1324, Aug. 13. Thomas de Marlbergh.

1324, Oct. 24. Peter de la Horse.

1324, Oct. 31. Hugh de Plessis, as a Banneret, by the king’s hand.

1325, Apr. 2. Hugh de Nevill.

1326, Mar. 31. James Botiller of Ireland, as a Banneret.

1326, Apr. 19. William de Montacute, as a Banneret, by the hands of Thomas de Langford at London.

1326, Apr. 19. Ebulo le Strange, as a Banneret, by the hands of Thomas de Langford.

1326, Apr. 19. Roger de Bourne, by same.

1326, Apr. 19. Roger Only, by same.

1326, Apr. 19. Matthew FitzHerbert, by same.

1326, Apr. 19. John de Gras, by same.

1326, Apr. 19. Thomas West, by same.

1326, Apr. 19. Ryce ap Griffith, by same.

1326, Apr. 19. Thomas de Weston, by same.

1326, Apr. 19. Nicholas de Cantelou, by same.

1326, Apr. 19. Thomas de Goushull, by same.

1326, Apr. 19. Henry de Harnhall, by same.

1326, Apr. 19. Adam de Moleston (Moleleston), by same.

1326, Apr. 19. Walter de Fauconberge, by same.

1326, Apr. 19. William de Albemarle, by same.

1326, Apr. 19. John de Kirketon, by same.

1326, Apr. 19. Henry le Vavasour, by same.
1326, Apr. 19. Roger Deyncourt, by the hands of Thomas de Langford.

1326, Apr. 19. William Peverell, by same.

1327, Jan. 20. John de Bohun, the king's cousin, as an earl.

1327, Jan. 20. Edmund de Mortimer, as a Banneret.

1327, Jan. 20. Roger de Mortimer, as a Banneret.

1327, Jan. 20. Geoffry de Mortimer, as a Banneret.

1327, Jan. 20. Gerard de la Bret, as a Banneret.

1327, Jan. 20. Hugh de Courtenay, as a Banneret.

1327, Jan. 20. Ralph de Wylinton, as a Banneret.

1327, Jan. 20. Ralph Daubeney, as a Banneret.

1327, Jan. 20. John de Willoughby, as a Banneret.

1327, Jan. 20. Edward Stradling, as a Banneret.

1327, Jan. 20. Ralph Stafford, afterwards lord and earl of Stafford, as a Banneret.

1327, Jan. 20. John de Moeles, as a Banneret.

1327, Jan. 20. William de Percy, as a Banneret.

1327, Jan. 20. Gerard de Lisle, as a Banneret.

1327, Jan. 20. Peter Breton, as a Banneret.

1327, Jan. 20. Roger de Strange, as a Banneret.

1327, Jan. 20. Ernomville de Poitiers, as a Banneret.

1327, Jan. 20. John de Neville, as a Banneret; and four others.

1327, Jan. 20. William de Willoughby, as a Banneret.

1327, Jan. 20. John de Ralee, as a Banneret.

1327, Jan. 20. Ralph de Bloyon, as a Banneret.

1327, Jan. 20. Oto Botetourt, as a Banneret.

1327, Jan. 20. William Daubeney, as a Banneret.

1327, Jan. 20. Robert Brente, as a Banneret.

1327, Jan. 20. John de Chernstone, as a Banneret.

1327, Jan. 20. John de Sutton, as a Banneret.

1327, Jan. 20. Alexander de Cobledyl, as a Banneret.

1327, Jan. 20. Sayer de Rocheford, as a Banneret.

1327, Jan. 20. William Cheyney, as a Banneret.

1327, Jan. 20. Reginald de la Mare, as a Banneret.

1327, Jan. 20. Robert de Breus, as a Banneret.

1327, Jan. 20. Simon FitzRalph, as a Banneret.

1327, Jan. 20. Hugh Aretot, as a Banneret.

1327, Jan. 20. John de Rous, as a Banneret.
1327, Jan. 20. William de Evereux.
1327, Jan. 20. John de Hotham.
1327, Jan. 31. The king, Edward III.
1329, Oct. 22. Edward le Blount, as a Banneret.
1329, Oct. 22. Peter de Thorntone, as a Banneret.
1329, Oct. 22. Richard de Bajocis (Baicus), as a Banneret.
1329, Oct. 22. Banco de Lere, a Lombard, as a Banneret.
1330. Thomas de Bradeston, as a Banneret.
1330. Edmund de Cornwall, as a Banneret (son of lord Edmund de Cornwall).
1330. William de Pomeroy, as a Banneret, and three others.
1331. Walter de Manny, as a Banneret.
1332. Robert de Scoresburgh (Justice Itinerant), as a Banneret.
1332. William de Denam (Baron of the Exchequer), as a Banneret.
1332. Richard de Aldburgh (a Justice of Common Pleas), as a Banneret.
1332. John de Shardelewe (a Justice of Common Pleas), as a Banneret.
1332. Thomas Bacon (a Justice of Common Pleas), as a Banneret.
1333. John de Shoreditch (Baron of the Exchequer), as a Banneret.
1333. William de Shareshull (a Justice of Common Pleas), as a Banneret.
1333. Nathaniel de Bath, as a Banneret.
1333. Simon FitzRichard, as a Banneret.
1333. John Petit.
1333. Nicholas Giffard.
1347, Dec. 25. Maurice FitzThomas, of Kildare, and his companion, by the king's hand.
1347, Dec. 25. Philip de Staunton.
1347, Dec. 25. Thomas de Fencotes (a Justice of Common Pleas), as a Banneret.
1377, Apr. 23.

Knights of the Bath made on the occasion of the making Richard prince of Wales, and Henry earl of Derby, knights of the Garter.

Richard prince of Wales, afterwards Richard III.
Henry earl of Derby, afterwards Henry IV.
Thomas of Woodstock, sixth son of Edward III, and afterwards duke of Gloucester.
Robert (de Vere) 9th earl of Oxford.
John (Beaumont) 4th lord Beaumont.
John (de Mowbray) 5th lord Mowbray, afterwards earl of Nottingham.
Two sons of the earl of Stafford.
Three sons of lord Percy, who was afterwards earl of Northumberland, one of the said sons being Henry Percy known as Hotspur.
John de Sothereye.
A son of Sir John Arundel.

1377, July 15.

Knights made at the Coronation of Richard II. after dinner in the Palace of Westminster.
Edward (son of Edmund earl of Cambridge) afterwards 2nd duke of York.
John (son of Thomas lord Ros of Hamlake) afterwards 6th lord Ros.
Robert (Grey), 4th lord Grey de Rotherfield.
Richard (son of Gilbert lord Talbot) afterwards 4th lord Talbot.
Gerard de Lisle, son of Warine lord Lisle.
Michael de la Pole (son of Michael lord De La Pole), afterwards 2nd lord De La Pole and 4th earl of Suffolk.
Richard (Poyning), 4th lord Poyning.
Robert (Harington), 3rd lord Harington.
Thomas de la Mare (doubtless a misreading for Thomas La Warr, afterwards 5th lord La Warr).


1389, Feb. 28. Geoffrey de la Vale, of Ireland, as a Banneret. At Windsor, by the King.
1389, Apr. 23. Walter Clopton (Chief Justice King's Bench), as a Banneret. At Windsor.

1389, Apr. 23. Robert Charleton (Chief Justice of Common Pleas), as a Banneret. At Windsor.

1390, Apr. 23. Roger (Mortimer), 4th earl of March. By the King at Windsor.

1390, Apr. 23. Thomas (Stafford), 3rd earl of Stafford.

1390, Apr. 23. Alphonso, son of the count of Denia in Arragon.


1394, Mar. 25. Brian de Thomond, king of Thomond, ibid., by same.

1394, Mar. 25. Arthur MacMorough, king of Leinster, ibid., by same.

1394, Mar. 25. Connor, king of Chenow and de Erpe.

1394, Mar. 25. Thomas Ourgham.

1394, Mar. 25. Johnathas de Pado.

1394, Mar. 25. John de Pado.

On the eve of the Coronation of king Henry IV.

1399, Oct. 11. Thomas (Plantagenet), afterwards duke of Clarence, son of king Henry IV.

1399, Oct. 11. John (Plantagenet), afterwards duke of Bedford, son of the king.

1399, Oct. 11. Humphrey (Plantagenet), afterwards duke of Gloucester, son of the king.

1399, Oct. 11. Thomas (Fitz-Alan), 17th earl of Arundel.

1399, Oct. 11. Richard (Beauchamp), afterwards 13th earl of Warwick.

1399, Oct. 11. Edmund (Stafford), 5th earl of Stafford.

1399, Oct 11. Hugh (Courtenay), son of and afterwards 13th earl of Devon.

1399, Oct. 11. ———— Courtenay.
1399, Oct. 11. **Henry (Beaumont)**, 5th lord Beaumont, and thirty-three others [partly accounted for as follows]


1399, Oct. 11. **Hugh Stafford**, brother to the earl of Stafford.


1399, Oct. 11. The lord of Paule.

1399, Oct. 11. **Peter (de Mauley)**, 4th lord Mauley.


1399, Oct. 11. **Almaric de St. Amand**, 3rd lord Seyntismond or St. Amand.

1400, Mar. 17. **Thomas Beauchampe**.

1400, Mar. 17. **Thomas Pelham**.

1400, Mar. 17. **John Luttrell**.

1400, Mar. 17. **John Lisle (Lisleie)**.


1400, Mar. 17. **Bartholomew Rochford (Rachford)**.

1400, Mar. 17. **Giles Daubene**.

1400, Mar. 17. **William Butler**.

1400, Mar. 17. **John Ashton**.

1400, Mar. 17. **Richard Snape or Sanape**.

1400, Mar. 17. **John Tiptoft (Tipston)**.

1400, Mar. 17. **Richard Francis**.
1400, Mar. 17. John Arundell.
1400, Mar. 17. John Turfington.
1400, Mar. 17. Ailmer Saint.
1400, Mar. 17. Edward Hastings.
1400, Mar. 17. John Greisley.
1400, Mar. 17. Gerald Sotill (Satell).
1400, Mar. 17. John Arden.
1400, Mar. 17. Robert Chalons.
1400, Mar. 17. Thomas Dymock.
1400, Mar. 17. Walter Hungerford.
1400, Mar. 17. William Gibethorpe (Gilethorpe).
1400, Mar. 17. William Newport, and others to the number of 46 in all.

On the eve of the Coronation of Henry V., Apr., 1413.

1413, Apr. 8. Edmond (Mortimer), 5th earl of March.
1413, Apr. 8. Roger Mortimer, his brother.
1413, Apr. 8. John (Holand), restored as 14th earl of Huntington, afterwards duke of Exeter.
1413, Apr. 8. [Richard] Holand, his brother.
1413, Apr. 8. John Phelip.
1413, Apr. 8. John Rothenhale.
1413, Apr. 8. Thomas West.

1418, Apr. 23. Lewis Robsart, on the celebration of the feast of St. George at Caen.

1418, Apr. 23. Roger Salveine (ibid.).

1418, Apr. 23. John Stewart (ibid.).

1418, Apr. 23. John Shotesbrooke (ibid.).

1418, Apr. 23. John Montgomery and 10 more (ibid.).

1421, Apr. 23. James I., king of Scotland, on the feast of St. George at Windsor.

1421, Apr. 23. Humphrey (Stafford), 6th earl of Stafford (ibid.).

1426, May 19. After the battle of Verneuil (Aug., 1424), the duke of Bedford came over into England and on Whitsuntide in 1426 at Leicester [at a Parliament there] he dubbed king Henry VI. knight and forthwith the said king dubbed the following 44 knights. Prior to this ceremony writs had been issued dated from Leicester, 1426, May 4, to 24 out of the following 44 knights commanding them to present themselves at Leicester at the coming feast of Pentecost to receive the dignity of knighthood along with the king.*


1426, May 19. John (de Mowbray), son and heir to the duke of Norfolk, and afterwards 5th duke of Norfolk.

1426, May 19. Thomas (Courtenay), 14th earl of Devon.


1426, May 19. Ralph (de Nevill), 2nd earl of Westmorland.

1426, May 19. Henry (Percy), son and heir to and afterwards 3rd earl of Northumberland.

1426, May 19. James (Butler, alias Ormond), son and heir to and afterwards 5th earl of Ormond.

*The remaining knights elect who did not receive such summons are here printed in italics. As to the question whether the italicised knights in this list are to be considered knights bachelors, or knights of the Bath, see Introduction, p. xv.
1426, May 19. Thomas de Ros, 9th lord Ros.


1426, May 19. John (Fitz-Alan), lord Maltravers, afterwards 19th earl of Arundel.


1426, May 19. Henry (Grey), 2nd earl of Tankerville.


1426, May 19. Lionel (de Welles), 6th lord Welles.

1426, May 19. James (de Berkeley), lord de Berkeley.

1426, May 19. John (Talbot), son and heir to lord Talbot, and afterwards 5th earl of Shrewsbury.


1426, May 19. Richard de Grey (Gray).


1426, May 19. John Butler (Boteler).

1426, May 19. Thomas Tunstall (Dunstall, Constable).
1426, May 19. John (Ralph) Shirdelowe (Shadelowe, Shirley).
1426, May 19. Edmund Trafford (Canford).
1426, May 19. William Cheyne (Sheyne, Cheyne), Justice of the King's Bench.

Coronation of Henry VI., 1429, Nov. 6; 30 (32 or 36) knights made; names not recorded. "And the morrow after was the Prince's son of Portugal made knight in the Whitehall at Westminster."

1449, Xmas (at Greenwich). Edmund Tudor, afterwards 15th earl of Richmond, half-brother to the king.
1449, Xmas. Jasper Tudor, afterwards 16th earl of Pembroke, half-brother to the king.
1449, Xmas. Thomas Nevill, son of Richard, 8th earl of Salisbury.
1449, Xmas. John Nevill, son of Richard, 8th earl of Salisbury.
1449, Xmas. William Herbert.
1449, Xmas. Roger Lewknor.
1449, Xmas. William Catesby.
Knights of the Bath made at the Tower of London [on the eve before] the Coronation of Edward IV., 1461, June 27.

1461, June 27. George (Plantagenet), 3rd duke of Clarence, brother to the king.

1461, June 27. Richard (Plantagenet), brother to the king, 3rd duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III.

1461, June 27. John de Mowbray, son and heir to, and afterwards 6th duke of Norfolk.

1461, June 27. John (Stafford), lord Stafford, afterwards 3rd earl of Wiltshire.

1461, June 27. Thomas FitzAlan, commonly called lord FitzAlan, son of, and afterwards 22nd earl of Arundel.

1461, June 27. John (Le Strange), 8th lord Strange of Knokyn.

1461, June 27. Humphrey Bourchier.

1461, June 27. John Markham.

1461, June 27. Robert Danby.

1461, June 27. William Yelverton.

1461, June 27. John Wingfield.

1461, June 27. Walter Blount.

1461, June 27. Robert Markham.

1461, June 27. Robert Clifden or Clifton.

1461, June 27. William Stanley.

1461, June 27. Nicholas Byron.

1461, June 27. William Cantelewe.

1465, May 26. Henry (Stafford), 2nd duke of Buckingham.

1465, May 26. ——— Stafford, his brother.


1465, May 26. George Grey, son of Edward [Edmund], who was afterwards 12th earl of Kent.


1465, May 26. John Wydville, brother to the Queen.


1465, May 26. Robert Danvers, a Justice of the King's Bench.


1465, May 26. Walter Moyle, a Justice of the King's Bench.


1465, May 26. Thomas Brewce or Bruce.

1465, May 26. Bartelot de Robaire (Ribaire), of Bayonne, a Gascon.
At the creation of prince Edward, the king’s eldest son, as prince of Wales, 1475, April 18, at Westminster, in Saint Edward’s Chamber, on Whit Sunday, viz., on the right side of the Chamber, the following:—

1475, Apr. 18. Edward, prince of Wales, afterwards Edward V., the king’s son.

1475, Apr. 18. Richard (Plantagenet), 5th duke of York, the king’s son.

1475, Apr. 18. John (de la Pole), earl of Lincoln, son and heir of John, duke of Suffolk.

1475, Apr. 18. George (Talbot), 7th earl of Shrewsbury.

1475, Apr. 18. Edward (Stafford), 4th earl of Wiltshire.

1475, Apr. 18. Ralph (Neville), 6th lord Neville, afterwards 3rd earl of Westmorland.

1475, Apr. 18. James Tuchet, son of, and afterwards 7th lord Audley.


1475, Apr. 18. John Stourton, son of, and afterwards 3rd lord Stourton.

1475, Apr. 18. [Walter?] Herbert, brother to William, earl of Pembroke.


1475, Apr. 18. Richard Charleton.

1475, Apr. 18. John Pilkynton.

On the left side of the chamber these following.

1475, Apr. 18. Thomas (Grey), 16th earl of Huntingdon, the Queen’s son, created marquess of Dorset the same day after dinner and so dined in his habit.
1475, Apr. 18. Richard Grey, his brother.

1475, Apr. 18. Edward Wydeville.

1475, Apr. 18. William (Berkeley), [lord, afterwards 1st marquess of Berkeley], son of James, lord Berkeley.

1475, Apr. 18. George Stanley, son of Thomas, 2nd lord Stanley.

1475, Apr. 18. Edward Hastings, son of and afterwards 2nd lord Hastings.

1475, Apr. 18. John (Devereux), son of and afterwards 8th lord Ferrers of Chartley.

1475, Apr. 18. Thomas Vaughan.

1475, Apr. 18. Bryan Stapilton.

In the chamber end these following.

1475, Apr. 18. William Knyvett.

1475, Apr. 18. Richard Ludlow.

Knights of the Bath made on the marriage of Richard, duke of York, the King's 2nd son, to Ann, daughter of John, duke of Norfolk. The marriage was solemnised on the 15th Jan. These knights were elected on the 17th, and dubbed on the 18th Jan., 1477-8.


1477–8, Jan. 17. John (Bourchier), 2nd lord Berners or Barnes.

1477–8, Jan. 17. John (Grey), lord Powis.

1477–8, Jan. 17. Henry (Lovel), 8th lord Morley.

1477–8, Jan. 17. Thomas (West), 8th lord de la Warr.

1477–8, Jan. 17. John (Blount), 3rd lord Mountjoy.

1477–8, Jan. 17. Thomas Howard (son and heir of John, 1st lord Howard), afterwards 9th duke of Norfolk.


1477–8, Jan. 17. Thomas St. Leger.


1477–8, Jan. 17. Giles Dawbeneay.


1477–8, Jan. 17. Henry Talboys, or Tailboys.


The following persons were summoned by writs dated 1483, June 5, to furnish themselves to receive knighthood at the intended Coronation of Edward V., on the 22nd June. The ceremony of the Coronation, however, did not take place.

Otes Gilbert, esquire.

John Speke.

Beaumont.

Edward Courteney.
[1483, June.]  

**WILLIAM GARRAUNT.**

**THOMAS ARUNDELL.**

**WILLIAM BOLNEY.**

**ALEXANDER CRESSEMERE.**

**JOHN CLOPTON.**

**HENRY HAYDEN.**

**JOHN WYNKEFELD.**

**CHRISTOPHER WILLOUGHBY.**

**PHILIP CALTHORPE.**

—— **BEDYNGFELD.**

**THOMAS LEWKENORE.**

**WILLIAM BARKELEY.**

**JOHN STANLEY.**

—— **GRAVILE.**

**WILLIAM BIRMINGAM.**

**THOMAS BUTTELEE, of BEAWSY.**

**JOHN BERON.**

**WILLIAM TROWTBREK.**

—— **MILBOURN.**

Lord DORMOND [Sir John Drummond, afterwards 1st lord Drummond].

Edward (Sutton *alias* Dudley), 6th lord Dudley, or lord Sutton de Dudley.

[Edmund] CORNEWALL, lord of Burford.

[George] NEVILL, son of, and afterwards 5th lord Abergavenny.

**JOHN BROWN, of STAMFORD.**
[1483, June.] [George] (Grey), lord Grey, of Ruthen, afterwards 13th earl of Kent.

John Gifford.

William Chenay, of Shepay.

Robert White, of Southwarne Borrowe.

Gervase Clypton, of Oddisake.

Nicholas Lile.

William Berkeley, of Beverston.

Henry Vernon.

Nicholas Montgomery.

——— Grene.

William Ovedale.

William Say.

[?Thomas Brooke], son and heir of lord Cobham.

Th. Hamden, of Hamden.

Thomas Darcy.

Rauf Langford [Sanford].

——— Babyngton.

Henry Colet, alderman of London.

——— Kyngeston.

John Pawlet.

Thomas Wyndesore.

John Roger, of Frefolke.
At the Coronation of Richard III., 1483, July 6.


1483, July 6. William or Henry [sic for George] Neville, son of and afterwards 5th lord Abergavenny.

1483, July 6. Christopher Willoughby.


1483, July 6. Thomas Bolayne or Boleyn.

1483, July 6. Edmund Bedingfield [Beningefeld].

1483, July 6. Gervase or Brewas of Clifton.


1483, July 6. Thomas Ormond.


1483, July 6. Edmund Cornwall, baron of Burford.

Twelve knights of the Bath made at [two or three days before] the Coronation of Henry VII., 1485, Oct. 28, in the Hall within the Tower of London.


Eleven knights of the Bath created on the eve of the Coronation of Elizabeth, queen of Henry VII., 1487, Nov. 24.

1487, Nov. 24. William Courtenay, styled lord Courtenay, son of and afterwards 19th earl of Devon.
1487, Nov. 24. Thomas Butler of Warrington.
1487, Nov. 24. William Lucy.
1487, Nov. 24. Thomas Hungerford.
1487, Nov. 24. Hugh Luttrell.
On the creation of prince Arthur as prince of Wales, 1489, Nov. 29, on St. Andrew’s eve.

1489, Nov. 29. Arthur, prince of Wales (the King’s son).

1489, Nov. 29. Henry Algernon (Percy), 6th earl of Northumberland.

1489, Nov. 29. William (Fitz-Alan), lord Maltravers, afterwards 23rd earl of Arundel.

1489, Nov. 29. Richard Grey, commonly called lord Grey of Ruthyn, son of and afterwards 14th earl of Kent.

1489, Nov. 29. William (Stourton), 5th lord Stourton.

1489, Nov. 29. Thomas West, son of and afterwards 9th lord De La Warr.

1489, Nov. 29. John St. John.

1489, Nov. 29. Henry Vernon.

1489, Nov. 29. John Hastings.

1489, Nov. 29. William Griffith.

1489, Nov. 29. William Tyndall.

1489, Nov. 29. Nicholas Montgomery.

1489, Nov. 29. William Uvedall.

1489, Nov. 29. Matthew Browne.

1489, Nov. 29. Thomas Darcy.

1489, Nov. 29. Thomas Cheney.

1489, Nov. 29. Edmund Gorges.

1489, Nov. 29. Walter Denis.

1489, Nov. 29. William Scott.

1489, Nov. 29. John Guyse.
On the creation of prince Henry as duke of York, 1494, Oct. 31.

1494, Oct. 31. Prince Henry, duke of York, afterwards Henry VIII.


1494, Oct. 31. Henry (Clifford), 10th lord Clyfford.

1494, Oct. 31. John (Bourchier), 11th lord Fitz Warin.

1494, Oct. 31. Thomas (Fiennes), 8th lord Dacre of the South.

1494, Oct. 31. Thomas Stanley, son of lord Strange and grandson of and afterwards 11th earl of Derby.

1494, Oct. 31. John Arundell of the West.


1494, Oct. 31. Robert Harcourt or Hardecourt of the West.


1494, Nov. 1. Ralph Rider of Yorkshire.

1494, Nov. 1. Thomas Bawde of Harfordshire.

1494, Nov. 1. John Speke.

1494, Nov. 1. Humphrey Fulford.

1494, Nov. 1. Robert Lytton, or Litten.

1494, Nov. 1. Piers Edgecombe.

1494, Nov. 1. Robert Clere.

1494, Nov. 1. Thomas Fairfax.

1494, Nov. 1. Richard Knightley de Falwesley.

1494, Nov. 1. John (William) Chooke or Choke.


1501, Nov. 14. John (Clinton), 7th lord Clinton.


1501, Nov. 14. Nicholas Biron (Byton).


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On the creation of Henry, duke of York (afterwards Henry VIII.) as prince of Wales, 1503, Feb. 18.*

1503–4, Feb. 18. John (Grey), 4th viscount Lisle.

1503–4, Feb. 18. Thomas (Dacre), 3rd lord Dacre, of the North.


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* See these eight names repeated as knights of the sword in the list of knights bachelors, infra Vol. ii. p. 34
At the Coronation of Henry VIII., 1509, June 23.

1509, June 23. Robert (Radcliffe), 10th lord FitzWalter.
1509, June 23. Henry (Le Scrope), 7th lord Scrope of Bolton.
1509, June 23. George (Fitz-Hugh), 7th lord Fitz-Hugh.
1509, June 23. William (Blount), 4th lord Mountjoy.
1509, June 23. Henry (Daubeney), 2nd lord Daubeney.
1509, June 23. Robert (Willoughby), 2nd lord Willoughby de Broke.
1509, June 23. Morris Barkeley.
1509, June 23. Henry Clyfford.
1509, June 23. Thomas Knevet (Knyvet).
1509, June 23. Andrew Windsor.
1509, June 23. Thomas Parre.
1509, June 23. Thomas Boleyn.
1509, June 23. Francis Cheney.
1509, June 23. Henry Wyotte or Wyatt.
1509, June 23. George Hastings.
1509, June 23. Thomas Metham.
1509, June 23. Gyles Allington.
1509, June 23. John Trevanyon.
1509, June 23. Thomas Bedingfield.
1509, June 23. John Skelton.
1509, June 23. William Crowmer.
Knights of the Bath made on the Coronation of Anne Boleyn, queen of Henry VIII., 1533, May 30, on Whit-Sunday, the last day of May.

1509, June 23. Edward or Godard Oxenbridge.
1509, June 23. Henry Sackveyle or Sacheverell.

1533, May 30. Edward (Stanley), 12th earl of Derby.
1533, May 20. Henry Clifford, commonly called lord Clifford, son of and afterwards 2nd earl of Cumberland.
1533, May 30. George Fitz Williams, of Lincolnshire.

On the Coronation of Edward VI., 1547, Feb. 20.
Knights dubbed by the King on Sunday, the day of his Coronation, the 20th of February, being crowned, to the number of 40, in lieu of the Bath, which then could not be performed according to all ceremonies thereto belonging, the time for that purpose being too short. (See infra footnote, Vol. II., p. 59).

1546-7, Feb. 20. Henry (Brandon), 5th duke of Suffolk.
1546-7, Feb. 20. Edward (Seymour), 8th earl of Hertford, duke of Somerset.
1546-7, Feb. 20. Thomas (Butler), 11th earl of Ormond.
1546-7, Feb. 20. Henry (Fitz-Alan), lord Maltravers [son of the earl of Arundel].
1546-7, Feb. 20. George Talbot, commonly called lord Talbot, son of and afterwards 9th earl of Shrewsbury.
1546-7, Feb. 20. William Somerset, commonly called lord Herbert, son of and afterwards 8th earl of Worcester.
1546-7, Feb. 20. John (Dudley), viscount Lisle, son and heir of John, 19th earl of Warwick.
1546-7, Feb. 20. Gregory (Cromwell), 1st lord Cromwell.


1546–7, Feb. 20. Anthony Browne, son to the Master of the Horse.


1546–7, Feb. 20. George Norton, of Somersetshire.


1546–7, Feb. 20. Christopher Barker, Garter King of Arms.

1546–7, Feb. 20. James Hales (Hailes or Halles).


1546–7, Feb. 20. Thomas Brykenell (Brudenall).

1546–7, Feb. 20. Thomas Neville, of the Holt.

1546–7, Feb. 20. Angel Mareyn (Marnia, Marian, Marina), an Italian from Cremona.


1546–7, Feb. 20. Henry Tyrell (Terrell), of Heron.


Knights of the Bath made prior to the Coronation of queen Mary, 1553, Sept. 28.

1553, Sept. 29. Edward (Courtenay), 21st earl of Devon.

1553, Sept. 29. Thomas Howard, son of and afterwards 15th earl of Surrey.

1553, Sept. 29. Henry Herbert, commonly called lord Cardiff, son of and afterwards 20th earl of Pembroke.

1553, Sept. 29. Henry (Nevill), 6th lord Abergavenny or Bergavenny.

1553, Sept. 29. Henry (Berkeley), 7th lord Berkeley.

1553, Sept. 29. John (Lumley), 6th lord Lumley.

1553, Sept. 29. James (Blount), 6th lord Mountjoy.

1553, Sept. 29. Henry Clinton, son of and afterwards 10th lord Clinton.

1553, Sept. 29. William Paulet, son of John, lord St. John, and grandson of and afterwards 3rd marquess of Winchester.


1553, Sept. 29. Henry Paget, son of and afterwards 2nd lord Paget.

1553, Sept. 29. Henry Parker.
1553, Sept. 29. William Dormer.

Knights of the Bath made at the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth, 1558-9, Jan. 15.

1558-9, Jan. 15. John Darcy, 2nd lord Darcy of the North [of Darcy and Mainhill].
1558-9, Jan. 15. John Sheffield, 2nd lord Sheffield of Butterwicke.
1558-9, Jan. 15. John (Darcy), 2nd lord Darcy of Chiche.
1558-9, Jan. 15. Robert Riche.
1558-9, Jan. 15. Roger North.
1558-9, Jan. 15. John de la Souwche or Zouche.
1558-9, Jan. 15. Nicholas Poynes (Pointz).
1558-9, Jan. 15. John Berkeley.
1558-9, Jan. 15. Edward Umpton (Unton).
1558-9, Jan. 15. Henry Weston.
1558-9, Jan. 15. George Speke.

Knights of the Bath made at the Coronation of King James I., 1603, July 25.

1603, July 25. Philip Herbert, afterwards 23rd earl of Montgomery.


1603, July 25. **Henry Compton** (brother of William, lord Compton, who was afterwards 8th earl of Northampton).

1603, July 25. **John Erskine** (son of earl of Mar), afterwards 20th earl of Mar.


1603, July 25. **Patrick Murray**, afterwards 3rd earl of Tullibardine.

1603, July 25. **James (Hay)**, 7th lord Hay, of Yester.

1603, July 25. **John Lindesay** [of Lothian].


1603, July 25. **Fulke Greville**, afterwards 1st lord Brooke of Beauchamps Court.

1603, July 25. **Francis Fane**, afterwards 7th earl of Westmorland.


1603, July 25. **Gervase or William Clifton**, of Nottinghamshire.

1603, July 25. **Francis Fortescue**, of Devonshire.


1603, July 25. **Edward Herbert**, afterwards 1st lord Herbert, of Chirbury.
1603, July 25. Thomas Langton, of Lancashire.

1603, July 25. William Pope, of Oxfordshire, afterwards 1st earl of Downe.


1603, July 25. Charles Morison or Morison, of Hertfordshire.

1603, July 25. Francis Leigh, of Warwickshire, afterwards 1st earl of Chichester.


1603, July 25. Peter Manwood, of Kent.


1603, July 25. Christopher Hatton, of Northamptonshire.

1603, July 25. Edward Griffin, of Northamptonshire.


1603, July 25. William Welby, of Lincoln.

1603, July 25. Edward Harwell, of Worcestershire.


1603, July 25. Walter Aston, of Staffordshire, afterwards 1st lord Aston of Forfar.

1603, July 25. Henry Gawdy, of Essex.


1603, July 25. Thomas Leeds, of Suffolk.

1603, July 25. John Stowell, of Somersetshire.

1603, July 25. Thomas Jermyn, of Norfolk.
1603, July 25. Ralph Hare, of Norfolk.
1603, July 25. William Forster, of Buckinghamshire.
1603, July 25. George Speke, of Somersetshire.
1603, July 25. George Hyde, of Berkshire.
1603, July 25. Anthony Felton, of Suffolk.
1603, July 25. Edward Heron, of Lincolnshire.
1603, July 25. William Norris, of Lancashire.
1603, July 25. Roger Bodenham, of Herefordshire.

Knights of the Bath made on the creation of prince Charles (afterwards Charles I.) as duke of York, 1604–5, Jan. 5–6.


1604–5, Jan. 6. Grey (Brydges), 5th lord Chandos.

1604–5, Jan. 6. Francis (Norris), 2nd lord Norris, afterwards 1st earl of Berkshire.


1604–5, Jan. 6. Francis Manners, afterwards 7th earl of Rutland.

1604–5, Jan. 6. Francis Clifford, brother of and afterwards 4th earl of Cumberland.


1604–5, Jan. 6. Thomas Howard, afterwards 2nd earl of Berkshire.


Knights of the Bath made on the creation of prince Henry as prince of Wales, at Durham House, 1610, June 2 (? 4).

1610, June 2 (? 4). Henry (de Vere), 18th earl of Oxford.

1610, June 2. George Gordon, commonly called lord Gordon, afterwards 2nd marquess of Huntley.

1610, June 2. Henry Clifford, styled lord Clifford, afterwards 5th earl of Cumberland.

1610, June 2. Henry Ratcliffe, commonly called lord Fitzwalter [son and heir to the earl of Sussex].

1610, June 2. Edward (Bourchier), lord FitzWarine, afterwards 5th earl of Bath.


1610, June 2. James Erskine, commonly called lord Erskine (son of earl of Mar), and afterwards 18th earl of Buchan.

1610, June 2. Thomas (Windsor), 6th lord Windsor.

1610, June 2. Thomas (Wentworth), 4th lord Wentworth, afterwards 1st earl of Cleveland.
1610, June 2. Charles Somerset, 3rd son of Edward, earl of Worcester.


1610, June 2. Thomas Ratcliffe, 2nd son of earl of Sussex.

1610, June 2. Francis Stuart, son of earl of Moray.

1610, June 2. William Stewart, son of and afterwards 2nd lord Blantyre.

1610, June 2. Ferdinando Sutton, son of Edward, lord Dudley.

1610, June 2. Henry Carey, afterwards 4th Lord Hunsdon and 1st earl of Dover.

1610, June 2. Oliver St. John, commonly called lord St. John, afterwards 1st earl of Bolingbroke.


1610, June 2. Charles Stanhope, son of and afterwards 2nd lord Stanhope of Harrington.

1610, June 2. Edward Bruce, son of and afterwards 2nd lord Kinlosse.

1610, June 2. Robert Sydney, commonly called lord Sydney, afterwards 12th earl of Leicester.

1610, June 2. Ferdinando Touchet, second son of George, lord Audley.

1610, June 2. Peregrine Bertie, brother of Robert, 12th lord Willoughby de Eresby.


1610, June 2. Edward Sheffield (son of lord Sheffield).

1610, June 2. William Cavendish, afterwards 1st duke of Newcastle.
Knights of the Bath made on the creation of Charles, duke of York (afterwards Charles I.) as prince of Wales, at Whitehall, 1616, Nov. 3 (? 4).

1616, Nov. 3 (? 4). James Howard, commonly called lord Maltravers, son of Thomas, earl of Arundel.

1616, Nov. 3. Algernon Percy, commonly called lord Percy, afterwards 11th earl of Northumberland.

1616, Nov. 3. James Wriothesley, commonly called lord Wriothesley, son of Henry, earl of Southampton.

1616, Nov. 3. Theophilus Clinton, commonly called lord Clinton, afterwards 16th earl of Lincoln.

1616, Nov. 3. Edward Seymour, lord Beauchamp, grandson of Edward, 9th earl of Hertford.

1616, Nov. 3. George Berkeley, 8th lord Berkeley.

1616, Nov. 3. John (Mordaunt), 5th lord Mordaunt, afterwards 1st earl of Peterborough.

1616, Nov. 3. Alexander (Erskine), master of Fentoun or viscount of Fentoun, son of Thomas, who was afterwards 1st earl of Kellie.

1616, Nov. 3. Henry Frederick Howard, afterwards 27th earl of Arundel.

1616, Nov. 3. Robert Howard, 3rd or 5th son of Thomas, earl of Suffolk.

1616, Nov. 3. Edward Sackville, afterwards 7th earl of Dorset.

1616, Nov. 3. William Howard, 4th or 6th son of Thomas, earl of Suffolk.

1616, Nov. 3. Edward Howard, 5th or 7th son of Thomas, earl of Suffolk.

1616, Nov. 3. William Seymour, afterwards 1st marquess of Hertford.
1616, Nov. 3. Montagu Bertie, afterwards 2nd earl of Lindsey.
1616, Nov. 3. William Stourton, afterwards 11th lord Stourton.
1616, Nov. 3. Henry Parker, afterwards 6th lord Monteagle.
1616, Nov. 3. Dudley North, afterwards 4th lord North.
1616, Nov. 3. William Spencer, afterwards 2nd lord Spencer.
1616, Nov. 3. Spencer Compton, afterwards 9th earl of Northampton.
1616, Nov. 3. Rowland St. John, brother to Oliver, lord St. John.
1616, Nov. 3. John Cavendish, 2nd son of William, earl of Devonshire.
1616, Nov. 3. Thomas Nevill, son of Edward, lord Abergavenny.
1616, Nov. 3. John Roper, afterwards 3rd lord Teynham.
1616, Nov. 3. John North, brother of Dudley, lord North.
1616, Nov. 3. Henry Carey, afterwards 1st viscount of Falkland.

Knights of the Bath made at the Coronation of Charles I., 1625-6, Feb. 1.

1625-6, Feb. 1. George Feilding, viscount Callan, afterwards 18th earl of Desmond.
1625-6, Feb. 1. James Stanley, commonly called lord Strange, afterwards 16th earl of Derby.
1625-6, Feb. 1. Charles Cecil, commonly called viscount Cranborne, son of William, earl of Salisbury.
1625-6, Feb. 1. Charles Herbert, commonly called lord Herbert of Shurland, son of Philip, earl of Montgomery.

1625–6, Feb. 1. Oliver St. John, commonly called lord St. John, son of Oliver, earl of Bolingbroke.

1625–6, Feb. 1. Mildmay Fane, commonly called lord Burghersh, afterwards 8th earl of Westmorland.


1625–6, Feb. 1. Edward Montagu, afterwards 2nd earl of Manchester.


1625–6, Feb. 1. William Howard, son of Thomas, earl of Arundel.


1625–6, Feb. 1. Pawlet St. John, 2nd son of Oliver, earl of Bolingbroke.

1625–6, Feb. 1. Francis Fane, 2nd son of Francis, earl of Westmoreland.

1625–6, Feb. 1. James Howard, afterwards 11th earl of Suffolk.


1625–6, Feb. 1. Henry Stanhope, son of Philip, lord Stanhope of Shelford.

1625–6, Feb. 1. Richard Vaughan, afterwards 2nd earl of Carbery.
1625–6, Feb. 1. **Christopher Neville**, 2nd son of Edward, lord Abergavenny.


1625–6, Feb. 1. **St. John Blunt or Blount**, brother of Mountjoy, lord Mountjoy.

1625–6, Feb. 1. **Ralph (St.) Clare**, of Worcestershire, the king's servant of the Privy Chamber.

1625–6, Feb. 1. **John Maynard** (brother to lord Maynard), the king's servant of the Privy Chamber.

1625–6, Feb. 1. **Francis Carew**, of Devonshire, the king's servant of the Privy Chamber.

1625–6, Feb. 1. **John Byron**, of Nottinghamshire, the king's servant of the Privy Chamber.


1625–6, Feb. 1. **Ralph Hopton**, of Somersetshire.


1625–6, Feb. 1. **Christopher Hatton**, of Northampton.


1625–6, Feb. 1. **John Munson**, or Monson, of Lancashire, son of Sir Thomas Munson.

1625–6, Feb. 1. **Peter Wentworth**, of Oxfordshire.


1625–6, Feb. 1. Nathaniel Bacon, of Culford, in Suffolk.
1625–6, Feb. 1. George Sandes, of Kent.
1625–6, Feb. 1. Thomas Smith, or Smythe, afterwards 1st viscount Strangford.
1625–6, Feb. 1. Miles Hobart, of Plumstead, in Norfolk.
1625–6, Feb. 1. Henry Hart, of Kent, son of Sir Percival Hart.
1625–6, Feb. 1. Francis Carew, alias Throgmorton, of Bedington, Surrey.
1625–6, Feb. 1. John Baccus, or Backhouse, of Berkshire.
1625–6, Feb. 1. Matthew Monins, of Kent.
1625–6, Feb. 1. John Stowell, or Stawell, of Somersetshire.
1625–6, Feb. 1. Stephen Harvey, of Northampton, son of Justice Harvey.

Knights of the Bath made with prince Charles as preparatory to his receiving the Order of the Garter, 1638, May 21 (? 22).

1638, May 21. Prince Charles, afterwards Charles II.
1638, May 21. Robert (Devereux), 20th earl of Essex.
1638, May 21. Ulrick (Bourke), 2nd earl of St. Albans.
1638, May 21. Robert (Bruce), 1st earl of Elgin.
1638, May 21. William (Villiers), 2nd viscount Grandison.

Knights of the Bath made at the Coronation of Charles II., 1661, Apr. 23.

1661, Apr. 23. Edward Clinton, commonly called Lord Clinton, afterwards 17th earl of Lincoln.
1661, Apr. 23. John Egerton, commonly called lord Brackley, afterwards 4th earl of Bridgewater.
1661, Apr. 23. Philip Herbert, 2nd son of Philip, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.
1661, Apr. 23. William Egerton, 2nd son of John, earl of Bridgewater.
1661, Apr. 23. Vere Fane, afterwards 10th earl of Westmorland.
1661, April 23. Charles Berkeley, afterwards 2nd earl of Berkeley.
1661, Apr. 23. Henry Belasyse, son and heir apparent of John, who was afterwards 1st lord Belasyse.
1661, April 23. Henry Hyde, afterwards 2nd earl of Clarendon.
1661, Apr. 23. Rowland Bellasyse, brother to Thomas, viscount Fauconberg.
1661, Apr. 23. John Vaughan, 2nd son of earl of Carbery.
1661, Apr. 23. Francis Fane, grandson of the late earl of Westmorland.
1661, Apr. 23. Henry Fane, grandson of the late earl of Westmorland.
1661, Apr. 23. Sir Thomas Trevor, bart.
1661, Apr. 23. Charles Cornwallis, afterwards 2nd lord Cornwallis.
1661, Apr. 23. John Nicholas, son of Sir Edward Nicholas, Secretary of State.
1661, Apr. 23. John Monson.
1661, Apr. 23. Bourchier Wrey (Wray).
1661, Apr. 23. John Coventry.

1661, Apr. 23. Edward Hungerford.

1661, Apr. 23. John Knyvet (Knevet).

1661, Apr. 23. Philip Butler.

1661, Apr. 23. Adrian Scroope.

1661, Apr. 23. Richard Knightley.

1661, Apr. 23. Henry Heron.

1661, Apr. 23. John Lewkenor.

1661, Apr. 23. George Browne.

1661, Apr. 23. William Terringham, or Tiringham

1661, Apr. 23. Francis Godolphin.

1661, Apr. 23. Edward Baynton.

1661, Apr. 23. Grevill Verney.

1661, Apr. 23. Edward Harley.


1661, Apr. 23. Francis Popham.


1661, Apr. 23. Christopher Calthorpe.

1661, Apr. 23. Richard Edgcumbe.

1661, Apr. 23. William Bromley.

1661, Apr. 23. Thomas Bridges.

1661, Apr. 23. Thomas Fanshawe.

1661, Apr. 23. John Denham.

1661, Apr. 23. Nicholas Bacon.
1661, Apr. 23. James Altham.
1661, Apr. 23. Thomas Windy, or Wendy.
1661, Apr. 23. John Bramston.
1661, Apr. 23. George Freeman.
1661, Apr. 23. Nicholas Slaning.
1661, Apr. 23. Richard Ingoldsby.
1661, Apr. 23. John Rolles.
1661, Apr. 23. Edward Heath.
1661, Apr. 23. William Morley.
1661, Apr. 23. John Bennet.
1661, Apr. 23. Hugh Smith.
1661, Apr. 23. Simon Leech.
1661, Apr. 23. Henry Chester.
1661, Apr. 23. Robert Atkins.
1661, Apr. 23. Robert Gayer or Gayre.
1661, Apr. 23. Richard Powle.
1661, Apr. 23. Hugh Darcy or Ducie.
1661, Apr. 23. Stephen Hales.
1661, Apr. 23. Ralph Bash.
1661, Apr. 23. Thomas Whitmore.
The Most Honourable Order of the Bath.
The Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

SOVEREIGNS.

See list of sovereigns given seriatim under the Order of the Garter.

GRAND MASTERS and (subsequently) First and Principal Knights Grand Cross.


1897, June 22. Albert Edward, prince of Wales. Succeeded as Sovereign of the Order as Edward VII., in 1901, Jan. 22.

Order Revived by George I., 1725, May 18.

Original Knights Companions (K.B.) invested May 27, and installed June 17.

1725, May 27. Prince William Augustus, 2nd son of George, prince of Wales, and grandson of George I., afterwards duke of Cumberland. Installed by proxy.

1725, May 27. John (Montagu), 2nd duke of Montagu (Great Master).


1725, May 27. William (Montagu), 2nd duke of Manchester.

1725, May 27. Charles Beauchlerk, commonly called earl of Burford, afterwards 2nd duke of Saint Albans.

1725, May 27. John (Sydney), 17th earl of Leicester.

1725, May 27. William Anne (Van Keppel), 14th earl of Albemarle.

1725, May 27. Henry (Scott), 1st earl of Deloraine.

1725, May 27. George (Montague), 2nd earl of Halifax.

1725, May 27. Talbot (Yelverton), 17th earl of Sussex.

1725, May 27. Thomas (Fermor), 1st earl of Pomfret.


1725, May 27. Adm. George (Byng), 1st viscount Torrington.

1725, May 27. George Cholmondeley, commonly called viscount Malpas, afterwards 3rd earl of Cholmondeley.


1725, May 27. John (West), lord De la Warr, afterwards 1st earl De la Warr.

1725, May 27. Hugh (Fortescue), 13th lord Clinton, afterwards 1st earl Clinton.

1725, May 27. Robert (Walpole), lord Walpole, afterwards 2nd earl of Orford.

1725, May 27. The Honourable Spencer Compton, afterwards earl of Wilmington (quitted for the Garter 1733, Aug.).

1725, May 27. William Stanhope, 2nd son of Philip, earl of Chesterfield.

1725, May 27. Thomas Lumley-Saunderson, afterwards 3rd earl of Scarbrough.

1725, May 27. Paul Methuen.


1725, May 27. Sir John Hobart, bart., afterwards earl of Buckingham.

1725, May 27. Sir William Gage, bart.

1725, May 27. Robert Clifton, son of Sir Gervase Clifton, bart.

1725, May 27. Michael Newton (afterwards bart.).

1725, May 27. William Yonge, afterwards bart.


1725, May 27. John Monson, afterwards 1st lord Monson.

1725, May 27. William Morgan, of Tredegar.

1725, May 27. Thomas Coke, afterwards 19th earl of Leicester.


(Dates of Investiture.)


Date of nomination


Date of investiture


1753, Aug. 27. Edward Hussey-Montagu, afterwards earl of Beaulieu. Installed Dec. 27.


Date of nomination


Date of investiture


Date of nomination
1764, Jan. 16. CHARLES COOTE, afterwards 5th earl of Bellomont. Invested by the Lord Lieutenant at Dublin Castle. Installed 1772, June 15.


1770, May 18. ROBERT (KNIGHT), 1st earl of Catherlough. Not installed.


1771, Feb. 18. WILLIAM LYNCH. Invested at Turin Mar. 11. Installed 1772, June 15.


1772, Jan. 15. WILLIAM HAMILTON. Installed June 15.
Date of nomination


Date of investiture

Date of nomination

Date of investiture


Date of nomination


Date of investiture.


Date of nomination

Date of investiture

Date of nomination


Date of investiture


Date of nomination

Date of investiture


ORDER OF THE BATH


Date of nomination

Date of investiture


Date of nomination


1793, Sept. 27. Charles Whitworth, afterwards lord Whitworth. Invested at St. Petersburg by the Empress of Russia, 1793, Nov. 17. Installed by proxy 1803, May 19.

Date of investiture


Date of nomination

Date of investiture


K. B.


Date of investiture

Date of nomination

Date of investiture

Date of nomination


Date of investiture


Date of nomination


Date of investiture

Date of nomination


1813, June 29. Lieut. Gen. the Hon. ALEXANDER HOPE. A supernumerary knight.


1813, Sept. 11. GEORGE (RAMSEY), 9th earl of Dalhousie, lieut. gen. A supernumerary knight. Invested by the marquess of Wellington, 1813, Sept. 27, at Lesaca.

1813, Sept. 11. Lieut. Gen. the Hon. WILLIAM STUART or STEWART. A supernumerary knight. Invested ut supra.


Order Remodelled, Jan. 2, 1815.

Knights Grand Cross—Military Division.

(G.C.B.).

Existing Knights of the Bath declared to be Knights Grand Cross under the new organisation of the Order.

1815, Jan. 2. FREDERICK, duke of York.
1815, Jan. 2. Adm. JOHN (JERVIS), 1st earl of St. Vincent.
1815, Jan. 2. Gen. Sir ROBERT ABERCROMBY.
1815, Jan. 2. Adm. GEORGE KEITH (ELPHINSTONE), 1st viscount Keith.
1815, Jan. 2. Gen. Sir ALFRED CLARKE.
1815, Jan. 2. Adm. Sir JOHN COLPOYS.
1815, Jan. 2. Gen. JOHN (HELY-HUTCHINSON), lord Hutchinson, afterwards 2nd earl of Donoughmore.
1815, Jan. 2. Adm. Sir JOHN THOMAS DUCKWORTH.
1815, Jan. 2. Adm. Sir JAMES SAUMAREZ.
1815, Jan. 2. Gen. Sir EYRE COOTE.
1815, Jan. 2. Gen. Sir JOHN FRANCIS CRADOCK.
1815, Jan. 2. Gen. Sir DAVID DUNDAS.
1815, Jan. 2. F. Marsh. ARTHUR (WELLESLEY), duke of Wellington.
1815, Jan. 2. Gen. GEORGE JAMES (LUDLOW), 3rd earl Ludlow.
1815, Jan. 2. Adm. WILLIAM (CARNegie), 7th earl of Northesk.
1815, Jan. 2. V. Adm. Sir RICHARD JOHN STRACHAN.
1815, Jan. 2. V. Adm. Sir ALEXANDER FORRESTER INGLIS COCHRANE.
1815, Jan. 2. V. Adm. Sir Richard Goodwin Keats.
1815, Jan. 2. Lieut. Gen. William Carr (Beresford), lord afterwards viscount Beresford.
1815, Jan. 2. Lieut. Gen. Thomas (Graham), 1st lord Lynedoch.
1815, Jan. 2. Lieut. Gen. Rowland (Hill), lord afterwards viscount Hill.
ORDER OF THE BATH


Subsequent appointments.

Date of nomination
1815, Jan. 2. F. Marsh. Edward, duke of Kent.
1815, Jan. 2. F. Marsh. Ernest Augustus, duke of Cumberland, afterwards king of Hanover.
1815, Jan. 2. F. Marsh. Adolphus Frederick, duke of Cambridge.
1815, Jan. 2. F. Marsh. William Frederick, duke of Gloucester.
1815, Jan. 2. Adm. Samuel (Hood), 1st viscount Hood.
1815, Jan. 2. Adm. the Hon. William Cornwallis.
1815, Apr. 1. Richard (Le Poer Trench), 6th earl of afterwards 1st viscount Clancarty.
1816, May 23. Gen. Leopold George Frederick, duke of Saxe, etc., afterwards Leopold I., king of the Belgians.


1819, Apr. 17. Prince Volkousky, gen. of the Russian Service (Honorary).

1819, Apr. 17. Count Woronzow, gen. of the Russian Service (Honorary).

1819, Apr. 17. Ernst Karl Count von Zieten, gen. of the Prussian Service (Honorary).

1819, Apr. 17. Johann Maria Frimont, afterwards count von Palota, etc. of the Austrian Service (Honorary).


1820, June 8. Adm. Sir George Campbell.


1825, Jan. 11. Adm. Sir Eliab Harvey.


1830, Mar. 3. V. Adm. Sir Thomas Byam Martin.
1830, July 22. Bernard, duke of Saxe-Weimar (Honorary).


1831, Feb. 16. Ernest Frederick Herbert, count Münster, minister of State and Cabinet of Hanover (Honorary).


1833, Aug. 1. Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Dallas, of the East India Company’s Service.


1834, May 23. F. Marsh. Charles, archduke of Austria (Honorary).


1835, Aug. 3. Adm. Sir Amelius Beauclerk, commonly called lord Amelius Beauclerk.


1836, Mar. 11. V. Adm. Sir Graham Moore.


1837, Mar. 10. Lieut. Gen. Sir John Doveton, of the East India Company’s Army. Invested at Madras by lord Elpinstone, 1839, Jan. 11.


1839, June 12. Ferdinand George Augustus, prince of Saxe Coburg Saalfeld (Honorary).


1840, July 4. V. Adm. Sir David Milne.

1840, July 20. Gen. Baldomero Espartero, count of Luchana, and duke de la Victoria y de Morella. In the service of the Queen of Spain (Honorary). Appointed on or before July 18; dispensed for investiture and installation July 20.


1842, Nov. 5. Archduke Frederick Charles, of Austria (Honorary). Dispensed of all ceremonies Nov. 10; appointed a G.C.B. 1841, Jan. 12, but on the representation of the Austrian Court invested only as a C.B. by Adm. Stopford by warrant of 1841, Jan. 16.


1843, Aug. 18. Prince Frederick William Charles, of Prussia (Honorary).


1846, Apr. 7. Col. Sir Henry George Wakelyn Smith, serving with the rank of Maj. Gen. in India.

1846, Nov. 10. Prince Waldemar of Prussia (Honorary). Warrant on that day to the earl of Westmorland, British ambassador at Berlin, to invest him.

1847, May 22. V. Adm. Thomas (Cochrane), 10th earl of Dundonald (see "Cochrane" under K.B., 1809, Apr. 21, p. 177, supra).

1847, Sept. 17. Fitzroy James Henry Somerset, called lord Fitzroy Somerset, afterwards 1st lord Raglan.


1848, Aug. 25. Sir James Lillyman Caldwell.


1852, Apr. 6. Adm. Sir Charles Ekins.


1852, Apr. 6. Adm. the Hon. Sir Thomas Bladen Capel.


1852, Apr. 6. V. Adm. Sir Charles Bullen.


1855, July 5. V. Adm. James Whitley Deans Dundas.


1855, July 5. Lieut. Gen. Sir George Cathcart, would have been recommended for the G.C.B. had he survived.


1855, July 5. Gen. Sir James McDonell.


1855, Sept. 5. Gen. Francois Certain Canrobert (Honorary).

1855, Sept. 5. H.I.H. Prince Napoleon (Honorary).

1855, Oct. 16. His Excellency Jean Baptiste Philibert Comte Vaillant, senator and marshall of France, grand marshall of the Palace of Napoleon, and secretary of state for war (Honorary).


1856, Jan. 3. Gen. Pierre Francois Joseph Bosquet, gen. of division, an officer of his Imperial Majesty the emperor of the French, afterwards marsh. of France (Honorary).

1856, Jan. 3. Gen. Charles Marie Joseph Marius comte de Salles, general of division, an officer of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French (Honorary).

1856, Jan. 3. Gen. Marie Edme Patrick Maurice de MacMahon, general of division, an officer of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, afterwards duc de Magenta and marsh. of France (Honorary).

1856, Jan. 3. Gen. Auguste Michel Etienne count Regnault de Saint Jean d'Angely, general of division, an officer of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, afterwards marsh. of France (Honorary).

1856, Jan. 3. Louis Michel Morris, gen. of division, an officer of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French (Honorary).


1858, July 6. H.H. the Maharajah Jung Bahadoor Koonwar Ranajee, commander-in-chief of the Goorkha troops lately acting with the British Army in India.


1860, May 18. Ulysses (Burgh), 2nd lord Downes, gen.
1861, June 28. Adm. Sir Barrington Reynolds.

1861, June 28. V. Adm. the Rt. Hon. Sir Maurice Frederick Fitzhardinge Berkeley, afterwards 1st lord Fitzhardinge.


1862, Nov. 10. Adm. Anthony (Maitland), 10th earl of Lauderdale (same occasion).

1862, Nov. 10. Adm. Sir Edward Tucker, reserved half pay of the Navy (same occasion).


1865, Mar. 28. Adm. Sir Edward Harvey.


1865, Mar. 28. Adm. Sir Houston Stewart.


1865, Mar. 28. V. Adm. the Hon. Sir Frederick William Grey.

1865, Mar. 28. V. Adm. Sir James Hope.


1867, Mar. 13. George (Hay), 8th marquess of Tweeddale, gen.


1869, June 2. George Charles (Bingham), 3rd earl of Lucan, gen.


1869, June 2. V. Adm. Sir Augustus Leopold Kuper.


1873, May 24. Thomas (Maitland), 11th earl of Lauderdale, adm.


1875, May 29. Henry (Montagu), 6th lord Rokeby, gen.


1880, Apr. 23. Sir George Rose Sartorius, Adm. of the Fleet.

1880, Apr. 23. Sir Thomas Matthew Charles Symonds, Adm. of the Fleet.


1880, June 19. Lieut. Gen. Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, afterwards Viscount Wolseley, late Governor and High Commissioner of the Colonies of Natal and Transvaal and commanding the forces in South Africa.


1884, May 24. Gen. Sir Collingwood Dickson, V.C.


1885, July 22. (Honorary) Gen. his highness prince Alexandre Louis George Frédéric Emile, of Hesse.


1886, May 29. Adm. lord Clarence Edward Paget, P.C.


1886, May 29. Gen. Sir Charles Reid, Bengal Staff Corps.


1886, May 29. Lieut. Gen. and Honorary Gen. Sir Frederick Francis Maude, V.C.

1886, Dec. 10. (Honorary) His Highness Prince Alexander Joseph, of Bulgaria, in lieu of the Civil distinction of the G.C.B. to which he was gazetted 1879, June 6.


1887, July 1, and Sept. 27. (Additional) Adm. H.S.H. Ernest Leopold Victor Charles Auguste Joseph Emich, of Leiningen, Royal Navy [promoted from G.C.B. civil division], gazetted as Honorary G.C.B. on July 1 and as additional G.C.B. on Sept. 27, with precedence as from 1866, June 29.


1889, May 25. Gen. Sir Henry Daly, Bombay Staff Corps.


1890, July 1. (Honorary) His Imperial Highness Prince Akihito of Komatsu, general-in-chief of the Japanese Imperial Household Troops.


1895, May 25. Richard James (Meade), 4th earl of Clanwilliam, Admiral of the Fleet.


1897, June 22. (Additional) Adm. Sir ALGERTON MCLENNAN LYONS, principal naval A.D.C.


1898, May 20. Gen. Sir WILLIAM STEPHEN ALEXANDER LOCKHART, Indian Army, in recognition of services during the recent operations on the North-West Frontier of India.


1898, Nov. 15. Maj. Gen. HORATIO HERBERT, LORD KITCHENER, Royal Engineers, Sirdar of the Egyptian Army (same occasions).


1899, June 3. Adm. Sir WALTER JAMES HUNT-GRUBB.

1899, June 3. Adm. the Hon. Sir EDMUND ROBERT FREMANTLE.

1899, June 3. Adm. Sir JOHN OMMANNEY HOPKINS.


1900, Nov. 9. V. Adm. Sir Edward Hobart Seymour.


1901, Aug. 16. (Honorary) field-marshal count von Waldersee.


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1902, Nov. 9. (Additional) Adm. Sir Charles Frederick Hotham.

1902, Nov. 9. (Additional) Adm. the lord Charles Thomas Montagu-Douglas-Scott, 4th son of 5th duke of Buccleuch.


1904, April 26. (Honorary) Friedrich Adolphe Hermann, reigning prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont.


KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS—CIVIL DIVISION (G.C.B.).

Existing knights of the Bath declared Civil G.C.B. at the extension of the Order.

1815, Jan. 2. Sir Robert Gunning.
1815, Jan. 2. James (Harris), 1st earl of Malmesbury.
1815, Jan. 2. Morton (Eden), 1st lord Henley.
1815, Jan. 2. Charles (Whitworth), lord afterwards earl Whitworth.
1815, Jan. 2. Sir Joseph Banks, bart.
1815, Jan. 2. Sir Philip Francis.
1815, Jan. 2. Sir George Hilaro Barlow.
1815, Jan. 2. Percy Clinton Sydney (Smythe), 6th viscount Strangford in Ireland, afterwards lord Penshurst in Great Britain.
1815, Jan. 2. The Hon. Sir Charles Stuart (Stewart).

Subsequent Appointments.


1834, Mar. 3. John (Ponsonby), 2nd lord and afterwards 1st viscount Ponsonby.

1834, Sept. 16. Gilbert (Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound), 2nd earl of Minto.

1835, Aug. 29. George (Eden), 2nd lord, afterwards 1st earl of Auckland.


1837, June 27. John George (Lamhton), 1st earl of Durham.


1838, July 19. Charles Augustus (Ellis), 6th lord Howard de Walden, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Portugal. An extra civil G.C.B.

1838, July 20. Richard Jenkins, formerly of the East India Company’s Civil Service. An extra civil G.C.B.

1839, Apr. 15. John McNeill.


1843, Nov. 10. Arthur Aston, late H.M. envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the queen of Spain.


1847, Jan. 28. Sir George Hamilton Seymour, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the queen of Portugal.

1847, Dec. 10. Constantine Henry (Phipps), 3rd marquess of Normanby, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the king of the French.

1848, Jan. 22. **Frederick William Charles George Ernest Adolphus Gustavus**, hereditary (subsequently reigning) grand duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

1849, Mar. 31. **Sir George Grey**, bart., one of her majesty’s principal secretaries of state.

1851, Mar. 1. **Sir William Henry Lytton Earle Bulwer**, afterwards lord Dalling and Bulwer, envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United States of America.


1853, Feb. 21. **Henry Richard Charles (Wellesley)**, 2nd lord and 1st earl Cowley, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to his majesty the emperor of the French.


1855, Oct. 29. **Fox (Maule)**, 2nd lord Panmure, afterwards 11th earl of Dalhousie, secretary of state for war.


1857, Nov. 11. **Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence**, afterwards lord Lawrence, chief commissioner and agent to the gov. gen. of India for the affairs of the Punjab.

1858, Mar. 5. **John Hobart (Caradoc)**, 2nd lord Howden, maj. gen., envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the queen of Spain.

1858, Sept. 3. **John Arthur Douglas (Bloomfield)**, 2nd lord Bloomfield, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the king of Prussia.

1858, Sept. 28. (Extra) **James (Bruce)**, 8th earl of Elgin, and 12th earl of Kincardine, high commissioner and plenipotentiary on a special mission to the emperor of China.

1859, Mar. 31. (Extra) **Rt. Hon. Charles John (Canning)**, 2nd viscount Canning, gov. gen. of India.


1859, June 15. (Extra) Rt. Hon. Sir John Somerset Pakington, bart, afterwards 1st lord Hampton, one of the commissioners of the admiralty.


1863, Mar. 20. Christian IX., king of Denmark. Nominated by queen Victoria 1863, Mar. 20, he being then prince Christian of Denmark; warrant of appointment dated 1865, Mar. 11, but his precedence to be as of date 1863, Mar. 20.

1863, Aug. 11. Sir James Hudson, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the king of Italy.


1865, Mar. 17. The Hon. Sir Frederick William Adolphus Bruce, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the emperor of China, and now envoy extraordinary and minister to the United States of America.

1865, June 1. (Honorary) His Highness the Mushir Mohammed El Sadeck Basha Bey, Bey of Tunis.

1866, Jan. 5. The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel, bart.


1866, June 12. H.S.H. Francis Paul Charles Louis Alexander, prince of Teck. (Honorary.)

1866, July 6. (Extra) Sir Andrew Buchanan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the emperor of Russia.

1866, July 6. (Extra) The Hon. Sir Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, commonly called lord Augustus Loftus, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the king of Prussia.
1866, July 6. (Extra) Sir Arthur Charles Magenis, late envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the king of Portugal.

1866, Dec. 18. (Honorary) H.H. Ismail Pacha, viceroy of Egypt.

1867, May 8. (Honorary) H.S.H. Herman Ernest Francis Bernhard, prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, the queen’s nephew.


1872, July 13. Sir Henry Francis Howard, late envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the king of Bavaria.


1878, Jan. 1. The Rt. Hon. Edward Robert (Lytton), 2nd lord afterwards 1st earl of Lytton, viceroy and governor-general of India.

1878, June 11. Rt. Hon. Henry Austen Layard, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the sultan of Turkey.

1879, Jan. 24. Francis Hugh George (Seymour), 8th marquess of Hertford, gen., lord chamberlain of her majesty’s household.


1880, Apr. 20. Rt. Hon. Lord John James Robert (Manners), afterwards 7th duke of Rutland.


1882. George Victor, prince of Waldeck (Honorary).

1883, June 15. The Rt. Hon. Frederick Temple (Blackwood), earl afterwards marquess of Dufferin.


1885, Jan. 7. Rt. Hon. Henry Austin (Bruce), 1st lord Aberdare, P.C.

1885, Jan. 9. The most hon. George Augustus Constantine (Phipps), 4th marquess of Normanby, P.C.

1885, June 15. His Excellency Sir John Savile Lumley, ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Rome.

1885, June 30. Rt. Hon. Charles (Shaw-Leffevre), viscount Eversley, P.C.

1885, June 30. Rt. Hon. Robert (Lowe), viscount Sherbrooke, P.C.
1885, Aug. 3. (Honorary) His Highness prince PHILIPPE, of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha [Ferdinand Philippe Marie Auguste Raphaël, 2nd son of August, 3rd son of duke Ernest I. of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.].

1886, Feb. 2. Rt. Hon. FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, M.P., one of Her Majesty's aides-de-camp, afterwards 25th earl of Derby.


1887, June 21. (Honorary) His Imperial Highness the grand duke SERGE ALEXANDROVITCH, of Russia.

1887, June 21. H.R.H. ERNEST LOUIS CHARLES ALBERT WILLIAM, hereditary grand duke of Hesse. (Honorary.)

1887, June 21. His Highness BERNARD FREDERICK WILLIAM ALBERT GEORGE, hereditary prince of Saxe-Meiningen. (Honorary.)

1887, June 21. His Highness MEHEMED TEWFIK, the khedive of Egypt. (Honorary.)


1888, June 2. The Rt. Hon. Sir WILLIAM ARTHUR WHITE, ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Constantinople.

1889, Jan. 2. The Rt. Hon. Sir HENRY DRUMMOND WOLFF, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Persia.
1889, Apr. 29. The Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Clare Ford, ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Madrid (in connexion with her majesty's recent meeting with the queen regent of Spain at San Sebastian).

1889, May 25. Sir William Jenner, bart., M.D., one of the physicians in ordinary to her majesty.

1889, July 23. Maj. Gen. Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, member of the council of the secretary of state for India.


1890, July 18. (Honorary) baron Francois Auguste Lambermont, minister of state to the king of the Belgians.


1891, July 14. (Honorary) his highness prince Albert Joseph Alexander, of Anhalt.


1892, May 16. (Honorary) his serene highness prince Adolphe George, of Schaumbourg-Lippe.


1892, June 10. H.H. prince Abbas Pasha, khedive of Egypt.


1892, Aug. 20. Sir Reginald Earle Welby, permanent secretary of the treasury, afterwards lord Welby.


1893, Dec. 29. (Honorary) his highness Abdul Rahman Khan, amir of Afghanistan.

1895, Jan. 8. Evelyn (Baring), lord, afterwards earl of Cromer, minister plenipotentiary in Egypt.


1896, July 21. (Honorary) H.R.H. Prince Christian Frederick Charles George Waldemar Axel, of Denmark, wrongly gazetted as military G.C.B.


1897, Mar. 23. The Hon. Sir Robert Henry Meade, late under secretary of state for the Colonial Department.

1897, June 22. (Honorary) His highness prince Frederic Charles Louis Constantine, of Hesse.

1897, June 22. (Additional) The Hon. Sir Spencer Cecil Brabazon Ponsonby-Fane, comptroller of accounts, lord chamberlain's department.
1897, June 22. (Additional) Sir Arthur Lawrence Haliburton, afterwards lord Haliburton, permanent under secretary of state, War Office.

1897, June 22. (Additional) Col. Sir Edward Ridley Colborne Bradford, aide-de-camp to the queen, commissioner of the Metropolitan Police.


1899, Jan. 2. Sir Hugh Owen, late permanent secretary to the Local Government Board.

1899, Jan. 2. Sir Charles Lennox Peel, late clerk of the Council.


1899, June 9. Henry Morton Stanley, M.P.


1900, June 29. (Honorary) H.R.H. prince George of Greece.

1900, Nov. 16. Sir Thomas Henry Sanderson, permanent under secretary of state for Foreign Affairs.

1900, Nov. 27. (Extra) His Highness prince Albert John Charles Frederick Alfred George, of Schleswig-Holstein.


1901, Jan. 1. Sir Francis Mowatt, secretary to the Treasury.


1901, Feb. 15. (Honorary) His Imperial Highness the grand duke Michael Alexandrowich, of Russia.
1901, Feb. 19. (Honorary) His Imperial Highness the archduke FRANZ FERDINAND, of Austria.


1901, July 2. (Honorary) MOULAI ABDUL-EL-АЗИZ, sultan of Morocco.

1901, Sept. 17. (Honorary) H.R.H. prince WALDEMAR, of Denmark.

1901, Nov. 9. The Rt. Hon. Sir FRANCIS RICHARD PLUNKETT, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at Vienna.


1902, Nov. 28. (Honorary) His Imperial Highness prince ARISUGAWA, of Japan, on the occasion of His Majesty's birthday.

1903, Jan. 1. (Honorary) His Highness ASAF YAH MUZAFFAR-UL-MAMALIK, NIZAM-UL-MULK NIZAM-UD-DAULA NAWAB MIR SIR MAHBUB ALI KHAN BAHAĐUR FATEH YANG, of Hyder-abad.

1903, Jan. 27. (Honorary) prince CHARLES of Bourbon, prince of the Asturias.
KNIGHT COMMANDERS—MILITARY DIVISION


1815, Jan. 2. V. Adm. Richard Grindall. Invested by dispensa-
tion 1816, May 30.


1815, Jan. 2. V. Adm. Sir William Sydney Smith. Invested at Par
is by the duke of Wellington 1815, Dec. 29.


1815, Jan. 2. V. Adm. Alan Hyde (Gardner), 2nd lord Gardner.

1815, Jan. 2. V. Adm. William Mitchell.


1815, Jan. 2. V. Adm. Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson, bart. Invested Apr. 12.


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1815, Jan. 2. Maj. Gen. JOHN LAMBERT.


1815, Jan. 2. MATTHEW (AYLMER, afterwards Whitworth-Aylmer), 5th lord Aylmer, maj. gen. Knighted and invested by the lord lieutenant at Dublin, 1815, June 5.

1815, Jan. 2. R. Adm. WILLIAM HOTHAM. Invested Apr. 12.

1815, Jan. 2. R. Adm. PULTENY MALCOLM. Invested June 8.

1815, Jan. 2. R. Adm. JOHN GORE. Invested Apr. 12.

1815, Jan. 2. R. Adm. HENRY HOTHAM. Invested Apr. 12.

1815, Jan. 2. R. Adm. GEORGE BURLTON. Invested by dispensation July 10.

1815, Jan. 2. R. Adm. HOME RIGGS POPHAM. Invested Apr. 12.


1815, Jan. 2. R. Adm. EDWARD CODRINGTON. Invested Apr. 20.


1815, Jan. 2. Capt. Sir Charles Brisbane.
1815, Jan. 2. Capt. Sir Thomas Lavie.
1815, Jan. 2. Capt. Sir Christopher Cole.
1815, Jan. 2. Capt. Sir George Ralph Collier, bart.
1815, Jan. 2. Capt. Sir James Lind.
1815, Jan. 2. Capt. Sir Thomas Staines.


1815, Jan. 2. Capt. Sir James Lucas Yeo.


1815, Jan. 2. William Howe de Lancey, deputy quarter master general.


1815, Jan. 2. Col. Henry Walton Ellis, 23rd Foot.


1815, Jan. 2. Col. the Hon. Robert le Poer Trench. Knighted by the lord lieut. of Ireland, Dec. 22.


1815, Jan. 2. Col. John Colborne, 52nd Foot.

1815, Jan. 2. Col. Archibald Campbell, Portuguese Service.


1815, Jan. 2. Lieut. Col. George Henry Frederick Berkeley, 35th Foot.


1815, Jan. 2. Lieut. Col. Robert Macara, 42nd Foot.


1815, Jan. 2. Lieut. Col. count Nugent (honorary).


1815, Jan. 2. Col. Frederick, baron de Arentscholdt (honorary).

1815, Jan. 2. Lieut. Col. Frederick Augustus de Hertzberg (honorary).


1815, Apr. 7. Maj. Gen. George Holmes, of the East India Company’s Service.


1815, Apr. 7. Col. John Malcolm, of the East India Company's Service.

1815, Apr. 7. Col. Augustus Floyer, of the East India Company's Service.

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1815, Oct. 20. [Frederick Ferdinand Karl] Baron de Muffling (Honorary).
1816, Oct. 4. V. Adm. [Theodorus Frederik] van Capellen, of the king of Netherland's Navy (Honorary).
1819, Apr. 17. Gen. Nicholas Charles Baron Vincent, of the Austrian Service (Honorary).
1819, Apr. 17. Count Carlo Andrea Pozzo di Borgo, of the Russian Service (Honorary).
1819, Apr. 17. Gen. De Reede, of the Netherlands Service [Honorary].
1819, Apr. 17. Lieut. Gen. Lamotte [Honorary].


1833, June 1. V. Adm. John Harvey. Invested June 12.

1833, June 1. V. Adm. George Parker. Invested June 12.


1836, Apr. 11. R. Adm. Patrick Campbell. Invested by dispensation Nov. 29.


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1837, Mar. 10. Maj. Gen. ROBERT STEVENSON, of the East India Company's service.

1837, Mar. 10. Maj. Gen. WILLIAM CASEMENT, of the East India Company's service.


1841, June 29. R. Adm. Charles Richardson.


1842, Dec. 24. Col. Robert Bartley, of the 49th Foot, with the local rank of maj. gen. in India.

1842, Dec. 24. Col. James Holmes Schædde, of the 55th Foot, with the local rank of maj. gen. in India.

1842, Dec. 24. Capt. Thomas Bourchier, R.N.

1842, Dec. 24. Col. John McCaskill, of the 9th Foot, with the local rank of maj. gen. in India.


1843, Sept. 23 (27). Col. Richard England, with the local rank of maj. gen. in India.


1844, Oct. 30. Col. James Dennis, of the 3rd Foot, with the local rank of maj. gen. in India.

1844, Oct. 30. Col. Thomas Valiant, of the 40th Foot, with the local rank of maj. gen. in India.


1846, Mar. 9. Capt. Charles Hotham, R.N.


1849, June 5. Col. the Hon. Henry Dundas, of the 60th Rifles, afterwards 3rd viscount Melville.

1849, June 5. Col. Colin Campbell, of the 98th Foot, afterwards lord Clyde.


1849, June 5. Col. John Cheape, of the Bengal Engineers.


1850, Aug. 16. Sir William Burnett, M.D., director general of the medical department of the Navy.

1850, Aug. 16. James Thomson, inspector general of hospitals on the Bengal establishment of the East India Company's service.


1852, Apr. 6. V. Adm. Sir George Francis Seymour.

1852, Apr. 6. V. Adm. the Hon. Sir Anthony Maitland.


1852, Apr. 6. Col. James Tennant, of the Bengal Artillery.


1853, Dec. 9. Commodore GEORGE ROBERT LAMBERT, of the Royal Navy.

1855, July 5. Lieut. Gen. GEORGE CHARLES (Bingham), 3rd earl of Lucan.

1855, July 5. Lieut. Gen. HENRY JOHN WILLIAM BENTINCK, major gen. with rank of lieut. gen. in Turkey.

1855, July 5. Lieut. Gen. JOHN LYSAGHT PENNEFATHER, same.

1855, July 5. R. Adm. HOUSTON STUART, same.

1855, July 5. R. Adm. JAMES HANWAY PLUMRIDGE.

1855, July 5. Maj. Gen. JAMES THOMAS (BRUDENELL), 17th earl of Cardigan.

1855, July 5. Maj. Gen. WILLIAM JOHN CODRINGTON.

1855, July 5. Maj. Gen. RICHARD AIREY.

1855, July 5. Maj. Gen. the Hon. JAMES YORKE SCARLETT.

1855, July 5. Maj. Gen. HARRY DAVID JONES, Royal Engineers.

1855, July 5. Maj. Gen. ARTHUR WELLESLEY TORRENS.

1855, July 5. Maj. Gen. GEORGE BULLER.

1855, July 5. Maj. Gen. WILLIAM EYRE.


1855, July 5. R. Adm. the Hon. MONTAGUE STOPFORD.

1855, July 5. R. Adm. HENRY DUCIE CHADS.

1855, July 5. R. Adm. MICHAEL SEYMOUR.
1855, July 5.  R. Adm. HENRY BYAM MARTIN.

1855, July 5.  Capt. STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, R.N.

1855, July 5.  Adm. FREDERICK WHITWORTH WILLIAM (AYLMER), 6th lord Aylmer.

1855, July 5.  Gen. EDWARD NICOLLS, Royal Marines.

1855, July 5.  Lieut. Gen. JAMES FERGUSON.

1855, July 5.  Lieut. Gen. THOMAS WILLIAM BROTHERTON.

1855, July 5.  V. Adm. HENRY HOPE.

1855, July 5.  V. Adm. JOHN HENRY COODE.

1855, July 5.  R. Adm. MAURICE FREDERICK FITZHARDINGE BERKELEY, a lord of the Admiralty.

1855, July 5.  * R. Adm. FAIRFAX MORESBY.


1856, Jan. 3.  Gen. EDMOND CHARLES DE MARTIMPREY, Gen. of Division; an officer in the service of the emperor of the French.  [Honorary.]

1856, Jan. 3.  FRANCOIS AUGUSTE THIRY, Gen. of Division, Artillery; an officer in the service of the emperor of the French.  [Honorary.]

1856, Jan. 3.  Gen. ADOLPHE NIEL, Gen. of Division, Engineers; an officer in the service of the emperor of the French.  [Honorary.]

1856, Jan. 3.  Gen. JACQUES CAMOU, Gen. of Division, Infantry; an officer in the service of the emperor of the French.  [Honorary.]

*[List of officers of the Army and Navy who would have been recommended for the honours of the 2nd class of the Order of the Bath, had they survived.]*

1855, July 5.  Rear-Admiral ARMAR LOWRY CORRY.

1855, July 5.  Rear-Admiral Edward Boxer, C.B.


1855, July 5.  Brig.-Gen. William Burton Tylde, Royal Engineers.


In the Gazette of 1856, Sept. 3, the Queen ordained that the widows of the above should have the precedence and title to which they would have been entitled had their husbands survived as above.
1856, Jan. 3. Gen. Charles Paté, Gen. of Division, Infantry; an officer in the service of the emperor of the French. [Honorary.]

1856, Jan. 3. Gen. Charles d'Autemarre d'Erville, Gen. of Division, Infantry; an officer in the service of the emperor of the French. [Honorary.]

1856, Jan. 3. Gen. Armand Octave Marie d'Albonville, Gen. of Division, Cavalry; an officer in the service of the emperor of the French. [Honorary.]

1856, Jan. 3. Gen. Charles d'Autemarre d'Erville, Gen. of Division, Infantry; an officer in the service of the emperor of the French. [Honorary.]

1856, Jan. 3. Gen. Emile Herbillon, Gen. of Division, Infantry; an officer in the service of the emperor of the French. [Honorary.]

1856, Jan. 3. Gen. Jean Baptiste Casimir Dalesme, Gen. of Division, Engineers; an officer in the service of the emperor of the French. [Honorary.]

1856, Jan. 3. Gen. Marie Joseph Guillaume Bouat, Gen. of Division, Infantry; an officer in the service of the emperor of the French. [Honorary.]

1856, Jan. 3. Charles Rigault de Genouilly, contre amiral; an officer in the service of the emperor of the French. [Honorary.]

1856, Jan. 3. Gen. Claude Michel Louis d'Aurelles de Paladines, Gen. of Division, Infantry; an officer in the service of the emperor of the French. [Honorary.]

1856, Jan. 3. Gen. Emile Mellinet, Gen. of Division, Infantry; an officer in the service of the emperor of the French. [Honorary.]

1856, Jan. 3. Adm. Charles Penaud, contre-amiral, an officer in the service of the emperor of the French. [Honorary.]

Warrant of appointment dated Jan. 22.


1856, Feb. 5. V. Adm. Henry Prescott.

1856, Feb. 5. V. Adm. Barrington Reynolds.
1856, Feb. 5. John Hall, inspector general of hospitals.
1857, Jan. 2. R. Adm. the Hon. Frederick William Grey.

1857, Jan. 2. (Honorary) Jean Lugeol, contre amiral.

1857, Jan. 2. (Honorary) Louis Edouard comte Bouët-Willaumez, contre amiral.

1857, Jan. 2. (Honorary) Octave Pierre Antoine de Chabannes-Curton, contre amiral.

1857, Jan. 2. (Honorary) Pierre Edmond Jurieu Jean de la Gravière, contre amiral.


1857, Jan. 22. Maj. Gen. Robert John Hussey Vivian, of the Madras Army, late serving with the local rank of lieut. gen. while in the command of the Turkish contingent.


1858, Jan. 21. Capt. William Peel, R.N.


*The following would have been recommended for the dignity had they survived.


La-Col. John Nicholson, of the 27th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry.

In the Gazette of 1857, Nov. 26, the Queen ordained that Isabella Neill, the widow of the late Col. James George Neill, of the Madras Fusiliers, should have and hold, etc., the same precedence as if he had survived, etc., etc.
1858, Mar. 24. Col. William Rose Mansfield, afterwards lord Sandhurst, serving with the local rank of maj. gen. in the East Indies.

1858, Mar. 24. (Extra) Col. Thomas Seaton, Bengal Army.


1858, July 27. (Extra) Col. Robert Cornelis Napier, afterwards lord Napier of Magdala, of the Bengal Engineers.


1858, Nov. 16. Col. John Jones, of the 60th Regiment.


1859, June 10. John Macandrew, M.D., insp. gen. of Hospitals: on half pay.


1860, July 30. Col. Richard Denis Kelly, of the 34th Regiment.


1861, June 28. R. Adm. Lewis Tobias Jones.
1862, Nov. 10. Gen. George (Hay), 8th marquess of Tweeddale (same occasion).
1862, Nov. 10. Gen. Alexander Lindsay, Bengal Army (same occasion).
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1862, Nov. 10. Adm. the Hon. George Elliott (same occasion).

1862, Nov. 10. Adm. Sir Lucius Curtis, bart. (same occasion).

1862, Nov. 10. Adm. William Bowles (same occasion).

1862, Nov. 10. V. Adm. William James Hope Johnstone (same occasion).

1862, Nov. 10. V. Adm. James Scott (same occasion).

1862, Nov. 10. R. Adm. Charles Talbot (same occasion).

1862, Nov. 10. R. Adm. John McDougall (same occasion).

1862, Nov. 10. R. Adm. George Rodney Mundy (same occasion).


1863, Apr. 11. Col. Neville Bowles Chamberlain, of the Bengal Army.


1864, Feb. 9. Sir John Liddell, kn.t., M.D., late director-gen. of the Medical Department of the Navy.


1865, Mar. 28. Adm. Sir George Rose Sartorius, knet.


1865, Mar. 28. V. Adm. Thomas (Maitland), 11th earl of Lauderdale.

1865, Mar. 28. V. Adm. Robert Smart.


1865, Mar. 28. V. Adm. Horatio Thomas Austin.


1865, Mar. 28. Col. Edward Harris Greathed.


1865, Mar. 28. James Brown Gibson, M.D., Director-General of the Army Medical Department.

1865, Mar. 28. William Linton, M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals on half-pay.


1865, June 7. V. Adm. Peter Richards.


1867, Mar. 13. David Deas, M.D., inspector general of hospitals and fleets.


1869, June 2. V. Adm. William Ramsay.

1869, June 2. Lieut. Gen. George Frederick (Upton), 3rd viscount Templeton.


1869, June 2. V. Adm. Henry Kellett.


1869, June 2. Lord George Augustus Frederick Paget, maj. gen.


1869, June 2. Col. Alfred Thomas Wilde, Madras Army.

1869, June 2. Thomas Galbraith Logan, M.D., director-gen. of the Medical Department of the Army.


1871, May 20. David Dumbreck, M.D., insp.-gen. of Hospitals on half pay.


1871, June 17. Alexander Armstrong, M.D., director-gen. of the Medical Department of the Navy.


1873, May 24. V. Adm. the Hon. James Robert Drummond.

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1873, May 24. V. Adm. Astley Cooper Key.


1874, Mar. 31. Deputy-Surgeon Gen. ANTHONY DICKSON HOME, V.C.

1875, May 29. Lieut. Gen. BURKE CUPPAGE.

1875, May 29. V. Adm. RICHARD COLLINSON.

1875, May 29. V. Adm. CLAUDE HENRY MASON BUCKLE.

1875, May 29. V. Adm. GEORGE GIFFARD.

1875, May 29. Lieut. Gen. the Hon. GEORGE CADOGAN.

1875, May 29. V. Adm. WILLIAM LORING.


1875, May 29. Lieut. Gen. WILLIAM O'GRADY HALY.

1875, May 29. V. Adm. EDWARD SOUTHWELL SOTHEBY.

1875, May 29. Lieut. Gen. EDWARD ALAN HOLDICH.

1875, May 29. Maj. Gen. EDWIN BEAUMONT JOHNSON.

1875, May 29. Maj. Gen. HENRY DERMOT DALY.

1875, May 29. Surgeon Gen. JOHN CAMPBELL BROWN, Bengal Army.


1877, June 2. Adm. GEORGE ELLIOT.

1877, June 2. Lieut. Gen. ARTHUR BORTON.

1877, June 2. Lieut. Gen. RICHARD WADDY.

1877, June 2. V. Adm. FREDERICK BEAUCHAMP PAGET SEYMOUR.

1877, June 2. Lieut. Gen. HENRY DALRYMPLE WHITE.

1877, June 2. Maj. Gen. WILLIAM SHERBROOKE RAMSAY NORCOTT.

1877, June 2. Maj. Gen. DANIEL LYSONS.
1877, June 2. R. Adm. William Houston Stewart.
1877, June 2. William Richard Edwin Smart, M.D., inspector general of hospitals and fleets.
1878, Nov. 11. Frederick Augustus (Thesiger), 2nd lord Chelmsford, maj. gen., having the local rank of lieut. gen. while serving in command of the Forces at the Cape of Good Hope.
1879, July 25. Lieut. Gen. Frederick Francis Maude, V.C.

1880, Mar. 6. Col. **Campbell Claye Grant Ross**, Bengal Staff Corps.


1880, Apr. 23. Adm. **George Greville Wellesley**.


1881, Feb. 22. Col. **Herbert Taylor Macpherson** (having local rank of maj. gen.), V.C., Bengal Staff Corps.


1881, May 24. Adm. the Hon. **Charles Gilbert John Brydone Elliot**.


1881, May 24. Gen. **George Colt Langley**.


1881, May 24. Gen. **Lord Mark Kerr**.


1881, May 24. Gen. **John Thornton Grant**.

ORDER OF THE BATH

1881, May 24. Lieut. Gen. ALEXANDER MACDONELL.
1881, May 24. Lieut. Gen. CHARLES PYNDAR BEAUCHAMP WALKER.
1881, May 24. Lieut. Gen. JOHN FORBES.
1881, May 24. V. Adm. the Rt. Hon. lord JOHN HAY.
1881, May 24. Capt. FREDERICK WILLIAM RICHARDS, R.N.
1881, May 24. Col. CHARLES GEORGE ARBUTHNOT.
1881, May 24. Col. CHARLES COOPER JOHNSON, Bengal Staff Corps.
1882, Nov. 18. V. Adm. WILLIAM MONTAGU DOWELL.
1882, Nov. 18. Lieut. Gen. GEORGE HARRY SMITH WILLIS.
1882, Nov. 18. Lieut. Gen. Sir EDWARD BRUCE HAMLEY.
1882, Nov. 18. R. Adm. ANTHONY HILEY HOSKINS.
1882, Nov. 18. Commissary Gen. EDWARD MORRIS, Commissariat and Transport Staff.
1882, Nov. 18. Maj. Gen. GERALD GRAHAM.
1882, Nov. 18. Maj. Gen. DRURY CURZON DRURY-LOWE.
1882, Nov. 18. Col. CHARLES BUTLER PETER HODGES NUGENT.
1882, Nov. 18. Col. ORIEL VIVEASH TANNER.
1882, Nov. 18. Col. Sir BAKER CREED RUSSELL.
1882, Nov. 18. Deputy Surg. Gen. JAMES ARTHUR HANBURY.
1882, Nov. 18. Col. CROMER ASHBOURNHAM.
1882, Nov. 24. Lieut. Gen. RICHARD CHAMBRE HAYES TAYLOR.
1882, Nov. 24. Lieut. Gen. ARTHUR JAMES HERBERT.
1882, Nov. 24. Lieut. Gen. EDMUND AUGUSTUS WHITMORE.

1882, Nov. 24. John Watt Reid, M.D., director general of the Medical Department of the Navy.


1884, May 21. (Extra) Col. Herbert Stewart, aide-de-camp to the queen.


1885, Aug. 25. (Extra) Thomas Crawford, M.D., director general of the Army Medical Department.


1885, Aug. 25. (Extra) Col. Sir Charles William Wilson, Royal Engineers.


1886, Jan. 9. (Extra) Gen. the Hon. Arthur Edward Hardinge, an extra equerry to the Queen.


ORDER OF THE BATH


1886, Nov. 25. Lieut. Col. and Col. Francis Booth Norman, Bengal Staff Corps.

1886, Nov. 25. Lieut. Col. and Col. Francis Wallace Grenfell, aide-de-camp to the queen; on half-pay list.

1886, Nov. 25. Lieut. Col. and Col. William Francis Butler, aide-de-camp to the queen; on half-pay list.

1886, Nov. 25. Lieut. Col. and Col. George Stewart White, V.C., having local rank of maj. gen. while commanding in Upper Burmah; on half-pay list.


1887, June 21. (Additional) V. Adm. Nowell Salmon, V.C.


1887, June 21. (Additional) William Mackenzie, inspector gen. of hospitals, Indian Medical Service; honorary physician to the queen.


1887, July 1 (Nov. 25). Lieut. Col. and Col. (having the local and temporary rank of brig. gen.) Robert Cunliffe Low, Bengal Cavalry, commanding a Brigade, Bengal.


1889, Apr. 10. Lieut. Col. and Col. (having local and temporary rank of Maj. Gen.) John Withers McQueen, A.D.C., Bengal Staff Corps, commanding Hazara Field Force.


1889, May 25. R. Adm. the Hon. EDMUND ROBERT FREMANTLE, Royal Navy.


1890, Jan. 1. Lieut. Gen. GEORGE TOMKYS CHESEY (Royal Engineers), member of the Council of the Viceroy and Gov. Gen. of India.

1890, Feb. 18. (Honorary) His Excellency V. Adm. CARL AUGUST DEINHARD, commander-in-chief of the German Cruising Squadron.

1890, May 16. V. Adm. JOHN KENNEDY ERKINE BAIRD, Royal Navy.


1891, May 30. Lieut. Gen. CHARLES CRAUFURD FRASER.

1891, May 30. Lieut. Gen. WILBRAHAM OATES LENNOX, V.C., Royal Engineers.

ORDER OF THE BATH


1891, May 30. WILLIAM ALEXANDER MACKINNON, direc. gen. of the Army Medical Department.


1891, Nov. 19. Col. (having local and temporary rank of brig. gen.) GEORGE BENJAMIN WOLSELEY, aide-de-camp to the Queen, commanding a second-class district, Madras.

1891, Nov. 19. Lieut. Col. and Col. (having local and temporary rank of brig. gen.) HENRY COLLETT, Indian Staff Corps, commanding a second-class district, Bengal.

1892, May 25. V. Adm. JOHN OMMANEY HOPKINS.

1892, May 25. V. Adm. ALGERNON CHARLES FIESCHI HENEAGE.


1893, June 3. Gen. RICHARD THOMAS FARREN.


1893, June 3. Lieut. Gen. and Hon. Gen. JULIUS AUGUSTUS ROBERT RAINES.


1893, June 3. Gen. the Hon. PERCY ROBERT BASIL FIELDDING.

1893, June 3. Gen. ALFRED WILLIAM LUCAS, Indian Staff Corps.


1894, July 17. Lieut. Gen. (with the local and temporary rank of Col.) Alfred Burdon Ellis, the West India Regiment, commanding the Troops on the West Coast of Africa; would have been recommended for the dignity of knt. commander of the Order of the Bath (Military Division) had he survived.


1895, May 25. James Nicholas Dick, inspec. gen. of Hospitals and Fleets and direc. gen. of the Medical Department of the Navy.


1896, Nov. 17. Maj. Gen. Sir Horatio Herbert Kitchener, Royal Engineers (Sirdar of the Egyptian Army) in recognition of services during the recent operations in the Soudan.


1897, May 25. R. Adm. Harry Holdsworth Rawson, in recognition of services during the recent expedition to Benin.


1897, June 22. (Additional) Adm. William Garnham Luard.


1897, June 22. (Additional) Gen. Æneas Perkins, col. commandant Royal (late Bengal) Engineers.

1897, June 22. Col. Francis Howell Jenkins, Indian Staff Corps.


1897, June 22. (Additional) Henry Frederick Norbury, inspec. gen. of Hospitals and Fleets.


1897, June 22. (Additional) V. Adm. Edward Hobart Seymour.


1897, June 22. (Additional) James John Louis Donnet, inspec. gen. of Hospitals and Fleets.


1897, June 22. (Additional) V. Adm. Nathaniel Bowden-Smith.


1898, May 20. Col. (brig. gen.) William Penn Symons, commanding a second-class district in India, in recognition of services during the recent operations on the North-west Frontier of India.

1898, May 20. Col. (brig. gen.) Richard Westmacott, commanding a second-class district in India (same occasion).


1898, May 20. Col. (brig. gen.) Edmond Roche Elles, commanding a second-class district in India (same occasion).


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1899, May 16. Col. (brig. gen.) Reginald Clare Hart, V.C., commanding a second-class district in India in recognition of services rendered during recent operations on the North-West Frontier of India.


1900, Mar. 13. Col. (local maj. gen.) Sir Francis Reginald Wingate, A.D.C., in recognition of his services during the pursuit and defeat of the Khalifa in November last.


1900, May 23. Col. Frederick John Keen, Indian Staff Corps.

1900, Nov. 6. R. Adm. Sir Robert Hastings Harris, in recognition of services during the war in South Africa.
1900, Nov. 29. R. Adm. BOUVERIE FRANCIS CLARK, R.N. (in recognition of services during the operations in South Africa. Gazetted 1901, Apr. 19, but with precedence as of date 1900, Nov. 29. See footnote on p. 341).

1900, Nov. 29. Maj. Gen. (local lieut. gen.) CHARLES TUCKER (same occasion).


1900, Nov. 29. Col. (local maj. gen.) ELLIOTT WOOD, R.E. (same occasion).


1900, Nov. 29. Col. (local maj. gen.) WILLIAM GEORGE KNOX (same occasion).

1900, Nov. 29. Maj. Gen. (local lieut. gen.) HENRY JOHN THOROTON HILDYARD (same occasion).

1900, Nov. 29. Col. WODEHOUSE DILLON RICHARDSON (same occasion).

1900, Nov. 29. Maj. Gen. WILLIAM FREEMAN KELLY (same occasion).

1900, Nov. 29. Col. (local lieut. gen., now promoted maj. gen.) IAN STANISLISH MONTEITH HAMILTON (same occasion).

1900, Nov. 29. Col. EDWARD WILLIS DUNCAN WARD (same occasion).

1900, Nov. 29. Col. FRANCIS HOWARD, A.D.C. to the king (same occasion).

1900, Nov. 29. Col. (local maj. gen.) HECTOR ARCHIBALD MACDONALD, A.D.C. (same occasion).

1900, Nov. 29. Col. (temporary brig. gen.) HENRY HAMILTON SETTLE (same occasion).

1900, Nov. 29. Maj. Gen. (local lieut. gen.) JOHN DENTON PINKSTONE FRENCH (same occasion).

1900, Nov. 29. Col. (local maj. gen., now promoted maj. gen.) CHARLES EDMOND KNOX (same occasion).

1900, Nov. 29. Col. (local maj. gen.) GEORGE HENRY MARSHALL (same occasion).

1900, Nov. 29. Col. (local maj. gen.) James Wolfe Murray (same occasion).

1900, Nov. 29. Hon. Col. (local maj. gen.) Charles Compton William (Cavendish), 3rd lord Chesham, Imperial Yeomanry (same occasion).


1900, Nov. 29. Col. (local brig. gen.) John George Dartnell, Natal Volunteer Force (same occasion).


1901, July 24. Hon. Col. His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia of Gwalior. (Honorary.)

1901, July 24. (Honorary) Col. His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraj Sir Pertab Singh.


1901, Nov. 9. V. Adm. Charles George Fane.


1902, June 26. V. Adm. Arthur Knyvet Wilson, V.C.


1902, June 26.  (Additional) Fleet paymaster Frederick Cleeve (retired).


1902, Nov. 9. (Honorary) His Excellency Gen. R. Gorjao, of the Portuguese Army, governor general of the province of Mozambique (on the occasion of His Majesty's birthday).

1903, Jan. 1. Col. (local maj. gen.) Charles Comyn Egerton, A.D.C.


1903, June 26. Col. (local maj. gen.) O’Moore Creagh, V.C., Indian Army, commanding the Forces in China (in recognition of services during the occupation of China by International Troops).

1903, Nov. 9. Adm. Algernon Frederick Rous de Horsey.

1903, Nov. 9. Adm. Albert Hastings Markham.

1903, Nov. 9. V. Adm. John Fellowes.


K. C. B. CIVIL

KNIGHTS COMMANDERS—CIVIL DIVISION (K.C.B.).


1848, Apr. 27. Rt. Hon. Henry Lytton Earle Bulwer, afterwards lord Dalling and Bulwer, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the queen of Spain.

1848, Apr. 27. Rt. Hon. Henry Ellis, sometime employed on an extraordinary and special mission to the emperor of Brazil.


1848, Apr. 27. James Brooke, governor and commander-in-chief of the Island of Labuan.

1848, Apr. 27. George Russell Clerke, governor of Bombay.

1848, Apr. 27. Henry Light, governor and commander-in-chief of British Guiana.

1848, Apr. 27. George Grey, governor of New Zealand.

1848, Apr. 27. Charles Edward Trevelyan, assistant secretary to the Treasury.

1848, Apr. 27. Sir Randolph Isham Routh, commissary gen. employed on a particular service in Ireland.

1848, Apr. 27. R. Adm. Francis Beaufort, hydrographer to the Admiralty.

1848, Apr. 27. Rt. Hon. James Stephen, one of the under secretaries of State for the War and Colonial Department.


1848, Apr. 27. Lieut. Col. Henry Montgomery Lawrence, of the Bengal Artillery.

1848, Dec. 26. Lieut. Col. CHARLES ROWAN, one of the Commissioners of the Police of the Metropolis.

1849, June 5. HENRY MIERS ELLIOT, secretary to the gov. gen. of India in Council, in the Foreign Department.

1849, Aug. 28. THOMAS NICHOLAS REDINGTON, under secretary to the lord lieut. of Ireland.

1850, Nov. 22. SAMUEL GEORGE BONHAM, chief superintendent of the trade of H.M. subjects trading with China and governor of Hong Kong.

1850, Nov. 22. Sir GEORGE WILLIAM ANDERSON, sometime governor of Mauritius and now governor of Ceylon.

1851, Mar. 1. JOHN ARTHUR DOUGLAS (BLOOMFIELD), 2nd lord Bloomfield, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Russia.

1851, Mar. 1. HENRY RICHARD CHARLES (WELLESLEY), 2nd lord, afterward 1st earl Cowley, minister plenipotentiary on a special mission at Frankfort.

1851, Mar. 1. GEORGE NICHOLLS, late secretary to the Poor Law Board.

1851, Mar. 1. Sir HENRY WATKIN WILLIAMS-WYNN, bart., envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Denmark.

1851, Mar. 1. The Hon. WILLIAM TEMPLE, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the king of the Two Sicilies.

1851, Mar. 1. The Hon. RALPH ABERCROMBY, afterwards 2nd lord Dunfermline, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the king of Sardinia.


1852, Feb. 23. JOHN HOBART (CARADOC), 2nd lord Howden, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the queen of Spain.

1852, June 29. WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY, sometime minister plenipotentiary to the Argentine Confederation.


1853, Sept. 5. James Cosmo Melvill, secretary to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

1854, June 12. Sir Charles Augustus Fitz-Roy, kn.t., capt. gen. and governor-in-chief in and over the colony of New South Wales.

1854, June 12. Sir John Francis Davis, bart., sometime governor and commissioner-in-chief in and over the colony of Hong Kong and plenipotentiary and chief superintendent of British trade in China.


1855, May 2. James Hudson, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the king of Sardinia.

1856, Feb. 5. Maj. Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, of the Bombay Army

1856, Feb. 5. John Laird Mair Lawrence, afterwards lord Lawrence, chief commissioner and agent to the gov. gen. of India, for the Punjab.


1856, Feb. 5. Benjamin Hawes.


1856, Sept. 30. The Hon. John Duncan Bligh, sometime envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the king of Hanover.


1856, Sept. 30. John Fiennes Twisleton Crampton, sometime envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America.


1858, July 9. Andrew Smith, M.D., late direc. gen of the Army Medical Department.

1858, Sept. 6. Richard Madox Bromley, accountant gen. of the Navy.

1858, Sept. 6. Thomas Tassell Grant, late comptroller of the Victualling and Transport Service of the Navy.


1859, May 20. Henry Bartle Edward Frere, the resident in the Province of Scinde.


1860, Feb. 10. Rowland Hill, secretary to the Post Office.

1860, Feb. 25. Andrew Buchanan, envoy extraordinary and minister pleni potentiary to H.M. the queen of Spain.


1860, May 22. Charles Lennox Wyke, envoy extraordinary and minister pleni potentiary to the Mexican Republic.


1860, Dec. 11. (Extra) Richard Bickerton Pemell (Lyons), 2nd lord afterwards viscount Lyons, envoy extraordinary and minister pleni potentiary to the United States of America.

1861, June 18. Frederick Temple (Blackwood), lord Dufferin and Clandeboye, afterwards marquess of Dufferin and Ava, the British member of the late European Commission in Syria.

1861, June 25. Maj. Gen. George Hall MacGregor, sometime employed as military commissioner attached to the camp of Jung Bahadoor during the late mutiny in India.


1862, July 23. Philip Edmond Wodehouse, governor and commander-in-chief in and over the colony of the Cape of Good Hope and its dependencies, and high commissioner for the settling and adjustment of the affairs of the territories adjacent or contiguous to the eastern frontier of that colony.


1862, Dec. 12. Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, commonly called lord Augustus Loftus, envoy extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary at the Court of Bavaria.

1862, Dec. 12. The Hon. Frederick William Adolphus Bruce, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the emperor of China.

1863, Mar. 3. Henry Francis Howard, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the Court of Hanover.


1863, Mar. 17. Augustus Berkeley Paget, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the Court of Denmark.


1863, Dec. 11. George Frederick Edmonstone, late lieut. gov. of the North-Western Provinces of Bengal.


1865, June 7. Alexander Bryson, M.D., director general of the Medical Department of the Navy.

1865, Aug. 23. Maj. John Clayton Cowell, of the Royal Engineers, in recognition of his services as governor for nine years to H.R.H. prince Alfred Ernest Albert, who has attained his majority on the 6th inst.


1865, Nov. 27. (Extra) Rt. Hon. William Hutt, vice president of the Board of Trade.

1866, Jan. 29. (Honorary) H.S.H. Herman Ernest Francis Bernhard, prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg (nephew of the Queen).
1866, June 23. Sir Alexander Malet, bart., envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation.

1866, June 23. The Hon. Charles Augustus Murray, late envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the king of Saxony and now envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the king of Denmark.


1866, July 6. Sir James Clark, bart., M.D., one of the physicians in ordinary to Her Majesty.

1866, July 6. Thomas Erskine May, afterwards lord Farnborough, clerk assistant of the House of Commons.

1866, July 6. Charles Pressly, late chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue.


1867, June 29. (Extra) John Alexander Macdonald, chairman of the recent conference of delegates from British North America on the measure of confederation.


1869, July 27. Antony Panizzi, late principal librarian and secretary to the British Museum.


1870, Dec. 6. William George Anderson, assistant comptroller and auditor gen. of the Exchequer and Audit Department.


1871, Nov. 7. William Henry Stephenson, chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue.

1872, Jan. 20. Sir William Jenner, bart., M.D., one of the physicians-in-ordinary to Her Majesty.

1872, June 17. George Biddell Airy, the astronomer royal.

1872, July 13. V. Adm. the Hon. Edward Alfred John Harris, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the king of the Netherlands.


1873, Mar. 27. Henry Thring, afterwards lord Thring, the parliamentary counsel.

1873, Mar. 27. Alfred Power, vice-president of the Local Government Board for Ireland.


1875, Mar. 25. Henry Cole, late secretary of the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education and general superintendent and director of the South Kensington Museum.

1875, Nov. 25. Thomas Francis Wade, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary and chief superintendent of Trade in China.

1876, May 17. Charles (Harbord), 5th lord Suffield, a lord of the Bedchamber to H.R.H. the prince of Wales.

1876, Nov. 29. (Extra) Capt. George Strong Nares, of the Royal Navy.

1877, July 23. Col. John Stokes, of the Royal Engineers.

1877, Aug. 6. Lieut. Col. Edmund Frederick Du Cane, of the Royal Engineers, surveyor gen. of prisons, chairman of directors of convict prisons, and commissioner under the provisions of the Prisons Act, 1877.

1877, Aug. 6. Col. Sir Lewis Pelly, of the Bombay Staff Corps, agent of the gov. gen. of India in Rajpootana.

1877, Aug. 6. Henry William Gordon, commissary general in the Ordnance Store Department.

1878, Mar. 15. Edmund Yeamans Walcot Henderson, late lieut. col. in the Corps of Royal Engineers, the commissioner of police of the Metropolis.


1878, Oct. 10. John Savile Lumley, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the king of the Belgians.


1879, Mar. 31. John Lambert, secretary to the Commissioners of the Local Government Board.


1880, Apr. 20. John Tilley, late secretary to the Post Office.


1880, Oct. 27. Charles John Herries, chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue.


1881, May 24. Lieut. Col. Thomas Heron (Jones), 7th viscount Ranelagh, 2nd (South) Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.


1881, May 24. Thomas Brassey, hon. commander of the Liverpool Brigade of Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, afterwards lord Brassey.


1882, June 2. James Caird, senior copyhold, inclosure and tithe commissioner for England and Wales.

1882, June 2. Ralph Wood Thompson, under-secretary of State for the War Department.

1882, June 24. George Kettilby Rickards, late counsel to the Speaker of the House of Commons.


1883, Apr. 9. Rt. Hon. Lyon Playfair, afterwards 1st lord Playfair.

1883, Sept. 15. Col. John Graham McKerlie, Royal Engineers (retired list), chairman of the Board of Public Works in Ireland.

1884, Jan. 5. Professor Richard Owen, F.R.S., late superintendent department of Natural History, British Museum.

1884, Jan. 12. Robert George Crookshank Hamilton, under secretary to the lord lieut. of Ireland.

1884, Apr. 15. Robert Hawthorn Collins, comptroller of the Household of His late Royal Highness the duke of Albany.

1884, Apr. 29. H.S.H. prince Louis Alexander, of Battenberg, lieut. in the Royal Navy.

1884, May 24. Hon. Spencer Cecil Brabazon Ponsonby-Fane, comptroller of accounts, Lord Chamberlain’s Department.

1885, June 15. Nathaniel Barnaby, director of naval construction at the Admiralty.

1885, June 30. Augustus Frederick William Keppel Stephenson, solicitor to the Treasury.

1885, July 22. Gen. Alexander Nelson (Hood), 1st viscount Bridport, one of Her Majesty's equerries.


1885, Aug. 25. Arthur Lawrence Haliburton, director of supplies and transport, War Office.


1886, Feb. 2. Col. James Fraser, commissioner of police for the City of London.

1886, Feb. 2. William Stuart Walker, chairman of the Board of Supervision for the Relief of the Poor, and of Public Health, Scotland.

1886, Feb. 2. Francis Brockman Morley, chairman of the Middlesex Quarter Sessions, exon of Her Majesty's Royal Bodyguard of Yeomen of the Guard.


1886, June 28. (Additional) Sir Francis Philip Cunliffe-Owen, secretary to the Royal Commission and executive commissioner for the Indian Empire and for several colonies for services in connection with Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886.
1886, July 30. Algernon Edward West, chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue.


1887, June 21. William Fraser, LL.D., deputy keeper of Records of Scotland.

1887, June 21. Charles Lister Ryan, assistant comptroller and auditor, Exchequer and Audit Department.


1887, June 21. Maj. Fleetwood Isham Edwards, Royal Engineers, assistant keeper of the Privy Purse and assistant private secretary to the queen.


1888, Jan. 7. Sir Robert Rawlinson, knt., chief engineering inspector, Local Government Board.

1888, Jan. 7. Sir Charles Warren, chief commissioner of Metropolitan Police, col. in the Corps of Royal Engineers.


1888, June 2. Edward George Jenkinson, late assistant under secretary, police and crime, for Ireland.


1889, Mar. 4. Edwin Chadwick.


1889, Aug. 16. John Thomas Banks, M.D., one of the physicians in ordinary to the queen in Ireland.


1890, Jan. 7. Charles Lennox Peel, clerk of the Council.


1890, May 21. Henry George Calcraft, permanent secretary to the Board of Trade.

1890, July 18. Sir John Kirk, M.D., late plenipotentiary to the Slave Trade Conference at the Court of Brussels.


1890, Nov. 21. Col. Charles Bean Euan-Smith (Madras Infantry, on the retired list), Her Majesty's agent and consul gen. for the dominions of the sultan of Zanzibar.
1890, Dec. 19. Lieut. Col. and Hon. Col. ALEXANDER MONCRIEFF (retired list), formerly commanding the duke of Edinburgh's Own Edinburgh Artillery (Southern Division, Royal Artillery).

1891, Jan. 13. Col. the Rt. Hon. Sir JOSEPH WEST RIDGEWAY (Bengal Infantry retired list), under secretary to the lord lieut. and gen. gov. of Ireland.

1891, Feb. 3. Sir FREDERICK AUGUSTUS ABEL, knt., president of Committee on Explosives, War Department.

1891, Nov. 5. EYRE MASSEY SHAW, late chief officer of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade.

1892, May 10. Col. GEORGE GUSTAVUS WALKER, 3rd Battalion the King's Own Scottish Borderers.


1892, May 25. GODFREY LUSHINGTON, under secretary of State, Home Office.


1892, May 25. HENRY JENKYS, parliamentary counsel to the Treasury.

1892, May 25. COURTENAY BOYLE, assistant secretary, Board of Trade (Railway Department).

1892, May 25. Lieut. Col. GEORGE ARCHIBALD LEACH, late Royal Engineers, late secretary to the Board of Agriculture.

1892, May 25. ADM. WILLIAM WINDHAM HORNBY, commissioner Prison Department, Home Office.

1892, May 25. JOHN EVANS, D.C.L., LL.D., late president of the Society of Antiquaries.

1892, Aug. 20. Sir EDWARD HERTSLET, knt., librarian and keeper of the papers of the Foreign Office.
1892, Aug. 20. Horace George Walpole, assistant under secretary of State, India Office.

1892, Aug. 20. Evan MacGregor, permanent secretary to the Admiralty.

1892, Aug. 20. Professor William Henry Flower, director of the Natural History Department, British Museum.


1893, June 3. Andrew Noble, late capt., Royal Artillery.

1893, June 3. Francis Mowatt, assistant secretary to the Treasury.

1893, June 3. John Fretcheville Dykes Donnelly, hon. maj. gen., Royal Engineers (retired list), secretary to the Science and Art Department.

1893, Dec. 29. Sir Thomas Henry Sanderson, assistant under-secretary of state, Foreign Office.


1894, May 26. Augustus Wollaston Franks, keeper, Department of British and Mediæval Antiquities and Ethnography, British Museum.

1895, Jan. 8. Herbert Harley Murray, late chairman of the Board of Customs.

1895, Jan. 8. George William Kekewich, secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.
1895, Jan. 8. William Henry White, assistant controller and director of Naval Construction.


1895, May 25. Ralph Henry Knox, accountant gen. of the Army.


1895, May 25. Sir David Harrel, knt., under secretary for Ireland.


1895, June 28. James Reid, one of the physicians in ordinary to Her Majesty.


1895, July 2. Robert Giffen, comptroller gen. of the Commercial, Labour, and Statistical Department, Board of Trade.

1895, July 2. Alfred Milner, chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue.


1897, Jan. 1. Sir Elwin Mitford Palmer, financial adviser to His Highness the khedive of Egypt.


1897, June 1. Hon. Col. David Davidson, the Queen’s Rifle Volunteer Brigade, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment).

1897, June 22. (Additional) Sir Francis Knollys, private secretary to H.R.H. the prince of Wales, afterwards lord Knollys.

1897, June 22. (Additional) George Lawson, assistant under secretary of state, War Office.


1897, Jun 22. (Additional) Col. Edward Talbot Thackeray, V.C.

1897, June 22. (Additional) Henry Craik, secretary, Scotch Education Department.

1897, June 22. (Additional) John Skelton, vice-president, Local Government Board for Scotland.


1897, June 22. (Additional) Frederic Lacey Robinson, deputy chairman Board of Inland Revenue.

1897, June 22. (Additional) Sir Andrew Reed, knt., insp. gen. Royal Irish Constabulary.

1897, June 22. (Additional) Richard Thorne Thorne, medical officer to the Local Government Board.

1897, June 22. (Additional) Joseph Norman Lockyer, professor of astronomy, Royal College of Science.

1897, June 22. (Additional) John Wolfe Barry.
1897, June 22. (Additional) **John Taylor**, surveyor, Office of Works.


1897, June 22. (Additional) **The Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Henry Jeune**, kn., president of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, judge advocate gen.

1897, June 22. (Additional) **Sir John Hassard**, kn., apparitor gen. Consistory Court of the bishop of London

1897, June 22. (Additional) **Henry Charles Burbett**.

1897, June 22. (Additional) **Edward Frankland**, water analyst to the Local Government Board.

1897, June 22. (Additional) **William Huggins**.

1897, June 22. (Additional) **William Blake Richmond**.


1897, June 22. (Additional) **Albert John Durston**, chief inspector of machinery, engineer-in-chief of the Navy.


1897, June 22. (Additional) **Lieut. Col. and Hon. Col. Sir Charles Watkin Shakerley**, bart., late 5th Volunteer Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment.

1897, June 22. (Additional) **Hon. Col. Sir Henry Wilmot**, bart., V.C., 1st Volunteer Battalion the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment).


1898, Jan. 1. **Edward Augustus Bond**, late principal librarian of the British Museum.

1898, Jan. 1. **William Tennant Gairdner**, physician in ordinary to Her Majesty in Scotland, dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Glasgow University.

1898, Jan. 1. Spencer Walpole, secretary to the General Post Office.


1898, Mar. 25. Maj. Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, envoy extraordinary, minister plenipotentiary, and chief superintendent of Trade at Pekin.


1898, May 21. John Murray, F.R.S., LL.D.


1899, Jan. 2. Edward Wingfield, under secretary of State for the Colonies.

1899, Jan. 2. William Chandler Roberts-Austen, F.R.S., chemist and assayer to the Royal Mint.

1899, Jan. 2. Henry William Primrose, chairman of the Board of Customs.


1899, June 9. George Herbert Murray, secretary to the General Post Office.


1900, May 23. John Samuel Purcell, late comptroller of Stamps and Stores and registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Inland Revenue Department.

1900, May 23. David Gill, Her Majesty’s astronomer, Cape of Good Hope.

1900, May 23. William Conyngham Greene, of Her Majesty’s diplomatic service, late British agent at Pretoria.


1900, Oct. 16. Col. the Rt. Hon. John Hay Athol Macdonald, commanding the Forth Volunteer Infantry Brigade, and formerly commanding the Queen’s Rifle Volunteer Brigade, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment).

1900, Nov. 29. Sir William MacCormac, bart. (See footnote on p. 347.)


1901, Jan. 1. Richard Mills, late comptroller and auditor gen.

1901, Jan. 1. Sir William Turner, D.C.L.


1901, Nov. 9. Sir Montague Frederick Ommanney, under secretary of State, Colonial Office.

1901, Nov. 9. Robert Anderson, LL.D., assistant commissioner of Metropolitan Police.

1901, Nov. 9. Francis John Stephens Hopwood, permanent secretary to the Board of Trade.
1901, Nov. 9. **Samuel Butler Provis**, permanent secretary to the Local Government Board.

1901, Nov. 9. **George Lisle Ryder**, chairman of the Board of Customs.


1902, Jan. 21. **Archibald John Scott Milman**.


1902, July 11. (Additional) The Hon. **Bernard Eric Barrington**.


1902, July 11. (Additional) **Sir William Selby Church**, bart., M.D., president of the Royal College of Physicians.

1902, July 11. (Additional) **Clinton Edward Dawkins**.

1902, July 11. (Additional) **Thomas Henry Elliott**, secretary to the Board of Agriculture.

1902, July 11. (Additional) **Reginald Baliol (Brett)**, 2nd viscount Esher, secretary to H.M.'s Office of Works.


1902, July 11. (Additional) **The Hon. Schomberg Kerr MacDonnell**.


1902, July 11. (Additional) **Professor William Ramsay**, F.R.S.


1902, July 11. (Additional) **Leslie Stephen**.


1902, July 17. **Horace Alfred Damer Seymour**, deputy master of the Mint, would have been made K.C.B. had he survived.

1902, Nov. 9. **Sir Andrew Charles Howard**, late assistant commissioner of the Metropolitan Police.

1902, Nov. 9. **George Christopher Trout Bartley**, M.P.


1902, Dec. 30. **Sir Benjamin Baker**, LL.D., F.R.S.


1903, July 10. Charles Henry Alderson, late chief charity commissioner.


1904, June 24. Charles John Reed, hon. col. of the Northumberland Royal Garrison Artillery (Volunteers).


1904, June 24. Walter Spencer Stanhope, hon. col., 2nd Volunteer Battalion the York and Lancaster Regiment.


1904, Nov. 9. William Henry Mahoney Christie.
The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.
The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Grand Masters and in virtue thereof First and Principal Knight Grand Cross thereof.


Victor Alexander (Bruce), 9th earl of Elgin. Appointed about 1893, Oct. 10. Assumed government 1894, Jan. 27.

Knights of the Order of the Star of India.

Original Knights before the enlargement of the Order.


1861, June 25. Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, prince consort of queen Victoria. (Extra.)

1861, June 25. Albert Edward, prince of Wales. (Extra.)


1861, June 25. George Francis Robert (Harris), 3rd Lord Harris, sometime governor of the Presidency of Madras.


1861, June 25. H.H. Runbeer Sing, Maharaja of Cashmere.

1861, June 25. Sir George Russell Clerk, governor of the Presidency of Bombay.


Subsequent Appointments.


1861, Aug. 19. Gen. Sir George Pollock, afterwards bart., who commanded the British Forces which advanced to Kabul in 1842; sometime member of the Council of the gov. gen. of India.

1862, Mar. 12. James (Bruce), 8th earl of Elgin, ex-officio as grand master. Died 1863, Nov. 20.

1863, Nov. 11. H.H. Seramudi Rajahye Hindostan Raj-Rajender Sree Maharaja Dheeraj Sewee Ram Sing, Bahadoor or Maharaja of Jyepore.

1863, Nov. 11. H.H. Furzund Dilbund Rasekool Ithagad Dowlut-i-Englishia Rajah Suroop Sing, Bahadoor of Maharaja of Jheend.


1864, Dec. 10. H.H. Maharaja Rughoo Raj Sing, Bahadoor of Rewah.
Enlargement of the Order in 1866.

STAR OF INDIA.


Promotion of Knights Commanders on the Enlargement of the Order in 1866.

1866, May 24. *ALBERT EDWARD, prince of Wales.


1866, May 24. *Gen. HUGH viscount GOUGH.


1866, May 24. *GEORGE FRANCIS ROBERT (HARRIS), 3rd lord Harris.

1866, May 24. *Maharaja DHULEEP SING.


1866, May 24. *SIR GEORGE RUSSELL CLERK.


1866, May 24. *SIR JOHN LAIRD MAIR LAWRENCE, bart., afterwards lord Lawrence, Grand Master and first and principal G.C.S.I.


*The names marked with an asterisk were the K.S.I. existing at the date of the enlargement of the order in 1866, and were made G.C.S.I. by that enlargement.
Subsequent Appointments.


1866, May 24. H.H. Furzund Dilbund Rasekhul Itgad Dowlut-i-Englishia, etc., Bahadoor of Kuppoorthulla.

1866, May 24. H.H. Maharaja Rughoo Raj Sing, Bahadoor of Rewah.


1866, May 24. H.H. the Maharaja of Joudpore.


1866, May 24. H.H. the Maharaja of Travancore.


1866, May 24. H.H. the Maharaja of Kerowlee.


1868, Aug. 27. Ismail Pasha, viceroy of Egypt. (Honorary.)


1869, June 2. The Rana of Dholepore.


1870, Aug. 19. Ferdinand de Lesseps. (Honorary.)


1872, May 3. Thomas George (Baring), 2nd lord afterwards 1st earl of Northbrook, ex officio as Grand Master.


1873, May 24. Gen. Sir John Low, Madras Infantry, formerly political resident at Lucknow and Hyderabad, and member of the Council of the gov. gen. of India.


1873, July 1. H.H. Hajee Meerza Hussein Khan, grand vizier and minister of war to the shah of Persia. (Honorary.)

1875, May 3. H.H. prince Tewfik Pasha, heir apparent to the viceroy of Egypt, afterwards khedive of Egypt. (Honorary.)


1876, Apr. 12. Edward Robert Lytton (Bulwer-Lytton), 2nd lord afterwards 1st earl of Lytton, ex officio as Grand Master.

1876, June 28. Richard Plantagenet Campbell (Temple-Nugent-Brydges-Chandos-Grenville), 3rd duke of Buckingham and Chandos, governor of the Presidency of Madras. (Extra.)

1876, June 28. Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, governor of the Presidency of Bombay. (Extra.)
1877, Jan. 1. Arthur William Patrick Albert, duke of Connaught. (Extra.) (On the occasion of the proclamation of queen Victoria as empress of India at Delhi).

1877, Jan. 1. H.H. Ram Singh Maharaj, Raja of Bundi (on same occasion).

1877, Jan. 1. H.H. Jaswant Sing, Maharaja of Bhurtpore (on same occasion).

1877, Jan. 1. H.H. Shri Prasad Narain Singh, Maharaja of Benares (on same occasion).


1877, Jan. 25. Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert, duke of Saxony, prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, afterwards duke of Albany. (Extra.)

1877, June 2. George William Frederick Charles, duke of Cambridge. (Extra.)

1878, Jan. 1. H.E. Cherif Pasha, minister for Foreign Affairs to H.H. the khedive of Egypt. (Honorary).

1878, Jan. 1. Sir Richard Temple, bart., governor of the Presidency of Bombay. (Extra.)

1878, May 3. Sir John Strachey. (Extra.) Member of the Council of the gov. gen. of India.

1878, Aug. 27. H.H. Safvet Pasha, grand vizier and minister of foreign affairs to the sultan of Turkey. (Honorary).

1879, July 29. H.H. Mir Khodadad, khan of Khelat. (Honorary.)


1880, Apr. 23. (Extra) Rt. Hon. Gathorne (Gaythorne-Hardy), 1st viscount Cranbrook, principal secretary of State for India. Invested at Windsor Castle, April 21.

1880, June 8. George Frederick Samuel (Robinson), 1st marquess of Ripon, ex officio as Grand Master.
1880, Nov. 9. His Highness the Nawab of Bahawulpur.

1881, May 24. His Highness Sujjun Singh, Maharana of Udaipur.

1882, May 23. His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore.

1882, May 23. His Highness Nawab Ikbal-ud-dowlah, of Oudh (Baghdad).

1884, May 23. His Highness Chama Rajendra Wadeir, Maharajah of Mysore.


1884, Dec. 13. Frederick Temple (Hamilton-Blackwood, afterwards Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood), 1st earl of Dufferin, afterwards marquess of Dufferin and Ava, ex officio as Grand Master.


1885, Apr. 11. Abdul Rahman Khan, amir of Afghanistan. (Honorary.)


1886, Jan. 1. His Highness Syud Toorkee, sultan of Muscat.

1886, Jan. 1. His Highness Maharao Raja Mangal, Sinh of Ulwar.

1886, Jan. 1. His Highness Takht Sinjhi Thakur Sahib, of Bhaunagar.

1886, July 28. Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant-Duff. (Extra.)

1887, Feb. 15. His Highness Maharaja Sayaji Rao, Bahadur Gaekwar of Baroda.

1887, Feb. 15. His Highness Maharana Fateh Singh Bahadur, of Meywar (Oodeypore).

1887, Feb. 15. His Highness Raja Sir Shamsier Prakash, Bahadur of Sirmur (Nahun).

1887, June 30. H.H. Maharaja Shivaji Rao Holker, Bahadur, Maharaja of Indore.
1887, Nov. 1. H.R.H. Sultan Massoud Mirza Yemin-ed-Dowlah, of Persia, govt. gen. of Ispahar, Fars, Arabistan, Kurdestan, Yezd etc. (Honorary.)


1888, May 24. His Highness the Maharajah Bala Rama Varma, of Travancore.


1890, Mar. 18. (Extra) Donald James (Mackay), 11th lord Reay, governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

1890, Nov. 8. (Honorary) His Highness Seyyid Ali bin Said bin Sultan, Sultan of Zanzibar.


1892, Aug. 1. (Extra) Rt. Hon. Richard Assheton (Cross), viscount Cross, His Majesty’s principal secretary of State for India.

1893, June 3. (Extra) Gen. Frederick Sleigh, baron Roberts, of Kandahar, V.C., afterwards earl Roberts.

1894, Jan. 27. Victor Alexander (Bruce), 9th earl of Elgin, ex officio as Grand Master.


1895, Jan. 1. His Highness Shahu Chatrapati Maharaj, Raja of Kolhapur.


1895, May 25. The Rt. Hon. George Robert Canning (Harris), 4th baron Harris. (Extra.)

1896, Jan. 1. (Extra) the Rt. Hon. Beilby (Lawley), lord Wenlock, governor of the Presidency of Madras.

1896, Feb. 29. His Excellency Nubar Pasha. (Honorary).

1897, June 22. His Highness Maharaja Vyankatesh Ramani Prasad Singh Bahadur of Rewa.

1897, June 22. Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, M.D.

1897, June 22. His Excellency Maharaja Sir Bir Shamsher Jang Rana Bahadur, prime minister of Nepal.


1898, Apr. 20. H.H. Said Hamud bin Mahomed, the sultan of Zanzibar. (Honorary).

1898, May 21. His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.

1899, Jan. 6. George Nathaniel (Curzon), 1st lord Curzon of Kedleston, ex-officio as Grand Master.

1900, Mar. 9. (Extra) William (Mansfield), 2nd lord Sandhurst, late governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

1901, Apr. 29. (Extra) Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, late governor of the Presidency of Madras.


1903, Jan. 1. His Highness Raja Sir Rama Varma, of Cochin (on the same occasion).

1904, Sept. 2. Rt. Hon. Arthur Oliver Villiers (Russell), 2nd lord Ampthill, acting gov. gen of India [during the absence of lord Curzon].
KNIGHTS COMMANDERS OF THE STAR OF INDIA
(K.C.S.I.).

Order Enlarged.


1866, Feb. 12. H.H. the Maharaja of Travancore.


1866, Feb. 12. H.H. the Maharaja of Kerowlee.

1866, May 24. The rajah Shreemun Maharaaja Chuttroputtee Shahabe Dam Altaphoo, of Kolhapoor.


1866, May 24. Donald Friell McLeod, Bengal Civil Service, lieut. gov. of the Punjab.

1866, May 24. The Maharaja Jeypercash Sing Bahadoor, of Deo, in Behar.

1866, May 24. Henry Ricketts, Bengal Civil Service (retired), late member of the Council of the gov. gen. of India.

1866, May 24. The Maharaja Mirza Gajapati Raz Maune, Sultan Bahadoor Zemindar of Vizianagram, member of the Council of the gov. gen of India for making laws and regulations.

1866, May 24. Henry Byng Harrington, Bengal Civil Service (retired), late member of the Council of the gov. gen. of India.
1866, May 24. The Maharaja Dig Birje Singh, of Bulrampoor (Oudh).

1866, May 24. Walter Elliot, Madras Civil Service (retired), late member of the Council of the governor of Madras.

1866, May 24. Sharif-ul-Omrah, Bahadoor of Hyderabad, member of the Council of the gov. gen. of India for making laws and regulations.


1866, May 24. Waitee Elliot, Madras Civil Service (retired), late member of the Council of the governor of Madras.

1866, May 24. Shaef-ul-Omeah, Bahadoor of Hyderabad, member of the Council of the gov. gen. of India for making laws and regulations.


1866, May 24. The Rajah Desuee Rao, late member of the Council of the gov. gen. of India for making laws and regulations.


1866, May 24. Maj. Gen. George St. Patrick Lawrence, Bengal Staff Corps, late agent to the gov. gen. of India at Rajpootana.

1866, May 24. The Rajah Redhakanth Deb.

1866, May 24. The Rajah of Drangadra.


1866, May 24. Meer Shere Mahomed, of Meerpur.


1866, May 24. The Rajah Sahib Dyal Missar, member of the Council of the gov. gen. of India for making laws and regulations.
1866, May 24. **George Udny Yule**, Bengal Civil Service, resident at Hyderabad.


1866, May 24. The Thakoor Rawul Jeswunt Singjee, of Bhownuggur.

1866, May 24. Col. Sir Herbert Benjamin Edwardes, Bengal Army, commissioner and agent to the gov. gen. of India in the Cis-Sutlej States.

1866, May 24. **Hakeem Saadut Ali Khan**.


1866, May 24. **Sirdar Nihal Sing Chachi**.


1867, Feb. 8. Col. **Henry Marion Durand**, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, fifth ordinary member of the Council of the viceroy and gov. gen. of India.


1867, May 24. **George Frederick Harvey**, Bengal Civil Service (retired), late commissioner of Agra.


1867, May 24. **Henry Lecon Anderson**, Bombay Civil Service (retired), late chief secretary to the Government of Bombay and member of the Council of the gov. gen. of India for making laws and regulations.


1869, June 2. H.H. the Rajah of Cochin.


1871, May 20. John William Kaye, formerly of the Bengal Artillery, now secretary in the political and secret department of the secretary of State for India in Council.

1871, May 20. Henry Sumner Maine, late member of the Council of the gov. gen. of India.

1871, Nov. 3. Col. Frederick John Goldsmid, Madras Staff Corps, employed on a special mission to Persia with the local rank of maj. gen., and late superintendent of the Indo-European Telegraph.

1872, May 31. John Strachey, Bengal Civil Service, member of the Council of the gov. gen. of India.

1872, May 31. John Cracroft Wilson, Bengal Civil Service (retired), late civil and sessions judge at Moradabad and special commissioner for the trial of rebels and mutineers in 1857–8.

1873, Feb. 6. Lieut. Col. Frederick Richard Pollock, Bengal Staff Corps, lately employed (with local rank of maj. gen.) on a special mission in Sistan, commissioner and superintendent Peshawar Division.


1873, May 23. George Campbell, Bengal Civil Service, lieut. gov. of Bengal.


1874, May 30. **Col. Lewis Pelly**, Bombay Staff Corps, agent to the gov. gen. for the States of Rajpootana and late political resident in the Persian Gulf.

1874, July 27. (Extra) **Thomas Douglas Forsyth**, Bengal Civil Service, commissioner of the Fyzabad Division, Oude, and lately employed on a special mission to Kashgar.

1875, Oct. 5. **Barrow Helbert Ellis**, Bombay Civil Service (retired), member of the council of the secretary of state for India, and lately one of the members of the council of the viceroy and gov. gen. of India.


1876, Mar. 7. **Maj. Gen. Samuel James Browne**, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, president of the Stud Commission and on special duty with the prince of Wales. (Extra.)

1876, Mar. 7. **Maj. Gen. Dighton Macnaghten Probyn**, V.C., Bengal Cavalry, equerry to H.R.H. the prince of Wales. (Extra.)
1876, Mar. 7. Surg. Gen. Joseph Fayrer, M.D., hon. physician to the queen and physician to H.R.H. the prince of Wales. (Extra.)

1877, Jan. 1. H.H. Shivaji Chatrapati, Raja of Kolhapore, on the occasion of the proclamation at Delhi of queen Victoria as empress of India.

1877, Jan. 1. James Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C., late member of the Council of the gov. gen. of India (same occasion).


1877, Jan. 1. Edward Clive Bayley, Bengal Civil Service, third ordinary member of the Council of the gov. gen. of India (same occasion).

1877, Jan. 1. H.H. the Jam Shri Vibhajee, of Naunagar (same occasion).


1877, June 2. Thomas Lawrence Seccombe, financial secretary to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

1878, Jan. 1. Maj. Gen. Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, additional member of the Council of the governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations, secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works and Railway Departments, and lately employed on a special mission as a personal assistant to the governor of Madras.

1878, May 25. STEUART COLVIN BAYLEY, Bengal Civil Service, secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial and Political Departments.

1879, July 29. ROBERT EYLES EGERTON, Bengal Civil Service, lieut. gov. of the Punjab.

1879, July 29. Lieut. Col. OWEN TUDOR BURNE, secretary in the Political and Secret Department of the India Office.

1879, July 29. Col. GEORGE POMEROY COLLEY, 2nd Regiment, private secretary to the viceroy and gov. gen. of India.

1879, July 29. Maj. ROBERT GROVES SANDEMAN, Bengal Staff Corps, agent to the viceroy and gov. gen. of India in Beluchistan.

1879, July 29. The nawab GHOLAM HUSSAN KHAN ALAZAI KHAN BAHADOOR.

1880, Feb. 18. (Extra) The Maharaja KIRTEE SING, of Muneepore.

1880, Dec. 9. Sirdar DEWA SINGH, prime minister of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.

1881, May 24. Gen. ORFEUR CAVENAGH, Bengal Staff Corps.

1881, May 24. CHARLES UMPHERSTON AITCHISON, Bengal Civil Service, chief commissioner British Burmah.

1881, May 24. His Highness TUKHT SINGH, Thakur Saheb of Bhaunagur.

1881, May 24. JAMES DAVIDSON GORDON, Bengal Civil Service, Resident at Mysore.

1881, May 24. JOHN FORSYTH, insp. gen. of hospitals (retired), Bengal Medical Service.

1881, May 24. LEPEL HENRY GRIFFIN, Bengal Civil Service, agent to the gov. gen. in Central India.

1881, Oct. 29. MONESHUR BUX SINGH Maharajah of Domraon.

1882, May 23. The Maharajah JOTENDRO MOHUN TAGORE.

1882, May 23. Lieut. Col. OLIVER BEAUCHAMP COVENTRY ST. JOHN, royal (late Bengal) engineers, late Resident at Kandahar.


1883, Aug. 4. (Extra) Maj. Evelyn Baring, member of the Council of the gov. gen. of India, afterwards 1st earl of Cromer.

1885, Jan. 1. Augustus Rivers Thompson, Bengal Civil Service, lieut. gov. of Bengal.

1885, Jan. 1. Charles Grant, Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.


1886, Jan. 1. Maharaj Pertab Singh.

1886, Feb. 8. Juland Danvers, secretary to the Public Works Department of the India Office.

1886, May 29. Theodore Cracroft Hope, Bombay Civil Service, member of the Council of the gov. gen. of India.


1886, May 29. William Chichele Plowden, Bengal Civil Service (retired), late census commissioner for India.

1887, Feb. 15. Charles Alfred Elliott, Bengal Civil Service, chief commissioner of Assam.


1887, Feb. 15. His Highness Maharaja Sri Keshti Singhji of Idar.
1887, Feb. 15. Col. William George Davies, Bengal Staff Corps, financial commissioner, Punjab.

1887, Feb. 15. Col. James Johnstone, Bengal Infantry, late political agent at Manipur.

1888, Jan. 2. James Braithwaite Peile, Bombay Civil Service, member of the Council of India.

1888, Jan. 2. Moulay Saiyid Ahmad Khan Bahadur, member of the Legislative Council of the lieut. gov. of the North-Western Provinces.


1889, Jan. 1. David Miller Barbour, Bengal Civil Service, ordinary member of the Council of the gov. gen. of India.

1889, Jan. 1. Nawab Muhamad Akram Khan, chief of Amb.

1889, May 25. Col. Henry Yule, royal (late Bengal) engineers, member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

1890, May 21. Andrew Richard Scoble, ordinary member of the Council of the gov. gen. of India.

1890, May 21. Dennis FitzPatrick, Bengal Civil Service, resident at Hyderabad.


1891, May 30. Philip Perceval Hutchins, Madras Civil Service, member of the Council of the gov. gen. of India.

1891, Oct. 31. Raja Amar Singh, president of the Council, Kashmir

1892, May 25. Sir Auckland Colvin, Bengal Civil Service, lieut. gov. of the North-Western Provinces and chief commissioner of Oudh.


1893, Jan. 2. Kumarapuram Sheshadri Aiyar, Dewan of Mysore.


1895, Jan. 1. James Westland, member of the Council of the gov. gen. of India.

1895, Jan. 1. Frederick William Richards Fryer, officiating financial commissioner, Punjab.

1895, Jan. 1. His Highness Maharao Kaishri Singh, of Sirohi.


1897, Jan. 1. **John Woodburn**, member of the Council of the gov. gen. of India.

1897, Jan. 1. His Highness Maharao Rao Ranghubir Singh Bahadur, Raja of Bundi.

1897, Jan. 1. **Sir Edward Charles Buck**, secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.


1897, June 22. His Highness Sri Raja Rama Varma of Cochin.

1897, June 22. **Charles James Lyall**, chief commissioner of the Central Provinces.


1897, June 22. **William John Cunningham**, secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.


1897, June 22. His Highness Raja Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, of Kapurthala.

1897, June 22. **Richard Udny**, Indian Civil Service.

1897, June 22. Col. Howard Melliss, insp. gen. of Imperial Service Troops.


1898, Jan. 1. **Arthur Charles Trevor**, Indian Civil Service.

1898, Jan. 1. **John Frederick Price**, Indian Civil Service.


1898, Dec. 31. His Highness RASUL KHANJI MAHABBAT KHANJI, Nawab of Junagarh.

1898, Dec. 31. CHARLES CECIL STEVENS, Indian Civil Service.

1900, May 23. His Highness MAHARAO UMAID SINGH Bahadur, of Kotah.

1901, Jan. 1. CHARLES MONTGOMERY RIVAZ, ordinary member of the Council of the gov. gen. of India.

1901, Nov. 9. JAMES JOHN DIGGES LA TOUCHE, Indian Civil Service.

1901, Nov. 9. His Highness RAJA SURINDAR BIKRAM PRakash Bahadur, of Sirmur.

1901, Nov. 9. Sultan AHMAD BIN FADTHL, of Lahej.


1902, June 26. HENRY JOHN STEDMAN COTTON, Indian Civil Service.

1902, June 26. AMARAVATI SESHAYYA SASTRI.

1903, Jan. 1. DENZIL CHARLES JELF IBBETSON, Indian Civil Service, member of the Council of the gov. gen. of India (on the occasion of the Durbar).

1903, Jan. 1. R. Adm. CHARLES CARTER DRURY, commander-in-chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies (same occasion).

1903, Jan. 1. HENRY MARTIN WINTERbotham, Indian Civil Service, member of the Council of the governor of Fort St. George (same occasion).

1903, Jan. 1. JAMES MONTEATH, Indian Civil Service, member of the Council of the governor of Bombay (same occasion).

1903, Jan. 1. Lieut. Col. DONALD ROBERTSON, Indian Staff Corps, resident in Mysore and chief commissioner of Coorg (same occasion).

1903, Jan. 1. ANDREW HENDERSON LEITH FRASER, Indian Civil Service, chief commissioner of the Central Provinces (same occasion).
1903, Jan. 1. Hugh Shakespeare Barnes, Indian Civil Service, secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department (same occasion).


1903, Jan. 1. Col. Sir Colin Campbell Scott Moncrieff, Royal Engineers (retired) president of the Indian Irrigation Commission (same occasion).

1903, Jan. 1. His Highness Raja Kirti Sah, of Tehri, Garhwal, (same occasion).

1903, Jan. 1. Kunwar Ranbir Singh, of Patiala (same occasion).

1904, Jan. 1. Arundel Tagg Arundel, Esq., Indian Civil Service, an ordinary member of the Council of the gov. gen.

1904, Jan. 1. James Austin Bourdillon, Esq., Indian Civil Service, resident in Mysore and chief commissioner of Coorg, lately acting lieut. gov. of Bengal.

1904, Mar. 18. Thomas Raleigh, a member of the Council of the go. gen. of India.


1904, Sept. 2. James Thomson, a member of the Council of the gov. of Madras and acting gov. of Madras.
The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.
The Most Distinguished
Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Grands Masters and Principal Knights Grand Cross.


Knights Grand Cross (G.C.M.G.).


1818, Nov. 18. Emanuel, baron Theotoky, president of the Ionian Senate. Invested at Corfu.


1818, Nov. 18. Antonio, count Comuto, of Zante.


* Throughout the following lists of the order of St. Michael and St. George the dates in the margin are (unless otherwise specifically stated) the dates of the warrant of appointment. Very frequently these dates will be found to differ greatly from the date of gazetting.


1819, Oct. 26. FREDERICK (NORTH), 7th earl of Guilford, sometime chancellor of the University of the Ionian Islands.


1821, Dec. 27. Sir FREDERICK ADAM, serving on the staff of the troops in the Ionian Islands. Invested 1822, Jan. 15.

1823, Mar. 1. Count NICOLÒ ANINO, sometime a senator in the Ionian Islands.


1825, June 20. F. Marsh. prince ADOLPHUS FREDERICK, duke of Cambridge Grand Master, etc.).

1825, July 30. MARINO VEA, of Cephalonia, sometime president of the Ionian Senate. Invested at Corfu Oct. 15.


1828, Nov. 5. Maj Gen. the Hon. Sir FREDERICK CAVENDISH PONSONBY, lieut. gov. of Malta. Invested at Malta.


1831, July 4. V. Adm. the Hon. Sir HENRY HOThAM, naval commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean. Invested at Malta.

1832, May 28. GIUSEPPE CALCÉDONIO DEBONO, member of the Supreme Council of Justice at Malta. Invested at Malta.
1832, June 6. **GIOVANNI CAPPADOCIA**, sometime a member of the supreme Council of Justice of the Ionian Islands.


1832, June 22. **SIR JAMES MACDONALD**, bart., high commissioner for the Ionian Islands. Died before investiture.


1836, Apr. 2. **PAOLO**, count Parisio, one of the lords lieut. of Malta. Invested at Malta, July 13


1837, May 10. Gen. **HENRY PIGOT**.


1838, May 2. V. Adm. Sir George Eyre.


1840, July 7. Sir Francisco Muzzan, of Zante. Invested Sept. 29.


1840, Oct. 6. Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas, chancellor and Senior Knight Commander of the Order.

1842, Jan. 15. Prince Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, consort of Queen Victoria.


1843, July 3. Lieut. Gen. John (Colborne), 1st lord Seaton, commanding the forces in the United States of the Ionian Islands, and Her Majesty’s lord high commissioner in and for said States.


1847, Mar. 31. His Highness Dr. Spiridione Focca Stefano, president of the Senate of the Ionian Islands.


1850, Sept. 7. Demetrio count Salomon, president of the Senate of the Ionian Islands.

1852, Nov. 23. Candiano count Roma, president of the Senate of the Ionian Islands.

1852, Nov. 23. Demetrio count Caruso, regent of Cephalonia.

1853, June 27. Vincenzo Casolani, collector of the land revenue of Malta.

1855, Mar. 31. Alessandro Damaschino.

1855, May 16. Sir John Young, bart., afterwards 1st lord Lisgar, on appointment as lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands.


1856, Jan. 28. Guiseppe Maria, barone de Piro.


1857, July 9. Dionisio count Flamburiari, for long official services to the Ionian Government.

1858, May 15. Edmund (Lyons), 1st lord Lyons, commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean.

1859, Feb. 15. Col. Sir Henry Knight Storks, on appointment as lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands.


1860, Apr. 16. George Ferguson Bowen, on appointment as first governor of Queensland.

1860, Apr. 16. Sir Paolo Dingli, late president of the Court of Appeal in Malta.

1864, May 21. Sir Pietro Armeni Braila, secretary of the Senate on the transfer of the Ionian Islands to the Kingdom of Greece.
1867, Mar. 2. Sir Georgio Marcoran, LL.D., for services as judge of the Supreme Court of the Ionian Islands, up to the cession of those Islands to the Kingdom of Greece in 1864.

1868, Apr. 24. Sir Adriano Dingli, for long services as Crown Law Officer in Malta, Crown advocate of Malta from July, 1854.

1868, Apr. 24. Sir Edward Victor Louis Houlton, for services as chief secretary to the Government of Malta, chief secretary to the Government of Malta.

1868, Apr. 23. Lieut. Gen. Sir Patrick Grant, on appointment as governor of Malta.


1869, Mar. 25. The Rt. Hon. Edward Geoffrey (Smith-Stanley), 23rd earl of Derby, sometime secretary of State having the Department of War and Colonies.

1869, Mar. 25. The Rt. Hon. Henry George (Grey), 3rd earl Grey, sometime secretary of State, having the Department of War and Colonies.


1874, Feb. 20. Sir Henry Barkly, governor and commander-in-chief of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, governor and commander-in-chief of the Province of Griqua Land West, and Her Majesty's high commissioner for the settling and adjustment of the affairs of the territories adjacent to or contiguous to the Eastern Frontier of the Cape of Good Hope.

1874, Feb. 20. Sir John Peter Grant, late capt. gen. and governor-in-chief of the Island of Jamaica with the territories depending thereon.

1874, Mar. 31. Maj. Gen. Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, afterwards viscount Wolseley, for distinguished services in command of the expedition against the Ashantees.

1874, Apr. 23. John Hawley Glover, sometime commander in H.M. Navy, and lately H.M. special commissioner to the friendly native chiefs in the eastern district of the protected territories near to H.M. settlements on the Gold Coast.


1876, Mar. 20. (Honorary) H.H. Sir Datu Tummongong Abubakr Sri, Maharajah of Johore, K.C.S.I., for various services to the Government of the Straits Settlements, especially during the disturbances in the Malay Peninsula, in 1875-76.

1876, May 11. The Rt. Hon. Frederick Temple, earl of Dufferin, etc., afterwards marquess of Dufferin and Ava, gov. gen. of the Dominion of Canada.


1877, May 31. The Most Hon. George Augustus Constantine (Phipps), 4th marquess of Normanby, governor of the Colony of New Zealand.


1878, Aug. 7. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, Her Majesty's commissioner on the European Commission for the organisation of Eastern Rouméliea under the 18th article of the Treaty of Berlin.

1878, Aug. 3. Somditch Pra Paraminde Maha Chululonkorn, king of Siam (Honorary), for services to the Government of the Straits Settlements, more particularly during the late disturbances in the Malay States in 1875-76. Invested at Bangkok, 1878, Nov. 22, by Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, governor of the Straits Settlements.


1878, Oct. 30. Sir John Rose, bart., executive commissioner for the Dominion of Canada, and member of the Finance Committee, for services rendered to the Colonies as colonial commissioner and otherwise, in connection with the representation of British Colonial products at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878.


1879, May 24. Sir Antonio Micallef, president of the Court of Appeal in the Island of Malta.

1879, Sept. 10. Sir Charles Lennox Wyke, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the king of Denmark.
1879, Sept. 10. Sir Richard Wood, for services in connexion with the Maltese immigrants, introduced into Tunis, and to colonists in his capacity as Her Majesty’s agent and consul gen. in the Regency of Tunis since 1855.

1879, Oct. 9. (Honorary) His Excellency Nubar Pasha, late president of the Council of Ministers, and minister for Foreign Affairs in Egypt.


1881, July 28. (Honorary) His Majesty king Kalakana, of the Hawaiian Islands.


1882, Mar. 30. (Honorary) His Honour John Henry Brand, president of the Orange Free State.


1885, June 6. Rt. Hon. Charles Robert (Carrington), 3rd lord Carrington, on appointment to be governor of the Colony of New South Wales.


1885, Aug. 25. Lieut. gen. Sir Gerald Graham, R.E., V.C.


1886, May 29. Sir Francis Clare Ford, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Madrid.

1887, Jan. 29. Sir George Cumine Strahan, governor of the Colony of Tasmania.


1887, June 21. Sir Thomas Elder, knt., for many years a member of the Legislative Council of South Australia.

1888, Jan. 10. Sir Ronald Ferguson Thomson, late envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Teheran.

1888, Jan. 28. Sir Henry Parkes, premier and colonial secretary of the Colony of New South Wales.

1888, Jan. 28. Sir Henry Turner Irving, on retirement from the Government of British Guiana.


1888, June 2. Sir Evelyn Baring, C.I.E., Her Majesty's agent and consul gen. at Cairo, afterwards viscount Cromer.

1888, June 2. Charles Johnson Brooke, rajah of Sarawak.

1888, Sept. 10. The Hon. Sir Lionel Sackville Sackville-West, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Washington (in recognition of services rendered at the recent Conference at Washington on the subject of the North American Fisheries), afterwards 2nd lord Sackville, of Knole.
1889, Jan. 2. Sir Hugh Low, late British resident at Perak, Malay Peninsula.

1889, Feb. 4. The Rt. Hon. William Hillier (Onslow), 4th earl of Onslow, on appointment to be governor and commander-in-chief of the Colony of New Zealand.

1889, Feb. 4. The Rt. Hon. Algernon Hawkins Thomond (Keith-Falconer), 9th earl of Kintore, on appointment to be governor and commander-in-chief of the Colony of South Australia.

1889, May 24. (Honorary) Riaz Pasha, prime minister of Egypt.


1889, Sept. 11. The Rt. Hon. John Adrian Louis (Hope), 7th earl of Hopetoun, on appointment to be governor and commander-in-chief of the Colony of Victoria.

1889, Nov. 1. (Honorary) His Highness Khalifa bin Saeed bin Sultan bin Imam, sultan of Zanzibar. Originally appointed by warrant dated 1888, June 13, but this warrant was subsequently cancelled and fresh warrants issued dated 1889, Nov. 1. The insignia were presented to him at Zanzibar 1889, Dec. 16, by Col. Charles Bean Euan-Smith, agent and consul general at Zanzibar.


1891, Apr. 2. (Honorary) V. Adm. baron von der Goltz, of the Imperial German Navy.

1891, July 23. (Honorary) His Highness Prince Abbas Bey, of Egypt.
1892, Jan. 1. Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, governor and commander-in-chief of the Straits Settlements, and consul gen. and high commissioner for North Borneo and Sarawak.

1892, Feb. 22. The Rt. Hon. David (Boyle), 7th earl of Glasgow, on appointment to be governor and commander-in-chief of the Colony of New Zealand.


1892, Aug. 6. Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the shah of Persia.

1892, Aug. 16. Sir John Pender, M.P., in recognition of his services in connection with the telegraphic communication of the Empire.


1893, July 4. Sir Francis Walter de Winton, comptroller and treasurer of the Household of H.R.H. the duke of York [notwithstanding that the number of Knights Grand Cross in the said class is complete].


1894, Mar. 3. Sir Spenser Buckingham St. John, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the king of Sweden and Norway.
1894, Mar. 15. The Hon. Sir Francis Richard Plunkett, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the king of the Belgians.

1894, May 26. The Hon. Sir Henry Ayers, five times premier of South Australia and subsequently for many years president of the Legislative Council of that Colony.


1895, Jan. 1. The Hon. Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, chief justice and formerly premier of the Colony of Queensland.


1896, Feb. 27. Sir Nicholas Roderick O'Conor, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the emperor of Russia.

1896, Apr. 23. (Honorary) Shahzada Habibulla Khan, of Afghanistan.

1896, Apr. 23. (Honorary) Shahzada Nasrulla Khan, of Afghanistan.


1897, Jan. 11. (Honorary) His Excellency Monsieur Luiz de Soveral, minister for Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the king of Portugal and the Algarves.

1897, June 4. (Honorary) Signor Paul Honoré Vigliani, formerly president of the Court of Cassation of Florence, minister of State and senator of the Kingdom of Italy (in recognition of services rendered as arbitrator between Great Britain and Portugal on the Manica Boundary question).


1897, June 22. Sir Alfred Milner, governor and commander-in-chief of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope and high commissioner for South Africa, afterwards viscount Milner.

1897, June 22. The Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, president of the Privy Council and premier of the Dominion of Canada.


1897, June 22. Sir William Robinson, governor and commander-in-chief of the Colony of Hong Kong.


1897, June 22. The Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, minister of justice for the Dominion of Canada.

1897, June 22. Sir Donald Currie, M.P., for services to British African Trade.

1897, June 22. Sir Thomas Sutherland, M.P., director of the Suez Canal Company.

1897, June 22. His Excellency Aboul Kassem Khan, styled Nasr-ul-Mulk, envoy from the Shah of Persia to announce his said Majesty's accession. (Honorary.)

1897, July 6. (Honorary) H.I.H. prince Amir Khan, Sirdar, special envoy from the Shah of Persia (on the occasion of the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the queen's accession to the Throne).

1897, Aug. 12. (Honorary) His Excellency Chang Yen Hoon, late special ambassador from the emperor of China (on same occasion).

1897, Oct. 25. (Honorary) H.M. Menelek II., emperor of Ethiopia.


1898, May 21. (Honorary) His Excellency Moustapha Fehmy, Pasha, president of the Egyptian Council of Ministers.
1898, Oct. 31. The Rt. Hon. Gilbert John (Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound), 4th earl of Minto, on appointment to be gov. gen. of the Dominion of Canada.


1899, Jan. 2. Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, bart., governor and commander-in-chief of the Colony of South Australia.

1899, Jan. 2. His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Stewart Scott, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the emperor of Russia.


1899, June 3. Sir Hugh Guion MacDonnell, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the king of Portugal.


1900, Jan. 1. Sir John Bramston, D.C.L., late assistant under secretary of State for the Colonies.


1900, May 23. Maj. Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to His Majesty the emperor of China (for his services in China).


1901, Jan. 1. The Rt. Hon. Sir John Forrest, LL.D., premier and colonial treasurer of Western Australia (in recognition of services rendered in connection with the Federation of the Australian Colonies and the establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia).


1901, Mar. 20. (Honorary) His Highness Idrus bin Almarhom Bandhara Iskander Sah, sultan of Perak in the Federated Malay States (on the occasion of the visit of the duke and duchess of York to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements).

1901, Apr. 19.* Gen. the Rt. Hon. Sir Redvers Henry Buller, V.C. In recognition of services rendered in connection with the war in South Africa.


1901, May 6. Sir Frederick Matthew Darley, lieut. gov. of the State of New South Wales and chief justice of the Supreme Court of that State (on the occasion of the visit of the duke and duchess of York to Australia).

*The "Gazette" notice of the promotions for the South African War stated that such promotions were to rank as from date 1900, Nov. 29. In all the promotions within the Order of the Bath this has been accordingly followed. (See supra pp. 195, 207, 235.) But such stipulation, which originated merely at the War Office, and was intended only to have bearing on the course of army promotions, did not and could not apply to the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Accordingly in this present list these promotions are arranged according to their strict and proper dates—viz.: the dates of the warrants of appointment.
1901, May 23. The Rt. Hon. UCHTER JOHN MARK (Knox), 5th earl of Ranfurley, governor and commander-in-chief of the Colony of New Zealand (on the occasion of the visit of the duke and duchess of York to New Zealand).

1901, June 27. (Honorary) His Excellency MEHEDI BEN EL ARBI EL MENEBHI, special ambassador of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Morocco.


1901, Nov. 9. Sir HENRY HAMILTON JOHNSTON, lately His Majesty’s special commissioner, commander-in-chief and consul gen. for the Uganda Protectorate and the adjoining Territories.

1902, June 2. (Honorary) V. Adm. FELIX ROBERT EUGÈNE EDUARD EMIL BENDEMANN, officer of the Imperial German Navy.


1902, June 26. Sir EDWIN HENRY EGERTON, His Majesty’s minister at Athens.

1902, June 26. Sir ERNEST MASON SATOW, His Majesty’s minister at Pekin.

1902, Nov. 9. [King’s birthday] Sir JAMES LYLE MACKAY, late His Majesty’s special commissioner and plenipotentiary for commercial negotiations with China.

1902, Nov. 9. (Honorary) His Excellency count MATSUKATA, formerly prime minister of Japan.


1902, Dec. 6. The Rt. Hon. EDWARD (MACNAGHTEN), lord Macnaghten, P.C.
1903, Feb. 9. (Honorary) H.R.H. the Moayyed-ed-Dowleh, of Persia.

1903, Feb. 9. His Excellency Mirza Mohamed Khan, Vazir-i-Darbar to His Majesty the Shah of Persia.


1904, June 24. Sir Robert Bannatyne Finlay, K.C., M.P., His Majesty’s attorney general, for services before the tribunal at the Hague on the question of priority in the payment of sums due by Venezuela to foreign countries.

1904, Oct. 7. Albert Henry George (Grey), 4th earl Grey; on his appointment as gov. gen. of the Dominion of Canada.

1904, Nov. 9. Sir Montagu Frederick Ommaney, permanent under-secretary of State for the Colonies and secretary to the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

1904, Nov. 9. His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Leveson Bertie, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Italy.
*KNIGHT COMMANDERS of the Order of St. Michael and St. George (K.C.M.G.).

1818, Nov. 18. VITTOR CARIDI, of Cephalonia. Invested at Corfu.

1818, Nov. 18. ANTONIO, count Theotoky, of Corfu. Invested at Corfu.

1818, Nov. 18. DIONIZIO BULZO, of Zante. Invested at Corfu.

1818, Nov. 18. Col. FREDERICK HANKEY, secretary to the High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, etc. Invested at Corfu.

1818, Dec. 16. GUISSEPPE NICOLò ZAMMIT, one of the judges and sometime vice-president of the Court of Appeal at Malta.

1818, Dec. 16. RICHARD PLASKET, chief secretary to the Government of Malta. Invested at Malta.


1820, Feb. 26. Capt. the Hon. ANTHONY MAITLAND, afterwards 10th earl of Lauderdale, sometime commodore in command in the Mediterranean. Investiture dispensed with by warrant of that date.


*For a list of the Cavalieri of the 3rd class who between the years 1818 and 1832 were entitled to be styled Sir, see introduction, p. xxviii.


1822, Jan. 31. **Count Paolo Parisio**, one of the lords lieutenant of Malta. Investiture dispensed with by warrant of that date.

1823, Feb. 20. Lieut. Col. **Robert Travers**, inspecting field officer of militia in the Ionian Islands and resident for the lord High Commissioner at Cephalonia. Investiture dispensed with by warrant of that date.

1823, Mar. 1. **Francesco Muzzan**, of Zante. Investiture dispensed with by warrant of that date.


1832, June 22. **Joseph Rudsdell**, sometime secretary to the High Commissioner in the Ionian Islands and secretary of the Primary Council there. Investiture dispensed with by warrant of date Aug. 16.

1832, Aug. 16. **Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas**, appointed chancellor and a knight commander with the rank of senior knight commander by the statutes of 1832, Aug. 16. Investiture dispensed with by warrant of same date.

1833, Feb. 9. **Vincenzo Casolani**, of Malta. Invested at Malta May. 28.

1833, Feb. 9. **Guisepppe marquis Testaferrata**, one of the lords lieutenants of Malta. Invested ut supra.


1835, June 11. Claudio Vincenzo Bonnici, a member of the Supreme Council of Justice at Malta.

1836, Apr. 2. Ignatius Gavin Bonavita, president of the Court of Appeal at Malta. Invested Apr. 28.

1839, Jan. 26. Hector Greig, chief secretary at Malta. Invested at Malta Dec. 27.


1839, Aug. 30. Agostino Randon, one of the judges at Malta. Invested at Malta Dec. 27.


1842, Mar. 18. Giuseppe Maria baron de Piro.

1844, May 27. Demetrio Valsamachi.

1844, May 27. Plato Petrides.
1844, May 27. Count Dionisio Flamburiari.
1849, Sept. 26. Count Antonio Lefcochilo Dusmani, for services to the Ionian Government from 1829, chiefly as secretary to the Senate from 1843, Nov. 3.
1850, Jan. 3. Agostino Portelli.
1853, June 27. Dr. Georgio Marcoran, for services as judge of the Supreme Court of the Ionian Islands up to the cession of those Islands to the Kingdom of Greece in 1864.
1853, June 27. John Fraser, secretary to the High Commissioner for the Ionian Islands.
1855, Mar. 31. Spiridione Valsamachi.
1856, Jan. 28. William Henry Thornton, auditor gen. at Malta and officer of arms of the Order of St. Michael and St. George there.
1856, Jan. 28. Dr. Paolo Dingli, president of the Court of Appeal at Malta.
1856, Apr. 9. George Ferguson Bowen, chief secretary to the Ionian Government.
1857, July 9. Dr. Demetrio Curcumelli, LL.D., for services as procurator general to the Ionian Government from 1833.
1859, Apr. 4. Sir Charles Eurwicke Douglas, knight.
1860, Apr. 16. Antonio Micallef, LL.D., for services as judge from Jan., 1854, and president of the Court of Appeal at Malta July, 1895.
1860, Apr. 16. **Adriano Dingli, LL.D.**, Crown advocate for Malta, for long services as Crown law officer in Malta.

1860, Apr. 16. **Edward Victor Louis Houlton**, for services as chief secretary to the Government of Malta.

1860, Apr. 16. **Peter Smith** [late chief clerk at the Colonial Office and secretary to the Order of St. Michael and St. George].

1862, July 14. **Spiridione Valaoriti**, for services as senator of the Ionian Islands.

1862, Oct. 8. **Henry Drummond Wolff**, on his appointment as commissioner from the Ionian Islands to the Industrial Exhibition, 1832, and for services as public secretary to the lord High Commissioner from 1859.

1864, May 21. **Charles Sebright, Esq. (baron d'Everton)** for services as resident of the Island of Santa Maura until the cession of the Ionian Islands to the Kingdom of Greece in 1864.

1864, Oct. 13. Maj. Wilfred Brett, for services at Malta as officer of arms and on resignation, of that office.

1868, Apr. 24. **Baron Pasquale Sceberras Trigona**.

1868, Apr. 24. **Count Nicola Scebarras Bologna**.


1869, Feb. 13. **Francis Hincks**, late governor and commander-in-chief of the Colony of British Guiana, on his retirement from that Government.

1869, Feb. 13. **James Walker**, governor and commander-in-chief of the Bahama Islands. For services as governor for several years, and on appointment to the Government of Bahamas.


1869, June 23. **Paul Edmund de Strzelecki**.

1869, June 23. The Rt. Hon. Frederick Peel, sometime under secretary of State for War and Colonies.


1869, June 23. Sir Frederic Rogers, afterwards 1st lord Blachford, for services as permanent under secretary of State for the Colonies, 1860 to 1871.


1869, June 23. Henry Taylor. For long official services in connection with the Colonies, senior clerk in the Colonial Office 1825 to 1872.

1869, June 23. Thomas Frederick Elliot, late assistant under secretary of State for the Colonies.


1870, Dec. 16. Lieut. Gen. the Hon. James Lindsay, for special military services, as commander of the Troops in Canada.

1870, Dec. 16. Col. Garnet Joseph Wolseley, afterwards viscount Wolseley, for special military services in Canada.


Mem. : In the Gazette of 1870, Aug. 5, Charlotte Christiana, the widow of Captain Charles Sturt, late of the 39th Regiment, and formerly Colonial Secretary of South Australia, was allowed the same rank and precedence as if her husband had lived to enjoy the distinction of a Knight Commander of the order, to which he was nominated a short time previous to his death in 1869. Captain Sturt was an eminent explorer of the Australian Continent, and had been Colonial Secretary for the Colony of South Australia.


1872, Feb. 20. George Frederic Verdon, late treasurer of the Colony of Victoria and now agent general in England for that Colony.

1872, Mar. 22. Somerset Richard (Lowry-Corry), 4th earl of Belmore, late governor and commander-in-chief of the Colony of New South Wales, on his retirement from that Government.

1872, Aug. 1. Robert Richard Torrens, M.P., formerly a member of the Assembly and chief secretary and treasurer for the Colony of South Australia, for his long official service in South Australia, especially in connection with the passage of the measure for the Transfer of Land under Registration.

1872, Nov. 22. Henry Ayers, first minister of the Government of the Colony of South Australia, on completion of telegraphic communication with England, of which he was an active supporter.

1873, Mar. 21. Col. Andrew Clarke, R.E., formerly surveyor general and a member of the Executive Government and Executive Council of the Colony of Victoria.

1874, Feb. 20. The most Hon. George Augustus Constantine (Phipps), marquis of Normanby, governor and commander-in-chief of the Colony of Queensland.


1874, Feb. 20. John O'Shanassy, formerly first minister of the Colony of Victoria.

1874, Feb. 20. John Scott, late governor and commander-in-chief of the Colony of British Guiana.


1874, May 28. Col. Wm. Francis Drummond Jervois, R.E. deputy director of Works for Fortifications, War Department, for his work in making Colonial surveys, and his advice on questions of Colonial fortification, also for his scheme of military defence for the Dominion of Canada.

1874, May 28. Penrose Goodchild Julyan, Crown agent for the Colonies, for special services chiefly in connection with Canada.


1874, July 15. Donald Maclean, minister for Native Affairs in the Colony of New Zealand.


1874, Sept. 24. Edward Deas Thomson, member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of New South Wales, and formerly, for many years, colonial secretary for that Colony.

1874, Sept. 24. John Sealy, member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Barbadoes, and lately attorney general for that Island.

1875, Feb. 27. Charles Du Cane, late governor of the Colony of Tasmania.

1875, Feb. 27. George Macleay, formerly a member of the Legislative of the Colony of New South Wales.
1875, May 29. Francis Fortescue Turville.


1875, May 29. Charles Sladen [formerly chief secretary to the Government of Victoria].

1875, May 29. Julius Vogel, colonial treasurer and first minister of New Zealand 1873 to 1876.


1875, Aug. 18. Anthony Musgrave, governor of the colony of South Australia.


1876, Mar. 7. James Robert Longden, governor of the colony of British Guiana.

1876, Mar. 7. Peter Layard, Government agent for the Western Province of the Island of Ceylon.

1876, Aug. 11. Theophilus Shipstone, member of the executive and legislative councils and secretary for Native Affairs for the Colony of Natal, special commissioner to the Transvaal 1876.


1877, Apr. 14. William Wellington Cairns, governor of the Colony of South Australia.


1877, Apr. 14. William Fitzherbert, formerly colonial treasurer and member of the Executive Government and Executive Council of New Zealand and special agent for that Colony.

1877, May 31. Sir Redmond Barry, knt., senior puisne judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Victoria.


1877, May 31. Stephen Walcott, Her Majesty’s commissioner for emigration.

1877, May 31. William Cleaver Francis Robinson, governor of the Colony of Western Australia.


1877, May 31. John Robertson, lately first minister of the Colony of New South Wales.

1877, May 31. Henry Parkes, first minister of the Colony of New South Wales.


1877, Dec. 1. Richard Wood, for services in connection with the Maltese immigrants introduced into Tunis, and to Colonists, in his capacity as Her Majesty’s agent and consul general in the Regency of Tunis since 1855.
1878, May 25. Sir James Milne Watson, knt., lately premier of the Colony of Tasmania, and now president of the Legislative Council of that Colony.


1878, May 25. Sanford Freeling, governor of the Gold Coast Colony.


1878, May 25. Archibald Michie, Q.C., formerly attorney general and minister of justice in the Colony of Victoria, and now agent general in England for that Colony.

1878, May 25. Frederick Bowker Terrington Carter, Q.C., late premier and attorney general of the Island of Newfoundland.

1878, Oct. 20. Francis Philip Cunliffe Owen, secretary to the British Commissioners at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, for services rendered to the Colonies in connection with the representation of British Colonial Products.

1879, Jan. 20. (Honorary) H.H. the Somdetch Chao Phya Surawongse, formerly regent of the kingdom of Siam, for services to the Government of the Straits Settlements, especially during the late disturbances in the Malay Peninsula in 1875-76.

1879, Apr. 5. (Honorary) H.H. the Raja Ahmed Taj Udin bin Sultan Zain Al Rashid Kedah [the Raja of Kedah], for similar services to the Government of the Straits Settle-

1879, May 24. (Honorary) His Excellency Réchad Pacha, late governor of Gallipoli, for services to the Foreign Office as late governor of the town of Gallipoli.


1879, May 24. **George Buckley Matthew**, late envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the emperor of Brazil.


1879, July 30. (Honorary) His Excellency **Riaz Pasha**, for services to the Foreign Office as late Egyptian minister of the Interior.

1879, Sept. 10. Sir **Daniel Brooke Robertson**, knt., late consul general at Shanghai.


1879, Dec. 9. Col. Charles Knight Pearson, for distinguished service in the Zulu War, 1879.


1879, Dec. 22. Charles Rivers Wilson, secretary and comptroller general of the National Debt Office, for special services in Egypt.


1880, Apr. 22. John Pope Hennessy, governor of Hong Kong.


1880, Apr. 27. Thomas George Knox, late Her Majesty's agent and consul general in Siam.


1880, May 29. Frederick Aloysius Weld, governor of the Straits Settlements.

1880, May 29. William Vallance Whiteway, attorney general and premier of the Island of Newfoundland.

1880, July 2. (Honorary) His Excellency Chao Phya Bhanu-wongse Mahà Rosa Tipodi ti Phraklang, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the king of Siam.
1880, Aug. 12. Col. JOHN CARSTAIRS MCNEILL, V.C., for special services in Canada.

1880, Oct. 22. Sir DANIEL COOPER, bart., for services rendered to the Colony of New South Wales more particularly in connexion with the International Exhibition held at Sydney in 1879–80.

1880, Oct. 22. PATRICK JENNINGS, executive commissioner at the International Exhibition held at Sydney in 1879–80.

1880, Oct. 22. VIRGILE NAZ, member of the Council of the Government of Mauritius, for services in connection with that Colony.

1881, Mar. 16. SPENSER BUCKINGHAM ST. JOHN, Her Majesty's minister resident to the Republic of Peru.

1881, May 24. Maj. Gen. GEORGE RICHARDS GREAVES adjutant gen. in India, late chief secretary and chief of the staff in Cyprus.

1881, May 24. GEORGE BERKELEY, governor and commander-in-chief of the Leeward Islands.


1881, May 24. ARTHUR HUNTER PALMER, colonial secretary and late premier of Queensland.


1881, Aug. 5. DONALD CURRIE, for special services in connexion with the Cape, Natal and South Africa.

1881, Aug. 5. PATRICK JOSEPH KEENAN, resident commissioner of national education in Ireland, for services in connexion with education in Trinidad and Malta.

1881, Nov. 30. Auckland Colvin, controller general in Egypt.

1881, Nov. 30. Joshua Peter Bell, president of the Legislative Council of Queensland.


1882, Feb. 20. Sir John Henry de Villiers, knt., chief justice of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope and lately one of the commissioners for the Settlement of the Transvaal Territory.


1882, May 6. Francis Savage Reilly, Q.C., in recognition of legal services rendered to the Foreign and Colonial Departments.


1882, May 24. William Brampton Gurdon, for services on special missions in 1879 and 1881 to South Africa for the settlement of financial questions.


1882, May 24. Col. George Stoddart Whitmore, formerly commandant of local forces in New Zealand and member of the Legislative Council of that Colony.

1882, May 24. Saul Samuel, agent general in London for New South Wales and previously member of several administrations in that Colony.


1882, Nov. 1. (Honorary) **Mohamed Sultan Pasha**, president of the Chamber of Notables of Egypt.


1882, Nov. 17. **Thomas McIlwraith, Esq.**, first minister of the Colony of Queensland.


1883, May 24. **Charles Cameron Lees**, governor of the Bahamas.


1883, May 24. **Charles Hutton Gregory, C.E.**, past president of the Institute of Civil Engineers, consulting engineer to several Colonial Governments.

1883, May 24. Hugh Low, British resident at Perak in the Malay Peninsula.

1883, May 24. William Morgan, for some time first minister of the Colony of South Australia.

1883, May 24. Ambrose Shea, for many years member and sometime speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Newfoundland.

1883, May 24. Col. Charles Warren, R.E., in recognition of his services in connection with the bringing to justice the murderers of the late Professor Palmer and his party.

1883, July 9. (Honorary) Constantine George Zeroudacchi, in recognition of the services rendered by him to Her Majesty's Forces in Egypt.

1884, Feb. 1. Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Leicester Smyth, commander of Her Majesty's Troops in South Africa, and at present administering the Government of the Cape of Good Hope during the absence of the governor.


1884, Feb. 1. Frederick Whitaker, late premier of New Zealand.


1884, May 24. Thomas Charles Scanlen, late first minister of the Cape of Good Hope.

1884, May 24. Col. William Crossman, R.E., one of Her Majesty's commissioners appointed in 1882 to inquire into the revenue and expenditure, etc., of certain of the West Indian Colonies.
1884, May 24. Frederick Napier Broome, governor of Western Australia.


1884, Sept. 25. (Honorary) Moustapha Bey Yawer, Mudir of Dongola, in recognition of the services rendered by him to the British Troops and Government in the Soudan. On the same day (Sept. 25) were issued the warrant of appointment, the warrant granting the dignity, the warrant dispensing with investiture and the royal licence to wear the insignia and to assume the appellation of a Knight Bachelor.


1885, June 6. Charles Mills, agent gen. in London for the Cape of Good Hope.


1885, June 6. Alexander Stuart, premier and colonial secretary of New South Wales.

1885, June 26. Lionel Sackville Sackville-West, commonly called the Hon. Lionel Sackville Sackville-West, her Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Washington.
1885, June 26. Francis Clare Ford, Her Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Madrid.

1885, June 26. Thomas Villiers Lister, assistant under secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.


1885, Aug. 25. Maj. Gen. Frederick Dobson Middleton, in command of the militia in the Dominion of Canada, for services while in command of the Force in the North-West Territory.

1885, Aug. 25. (Honorary) Maj. Gen. Edward Zohrab Pasha, unattached, in the army of the Khedive of Egypt, for services rendered in connection with the recent operations in the Soudan.

1885, Sept. 1. John Fowler, C.E., for services rendered in connection with recent operations in Egypt and the Soudan.


1886, Feb. 18. Frank Cavendish Lascelles, agent and consul gen. in Bulgaria.


1886, May 29. Donald Alexander Smith, of Montreal, in the Dominion of Canada.

1886, May 29. (Honorary) His Highness Abdul Samat, Sultan of Selangore.


1886, June 28. (Additional) Sir Samuel Davenport, kn.t., assistant executive commissioner for South Australia.

1886, June 28. (Additional) Francis Knollys, for special services in connection with the colonial and Indian Exhibition.

1886, June 28. (Additional) Arthur Nonus Birch, formerly lieut. gov. and colonial secretary of Ceylon, executive commissioner for that Colony.

1886, June 28. (Additional) Arthur Hodgson, a royal commissioner and general secretary to the Reception Committee.

1886, June 28. (Additional) John Francis Julius von Haast, Ph.D., commissioner in charge of New Zealand exhibits.

1886, June 28. (Additional) Augustus John Adderley, late member of the Legislative Council of the Bahama Islands, a royal commissioner, also executive commissioner for the West Indian Islands.

1886, June 28. (Additional) James Francis Garrick, a member of the Executive Council of Queensland, agent gen. for the Colony in London and a royal commissioner, also executive commissioner for the Colony.

1886, June 28. (Additional) Graham Berry, formerly premier of Victoria, agent gen. in London and executive commissioner for the Colony.


1886, Aug. 6. Francis Beilby Alston, chief clerk of the Foreign Office.

1886, Oct. 25. Sir William Foster Stawell, knt., late chief justice of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Victoria.


1886, Nov. 8. (Additional) Walter Lawry Buller, a member of the New Zealand commission in London for the said exhibition.

1887, Apr. 18. Charles Cox, chancellor of the most distinguished order of Saint Michael and Saint George (with rank as senior knight commander in accordance with the Tenth Article of the Statutes of 1832, Aug. 16, making provision for the office of chancellor).

1887, Apr. 18. Robert Thorburn, premier of Newfoundland, and one of the representatives of that Colony at the Colonial Conference.

1887, Apr. 18. John William Downer, premier of South Australia and one of the representatives of that Colony at the Colonial Conference.

1887, Apr. 19. Thomas Upington, late premier and now attorney general of the Cape of Good Hope and one of the representatives of that Colony at the Colonial Conference.

1887, Apr. 19. James Lorimer, member of the Legislative Council and minister of Defence of Victoria and one of the representatives of that Colony at the Colonial Conference.
1887, Apr. 19. Robert Wisdom, member of the Legislative Council and late attorney general of New South Wales and one of the representatives of that Colony at the Colonial Conference.


1887, May 24. James Hector, M.D., director of geological surveys and curator of the Colonial Museum for the Colony of New Zealand.


1887, June 21. Malcolm Fraser, colonial secretary of Western Australia.

1887, June 21. William Henry Marsh, late colonial secretary and auditor general of Hong Kong.


1887, June 21. William Kirby Green, Her Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the emperor of Morocco.


1887, June 21. (Honorary) Mustapha Fehmy Pasha.

1887, July 30. (Honorary) Monsieur John Antoniadas, for services rendered in Egypt.


1887, Aug. 18. Thomas Henry Sanderson, of the Foreign Office.

1888, Jan. 10 (Jan. 2). John Pender.

1888, Jan. 10 (Jan. 2). Col. Robert Murdoch Smith, R.E.

1888, Jan. 28. George Smyth Baden-Powell, M.P., for various services rendered in connection with the Colonies.


1888, Jan. 28. Edwin Thomas Smith, mayor of Adelaide and member of the House of Assembly of the Colony of South Australia.

1888, Jan. 28. Frederick Young, for some years honorary secretary and now one of the vice-presidents of the Royal Colonial Institute.


1888, May 24. **John Frederick Dickson**, colonial secretary of the Straits Settlements.


1888, June 2. **Charles Alfred Cookson**, Her Majesty's consul and judge at Alexandria.


1888, June 2. **Frederick William Smythe**, general manager of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, Constantinople.

1888, June 2. (Honorary) **Zulfikar Pasha**, chamberlain to His Highness the Khedive of Egypt.

1888, June 2. (Honorary) **Osman Pasha Orphi**, governor of Alexandria.


1889, Jan. 2. Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, governor of the Colony of British Honduras.


1889, Oct. 11. *Medhi Kuli Khan, styled Majd-ud-Dowleh, high steward to the shah of Persia. (Honorary.)

1889, Oct. 11. Muhammed Hasan Khan, styled Etimad-us-Sultaneh. (Honorary.)

1889, Oct. 11. Abulkassim Khan, styled Nasr-ul-Mulk. (Honorary.)

1889, Oct. 11. Dr. Joseph Désiré Tholozan. (Honorary.)

*The four persons appointed on October 11th had had the honour conferred on them on the previous 29th of July by the Queen at Osborne House. They were not knighted on that occasion. Furthermore, they were never gazetted. The warrant of appointment, the warrant granting the dignity, the warrant dispensing with investiture, and the royal licence to wear the insignia of their rank and to assume the appellation of a knight bachelor are all dated October 11th.
1890, Jan. 1. CÉLICOURT AUGUSTE ANTELME, member of the Executive Council and senior elected member of the Council of Government of the Colony of Mauritius.

1890, Jan. 1. MONTAGU FREDERICK OMMANNEY, one of the crown agents for the Colonies.

1890, Jan. 1. CORNELIUS ALFRED MOLONEY, governor and commander-in-chief of the Colony of Lagos.

1890, Jan. 1. JOHN COX BRAY, speaker of the House of Assembly of the Colony of South Australia.

1890, Jan. 1. JACOBUS ALBERTUS DE WET, secretary for native affairs of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.


1890, Mar. 4. BENJAMIN BAKER, C.E., joint engineer of the Forth Bridge, who has rendered eminent professional services to the Dominion of Canada and the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

1890, May 21. Sir ALBERT WILLIAM WOODS, knt., Garter Principal King of Arms, and King of Arms of the said most distinguished Order.

1890, May 21. AUGUSTUS WILLIAM LAWSON HEMMING, of the Colonial Office.


1890, May 21. WILLIAM FREDERICK HAYNES SMITH, governor and commander-in-chief of the Leeward Islands.

1890, May 21. Col. CASIMIR STANISLAUS GZOWSKI, honorary aide-de-camp to the queen, for valuable services rendered to the Dominion of Canada.

1890, May 21. GEORGE GLYNN PETRE, Her Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to His Majesty the king of Portugal.

1890, May 21. JOSEPH ARCHER CROWE, Her Majesty's commercial attaché for Europe.

1890, Aug. 28. (Honorary) Blum Pasha, late under secretary of finance in Egypt.

1890, Nov. 27. (Honorary) Count Jacques Henri Edward de Lalaing, of Belgium, for services in connexion with the Waterloo Memorial at Brussels.


1891, Jan. 1. James Arndell Youl, of the Colony of Tasmania.

1891, Jan. 1. Frederick McCoy, professor of natural science in the University of Melbourne in the Colony of Victoria.


1891, Jan. 1. Edward Nicholas Coventry Braddon, agent general in London for the Colony of Tasmania.

1891, Jan. 7. Thomas Sutherland, M.P., chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and director of the Suez Canal Company.


1891, May 30. John Forrest, premier and treasurer of the Colony of Western Australia.

1891, May 30. George William Robert Campbell, on retirement from the office of inspec. gen. of police and prisons of the Island of Ceylon.

1892, Jan. 1. (Honorary) His Highness Idris bin Almarhom Bandhara Iskander Sah, sultan of Perak.

1892, Jan. 1. Commander Graham John Bower, late R.N., Imperial secretary and accountant to the High Commissioner for South Africa.

1892, Jan. 1. Francis Fleming, colonial secretary of Hong Kong.
1892, Jan. 1. John Colton, formerly premier of the Colony of South Australia.

1892, Jan. 1. Henry John Wrixon, member of the Executive Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of Victoria.


1892, May 25. Sir David Tennant, knt., speaker of the House of Assembly of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.


1892, May 25. Patrick Alphonsus Buckley, attorney general and colonial secretary of the Colony of New Zealand.

1892, May 25. Ferdinando Vincenzo Inglott, late postmaster general of the Island of Malta.

1892, May 25. Elwin Mitford Palmer, for services rendered in Egypt.


1892, July 22. George Richard Dibbs, premier of the Colony of New South Wales.

1892, July 30. The Rt. Hon. David Evans, the lord mayor of London.

1892, Aug. 6. Gerald Herbert Portal, Her Majesty's agent and consul general for the Dominions of His Highness the sultan of Zanzibar.
1892, Aug. 4. Maj. Claude Maxwell MacDonald, Her Majesty's commissioner and consul general in the Oil Rivers Protectorate.

1892, Aug. 16. Col. Francis Cunningham Scott, inspec. gen. of the Gold Coast Constabulary for services rendered while in command of the Expeditionary Force against the Jebus.

1892, Aug. 16. Col. Charles Holled Smith, King's Royal Rifle Corps, in recognition of his services as governor of Suakin.


1893, Jan. 2. Anthony Colling Brownless, LL.D., M.D., chancellor of the University of Melbourne.


1893, June 3. Charles Todd, postmaster general and superintendent of telegraphs of the Colony of South Australia.

1893, June 3. Melmoth Osborn, late commissioner and chief magistrate, Zululand.


1893, June 3. George Berkley, C.E., past president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, for services rendered as consulting engineer to the Government of Natal and in connection with other Colonies.

1893, June 3. Francis Henry Evans, M.P., for services in connection with the Colonies as deputy chairman of the Union Steamship Company and otherwise.

1893, July 24. (Honorary) V. Adm. Jose de Corranza y de Echevarria, capt. gen. of Ferrol, in recognition of services rendered in connection with the salving of H.M. ship "Howe."

1893, Dec. 15. Charles Malcolm Kennedy, of the Foreign Office.


1894, Jan. 1. The Hon. Jenkin Coles, speaker of the House of Assembly of the Colony of South Australia.

1894, Jan. 1. Westby Brook Perceval, agent general in London for the Colony of New Zealand.


1894, Feb. 12. John Scott, judicial adviser to His Highness the khedive of Egypt.

1894, Mar. 3. Lloyd William Mathews, president of the Ministry and gen. in the Army of His Highness the sultan of Zanzibar.

1894, Mar. 15. George Hugh Wyndham, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Rio de Janeiro.


1894, Apr. 25. Alexander Condie Stephen, Her Majesty's chargé d'affaires at Coburg.


1894, May 26. Edwyn Sandys Dawes, for services in connection with the Colony of Queensland, and in developing steam communication between England and certain of Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions.


1895, Jan. 1. The Hon. James Wilson Agnew, M.D., member of the Executive Council and formerly premier of the Colony of Tasmania.


1895, May 25. Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, bart., on appointment as governor and commander-in-chief of the Colony of South Australia.


1895, May 25. The Hon. William Austin Zeal, president of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Victoria.

1895, May 25. Ernest Mason Satow, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Tangier.

1895, Nov. 15. Louis Antoine Aimé de Verteuil, for many years member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago.

1895, Nov. 22. Rt. Hon. Charles Wallace Alexander Napier Ross (Cochraine-Baillie), 2nd lord Lamington, on appointment as governor and commander-in-chief of Queensland.

1895, Nov. 22. Lieut. Col. Gerard Smith, on appointment as governor and commander-in-chief of Western Australia.

1896, Jan. 1. The Hon. Philip Oakley Fysh, treasurer and formerly premier of the Colony of Tasmania.

1896, Jan. 1. William Cropton Twynam, on retirement, after fifty years' service, from the office of Government agent for the Northern Province of the Island of Ceylon.

1896, Apr. 10. William Edward Maxwell, governor and commander-in-chief of the Gold Coast Colony, in recognition of services rendered in the recent expedition to Ashanti, etc.

1896, Apr. 17. The Hon. Maurice Raymond Gifford; in recognition of services rendered in Matabeleland.


1896, May 20. Charles Stewart Scott, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Copenhagen.


1897, Jan. 1. The Hon. George Turner, premier and treasurer of the Colony of Victoria.

1897, June 10. The Rt. Hon. Uchter John Mark (Knox), 5th earl of Ranfurly, on his appointment as governor and commander-in-chief of the Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies.

1897, June 22. The Hon. Sir William Lambert Dobson, knt., chief justice of the Colony of Tasmania, who has on several occasions administered the government of the Colony in the absence of the governor.

1897, June 22. Sir Frederick Matthew Darley, knt., lieut. gov. of the Colony of New South Wales, and chief justice of the Supreme Court of that Colony.

1897, June 22. Col. Frederic Cardew, governor and commander-in-chief of the Colony of Sierra Leone.


1897, June 22. Sandford Fleming, for services connected with the Dominion of Canada.

1897, June 22. Frederick Richard Saunders, treasurer of the Island of Ceylon.

1897, June 22. Frank Athelstane Swettenham, resident general for the Federation of the Protected States of the Malay Peninsula.

1897, June 22. Clement Courtenay Knollys, colonial secretary of the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago.

1897, June 22. Gerald Strickland, count della Catena, chief secretary to the Government of the Island of Malta.

1897, June 22. Cavendish Boyle, government secretary of the Colony of British Guiana.

1897, June 22. Charles Gage Brown, M.D., medical adviser to the Colonial Office.

1897, June 22. Godfrey Yeatman Lagden, government secretary and accountant of Basutoland.


1897, June 22. The Hon. Lewis Henry Davies, minister of Marine and Fisheries for the Dominion of Canada.

1897, June 22. The Hon. Henry Cuthbert, solicitor general of the Colony of Victoria.

1897, June 22. Edward Montague Nelson, for services in connection with the Australian Colonies.

1897, June 22. Hon. His Highness Ibrahim, sultan of the State and Territory of Johore.

1897, June 22. Col. Herbert Charles Chermside (late Royal Engineers).

1897, June 22. Arthur Hardinge, Her Majesty's agent and consul general at Zanzibar.


1897, June 22. Robert Hamilton Lang, late English controller of the Egyptian Daira Sanieh.

1897, June 22. Maj. Francis Arthur Marindin, late Royal Engineers (inspector of railways, Board of Trade).

1897, June 22. William Edmund Garstin, under secretary of State, Egyptian Public Works Department.

1897, June 22. Ralph Denham Rayment Moor, Her Majesty's commissioner and consul general in the Niger Coast Protectorate.

1897, June 22. Walter Caine Hillier, late Her Majesty's consul general in Corea.
1897, Aug. 12. (Honorary) Chentung Liang-Cheng, late secretary to the special embassy from the emperor of China on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession.


1898, Jan. 1. The Hon. Pieter Hendrik Faure, secretary for agriculture of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

1898, Jan. 1. The Hon. James Penn Boucaut, judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony of South Australia.

1898, Jan. 1. The Hon. Francis John Pakenham, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to His Majesty the king of Sweden and Norway.

1898, Jan. 1. Alonzo Money, British commissioner on the Egyptian “Caisse de la Dette.”

1898, Jan. 1. Ferik George Morice, Pasha, comptroller general of Egyptian Ports and Lighthouses.

1898, Jan. 1. Walter Frederick Miville, late president of the Egyptian Maritime and Quarantine Board of Health.

1898, Feb. 4. R. Adm. Robert Hastings Harris, commanding the Second Division of the Mediterranean Fleet.

1898, Apr. 16. (Honorary) His Excellency Maj. Joaquim Augusto Mousinho de Albuquerque, royal commissioner and gov. gen. of the Province of Mozambique, in recognition of services rendered to Her Majesty’s Government during military operations in Mashonaland and Matabeleland by assisting the passage of British Troops through Portuguese Territory.


1898, May 21. Thomas Berry Cusack-Smith, Her Majesty's consul general at Valparaiso.

1898, June 27. Martin Le Marchant Hadsley Gosselin, Her Majesty's minister plenipotentiary at Paris, for services in connection with recent negotiations in Paris relative to the Niger delimitation.

1898, June 27. Col. William Everett (for services on same occasion).


1898, Aug. 17. The Hon. Henry Binns, prime minister and colonial secretary of the Colony of Natal, in recognition of services rendered in connection with the establishment of a Customs Union between Natal, the Cape of Good Hope and the Orange Free State.


1898. Col. Rudolf Charles Ritter von Slatin Pasha, of the Egyptian Army (for services same occasion). (Honorary).


1899, Jan. 2. Sir John Madden, knt., chief justice of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Victoria, who has on several occasions administered the Government of the Colony.

1899, Jan. 2. Nevile Lubbock, chairman of the West India Committee, for services rendered in connection with the West Indian Colonies.

1899, Jan. 2. Henry Howard, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Her Majesty the queen of the Netherlands.

1899, Jan. 2. Edmund Douglas Veitch Fane, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to His Majesty the king of Denmark.

1899, Jan. 2. Col. James Hayes Sadler, late Her Majesty’s consul general at Valparaiso.

1899, Jan. 2. (Honorary) His Excellency Boutros Ghaly, Pasha, minister for Foreign Affairs to His Highness the khedive of Egypt.


1899, June 3. Frederick Mitchell Hodgson, governor and commander-in-chief of the Gold Coast Colony.

1899, June 3. David Wilson, governor and commander-in-chief of the Colony of British Honduras.

1899, June 3. Maj. Henry George Elliot, chief magistrate of Tembuland, Transkei and Pondoland, in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.


1899, June 3. James Rennell Rodd, secretary of Legation in Her Majesty’s service attached to Her Majesty’s agency at Cairo.

1899, June 3. Ernest Joseph Cassel, for services in connexion with Egypt.

1899, July 17. Sir David Miller Barbour, in recognition of his services as one of the royal commissioners appointed in 1896 to enquire into the condition and prospects of the West India sugar growing Colonies, and subsequently as commissioner appointed to enquire into the Finance of the Island of Jamaica.

1899, July 28. Col. Charles Sim Brermridge Parsons, late Royal Artillery, in recognition of his recent services in Egypt.

1900, Jan. 1. Malachy Bowes Daly, Q.C., lieut. gov. of the Province of Nova Scotia, in the Dominion of Canada.

1900, Jan. 1. The Hon. Sir James George Lee Steere, knt., speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Western Assembly.

1900, Jan. 1. The Hon. John Alexander Cockburn, M.D., formerly premier of South Australia, now agent general in London for that Colony.

1900, Jan. 1. Henry John Jourdain, formerly member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Mauritius.


1900, May 23. The Hon. William John Lyne, premier and colonial treasurer of the Colony of New South Wales.

1900, May 23. George Melville, colonial secretary of the Leeward Islands and Island Secretary of Antigua.


1900, May 23. The Hon. Edward Horne Wittenoom, agent general in London for the Colony of Western Australia.

1900, May 23. Alfred Edmund Bateman, comptroller general of the Commercial, Labour, and Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, for services in connection with commercial negotiations with foreign countries.

1900, May 23. Ewen Cameron, managing director of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, for services to Her Majesty's Government with regard to affairs in China.

1900, June 28. (Honorary) De Martino Pasha, controller of the Civil List of the khedive of Egypt.

1900, June 28. Hassam Pasha Assem, Grand Master of the Ceremonies to the khedive of Egypt. (Honorary).

1900, July 28. Brevet Col. (local Col.) James Wilcocks, commandant of the West African Frontier Force, in recognition of his services while in command of the expedition to Ashanti.

1900, Nov. 8. R. Adm. James Andrew Thomas Bruce, second in command, China station.


1901, Jan. 1. Josiah Henry Symon, Q.C., formerly attorney general of South Australia, chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Australian Federal Convention (same occasion).


1901, Jan. 29. Sir Henry Nevill Dering, bart., envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of Brazil.
1901, Jan. 29. The Hon. William Augustus Curzon Barrington, envoy and minister plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic.

1901, Jan. 29. John Gordon Kennedy, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the Court of the king of Roumania.


1901, Feb. 11. Capt. the Hon. Arthur Lawlet, on his appointment as governor of the State of Western Australia.

1901, Feb. 22. John Anderson, of the Colonial Department, who has been selected as one of the staff of the duke of Cornwall and York, on the occasion of the approaching visit of his Royal Highness to the Colonies.


1901, Apr. 19. Col. the Hon. Frederick William Stopford (for same).

1901, Apr. 19. Col. Thomas Joseph Gallwey, M.D., Royal Army Medical Corps (for same).

1901, Apr. 19. Capt. and Brevet Maj. (local Lieut. Col.) Edward Percy Cranwill Girouard, Royal Engineers (for same).

1901, May 6. The Hon. Sir John Stokeell Dodds, knt., chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Tasmania and at present administering the government of that State (on the occasion of T.R.H. the duke and duchess of Cornwall and York's visit to Australia).
1901, May 23. The Hon. Joseph George Ward, postmaster general of the Colony of New Zealand (on the occasion of the visit of T.R.H. the duke and duchess of Cornwall and York to New Zealand).

1901, May 23. The Hon. John McKenzie, late minister of Lands in the colony of New Zealand (same occasion).

1901, June 27. Kaid Harry Maclean, attached to the special embassy from His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Morocco (for services in Morocco).


1901, July 25. David Hunter, general manager of the Natal Government Railways (same occasion).

1901, Aug. 13. The Hon. James Rose Innes, K.C., attorney general of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope (on the occasion of the visit of T.R.H. the duke and duchess of Cornwall and York to the Cape of Good Hope).


1901, Aug. 13. Charles Bletterman Elliott, LL.B., late general manager of railways of the Cape of Good Hope (same occasion).


1901, Sept. 13. William Edward Goschen, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the Court of His Majesty the king of Denmark.
1901, Sept. 27. The Hon. Thomas Keir Murray, for services in connection with the South African War. (See note supra, p. 347.)

1901, Sept. 27. John Denison Pender, vice-chairman and managing director, Eastern Telegraph Company (for civil services during same).

1901, Sept. 17. Sir John Alexander Boyd, chancellor of the High Court of Justice of the Province of Ontario (on the occasion of the visit of T.R.H. the duke and duchess of Cornwall and York to the Dominion of Canada).

1901, Sept. 17. Louis Amable Jette, lieut. gov. of the Province of Quebec (same occasion).

1901, Sept. 17. The Hon. Robert Bond, premier and colonial secretary of the Island of Newfoundland (on the occasion of the visit of T.R.H. the duke and duchess of Cornwall and York to Newfoundland).

1901, Nov. 9. Ernest Edward Blake, one of the Crown agents for the Colonies.

1901, Nov. 9. Alfred Lewis Jones, president of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, in recognition of services to the West African Colonies and to Jamaica.

1901, Nov. 9. Frederick Robert St. John, on retirement from the post of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Berne.

1901, Nov. 9. Audley Charles Gosling, on retirement from the post of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Santiago.


1902, June 2. (Honorary) Capt. Ernest Adolph Julius Guido von Usedom, an officer of the Imperial German Navy.


1902, June 26. Edmund Constantine Henry Phipps, His Majesty's minister at Brussels, for services in connection with the Sugar Conference.


1902, June 26. Pelham Laird Warren, His Majesty's consul general at Shanghai, for services in China.


1902, June 26. George Sutherland Mackenzie, for services in connection with Persia.

1902, June 26. Francis Langford O'Callaghan, managing director of the Uganda Railway.

1902, Aug. 12. (Honorary) His Highness Ras Makunan, special envoy of His Majesty the emperor Menelik II., of Ethiopia, on the occasion of the Coronation. Invested by the king at Buckingham Palace Aug. 8, but the warrant of appointment dated Aug. 12.


1902, Nov. 9. (King's birthday) Henry Austin Lee, secretary of the Embassy and commercial attaché in Paris and to His Majesty's Legations at Brussels and Berne.

1902, Nov. 9. (Honorary) Col. Joaquim Jos Machado, of the Portuguese Army, late gov. gen. of Mozambique.


1902, Nov. 9. (Honorary) His Highness Ahmad Maatham Shah, Sultan of Pahang.


1902, Dec. 6. William Willcocks, of the Egyptian Irrigation Department.


1903, Feb. 9. (Honorary) His Excellency Mirza Nezam Gaffary, Mohandes-el-Mamalek, minister of Public Works to His Majesty the Shah of Persia.

1903, Mar. 17. (Honorary) His Excellency Fathullah Khan Halar Afkham, governor of Enzeli, in recognition of services rendered to the special mission to His Majesty the Shah of Persia.


1903, June 26. The Hon. Alfred Jerome Cadman, member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of New Zealand and late minister for railways in that Colony.

1903, June 26. Patrick Manson, LL.D., M.D., F.R.S., medical adviser to the Colonial Office, for special services in connection with Tropical Diseases.

1903, June 26. Victor Arthur Wellington Drummond, His Majesty's minister resident at the Courts of Munich and Stuttgart, on retirement from the Diplomatic Service.


1903, Nov. 9. The Hon. Augustus Charles Gregory, formerly surveyor general of Queensland, member of the Legislative Council of that State.


1904, June 24. William Shelford, Esq., member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, consulting engineer for West African Railways.

1904, June 24. The Hon. John Frost, member of the House of Assembly of the Cape of Good Hope.

1904, June 24. William Hood Treacher, resident general for the Federated States of the Malay Peninsula.


1904, June 24. **Francis Edmund Hugh Elliot**, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Athens.


1904, Nov. 9. **Thomas Ekins Fuller**, agent-general in London for the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

1904, Nov. 9. **V. Adm. Reginald Neville Custance**.
The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.
The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

GRAND MASTERS
And (by virtue thereof) First and Principal Knights Grand Commanders.

See the list of Viceroy of India, supra p. 305, from 1887 onwards.

KNIGHT COMMANDERS INDIAN EMPIRE (K.C.I.E.).

Original Knights on the first enlargement of the Order, 1887, Feb. 15th.

1887, Feb. 15. Hon. Edmund Drummond, late member of the Council of the secretary of state for India.
1887, Feb. 15. Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, Bengal Civil Service, lieut. gov. of the North-West Provinces and chief commander of Oudh.
1887, Feb. 15. Robert Anstruther Dalyell, member of the Council of the secretary of state for India.
1887, Feb. 15. Maxwell Melvill, Bombay Civil Service, member of the Council of the governor of Bombay.
1887, Feb. 15. Thakur Saheb Bhagwut Singh, of Gondal.
1887, Feb. 15. Rana Shankar Baksh Singh, Bahadur, additional member of the Council of the viceroy and gov. gen. of India for making Laws and Regulations.
1887, Feb. 15. Dietrich Brandis, late inspec. gen. of forests in India.
1887, Feb. 15. Sir Monier Williams Boden, professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford.
1887, Feb. 15. Maharaja Pasupati Ananda Gajapati Raz of Vizianagram.

1887, Feb. 15. Alexander Meadows Rendel, consulting engineer to the India Office.

1887, Feb. 15. Donald Campbell Macnabb, late Bengal Civil Service and Commissioner at Peshawur.


1887, Feb. 15. Sir George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D., special assistant in the Statistics and Commerce Department of the India Office.

1887, Feb. 15. His Highness Raja Ranjit Singh, of Rutlam.


1887, Feb. 15. Albert James Leppoc Cappel, direc. gen. of the Telegraph Department of the Government of India.


1887, Feb. 15. Maharaja Lachmessur Singh, Bahadur, of Darbhanga.


1887, Feb. 15. Donald MacKenzie Wallace, private secretary to the viceroy and gov. gen. of India.

1887, Feb. 15. Alfred Woodley Croft, director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

1887, Feb. 15. Bradford Leslie, agent to the East Indian Railway Company.
On the second enlargement of the Order, 1887, June 21.

1887, June 21. Frederick (Temple-Blackwood, afterwards Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood), earl of Dufferin, afterwards marquess of Dufferin and Ava, ex officio as Grand Master of the Order.


1887, June 21. The Rt. Hon. Donald James (Mackay), lord Reay, governor of the Presidency of Bombay. In celebration of the 50th year of the queen’s reign.


1887, June 30. His Highness Maharao Khengarji, Bahadur Rao of Kutch.


1890, May 21. The Rt. Hon. George Robert Canning (Harris), 4th lord Harris, governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

1890, May 21. His Highness the Nawab of Junagarh.

1890, May 21. His Highness the Nawab of Tonk.


1892, Jan. 1. His Highness Maharaja Adhiraj Sardul Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of Kishengarh.


1892, Aug. 2. Sir Thomas Lawrence Seccombe.


1894, Jan. 27. Victor Alexander (Bruce), 9th earl of Elgin, ex officio as Grand Master.


1895, Feb. 25. William (Mansfield), 2nd lord Sandhurst, governor of the Presidency of Bombay.


1897, June 22. His Highness Sir Bhanwar Pal Deo Bahadur Yadukul Chandra Bhal, Maharaja of Karauli.

1897, June 22. His Highness Faiz Muhammad Khan, Talpur, Mir of Khairpur in Sind.

1897, June 22. Sir Lachhmeshwar Singh, Bahadur, Maharaja of Darbhanga.

1897, June 22. Gen. CRAWFORD TROTTER CHAMBERLAIN.

1897, July 31. H.H. WAGHJI, Thakur Sahib of Morvi.


1898, Jan. 1. His Highness Maharaja Sir PRABHU NARAYAN SINGH Bahadur of Benares.

1898, Jan. 1. His Highness Sir SHER MUHAMMAD KHAN, Diwan of Palanpur.

1899, Jan. 6. GEORGE NATHANIEL (CURZON), 1st lord Curzon of Kedleston, ex officio as Grand Master.

1900, Feb. 17. HENRY STAFFORD (NORTHCOTE), 1st lord Northcote, governor of the Presidency of Bombay (additional).


1900, May 23. H.H. Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Bundelkund, the Maharaja Mahindra Sawai Sir PRATAB SINGH, Bahadur of Orchha.

1900, Dec. 17. (Honorary) His Majesty the Emperor of Korea.

1900, Dec. 28 [? Dec. 4]. ARTHUR OLIVER VILLIERS (RUSSELL), 2nd lord Ampthill, governor of the Presidency of Madras (additional).


1901, Jan. 1. His Highness Maharao Raja Sir RAGHUBIR SINGH Bahadur, of Bundi.


1901, Nov. 9. His Highness Maharao Sir KAISHRI SINGH Bahadur, of Sirohi, in Rajputana.


1903, Jan. 1. His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanji Sir Bala Rama Varma Kulashekharar Kiritapati Mani Sultan Maharaja Raja Rama Raja, Bahadur Shamsher Jang, of Travancore (on the occasion of the Durbar).

1903, Jan. 1. His Highness Farzand-i-Arjumand Akidat-Paiwand Daulat-i-Inglishia Barar Bans Sarmur Raja-i-Rajagan Raja Sir Hira Singh Malwandar Bahadur, of Nabha (on same occasion).

1903, Jan. 1. Sir John Woodburn, would have been appointed G.C.S.I. on the same occasion in recognition of his long and distinguished services in India, but he died at Calcutta 1902, Nov. 21, being then lieut. gov. of Bengal.

1903, Nov. 15. H.H. Saiyid Faisal bin Turki, Sultan of Muskat.


KNIGHTS COMMANDERS OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

(From the date of the second enlargement of the Order.)

1887, June 30. His Highness the Thakore Sahib of Morvi.

1887, June 30. Sir Jaswant Singhji, Thakur Sahib of Limri.

1887, Aug. 17. William Gerald Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, political aide-de-camp to the Secretary of State for India.

1888, Jan. 1. Sir Charles Arthur Turner, late chief justice of the Madras High Court.


1888, Jan. 1. Edwin Arnold.

1888, Jan. 1. Maharajah Radha Prosad Sing of Dumraon.


1888, May 24. Frederick Russell Hogg, Bengal Civil Service, direc. gen. of the Post Office of India.


1888, June 28. Maharaja Harendra Kishor Singh, Bahadoor of Bettia.


1889, Jan. 1. William Markby, D.C.L., University reader of Indian law at Oxford, late judge of the High Court at Calcutta.

1889, Jan. 1. Henry Stuart Cunningham, late judge of the High Court at Calcutta.


1889, May 25. John Ware Edgar, Bengal Civil Service, chief secretary to the Government of Bengal.

1890, Jan. 1. Sir Roper Lethbridge, late press commissioner in India.

1890, Jan. 1. Sir George Stewart White, V.C.


1892, Jan. 1. His Excellency Ali Kuli, Khan Mukhbar-ud-Dowla, of Persia. (Honorary.)

1892, May 25. Tiravur Muthuswami Aiyar, one of the Puisne Judges, High Court of Judicature, Madras.

1892, May 25. Griffith Humphrey Pugh Evans, barrister-at-law, additional member of the Council of the Viceroy of India for making Laws and Regulations.


1892, May 25. Sir Charles Pontifex, late legal adviser and solicitor to the secretary of state for India.

1892, May 25. Sir Henry Hoyle Howorth, M.P.

1892, Aug. 15. Sir Henry Seymour King.

1893, Jan. 2. His Highness Sher Mahomed Khanji Jorawar Khanji Lohani, Dewan of Pahlanpur.


1893, Jan. 2. Raja Amir Hassan, Muhammad Bahadur, of Mahmoodabad.


1893, June 3. Sardar Asad Khan, of Sarawan.


1893, Aug. 31. (Honorary) Monsieur Leon Emile Clement Thomas, gouverneur des establishments français dans L'Inde.

1894, Jan. 1. His Highness the Maharao Raja of Bundi.

1894, Jan. 1. His Highness the Maharaja of Karauli.

1894, Jan. 1. His Highness the Maharaja of Orchha.


1894, Jan. 1. Col. Lord William Leslie de la Poer Beresford, V.C., military secretary to His Excellency the viceroy.


1895, Jan. 1. Raja Sudhal Deo of Bamra.


1895, Jan. 1. Nawab Sidi Ahmad Khan Sidi Ibrahim Khan of Janjira.


1895, May 25. William Robert Brooke, late direc. gen. of telegraphs in India.


1897, Jan. 1. His Highness Maharaja Sawai Ranjor Singh, Bahadur of Ajaigarh.


1897, June 22. Nawab Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, chief of Loharu.


1897, June 22. Mancherjee Merwanjee Bhownaggree.

1897, June 22. Col. Thomas Hungerford Holdich, Royal Engineers.

1897, June 22. James MacNabb Campbell, Indian Civil Service.


1897, June 22. Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Ahsan-Ulla, of Dacca.


1898, Jan. 1. Arthur Wilson, legal adviser and solicitor, Indian Office.


1898, Dec. 31. Andrew Wingate, Indian Civil Service.


1900, Jan. 1. S. Subramaniya Aiyar, Dewan Bahadur, puisne judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort St. George.

1900, May 23. Sahib-Zada Muhammad Obeidullah Khan, minister of Tonk, in Rajputana.

1901, Jan. 1. Alexander Frederick Douglas Cunningham, Indian Civil Service.

1901, Jan. 1. Henry Evan Murchison James, Indian Civil Service.

1901, Jan. 1. (Honorary) His Excellency Col. Eduardo Augusto Rodrigues Galhardo, gov. gen. of Portuguese India.


1901, Nov. 9. Nawab Shahbaz Khan, Bugti of Baluchistan.

1901, Nov. 9. James George Scott, deputy commissioner in Burma.


1902, June 26. Thomas Higham, secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Irrigation, etc., branch.


1903, Jan. 1. Sir Lawrence Hugh Jenkins, chief justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay (on the occasion of the Durbar).

1903, Jan. 1. Herbert Thirkell White, Indian Civil Service, chief judge of the Chief Court of Lower Burma (same occasion).


1903, Jan. 1. Frederick Augustus Nicholson, Indian Civil Service, first member of the Board of Revenue, Madras, and an additional member of the Council of the governor of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations (same occasion).


1903, Jan. 1. Walter Roper Lawrence, Indian Civil Service (retired), private secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy of India (same occasion).

1903, Jan. 1. John Eliot, meteorological reporter to the Government of India and direc. gen. of Indian Observatories (same occasion).

1903, Jan. 1. Raja Dhiraj Nahar Singh, of Shahpura, in Rajputana (same occasion).

1903, Jan. 1. Sardar Ghaus Bakhsh, Raisani, the premier chief of the Sarawans, Baluchistan (same occasion).

1903, Jan. 1. Maharaja Harballabh Narayan Singh Bahadur of Sonbursa, Bengal (same occasion).

1903, Jan. 1. Maharaja Peshkar Kishn Parshad, minister to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad (same occasion).


1903, Jan. 1. Maharaja Godre Narayana Gajapati Rao, of Vizagapatam (same occasion).

1903, Nov. 15. (Honorary) H.H. Saiyid Faisal bin Turki, sultan of Muskat.


1904, Jan. 1. **Sardar Sultan Jan Saddozai**, lately extra assistant commissioner, headquarters, Kohat.


1904, June 24. Phirozshah Meewanji Mehta, additional member of the Council of the governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.


1904, June 24. Col. John Walker Ottley, R.E., president of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper’s Hill.

1904, June 24. Raja Jaswant Singh, Bahadur of Sailana, Central India.
The Royal Victorian Order.
Royal Victorian Chain.

A Personal Decoration created by King Edward VII., and given by His Majesty to Sovereigns, Princes, and other Royal Personages, as also to a few eminent British Subjects.

It does not form part of the Royal Victorian Order.

Alphabetical List of those to whom His Majesty has given the Royal Victorian Chain.

1902, Aug. 10. Argyll, duke of, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

1904, Aug. 16. Austria, His Imperial Majesty the emperor of, king of Hungary, K.G.


1903, Jan. 1. Curzon of Kedleston, His Excellency lord (Viceroy of India), G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.

1904, Apr. 8. Denmark, His Majesty the king of, K.G., G.C.B.

1902, Aug. 9. Denmark, His Royal Highness the crown prince of, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.


1902, Aug. 11. Fife, duke of, K.T., G.C.V.O.

1902, Nov. 9. German Emperor and King of Prussia, His Imperial Majesty the, K.G., G.C.V.O.

1902, Aug. 10. Hesse, His Royal Highness the grand duke of, K.G., G.C.B.
1903, Nov. 18. **Italy**, His Majesty the king of, K.G.

1902, Nov. 19. **Portugal**, His Majesty the king of, K.G.

1904, June. **Prussia**, His Imperial and Royal Highness the crown prince of.

1902, Aug. 9. **Prussia**, His Royal Highness prince Henry of, K.G., G.C.B.

1904, Aug. 25. **Russia**, His Imperial Majesty the emperor of, K.G.


1902, Aug. 9. **Sparta**, His Royal Highness the duke of, G.C.B.

The Royal Victorian Order.

Sovereigns:

QUEEN VICTORIA.

KING EDWARD VII.

Knights Grand Cross.


1896, May 25. WILLIAM JOHN ARTHUR CHARLES JAMES (Cavendish-Bentinck), 6th duke of Portland, master of the Horse.

1896, May 25. SIDNEY (Herbert), 31st earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, lord steward of the Household.


1896, July 7. WILLIAM (Thompson), lord Kelvin.


1897, June 30. H.H. prince ALBERT JOHN CHARLES FREDERICK ALFRED GEORGE, of Schleswig-Holstein.


1897, June 30. William Henry (Edgcumbe), 4th earl of Mount Edgcumbe, formerly lord chamberlain and lord steward to queen Victoria.


1900, May 7. Lieut. Gen. Sir George Stewart White, on his return from active service in South Africa.

1900, Sept. 19. John Adrian Louis (Hope), 7th earl of Hopetoun, Afterwards marquess of Linlithgow, governor general of Australia, late lord chamberlain to queen Victoria.

1901, Jan. 22. Gen. H.R.H. prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, one of the personal aides-de-camp to queen Victoria.


1901, Feb. 1. V. Adm. Sir John Reginald Thomas Fullerton, groom in waiting to king Edward VII.


1901, Feb. 2. John Douglas Sutherland (Campbell), 9th duke of Argyll, governor and constable of Windsor Castle.

1901, Feb. 2. Alexander William George (Duff), duke of Fife.

1901, Feb. 2. Col. lord Edward William Pelham-Clinton, late master of queen Victoria's Household, groom in waiting to king Edward VII.
   senior equerry to queen Victoria, extra equerry to king
   Edward VII. Died 1904, May 25.

1901, Feb. 2. Sir Francis Knollys, afterwards lord Knollys,
   private secretary to the King.

1901, Feb. 2. Lieut. Col. the Rt. Hon. Sir Fleetwood Isham
   Edwards, extra equerry to the King, keeper of the Privy
   Purse to queen Victoria.

1901, Feb. 2. Lieut. Col. Sir Arthur John Bigge, on his
   retirement as private secretary to queen Victoria.

1901, Feb. 2. Sir James Reid, bart., M.D., on his retirement as
   resident physician to queen Victoria.

   Edward), of Saxe-Weimar. Died 1902, Nov. 16.

1901, Mar. 8. Rt. Hon. Charles (Harbord), 5th lord Suffield, lord
   in waiting to the King.

1901, Mar. 8. Adm. Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, bart., first and
   principal aide-de-camp to queen Victoria.

1901, Mar. 8. Sir Frederick Augustus Abel, bart., secretary of the
   Imperial Institute. Died 1902, Sept. 6.

1901, Mar. 8. Adm. Sir Charles Frederick Hotham, commander-
   in-chief at Portsmouth

1902, May 2. Arthur Charles (Wellesley), 4th duke of
   Wellington, Col. late Grenadier Guards.

1902, July 22. Robert Arthur Talbot (Cecil), 8th marquess of
   Salisbury, in recognition of his long, faithful and valuable
   services to the Crown and the Empire. Died

1902, Aug. 22. Henry (Fitzalan-Howard), 15th duke of Norfolk,
   earl marshal of England.

1902, Aug. 22. Nathan Meyer (Rothschild), lord Rothschild.

1902, Aug. 22. Henry (James), lord James of Hereford, on the
   occasion of the Coronation and of his retirement from the
   office of chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

1902, Aug. 22. Sir Francis Henry Laking, bart., M.D., physician
   in ordinary to the King.

1902, Aug. 22. Sir Arthur Edward Augustus Ellis, extra equerry to the King, and comptroller in the Lord Chamberlain’s Department.


1902, Nov. 9. Victor Albert Francis Charles (Spencer), 1st viscount Churchill, lord in waiting to the King.

1902, Nov. 9. Gen. Frederick Augustus (Thesiger), 2nd lord Chelmsford, gold stick in waiting at the Coronation of Edward VII., Col. 2nd Life Guards.

1902, Nov. 9. Horace Brand Townsend (Farquhar), 1st lord Farquhar, master of the Household.


1902, Nov. 9. Col. Sir Robert Nigel Fitz-Hardinge Kingscote, extra equerry to the King, paymaster of the Household.

1902, Nov. 9. Adm. Sir Henry Frederick Stephenson, extra equerry to the King.


1903, Mar. 31. H.H. the Maharaja of Gwalior, on the occasion of the Coronation of Edward VII. Invested by the duke of Connaught in India, Jan., 1903.


1903, Apr. 21. Gen. Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, bart., governor and commander-in-chief of Malta (during His Majesty’s visit to Malta).

1903, Apr. 27. The Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Leveson Bertie, ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Rome (during His Majesty's visit to Italy).


1903, June 30. Sir Albert William Woods, garter principal king of Arms. For services in connexion with the preparation of warrants, etc., of the Royal Victorian Order. Died 1904, Jan. 7.

1903, Aug. 11. Charles Stewart (Vane-Tempest-Stewart), 6th marquess of Londonderry, president of the Board of Education (on the occasion of king Edward VII.'s visit to Ireland).


1903, Oct. 9. Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Richard Plunkett, ambassador and minister plenipotentiary at Vienna (on the occasion of king Edward VII.'s visit to Austria).

1903, Nov. 9. Richard George Penn (Curzon-Howe), 5th earl Howe, lord chamberlain to Her Majesty Queen Alexandra.


1904, Feb. 10. H.R.H. prince Alexander Augustus Frederick William Alfred George, of Teck (on his marriage with princess Alice of Albany).

1904, July 1. Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles, His Majesty's ambassador, Berlin (on the occasion of Edward VII.'s visit to Kiel).

1904, Nov. 9. Charles Henry (Gordon-Lennox), 12th duke of Richmond and Gordon, A.D.C., col. 3rd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment.

1904, Nov. 21. Sir Martin Le Marchant Hadsley Gosselin, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Portugal (on the occasion of the visit of the king and queen of Portugal to England).
KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS (HONORARY).

1896, May 8. Monsieur Arsène Henry, préfet des Alpes Maritimes (on the occasion of the Queen’s visit to Cimiez, Nice).


1896, June 30. Prince Alexis Dolgorouky, grand master of the ceremonies [Russia] (same occasion).


1896, July 21. Count Joachim Moltke, comptroller and treasurer of the household of their Royal Highnesses the crown prince and crown princess of Denmark, and chamberlain to the king of Denmark. On the occasion of the wedding of H.R.H. prince Charles, son of the crown prince of Denmark with princess Maud.

1896, Aug. 5. His Excellency Li Hung Chang, special envoy from China (on the occasion of the emperor of China’s mission).

1896, Oct. 31. Maj. Gen. Count Paul Benckendorff, master of the household of H.I.H. the emperor of Russia (on the occasion of the emperor of Russia’s visit to queen Victoria).

1897, Mar. 6. His Excellency Count Götz Burkhard Seckendorff, comptroller of the household of the empress Frederick.


1899, Sept. 29. H.R.H. prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia.

1899, Nov. 21. H.I.M. Frederick William Victor Albert, the emperor William II. of Germany, king of Prussia.

1899, Nov. 23. Count Bernard von Bülow, foreign secretary of the German Empire, in attendance on the German emperor (on the occasion of the German emperor's visit to queen Victoria).

1899, Nov. 23. Count August zu Eulenberg, grand marshal of the Court of the German emperor, in attendance on the German emperor (same occasion).

1899, Nov. 23. Gen. Hans von Plessen, gen. of Infantry; aide-de-camp gen. of the emperor of Germany and commandant of the Headquarters Staff, in attendance on the German emperor (same occasion).

1899, Nov. 23. Adm. Baron Gustav von Senden-Bibran, adm. à la suite of the German emperor and chief of the Marine Cabinet, in attendance on the German emperor (same occasion).


1900, Mar. 31. Freiherr August von Woellwarth-Lautenburg, chamberlain and grand marshal of the Court of the king of Wurtemberg, col. à la suite of the Army.
1900, June 28. H.H. prince Abbas Pacha, khedive of Egypt (on the occasion of His Highness's visit to the queen, at Windsor).

1900, July 16. H.S.H. prince Henry XXX., of Reuss.


1901, Jan. 18. His Excellency Lieut. Gen. Gustav von Kessel, aide-de-camp gen. of the German emperor (on the occasion of the duke of Connaught's visit to Berlin for the bicentenary of the foundation of the kingdom of Prussia).


1901, Feb. 1. Count Paul Wolff Metternich, the German emperor's ambassador to the Court of St. James's.


1901, Mar. 8. His Excellency Hugo Freiherr von Reischach, marshal of the Court of the empress Frederick of Germany.

1901, Mar. 8. His Excellency the Count of Ficalho, in attendance on the king of Portugal on the occasion of said king attending the funeral of queen Victoria. Died 1903, Apr. 19.


G. C. V. O. (HONORARY)


1901, Oct. 11. Gen. von Lindequist, commanding 18th Army Corps at Frankfort-on-Maine, aide-de-camp to the German emperor.

1901, Oct. 11. Count von Wedel, master of the horse to the German emperor.

1901, Oct. 11. His Excellency Monsieur Oscar Siegfried Christian O'Neill Oxholm, marshal of the Court to the king of Denmark (on the occasion of Edward VII.'s visit to Copenhagen).

1901, Oct. 11. His Excellency Monsieur Ludwig Castenskiold, chamberlain and geheim-konferentsraad to the king of Denmark (same occasion).


1902, June 6. Duke of Alba de Tormes, lord of the Bedchamber to Alfonso XIII. and a grandee of Spain (on the occasion of the duke of Connaught's visit to Madrid for the enthronement of the king of Spain).

1902, June 6. Duke of Sotomayor, great chamberlain to the king of Spain (same occasion).

1902, Aug. 22. Prince Andrew of Greece (on the occasion of the coronation of king Edward VII.).

1902, Aug. 22. His Excellency Baron Georges de Staal (same occasion, or on his retirement from the post of ambassador from the Czar to the Court of St. James's).
1902, Dec. 30. His Excellency Marquis De Soveral, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Portugal (on the occasion of the king of Portugal’s visit to Windsor Castle).

1903, Apr. 7. H.R.H. The Infante Alphonso, duke of Oporto (on the occasion of the visit of King Edward VII. to Portugal).

1903, Apr. 7. Senor Wencelau de Lima, minister for Foreign Affairs [of Portugal] (same occasion).

1903, Apr. 7. Count Tarouca, chamberlain to the king of Portugal; attached to King Edward VII. (same occasion).

1903, Apr. 7. Count D’Arnoso, private secretary to the king of Portugal.

1903, Apr. 27. H.R.H. Prince Luigi Amedeo of Savoy, duke d’Abruzzi (during King Edward VII.’s visit to Naples).


1903, Apr. 30. H.R.H. Vittorio Emanuele of Savoy, count of Turin (during His Majesty’s visit to Rome).


1903, Apr. 30. V. Adm. Enrico Constantino Morin, minister for Foreign Affairs, Italy (same occasion).

1903, Apr. 30. His Excellency Gen. Emilio Ponzio Vaglia, lord steward to the king of Italy (same occasion).

1903, Apr. 30. His Excellency Count Cesare Gianotti, master of the household to the king of Italy (same occasion).

1903, Apr. 30. His Excellency Gen. Ugo Brusati, first aide-de-camp to the king of Italy (same occasion).

1903, Apr. 30. His Excellency Gen. Ettore Pedotti, commanding 10th Army Corps, attached to King Edward VII. (same occasion).
1903, Apr. 30. His Excellency Signor Alberto Pansa, Italian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in London (same occasion).

1903, Apr. 30. Don Prospero Colonna (Principe di Sonnino), Syndic of Rome (same occasion).

1903, May 4. His Excellency Monsieur Emile Combes, president of the Council, France (on the occasion of King Edward VII.’s visit to Paris).

1903, May 4. His Excellency Monsieur Theophile Delcassé, minister of Foreign Affairs, France.


1903, May 4. Adm. François Ernest Fournier, attached to King Edward VII. (same occasion).


1903, July 10. Monsieur Abel Combarieu, secretary general and chief of the household of M. Loubet, the president of the French Republic (in connexion with the visit to London of the said president of the French Republic).

1903, July 10. Gen. Emile Dubois, chief of the Military Household of the said president (same occasion).


1903, Oct. 9. His Excellency Agenor Maria Adam, count Goluchowski von Goluchowo, minister of the Imperial and Royal House and minister for Foreign Affairs, Austria (same occasion).

1903, Oct. 9. H.S.H. Field Marshal Rudolf, prince von und zu Liechtenstein, first lord steward and acting master of the Horse to the emperor of Austria (same occasion).

1903, Oct. 9. Alfred Adam Wilhelm Johann Maria, prince von Montenuovo, second lord steward to the emperor of Austria (same occasion).

1903, Oct. 9. His Excellency Edward Maria Nikolaus, count Paar, general of Cavalry, senior aide-de-camp to the emperor of Austria (same occasion).

1903, Oct. 9. His Excellency Anton, baron von Bechtolsheim, gen. of Cavalry, capt. of the Trabanten and Infantry Companies of the Life Guards, attached to king Edward VII. (same occasion). Died 1904, Jan. 25.

1903, Nov. 21. Signor Tommaso Tittoni, senator, secretary of state for Foreign Affairs, Italy (on the occasion of the visit of the king and queen of Italy to Windsor).

1903, Dec. 29. H.I.H. the grand duke Wladimir Alexandrowitch, of Russia (on the occasion of the visit of the grand duke and duchess Wladimir Alexandrowitch to Windsor).


1904, Feb. 10. H. Excellency Hermann, baron von Bilfinger, gen. aide-de-camp to the king of Würtemberg (same occasion).

1904, Feb. 10. H. Excellency Eck, baron von Reischach, lord chamberlain to the queen of Würtemberg (same occasion).
1904, Mar. 23. V. Adm. Rudolph, count Montecuccoli, representing the emperor of Austria (on the occasion of the funeral of the duke of Cambridge).

1904, Apr. 18. H.R.H. prince Oscar Charles William, of Sweden, Norway, duke of West Gotland (on the occasion of Edward VII.'s visit to Copenhagen).


1904, Apr. 18. Johan Henrik Deuntzer, president of the Council and member of Foreign Affairs [Denmark] (same occasion).

1904, Apr. 18. His Excellency Christian Frederick, count Danneskjold-Samsøe (same occasion).

1904, Apr. 18. H. Excellency Frants Ernst Bille, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Denmark to England (same occasion).

1904, Apr. 18. Ferdinando Meldahl, chamberlain to the king of Denmark and vice-president of the Royal Academy of Arts, Copenhagen (same occasion).


1904, Apr. 21. Prince Franz Joseph von Auersperg, privy councillor and chamberlain to the emperor of Austria (on the occasion of the visit of the prince of Wales to Austria).


1904, Apr. 28. Constantin, Freiherr von Neurath, lord chamberlain to the king of Württemberg (on the occasion of the visit of the prince of Wales to Württemberg).

1904, May 13. His Excellency Baron Dr. Justizrath Axel Varnbüler von und zu Hemmingen, councillor of state and chamberlain to the king of Württemberg (on the occasion of his visit to England on a special mission to king Edward VII. from the king of Württemberg).

1904, July 1. H.R.H. prince William Eitel Frederick Christian Charles of Prussia (on the occasion of king Edward VII.'s visit to Kiel).


1904, July 1. V. Adm. baron Albert von Seckendorff, master of the Household to prince Henry of Prussia (same occasion).


1904, July 1. V. Adm. William Gottlieb Charles Büchsel, chief of the staff of the Imperial German Navy (same occasion).


1904, Sept. 6. His Excellency Tassilo, count Festetics de Tolna.

1904, Sept. 6. His Excellency Eric Louis Frederick Christian, count Kielmansegg, governor of Lower Austria.


1904, Nov. 21. Don José Maria Goncalves Zarco da Camara, comte de Ribeira Grande, lord chamberlain to the queen of Portugal.

1904, Nov. 21. R. Adm. Hermengildo de Brito Capello, Royal Portuguese Navy, aide-de-camp to the king of Portugal.

1896, Sept. 16: Sir Theodore Martin.


1897, June 30. Lieut. Gen. Dudley Charles (Fitz Gerald-de-Ros), 24th lord de Ros, late lord in waiting to queen Victoria.


1897, June 30. Col. the Hon. Henry William John (Byng), afterwards 4th earl of Strafford, equerry to the Queen. Died 1899, May 16.


1898, Sept. 27. Sir William McCormack, bart., surgeon in ordinary to the prince of Wales, president of the Royal College of Surgeons, in recognition of services in connection with the recent accident to the prince of Wales.

1898, Sept. 27. Sir Francis Henry Laking, M.D., surgeon apothecary to the prince of Wales (same occasion).


1900, Apr. 26. Hercules Edward (Rowley), 4th lord Langford, comptroller of the Household of the lord lieut. of Ireland (in commemoration of Her Majesty's visit to Ireland).


1900, May 24. Victor Albert Francis Charles (Spencer), 3rd lord Churchill of Whichwood, lord in waiting to the Queen.


1901, Jan. 1. Reginald Baliol (Brett), 2nd viscount Esher, secretary to the Office of Works.

1901, Feb. 2. Maurice Holzmann, extra groom in waiting to the King and secretary to the Duchy of Cornwall.

1901, Mar. 8. Sir Richard Douglas Powell, bart., M.D., physician extraordinary to the King.

1901, Mar. 8. Sir Thomas Barlow, bart., M.D., physician to the Household.

1901, Mar. 8. Sir Thomas Johnstone Lipton.


1901, May 28. Frederick Treves, for services to the wounded in the South African War.


1901, July 23. William Henry Bennett, F.R.C.S., for services rendered to the soldiers invalided home from the war in South Africa.

1901, July 23. Thomas Hanbury.

1901, Dec. 24. Frederick Oliver (Robinson), styled earl de Grey, treasurer to H.M. queen Alexandra.

1901, Dec. 24. Lieut. Col. the Hon. William Henry Peregrine Carington, equerry to the King, and comptroller and treasurer to the prince of Wales.


1901, Dec. 24. Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, attached to the duke of York's suite as assistant private secretary on the occasion of His Royal Highness's visit to the Colonies in 1901.


1902, Aug. 22. Sir James Charles Harris, British consul at Nice.

1902, Aug. 22. V. Adm. His Excellency Henry Felix Woods Pacha, aide-de-camp to the sultan of Turkey.
1902, Aug. 22. Robert Henry Hobart, secretary to the Earl Marshal at the Coronation of Edward VII.


1902, Nov. 9. Sir John James Trevor Lawrence, bart., treasurer of St. Bartholomew’s Hospital.

1902, Nov. 9. Sir Sydney Hedley Waterlow, bart., late treasurer of St. Bartholomew’s Hospital.


1902, Dec. 30. Sir John Williams, bart., M.D., physician-accoucheur to H.R.H. the princess of Wales.

1903, Mar. 31. Sir Hugh Shakespear Barnes, Indian Civil Service; secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department; lieut. governor designate of Burmah, on the occasion of the duke of Connaught’s tour in India.

1903, Apr. 7. Sir Martin le Marchant Hadsley Gosselin, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Lisbon (on the occasion of king Edward VII’s visit to Lisbon).

1903, Apr. 13. Sir Arthur Nicolson, bart., envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Tangier (on the occasion of king Edward VII’s visit to Gibraltar).

1903, Apr. 21. Sir Joseph Carbone, chief justice, president of the Court of Appeal and vice-president of the Council of Government of the Island of Malta (during His Majesty’s visit to Malta).

1903, June 30. Sir Richard Mills, late comptroller and auditor general. For services as auditor of His Majesty’s accounts when prince of Wales.

1903, Aug. 11. V. Adm. lord Charles William de la Poer Beresford, V. Adm. commanding the Channel Fleet; received knighthood (on the occasion of His Majesty’s visit to Ireland). Knighted by the King at Mount Stewart, Co. Down, Ireland, 1903, July 26.
1903, Aug. 11. **William Lee (Plunket)**, 5th lord Plunkett, private secretary to the lord lieut. of Ireland (same occasion).

1903, Aug. 11. **William (Brownlow)**, 3rd lord Lurgan, state steward to the lord lieut. of Ireland (same occasion).

1903, Aug. 11. Rt. Hon. **Horace Curzon Plunkettt**, vice-president of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, Ireland (same occasion). Knighted by the King, 1903, Aug. 1, on board the Royal yacht at Queenstown.


1903, Aug. 11. R. Adm. **Wilmot Hawkesworth Fawkes**, rear admiral commanding the Cruiser Squadron. Received the honour of knighthood (same occasion). Knighted by the King, 1903, Aug. 2, on board the Royal yacht.


1903, Nov. 9. **Algernon Bertram (Freeman-Mitford)**, lord Redesdale (received the honour of knighthood), formerly secretary of the Office of Works.


1903, Nov. 9. Lieut. col. **John Lane Harrington**, British diplomatic agent and consul general to the Court of Menelik II., king of kings of Ethiopia (received knighthood).

1903, Dec. 29. **James Thomas Knowles**, Esq., formerly one of the governors of the Alexandra Trust.

1904, Feb. 10. **Hugh (Gough)**, 3rd viscount Gough, minister resident at the Courts of Saxony and Saxe-Coburg Gotha, and chargé d'affaires at the Court of Waldeck and Pyrmont (on the occasion of the marriage of princess Alice of Albany with prince Alexander of Teck). Received knighthood.

1904, Mar. 23. R. Adm. Adolphus Augustus Frederick Fitz George, equerry to the late duke of Cambridge. Received knighthood. (On the occasion of the funeral of the duke of Cambridge).

1904, Mar. 23. Col. Augustus Charles Frederick Fitz George, private secretary and equerry to the late duke of Cambridge. Received knighthood. (Same occasion).


1904, Apr. 18. Sir William Edward Goschen, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Copenhagen (on the occasion of the king's visit to Copenhagen).


1904, July 1. R. Adm. Sir Archibald Berkeley Milne, bart., A.D.C., commanding His Majesty's yacht "Victoria and Albert."


1904, Oct. 11. John (Savile), 2nd baron Savile.


HONORARY KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.

1896, May 8. Monsieur le Comte Alziary de Malausena, mayor of Nice (on the occasion of the Queen’s visit to Cimiez, Nice).

1896, June 30. Baron Vladimir Frederiks, equerry to the Imperial [Russian] Court and assistant to the Minister of the Imperial Household, gen. adj. and lieut. gen. (on the occasion of the emperor of Russia’s Coronation).

1896, June 30. Count Paul Benckendorf, acting master of the Household and maj. gen. on the Staff of H.I.M. the emperor of Russia (same occasion).

1896, Aug. 5. Li Ching Fong, in attendance on Li Hung Chang, the special ambassador to England from the emperor of China.

1896, Aug. 27. Loh-Feng-Luh, first secretary of Li Hung Chang’s special mission (as above). Died 1903, June 9.

1897, Mar. 26. V. Adm. Edouard Pierre Antoine Barrera, commander-in-chief and maritime prefect of Brest, for services on the occasion of the disaster to the “Drummond Castle.”

1897, Mar. 28. Hugo Freiherr von Reischach, master of the Household to the empress Frederick.


1898, May 5. Gustavus Ernest, count of Erbach-Schoenberg.

1898, May 5. Gen. Paul Gebhart, governor of Nice (on the occasion of the Queen’s visit to Cimiez in 1898).


1899, May 9. V. Adm. Le Comte de Maigret, commandant-en-chef. préfet maritime, Cherbourg (on the occasion of queen Victoria’s visit to Cimiez, 1899).


1899, Nov. 23. Maj. Gen. Friedrich von Scholl, aide-de-camp to the German emperor (on the occasion of the German emperor’s visit to the Queen).

1899, Nov. 23. Baron Bodo von dem Knesebeck, deputy master of the ceremonies to the German emperor (same occasion).


1900, Dec. 20. Dr. Friedrich Albert Hähnel, geheimer Justizrath, professor at the University of Kiel.

1901, Feb. 2. His Excellency Professor von Leuthold, surg. gen. of the Guard Corps, physician in attendance on the German emperor on the occasion of the funeral of queen Victoria.

1901, Feb. 2. Count von Wedel, master of the Horse to the German Emperor (same occasion).

1901, Mar. 8. Vice admiral Pinha. In attendance on the king of Portugal (on the said king’s attending the funeral of queen Victoria).

1901, Mar. 8. Count D’Arnoso, private secretary to the king of Portugal (same occasion).


1901, Mar. 8. Intendant Gen. Thon (in attendance on the king of the Hellenes (same occasion)).

1901, Mar. 8. Dr. Professor Renvers, consulting physician to the empress Frederick of Prussia (on the occasion of Edward VII.'s visit to Cronberg).

1901, May 28. Gen. count von Moltke, general à la suite of the German emperor (on the occasion of the sending of a deputation from the German Emperor to Edward VII. with Colonial equipment for His Majesty's inspection in May, 1901).


1901, Oct. 11. Monsieur Frants Wilhelm Ferdinand Rosenstand, chamberlain and secretary to the king of Denmark (same occasion).


1902, Nov. 9. Baron Hermann von Eckhardstein, councillor and first secretary of the German Embassy. Created a C.V.O. (Honorary) on the 28th May, 1901, but wrongly gazetted as a K.C.V.O. on that occasion, an error which was not corrected.

1902, Dec. 20. Rear admiral Guilherme Augusto de Brito Capello. aide-de-camp to the king of Portugal (on the occasion of the king of Portugal's visit to Windsor Castle).

1903, Apr. 7. R. Adm. Hermengilde de Brito Capello, aide-de-camp to the king of Portugal. Attached to king Edward VII. (on the occasion of king Edward's visit to Portugal).
1903, Apr. 7. R. Adm. Francisco Joaquim Ferreira do Amaral, president of the Royal Geographical Society, Lisbon (same occasion).

1903, Apr. 7. Dr. Manuel Augusto Pereira da Cunha, civil gov. of Lisbon (same occasion).

1903, Apr. 7. Col. Antonio Duarte e Silva, commanding Portuguese Cavalry Regiment No. 3 of king Edward VII. (same occasion).

1903, Apr. 7. Senor Francisco Maria da Veiga, police magistrate in charge of police specially attached to king Edward VII. (same occasion).

1903, Apr. 7. Senor Fernando Eduardo de Serpa Pimentel, master of the household to His Majesty the king of Portugal (same occasion).

1903, Apr. 7. Count D'Avila e Bolama (Antonio Jose D'Avila), lord mayor of Lisbon, president of the Executive Commission of the Lisbon Municipality (same occasion).

1903, Apr. 7. Senor Antonio Joaquim Simoes de Almeida, president of the Commercial Association of Lisbon (same occasion).

1903, Apr. 13. Cid Abderraham ben Abdelsadok, governor of Fez, special envoy from His Imperial Majesty the sultan of Morocco (on the occasion of king Edward VII.'s visit to Gibraltar).

1903, Apr. 30. Pier Francesco (dei Principi) Corsini, marchese di Lajatico, crown equerry to His Majesty the king of Italy (on the occasion of Edward VII's visit to Italy).

1903, Apr. 30. Maj. Gen. Pio Carlo di Maio, aide-de-camp to His Majesty the king of Italy. Attached to His Majesty king Edward VII. (same occasion).


1903, Oct. 9. His Excellency Edouard, count Choloniewski-Myszka, master of the ceremonies to the Emperor of Austria (on the occasion of king Edward VII's visit to Vienna and Marienbad, Austria).
1903, Oct. 9. His Excellency ERICH LUDWIG FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN, count Kielmansegg; governor of Lower Austria (same occasion).

1903, Oct. 9. His Excellency HEINRICH JOSEPH RUDOLF GOTTFRIED, count Lützow zu Drey Lützow und Seedorf, first under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Vienna (same occasion).

1903, Oct. 9. KAJETAN MÉRYE VON KAPOS-MÉRE, second under secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Vienna (same occasion).

1903, Oct. 9. His Excellency AUGUST MARIA RUDOLF ERNST FRANZ, count Bellegarde, master of the Household to the emperor of Austria (same occasion).

1903, Oct. 9. His Excellency LEOPOLD baron von GUDENUS, oberjägermeister to the emperor of Austria (same occasion).

1903, Oct. 9. Rear admiral LEOPOLD RITTER VON JEDINA. Attached to king Edward VII. (same occasion).

1904, Feb. 10. JONKHEER RUDOLF EVERARD WILLEM DE WEEDE, lord chamberlain to the queen mother of the Netherlands (on the occasion of the marriage of princess Alice of Albany with prince Alexander of Teck).

1904, Apr. 18. JULIUS BENEDICTUS, count Krag Juel Vind Frijs, acting master of the Horse to the king of Denmark (on the occasion of Edward VII.'s visit to Copenhagen).

1904, Apr. 18. WALDEMAR OLDENBURG, over präsident of Copenhagen (same occasion).

1904, Apr. 18. CHRISTIAN CONRAD SOPHUS, count DANNESKJOLD-SAMSØE, director of the Royal Theatre, Copenhagen (same occasion).

1904, Apr. 18. Col. WALDEMAR EDWARD LEMVIGH, commanding Danish Life Guards (same occasion).

1904, Apr. 18. MAGENS CHRISTIAN, count Krag Juel Vind Frijs (same occasion).

1904, Apr. 18. EUGEN PETERSEN, chief commissioner of police, Copenhagen (same occasion).

1904, July 1. R. Adm. Max Fischel, Imperial German Navy, adm. superintendent of the Dockyard, Kiel (on the occasion of Edward VII.'s visit to Kiel).

1904, July 1. R. Adm. Frederick count von Baudissin, Imperial German Navy, aide-de-camp to the German Emperor, attached to king Edward VII. (same occasion).

1904, July 1. Col. Maximilian George Frederick Charles von Engelbrechten, commanding the 36th Infantry Brigade, Germany (same occasion).

1904, Sept. 6. H.S.H. Hugo Alphonse Édouard Émanuel Joseph John Vanceslas, prince von Dietrichstein zu Nickelsburg (count Mensdorff-Pouilly), col. on the General Staff and aide-de-camp to the emperor of Austria.


1904, Nov. 9. Alfred Thérèse Armand, marquis du Lau d'Allemand.

1904, Nov. 21. Don Antonio Maria de Lancastre, physician to the king and queen of Portugal (on the occasion of the visit of the said king and queen to England).
Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.
Order of the Guelphs of Hanover.

KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS (G.C.H.).


1815, Apr. 12. Edward Augustus, duke of Kent.


1815, Aug. 12. Augustus Frederick, duke of Sussex, appointed but did not accede until 1830, July, when he was re-appointed.


1816. Gen. Charles William (Stewart, afterwards Vane), lord Stewart, afterwards 3rd marquess of Londonderry.

1816. Robert (Stewart), viscount Castlereagh, afterwards 2nd marquess of Londonderry (civil division).

1816, Apr. 1. Thomas Trevor (Hampden, formerly Trevor), 2nd viscount Hampden (civil division).

ROYAL HANOVERIAN GUELPHIC ORDER

1816. Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Colville.
1816. Gen. Rowland (Hill), 1st lord, afterwards 1st viscount, Hill.
1816. George James (Cholmondeley), 1st marquess of Cholmondeley (civil division).
1817, Apr. 23. Col. John (Fane) Lord Burgersh, afterwards 17th earl of Westmorland.
1818. V. Adm. Sir Thomas Francis Fremantle.

1819. Francis Charles (Seymour-Conway), earl of Yarmouth, afterwards 6th marquess of Hertford (civil division).

1819. John (Bourke), 4th earl of Mayo (civil division).

1819. Rt. Hon. Sir George Rose (civil division).


1819. Alleyne (Fitzherbert), lord St. Helens (civil division).


1821. Richard (Le-Poer Trench), 6th earl of, afterwards 1st viscount Clancarty (civil division).


1822. Brook Taylor (civil division).

1823. James (Duff), 4th earl Fife (civil division).

1823. Francis Nathaniel (Conyngham), earl of Mount Charles, afterwards 2nd marquess Conyngham (civil division).

1823. Sir William Knighton, bart. (civil division).

1824. Sir Francis Nathaniel Burton (civil division).

1825. George William Frederick Charles, heir to and afterwards duke of Cambridge.


1825. Percy Sidney Clinton (Smythe), 6th viscount Strangford (civil division).
ROYAL HANOVERIAN GUELPHIC ORDER


1826. Richard Charles Francis (Meade), 3rd earl of Clanwilliam (civil division).


1827. Lieut. Gen. Lord George Thomas Beresford

1827. George (Ashburnham), 3rd earl of Ashburnham.


1830. William George (Hay), 18th earl of Erroll (civil division).

1830. Richard William (Curzon), 2nd earl Howe (civil division).

1830. Sir Henry Halford, bart. (civil division).

1830. Sir Johnathan Wathen Waller, bart. (civil division).

1830. John Delaval (Carpenter), 7th earl of Tyrconnel (civil division).

1830. William (Wellesley-Pole), lord Maryborough, afterwards 3rd earl of Mornington (civil division).


1830. George (Boyle), 4th earl of Glasgow (civil division).

1831. Adm. Lord Amelius Beauclerk.
1831. George Hamilton (Chichester), earl of Belfast, afterwards 3rd marquess of Donegall (civil division).
1831. Lucius Bentinck (Cary), 10th viscount of Falkland (civil division).
1831. V. Adm. Lord James O'Brien, afterwards 3rd marquess of Thomond.
1831. Sir Philip Charles Sidney, afterwards 1st Lord De L'Isle and Dudley (civil division).
1831. Col. Lord Frederick Fitz-Clarence (civil division).
1831. Sir Henry Watkin Williams Wynn (civil division).
1831. Sir Edward Cromwell Disbrowe (civil division).
1832. Gen. Martin Hunter.
1832. Gen. Sir John Fraser.
1832. Capt. Lord Adolphus Fitz-Clarence (civil division).
1832. Capt. the Hon. Sir Charles Paget, R.N.
1832. Constantine Henry (Phipps), earl of Mulgrave, afterwards 3rd Marquess of Normanby (civil division).
1832. Adm. Sir Isaac Coffin, bart.
1832. V. Adm. Peter Halkett, afterwards bart.
1833. William Basil Percy (Feilding), 7th earl of Denbigh (civil division).
1833. William Charles (Keppel), 16th earl of Albemarle (civil division).
1833. George William (Campbell), 6th duke of Argyll (civil division).
1834. Thomas Cartwright (civil division).
1834. John (Cust), 1st earl Brownlow (civil division).
1834. Robert Grant (civil division).
1834. Capt. Sir George Francis Seymour.
1834. George (Child-Villiers), 5th earl of Jersey (civil division).
1834. William Pitt (Amherst), 1st earl Amherst (civil division).
1835. Thomas (Egerton), 2nd earl of Wilton (civil division).

1835. John (Fitz Gibbon), 2nd earl of Clare.
1835. V. Adm. Sir Charles Rowley.
1836. V. Adm. Richard Dacres.
1836. Sir George Hamilton Seymour (civil division).
1836. Adm. Sir John Poo Beresford, bart.
1836. John (Elphinstone), 13th lord Elphinstone (civil division).
1836. Sir Astley Paston Cooper, bart. (civil division).
1836. Capt. lord John Frederick Gordon, R.N. (civil division).
1837. Nabob Nozim, of Murshidabad, in Bengal.

1815. Col. Sir Hugh Halkett.
1816. George Wilding, prince of Butora, etc., Naples.
1816. Sir Wm. Congreve, bart.
1817. Col. Sir Philip Roche.
1819. Col. Sir Haylett Framingham.
1819. Capt. the Hon. Charles Paget, R.N.
1821. Lord Francis Conyngham.
1821. Sir William Knighton, bart., physician to the King.
1821. Graf Hopesch.
1821. Col. Henry Frederick Cooke.
1822. The Hon. F. N. Burton.
1825. Sir Henry Halford, bart., M.D. (civil division).
1827. Sir Frederick Beilby Watson (civil division).
1827. Sir Johnathan Wathen Waller, bart.
1827. Sir John Conroy, bart (civil division).
1828. Sir Frederick Barnard, librarian to the King.
1829. Lord Albert Denison Conyngham, afterwards 1st lord Londesborough.
1830. Col. Sir Augustus Frederick D'Este (civil division).
1830. Sir Philip Charles Sidney (civil division).
1831. Sir Frederick Cavendish Ponsonby.
1831. Sir John Hall (civil division), consul gen. for Hanover in Great Britain.
1831. Sir George Harrison (civil division).
1831. Capt. Sir George Francis Seymour.
K. C. H.

1831. Sir William Burnett, M.D. (civil division).
1831. Sir George Baillie Hamilton (civil division).
1831. Col. Sir Michael McCraig.
1831. Sir John Bedingfield (civil division).
1831. Sir William Pym, M.D. (civil division).
ROYAL HANOVERIAN GUELPHIC ORDER

1832. Col. Frederick William Trench.
1832. Sir William Franklin (civil division).
1832. Sir Henry Seaton (civil division).
1832. Col. David Ximenes.
1832. Sir John Webb, M.D. (civil division).
1832. George Hamilton Seymour (civil division).
1832. Capt. Andrew Pellatt Green.
1832. Capt. Arthur Farquhar, R.N.
1832. John Deas Thompson (civil division).
1832. Sir George Jackson (civil division).
1832. Commodore Charles Marsh Schomberg.
1832. R. Adm. Sir Charles Cunningham.
1832. R. Adm. the Hon. Courtenay Boyle.
1833. Maj. Gen. William George (Harris), 2nd lord Harris.
1833. Capt. Sir Francis Augustus Collier.
ROYAL HANOVERIAN GUELPHIC ORDER

1834. Col. Henry King.
1834. Capt. Salusbury Pryce Davenport, R.N.
1834. Sir John Woolmore (civil division).
1835. Capt. Charles Bullen, R.N.
1835. Capt. Edmund Lyons, R.N.
1835. Capt. lord James Townshend.
1835. Sir Samuel Warren, R.N.
1835. Col. the Hon. Sir Horatio George Powys Townshend.
1835. Sir Francis Bond Head (civil division).
1836. Capt. the Hon. Fleetwood Broughton Reynolds Pellet.
1836. Capt. the Hon. James Ashley Maude.
1836. Sir Robert Ker Porter (civil division).
1836. Sir John Nicol Robert Campbell (civil division).
1837. V. Adm. Sir Adam Drummond.
1837. Capt. Sir David Dunn.
1837. Capt. Thomas Mansell.
1837. Woodbine Parish (civil division).
1837. David Davies, M.D. (civil division).
1837. William Frederick Chambers, M.D. (civil division).
1837. Capt. Thomas Barker Devon.

1816. Dr. William Herschell, astronomer royal.
1816. Sir George Nayler, 'York Herald,' afterwards Garter King of Arms and King of Arms of the Order.
1816. Lieut. William Havelock.
1816. James Robert Grant, M.D. (civil division).
1816. Lieut. Thomas Carey.
1819. Rittmeister von der Osten.
1819. Frederick Watson, private secretary to the Prince Regent.
1820. Benjamin Charles Stevenson (civil division), surveyor gen. of the Board of Works and maj. gen. in the Hanoverian Service.
1820. Lieut. Thomas Barker Devon, R.N.
1820. Sir Andrew Halliday (civil division).
1821. Dr. Versturme.
1821. Capt. Thomas de Grenier Fonblanque, afterwards vicomte.
1822. Maj. William Davison, aide-de-camp to the duke of Cambridge.
1823. Sir Daniel Bayley (civil division), consul gen. in Russia.
1823. John Hall (civil division), Hanoverian consul in London.
1823. Sir David Scott, bart. (civil division).
1824. Sir Johnathan Wathen Waller, bart. (civil division).
1825. Capt. Roche Meade.
1825. Sir John Meade, M.D. (civil division).
1827. Maj. Edward Anthony Angelo.
1828. Capt. the Hon. Charles Southwell.
1828. Timothy Brent, Esq. (civil division).
1830. Lieut. Col. Sir John Mark Frederick Smith.
1830. Capt. William Augustus Montague, R.N.
1830. Col. Thomas Noel Harris.
1831. Col. James Robertson Arnold.
1831. Capt. Edward Sparshott, R.N.
1831. Capt. Andrew Atkins Vincent, R.N.
1831. William Taylor Money (civil division) consul gen. at Venice.
ROYAL HANOVERIAN GUELPHIC ORDER


1831. Capt. Charles Menzies, R.A.

1831. Charles König, Esq. (civil division).

1831. John Leslie (civil division).

1831. Sir John Frederick William Herschel, bart. (civil division).

1831. Charles Babbage.

1831. Charles Bell (civil division).

1831. James Ivory (civil division).

1831. David Brewster, M.D. (civil division).


1832. Sir John Whiteford (civil division).
1832. **Richard Mellish** (civil division).
1832. Capt. **Robert Smart**, R.N.
1832. Col. **Robert Ross**.
1832. Col. **Henry Daubeney**.
1832. Col. **Walter Tremendheere**.
1832. Lieut. Col. **J. Fullarton**.
1832. Lieut. Col. **George William Paty**.
1832. Lieut. Col. **Robert Nickle**.
1832. Lieut. Col. **Henry Madox**.
1832. Lieut. Col. **George Graydon**.
1832. Lieut. Col. **John Reed**.
1832. Lieut. Col. **Thomas Eeles**.
1832. Lieut. Col. **Charles Barker Turner**.
1832. Lieut. Col. **Michael Creagh**.
1832. Maj. **Archibald Stewart**.
1832. Maj. **James Waller Samo Waller**.
1832. Lieut. Col. **Nathaniel Thorn**.
1832. Lieut. Col. **William Chalmers**.
1832. Col. **Edward Walker**.
1832. Col. **Henry James Riddell**.
1832. Lieut. Col. **William Beresford**.
1832. Lieut. Col. **James Charles Chatterton**.
1832. Lieut. Col. **Robert Christopher Mansell**.
1832. Lieut. Col. **John Peddie**.
1832. Lieut. Col. **Leslie Walker**.
1832. Stepney Cowell (civil division).
1832. Maj. George E. Jones.
1832. Frederick Madden (civil division).
1832. Nicholas Carlisle (civil division).
1832. Maj. J. Wetherall.
1832. Francis Palgrave (civil division).
1832. Henry Ellis (civil division).
1832. Edmund Lodge (Clarenceux King of Arms) (civil division).
1833. Maj. George Teesdale.
1833. Commander Charles Haultain.
1833. Maj. William Frederick Forster.
1833. John Clarke, M.D. (civil division).
1833. Capt. George Tyler, R.N.
1833. H. C. Colebrooke.
1833. Graves Chamney Haughton (civil division).
1833. Charles Wilkins (civil division).
ROYAL HANOVERIAN GUELPHIC ORDER

1834. Col. Francis Sherlock.
1834. Maj. Sir Francis Bond Head.
1834. Capt. Edward Lloyd, R.N.
1834. Commander Joseph Chappell Woolnough.
1834. Capt. John Toup Nicolas, R.N.
1834. Sir George Magrath, M.D. (civil division).
1834. Capt. Eaton Travers, R.N.
1834. Sir William Woods (Garter King of Arms) (civil division).
1834. Alexander Ferrier (civil division).
1835. Capt. William Willmott Henderson, R.N.
ROYAL HANOVERIAN GUELPHIC ORDER

1835. Maj. Frederick MacBean.
1835. Maj. Donald John McQueen.
1835. Commander Walter Kirby.
1836. Col. Love Parry Jones Parry.
K. H.


1836. Lieut. Col. George Dean Pitt.


ROYAL HANOVERIAN GUELPHIC ORDER

1836. Lieut. Col. THOMAS WEARE.
1836. Lieut. Col. CUDBERT FRENCH.
1836. Lieut. Col. SIR HENRY GEORGE MACLEOD.
1836. Lieut. Col. ARCHIBALD MONTGOMERY MAXWELL.
1836. Lieut. Col. ALEXANDER CLERKE.
1836. Col. HENRY BALNEAVIS.
1836. Lieut. Col. EDWARD THOMAS FITZ GERALD.
1836. Maj. NORCLIFFE NORCLIFFE.
1836. Maj. JOHN WILSON.
1836. Maj. JAMES HENDERSON.
1836. Maj. JOHN ROBYNS.
1836. Maj. WILLIAM HENRY NEWTON.
1836. Lieut. Col. EDWARD CHARLETON.
1836. Maj. HENRY HERBERT MANNERS.
1836. Maj. JOHN PAUL HOPKINS.
1836. Maj. NICHOLAS WILSON.
1836. Maj. ROBERT EDWARD BURROWES.
1836. Brevet Maj. WILLIAM EDWARD PAGE.
1836. Maj. GEORGE PIPON.
1836. Maj. THOMAS MOLYNEUX-WILLIAMS.
1836. Maj. PLOMER YOUNG.
1836. Maj. ALEXANDER BARTON.
1836. Maj. ARTHUR DU BOURDIEU.
1836. Maj. CHARLES CORNWALLIS MICHELL.
1836. Maj. ROBERT GARRETT.
1836. Capt. Wilson Braddyll Bigland, R.N.
1836. Capt. Stanhope Lovell [? Badcock], R.N.
1836. Capt. Buckland Stirling Bluett, R.N.
1836. Capt. John Carpenter, R.N.
1836. Capt. Sir Henry John Leeke, R.N.
1836. Capt. Samuel Radford, R.N.
1836. Capt. William Hotham, R.N.
1836. Capt. Alexander Barklay Branch, R.N.
1836. Commander Joseph Sherer, R.N.
1836. George Frederick Beltz (‘Lancaster Herald’) (civil division).
1836. Prof. Dr. William Jackson Hooker (civil division).
1836. Capt. John Hindmarsh, R.N.
1836. Commander Sir James Pearl.
1836. Commander Alexander Maconochie.
1836. Sir Joseph de Courcy Laffan, bart. (civil division).
1836. John M. Brackenbury (civil division).
1836. Maj. Frederick Chidley Irvin.
1836. John Robison (civil division).
1837. Commander Christopher Knight.
1837. Capt. James Ryder Burton, R.N.
1837. Capt. James William Gabriel, R.N.
1837. Capt. Charles Warde, R.N.
1837. Commander 

Benjamin Morton Festing.


1837. Commander John Powney.

1837. Capt. William Slaughter, R.N.


1837. Maj. Peter Bishop.
1837. Maj. Andrew Clarke.
1837. Maj. — Grove.
ROYAL HANOVERIAN GUELPHIC ORDER

1837. William Durie (civil division), assistant inspector of Hospitals.
1837. **Robert Purkis Hillyar** (civil division), surgeon in the Royal Navy.


1837. Capt. Sir **Spencer Lambert Hunter Vassall**, R.N.

1837. Lieut. Col. **John Falconar Briggs**.

1837. **Sheffield Grace** (civil division).

1837. **James Burns**, M.D. (civil division).

1837. **Sir Charles Augustus Fitzroy** (civil division).