

## Chapter 1 : Heroic Legends - Beaumains, Knight of the Kitchen

*Knight of the Kitchen Sink-F card price from Unstable (UST) for Magic: the Gathering (MTG) and Magic Online (MTGO).*

But, the complexity of the medieval working world is startling. Yes, the above are typical occupations of the age, but within these broad classifications we can define an incredible array of other occupations. However, each occupation filled a crucial place in the social system of the Middle Ages, ensuring virtually every imaginable need could be handled by an individual with the proper training or know-how. Basically, society was divided between two classes, positions of status and positions that were not. Nevertheless, while the lord and members of his entourage had status, they could not survive without the support, albeit drawn through oppression, of the peasants. Medieval society was like a jigsaw puzzle. Each segment was an integral piece of the complete system. Without any one part, the system could not work. As villages developed alongside the castle, occupations began to differentiate during the Middle Ages. Indeed, the growth of many towns directly resulted from the introduction of commercial endeavors, which were necessary to sustain the castle or the manor, as well as the local populace. A merchant class quickly developed once feudalism was established in Europe. These merchants became wealthy in their own right, owning grand homes of their own comparable to the best in the land. They transported the products of craftsmen, laborers, and skilled workers across the nation, and internationally as well, furthering trade and acting as envoys between the regions they served. In existence as early as the reign of Charlemagne and used by the Anglo-Saxons, the guild was of primary importance during the Middle Ages. Initially a rudimentary plan designed to support a certain group of workers each village originally had one or two guilds, the guild system rapidly expanded throughout Europe. In essence, these organizations were prototypes of modern trade unions and functioned in an almost identical manner. Their main intention was "to promote economic welfare of its members and guarantee full employment at high wages by restricting membership Bishop. The following lists many occupations that prevailed during the Middle Ages. Even though the individuals who held the positions have long since disappeared, often leaving no record of their existence, their legacy is still very visible in modern surnames. See if you recognize them Also served as dentists, surgeons and blood-letters. Also referred to as Smiths. Under him a staff of people might consist of brewers, tapsters, cellarers, dispensers, cupbearers and dapifer. The duties might also include supervising building operations, clerk, and keeping accounts. He also tended to the chapel. This was sometimes bestowed upon a great baron as an honor and some royal castles had hereditary constables. Worked as swine-herds, prison guards, and did odd jobs. Keeper of the Wardrobe: This was achieved only after long and arduous training which began in infancy. His staff included farriers, grooms, carters, smiths and clerks. He also oversaw the transporting of goods. Responsible for the guardrooms. The person also insured that no one entered or left the castle without permission. Also known as the door-ward. He checked that everyone began and stopped work on time, and insured nothing was stolen. Senior officer of a borough. Known also as Cordwainers. Later this was expanded and any unmarried woman was called a spinster. Supervised the household and events in the great hall. Also referred to as a Seneschal. He would be assigned to a knight to carry and care for the weapons and horse. Assisted by lookouts the garrison. Other medieval jobs included: Other Domestic jobs inside the castle or manor: Personal attendants- ladies-in-waiting, chamber maids, doctor. The myriad of people involved in the preparation and serving of meals- brewers, poulterer, fruiterers, slaughterers, dispensers, cooks and the cupbearers who had the dubious privilege of tasting drinks for impurities!

Chapter 2 : How the sandwich consumed Britain | The long read | News | The Guardian

*Sir Gareth (Old French: Guerrehet) is a Knight of the Round Table in Arthurian legend, nicknamed "Beaumains" in Sir Thomas Malory's Le Morte d'calendrierdelascience.com was the youngest son of Lot and of Morgause, King Arthur's half-sister, thus making him Arthur's nephew, as well as brother to Gawain, Agravain, and Gaheris, and either a brother or half-brother Mordred.*

Nobles In the Middle Ages, there was a definite structure in society. You were born into a class of people and generally stayed in that class for your entire life. Working hard did not change your status. Your clothing, food, marriage, homes, etc. After the rank of king, the hierarchy was the nobles, the knights, the clergy religious people , the tradesmen and the peasants. During the Roman Empire, the people were ruled by a government that had a civil system. One of the duties of this government was to protect the people. When the empire collapsed, there was a king, but there was no formal organization to keep the people safe. The nobles filled this role. In turn for service to the nobles, either through farming the land or doing duties the nobles prescribed, the peasant people were given protection. The nobles offered this protection through the use of knights, who most often were the sons of the nobles Clothing Clothes were made of silk, velvet and damask. Bright colors were worn. Fur was used for linings or trimming. Linen or silk was used for undergarments. In the winter, women wore undergarments of fur to keep warm. Undergarments were covered by a gown. Women also wore high headdresses shaped like hearts, butterflies, etc. Men wore trousers covered by long coats called tunics. Both men and women wore jewelry. Stone cutting had not yet been invented, so whole gemstones were used. Rings and pins were the most popular items. Fancy clothes were a status symbol. Food Nobles ate rich and fancy food prepared by the servants. Many spices were used to make the food tasty. People did not have forks, spoons or even cups. Only a knife was used to cut meat or bread. When nobles wanted a drink, the servants brought them a container that was used by everyone. Flat pieces of dry bread called trenchers were used to hold the food and were shared by several people. The more important you were, the fewer the number of people who shared your trencher. Childhood Having babies in the Middle Ages was dangerous for both the mothers and the babies. About 20 percent of women and 5 percent of babies died during childbirth. An additional 10 percent to 12 percent died during the first month. Healthy children were highly valued during this time. Most families wanted sons to carry on the family name. Having a daughter meant that a dowry was paid to the groom at marriage, so having female children cost more money. Because having healthy children was so difficult, most parents were happy about any birth. If the child survived, he or she was baptized and cared for at home by the mother and by nurses until about age 7. There were plenty of toys and games. Medieval children had dolls, spinning tops, rattles, hobby horses, blocks, balls, whistles and puppets. Little girls had glass jewelry for dress-up, while little boys played with wooden soldiers, whips, toy horses and wooden swords. Royal children learned a few manners, a little reading, writing and dancing. At age 7, boys were sent to another castle to begin learning to become a knight. If they were unsuited for this, they were sent to a monastery to become a monk. At age 7, girls were sent to another castle to learn to become a lady. They learned how to manage a household, care for children, weave, sew, play an instrument, dance and sing. Marriage Marriages were never based on love. They were arranged by the parents and often involved land issues and strategic bonds. Grooms could be from 20 years to 50 years old. A man was the head of the household and the wife was his property "to be treated in any way he wanted. Men were allowed to divorce their wives, but women were not allowed to divorce their husbands. Homes Within the castle was a building called the keep where the nobleman and his family lived. The castle consisted of a great hall that served as an office, dining room and dance hall. The upper floors contained bedrooms for the lord and his family. There were stables and a large kitchen, both of which were staffed by servants. Castles were generally quite smoky. A central fire area with a hole in the roof was standard. Perhaps some carpets, called tapestries, hung on the walls, but the floors were often dirt-covered with dried grass and reeds, or were made of stone. Dogs generally were allowed to go anywhere. Recreation Men spent much time with hunting and falconry. Men were hired to capture and train hawks. Women sewed, took care of children and ran the estate.

**Chapter 3 : Work in the Middle Ages | Middle Ages**

*Beaumains, the Knight of the Kitchen King Arthur was gone with his knights of the Round Table to Kin-Kenadon, which is upon the sand near Wales, there to keep the great feast of Pentecost.*

Alamy The evidence for this, though, is weak. In his definitive biography, *The Insatiable Earl*, published in 1997, NAM Rodger concludes that Sandwich was hard-up, and never wagered much for a man of his rank. A large, shambling figure, prone to breaking china, the Earl ran the Admiralty, by most accounts badly, for a total of 11 years. He lived alone after his wife went mad in 1758. Visitors to his house remarked on the poor quality of the food. The likely truth is that the entire future of the sandwich – its symbiotic relationship with work, its disregard for a slower, more sociable way of eating – was present at its inception. He probably came up with the beef sandwich as a way of eating at his desk. The fad was soon unstoppable. But it was demeaning, too. In postwar Britain, in particular, the sandwich – bread dry after hours on display, a sad mess inside – came to express a kind of culinary hopelessness. Bins of fillings of indeterminate age. He was 26 years old. He had been running a delicatessen in Putney, but it had no kitchen, and Metcalfe was dismayed by what he was forced to sell. The first Pret was a mess of salads, cured meats, cheeses and sandwiches that Metcalfe made in the back. When I asked him how he came to settle on sandwiches, he said: Slicing ham took for ever. He roasted chickens until 1am, and stripped off the meat with his hands. A supplier pitched him a small freshwater lobster, called a crayfish. He was mad about rocket. A Pret a Manger sandwich cookbook, published in 2004, retains the zany air of experiment: It took Metcalfe and Beecham four years to open their second shop, on Bishopsgate, in the City of London. When they did, they played opera at full blast to accompany the sandwiches. Frank Boltman, who is not French, watched the Pret boys with wonder. Metcalfe sold most of his stake in Pret. But Boltman still knows a thing or two. How Greggs conquered Britain: The quest of the sandwich inventor is a mostly pitiless one. The industry has its own. Undaunted by this, Boltman starts out by choosing the bread, and the ingredients from those he is already using on his menu. The art of the sandwich designer is to think inwards, to find variations within a known and delineated realm. The story comes alive again. Someone finds a new move in chess. It is possible to be a showman. Boltman talked about a chicken and broccoli bun he made in the 80s. The taste of caraway seeds in the rye bread lingered in the roof of my mouth. Boltman has been round the block a few times. He observed that, even as sandwiches function as an accelerant of our harried, grinding lives, they also offer a moment of precious, private escape. A poxy lettuce-and-whatever concoction in a plastic bowl is not going to do it for me. I want a cup of tea, a chocolate biscuit and I actually want to cry. I am going out for a fucking sandwich. Appropriately enough, it consists of two sides: Among the sandwich chains, the bigger brands – with economies of scale and better locations – prospered. Subway, the US giant, which opened its first UK store in Brighton in 1999, now has 2,000 branches, and is the largest fresh-assembly operation in the country, with Greggs not far behind. On the factory side, there was a wave of mergers and acquisitions, as companies sought sufficient production capacity to be able to supply Tesco, or Waitrose. Neither allowed me to visit. Large-scale sandwich making is fearsomely complicated and operates on tiny profit margins. As a result, it is secretive. Collinson helped push through the introduction of the cardboard skillet, which was designed for Pret in 1999, and became widespread throughout the industry in the 2000s. On any given morning, her factory would receive different ingredients, which it would turn into 100,000 sandwiches by the early afternoon. Like many wholesalers, Adelie is reluctant to name its clients, for fear of ending the illusion that most supermarkets and high-street brands still make their own. Chahar has been making sandwiches ever since, although he sometimes gets funny looks when he tells friends back home what he does. Algerians, like many people around the world, regard the sandwich as inferior fast food, because it is cold. He tries to persuade his teenage daughter to have a decent meal at school, but most mornings she makes him buy her a sandwich on the way. Dressing to enter a sandwich factory is a bit like preparing to perform surgery on a horse. In 2001, Raynor Foods, a small family-owned factory in Chelmsford, introduced the Intense tomato, a plum tomato with thicker cell walls that help retain moisture. It has become the industry standard. The tomato was originally designed by a subsidiary of Bayer, the German pharmaceuticals corporation, for use in pizza

toppings, and has dramatically reduced the incidence of soggy sandwiches. But it is sometimes hard to come by. Chahar spotted a crate. In the main production hall, which had a red floor and a thrumming air supply â€” keeping the temperature a steady 10C â€” a couple of hundred workers lined seven conveyor belts. The belt was going at about 33 sandwiches a minute, so the woman at each stage â€” arranging the 40g of chicken, dolloping and spreading out the bhaji paste, sprinkling on 3g of coriander â€” got less than two seconds before they went past. Chahar and I drew close. A tiny whine emanated from the titanium blade, which was vibrating 20,000 times a second and making perfect triangles. Ultrasonic cutters were designed to slice faultlessly through chocolate and cheese. They do half day. Adelie has also made similar, largely unsuccessful attempts with ex-convicts. The work is too cold, and too repetitive. As a result, most sandwich factories have relied on immigrant labour for at least a decade; in 2004, the news that Greencore was recruiting in Hungary prompted an infamous Daily Mail headline.

## Chapter 4 : Knight of the Kitchen Sink-F, Unstable (UST) Price History

*Order of the Garter calendriredelascience.com Order of the Garter uses terminology different from that of most other British orders. 'Extra Knights Companion of the Garter' and 'Extra Ladies of the Order of the Garter' are the equivalent of 'Honorary Knights' and 'Honorary Dames' in other orders.*

History[ edit ] The earliest occurrences of soup kitchens are difficult to identify. Throughout history, societies have invariably recognized a moral obligation to feed the hungry. The philosopher Simone Weil wrote that feeding the hungry when one has resources to do so is the most obvious obligation of all. She also said that as far back as Ancient Egypt , it was believed that people needed to show they had helped the hungry in order to justify themselves in the afterlife. But food insecurity could become worse for the poorest section of society, and the need arose for more formal methods for providing them with food. Emergence of the modern soup kitchen[ edit ] Sir Benjamin Thompson, painted by Thomas Gainsborough , The earliest modern soup kitchens were established by the inventor Sir Benjamin Thompson , who was employed as an aide-de-camp to the Elector of Bavaria in the s. Thompson was an American loyalist refugee from New England, and an inventor who was ennobled by Bavaria as Count Rumford. The Count was a prominent advocate of hunger relief, writing pamphlets that were widely read across Europe. His message was especially well received in Great Britain , where he had previously held a senior government position for several years and was known as "the Colonel". An urgent need had recently arisen in Britain for food relief, due to its leading role in driving the Industrial Revolution. While technological development and economic reforms were rapidly increasingly overall prosperity, conditions for the poorest were often made worse, as traditional ways of life were disrupted. In the closing years of the 18th century, soup kitchens run on the principles pioneered by Rumford were to be found throughout England , Wales , and Scotland , with about 60, people being fed by them daily in London alone. In Britain they were made illegal, along with other forms of aid apart from workhouses, by the Poor Law Amendment Act of The Act amended the restrictions on the provision of aid outside the workhouses for the duration of the famine, and expressly allowed the establishment of soup kitchens in Ireland to relieve pressure from the overstretched Poor Law system, which was proving to be totally inadequate in coping with the disaster. For the first few decades after the return of soup kitchens to mainland Britain , they were at first heavily regulated, run by groups like the Charity Organization Society. Even in the early 20th century, campaigning journalists like Bart Kennedy would criticize them for their long queues, and for the degrading questions staff would ask the hungry before giving out any soup. The concept of soup kitchens spread to the United States from Ireland after the Great famine and the concomitant wave of Irish emigration to the New World. A sharp rise in the number of hungry people resulting from an industrial recession coincided with the success of the AICP, and the American branch of the Charity Organization Society in getting various forms of "outdoor relief" [b] banned. This resulted in civil society establishing soup kitchens, to help feed those of the poor who did not wish to subject themselves to the regimented organisation of the Almshouses favored by the charitable societies. One soup kitchen in Chicago was even sponsored by American mobster Al Capone in an effort to clean up his image. The global financial crisis further increased the demand for soup kitchens, as did the introduction of austerity policies that have become common in Europe since Modern soup kitchens are generally well regarded, though like their historical counterparts they are sometimes disliked by local residents for lowering the tone of a neighborhood. Vegetarian food is often served to ensure that all people, even those with dietary restrictions, can eat together as equals. It was designed to uphold the principle of equality between all people regardless of religion, caste, colour, creed, age, gender, or social status. In addition to the ideals of equality, the tradition of langar expresses the ethics of sharing, community, inclusiveness, and oneness of humankind. Every Sikh shrine has a religiously sanctioned moral and humanitarian obligation to serve and provide hospitality, provisions, nourishments and meals to any man, regardless of race, creed, religious profession, identification, or affiliation. In some countries such as Great Britain , increased demand from hungry people has largely been met by food banks , operating on the "front line" model, where they give food out directly to the hungry. In the USA, such establishments are called "food

pantries"; Americans generally reserve the term "food bank" for entities which perform a warehouse-like function, distributing food to front line agencies, but not directly to the hungry themselves. Instead of providing hot meals, front line food banks and pantries hand out packages of groceries so that recipients can cook themselves several meals at home. This is often more convenient for the end user. They can receive food for up to a dozen or so meals at once, whereas with a soup kitchen, they typically only receive a single meal with each visit. Soup kitchens can also provide warmth, companionship, and the shared communal experience of dining with others, which can be especially valued by people such as disabled, pensioners, widowers, homeless and ex-homeless. In some countries such as Greece, soup kitchens have become the most widely used form of food aid, with The Guardian reporting in , that an estimated , Greeks visit a soup kitchen each day.

### Chapter 5 : Gareth - Wikipedia

*The Kitchen Knight: A Tale of King Arthur [Margaret Hodges, Trina Schart Hyman] on calendrierdelascience.com*  
*\*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Here noble Gareth, King Arthur's nephew is knighted by Sir Lancelot, vanquishes the dreaded knight of the Red Plain.*

The Domesday Book True to our understanding of the Middle Ages it is a time recognized by castles, princes, princesses, knights and peasants all co-inhabiting a kingdom. Each of these individuals were characterized by their trades and for each person there was a part to be played in the community. Work types To understand the types of work in the Middle Ages we have to understand the structure of the kingdom. The king and his family are centered in the kingdom and every type was either directly or indirectly linked to the king. Work types can therefore be categorized into noblemen jobs and peasant jobs. Types of work for noblemen The main jobs of noblemen were to either serve the king directly, or to control their peasants to make sure that the money and goods owed to the king were collected. Most famous of the nobleman trades is the knights. Knights were responsible for feudalism, consisting of the safety of the king and fighting for the king, therefore also making them responsible for the safety of the village. It was considered an honor to be a knight for the king and demanded utmost loyalty to the king. Priest and other religious persons assigned to the church was also a noble occupation as the church played a dominant role in the Middle Ages. Assisting the priests were monks and nuns residing in monasteries and convents. They were responsible for the spiritual welfare of the king. They were also his religious advisors. Religious crusades were on the forefront in the middle ages and being a crusader ensured you the rank of a nobleman. Peter the Hermit was such a religious crusader. As a dowry needed to be paid to a church into which children entered to become monks or nuns, this was mostly reserved for the noble families. Noblemen were the business class people. Nobleman work in the Middle Ages included financial advising and they would see to all financial aspects of the kingdom, such as taxes and rent that needed to be collected from the peasants. Legal advisors to the king and for the people were an important trade also. They had to tend to legal matters between different kings, between the king and his people and also between peasants. This can include negotiations between kingdoms for land, trade, militia and then feuds between peasants regarding land and property. Many feuds originated from land and property. One such law was used in Scotland until recently that the person who owned the land had rights over even the person who built their own house on the mentioned land. Many famous people, like Marco Polo, the great explorer and Joan de Arc who led France to victory during war, were noble people who lived in the Middle Ages. By naming the famous people, the list of noble roles and occupations grows significantly. Included in the list comes inventors, Johann Gutenberg, William Wallace, a war hero from Scotland and Roger Bacon the scientist, inventor and philosopher. Interesting is that many of these famous nobles were many times first seen as peasants and later honored as noblemen. Entertainers and artists played a big role in the middle ages jobs. Donatello was a sculpture who later had a great influence on sculpting in the end of the middle ages and early Renaissance era. Peasant jobs in the middle ages Being a peasant unfortunately was not such an envious role to portray and peasant jobs were mostly not such gratuitous occupation. It was however a very humbling occupation as they sustained their own little communities within the kingdoms as well as contribute to riches and welfare of the king and the noblemen. Peasants mostly lived on land owned by noblemen and therefore many of them were land workers. Servants of nobleman were also almost bound to work and serve the owners of the land on which they stayed. The farmers on the land owned a piece of land on that plot which they maintained and cultivated. A percentage of the produce of that land could be kept for them, and a percentage could be given to the owner of the land for rent. This secured them a right to stay on that land and not be expelled from the land. Peasants in the villages were mostly craftsmen. Craftsmen were goldsmiths and blacksmiths, the carpenters and also the millers who grew the corn and milled it for the village. The towns again, also had many trades which were handled by the peasants. Blacksmiths, goldsmiths, potters, weavers, shoemakers, bakers, armoires, fletchers arrow-makers , book-binders, carpenters and masons. Peasants in the Middle Ages did not commute to their jobs as they worked where they lived. Trades were therefore passed on

from generation to generation and remained a family business. Children could also be made apprentices at the different traders to learn the skills of the trade. Family life integrated with business life and men and woman each had their own jobs to fulfill in the village. Women were prominent in the traditional woman type of trades such as weavers, spinners and sewing, but were not limited to these trades. Women also passed on their skills of their trade to their daughters as would fathers pass on the skills of the mainly men trades to their sons. The peasant class also contained the merchants who were actually in a class of their own. They were not really peasant, but also not noblemen. Merchants had the capability of becoming very rich due to using the import and export trade and could therefore acquire their own wealth and land and did not depend on the inheritance of land or the family business.

**Chapter 6 : Knights Name Meaning, Family History, Family Crest & Coats of Arms**

*The Feeding America Hunger in America study surveyed food pantry and soup kitchen clients in Connecticut and revealed that in the previous 12 months: o 73 percent had to choose between food or utilities.*

Early History of the Knight family This web page shows only a small excerpt of our Knight research. Another 77 words 6 lines of text covering the years , , , , , , , , and are included under the topic Early Knight History in all our PDF Extended History products and printed products wherever possible. Also, before the advent of the printing press and the first dictionaries, the English language was not standardized. Therefore, spelling variations were common, even among the names of the most literate people. Known variations of the Knight family name include Knight, Knights and others. Another 62 words 4 lines of text are included under the topic Early Knight Notables in all our PDF Extended History products and printed products wherever possible. Migration of the Knight family to the New World and Oceania Some of the first settlers of this family name were: William, Meyer, Mary K. Originally published as; United Empire Loyalists. The Centennial of the Settlement of Upper Canada. Rose Publishing Company, Knight Settlers in Canada in the 19th Century Mr. The Minister of Canadian Heritage, Retrieved 30th May Another notables are available in all our PDF Extended History products and printed products wherever possible. Historic Events for the Knight family Mr. Retrieved , June Retrieved , April Roy F Knight b. Hood Association-Battle Cruiser Hood: Crew Information - H. Hood, 24th May Retrieved , July Stanley R Knight b. James A P Knight b. Retrieved , April 9. Retrieved , March 6. Leonard George Knight d. Knight Family Crest Products.

**Chapter 7 : Camelot International: Britain's Heritage and History**

*This snippet comes under 'Knight of the Broom'. "Finally, one other suggestion is of no little importance, viz, cats, dogs, and sweepers, as a rule, have no business in the kitchen." Bear.*

And, as his custom was, he would taste no meat till he had heard of some adventure. Then looked Sir Gawaine out of the castle window, and he beheld three men on horseback who came rapidly toward the castle; and behind them a dwarf who ran on foot. Then said he to the King: And they had but seated themselves when there came into the hall these three men whom Sir Gawaine had seen. Now two of them were exceedingly tall, but the third was taller still; and as he came he leant upon the shoulders of the other men "for he walked between them" as if he could not walk alone. Yet was he strong of frame, and of a healthy colour, and he bore no wounds. When he had come to that place where King Arthur sat, the young man raised himself and with ease, as if he had leaned for some other reason than necessity. Then spake he to the King, saying: Said he, "Ask, my son, and thy petition shall be granted thee. Is it not the due of any man who hath need of it? Eat and drink what thou wilt, but require of me that which shall be more worthy of thee, for I believe thy blood to be noble. And the King, who was ever generous, charged Sir Kay that he should provide the young man with gentle food. Nay, he is some low fellow, who would sup from a full dish. For as his petition is, so is he. To-day I give him a name that will serve him well. These bade Sir Kay that he should cease his mocking, for which he would surely repent, since they believed the stranger would prove one day a knight most noble. I shall feed him in the kitchen till he be as broad as he is long. And the two men who had accompanied the young man having left him, the stranger went to the hall door, sitting among the boys and servingmen, and sharing their fare. And at night he slept with the youths of the kitchen, for so Sir Kay would have it. And in the daytime he supped with them again. And they would have had it that Beaumains should have meat and drink and lodging from them; but the young man would accept nothing. Yet was the young man of a high spirit, and a good courage. Nor was he without skill in the casting of bar or stone, for none could throw as far as he. And where there was jousting of knights, or other brave play, there Beaumains hied him, taking a great delight in these things. Now twelve months were well past, and King Arthur kept again the great feast of Pentecost; and, as before, he would not sit down to meat till news of some adventure came to him. And as he waited there came into the hall a damsel, one of a proud mien, but with a smile that was wondrous sweet "though in truth she could be moved to smile but seldom" and saluting the King, she asked him for a knight who would succour a lady in distress. And her trouble is that she is besieged by a tyrannous knight, so that she may not leave her own castle. And the knight is that knight who is known as the Knight of the Reed Lands. But Sir Gawaine said: For I once escaped from this knight, and that with a great difficulty. He hath, it is said, the strength of seven men. And she would have withdrawn herself. But at that moment there advanced Beaumains, who had come from the kitchen, and making his reverence to the King, he said: The first gift I ask is that thou wilt permit me to go with the damsel and take this adventure upon me. And the second is that Sir Launcelot may ride after me to make me knight when the time arrives. For I would fain be made knight of him. But Beaumains heeded not at all her anger. And one came to him telling him that a dwarf had arrived bringing him his horse and armour. Therefore he went away to make himself ready for the adventure. And when he was made ready, there was none that did not wonder at the richness of his gear; but he was without spear or shield. When Beaumains had ridden away with the damsel, and with the dwarf following after, Sir Kay said, "I will pursue this kitchen-boy of mine, and see if the fellow knows his master. Thou hast already slighted him grievously, and hast laid up for thyself future shame. And when he was yet some distance behind him, he cried out to the youth to wait for him. Dost not thou know me, Beaumains? Then Beaumains drew in his horse, and waited; and the damsel looked upon the youth scornfully. And when Sir Kay approached, Beaumains cried boldly, "Indeed I know thee well, for thou art a knight of little kindness, and hast ever used me ill. But Beaumains, having no spear, gripped his sword and turned the blow aside, and then another blow. Then leant Beaumains forward, and thrust the knight through with his sword; and it was a neat thrust that he gave, and Sir Kay fell to the ground, with a great wound. And he had but done this when he beheld Sir Launcelot, who was

following him. Then he proffered Sir Launcelot to joust with him, and immediately they flew together, the while the damsel looked on with a raised chin. But neither Sir Launcelot nor Beaumains gave her heed, for they were thinking of a different matter. Great blows did the kitchen-boy deal, and much ado had Sir Launcelot to hold himself against them, for they were more like the blows of a giant than a man. At length they came upon the ground by reason of the force of their blows, and Sir Launcelot helped Beaumains to come clear of his horse, whereupon they fell upon each other with their swords. And after they had fought till they were weary " and Sir Launcelot was almost overcome with the difficulty of defending himself from Beaumains, for the kitchen-boy fought with as great an ardour on foot as on his horse " Sir Launcelot cried: Our quarrel is not so serious that we need fight further. Fain would I be knighted of thee ere I go farther upon my adventure; thinkest thou that I may prove a true knight? Sir Beaumains and his damsel rode on, and immediately she began to upbraid him, calling him the kitchen knight, and by other means making little of him. And ever she wondered that Sir Launcelot should have deigned to joust with him, and ever she mourned that Sir Kay should have been wounded by a knight so sorry. But Sir Beaumains would not leave her, in spite of all her uncivil words; for he was determined to go upon this adventure. And as they pressed on through the woods, there came running toward them as fast as he could a fellow whose garments were grievously torn, as if others had wrestled with him, and upon his face fear was written. Then called Sir Beaumains to him, asking him what ailed him; and he replied how his lord had been set upon in the wood by six thieves, and how he himself was fleeing from these plunderers, who had maltreated him; but that they had bound his lord that he could not flee. Sir Beaumains had no sooner heard this story, than he bade the fellow guide him to the spot where his master lay. And having reached it he fell furiously upon the thieves, slaying three of them, and putting the other three to rout. Then he followed these three, and slew them also, lest they should do mischief to other good knights. And having carried this adventure to its end, he went with the rescued knight to his castle, which was at no great distance; and there he and the damsel passed the night, proceeding the next morning upon their way. Now they came upon a great forest, and when they had traversed but a part of it they found a river which had but one crossing. And this crossing two knights held, waiting on the other side. Half-way across the stream they encountered, and there they fought valiantly; but Sir Beaumains gave the strange knight a blow upon the head that was too strong for him, and he was overcome and fell into the stream. Then rode Sir Beaumains forward to meet that other knight, and having encountered him, he slew him also. And when he had done this, he brought the damsel across the stream. But she had no thanks for him. Think not that I esteem thee more highly on account of thy deeds! For I know well that the first knight fell into the stream and was drowned because his foot caught upon a stone. As for the second, thou hadst wit to creep behind him, else hadst thou not slain him. I like thee little by my side. As for her bitter words, he rode on with an air as if he had not heard them. For this she liked him the less. And after a time they came to a black country, and in the black country grew a black hawthorn, and on the black hawthorn hung a black shield, and by the shield was a black spear, and by the spear a great black horse, and a black stone was hard by the horse. Then came the Black Knight riding toward them on a horse even blacker than the first they had seen, and clad in black armour; and his eyes were as black as coals. And immediately the damsel began to make moan to him, as if in pity, that he would spare Sir Beaumains. I pray thee, Sir Knight, do him no ill. Many knightly deeds hath he done, but all by misadventure, not by skill. For Chance hath this fellow in her care, and ever favours him. And he hath killed good knights. Bid him only that he leave with me his horse and armour, for I would have him wage no more mischief. Yet will I pass through thy lands, and from them, and go upon my way. So they drew apart some distance, and then rushed together; and with the force of the blow he gave the spear of the Black Knight broke. Yet the Black Knight drew his sword, and fought with that, and he wounded Sir Beaumains sorely ere he died from his wound. Then rode he after the damsel, who had gone on ahead. Be not so high in the glance thou givest. He whom thou shalt meet, if thou followest out this quest, will be a worse knight to joust with than the Black Knight. Yet would I fain be rid of thee before then. I would not see thee discomfited, kitchen knave. Then rode they on in silence. And he called to the damsel, "Is it my brother the Black Knight that I see with thee? And immediately there appeared three fair maidens clad in green. And these drest him in green armour, and brought him a green horse, and a spear that was green. Forthwith they

thrust at each other with their spears, mighty blows and fierce. And afterwards they came upon their feet, and fought furiously with their swords, and in a long time the fight was not over.

**Chapter 8 : Manufactured in the UK | White Knight Appliances**

*The name Knights is rooted in the ancient Anglo-Saxon culture. It was originally a name for someone who worked as a knight, who was usually a feudal tenant deriving its origin from the Old English word cniht, which means knight.*

Arthur, who is son of King Uther Pendragon but was raised by another family, takes his rightful place as king when, as a boy, he is able to pull the sword called Excalibur from the stone. Although he rules wisely and is counseled by Merlin the magician, Arthur makes enemies of other kings and is often at war. Genevere, who is often present at the convening of the Round Table, acts as a moral compass for the knights, rewarding knights who behave well and chastising those who choose poorly. Malory specifically relates the stories of Sir Gawain, Sir Tor, and Sir Pellamor as a means of introducing the concept of chivalry. Arthur is nearly betrayed by his sister Morgan le Fay, but he is helped by Nineve, a sorceress who learned her magic powers from Merlin before killing him. Although the war requires several battles, Arthur and his knights win and return to Guinevere and the other wives. Soon after, Launcelot establishes himself as the greatest knight in all the world by his virtue, loyalty, and bravery. Tristram also known as Tristan, who is son of King Melyodas de Lyones and the sister of King Mark of Cornwall, is then introduced, and his adventures unfold. Tristram is exiled by Mark, which means he can no longer use his true identity; thus, he fights as The Knight with the Black Shield. He escapes and eventually meets and fights Launcelot in a duel predicted by Merlin. They become the best of friends. Launcelot, who is in love with and completely loyal to Guinevere, rides one day in search of adventure. Guinevere, upon hearing of the affair, has Launcelot banished from court; Launcelot then wanders from place to place in his grief. Elayne, through her father, heals Launcelot through the Grail, and he eventually returns joyously to Camelot and the Round Table. Launcelot introduces his son, Galahad, to the court, and Galahad takes the Siege Perilous, the seat at the Round Table that no knight has been worthy enough to fill. Most of the knights then set out separately on Grail Quest. During the Quest, Launcelot, Percival, and Bors experience deep religious conversion, while Ector and Gawain are told by a hermit that they are not pure enough to achieve the Grail Quest. Galahad, Percival, and Bors meet up and continue the Grail Quest, but they are briefly parted. When Sir Evelake dies after his embrace with Galahad, Galahad is identified as the knight who will achieve the Grail Quest. Galahad is made a king who dies shortly thereafter, while Percival becomes a hermit. Launcelot also returns to the court and continues his love for Guinevere. Launcelot rescues her and takes her to his castle, Joyous Gard, but in the battle, Launcelot kills Gareth and Gaheris, who are at the execution but are unarmed. Launcelot returns Guinevere to Arthur, but Launcelot is banished, along with his followers. Gawain swears vengeance for the death of his brothers and insists that Arthur attack Launcelot. Gawain is mortally wounded and warns Arthur in a dream not to continue the battle. Through a misunderstanding, however, the battle continues; Arthur kills Mordred but is mortally wounded by him, as Merlin has prophesied. Launcelot and Guinevere both die of illness soon after, and Constantine becomes king. The Round Table is disbursed.

**Chapter 9 : Knights of the Raj reveals the glory and pain of Indian food**

*The ancient name of Knight finds its origins with the ancient Anglo-Saxon culture of Britain. It comes from a name for a knight, who was usually a feudal tenant deriving its origin from the Old English word cniht, which means knight.*

Recipients of Honorary British Knighthoods. This is a dynamic list and may never be able to satisfy particular standards for completeness. You can help by expanding it with reliably sourced entries. This is an incomplete list of people who have been created honorary Knights or Dames by the British crown, as well as those who have been raised to the two comparable Orders of Chivalry Order of Merit and Order of the Companions of Honour and the Royal Victorian Chain, which do not carry pre-nominal styles. Use of pre-nominal styles and post-nominal initials. An honorary award is one made to a person who is not a citizen of a Commonwealth realm. If such a person later acquires citizenship of a Commonwealth realm, then any honorary awards usually become substantive, and in the case of knights and dames they can begin to use the pre-nominal styles. However this is not automatic. If the knighthood is in an order which has a special class for honorary knighthoods, a change to a regular class of knighthoods is also required. Loss of citizenship of a British realm. Citizens of a country which was a full part of the British Empire or Commonwealth when they received the honour i. The knighthood does not become honorary, and the person may choose to use his or her title s , after their country becomes a republic. Citizens of British protectorates and mandated territories usually received honorary awards. Notable exceptions were rulers of the Indian princely states, who were de jure British protected persons and not British subjects, but who received substantive knighthoods. In certain circumstances, an honorary award may be annulled i. This happens when the Sovereign issues a signed and sealed ordinance cancelling and annulling the appointment. This is not common and in practice only occurs where the recipient has engaged in serious detrimental activities, e. In rare circumstances, an annulled award may later be restored by the Sovereign. Details of known annulments and restorations are annotated in the table below. For a more comprehensive list, see List of revocations of appointments to orders and awarded decorations and medals of the United Kingdom. Order of the Garter terminology. The Order of the Garter uses terminology different from that of most other British orders.