

The Three Portugese Military Orders of Knighthood

1789–1910

(The Order of Christ, the Order of Avis,
and the Order of Sant'Iago)

A Guide for Collectors

by

António M. Trigueiros & Gustav A. Tammann



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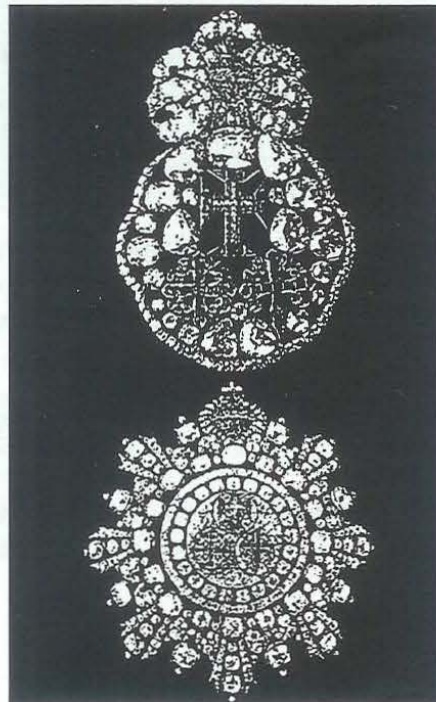
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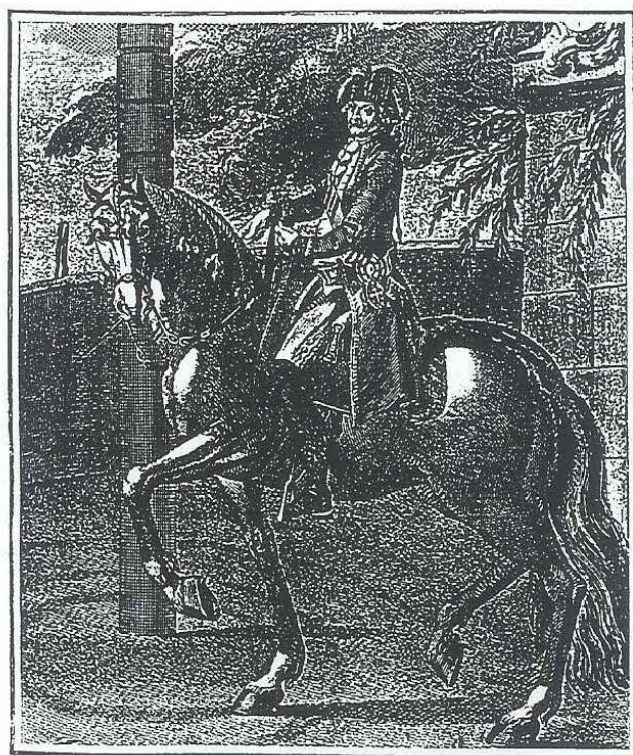


Badge and star of the Riband of the Three Orders (BTO) in gold and silver, pavé-set in diamonds, emeralds and rubies made in 1789 for Queen Maria I by Ambrósio Gottlieb Pollet. (Palácio Nacional de Ajuda, Lisbon).

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The authors dedicate this essay to
Václav Měříčka
for his 80th birthday



Copper engraving of 1790 of the Marquess of Marialva wearing the oval sash badge of the Order of Sant'Iago. This is the earliest picture known of any Grand Cross badge of the three Chivalric Military Orders of Portugal.

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II. Introduction

The origin of the three Portuguese Orders of knighthood goes back to the Crusades. Since the 11th century knights from all over Europe joined different religious congregations ("Orders") which had the common aim of bringing the Holy Sepulchre under Christian rule. The knights of these Orders, which also included commoners as "serving brothers", vowed to commit their lives to the holy cause. As an external sign of their commitment they wore the cross of their respective Orders.

Many religious Orders of knighthood survived the grandiose failure of the Crusades. They redefined their purpose to the defence and furtherance of the Christian faith. The knights professed poverty, chastity, and obedience, and in some cases, "hospitality". In various instances the Popes relaxed these vows for some Orders.

The Orders of knighthood were governed by a grand-master who was normally first elected by the knights of that Order and then confirmed by the Pope. Yet the grand-mastership of all three Portuguese Orders was permanently united with the Crown by 1551.

In Portugal three religious Orders of knighthood flourished: the Orders of Christ, Avis, and Sant'Iago. (The Order of St. Michael of the Wing was of much lesser importance and it is not considered here).

Since the 16th century most chivalric Orders required new members to prove their noble descent. In Portugal, however, at least since 1631 a knight could not have had a "mecânico" as a father or grandfather. This means that the latter were not allowed to have lived from manual labor. There were several amendments to this rule; in 1623 and 1640 it was decreed that painters and fishermen, respectively, were not mecânicos. On the other hand, in 1572 Pope Gregor XIII excluded persons of Moorish or Jewish descent which was confirmed by King Philipp II in 1604. The King could, however, grant special permission to humble people and to foreigners - against the statutes - to enter one of the three Orders, and the Kings of Portugal made profuse use of this opportunity. Therefore one also finds Spaniards, Dutchmen, and Germans, and in 1703 even a black person among the knights.

It was of great importance for the knightly Orders of Portugal for the vow of poverty to be relaxed by the Popes because it allowed them to acquire extended possessions through donations and conquests. High-ranking knights who descended from noble fathers and grandfathers could be elevated into the rank of a Commander; they participated in this wealth by being beneficiaries of the revenues of a commandery (estate of the Order). Some Commanders held more than one commandery. A few commanderies were hereditary. Even before 1834 a few foreigners became "Honorary Commanders."

The three Orders underwent a fundamental change when Queen Maria I converted them into Orders of Merit on June 10, 1789. Yet upon acceptance Portuguese knights still had to profess the minor vows (temperance and conjugal fidelity). Queen Maria also introduced a very limited number of Grand Crosses as the highest class of the three Orders.

A second fundamental change came in 1834, when after the end of the "War of the Two Brothers"¹ all possessions of the three Orders were secularised and sold in an auction. From then on the three Orders were purely secular Orders of Merit of the Crown. The three classes (Grand Crosses, Commanders, and Knights) were maintained, but the Commanders had no more claim for any revenues. Also, the style of the insignia (not their basic design) was clearly changed by the new regime of 1834.

The statutes of the three Orders of 1789 specified that the insignia of the Grand Crosses and Commanders were to be surmounted by a Holy Heart-of-Jesus decoration. This special addition to the ancient insignia was a unique feature and was not removed until the Republican Revolution in 1910. The Heart-of-Jesus decoration consisted of a flamed, normally bleeding heart in gold, enamelled red, with a green or black crown of thorns and surmounted by a small blue or black Latin cross. It was also common to have the heart placed on a white, 8-pointed star which in turn was placed on a small gold splendor of 16 rays. The badges before 1789 were sometimes also surmounted by a 8-pointed silver star, but without the Heart-of-Jesus decoration.

The insignia of the three chivalric Orders of Portugal, including those of the Royal family, are generally made of silver and/or silver gilt and enamel; only a small fraction was made in gold. The pre-1789 badges were frequently set with precious or semi-precious stones. Diamond-studded insignia after 1789 are exceptional. All insignia, except those of the Grand Crosses, were the property of the members and were not returnable after death. Yet the Grand Cross insignia were to be returned according to paragraph XII of the statutes of 1789.

Although two of the knightly Orders have become civilian Merit Orders (Orders of Christ and Sant'Iago) they have kept the historical attribute "Military" until the present.

The present essay is intended to be a guide for collectors of the insignia of the three knightly Orders of Portugal from 1789 to the end of the Monarchy in 1910.

¹ A cruel civil war raged in Portugal from 1828-1834. The liberal Pedro, former Emperor of Brazil, fought against his conservative brother, Miguel, for the rights of his daughter Maria. The war was eventually won by Pedro and his 16-year old daughter was finally confirmed as Queen of age in 1834.

III. The Order of Christ (*A Ordem Militar de Cristo*)

This most noble and ancient Religious Order of Knighthood was instituted in 1319 by King Denis as the successor in Portugal of the Order of the Knights Templar.

When the latter was extinguished in 1312 by Pope Clement V at the instigation of King Philip the Fair of France, King Denis of Portugal allowed the Templars to be re-established in 1317 under its original name, the *Knights of Christ*, and gave them the possessions of the Templars in Portugal. The progress made by the Order of Christ was so important and their possessions in Portugal, Madeira, on the Azores Islands, in Africa and Brazil became so considerable in the course of the celebrated Portuguese maritime discoveries, that in 1551 the Grand Mastership of the Order of Christ was forever united with the Crown of Portugal. By 1620 the Order owned 26 towns and villages and 454 commanderies, of which 37 were in Africa.

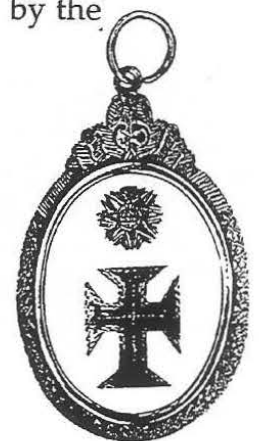
The Order originally had two classes: Knights and Commanders. In 1789 the Grand Cross class was added. From 1789 to 1834 the membership was limited to 6 Knight Grand Crosses, 454 Knight Commanders, and an unlimited number of Knights. The first foreigners were accepted in exceptional cases in about 1800 and their numbers increased over time. They had to be Catholic up to 1834. Since then the Order of Christ has been a purely secular Merit Order with an unrestricted number of recipients. By the end of the Monarchy it was the one Portuguese Order most frequently given to foreigners.

The number of classes and the insignia of the Order of Christ have not changed since 1789 - contrary to the Orders of Avis and Sant' Iago - until the end of the Monarchy.

Grand Cross

Badge: A white oval showing the cross of the Order surmounted by the Heart-of-Jesus decoration, worn on a sash

The badge of the Order was originally an oval in plain silver with blank reverse (1789 - c. 1807), later in gold² and white enamel charged on both sides with the *Cross of Christ*, a distinctive Latin cross, patty, enamelled red, with arms bent outwards and with a white Latin cross in the centre. The sash or ribbon is plain red. Grand Cross badges which consist of a cross (whithout the oval frame) hanging from a Heart-of-Jesus decoration are unofficial and made outside of Portugal.



badge c. 1790

² The designation "gold" generally means silver gilt. Insignia in solid gold are scarce.

Star: A silver star with a gold center ring showing the cross of the Order; upper part with Heart-of-Jesus decoration
 The silver star is composed of a "splendor" of 22 rays of nearly equal length (or 24 rays on early stars and on specially designed insignia for the Royal family of Portugal), the circular center is surrounded by "clouds" or "pearls;" after about 1860 some manufacturers replaced the clouds by a gold ring charged with four flowers (foreign manufacturers have normally applied five flowers). Since 1888 the manufacturer da Costa differentiated the Grand Cross star from the Commander star by an additional smaller splendor in gold superimposed on the silver star. Eight-pointed stars in the style of most European Orders are unofficial and made outside of Portugal.



later badge

Commander

Badge: A cross hanging from a Heart-of-Jesus decoration, worn around the neck. The reverse is blank. Double-sided crosses were introduced only in this century



Star: Like the Grand Cross star but with a gold or silver center ring

Knight

Badge: A cross in gold with blank reverse worn on the breast or around the neck. Since the end of the 19th century, occasionally hanging from a crown for military personnel only

On portraits of the 16th and 17th century the knight's badge is sometimes worn on a triple gold chain. This is still illustrated by Berry (1828). But it was explicitly forbidden in 1765.



Special Badges (ca. 1820 - 1910, 2 classes)

In about 1820 (the year of the first liberal revolution in Portugal) until the end of the Monarchy, it became fashionable for military personnel to wear specially designed badges. It seems that they were never officially acknowledged. Gritzner (1893) states that military personnel were free to choose between the official and special badges. There were three designs. The earlier two lasted for only about 10 years and have only been observed in the Knight's class. The third type, first illustrated by Wahlen (1844), has been observed in the Commander and Knight classes.

Type 1: The Knight's badge is a silvered, white enamelled Maltese cross. The central medallion in silver shows the enamelled cross of the Order.

Type 2: The same badge as type 1, but suspended from a crown.

Type 3:
Commander

Badge: A Maltese cross in gold or with blue enamel and white borders. Between the arms, Portuguese escutcheons and a green wreath. In the center is the cross of the Order. The badge is worn around the neck hanging from a crown.

Star: Like the star of the civil division

Stars are known with the special badge in the central medallion; they are foreign made.

Knight

Badge: Like Commander's badge, but smaller

Early badges of the 3rd type (c. 1840) show a Maltese cross without wreath between the arms and without a crown. By 1844 the crown and the wreath were already added (cf. Wahlen 1844).



Different stars of the Order of Christ:



Statutes 1789
(diam. 95 mm)



Berry 1828



da Costa 1888
(Grand Cross)



Lemaitre 1908
(diam. 70 mm)

IV. The Order of Avis

(*A Ordem Militar de S. Bento de Aviz*)

This ancient Religious Order of Knighthood was founded in 1162 by Afonso Henriques, the first King of Portugal, as an Ecclesiastic Order of Chivalry following the rules of St. Benedict and subjected to the Order of Cistercians. In 1201 the Order obtained the extensive possessions which the Spanish Order of Calatrava had owned in Portugal and which now came under the jurisdiction of the Knights of Avis. In 1385 the Master of the Order became King of Portugal, João I, and since then the Grand Mastership of the Order of Avis remained with the Crown of Portugal. In the 17th century the Order owned 18 towns and villages, 128 churches and 49 commanderies. Like the Order of Christ it originally had two classes, which were augmented by the Grand Cross class in 1789, when the Order was changed from an Ecclesiastical to a Civil institution with the aim of rewarding military personnel.

After the loss of its own possessions and revenues in 1834 the Order of Avis became a Merit Order for military personnel to acknowledge not only military, but also political, diplomatic and other civil services. Over the years civilians were also awarded the Order until 1894, when it was restricted exclusively to deserving officers of the Army and the Navy.

From 1789 to 1834 membership was limited to 3 Knight Grand Crosses (extended to 6 in 1796), 49 Knights Commanders and an unlimited number of Knights. A limited number of foreign Catholic military members were also admitted. No membership limits are known to have been set from 1834 to 1894 when the new statutes were approved.

June 10, 1789 - Aug. 13, 1894 (3 classes)

Grand Cross

Badge: A white oval showing the cross of the Order surmounted by the Heart-of-Jesus decoration, worn on a sash

The badge of the Order was originally an oval in plain silver with a blank reverse (1789 - c. 1807), later in gold and white enamel charged on both sides with the ancient cross of the Order, a gold Latin cross fleury, enamelled green, with lily-shaped ornaments at the end of the four arms. The sash or ribbon is plain green. English manufacturers, like *Mortimer & Hunt, London*, made Grand Cross sash badges like the Commanders' neck badges. One good example is in the Vienna Historical Museum.



dated 1799

Star: A silver star with a gold center ring showing the cross of the Order; upper part with Heart-of-Jesus decoration

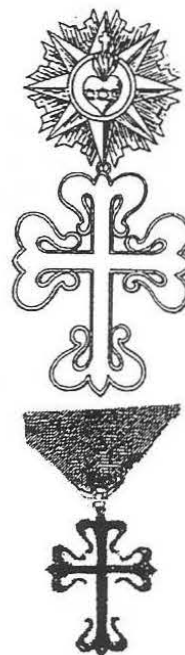
The silver star is composed of a "splendor" of 22 rays of nearly equal length (or 24 rays on early stars and on specially designed insignia for the Royal family). 8-pointed stars are foreign made. Since 1888 the manufacturer da Costa differentiated the Grand Cross star from the Commander star by an additional smaller splendor in gold superimposed on the silver star.



Commander

Badge: A cross with blank reverse hanging on a Heart-of-Jesus decoration, worn on the neck

Star: Like the Grand Cross star with a gold or silver center ring



Knight

Badge: A cross in gold with blank reverse, worn on the breast or around the neck

Special Badges (c.1820 - 1894)

It appears that certain (military) Knights of the Order of Avis followed the fashion of the Order of Christ in wearing special badges in the form of a Maltese cross. This was apparently never official, but badges in the form of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd-type "military" badges of the Order of Christ, yet with the cross of St. Bento Avis inserted, are occasionally seen. No Commanders' badges of this military type are known to exist.



Aug. 13, 1894 - Oct. 15, 1910 (5 classes with changed insignia)

New statutes were approved by King Carlos I and issued by the Ministry of War on August 13, 1894 restricting the Order exclusively to military merit, extending it to five classes, and prescribing new insignia. The Order could be conferred for *distinctive* services and for *long-time* services. In the former case the number of recipients was limited. In the latter case the class of the Order depended on the rank of the recipient:

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| - Grand Cross: | Lt.General or Vice-Admiral |
| - Grand Officer: | Brigadier or Rear-Admiral after 30 years in effective service |
| - Commander | Lt. Colonel or Sea-Captain after 25 years |
| - Officer | Major or Lt. Captain after 20 years |
| - Knight | Captain or 1st Lt. of the Navy after 15 years. |

The class of the Order for *distinctive* services also depended on the rank of the recipient. The stars were worn on the right side if given for distinctive services, on the left side if for long-time services. The number of foreign military persons in the different classes of the Order (again according to rank) was not limited.

Grand Cross

Badge: A green cross fleury of Avis hanging from a Heart-of-Jesus decoration *and* crown, worn on a sash

Star: A green cross fleury of Avis with crown and Heart-of-Jesus decoration superimposed on a faceted *gold* star with 8 principal rays



Grand Officer

Badge: *Note: the statutes did not foresee a badge. On portraits one finds Grand Officers which wear an Officer's badge with a rosette of 16 mm diameter)*



Star: Like the Grand Cross star

Commander

Badge: *Note: the statutes did not foresee a badge*

Star: Like the Grand Cross star but in *silver*



Officer

Badge: A cross hanging from a crown, worn on a breast ribbon with rosette of 10 mm diameter



Knight

Badge: Like the Officer's badge but worn on a breast ribbon without a rosette



On special occasions Officers and Knights wore around the neck a larger badge hanging from a crown.

V. The Order of Sant'Iago (*A Ordem Militar de Sant'Iago da Espada*)

This ancient Religious Order of Knighthood was founded in Spain in 1170 in the name of St. Jacob of Compostella. It is known as the Order of St. James of the Sword or Order of Sant'Iago.

In 1290 the Order's Knights in Portugal separated themselves from the Grand Master in Castille and chose a Grand Master of their own. The Portuguese line of the Order was affirmed in 1320 by Pope John XXII and confirmed by Pope Nickolas V as an Independent Ecclesiastic Order of Knighthood.

In 1551 King João III united the Grand Masterships of the Order of Christ and of the Order of Sant'Iago with the Crown of Portugal. Since then the Sovereigns and Heads of State of Portugal are Grand Masters of all three Military Orders of Christ, Avis, and Sant'Iago.

By the mid-17th century the Order owned 47 towns and villages, 75 churches, and 150 commanderies. In 1789 the Grand Cross class was added to the two classes of Knights and Commanders.

In 1834 the Order's possessions were confiscated and sold at auction. After that the Order was to be awarded to magistrates, down to a certain rank, or to any other person for meritorious services in public administration, or to second-line military personnel. In 1862 the Order was completely changed into an Order of Merit for science, literature and art with 4 classes.

The number of Portuguese Knight Grand Crosses and Knight Commanders was restricted from 1789 to 1834 (3, since 1796 six Grand Crosses and 150 Commanders); the new statutes of 1862 fixed new membership limits both for Portuguese and foreign recipients.

June 10, 1789 - Oct. 31, 1862 (3 classes)

Grand Cross

Badge: A white oval with the cross of the Order surmounted by the Heart-of-Jesus decoration, worn on a sash

The badge of the Order was originally an oval in plain silver with blank reverse (1789 - c. 1807), later in gold and white enamel charged on both sides with the ancient cross of the Order, a gold cross fleury, enamelled red, with the lower arm in the form of a sword, the upper arm ending with a short stylised lily and full lily-shaped ornaments on the ends of the two side arms. The sash or ribbon is plain violet (until 1796 the color of the ribbon was red like that of the Order of Christ)



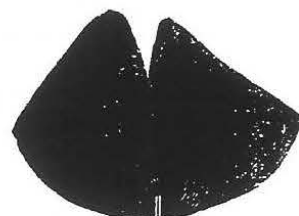
dated 1790

Star: A silver star with a gold center ring showing the cross of the Order; upper part with Heart-of-Jesus decoration
The silver star is composed of a "splendor" of 22 rays of nearly equal length (or 24 rays on early stars and on specially designed insignia for the Royal family). 8-pointed stars are foreign made. Mid- 19th century stars in silver and in gold have been seen; probably this is to distinguish between Grand Crosses and Commanders. By 1888 the manufacturer da Costa differentiated the Grand Cross star from the Commander star by an additional smaller 10-pointed star (or splendor) in gold superimposed on the silver star



Commander

Badge: A cross of the Order with blank reverse hanging from a Heart-of-Jesus decoration, worn around the neck



Star: Like the Grand Cross star



Knight

Badge: A cross *without* Heart-of-Jesus decoration with blank reverse, worn on the breast or around the neck



Special Badges

It appears that some *military* Knights of the Order of Sant'Iago followed the fashion of the Order of Christ by wearing special badges in the form of a Maltese cross. This was apparently never official, but badges exactly in the form of the 1st- or 2nd-type "military" badges of the Order of Christ, yet with the cross of Sant'Iago inserted, are occasionally seen. No Comanders' and no 3rd-type badges of this military type are known to exist.



Oct. 31, 1862 - Oct. 15, 1910

According to the statutes of October 31, 1862 the name of the Order was changed into "**Antiga, nobilissima e esclarecida ordem de S. Thiago do merito scientifico, litterario e artistico**" with 4 classes. The new badges and stars show the lettering: *Scientias, Letras e Artes* (during King Carlos I [1889-1908]: *Ciencias, ...*)

Grand Cross

Collar: 22 links in gold of crosses and laurel wreaths; the two lowest links on either side are crosses

For the Republic model since 1918 the two lowest links are wreaths (exceptions are known)

Collar badge: A cross of the Order with blank reverse and without Heart-of-Jesus decoration

Some authors of the Monarchy period (H. Schulze 1870; E. Gouttière 1896) illustrate collars and collar badges *with* the heart-of-Jesu decoration and two *wreaths* as lowest links. Foreign made collars of this design have been seen.



Badge: A white oval with the cross of the Order surmounted by the Heart-of-Jesus decoration, worn on a sash



Star: A splendor in *gold* of 22 rays, the medallion showing the cross of the Order; upper part with Heart-of-Jesus decoration
8-pointed stars are foreign made.



Commander

Collar: Like the Grand Cross collar

Collar badge: Like the Grand Cross collar badge

Badge: A cross hanging from a Heart-of-Jesus decoration, worn around the neck

Badges are known with the cross and Heart-of-Jesus decoration *and* wreath



Star: Like the Grand Cross star but in *silver*

Officer

Collar: Like the Grand Cross collar, but in *silver*

Badge: A cross hanging from a laurel wreath, worn on the breast on a ribbon with rosette; sometimes a larger badge was worn around the neck



Knight

Badge: Like officer's badge, worn on the breast on a ribbon without a rosette; sometimes a larger badge was worn around the neck



VI. The Riband of the Three Orders (*A Banda das Tres Ordens* or *BTO*)

This special decoration, instituted by Queen Mary in 1789, was worn by the Head of State of Portugal in his capacity of Grand Master of the three Chivalries of Christ, Avis, and Sant'Iago.

During the Royal period it was also worn by the Crown Prince in his capacity as Grand Commander of the three Orders (and all other Orders of Portugal). Moreover, it was conferred on foreign Heads of State from 1825 until 1910, and during the Republic from 1918 until 1962. Since that year only the President of Portugal wears the decoration during his term of office.

Badge: An oval showing within three smaller ovals the crosses of the three Orders [the cross of Christ above, of Avis left, and of Sant'Iago right, each of the crosses having normally a small Heart-of-Jesus decoration]; for a short period [c. 1825-1830] the crosses of Avis and Sant'Iago were interchanged. The badge was originally in plain silver or gold with a blank reverse; later the oval was enamelled white on either side; a gold filigree oval was introduced in about 1823. The badge was surmounted by the Royal Crown of Portugal from 1820 - 1910.

Sash: three equal stripes of green, red, and violet; before 1796 red, green, and red

Star: A silver, partially gilt plain circle, sometimes in filigree work, showing within the crosses of the three Orders (later each cross in a separate small white oval), the circle being surmounted by a single Heart-of-Jesus decoration, the whole superimposed on a silver splendor of 22, sometimes 24 rays

There were many varieties and designs of the badges and stars including jewelled insignia. In principle one can distinguish seven types:

- I. 1789 - c. 1823: Plain silver or gold badge, 87 x 67 mm, without a crown before 1820.
- II. c. 1823 - 1834: Large filigree gold badge, 86 x 75 mm, with a large flat crown, 43 x 52 mm.



Type VI
by Souza

- III. 1825 - 1830: same as type II, but the cross of Avis on the right and of Sant'Iago on the left.
- IV. 1834 - c. 1850: Very large filigree gold badge, 95 x 76 mm, with a small bold crown, 37 x 36 mm, otherwise like type II.
- V. c. 1850 - 1862: Small filigree gold badge, 66 x 56 mm, with a small bold crown, 30 x 28 mm, badge and star with the pre-1862 cross of Sant'Iago.
- VI. 1862 - 1888: Same as type V, but badge and star with the post-1862 cross of Sant'Iago.
- VII. 1888 - 1910: Same as type VI, but the star with an additional smaller gold splendor superimposed on the silver star.



Upper row: 1st-type badges 1789- c. 1823 with and without crown (dated 1789 [!] and 1820, respectively). Lower row: Badge 1825 - 1830 (type III) and badge 1834 - c.1850 (type IV).

VII. The Riband of the Two Orders (*A Banda das Duas Ordens or BDO*)

This special decoration, instituted by Queen Mary in 1789, was worn by the Princes of the Royal House of Portugal. It was also conferred on foreign Crown Princes or Royal Princes from 1823 - 1910. - During the Republic it was awarded to foreign Heads of State and Crown Princes from 1931 - 1962. In 1962 it was abolished.

Badge: Like the badge of the BTO but with only two crosses, - the cross of Christ left and of Avis right. For a short period (c. 1825) the cross of Avis was replaced by the cross of Santiago; only two of this very special type of insignia were bestowed (one of which to Maximilian Maria, Royal Prince of Saxony on March 17, 1825.

Sash: two equal stripes of red and green; c. 1825 - 1830 the stripes were red and violet

Star: Like the star of the BTO, but with two crosses only

There were many varieties and designs of the badges and stars including jewelled insignia. In principle one can distinguish six types:

- I. 1789 - c. 1823: Plain silver or gold badge, 87 x 67 mm, without a crown
- II. c. 1823 - 1834: Large filigree gold badge, 86 x 75 mm, with a large flat crown, 43 x 52 mm; cross of Christ on the left, of Avis on the right.
- III. 1825 -1830: Same as type II, but cross of Christ on the left, of Sant'Iago on the right.
- IV. 1834 - c. 1850: Very large filigree gold badge, 90 x 76 mm, with small bold crown, 30 - 28 mm, otherwise like type II.
- V. c. 1850 - 1888: Small filigree gold badge, 63 x 50 mm, with a small bold crown, 30 x 28 mm.
- VI. 1888 - 1910: Same as type V, but the star with an additional smaller gold splendor superimposed on the silver star.



Prince (King)
Miguel's set
1826/27
(type III)



*Upper row: Badge (85x73 mm) c. 1834 (type II). Middle row, left: Badge 1825-1830 (type III). Middle row, right: Badge (95x77 mm) 1834-c.1850 (type IV).
Lower row: Badge (63x50 mm) and star 1888-1910 (type VI)*

VIII. The Brazilian Line of the three Military Orders of Portugal

On the eve of the Napoleonic invasion of the Peninsula, Prince Regent João of Portugal (since 1818 King João VI) decided in November 1807 to transfer his Government and Court with all Royal treasures to Brazil, a move that saved the Crown of Portugal from the French invaders and changed the course of history.



The Prince Regent João is conducted by the allegoric figure of Providence to the embarkment pier on the eve of the French invasion and his departure for Brazil. He wears the badge and the star of the Riband of the Three Orders (BTO). Copper engraving 1817.

During his stay in Brazil, from 1809 until 1821, the capital of the Portuguese Empire was Rio de Janeiro. When the King returned to Portugal Crown Prince Pedro was left behind as Regent of Brazil. Soon thereafter Dom Pedro declared Brazil independent of Portugal (September 7, 1822), an act which was not accepted by his father until May 13, 1825.

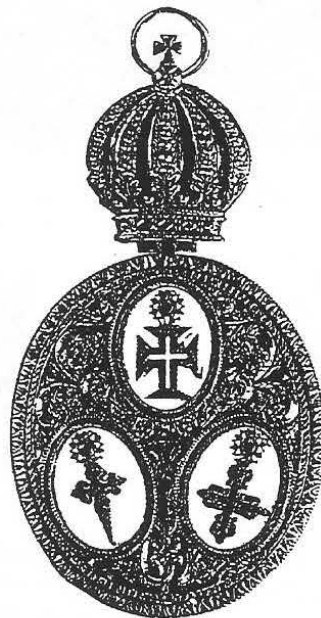
At the time of the transfer of political power (already effective since 1821), King João VI assumed the titles of *King of Portugal and Emperor of Brazil* and granted his son the titles *Emperor of Brazil and Crown Prince of Portugal*.

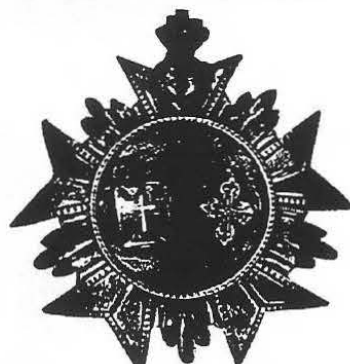
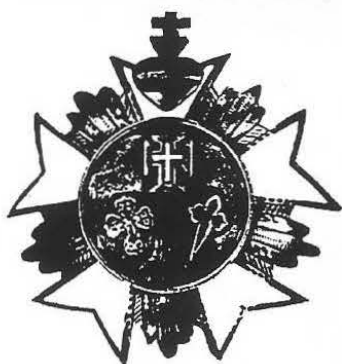
At the same time (May 13, 1825) Emperor Pedro I received the authority to confer the Military Orders of Christ, Avis, and Sant'Iago in Brazil, which he did until his abdication as Emperor in 1831 and his return to Portugal to fight for the rights of his daughter Maria to the Royal Crown of Portugal. Brazil thus became the only American country which had, for six years, her own *knightly* Orders in the historical sense. The authority to confer the other Portuguese Orders, including the Order of the Tower and Sword (which was created in Brazil) remained the exclusive prerogative of the King of Portugal.

The insignia of the three Military Orders used by Dom Pedro I cannot generally be distinguished from the Portuguese ones, except that the crowns on the badges and stars of the Riband of the Three Orders (BTO) and of the Riband of the Two Orders (BDO) show the Imperial Brazilian form. It should be mentioned that also João VI, Emperor of Brazil like his son from May 13, 1825 until his death on March 10, 1826, could and did confer the three knightly Orders as *Imperial* awards. After his abdication Dom Pedro I wore a star of the Brazilian Order of the Southern Cross surmounted by the Heart-of-Jesus decoration and with a medallion charged with the crosses of the Three Orders (see illustration on p. 21).

The three Military Orders were not awarded during the Regency after Pedro's I abdication (1831). In 1843 they were nationalised by Emperor Pedro II to become pure Merit Orders with newly designed insignia and changed ribbons.

The last Imperial Brazilian Orders were abolished on February 24, 1891, by the first Republican Government of Brazil.





The Duke of Braganza, i.e. Emperor Pedro I after his abdication, wearing the sash and the star of the Three Orders. The star is of special design, combining the modified star of the Imperial Order of the Southern Cross with the medallion of the BTO and a Heart-of-Jesus decoration. His actual star is shown at the lower left. A corresponding Brazilian star of the Two Orders is shown at the lower right.

IX. Membership Numbers

A. Membership Limits

The following maximum membership numbers are taken from the statutes.

The number of Grand Crosses of the Order of Christ was fixed at six from the beginning in 1789 to 1834. The only other limitation of this Order was the number of Commanders until 1834, which was determined by the number of available commanderies.

The Order of Avis had only 3 Grand Crosses from 1789 -1796. During the period 1789 - 1834 a few additional foreign Catholic military persons were admitted as Knights or in exceptional cases as "Honorary Commanders" into the Order. From 1834 - 1894 some supernumerary military and civil foreigners could be accepted into all classes of the Order (also non-Catholics). The numbers for 1894 - 1910 apply only to awards for *distinctive* services. The number of awards for *long-time* services was unlimited; so was the number of military foreigners

The Order of Sant'Iago had only 3 Grand Crosses from 1789 - 1796. Up to 1862 an unlimited number of foreigners could be accepted into all classes of the Order (until 1834 they had to be Catholic). For the period 1862 - 1910 two numbers are given; the first refers to the maximum number of Portuguese members, the second to the maximum number of foreigners.

The Riband of the Three Orders (BTO) and the Riband of the Two Orders (BDO) had no membership limits.

	Grand Cross	Grand Officer	Commander	Officer	Knight
Christ					
1789-1834	6	-	454*	-	unlimited
1834-1910	unlimited	-	unlimited	-	unlimited.
Avis					
1789-1834	6	-	49*	-	unlimited
1834-1894	unlimited	-	unlimited	-	unlimited
1894-1910	6	18	30	60	90
Sant'Iago					
1789-1834	6	-	150*	-	unlimited
1834-1862	unlimited	-	unlimited	-	unlimited
1862-1910	6 + 2	-	25 + 5	40 + 10	60 + 10

* One person could hold more than one commandery; a few commanderies were hereditary up to 1834.

B. Cumulative Membership Numbers

One of the authors (A.M.T.) has researched the National Archives of Portugal and determined the total number of bestowals of the three Military Orders for the period 1833 - 1910. The resulting numbers are published here for the first time. The corresponding numbers for the interval of 1789-1833 will be published in A.M.T's monograph *Orders and Decorations of Portugal*.

The bestowals from 1808-1831 are also shown; they are taken from Poliano (1943). The first interval of 1808-1821 refers to awards made by the Regent João (since 1816 King João VI) while in Brazil. The second interval of 1821-1831 includes only the awards made by Pedro I as Emperor of Brazil; others were granted by João VI in Portugal until his death in 1826

For the Order of Avis the number of awards after 1894 is not yet available.

	Grand Cross	Grand Officer	Commander	Officer	Knight
Christ					
1808-1821	7		442		3635
1821-1831	5		294		2331
1833-1910	61 + 753	-	2234 + 3820	-	3991+7484
Avis					
1808-1821	6		136		1280
1821-1831	4		74		512
1833-1894	84 + 154	only after 1894	286 + 1053	only after 94	3720 + 75
Sant'Iago					
1808-1821	8		13		83
1821-1831	0		0		9
1833-1862	15 + 18	-	14 + 21	-	32 + 41
1862-1910	29 + 38	-	182 + 261	252 + 223	408 + 313

When two numbers are given in a line, the first one refers to Portuguese members and the second one to foreign awards.

BT0

1789-1820	1820-1834	1834-1862	1862-1910
type I	type II+III	type IV+V	type VI+VII
5 + 0	3 + 4	6 + 19	2 + 29

BDO

1789-1823	1823-1834	1825	1834-1910
type I	type II	type III	type IV-VI
3 + 0	1 + 2	1 + 1	3 + 42

X. The Manufacturers of Portuguese Orders

The following manufacturers are known to have made Portuguese Orders between 1789 and 1910. The list is necessarily incomplete.

A. Portuguese Makers

1) Private Makers

Anjos. João Anjos founded his business in 1901. It was absorbed by **Sociedade Internacional de Condecorações** (see entry) in 1969. Address: Rua Larga de S.Roque, Lisbon. Mark:



Casa das Condecorações 1929 - 1933. Mark:



Casa das Condecorações (de H. Cunha) L.da in Lisbon was founded after the death of Hélder Xavier da Cunha in 1984. Address: Rua João das Regras 3E, Lisbon. Mark:



da Costa. Joaquim da Costa was a former employee of Leite's and founded his own business in about 1830. He was succeeded by his son Joaquim Augusto da Costa and then by his grandson Frederico Gaspar da Costa in 1902. The latter advertised (1922) as: "Purveyor of the Presidency of the Republic, of the Ministries of War, of the Navy, and of Foreign Affairs, of the Academy of Sciences and the Institute of Coimbra etc." In 1928 the firm's name was changed into **Frederico Costa L.da**. The firm was continued after about 1970 under different ownership. The firm made an important fraction of all Portuguese Orders and a great variety of foreign Orders. The address is still the original one: Rua S. Julião 110/3, Lisbon. Mark:



da Cunha. Hélder Xavier da Cunha was a former employee of da Costa's and founded his own business in 1939. During the 2nd World War he made all classes of the Dutch Order of Oranje-Nassau. His mark:



After his death the firm changed its name to **Casa das Condecorações de H. Cunha** (see entry).

Leite. Francisco dos Santos Leite was one of the most important manufacturers of Orders and campaign medals of the first half of the 19th century. In 1820 he got the commission to produce the campaign crosses and command medals awarded during the Peninsula War. He was succeeded by his nephew Vicente Leite in about 1860 and later by Feliciano Avelino Peres who worked until about 1904. Address: Rua Aurea 25, Lisbon. (No mark known)

In 1911 the Portuguese Government purchased the dies for the Peninsula War crosses which are now in the Army Museum in Lisbon.

Leitão & Irmãos. The firm existed from 1810 in Oporto and from 1875 in Lisbon. In that year they were appointed "Goldsmith to the Imperial Court of Brazil." In 1877 they were appointed "Jewellers to the King of Portugal". Address: Largo do Chiado, Lisbon. Mark:



Pinhão, M. The firm exists since 1940 until the present. Address: Rua da Rosa 169, Lisbon. Mark:

Pollet. Ambrósio (Adam) Gottlieb Pollet was Crown Jeweller in Lisbon from about 1780 to 1793. He made part of an Order of Christ badge pavé- set in large diamonds (1782). He also made a badge and a star of the BTO for Queen Maria I in large diamonds, emeralds and rubies (1789; cf. the illustration on the page prededing page 1), and a (Spanish) Golden Fleece set with large diamonds, rubies and a huge sapphire for Prince João (1790). These insignia are today in the Palácio Nacional da Ajuda, Lisbon.

da Silva. Antonio Gomes da Silva was the main Crown Jeweller during the stay of the Royal Family of Portugal in Brazil (1808 - 1821). He returned with the King to Lisbon where his work is recorded until 1832. He made all insignia with precious stones for the Royal Family, Portuguese Orders as well as French, Spanish, British - including one Garter - and Russian ones. Records of da Silva's receipts of payment show the wide spectrum of his Portuguese Orders: 10 (standard) stars of the Order of the Tower and Sword (August , 1809), two sets of the same Order in diamonds for the Prince Regent (1810) and a collar in diamonds and emeralds (1813) of the same Order, an enamelled Grand Cross sash badge of the same Order (1817), a badge of the Order of Isabel (1815), several sash badges of the Riband of the Three Orders with and without diamonds as well as silver stars and badges of different classes of the Orders of Christ and Avis. He made also a star in diamonds and roses of the Order of Villa Viçosa (1832). His mark was:



de Souza. Estevão de Souza founded his business in about 1860. In 1863 he was appointed jeweller to King Luis I and to Queen Maria Pia. At the Queen's request he broke up several older insignia and re-used the stones for other purposes. Among his insignia is a magnificent Grand Cross set of the Order of the Tower and Sword in gold and diamonds for King Luis I, which was sold by Sotheby's, Geneva, in May 1991. The firm existed until 1930. All of his dies of Orders were purchased by SIC (see entry). Address: Rua Aurea 107, Lisbon. Mark:



or SOUZA

Souza & Arellano. This firm existed in the second half of the 19th century. Address: Lg. Desterro 14, Lisbon. Mark:



Sociedade Internacional de Condecorações (SIC). The firm was founded in 1959 and took over in 1969 the one of **João Anjos**. One of the leading manufacturers of Orders and medals still today (1996). Address: Rua da Alegniz 4, Lisbon. Mark:



Taborda. Ernesto Taborda in Lisbon made some Orders from 1887 to 1932. Mark:



2) Institutional Makers

Arsenal Real do Exército. The Royal Army Arsenal made Orders and campaign medals from the 18th century until 1834. Many of the original badges and stars of the period 1789 - 1830 were produced by the Arsenal. Foreign Orders and medals made by the Arsenal include the British Army Gold Medal, awarded to Portuguese Officers for the Peninsula War in 1808 - 1809, the Legion of Honour awarded by Napoleon to the Portuguese Legion, and the collar and badge of the Spanish Golden Fleece awarded to Portuguese.

Casa da Moeda. The Portuguese Mint in Lisbon made only military medals from 1824 to 1880.

Rio de Janeiro Mint. The first Grand Cross sah badges in gold of the Order of the Tower and Sword were produced at the Rio Mint. Poliano (1943) gives some interesting informations on it. The gold badges (called *medals*) were die-struck and hallmarked with a *palmtree* on the suspension ring. The Mint also made silver-gilt badges for Grand Crosses and Commanders, as well as the center medallion of the stars of the same Order which were then mounted by da Silva.

B. Foreign Makers

Although there are records of Portuguese diplomatic personnel ordering insignia of Portuguese Orders in Paris and Vienna as early as the mid-19th century, the first record which clearly shows the importance of foreign manufacturers in supplying Portuguese insignia is an advertisement published in the Official Gazette of Rio de Janeiro in 1819 and 1820: "We just got from Paris a new supply of badges and stars of the Orders of Christ, Avis, Tower and Sword, and Our Lady of Conception, exactly according to the statutes and of very fine quality ...". (It has not been possible yet to identify the Paris maker behind this delivery. There were at least 15 makers of Orders in Paris in 1819, among them famous jewellers like L.-B.

Bourgeois, M.-G. Biennais [although on his way out], G.-P.-V. Dieu, P.-N. Ménière, J.-F. Olivier and J.-A. Paris [predecessor of L.-G. Halley, see entry]).

Ash & Sons. The London firm Horn & Ash was founded in 1801. It changed its name into Ash & Sons in 1814. It is last mentioned in 1823.

Billard. François **Billard** founded a fabrique of French and foreign orders in Paris in 1860. Address: Passage du Grand-Cerf, escalier 7 (1860-1864), 4, rue Bouloi (1860-ca. 1884). Mark: The médaille d'Italie between FB.

- Ch. **Billard** took over probably in the 1870's. Mark: The médaille d'Italie between CB.

- A.D. **Marie** continued the business in about 1884. He was purveyor of the Sultan of Zanzibar. He printed a folio poster with his production of orders from over 50 countries, including Portugal. Address: 25 rue Croix-des-Petits-Champs (ca. 1884-1920). Mark: A hare between AD, below M.

- A. **Marie**, ingénieur, son of A.D. Marie, continued in 1908. The name of the firm was "Billard-Marie, A. Marie, ingénieur, fils et successeur." Mark: A grape between AM, below ING. - The firm was merged with Louis **Aubert** in 1920. The firm Aubert & Cie exists still in 1996.

Boullanger. François-Victor **Boullanger** opened his shop in Paris selling orders in 1866. His firm made few if any orders (although he called himself "fabricant d'ordres français et étrangers"), but rather they sold the insignia of **Lemaitre**. Address: 29 rue des-Bons-Enfants (1866-1871), 24 rue de la Paix (1871-1912). Mark: BOULLANGER (only on stars).

Blanche, Edouard, Auguste-Henri and Charles **Boullanger** (probably the widow and children of Victor B., respectively) continued the enterprise since 1899 under the name Boullanger & C^o.

- The brothers Edouard and Henri **Boullanger** continued alone since 1907. Address: 5 rue Daunou (since 1912). - The firm was bought by Gaston **Lemaitre** and his son F. **Lemaitre** in 1920.

Chobillon. J. **Chobillon** took over in 1847 the Paris jeweller firm of E.-F. **Millet**, which was founded by **Herbé** before 1811 and which was specialised in orders. Address: 16 rue Croix-des-Petits-Champs (1847-ca. 1905). Mark: Greek S between JC.

- E. **Chobillon** succeeded in the 1870's. He delivered the médaille militaire to the Chancery of the Légion d'Honneur (1895), purveyor of the Queen of Madagascar (1895). Address: 23 rue Croix-des-Petits-Champs (ca. 1905-1917). Mark: Greek S between EC.

- A. **Chobillon** succeeded in about 1910. He bought in 1912/13 the firm of Théodore **Pouteau** formerly **Fayolle**. Chobillon merged with **Arthus Bertrand** in 1979. Mark: An X between AC.

Cravanzola. The history of this well known Roman jewellers firm begins with the **Fratelli Borani** in Turin in 1850. They were purveyors of the King of Sardinia and made all Sardinian Orders as well as others. In 1866 they opened a workshop in Florence, which was transferred to Rome in 1871. In that same year **Domenico Cravanzola**, an employee of Borani, took over the business in Rome. He was in his period the principal jeweller in Italy and a purveyor of the Royal house of Italy (The firm held this office until 1946), making all the orders of Italy, San Marino and many others. **Raviolo** and **Gardino** took over in 1916, but Raviolo left the firm in about 1928. The name is since **Ditta Cravanzola, E. Gardino Successori**. They still (1996) provide orders of a number of countries, but most of them are manufactured by **G. Guccione** in Rome. The original Roman address of the firm of Via del Corso 338 was changed in Via del Corso 338-339-340 in the 1880s; the street name was changed in Corso Umberto I in 1900.

Fayolle. The firm of Louis Fayolle in Paris emerged in about 1845 from the firm of Mme. **Fontaine**; both houses were specialised in jewellery in imitation gold and diamonds (strass), since at least 1850 also in French and foreign orders. He republished the book *Ordres de Chevalerie* by A.-M. Perrot (1820) in 1846 and added a Supplement in the same year, and he advertised that he could deliver all orders in this collection. Address: 180 Galerie de Valois, Palais Royal (1850-1913 [Palais National 1848-1853]). Mark: the note "fa" and a yawl (French: yole) between LF.

- **Briquet**, "notable commerçant," continued in 1865.

- **Théodore Pouteau** continued in 1870. His firm is mentioned as "Pouteau successeur de Fayolle" as well as "Pouteau successeur de Briquet." Purveyor of the Chambre des Députés and the Conseil d'Etat and of several (foreign) chanceries. His firm was merged with Chobillon in 1913.

Gilbert, London, 5 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall. Several stars of the Order of the Tower and Sword are known by him, including the one of Wellington's.

Godet. This jewellery house in Berlin goes back to Jean Godet (1732-1796) who founded his own shop in 1761. His son Jean-Jacques (1770-1817) named the firm "J. Godet & Sohn." It remained in the family until the 1920's. Mark: GODET, J.G.u.S. and similar.

- Jean Frédéric **Godet**, gold- and silversmith, 1828 jeweller of Prince Wilhelm of Prussia (later Emperor Wilhelm I). Address: Schlossfreiheit 4.

- Jean-Pierre **Godet** (1823-1880), jeweller of the King of Prussia, he began to make orders of very good quality around 1850. Address: Friedrichstrasse 167 (until 1908).

- Eugen **Godet**, grandson of Jean-Pierre, celebrated the 150th anniversary of the firm in 1911, Royal Prussian Court Jeweller the same year, purveyor of

the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Prince of Lippe, and the King of Afghanistan (1920). Address: Charlottenstrasse 55 (from 1908). - The firm made the majority of all Prussian orders and the orders of many foreign countries, including Portugal. By 1925 the firm was owned by Hans Julius Wilm and later by others. The in-house manufacturing of orders was discontinued, but orders from other manufacturers were still sold with the mark of Godet. It is believed that the firm remade some of its old orders after the Second World War.

Halley. Louis-George **Halley** (son of Bernardin Joseph H.) took over in 1844 the jeweller firm in Paris of Pierre-Felix **Paris** whose father, Jean-Alexandre **Paris**, had founded it in 1790. The firm was specialised in orders of the highest quality. Halley became purveyor of the Emperor Napoleon III (1853) and the King of Portugal (1854). Address: 145 Galerie de Valois, Palais Royal (1844-1867; [1848-1853 Palais National]), 9 rue de Montpensier (1867-1902). Mark: Lion's head between LH.

- Octave **Lasne** became Halley's successor in 1860, but the old name and high quality were continued. He became purveyor of the Shah of Persia (1860), Napoleon III (1869), and the Ottoman Emperor (1869). Mark: Lion's head between OL.

- A. **Bacqueville** (still existing in 1996) continued in 1902. Purveyor of the gold medal of the Emperor of China (1904). Address: ateliers at rue de Montpensier (until 1910), shop at 346 rue St. Honoré (until 1910); present address: 6-8 Galerie Montpensier. Mark: Ship between AB.

Kretly. Auguste **Kretly's** Paris firm grew out of the passementerie and ribbon firm of C.-Hy. **Letellier** (previously **Cailloué** then **Loyseleur**). In 1847 he still worked mainly in textiles, but in 1855 he designated himself as jeweller and in 1860 as "fabricant d'ordres." In 1870 he was purveyor of "plusieurs cours étrangères." The superb quality of his orders is comparable with Halley's. Address: 46 Galerie Montpensier, Palais Royal (1847-1925 [1848-1853 Palais National]). Mark (only known since 1870): two fieldmarshal's batons between AK.

- He was succeeded by the Veuve (widow) **Michaut** shortly before 1880. She continued the name and tradition of the house. Mark: two fieldmarshal's batons between V^eM.

- She was succeeded by Mme **Forceville** in 1900/1904. It seems that the firm disappeared only in the 1970's.

Lemaitre. François-Hippolyte **Lemaitre** took over in 1836 the Paris jeweller firm **Cebon** which was founded by L. **Bourdier** in 1785. Already **Bourdier** was specialised in orders. The house **Lemaitre** became one of the largest and most versatile manufacturers of orders in the 2nd half of the 19th century. Purveyor of King Louis-Philippe, the King of the Two Sicilies,

and the Duke of Lucca (1848). Address: 27 rue des-Bons-Enfants (1831-1850), 42 rue de Coquillière, which was changed in about 1855 into 40 rue de Coquillière (until 1899), but the insignia are marked with the previous number still for several years. Mark: Bomb with four flames between HL.

- Edmond **Lemaitre** succeeded his father in 1865. He became purveyor of the King of the Hellenes (1867), the King of Italy (1868), and the Emperor of Brazil (1874). Mark: Bomb with four flames between EL.

- Gaston **Lemaitre** succeeded his father in the 1880's. Address: 5^{bis} rue du Louvre (1899-1919), 346 rue St. Honoré (1919-1936). Mark: Bomb with four flames between GL. - The name of the firm was changed into Lemaitre & Fils (1921) and Lemaitre & Co (1936). It bought the firm **Boullanger** (1920) and later continued to sell orders under the name **Maison Boullanger** (1938); the manufacturing of orders was merged with **Arthus Bertrand** already in 1937.

Mortimer & Hunt. The London jewellers William Frisbee & Paul Storr entered their mark (WFPS) in 1792. Already in the following year the name of Paul Storr appears alone; he made outstanding silver ware of the Georgian period, working until 1834 (mark until 1834: PS). The firm was known as **Storr & Co.** 1810 - 1824 and as **Storr & Mortimer** 1823 - 1839. John **Mortimer** was joint by John Samuel **Hunt** in 1839. A Grand Cross of the Order of Avis is known by **Mortimer & Hunt**. In 1844 **Hunt** continued alone (mark: ISH). Since 1854 the firm is known as **Hunt & Roskell**.

Ronchi, C., Milano. Insignia of the Order of Villa Viçosa are known by him.

Rothe. Friedrich **Rothe** founded a jeweller shop in Vienna in 1844. He is probably identical with Carl Friedrich Rothe who appears in the following years. He accepted his nephew into the firm in 1850. The firm was hence called "Rothe & Neffe." This name was used on the cases of orders only in about 1892-1918. They received the title of Court jewellers. The jeweller shop still exists (1996) and continues to make orders. The international scope of their production and the high quality of their insignia are comparable only with Lemaitre. Address: Gumpendorfer Strasse (1844-1849), Kohlmarkt 7 (1849 to the present [1996]). Their badges of Orders were marked with FR within a rectangle until 1870/80, thereafter the initials appeared within a losenge until 1918. After 1918 the badges are often signed with CFR. The stars were often marked with C.F.Rothe (& Neffe) Wien from about 1860 until the present.

Rundell, Bridge & Rundell. The London jeweller Henry **Hurt** founded the business in 1724/25 in St. Paul's Churchyard and moved it twenty years later to 32 Ludgate Hill where it remained until the end. It passed to

William **Theed** and William **Pickett** in 1757. In 1769 Theed withdrew and Pickett welcomed the twenty-six year old Philip **Rundell** as a partner. Business prospered and Rundell took over in 1786. After the joining of John **Bridge** the firm **Rundell & Bridge** were appointed Crown Jewellers (1799). With Philip Rundell jr. as an additional partner the name was changed to **Rundell, Bridge & Rundell** in 1804/05. They finished 120 000 ounces of silver per year and a contemporary wrote (1815) that they exceeded "all others in the British Empire, if not in the whole world" Probably London's most famous shop at the time, outside which customers' carriages caused traffic jams, they remained unrivalled in the goldsmith's trade for its influence, for the extent of their business and the magnificence of their stock. In 1825 J.G. **Bridge**, John Bridge's nephew, built a new house at the old address. Following John Bridge's death in 1834, the style of the firm was changed to **Rundell, Bridge & Co.** and so it continued until it closed at the end of the year 1842. The firm made all British Orders, many of which with jewels, as well as some Portuguese Orders and several foreign Orders.

Stopin. Paul **Stopin** was originally a hatmaker in Paris, but one knows from him a star of the Papal Order of Christ before 1860. Also a Grand Cross set of the Portuguese Order of Christ is known by him as well as Spanish and Turkish Orders. Address: 6 rue de Montpensier, and péristyle 228-231, Palais Royal.

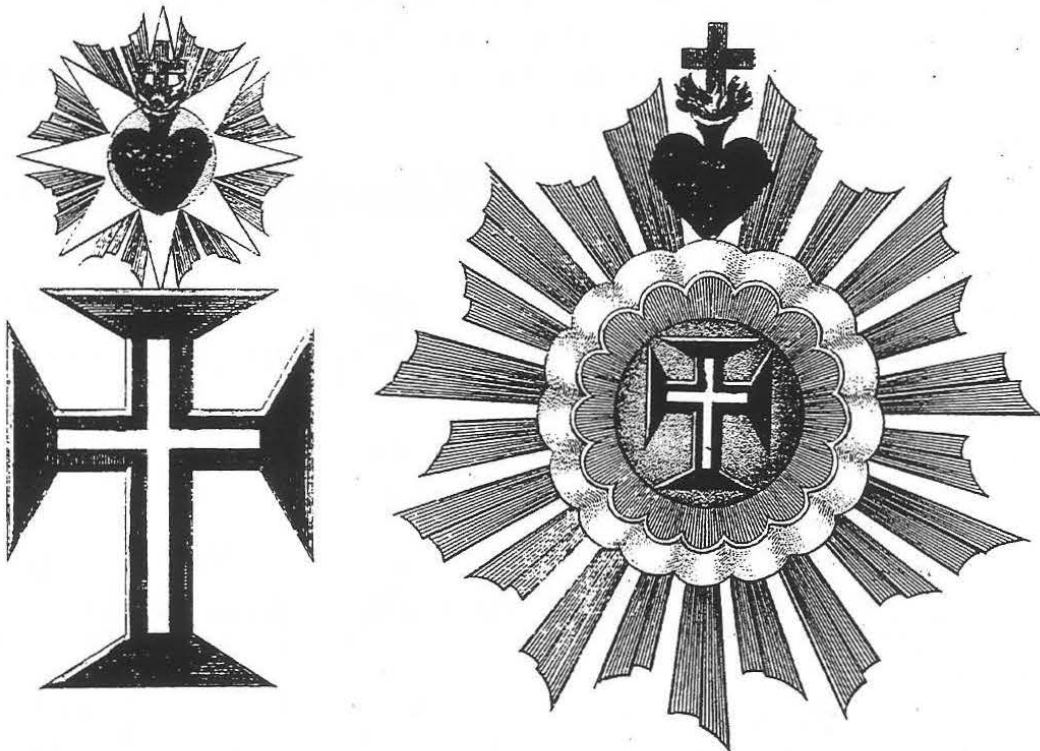
- His successor was A. **Dupetitbosq** before 1880 who made Sicilian, Spanish, and Turkish orders. His name disappeared in about 1888.

Strachan, A.J., London. A collar of the Order of the Tower and Sword of the 2nd type hallmarked 1833 is known by him.

van Wielik. J.M.J. **van Wielik** founded a jeweller's shop in The Hague in 1841. He made many insignia of excellent workmanship of the Dutch Orders, but his plaque has also been seen on Portuguese (Villa Viçosa), Papal, and Venezuelan Orders. The firm was run by the widow **van Wielik-Schreuder** from 1881 - 1898 (her mark: WS) and by Hans **Beusekamp** from 1899 - 1915 (his mark: HB 1). The firm made Orders still after the Second World War and still provides miniatures and ribbons. At some time they were Jewellers to the Chancery of the Royal Netherlands Orders. Address: Noordeinde 9.

Wolfers. The jeweller Gustave **Wolfers** in Brussels began to make orders of very good quality around 1880. He made all Belgian Orders. One finds his name also on the stars of many foreign Orders including those of Portugal. However, he did not make any of these Orders; he rather purchased them from **Rothe** in Vienna and **Arthus Bertrand & Béranger**

in Paris. Address: 35 rue de la Madeleine. - Shortly after 1900 the name changed to "G. Wolfers & Fils." The firm remained in the family until about 1980.



The insignia of a Commander of the Order of Christ. Illustration from the Statutes of 1789.

XI. Prices

Estimated 1996 market prices in US\$ are given. They refer to Portuguese and/or official insignia in silver or silver gilt in excellent condition from the time towards the end of their validity. Older pieces are 1 - 3 times more valuable. The prices of pieces in real gold are about 2 - 3 times higher. Foreign made insignia without provenance are valued according to their quality. The prices of Brazilian insignia (1821-1889 with Imperial crown) are 2 - 10 times higher depending on class.

In older times different stars were used; smaller ones for everyday use and larger ones for gala events.

	Grand Cross	Grand Officer	Commander	Officer	Knight
Christ					
badge	600	-	400 ²⁾	-	150 ²⁾³⁾
star	350 ¹⁾	-	350	-	-
Avis					
badge<94	1 300	-	600	-	250 ⁴⁾
star < 94	600 ¹⁾	-	600	-	-
badge>94	1 300	-	-	300	280
star >94	700	700	400	-	-
Sant'Iago					
badge<62	3 000	-	2 000	-	600 ⁴⁾
star <62	1 300 ¹⁾	-	1 300	-	-
badge>62	1 600	-	1 000	800	800
star >62	600	-	500	-	-
collar	1 000	-	1 000	800	-

(Note: <62 and <94 are to mean before 1862 and 1894, respectively; >62 and >94 correspondingly)

1) Stars with the gold splendor about the center are rare

2) Special military badges of the 1st and 2nd type are very rare; those of the 3rd type are 2 - 3 times higher.

3) Knight's badges with crown are 3 - 4 times higher.

4) Special military badges of the 1st and 2nd type are extremely rare; those of the 3rd type are very rare for the Order of Avis and apparently non-existing for the Order of Sant'Iago.

BTO

	type I	type III	type II + IV	type V	type VI+VII
badge	ex. rare	10 000	6 500	4 500	2 300
star	ex. rare	ex. rare	v. rare	2 000	1 000

The personal BTO insignia of King Manuel II of Portugal (1908 - 1910) were sold in auction by Sotheby's, Geneva, in May, 1991, for sFr. 21 000.- (badge) and sFr. 7 600.- (star with gold splendor).

BDO

	type I	type II	type III	type IV	type V+VI
badge	ex. rare	10 000	ex. rare	6 500	2 000
star	ex. rare	ex. rare	ex. rare	v. rare	1 500

XII. Bibliography

The information in the foregoing pages is almost exclusively taken from archival records, the official statutes of the Orders, and from an inspection of a wide range of actual insignia.

A selection of the available literature on Portuguese Orders is given here in chronological order.

Aleixo **Tavano** e J. Augusto da **Silva**. *Notícia Histórica das Ordens Militares e Cíveis Portuguesas*, 2nd edition, Lisbon 1881. 80 pages and 8 plates in colour.

The magnificent colour plates reproduce the original 1789 patterns (except the oval Grand Cross Badges) of the Orders of Christ and Avis and those of the Order of Sant'Iago after 1862, and those of the Order of the Tower and Sword after 1832, as well as the insignia of the Orders of Vila Viçosa and S. Isabella.

Annuario Diplomatico e Consular Portuguez 1888, Lisbon 1889.

Chapter V refers to the Portuguese Orders in use at the time; includes 6 magnificent colour plates reproducing all badges, stars and collars designed by da Costa.

Edmond **Gouttière**. *Portugal: Ordres Civiles et Militaires*, Paris 1896. 29 pages and 14 exact plates

Antonio **Padula**, *Gli Ordini Cavallereschi del Regno di Portogallo*, Naples 1908, 39 pages and some small illustrations. (French edition: Reims 1908)
Superseded.

Frederico (da) **Costa**. *Les Ordres Militaires de Portugal*. Lisbon 1922. 40 pages and 10 colour plates.
Published by the leading manufacturer of Portuguese Orders, it illustrates the new insignia of the Republican Government.

Olimpio **de Melo**. *Ordens Militares Portuguesas e outras condecorações*. Lisbon 1922. 166 pages and 27 colour plates.
Illustrates all Portuguese Orders and military medals of the time.

Arthur Mendes de Almeida **Pacheco** and Andrade de Gouveia de Sousa e **Távora**. *Ordem de Avis*. Caxias 1949
Lists the 1042 persons who were admitted to the Order of Avis by special Royal (in one case Papal) permission 1621 - 1832.

Francisco Belard **da Fonseca**. *A Ordem Militar de Nossa Senhora da Conceição de Vila Viçosa*. Lisbon 1955. 300 pages and 3 plates.
Lists the names of all recipients of the Order of Vila Viçosa from 1818 - 1910.

Maria Alice Pereira de Lima **Serrano**. *A Ordem Militar Portuguesa da Torre e Espada*. Lisbon 1966. 411 pages and 2 colour plates
Lists the names of all recipients of the Order of the Tower and Sword from 1832 - 1963, including some earlier members.

Ordens Honoríficas Portuguesas. Lisbon 1968. 117 pages and 26 colour plates.
Published by the Chancery of the Orders, it illustrates all types of insignia in use after the reform of the Orders in 1962.

Lei Orgânica das Ordens Honoríficas Portuguesas (decreto-lei no. 414-A/86) and *Regulamento das Ordens Honoríficas Portuguesas* (decreto regulamentar no. 71-A/86) in: *Diário da República*, série I, no. 287, Lisbon, December 15, 1986, 32 illustrated pages.
Official publication on the Orders in use after the reform in 1986.

Antonio **Spada**. *Onori e glorie: Sovrano Militare Ordini di Malta - Spagna - Gran Bretagna - Portogallo - Brasile*. Brescia 1980
Contains 31 color plates of Portuguese Orders of the highest quality.

Tesouros Reais. Lisbon 1992. 344 pages fully illustrated; (English edition: *Royal Treasures*, Lisbon 1992)

"The Royal Treasures" is the catalogue of the first exhibition of the Crown Treasures of Portugal held in Lisbon in 1992. Among these are the Portuguese Orders and the foreign Orders used by the Portuguese Kings since João VI.

Additional literature is listed by Ivo **Suetens**: *Bibliographie Numismatique, Supplément: Ordres et Décorations*, Bruxelles 1969, and *Supplément II*, Bruxelles 1977.

Literature cited in the text:

William **Berry**. *Encyclopaedia Heraldica, Dictionary of Heraldry*. 3 volumes, London (1828).

Maximilian **Gritzner**. *Handbuch der Ritter- und Verdienstorden*. Leipzig 1893.

Gaston **Lemaitre**. *Fabrique spécial d'ordres français & étrangers*. Paris (c. 1908).

A. M. **Perrot**. *Collection historique des Ordres de Chevalerie Civils et Militaires*. Paris (1820). (Re-published with a Supplement by L.-T. Fayolle, Paris 1846; German edition Leipzig 1821).

Luiz Marques **Poliano**. *Ordens Honoríficas do Brasil*. Rio de Janeiro 1943.

H(einrich) **Schulze**. *Chronik sämtlicher bekannten Ritter-Orden und Ehrenzeichen*, Supplement, Berlin 1870.

Auguste **Wahlen**. *Ordres de chevalerie et marques d'honneur*. Bruxelles 1844, and Supplement, Bruxelles 1855 (Italian edition [by L. Cibirario], Torino 1846; German edition [by C. Muquardt], Leipzig 1848; English edition [by Sir Bernard Burke], London 1858)



The coat of arms of the Kingdom of Portugal surrounded by the earliest representation known of the badge of the Riband of the Three Orders. Copper engraving of 1804. Badges of this pattern are known to exist.

THE ORDERS AND MEDALS SOCIETY OF AMERICA

The Orders and Medals Society of America (OMSA) established a medal notes program to publish works of merit in the field of orders, decorations, medals and other honors, past and present, military and civil, of the world community of nations, and to make them available to members of the organization and the general public at the lowest possible cost. Additionally, through its Publication Donation Program, the Society donates monographs, medal notes, and other publications to various institutions with numismatic interest. To date, the Society has published the monographs listed below, some of which are available at the prices listed through OMSA Publication. Prices are subject to change without notice. Please add \$2.00 per title for packing and book rate postage. Please add \$5.00 per title for overseas postage.

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- No. 3: *Royal Serbian Order of Milosh the Great*, by Dragomir M. Acovic. (Out of Print)
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- No. 5: *The Order of Merit of the Prussian Crown*, by Kurt-Gerhard Kleitman (Out of Print)
- No. 6: *The Royal Victorian Chain and Other Honors of the Sovereign*, by R. J. Malloch. 187pp. \$20.00 (Members \$17.00 postpaid)
- No. 7: *Laws and Regulations Pertaining to the French Croix de Guerre 1915–1945*. Valuable reference about a medal found in medal groups of most Allied countries. 30pp. \$4.75 (Members \$4.00 postpaid)
- No. 8: *Orders and Decorations of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea*, by David Cabral. The only book on the subject in English. 63pp. \$20.00 (Members \$17.00 postpaid)
- No. 9: *The Bronze Star Medal*, by Lt Col Fred Borch. History of an American gallantry decoration. 88pp. \$25.00 (Members \$21.25 postpaid)
- No. 10: *Wound Medals, Insignia and Next-of-Kin Awards of the Great War*, by Arthur Houston and Vicken Koundakjian. Of interest to most collectors regardless of specialty. 107pp. \$25.00 (Members \$21.25)
- No. 11: *Membership and National Encampment Badges of the Grand Army of the Republic, 1866–1949*. By Kenneth R. Johnson and Jeffrey B. Floyd. Background and medallic history of the largest Civil War veterans group is presented with photographs of many rare medals. 79pp. \$14.95 (members \$12.00)

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