



PART of THE IMPORTANT
Numismatic Collection

Formed by the late

Ludger Gravel

Montreal, Canada



PART I

on Historical Medals



SOLD BY

LUDGER GRAVEL & FILS LIMITÉE

3447 PARK AVE., MONTREAL



Condition of Sale

Money order or certified check with order.

Subject to prior sale.

All orders above \$5.00 POSTAGE FREE.

MEDALS ARE NOT RETURNABLE.

	1. Bronze	\$5.00		45. Silver	4.00		89. U. S. PRESIDENT,	
	2. Silver	3.00	B71	46. Silver	20.00		all	2.00
	3. Bronze	2.00	B68	47. Silver	10.00		NOTE. This model shows the	
	4. Bronze	2.00	B71	48. Silver	15.00		first president of U. S. We have	
	5. Bronze	3.00	B15	49. Silver	50.00		the following models of the Pre-	
	6. Bronze	2.00	B21	50. Silver	50.00		sidents of U. S., all of the same	
	7. Bronze	3.00	B63	51. Silver	25.00		size as the one illustrated and at	
	8. Gun Metal	2.00	B67	52. Silver	5.00		the same price.	
	9. Gun Metal	3.00		53. Bronze	3.00		89a. George Washington	— 1789
B35	10. Bronze	3.00		54. Bronze	2.00		89b. John Adam A.D.	— 1797
B20	11. Silver	100.00	B6	55. Bronze	3.00		89c. Th. Jefferson A.D.	— 1801
B67	12. Silver	4.00		56. Bronze	2.00		89d. James Madison A.D.	— 1809
	13. Silver	2.00		57. Bronze	2.00		89e. James Monroe A.D.	— 1817
	14. Bronze	2.00		58. Bronze	2.00		89f. John Quincy Adams	— 1825
	15. Bronze	2.00		59. Bronze	2.00		89g. Andrew Jackson	— 1829
	16. Bronze	2.00		60. Bronze	2.00		89h. Martin Van Buran	— 1857
	17. Gun Metal	3.00		61. Bronze	2.00		89i. Wm. H. Harrison	— 1841
B94	18. Bronze	6.00		62. Bronze	2.00		89j. John Tayler	— 1841
	19. Bronze	2.00		63. Bronze	2.00		89k. James K. Polk	— 1845
B90	20. Bronze	15.00		64. Bronze	3.00		89l. Zachary Taylor	— 1849
	21. Bronze	3.00		65. Gun Metal	3.00		89m. Millard Fillmore	— 1850
B181	22. Bronze	15.00		66. Copper	2.00		89n. Franklin Pierce	— 1853
	23. Bronze	2.00		67. Bronze	2.00		89o. (2) James Buchanan	— 1857
	24. Bronze	2.00		68. Bronze	3.00		89p. Abraham Lincoln	— 1865
	25. Soft Gun Metal	2.00		69. Bronze	2.00		89q. Andrew Johnson	— 1865
B14	26. Silver	150.00	B15	70. Bronze	3.00		89r. Ulysse S. Grant	— 1869
B88	27. Silver	4.00		71. Bronze	3.00		89s. Rutherford B. Hayes	— 1877
B88	28. Silver	3.00	B107	72. Bronze	5.00	B57	89t. Chester A. Arthur	— 1881
	29. Bronze	2.00		73. Bronze	3.00		89u. James A. Garfield	— 1881
	30. Bronze	2.00		74. Red Brass	3.00	B29	89v. Grover Cleveland	— 1885
B2	31. Bronze	25.00		75. Bronze	3.00		89w. Benjamin Harrison	— 1889
	32. Bronze	2.00		76. Bronze	2.00	B54	89x. William McKinney	— 1897
B37	33. Soft Gun Metal	2.00		77. Bronze	2.00		89y. Theodore Roosevelt	— 1901
Min) B58	34. Bronze	5.00		78. Bronze	2.00		89aa. Wm. H. Taft	— 1909
	35. Bronze	1.00		79. Bronze	3.00		89ab. Andrew Wilson	— 1913
B27	36. Silver	150.00		80. Bronze	3.00		89ac. Warren C. Harding	— 1921
	37. Silver	7.50		81. Cut Stamp Brass	2.00	B134	89ad. Calvin Coolidge	— 1923
	38. Bronze	3.00		82. Bronze	3.00	B173	90. Bronze	5.00
B7	39. Bronze	5.00		83. Type Metal	2.00		91. Bronze	2.00
	40. Imit. Bronze	2.00		84. Pewter	2.00		B29 92. Bronze	15.00
B28	41. Silver	50.00		85. Bronze	2.00		93. Gun Metal	2.00
B59	42. Silver	25.00		86. Bronze	2.00		94. Bronze	3.00
B86	43. Silver	5.00		87. Bronze	2.00		95. Bronze	2.00
	44. Bronze	3.00	B174	88. Bronze	2.00		96. Bronze	2.00
							97. Bronze	2.00
							98. Bronze	2.00
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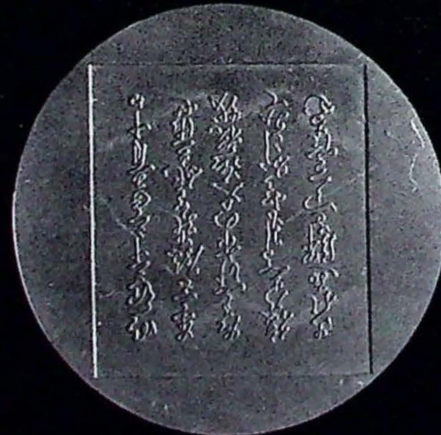
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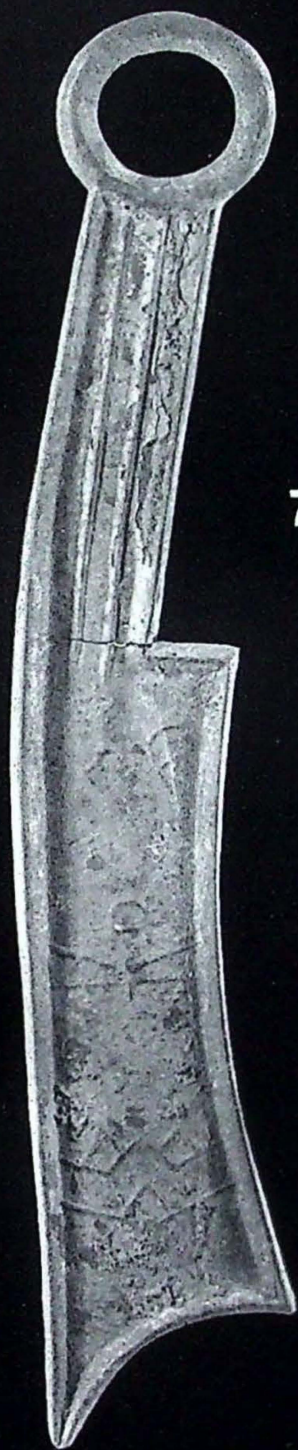


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107. Bronze Medal 4 x 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". *Face*: A man with an Angel. "Aux Martyrs de nos Libertés Patriotiques". *Reverse*: "Hommage aux Patriotes Canadiens de 1837-1838". Vaincus dans la lutte, ils ont triomphé dans l'histoire \$1.25
108. Bronze Plate 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ ". Medal of Sir Louis Hypolite Lafontaine. *Face*: Lafontaine revendique les droits de la langue française au Parlement du Canada, en 1842. *Reverse*: Sir Louis Hypolite Lafontaine 1807-1864. Père du Gouvernement responsable. Défenseur de la langue française. Au Parlement du Canada. Magistrat et Historien 2.50
109. Bronze Medal Round 50 M. Honorable J. I. Tarte, Commissaire Général. Souvenir Medal of the International Exposition, Paris, 190075
110. Bronze Medal Round 47 M. New Brunswick Provincial Rifle Association 1866. Pro aris et focis. *Face* showing a soldier on one knee shooting 2.00
111. Bronze Medal Round 50 M. 275ième anniversaire de la fondation de Montréal 17 et 18 mai 1917 1.50
112. Bronze Medal Round 60 M. Medal showing Cathedral St. Ouen à Rouen 1847-185075
113. Bronze Medal Round 60 M. Eglise de St. Front à Périgueux 185475
114. Bronze Medal Round 50 M. Eglise St. Martin à Ypres, 184575
115. Bronze Medal Round 55 M. Cathédrale de Chartres. Incendie du 4 et 5 juin 183675
116. Bronze Medal Round 60 M. Cathédrale Notre-Dame de Paris75
117. Bronze Medal Round 60 M. Winchester Cathedral75
118. Bronze Medal Round 60 M. Cathédrale de Tournai75
119. Bronze Medal Round 50 M. Eglise Cathédrale de Tournay75
120. Bronze Medal Round 50 M. Cathédrale St. Rombaut de Malines75
121. Bronze Medal Round 50 M. Eglise St. Sauveur à Bruges75
122. Bronze Medal Round 60 M. St. Paul's Cathedral — London75
123. Bronze Medal Round 50 M. Eglise de Notre-Dame Cathédrale à Tournay75
124. Bronze Medal Round 40 M. St. Lorenz — Kirche In Nurnberg50
125. Bronze Medal Round 50 M. Eglise St. Bavon à Gand75
126. Bronze Medal Round 75 M. Eglise de Laeken75
127. Bronze Medal Round 70 M. 1827 — Charles de Coster — 1927. *Reverse*: Et il partit avec elle en chantant sa sixième chanson75
128. Bronze Medal Round 57 M. Hyacinthus. LVD. de Cuelen. Archie Piscopus Parisiensis75
129. Bronze Medal Round 50 M. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Head Office, Ottawa25
130. Bronze Medal Round 52 M. Universitas Collegie Ottawensis, Canada 1.00
131. Bronze Medal Round 50 M. Albert Edward Prince of Wales Executive President. *Reverse*: Colonial and Indian Exhibition London 188650
132. Bronze Medal Round 50 M. Medal that was offered by Ludger Gravel of Montreal to every college as first prize in Arithmetic 1.00
133. Brass Medal Round 50 M. Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition. Province of Quebec. *Face*: Showing the crest of the Province of Quebec50
134. Bronze Medal Round 50 M. Le Comité Central aux Bienfaiteurs du Mont Carmel, France. *Reverse*: Charité Hospitalité50
135. Bronze Medal Round 45 M. Canadian Manufacturers Association. *Reverse*: Arte et labore75
136. Bronze Medal Round 50 M. Ludger Duvernay fondateur en 1834. *Reverse*: 50ième anniversaire d'Association St. Jean Baptiste de Montréal, 188450
137. Red Bronze Medal Round 50 M. Same details as No. 13650
138. Bronze Medal Round 43 M. Numismatic and Archeological Society, Canada. *Reverse*: Instituted in 1862 - Incorporated in 1870 2.50
139. Bronze Medal Round 60 M. Manoir de Farnwhort Lancashire Angleterre. Claude Mathias. *Reverse*: 200ième anniversaire de mariage 3.00
140. Bronze Medal Round 68 M. Prix d'Histoire du Canada. *Reverse*: Rendre le peuple meilleur. St. Jean Baptiste de Montréal 3.00
141. Bronze Medal Round 57 M. Protestant Board of School Commissioners for the City of Montreal. *Reverse*: William Murray Prize - Founded in 1874. For General Proficiency in school duties 3.00
142. Bronze Medal Round 50 M. Ulric J. Tessier 2.00
143. Silver Medal Round 50 M. *Face*: Picture of L. P. Brodeur, Lieutenant Gouverneur de la Province de Québec, 1923. *Reverse*: Coat of Arms of the Province of Quebec with the following words under "Soutien a faible" 5.00
144. Silver Medal Round 50 M. *Face*: Picture of P. E. Leblanc, Lieutenant Gouverneur de la Province de Québec, 1915. *Reverse*: Maple Leaf. Medals made by P. Hébert 5.00
145. Silver Medal Round 50 M. *Face*: Picture of Sir Lomer Gouin K.C.M.G. Lieutenant Gouverneur de Québec. *Reverse*: Bien vouloir et faire. 1929 5.00
146. Silver Medal Round 50 M. *Face*: Picture of Narcisse Pérodeau, Lieutenant Gouverneur de la Province de Québec, 1924. *Reverse*: Crest Under "Labor probitas et decor". Work of A. Laliberté 5.00
147. Bronze Medal Round 50 M. Same details on both sides as No. 146 4.00
148. Bronze Medal Round 50 M. Same details on both sides as No. 147 4.00
149. Silver Round 50 M. *Face*: Picture of Hon. H. G. Carroll, Lieutenant Gouverneur de la Province de Québec. *Reverse*: 1929 with coat of arms "Sagax Tenax Viarum Rerum" 5.00
150. Bronze. Same details as No. 149 4.00

151. Bronze Round 50 M. Face: Picture of L. P. Brodeur, de la Province de Québec, 1923. Reverse: Coat of Arms "Soutien a faible". Work of A. Laliberté 4.00
152. Bronze Round 50 M. Face: Picture of the Earl of Dufferin K.P.K.C.B.G.C.M.G. GOV.GEN. of Canada - Countess of Dufferin 1876. Reverse: Coat of Arms. Presented by His Exc. The Governor General ... 4.00
- 152½. Same details as 152 but year 1873 4.00
153. Bronze Round 50 M. Face: Picture of P. S. Murphy Donavit, Montreal. Reverse: Picture of Lady putting a wreath on the head of a child kneeling with the following inscription: Dignissimo A. D. 1874 ... 2.00
154. Bronze Round 50 M. Face: Picture of Lawrence A. Wilson, Commandeur St. Grégoire le G. Reverse: Grand Festival de Fanfare Coteau du Lac P. Q. 1er septembre 1929 3.00
155. Bronze Round 45 M. Face: Picture of Newton Details Scientiis. Mathematicis. Et physicis Excultis. Reverse: Universitas McGill Monte Regio. In Domino Confido. Anna Molson Donavit, 1864 2.00
156. Bronze Round 50 M. Face: A Lady seated holding earth. Reverse: Prix de géographie offert par Thomas Cook & Fils 1.50
157. Bronze Round 50 M. Face: Picture of a lady holding a cross with a child and the earth. Around. Esto Firmus in via Domini et in scientia. Reverse: Universitas Collegi Ottawensis Canada 1.50
158. Silver Round 50 M. Face: Province of Quebec Coat of Arms. Around: Agricultural & Industrial Exhibition Province of Quebec. Reverse: Exposition Agricole et Industrielle, Province de Québec 4.00
159. Bronze Round 50 M. Face Picture of a man and a lady. Daphnis & Chloe. Reverse Plain. 2.00
160. White Metal Round 65 M. Face: Industrial Exhibition Association of Toronto. Coat of Arms and 4 different Pictures. Industry, Integrity, Intelligence. Reverse: Picture of building75
161. White Metal Round 65 M. Face: Dominion and Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, 1887. Coat of Arms of Dominion of Canada, Coat of Arms of "Honni soit qui mal y pense" and Coat of Arms of Industry, Intelligence & Integrity. 1837-1887. Reverse: Picture of Building75
162. Bronze Round 38 M. Face: Thayendanagea - Captain Joseph Brant Born 1742 - Died 1807, with Picture of an Indian. Reverse: Brant Memorial Unveiled at Brantford Canada 1886. Picture of Monument75
163. Same as 162, but picture of Monument upside down75
164. Bronze Round 45 M. Face: Picture of Head of a man Gulielmus E. Logan: Equis. Reverse: Geologiam et Scientias Naturales excolendas gul E Logan Eq D 1864 Universitas McGill Monte Regio with Coat of Arms 2.00
165. Copper Round 55 M. Face: Picture of a Bee over a crest over a wheel. Ecole Technique Montreal Technical School, also a Maple Leaf at the bottom. Reverse: Wreath of two different kinds of leaves. Reward Louis Bouchard 1920-1921. Caron Frères, Montréal ... 1.00
166. Silver Round 45 M. Face: Picture of two soldiers at left 1300 1500 at right 1860. Underneath the two soldiers Sit Perpetuum. Reverse: wreath of leaves with writing in middle: The National Rifle Association 1860 4.00
167. Bronze Round 50 M. Face: Picture of head of man P. S. Murphy M.C.I.P. Donavit, Montreal. Reverse: Picture of a woman placing wreath over head of child kneeling. Dignissimo and underneath picture praeium constitutum A.D. 1874 2.00
168. Bronze Round 48 M. Face: Picture of Head of a woman with Helmet Pub Schol Gram Sanct Johan Nov Bruns. Reverse: Picture of wreath of leaves. Parker Medal Founded 1865 3.00
169. Yellow Metal Round 50 M. White Metal Gilt. Face: Picture of English Soldier John Graves Simcoe. Lieut. Gov. A.D. 1791 A.D. 1796. Reverse: Upper Canada since 1867 Ontario. Representative System Proclaimed Kingston, July 16 1792. First Parliament Opened Niagara, Sept. 17 1792. Centennial Celebrated 189275
170. Copper Round 40 M. Cast copy. Face: Picture of Head of Man Ludovicus XIII Magnus Rex Christianiss. Reverse: Picture of Flags Mons Medius Captus50
171. Copper Round 40 M. Cast copy. Face: Picture of Head of Man Ludovicus XIII Magnus Rex Christianissimus Maugere. Reverse: Picture of Angel with foot over cannon and flags and armer, a rheno ad albin pulso brandeburg el MDCLXXIII50
172. White Metal Round 55 M. Face: Picture of Woman and Child, Le Coeur au Métier. Reverse: For Artistic and Technical Excellence in Photography. Presented by W. J. Topley, Ottawa50
173. Bronze Round 38 M. Face: Coat of Arms of Province of Manitoba with Picture of Indian on Left and Soldier on Right. Reverse: Wreath of Leaves Manitoba Rifles Assocn Inst. 1871 1.50
174. Copper Round 37 M. Face: Picture of Head of Man Ludger Duvernay, Fondateur 1834-1909. Reverse: Coat of Arms of Association St. Jean Baptiste and Picture of Notre-Dame in Church in Crest Association St. Jean Baptiste Section Notre-Dame50
175. Copper Round 30 M. Face: Picture of Ice Carnival. Reverse: Souvenir Montreal Winter 188425
176. Copper Round 28 M. Face: Picture of Soldier on Horse Frederic King of Prussia. Reverse: We Surmit Prisoners of War Dec. 19 175750
177. Bronze Round 62 M. Medal of Holland. Face: Picture of Woman Holding a wreath in right hand and a crest in left hand with vulcano in back ground. Nederlandsche Maatschappij Ter Bevordering Van Nliverheid. Aeverse: Vermeerdering Van Volk Stelvaart het doel der maatschappij with wreath of leaves with different pictures "4" Haareeiwfeest gevierd gulig 1877 1.00
178. Bronze round 62 M. Same as above but without vulcano in back ground75
179. Bronze Round 45 M. Medal with pin and yellow and black ribbon Maryland Souvenir 1893 Commemorating Maryland's Participation in the World's Columbian Exposition. Picture of different animals and crest. Reverse: Picture of head of man over earth with eagle on top Genoa 1447 — Palos 1492 — San Salvador 1492 — Chicago 189375
180. Bronze Round 45 M. Face: Picture of Head of Man, Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, Richard Trivithick. Reverse: Presented by the Directors to: For General Efficiency and Good Conduct during the year 2.00

181. Bronze Round 38 M. Picture of Building with sunrise in background. Douglas Medal University of New Brunswick 1860. *Reverse*: Wreath of Leaves Ta APIETA AIQNTA 2.00
182. Medal attached to bar with blue ribbon. Star with 5 points. *Face*: Picture of Egyptian with Pyramids Egypt 1882 1.00
183. Same with Egypt 1884-1886 1.00
184. Gold Metal Round 40 M. Bronze Gilt. *Face*: Head of Man Petrus IV Portug. rex. *Reverse*: Picture of two women, one standing holding hand of other sitting. Reduce Justitia Lusitania sospes regn libert restitua XXIX Apr Mdcxxvi 1.00
185. Bronze Round 60 M. *Face*: Picture of Convent Convento de Batalha Edificado por voto de dom joaoi rei de Portugal Nos Fins Dox IV Seculo. *Reverse*: Picture of Interior of Church75
186. Bronze Round 60 M. *Face*: Picture of Outside of Church Ste Marie à Belem (Lisbonne). *Reverse*: Picture of Interior of Church Par le Roi Emmanuel le Grand. Fondée en 149975
187. Bronze Round 47 M. *Face*: Picture of Head of Man Guliel mus II Rex Neerlandiae Tali Palinuro Tuta-carina. *Reverse*: Picture of Woman Neerclusilugent cives natv's vl dec MDCCLXXXX LL50
188. Bronze Round 45 M. Picture of Head of Woman Victoria R. & I. and of Jamaica Supreme Lady. *Reverse*: Wreath of two different kinds International Exhibition Jamaica 189150
189. Bronze Round 52 M. Picture of Woman holding wreath in right hand and crest in left hand Neder-lansche maatschappig ter beveordering van nijverheid 1778. *Reverse*: wreath picture of four different kinds, aan de leden der jurig ferinnering aam dealgemeene nationale tentoonstelling 186150
190. Bronze Round 90 M. Picture of Woman holding torch in right hand and wreath in left hand also picture of four children Agricultural Society of New South Wales. *Reverse*: wreath of leaves, practice with science, J. L. Rowbone, Toronto, O. Guns, Sydney, N. S. W. 1877 1.50
191. Copper Round 34 M. Cast Copy. *Face*: Picture of Head of man Albertus Dgsreear ArgtoI Archidaus. *Reverse*: VENIVIDIVICIT DEUS50
192. Silver Round 50 M. *Face*: Picture of Champlain. 1609-1919. *Reverse*: Picture of Three Soldiers in Canoe and two Coats of Arms, The Tercentenary of the Discovery of Lake Champlain 3.00
193. Bronze Round 30 M. Brass Jeton. Picture of Head of Man, Jose Zoriilla Eminente Poetoeta Estanol. *Reverse*: Remedio Seguro Contralatos Pastillas Dr Andreu25
194. Copper Round 40 M. Picture of Woman holding wreath in right hand and crest in left hand. Neder-lansche Maatschappig Ter Beveordring van Nijverheid 1778. *Reverse*: Wreath of Leaves with 4 different pictures, algemeene nationale tentoonstelling van nig-verheid 186150
195. Silver Round 50 M. *Face*: Picture of Lands separated by water with beaver and lion on left hand side and eagle on right hand side. Upper Canada Preserved. *Reverse*: Wreath of Leaves. Presented by a Grateful Country for Merit 6.00
196. Silver Round 40 M. Picture of Angel blowing a flute in right hand and holding a wreath in left hand. Dominion of Canada. *Reverse*: Wreath of Leaves with beaver at bottom and also Coat of Arms of Dominion of Canada 1.50
197. Bronze Round 50 M. *Face*: Sir Lomer Gouin K.C. M.G. Lieutenant Gouverneur de Québec. His Picture. *Reverse*: Crest with Leaves. 1929. Bien vouloir et faire 2.00
198. Bronze Round 45 M. *Face*: Natura Fortis Industria Crescit. *Details*: *Face* of the medal showing a lady seated with a bouquet of flowers on her shoulder. The Citadel of Quebec, etc. High School of Quebec. In the center of the medal, the Henry Fry English Prize 2.00
199. Bronze Round 50 M. *Face*: L. A. Jetté, Lieutenant Gouverneur de la Province de Québec. Janvier 1893. His picture. *Reverse*: blank 2.50
200. Bronze Round 70 M. *Face*: Picture of Soldier. L'Armée Belge participe à la garde du Rhin. *Reverse*: Picture of Women. La Belgique rompt sa neutralité à la suite du traité de Versailles. 28 juin 1919 1.50
201. Bronze Round 70 M. *Face*: Picture of Four Heads. Cardinal Mercier AD. Max TENIR L. Theodor H. Perenne 1914-18. *Reverse*: Picture of man sitting on anvil. L'Allemagne rétablit l'esclavage. 15 mai 1916 1.50
202. Bronze Round 70 M. *Face*: Picture of Ruins in recon-struction with woman standing in back ground. La Belgique répare les désastres de la guerre. *Reverse*: Picture of an eagle. Multiplicate Novies Phoenix Repa-rabilis Ales 1.50
203. Bronze Round 70 M. *Face*: Picture of two soldiers watching and picture of a man throwing water into a river. Yser MCMXIV. *Reverse*: Picture of a soldier with cathedral in ruins in back ground. Ypres MCMXVIII 1.50
204. Bronze Round 70 M. *Face*: Picture of Belgian King, Queen and Son on Horse's Back. Rentrée du Roi à Bruxelles. 22 Nov. 1918. *Reverse*: Picture of Belgian Soldier on Battle Fields. Offensive des Flammes. 26 Sept. - 11 Nov. 1918 1.50
205. Bronze Round 70 M. *Face*: Picture of three women. Exposition Universelle. Liège, 1905. *Reverse*: Picture of woman playing Flute. Royaume de Belgique. 1905 1.50
206. Bronze Round 67 M. *Face*: Picture of General Edouard de Curieres de Castelneau with coat of arms under which is written: Currens Post Gloriam Semper. *Reverse*: Picture of Warrior. Défense du Grand Couronné. XXIV XXV AOUTO MCMXIV 1.50
207. Bronze Round 67 M. *Face*: Picture of Maréchal Pétain. *Reverse*: Picture of Maréchal Pétain with Armée Marching in front of Cathedral. Entrée à Metz du Maréchal Pétain. 18 Nov. MCMXV31 1.50
208. Bronze Round 65 M. *Face*: Picture of Man and Woman. La Numismatique. *Reverse*: Picture of Artist drawing a Medal. Société Royale Belge de Numisma-tique. Congrès ENT Bruxelles 1910. Sté Hollandaise Belge des Amis de la Médaille. La Médaille Contem-poraine 1.50
209. Bronze Round 67 M. *Face*: Picture of Church. VI Avril MDCCCXLII. XIme année du règne de S. M. Léopold I, Roi des Belges. S. E. Le Cardinal Mercier, Archevêque de Malines, a béni la première pierre de cette église. A Dieu tout puissant l'industrie belge. *Reverse*: Sociétés placées sous le Patronage de la Société générale pour favoriser l'industrie nationale75

210. Bronze Round 50 M. *Face*: Picture of a Man Holding a child by the hand next to an angel with a lady seated playing the violin. *Reverse*: Conseil des Arts et Manufacture. Council of Arts and Manufacture. This medal was made by A. Laliberté. Catalogue as No. 88 in the French Collection 2.00
211. Bronze Round 43 M. *Face*: Congregation Sanctae Crucis. In the center: Cross with two anchors. Under the two anchors: Spes Unica. *Reverse*: Collegium Sancti Iosephi in Sanato Laurentia prope montem. Regalem. In the center: picture of the college75
212. Bronze Round 60 M. *Face*: Picture of Lincoln Cathedral. Outside. *Reverse*: the Inside of the Church with following details: Founded 1035. Burnt 1140. Often rebuilt 1135-1250. South Transept 130675
213. Bronze Round 44 M. *Face*: Picture of Iosephus. S. R. E. Card. Sacripantes. *Reverse*: Details of his life50
214. Bronze Round 55 M. *Face*: Divo Antonio Patavino. Picture of a temple. *Reverse*: Lapide. Auspici Rite Posito An. M.DCCC.XXV.III Terjeste75
215. Bronze Round 30 M. *Face*: Picture of a Lady. Lorraine. 1870-1914. *Reverse*: Leaves with a Crest in the Center50
216. Bronze Round 45 M. Sport Medal. *Face* showing two boxers in the ring. *Reverse*: Flowers50
217. Bronze Round 35 M. *Face* of Henri de France. *Reverse*: Initials CR in the middle of the medal with following dates: 22. 9. 185350
218. Bronze Round 40 M. Cast copy. *Face*: Picture of an Old Roman Man. Details: Andrea Doria. *Reverse*: Picture of an old boat. This is a very old model without any dates50
219. Bronze Round 50 M. *Face*: Picture of Two Boxers in ring. *Reverse*: A Monsieur Henri Deglanne à l'occasion de ses succès de 1928. Offert par M. Ludger Gravel 1.50
220. Bronze Round 60 M. *Face*: Picture of Head of Pierre Jean Béranger. *Reverse*: Au Poète National né à Paris 19 août 178075
221. Copper Round 51 M. *Face*: Picture of Head of Bonaparte Premier Consul. *Reverse*: Picture of two women. Avènement au Consulat XVIII Brumaire an VIII de la repte franse75
222. Silver Round 60 M. *Face*: Picture of Head of Napoléon III Empereur. *Reverse*: Exposition Universelle Agriculture Industrie Beaux-Arts. Paris 1885 5.00
223. Bronze Round 50 M. *Face*: Picture of Head of M. F. Rouet de Voltaire. *Reverse*: Wreath of leaves. Né le 20 Fév. 1694 à Chatenay (Seine) (Mort le 30 mai 1778 à Paris). Génie Fécond, divers Univte. Ecrivain classique en prose et en vers dans presque tous les genres, plus grand encore par son influence que par ses ouvrages, loué, blâmé sans mesure même après sa mort75
224. Bronze Round 60 M. *Face*: Picture of Angel carrying wounded man. Honneur, Patrie. *Reverse*: Union Nationale des Sociétés de Tir de France. Fondée le 3 juin 188675
225. Bronze Round 70 M. *Face*: Picture of Negro Woman kissing the hand of White Woman Ruanda. *Reverse*: Picture of Negro Soldier Shooting Cameroun Tabora. Est Africain Rhodésie 1914-1918 1.50
226. Copper Round 70 M. Picture of Three Heads of Men EEUWF V Belgie's ONAFA CENTEN. de l'Indep. Belge 1830-1930. *Reverse*: Picture of Old woman shaking hand with Arab. EENDRACHE BAART MACHT. L'Union qui fait la Foce. PAX 1.50
227. Bronze Round 70 M. Picture of Woman Anvers retient sept divisions allemandes. 22 sept. 10 oct. 1914. *Reverse*: Picture of Three Women. L'Armée Belge rejoint les armées alliées. 7-14 oct. MCMXIV ... 1.50
228. Copper Round 55 M. *Face*: Picture of Maniac showing his fist to two women. Clari Veri a Pessimis Occisi. *Reverse*: Scholwet betooging Van 7 September 1884 to Brussel. Loi scolaire Manifestation du 7 septembre 1884 à Bruxelles. AAN DE GRONDWETTELYKE CONSERVATIE VEREENIGING EECKEREM .75
229. Bronze Gilt Round 50 M. *Face*: Picture of woman holding leaves over head of man. Exposition Agricole et Industrielle. *Reverse*: Wreath of leaves Exposition Province de Québec décernée à 1.00
230. Copper Round 50 M. *Face*: Picture of Head of A. R. Angers, Lieutenant Gouverneur de la Prov. de Québec (Canada). *Reverse*: Wreath of Leaves 3.00
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242. Bronze Round 40 M. Face: Picture of Stephanus D. G. Angliae Rex. Reverse: Nat. J.105. Cor. J.135. M. J.154.
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245. Bronze Round 40 M. Face: Picture of Georgius I D. G. M. Br. Fr. et Hib. Rex. Reverse: Nat. 18 mai 1660. C. 21 oct. 1714. M. 12 juin 1727.
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254. Bronze Round 40 M. Face: Picture of Anna D. G. M. Br. Fr. et Hib. Regina. Reverse: Nata: 6 fév. 1665. Cor. 23 avril 1702. M. 1 August 1714.
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256. Bronze Round 40 M. Face: Picture of Edouard V D. G. Ang. Fr. et Hib. Rex. Reverse: Nat. 8 oct. 1470. M. 1483.
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264. Bronze Round 40 M. Face: Picture of Gulielmus I Conqaestor. Dg. Ang. Rex. Reverse: Nat. J.203. Cor. J.066. M. J.087.
265. Bronze Round 40 M. Face: Picture of Richardus II Dg. Ang. Fr. e Hib. Rex. Reverse: Nat. 1766. Cor. 1777. M. 1789.
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267. Bronze Round 40 M Face: Picture of Henricus III Dg. Ang. et Hib. Rex. Reverse: Nat. J.206. Cor. J.216. M. J.272.
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270. Bronze Round 40 M. Face: Picture of Ioannes D. G. Ang. et Hib. Rex. Reverse: Nat. J.100. Cor. J.199. M. J. 216.
271. Bronze Round 40 M. Face: Picture of Olivarius Cromwell. Reverse: Angliae Sco et Hib. protector. Nat. 3 april 1603. M. 3 sept. 1652.



Orders
and
Decorations

By

ALFRED B. C. BATSON

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ORDERS AND DECORATIONS. The love of personal decoration is one of the fundamental instincts of human nature. Carlyle observes in *Sartor Resartus* that "among wild people we find tattooing and painting even prior to clothes. The first spiritual want of a barbarous man is decoration as indeed we still see among the barbarous class in civilized countries." The ambition to wear some mark that shall distinguish the bearer among his fellows is perhaps as strong today as it was in the romantic period of chivalry from which practically all the more venerable orders and decorations of Europe took their rise. Yet in this respect, as in so many others, Europe merely borrowed from the East, for though there may have been no regular institution of knighthood or orders as we understand the terms, among the nations of antiquity, nevertheless the same law of honorary selection was recognized among the Egyptians, Assyrians, and Persians. In the old days, including those of Greece and Rome, such things as rings, gold chains, belts, and triumphal gifts, conferred a distinction on personal merit, as discriminated from official rank and hereditary nobility, and were common to all classes. Furthermore, there are many Oriental titles that seem to illustrate the same general connection of ideas, as, for instance, the badges of great Japanese families, which bear a striking resemblance to the heraldry of Europe, while the peculiar and distinguishing marks of the various grades of the Chinese aristocracy, the so-called buttons, are analogous to the pearls that adorn the coronets of the hereditary nobility of the West. It is supposed that among the prehistoric Pelasgians a sash indicated the same distinction as the torques and golden chains or collars of the Gauls, Celts, and Teutons. Coming to later centuries, even our own times, we find that ribbons, chains, and jeweled badges convey similar evidences of distinction and that the privilege of wearing them is still highly prized. Notwithstanding the fact that orders and decorations are frequently ridiculed by democratic peoples as medieval relics of monarchy and denounced as obsolete gewgaws of vanity, it is interesting to note how firmly that alleged antiquated custom has taken root in other guises in the greatest of all democracies—the United States. We may call it habit, fashion or human nature. Just as the two buttons of the back of a man's coat are a reminiscence of the civilian sword belt, so the wearing of innumerable badges in everyday life is in reality a survival, or revival, of the time-honored system of orders and decorations, an outward expression of the inherent desire for such distinctions. All kinds of associations have their badges, which their respective members proudly expose on their coat lapels or watch chains. World Wars I and II especially gave occasion for the exhibition in public of many and varied decorations, conferred by authority or self-adopted. In a class apart, soldiers and marines display their medals, crosses and chevrons indicating active service, conspicuous gallantry or wounds. Among civilians, the golden star on the service flag at home is a true decoration of honor; the purchaser of Liberty and war bonds wore his

decoration; the little Red Cross badge denoted that the wearer had subscribed to that beneficent institution; the college student wears the badge of his Greek letter society; the trade unions, clubs, boys' and girls' schools, etc., have their distinctive badges. Examples of this type could be multiplied ad infinitum; they serve to illustrate that decorations, as such, are by no means despised. So far from being a modern invention of or recent development, the fundamentals of this remarkable manifestation lie buried in antiquity. It is safe to assume that if the wearers of these multifarious decorations did not regard them as honors, they would not so willingly exhibit them on their persons, for a decoration is essentially a reward for service rendered to a cause or a community. That a money gift can be no substitute for a decoration of honor is exemplified by the reverence with which the orders and medals of ancestors are treasured as family heirlooms; their value and glory only appreciate with time. While it is undoubtedly true that in Europe high decorations are frequently conferred as acknowledgments rather of social position than special merit, it is a custom to affiliate to nobility the most distinguished among the aristocracy of art, science, literature, music and philanthropy, thereby honoring those who have largely contributed to human progress. For many centuries the highest honors were reserved exclusively for the profession of arms; there was literally no limit to the rank to which a successful warrior might not aspire, from knight to emperor. Carlyle satirized this exclusiveness so long ago as 1833, when he looked forward to the day when "communities discover, not without surprise, that fashioning the souls of a generation by Knowledge (i.e., teaching) can rank on a level with blowing their bodies to pieces by Gunpowder." Not reckoning Switzerland, the United States appears to be the only great country wherein the services of civilians, however meritorious, pass unrewarded, except for the gold and silver life-saving medals issued by the Treasury Department; decorations are conferred only on the army, navy, police and fire departments. France has her academy of Forty Immortals and the Legion of Honor; Great Britain, the Order of Merit and various other decorations for civilians; the Swedish Nobel Prize is international in its scope and has been awarded to several Americans, including the late presidents, Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson.

From a purely sentimental point of view, decorations possess a value that cannot be computed in terms of cash; money cannot buy true honors—they must be earned. It was the recognition of this sentiment that influenced Napoleon in the institution of the Arms of Honor. In vain did old republicans, jealous of their new prerogatives, protest against the reintroduction of such baubles as unworthy of the citizens of a new republic. The consul, however, was not to be dissuaded. "You call them toys?" he answered. "Well, learn that it is through such toys that men are led!"

A distinction must be drawn between the knights of ancient Rome and the medieval institution of chivalry; the former represented a class with variable rank, whereas the knight of chivalry preserved his distinction as such,

even on the throne. There were also many other differences which distinguished the almost sacerdotal character of the latter from the simple social grade of the former. Yet the Roman equestrians may in some respects have formed the model on which the chivalric order was founded. That order may be described as of two kinds, the religious, or hierarchical, and the secular or military. The two classes of organized and duly constituted bodies of knighthood are: (1) the associations or fraternities possessing property and rights of their own, as independent bodies, and (2) honorary associations established for specified purposes by sovereigns within their respective dominions. To the former belong the three great religious orders created during the Crusades, the Templars, the Hospitallers and the Teutonic Knights. (See *ORDERS, RELIGIOUS.*) While the strictly religious orders are now comparatively extinct, the more secular orders which they inspired exist under almost every flag, though it is not improbable that many will automatically become obsolete owing to the dynastic upheavals following World Wars I and II.

The Knights Hospitallers of Saint John the Baptist in Jerusalem, afterward known as the Order of Saint John of Malta, formed the most powerful of all the religious orders, originating about the middle of the 11th century by the erection of a hospital on the spot where, according to tradition, the Last Supper had been held. The founders were Italians. The pilgrims of the hospital were constituted knights by Baldwin I in 1104 and their rule was confirmed by Pope Pascal II in 1113. Driven from Jerusalem, and afterward from place to place by the martial vicissitudes of the times, they finally seized upon the island of Rhodes, which they retained until 1522, when, upon being expelled, they went to Malta, which, with Gozo and Tripoli, was granted to them in fee by Emperor Charles V in 1530. During the period of the Reformation, as well as in subsequent years, the order was abolished in some portions of the country, and, in 1798, having been dispossessed from Malta by Napoleon, the knights settled in the papal states, from which headquarters the order has been to some extent revived. Originally the order maintained a class for women, The Ladies of the Order of Saint John, which was founded by Agnes, abbess of the house of Saint Mary Magdalen, in 1099. In February 1918 the Roman civil courts decided a lawsuit involving property vested in the Knights of Malta which had been wrongly held for 100 years. See also *JOHN, ORDER OF SAINT.*

The Order of the Holy Sepulchre was one of the most ancient of the early fraternities. Though attributed to Saint Helena, it is believed to have been instituted by Baldwin I, king of Jerusalem, about A.D. 1110. As originally founded it was restricted to the priesthood and this restriction was not removed until 1484, when Pope Innocent VIII incorporated it with the Order of the Knights of Saint John of Jerusalem. Two ineffectual attempts were made to sever the bond of union, but in 1496 Pope Alexander VI, who took so much interest in the order that he may almost be regarded as its real founder, transferred the power of admitting knights to the Holy See, and, from that time, the order was changed from a religious

association to a fraternity of chivalric character.

The Templars originated about 1120, under Baldwin II, when nine gentlemen and two nobles appeared as pilgrims at Jerusalem. Adopting the rule of Saint Augustine they took up their abode in the Holy City, and gradually extended their influence until they became one of the most powerful confraternities, under the name of Brethren of the Militia of the Temple. In an evil hour, however, they incurred the animosity of Philip le Bel and of Pope Clement V, and, in the year 1312, the latter announced the suppression of the order in France. Although it is still doubtful whether the action of Pope Clement was just or unjust, his example was followed by the whole of Europe, and the final blow was struck when the last grand master, Jacques de Molay (q.v.), was executed at the stake, in France, in 1313. The order has never been revived.

The Teutonic Order, the last of the great religious fraternities, was founded at Acre in 1190. Prior to its organization, German pilgrims had received scant attention at the Holy City. Needy pilgrims from France and Italy found the Templars and the Hospitallers ready to receive them, so this new order was formed with the object of attending to sick and wounded Germans. In 1191, Frederick of Swabia gave the order a constitution which established the rule of Saint Augustine and adopted regulations governing the practice of all duties. Regarding the treatment of the sick and the poor the regulations were similar to those of the Knights of Saint John, while the regulations respecting peace and war were identical with those of the Templars. With the sanction of Pope Celestine III, Frederick gave the association the name of The Order of the German House of the Holy Virgin at Jerusalem. The order attained the height of its power in the 13th century, but this period of luxury was followed by one of anarchy. In the 15th century, after the Twelve Years' War, it became feudatory to Poland. The original order was abolished after the Peace of Cracow 1525, and its territories handed as fief of Poland to the Grand Master Albert, margrave of Brandenburg, who took the title of "Administrator in Prussia and Grand Master of the Teutonic Order in Germany." With various interruptions this condition existed till 1805, when the dignity was vested in the emperor of Austria. Napoleon abolished the order in the Rhenish province in 1809 and apportioned all its lands among the neighboring princes. The Congress of Vienna restored most of the property and in 1840 it was declared an independent fief of the Austrian Empire.

At the head of the great secular orders some of which maintain their pristine reputation stands the British Order of the Garter. Next in rank and antiquity is the Order of the Golden Fleece, which was not only the most important order of the former Austrian Empire, but was also the principal decoration of the Spanish crown. Founded in 1429 by Duke Philip of Burgundy, the grand mastership was held by his house until Charles the Bold died without male issue in 1477, when it passed to his son-in-law the Emperor Maximilian of Germany. When the Hapsburg rule ceased in Spain at the beginning of the 18th century, the Golden

Fleece became the subject of a violent quarrel. Spain and Austria each claimed the order, with the result that both countries retained it.

The third of the great medieval orders is that of the most sacred Annunziata, the principal order of Italy, founded in 1362 by Amadeo of Savoy. Called by Favin, the Order of the Snares of Love, and known at various periods as The Collar and Lovemarks, for the reasons for which one must turn to tradition, its importance is indicated by the fact, that its chevaliers are styled, "cousins of the king," all of whom, with their wives, participate in the honor of this relationship to royalty.

The following list with dates of institution shows the principal orders and higher minor decorations existing, or that have existed, in the various countries of the world:

Abyssinia.—The Order of Solomon's Seals, or the Order of St. George (1874) and The Order of the Star.

Afghanistan.—The Order of the Dooranee (1839) was instituted by the Shah Shooja in three classes as a reward to the British officers who had restored him to his throne after the first Afghan War in 1839. The badge is a gold Maltese cross with eight points terminating in gold beads, resting on two crossed swords. On a blue and green enamelled ground, which forms the center, are two sentences in Persian characters; above "Authority is from God alone," and below "Every brave man recognises his sway." The enamelled center is surrounded by a circle of pearls. The ribbon is red and green.

Argentina.—The Medal for Perdriel (1806); the Medal for Buenos Aires (1807); the Medal for Salta (1813); the Medal for Sauce Grande (1840); the Medal for the Paraguayan War (1866), and the Medal for the Chaco (1888) are the best known of a wide variety of medals issued by this country. They are usually in three metals, gold for staff officers, silver for general officers, and bronze for men in the ranks.

Austria-Hungary.—The Order of the Golden Fleece (1429) is one of the most distinguished European orders of knighthood and was founded by Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, and dedicated to the Virgin and St. Andrew. Historians differ widely on the origin of the name, which seems to have been a source of disagreement even in the early history of the order. It is now divided in two branches, that of Austria and that of Spain, the division coming in 1713 on the extinction of the Hapsburg dynasty in Spain with the death of Charles II. While the former order excluded any but Roman Catholics, the Spanish order may be granted to Protestants. The badges of the two orders vary but slightly in detail, and the collar badge of both orders can always be distinguished by its pendulum of a suspended sheep in gold, though the component parts above this device have been altered numerous times since its inception. See also GOLDEN FLEECE, ORDER OF.

The Order of St. Stephen of Hungary (1764) is next in importance, being the royal Hungarian order, and was founded by the Empress Maria Theresa, with a grand master (the sovereign), 20 knights grand cross, 30 knights commanders and 50 knights. The badge is a green enamelled cross suspended from the Hungarian crown, with a red medallion in the center of the cross bearing a white patriarchal cross. On each side are the letters M.T. in gold and the whole is surrounded by a white fillet with the legend "*Publicum Meritorum Praemium*." The ribbon is green with a crimson central stripe.

The Order of Leopold (1808) was founded in three classes by Francis I for civil and military merits. The badge is a red enamelled cross bordered with white and gold and surmounted by the imperial crown. A red medallion, centered, bears the letters F.I.A. and in the encircling white band is the inscription "*Integritati et Merito*." See also LEOPOLD, ORDER OF.

The Order of the Iron Crown (1805) was founded in Lombardy by Napoleon as king of Italy and re-founded in Austria for civil and military distinctions in 1816 by Francis I. The badge is the double-headed imperial eagle with sword and orb and below is the jewelled iron crown of Lombardy, while above is the imperial crown. On the breast of the eagle is

a gold-bordered blue shield with the letter F in gold. The ribbon is yellow edged with blue.

Lesser Austrian-Hungarian orders are: The Order of Francis Joseph (1849) in three classes, for personal merit; The Order of Maria Theresa (1757), a purely military award for bravery, in three classes; The Order of Elizabeth Theresa (1750) similarly for bravery on the field; The Order of the Starry Cross (1668) exclusively for women of the nobility and of the Roman Catholic faith, and The Order of Elizabeth (1898) also for ladies. There are, in addition, numerous minor distinctions which are not strictly embraced in the scope of this article.

Belgium.—The Order of Leopold I (1832) was instituted by Leopold I in four classes for gallantry in the field. A fifth class, for civilians, was added in 1838. The badge is a gold, white enamelled Maltese cross with V-shape extremities to its arms, resting on a wreath of oak and laurel enamelled green. In the center on a round black ground is the Belgian lion rampant in gold, surrounded by a crimson ribbon bearing the inscription: "*L'Union fait la force*." A gold crown surmounts the whole. The ribbon is watered red.

The Order of Leopold II (1900) was instituted by Leopold II in five classes and is intended primarily for "rewarding services rendered to the King, or for marking his personal approbation." The badge is a Maltese cross with V-shape extremities to its arms, each tipped with a knob and resting on a wreath of oak and laurel enamelled green. In the center is the Belgian lion rampant in gold on a black enamelled ground, within a blue circular ribbon inscribed "*L'Union fait la force*." A gold crown surmounts the whole. The ribbon is saxe blue, moire, with a central stripe of black. In both the above-mentioned orders crossed swords between the badge proper and the crown denote an award to a soldier; while those awarded civilians in time of peace are without the swords.

The Order of the Crown of Belgium (1897) was instituted in five classes to honor "those who have distinguished themselves in artistic, literary or scientific works; in industrial or commercial activity; or by their devotion to works of African civilization." The badge consists of a five-pointed star with V-shaped extremities enamelled white and edged with gold. Between the limbs of the star are golden rays. In the center on a blue enamelled plaque is the royal crown in gold. A laurel wreath enamelled green attaches the badge to its ribbon, which is dull claret.

Other Belgian decorations are: The Order of the Iron Cross (1867) instituted by Leopold II an order of civil merit; The Military Cross (1885) in two classes, for long service; and the Medal de la Reine Elisabeth (1916), for women only, usually for aid to Belgian soldiers or civilians during World War I. For service in the Congo state, all instituted by Leopold II: The Order of the African Star (1888), The Royal Order of the Lion (1891), and The Congo Star (1889).

Bolivia.—The National Order of the Condor of the Andes (1925) is in five classes for civil and military distinction. The insignia is a blue enamelled Maltese cross with ball tips and pink enamelled trumpet flowers between the cross arms. The center is a colored circular medallion showing a mountain peak and a rising sun. A condor with outstretched wings is used for suspension of the ribbon, which is light green.

The Order of Military Merit (1927) is in seven grades for military distinction, and the Legion of Honor (1866) is in one class only to honor civilians as well as the military. The Order of the Cross of Christopher Columbus, of which there were three classes, is no longer bestowed.

Brazil.—The Imperial Order of the Southern Cross (1822) founded by Dom Pedro I with three classes: The Order of Pedro I (1826) founded by Dom Pedro I with three classes; The Imperial Order of the Rose (1829) founded by Dom Pedro II with five classes, and The Order of Columbus (1890) were all suppressed by the constitutional changes of 1891.

Bulgaria.—The Order of SS Cyril and Methodius (1909) was instituted by King Ferdinand in six classes to mark the elevation of the principality to the status of an independent kingdom. It thus takes precedence over the former premier decoration of Bulgaria, The Order of St. Alexander (1881), founded by Prince Alexander and amended in 1888 by Prince Ferdinand. Other Bulgarian decorations are: The Military Order of Bulgaria (1879), in four classes; The Civil Merit Order (1891), for achievements in the arts and sciences; and The Military Cross, a long-service, good-conduct award.

Burma.—The Order of Burma (1943) was established by King George VI for long, faithful and honorable service among officers of the Burma Army, the Burma Military Police and the Burma Frontier Force. It has one class only. Appointments are made by the governor of Burma and the order is limited to 28 recipients, 16 for the Burma Army and 12 for the Burma Military Police and Burma Frontier Force, vacancies being filled once annually as they occur. Recipients may use the letters O.B. after their names. The ribbon is green edged with light blue, and the badge is composed of rays of gold issuing from a gold medallion charged with a peacock in his pride azure, within a circle of azure inscribed with the words "Order of Burma," also in gold; the whole ensigned with the imperial crown.

Chile.—The Order of Merit (1910) is in three classes and the insignia is a white enamelled 5-pointed gold star, ball tipped, superimposed on a gold laurel wreath. A circular medallion in the center of the obverse shows a female head looking to the right and encircled by a band on which is inscribed "Republic de Chile." The medallion on the reverse bears an inscription which reads "*Al Merito.*" The whole is suspended by a cord with outstretched wings, and the ribbon is blue, red and white in equal widths.

The Cross of the Legion of Merit (1817) is in three grades but has fallen into abeyance. Minor decorations are: Cross for Baron (1837); the Cross for Casma (1839), and the Cross of 1879-1880, among others.

China.—Under the monarchy there were no orders, in the European sense, for natives. But for foreigners there was frequently conferred the Imperial Double Dragon (1882) in five classes, subdivided into various grades. Of the three grades of the first class the badge was a rectangular gold and yellow enamel plaque containing two blue dragons, with details in green and white. Between the heads, for the first grade, was a pearl; for the second a ruby, and for the third a coral set in white, green and gold circles. The size of the plaque varied and determined the class and grade. The ribbon was blue with two yellow stripes.

The Order of the White Eagle (1912) was established by President Yuan Shih-kai in nine classes for meritorious services. The badge has a white eagle enamelled in the center.

The Order of Wen Hu, or Striped Tiger (1912) was awarded for merit in the naval or military service, in nine classes. The badge shows a striped tiger in natural colors on a central medallion, from which emanate rays in the five Chinese colors, edged with gold, the whole being surmounted by a closed green wreath. The ribbon is green with red edges.

The Order of Chah-Ho, or Golden Grain, (1912) was a civil and military distinction in nine classes. The badge was a white enamelled medallion surrounded by white rays edged in gold. On the medallion was a plant with ears of grain in natural colors, surrounded by a green band having small dots in the five Chinese colors, red, yellow, blue, white and black.

Cuba.—Order of Military Merit (*Merito Militar*), established in 1912 to replace a previous decoration called The Medal of Merit. The Order of Military Merit can be conferred upon soldiers, seamen and civilians alike and embraces a wide range of activities but all must be concerned with personal self-sacrifice: for the capture of outlaws under circumstances showing special perseverance, intelligence or bravery; for special services at the risk of life in shipwrecks, fires, earthquakes, etc., and for continuous service without blemish, twenty years in the case of officers, sixteen for men. There are four classes. The badge of the first class is a large eight-pointed gold star, in the center of which is a wreath of laurel leaves in green enamel. A wreath on the cross bears the letters M.M. in gold, surrounded by "Honour, Virtue, Valor," the motto of the order. The ribbon is red when awarded for feats or arms or merit in war, blue for long service, and white for other services.

Czechoslovakia.—The Order of the White Lion is the only existing order in Czechoslovakia and can be issued only to foreigners as the constitution of the country prohibits citizens from receiving decorations. It consists of five classes and a chain which may be awarded either simultaneously with Class I (the Great Cross) or subsequently to holders of this class. The heads of states and distinguished foreign citizens are the only recipients of The Chain. The badge of the Great Cross is a star with five arms commencing from a circle. On the obverse, each end of these

five arms splits into three points, which end in small globes. The arms are interconnected by linden leaves. The edges of the central circle and of the arms and globes and leaves are bright gold. The middle of the star bears an upright silver lion. On the reverse, the circle in the center is of colored enamel with a golden monogram. On the edge are engraved the words: "*Pravda vitezí*" (Truth prevails), and two linden leaves. The five arms are of colored enamel and each is engraved with the arms of one of the five provinces: Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Slovakia and Carpathian Ruthenia. The badge is surmounted by an oval garland of golden linden leaves. Across it are two crossed golden swords if awarded for military merit; and two crossed golden palm leaves if awarded for civilian achievements. The ribbon is scarlet moire silk with white stripes toward each edge. There are also two medals of the order, in gold and silver, for the lesser grades.

Denmark.—The Order of the Elephant (1693) is one of the great European orders of knighthood. The origin of this order is lost in antiquity and the authorities are at variance on it, but all agree that its regular institution was by Christian V in 1693. Some claim it for Christian I in 1462, but others claim a still earlier origin. It is limited to 30 knights, and the sovereign and his son, and all must be of the Protestant religion. The star is of silver with a purple medallion bearing a silver cross surmounted by a silver laurel wreath. The collar is of alternate gold elephants with blue housings and towers. See also ELEPHANT, ORDER OF THE.

The Order of the Dannebrog (1219) is said to have been founded by Waldemar II and is alleged to be of miraculous origin as a memorial of a victory over the Estonians which was won due to the appearance in the sky of a red banner bearing a white cross. At its origin it was restricted to 50 knights and granted as a family decoration. It was amended in 1811 and 1864 and now consists of three classes, with two grades for the second. The badge of the first class is a white enamelled Danish cross with red and gold borders, bearing in the center the letter W and on the four arms the inscription *Gud og Kongen* (For God and King). The ribbon is white with red edging.

Ecuador.—The Order of Merit (1921) is in three classes for civil and military distinction. The insignia is circular in form and composed of twelve rays interlaced with a laurel wreath and suspended from an oval wreath, above which is the ribbon. A center medallion, on the obverse, shows the arms of the republic in relief (three mountain peaks and a radiant sun), while a circular enamelled band reads "*República del Ecuador—Al Merito.*"

The Star of Abdon Calderón (1904) is a revolutionary award in three classes, but open only to citizens for military merit.

Egypt.—The Order of Mohammed Ali (1915) is the senior Egyptian order and is conferred for eminent services to the country. There are three classes: Collar and Grand Cordon, conferred upon royal personages and rulers of foreign states, Grand Cordons (30 in number), and Commanders (100 in number). There are also two medals, one in gold the other in silver, in connection with the order and these can be awarded to naval and military persons of all ranks for bravery in action. The ribbon is green watered silk with a white stripe on each edge.

The Order of the Nile (1915) founded by the sultan for rewarding persons who have rendered signal service to the country. There are five classes open to naval and military officers according to rank and to civil officials according to their salaries. The Star of the Grand Cordon consists of ten alternate rays of gold and silver having in its center a five-rayed star of white enamel with, between the two upper rays, the sultan's crown in gold. In the center on azure enamel is an Egyptian inscription which translates: "What benefits Egypt owes to the Nile, her source of prosperity and happiness."

The Order of Agriculture (1915) instituted to reward those who have rendered eminent services to agriculture, both Egyptians and foreigners being eligible. There are two classes and the decoration consists of a white enamelled star with five rays, tied with the flowers and foliage of the cotton plant. The star is surmounted by the sultan's crown in gold while in the center in green enamel is the inscription "Agricultural Decoration," in Kufic characters. This decoration has to be returned at death.

The Order of El Kemal (1915) comprises three

classes and is reserved exclusively for ladies. The star of the first class is of gold and circular in shape. It has ten ornamental flowers enamelled blue and white and placed in the form of a star and in the spaces between the flowers, in white enamel in high relief, are the following inscriptions in Kufic characters: "Charity," "Duty," "Devotion," "Pity," and "Nobility."

The Order of the Military Star of the Sultan Fuad (1919) was instituted as a reward to Egyptian officers of the Egyptian Army and foreign officers attached thereto who have been mentioned in dispatches for distinguished services before the enemy. The decoration consists of a five-rayed star whose obverse is enamelled white with a gilt fillet in the center of each ray. A center medallion is enamelled red and blue (the colors of the sultan's family) upon which is shown a garland of laurel surrounding two crossed swords. The reverse is similar but has in the center a blue circle surrounded by a golden chaplet bearing an inscription in Arabic: "The Order of the Military Star of the Sultan Fuad." The ribbon is five equal stripes of light blue, yellow, black, yellow and light blue.

Eire.—Easter Rising (1916). This decoration was announced by the Eire government in 1942, but the conditions of the award were not made public nor was much information given concerning the physical details of the decoration itself. However, the decoration consists of a star-shaped reproduction of the army cap badge, with the letters in the center replaced by a replica in low relief of a statue erected as a 1916 memorial in the Dublin General Post Office. The ribbon will be half orange and half green.

France.—The Legion of Honor (1802) was instituted by Napoleon Bonaparte as a civil and military order of merit for men and women and in its higher grades is numbered among the great European orders. It has been amended on several occasions but at present consists of five classes: Grand Cross (limited to 80 members); Grand Officer (200); Commander (1,000); Officer (4,000); and an unlimited number of chevaliers or knights. These limitations in number do not affect the foreign recipients. The original award was a white enamelled gold badge with five rays with double points, each point being tipped with a small ball. Between the arms of the cross was a green enamelled wreath of oak and laurel, while in the center was an effigy of Napoleon surrounded by a band of blue enamel with the inscription "Napoleon Empereur des Français" in gold letters. The reverse was similar, but bore the imperial eagle in the center, with the words "Honneur et Patrie" on the band. The present badge is much the same, but has on the obverse a female head symbolic of the republic, surrounded by a blue band bearing the words "Republique Française 1870." The reverse has two tricolor flags with the wording: "Honneur et Patrie." The ribbon is scarlet, watered. See also LEGION OF HONOR, FRENCH ORDER OF THE.

Several French orders of ancient origin were swept away by the French Revolution, restored at the Restoration and finally abolished in the uprising of 1830. Among them were: The Order of St. Michael (1469), for knights of noble birth; the Order of the Holy Ghost (1578); the Order of St. Louis (1693), for military distinction, and the Order of Military Merit (1759), originally for Protestant officers only.

France has established a wide field of awards for distinction in various fields of endeavor. Among the more noteworthy: The Médaille Militaire (1852) which was only awarded to foreign general officers in command of armies, and to noncommissioned officers and men for bravery in action. Commissioned French officers could not receive it. The Croix de Guerre (1915) for all ranks mentioned in dispatches, green ribbon with seven narrow red stripes; the Croix de Guerre (1939), established by the Vichy government, the same medal as the above but in the ribbon the red stripes are replaced by black ones, and the Croix de Guerre (1943) established by the French government in North Africa for service in World War II. The medal and ribbon are the same as the 1915 issue save that on the obverse of the medal the republican head has been replaced by crossed tricolors. The Order of Agricultural Merit (1883); the Palmes Universitaires (1808), and the Geneva Cross (1870), bestowed on civilians for succoring the wounded.

French Colonies and Protectorates.—While these honors are not actually awarded by the French government, they are frequently bestowed on French officers and civilians by the president on recommendation of the colonial minister with approval of the issuing

state. The majority of them are highly colorful and ornate in workmanship.

Algeria.—The Order of the Silver Hand (1839), or *Décoration du Cheia*, to "Upholders of the Faith."

Morocco.—The Order of Nichan-Hafidien (1910) in five classes. The Order of Ouissam Alaouit Cherifien (1913) in five classes and replacing the above, and the Cherifien Order of Military Merit (1910) for distinguished conduct under fire.

Tunis.—The Order of Nichan Iftikhar (or Order of Glory or Distinction) (1832 or 1834) in six grades, a widely known order, jewelled in the highest grade, and open to foreigners. The Order of Nichan-Ed-Dem. It was founded in 1837, modified in 1855 and reorganized in 1861, reserved for members of the royal house of Hussein, in one class and heavily jewelled. The Order of Nichan-El-Ahed-El-Aman (1860) in one class.

Dahomey.—The Order of the Black Star of Benin (1889) in five grades, and The Medal for Atchupa (1890).

Tajurah, Colony of Obock.—The Order of Nichan-El-Anouar (1887) in five classes, and the Medal of Djibouti, issued at end of 19th century.

Comoro Islands.—The Royal Order of the Star of Anjouan (1860) in four grades; the Order of the Star of Comoro, in three grades; the Order of the Star of Moheli (1888) in five grades, and The Order of the Sultan, supposedly founded by Said-Abdallah before 1860.

Madagascar.—The Order of Merit (1862) in one grade; the Order of Ranavalo probably founded by Queen Ranavalona II, who reigned from 1868 to 1883; the Medal of Merit Malagache (1901) in three grades, and the Medal of Honor (1901), a lesser award, both for achievements in commerce, industry, or agriculture.

French Indochina.—The Order of Merit (1900) in three grades for services rendered in commerce, industry, and the arts.

Annam.—The Order of Kim-Khánh, first known to Europeans in 1873 in three classes; The Order of Kim-Bôi instituted in 1889, by Emperor Thánk-Thai is of very ancient origin, and in three classes, jade, gold and silver; the Imperial Order of the Dragon (1886) in five grades, the only order recognized by France, for civil and military merit, and approved by that country in 1896. The Plaque of Honour (1863) "for civilian aid in time of famine."

Cambodia.—The Royal Order of Cambodia (1864) in five grades; the Order of Agricultural Merit (Sowathara) (1923) in one grade.

Laos.—The Order of a Million Elephants or the White Parasol, awarded over the past decade by the king of Luang Prabang, but nothing is known of its origin.

Germany.—The many small states which eventually comprised the German Empire issued such a wealth of orders and decorations that to describe them all would be impossible in a general work of this nature, hence the more important are given with brief descriptions.

Anhalt.—The Order of Albert the Bear (1836) in five classes, a family order. The ribbon is green with two red stripes.

Baden.—The Order of Fidelity or Loyalty (*Hausorden der Treue*) instituted in 1715 is in one class, for princes, foreign sovereigns and eminent men of state. The Order of Charles Frederick (1807) in three classes, for military long service. The Order of the Zähringen Lion (1812) in five classes. The ribbon is green with two orange stripes. The Order of Berthold I (1877), a higher class of the Zähringen Lion.

Bavaria.—The Order of St. Hubert (1444), also known as The Order of the Horn, it has but twelve members and is of great distinction. The Order of St. George (12th century) formally instituted in 1729 and of very ancient tradition, in two classes for Roman Catholics only. The Military Order of Maximilian Joseph (1806); the Civil Order of Merit of St. Michael (1693), and the Order of the Bavarian Crown (1808). For ladies only: The Order of Elizabeth (1766), and The Order of Theresa (1827). The foundations of St. Anne of Munich and St. Anne of Wurzburg for ladies are not properly orders.

Brunswick.—The Order of Henry the Lion (1834) for military and civil merit in five classes. The ribbon is deep red edged with yellow.

Hanover.—The Order of St. George (1839) a family order in one class; the Royal Guelphic Order (1815) in three classes founded by George, prince regent, afterward George IV of Great Britain; the Order of Ernest Augustus (1865). These orders have not been

conferred since 1866 when Hanover ceased to be a kingdom.

Hesse.—The Order of Louis (1807) in five classes; the ribbon is black with red borders. The Order of Philip the Magnanimous (Philip the Good), founded in 1840, is in five classes. The Order of the Golden Lion (1770) is composed of 41 knights and take precedence over the two former orders; the ribbon is crimson.

Mecklenburg.—The Order of the Wendish Crown (1864) in four classes. The Order of the Griffin (1884).

Oldenburg.—The Order of Duke Peter Frederick Louis (1838), a family order and an order of merit, in two divisions each of five classes.

Prussia.—The Order of the Black Eagle (1701), one of the most distinguished European honors, in one class, can only be conferred on those of royal lineage and upon high state officials. It confers the nobiliary particle *von*. The Order of the Red Eagle (1705) was founded as The Order of Sincerity, in five classes with numerous subdivisions for civil and military merit. The ribbon is white with two orange stripes and the numerous classes and subclasses are extremely complicated. The Order for Merit (*Ordre pour le Mérite*), originally founded in 1667 as The Order of Generosity, is one of the most highly prized European distinctions for military merit and merit in the sciences and arts. The number is limited to 30 German and 30 foreign members. The Order of the Crown (1861) in four classes with numerous subdivisions. The Order of William (1896), a Prussian branch of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The Order of the House of Hohenzollern (1851) in two divisions, military and civil, divided into four classes. For ladies: The Order of Service (1814) in one class, and the *Verdienst-kreuz* (1870), a decoration of merit which was raised to an order in 1907. The Iron Cross (1813) was established by Frederick William III, king of Prussia, for bravery in battle. It was in two classes, together with a Grand Cross, which was only awarded 19 times from its inception to the end of World War I in 1918. The decoration consisted of a Maltese-shaped cross in black iron, edged with silver and having a spray of oak leaves in the center. The crown and royal cipher appeared in the upper limb and the dates "1813" "1870" or "1914" on the lower limb. See also **IRON CROSS**.

Saxony.—The Order of the Crown of Rue (1807) a family order in one class with a green ribbon. The Order of St. Henry (1736) in four classes; the ribbon is sky blue with two yellow stripes. The Order of Albert (1850) in six classes for civil and military merit. The Order of Civil Merit (1815). For ladies: The Order of Sidonia (1870), and the Order of Maria Anna (1906).

Saxe Altenberg, Saxe Coburg Gotha, and Saxe Meiningen.—The Order of Ernest (1833) a family order held in common by the three duchies.

Saxe Weimar.—The Order of the White Falcon was founded in 1732 and renewed in 1815.

Württemberg.—The Order of the Crown of Württemberg (1818) in five classes, a uniting of the former Order of the Golden Eagle and an order of civil distinction. The Order of Merit (1759) a military honor. The Order of Frederick (1830), and the Order of Olga (1871). There are a considerable number of lesser distinctions for various services.

Germany, Nazi.—The Order of the German Eagle (1937) was established by Adolf Hitler; in five classes, the highest being in gold for "diplomatic achievements." It is a white enameled Maltese cross with eight points and in the angle of each limb is a Nazi eagle with wings outstretched, standing on a circular medallion, in the center of which is a swastika. The ribbon is bright red edged with white and black stripes. When awarded for military achievements, the device bears crossed swords.

In 1939 Hitler reinstated the Iron Cross. The shape remained the same, but replacing the spray of oak leaves in the center was a swastika, and the date "1939" appeared on the lower limb. The ribbon had a broad red center with stripes of white and black at each edge. It was in five classes, the highest being the Iron Cross-Grand Cross, which had three oak leaves above the cross and was worn as a neckpiece. It was bestowed with such great liberality that much of the value of the old Iron Cross as a mark of bravery was lost. See also **IRON CROSS**.

Great Britain.—The Victoria Cross (See **VICTORIA CROSS**) and the George Cross take precedence over all British orders, decorations and medals.

The George Cross (1940) was instituted by King George VI and may be granted "only for acts of the greatest heroism or of the most conspicuous courage in circumstances of extreme danger." It is intended primarily for civilians, men and women, and

award to members of the fighting services is confined to actions for which purely military honors are not normally granted. It is a plain, four-armed, silver cross with a circular medallion in the center bearing a representation of St. George and the Dragon surrounded by the words "For Gallantry." In the angle of each limb is the royal cipher GVI. It hangs from a silver bar adorned with laurel leaves. The ribbon is dark blue. Recipients are entitled to the letters G.C. after their names.

The Most Noble Order of the Garter (1348) was established by King Edward III. It is the premier order in Great Britain and one of the most ancient and distinguished in Europe. It comprises 26 knights only, but extra knights may be admitted by special statute. The queen is the only lady member. Recipients may use the letters K.G. after their names. The insignia comprises: a garter of dark blue velvet and gold bearing the motto "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*" (Evil be to him who evil thinks); the collar of gold composed of alternate buckled garters, each encircling a red enameled rose, and knots of cords enameled white; the George, an enameled figure of St. George fighting the dragon, suspended from the collar; the lesser George, or badge, similar to the George but encircled by an oval garter bearing the motto, and worn on the right hip from a dark blue ribbon, and the star, a silver eight-pointed star bearing in its center the red cross of St. George on a white ground, surrounded by the garter and motto. The garter, mantle, hood, surcoat, hat, collar and George are only worn on special occasions. See also **GARTER, ORDER OF THE**.

The Most Noble and Most Ancient Order of the Thistle (supposedly created in 787), revived by James II in 1687 and re-established 1703, is limited to the sovereign and 16 knights. Its abbreviation is K.T. and the badge, the gold St. Andrew, is suspended from a green ribbon.

The Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick (1783) was established by George III and consists of the sovereign, the lord lieutenant of Ireland and 22 knights. Its abbreviation is K.P. The badge is an oval device bearing a three leafed clover, centered on a cross of St. Patrick and surrounded by the motto "*Quis Separabit*." The ribbon is sky blue.

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath (1399), revived by George I in 1725, is in military and civil divisions, with three classes in each: Knight Grand Cross (G.C.B.), Knight Commander (K.C.B.), and Companion (C.B.). Exclusive of the king and princes of the blood, the first class is limited to 57 members for military service and 27 for civil service. The second class is limited to 150 for military and 114 for civil service, while the third may number 1056, 732 military and 324 civil. The ribbon is crimson. See also **BATH, KNIGHTS OF THE**.

The Order of Merit (1902) is rarely awarded to officers of the fighting services but usually to civilians for very distinguished services in peace or in war. Recipients can use the letters O.M. after their names. The ribbon is half blue, half crimson. See also **MERIT, ORDER OF**.

The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India (1861) in three classes, for services rendered the Indian Empire. The badge is an onyx cameo bearing the effigy of Queen Victoria set in an ornamental oval containing the motto "Heaven's Light our Guide," in diamonds, surmounted by a star, also in diamonds. There are 36 Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.S.I.); 85 Knights Commanders (K.C.S.I.), and 170 Companions (C.S.I.). The ribbon is light blue with white edges.

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George (1818) is in three classes: Knights Grand Cross (G.C.M.G.); Knights Commander (K.C.M.G.); and Companions (C.M.G.). The badge is a gold seven-pointed star with V-shaped extremities, enameled white and edged gold, surmounted by the imperial crown. In the center on the obverse is a representation of St. Michael encountering Satan, and on the reverse St. George on horseback fighting the dragon. It is usually conferred upon British subjects for services abroad. The ribbon is blue with a center stripe of scarlet.

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire (1878) is in three classes and is only conferred for services in India. The abbreviations are G.C.I.E.; K.C.I.E., and C.I.E. The ribbon is purple.

The Royal Victorian Order (1896) is in five classes and unlimited in membership. It is for important or personal services to the sovereign or royal family.

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (1917) is in five classes for men and women and is conferred for services rendered to the empire at home or abroad. There are both military and civil divisions.

The Order of the Companions of Honour (1917) is in one class only; men and women are eligible and the number is limited to 50.

The Distinguished Service Order (1886) is a bravery award for officers of the armed forces. The merchant navy was made eligible in 1942. The initials are D.S.O. See also article DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

The Imperial Service Order (1902) is in one class for rewarding meritorious and long service in the civil service. The Imperial Service Medal is a lesser distinction under the same terms. The initials are I.S.O. or I.S.M.

The Royal Red Cross (1883) was the first British military order solely for ladies. There are two classes: Members (R.R.C.), and Associates (A.R.R.C.).

The Distinguished Service Cross (1901) is a bravery award replacing the Conspicuous Service Cross; it is the only purely naval decoration, as opposed to medals. The initials are D.S.C.

The Military Cross (1914) is an army decoration for bravery. The initials are M.C.

The Order of British India (1837) is a long service award for native officers of the Indian Army. The initials are O.B.I.

The Indian Order of Merit (1837) has a civil and a military division, both for personal bravery. The initials are I.O.M.

Other British decorations are: The Kaisar-I-Hind Medal (1900) for advancing the public interest in India; the Grand Priory in the British Realm of the Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem (1888) in five classes, covers a broad field of hospital and ambulance work; the St. John of Jerusalem Life Saving Medal (1874), and the Albert Medals, in four classes, for saving life at sea and on land; the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field (1845); the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal (1874); the Distinguished Service Medal (1914); the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Force Cross, Distinguished Flying Medal and Air Force Medal, all 1919, the Military Medal (1916); the George Medal (1940) a lesser distinction than the George Cross; the Africa Star (1943); the 1939-1943 Star; the Atlantic Star; the Air Crew Star; the Italy Star; the France and Germany Star; the Pacific Star, and the Burma Star, all "star" medals being for World War II. There is also an extensive field of awards for life-saving, good-conduct, long-service, territorial forces and campaign medals not fully within the scope of this work.

Greece.—The Order of the Redeemer (1829), founded by King Otto and modified in 1833 and 1863. It consists of five classes, the number being regulated for each, and is conferred for both civil and military distinction.

The Royal Order of George I (1912) is awarded in much the same way as the Redeemer but is junior to it. It comprises a collar, intended for royal personages only, and five classes. The ribbon is the same as that for the British Order of the Bath.

The Royal Order of the Phoenix (1936) comes in five classes.

Other Greek decorations are: the Military Cross (1917) in three classes, the highest award for services in the field; the Medal of Military Merit (1917) in four classes, and not necessarily for services before the enemy; the War Cross, instituted during World War II to replace the Military Cross; the Gold Medal for Valor, in four classes and also replacing the Medal of Military Merit, and the Medal for Outstanding Acts, in four classes and for civilians.

Hawaii.—The Order of Kamehameha (1865) was established by King Kamehameha V and embraced three classes, Grand Cross, Commander and Chevalier. The badge is a white Maltese cross with gold rays between the elongated arms. In the center is the letter K surrounded by "Kamehameha," the whole being surmounted by a crown. The ribbon for the first class is red with a narrow white stripe at each edge. For the other two classes it is of seven equal stripes, four red and three white.

Other Hawaiian decorations were: the Order of Kalakaua (1874) with three classes; the Order of Kulia I Ka Nuu (1880) with seven classes; the Order of the Crown of Hawaii (1882), both civil and military, and the Order of the Star of the Ocean (1886) with seven classes.

All these decorations were abolished when Hawaii became a territory of the United States.

Hejaz.—The Order of El Nahda, instituted by the king of the Hejas to mark the renaissance of the Arab kingdom, comprises five classes. The conditions of the award are not yet available, but it is known that the ribbon will be black, white and green with

a thin strip of scarlet down the center. The green represents the color of the prophet's banner; the white that of the Amawi tribe; the black that of the Abassi, and the red that of the Hashomi.

Iraq.—The Order of El Rafidhain. Little has been officially announced concerning this order beyond that it is for both the military and civilians and that the ribbon for the former is of red silk with a narrow black stripe at each edge and a wide black stripe in the center. The civil ribbon is similar but has two narrow black stripes only, near each edge. The circular star of the order has seven extending points terminating in small golden globes, the center of the obverse consisting of a wreath in green enamel surrounded by a white circle having an Arabic inscription. In the center is a gold crown on a blue background. The center of the reverse consists of Arabic inscriptions in gold on a white circular background.

King Feisal War Medal—a new award in the form of a gilt medal upon which the crescent forms the exurge and above is a semicircular wreath which encloses an Arabic inscription. Crossed rifles form a background. The muzzles at the top are joined by ten rays which form a point from which is mounted a flat loop through which the ribbon passes. The reverse of the medal is plain save for a single Arabic inscription.

Italy.—The Order of the Annunziata (1362) was founded by Amadeus VI and was the most distinguished Italian order of knighthood. The knights were "cousins of the king" and took precedence over all other officials of the state. It was reformed in 1518, 1601, and 1840. Its badge, which is actually a collar, was made up of fifteen gold loveknots and roses, in honor of the fifteen joys of the Virgin, with a medallion depicting the Annunciation.

The Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus is a combination of the Order of St. Maurice (1934) and the Order of St. Lazarus (12th century), the two being brought together by Pope Gregory XIII in 1573. Its aims were to defend the Holy See and to aid lepers; at one time it was extremely wealthy. It was reformed in 1861, and again in 1868 by Victor Emmanuel II in five classes. The badge is a white enamelled cross with trefoil termination. Between the limbs is a St. Andrew cross having V-shaped ends, the whole being suspended from a crown. The ribbon is dark green.

Other Italian decorations are: the Order of Savoy (1815) a military distinction in five classes; the Civil Order of Savoy (1831) in one class and limited to 60 members; the Order of the Crown of Italy (1868) in five classes and widely bestowed, and the Order of Agricultural Merit (1901).

The many small states which eventually comprised the Italian Empire issued such a wealth of orders and decorations that to describe them all would be impossible in a general work of this nature. The more important are given alone with brief descriptions.

Japan.—The Order of the Chrysanthemum (1877) was instituted by Emperor Mitsu Hito in one class and is a family order. The badge has a circular center of red enamel representing the sun, from which issue 32 white gold-bordered rays in four branches between which are yellow chrysanthemum flowers with green leaves, the whole being hung from a large yellow enamel chrysanthemum. The ribbon is dark red edged with purple.

The Order of the Rising Sun (1875) known under a variety of names, but all referring to the dawn of day, in eight classes, and the Order of the Paulonia Sun (1888) in one class, are virtually the same in design: a red enamelled center representing the sun from which issue 32 rays with forked terminals. The rays are white with gold or silver edges. Above this are three blossoms and a leaf of the paulonia, enamelled in green and picked out in gold. The ribbon is white with crimson edges.

The Order of the Mirror, or Happy Sacred Treasure (1888) is in eight classes, and features a silver, star-shaped mirror centered, from which emerge white and gold clustered rays. The ribbon is pale blue with orange stripes.

The Order of the Golden Kite (1890) is in seven classes and consists of a star of red, yellow, gold and silver rays on which are shown old Japanese weapons, banners and shields, the whole surmounted by a golden kite with outstretched wings. The ribbon is green with purple stripes.

The Order of the Crown (1888) is in five classes and is for women only. There are numerous minor awards for civic virtue, loyalty and lifesaving.

Korea.—Order of the Plum Flower (1889) in four classes.

Liberia.—The Order of the Beneficence of Liberia (1879), for men and women, in four classes; the Gold Medal of the Lone Star, in gold, one class only, and the Order of Merit, granted for services to the republic in teaching, health, agriculture, etc.

Luxembourg.—The Order of the Golden Lion (1858) was founded by William III of the Netherlands and Adolphus of Nassau jointly as a family order of the house of Nassau. It is of only one class and on the death of William in 1890 passed to the Grand Duke of Luxembourg.

The Order of Adolphus of Nassau (1858) was instituted for civil and military merit in four classes.

The Order of the Oak Crown (1841), a general order of merit in five classes, was modified in 1858, but is seldom conferred.

Malta.—The Order of St. John of Malta founded in the 11th century. (See introductory paragraphs of this article.)

Mexico.—The Order of Our Lady of Guadalupe (1853) was founded by President Santa Anna in four classes and is nonmilitary. The Great Star shows a figure of the Virgin of Guadalupe kneeling within a shower of rays within a wreath reading "Religion-Independencia-Union" over the center of a large Maltese cross based on a wreath of laurel leaves. Above all is a crowned Mexican eagle with a snake in beak and talon.

The Order of the Mexican Eagle (1865) was founded by the Emperor Maximilian in six classes, both military and civil, though the Grand Cross and Chain was granted only to foreign sovereigns. The ribbon was dark green with two purple stripes. Both of these orders have been abolished.

Monaco.—The Order of St. Charles (1858) was established by Prince Charles III to reward services to the principality or to the reigning prince. It was remodeled in 1863 and has five classes. The badge is a white Maltese cross resting on a green wreath; in the center is the double monogram C.C. and a crown on a crimson background, surrounded by the motto "*Princeps et Patria*," the whole being surmounted by a crown. The ribbon is red with a white stripe in the center.

Montenegro.—The Order of St. Peter (1852) consists of one class and is a family order.

The Order of Danilo or of The Independence of Montenegro (1852) is a general order of merit with five classes. The badge of the first to fourth class is a small blue and red enamelled cross lined white. In the center is the inscription "Danilo I, Prince of Montenegro," and the reverse bears the date "1852-53." The whole is surmounted by a gilt crown.

Montenegro, like Serbia, has a gold Obilitch Medal founded by Prince Danilo in 1851 and awarded solely for extraordinary bravery in action, and a silver medal "For Military Valor," the latter instituted by King Nicholas for the wars of 1875-77.

Netherlands.—The Order of Willem I (Militaire Willemsorde) was founded in 1815 by William I in four classes as a military distinction and can be awarded to all armed forces as well as civilians for "most conspicuous acts of bravery, leadership and extreme devotion to duty in the presence of the enemy." The badge is a white enamelled Maltese cross with eight points, with a gold pearl on each point. On the arms are the words: "*Voor Moed Beleid Trouw*" (For valor, devotion, loyalty), and the cross is superimposed on a saltier of green laurels. On the reverse is a medallion of blue enamel bearing the letter W and a laurel wreath. The ribbon is orange with stripes of blue toward each edge.

The Order of the Netherlands Lion (Nederlandsche Leeuw) was established in 1815 by William I as a civilian and military honor in three classes. The ribbon is blue with stripes of yellow toward each edge.

The Order of Orange Nassau (Orde Van Oranje Nassau) was founded by Queen Emma in 1892 in five classes for military and civil merit. The ribbon is orange with edges of Nassau blue, the colors being divided by stripes of white.

The Bronze Cross (*Bronzen Kruis*) was established by Queen Wilhelmina in 1940 for bravery before the enemy and can be won by both the armed forces and civilians.

The Cross for Good Service (*Kruis Voor Verdienste*) was established in 1941 by Queen Wilhelmina "to honor courageous and resourceful deeds of a non-military character in connection with enemy action."

Other Dutch awards are: The Order of the House of Orange, a family order; the Mobilisation Cross (1919); the Flying Cross (*Vlieger Kruis*) founded in 1941 and the Expedition Cross (1896).

New Zealand.—The New Zealand Cross (1869) is issued by the New Zealand government under conditions almost exactly similar to those for the Victoria Cross (bravery before the enemy), and the recipient receives an annual pension. It is a silver Maltese cross with bright silver double borders, having a six-pointed gold star on each arm. Centered in a circle are the words "New Zealand," surrounded by a wreath of laurel in gold, the whole being surmounted by a gold crown. The ribbon is crimson.

Nicaragua.—The Order of San Juan or Grey Town (1857) in three classes, Grand Cross, Commander, and Knight, founded to commemorate the war of 1854. This order is no longer awarded.

Norway.—The Order of St. Olaf (1847) was founded in three classes by King Oscar I as a general order of merit, both military and civil. The Order of the Norwegian Lion (1904) was founded with one class by King Oscar II and is awarded only to heads of states and members of reigning houses.

Panama.—The Medal of *La Solidaridad*, 1919, established as "a reward for distinguished services rendered to the allied cause." The obverse shows a female figure writing the inscription "*Patria*" on an altar, while the left hand supports a shield bearing the arms of Panama. On the reverse are the Panamanian arms with a trophy of flags and the dates 1917-1918. There are three classes. The first is awarded only to generals of armies and those in equivalent positions, the second to other general officers and sometimes to colonels, and the third to junior officers. The medal of the first class is of gold, and a rosette is placed on the ribbon. The other two classes are of bronze and the second has a rosette on the ribbon. The ribbon of the third class is plain.

Papal.—The Order of Christ (1318) is the supreme pontifical order and of very ancient lineage and distinction; the badge and ribbon when conferred by the Holy See are still the same as the older Portuguese form (see section PORTUGAL in this article) and is in one class only.

The Order of Pius (1847) was founded by Pius IX in three classes. The badge is an eight-pointed star in blue with gold flames, a white center bears the founder's name; the ribbon is light blue with two dull red stripes at each edge.

The Order of St. Gregory the Great (1831) is for civil and military distinction, each branch having three classes.

The Order of St. Sylvester, originally The Order of the Golden Spur (1559) was founded by Paul IV as a military honor, but legend has its origin with Constantine the Great and Pope Sylvester. In 1841 it was reorganized and again in 1905, and on the latter occasion was divided in three classes, and a separate order, that of the Golden Legion, or Golden Spur, was founded in one class, though the number is limited to one hundred. See also GOLDEN SPUR, ORDER OF THE.

The origin of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre, one of the most venerable of papal distinctions, is the subject of much debate by historians, some assigning its foundation to Godfrey of Bouillon and others to Pope Alexander VI in 1496. Nominations to the order were shared by the pope as grand master, and the guardian of the Patres Minores in Jerusalem, later by the Franciscans and then by the Latin patriarch in Jerusalem. In 1905 when all papal orders were remodeled by Pius X, the Latin patriarch was elected grand master, but the pope reserved the joint right of nomination. See also HOLY SEPULCHRE, ORDER OF THE.

Other papal orders are: the cross *Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice*, instituted by Pope Leo XIII; the Order of Pius IX (1847); the Order of St. Gregory the Great established in 1831. (See also GREGORY, ORDER OF SAINT); the Order of the Moor (1806), an art distinction; the Order of St. Cecilia (1849), a musical award, and the Order of the Golden Rose, of very ancient lineage but in modern time conferred only on women of royal blood.

Paraguay.—The National Order of Merit (1865) was established in seven classes by President Lopez as an award of achievement to the military only. The insignia is a five-pointed, ball-tipped star with crossed cannon in the angles superimposed on a laurel wreath and surmounted by a similar wreath. A center medallion, on the obverse, shows a star encircled by "*Honor et Gloria*," and on the reverse a similar medallion with a band reading "*Premium Meriti*." The ribbon is purple with narrow stripes of red, white and blue.

- Persia.**—The Order of the Sun and Lion (1808) is Persia's premier decoration and comes in five classes. The star of the first four classes has a lion centered against the horizon showing a full sun. The decoration can be awarded to both natives and foreigners, but when the former are recipients the lion is shown standing bearing a sword; when foreigners are honored the lion is recumbent. The Grand Cross of the first class is highly ornamented with diamonds and is bestowed but rarely; its star has eight points. The second-class star has seven points, the third, six, and the fourth and fifth, five each.
- The Order of the Sun (1873) is for women only, and there is a medal for distinction in the arts and sciences (1851).
- Peru.**—The Order of the Sun (1821) was established by Gen. José de San Martín in five classes as an award of military merit. The decoration is a radiant sun having in the center an enamelled circular band enclosing a circular boss. The upper part of the band is white and is inscribed in red "*El Peru*" while the lower part is red and inscribed in white "*A Sus Libertadores*." The ribbon is white. This order was discontinued in 1825 and re-established in 1921 but so far as is known none have been issued.
- There is also the Legion of Merit (1880) in three classes for both civilians and the military. It is a Greek cross on a green enamelled wreath having on the obverse "*La Republica Al Merito Militar*."
- Poland.**—The Order of the White Eagle, Poland's highest decoration, had a legendary inception in 1325, but was officially established in 1705 by Augustus II and revived in 1807. In 1831 it was included among Russian awards but in 1921 was revived as a wholly Polish distinction by the new government. It has one class only. The badge is an eight-pointed white-bordered Maltese cross with small gold balls on each tip. From between each arm sprouts a sheaf of gold rays. In the center of the cross is a white enamelled and gold crowned eagle with outspread wings. The ribbon is light blue moire.
- The Order of Military Virtue (1792) was established by Stanislas Augustus and revived in 1919 with five classes. It is for services of a military nature; the ribbon is blue with a black stripe at each edge.
- Other Polish decorations are: The Order of Polonia Restituta (1921) in five classes, for bravery, services in the arts, sciences, etc., the Cross of Valor (1920) in one class, for bravery; the Cross of Merit (1923) in three classes, for services to the state; the Memorial Medal for War (1928), and the Order of the Cross of Grunwald.
- Portugal.**—The Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Tower and Sword (1459) was founded by Alphonso V in five classes as a general military and civil reward for distinguished services and was amended in 1808 and 1832. The badge is a five-pointed star enclosed by an oak wreath. At the top, within the arms of the star, is a tower. The center is a dark blue enamelled garter with the motto "*Pelo rei e pela lei*." Within the garter, superimposed on a gold background, is an open book. Centered in the reverse is a blue enamelled garter with the motto "*Valou lealdade e merito*."
- The Order of Christ (1318) was founded as a religious order by Diniz of Portugal in conjunction with Pope John XXII, but in 1552 the grand mastership was vested in the crown of Portugal, the papal branch continuing as a separate distinction. In 1789 its religious aspect was abandoned in Portugal, though its members can only be of the Roman Catholic faith. There are three classes. The badge is a gold cross within a cross, over which is an irregularly shaped plaque beneath an eight-pointed star, in the center circle of which is a heart.
- The Order of St. Benedict of Aviz was founded about 1162 as a religious and military order, and secularized in 1789 as an order of military merit in four classes. The Order of St. James of the Sword, or St. James of Compostella, is a branch of the Spanish order of similar name, and is a reward for merit in the arts, science and literature, in five classes. Other Portuguese orders are: the Order of Our Lady of Villa Viçosa (1819) for both sexes, and the Order of St. Isabella (1801) for ladies only.
- Rumania.**—The Order of the Star of Rumania (1877) and the Order of the Crown of Rumania (1881) are the principal Rumanian decorations. Both are in five classes for military and civil distinction, and the latter has been freely bestowed. The ribbon of the former is red with blue borders and that of the latter, light blue with two silver stripes. Lesser Rumanian decorations are: the Medal of Military Virtue (1872); the Medal of Merit for literary sciences and the arts (1876), and the Medal for Faithful Service (1878).
- Russia.**—The Order of St. Andrew (1698) was founded by Peter the Great in one class and was the premier decoration of the old regime. The ornate badge shows an effigy of St. Andrew tied to the cross associated with his name, the cross being superimposed on a two-headed eagle. The heads of the eagle are crowned and on the crown rests a pair of crossed swords, which, in turn, support a large gold crown picked out in colors. St. Andrew appears in a flesh colored hue; his cross is blue and the eagle is bluish black.
- The Order of St. Catherine (1714) was founded by Peter the Great as the Order of Rescue, in honor of the Empress Catherine. It was in two classes and only for ladies of the highest nobility, ranking next to the St. Andrew. The badge is a cross of diamonds, bearing an effigy of St. Catherine, in a small medallion.
- The Order of St. Alexander Nevski (1725) was instituted by the Empress Catherine I, in one class, and the badge is a red enamel cross with gold eagles in the angles bearing a mounted effigy of St. Alexander Nevski.
- The Order of the White Eagle (1713) was founded by Augustus II of Poland in one class but was adopted by Russia in 1831.
- The Order of St. Anne (1735) was founded in four classes, by the duke of Holstein-Gottorp, in honor of his wife, Anna Petrovna, daughter of Peter the Great. It was adopted as a Russian distinction by Emperor Paul in 1797.
- The Order of St. George (1769) was the premier military award for conspicuous bravery only and could be compared to the British Victoria Cross and the Medal of Honor of the United States. It was founded by the Empress Catherine in four classes. The badge is of gold in the form of a cross pattee, the arms of which are enamelled white. A medallion in the center bears a colored representation of St. George slaying the dragon, while the reverse shows the initials of the saint. The ribbon is of orange watered silk with three black stripes.
- Other Russian orders are those of St. Vladimir (1782) founded by Catherine II in four classes; and the Order of St. Stanislas (1765) founded by Stanislas Poniatowski of Poland but adopted as a Russian distinction in 1831. There were three classes.
- All Russian orders were done away with in the political upheaval of December 1917 and from that time on the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics issued its own decorations. (See *USSR* section of this article.)
- San Marino.**—The Order of San Marino (1860) was instituted to reward military officers and civilians for services to the state. There are five classes: Knight Grand Cross, Knight Grand Officer, Commanders, Officers, and Knights.
- Serbia.**—The Order of the White Eagle (1883) was instituted by Milan I in five classes, the ribbon being blue and red. The badge consists of a gold double-headed eagle enamelled white and outlined in gold. In the center is an oval shield with a beaded edge bearing a white St. George's cross on a red ground. The badge awarded for military achievements has crossed swords.
- The Order of St. Sava (1883) was also instituted by Milan I in five classes, and is an order of merit for the sciences and arts; in the center on a gold oval plaque is an enamelled figure of St. Sava surrounded by an inscription in Serbian, "By his talents he acquired all."
- The Star of Karageorge (1904), founded by Peter I in four classes, and the Order of Miloeh the Great (1898), founded by Alexander I, constitute the principal Serbian decorations.
- Others are: The Order of St. Lazarus, which is not a general order but consists of a cross and collar worn only by the king; The Order of Takovo (1863), the gold Medal for Bravery; the Obilitch Medals, also for bravery; and the Order for Military Virtues (1918), for merit in World War I.
- Siam.**—The Order of the White Elephant (1861) in five classes is the highest national honor. The badge is a circular plaque formed of three circles of lotus leaves in gold, green and red, and within a blue circle of pearls is a richly ornate white elephant on a gold background, the whole surmounted by the jewelled gold pagoda crown of Siam. The ribbon is red with green borders and small white and blue stripes.
- The Sacred Order, or the Nine Precious Stones (1869) is in one class and only conferred on the Buddhist princes of the reigning house.
- The Order of the Siamese Crown (1869), amended 1873, is in five classes; there is also a religious order containing a portrait of the king. These comprise the more general decorations of this country and all are highly ornate and rare. There is also the family order of Chulah-Chon-Ciao (1873) in three classes; and the Maha Charikri (1884) conferred only on princes and princesses.

Spain.—The Order of the Golden Fleece (1429) (See *Austria-Hungary* section within this article).

The Order of St. James of the Sword or St. James of Compostella (c. 1170) was, according to tradition, founded by Ramiro II, king of León, as a military-religious order of knighthood whose members fought against the Moors in Spain and upheld the true faith. But so far as history can record, the order was confirmed in 1175 by Pope Alexander III. In 1493 the order was annexed by Ferdinand the Catholic and was vested permanently in the crown of Spain in 1522 by Pope Adrian VI. The ornate badge is the lily-hilted sword of St. James in red; the ribbon is also in red.

The Order of the Knights of Alcántara (1156) was founded by the brothers Don Gomez de Barrientos and Don Suarez to wage war against the Moors and in 1177 was confirmed as a religious order by Pope Alexander III. The badge is the cross fleury in Alcántara red.

The Order of the Knights of Calatrava (1158) was instituted by Don Sancho III of Castile as a military order, but in 1164 Pope Alexander III confirmed it as a religious-military order. In 1489, Ferdinand seized the grand mastership and it was finally vested in the crown of Spain in 1523. Subsequent reorganizations came in 1808 and 1874. The badge is the cross fleury in Calatrava green with green ribbon. These are the three most ancient and important orders of Spain. See also CALATRAVA, ORDER OF.

Other Spanish orders are: The Royal and Illustrious Order of Charles III (1771) in two classes, amended in 1804 and abolished by Joseph Bonaparte in 1809. The badge is a blue and white cross suspended from a laurel wreath in green, in the angles are golden lilies and the oval center bears a figure of the Virgin in a golden glory. The ribbon is blue and white. The Order of Isabella the Catholic (1815) is a general order of merit in three classes; the Order of Maria Louisa (1792) for noble ladies; the Military Order of Malta, the Spanish branch of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; the Order of St. Ferdinand (1811) in five classes; the Order of St. Ermenegild (Hermenegildo) (1814) in three classes, and the Order of Maria Christina (1890). The military Order of Our Lady of Montesa established in 1319 (see also MONTESA, ORDER OF OUR LADY OF); the Order of Isabella II (1833); the Orders of Military and Naval Merit (1866); the Order of Beneficencia (1856) for civil merit; the Order of Marie Victoria (1871); the military Order of Marie Christina (1890); the Order of Alfonso XII (1902) for merit in art, literature and science, and the Civil Order of Alfonso XII (1902).

Sweden.—The Order of the Seraphim, "the Blue Ribbon" (1280) is popularly supposed to have been founded by Magnus I, but its first historical record was in 1336. It is limited to 23 Swedish and 8 foreign members and is one of the most illustrious orders of European knighthood. Modifications were made in 1798 and 1814. The badge is a cross with four arms and in the center on a blue circle are the letters I.H.S. surmounted by a cross and surrounded by three crowns, the whole suspended from a large gold crown.

The Order of the Sword, "the Yellow Ribbon" (1522) was founded by Gustavus I as a military order with five classes and subdivisions. Modifications were made in 1798, 1814 and 1889.

The Order of the Pole Star (Polar Star or North Star) "the Black Ribbon" founded in 1748 for civil merit, has, since 1844 when amended, three classes.

The Order of Vasa, "the Green Ribbon" (1772) was founded by Gustavus III for services rendered the nation in industry and has three classes.

The Order of Charles XIII (1811) is the only wholly Masonic order in the world and is granted only to Freemasons of high station.

Turkey.—The Order of Privilege, or Nischan-i-Imtiaz (1879), founded by Abdul Hamid II, is a general order of merit with one class.

The Order of Glory, or Nischan-el-Iftikhar (1831), founded by Mahmud II, is a military order with one class and was liberally conferred, as was The Order of the Medjidieh, or Nischan-i-Mejidi (1852), founded by Abdul Medjid in five classes, both military and civil. The badge of the latter is a star of seven points with chased rays, between each of which is a small crescent and star. In the center of the decoration is a crimson circle enclosing the cipher of the sultan, and it hangs from an ornamental ring containing a star and crescent. The ribbon is red with green edges. The khedive of Egypt had authority to grant this order, and British officers of the Crimea campaign were frequent recipients.

The Order of the Osmanieh, or Nischan-i-Osmanic (1862) was instituted by Abdul Aziz with four classes for civil and military recognition. The badge is a seven-pointed star of gold, enamelled green, each point of

which is capped by a small knob of gold. The center, which is crimson, bears a crescent, and the whole is suspended from a gold crescent and star. The ribbon is green with two narrow stripes of red on each edge.

The Order of Compassion and Benevolence, or Nischan-i-Schefakat (1878) was instituted for ladies in three classes. There are also the Order of Hanédani-Ali-Osman (1893), a family order for princes, and the Order of Ertogroul (1903). The Turkish Star (1915) is a minor award for services at Gallipoli and in the East. The ribbon is a watered red with a white stripe near each edge.

United States of America.—The Medal of Honor (1861) was authorized by Congress as an award of the highest distinction to officers and men of the armed services for supreme gallantry in action. There are two types. United States Army: a bronze five-pointed star superimposed upon a green enamelled laurel wreath, with green trefloils on the rays of the star. A center medallion bears the head of Minerva in relief, encircled by the inscription "United States of America." It hangs from a bar bearing the word "Valor," the whole surmounted by a spread eagle. The reverse side of the bar is engraved "The Congress to—," United States Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard (in time of war): a five-pointed bronze star tipped with trefloils, each ray containing sprays of laurel and oak. In the center, within a circle of 34 stars is Minerva, personifying the United States, repulsing Discord, represented by snakes, the whole being suspended from an anchor. Both medals are worn around the neck only, on a bright blue ribbon containing a cluster of 13 white stars. See also MEDAL OF HONOR, UNITED STATES MILITARY.

Other American distinctions—United States Army: the Distinguished Service Cross (1918) for individual acts of heroism against an armed enemy; the Distinguished Service Medal (1918) for exceptionally meritorious service, and the Soldier's Medal (1926) for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy. United States Navy: the Navy Cross (1919) for heroism against an armed enemy, and the Distinguished Service Medal (1919) for exceptionally meritorious service to the government. To civilians for outstanding services, the Medal for Merit (1942). The Distinguished Flying Cross (1926) for heroism in the air. The Legion of Merit (1942) in four degrees, to personnel of armed forces of friendly foreign nations, the United States and the Philippines, "who have distinguished themselves by exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services." This is the first specific award to foreigners and the first United States distinction to have specific degrees. There is also an extensive field of lesser awards and campaign medals, chief among them being the Badge of Military Merit, frequently called the Purple Heart, which was established by Gen. George Washington on Aug. 7, 1782, and at the close of the Revolution went into disuse. It was revived in 1932, and any member of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard who "as a result of enemy action receives wounds necessitating treatment by a medical officer" is eligible.

USSR.—The Order of Lenin (1930) was established by the Central Executive Committee and may be awarded to individual citizens, collective bodies, institutions, undertakings and social organizations of the Soviet Union for special services rendered in the fields of industry, agriculture, trade, transport or work in state, or cooperative enterprises generally. The medal is a circular portrait of Lenin within a gold wreath of ears of rye. A red star is on the left and the hammer and sickle at the base. On the right side is the red flag inscribed with the name of Lenin. The ribbon is of red moire silk with four golden lines running lengthwise.

The Order of the Red Banner (1932) may be awarded to officers or men of any branch of the Soviet Army, Navy, and Air Force, or any citizen, as a mark of merit for outstanding bravery or self-sacrifice in time of war. The badge is a laurel wreath over the top of which is the red flag inscribed in Russian "Workers of All Countries Unite!" Below this is a hammer and sickle within a wreath superimposed over a red star, and in the background is a hammer, sickle, and plough. A red enamelled ribbon around the bottom is inscribed "C.C.C.P.," the Russian equivalent of USSR. The ribbon is of red moire silk with a center white stripe, and at each edge a narrower white stripe. The order may be awarded more than once to the same recipient.

The Order of Suvorov (1932) is in three classes and, broadly speaking, is awarded for military zeal and accomplishments not necessarily in the presence of the enemy. First: to commanders of fronts and armies, their deputies, chiefs of staff, heads of operational headquarters and sections, etc. Second: to commanders of corps, divisions and brigades, their deputies and chiefs of staff. Third: to commanders of regiments and battalions and their chiefs of staff "for the organiza-

tion of fighting and initiative in bold attacks against numerically superior enemy forces; for the skillful use of all existing weapons and the launching of counter-attacks, etc." The insignia of the first class is a platinum five-pointed star, the surface executed in the manner of radiating beams. The center has a gold background with the inscription in Russian "Alexander Suvorov" in the upper half. Below is a laurel and oak wreath. The center contains a gold relief head of Suvorov. The insignia of the second class is the same general design but is of gold with a silver center, while that of the third class is executed entirely in silver. The ribbon is of green moire silk, the first class having one orange stripe in the center; the second class having an orange stripe at each edge; and the third class having three orange stripes, one centered and one at each edge.

The Order of Kutuzov is in two classes and is awarded to commanders of the Soviet Army for well-planned and executed operations for fronts, armies or separate units as a result of which the enemy suffers heavy defeat and the Soviet Army preserves its fighting capacity. The insignia of the first class is a five-pointed golden star whose surface is in the shape of radiating beams. In the center is a gold head of Kutuzov on a background showing in silver the Kremlin tower which culminates in a five-pointed star of red enamel. Around the center on a white enamelled band is the inscription "Michael Kutuzov" in Russian. The ribbon is of dark blue moire silk having one orange stripe in the center. The insignia of the second class is similar to the above, save that it is of silver, while the ribbon is of dark blue moire silk with an orange stripe at each edge.

Hero of the Soviet Union, Hero of Socialist Labor, the Gold Star Medal, and the Hammer and Sickle Medal are all outstanding decorations of distinction awarded by the USSR but beyond that they are "awarded for outstanding services to the Socialist State" nothing has been made public concerning the more minute stipulations of their award.

Other Soviet decorations are: The Order of Alexander Nevski, to field commanders for a wide variety of military virtues; The Order of the Patriotic War, instituted during World War II in two classes, for those "who show great heroism and good results in fighting the Fascist invader"; the Order of the Red Banner of Labor (1928) to citizens or collective bodies for outstanding services in production or scientific research; the Order of the Red Star (1930) for the armed forces or social organizations performing conspicuous service in the defense of the USSR either in war or peace; The Insignia of Honor (1935) to citizens or collectivities for achievements in industry, agriculture, cultural or sporting activities, etc.; The Stalingrad Medal (1943) for defense of the city of Stalingrad, both armed forces and civilians, and similar medals for the defense of the cities of Odessa, Sevastopol and Leningrad. On the whole, Soviet decorations have undergone numerous amendments and changes in the conditions on which they are conferred, and generally they have been made available to Soviet citizens only.

Venezuela.—The Order of the Bust of Bolívar (1854) is in five classes for military and civil achievements. The insignia is an oval of 28 rays having in the center the bust of Bolívar encircled by a blue band inscribed "Simón Bolívar." On the reverse are the arms of Venezuela, in the lower half of which appears a running horse, at the upper left a sheaf of wheat and in the upper right crossed flags and swords supporting a staff on which is a Phrygian cap. Above are two horns of plenty and below "19 Abril 1810, Libertad 5 de Julio 1811." The ribbon is yellow, blue and red and the conditions of award have been amended on several occasions.

The Military Order of Liberation (1813) established by Simón Bolívar for distinction in the cause of national independence; the Order of Merit (1861) in three classes, and the Medal for Public Instruction are other Venezuelan honors.

Yugoslavia.—The Order of the National Hero of Yugoslavia (1942) is in one class only and is the highest decoration. It is awarded to both the military and civilians for aid to the state. The Order of National Liberation (1945) is in one class for both the military and civilians, while the Order of Merit is in three classes. The Order of Fraternity and Unity (1944) is in three classes as is the Partisan Star (1944). There is also a Decoration for Courage and a Medal for Courage (1943), as well as the Star of 1941 (*Spomenica* 1941) which was re-designed in 1945.

Zanzibar.—The Order of the Jewelled Star (1875), founded by Sultan Borgash Ben Said in four grades, is the only decoration issued by this British protectorate. The diamond star of the first grade bears a picture of the sultan but the lesser grades merely show his signature. The ribbon for the first grade is red with a white border, that for the others is green. The fourth grade is a silver medal; all grades are highly ornate.

Bibliography.—Sainte Marie, H. de, *Dissertations historique et critiques sur la chevalerie* (Paris 1718); Lacurne de Sainte Palay, J. B., *Mémoires sur l'ancienne chevalerie* (Paris 1781); Perrot, A. M., *Collection historique des ordres de chevalerie civils et militaires* (Paris 1820); Gelbke, *Abbildung und Beschreibung der Ritterorden* (Berlin 1832-39); Cibraro, *Descrizione storica degli ordini cavallereschi*, 2 vols. (Torino 1846); Schulze, H., *Chronik sämtlicher bekannten Ritterorden und Ehrenzeichen* (Berlin 1855; supplements 1870 and 1878); Burke, J. B., *The Book of Orders of Knighthood and Decorations of Honour of all Nations* (London 1858); Mazas, J. J. A., *Histoire de l'ordre royal et militaire de Saint-Louis*, 3 vols. (Paris 1860-61); Steenackers, F. F., *Histoire des ordres de chevalerie et des distinctions* (Paris 1867); Hollebeke, van, *Histoire et législation des ordres de chevalerie et marques d'honneur* (Bruges 1875); Gautier, L., *La Chevalerie* (Paris 1883); Metcalfe, W. C., *A Book of Knights 1426-1658; with Knights Made in Ireland 1566-1698* (London 1885); Lawrence-Archer, J. H., *Orders of Chivalry* (London 1887); Salles, F. de, *Ordres religieux de chevalerie; Annales de l'ordre de Malte ou de Hospitaliers de Saint-Jean-de-Jerusalem* (Paris 1889); Elvin, C. N., *A Handbook of the Orders of Chivalry* (London 1893); Gritzner, Maximilian, *Ritter und Verdienstorden* (Leipzig 1893); Mayo, J. H., *Medals and Decorations of the British Army and Navy*, 2 vols. (London 1897); Daguin, A., *Ordres de chevalerie autorisés en France* (Paris 1900?); Froissart, J., *Chronicles* (1338?-1410?, tr. London 1901-03); Shaw, W. A., *The Knights of England: a Record of Orders of Chivalry*, 2 vols. (London 1906); Martin, J., *Les décorations françaises* (Paris 1912); Guigue de Champvans, Count F., *Histoire et législations des ordres de chevalerie, marques d'honneur, médailles et anciens ordres du Saint-Siège* (Paris 1913); Hood, J., and Young, C. J., *American Orders and Societies and their Decorations* (Philadelphia 1917); Wyllie, Robert E., *Orders, Decorations and Insignia* (New York 1921); Gillingham, H. E., *French Orders and Decorations* (New York 1922); id., *Italian Orders of Chivalry and Medals of Honour* (New York 1923); id., *Spanish Orders of Chivalry and Decorations of Honour* (New York 1926); Paris, W. Francklyn, *Napoleon's Legion* (New York 1928); Doehle, Heinrich, *Orden und Ehrenzeichen* (Berlin 1939); Doring, H. Taprell, *Ribbons and Medals* (London 1944).

ALFRED BATSON.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Stars of Orders: 1. Portugal—Order of the Tower and Sword; 2. Luxembourg—Order of Merit of Adolph of Nassau (Civil); 3. Papal States—Order of Christ; 4. Rumania—Order of the Crown; 5. Tunis—Order of Nichan Iftikhar; 6. Sweden—Order of the Seraphim; 7. Persia—Order of the Sun and Lion; 8. France—Order of the Legion of Honour.

Neckpieces of Orders: 1. Great Britain—Knight Commander, Order of the British Empire; 2. Belgium—Order of the Crown; 3. Order of the German Eagle; 4. Tunis—Order of Nichan Iftikhar. **BADGES AND MEDALS:** 5. Great Britain—Imperial Service Order; 6. Military Cross; 7. France—Legion of Honour; 8. China—Order of Wen Hu (Striped Tiger); 9. Tunis—Order of Nichan Iftikhar; 10. Japan—Order of the Rising Sun; 11. Italy—Order of the Crown; 12. Belgium—Order of the Crown; 13. Order of Leopold I; 14. Annam—Order of the Dragon.



1



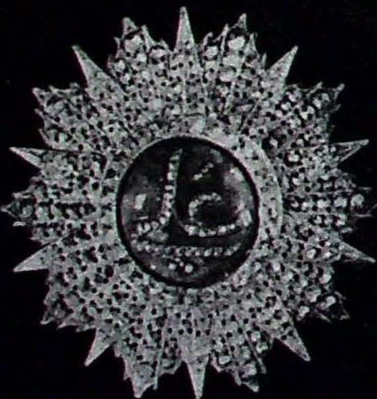
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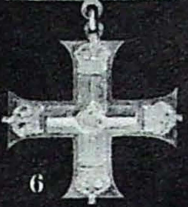
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14

O F F E R O N S A L E

of

Medals and Moneys

From the Collection

of the Estate of Ludger Gravel

As it is practically impossible to list simultaneously all the articles to be offered on sale, we are going to send you periodically a bulletin showing the items to be offered at that particular time.

For reference purposes, the bulletin will be dated and the articles shown therein will bear a number.

All offers must be sent through the mail and be in our hands at the specified date.

The person offering the highest price will immediately be notified and upon receipt by return mail of a certified cheque or money order, the merchandise will be sent.

Otherwise, the money or medals will go to the next highest offer.

ESTATE OF LUDGER GRAVEL.

PER.

L. Gravel
3447 Park Avenue,
Montreal, P.Q.
Canada.

LPG:GS

BULLETIN NO. 1

Date August 28th 1937

T H E E S T A T E O F L U D G E R G R A V E L

3 4 4 7 P a r k A v e n u e

MONTREAL, P.Q.

Offers for sale

As lot No. 1 Belgium Coins
as lot No. 2 Argentine Ccins
as lot No. 3 Brazil Coins

Lot No. 1
Approximate value as per Scott's Catalogue...\$65.00

Lot No. 2
Approximate value as per Scott's Catalogue... 13.00

Lot No. 3
Approximate value as per Scott's Catalogue .. 50.00

NOTE- latest date for offer 15th September 1937.

To the
Estate of Ludger Gravel,
3447 Park Avenue,
Montreal.

Gentlemen:-

My offer, for lot No. appearing
on Bulletin No. 1 of August 15th 1937 is Dol-
lars to be paid for in cash if my offer is accepted.

Signed _____

Date September 28th, 1937 .

BULLETIN NO. 3

THE ESTATE OF LUDGER GRAVEL
3447 Park Avenue
Montreal, P.Q.

Sale of Canadian Medals, Tokens, etc. as per Jos. Leroux
Catalogue of Sept. 1892 .

- 1 Only No. 300a Bronze
Avers: Buste à droite. Ludovicus Magnus Rex Chritisnissimus.
Rev. : Quatre Bustes. Felicitas Domus Augustae. Seren. Delph.
Lud. D. Burg. Phid. D. and Car. D. Bitur. MDCXCLLL. Phild.
Size : 37 App. value \$ 6.00
- 2 only No. 300e Bronze
Similar to the last MDCLXXXVL, bust by L. Mavger. Size 25
App. value \$3.00 ea
- 2 only No. 300b Bronze
Similar to the last , MDCXCLLL. bust by J. Mavger. Size 25
App. value \$3.00 ea
- 1 only No. 300c Bronze
Similar to the last, but by Dollin, reverse dated 1693.
Size: 22 App. value \$2.50
- 1 only No. 300d Bronze
Similar to the last . Bust by B.
Rev.: No date
Size: 19 App. value \$3.00
- 1 only No. 300g Bronze
Bust of Louis XIV, to the right. Ludovicus XlIII. D. G. Fr. et Nav.
Rex.
Rev.: Two Roman Warriors. Honos et Virtus.
Size: 36 App. value \$5.00
- 1 only No. 302 Silver
Obv.: Cardinal Richelieu's Bust to the right . Armanus Joan.
Card. de Richelieu. 1 waren.
Rev.: Cardinal's coat of arms. Mens sidera volvit. 1631.
Size: 34 App. value \$5.00
- 3 only No. 302 Bronze App. value \$4.00 ea
- 1 only No. 303 Bronze.
Obv.: Bust to the right. Fr. Christ. De Levi. D. Dampville F.
Franc. Prorex Americae. O. Hardy E. 1658
Rev.: Shield, etc. Exte Enim Exiet Dvx qui regat populum meum
Size: 30 App. value \$3.50

- 1 only No. 304 Bronze
Obv.: Bust to the right. Jean Varin Coner Destat intend.G.
Dba. Ed Moes D.F.
Rev.: Three females. Une seule suffisoit pour le rendre
immortel MDCLXXXLLLL.
Size: 32 App. value \$ 3.50
- 1 only No. 305 Bronze
Obv.: Bust to the right.Ludovicus Magnus Rex Christianis-
simus. Dollin F.
Rev.: La France Victorious. Francia in No orbe victrix Ke-
beca liberata,MDCXC.
Size: 26 App. value \$5.00
- 1 only No. 306 Bronze
Similar to the last bust by I. Mavger
App. value \$2.00
- 1 only No.306a Bronze
Similar to the last No. bust by J. Mauger
App. value \$4.00
- 1 only No.307 Silver
Similar to the last, bust by R(oettiers) .
App. value \$7.50
- 2 only No. 308 Bronze
Obv.: Young bust of Louis XV. Ludovicus XV,D.G.Fr. et
Nav. Rex. Dyvivier.
Rev.: View of the harbour of Louisbourg.Ludovicoburgum fundatum
et munitum. MDCXX. Size 26
App. value \$2.00
- 1 only No. 308a silver counterfeit
Obv.: Bust to the right.Ludovicus XV,Orbis Imperator 1758.
Rev.: Four towers.Wesel,Oswego,Portmahon,Expug, Sti Davidis
arcæ et solo aequata.
Size: 20 App. value \$2.00
- 1 only No. 309 bronze
Obv.: Bust to the right. Lud. XV. Rex Christianiss F.M.
Rev.: Peace holding a wreath etc. Pax Ubique Victrix .
Gallorum et Brittannorum concordia MDCCLXLLL.
Size: 25 App. value \$2.50
- 1 only No. 323 lead
Obv.: View of the Cathedral of St.John. The Cathedral of St.John's
Newfoundland.The House which I desire to build is great for
our God if great. 2 Paralip.11.5.J.Taylor.Birm.
Rev.: Bishop blessing the corner stone in presence of his priests.

Page 3.

The first stone laid by the Rt. Revd .Dr.Fluming V.A.1841
Size: 4l
App. value \$2.50

TO THE
ESTATE OF LUDGER GRAVEL- 3447 PARK AVENUE MONTREAL.

Gentlemen,-

My offer for Canadian Medals No.
as per your bulletin No. 3 of September 28th 1937 is
dollars to be paid for in cash if my offer is accepted.
