

**THE BRITISH
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF PORTUGAL**

THIRTY THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
AND REVIEW 2006

Quinta Nova
Carcavelos
2777-601 PAREDE

English Heraldic Augmentations of honour with Portuguese Connections

by Malcolm Howe

An augmentation to a coat of arms is a special mark of honour from the Sovereign and is granted by Royal Warrant, under the hand and Privy Seal of the Monarch, requiring that the augmentation shall be exemplified and recorded in the College of Arms. They have a long heraldic history with examples going back to medieval times and usually commemorated military feats. However augmentations were also granted to foreigners ; successive Ambassadors of the Most Serene Republic of Venice had their arms augmented. King Charles II granted several on his restoration to the Throne to his followers who had demonstrated their loyalty to him during the Civil War.

The 18th and 19th Centuries, particularly the period of the Napoleonic Wars, produced a number granted to soldiers and sailors. Some were in poor heraldic taste and crowded the original arms. The worst example being the successive augmentations¹ granted to Nelson which are detailed here as we have celebrated the bicentenary of his victory at the Battle of Trafalgar. In contrast, Wellington was awarded the pleasing augmentation² of the National Flag, the Union Jack. Four British subjects received augmentations to record their achievements in Portugal.

Colonel John Cameron commanded the 1st Battalion of the infantry regiment, which later became renown as the Gordon Highlanders, when they landed in Portugal in 1810. He fought in the Peninsular War until 1814 and his arms were augmented³ with the insignia of the Order of the Tower and Sword ; he also received more augmentations to commemorate his military feats i.e. earlier in Egypt and later in France. He died at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815.

Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Campbell, Baronet, Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, was commander of the Portuguese troops at Lisbon from 1815 to 1820. He was made a Grand Cross of the Order of the Tower and Sword and his arms augmented⁴ with the insignia in 1831 by Royal Warrant of King William IV, together with representations of his Peninsular War medal and his later campaign in

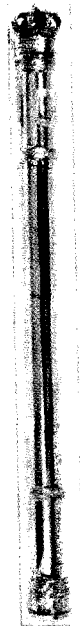
Burma. The red heart surmounted by the gold crown of Scotland was originally a medieval Scottish augmentation. It represents the heart of King Robert the Bruce which Sir John Douglas was carrying to the Holy Land to bury in Jerusalem, when he himself was killed in battle with the Saracens of Andalusia in 1330.



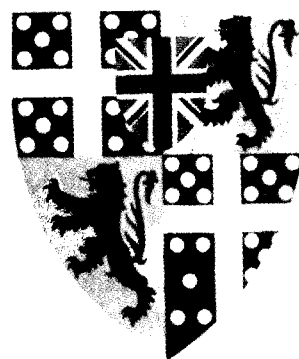
1a Nelson



1b



2



Wellesley

1c

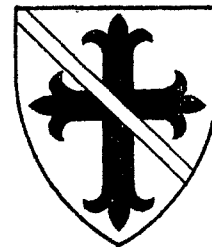


3

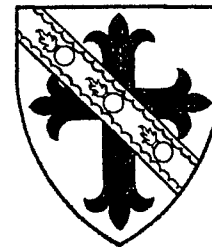
¹1a; 1b Replica of Nelson's uniform with the insignia of the Orders of the Bath (British), St Ferdinand & Merit (Two Sicilies), Star & Crescent (Ottoman Empire) and St Joachim (German).
²1c; 2 Wellington's silver gilt baton of Marshal General of the Portuguese Army given in 1809 by Dom João VI when Prince Regent;
³ The first baton of a British Field Marshal, designed in gold by George IV when Prince Regent and presented to Wellington in 1815.
¹d
¹e

The Nelson Arms

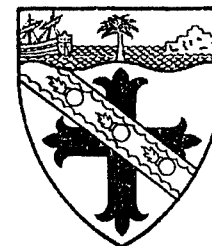
By C. W. Scott-Giles.



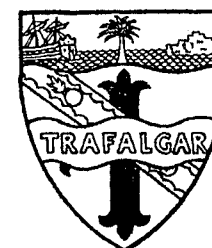
These arms the Nelsons bore in days of old:
 A black cross flory on a shield of gold,
 And over all a bendlet gules, to show
 Due difference from Samson and Lamplow.



When one Horatio Nelson rose to fame,
 With "Sir" and "K.B." bracketing his
 name,
 The Kings of Arms his scutcheon did
 resplend
 With three exploding bombs upon the bend.



Later, they gave Lord Nelson of the Nile
 An augmentation in a lavish style—
 A ship disabled and a fort destroyed;
 Which probably the Baron much enjoyed.



When Viscount Nelson of the Nile at last
 Beyond the reach of earthly honours passed,
 His brother (made an Earl), the heralds
 gave
 The golden word TRAFALGAR on a wave.

The shield is a fine biographic gloss,
 But where, alas! is Nelson's ancient cross?

Ancient arms of Nelson: *Or, a cross flory
 sable, over all a bendlet gules.* (Samson bore
 a cross patonce and Lamplow a cross floretty,
 gold on sable.)

Arms granted in 1797 to Sir Horatio
 Nelson, Knight of the Bath, and to the other
 descendants of his father: *Or, a cross flory
 sable, a bend gules surmounted by another
 bend engrailed gold and thereon three bombs
 fired proper.*

Augmentation of these arms, granted to him as Baron Nelson of the Nile in 1798: *A chief undulated argent, and thereon waves of the sea with a palm-tree between a disabled ship on the dexter side and a battery in ruins on the sinister, all proper.*

Further augmentation of these arms, granted to the Rev. William Nelson, brother of Horatio and successor to the barony, who was created Earl Nelson of Trafalgar and Merton: *A fess wavy azure, and thereon the word TRAFALGAR in letters of gold.*

The second augmentation has since been discarded by the Earls Nelson, but it occurs in the Nelson quartering in the arms of Viscount Bridport.

Sir Edward Thornton (1766-1852) was appointed in 1817 British Minister to the Portuguese Court then in Brazil. In April 1824 during the insurrection of the army led by D. Miguel, known as the *Abrilada*, the Diplomatic Corps rescued the King, D. João VI, virtually imprisoned in his palace at *Bemposta*. Thornton escorted D. João VI to safety aboard the His Britannic Majesty's ship, *Windsor Castle*, anchored in the Tagus. The insurrection collapsed and D. Miguel was sent into exile. Honours and handsome rewards were given to the diplomats and officers of the *Windsor Castle* and her escort the frigate *Lively*. Sir Edward Thornton was ennobled with the title of Conde de Cacilhas, which is nearby where his ship was stationed, for three lives as well as his own (*feita mercê em três vidas alem da d'elle*) and the grant of Royal lands (*Senhorio das Torres Novas, Lezirias, Ribatejo*). In 1825 Thornton received a Royal Licence from King George IV to accept and use his Portuguese title in the United Kingdom. His arms were augmented: en surtout an escutcheon of honourable augmentation being Or, thereon an arm embowed vested azure, cuff gold, the hand supporting a flag staff therefrom flowing the Royal Standard of Portugal all proper⁵, the said inescutcheon ensigned with the coronet of a Conde of Portugal proper. A crest of augmentation was also granted: Out of the coronet of a Conde of Portugal proper, an arm embowed supporting a flag staff therefrom flowing the Royal Standard of Portugal as in the arms. The standard was of course the traditional white flag of Portugal but was the blue of the vested arm intended to be a Liberal gesture? The captains, the first lieutenant of the ships and the commander of marines received the insignia in diamonds of the Order of the Tower and Sword. The other officers and midshipmen were awarded a gold medal, surmounted by the Crown of Portugal, with the head and shoulders of King D. João VI surrounded by a circle of diamonds, suspended from a ribbon divided vertically half red half blue⁶. These were the national colours of Portugal decreed in 1796 by D. João when Prince Regent. In 1821 they were changed to the Liberal colours of white and blue but after the restoration of the King's rights in 1823, following the *Françada*, they reverted to red and blue, until the advent of the Constitutional Monarchy in 1834.

⁵ If
⁶ lg

HALL OF HALL PARK



Mr Richard Brathwaite Hope Hall and his wife, wearing, in 1987, the gold medal given in 1824 by the King of Portugal, Dom João VI, to his ancestor Richard Brathwaite Hall, Midshipman of His Majesty's Ship *Lively*, stationed in the Tagus.

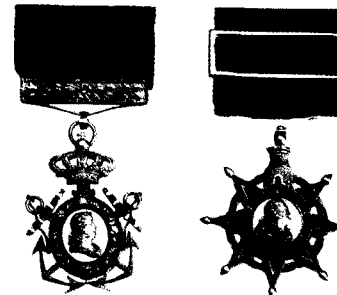


1g

A Rare Pair of Portuguese Awards Including King John's Gold Jewel to Lieutenant John Seaton, Royal Navy.

a) King John VI's Gold Medal for *H.M.S. Lively*, Third Class, 44 x 30mm., Gold, observe: central medallion with the portrait bust of the King in high relief, enclosed by 18 rose cut diamonds, this set upon crossed anchors and suspended from a crown, reverse: centre inscribed, 'Lt. John Seaton 3' surrounded by struck gold band 'LIVELY', with ornate gold bar suspension, reverse centre loose, otherwise extremely fine, with contemporary half blue half red riband

b) Military Order of the Tower and Sword, Knight's breast Badge, 46 x 40mm., Gold and enamel, with gold bar Suspension and slip bar, extremely fine in Francisco dos Santos Leite, No 25 Rua Aurea contemporary case



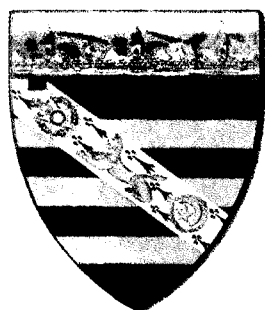
Lieutenant John Seaton born 1791 entered the Royal Navy 1807 as a First Class Volunteer in H.M.S. *Princess of Orange*. From March 1808 to February 1814 he served aboard H.M.S. *Tonnant* off the North American coast. Then as Midshipman and Master's Mate served on H.M.S. *Ranger* in the Baltic and was present at the capture of the island of Anholt. During this period he was frequently employed in taking to England captured vessels and on one occasion was taken prisoner by the Danes and was imprisoned from May to November 1813. He then commanded the tender H.M.S. *Pickle* which was fitted as a rocket-vessel and took part in attacks on the French batteries at Danzig; was invalided home from North America in July 1814. On 9 March 1815 he was promoted Lieutenant. He joined H.M.S. *Lively* in October 1823. In May H.M.S. *Lively* in company with H.M.S. *Windsor Castle*, was stationed at the mouth of the River Tagus, and took part in the rescue of King John VI of Portugal from his rebellious son Dom Miguel. For this service, in company with other officers, he was created a Knight of the Tower and Sword and presented with a gold and diamond portrait badge (*Naval Medals 1793-1856* by Captain K J Douglas-Morris refers). Service on the *Lively* was his last appointment: afloat and on 20th October 1826 was placed in charge of a Coast Guard Station. £5,500-6,000

March 1985

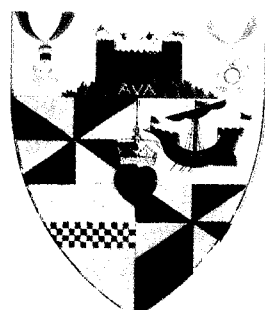


Sir Edward Thornton
Conde de Cacilhas

The Portuguese economy floundered in the 19th Century, needed international loans and five London Jewish bankers were successively ennobled by Portuguese monarchs for their facilities. The first was Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid (1778-1859), the first Jew to be created a baronet in 1841. His uncle, Benjamin (1755-1808) received a grant of arms in 1778, for his descendants and descendants of his father Aaron Goldsmid, a successful merchant, who had left his native Holland and settled in London in 1763. In 1845 Queen D. Maria II created Sir Isaac Barão de Goldsmid e da Palmeira for two lives. In 1846 he received a Royal Licence from Queen Victoria to use his Portuguese title in the United Kingdom and his arms were augmented with an escutcheon gules charged with a tower Or and ensigned by the coronet of a Baron of Portugal. He was also granted an additional crest: out of the coronet of a Baron of Portugal proper a demi-dragon with wings elevated Or holding with its claws a rose gules slipped proper. 'By decree of the Queen of Portugal' he was also allowed supporters: the dexter, a lion argent ducally crowned and charged on the shoulder with a rose gules and the sinister, a wyvern with wings elevated Or and charged on the shoulder with a rose gules.



1d Cameron

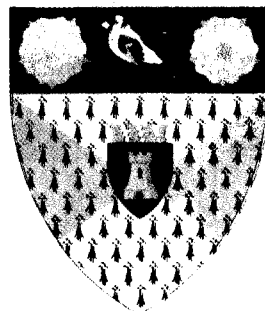


1e Campbell



1f

Thornton



1h

Goldsmid

References and acknowledgements:

Honour and Arms - *The Story of some augmentations of honour* J. E. Huxford, Buckland Publications, Ltd, London 1984

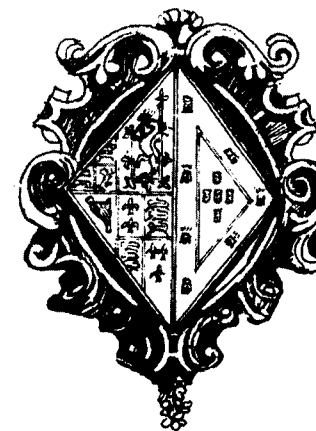
Actas do 17th Congresso das Ciências Genealógica e Heráldica:
From Wellington to Sandeman: A survey of the British ennobled by Portuguese Monarchs 1811-1910 Malcom S. Howe Lisboa 1986; reprinted in the 13^o Annual Report and Review of the British Historical Society of Portugal 1986 published 1987 Appendix: *The heraldry displayed by the British ennobled by Portuguese Monarchs* July 1988 - copies available on request.

The Coat of Arms: Vol 2 1953-53 p 224-5 *The Nelson Arms* C. Scott-Giles

New Series Vol 2 1976-77 p 177-1891 *Goldsmid et al.* Edward M. Kandel

The 'Windsor Badge' of Portugal William Hilton Jones
Instituto Português de Heráldica, Braga 1974

Mr and Mrs Richard Brathwaite Hope Hall; Mr Richard and the late Major Robert Fitzwilliams



Malcom Howe is a member of the British Historical Society of Portugal and published, in 2000, *The Braganza Story - A visit to the Royal Pantheon of Portugal*.

He has contributed the following articles published in successive Annual Report:

13th, 1986: *From Wellington to Sandeman - A survey of the British ennobled by Portuguese Monarchs*.

14th, 1987: *The Epitaph of Philippa of Lancaster, Queen of Portugal 1387-1415*, translated by Heather Shearer from the latin inscription on her tomb at Batalha.

20th, 1993: *Typhoid Fever: The Royal Scourge of 1861*.

25th, 1998: *The Barony of Mulingar* - a legal opinion by R. P. Gadd, MBE

26th, 1991: *Ranald MacDonell - the Legitimists' Scottish commander in chief*.

27th, 2000: *Wellington's batons and translations of the documents relating to his "Portuguese titles"*

32nd/33rd, 2005/6: *English Heraldic Augmentations of Honour with Portuguese Connections*

He is also the author of *Portugal's Perplexing Panels - The meaning of a Medieval Masterpiece*, 2001 and *Death the Grim Reaper - the Pilkington Crest* 2004.

Editor's Note:

An incomplete version of this article was published in the Thirty Second edition, 2005, of the Annual Report