

FROM WELLINGTON TO SANDEMAN

A survey of the British ennobled by Portuguese
Monarchs 1811-1910
by Malcolm S. Howe, K.M.W.

1986 commemorated the 600th anniversary of the oldest continuous alliance between nations, since Portugal and England formulated the Treaty of Windsor in 1386. This anniversary has been celebrated in many splendid ways and it is fitting that as the international congress is being held for the first time in Portugal in this anniversary year, the genealogy and heraldry of the British who were ennobled by Portuguese monarchs should be an appropriate subject of attention. There were some 40 families of British descents or connection who received titles of nobility in the 100 years before the Monarchy fell in Portugal in 1910. This survey attempts to analyse the reasons why they were honoured and to supplement and complement the genealogical and heraldic information that has appeared in print and for details reference should be made to the sources listed and the notes and appendices.

Prelude

Percy Smyth, Viscount Strangford, was the British envoy in Lisbon on the eve of the Peninsular War. He always claimed he was instrumental in effecting the emigration of the Portuguese Royal Family to Brazil on 27th November 1807, two days before the French reached Lisbon. However this was disputed and Strangford's subsequent suit for criminal libel dismissed. He was also envoy to the Portuguese Court in exile in Brazil and the British Government continued to honour him¹. He styled himself a Grandee of Portugal and so did his two sons who succeeded him in turn until the Viscounty became extinct².

1. Rose Macauley 'They Went to Portugal' Penguin 1985. p. 337.
2. 'Complete Peerage' Vol. XII, Part I. p. 362-364.

The Grandeeship of Portugal (A Grandeza de Portugal) comprised all dukes, marquesses and counts and the dignity was not classified into degrees nor held to be as important as in Spain. The pronunciation of the ending is quite different and the style was normally referred to in full i.e. Grande do reino (Grandee of the Kingdom). A small number of Viscounts were granted the grandeeship and used Counts' coronets in their coats of arms.

The position was not well understood by the Anglo-Portuguese nobility, some of whom proudly proclaimed their grandeeship³. There is no reference to Strangford's grandeeship in any of the Portuguese published sources nor any known example of the Grandeeship of Portugal being granted without an associated Portuguese title of nobility.

The Peninsular War

In May 1808, the Portuguese rose against the French occupation of their country and appealed to Great Britain for help. Sir Arthur Wellesley was in his fortieth year when he led the British expeditionary force but as the youngest Lieutenant-General he was not the most senior officer of the campaign. His decisive victory at Vimeiro was not followed up and peace was made on advantageous terms for the French. Spanish resistance to the French collapsed resulting in the retreat of Sir John Moore (the Commander) to Corunna in January 1809 where he died.

Sir Arthur Wellesley returned to Portugal as Commander in Chief and liberated Oporto in May 1809 after an adventurous crossing of the River Douro, which gives its name to the surrounding Port wine region. Literally 'Douro' means 'golden' taken from the effect of the sun's rays shining through the water reflecting the river's bed of yellow soil. Hence forth, the Portuguese soldiers always called him 'Douro' which he wished to commemorate in his titles. The Portuguese would have found his surname, with subsequent title, difficult to pronounce as there is no letter 'w' in the Portuguese language.

His was first raised to the Peerage on 4th September 1809 as Viscount Wellington of Talavera (after his victory in Spain) and of Wellington in the Country of Somerset and Baron Douro of Wellesley, Somerset, in the United Kingdom. These titles were

3. e.g. Napier: Burke's Peerage 1959. p. 1643.

chosen for him by his family because Wellesley was already in use for the Marquessate of his eldest brother and Wellington was an adjacent township in Somerset where the family had originated and held land. As he was progressively elevated in the Peerage, his heir used Douro as the courtesy title and when he was made Duke of Wellington on 11th May 1814 he was also created Marquess of Douro, so that the Portuguese name that Wellington so cherished was still utilised by his heir. It is said that the English invariably mispronounce Douro i.e. Dooro becomes Duero!

Napoleon's forces invaded Portugal for the last time in 1810 and Wellington's brilliant strategic retreat behind the celebrated lines of Torres Vedras saved Lisbon. In April 1811 he issued a proclamation informing the Portuguese that they were at liberty to return to their homes and was created, the first Briton to be enobled in Portugal, Count of Vimeiro (Conde do Vimeiro)⁴ from the greatest battle of the first campaign. Subsequently elevated to Marquess⁵ of Torres Vedras, he was created the only British Duke in the Portuguese nobility when the country was finally rid of the French invaders. In December 1812 he was given the title of Duque da Vitória⁶ to commemorate this victory and it was fortuitous that the next year he was also victorious in Spain, in a great battle at a place with the same name.

Wellington was aware of the strict protocol concerning accepting and using foreign titles and he applied for a Royal Licence to accept and use his first Portuguese title in the United Kingdom and this was granted on 18th October 1811. Very few of the subsequent Britons enobled in Portugal observed this protocol⁷. Furthermore, his descendants applied for and obtained recognition of these titles with the requisite authorities in Portugal⁸. The normal practice of the Portuguese Crown was to

4. Wellington's Portuguese titles demonstrate the usage of the participle 'de' always placed before the title, even when the surname has been adopted. It agrees in gender if either the title or the associated placename has a literal meaning.

5. Marquez old Portuguese spelling, Marquês, the modern.

6. Victoria old orthography.

7. Beresford also 18th October 1811; Thornton 10th October 1825; Goldsmid 6th June 1846; Napier alleged?

8. Nowadays the 'Concelho de Nobreza'. See appendix 4 Maranhão was final Brazilian province yielded by the Portuguese.

grant titles for life only or a limited number of lives but heirs could normally obtain recognition of an ancestor's title on application

The other Briton so honoured in the Peninsula War was Sir William Beresford who reorganised and commanded the Portuguese Army and later was Regent of Portugal. In 1811 he was created Count of Trancoso from where he had marshalled the Portuguese troops before the victorious battle of Busaco. In 1812 he became Marquess of Campo Maior which had been the centre of Wellington's defensive position facing the Spanish frontier. At home he was raised to the peerage as a Baron in 1814 and elevated to a Viscounty in 1823 but died without heirs.

Brazil

Dom João VI returned from Brazil to Portugal in 1821 leaving his elder son Dom Pedro as Prince Regent who then led the move for independence. He was proclaimed Emperor of Brazil on 12th October 1822. There then followed hostilities between the Brazilians and Portuguese forces in which the Brazilian navy was commanded by Lord Cochrane, who later succeeded as 10th Earl of Dundonald. He was instrumental in the expulsion of the Portuguese on 2nd July 1823 and was rewarded with a Brazilian Marquessate taking his title from the maritime province of Maranhão. Although standard works of reference cited the title for his successors, the family eventually ceased to use it.⁹

Return to Portugal

After Dom João VI came back to rule Portugal, he abolished the liberal constitution and after promising to grant a charter to the Kingdom, he was held practically a prisoner in his palace of Bemposta in Lisbon in 1824 whilst his younger son Dom Miguel

9. The only other Brazilian title granted to a Briton was by the Emperor Dom Pedro II who honoured Jorge João Dodsworth with the second creation of the Barony of Javari on 2nd August 1889. See main text under 'Public Service'. The Empire ended with the deposition of Dom Pedro on 15th November 1889. Subsequently several Brazilian residents were enobled by the King of Portugal Dom Carlos, and some were of British descent viz:

Henry Lowndes (1890)

Peter MacKenzie (1894)

Edward Pellew Wilson (1891)

José Pires Hamilton (1907)

For further details see main text.

called for an absolutist regime. The Diplomatic Corps saved the situation by driving to the palace in their coaches led by the French Ambassador, Hyde de Neuville whose father had been a Jacobite exile in France. The King was rescued and taken on board the ship 'Windsor Castle' stationed in the river Tagus near Cacilhas by the British Ambassador, Sir Edward Thornton. These diplomats were rewarded with Portuguese titles chosen to commemorate the event. Hyde de Neuville was created Count da Bemposta¹⁰ and Thornton, Count of Cacilhas.¹¹

Sir Charles Stuart was British Ambassador in Portugal during the Peninsular War and a member of the Regency and afterwards was created Count of Machico in 1825¹². After Dom João died, he went to Brazil with the embassy to the Emperor Dom Pedro who had succeeded his father as King of Portugal on 10th March 1826. He abdicated the Crown to his daughter Dona Maria, granting at the same time a constitutional charter to Portugal which Stuart was charged with taking back and elevated him to Marquess of Angra. In Britain he became Baron Stuart de Rothesay¹³ in 1828 but as he had no male heirs, the titles became extinct on his death.

Civil War

Dom Pedro had intended that his brother in Portugal, Dom Miguel, should marry Dona Maria to consolidate the Royal Family's claims. However, the Absolutists supported Dom Miguel and he was proclaimed and recognised as King of Portugal in 1828. The Civil War of the Two Brothers then ensued between the rival Absolutist and Liberal factions with Great Britain supporting the latter and the claims of the young Dona Maria, who was victorious in 1833.

Sir Charles Napier commanded the Liberal navy and in 1833 totally defeated the Absolutist fleet off Cape St. Vincent, where

10. Elevated to Marquess in 1835.

11. For three lives, (as well as his own) with the grant of manorial lands (Senhorio das Terras Novas at Lezírias Ribatejo) and his arms augmented.

12. From the place name in Madeira, Resenha Vol II. p. 104. Angra is on Terceira in the Azores which supported the Constitution.

13. 'Compete Peerage' Vol. XII. Part 1. p.410 n(a). A great concession considering the heir to the throne is Duke of Rothesay in the Peerage of Scotland.

years previously Admiral Jervis, later Earl of St. Vincent, had defeated the Spanish. Dona Maria created Napier Viscount of Cape St. Vincent and elevated him to Count in 1834. The title was changed to Napier of St. Vincent in 1842 to avoid confusion with the Jervis title. He was succeeded by his only daughter who died in 1915 when the title became extinct.

Thomas Stubbs had served in the Portuguese Army in the Peninsular War and was a General in the Civil War, commanding the Liberal troops when they took Oporto. He was created Baron of Vila Nova de Gaia in 1833 from the neighbouring town of Port Wine lodges. He stayed in Portugal and his descendants are authorised to use the title¹⁴.

Sir George Rose Sartorius, whose father came to England from Alsace, had fought at Trafalgar and in 1828 took some Liberal refugees to Portsmouth. On half pay from the British Navy, he decided to act as a mercenary and transported the Liberals from exile in France to the Azores where they joined Dom Pedro from Brazil. Sartorius held the¹⁵ Royal Standard as the Emperor landed at Mindello and then skirmished the Absolutist fleet. He was eventually relieved of his command by Napier. Largely by Napier's efforts, he was created Viscount of Piedade in 1836 and went to live in Sintra. He was further created Viscount of Mindello in 1845 and Count of Penha Firme in 1853. Having been reinstated in the British Navy, he obtained the rank of Admiral. His son renewed the title in 1903 for life only and he died in 1925.

Hence in the quarter of a century between 1811-1836, in the vital struggles for survival by Portugal and Brazil, 9 men of British descent were enobled for valiant military, naval or diplomatic assistance to the Portuguese monarchs whose thrones had relied on their remarkable support. Thereafter, Portuguese honours were granted to foreigners on a much broader basis and this survey continues to categorise these titles, including those with British connections.

14. Elevated to Viscount in 1835 and this title was renewed for Luis Stubbs Saldanha Monteiro Bandeira in 1961 as 3rd Viscount. Anuário Vol II. p.449. Livro De Oiro, Vol III. p.554.

15. Jorge de Oliveira Marques: Articles in Anglo-Portuguese news 1977/78: The Civil War Mercenaries. The title of Piedade comes from Nossa Senhora de Piedade — Our Lady of Pity — from the quinta at Sintra.

Marriage & Inheritance

Dona Ermelinda Allen, widow of José Monteiro de Almeida and daughter of Edward William Allen, British Consul in Viana do Castelo, was created Baroness of Regaleira in 1840¹⁶. The Barony was renewed for her sister's daughter who was succeeded in turn by her son.

In 1855 Henry Bliss of Suffolk, who had changed his name from^{16a} Aldridge on succeeding to his uncle's property, was created Baron de Bliss. In 1873 he was allowed to change the title to Barretto on receiving a further inheritance from Colonel António Barreto and this title was renewed for his son in 1892.

Russell Manners Gordon was allowed the title of Viscount of Torre Bela¹⁷ in 1857 in right of his wife and in 1889 the usage extended for his son. In 1894 he was elevated to Count and after he died, his son was allowed this title in 1907.

Peter Mackenzie of Tarlogie married the daughter of the Portuguese Ambassador in Brazil in 1886. He was created Viscount of Serra Largo in 1894 and elevated to Count in 1896. His descendants do not use the title.

Port Wine

Sir John Croft was created Baron of Serra da Estrela in 1853, the first of the Port Wine trade so honoured¹⁸. Born in Oporto in 1778, he had been honorary Chargé d'affaires in Lisbon in 1815 and had administered the relief funds granted to Portugal by the British Parliament when the Peninsular War ended. The title is no longer in use.

Joseph James Forrester received his Barony in 1854¹⁹ and was the acknowledged expert on the trade and the River Douro in which he unfortunately drowned in 1861.

16. Elevated to Viscountess in 1854.

16a. His cousin Baron Alreyo had estates in Portugal which he also inherited.

17. From the Quinta at Lobos on Madeira. Livro de Oiro, Vol III.

18. Created a Baronet in 1818. His crest and supporters have augmentations to commemorate that he was honoured with the Order of the Tower and the Sword. Extensive genealogy in Joseph Foster's *Yorkshire Families*.

19. From henceforth unless indicated otherwise, the titles granted are the same as the recipients' surnames.

Alfredo Allen who became the Viscount of Vilar D'Allen in 1866, was the grandson of Edward Allen and nephew of the Viscountess Regaleira cited above. He founded a famous museum in Oporto and his descendants succeeded to the title²⁰.

In 1866 John Knowles was created a Baron and it is assumed he was of the firm of Knowles & Foster. Richard Foster, of this firm but described as a London Merchant was created a Baron in 1878. There was also an earlier firm of Knowles, Proctor & Bold — wine shippers in the 1830s^{20a}.

In 1872 John Alexander Fladgate became Baron de Roêda, his title taken from his Quinta²¹ and in 1896 Alfred Tait, who was also a distinguished botanist, was created Baron of Soutelinho²².

William Glas Sandeman was honoured with a Barony in 1883 ostensibly because his grandfather, António Bernado de Brito e Cunha gave his life in the civil war, in 1829. As this was over 50 years previously it seems more appropriate to include this title in this section. Unfortunately his branch of the Sandemans' Port Wine business did not prosper and the main firm was controlled by cousins with whom there was a family feud. After William died unmarried in 1894, the title was renewed for his elder brother, Thomas Glas Sandeman, Senior, in 1895. His son, Thomas Glas Sandeman, Junior, had the title further renewed for two lives in 1909, in favour of himself and his son, Thomas Neil Preston Glas Sandeman, of Ellet Grange, Lancashire who had his right to the title confirmed when only a few months old. This was the only decree granted by Dom Manuel II to a Briton

20. See *Anuários*, Vol I, II, III for genealogy. They use the English Arms of Allen of Derbyshire, Staffordshire and London (Burke's Armory) whereas the Regaleiras used the Palmeira arms to whom the title descended by marriage.

20a. Rose Macaulay 'They Went to Portugal' p.330; Sandeman correspondence.

21. Later Percy Croft lived at the Quinta de Roêda. The firm of Crofts celebrated their tercentenary in 1978 when Penhaligons reproduced their brand of gentlemen's perfume 'Eau de Portugal' which they had originally created for Percy Croft in the early years of this century. The fragrance was blended to resemble the wild cistus flowers of his Quinta for which Percy Croft had 'saudades'. It became a popular toilet water and hair dressing and is still available in Britain, although unknown in Portugal.

22. Jorge de Oliveira Marques. Articles in *Anglo-Portuguese News* 1977/78. The Port Wine Barons.

during his short reign, although the King also confirmed the Duke of Wellington's titles²³.

Bankers

The Portuguese economy has frequently needed international loans and in the 19th century, five London Jewish bankers were successively enobled by Portuguese monarchs. The first was Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, founder of London University who was created Baron de Goldsmid e da Palmeira in 1845²⁴. In 1906, Violet Hoffnung, his great granddaughter, had the title revived in her favour and was the last holder²⁵.

Dennis Samuel was enobled in 1855 as Baron Diniz de Samuel. Herman Stern received a Barony in 1864 and his brother, David, received a Viscounty in 1870. Their sons received British peerages and were created Barons Michelham in 1905 and Wandsworth in 1895 respectively²⁶.

The fifth London Banker was Henry Bishoffsheim who received a Viscounty in 1873.

Public Service

Rafael Erlanger, a German, was the Portuguese Consul in Frankfurt and received a Barony for two lives in 1859. His son, Emil, the second Baron, was confirmed in the title in 1866. He married a Briton and their son Roland was born at Somerley, Hampshire²⁷.

23. See Ruvigny's acknowledgement to Thomas Glas Sandeman quoted under 'Sources'. Thomas Glas Junior married in 1907 Margaret Preston of Ellet Grange near Lancaster. See Burke's Landed Gentry, 18th edition, Vol 3, 1972. See also Appendix 3.

24. For two lives; Arms augmented and Royal Licence to use the title granted in 1846.

25. Created a Baronet 1841; additional Armorial Bearings granted 1846. Ruvigny states Violet Hoffnung was created as Viscountess although most sources list her as a Baroness. ('Coat of Arms' NS, Vol 2, p.177).

26. Denis Samuel was granted Arms in 1856 and Stern in 1865. Some Portuguese works incorrectly cite David as the son of Herman whereas they were both brothers and partners of Stern Brothers. In 1865 Frank Denis Samuel de Vahl, a relation of Dennis Samuel received the title of Baron de Samuel (de?) Vahl. See appdx 2.

27. Emil died in 1911 when the title became extinct. His father had his title recognised by the Austrian and German Emperors (Ruvigny, p. 617).

John Smith Athelstane was a diplomat, author and painter and brother-in-law of the Duke of Saldanha. He was ennobled as Count of Carnota in 1870, taking his title from his Quinta²⁸.

Alfredo Duprat was Portuguese Consul in London and was created a Viscount in 1870. The family were of French origin but his daughter married a New Zealander and the title was renewed in 1887.

Sir Henry Tress Barry, Baronet, was Portuguese Consul in Glasgow and was created a Baron in 1876. His descendants still use the title²⁹ although not registered with the 'Concelho de Nobreza' in Portugal.

The Emperor Dom Pedro II of Brazil honoured Jorge João Dodsworth with the second creation of the Barony of Javari in 1889³⁰. He was the son of a Scotsman, a councillor and director of the Chamber of Deputies of the Brazilian Empire.

In 1894 Robert Alfred Duff, whose wife's name was Champalimaud, descended from a French family established in Portugal since the 17th century, was created Viscount de Champalimaud Duff. His father had been in the British Diplomatic Service and he was manager of the Lisbon branch of the London & Brazilian Bank^{30a}.

Philanthropy, Property & Industry

In 1858, James Mason, a mining engineer from Oxfordshire, obtained a 50 year concession from the Portuguese Government for the extraction of copper at São Domingos, near Mertola. He was created Baron of Pomarão in 1866 from the riverside town where the ore was shipped. He was elevated to Viscount de

28. His ancestors came from Yorkshire and Durham and his will is in the deposited manuscripts in the Society of Genealogists London offices.

29. Debrett's and Burke's current issues.

30. See note 9. When Dom Duarte Nuno, the late Duke of Braganza went to Brazil in 1942 to marry, he was received by a Dr. Henrique Dodsworth, Prefect of Rio de Janeiro.

30a. Information from the Sandeman correspondence — surname sometimes cited as Ffrench-Duff. He was left a fortune by John Airey v. infra, who died in 1893.

Mason de São Domingos in 1868*. His son was created Viscount de Pomarão in 1886 in his father's lifetime³¹.

Hugh Owen, landowner, author and son of a British cavalry officer who settled in Portugal after the Peninsular War, was created Baron of Torre de Pero Palha in 1866³².

Sir Francis Cook, Baronet, was ennobled in 1870 as Viscount of Monserrate, from his beautiful Quinta with its famous gardens, at Sintra where he was a generous patron of education.

In 1870 George Croft from Manchester³³ who had founded a glass factory in Lisbon, was created Viscount da Graça*. John Moore Cole Airey³⁴ was also created a Viscount in 1872 and he was married to the daughter of a Lisbon merchant, George Walsh³⁵. Another Lancastrian, John Stott Howorth from Rochdale, cloth importer, builder of railways, mills and who resurrected a porcelain factory at Sacavém, was created a Baron in 1885³⁶.

Henry Lowndes was a Scotsman resident in Brazil who founded banks and was a great philanthropist to Portuguese charities in Rio de Janeiro. He was created Viscount of Leopoldina in 1890, taking his title from a township north of Rio³⁷, named after the Archduchess Maria Leopoldina of Austria, first

* for 2 lives

31. Elevated to Count in 1897 and Arms were granted in 1898. The model village at São Domingos is still occupied and it would be interesting to learn if there are descendants of the family.

32. He used British Arms and was descended from Lewis Owen.

33. Livro de Oiro, Vol. I, p.204.

Apparently no relation of the Crofts of Port Wine fame.

34. He was a Captain in the Royal Navy and used British Arms.

35. See note 30a. There were no children of the marriage. He was born 1810 son of Sir George Airey Lt. General in the British Army. Visconde de Airey died 17th September 1893 and is buried with his wife in the Walsh family mausoleum in Braereres Cemetery.

36. He became a Portuguese citizen in 1890 demonstrating his loyalty to his adopted country at the time of the British ultimatum to Portugal regarding partition of Southern Africa. His title was Baron de Howorth de Sacavém.

37. Elevated to Count in 1891 for two lives. Extensive genealogy given in Ruvigny, 1910 Edition. There is no relationship known with the Lowndes Marques Family whose Lowndes came from Cheshire. Arms augmented 1891.

Empress of Brazil and wife of Dom Pedro I (IV of Portugal).

Alan Danvers, electrical engineer, was Managing Director of the Anglo-Portuguese Telephone Company and received a Barony in 1893³⁸.

The Portuguese

It seems inappropriate to include titles in this survey where the British link is so distant that the family were to all intents and purposes totally Portuguese at the time of ennoblement. However, it would be remiss not to mention the families that proudly preserved British surnames and some of whom used British Coats of Arms viz:

- 1819 João António SALTER de Mendoga (descended from John Salter and his son Edward who came to Portugal in the 17th century) created Viscount de Azurara for services to the Royal Family in exile.
- 1871 José STREET de Arriago (descended from William Street of London who went to Faial in the Azores at the end of the 17th century) was created Viscount of Carnide³⁹.
- 1872 Joachim Mendes NOUTEL (descended from William Noutel, native of London, although surname is not British) was created Viscount of Messines.
- 1876 Henrique O'NEILL (descended from John O'Neill who came to Portugal from France in the 18th century) was created Viscount of Santa Monica.
- 1888 David COHEN de Castro Lara, a Portuguese diplomat in Brussels and Tokyo, was created Baron de Sendal.
- 1888 José Zuzarte WREM, son of the Portuguese Consul in Barcelona (stated his grandfather Diogo Wrem originated from England although this surname does not appear to be English⁴⁰) was created a Viscount.

38. Nothing more is known concerning Alan Danvers.

39. Anuário, Vol. I, 1950. Elevated to Count and his descendant José Street de Arriago e Cunha recognised as Viscount of Carnide by the Concelho de Nobreza in 1960.

40. Resenha, Vol. II, p. 778.

- 1891 Edward PELLEW WILSON, a Brazilian resident in Rio de Janeiro (descended from Alexander, son of James Wilson) was created a Count⁴¹.
- 1895 José Bressane Leite PERRY, Governor of Horta, Faial in the Azores was created Viscount de Leite Perry⁴².
- 1907 José Pires HAMILTON, a Brazilian resident of whom no details are known, was created a Viscount.

The Other Foreigners

Also excluded from this survey, although listed in other accounts, are those with foreign names with no known British connection i.e.

- 1867 Charles Adolphus de Kantzow of Sweden created Baron de São Jorge⁴³.
- 1874 José Carlos ALKAINÉ of Buenos Aires created Viscount of Castelo Alvo.
- 1875 Henrique EMANUEL, a Dominican diplomat in Paris and Lisbon⁴⁴ was created Baron de Almêda.
- 1884 George ROSENTHAL, who was Portuguese Consul in Amsterdam and presumed to be Dutch, was created a Baron. The decree indicates he was ennobled for his services on the occasion of the colonial exhibition in Amsterdam⁴⁵.
- 1891 José Baptista LENG RUBER created a Viscount⁴⁶.

41. On the inside end cover of Vasconcellos 'Arquivo Nobiliarcho Brasileiro' (Lausanne 1918) in Canning House Library, London the genealogy of Edward Pellew Wilson has been inserted by an unknown hand. He was at least second generation Brazilian and was granted Arms in 1896.

42. British origin of surname Parry unknown.

43. Sandeman correspondence 20 May 1909 & 14 May 1910 says they became British nationals including Edward Bosanquet, Herbert Philip & the heiress Constance Evangelina de Kantzow, aged 41 in 1909.

44. According to the Nobreza de Portugal, p. 232, he was resident in London.

45. Resenha Vol. II, p. 455.

46. Luttubach Lengrubler of Fribourg, Switzerland founded Nova Friburgo, north of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Information from his descendant Senhor Paulo Lengrubler of Rio de Janeiro.

- 1894 José Carlos MAYRINK created a Viscount⁴⁷.
- 1898 Alfredo Augusto das Neves HOLTREMAN created Viscount de Avalade.
- 1904 Guido de CHAYES created a Count and the title renewed for his son, Jorge, in 1909⁴⁷.

The Comparatively Unknown

There remain only 2 Britons where the reasons for their ennoblement are obscure and details of their ancestry unknown. It would be gratifying to establish these facts.

- 1894 James Grainger Bellamy created Viscount of Reynella⁴⁸.
- 1895 Walter Radcliffe Horncastle, the first Mayor of Hackney, was created a Viscount⁴⁹.

Finally, there was only one American citizen, the last with an English surname to be ennobled in Portugal by Dom Carlos, of whom little is known⁵⁰ viz:

- 1907 Andrew Vincent Patterson created a Baron.

Conclusion

The British were initially ennobled by Portuguese monarchs for vital aid in retaining their thrones, mainly for military or naval feats. Subsequently, various titles, none higher in degree than Count, were granted for sterling service to the Crown, nation and economy, recognising the important commercial influences, stemming from the long lasting Anglo-Portuguese Alliance. Many of these distinguished men were ardent Lusophiles whose nobility reflected their devotion to Portugal, which is still manifest today.

47. Jorge de Oliveira Marques lists Mayrink & Chayes as British?

48. Married 7th April 1883 at Rio de Janeiro Catherine Sharp, daughter of William Gunning Baird.

49. Ruvigny, p. 797. His obituary in 'The Times' of 15th January 1909, p. 11, states

"Mr. Horncastle held several foreign decorations besides those referred to, one of them entitling him in Portugal to the prefix of Viscount. His assumption of the style Visconde de Horncastle in this country was the subject of much good humoured chaff, which however gave him no concern."

50. Ruvigny, p. 1126 born Cleveland Ohio, U.S.A., 25th August 1867 unmarried and living at the Palácio Foz Lisbon in 1908.

SOURCES

In 1909, the Marquis de Ruvigny published his first edition of 'The Nobilities of Europe' limited to 250 copies. In the Portuguese section on page 239, he states:

"The Editor is greatly indebted to Mr. T. Glas Sandeman for the loan of his valuable collection of Portuguese heraldic and genealogical works, without which the preparation of this article would have been impossible."

The lists of Britons enobled in Portugal, in date order of Royal decree, were published in this work and repeated in the second edition of 1910. Further information in certain cases was published by Ruvigny in his 'Titled Nobility of Europe' 1914, which is more readily accessible, having been reprinted and is referred to as 'Ruvigny' in the notes. In the earlier works, now rare, it is strange that several titles were included when the person and families concerned do not appear to be British or the connection is distant or tenuous. However, the link may have been more obvious to Sandeman and Ruvigny compiling the information at the beginning of this century. Also included is a remarkable table of all the Portuguese titles granted up to 1890 (i.e. 1268 titles analysed by degree and reign, which would be worth extending up to 1910). The second edition also lists all extant Portuguese titles. Copies of this information are available from the writer.

Ruvigny merely chronicled dates, titles, names of recipients with brief biographical notes in the 1914 book. In the main, the information had been extracted from the authoritative 'Resenha das Familias Titulares e Grandes de Portugal' by Albano da Silveira Pinto. This was published alphabetically in two volumes, the first in 1883 and the second in 1890, continued by the Visconde de Sanches de Baena. The authors had extracted details from the original Royal decrees still preserved at the Torre de Tombo, Lisbon. Although rare works, both volumes are available on the open shelves of the reading room in the British Library. They contain a wealth of genealogical and heraldic information in Portuguese relating to titles granted up to 1866. Unfortunately, the authors could not ascertain details of all titleholders. Referred

to as 'Resenha' in the notes, extracts of the entries relating to the British will be deposited with this paper in the library at Canning House and elsewhere for reference purposes.

The modern 'Nobreza de Portugal' edited by Dr. A. Afonso Eduardo Martins Zuquete, published in three volumes 1960-61, by Editorial Enciclopédia, Lisbon contains extensive biographical details of most titleholders, including Brazilian honours. 'Family History' published translations of the entries relating to those with British connections in an issue especially produced to commemorate the 600th anniversary of the first Anglo-Portuguese Treaty of 1373. This is still available from the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies, Northgate, Canterbury (vol. 8, No. 48, New Series, No. 24, December 1974). Standard British Sources consulted include The Complete Peerage, Baronetage and Landed Gentry (various editions).

Other authoritative Portuguese sources, which are difficult to obtain, include:—

Livro de Oiro da Nobreza by Domingos de Araujo Afonso and Ruy Dique Travassos Valdez in 3 volumes (1934).

For Brazilian titles: Archivo Nobiliarchio Brasileiro by Vasconcellos (Lausanne 1918) — copy at Canning House Library.

Anuário da Nobreza de Portugal, Vol. I, 1950 (668 pp) and Vol. II, 1964 (1000 pp). These volumes contain separate information. Currently available is Vol. III (Part 1) issued in 1985 by the Instituto Português de Heraldica which updates some of the earlier work.

Also the Boletins Oficiais do Conselho de Nobreza of 1972 and 1985.

Between February 1977 and April 1978, Jorge de Oliveira Marques published a series of articles in the Anglo-Portuguese News with interesting biographical details on some of the British awarded Portuguese titles. He listed the Mayrink and Chayes titles for the first time and also included the only Portuguese to receive a British title viz. António de Sousa Macedo as Portuguese Minister was loyal to King Charles I during the Civil

War. When King Charles II was restored to the throne, he granted his son Luis Gonçalo, who was born in England, the Irish Barony of Mullingar in 1661.

Their descendant and representative in Portugal today is the Count of Mesquitela.

Acknowledgment

The writer is indebted to Mr. Arthur Addington, Senhor Manuel Corte-Real and Mr. David Williamson for their loan of rare books and grateful to Senhor Paulo Lowndes Marques and Senhor António Albuquerque de Sousa Lara for the information they kindly supplied.

He also wishes to thank Julie Connell for her kindness in typing this survey and Senhor Dr. Francisco Fernandes for his kind help in translating the Portuguese of the original documents.

The production of the Appendices would not have been possible without the information supplied from the Wellington and Sandeman family archives. The writer wishes to express his gratitude to The Duke of Wellington and His Grace's archivist, Mrs. Joan Wilson, at Stratfield Saye House and particularly to Miss Betty Sandeman of Ellet Grange for allowing him to use her grandfather's unique correspondence, which tells such a fascinating story.