

= Order of Saint Hubert =

The Bavarian Order of Saint Hubert is a Roman Catholic dynastic order of knighthood founded in 1444 or 1445 by Gerhard VII , Duke of Jülich @-@ Berg . He sought to commemorate his victory over the House of Egmond at the Battle of Linnich on 3 November , which is Saint Hubert 's day .

The establishment of the Order occurred during a long @-@ term , intermittent territorial dispute , initially between the Dukes of Jülich and the Dukes of Guelders , who were descended from a female line of the House of Jülich . The dispute began in the 1430s , when Arnold , Duke of Gelderland claimed the duchy of Jülich and the county of Ravensberg , and was resolved in the 1614 Treaty of Xanten , which established the United Duchies of Jülich @-@ Cleves @-@ Berg of the counties of Ravensberg and Mark with the duchies of Cleves , Jülich and Berg . In 1778 , Charles Theodore , Duke of Jülich and Berg and the Count @-@ Elector Palatine , succeeded his childless cousin , Maximilian III Joseph , Elector of Bavaria and brought the Order to Bavaria .

Initially , the order was open to men and women , although limiting the number of male companions to sixty . It commemorated the conversion of Saint Hubert and his standing as the patron saint of hunters and knights . Over time , the award had other uses as a reward for loyalty to the monarch and service to the princely state .

= = History = =

= = = Foundation = = =

Sources agree that the Order of Saint Hubert honors a military victory of the Duke of Jülich , on Saint Hubert 's day , 3 November 1444 . Sources differ on the specific date of establishment of the Order , whether it celebrated the victory at the Battle of Linnich between Gebhard V of Jülich and Arnold of Egmont (or Egmond) , or commemorated the battle at a future date . Consequently , the date of the founding depends on the source . Still other sources date the founding of the Order as late as 1473 or 1475 .

Twentieth century investigation has helped to clear up some of the confusion . The original Latin statutes of the foundation use Good Friday , in this case 26 March 1445 . Furthermore , there is clear written evidence that the Order existed prior to March 1445 : The original German statutes were dated immediately after the battle . It is also possible that Gerhard proclaimed the establishment of the Order immediately after the victory of his knights at Linnich , but the documents were not drawn up until later , leading to discrepancy in the dates of 1444 or 1445 . To further obfuscate the date of founding , Gerhard 's son , William III , renewed the Order upon his own succession to the ducal dignities in 1475 , in the so @-@ called New Statutes , which were prepared in Latin and German . These remained the governing documents of the Order until 1708 . In this confirmation probably lies the root of confusion over the date of the Order 's foundation .

Initially the Order was a knightly brotherhood (Rittersbruderschaft) , reflecting the overlapping religious and military aspects of medieval court life . Saint Hubert was the patron saint of hunters and knights . The founding of the Order of the Golden Fleece in the early 15th century started a trend in confraternal princely orders . The purpose of these , whether established by monarchs or princes , was to foster loyalty to a sovereign , replacing to the old Chivalric orders developed in the Crusades . Although some historians classify the Order of the Saint Hubert as a confraternal order , during its 600 @-@ year @-@ life , its purpose changed as the fortunes and needs of the Dukes of Jülich and Berg and their successors changed .

= = = Order under the House of Jülich = = =

When Reinhold IV , Duke of Gelder , died in 1423 , his nephew Arnold inherited the dukedom . Arnold 's cousin , Adolf of Berg , inherited territories near Liège . Arnold believed that Adolf had inherited the better of the two properties , and coveted it for himself . He tried to take it by force and

failed ; a compromise was reached by which the two agreed to a truce . Adolf of Berg died in 1437 and his cousin , Gerhard IV , the Duke of Jülich and Count of Ravensburg (Westphalia) , inherited both the Liège properties and the Duchy of Berg . Arnold reasserted his old claim , maintaining that the truce to which he and Adolf agreed was no longer valid , and prepared to take the duchies by force . Confident in his right to the inheritance , Gerhard met Arnold in battle , at the village of Linnich , in the county of Ravensburg (Westphalia) . He and his knights defeated Arnold and his knights on Saint Hubert 's day in 1444 . In celebration , Gerhard declared the founding of the Order , to reward his loyal and victorious knights .

The Order remained in collateral branches of the family of the Dukes of Jülich and Berg until 1521 , when the male line holding the two duchies and the county of Ravensburg became extinct . A daughter , Maria von Geldern , remained to inherit the duchies and the county , but , under the Salic law practiced in the northwestern German states , women could only hold property through a husband or guardian . Consequently , the territories passed to her husband ? who was also her distant relative ? John III , Duke of Cleves and Mark . The couple had three daughters , one of whom , Ann of Cleves , married Henry VIII of England in 1540 , and one son , Wilhelm , who subsequently inherited the duchies and the administration of the Order . The duchies included most of the present @-@ day North Rhine @-@ Westphalia that lay outside the ecclesiastical territories of the Electorate of Cologne and Münster . Wilhelm was known as Wilhelm the Rich .

= = Order under the House of Wittelsbach @-@ Palatine = = =

In March 1609 , Duke John William of Jülich @-@ Cleves @-@ Berg died childless . Both Duke Wolfgang William of Palatinate @-@ Neuberg and Elector John Sigismund of Brandenburg claimed the territories . In the subsequent succession chaos , the Order fell into disuse . By the late 17th century , the Duchy of Jülich passed into the jurisdiction of the Prince @-@ Elector Johann Wilhelm , Duke of Neuberg , who descended from a cadet branch of the Palatine line of the House of Wittelsbach . In May 1708 , he restored the Order of Saint Hubert and assumed the position of grand master for himself . To reward loyalty and service , he conferred the cross of the Order on several of his courtiers . He also gave the recipients generous pensions on the condition that a tenth be set aside for the poor , and a significant sum be distributed on the day of their reception into the order .

In 1777 , the death of Maximilian III Joseph of Bavaria without a legitimate male heir ended the main line of Wittelsbach ; after the War of the Bavarian Succession , a brief and relatively bloodless contest , Charles Theodore inherited his cousin 's dignities . The Order moved with the new Elector to Bavaria , where it eventually was confirmed again on 30 March 1800 by Maximilian IV , Elector of Bavaria . In the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars , the Order functioned primarily as a military order , similar to the Military Order of Maria Theresa or the Order of Leopold . The present head of the House of Wittelsbach , Franz Bonaventura Adalbert Maria , Duke of Bavaria , is the current Grand Master of the order .

= = Structure and requirements = =

Initially , hierarchy of membership was relatively flat . The statutes called for a grand master , in this case the Duke of Jülich , four masters , and a provost , or arms master . Of the four masters , two were required to be representative of families of the Duchies of Jülich or Berg ; the origins of the others had no geographic limitations . The masters were the clearing house for membership ; they investigated the admission of new members and any alleged infractions by the existing membership . The Provost , a weapons master , maintained the weapons and arms of the brotherhood , and himself wore a special medallion .

The Order was open to men and women , and both genders were entitled companions . Until 1476 , there were no limits on the number of companions to be admitted , but that year , with the new edition of the Order 's statutes , the Duke limited the number of men to 60 ; unlimited women could be admitted . The editions of the Order 's statutes , two in Latin and two in German , established

similar requirements for membership . The Latin editions stipulated that the man be of noble birth ? eight generations of noble grandparents ? and of unblemished reputation ; the German versions required that only four grandparents of the man be noble . Women were to be spouses of a companion ; in the 1476 versions of the statutes , both Latin and German , female members of the Duchess ' household could be admitted even if their husbands were not members or if the women were single , but were required to resign if they left the service of the Duchess . The exception to this clause provided for their continued membership if their husbands became companions of the order .

= = = Restructuring under Maximilian Joseph IV = = =

In confirming the Order , on 18 May 1808 , the King of Bavaria declared the Order to be the first in the kingdom and linked it to the Order of Civic of Merit . He limited membership to twelve knights from the ranks of counts and barons , excluding himself , as grandmaster , and members (native and foreign) , who may be nominated by the sovereign . Entrance fees were 200 gold ducats for princes . Those under the rank of prince paid an entrance fee of 100 silver ducats , which amounted to 120 Reichsthaler ; the silver Reichsthaler was 29.44g of .989 fineness . He also established a dress costume for festival days , which included not only the insignia of the Order , but a black collar with a sash , narrow , short breeches with poppy @-@ colored garters and bows , a short black cape , a sword , and a plumed hat . Ludwig II was laid in state and was buried in this apparel .

= = Collars , Badges and Stars = =

The gold @-@ enameled cross lies in a white field , and surmounted by a crown ; on one side is represented the conversion of Saint Hubert , with the legend *In trau vast* (firm in fidelity) in Gothic letters . On the reverse , lies the imperial orb and the Latin inscription *In memoriam recuperatæ dignitatis a vitæ 1708* (English : In remembrance of the restoration of the original dignity , 1708) . Originally , it consisted of a collar and a pendant jewel . The Jülich collar consisted of stylized horns (six for men , four for women) , intertwined with a cloud @-@ like figure eight . The jewel depicted a relief of the conversion of Saint Hubert . Its overall design alluded to the Saint as the patron of hunters , and thus the patron of knights . The great cross was only worn on special days ; on all other days , a smaller cross must be worn , and the member was fined 20 thalers for any and each omission) . The smaller cross was decorated appropriately for its size .

The collar of the Order under the Wittelsbach dynasty consisted of forty @-@ four gold links , twenty @-@ two of which consisted of a rectangular representation of the conversion of Saint Hubert in open relief surrounded by a gold and white enamel frame . These alternated with twenty @-@ two other links consisted of the intertwined initial letters of the motto *In trau vast* , (firm in fidelity) , i.e. , I , T and V in Gothic letters radiating small golden rays , each of these links being alternatively enameled red or green . From the center rectangular link hung a white enameled Maltese cross , each arm strewn with numerous small golden flames and each point of the cross was tipped with a small gold ball . Between each arm of this cross were five straight gold rays and in the center of the cross was a round medallion bearing a golden representation in relief of the conversion of Saint Hubert against a green enamel background . The reverse of this cross bore the same design with this same representation but against a red enamel background .

The sash of the Order was poppy red moire with narrow green borders , but under the knot , at the ends of this sash , these green borders as well as the ends of the sash were covered with gold metallic ribbon . Like the sash of the Order of the Garter this sash was worn from the left shoulder to the right hip . The cross worn with this sash was a Maltese cross with narrow arms also enameled white strewn with numerous golden flames , with three straight rays between each arm , each point of the cross being tipped with a small gold ball . Between the two gold balls on the top arm of the cross was a three @-@ dimensional gold representation of the Bavarian crown , by which the cross hung from its sash . In the center of the cross was a large round medallion consisting of a small golden representation of the conversion of Saint Hubert against a green enamel background and

surrounded by a wide border in red enamel with the motto the order In trau vast in Gothic letters set with small diamonds . On the reverse , in the center of the cross was a golden representation in relief of the imperial orb and cross (i.e. , the heraldic symbol of the Prince @-@ Elector as the Arch @-@ Steward of the Holy Roman Empire) against a red enamel background and surrounded with a white enamel scroll @-@ like border with the inscription In memoriam recuperatae dignitatis aviate . 1708 (I. e . , In remembrance of the restoration of the original dignity , 1708) . The star of the order , worn on the left breast , was a radiant silver star of eight points surrounding a gold , white enameled cross pattée strewn with golden flames and with a round poppy red enameled central medallion bearing the motto In trau vast in golden Gothic letters and surrounded by a white enameled and gold border .

= = Partial list of recipients = =

= = = Recipients in Austrian Service = = =

These recipients of the Order of Saint Hubert attained the rank of General in Austrian military service during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars .

August Maria Raimund Prinz und Herzog von Arenberg , Graf von der Marck (1753 ? 1833)

Karl Joseph Franz , Graf u . Prinz von Auersperg (? 1800)

Wilhelm Ignaz Cajetan , Prince von Auersperg (1749 ? 1822)

Heinrich , Count von Bellegarde (1756 ? 1845)

Anton (Antal) , Fürst Esterházy de Galántha (1738 ? 1794)

Nikolaus II , Fürst Esterházy de Galántha (1765 ? 1833)

Nikolaus IV . Ferdinand Franz Fürst Esterházy de Galántha (-Edelstetten) (1765 ? 1833)

Karl Aloys zu Fürstenberg (1760 ? 1799)

George IV of the United Kingdom (1762 ? 1830)

Louis Aloysius , Prince of Hohenlohe @-@ Waldenburg @-@ Bartenstein (1765 ? 1829)

Friedrich Karl Wilhelm , Prince Hohenlohe @-@ Ingelfingen (1752 ? 1816)

Karl Wilhelm Georg , Landgraf zu Hessen @-@ Darmstadt (1757 ? 1795)

Friedrich (VI) Joseph Ludwig , Prince of Hessen @-@ Homburg (1769 ? 1829)

Karl Emanuel , Landgraf zu Hessen @-@ Rheinfels @-@ Rothenburg (1746 ? 1812)

Archduke Charles , Duke of Teschen (1771 ? 1847)

Francis IV , Duke of Modena (1779 ? 1846)

Archduke John of Austria (1782 ? 1859)

Archduke Louis of Austria (1784 ? 1864)

Joseph Radetzky von Radetz (1766 ? 1858)

Heinrich XV . Fürst zu Reuss @-@ Plauen (1751 ? 1825)

Karl Philipp Fürst zu Schwarzenberg (1771 ? 1820)

Franz de Paula Fürst von Sulkowski , Herzog von Bielitz (1733 ? 1812)

Alexander Suvorov (1729 ? 1800)

Maximilian Joseph Fürst von Thurn und Taxis (1769 ? 1831)

Christian August Prinz zu Waldeck und Pyrmont (1744 ? 1798)

George I , Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont (1747 ? 1813)

= = = Diplomats = = =

Alexander Kurakin (1752 ? 1818)

= = = French recipients = = =

Napoleon (1769 ? 1821)

Eugène de Beauharnais (1781 ? 1824)

Armand Augustin Louis de Caulaincourt (1773 ? 1827)
André Masséna (1758 ? 1817)
Nicolas Soult (1769 ? 1851)
Henri Jacques Guillaume Clarke (1765 ? 1818)
Georges Mouton (1770 ? 1838)

= = = Post Napoleonic Recipients = = =

Prince Franz Maria Luitpold of Bavaria (1875 ? 1957) .
Prince Arthur of Connaught (1883 ? 1938)
Ernest Augustus , Duke of Brunswick (1887 ? 1953)

= = Grandmasters of the Order = =

Compiled from various sources .

= = = Medieval Grandmasters of the Order = = =

Gerhard VII , Duke of Jülich @-@ Berg (founder)
William III , Duke of Jülich @-@ Berg (~ 1474)
William IV , Duke of Jülich @-@ Berg
John III , Duke of Cleves (1490 ? 1538)
Wilhelm , Duke of Jülich @-@ Cleves @-@ Berg (1516 ? 1592)

= = = Early modern Grandmasters of the Order = = =

John William , Duke of Jülich @-@ Cleves @-@ Berg (1562 ? 1609)
(Order unused until reinstated in 1708)
Johann Wilhelm , Elector Palatine (1658 ? 1716)
Charles III Philip , Elector Palatine (1661 ? 1742)
Charles Theodore , Elector of Bavaria (1724 ? 1799)

= = = Modern Grandmasters of the Order = = =

Maximilian I Joseph of Bavaria (1756 ? 1825)
Ludwig I of Bavaria (1786 ? 1868)
Maximilian II of Bavaria (1811 ? 1864)
Ludwig II of Bavaria (1845 ? 1886)
Otto of Bavaria (1848 ? 1916)
Ludwig III of Bavaria (1845 ? 1921)
Rupprecht , Crown Prince of Bavaria (1869 ? 1955)
Albrecht , Duke of Bavaria (1905 ? 1996)
Franz , Duke of Bavaria (born 1933)

= = = Explanation of currency = = =