Type 3: Though having been awarded the first and second types of the Philippine Constabulary Medal of Valor, Captain Crockett’s medal was eventually replaced with the third version of the medal announced in PC GO#21, in 1923, which incorporated a totally new design for the medal (Figure 11). This was done for greater conformity with the United States Army Medal of Honor. This third design was implemented in 1923 and used until 1935. The designer is unknown.

The medal design incorporates a straight-edged cross pattee with a United States eagle in the center with raised wings and talons clutching a curved scroll inscribed FOR VALOR (Figure 12.) A laurel wreath connects the arms of the cross. The upper arm of the cross includes the shield of the United States Insular Administration of the Philippines, while a five-point star appears on the cross side-arms. The bottom arm of the cross incorporates an interlocked PC behind the eagle is a four-pointed star. The obverse of the medal is blank with the exception of the maker’s hallmarks.

Figure 12: Detail of the obverse of Colonel Crockett’s Type 3 Philippine Constabulary Medal of Valor.

Crispulo Zamora and Sons produced this medal in gilt bronze. The medal is 42mm in width. The reverse of the medal is blank except for the manufacturer’s hallmark, CRISPULO ZAMORA, in two lines near the center intersection of the cross arms.

The ribbon for this medal is made of crimson silk with 13 small white five-pointed stars stitched in three rows, the top row of six stars, the middle row of four and the bottom row of three stars. A clasp for a second award of the Medal of Valor was authorized and was struck in a gilt bronze in the design of a five-pointed star flanked by an oak leaf cluster. This clasp was to be attached to the ribbon above the stitched stars. Only one individual, First Sergeant Malaco, was awarded the Medal of Valor twice. No known example of the Medal of Valor clasp exists. Captain Crockett’s medal is hand engraved on the back with the inscription CAPT. CARY I. CROCKETT, AUGUST 21, 1904 (Figure 13).

Figure 13: Engraved reverse of Colonel Crockett’s Type 3 Philippine Constabulary Medal of Valor.

Due to time and the weight of the medal pulling on the ribbon fabric, the original silk ribbon experienced severe deterioration. The original ribbon went through museum quality restoration and stabilization. Textile Conservation Services of Washington DC, textile conservators who have restored and stabilized textiles for the Smithsonian and other museums and archives, performed the ribbon preservation. The medal ribbon was sandwiched between two strips of red polyester “stabiltex.” The stabiltex was seamed on the back of the medal, and stitched together with fine polyester Skala thread. The stabiltex was slit on the back in order to allow the broach pin to be exposed and usable. All loose silk threads from the ribbon were reinserted back into the body of the ribbon and encapsulated in the stabiltex. Stabiltex is a clear, colored acid free textile and is used around the world by Museum conservators to strengthen and stabilize fragile textiles and help insure no further degrading. All preservation work could be reversed if needed. Photographs of the ribbon prior to preservation clearly show the degree of ribbon deterioration (Figure 14). Figure 15 shows the same ribbon after the stabilization with stabiltex.
Type 4: The fourth type and final version of the Medal of Valor was produced while still an American territory and awarded during the Commonwealth period from 1935 to 1946. During this period, the awarding of the Medal of Valor changed from being a Constabulary award to one presented to members of the Constabulary, the Philippine Armed Forces and foreign leaders who served the Philippines in a significant manner.

It is worth noting that the Commonwealth Type 4 design of the Medal of Valor was presented or available to medal recipients into the Republic period. Aviation hero and fighter pilot Colonel Jesus Villamor was awarded the Medal of Valor in 1958 for his heroism during the war, the Museum that displays his many awards show both his Republic period Medal of Valor and his Commonwealth Type 4 Medal of Valor.

The Commonwealth Medal of Valor design incorporates a straight-edged cross pattee with a United States Eagle in the center with raised wings and talons clutching a scroll inscribed FOR VALOR. A laurel wreath connects the arms of the cross. The upper arm of the cross includes the shield of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, while a five-point star appears on the cross side and bottom arms. Behind the eagle is a four-pointed star. The obverse of the medal is blank with the exception of the marker hallmarks.
Bailey Banks and Biddle produced this medal in gilt bronze. The medal is 42mm in width and was produced with two slight variations. The first variation shows a “cut-out” or finely-filed laurel leaf pattern to give more definition (Figure 17), while the second variant does not (Figure 18). Examples of this version of the Medal of Valor include at least three different BB&B maker hallmarks placements, which appear on the blank obverse of the medal. The author believes these different BB&B maker hallmarks represent at least three different production runs between 1935 and 1947.

![Figure 17: Reverse of the Commonwealth Medal of Valor (Type 4) with cut-out laurel leaves and BB&B bronze hallmark in one line of the upper arm of the cross.](image)

![Figure 18: Obverse of the Commonwealth (Type 4) Medal of Valor with the less-defined laurel leaves.](image)

One version has BB&B Bronze (on one line) appearing on the upper arm of the medal (Figure 19). A second version includes BB&B Bronze (on one line) placed on the bottom of the lower arm of the medal. The third version shows BB&B Bronze (with bronze noted on a second line under the maker name) appearing on the lower arm of the medal (Figure 20). The version BB&B Bronze on two lines and appearing on the lower arm of the obverse of the medal appears on Douglas MacArthur’s Medal of Valor currently on display in the MacArthur Library.

![Figure 19: Reverse of the Commonwealth Medal of Valor (Type 4) with cut-out laurel leaves and BB&B bronze hallmark in one line of the upper arm of the cross.](image)

![Figure 20: Reverse of the Commonwealth (Type 4) Medal of Valor with BB&B bronze hallmark in two lines on the bottom arm of the cross.](image)

The ribbon for this medal is made of crimson silk with thirteen small white five-pointed stars stitched into the field in the form of three chevrons. The top and middle chevron consists of five stars each, while the bottom chevron is made of three stars.

The Commonwealth Medal of Valor miniature (Figure 21) replicates the full size medal in design, however instead of Baily Banks and Biddle manufacturing the medal, Jose Tupaz, Jr. struck the miniatures post-war from the El Oro firm. Note that the attachment ring for the ribbon mirrors many Tupaz medals and varies greatly from the BB&B full size medal and the earlier Insular period medal in this respect. The Commonwealth miniature Medal of Valor is 20mm in width with a crimson silk ribbon and white stitched stars.

There is a fifth type of the Philippine Medal of Valor