



OMRS Virtual Exhibition - 2020



The Awards of Viscount Kirkwall and his Brothers

A presentation of the Victorian era awards of Captain George William Hamilton Fitzmaurice, Viscount Kirkwall and Baron Dechmont, later the Sixth Earl of Orkney and his brothers - Captain the Honourable Henry Warrender Fitzmaurice, Commander the Honourable Frederick O'Bryen Fitzmaurice, Lieutenant the Honourable Alexander Temple Fitzmaurice and Captain the Honourable James Terence Fitzmaurice.

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OMRS No. 3088**

(Illustration - Detail of the 6th Earl of Orkney's coat of arms from a silver salver - the suspension at the base depicts the honours bestowed upon the Earl – the Orders of the Medjidie, St. Michael & St. George and the Redeemer.)

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Detail of Roger Fenton's Photograph of Viscount Kirkwall

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Introduction

I had always wanted an example of the Ottoman Order of the Medjidie for my collection but had put off buying an example until the right moment. In March 2015, a European auction house was offering for sale an Order of the Medjidie, 5th Class, with the reverse engraved, “**Viscount Kirkwall, Scots Fus. Guards**”. On further perusal of the catalogue the auction also included Viscount Kirkwall’s Crimea Medal with clasp, “Sebastopol” - the pair had been split up and were 381 lots apart. As a collector, I thought it a crime that the pair had been separated, and in stark contrast to my usual collecting themes I bid and was successful in obtaining both pieces. The focus of this exhibit is primarily the awards of Viscount Kirkwall, later 6th Earl of Orkney, however by a stroke of good fortune the awards of two of his brothers subsequently came up for sale at auction and accordingly reference is also made to these awards and those of his other two brothers.

The Earldom of Orkney

With a history dating back to the ninth century, the Earldom was the third creation of this peerage and dates from 1696, when Lord George Hamilton, soldier and a younger son of the Duke of Hamilton was made Earl of Orkney, Viscount Kirkwall of Orkney and Lord (Baron) Dechmont of Linlithgow. The Earldom was created allowing descent through both male and female descendants and over the years has passed from Hamilton to O’Byrne to Fitzmaurice and finally to the St. John family. (For further details of the history and genealogy of the title please refer to http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earl_of_Orkney .) The current 9th Earl of Orkney, Oliver Peter St. John, b.1938, an academic, lives in Canada.



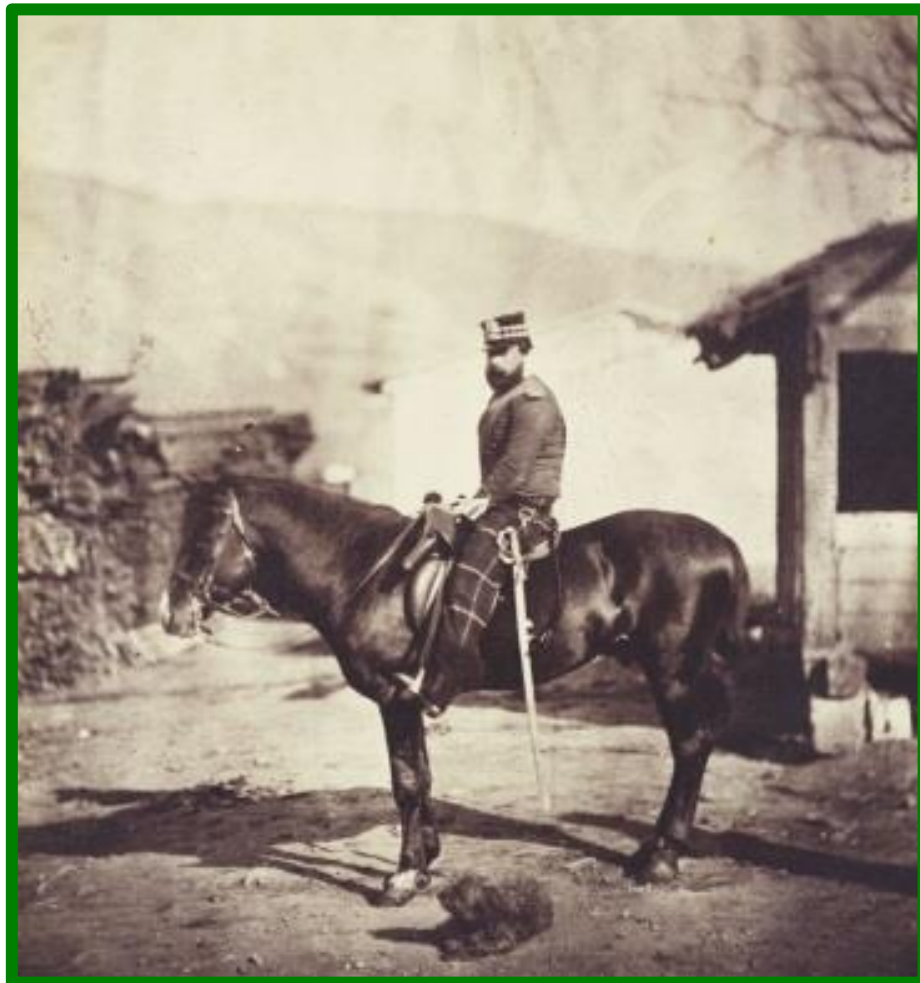
The arms are formally described in Debrett’s Peerage as follows: “*Quarterly: 1st, azure, a ship at anchor, oars crossed in saltire, within a double treasure flory counterflory, or, Orkney; 2nd and 3rd, quarterly, 1st and 4th, gules, three cinquefoils, ermine, Hamilton; 2nd and 3rd, argent, a ship, sails furled, sable, Arran; 4th, argent, a human heart, imperially crowned, proper, on a chief, azure, three mullets of the field, Douglas.*”

Crest, (See title page) Out of a ducal coronet, or, an oak tree, fructed and penetrated transversely by a frame saw, proper, the frame, gold. Supporters, Dexter, an antelope, argent, armed, ducally gorged, chained, and unguled, or; sinister, a stag, proper, attired, unguled, plain collared and chained, or. (Motto “Through Courage”)”

Captain George William Hamilton Fitzmaurice, Viscount Kirkwall, and Baron Dechmont, later the Sixth Earl Orkney (1827-89)

George William Hamilton Fitzmaurice, Viscount Kirkwall, was born at Taplow Court, Buckinghamshire, on 6 May, 1827 and in 1877 succeeded his father as the 6th Earl of Orkney and he died, aged 62, at 26 Sussex Place, Regent's Park, London on 21 October 1889. On 28 November 1872 at All Saints, Knightsbridge, he married Amelia, Baroness de Samuel (c.1812 – 11 November 1890), widow of the Baron de Samuel, a peer of Portugal. As a Scottish Representative Peer (Conservative) he sat in the House of Lords from 1885 until his death. He was appointed Deputy Lieutenant of Ayrshire in 1852. He was succeeded by his nephew Edmond Walter Fitzmaurice as the 7th Earl of Orkney.

He joined the Army as an Ensign with the 92nd Highlanders Regiment in 1845 and in 1851 he was appointed ADC to Sir Henry Ward the Seventh Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands a post he held until 1854. Meanwhile on 4 November 1853 he was promoted Captain by purchase and was transferred on 23 December of that year to the 71st Highlanders Regiment. He saw action in the Crimea in 1855 serving at the siege of Sebastopol and the capture of Kertch and Yenikale. The London Gazette notes on 25th January 1856 his transfer "*to be Lieutenant and Captain by purchase*" to the Scots Fusilier Guards. He retired in 1857. He was appointed CMG in 1866 and KCMG in 1875.

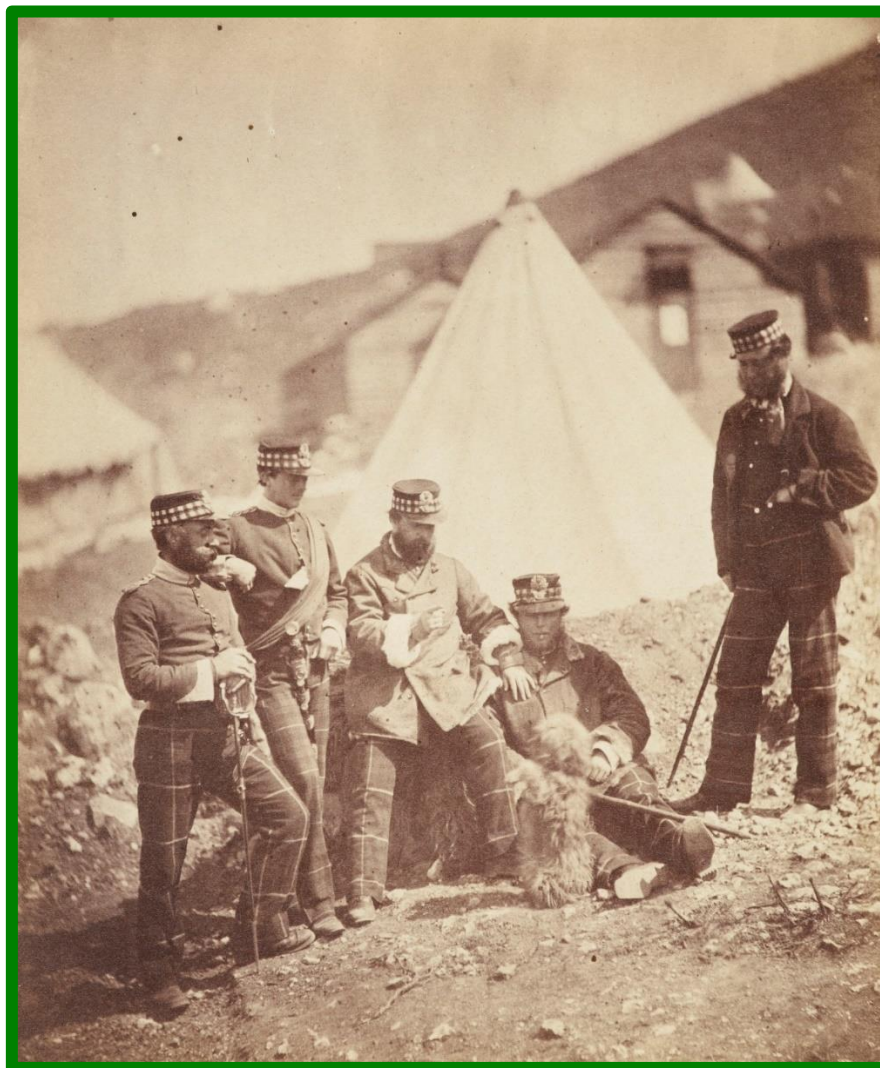


Viscount Kirkwall, 1855 - Albumen print © RCIN 2500271

“Photograph of Lord Kirkwall mounted on a horse facing left. He is wearing trousers in the tartan of his regiment the 71st Highlanders and there is a sword attached to the saddle beside him. A small dog lies on the ground in front of him and buildings and a hill can be seen behind. Lord Kirkwall served in the Crimean War with the 71st Highlanders and later became the 6th Earl Orkney.” RCIN 2500271

Of especial interest to students of the Crimea War is the fact that an image of Viscount Kirkwall exists amongst the Roger Fenton, (1816-69), Crimean War photograph collection. The image of the Viscount dates from Fenton’s tour of the Crimea 1855-6 and is titled ‘*Viscount Kirkwall, Captain 71st Highlanders*’ – dated 1855.

A copy of this photograph also exists in the Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540, USA, and forms part of: Roger Fenton Crimean War photograph collection which was purchased from Frances M. Fenton in 1944. A further photograph title ‘*Officers of the 71st Regiment*’ being officers of the 71st Highlanders with dog, posed before conical tent with military camp in background also exists – see below. It may be that the dog is that of Viscount Kirkwall and that he is the officer on the right.



Officers of the 71st Highlanders 1855 - Albumen print © RCIN 2500538

A set of photographs by Fenton, entitled '*Portraits Photographed in the Crimea by Roger Fenton*, Vol. I-II; *Incidents of Camp Life Photographed in the Crimea*' and consisting of five volumes totalling 213 images, was offered for sale by the London auction house Christies in a photography auction, 1 May, 1996 - Lot 50 / Sale 5587 Estimate £30,000 - £40,000 (\$44,844 - \$59,792) Price Realized £49,900 (\$74,591).

Further to his service in the Crimea after his return to the United Kingdom he continued his military service and as noted in the London Gazette, 7 December 1860, Page 4963, Viscount Kirkwall was granted a Commission with the rank of Lieutenant, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Buckingham, in the 2nd Regiment the Royal Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry. He was later in 1863 promoted to the rank of Captain.

Now known as The Royal Buckinghamshire Yeomanry the unit's history dates to the Volunteer Act of 1794 whereby local units were established in response to a possible invasion threat or civil disorder. By 1803 there were three such Yeomanry Regiments - 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. In 1827, the 1st and 3rd Regiments were disbanded, whilst the 2nd Regiment remained as a privately funded unit. In 1845 with the conferment by Queen Victoria of title "Royal" on the Regiment, the unit became to '*The 2nd Royal Bucks Regiment of Yeomanry*'. Viscount Kirkwall's commission with this unit appears at first glance to be incongruous, however his connection with the unit is a family one. The 5th Earl Orkney, who had been a Cornet in the 9th Lancers, was the Captain Commandant of the Taplow Troop and was also a Magistrate for Berkshire, Middlesex and Buckingham and was also a Deputy Lieutenant for Berkshire.

"The precedence of the Yeomanry regiments was settled in January, 1885, the Royal Bucks Yeomanry official data being taken as December, 1830, when the regiment was once more placed on the paid establishment, and the number allotted to the regiment was 21st. This was most unjust to the regiment, as the regiment was not disbanded in 1828 and re-raised in 1830-31, as can be proved. For instance, the title 2nd Bucks would never have been adopted if the regiment had been re-raised, seeing that there was no other Yeomanry corps with the exception of a newly-raised troop at Taplow in the County, dating from about 1830.

This isolated troop is a curious and interesting feature in the history of the County. It was raised in the forties by Lord Orkney and continued under his command until about 1862. ----- About the time of Lord Orkney's retirement, the Taplow troop were changed into Lancers and supplied with a uniform almost exactly like the 16th Lancers except for their plume which was white. Under the command of Captain N. G. Lambert, they continued to flourish until 1868-69 when they ceased to exist." Page 46, '*Buckinghamshire Genealogies and Current Biographies*', Edited by John Grant, The London & Provincial Publishing Co. Ltd. 1911. (In 1860 the senior major was Brownlow Knox, formerly Scots Fusilier Guards, and he became Lieutenant-Colonel commanding in 1862.)

In 1851 Viscount Kirkwall was appointed ADC to Sir Henry Ward the Seventh Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands a post he held until 1854. Since the Treaty of Paris in 1815 '*The United States of the Ionian Islands*', along the west coast Greece, were under British protection. Further to the independence of Greece in 1830 the population of the islands began to campaign for union with Greece. By 1862 the British Government had agreed to cede the islands to Greece and on 21 May 1864 the union was enacted. For his services in this regard, Viscount Kirkwall was appointed Grand Commander of the Greek Order of the Saviour.

Following the end of his tenure on the staff he edited, *“Four Years in the Ionian Islands, Their Political and Social Condition with a History of the British Protectorate”*, - published in 1864.



**The Crimea Medal with clasp “Sebastopol” impressed,
“CAPt. VISct. KIRKWALL. SCOTS. FUSILIER. GUARDS” © Author**

“Queen Victoria’s intention to issue a Crimea Medal was announced by the Duke of Newcastle (Secretary for War) to Lord Raglan (Commander-in-Chief) on 2 December 1854. It was to be conferred on all officers and men who served in the war. Each medal bore the clasps of those actions in which the recipient had been involved - Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Sebastopol and Azoff.” (<https://www.rct.uk/collection/440655/specimen-crimea-medal>) Whilst Viscount Kirkwall’s entitlement to the Crimea Medal is noted on the Medal Roll of the 71st Highland Light Infantry -see below - by the time he received the medal he had been transferred to the Scots Fusilier Guards and thus the naming of the medal is of this regiment.



The Order of Mejidie Badge Obverse and Reverse © Author

The Order of the Mejidie was instituted in 1851 and awarded in five classes. The Order was issued in considerable numbers by Sultan Abdülmecid as a reward for distinguished service to members of the British Army and the Royal Navy and the French Army who came to the aid of the Ottoman Empire during the Crimean War. In Britain it was worn after any British gallantry and campaign medals awarded, but before the Ottoman Crimea War Medal. Viscount Kirkwall's 5th Class breast badge is 54 mm in diameter, of silver with brilliant cut rays, partially re-pierced. The central medallion is on silver and enamelled gold. The crescent and suspension device are of gold. The badge can be removed from the suspension and a horizontal pin has been affixed to assist in wear as a brooch.



**The Order of Mejidie Badge Reverse Detail – engraved,
“Viscount Kirkwall, Scots Fus. Guards” © Author**



Viscount Kirkwall's trio with a specimen Ottoman Crimea War Medal added for illustration purposes. © Author

The Ottoman Crimean War Medal was issued by Sultan Abdülmecid I to allied military personnel involved in the Crimean War. It was only awarded to those who survived the war and not to next of kin. There are three different issues of this medal for British, French, or Sardinian personnel. The obverse shows the Ottoman Sultan's tughra with the Hijra year 1271. The reverse depicts a cannon standing upon the Imperial Russian flag, with an anchor and a mortar. The four flags of the allies are to the rear, their order identifying the country for which the medal was intended - Great Britain, France, or Sardinia. Due to the loss by shipwreck of many of the medals intended for British recipients, many awards were made with whatever issue came to hand, the most common being of the Sardinian type. The general quality of the medals was poor, and some British officers had copies of superior quality made in silver. As the medal was issued or purchased unnamed it may be that Viscount Kirkwall's medal was separated from the group many years ago and without provenance has become lost.

Medal Roll – 71st Highland Light Infantry (W.O. 100/31)

“Nominal List of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers, entitled to receive a Medal for Service in the Crimea.” There are in two sheets, officers only, noting “Captain Viscount Kirkwall” and his entitlement to the medal – Pages 375 and 499, with the same title, in the same hand, but the latter, see below, includes ten instead of eight Lieutenants on the Roll.

499

71st Highland Light Infantry

*Nominal List of Officers, Non-Comm^d Officers,
and Soldiers entitled to receive a Medal for Service in the Crimea*

Rank & Name	Medal	Clasp		Remarks
Solent Wm Denny	Medal			Medal sent to H.R. for Service 1/5/57
Major J. Brady				
“ R. H. Munro				
“ R. D. Campbell				
Captain W. Hope				
“ W. Thompson				
“ H. Lister				
“ J. C. Mathews				Medal 14/11
“ W. C. Parker				
“ J. C. Clarke				
• Captain Kirkwall •				
J. S. Macdonnell				
“ C. H. Smith				
“ R. C. H. Stewart				
Squad R. Wemyss				
“ W. Campbell				Medal 4/5/57
“ J. Robertson				
“ H. R. Mathews				Medal 5/7/56
“ Sir L. Smith				
“ C. W. H. Mathews				
“ J. Campbell				
“ C. H. D. Smith				
“ C. H. W. Smith				Medal 14/11
“ W. R. Mathews				

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Reference: W.O. 100/31

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A third sheet relates to the entitlement of the Sebastopol clasp – page number illegible, includes other ranks as well as officers, “List of Officers, Non Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers of the (illegible) Corps who have been present with the Army between the 1st of October, 1854, and the 9th of September 1855” including “Captain G.W.H. Viscount Kirkwall” and is occasionally annotated to note the date that a clasp was sent to an individual. There is no annotation next to Kirkwall’s name.

71st Highland Light Infantry during the Crimean War. Pages 124-126 - Historical Record of the 71st Regiment Highland Light Infantry, Lieutenant Henry J.T. Hildyard, London, 1876.

1855. The first battalion embarked at Corfu for the Crimea on board the transport "Medway" on the 26th January, 1855, and landed at Balaclava on the 7th of February. On the 13th the first and reserve battalions were amalgamated into one battalion of eight companies, about 900 strong, of all ranks. It remained at Balaclava till the 3rd of May, when it embarked on board the "Furious" and "Gladiator" steam frigates, forming part of the first expedition to Kertch, which, however, was recalled without accomplishing its object. The regiment was disembarked on the 8th of May, and marched to the front, joining the third brigade of the fourth division, and serving in

the trenches. It was re-embarked on board the frigates **1855.** "Sidon" and "Valorous" on the 22nd of May, and proceeded to Kertch with the expeditionary force of the Allied army. The whole landed at Kamish Burnu (about five miles from Kertch), under cover of the gunboats, bivouacked that night, and proceeded the next day, marching through Kertch to Yenikale, where it encamped. The regiment re-embarked at Yenikale on the 10th of June, on board the steam frigates "Sidon" and "Valorous," to return to Sebastopol, but was again disembarked on the 12th, the head-quarters and right wing remaining at Yenikale, and the left wing proceeding to Cape St. Paul, to protect those points in conjunction with a French and Turkish force.

In the beginning of August a draft of 120 men, under Captain Rich, disembarked at Balaclava, and marched to the front. It was attached to the Highland division, being occasionally employed in the trenches. At the end of September it embarked for Yenikale, and joined the head-quarters on the 2nd of October. On the 24th of September three companies, under Major Hunter, crossed the Straits of Yenikale, in conjunction with a French force, to Taman, where a large quantity of hutting material and fuel was obtained. The expedition returned to Kertch on the 3rd of October.

The strength and composition of the regiment on the **1856.** 1st of January was as follows, exclusive of a depôt at Malta, which was about 100 strong :—

	Scotch.	English.	Irish.	Total.
Head-quarters	823	36	44	903
Depôt at Perth	264	37	50	351
Total	1,087	73	94	1,254

1856, of which, Presbyterians 1,061, Church of England 77, Church of Rome 116.

The head-quarters and six companies, under Colonel Ready, remained in Yenikale, having two companies on detachment, under Major Campbell, at Kertch, till the 30th of May, when the head-quarters moved into Kertch, which was handed over to the Russian authorities on the 22nd of June. On the same day the head-quarters and six companies embarked on board the steam ship "Pacific," and two under Major Campbell, in the steam ship "Edina," and disembarked at Malta on the 29th of June.

The Highland brigade having been kept in reserve during the war, had few casualties in proportion to other regiments. The Seventy-first had only 2 men killed, 6 wounded, and 1 taken prisoner. Major K. Hunter, Lieut. Northey, Assistant-Surgeon Gilborne, and about 100 non-commissioned officers and men died of sickness. The regiment whilst stationed at Malta occupied the Floriana, Ricasoli, and Verdala Barracks.



Disembarkation – Kertch - Watercolour by William Simpson (1823-1899), 24 May 1855
© NAM (Accession Number - NAM. 1963-01-115-1)

The port of Kerch guarded access to the Sea of Azov, which was an important supply route for Sevastopol during the Crimean War (1854-1856). Much to the disgust of the British, a previous Anglo-French expedition to capture Kerch had been abandoned in sight of its objective when the French force was suddenly recalled. However, on 22 May 1855 a second expedition was launched which was successful. The artist, William Simpson, was permitted by Lord Raglan to accompany both expeditions.

London Gazette Entries.

- **London Gazette, 23 March 1852, Page 870.**

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Ayr.

The Right Honourable George, Viscount Kirkwall, to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 9th March 1852.

- **London Gazette, 4 November 1853, Page 2961.**

92nd Foot, Lieutenant George William Hamilton, Viscount Kirkwall, to be Captain, by purchase vice Tatnall, who retires. Dated 4th November, 1853.

- **London Gazette, 23 December 1853, Page 3743.**

71st Foot, Captain George William Hamilton, Viscount Kirkwall, from 92nd Foot, to be Captain, vice Horne, who exchanges. Dated 23rd December, 1853.

- **London Gazette, 25 January 1856, Page 279.**

Scots Fusilier Guards, Captain G. W. H. Viscount Kirkwall, from 71st Foot, to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase vice Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel R.N.F. Kingscote, C.B., who retires. Dated 25th January, 1856.

- **London Gazette, 2 March 1858, Page 1251-1272.**

Order of the Medjidie, Whitehall, March 2, 1858. The Queen has been pleased to give and to grant unto the undermentioned Officers Her Royal Majesty's license and permission that they may wear and accept the insignia of the several Classes of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie attached to their respective names, which his Imperial Majesty the Sultan hath been pleased to confer upon them as a mark of His Majesty's approbation of their distinguished services before the enemy during the late war, or as having been actually and entirely employed in His Majesty's Service, and that they may enjoy all the rights and privileges thereunto belonging, viz:

Officers of the British Army 5th Class

- ***Captain George William Hamilton, Viscount Kirkwall, late 71st Regiment***

The Queen has been pleased to give and to grant those Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of Her Majesty's Army who, with the sanction of Her Majesty, have been allowed to receive Medals conferred by His Majesty the Emperor of the French, His Majesty the King of Sardinia, and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, for services during the late War, Her Majesty's Royal permission to wear the same.

- **London Gazette, 7 December 1860, Page 4963.**

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Buckingham.

2nd Regiment the Royal Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry.

- ***Lieutenant, the Viscount Kirkwall to be Captain, vice Roberts, deceased.***

- **London Gazette, 28 May 1875, Page 2811.**

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George:

To be Ordinary Members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders: -

➤ ***The Honourable Viscount Kirkwall, C.M.G.***

- **London Gazette, 18 December 1885, Page 6131.**

Crown Office, December 15, 1885.

At Holyrood House, in Edinburgh, the 10th day of December instant, in obedience to Her Majesty's Royal Proclamation, dated 18th day of November last, the following peers, viz:-

➤ ***The Earl of Orkney***

Were elected and chosen the sixteen Peers of Scotland to sit and vote in the House of Peers in the ensuing Parliament, summoned to be holden at Westminster on the 12th day of January, 1886.

Appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George



The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's breast badge, gold and enamel, complete with gold swivel ring and straight bar suspension and with gold buckle on ribbon © DNW (Lot 1311, 16 September 2010)

“Originally bestowed solely upon those in high positions in the Mediterranean, the Order of St. Michael and St. George now recognises service in a foreign country, or in relation to foreign and Commonwealth affairs, for example the work of foreign-service officers and diplomats. When the Ionian Islands, now part of Greece, had been placed under British protection, the Prince Regent (later George IV) instituted the Order in 1818 to recognise distinguished citizens of the islands, and of Malta. The islands were of importance to Britain as they made strategic locations for military bases. Towards the end of the nineteenth century the Order was expanded to reward distinguished service in British territories, as well as more generally in foreign affairs.” (<https://www.royal.uk/order-st-michael-and-st-george>)

The award of the order to Viscount Kirkwall was not without complication and much detail is given in ‘The Order of St. Michael and St. George’, Peter Galloway, Phillimore & Co. Ltd., 2012.

*“The ending of the protectorate (2 May, 1864) was marked by a small ‘dissolution’ honours list. Pietro Bralia, the Secretary of the Senate, was appointed a GCMG, Baron D’Everton, the Resident on Santa Maura was appointed KCMG for his twenty-four years service on Santa Maura and previously on Cephalonia.The other island residents – Captain Murray (Paxos) Colonel Woodhouse (Zante), Captain Lane (Cephalonia) and M. H. Bulwer Lytton (Cergios), were appointed CMGs. Mr Seremetti, the Director of Police in Corfu, was appointed a CMG for his thirty-seven years of public service. The memory of the Ionian Islands lingered for a few years after the cession. **Viscount Kirkwall**, ADC to Sir Henry Ward and Sir John Young was appointed a CMG in 1866. **‘Lord Kirkwall** has been singularly popular amongst the Ionians and is about to meet the King of Greece, by special invitation of His Majesty in the Ionian Islands.”* Page 56.

*“Whether intentionally or unintentionally, Gairdner had successfully stopped the expansion of the order in 1863 by cautioning that heavy expenditure would be involved. In April 1868 he intervened again, by means of a long memorandum, to protest against the recommendation of Captain Turville as a KCMG, citing the statutes and endeavouring once again to protect not necessarily the Mediterranean basis of the Order, but the reputation of the Order in general. ‘When the Order was first established, the object was to bend to this Government the Ionian subjects and the Maltese, both being especially foreigners in their ideas and fond of honorary distinctions and decorations...This principle appears to have been acted upon until comparatively recent times. The first departure from it of which I am aware was the case referred to by Sir John Young of the Honourable A. Gordon, now Governor of Trinidad. He accompanied Mr Gladstone on his mission to the Ionian Islands. Neither Mr Gladstone nor Mr Gordon derived any remunerative advantage from their appointments, and it was felt very difficult to resist the grant of the 3rd class of the Order to Mr. Gordon. The inconvenience of the precedence was soon felt. When Sir J. Young was quitting the Ionian Islands under equally peculiar circumstances he asked...that the Companionship of the Order might be granted to Captain Turville, his ADC and Private Secretary. That application was also complied with, and the two precedents were followed by a still more inconvenient application : that of **Lord Kirkwall**. He had filled a similar appointment under Sir Henry Ward when Lord High Commissioner...Sir H. Ward had gone to Ceylon without making any recommendation in favour of **Lord Kirkwall**, and, after a short period of similar service under Sir J. Young, he had left the Ionian Islands for military service in the Crimea. His application was at first negative...on the ground that he had not been recommended for the distinction by any authority. He then wrote out to Sir J. Young in New South Wales, and of course it was not easy to refuse a recommendation which Sir J. Young was requested to make on his behalf. That recommendation was accordingly sent home, but still refused by Mr Cardwell. Not only was **Lord Kirkwall** not of the class of officers to whom this distinction was ordinarily granted, but his connection with the Ionian Islands has long since ceased, before they were annexed to Greece. He, however renewed his application in Lord Carnarvon’s time, and I think it can only be said that he obtained his object simply by force of persistent pressure.I have gone into this question because there has appeared a disposition to encroach upon the Order in a manner never contemplated in its formation, and every step has been made subservient to further encroachment. It certainly was never intended for the mere personal attaches of governors or Lord High Commissioners who held office under the Crown, and who were appointed and removed at the will of their patron; and the Statutes of the Order were properly so framed as, under their legitimate construction to exclude such persons from nomination to it.I am convinced that such appointments are seriously injurious.’”* Pages 64 & 65.

I have not been able to trace the London Gazette entry for his appointment in 1866 as a commander, however his appointment, in 1875 as a Knight Commander is detailed below.

- **London Gazette, 28 May 1875, Page 2811.**

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George:

To be Ordinary Members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders: -

➤ ***The Honourable Viscount Kirkwall, C.M.G.***

Until 1891 upon the death of the holder it was necessary to return the regalia to the Chancery of the Order. As the 6th Earl died in 1889 it is likely that the regalia were indeed returned and subsequently issued to a later recipient.



The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, K.C.M.G., Knight Commander's set, comprising neck badge, 95 x 70mm, gold and enamels, complete with neck cravat and gold clasp fitments, and breast star, 89mm diameter, silver, gold and enamels, fitted with gold pin for wearing, circa 1870-80, the set contained in its R & S. Garrard & Co. case of issue, clasp defective on this and a little scuffed, some small chips to enamels on both figures, otherwise nearly extremely fine (2) £1000-1200 © DNW
(Lot 406, Date of Auction: 22nd September 2006, Sold for £1,400)

The Order of the Redeemer of Greece



A Sash Badge (1st Type) of the Order © Royal Collection

A Commander Badge (2nd Type) of the Order © DNW

The Order of the Redeemer was established in 1829 in five classes to reward Greek citizens who had taken part in the war of Independence or *“who should distinguish themselves henceforth in any branch of public service, in the army and navy, in the diplomatic and judicial corps, in public administration, in the arts, science, agriculture and industry, commerce, or should distinguish themselves in any other social field through outstanding civic virtue, and through illustrious services to the Throne, for the Glory of the Hellenic name and for the welfare of the fatherland”*. The Order was open to foreigners were in recognition of their services to Greece.



Breast Stars - 1st Type & 2nd Type of the Order of the Redeemer © eMedals

The badge of the First Type of the order bore the head of King Otto but following his deposition in 1863 it was replaced by an image of Jesus and surrounded by the inscription, “*Η ΔΕΞΙΑ ΣΟΥ ΧΕΙΡ, ΚΥΡΙΕ, ΔΕΔΟΞΑΣΤΑΙ ΕΝ ΙΣΧΥΙ*” (“Thy right hand, O Lord, is become glorious in power”, taken from Exodus, 15:6). The reverse bears the national coat of arms with the inscriptions, *Η ΕΝ ΑΡΓΕΙ Δ’ ΕΘΝΙΚΗ ΤΩΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ ΣΥΝΕΛΕΥΣΙΣ - 1829* (“The IV National Assembly of the Hellenes at Argos – 1829”). The star is an eight-pointed faceted silver star – the First Type bear the national arms, whilst the Second Type bears the obverse of the badge. The ribbon is light blue, edged with white, being the national colours of Greece. With the establishment of republican rule, the Order has lost its crown suspension.

As I have been unable to trace a London Gazette entry and a specific date for Viscount Kirkwall’s appointment as a Grand Commander of the Order of the Saviour of Greece I have been unable to ascertain whether he received the 1st or 2nd type of the Order.

‘Lord Kirkwall has been singularly popular amongst the Ionians and is about to meet the King of Greece, by special invitation of His Majesty in the Ionian Islands.’ Page 56, ‘The Order of St. Michael and St. George’, Peter Galloway.

Newspaper Obituaries & Details of Will

- **The Morning Post, Wednesday, October 23, 1889, Death of the Earl of Orkney**

We regret to record the death of the **Earl of Orkney**, on Monday, at his residence in Sussex Place, Regent's Park. **George William Hamilton Fitzmaurice, Earl of Orkney, Viscount of Kirkwall and Baron of Dechmont**, Linlithgow, in the peerage of Scotland, and a Scottish representative peer, was the eldest son of Thomas, fifth Earl, by the Hon. Charlotte Isabella Irby, second daughter of George, third Lord Boston, and was born in 1827. He entered the army as ensign in the 92nd Highlanders in 1845, and became captain in 1853, afterwards exchanging into the 71st Foot, with which regimen he served at the siege of Sebastopol and the capture of Kertch. In 1856 he entered the Scots Fusiliers but retired from the army the following year. He served as aide-de-camp to Sir H. Ward (Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands) from 1851 to 1854, was nominated a C.M.G. in 1866, and advanced to K.C.M.G. in 1875. The late earl succeeded to the family honours in May 1877, having previously, in November, 1872, married, Ameila, Baroness de Samuel, widow of Baron de Samuel, a peer of Portugal. He was elected representative peer for Scotland in 1885 and was appointed Deputy-Lieutenant of Ayrshire in 1852. Failing issue, the earldom devolves upon the late peer's nephew, Edmund Walter Fitzmaurice, who was born in 1867.

- **Supplement to the Cheltenham Chronicle, Saturday, October 26, 1889**

We regret to record the death of the Earl of Orkney, on Monday, at his residence in Sussex Place, Regent's Park. **George William Hamilton Fitzmaurice, Earl of Orkney, Viscount of Kirkwall and Baron of Dechmont**, Linlithgow, in the peerage of Scotland, and a Scottish representative peer, was the eldest son of Thomas, fifth Earl, by the Hon. Charlotte Isabella Irby, second daughter of George, third Lord Boston, and was born May 6th 1827. The late earl succeeded to the family honours in May 1877, having previously, in November 1872, married, Ameila, Baroness de Samuel, widow of Baron de Samuel, a peer of Portugal. Failing issue, the earldom devolves upon the late peer's nephew, Edmund Walter, born in 1867, eldest surviving son of the late Hon. Henry Warrender Fitzmaurice (second son of the fifth earl).

- **The Dundee Courier and Argus, Thursday, December 19, 1889, The Will of the Late Earl of Orkney**

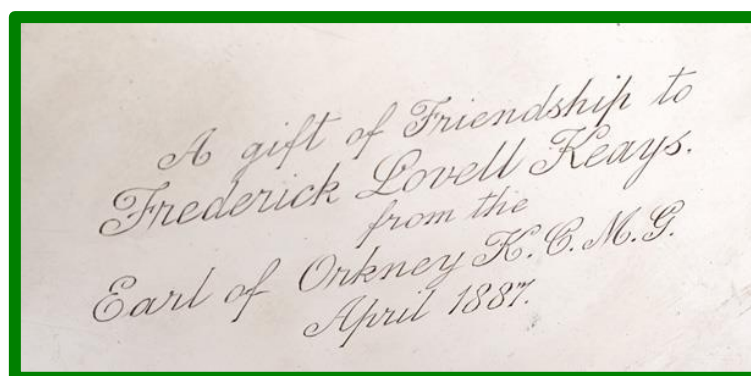
Probate of the will – dated 26th July, 1880, with codicils made 4th August, 1887, 17th February and 20th September, 1888, and 23rd March last – of the late **Right Hon. George William Hamilton, sixth Earl of Orkney, KCMG, Knight of the Medjidie and Grand Commander of the Order of the Saviour of Greece**, has been granted to his executors – Mr Frederick Lovell Keays, of Charles Street, St. James; Mr William Mesham, of Taunton Place; and Mr. Arnold William Whittell Holt of Argyle Place, solicitor – to the last named of whom the testator bequeaths £100, and to the other two executors £200 each.

The late Earl, who died at his town residence on the 21st October, aged 62 years, desired that his body should be placed in a shell, a leaden coffin, and a strong oak coffin, and taken for burial in the vault of Baron de Vahl, at Kensal Green Cemetery, in "*an old fashioned, closed hearse, so that the body may not be seen,*" that no flowers should be placed in the coffin, or in the grave, and that only a few intimate friends and relation should be invited to the funeral. He bequeathed his cornet "*which is in the cellar at 26 Sussex Place,*" certain pictures, and a house

in Queen's Gate, in trust, to the use of his nephew, his successor in title, for life, or until he should marry a lady named, in which event they are to be held to the use of another nephew.

He directs that the Castle Wigg bills should be burned. He desired that the locket which he wore around his neck with the portrait of his wife should be buried with him, and he bequeathed to his wife, Amelia, Countess of Orkney (widow of Baron de Samuel) certain jewellery and the use of his house in Sussex Place and its furniture for her life. The portrait set in diamonds of the testator's great-grandfather, Lord Kirkwall, some other pictures, a christening cup with the Landsdowne Arms, and the late Earl's orders, medals, and commissions (he served at the Siege of Sevastopol and at the capture of Kertch) are to devolve as heirlooms, with the settled estates in Tipperary, Kerry, and Queens County. All the remainder of his personal estate and effects, the personalty being of the value of £90,303, the deceased bequeaths to Mr Frederick Lovell Keays, Mr William Mesham, and Mr. Arnold W. W. Holt as joint tenants.

Note



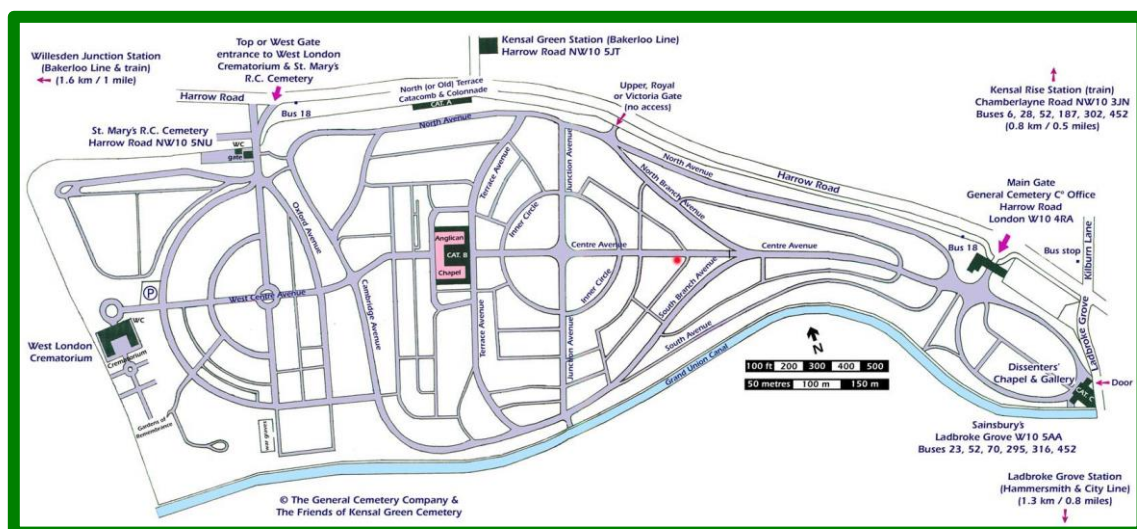
In May 2005 Cowan Auctions offered for sale a George III Sterling Salver with the Coat of Arms of the Sixth Earl of Orkney, bearing the London date letter for 1787-8 and the hallmark of Edward Jay. The underside bears a presentation inscription from the Earl to Frederick Lovell Keays dated 1887. Keays was an English solicitor and was also a beneficiary named in the Earl's will – see above. (The salver was sold for £2,600.)

The Grave of 6th Earl of Orkney

As noted in the above details of the will of the 6th Earl was to be buried at Kensal Green Cemetery. From the official website of Kensal Green Cemetery:

“Located in the heart of London traversing the borders of Kensington & Chelsea and Hammersmith & Fulham is one of London’s oldest and most distinguished public burial grounds. Inspired by the cemetery of Pere-Lachaises in Paris and founded in 1833 by the Barrister George Frederick Carden Kensal Green Cemetery comprises of 72 acres of beautiful grounds including two conservation areas and an adjoining a canal. The cemetery is home to 33 species of bird and other wildlife. This distinctive cemetery has a host of different of memorials ranging from large mausoleums housing the rich and famous to many distinctive smaller graves.”

Further to correspondence with management of the cemetery the graves location was obtained – number 25933 Square 56 RS (roadside) and is located on the south side of the Central Avenue as detailed by the red dot in the map below.



© The General Cemetery Company & The Friends of Kensal Green Cemetery



Kensal Green Cemetery 1896 - From 'The Queen's London'; by Cassell & Co., London with approximate location of the Earl Orkney's grave marked in red



North view of the grave © Author



East view of the grave © Author



West view of the grave © Author



Inscription on the Earl's Gravestone to the East of the tomb © Author

**SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
THE RIGHT HON
GEORGE WILLIAM HAMILTON
6TH EARL OF ORKNEY K.C.M.G.
DIED 21 OCTOBER 1889
AGED 62 YEARS
MAY HIS SOUL REST IN PEACE**



Inscription on the Earl's widow's gravestone to the West of the tomb © Author

**SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
THE RIGHT HON
AMELIA
WIDOW OF THE 6TH EARL OF ORKNEY.
DIED 11 NOVEMBER 1890
AGED 78 YEARS
MAY HER SOUL REST IN PEACE**



Inscription on Baron De Vahl's tomb © Author

**SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
FRANK DENIS SAMUEL DE VAHL
BARON OF PORTUGAL
DIED APRIL 8TH 1877. AGED 83 YEARS**

The Earl's wife had previously been married to Baron Frank Denis Samuel de Vahl, Baron of Portugal and had three children from this marriage.

File Note on Baron de Samuel

Let us now return to the de Worms family as such. Moses Samuel (the great-grandfather of Lord Pirbright), who was eighth in direct male descent from Saul Wahl, became a prominent merchant in the City of London in the reign of George II. He was often referred to as Moses Legeorge, his partner being a French *emigré* of the latter name.¹ Moses Samuel's second son Denis emigrated to Rio de Janeiro and negotiated several important banking transactions for the Brazilian Government. In 1854 the King of Portugal created Denis Samuel a Baron under the title of Baron de Samuel. By his Will he directed his son Frank Denis to take the name of de Wahl after their ancestor Saul Wahl, and as Baron de Vahl² he appears in Burke's *Peerage*, 1882. The family again became linked with the de Worms family by reason of the marriage of Baron George de Worms, the eldest brother of Lord Pirbright, on the 18th April 1860, with Louisa the only daughter of Baron de Samuel. On Baron de Samuel's decease his widow Amelia married the 6th Earl of Orkney.

<https://www.fbcoverup.com/docs/library/1939-01-12-Geneological-Notes-upon-the-Family-of-Baron-Henry-%5BRothschild%5D-De-Worms-sometime-member-of-Parliament-for-East-Toxteth-by-Bertram-B-Benas-pp-142-158-The-Family-of-Baron-Henry-de-Worms-Jan-12-1939.pdf> – Page 147

Captain the Honourable Henry Warrender Fitzmaurice (1828-75)



Undated silhouette of Henry Warrender Fitzmaurice © geni.com

Henry Warrender Fitzmaurice was born on 7th July 1828. He was the second son of the 5th Earl of Orkney. On 19th March 1847 he purchased his commission in the 72nd Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders at a cost of £450. He was promoted Lieutenant by purchase on 28th December 1849 and Captain by purchase on 4th August 1854.

He served with his brother Alexander Temple Fitzmaurice – joined 1853, however Henry did not serve in the Crimea. On 26th August 1857, the regiment embarked for India to help quell the Mutiny. He received the Indian Mutiny medal with clasp, "Central India". He retired by sale of his commission in 1860. On reviewing the medal roll for the 72nd Regiment - WO 100/38 – I have been unable to locate his name. I also referred to the Mutiny Medal Roll available of the DNW Auction House website but again I was unable to locate his name. On referral to various copies of Hart's Army list I was able to confirm his service dates and I illustrate below the page for the 72nd Highlanders from 1859 which notes his seniority and dates of promotion. His brother is also on the list. I also accessed a copy of his service records, but these only noted the progression of his promotion in rank.

On 5th September 1861 he married Sarah Jane Roose, only child of George Bradley Roose of Bryntirion, Anglesey, Wales. Henry Fitzmaurice lived in Tregof, Anglesey and was High Sheriff and Deputy Lord Lieutenant of Anglesey in 1866 – London Gazette, 3rd February 1866. In 1870 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace. He died at Plas Llwynon, Llanfair, Anglesey on 12th January 1875, aged 47. They had three sons and a daughter. The second son, Edmund Walter Fitzmaurice, born 24th May 1867, became the 7th Earl of Orkney upon the death of the 6th Earl in 1889.



**Left & Right - India Mutiny Medal with clasp “Central India” impressed
“CAPt. HON. H.W. FITZMAURICE, 72ND HIGHLANDERS” © Author**

The Indian Mutiny Medal was issued to officers and men of British and Indian units who served in operations in suppression of the Indian Mutiny. The medal was initially sanctioned for award to those troops who had been engaged in action against the mutineers. However, in 1868 the award was extended to all those who had borne arms or who had been under fire. Medals were awarded with or without clasps - five clasps were authorised – Delhi, Defence of Lucknow, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow, and Central India.

The clasp, “Central India” this was for service during the period January - June 1858 and awarded to all those who served under Major-General Sir Hugh Rose in actions against Jhansi, Kalpi and Gwalior. It was also awarded to those who served with Major-General Roberts in the Rajputna Field Force and Major-General Whitlock of the Madras Column, between January and June 1858.

Serving in India.
Depot, Aberdeen.]**72d (Duke of Albany's own Highlanders) Reg. of Ft. 302**
The Duke's Cypher and Coronet.

Years' Serv.

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Facings Yellow.—Agents, Messrs. Cox and Co.

[Returned from the Crimea, 30 July 1856. Embarked for India, 22 Oct. 1857.]

² Lieut.-Colonel Parke served in the Crimean campaign in 1855, including the expedition to Kertch, and commanded the 72nd Highlanders from the 1st July, at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, as also at the assaults of the 18th June and 8th September (Medal and Clasp, Knight of the Legion of Honor, and 5th Class of the Medjidie).

⁴ Lt. Colonel Thellusson served in the Eastern campaign of 1855, including the expedition to Kertch, siege and fall of Sebastopol, and attack of the 18th June (Medal and Clasp, Knight of the Legion of Honor, and 5th Class of the Medjidie).

30

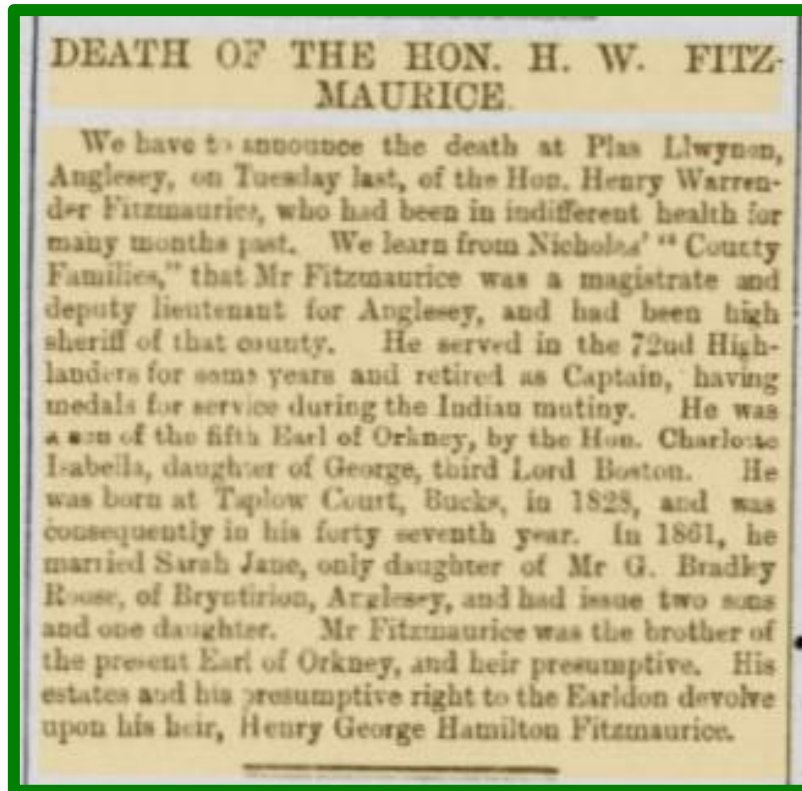
Roll of Officers and Men of the 72nd Regiment who have been employed in the suppression of the Mutiny in India
Head Quarters, Mhow. 2nd March 1859.

<i>N^o of medals</i>	<i>Rank and Names</i>	<i>Service for which entitled to medal</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1 x	<i>Lieut^{nt} Col^l W. Parkes</i>	<i> Siege of Moolwah & Battle of Cuddalore</i>	<i>To England & exchanged to 53rd Regt</i>
	<i>Major A. D. Thelluson</i>	<i>d^o</i>	<i>in command of Regt. retired</i>
	<i>" R. Roake</i>	<i>d^o Battle of Moolwah & Cuddalore</i>	
	<i>" L. J. W. Norman</i>	<i>d^o</i>	<i>To England & General</i>
	<i>Captain J. C. H. Best</i>	<i>d^o d^o Moolwah</i>	
	<i>" C. Rice</i>	<i>d^o Battle of Cuddalore</i>	<i>To England</i>
	<i>" R. D. Buchanan</i>	<i>d^o Battle of Moolwah</i>	<i>To England</i>
	<i>" J. C. Stewart</i>	<i>d^o d^o</i>	<i>Left India from the service 15 April 1859</i>
	<i>Lieut^{nt} C. C. W. Vesey</i>	<i>d^o d^o & Cuddalore</i>	
10 x	<i>" A. S. Cameron</i>	<i>d^o & Cuddalore</i>	<i>To 15th Regiment</i>
	<i>" S. J. Upton</i>	<i>d^o</i>	<i>To England. Exchanged to</i>
	<i>" G. L. Basset</i>	<i>d^o</i>	<i>" 25th Regiment</i>
	<i>" W. H. Campion</i>	<i>d^o d^o & Cuddalore</i>	<i>To England & 55th Regiment</i>

72nd Regiment India Mutiny Medal Roll – Senior Officers – no Fitzmaurice © NA



Whilst researching Henry Warrender Fitzmaurice I came across another India Mutiny Medal, no clasp, sold at auction in September 2017. The medal was described as, "neatly old renamed Captain Hon. H.W. Fitzmaurice 72nd Foot. VF condition". (Townsend Auction Galleries) As can be seen from the image there is heavy pitting on the face of the medal. It may be pure supposition but possibly he was omitted from the 72nd Regiment's submission for the medal and he obtained an example to be renamed until he received his own official issue medal and clasp later.



North Wales Chronicle 16 January 1875

Commander the Honourable Frederick O'Bryen Fitzmaurice (1830-67)



Baltic Medal 1854-55 – Issued Unnamed © Spink

Frederick O'Bryen Fitzmaurice joined the Royal Navy on 12 November 1850 and his record of service is detailed below:

Ship	Rank	Dates
• Dauntless	Mate	16 Apr 1851 – 11 Mar 1852
• Magicienne	Lieutenant	26 Nov 1852 – 15 Mar 1853 (Promoted 6 Sep 1852)
• Bulldog		25 Jan 1854 – 29 Aug 1854
• Belleisle		30 Aug 1854 – 28 Nov 1854
• Eurotas		26 Jan 1856 – 27 Sep 1856
• Agamemnon		31 Mar 1858 – 1 Sep 1858 (Laying E.T. Cable)
• Victory		4 Mar 1860 - 26 Nov 1862
• Meeanne (Unclear)		27 Nov 1862 – 22 Apr 1863
• Coast Guard	Commander	16 Aug 1864 – 26 Oct 1867 (Promoted 26 Mar 1863)

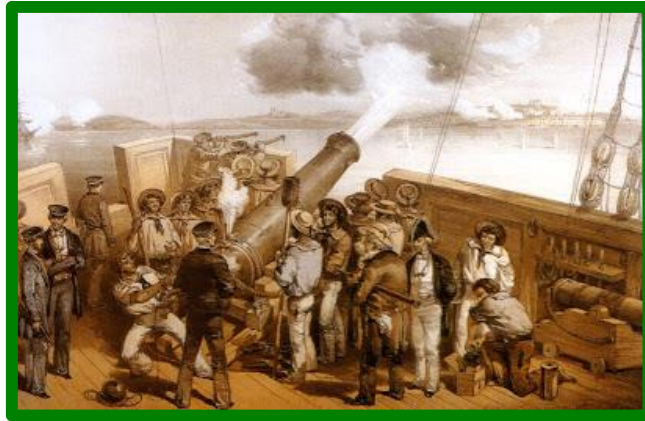
Remarks

- Conduct and attainments 'good', Captain Hall of the 'Dragon' attributes the seizing of a Greek Brig to the exertions and judgement of Fitzmaurice – 31 March 1854.
- During his posting to HMS Victory the records note, "*Suffers from dysentery when at sea*".
- He died in post as Commander Coast Guard Station, Bangor, North Wales.
- No reference is made to any medal entitlement, however his service on both HMS Bulldog and HMS Belleisle fall within the qualifying period for the Baltic Medal 1854-55 – both ships are listed as present in 'British Battles and Medals'. HMS Bulldog saw action at the bombardment and capture of Bomarsund Fortress, 13-16 August 1854. HMS Belleisle was a hospital ship during the Baltic War – his entitlement is listed on the roll under HMS Belleisle – see below.
- The Baltic Medal was issued to officers and men of the Royal Navy, Royal Marines, and Royal Sappers and Miners who served between March 1854 and August 1855 in the Baltic Sea operations against Russia in the Baltic theatre of the Crimean War.
- He did not see service during the Crimean War.

National Archive References - ADM 196/13/259, ADM 196/36/1137, ADM 196/70/33 & ADM 171/20/1

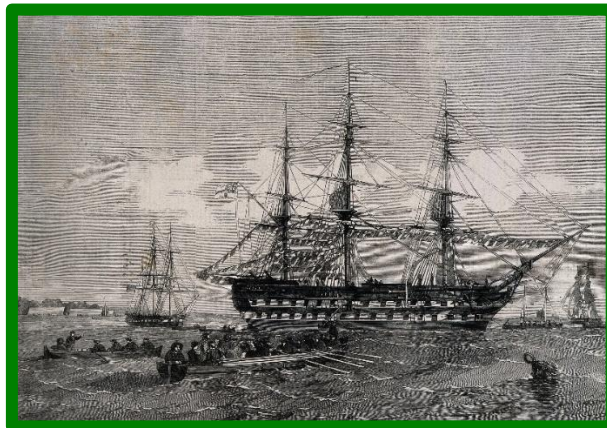


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Dolby's Sketches in the Baltic; A Sketch on the Quarter Deck of HMS BULLDOG, August 15th, 1854, Bomarsund © Mariners Museum

The third HMS Bulldog was a wooden steam powered paddle sloop launched in 1845. She ran aground in 1865 whilst off the coast of Haiti - unable to get her off of the reef, the crew blew her up.



HMS Belleisle Hospital Ship taking Provisions on Board © Welcome Foundation

HMS Belleisle was a 74-gun third rate ship of the line, launched in 1819. The ship was converted to serve as a troopship in 1841. During the Baltic War and thereafter she was used as a hospital ship – the ship was broken up in 1872.

Further to his service on HMS Agamemnon, laying the first trans-Atlantic telegraph cable in 1858, Frederick O'Bryen Fitzmaurice was one of the forty-one officers named in the London Gazette of 7 October 1859:

“Admiralty, 6th October, 1859. The Chamber of Commerce and Citizens of New York having presented Gold Medals to the Officers of Her Majesty's Navy who took part in depositing the Atlantic Telegraphic Cable, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty hereby give notice that they have received the Medals in question, and that they are ready for delivery at the Admiralty, Whitehall. Each Officer must apply personally or through his agent. List of Officers in Her Britannic Majesty's Navy to whom Medals have been awarded.”

6. Lieutenant The Hon. Frederick O'B. Fitzmaurice.

30. Lieutenant The Hon. James T. Fitzmaurice.

Of great interest to this research is the fact that Frederick's younger brother James Terence Fitzmaurice also received the medal whilst serving on HMS Valorous.



HMS Agamemnon Laying Cable 1858 © National Maritime Museum

"In 1857 she was fitted out to carry 1,250 tons of telegraphic cable for the Atlantic Telegraph Company's first attempt to lay a transatlantic telegraph cable, and although this first attempt was unsuccessful the project was resumed the following year, and Agamemnon together with her American counterpart USS Niagara successfully joined their two sections of cable in the middle of the Atlantic ocean on 29 July 1858." (Ollie, British Medal Forum, 3/8/2007) For a detailed history of the laying of the cable and the traumatic experience of a week long gale in the Atlantic please refer to <https://atlantic-cable.com/Cables/1857-58Atlantic/>



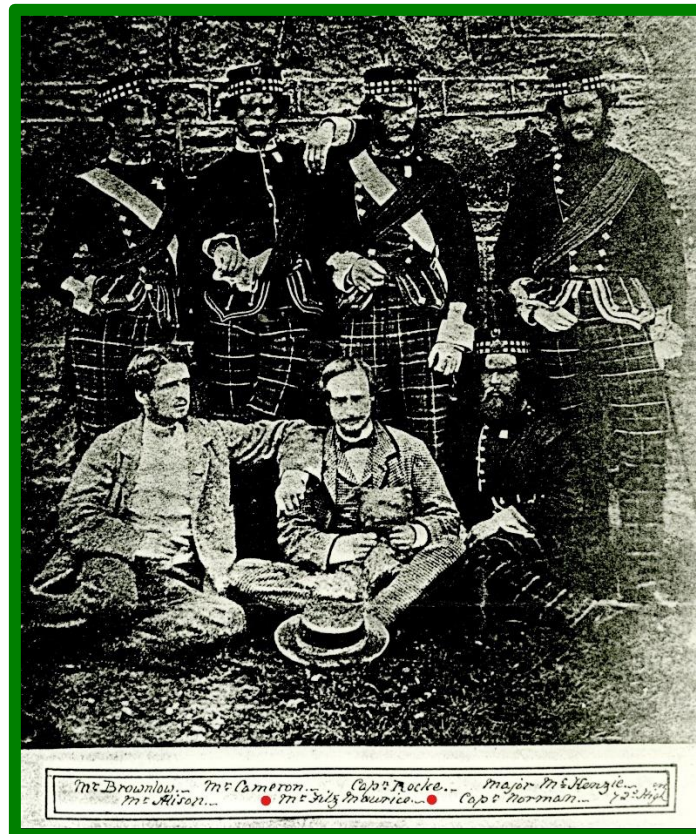
The 1858 Gold Telegraph Medal by Tiffany and Company © Atlantic-Cable.com

The obverse side bears a globe supported by figures of Science and Navigation. A dove hovers over the globe, bearing an olive branch in her beak. Navigation is symbolized by a background sculptured with ships, anchors, and sextant; and Science has a similarly appropriate surrounding. The seal of the Chamber of Commerce, between the arms of the two countries, is to be seen below. The reverse bears an image of two ships and the inscription, "*Richard Williamson, Asst. Engineer. R.N. From the Chamber of Commerce and Citizens of New York, Commemorative of the Part Taken by Him in Laying the First Telegraphic Cable Between Europe and America, in August, AD 1858*". All medals were individually named - large 70mm diameter medals were presented to the officers and smaller, 58mm diameter, medals were presented to other ranks of the ships in the cable fleet – HMS Agamemnon, HMS Gorgon, HMS Valorous and USS Niagara. Bronze medals were also struck for general circulation.

Frederick O'Bryen Fitzmaurice was born in Taplow, Buckinghamshire on 23rd April 1830. On 19th April 1853 he married Mary Anne Taylor Abraham, 1st daughter of Robert Taylor Spooner Abraham, of Crewkerne, Somerset. He died on 27th October 1867, aged 37 and his remains interred at St. Mary's Church, Barnes, London on 2 November 1867 – unknown if at the actual church/churchyard or at the Old Barnes Cemetery opened in 1854. They had three sons. His great-grandson Cecil O'Bryen Fitzmaurice, became the 8th Earl of Orkney upon the death of the 7th Earl in 1951.

A search of the available auction house data bases did not indicate that the sale of Baltic Medal named to Frederick O'Bryen Fitzmaurice had been recorded. If the medal had remained unnamed with the death of Frederick the medal was probably passed on to a descendant and with the passage of time the unnamed medal without provenance has been lost.

Lieutenant the Honourable Alexander Temple Fitzmaurice (1834-94)



Officers of the 72nd Highlanders
Mr Brownlow, Mr Cameron, Capt. Roche, Major McKenzie,
Mr. Alison, Mr. Fitzmaurice, Capt. Norman © DNW

Alexander Temple Fitzmaurice was born on 23rd January 1834 at Maidenhead, Buckinghamshire. He was the fourth son of the 5th Earl of Orkney.

His father wrote to the Commander in Chief in 1850 regarding a commission in the Army:

*“My Lord,
The late Commander in Chief did me the favor to put my son the Hon. Alexr Temple Fitzmaurice’s name down on his list for approval of Her Majesty to be appointed to a Commission in one of Her Majesty’s infantry regiments. He has since been preparing himself for the required examination & the gentleman under whom he studies reports to me that he is fit for trial. May I continue to hope your Lordship will do me the kindness to confirm that position for my son & permit him to be examined at an early date, I should wish much if he could serve in the 72nd Highlanders.*

*I have the honor to be
Your Lordship’s very obedient
Orkney*

*3 Ennismore Place, Hyde Park, London, March 15th 1853
The Lord Commander in Chief, Horse Guards”*

PRO Reference : WO 31/1028 A.T.Fitzmaurice . 60054

He enlisted on 13th May 1853, joining the 18th Foot by purchase. He transferred to the 72nd Highlanders on 15th July 1853 with the rank on Ensign. His elder brother Henry Warrender Fitzmaurice was already in the 72nd Highlanders having joined on 19th March 1847. He was promoted Lieutenant by purchase on 1st December 1854. From January to May 1855 the 72nd Highlanders were stationed in Malta and from there went to the Crimea in June 1855. He served at the siege and fall of Sebastopol (attack 18th June) and the expedition to Kertch as a Lieutenant. He served in the Crimea until August 1855. He received the Crimea Medal with the clasp 'Sebastopol' and the Ottoman Crimea Medal. The regiment returned from the Crimea on 30th July 1856. In August 1857, the Regiment left for the East Indies and he served there until August 1858. Lieutenant Alexander Fitzmaurice retired by sale of his commission on 3rd July 1860. (WO 76/433)

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72nd Highlanders

Nominal List of Officers, Noncommissioned Officers and Soldiers entitled to receive Medals for Service in the Crimea

Mad. Quarters Camp 10th September 1855

Rank	Names	Medals	Clasps	Remarks
Col. Colonel	R. P. Sharp	Crimea		for Lieut. James H. Douglas at Sebastopol 1855
Major	William Parker			
	James McHenry			
Captain	A. G. Hollister			
	Richard Rocks			
	Conglas Robinson			
	G. J. N. Norman			
	Archibald Alison			
	Alexander Crombie			
	David Rice			
	R. G. Buchanan			
	G. W. Hunter			
	James Anderson			
	H. B. Leathem			
Lieutenant	J. G. Stewart			
	O. B. Fielden			
	Wm. G. R. H. Ward			
	J. W. Campbell			
	J. M. Alison			
	Ch. J. Cameron			
	Wm. A. S. Fitzmaurice			
	G. L. Bassett			
	M. G. W. R. Burgess			
	J. G. Burgess			
	R. M. Champion			
	Francis Brownlow			
	Robert St. John			
	G. M. Rockwell			
Ensign	J. S. Richardson			
	George McRae			
Pymaster	Howland Webster			
Adjutant	G. L. N. Pigg			
Quartermaster	John McComick			
	R. G. Leaman			
	Wm. Burgess			
	G. J. Burgess			
	J. W. Burgess			
	J. W. Burgess			

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London & West. Reg. Bureau

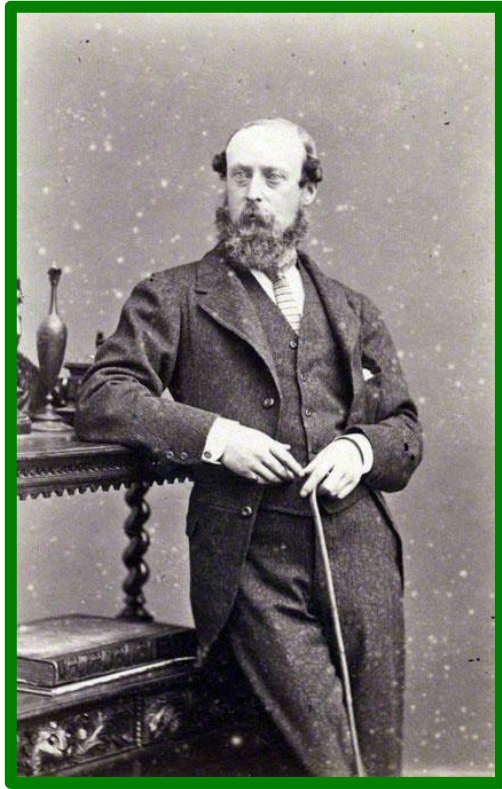
PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE
Reference: W.O. 100/31
COPYRIGHT PHOTOGRAPH—NOT TO BE REPRODUCED PHOTOGRAPHICALLY WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

Medal Roll – 72nd Highlanders (W.O. 100/31) © NA



Obverse & reverse of trio – Jubilee Medal 1887, un-named; Crimea Medal with clasp “Sebastopol” impressed “LIEUT.A. T. FITZMAURICE 72ND REG.”; Ottoman Crimea Medal (Sardinian Issue) Contemporary Tailor’ Copy privately impressed, “THE HONble. A. FITZMAURICE 72ND HIGHdrs” © Author

In 1867 he became Groom of the Bedchamber to Edward, Prince of Wales. He married Adela Mary, daughter of Simon Thomas Scrope and widow of Edward Riddell on 26th April 1873. They had no children. They lived in London in Brook Street, W1. In 1887 he received the Jubilee Medal. He remained Groom of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales until his death on 19th June 1894, aged 59. His widow lived in Llangattock, Llangattock-Nigh-Usk, Abergavenny in Wales until her death on 2nd March 1915.



**Left - Hon. Alexander Temple Fitzmaurice by Disderi, albumen carte-de-visite, 1860's
© NPG Ax77194**

**Right - Hon. Alexander Temple Fitzmaurice by Carlo Pellegrini, chromolithograph,
1872 © NPG D36946**

The 1887 Golden Jubilee Medal was awarded to celebrate Queen Victoria's golden jubilee. It was awarded to those involved in the official celebrations, including members of the Royal Family, Royal Household, and government officials, as well as Envoys, Foreign Ambassadors and Colonial Prime Ministers. Military recipients included selected officers, sailors and soldiers of the Royal Navy and Army. There is no published roll for the medal.

Groom of the Bedchamber

"In England after the Restoration, appointments in the King's Household included Groom of the Great Chamber, Groom of the Privy Chamber and Groom of the Bedchamber. The first two positions were appointed by Lord Chamberlain's warrant; the third, of greater importance, was a Crown appointment.

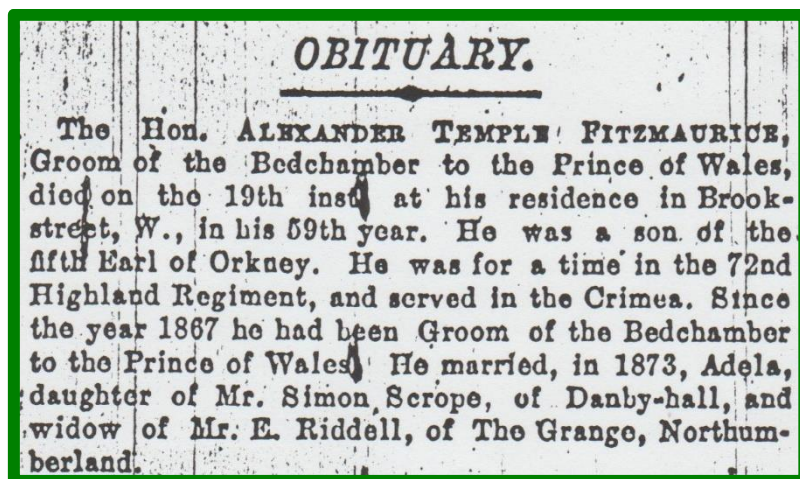
Traditionally, the English Court was organized into three branches or departments:

1. *the Household, primarily concerned with fiscal more than domestic matters, the royal purse.*
2. *the Chamber, concerned with the Presence Chamber, the Privy Chamber, and other more public rooms of the royal palaces, as the Bedchamber was concerned with the innermost.*
3. *the Bedchamber, focused on the most direct and intimate aspects of the lives of the royal family, with its own offices, like the Groom of the Body and the Squire of the Body.*

The Chamber organization was controlled by the Lord Chamberlain; as if he was the general of a small army of servitors, the Grooms of the Chamber were his junior officers, with ushers and footmen the foot soldiers. Grooms ranked below Gentlemen of the Chamber, usually important noblemen, but above Yeomen of the Chamber. They were mostly well-born.

There were usually a dozen or so Grooms of the Bedchamber appointed (though under different monarchs the number varied from as many as fifteen or as few as eight), two of whom were on duty at any one time. They served for a week at a time in rotation and were responsible for attending the King in the Chamber when he dressed, and at Dinner when he dined privately (taking food and wine from the servants to give it to the Lords, who would serve The King). They would also deputise for the Lords of the Bedchamber if required to do so. Grooms of the Bedchamber were close to the King and were occasionally sent overseas as special envoys to negotiate royal marriages and such. During the last years of the reign of King George III, when he withdrew from public life in consequence of his poor mental health, several of his grooms followed him to Windsor Castle, whilst others remained in London to serve the Prince Regent, later to become King George IV. When the Monarch was a Queen, the positions of Groom of the Bedchamber were not filled (though Prince Albert, consort to Queen Victoria, did appoint his own Grooms of the Bedchamber)."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Groom_of_the_Chamber



Alexander Temple Fitzmaurice's Obituary 21st June 1894 © The Times

Captain the Honourable James Terence Fitzmaurice (1835-1917)

With regard to the details of the career and life of Captain James Terence Fitzmaurice I am indebted to fellow OMRS member Robert Paterson and reproduce below his OMRS article “**Medals of a Midshipman**” from the OMRS Journal of June 2001, Pages 123-5. My thanks also to him for providing colour images of the medals.



Indian General Service Medal (1854-1895), bar ‘Pegu’ (28th March 1852 -30 June 1853) to HONBLE J. FITZMAURICE. MIDN. “FOX” and Baltic Medal (March 1854 – August 1855) issued unnamed © R.J. Paterson.

In June 2000, I bought the Second Burmese War and Russian War medals of Midshipman Hon. J.T. Fitzmaurice, R.N. They are the Indian General Service Medal, bar Pegu (Midn. Fox), and Baltic Medal (unnamed).

My research has shown, he was a descendant of the Duke of Hamilton and that during his career, he had been an Inspector-General, Captain and Commissioner.

The Honorable James Terence Fitzmaurice, was born on 26 February 1835, the fifth and youngest son of Thomas John Hamilton Fitzmaurice, 5th Earl of Orkney, and Charlotte Isabella, daughter of the 3rd Baron Boston; at one time all five sons were officers in the service of their country – three in the Army and two in the navy.

His career began on 6 April 1849, at the age of 14 years, when he entered the Royal Navy, as a Naval Cadet, aboard HMS Dragon, a paddle-wheel steam frigate, serving with the Particular Service squadron and in the Mediterranean.

At Portsmouth, on 9 June 1850, he transferred to HMS Fox and proceeded in her to the East Indies, where he was made Midshipman, on 6 April 1851. With a naval force assembled in April 1852, under the command of Rear-Admiral Charles John Austen 1 (brother of the famous novelist Jane Austen), he took part in the Second Burmese War, being present at attack and destruction of river stockades, and at the capture of the towns of Rangoon and Bassien. By the

time of the capture of Bassien, Commodore George Robert Lambert, of Fox, was in command of the Squadron and later succeeded to the chief command, as Rear-Admiral Austen had been taken ill, suffering from cholera, and died on 7 October 1852. (IGS Medal Clasp 'Pegu' - Medal Roll L/MIL/5/52 at British Library)



HMS Arrogant © Royal Museums Greenwich

As for Midshipman Fitzmaurice, from the heat of the tropics he was to go to the frozen North. He had returned to Portsmouth and, on 28 September 1852, joined his next ship, she was the steam frigate, HMS Arrogant, in which he served during the Russian War in the Baltic. He was present at the attack on Eckness, in May 1854, and the capture of Bomarsund, in August. Whilst off Kronstadt, near the eastern end of the Gulf of Finland, he passed his examination in Seamanship and attained the rank of Acting Mate, on 9 June 1855. Shortly after, he served in the boats at the attack of Viborg, in July; for this action he was Mentioned in Despatches. He then went on to serve in a rocket boat at the bombardment of Sveaborg, in August, and in boats at the cutting out of Russian vessels from ice at Koivista, in September.

Back in home waters, on 10 October 1855, he joined HMS Edinburgh, screw steam ship, at Dublin. On 24 December 1855, he was appointed Mate of HMS Brunswick, screw steam ship, at Devonport, having by then been promoted to that rank, with seniority to date from 9 September 1855. On 9 May 1856, he was appointed acting temporarily in command of HM Gun-Boat Redwing and he was confirmed to her command, on his promotion to Lieutenant, on 3 June 1856.

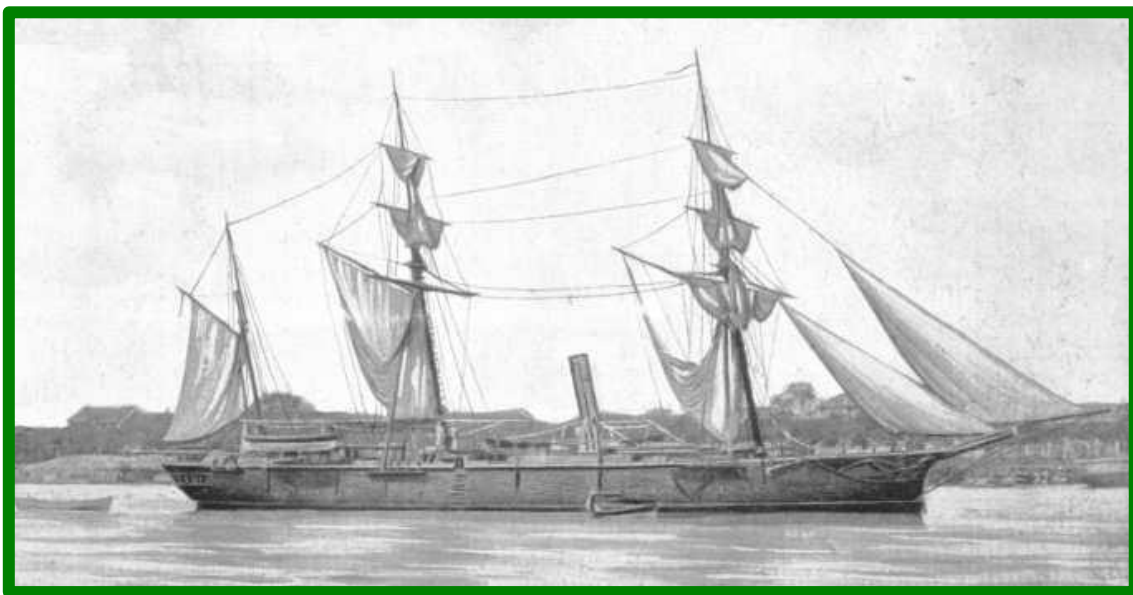
On 2 September 1857, he was appointed to HMS Valorous, a paddle-wheel steam frigate, at Devonport, for service with the Particular Service Squadron and in North America and West Indies. It was during his time aboard her, in the following year, that she served as escort ship

to H.M.S. Agamemnon, when laying first Atlantic cable, from mid-ocean, where they met an American frigate, to Valentia, Ireland.

On 12 November 1859, he was then appointed to HMS Imaum, Receiving Ship, Jamaica, for service in her tender, the schooner HMS Kingston. Back in England, on 28 November 1860, he joined HMS Edinburgh, screw steam ship, on Coastal Guard Service, Queensferry, North Britain. Shortly after departing her, he married on 21 March 1861, Frances Rhoda, only daughter of Sir William Gore Ouseley, K.C.B., D.C.L. He returned to service on 26 April 1861, aboard HMS Majesty, screw steam ship, on Coast Guard Service, Liverpool.

On 19 April 1862, he was appointed to HMS Victory, Flagship, Portsmouth, for service in command of her tender, the sailing brig HMS Sealark and on, 1 December 1862, still under his command, she transferred to HMS St. Vincent, Training Ship for boys, also at Portsmouth. There he continued to serve until 8 May 1865, when he was placed in command of another tender, the sloop HMS Martin, where he remained for a further twenty-one months.

On departing his last ship, he was promoted Commander, with seniority to date from 19 January 1867, and in the absence of a command at sea, on 1 October 1867, he took appointment as Inspector-General of Prisons in Ceylon, where he remained for three years.



HMS Teazer © cyberheritage.co.uk

On 9 November 1870, he was appointed Inspecting Officer of Coast Guard, at Fowey, Cornwall. After his stint there, he returned to service at sea, on 7 September 1872, as Commanding Officer of HMS Teazer, composite gun-vessel, on China station. On his return to England, he was placed on Retired List, on 1 October 1873, and in due course his rank was advanced to Captain, on 19 January 1882.

In later years, he had initially returned to Cornwall, where he was Nautical Assessor to the County Court, advising on technical difficulties. He then moved to Maidenhead, there he was actively involved in civil matters, becoming a J.P. for Berkshire, Alderman, and Income Tax Assessor for that County.

Following the death of his wife, on 2 June 1907, he married secondly, on 28 September 1911, Eleanor, widow of Henry Hodges, of Bolney Court, Henley-on-Thames, and 3rd daughter of Capt. Septimus H. Palairt, 29th Regt. Finally, he retired to Hove, Sussex and died on 8 April 1917.



The Reverse of Captain Fitzmaurice's Medals © R.J Paterson

Source: Burke's Peerage: Navy List 1855-1882; Service Register ADM 196/14; Service Register ADM 196/36; Cadets for Promotion, ADM 11/30; Passing for Lieutenant ADM 13/89; Ships Log – Arrogant ADM 53/5534; London Gazette 23 July 1855; Royal Navy by W.L. Clowes Vol. 6 & 7.

Re-typed by Owain Raw-Rees, Riyadh, December 2016 – January 2017.

Additional Notes

Born on 26th February 1835. On 21st March 1861 he married France Rhoda Ouseley, only daughter of Sir William Gore Ouseley, KCB. He died on 8th April 1917, aged 82. They had one son. His great-great-grandson Oliver Peter St. John became the 9th Earl of Orkney upon the death of the 8th Earl in 1998.

The India General Service Medal (IGSM) was instituted on 22 December 1853. It was awarded for various minor military campaigns in India and nearby countries, dating back to 1849 and to 1895. The Pegu clasp was awarded for the campaign in Burma from 28 March 1852 to 30 June 1853.

Arrogant			James Fitzmaurice	
Fitzmaurice H. S.	Acty mtr.	25	18453 Brunswick 9/10/57	14/5/57
Featherstone Wm	Sub off Hawk	41	Act 528 'Himalaya' 14/4/58	
Least Jno	Act.	63	18453 Brunswick 9/10/57	
Forde H. G.	Ord.	80	18453 Brunswick 9/10/57	
Fall Hg	A. B.	103	Pat. In Cont 22/2/57	
Frost H.	Ord.	170	18453 Brunswick 9/10/57	
Gunn A.	Q. Sec.	182	18453 Brunswick 9/10/57	
Guld Jno	Act.	242	18453 Brunswick 9/10/57	
Hampson Jno	Stoker	270	18453 Brunswick 9/10/57	
Hazler W.	B. Stoker	318	18453 Brunswick 9/10/57	
Hewy Jno	Ord.	339	18453 Brunswick 9/10/57	
Hiammure Jno	—	344	18453 Brunswick 9/10/57	
Joy Jno	Stoker	426	18453 Brunswick 9/10/57	
Leach J.	2 Cl. Ord.	431	18453 Brunswick 9/10/57	
Fitzpatrick Wm	Ord.	436	18453 Brunswick 9/10/57	
Polley R.	—	463	18453 Brunswick 9/10/57	
Romall Jno	Capt. G. B.	1	18453 Brunswick 9/10/57	
Thurbrother J.	Priv. R. M.	36	18453 Brunswick 9/10/57	

The Baltic Medal Roll for HMS Arrogant © NA (ADM 171/20)

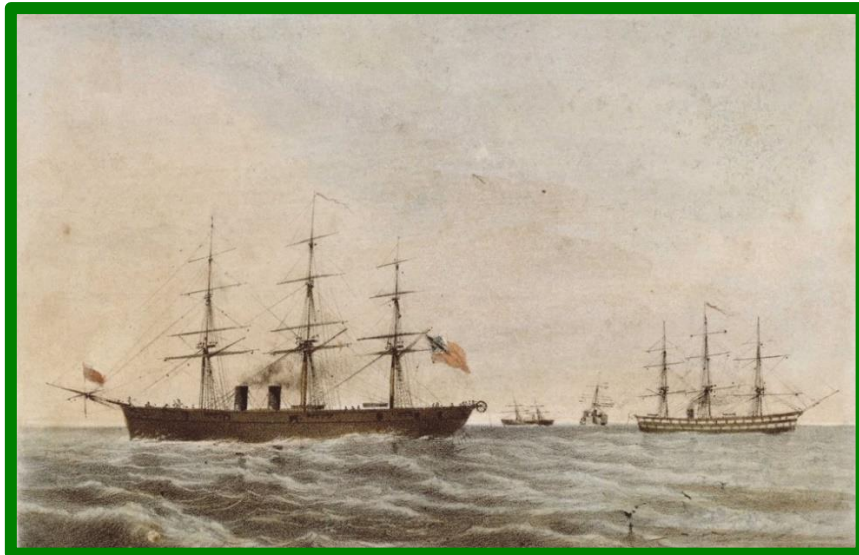
Further to his service on HMS Valorous, part of the small fleet, laying the first trans-Atlantic telegraph cable in 1858, James Terence Fitzmaurice was one of the forty-one officers named in the London Gazette of 7 October 1859:

“Admiralty, 6th October, 1859. The Chamber of Commerce and Citizens of New York having presented Gold Medals to the Officers of Her Majesty's Navy who took part in depositing the Atlantic Telegraphic Cable, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty hereby give notice that they have received the Medals in question, and that they are ready for delivery at the Admiralty, Whitehall. Each Officer must apply personally or through his agent. List of Officers in Her Britannic Majesty's Navy to whom Medals have been awarded.”

6. Lieutenant The Hon. Frederick O'B. Fitzmaurice.

30. Lieutenant The Hon. James T. Fitzmaurice.

Of great interest to this research is the fact that James's older brother Frederick O'Bryen Fitzmaurice also received the medal whilst serving on HMS Agamemnon.



**“The Niagara, Valorous, Gorgon and Agamemnon Laying the Cable at Mid-Ocean”,
Lithograph by Sarony, Major & Knapp, 449 Broadway, New York © NMM**

For a detailed history of the laying of the cable and the traumatic experience of a week long gale in the Atlantic please refer to <https://atlantic-cable.com/Cables/1857-58Atlantic/>



The 1858 Gold Telegraph Medal by Tiffany and Company © Atlantic-Cable.com

The obverse side bears a globe supported by figures of Science and Navigation. A dove hovers over the globe, bearing an olive branch in her beak. Navigation is symbolized by a background sculptured with ships, anchors, and sextant; and Science has a similarly appropriate surrounding. The seal of the Chamber of Commerce, between the arms of the two countries, is to be seen below. The reverse bears an image of two ships and the inscription, “*Richard Williamson, Asst. Engineer. R.N. From the Chamber of Commerce and Citizens of New York, Commemorative of the Part Taken by Him in Laying the First Telegraphic Cable Between Europe and America, in August, AD 1858*”. All medals were individually named - large 70mm diameter medals were presented to the officers and smaller, 58mm diameter, medals were presented to other ranks of the ships in the cable fleet – HMS Agamemnon, HMS Gorgon, HMS Valorous and USS Niagara. Bronze medals were also struck for general circulation.

The Three Fitzmaurice Sisters

During my research into the five Fitzmaurice brothers I was fortunate to be able to obtain images of the three Fitzmaurice sisters.



Lady Isabella Emma Elizabeth Fitzmaurice (1832 - 1906), (Drawing attributed to Sir George Hayter, 1792 - 1871 © lot-art.com) mar. (1) 1858 Samuel Leo Schuster, The Grange, Leatherhead, Surrey (d. 1884), & (2) 1886 Lt Gen Hon Hussey Fane Keane CB (1822 - 1895)



Left - Lady Emily Charlotte Fitzmaurice (1836 - 1910) © NPG - Unmarried

Right - Lady Maria Louisa Fitzmaurice (1837 - 1917) © geni.com, mar. 1859 Capt. Edmund Robert Spearman CMG, British Vice-Consul at Chantilly 1901-18 (1837 - 1918).

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