

Chapter 15

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BRITISH ORDERS AND THEIR MEDALS

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IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER
ISO

TERMS



Established in 1902, the order recognized meritorious service by active members of the Civil Service throughout the Empire / Commonwealth. It has one level only, Companion and recipients must have had at least 25 years service or 16 years in unhealthy places abroad. It was limited to 700 Companions at any one time.

DESCRIPTION



A seven pointed star of silver with a gold circular medallion in the centre bearing the Royal Cypher. The medallion is surmounted by an Imperial Crown (in place of the eighth point of the star). The band around the cypher contains the words FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE. The words and cypher are in blue enamel.

The badge for a woman, has a silver laurel wreath replacing the star around the medallion and is normally worn from a bow.

Only males received the order in Canada.

OBVERSE

The Royal Cypher ERVII, GVR, or GVI is displayed in the centre.

REVERSE

The reverse is plain.

MOUNTING

There is a small ring at the top of the crown through which passes a larger ring. The order was worn on the left breast.

RIBBON

The watered ribbon, 38-mm wide, consists of three equal stripes of crimson, blue, and crimson.

DATES

The order was created in 1902 and last awarded in Canada in 1946.

ISSUED

There were **97** awarded to Canadians.

1903 - 1911	(King Edward VII obverse)	44
1912 - 1919	(King George V obverse)	14
1935	(King George V obverse)	6
1943	(King George VI obverse)	10
1946	(King George VI obverse)	23

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¹ Mr Arthur Leonard Jarvis, CMG, ISO, Secretary Department of Agriculture - ISO 1905
 Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Victor Rorke, DSO, ISO, Chief Accountant National Revenue – DSO WWI / ISO 1935
 Superintendent Richard Burton Deane, ISO, NWMP – ISO 1915
 RCMP Commissioner Acheson Gosford Irvine, ISO and Warden Manitoba Penitentiary – ISO 1903

IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL

TERMS

Established with the Imperial Service Order in 1902, the medal was given for meritorious service by active members of the Civil Service throughout the Empire / Commonwealth. The recipient must have at least 25 years service or 16 years in unhealthy places abroad. There was no limit to the number of medals awarded.

DESCRIPTION

From 1902 until 1920, the medal was a seven-pointed star in silver and bronze similar to the ISO. After 1920, it was a circular, silver medal, 32-mm in diameter.



OBVERSE

King Edward VII: A star with EVII cypher.

King George V:

- a) A star with GVR cypher.
- b) A medal with an uncrowned bust and the legend:
GEORGIVS V . D . G . BRITT OMN REX F.D. IND:IMP
- c) A medal with the crowned bust and the legend:
GEORGIVS V . D.G. BRITT . OMN : REX.ET.INDIAE. IMP.

King George VI: A medal with the crowned bust and the legend:
GEORGIVS VI D:G:BR:OMN:REX ET INDIAE IMP:

REVERSE

The star has a plain reverse. The medal shows a seated nude male with a background of trees and a wall, and the inscription: FOR / FAITHFUL / SERVICE in three lines at the bottom.

MOUNTING

A ring passes through a ball on top of the double claw welded to the top of the medal. The order was worn on the left breast.

RIBBON

A watered ribbon, 38-mm wide, of three equal stripes: red, blue, and red.

DATES

The medal was created in 1902 and was last awarded to a Canadian in 1946.

ISSUED

There have been **7,121** awarded to Canadians.

The Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick KP

TERMS



The Most Illustrious Order of St Patrick was used to reward those in high office in Ireland and Irish peers who supported the government of the day. It served as the national Order of Ireland as the Garter was for England and the Thistle for Scotland. The Order has one level only - that of Knight. The Order was founded in 1783 and went into abeyance with the establishment of the Irish Free State in 1922.

VESTEMENTS

Like the Order of The Garter and The Order of The Thistle which it followed in the order of precedence, there are a set of vestments that accompany the badges of the Order.

The **Mantle** is a celestial blue robe lined with white silk with a large star of the Order on the left of the mantle and a blue hood attached to the mantle.

The **Hat** was originally of white satin, lined with blue, but was change to a black velvet hat by King George IV. It was plumed with three falls of feathers, one red, one white and one blue.



The **Collar** was made of gold, consisting of Tudor roses and harps attached with knots. The two roses which comprise the Tudor rose were alternately enameled white within red and red within white. The central harp, from which the badge of the Order was suspended, was surmounted by a crown.

DESCRIPTION of the STAR and BADGE

The *star* of the Order was an eight-pointed figure, with the four cardinal points longer than the intermediate points. Each point was shown as a cluster of rays. In the centre was the same motto, year and design that appeared on the badge. The star was worn pinned to the left breast.

The *broad riband* was a celestial blue sash worn across the body, from the right shoulder to the left hip.

The *badge* was pinned to the riband at the left hip. Made of gold, it depicted a shamrock bearing three crowns, on top of a cross of St Patrick and surrounded by a blue circle bearing the motto in majuscules, as well as the date of the Order's foundation in Roman numerals ("MDCCLXXXIII").

The Grand Master's / Lord Lieutenant's insignia were of the same form and design as those of the Knights. In 1831, however, William IV presented the Grand Master with a star and badge, each composed of rubies, emeralds and Brazilian diamonds. The 394 stones were taken in part from some of Queen Charlotte's jewellery and from one of the Order of the Bath Badges which had belonged to her husband George III. These two insignia became known as the. They, along with five collars belonging to Knights, were famously stolen in 1907; they have not since been recovered. The Irish Guards take their capstar and motto from the Order.

RIBBON

Celestial blue

DATES

Founded in 1783 - Discontinued in 1922 - Last holder of the KP was Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester who died in 1974.

MOTTO

"*Quis separabit*" - Latin for "Who will separate us?" - an allusion to the Vulgate translation of Romans 8:35, "Who shall separate us from the love of Christ?"

CHAPEL

St Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin

ISSUED

Original number of Knights was 15. This was increased to 22 in 1833.

145 Total Knights were created - there are no living Knights but Queen Elizabeth II is the Sovereign Head of the Order.

One Canadian was made a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick
First Viscount Pirrie, KP, KC (Ire) - William Pirrie

William James PIRRIE, KP, PC (Ire)

Viscount Pirrie of the City of Belfast

Appointed Knight of the Order of St. Patrick per London Gazette of 12 July 1921

Born: 31 May 1847, Quebec Canada
Lived at Conlig, County Down, Ireland after age 2

Educated: Royal Belfast Academical Institution

Worked: Harland and Wolff (1862) in Ship Building
(Sole constructor for the White Star Line)
Became a partner in Harland and Wolff
Chairman of Harland and Wolff from 1895 until he died (1924)

Formed: International Mercantile Marine
(consolidated maritime transport in North America which benefited
 \ Harland and Wolff)

Mayor: Lord Mayor of Belfast in 1896 to 1897

P.C.: Irish Privy Counsellor (PC) in 1897

Baron: **Baron Pirrie of Belfast** in 1906

K.P. **Knight of St. Patrick** (only Canadian born member) 05 February 1909

Comptroller: Comptroller of the Household of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland
Lord-Lieutenant was the King's Representative in Ireland

Lord-Lieutenant: Lord-Lieutenant of Belfast 04 November 1911 to 06 June 1924

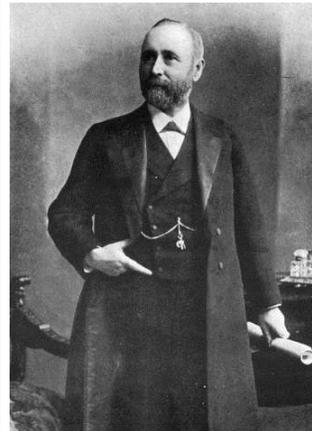
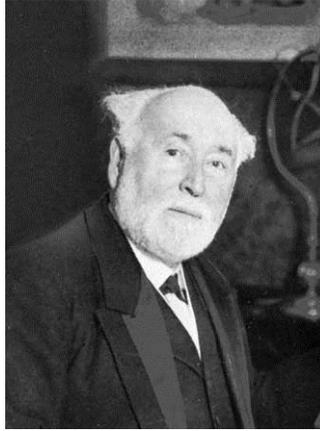
Titanic: He missed the April 1912 sailing due to illness

WWI: War Office Supply Board
Comptroller-General of Merchant Shipbuilding in 1918

Senate: Elected to the Northern Ireland Senate in 1921

Viscount: Viscount Pirrie on 12 July 1921
(On the visit of King George V to Belfast)

Died: At sea on 06 June 1924 on a business tour in South America



NOTE: **First Viscount Greenwood of Holbourne, Thomas Hamar Greenwood**, (formerly Thomas Hubbard) and the Chief Secretary for Ireland was born on 07 February 1870, in Whitby, Ontario.

He was the **Chancellor of the Order of St. Patrick** from 1920 to 1922 (but not a Knight) and he signed the document creating the Irish Free State in 1922.

**The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India
GCSI / KCSI / CSI**

The Order is the senior order of chivalry associated with the Empire of India and follows the KG, KT, KP, GCB and proceeds the GCMG.

DATES

Founded by Queen Victoria in 1861 and ended with the partition of India in 1947. The last surviving Knight, the Maharaja of Alwar died in 2009. The Queen remains the Sovereign Head of the Order.



The Order consists of three classes:

- | | |
|------------------------|------|
| Knight Grand Commander | GCSI |
| Knight Commander | KCSI |
| Companion | CSI |

TERMS

Several years after the Indian Mutiny and the consolidation of Great Britain's power as the governing authority in India, it was decided by the British Crown to create a new order of knighthood to honour Indian Princes and Chiefs, as well as British officers and administrators who served in India. On 25 June 1861, the following proclamation was issued by Queen Victoria:

"The Queen, being desirous of affording to the Princes, Chiefs and People of the Indian Empire, a public and signal testimony of Her regard, by the Institution of an Order of Knighthood, whereby Her resolution to take upon Herself the Government of the Territories in India may be commemorated, and by which Her Majesty may be enabled to reward conspicuous merit and loyalty, has been graciously pleased, by Letters Patent under the great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to institute, erect, constitute, and create, an Order of Knighthood, to be known by, and have for ever hereafter, the name, style, and designation, of "The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India."

VESTMENTS



Members of the Order wore elaborate costumes on important ceremonial occasions:

The **mantle**, worn only by Knights Grand Commanders, was made of light blue satin lined with white silk. On the left side was a representation of the star (see below).

The **collar**, worn only by Knights Grand Commanders, was made of gold. It was composed of alternating figures of lotuses, red and white roses and palm branches, with an imperial crown in the centre.

On certain "**collar days**" designated by the Sovereign, members attending formal events wore the order's collar over their military uniform, formal day dress, or evening wear. When collars were worn (either on collar days or on formal occasions such as coronations), the badge was suspended from the collar.

STAR and BADGE

At less important occasions, simpler insignia were used:

The **star**, worn only by Knights Grand Commanders and Knights Commanders, included a sunburst, with twenty-six large rays alternating with twenty-six small rays; it was in gold and circular for Knights Grand Commanders, and in silver and eight-pointed for Knights Commanders. In the centre of the sunburst was a light blue ring bearing the motto of the Order. Within the ribbon was a five-pointed star, decorated with diamonds for Knights Grand Commanders.



The **badge** was worn by Knights Grand Commanders on a white-edged light blue riband, or sash, passing from the right shoulder to the left hip, and by Knights Commanders and Companions from a white-edged light blue ribbon around the neck. It included an oval, containing the effigy of the Sovereign, surrounded by a light blue ring bearing the motto of the Order; the oval was suspended from a five-pointed star, which may be decorated with diamonds depending on class.

Unlike the insignia of most other British chivalric orders, the insignia of the Order of the Star of India did not incorporate crosses, as they were deemed unacceptable to the Indian Princes appointed to the Order. The titles of the Indian Orders also did not refer to Knight Grand Cross but to Knight Grand Commanders.

RIBBON

38mm wide white-edged light blue riband.

MOTTO

HEAVEN'S LIGHT OUR GUIDE

ISSUED

25 members - GCSI at any one time
50 members - KCSI at any one time
100 members - CSI at any one time

ISSUED to CANADIANS

2 - KCSI
1 - CSI

KCSI

Rear-Admiral (later Admiral) Charles Carter Drury, GCB, GCVO, KCSI, RN (in 1903). He was born in Rothesay, New Brunswick and became the 2nd Sea Lord of the Admiralty from 1903 to 1908.



Lieutenant-General (later General) George Macaulay Kirkpatrick, KCB, KCSI, British Army (in 1917) was born in Kingston, Ontario and graduated from Royal Military College in Kingston. He was the Chief of the General Staff of India.



CSI

Major (later Major-General) Alain Joly de Lotbiniere, CB, CSI, CIE, Royal Engineers (1911) was born in Quebec City. He worked for the Public Works Department, State Engineer, Kashmir and was the son of Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere, KCMG

Alain Joly de Lotbinière. Il fut officier durant la guerre de 1914-1918.

**THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE
GCIE / KCIE / CIE**

TERMS



When Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India in 1878, she founded this order as a Junior Order to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. It originally had one class only (Companions) but in 1886 was extended to three classes:

**Knight Grand Commander (GCIE);
Knight Commander (KCIE) and;
Companion (CIE)**

MOTTO

Imperatricis Auspiciis (Under the auspices of the Empress).

DATES

Originated in 1878, the Order was discontinued in 1947 when India was granted independence.

BADGE

The Badge of a Companion consists of a gold, five-petaled rose, enamelled crimson and with a green barb between each petal. The centre has an effigy of Queen Victoria on a gold ground surrounded by a purple ribbon edged and lettered gold, bearing the motto **IMPERATRICES AUSPICIIS**. The badge is surmounted by a crown.

RIBBON

The CIE was originally worn on the left breast from a purple ribbon 38 mm wide.
After 1917, the Companions badge was worn around the neck.

ISSUED to a CANADIAN

One

Major (later Major-General) Alain Joly de Lotbiniere, CB, CSI, CIE, Royal Engineers was awarded the CIE in 1906). He was born in Quebec City and was the son of Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere, KCMG. He became the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government of Bengal and a Member of the Legislative Council of Bengal. His citation for the CIE in 1906 read:

"Superintending Engineer, Western Circle, Mysore State, at present employed in Kashmir".



Alain Joly de Lotbinière. Il fut officier durant la guerre de 1914-1918.