









British diplomat and landowner. After Eton (1877–1882) he was nominated an Attaché in the diplomatic service 20 November 1886. He passed a competitive examination, January 14, 1887. On 12 June 1888 he was appointed to Brussels as an Attaché and promoted to 3rd Secretary, January 14, 1889; thence...; 24 April 1892 Madrid; Promoted to 2nd Secretary August 22, 1893; August 1894 Cairo under Lord Cromer in charge of the agency there when the Dervishes were active (he was granted an allowance for knowledge of Arabic, April 2, 1895); autumn 1897 Berlin; 1899 Brussels; 1901 Athens, head of chancery (dealing with the Macedonian problem); promoted to be a 1st Secretary April 1, 1904. Employed 1901-06 Foreign Office London; Appointed a British Delegat for a negotiation of a new Commercial Convention with Romania, September 7, 1909 Berlin charge d'affairs and counsellor of the embassy 1906-1911; was a British delega at the International Copyright Conference at Berlin, October, November 1908; November 1911-16 Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Montenegro, Cettinje; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on a special mission to the Holy

See, 1916–1923, (Pope Benedict XV 1916-1922, and same to Pope Pius XI 1922-

John Francis Charles 7th Count de Salis-Soglio

He was one of the three members of the 1931 of the Malta Royal Commission, report issued in a blue-book, 11 February 1932.



Author "Bradshaw's Canals & Navigable Rivers of England & Wales", 1904, 1918 and

steam launch, Dragon Fly I, II and III for 11 years and covering 14,000 miles'. He was a main witness to the Royal Commission on Canals and Waterways (1906).

Educated at Eton (1880–1884) (Shooting VIII, 1882–83, Peek Cup, 1883). Associate

1928. De Salis: 'explored the waterways yard by yard, mile by mile travelling in his

Member Institution Civil Engineers. Associate of the Institute of Naval Architects.

Supply Co. Ltd (1908–1920).

Member of the Society of Art. JP for Buckinghamshire (1898); High Sheriff, Bucks

Board (1911–1916). He was director of: Fellows Morton & Clayton Ltd (canal carriers);

Windsor Electrical Installation Co. Ltd (1901–1920); Slough and Datchet Electrical

(1915). Member Buckinghamshire County Council (1898–1916); Thames Conservancy

A soldier and landowner in the Irish counties Limerick and Armagh. He was Grand Prior of the Venerable English Langue of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. After education in London, Edinburgh and Lausanne he served in the Swiss Guard, 3eme Régiment Suisse under Francis I, King of the Two Sicilies, in the Uxbridge Volunteer Infantry, and as a Major in the Armagh Militia (1854). Decorations include: 1817 The Fleur de Lys, Paris; 1820 Chevalier de l'Ordre du Phoenix; 1823, 1826, 1832, 1834, & 1835: Landammann of Stalla/Bivio; 1831 Knight Royal Order of the Red Eagle (Prussian); 1832 Medal of the King of Prussia; 1843 Knight of Honour and Devotion and Grand Prior of Ireland (1859) of the Order of Malta; Croce d'Or Devozio. From 1832 he was Deputy Lieutenant of County Armagh. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace as well as High Sheriff of Limerick in 1849. Four years later he was nominated High Sheriff

Peter, 5th Count de Salis-Soglio

General in October, 1877. In September, 1875, he was appointed Colonel in chief of

the 8th Hussars, which had then become vacant by the death of Goneral Hope Gibson.

flats', the riverflats that backed onto the Murrumbidgee River. In doing so he eventual He obtained his first commission as Cornet in December, 1830, and became consolidated his family's land holding and 'converted' his squatter run into a de facto Lieutenant in June, 1833, Captain in July, 1838, and Major in February, 1847- He served with the 8thHussars in Turkey and the Crimea from May, 1854, till the peace 1856, including the battles of Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, and Tchernaya, the affairs of Leopold's only daughter Nina married scientist William Farrer in 1882. De Salis gave the vly-weds 97 hectares of his property, which the Farrers later named Lambrigg. war, including the battle of Tchernaya and the fall of Sebastopol. He commanded the In 1869 the de Salis family acquired the Nass; and Nass Valley squatting runs located in cavalry at the expedition and capture of Kerteb. For his services in the Crimea he Upper Murrumbidgee area and later still purchased the Coolemon run high in the eived the medal with four clasps, was made a Knight of the Legionof Hono Brindabella Ranges. Later in the 1870s his sons acquired stations in Queensland, most received the Sardinian aud Turkish medals, and the Fifth Class of the Order of the notably Strathmore, located near the township of Bowen. Medjidie. From 1857 to 1859 he served in command of the 8th Hussars in Rajpootana and Central India. He was present at the siege and capture of Kotah, reoccupation of Leopold de Salis was elected the Local Member for Queanbeyan in the New South Wales Chundaree, battle of Kotah Keserai, capture of Gwalior and of Powree, battle of Sindwaho, and Koorwye, Koondrye, and Boordah; commanded brigades at liotnh, Sindwaho, and Koorwye; commanded troops at Boordah, and received the thanks of the Governor-General of India. In recognition of his services in India he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath. He became Lieutenant-Colonel of the 8th Hussars in November, 1854, and Colonel in 1858, and finally, in February, 1865, retired on half-pay. He was promoted to major-general in March, 1868, and Lieutenant-

Legislative Assembly where he served local constituents from 1864–69. Then in July 1874 he was appointed to the New South Wales Legislative Council. In a political career spanning 24 years, de Salis pursued taxation reform, specifically income tax that required labourers contribute 'as an insurance against misfortune or improvidence'. The de Salis family later fell victim to the financial crisis of the 1890s and the Union bank

foreclosed on the family's Queensland land holdings in 1892. The de Salis family remained at Cuppacumbalong until 1894. Leopold was declared insolvent four years later with a debt of £100,000 shortly before his death.

Pastoralist and politician. De Salis was educated at the English public school Eton

College, before completing further studies in sheep farming nearJedburgh, in Scotla In 1840 at the age of 24, de Salis emigrated to New South Wales where he acquired w

a partner the 'Darbalara Station' located on the Murrumbidgee River near Yass. In 1845 he established a run he called Jewnee pastoral station in the Riverina district as well as two others over an 8 year period. As a principal squatter, he was instrumental in opening

up the area to agriculture. After he disposed of these interests, the village (later the

relocated to 'Cuppacumbalong' Station situated on the Murrumbidgee River.

township) of Junee was established on this site. In 1855 the de Salis family bought and

Cuppacumbalong was noted for its especially fine wool and magnificent draught horses.

Within 6 years of the family's arrival in the Queanbeyan district the Robertson Land Acts

control of land away from the squatocracy and encourage the takeup of land by smaller

more productive landholders (selectors). De Salis quickly registered several parcels of

land under the names of various family members and dummies to retain ownership of 'the

was passed into law in New South Wales. These measures were designed to wrest

local pioneer in the use of stock dams. The homestead was situated low to the river an was subsequently inundated on a number of occasions by flood waters during de Salis'

De Salis undertook a number of property improvements such as crop irrigation and was a

Businessman, colonialist, and barrister. He was educated at Eton (1824–27); Heidelberg University (1828–29); and Oriel College, Oxford (1830–1834, Classics, 4th class). He was called to the Bar, 30 January 1836; and was at 3 Brick Court, Inner Temple, by 1840. He was the revising barrister in Northants (1839) and then

De Salis visited Australia in 1842, 1844 and 1848 to pursue business opportunities in the Australian wool industry, then rapidly expanding. His younger brother Leopo Fabius Fane de Salis had migrated there in 1840. William became, with John Thacker a partner in Thacker & Co, Jardine Matheson's affiliated house in Sydney, but resigned from 1 July 1847. By 1848 he owned with Robert Towns a 345 ton barque, the Statesman. This they sold, March 1854, for \$16,500, she having had an accident 'on

her passage up to China from Sydney' trading sandalwood, tea pines. On his return to England De Salis joined the Grand Junction Canal Co in 1850 and held he following appointments:

Directorship of the Union Bank of Australia; Director of the Australian Agricultural Co (AAco) and its offshoot the Peel River Land and Mineral Co Ltd; Director of the Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society; Director and later chairman of the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Compan He was a director between 1851–1895 and was elected chairman in 1878-1881;

> Deputy-chairman then chairman of the London Chartered Bank of Australia from 1852 to 1874/80. He was a Fellow of the Geological Society and of the Royal Geographical Society, JP for Middlesex, (1868), Lord of the Manor and Patron of the Living of Teffont, and JP for

Wiltshire. He co-founded the Harlington, Hounslow and Cranford Cottage Hospital in

His published works include: * Reminiscences of Travel in China and India in 1848, 1892 (private circulation). * Introductory Remarks to a Residence In Australia, And To Travels In China And India

riginal Poems with Translations from the German of Schiller, (private circulation) His "Reminiscences of Travel in China and India in 1848" contains lithographs, after his own sketches, of Mount Ophir, Pulo Brassey, Cape Comorin, Cochin harbour, Cannamore, Mangalore, Marmagoa, the Island of Socotra, cantonments of Aden from the Kyber pass, Mocha, Jebel Tear, Jebel Wady, Lahuna, the coast of Nubia, the mountains of Abyssinia, Mount Zapheran, Tagus, Gibraltar and Malta.

At his death he left effects valued at £147,382 6s 7d