



THE INSIGNIA AND MEDALS
OF THE
ORDER OF ST. JOHN

THE INSIGNIA AND MEDALS OF THE
GRAND PRIORY OF THE MOST VENERABLE ORDER
OF THE
HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM



*Portrait of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II
Sovereign Head of the Order of St. John
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and of the Order of St. John*



The Insignia and Medals of the
Grand Priory of the Most Venerable Order
of the
Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem

by

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THE ORDERS AND MEDALS RESEARCH SOCIETY

The Society was founded in 1942 with the objects of promoting and fostering a general interest in the study of orders, decorations and medals, and to assist members in their researches by the holding of regular meetings and the publication of such information in its *Journal*. The Society possesses the Guille Collection of ribbons of the World, has an increasing library on the study, and provides a pleasant opportunity for members to meet others interested in the subject. Many members undertake research work which is published in the *Journal*, and also discussed informally at the monthly meetings.

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- No. 2 *The Decorations and Medals of the Central American Countries*. 1952.
- No. 3 *Supplement to the Royal Family Orders, etc.* 1954.
- No. 4 *The Insignia and Medals of the Grand Priory of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem*. 1975.

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FOREWORD

THIS small book is the first to be written exclusively on the decorations and medals of the Order of St. John.

The author, himself a member of the Order, has spent many happy and absorbing hours researching a subject which has been close to his heart for many years. His "Historical Notes" are, of necessity, brief but give an insight into the ancient origins and later development of the Order and its fine charitable and humanitarian work.

The Orders and Medals Research Society is proud indeed to give the reader the results of Mr. Tozer's research and to allow a wider public to know more of the Order and, in particular, more of a hitherto little-known area of a fascinating subject.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Henry Tooman". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent initial 'H'.

President

ORDERS AND MEDALS RESEARCH SOCIETY

Temple
London, E.C.4.



*H.M. The Queen with the Chapter-General of the Order
on the occasion of an Investiture
held at Buckingham Palace on 3rd March, 1971*

INTRODUCTION

HAVING been associated with the Order of St. John and its Foundation for the past 45 years, and having made a study of the insignia and medals of the Order in connection with my hobby of collecting medals and medal ribbons, I was indeed honoured when the Orders and Medals Research Society invited me to compile this volume on their behalf.

To obtain details of the early insignia has proved to be an extremely difficult task. Not only are they not well documented, but it was, to say the least, disconcerting to find in a publication of 1860 that "Decorations may be varied in size . . . at the pleasure of the Knight".

In addition to describing the insignia and medals of the Order I have included brief notes on the robes, and on a number of medals which, while not being awarded by the Order, were issued exclusively to members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade or the St. John Ambulance Association. These fall into two categories: (a) medals issued by the Crown, to be found in Part II of this book; and (b) medals issued by the former Railway Companies and by British Railways, set out in Part III. Since the medals in this latter section would not have existed at all but for the creation of its Foundation by the Order, they appear to merit mention in this work.

It was most gratifying, thanks to the interest of the Secretary-General of the Order, N. C. McClintock, Esq., to be the first person ever to be granted access to the Minutes of Chapter-General and of the Council of the Order for purposes of study.

The Badge of the Sovereign Head is reproduced by gracious permission of H.M. The Queen; the Prelate's Badge by kind permission of His Grace the Archbishop of York; and those of the Grand Prior, Lord Prior and a Bailiff Grand Cross by kind permission of the Order of St. John, having been photographed by Mr. N. Clark and Mr. K. Pettinger.

My grateful thanks are also due to a large number of people who have been able to provide information, photographs, specimens of medals, ribbons, etc., and while it is always invidious to mention names there are some whose contribution has been so outstanding that they cannot remain un-named. In particular, I am indebted to the Staff at St. John's Gate, Chancery of the Order—especially Mr. John Webb, J.P., Miss Helena

Nicholls and Miss Pamela Willis, the Curators, to fellow members of the Orders and Medals Research Society, especially G. H. G. Tilling, H. C. Pownall, G. S. Roots, N. I. Brooks, A. A. Purves, Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris, R.N., J. M. A. Tamplin and G. W. Harris; to the Safety and Welfare Officer of British Railways and B. Faulconbridge for help with the Railway medals; to Mr. R. J. Scarlett, Mr. R. Gentil and Mr. Edward Laskey for taking the photographs; and to Mr. Michael Tobin for his drawings.

Without the invaluable assistance of Miss Thelma Whitbread, of Henry Burt & Son Ltd., and a member of the Order herself, this book would not have been in the attractive form it now is.

May I add, in conclusion, that I do not claim to know all the answers on this subject, neither would I claim that everything that I have written is correct, but it is as complete and as correct as I can make it from the sources of information available to me. I shall welcome corrections to my text and any new or additional information which is offered to me.

C. W. TOZER



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- 1 *The Badge of the Sovereign Head of the Order*
2 *The Badge of The Grand Prior*
3 *The Badge of The Lord Prior*



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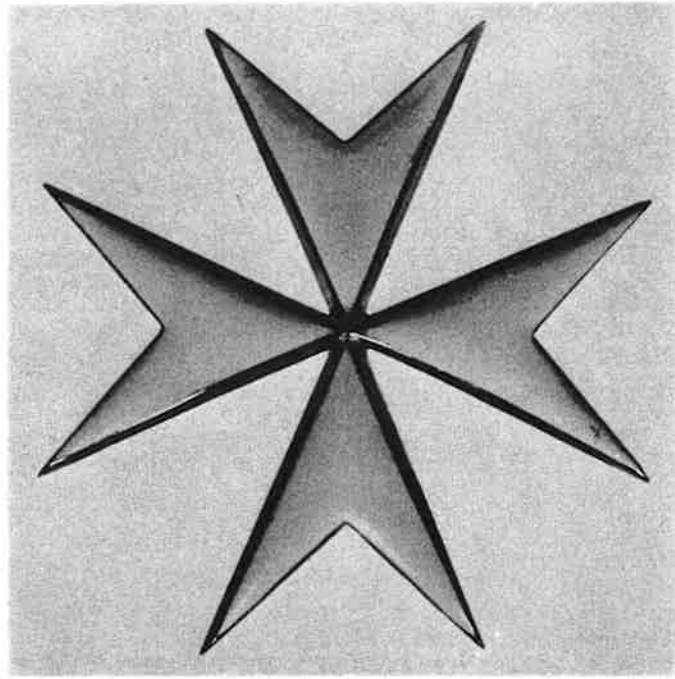
- 4 *The Badge of The Prelate*
5 *The Badge of a Bailiff Grand Cross*

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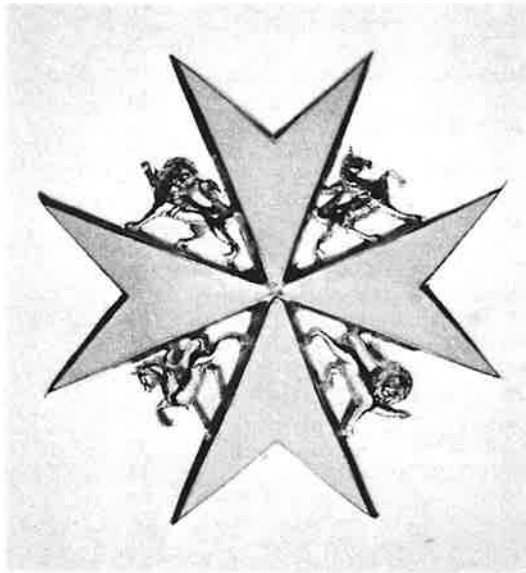
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- 6 *The Star of a Knight of Justice*
- 7 *The Star of a Knight of Grace*
- 8 *The Badge of an Officer*

HISTORICAL NOTES

THE Sovereign and Military Hospitaller Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes, and of Malta (commonly called the Order of Malta) and the Grand Priory of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem (commonly called the Order of St. John) both trace their origin to a hospital built in Jerusalem in the 11th Century A.D. It would be out of place for me, in this book, to try to summarise the history of either Order, but I hope to say just enough to explain some of the features of the insignia which I shall describe.

Over their respective life-times, both Orders have been known by a variety of names. I hope that it will avoid confusion if I refer to both by their modern short titles—no matter what period I am describing.

From the early 12th century, the Order of Malta owned extensive properties not only in the Holy Land where the Headquarters were, but also in the countries of Europe from which the members came. A territorial organisation was therefore dictated by circumstance. The members of the Order were assembled in national- (and multi-national) groups called "Tongues"—among them the Tongue of England. Within the British Isles the establishments of the Order of Malta were governed by the Grand Prior of England who had his headquarters at Clerkenwell, just outside the City of London. The senior officer of the Order in Scotland, the Preceptor of Torphichen, held the courtesy title of Prior of Scotland, and there was a Prior of Ireland at Kilmainham.

In 1540 the Order was dissolved in England and Ireland by Act of Parliament. Its property was forfeit to the Crown and it became illegal for any person to use the titles or insignia of the Order. In 1557 the Order was restored in England and Ireland but in 1559 the Order's property was sequestered and, while membership was not made illegal, the Order for all practical purposes ceased to exist in England and Ireland. In 1564 the Prior of Scotland, who had of course been unaffected by the changes in England, surrendered the property of the Order to the Crown, and the Order ceased to exist throughout the British Isles.

By that time the Headquarters of the Order was firmly established in Malta where they remained until that island was captured by Napoleon I in 1798. At the end of the Napoleonic Wars the Order was in some disarray. The largest aggregation of power and influence inside it was to be found

in the three Tongues of France, Auvergne and Provence. Those Tongues formed a Capitular Commission to regulate the affairs of the Order, one of their most important aims being to secure an island on which the Order could resume the effective Sovereignty which it had so long exercised in Rhodes and Malta. The Commission deemed it important to secure aid from the United Kingdom and set about restoring the Tongue of England. In 1831 a Prior was appointed *ad interim*.

At that juncture, and for some years to follow, there was no intention that the revived Tongue should develop into a distinctively British institution. It was meant to be, and in the opinion of its members was, an integral part of the Order of Malta, but a problem at once arose over religion. The Tongue of England had been revived in a country which was predominantly Protestant. There were precedents for admitting Protestants to the Order of Malta, but circumstances were not favourable. The Capitular Commission which had revived the Tongue of England soon ceased to exist, effective authority reverted to a Lieutenant-Master in Rome, and he was not prepared to admit any person who was not a Roman Catholic.

Things drifted on for a number of years. In 1858 a final effort was made to secure full membership for British Protestants. Not only did that fail, but the Lieutenant-Master then declined to recognise that the Tongue of England had been legitimately revived at all. From that date onwards the Order of St. John has acknowledged itself to be a British Order regulating its own affairs, initially at its discretion and since 1888 in accordance with a succession of Charters granted by the Sovereigns of this Realm.

The two Orders now exist side by side in harmony. The events which I have briefly described explain why the insignia of both of them have a number of features in common. It is to those features which derive from past events that I now turn.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP OR ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP OF THE ORDER

No person shall be qualified for Membership in any Grade of the Order unless he (a) Professes the Christian Faith, (b) is a citizen or national of a country which is a member of the Commonwealth, or a country which becomes a member of the Commonwealth, or of Eire, South Africa, Pakistan or Tonga, (c) has performed or is prepared to perform good service for the Order, and (d) has undertaken to conform to all the Rules of the Order.

A person who is not of the Christian Faith, or is not a citizen or national of the countries described above, may nevertheless be attached to the Order as an Associate Member in any of the Grades.

THE COLOURS, BLACK, WHITE AND RED

The hospital built in Jerusalem in the 11th century was associated with the Benedictine Church of St. Mary the Latin. The Benedictines wore black robes and that colour has remained the predominating one in the indoor dress of the Order of Malta and thence of the Order of St. John. The same colour predominates in most of the ribbons of the insignia of both Orders.

From a very early date the Order of Malta made use of a pall of red with a white cross on it. The pall may well have been of the same design as the Order's banner, although the latter is not depicted with certainty until the 13th century. At about the middle of that century the members of the Order of Malta who were Knights were authorised to wear surcoats of red with a white cross. This white cross on red appears always to have a plain cross (as for a Cross of St. George) and not the eight-pointed one. There is very little red or white in the ribbons of the Order of St. John, but what there is has an ancient origin.

THE BADGE

From the earliest known statutes of the Order of Malta it is clear that members were required to wear a white cross on their dress. It is commonly said that the eight-pointed cross (nowadays often referred to as a Maltese Cross) goes right back to the origins of the Order. The available evidence is to the contrary. A variety of different shapes of cross were used. It was not until the end of the 15th century that the Rule of the Order explicitly provided for an eight-pointed cross on indoor dress, although by that time the form had become customary.

When the Tongue of England was re-established in the 1830's the eight-pointed white cross was embellished with a lion passant guardant and a unicorn passant in the alternate angles. Those animals, taken from the Royal Arms, were apparently added, not as a token of insularity, but in imitation of the Tongue of Italy which had added a fleur-de-lys in the angles of the cross. The embellishment was discontinued by the Order of

St. John in 1871 but restored by the Royal Charter of 1888. Since then the Order of St. John has used the eight-pointed cross both with and without embellishment, as will more plainly appear in this book.

THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS

The plain white cross on a red ground, referred to above, eventually became the armorial bearings of the Order of Malta and so of St. John. In 1888 and until 1926 the Order of St. John added the lion and the unicorn in the angles of the cross as used in the badge, and that version of the arms appears in the design of the St. John Medal for the South African War. In 1926, however, the Order was authorised to augment the arms with the Royal Crest in the first quarter, and the lion and the unicorn were then discontinued.

THE DEMI-CROSS

Both the Order of St. John and the Order of Malta confer the status of Donat. A Donat, as the name implies, is a person who supports the Order with gifts as distinct from personal service. In both Orders the Donat wears the so-called Demi-Cross which is strictly not half a cross but three-quarters of a cross. The upper arm is removed and replaced by a piece of metal to which the ribbon is attached.

ST. JOHN'S WORT

The St. John's Wort or Hypericum is a genus of shrub with, usually, yellow flowers. It is so called because it blooms about the time of St. John's Day (24th June). There were various superstitions associated with it. In some areas it was gathered on St. John's Eve and worn, or suspended above doors and windows, as a protection against evil spirits. Elsewhere it was considered to have curative properties and some species were used for healing wounds. Because of its association with St. John's Day it also became closely associated with the Order of St. John, by which it has been used emblematically for a long period. It has certainly been used by the modern Order from the early days of its revival, and also appears to have been included in the earliest badges of the Association and the Brigade.

THE OLDER INSIGNIA AND GRADES

In searching through such old documents and publications as I have been able to consult, it has proved to be extremely difficult to find precise information pertinent to the title of this book. A description of insignia in 1860 refers to a gold enamelled Badge worn suspended round the neck from a black watered ribbon, or in the case of the Great Crosses, from a ribbon worn across the right shoulder. Certainly until 1871 the Badge was an eight-pointed cross in white enamel, embellished with lions and unicorns and surmounted by a sovereign crown, while the Star was without embellishment. In 1871 the embellishment was removed from the Badge also. In 1888 the embellishment was restored to both Star and Badge, and Badges were introduced for the Sovereign Head, the Grand Prior, the Sub-Prior, and the Chaplain General.

The Statute of the Order of 1871 listed the Grades of the Order as :

- Bailiffs
- Chevaliers Commanders
- Chevaliers of Justice
- Chaplains
- Ladies of Justice
- Chevaliers of Grace
- Ladies of Grace
- Esquires
- Honorary Associates
- Donats
- Serving Brothers and Sisters.

At this period Commanders of the Order, as distinct from Chevaliers Commanders, were heads of Commanderies elected for five years from among the Chevaliers of Justice or of Grace, Chaplains, or Esquires. They ceased to be Commanders on relinquishing office.

For many centuries candidates for admission to the Order of Malta as Knights have been required to submit proof of noble birth, but the Grand Master reserved the right to admit, as an act of grace, a candidate whose proofs were unsatisfactory. In England a candidate was required to show that all four of his grand-parents lawfully bore or were entitled to bear coat armour. The Order of St. John originally demanded the same proofs but over the years the hereditary principle has been abandoned. Nowadays a Knight or Dame of Grace may elect to be re-classified as a

Knight or Dame of Justice provided he or she is able to satisfy the Genealogist of the Grand Priory (or if domiciled in Scotland, the Genealogist of the Priory of Scotland) that he or she is (a) entitled to bear arms, or (b) is the Prior of a Priory. Persons appointed as a Knight or Dame of Justice must satisfy the Genealogist as to either (a) or (b) in the preceding sentence.

The Royal Charter of 1888 changed the Grades to :

- Lord Prior
- Sub-Prior
- Grand Bailiffs
- Bailiffs
- Commanders
- Honorary Commanders
- Knights of Justice
- Ladies of Justice
- Chaplains
- Knights of Grace
- Ladies of Grace
- Esquires
- Serving Brothers and Sisters
- Honorary Associates
- Associates
- Donats.

The Lord Prior, Grand Bailiffs and Bailiffs, under this Charter, wore a white enamelled eight-pointed cross set in gold, embellished in the principal angles with a lion and a unicorn, both passant, surmounted by an Imperial Crown also in gold attached to a gold trophy and worn over the right shoulder by a black watered ribbon, 3 inches wide.

Commanders, Honorary Commanders and Knights of Justice wore a similar Badge, but without the trophy, from a black watered ribbon 2 inches wide round the neck. The Badge was suspended from the ribbon by a ring above the crown.

All the above Grades wore an eight-pointed cross of white enamel or silver on the left breast.

Knights of Grace and Chaplains wore a similar Badge to that of Knights of Justice but smaller, and it was worn on the left breast from a black watered ribbon $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

Esquires wore a similar Badge to that of Knights of Grace but without the Crown from a black watered ribbon 1 inch wide on the left breast.

The Badge of a Lady of Justice was similar to that of a Knight of Justice but smaller, and that of a Lady of Grace similar but without the crown.

Serving Brothers and Sisters wore the Badge embroidered or stamped in silver on the left arm.

Honorary Associates wore the same Badge as an Esquire but embellished in the upper angles only with one lion and one unicorn. Men wore it on the left breast and ladies wore it attached to a shoulder knot of black ribbon. The Associates' Badge was the same as that of Honorary Associates but in silver only—no enamel.

The official title of the Order as set out in this Charter was "The Grand Priory in England of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem".

The Royal Charter of 1926 divided the Order into three Grades, viz.:

GRADE I	Bailiff and Dame Grand Cross Knight and Dame of Justice Knight and Dame of Grace	(Replacing the ancient category of Knight)
GRADE II	Chaplain	
GRADE III	Commander Brother and Sister Officer Brother and Sister Serving Brother and Sister	(Replacing the ancient category of Serving Brother)

This was again varied by the Royal Charter of 1936 which brought the Order more into line with the five-Grade Orders of Chivalry:

GRADE I	Bailiff and Dame Grand Cross (G.C.St.J.)
GRADE II	Knight and Dame of Justice and of Grace (K.St.J.; D.St.J.)
GRADE IIIa	Chaplain (Ch.St.J.)
GRADE IIIb	Commander, Brother and Sister (C.St.J.)
GRADE IV	Officer, Brother and Sister (O.St.J.)
GRADE V	Serving Brother and Sister (S.B.St.J.; S.S.St.J.)

and the Statute of 1970 added

GRADE VI	Esquire (Esq.St.J.)
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By the Royal Charter of King George V in 1926 the Order was granted the title "The Grand Priory in the British Realm of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem". In the Royal Charter of Queen Elizabeth II in 1955 "Venerable" was altered to "Most Venerable".

By a Supplemental Royal Charter 1974, the words "in the British Realm" were removed from the official title of the Order.

The maximum complement of Grade I of the Order shall be the Five Great Officers, 12 Bailiffs Grand Cross and Seven Dames Grand Cross. Chapter-General shall fix the maximum complement of Grades II and III. The maximum complement for Grades IV and V shall be unlimited, but Chapter-General shall fix an annual quota for admission.

ACTIVITIES

From 1858 onwards the Order proceeded to make itself an important part of the movement to relieve human suffering and soon came to the fore in fostering interest in first aid and ambulance work. In 1877 the St. John Ambulance Association was formed; in 1882 an Ophthalmic Hospital was opened in Jerusalem to assist in the fight against diseases of the eye which were and are prevalent in the Middle East; and in 1887 the St. John Ambulance Brigade was formed. The Brigade and the Association are now treated as one foundation, the St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade Foundation.

The activities of the Order and its charitable and humanitarian work attracted the attention of the Royal Family and in 1888, as already mentioned, Queen Victoria granted the Order its first Royal Charter. This connection with the Royal Family has been maintained to this day. The reigning Monarch is always the Sovereign Head, the Grand Prior is always a member of the Family, and other members of the Royal Family hold various positions and appointments at this present time.

The Foundations of the Order are by no means confined to the United Kingdom but spread throughout the former British Empire and continue within the Commonwealth.

THE MEASUREMENT OF ST. JOHN BADGES

The Badges and Stars of the Order are described at various times as being of such and such a size ACROSS or IN DIAMETER. How the Cross

should be constructed is described in precise detail in the *Statutes and Regulations*. For the purpose of this book, it is sufficient to record that the measurement of a St. John Cross is the diameter of a circle on the circumference of which stand the eight points of the Cross.

MAKERS OF THE INSIGNIA

In 1867 the insignia were being made by Phillips Bros. & Son of London and they continued to make them until 1895 when Carringtons of London took over. Carringtons were still making them in 1908, after which they were made by H. T. Lamb & Co., of St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, and more recently by Toye, Kenning and Spencer Ltd. The Service Medal has been made by the Royal Mint since 1960.

PUBLICATION OF APPOINTMENT TO GRADES OF THE ORDER

Appointments to the various Grades of the Order have been published in the *London Gazette* since 1896.

POSITION OF WEARING INSIGNIA

The position of wearing the insignia of the Order has been subject to many variations and has been in the past the subject of considerable correspondence between the Order and Government Departments. Attempts have also been made to have the Order recognised in official documents.

Typical events have been :

In 1896 it was suggested by Chapter-General to the appropriate Government Departments that the letters "K.J." should be placed in the Army and Navy Lists after the names of officers who were Knights of the Order. This was refused. In 1900 the attention of Chapter-General was drawn to Army Dress Regulations in which the Badge of the Order had been restored "to its proper place" between the Distinguished Conduct Medal and the Meritorious Service Medal. In 1901 Chapter-General wrote to the War Office about an order that the Life Saving Medal of the Order should not be worn by persons wearing H.M. uniform. There is no record of a reply. In 1904 Chapter-General brought to the notice of the Grand Prior that the Badge of the Order had been reduced to a very lowly position in the new Dress Regulations (this appears to refer to the Dress Regulations of 1900—see above—when, although the Order had been restored to "its proper

place", it was in fact a lowly place). In 1905 Chapter-General was notified by H.M. the King that he had decided to restore the Badge of the Order to "a much higher and worthy place" in the next issue of Dress Regulations, and in the next issue this was done, it being ordered that the Badge should be worn after the Royal Victorian Order, 5th Class and before the Conspicuous Service Cross (Navy). From 1916 until the present day it has been worn immediately before the Albert Medal. In November 1919, Chapter-General approved that Members and holders of medals awarded by the Order might wear their insignia and medals with morning dress on official occasions and at public functions: Knights of Justice and of Grace might wear their Stars only; all other Grades, their Badges. Ribbons might be worn on all occasions at the discretion of the holder. Board of Trade restrictions on the manufacture of insignia in 1941 caused Chapter-General to resolve that members promoted to a higher grade should be invited to return the insignia of their former rank so that it might be re-issued, and it is recorded that this was done. Further it was agreed that if insignia could not be issued, then the ribbon should be issued alone.

PART I

DESCRIPTION OF THE INSIGNIA, MEDALS, RIBBONS AND ROBES
OF THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN



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- 9 The Badge of a Serving Brother (early issue showing inscription on reverse)
 10 The Badge of a Serving Brother (obverse)
 11 The Badge of a Serving Brother ("skeleton" war-time issue)
 12 The Life Saving Medal, first pattern (obverse)

THE SOVEREIGN HEAD OF THE ORDER

- THE STAR An eight-pointed cross in white enamel set in gold, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches across and worn on the left breast.
- THE BADGE An eight-pointed cross in white enamel set in gold and embellished, surmounted by an Imperial Crown of brilliants. It is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches across and suspended from the ribbon by a ring.
- THE RIBBON A black watered ribbon, 4 inches wide for a King and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide for a Queen. It is worn over the right shoulder.

The Badge is illustrated on page 10.

The term "embellished" will occur frequently in the text of this book and it indicates that the Cross has alternately a lion passant guardant and a unicorn passant in the alternate principal angles. The lion and the unicorn are in the metal of the insignia and are never enamelled.

THE GRAND PRIOR

- THE STAR An eight-pointed cross in white enamel set in gold, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches across and worn on the left breast.
- THE BADGE An eight-pointed cross in white enamel set in gold and embellished, surmounted by an Imperial Crown in gold. It is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches across and suspended from its ribbon by a ring.
- THE RIBBON A black watered ribbon, 4 inches wide. It is worn over the right shoulder.

The Badge is illustrated on page 10.

The Regulations of the Order dated 1912 give the size of both the Star and the Badge as $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across.

THE LORD PRIOR

- THE STAR An eight-pointed cross in white enamel set in gold, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches across and worn on the left breast.
- THE BADGE An eight-pointed cross in white enamel set in gold, embellished and surmounted by a representation in gold of the Coronet of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII), the first Grand Prior under the Charter of 1888. It is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches across and suspended from its ribbon by a ring.
- THE RIBBON A black watered ribbon, 4 inches wide. It is worn over the right shoulder.

The Badge is illustrated on page 10.

Before 1888 the Badge is believed to have been an eight pointed cross in white enamel set in gold, surmounted by the personal arms of the Sub Prior (as he was then called).

The present Badge was made in 1907.

THE PRELATE

- THE STAR An eight-pointed cross in white enamel set in gold, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches across and worn on the left breast.
- THE BADGE An eight-pointed cross in white enamel set in gold, embellished and surmounted by a representation in gold of a Mitre. It is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches across and suspended from its ribbon by a ring.
- THE RIBBON A black watered ribbon 4 inches wide worn over the right shoulder. However, the Prelate usually wears his Badge suspended from a black watered ribbon five-eighths of an inch wide, worn round the neck.

The Badge is illustrated on page 11.

The earliest recorded date for a Prelate is 1895 when the Archbishop of York was so appointed. Prior to that one of the Chaplains was elected Chaplain-General for a period of five years. The Prelate is *ex officio* a Bailiff Grand Cross.

BAILIFF GRAND CROSS

- THE STAR An eight-pointed cross in white enamel set in gold, $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches across and worn on the left breast. It is not embellished.
- THE BADGE An eight-pointed cross in white enamel set in gold, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches across and embellished. It is suspended from the ribbon by a ring.
- THE RIBBON A black watered ribbon, 4 inches wide. It is worn over the right shoulder.

From 1871 (at least) and until 1926 the title was "Bailiff". Prior to 1871 both the Badge and the Star were without embellishment. From 1878 to 1888 the Badge was an eight pointed cross in white enamel set in gold and surmounted by a sovereign crown and embellished. After 1888 the insignia was as described in "Historical Notes" earlier in this book, and the ribbon was 3 inches wide. The date of the change to a 4 inch ribbon is not recorded, but it had been achieved in 1926.

When a Bailiff Grand Cross has occasion to wear his Badge round his neck (e.g. when wearing the sash of another Order) it is suspended from a black watered ribbon $\frac{5}{8}$ inches in width (i.e. miniature width) instead of the 4 inch shoulder ribbon or sash.

To avoid removing the Badge from the ribbon when the Badge is to be worn round the neck, a Bailiff Grand Cross may wear the Badge formerly worn as a Knight of Justice or of Grace—if the latter, the silver setting must be gilded.

The Badge is illustrated on page 11.

DAME GRAND CROSS

- THE STAR As for a Bailiff Grand Cross.
- THE BADGE As for a Bailiff Grand Cross.
- THE RIBBON A black watered ribbon, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, worn over the right shoulder.

From 1888 to 1926 the title was "Dame of the Order of St. John". The Charter of 1926 gave the present title and details of the Badge. The Charter of 1936 authorised the wearing of Stars by Ladies and gave details. Prior to this Dames/Ladies wore only the Badge.

KNIGHT OF JUSTICE

- THE STAR An eight-pointed cross in white enamel set in gold, 3 inches across and not embellished. It is worn on the left breast.
- THE BADGE An eight-pointed cross in white enamel set in gold, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across and embellished. It is suspended from the ribbon by a ring.
- THE RIBBON A black watered ribbon, 2 inches wide. It is worn round the neck.

The Statutes of 1888 and the Regulations of 1907 (as amended in 1912) give the size of the Star as $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches and the Badge as $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. In an illustration in *The History of the Order of St. John* by Bedford and Holbeche (1902) both the Badge and the Star are shown embellished.

From 1912 to 1926 the Star and the Badge were both $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across and embellished. The Annual Report of the Chapter-General for 1926 states "The Star and the Badge of Knights prior to 1926 were of identical size. Now the size of the Star is increased and differs from the Badge in being without embellishments (except for a Knight of Grace whose Star is embellished). Knights already in possession of pre-1926 insignia may continue to wear it".

Before 1888, and at the time of the Royal Charter of that year, the Badge was surmounted by a crown in gold. It has not been possible to ascertain when the crown was discontinued, but it is known that it was retained for wear by the then Princess of Wales (later Queen Alexandra) who was a Lady of Justice. This suggests that the crown was discontinued before 1901.

The Badge is illustrated on page 14.

DAME OF JUSTICE

- THE STAR As for a Knight of Justice.
- THE BADGE An eight-pointed cross in white enamel set in gold, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches across and embellished. It is suspended from its ribbon by a ring.
- THE RIBBON A black watered ribbon $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide. It is worn as a bow on the left breast.

Before 1906 the title was "Lady of Justice".

The size of the Badge has been constant since 1888.

The Star was approved for wear by Ladies in 1936.

KNIGHT OF GRACE

- THE STAR An eight-pointed cross in white enamel set in silver*, 3 inches across and embellished. It is worn on the left breast.
- THE BADGE An eight-pointed cross in white enamel set in silver*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across, and embellished. It is suspended from the ribbon by a ring.
- THE RIBBON A black watered ribbon, 2 inches wide. It is worn round the neck.

*In March, 1951 Chapter-General decided that the insignia of Knights and Dames of Grace should in future be manufactured of "base metal and enamel".

See also paragraphs one and two under the heading "Knights of Justice".

The Badge is illustrated on page 14.

DAME OF GRACE

THE STAR	As for a Knight of Grace.
THE BADGE	An eight-pointed cross in white enamel set in silver (see above), $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches across and embellished. It is suspended from its ribbon by a ring.
THE RIBBON	A black watered ribbon, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide. It is worn as a bow on the left breast.

Before 1906 the title was "Lady of Grace".

The size of the Badge appears to have been constant since 1888.

The Star was approved for wear by Ladies in 1936.

SUB-PRELATE AND CHAPLAIN

THE BADGE	An eight-pointed cross in white enamel set in gold, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across and embellished. It is suspended from the ribbon by a ring.
THE RIBBON	A black watered ribbon, 2 inches in width. It is worn round the neck.

Ministers of Religion appointed to the Grade of Serving Brother are termed ASSISTANT CHAPLAINS; those appointed to the Grade of Officer are termed SUB CHAPLAINS; and those appointed to the higher grades are termed CHAPLAINS. Chaplains of Episcopal Rank or eminent status are termed SUB PRELATES and one of their number is appointed Prelate of the Order.

In July, 1913 Chapter-General decided that Chaplains should wear the Badge of the Grade in evening dress, instead of miniature insignia as hitherto.

Before 1926 a Sub-Prelate who was an Archbishop or Bishop had his Badge surmounted by the representation of a Mitre. Any person appointed a Sub-Prelate since that date wears the same Badge as a Chaplain.

In March, 1951 Chapter-General decided that the insignia of Chaplains should in future be manufactured of "base metal and enamel".

A Chaplain, who has been appointed a Sub-Prelate, may wear a Star identical with that of a Knight of Grace but with the embellishments gilded.

COMMANDER (BROTHER & SISTER)

- THE BADGE An eight-pointed cross in white enamel set in silver*,
2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches across for Brothers and 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches across
for Sisters, and embellished. It is suspended from
the ribbon by a loop of metal.
- THE RIBBON A black watered ribbon, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide for Brothers
and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide for Sisters. It is worn round the
neck by Brothers and as a bow on the left breast by
Sisters.

In the Royal Charter of 1926 the Badge is shown as 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches across for Brothers and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches across for Sisters. The change to the present dimensions was made by the Charter of 1936. As a result of this change Chapter-General suggested (in November, 1936) that old Badges should be returned and that after having the suspension loop suitably altered, they should be re-issued to Officers.

This Grade of Commander—not to be confused with the earlier appointment of Commander in charge of a Commandery, such Commanders being appointed from among the Knights of Justice—was created by the Charter of 1926.

*As in the case of a number of other grades, the insignia has been manufactured in base metal and enamel since March, 1951.

OFFICER (BROTHER & SISTER) (Including SUB CHAPLAINS)

- THE BADGE An eight-pointed cross in white enamel set in silver*
and embellished. It is 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches across for Brothers
and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches across for Sisters. It is suspended
from its ribbon by a ring.
- THE RIBBON A black watered ribbon, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide for Brothers
and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide for Sisters. It is worn on the
left breast, Sisters wearing it as a bow.

*In 1948 the manufacture of Officer Badges in base metal and enamel was approved.

In the Royal Charter of 1926 the Badge of an Officer Brother is described as an eight pointed cross in silver (no enamel) $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches across. This pattern existed until 1936 when the enamelled version was authorised. Some doubt exists as to whether the 1926-1936 Badge was issued in polished or frosted (dull) silver. All the available evidence points to the latter and it seems likely that the known polished versions are in fact frosted types which have been polished by their owners. Following the change in 1936, Officers were notified by Chapter-General that they could have the Badges enamelled for 6s., and miniature Badges for 3s. 6d.

In 1947 the Council discussed the possibility of reverting to "all silver" Badges as an economy measure and even considered the issue of plastic insignia.

Specimens of the early Officer Badges are known where the suspension is by means of two or of three rings. There does not appear to be any significance in this; they are probably variations by different manufacturers.

The Badge is illustrated on page 14.

SERVING BROTHER AND SISTER (Including ASSISTANT CHAPLAINS)

THE BADGE

An eight-pointed cross in white enamel, set in silver* on a circular black enamel background. The whole is set into a silver rim $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. The reverse is plain. It is suspended from its ribbon by a ring.

THE RIBBON

A black watered ribbon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide for Brothers and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide for Sisters. It is worn on the left breast, Sisters wearing it in the form of a bow.

*The decision to manufacture the Badge in base metal and enamel was taken earlier for Serving Brother and Sister than for most of the other grades. In this case, the change was decided on 4th November, 1948 for the particular purpose of avoiding Purchase Tax.

The ancient title of Serving Brother was revived in 1867, and the title Serving Sister is first mentioned in the Statute of 1871. The first person admitted to the grade was the Caretaker at No. 8 St. Martin's Place, London, then the Chancery of the Order.

In 1892 there were two grades of Serving Brothers—Honorary Serving Brothers and Effective Serving Brothers. The first appointment of an Honorary Serving Brother was made on 29th November, 1892 to W. J. C. Brasier, Metropolitan Corps, St. John Ambulance Brigade, and the first four appointments as Honorary Serving Sisters were made on 10th November, 1893. The "Effectives" were paid members of the Staff of the Order and were so called while they were employed. This sort of appointment is still possible as the Statutes of the Order 1970 state "persons performing temporary paid service for the Order . . . may be appointed Serving Brothers or Serving Sisters temporarily". The "Effectives" wore the Badge of the Order, 3 inches across in metal or woven in white on a black brassard which was worn on the left arm. Honorary Serving Brothers wore a Badge of the same pattern as today, but in the very early days it was fractionally larger than it is now and some of the earliest were officially engraved on the reverse. One dated 23rd June, 1893 (one of the first fourteen to be awarded) is inscribed as follows: "Presented to Mr. Joseph Lambert, Jarrow, for Services Rendered to the Ambulance Department of THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND" and around this central inscription, in a border, there is "BY APPROVAL OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN 23rd JUNE, 1893". In the absence of other evidence it seems likely that these first fourteen Badges were the only ones to be issued *officially* inscribed. It was indeed a special occasion as the Grand Prior (H.R.H. The Prince of Wales) made the presentations personally at an Investiture.

In the amended Regulations of 1916 the following appears: "Serving Brothers and Serving Sisters are divided into two classes 'Honorary' and 'Effective'. The former class relates to special cases where gratuitous hospitaller services of a distinguished character have been rendered, which services are specially recommended to the Order. The latter class relates to members of the paid staff of the Order whom it may be desired to connect more closely with the Order and who are therefore admitted to it for so long as they are on the staff". Regulation 28a of the Royal Charter of 1926 states that from that date the appellation "Honorary" will cease and those already so designated will take their place in the Rolls of the Order with Serving Brothers and Sisters in accordance with the date on which they were originally appointed. It is assumed that "Effectives" ceased to exist at



13



14



15



16

13 *The Life Saving Medal second pattern (obverse)*

14 *The Service Medal, first pattern (reverse)*

15 *The Service Medal, second pattern (obverse) showing both types of bar*

16 *Medal for the South African War (reverse)*

the same time. This change had been contemplated for some years for in April, 1917 Chapter-General had considered this and recommended that new grades should be created.

During the 1939-1945 War and until 1947 a "skeleton" Badge was issued. The eight pointed cross, embellished, was stamped out in silver and fastened into a silver circle of square section. There was no enamel. These temporary Badges were later exchanged for Badges of normal pattern.

Three Badges are illustrated on page 26.

ESQUIRE

THE Royal Charter of 1888 states that the Badge of an Esquire shall be that of a Knight of Grace, but without the Crown surmounting the Cross, and shall be worn from a ribbon 1 inch wide. The Regulations made after that Charter, however, refer to an eight pointed cross set in silver, embellished and worn from a ribbon $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, the Badge being $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches across. This was retained until 1955.

From 1906 until 1955, not only could men be admitted to the Order in the Grade of Esquire, but each Bailiff Grand Cross and each Knight of Justice was entitled to appoint a PERSONAL ESQUIRE who was admitted into the Order in the Grade of Officer (Brother) and wore the appropriate Badge of that Grade. Bailiffs Grand Cross and Knights of Justice appointed before 1955 may continue to fill vacancies among their Esquires either as laid down before 1955, or in the Grade of Esquire as laid down in the Statute of 1955. This latter states that Bailiffs Grand Cross and Knights of Justice may continue to appoint Personal Esquires who will not be admitted to any Grade of the Order and will wear only the Button Badge of the Order.

The Button Badge is a metal button, circular and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch across bearing the Badge of the Order in white enamel on a black enamel background. It is worn in the left lapel of the coat.

Foreign nationals appointed as Esquires are known as Honorary Esquires.

HONORARY ASSOCIATES

THE BADGE

An eight-pointed cross in white enamel set in gold and embellished. It was $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches across for men and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches across for ladies. It was suspended from the ribbon by a ring.

THE RIBBON

A black watered ribbon 1 inch wide and worn on the left breast.

This award was made to persons of the Christian Faith who had devoted their efforts to the objects of the Order or who were distinguished for philanthropy. They were not members of the Order. In 1926 they were offered the privilege of becoming Officers of the Order or, if they so preferred, Serving Brothers or Sisters. If they did not avail themselves of this privilege they continued to wear the old Badge. Three hundred and fifty-six availed themselves of the offer.

The appointment was instituted on 24th June, 1869, and ended with the Royal Charter of 1926.

The Royal Charter of 1888 states that this Badge was embellished in the two upper angles only; but the writer has been unable to confirm whether the Badge was ever issued in that form.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

ORIGINALLY Associate Members were persons who, without being members of the Order, had taken an active part in the establishment and development of the Order's hospitaller work. They wore a Badge of the same design as Honorary Associates, but made in dull or frosted silver.

Since the Royal Charter of 1926 persons not eligible to become Members of the Order because they are not British subjects or are non-Christians may be attached to the Order as Associate Members if they have rendered conspicuous service to the Order or if their attachment would benefit the Order or be of benefit to its work.

Such persons may be attached in any Grade and wear the insignia of their Grade from a black watered ribbon with a central white stripe which is one-twelfth of the width of the ribbon. They may have no part in the government of the Order.

DONAT

THE BADGE

A demi-cross—that is the Badge of the Order in white enamel, but with the upper arm removed and replaced by an ornamental piece of metal of approximately the same size and shape for suspension. It may be set in gold, silver, or bronze, and should not exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across.

THE RIBBON

As for an Associate, i.e. a black watered ribbon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide for men and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide for ladies, with a central white stripe. It is worn on the left breast.

The Grade of Donat is mentioned in the Royal Charter of 1888. They were not enrolled in the Order and they received no insignia or diploma. A list of Donats who gave £1 and upwards was to be preserved and they were to receive a copy of the Annual Report.

The present Grade was instituted in 1910 and the Annual Report of Chapter-General for 1911 records that Badges in gold, silver and bronze had been issued for Donats.

Donats are selected from persons who, from an appreciation of the works of the Order, have contributed to its funds. They are not members of the Order or Associates.

Donats cease to wear the Badge if they are subsequently admitted to the Order.

THE LIFE SAVING MEDAL OF THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN

THE MEDAL

A circular medal one and two-fifth inches in diameter, issued in silver and bronze from 1874 and also in gold from 1907. It is suspended from the ribbon by a ring.

FIRST PATTERN 1874-1888

Obverse The Badge of the Order without embellishment, surrounded by the words "AWARDED BY THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND".

Reverse A sprig of St. John's Wort with scrolls bearing the words "JERUSALEM", "ACRE", "CYPRUS", "RHODES" and "MALTA". This is surrounded by the words "FOR SERVICE IN THE CAUSE OF HUMANITY".

SECOND PATTERN 1888-

Obverse The Badge of the Order, embellished, surrounded by the words "FOR SERVICE IN THE CAUSE OF HUMANITY".

Reverse A sprig of St. John's Wort with scrolls bearing the words "JERUSALEM" and "ENGLAND" surrounded by the words "AWARDED BY THE GRAND PRIORY OF THE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND".

THE RIBBON

1. 1874-1888—a black unwatered ribbon $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide with the Badge of the Order, without embellishment, sewn or embroidered on the ribbon in white.
2. 1888 (Royal Charter)—a black unwatered ribbon five-eighths of an inch wide.
3. ?-1950—a black watered ribbon $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.
4. 1950-1954—a black watered ribbon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide with scarlet (outer) and white (inner) stripes at each side, the scarlet and white being separated by a very narrow black line.
5. 1954- —As No. 4 but without the very narrow black line.

The medal was authorised by Statute in 1871 and instituted on 15th December, 1874.

This medal was issued to fill a gap between the conditions of award of the Royal Humane Society Medal and the Society for the Protection of Life from Fire Medal (Annual Report 1874). The Annual Report for the following year states that "the design of the die of the (Life Saving) medal to be made by Messrs. Wyon was considered".

"A Descriptive History of Medals for Saving Life, etc." published by the Order in 1876 shows an illustration of the first pattern and first ribbon. The ribbon is there described as "of plain black watered ribbon with a small white eight pointed cross sewn thereon or woven in the material" but that is the only available evidence to support the contention that the first ribbon was watered.

On 9th December, 1884 Chapter-General approved the issue of a Diploma on vellum in cases where the act was not deserving of a medal.

The issue of the medal in gold was first authorised on 30th July, 1907. The issue of bars to the medal for additional acts of gallantry was approved on 29th November, 1892.

The medal is sometimes—incorrectly—referred to as the Gallantry Medal of the Order of St. John. In its very early days it was known simply as The Medal of the Order of St. John.

Rules about the wearing of the medal have fluctuated as follows:

1874-1904—on the right breast.

1905-1949—on the left breast, before campaign medals.

1949- —on the right breast.

The bars issued for this medal are of the same metal as the medal, rectangular in shape, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, with the Badge of the Order in a circle in the centre and a sprig of St. John's Wort on each side, there is a narrow frame on the bar and the circle is superimposed on this in the centre. When the ribbon is worn alone, the possession of a bar is indicated by an emblem comprising the Badge of the Order in white enamel, embellished and mounted on a circular base $\frac{3}{8}$ inch diameter of the same metal as the medal.

Up to October, 1955, 12 gold medals, 156 silver medals and 344 bronze medals had been issued.

The first pattern of the medal is illustrated on page 26 and the second pattern on page 36.

THE SERVICE MEDAL OF THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN

THE MEDAL

A circular medal $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. From its inception in 1898 until 1947 it was issued in silver; from 1947-1960 in base metal, silver plated; from 1960-1966 in cupro nickel, silver plated; and since 1966 in cupro nickel, rhodium plated.

Obverse A bust of Queen Victoria, crowned and veiled, surrounded by a border inscribed "VICTORIA-D-G-BRITT-REG-F-D-IND-IMP".

Reverse The Royal Arms within the Garter bearing the legend "HONI.SOIT.QUI.MAL.Y.PENSE". Above this is a Crown and below it the Prince of Wales' Feathers. On each side is the Badge of the Order each bearing a shield, the one on the left charged with the Arms of the Order and that on the right with the Arms of the Prince of Wales. The whole device rests upon a sprig of St. John's Wort. This central motif is surrounded by a border bearing the words "MAGNUS.PRIORATUS.HOSPITALIS.SANCTI.JOHANNIS.JERUSALEM.IN.ANGLIA".
(A new die was made in 1960 and while the new design and size of the medal remains the same, each feature of the design, including the bust of the Queen, is noticeably smaller, and the lettering is in a less ornamental style.)

THE RIBBON

A black watered ribbon with two white stripes, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. The five stripes thus formed are each of equal width.

The medal was first authorised in 1895 and instituted in 1898. The first design of the medal was approved by Chapter-General on 29th November, 1898, the design of the ribbon on 3rd January, 1899, and the final design of the medal on 31st October, 1899.

Although it is normally awarded for long service, it should not be referred to as the Long Service Medal of the Order. Its correct title is shown in the heading of this section. It may be awarded to senior officers of the Order and its Establishments, of St. John Councils, of the St. John Ophthalmic Hospital, of St. John Ambulance, of the County Organisations, of Ambulance Centres, and to Officers and members of the Brigade. The usual qualifying period for the award of the medal is 15 years, but in respect of service in the Pories of South Africa, Canada, New Zealand and Australia, the period is 12 years, and elsewhere overseas—10 years. An exception came on 17th January, 1946 when Chapter-General approved the award of this medal for conspicuous service to the Order and laid down that an oxidised silver palm leaf should be worn on the ribbon to indicate this. On 18th October of the same year it was approved that where the Service Medal was awarded for conspicuous service a bar should be awarded to the recipient at the date when the holder would have become eligible for the medal by reason of service. The late Countess Mountbatten of Burma was the first of a number of persons to receive this award, but it was discontinued in 1949. Strangely enough, some early sources of information refer to this medal as the Conspicuous Service Medal of the Order.

It is unique in that it is the only British medal currently awarded to retain the head of Queen Victoria; all others have changed with the Sovereign. The St. John Council Annual Report of 1908 records that the original bust was sculptured by H.R.H. Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria, and was exhibited at Burlington House, London.

When first issued the medal was suspended from its ribbon by a ring and this was later changed to a straight suspender bar. The change is first mentioned in the Statutes and Regulations, 1926 but evidence points to the change taking place at a much earlier date. Medals with straight suspender bars can be dated from 1913 onwards. Bars were introduced for this medal in 1912 (see following paragraph) and some difficulty was experienced in fixing the bars (which are not sewn on to but slide over the ribbon) on a ribbon gathered up into a suspension ring.

Although the ribbon has always been $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, many specimens of the medal are known with a suspender bar only $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide. Some, however, are the correct width for the ribbon. On 28th November, 1911 Chapter-General approved the issue of a Bar to the medal to be awarded for each additional five years of service and this was included in the Regu-

lations and Bye-Laws of 1912. From 21st May, 1912 until 15th March, 1924 the bar was a narrow rectangle bearing the inscription "5 YEARS' SERVICE". From the latter date it was replaced by a similar bar having the eight pointed cross in the centre and a sprig of St. John's Wort each side. Both types are of the same metal as the medal. Since 1947, when the ribbon is worn alone, the possession of a bar (or bars) has been indicated by small crosses on the ribbon as follows:

- 1 Bar (20 years)—1 miniature white metal cross.
- 2 Bars (25 years)—2 ditto.
- 3 Bars (30 years)—3 ditto.
- 4 Bars (35 years)—1 miniature rolled gold cross.
- 5 Bars (40 years)—2 ditto; and so on.

For a period all bars were represented by white metal crosses, but the difficulty of wearing more than four on the ribbon led to the introduction of the rolled gold crosses.

The award of the medal has been suspended twice. The first occasion was between February, 1902 and February, 1903 while new conditions of award were being drafted, and the second on 23rd April, 1941 when, due to Board of Trade restrictions on the manufacture of insignia, it was decided that the issue should be discontinued when stocks were exhausted, but that the ribbon should still be issued with a certificate, the latter to be exchanged for the medal at the end of the war.

Until 1942 the rank, name and unit of the recipient, preceded by a number, was engraved on the rim of the medal. They are now issued unnamed but are often engraved locally on the instructions of the St. John County Organisations before presentation. The number referred to is the reference number of the award, not a personal number of the recipient, and medals engraved to the order of County Organisations will not necessarily include this number.

Two medals have been issued in gold. One to the Grand Prior (later King Edward VII) when the medal was instituted, and the second to another Grand Prior (H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught) in 1935 when it was awarded with two bars on the 25th anniversary of his appointment.

In the late 1940s and early 1950s a variation of the ribbon was issued. It was fractionally wider overall and the stripes were: black one-quarter inch; white five-sixteenths inch; black seven-sixteenths inch; white five-sixteenths inch; black one-quarter inch. This ribbon is illustrated in the Regulations of 1955. Later issues have reverted to the original dimensions.

In the order of precedence for wearing decorations and medals this medal has always been rated low in the list—immediately preceding the Badge of the League of Mercy or, if appropriate, the St. John Medal for the South African War.

The first and second patterns of the medal are illustrated on page 36.

THE MEDAL FOR THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR 1899-1902

THE MEDAL

A circular medal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter in bronze with a straight suspender bar and ornamental clip affixed to the medal with a rivet. It was designed by Emil Fuchs, M.V.O.

Obverse the bust of King Edward VII, bare-headed, and around this the inscription "EDWARDUS VII.D.G.BRITT.F.D.IND.IMP."

Reverse a shield bearing the Arms of the Order at that time, having in each angle alternately a lion and a unicorn. The shield is superimposed on the Badge of the Order and has a sprig of St. John's Wort on each side. Above this is inscribed "SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902" and below it on a scroll "PRO FIDE PRO UTILITATE HOMINUM". In a border surrounding the whole are the words "MAGNUS PRIORATUS ORDINIS HOSPITALIS SANCTI JOHANNIS JERUSALEM ANGLIA".

THE RIBBON

In the Regulations the ribbon is shown as being black, unwatered, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide with white edges. In practice the ribbon appears always to have been $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide (and the suspender bar of the medal is made to take a $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch ribbon).

The original resolution of Chapter-General on 27th November, 1900 was that a silver medal should be issued. The design was finally approved on 25th March, 1902 after considerable correspondence between the Order and the designer. It was then decided to strike the medal in bronze to reduce the cost.

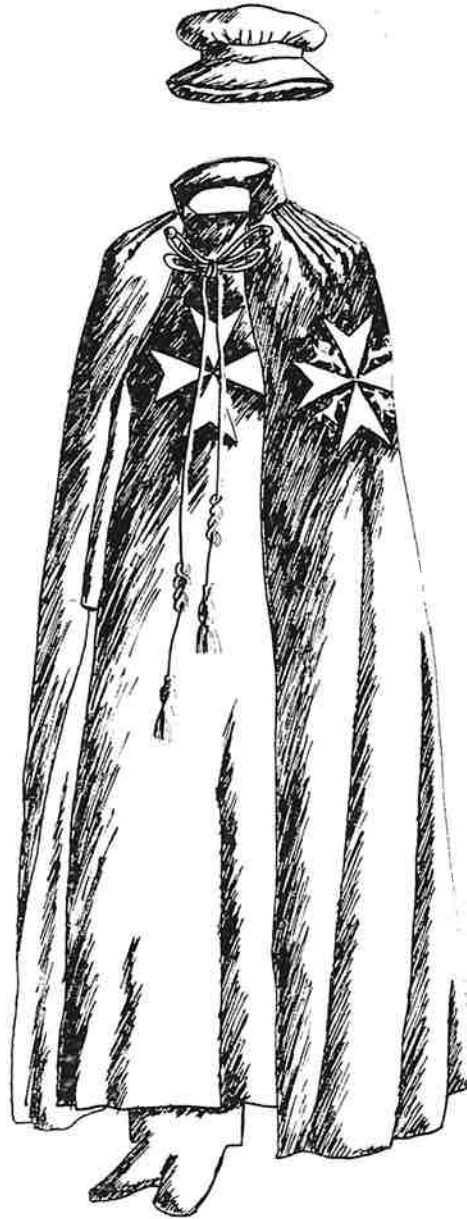
The medal was awarded to members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade who (a) went overseas to South Africa or (b) took an active part in the mobilisation, training or despatch of medical comforts. It was also awarded to next-of-kin of those who died on active service. A total of 1,871 medals were issued. The name and unit of the recipient were engraved round the rim, and the medal is frequently found in pair with a Queen's or King's South Africa Medal. Very rarely it may be found also with the Medal for China 1900. This latter combination came about because 14 members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade travelled from South Africa to China in the hospital ship U.S.S. *Maine* and were therefore awarded the China 1900 Medal.

Sanction for wearing the medal in uniform was given on 26th January, 1904, and the medal takes precedence immediately after the Service Medal of the Order.

Medals were presented to 35 representative members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade by the Sovereign Head at Buckingham Palace on 31st May, 1902.

The Medal is illustrated on page 36.

The Robes



Drawing by Michael Tobin

THE ROBES

THE SOVEREIGN A mantle with a train, all of black velvet lined with white silk. On the left breast, the Badge of the Order, 12 inches in diameter, in white silk embellished in gold and surmounted by the Imperial Crown also in gold. (Her Majesty is shown wearing this mantle on page 2).

THE GRAND PRIOR A similar mantle but without the train and without the Crown on the breast badge.

BAILIFFS AND DAMES GRAND CROSS (and KNIGHTS AND DAMES OF JUSTICE APPOINTED BEFORE THE ROYAL CHARTER OF 1926)

A mantle of black silk lined with black silk, and on the breast a Badge of the Order, 12 inches in diameter, in white linen embellished with gold coloured silk. The tongues of the lions and unicorns are red. This is illustrated on page 50.

KNIGHTS AND DAMES OF JUSTICE AND OF GRACE (including ASSOCIATE KNIGHTS) and those COMMANDERS and OFFICERS who are members of Chapter-General or of the Chapter of a Priory or a Commandery

A mantle of black merino faced with black silk. The Badge on the breast is:

Knight and Dame of Justice—exactly the same as for a Bailiff Grand Cross.

Knight and Dame of Grace or Associate Knight—also a 12 inch white cross of linen but with the embellishment in white silk.

Commander—as for Knight of Grace but 9 inches diameter.

Officer—as for Knight of Grace but 6 inches diameter.

THE SECRETARY OF THE ORDER AND THE SECRETARY OF A PRIORY

The mantle of an Officer, but his Badge is imposed on two crossed quill pens.

BAILIFFS, KNIGHTS, COMMANDERS AND OFFICERS

wear beneath the mantle a SOPRA VEST (formerly known as an under mantle) of black cloth. It is similar to a cassock, buttoning at the throat and down the side. A Bailiff Grand Cross has in the centre of his sopra vest a 12 inch white cross in cloth, without embellishment. Other sopra vests are plain but Knights of Justice or of Grace and Associate Knights wear their ordinary neck Badge suspended from the usual 2 inch ribbon fastened to a button on each shoulder, so that the Badge hangs about 6 inches below the collar of the sopra-vest.

CLERGY

A Chaplain may wear a black full sleeved gown of silk having on the left breast a 6 inch cross of white linen embellished with gold coloured silk. Clerical Members of the Order, when officiating at functions of the Order may wear over their surplice a tippet of black stuff with red lining and edging and red buttons. On the left breast is the Badge of the Order, 3 inches in diameter. They may also wear a square black velvet cap with red edging and buttons.

On all occasions when mantles and undermantles are worn out of doors a plain black velvet hat of Tudor shape is prescribed for wear. It is rarely worn today.

Collars were added to mantles in November, 1930.

Until 1974 ladies did not wear mantles, with the exception of H.M. The Queen, who did so as Sovereign Head. As from St. John's Day, 1974, ladies were formally admitted to Chapter-General and the regulations concerning their dress are exactly the same as for Knights. Incidentally, a portrait of H.R.H. The Princess Anne painted in 1973 shows her in uniform as Commandant-in-Chief, Cadet Divisions, St. John Ambulance Brigade, wearing the mantle of a Knight of Justice.



17 *Robes of Bailiff Grand Cross*
Photograph by Edward Laskey

GENERAL NOTES—PART I

As from 29th November, 1946 when the ribbon of the Order is worn without the decoration, a miniature eight pointed cross in white metal is worn on the ribbon. This was done in order to make the ribbon more noticeable, especially on St. John Ambulance Brigade uniform. As far back as 1922 a suggestion that something like this should be done was made, but no action was taken. It was raised again in 1942, and in the discussion leading up to the decision in 1946 various other suggestions were made including designing a new ribbon embodying the colours of the Order (red and white) in stripes on the black ribbon.

Sisters of the Order WHEN IN UNIFORM wear their insignia in the same manner as that laid down for Brothers of comparable Grade.

On 10th March, 1922 Chapter-General proposed that a Meritorious Service Medal should be issued. This was referred back, and apparently not mentioned again.

A design for a War Medal for the Joint St. John/Red Cross War Organisation was approved by Chapter-General in July, 1916. This proposal was later deemed to be premature, but nevertheless a design for the ribbon was approved. On 15th February, 1918 a War Service Badge was issued to all persons who had completed two years' war service, and certificates were issued to the remainder. The idea of a medal persisted and was referred to in April, 1918 and in March, 1921 and it was finally disposed of in April, 1921 when it was estimated that 30,000 medals would be required and the cost of approximately £5,000 was prohibitive. It is obvious that this decision was not regarded as the end of the matter by the members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade for on 14th October, 1921 Chapter-General received from the Brigade a suggestion that its members should participate in the issue of a proposed Home Service War Medal for Police and Fire Brigades. In the event neither medal was issued.

In November, 1942 the staff of the St. John Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem asked for support for their application to be awarded the General Service Medal (Army and Royal Air Force) with Bar "Palestine 1936-1939". There is no available record that this was granted.

The Order now issues a CERTIFICATE OF HONOUR for acts of gallantry not deemed to merit the award of the Life Saving Medal and a VOTE OF THANKS on vellum for conspicuous services to the Order.

The following is a description of an unidentified St. John Medal: Circular, silver, with an ornamental suspender bar. *Obverse*—The Badge of the Order surrounded by the words "ST. JOHN'S (sic) AMBULANCE BRIGADE". *Reverse*—inscribed "R. W. BARNES. BRISTOL." A plain silver bar with the date "1888" is worn on the ribbon. RIBBON—Black with white/black/white edges.

It will be noticed that in the illustrations on page 10 two ribbons are shown with frayed edges and one with a serrated edge. Enquiries have failed to reveal any reason for this, and it does not appear to have any significance.

The Service Medal of the Order in Eire is suspended from a white ribbon with a central black stripe, a narrower black stripe on each side, and with very narrow emerald green edges.

PART II

MEDALS ISSUED BY THE CROWN EXCLUSIVELY TO MEMBERS OF
THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN AND ITS FOUNDATION,
THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION
AND THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE



18



19



20

- 18 Queen Victoria's Jubilee Medal 1897 (reverse)
- 19 King Edward VII Coronation Medal (reverse)
- 20 King George V Coronation Medal (reverse)

QUEEN VICTORIA'S JUBILEE MEDAL 1897

THE MEDAL

A circular medal, one and seven-sixteenth inches in diameter, in bronze with a straight suspender bar attached to the medal with a claw clasp. The recipient's name is engraved round the rim.

Obverse The crowned and veiled head of Queen Victoria with the legend "VICTORIA REGINA".

Reverse Two branches of oak leaves tied at the base surmounted by a Crown in high relief. In the centre are the words "JUBILEE OF H.M. QUEEN VICTORIA" and around the branches "ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE". At the base is the date "1897" with a star at each side.

THE RIBBON

Dark blue, unwatered, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide.

All members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade on duty at the Jubilee celebrations in London were awarded this medal. In November, 1897 it was reported to Chapter-General that officers and members of the Brigade who had been awarded this medal were asking in what position it should be worn. The reply was "On the right of all English decorations".

A similar medal, the only difference being the inscription around the branches on the reverse, was issued to the Police, and in their case it was awarded to all ranks up to and including Chief Inspector who were on duty at the Jubilee celebrations. Police Officers of the rank of Superintendent and above received the general type Jubilee Medal in silver and it seems probable that senior officers in the St. John Ambulance Brigade were treated in a similar manner. The writer has, however, been unable to confirm this. It seems very unlikely that either the Police or the St. John Jubilee Medal was ever issued in silver.

There has been speculation as to whether a *special* medal, as for the Police, was issued to the St. John Ambulance Brigade on the occasion of the 1887 Jubilee. The writer has been unable to find any evidence that one was issued. The sequence of events at the time of the Jubilee celebrations was as follows. The celebrations began on 21st June, 1887, and on that

date three detachments of the Invalid Transport Metropolitan Corps (some 50 men in all, some paid and some volunteers) were on duty. It may be said that the Brigade grew out of this Corps. The St. John Ambulance Brigade was formally constituted on 24th June, 1887—while the celebrations were still in progress. "The Annals of the Ambulance Department" records that on 28th July, 1887 came the first official recognition of the Brigade when all persons present on duty were notified that they had been awarded Jubilee Medals by H.M. The Queen "in recognition of the services of the Brigade at the Jubilee celebrations". From this it would appear that they were issued with the general type Jubilee Medal in silver, and as these were issued un-named, there seems to be but little hope of verifying this.

The Medal is illustrated on page 54.

KING EDWARD VII CORONATION MEDAL 1902

THE MEDAL

A circular medal one and nine-twentieth inches in diameter, in silver (?) and in bronze. It has a straight suspender bar with an ornamental clip on to the medal. The name of the recipient is engraved round the rim.

Obverse The crowned head and bust of King Edward VII wearing robes with the legend "EDWARDUS VII REX IMPERATOR".

Reverse An Imperial Crown resting on branches of oak and laurel joined at the base. On the border is inscribed "ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE" and "CORONATION OF HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII, 1902".

THE RIBBON

A red ribbon $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide with a central blue stripe three thirty-seconds of an inch wide.

910 medals were issued to 34 surgeons, 760 ambulance men and 116 nurses who were on duty at 59 ambulance stations during the Coronation celebrations in London.

Silver medals, identical in all respects except the inscription on the border of the reverse, were issued to Superintendents and above in the Metropolitan Police and Metropolitan Fire Brigade. There is every reason to assume that silver medals were also issued to senior St. John officers, but exhaustive enquiries have failed to trace a specimen in any collection, although several silver-plated specimens are known, the plating being done on the bronze medal at the order of the recipient.

The Medal is illustrated on page 54.

KING GEORGE V CORONATION MEDAL 1911

- THE MEDAL A circular medal one and seven-sixteenth inches in diameter, in silver with ring suspension. The name of the recipient is engraved round the rim.
- Obverse* The crowned head and bust of King George V surrounded by the inscription "GEORGIUS.V.REX.ET.IND.IMP."
- Reverse* An Imperial Crown surrounded by a border with an ornamental design. Inscribed around this are the words "ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE" and "CORONATION 1911".
- THE RIBBON The ribbon is red, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, with three blue stripes each three thirty-seconds of an inch wide.

The Medal is illustrated on page 54.

THE ROYAL NAVAL AUXILIARY SICK BERTH LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL

- THE MEDAL A circular silver medal, 1.42 inches in diameter with bar suspension. The naming round the rim is usually in impressed capital letters.
- Obverse* The Sovereign's head (for King George V first the Admiral's head type and later the coinage head) with the usual titles.

Reverse A representation of H.M.S. "Dreadnought" steaming to the right and below are the words "DIUTURNE FIDELIS". This was designed by E. G. Gillick.

THE RIBBON

Until 1941—Green, 1¼ inches wide.

Since 1941—Green with a white centre stripe and white edges, 1¼ inches wide.

The Medal and Ribbon is identical with the Royal Naval Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal and it was awarded on the same terms. This particular issue can only be identified by the name and details on the rim.

On 10th January, 1900 the Medical Director of the Navy invited the St. John Ambulance Brigade to form a new Reserve of Naval Sick Berth staff in case of mobilisation of the fleet in time of emergency. The Reserve was established by an Admiralty Order in Council on 19th November, 1902 and the first recruits were received on 20th February, 1903.

Some sources maintain that the medal was awarded by the Chief Commissioner (as he was then called) of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, but this is not so. The first medals were awarded in November, 1919 and they were sent by the Admiralty to the Chief Commissioner for presentation and this practice continued until 1939. From 1939-1945 they were sent to the man's ship or hospital and after 1945, to the recipient direct. The medal may be found in pair with the Service Medal of the Order and, of course, with any combination of other medals.

The number of awards made before 1939 was approximately 780 and since 1939 approximately 715. The Reserve was disbanded in 1949.

Mention is made of the Reserve in the Minutes of Chapter-General: on 28th April, 1903 that the Reserve was being developed; on 25th February, 1913 that the training of the Reserve was being carried out by the Royal Navy; on 13th December, 1918 it was agreed that the training of the Reserve should continue; in 1922 the complement of the Reserve was reported as being almost complete, numbering 1,113 of which number 538 had been awarded this medal; and in May, 1940 it was reported that an application from the Admiralty to increase the Reserve to 1,600 members had been implemented.

The first issue of the medal with King George VI's head was on 27th August, 1937.

PART III

MEDALS ISSUED BY THE FORMER RAILWAY COMPANIES
AND LATER BY BRITISH RAILWAYS
THROUGH THE RAILWAY CENTRES OF
THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION
(together with certain similar Scottish medals issued through
Railway Centres of the St. Andrew's Ambulance Association)

BRITISH RAILWAYS

THE MEDAL

1948-1959. A circular medal, approximately $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter, in silver and enamel with ring suspension.

Obverse The Badge of the Order in white enamel on a black enamel background. In the centre of the Badge is the Crest of the British Transport Commission—a demilion holding a wheel and emerging from a coronet of unique design, in brown and black enamel. Around this is a circular border of red enamel with the inscription "BRITISH RAILWAYS. 15 YEARS FIRST AID EFFICIENCY" in silver letters and figures.

Obverse for the Scottish Region The border is the same; but in the centre the Crest of the British Transport Commission in brown and black enamel is superimposed upon a St. Andrew's Cross in red enamel, with a background of hatched silver.

Reverse Plain for inscription.

1959-1968. A circular medal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter in silver, with ring suspension.

Obverse The same Crest as described above in a circular border bearing the same wording. The whole is superimposed on the Badge of the Order, the eight points of which project slightly over the edge of a circle of silver on which the whole is superimposed. The space between the arms of the Cross is cut out. The medal is illustrated on page 64.

Obverse for the Scottish Region The centre as for the 1959-1968 medal (see previous page) but superimposed on a St. Andrew's Cross, the arms of the Cross being joined by a circle of silver.

Reverse Plain for inscription.

THE RIBBON

1948-1st January, 1957. Crimson, with two black stripes both edged with a narrow white stripe on each side. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in width.

1957-1968. As above but $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide.

Similar bars were issued to each medal for each additional five years of service, the bar showing the total number of years of service. They were of blue enamel with a silver border and inscription in silver. The bars were worn either (a) from rings above and below the bar between the medal and the ribbon or (b) sewn to the top of the ribbon and hanging over it.

The issue of the medal was discontinued in January, 1969.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

THE MEDALS

(1) A circular medal, 1 inch in diameter, in 9 ct. gold—awarded for 15 years' service. It was suspended from a ring.

Obverse The device of the Great Western Railway Co. superimposed on the Badge of the Order and around this "G.W.R. 15 YEARS FIRST AID EFFICIENCY".

Reverse Plain for inscription.

(2) A circular medal, 1 inch in diameter, in 9 ct. gold and enamel—awarded for 25 years' service. It was suspended from a ring.

Obverse As for (1) above except the device of the Company and the Badge of the Order are in enamel in proper colours, and "15" is replaced by "25".

Reverse Plain for inscription

Above the suspension ring is a gold suspender bar to which the ribbon is attached.

THE RIBBON

A yellow ribbon with two brown stripes. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide.

The proposal to issue this medal was approved by Chapter-General on 31st October, 1899.

Bars for additional five years of service were issued to the 15-year medal. They were of plain gold and inscribed "20 YEARS" and so on.

The 25-year medal was a special issue approved in 1928. A bar was also issued to this medal, it was in gold and rectangular with an ornamental device at the top and rings above and below for suspension between the medal and the ribbon, The bar bore the inscription "30 YEARS".

Possession of the 15-year medal carried with it one day's leave of absence in each year without loss of pay. An additional day was granted for possession of the 25-year medal—provided in each case that the holder maintained efficiency in first aid by examination.

The issue of these medals was discontinued in 1947.

THE LANCASHIRE & YORKSHIRE RAILWAY CO.

THE MEDAL

A circular medal, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, in silver with ring suspension.

Obverse The Badge of the Order above two ovals charged with the device of the Railway Company (i.e. the Arms of York in one and the Arms of Lancaster in the other). The ovals were separated by a crown with a red rose and a white rose in enamel superimposed on laurel branches. The maker's name, "Vaughton, Birm." was below the design. The whole of this was surrounded by a border in blue enamel inscribed "LANCS & YORKS RAILWAY CENTRE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCN."



21



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21 *British Railways Ambulance Medal (obverse)*

22 *Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway Ambulance Medal (obverse)*

23 *London Midland & Scottish Railway Ambulance Medal (obverse)*

24 *London Transport Executive Ambulance Medal (obverse)*

Reverse Inscribed in raised letters "AWARDED TO . . . (space for name) FOR PASSING TWELVE AMBULANCE EXAMINATIONS IN FIRST AID . . . (space for date)". In small letters at the base "Vaughton. Birm." and a hall mark.

THE RIBBON Yellow, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide.

Instituted in 1900, this medal was discontinued in 1922. It is illustrated on page 64.

THE LONDON, CHATHAM AND DOVER RAILWAY CO.

THE MEDAL A circular medal in bronze and said to be similar in design to that of the South Eastern and Chatham Railway Co. (see later).

THE RIBBON Seven equal stripes of black/white/black/white/black/white/black. Either $\frac{3}{4}$ inch or $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches wide.

THE LONDON MIDLAND & SCOTTISH RAILWAY

THE MEDAL 1922-1945. A circular medal, fractionally over 1 inch in diameter in 9 ct. gold (1922-1939) and in silver-gilt (1939-1945), with ring suspension.

Obverse The device of the Railway Company above a curved scroll bearing the words "AMBULANCE CENTRE". Beneath this is the Badge of the Order in a circle on a hatched background. Around the whole is a border inscribed "LONDON MIDLAND & SCOTTISH RAILWAY".

Obverse for Scottish Division As above but the words "AMBULANCE BRIGADE" in the curved scroll and a representation of St. Andrew and his Cross in the circle below the scroll.

Reverse A shield surrounded by ornamental patterns and on the shield the recipient's name, number and date of award. Above the shield is the inscription "FOR LONG SERVICE".

1945-1948. A circular medal, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, in silver and enamel, with ring suspension.

Obverse The Badge of the Order in white enamel surrounded by two circular borders. In the outer border, in gold letters on a blue background, are the words "THE LONDON MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH RAILWAY". On the inner border in gold letters on white, "ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE".

Obverse for Scottish Division The St. John Badge is replaced by the St. Andrew's Cross in red enamel and "ST. ANDREW'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION" replaces the words in the inner border. This is illustrated on page 64.

Reverse Identical with the Obverse.

THE RIBBON

English Divisions—Red, with two gold stripes near each edge. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide.

Scottish Division—Pale blue, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide.

Gold or silver-gilt bars were awarded to the first medal for each additional five years of service after the first 15 years for which the medal was awarded. The bars bore "20 YEARS (date)" "25 YEARS (date)" and so on. They were fitted with rings above and below the bar and were worn as set out for the British Railways Medal. Similar bars in silver were awarded for the second medal. The second medal was issued un-named, but a certificate was issued with each medal.

The Medal was discontinued in 1948.

THE LONDON & NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY

THE MEDAL

A circular medal in 24 ct. gold, 1 inch in diameter and with ring suspension.

Obverse The device and motto of the L.N.E.R. below which are the words "LONDON & NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY".

Reverse English Divisions—The Badge of the Order in a circle above which are the words "15 YEARS FIRST AID EFFICIENCY", and below it the recipient's name.

Scottish Division—St. Andrew and his Cross in place of the Badge of the Order.

THE RIBBON

Green with two black stripes each edged with a narrow white stripe on each side. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide.

A gold bar was issued for each additional five years' service, the bar showing the total number of years served, e.g. "20 YEARS" and so on. The bars were fitted with rings for suspension between the medal and the ribbon and each bar had the recipient's name and date of award inscribed thereon.

The medal was instituted in 1929 and discontinued in 1948. It is illustrated on page 70.

THE LONDON & NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

THE MEDAL

A circular medal in silver and enamel, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in diameter, with ring suspension.

Obverse In the centre the Badge of the Order in white enamel on a black enamel background. This is surrounded by a circle of white enamel having inscribed upon it in black "LONDON & NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY CENTRE". The whole of this is surrounded by a circle of red enamel bearing, in white letters "THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION".

Obverse for Scottish Division As above, except in the centre a red St. Andrew's Cross on a hatched background, and the inscription in the outer circle is "ST. ANDREW'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION".

Reverse Identical with the Obverse in each case.

THE RIBBON Dark blue, 1 inch wide.

The medal was instituted in 1900 and was awarded for 12 years' first aid service and passing an annual examination. The medal was un-named, but a certificate was issued with each one. It was discontinued in 1922.

THE LONDON & SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY

THE MEDAL (1) A circular medal in silver, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and with ring suspension.

Obverse The device of the L. & S.W.R. surrounded by the words "LONDON & SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY".

Reverse Two sprigs of laurel leaves tied at the base and in the centre "S.W. AMBULANCE CENTRE . . . (name) FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICES . . . (date)". The whole was surrounded by a border containing the words "LONDON & SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY CENTRE OF THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION".

THE RIBBON Dark blue, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide.

The medal was awarded for 12 years' efficient service. It was instituted in 1899 and discontinued in 1922. It is illustrated on page 70.

- THE MEDAL (2) A circular medal in bronze, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with ring suspension.
- Obverse The Badge of the Order surrounded by the words "LONDON & SOUTH WESTERN RLY. CENTRE OF THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCN".
- Reverse An ornamental shield inscribed "AWARDED TO... (name) FOR LONG SERVICE... (date)".
- THE RIBBON Black/white/red in equal stripes, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and suspended from a bar brooch.

No details are available about this medal.

LONDON TRANSPORT EXECUTIVE

- THE MEDAL A circular medal, 1 inch in diameter, in silver and enamel. It is suspended by a ring.
- Obverse In the centre is the device of the L.T.E. in dark blue and silver enamel in a circle which is superimposed on the Badge of the Order in white enamel on a black background. The whole is surrounded by a border in red enamel on which is inscribed in silver "LONDON TRANSPORT. 15 YEARS FIRST AID EFFICIENCY".
- Reverse Plain.
- THE RIBBON Black with two red stripes both edged on each side with a narrow white stripe. It is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide.

Bars for "20 YEARS", "25 YEARS" and "30 YEARS" are worn on the ribbon from a ring sewn to the top of the ribbon. The bars are of black enamel with a white enamel border, the letters and figures are silver.

The medal was instituted in 1948 and is illustrated on page 64.



25



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27



28

- 25 London & North Eastern Railway Ambulance Medal (obverse)
26 North Eastern Railway Medal (obverse) (No.2)
27 London & South Western Railway Ambulance Medal (obverse)
28 Southern Railway Ambulance Medal (obverse)

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY

THE MEDAL

An oval medal, 1 inch x $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, in 9 ct. gold, with ring suspension.

Obverse The Badge of the Order in black enamel on which the device of the Metropolitan Railway in proper colours is superimposed. Joining the four arms of the cross are the words "15 YEARS FIRST AID SERVICE" in gold on a black background. The background to this centre portion is hatched and around it in a border of blue enamel with gold letters is inscribed "METROPOLITAN RAILWAY AMBULANCE CENTRE".

Reverse Plain for engraving the recipient's name, etc., the maker's name "Taylor & Co." and a hall mark.

THE RIBBON

A brown ribbon with red edges, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide.

The medal was instituted in 1909, and the Railway was taken over by the London Passenger Transport Board in 1933. Bars are apparently still awarded for this medal.

The bars are awarded for each additional five years of service, and show the total number of years served, i.e. "20 YEARS", "25 YEARS" and so on. They are in gold and enamel and are fitted with rings above and below for suspension.

MIDLAND RAILWAY

THE MEDALS

(1) A circular medallion, 2 inches in diameter and 5mm thick, in silver. No means of suspension.

Obverse The device of the Midland Railway Company in high relief on a hatched background. Surrounding this, a circle bearing the words "MIDLAND RAILWAY AMBULANCE", with a beaded border and very fine milling.

Reverse In the centre a cross patée superimposed on a laurel wreath which overlaps the upper and lower arms of the cross, in a circle. Above the circle are the words "AWARDED TO" and an ornamental scroll for the recipient's name. Below the centre circle is the inscription "FOR FIRST AID RENDERED AT" and below this another ornamental scroll on which is engraved a place name and a date.

(2) A circular medal, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, in gold (for 20 years' service) and silver (12 years' service) with ring suspension.

Obverse The device of the Midland Railway above a circle containing the Badge of the Order. Inscribed in a border around this, "MIDLAND RAILWAY AMBULANCE CENTRE OF ST. JOHN".

Reverse A wreath of laurel leaves and above this the words "FOR EFFICIENT SERVICE". Within the wreath is a space for the name of the recipient and date of award.

(3) A circular medal, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, in gold, silver and bronze. It has a small ring at the top.

Obverse The Badge of the Order surmounted by the device of the Midland Railway. Inscribed in a scroll below is "MIDLAND RAILWAY AMBULANCE".

Reverse The words "AWARDED TO" at the top with three scrolls for (a) the name of the recipient, (b) date of award and (c) place where first aid was rendered.

THE RIBBONS

- (1) None.
- (2) Maroon. 1 inch wide.
- (3) Not known.

No. (1) was introduced by the Board of Directors of the Company in 1886. Recipients received two days extra pay per annum.

No. (2) was awarded to all employees who showed special skill in rendering first aid. It was instituted in 1894 and discontinued in 1922 when the Railway became part of the London Midland and Scottish Railway.

No. (3) was apparently awarded (as was No. (1)) for specific deeds of meritorious first aid. It is not known whether or not it had a ribbon.

NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY

THE MEDAL

(1) A circular silver medal, 1 inch in diameter.

Obverse The device of the N.E.R. with the Badge of the Order in a circle. Inscribed around this is "NORTH EAST RAILWAY CO. CENTRE OF ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOC'N".

Reverse Two branches of laurel tied at the base and inscribed "FOR MERITORIOUS FIRST AID". The name of the recipient and the date of award are engraved below.

(2) A bronze cross patée, 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches across and with ring suspension.

Obverse Each arm of the cross is inscribed with (in an anti-clockwise direction) "ST", "J", "A" and "A". In the centre of the cross is a circle containing the Badge of the Order.

Reverse Each arm of the cross is inscribed (anti-clockwise) with the words "NORTH", "EASTERN", "CENTRE" and "RAILWAY", and in the centre of the cross are the words "FOR MERITORIOUS FIRST AID SERVICE".

THE RIBBON

(1) Apple green, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide.

(2) Not known.

Medal (2) was instituted in 1901 and discontinued in 1922. Both medals appear to have been awarded for Meritorious Service, as opposed to Long Service.

Medal (2) is illustrated on page 70.

SOUTH EASTERN & CHATHAM RAILWAY

THE MEDAL

A circular medal in gold (for 21 years' service), silver (for 14 years' service) and bronze (for 7 years' service). It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and has a ring for suspension.

Obverse The Badge of the Order on a hatched background around which are the words "SOUTH EASTERN & CHATHAM RAILWAY CENTRE OF THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSN."

Reverse A laurel wreath surrounding a scroll bearing the words "AWARDED TO . . . (name) IN RECOGNITION OF HAVING PASSED SEVEN (OR FOURTEEN OR TWENTY-ONE) EXAMINATIONS IN SUCCESSION . . . (date)."

THE RIBBON

21 years. Not known.

14 years. Equal stripes of black/white/black/white/black/white/black. $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches wide.

7 years. Black with $\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide white edges and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide white stripe in the centre. $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide.

The medal was instituted in 1909, first issued in 1910 and discontinued in 1922 when the Railway was merged with the Southern Railway.

This Railway formed a District of the St. John Ambulance Brigade in December 1919, i.e. formed units of the Brigade exclusively from its own members.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

THE MEDAL

A circular medal, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter in gold or silver gilt (for 21 years' service), silver (for 14 years' service) and bronze (for 7 years' service). It was suspended from the ribbon by a ring.

Obverse Two circles, one containing the letters "S.R." and the other the Badge of the Order. Above and below these is an ornamental device and around this are three scrolls inscribed respectively "SOUTHERN RAILWAY", "CENTRE OF ST. JOHN" and "AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION". It is illustrated on page 70.

Reverse Two branches of laurel, tied at the base, the centre being left blank for the name of the recipient and date.

THE RIBBON

- 21 years. Black with two white stripes in the centre. $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide.
- 14 years. Black with a central white stripe. 1 inch wide.
- 7 years. White with black edges and a narrow black stripe near each edge. $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide:

The ribbons are suspended from a brooch bar of the same metal as the medal and the bars bear the words "7 YEARS", "14 YEARS" or "21 YEARS" as appropriate. Bars were issued for the bronze and silver medals for additional five years of service. They bear the words "12 YEARS" and "19 YEARS", and were made to slide on to the ribbon. A bar, in gold or silver-gilt, was issued for the 21-Year Service Medal. It was identical in style to the bar from which the ribbon was suspended, and the only one examined was inscribed "35 YEARS". It was fitted to the ribbon by two lugs at the rear which passed through the ribbon.

Early issues of the 21-year medal were of gold, the later ones of silver gilt. The medal was instituted in 1924 and discontinued on 1st January, 1948.

GENERAL NOTES ON PART III

ON 20th November, 1925¹ Chapter-General of the Order gave permission for the medals of the Railway Centres to be worn on the right breast of St. John Ambulance Brigade uniform—provided that such medal was issued for not less than 10 years' service.

St. John Ambulance Brigade Dress Regulations 1951 lay down that such medal must be the senior one awarded by the Railway Authority as well as being for at least 10 years' service, and the Dress Regulations 1962 state "The senior medal granted by the British Transport Commission must be for not less than 10 years' service".

APPENDIX

SOVEREIGN HEADS OF THE ORDER

H.M. QUEEN VICTORIA	1888 - 1901
H.M. KING EDWARD VII	1901 - 1910
H.M. KING GEORGE V	1910 - 1936
H.M. KING EDWARD VIII	1936
H.M. KING GEORGE VI	1936 - 1952
H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH II	1952 -

ROYAL CHARTERS OF THE ORDER

The Charter of Queen Victoria	1888
The Charter of King George V	1926
The Charter of King Edward VIII	1936
The Charter of Queen Elizabeth II	1955
Supplementary Royal Charters were issued as follows:	
by King Edward VII	1907
by Queen Elizabeth II	1958
by Queen Elizabeth II	1970
by Queen Elizabeth II	1974

THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE ORDER

The Priory of Scotland
The Priory of Wales
The Priory of South Africa
The Priory of New Zealand
The Priory of Canada
The Priory of Australia
The Commandery of Western Australia (dependent upon the Priory of Australia)
The Commandery of Ards (dependent upon the Grand Priory)
The Commandery of Central Africa (dependent upon the Grand Priory)

GRAND PRIORS SINCE THE REVIVAL IN 1831

The Revd. Robert Peat	1831 - 1837
Sir Henry Dymoke, Bt.	1838 - 1847
Lieut.-Col. Sir Charles Lamb, Bt.	1847 - 1860
Rear Admiral Sir Alexander Arbuthnot	1860 - 1861
William, Duke of Manchester, K.P.	1861 - 1888

(since the Royal Charter of 1888)

H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales	1888 - 1901
H.R.H. George, Prince of Wales	1901 - 1910
Field Marshal H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught	1910 - 1939
Field Marshal H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester	1939 - 1974
H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester	1975 -

SUB PRIORS AND (after 1948) LORD PRIORS

H.R.H. Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence	1888 - 1892
H.R.H. George, Duke of Cornwall and York	1893 - 1901
John, 1st Marquess of Linlithgow, K.T., G.C.M.G.	1906 - 1907
Henry, 1st Viscount Knutsford, G.C.M.G.	1910 - 1914
Robert, 1st Earl of Plymouth, G.B.E., C.B.	1915 - 1923
Major-General Aldred, 10th Earl of Scarborough, K.G., G.B.E., K.C.B.	1923 - 1943
Ivor, 2nd Earl of Plymouth	1943
George, 6th Earl of Clarendon, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	1943 - 1948
John de Vere, 2nd Lord Wakehurst, K.G., K.C.M.G.	1948 - 1969
Harold Anthony, Lord Caccia, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	1969 -

CHANCELLORS OF THE ORDER SINCE THE REVIVAL

The Chevalier T. Troughear Williams	
General Sir John St. George, K.C.B.	1864 - 1890
The Earl of Lathom, G.C.B.	1890 - 1897
The Earl Egerton of Tatton	1898 - 1907
The Viscount Knutsford, G.C.M.G.	1908 - 1909
Colonel Sir Herbert Jekyll, K.C.M.G.	1910 - 1918
Colonel Sir John P. Hewett, G.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E.	1918 - 1924
Lieut.-General Sir Aylmer G. Hunter Watson of Hunterston, K.C.B., D.S.O.	1924 - 1939
The Earl of Clarendon, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	1939 - 1945

Colonel Sir Edwin King	1945 - 1950
Lieut.-General Sir Henry Pownall, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.	1950 - 1963
Horace F. Parshall Esq., T.D.	1963 - 1966
The Lord Caccia, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	1966 - 1969
Capt. Sir Gilbert Inglefield, G.B.E.	1969 -

PRELATES OF THE ORDER SINCE 1895

The Archbishop of York	1895 - 1928
The Archbishop of Canterbury	1928 - 1963
The Most. Revd. Lord Fisher of Lambeth	1963 - 1969
The Most Revd. Donald Coggan, formerly Archbishop of York and now Archbishop of Canterbury	1969 -

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