

CIVILIAN AWARDS
POLICE, MEDICAL AND NURSING, CORONATION AND JUBILEE, etc

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Ref	Description	£ Stg	Euro
BS4364	MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, OFFICER'S BREAST BADGE (O.B.E.), second type (Civil). Mint state, attractively toned, in its original Royal Mint case of issue, the case virtually as issued.	£225	€270.00
BS2399	ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, SERVING BROTHER BREAST BADGE, type III (1949-74), unnamed, as issued. Couple of chips to enamel of central cross, otherwise Good Very Fine.	£65	€78.00
BS4125	MAURICE HOLLOWAY, CHARGE HAND FITTER, DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT. Imperial Service Medal, Elizabeth II (officially impressed: MAURICE HOLLOWAY). Mint state, in its original Royal Mint case of issue.	£20	€24.00
	Maurice Holloway's Imperial Service Medal was announced in the London Gazette of 18/7/1975, page 9183		
BS3489	MARY ROSE GERTRUDE DURNAN. Imperial Service Medal, George VI, type 2, Fid Def obverse. Attempted erasure of naming details, otherwise Extremely Fine.	£30	€36.00
	Although there has been a fairly comprehensive attempt to file the naming details from the edge of this medal, under a magnifying glass it is still possible to read sufficient to identify the recipient of this medal with certainty.		
	Mary Durnan's Imperial Service Medal was announced in the London Gazette of 23/5/1952, page 2790. She was the Assistant Supervisor of the Post Office at Newry, Co. Down, Northern Ireland. Photocopy of relevant extract from London Gazette accompanies medal.		
BS3914	BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY PROFICIENCY CROSS, gilt bronze and enamel (reverse officially stencil engraved: 29483 M.S. TYLEY 1939). On its original silk ribbon, as worn, and with its original gilt bronze and enamel "Proficiency in Red Cross First Aid" top brooch suspender bar.	£20	€24.00
BS4148	CORONATION (POLICE) MEDAL 1911, Royal Irish Constabulary reverse. Unnamed, as issued. Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.	£575	€690.00
	Only 585 Coronation (Police) Medals 1911 awarded to the Royal Irish Constabulary.		
BS3893	THE KENYA CLASP AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL AWARDED TO DISTRICT COMMISSIONER PATRICK M. DEMPSTER, KENYA COLONIAL SERVICE (LATE KENYA POLICE), WHO SAW SERVICE WITH THE MERU AFRICAN GUARD DURING THE MAU MAU EMERGENCY. Africa General Service Medal 1902-1956, 1 clasp, Kenya (officially impressed: P.M. DEMPSTER). Attractively toned, Extremely Fine, and a rare award to a colonial administrator who saw service with the Meru African Guard during the Mau Mau rebellion.	£685	€822.00
	Medal accompanied by recipient's Royal Lifesaving Society Proficiency Medal, bronze (reverse officially engraved: P.M. Dempster April 1951) and Royal Lifesaving Society Proficiency Cross, bronze (reverse officially engraved: P. M. Dempster May 1951), along with Dempster's ribbon breast bar for his Africa General Service Medal.		
	Patrick M. Dempster's papers, a detailed series of "handing over" reports, are in the Bodleian Library of Commonwealth and African Studies at Rhodes House, South Parks Road, Oxford (reference GB 0162 MSS.Afr.S.2299).		
	Patrick Dempster transferred from the Kenya Police to the Kenya Colonial		

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	<p>Service in 1954, subsequently serving as District Officer at a variety of Divisions in Kenya 1954-60, including Kilgoris until 1955, Egoji until 1956, Nithi until 1957, Meru until 1958, and Embu until 1960. He was subsequently District Commissioner, Marsabit, Northern Province, until 1962.</p> <p>Dempster's papers in the Bodleian Library contain a detailed account of his activities as a District Officer and later as a District Commissioner within the districts that he was then operating in during the period 1954-1962, with extensive notes regarding tribes and tribal affairs, agriculture and trade, liquor licencing, politics, policing, and counter-terrorism operations against the Mau Mau 1952-56, etc. The papers begin with a manuscript note with regard to his first posting "I was the first District Officer to be stationed in Kilgoris and went down there in 1954 to administer the Division. I had no house or office and had to build both." (Kilgoris is 110 miles west of Narok, itself the headquarters of the District Commissioner for the District that Kilgoris Division lay within).</p> <p>Included in Dempster's papers is a copy of "History of the Loyalists - a Tribute to the Tribal Police, African Guards and All the Loyalists of the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru Tribes who Resisted the Mau-Mau Revolt" (official government publication, Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, 1961). Appendix IV of this publication contains a list of the officers of the Provincial Administrations who were closely associated with the operation of the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru Guards. Dempster is confirmed as having been seconded for service with the Meru African Guard from 1/1/1956 to 31/12/1956, during the closing stages of the Mau Mau revolt.</p> <p>The Mau Mau revolt was largely confined to disaffected members of the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru tribes of the Central Provinces of Kenya. When the Mau Mau revolt began, in October 1952, large numbers of disaffected natives took to the forests of Kenya, from where they launched terrorist raids. A state of emergency was immediately declared, and the local forces, Kenya Police, Kenya Regiment, King's African Rifles and a "Home Guard" of some 25,000 loyal Africans, were reinforced by several British regiments. The African Home Guard or "African Guard" units, formed on a tribal basis, were organised and advised in the field by local colonial officials, men like Dempster. Meru province, where Dempster saw service with the Meru African Guard during the emergency, is in north-east Kenya, the south-west portion of the province containing the north-eastern section of the Mount Kenya Forests. From the start the Meru District Council of Elders, the Njuri Ncheke, intent on preserving their traditional powers and land rights, refused to have anything to do with the revolt and openly denounced it. In accordance with tradition, picked members of the Nthaka or warrior class were recruited by their tribal elders to fight against the revolt, forming themselves into the Meru African Guard or Meru Home Guard. During the March-August 1953 Mau Mau offensive the security situation deteriorated somewhat in Meru Province, with the return of 4,000 Meru "undesirables", who had been expelled from Nairobi, and who on returning to Meru Province set about undermining the authority of their tribal elders. Initially, security was provided by a small local force, comprising Tribal Police, the Meru African Guard, and a small body of Kenya Police reservists (the latter being European Civil Officers serving in the province who were also police reservists). The Meru African Guard, its members armed only with spears and bows and arrows, faced terrorists armed with automatic weapons. Despite the odds, they managed to hold their ground when the first Mau Mau attacks struck Meru in June of 1953. The security situation in the Province was then stiffened by the arrival of regular police and military forces, who conducted occasional sweeps and helped in putting the</p>		

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	<p>Mau Mau on the back foot. During the period August - December 1953 the Meru African Guard increasingly consolidated its position in the Province. The Meru African Guard's hold on its home territory continued to strengthen during 1954 and 1955, and by the end of 1955, of the 1,827 known terrorists of Meru origin who had entered the forests in 1952, only 210 were still believed to be at large. During 1955, when the revolt was at its height in Meru, a total of 805 Mau Mau terrorists were killed, captured or surrendered in that Province alone. By late 1956 the Mau Mau revolt had collapsed. The total number of Mau Mau killed by October 1956 amounted to 10,532, of whom 4,576 were killed by Tribal Police or African Guards. On the colonial administration side, the vast majority of casualties sustained in putting down the revolt were African, and of these African casualties, by far the majority were members of African Guard units. During the revolt, the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru African Guards, who had played the leading role in the defeat of Mau Mau, lost a total of 667 men killed in action, whereas the Tribal Police casualties only amounted to some 65 men killed.</p> <p>From the outset, following the declaration of a State of Emergency in October 1952, the Kenyan colonial authorities were at pains to see that the African Guard units remained autonomous, in what was effectively a civil war over land rights between dispossessed Africans and their tribal superiors (a fact now largely obscured by post-colonial revisionism). The Governor and District Commissioners of the Central Province, Kenya, where most of the fighting took place, agreed at a meeting in November 1952 that, with regard to the African Guards, "these groups must not be treated as a government engineered organisation" (see Daniel Branch's "Defeating Mau Mau, Creating Kenya", Cambridge University Press, 2009, pp 68-69). The African Guard units were, however, advised by District Officers in the field, men like Patrick Dempster, who were in turn answerable to their District Commissioners. As the conflict developed, the African Guards increasingly assumed responsibility for defending their home territory, thereby allowing the police and army to eventually concentrate on military operations in the forests and in Nairobi. In the end, the revolt failed because it lacked the complete support of the African population. At its peak there were some 26,500 men serving in the African Guard units in the Central Province, a figure slightly higher than the number that the Mau Mau's forest fighters reached at its peak. The African Guard were also successful because they proved to be skilled and effective counter-terror units, prepared to fight fire with fire, using Mau Mau tactics against the terrorists, and in so doing effectively broke Mau Mau as a fighting force. By the end, many Mau Mau had deserted their former leaders and willingly enlisted in covert guerilla gangs, who were sent into the forests to infiltrate the movement and help track down its leaders, the capture of whom brought the conflict to an end.</p> <p>The strategy that brought the Emergency to an end was organised by Ian Stuart McWalter Henderson of the Kenya Police, who created fake guerilla bands, mostly composed of former Mau Mau, who infiltrated the Mau Mau gangs hiding out in the forests of Central Kenya and helped to track down their leaders. Henderson's biggest triumph came in October 1966, when he and his men tracked down Kimathi, the last of the Mau Mau leaders, who had been betrayed by his own followers and was subsequently tracked to his forest hideout and taken prisoner.</p> <p>Medals to men who saw service with the various African Guard tribal units are extremely rare. No medals were issued to Africans who served with these units, and the only medals awarded to the units went to colonial civil servants like Dempster, who served as advisers to the units (in addition to the British</p>		

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	armed forces, the only local units that qualified for the Africa General Service Medal with Kenya clasp were the Kenya Police and Reserve, the Tribal Police and Reserve, the Civil Prisons Service and members of the civil administration).		
BS3931	<p>THE KING'S (LIVERPOOL) REGIMENT, A RARE WW1 PERIOD GOLD PRESENTATION CITY BATTALION'S (17TH, 18TH, 19TH & 20TH BATTALIONS) COMFORTS FUND PRESENTATION BREAST BADGE AWARDED TO MRS ANN TAYLOR, MOTHER OF LIEUTENANT NORMAN LEOPOLD TAYLOR, 19TH BATALION THE KING'S (LIVERPOOL) REGIMENT, WHO WAS MORTALLY WOUNDED DURING A TRENCH RAID IN SEPTEMBER 1916, comprising the crest of the Earl of Derby, an eagle with wings extended preying on an infant in its cradle, motto on ribbon below "Sans Changer", with four clasps above, reading upwards and dating respectively, 1918, 1917, 1916 and 1915, with its original top brooch suspender bearing legend "City Battalion's Comforts Fund", reverse of badge hallmarked for 9 carat gold. Measures 2 5/8 inches (68mm) high approx., weight 13.3 grammes, housed in its original black velvet and white silk lined case of issue, the case bound in black velvet with white velvet central stripe, interior of lid with printed inscription "From the Officers, N.C.O.'S and Men of The Four City Battalions King's Liverpool Regt., in grateful recognition of the work she has done for their welfare, January 1918", exterior of lid impressed with name of recipient, "Mrs A. Taylor", in gilt. Some scuffing to exterior of case, the breast badge virtually as struck.</p> <p>The four City Battalions of the King's (Liverpool) Regiment were raised in Liverpool by Edward George Villiers Stanley, 17th Earl of Derby (Lord Derby) on 29/8/1914 and saw service initially during WW1 as 89th Brigade, 30th Division. With the approval of King George V, Lord Derby presented to each man who enlisted before 16th October 1914, a silver cap badge whose design, like this presentation breast badge, was based on his family crest. The 89th Brigade's first commanding officer was Brigadier General Ferdinand Charles Stanley, a younger brother of Lord Derby.</p> <p>The City Battalions Comforts Fund was formed in November 1915, its president being Alice, Lady Derby, and its chairman, Alexandra Stanley, the wife of Brigadier General Stanley, commanding officer of the 89th Brigade. Brigadier General Stanley, in his History of the 89th Brigade, was full of praise for the work carried out during the war by the Comforts Fund committee, providing an extensive, itemised list of the vast number of items supplied by the committee to the men of the City Battalions. Amounting to over 250,000 individual items, these included over 29,000 pairs of socks, 6,444 pair of mittens, 10,800 Tommy's Cookers, cases of candles to the weight of some 29,616 pounds, 52,044 newspapers and magazines, 1,683 pounds of cake, 1,860 mouth organs and whistles, etc. Brigadier General Stanley also records the decision taken at Christmas 1917 to give "each of the members of the Committee a little reproduction of our badge in gold, with bars for each year of service in which they have been connected with the City Battalion's Comforts Fund". These badges were eventually presented, as recorded inside the lid of the presentation case of the example recorded here, in January 1918. The maximum number of clasps awarded was four, as on the example offered here.</p> <p>The Mrs A. Taylor to whom this badge was awarded was Mrs Ann Taylor, the mother of 2nd Lieutenant Norman Leopold Taylor, 19th Battalion The King's (Liverpool) Regiment, who was mortally wounded during a trench raid on 13/9/1916 (died of wounds 18/9/1916). Anne Taylor was resident in Ireland at the time of her son's death. She did, however, have an English background, which may perhaps have prompted her son to seek a commission in an English</p>	£1850	€2220.00

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	<p>infantry regiment when he was commissioned from the ranks. Ann Taylor, born Rotherham, Yorkshire, was the daughter of John Woodcock. She is recorded in the 1881 census as being a 14 year old schoolgirl, resident in Leeds, her father being recorded in the same census return as a leather lace cutter (boot maker). Ann Woodcock married Samuel Taylor (born Co. Antrim) at Sheepscar, Leeds, on 10/6/1889. She and her husband are recorded in the 1901 Irish census as living in Boveen, Kilcolman, King's County (now Co. Offaly). At the time of that census, Samuel Taylor is recorded as being a gamekeeper. That census return records a guest in the family house on the day the census was compiled, a 39 year old barrister by the name of G.B. Hamilton, who was apparently the owner of the lands on which Samuel Taylor was employed as gamekeeper. By the time of the 1911 census Samuel and Ann Taylor had moved to Rockville, Aghrim East, Co. Roscommon, where Samuel was again employed as a gamekeeper.</p> <p>Ann Taylor's son, Norman Leopold Taylor, first saw service during WW1 as 6305 Corporal, Irish Guards. Norman Taylor was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 16th (Reserve) Battalion The King's (Liverpool) Regiment in August 1915 (Army Lists of the period give date as 7th August, but Medal Index Card states 6th August). He first saw active service in France with the 19th Battalion The King's (Liverpool) Regiment in 1916 and was mortally wounded whilst serving with that battalion during a disastrous trench raid on 13/9/1916. Norman Taylor's Medal Index card gives his next of kin as his father, with an address at "Rockview", Hill Street, Dunmona, Co. Roscommon. Graham Maddocks, in his History of the "Liverpool Pals", gives total casualties for the trench raid during which 2nd Lieutenant Taylor was mortally wounded as 1 officer and 3 other ranks killed, 2nd Lieutenant Taylor mortally wounded, and 18 other ranks wounded.</p> <p>The colours of the velvet and silk used in the production of the presentation case in which the breast badge is housed are those of Lord Derby's racing colours, a black silk jacket with a white cap.</p> <p>Badge accompanied by various copied research, including census returns, marriage registry extract, copied Medal Index card for 2nd Lieutenant Taylor, extracts from regimental histories and battalion war diary, etc.</p>		
BS3248	A. KING, MERCANTILE MARINE. British War Medal (officially impressed: A. KING). Good Very Fine.	£30	€36.00
	There are numerous men by the name of "A. King" recorded as having served with the Merchant Marine during WW1 and being entitled to both the British War Medal and the Mercantile Marine Medal.		
BSM1030	BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY. WAR SERVICE MEDAL, 1914-18, bronze (unnamed, as issued). Few edge nicks, otherwise Good Very Fine.	£18	€21.60
	Awarded to all members of the British Red Cross Society, including Voluntary Aid Detachment members, who had performed a minimum of one year or 1,000 hours voluntary service during WW1 and did not receive any campaign medals for services rendered in respect of Red Cross war work.		
BS3913	BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY MEDAL FOR WAR SERVICE, 1914-18 (unnamed, as issued). On its original silk ribbon, as worn, and with its original gilt top suspender brooch bar, Almost Extremely Fine.	£20	€24.00
	Awarded to all members of the British Red Cross Society, including Voluntary Aid Detachment members, who had performed a minimum of one year or		

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	1,000 hours voluntary service during WW1 and did not receive any campaign medals for services rendered in respect of Red Cross war work.		
BS4369a	W.H. BEND, BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY OR ST ANDREW'S AMBULANCE CORPS (SCOTLAND) Voluntary Medical Service Medal, pre-1960's issue, silver, with additional service clasp (officially impressed in plain block capitals: W.H. BEND). Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.	£25	€30.00
	Awarded for Long Service to member's of the British Red Cross Society and the St. Andrew's Ambulance Corps, Scotland.		
BS4340	CECIL D. KINNS, SPECIAL CONSTABULARY (LATE ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS). Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, George V, type C (coronation robes), officially impressed: CECIL D. KINNS. Extremely Fine, with much original lustre.	£25	€30.00
	Medal accompanied by biographical details, extract 1911 census, 1939 population survey and WW1 copied Medal Index card.		
	Cecil Digby Kinns (1883-1946) was born in Hertingfordbury, Hertfordshire. He is recorded in the 1911 census as a 27 year old estate clerk and in the 1939 survey as a cashier in a landed estate office. Medal Index card confirms service during WW1 as an Acting Corporal with the Royal Army Ordnance Corps (also entitled British War and Victory Medals).		
bs3857	SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE MEDAL, GEORGE VI, type 1, "IND: IMP" legend (officially impressed: PHILIP C. BARTLE). Small carbon spot on reverse, otherwise Extremely Fine and with much original lustre.	£25	€30.00
	Unique name on 1939 Special Constabulary register. Born 1896, resided 103 Enys Road, Camborne, Cornwall.		
BS2889	SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE MEDAL, GEORGE VI, type 1, IND IMP legend (officially impressed: ARTHUR H. BURCHETT). Extremely Fine.	£12	€14.40
BS2671	SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE MEDAL, GEORGE VI, type 1, Ind Imp legend (officially impressed: CHARLES T. GEAVES). Extremely Fine.	£15	€18.00
BS2639	SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE MEDAL, GEORGE V, type 1, Coronation robes (officially impressed: JONATHAN W. JONES). Extremely fine.	£12	€14.40
	Jonathan W. Jones is recorded in the Special Constabulary Register as being a farmer from Flintshire.		
BS2638	SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE MEDAL, GEORGE V, type 1, crowned bust in coronation robes, (officially impressed: ALFRED J. KENNETT). Lustrous Extremely Fine	£12	€14.40
BS3880	JUBILEE MEDAL 1887, silver, with "1897" clasp on ribbon. Attractively toned, Good Very Fine to Amost Extremely Fine.	£300	€360.00
bs3920	1900 and 1903 VISIT TO IRELAND MEDAL. MODERN COPY TOP SUSPENDER. Good quality, with pin to reverse.	£30	€36.00
	Note this is brooch suspender only.		
BG3983	CONSTABLE (LATER INSPECTOR) T.F. BYRNE, DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE. Three: Visit to Ireland Medal, Victoria, 1900	£1650	€1980.00

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	<p>(officially engraved: P.C. T.F. BYRNE D.M.P.); Visit to Ireland Medal, Edward VII, 1903 (officially engraved: P.C. T.F. BYRNE D.M.P.); Visit to Ireland Medal, George V, 1911 (unnamed, as issued). Medals mounted individually, as worn, and each with a length of original ribbon, the 1900 and 1903 medals with their original shamrock top brooch suspenders and the 1911 medal with its original plain white metal brooch suspender, generally Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine, and a scarce group to a Police Constable who rose to become a senior officer in the Dublin Metropolitan.</p> <p>Medals accompanied by biographical details, copied service record from Dublin Metropolitan Police Numerical Register of Officers and Men, extract 1911 census return, copied articles from newspapers of the day and a copied map showing the various Dublin Metropolitan Police Divisional Districts.</p> <p>Thomas Francis Byrne was born on 19/4/1870 in the parish of Magheross, Carrickmacross, Co. Monaghan. He enlisted into the Dublin Metropolitan Police on 31/10/1890. Byrne was recommended by J.M. Cortlan, J.P. and at the time of enlistment was 20 years of age, stood some 5 feet 10 inches tall, stated that he was a Roman Catholic and a farmer by trade. On enlistment Byrne was posted for service with "C" Division. He subsequently saw service with "A" Division from 27/12/1901, was promoted Sergeant and posted to "F" Division on 19/8/1904, promoted Station Sergeant and transferred to "C" Division on 1/4/1912, transferred to "D" Division on 26/2/1915, to "C" Division on 29/8/1917 and finally promoted Inspector and posted to "E" Division on 1/5/1919. Inspector Byrne was pensioned on 18/9/1923. Byrne is recorded in the 1911 census as a 40 year old married Dublin Metropolitan Police Sergeant living with his 39 year old wife, 2 daughters and 2 sons in Glashule Road, Kingstown (now Dun Laoghaire), in the DMP District that he was then serving in.</p> <p>Byrne was stationed in "C" Division, the north-east inner city, at the time of the 1900 Visit, in "A" Division, the south-west city centre, at the time of the 1903 Visit, and in "F" Division, encompassing the suburbs of Blackrock, Kingstown and Dalkey, at the time of the 1911 Visit. Byrne was mentioned on a number of occasions in newspapers during his period of service with the DMP. One of the more amusing incidents that he was involved in was reported in the Evening Telegraph of 7/1/1920, during the Irish War of Independence. The report records the arrest and arraignment of two ex-soldiers for the burglary of a private house, "Liffey Bank" Conyngham Road, Dublin on 21/12/1919, the two soldiers being discovered the next morning in the hay loft of the house in possession of a bottle of whiskey and various pawn tickets (items stolen from the house having presumably been pawned to buy the bottle of whiskey) "Dublin in the rare old times".</p> <p>Royal Visit Medals awarded to the Dublin Metropolitan Police are considerably scarcer than those awarded to the Royal Irish Constabulary, the DMP having a total strength of approximately 1,200 officers and men at the time of the Royal Visits of 1900, 1903 and 1911, whereas the RIC was composed of approximately 9,800 officers and men in each of those years.</p>		
BG3971	<p>POLICE CONSTABLE W.R. SOMERVILLE, DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE. Two: Visit to Ireland Medal, Victoria, 1900 (officially engraved: P.C. W.R. SOMERVILLE. D.M.P.); Visit to Ireland Medal, George V, 1911 (unnamed, as issued). 1900 medal with its original shamrock top suspender and 1911 medal with its original plain top brooch suspender, generally Good Very Fine to Extremely Fine.</p>	£585	€702.00

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	<p>Medal accompanied by copied extract 1911 census return and map of the Dublin Metropolitan Police districts.</p> <p>William Robert Somerville was born in 1893 (baptised 7/4/1873) in the parish of Carnteel, Ballygawley, Co. Tyrone. He joined the Dublin Metropolitan Police on 5/5/1893. At the time of enlistment he was 20 years of age, stood some 5 feet 10 inches tall, stated that he was a Presbyterian and gave his trade as that of farmer. Somerville was recommended for the Dublin Metropolitan Police by J.S. Jervan J.P. He saw service with E Division from 5/5/1893, C Division from 21/5/1897 and was pensioned on 12/6/1921. Somerville is recorded in the 1911 census as a 37 year old DMP Police Constable, resident in Richmond Avenue, Clontarf, Dublin with his 22 year old wife. Also resident in the Somerville household were a 53 year old army pensioner, William Eaves, his wife and their two children.</p> <p>Constable Somerville was also entitled to the 1903 Visit to Ireland Medal.</p> <p>Royal Visit Medals awarded to the Dublin Metropolitan Police are considerably scarcer than those awarded to the Royal Irish Constabulary, the DMP having a total strength of approximately 1,200 officers and men at the time of the Royal Visits of 1900, 1903 and 1911, whereas the RIC was composed of approximately 9,800 officers and men in each of those years.</p>		
BG3965	<p>THE 1900 AND 1903 ROYAL VISIT PAIR TO CONSTABLE E. WILSON, DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE, WHO DIED WHILST STILL SERVING IN 1906. Two: Visit to Ireland Medal 1900 (officially engraved: P.C. E. WILSON D.M.P.); Visit to Ireland Medal 1903 (officially engraved: P.C. E. WILSON D.M.P.). Both medals with original shamrock top suspenders and original lengths of silk ribbon, and as worn, both Extremely Fine and with some original mint lustre.</p> <p>Group accompanied by copied extract from Jim Herlihy's "Alphabetical List of Officers and Men of the Dublin Metropolitan Police" and copied extract from the Irish Independent, Saturday 3/2/1906, giving details of the funeral of Constable Wilson.</p> <p>Edward Wilson was born in Bailieboro, Co. Cavan. A Protestant, he was 23 years of age on enlistment, stood some 5 feet 9.5 inches tall and was recommended by C.C. Hamilton, J.P. At the time of enlistment he gave his trade as that of labourer. Wilson saw service with A Division from 24/1/1881, F Division from 5/10/1883, E Division from 26/9/1884 and C Division from 19/7/1889. He died while still serving with C Division on 31/1/1906</p>	£850	€1020.00
BG3953	<p>THE 1900, 1903 AND 1911 VISIT TO IRELAND MEDALS AWARDED TO CONSTABLE R. SLOAN, DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE, WHO SUBSEQUENTLY SAW SERVICE WITH THE IRISH GUARDS AND MILITARY FOOT POLICE DURING WW1. Three: Visit to Ireland Medal 1900 (officially engraved: P.C. R. SLOAN. D.M.P.); Visit to Ireland Medal 1903 (officially engraved: P.C. R. SLOAN. D.M.P.); Visit to Ireland Medal 1911 (unnamed, as issued). 1900 and 1903 Visit medals with original top suspender brooch bar, 1911 medal with original brooch suspender, generally Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Group accompanied by birth details, copied extract from Jim Herlihy's alphabetical list of Dublin Metropolitan Police officers, copied WW1 Medal Index card, WW1 medal rolls, copied extracts from newspapers of the period giving details of members of the D.M.P. volunteering for active service with</p>	£1450	€1740.00

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	<p>the Irish Guards and departure for the front, and extract from 1901 census return. Medal rolls confirm entitlement to 1914-15 Star trio.</p> <p>Robert Sloan was born in 1877 in Killeeshill, Aghnacloy, Co. Tyrone. A Protestant, he was 20 years of age at the time of enlistment into the D.M.P., stood some 6 feet and 1/8 inches tall and at the time of enlistment gave his trade as that of farmer. Sloan was recommended for the D.M.P. by Charles Stanley, J.P. and saw service with "A" Division from 7/5/1897. His D.M.P. service record records him as having been "dismissed" on 31/3/1915 (the term "dismissed" as used here was an administrative phrase applied to all D.M.P. members who volunteered for active service during WW1).</p> <p>Sloan is recorded in the 1911 census as being a 33 year old, unmarried Police Constable, resident at Kevin Street Police Barracks, Dublin. Sloan's WW1 Medal Index card confirms that he first saw active service during WW1 as 1290 Private, Irish Guards, in France, entering that theatre of operations on 29/9/1915, and that he subsequently saw service as P.17890 Private, Military Foot Police. He was transferred to the Class Z Reserve on 25/2/1919.</p> <p>Newspaper reports of the period confirm Sloan as one of the volunteers who departed Kevin Street Police barracks on Tuesday 6/4/1915 for active service, being seen off by an honour guard being drawn from all divisions of the Dublin Metropolitan Police.</p> <p>A total of 54 D.M.P. men saw active service with the colours during WW1, with a variety of regiments. Of these 54 men, 4 were killed in action or died of wounds.</p>		
BS3807	CORONATION MEDAL 1902, METROPOLITAN POLICE ISSUE, BRONZE (unnamed, as issued). Good Extremely Fine and virtually as struck with almost complete original mint lustre, an attractive example.	£35	€42.00
BG2948	POLICE CONSTABLE T. WILES, METROPOLITAN POLICE. Two: Coronation Medal, Edward VII, 1902, bronze, Metropolitan Police issue (officially engraved: P.C. T. WILES. E. DIV.); Coronation Medal, George V, 1911, silver, Metropolitan Police issue (officially engraved: P.C. T. WILES). Generally Almost Extremely Fine.	£90	€108.00
BS4212	VISIT TO IRELAND MEDAL 1903, naming erased and lacking suspender, otherwise Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.	£40	€48.00
	NOTE: This is a disc only, lacking suspender and name erased.		
BS4072	<p>POLICE SERGEANT A. DOBBIN, DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE. Visit to Ireland Medal 1903, with its original shamrock top brooch suspender (officially engraved: P.S. A. DOBBIN. D.M.P.). Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by copied extract from Jim Herlihy's "The Dublin Metropolitan Police, A Complete Alphabetical List of Officers and Men", extract from 1901 census return and copied extracts from newspaper reports of the period regarding criminal investigations and prosecutions that Sergeant Dobbin was involved in.</p> <p>Andrew Dobbin was born in Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow, in 1861. He enlisted into the Dublin Metropolitan Police on 24/11/1882. At the time of enlistment he was 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 and a quarter inches tall, and gave his trade as that of labourer. He was recommended for the DMP by F.F. Carroll, J.P. Dobbin first saw service as a 4th Rate Constable with "D" Division, from 24/11/1882, "A" Division from 30/7/1886, he was promoted Sergeant and</p>	£400	€480.00

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	<p>transferred to "F" Division on 18/1/1901 and finally to "D" Division from 28/3/1902. He was pensioned on 10/5/1908 with a pension of £58 5 shillings and 7 pence per annum. Andrew Dobbin died on 21/12/1945.</p> <p>Dobbin is recorded in the 1901 census as being a 38 year old Sergeant in the Dublin Metropolitan Police resident in Rock Hill, Dublin, with his 32 year old wife, 2 sons and 2 daughters (census return gives place of birth as county Kildare, but this is clearly incorrect, as service records give place of birth as Baltinglass, county Wicklow). He is recorded in the 1911 census as a 49 year old "steward" living in a Humphreystown, Burgage, Co. Wicklow. He is noted in this return as being the head of the family, but living with three servants, two female general domestic servants and a male coachman.</p> <p>Newspaper reports of the period contain descriptions of a number of investigations and prosecutions that Dobbin was involved in, including incidents in January and December 1902, resulting in a prosecution of publicans for serving alcohol outside of licensing hours and a rather sad case in May 1903, when Dobbin intervened to save the life of a man who was threatening to commit suicide by drinking poison. Dobbin's intervention led to the individual concerned being treated at the Meath Hospital and subsequently transferred to the Richmond Asylum. Sergeant Dobbin was commended in court for "the promptitude and skill with which he acted".</p> <p>Royal Visit Medals awarded to the Dublin Metropolitan Police are considerably scarcer than those awarded to the Royal Irish Constabulary, the DMP having a total strength of approximately 1,200 officers and men at the time of the Royal Visits of 1900, 1903 and 1911, whereas the RIC was composed of approximately 9,800 officers and men in each of those years.</p>		
BS4050	<p>POLICE SERGEANT THOMAS McGRATH, DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE. Visit to Ireland Medal 1903 (officially engraved: P.S. T. McGRATH. D.M.P.). With its original shamrock top suspender brooch, few minor contact marks in obverse field, otherwise Extremely Fine and an attractive example.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by copied extract from Jim Herlihy's Alphabetical List of DMP Officers and Men and extracts from 1901 and 1911 census returns. Thomas McGrath was born in 1862 in Kilneanor, Gorey, Co. Wexford. He enlisted into the Dublin Metropolitan Police in 1884. At the time of enlistment, he was 6 feet and a half inch tall and gave his trade as labourer and religion as catholic. He was recommended for the Dublin Metropolitan Police by his parish priest, the Reverend M. O'Neill. McGrath saw service with "B" Division DMP from 1/7/1844, "A" Division from 6/1/1893, "C" Division from 29/6/1900, "A" Division from 5/4/1901 and "B" Division from 30/12/1904. McGrath was promoted Police Sergeant on 29/6/1900 and pensioned on 14/3/1913 to a pension of £65 4 shillings and 2 pence per annum. He is recorded in the 1901 census as being a 39 year old member of the Dublin Metropolitan Police living at a house in Pleasant Street, Dublin, with his 7 year old niece, a female servant and five male boarders. In the 1911 census he is recorded as being a 47 year old member of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, living in a house Heytesbury Street, Dublin, with his 49 year old wife, two nieces, a servant, and eight male boarders.</p> <p>McGrath is mentioned in a number of contemporary news reports regarding arrests made and subsequent court appearances.</p>	£350	€420.00
bs3885	<p>CONSTABLE THOMAS GAMBLE, ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY, WHO WAS ONCE RECOMMENDED FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE DURING THE IRISH WAR OF INDEPENDENCE AND ALSO ONCE</p>	£285	€342.00

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	<p>FINED FOR A MISDEMEANOUR DURING HIS CAREER WITH THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY. Visit to Ireland Medal 1903 (officially engraved: C. T. GAMBLE. R.I.C.). Replacement copy top suspender brooch, few small edge nicks to obverse and reverse rim, otherwise Good Very Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by copied extract recipient's service record, extract from Jim Herlihy's "Royal Irish Constabulary, A Complete Alphabetic List of Officers and Men 1816-1922" and extract 1901 census.</p> <p>Royal Irish Constabulary service records confirm only one Constable T. Gamble serving with the R.I.C. at the time of the 1903 Visit. Born 1881, a native of Co. Cavan and a protestant, Thomas Gamble joined the Royal Irish Constabulary on 15/6/1901, having been recommended for the force by District Inspector William Vanston. At the time of joining the RIC Gamble was 20 years and 5 months old and gave his trade as that of farmer. On joining Gamble was given the service number 60254. Gamble first saw service in Co. Roscommon, from 10/12/1901, transferring to Co. Antrim on 1/7/1905 and Co. Down on 22/3/1917. Constable Gamble was still serving with the R.I.C. when the force was disbanded on 6/4/1922.</p> <p>Constable Gamble received one commendation and was once fined during his career with the Royal Irish Constabulary, his service record bearing the manuscript notes "3FR 2/3/1921" and "F 15/- 16/10/15". 3FR is an abbreviation for 3rd class Favourable Record, indicating Gamble received a 3rd Class Favourable Record on 2/3/1921, and the abbreviation F 15/- indicates that Gamble was fined fifteen shillings for a misdemeanour on 16/10/1915.</p> <p>Between 1816 and 1922 some 85,000 men saw service with the Royal Irish Constabulary and its predecessor forces. Each member of those forces was subject to a strict internal disciplinary system, with members of the force who contravened its disciplinary regulations being penalised on a sliding scale, punishments ranging upwards from a fine, through to demotion, early retirement or in extreme cases, dismissal. In the Service Records the letters H.Y.S. and F.R. are followed by file numbers, the files for which have not survived. When the Reward Fund was established in 1842 a system of Half Yearly Sheets (H.Y.S.) was also established which contained the names of members of the RIC who had been rewarded for distinguished service, fined or dismissed (retired early or dismissed) during the previous six months. These sheets were circulated to each station, principally as a monetary accounting mechanism for the Reward Fund, which was self-financing. The circulars were later published quarterly but retained the HYS abbreviation. Each entry contained the registered number, surname, forename, of the policeman referred to, a summary of the event for which the award was made or punishment administered, and the amount of the award or fine, or any disciplinary action administered. Approximately 304 Half Yearly Sheets were published & distributed throughout the Force (12 between 1842 and 1848 and 292 between 1848 and 1922). For the RIC researcher the Half Yearly Sheet entries are a mine of information as to the character of a particular individual, since they give the reason he was rewarded, fined or disrated. Work is underway at the present moment to have the surviving circulars digitised and indexed, with the ultimate aim of having them published.</p> <p>The Reward Fund, established in 1842, was funded by the monies generated by fines. A return of punishments and rewards was published in the Half Yearly Sheets (H.Y.S.), copies of which were circulated to each of the 1,600 RIC stations around the country. The list of punishments and rewards quickly</p>		

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	<p>became so lengthy that from 1848 to 1921 they were published on a quarterly basis. If a member of the force accumulated several fines, this resulted in a reduced pension. On practically every page of the RIC General Register of Service it can be clearly seen that most RIC men were fined or mentioned for distinguished service in the Half Yearly Sheets (abbreviated as 'H.Y.S' in the individual's Record of Service, with the date of the entry in the Service Record).</p> <p>Thomas Gamble is recorded in the 1901 census as a 20 year old farmer's son resident in Rooskey, Coroneary, County Cavan with his 57 year old widowed mother and an elder sister and brother.</p> <p>Constable Gamble was also entitled to the 1911 Visit Medal.</p> <p>Medal also accompanied by biographical details of District Inspector William Vanston, taken from Jim Herlihy's "Royal Irish Constabulary Officers, A Biographical Dictionary". William Vanston was born in Clonenagh, Queen's County (now County Laois) in 1851, 3rd class District Inspector 1/1/1897, pensioned 18/7/1910.</p>		
bs3907	CORONATION MEDAL, GEORGE V, 1911 (unnamed, as issued). Attractive light tone, Extremely Fine and almost as struck, with its original top brooch suspender.	£68	€81.60
BS4315	CORONATION (POLICE) MEDAL 1911, GEORGE V, ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY REVERSE, unnamed, as issued. Extremely Fine.	£525	€630.00
	Scarce, only 585 medals with RIC reverse.		
BS4254	VISIT TO IRELAND MEDAL 1911, unnamed, as issued. Attractively toned, Good Very Fine.	£210	€252.00
BS4192	VISIT TO IRELAND MEDAL 1911, unnamed, as issued. Attractively toned, Good Very Fine.	£210	€252.00
BS4137	VISIT TO IRELAND MEDAL 1911, unnamed, as issued. Extremely Fine.	£220	€264.00
BS4073	VISIT TO IRELAND MEDAL 1911, unnamed, as issued. Attractively toned, Extremely Fine.	£220	€264.00
BS4048	VISIT TO IRELAND MEDAL 1911, unnamed, as issued. Attractive "rainbow" toning, Extremely Fine and virtually as struck	£240	€288.00
BS4045	VISIT TO IRELAND MEDAL 1911, unnamed, as issued. Attractive "rainbow" toning, Extremely Fine	£220	€264.00
BS4043	CORONATION (POLICE) MEDAL 1911 (ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY REVERSE), unnamed, as issued. Attractively toned, Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine. Scarce, only 585 awarded.	£650	€780.00
BS4038	VISIT TO IRELAND MEDAL, 1911, unnamed, as issued. Attractive old dark tone, Good Very Fine.	£180	€216.00
BS4036	VISIT TO IRELAND MEDAL 1911, unnamed, as issued. Attractive old dark tone, Almost Extremely Fine.	£200	€240.00
BS4035	VISIT TO IRELAND MEDAL, 1911, unnamed, as issued. Attractive old dark tone, Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.	£220	€264.00

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BS3937	CORONATION (POLICE) MEDAL 1911, GEORGE V, ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY REVERSE, unnamed, as issued. Few small edge nicks and rim bruises, otherwise with an attractive rainbow tone and Extremely Fine. Scarce, only 585 medals with RIC reverse.	£525	€630.00
BS3912	CORONATION (POLICE) MEDAL, GEORGE V, 1911, ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY REVERSE, unnamed, as issued. Small edge nick to obverse rim at 7 o'clock, otherwise Good Very Fine or slightly better and with an attractive light tone. Scarce, only 585 of the 1911 Coronation (Police) Medals issued with RIC reverse.	£480	€576.00
BD086	IRISH FREE STATE. POILINI ATHA CLIATH (DUBLIN POLICE), 1922-1925 PATTERN STATION SERGEANT'S CLOTH ARM BADGE, comprising three castles embroidered in white within a white embroidered circlet on an oval black padded felt background, 2.7 inches x 2.35 inches (7.5 x 6 cm) (vertical) approx. Unissued condition, virtually as made. This pattern of badge was withdrawn in 1925 following the amalgamation of the Poilini Atha Cliath with the Garda Siocana. The pre-1922 Dublin Metropolitan Police sergeant's pattern arm badge had a king's crown above the three castles.	£70	€84.00
bs3683	SILVER JUBILEE MEDAL, 1935 (unnamed, as issued). Extremely Fine.	£35	€42.00
BS2702	SILVER JUBILEE MEDAL, 1935 (unnamed, as issued). Extremely Fine.	£35	€42.00
BSM1149	S. REEVE, BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY, PROFICIENCY IN FIRST AID BREAST BADGE, gilt bronze and enamel, with ornate gilt bronze and enamel top brooch suspender, by J. R. Gaunt, London (reverse i officially impressed: 33429 S. REEVE). Extremely Fine.	£18	€21.60
IR111	IRISH FREEMASONRY BI-CENTENARY COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL IN SILVER (unnamed, as issued). Obverse: the armorial crest of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons in Ireland. Reverse: the arms of the Earls of Donaghmore with legend "Rt. HON. THE EARL OF DONAGHMORE K.P. W.G.M. 1925" around. Maker's mark of Langley, Archer and West and Dublin hallmark for 1925. With it's original watered silk St Patrick's blue ribbon and plated top brooch suspender (this with maker's mark of West & Son). Attractively toned, Extremely Fine and scarce. The Earl of Donaghmore was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons in Ireland 1913-1948. Two other examples of this medal have been sold in recent years by Whyte's of Dublin, lot 341 in the auction of 14/9/2103, which sold for €200 (€250 approx including fees) and lot 19 in the auction of 21/4/2012, which sold for €220 (€275 approx including fees)	£150	€180.00
BS3473	TAUNTON, DEVON, BISHOP FOX'S GIRLS SCHOOL, athletics prize medal, in silver (not hallmarked), circular, 32mm, obverse engraved with the school bdge, a pelican plucking her breast to feed her young, ribbon around engraved "BISHOP FOX'S GIRLS SCHOOL", the plain field engraved beneath "TAUNTON". Reverse, a laurel wreath, engraved within "DORA MATHISON". Integral ring suspendsion, with its original ribbon and silver top suspender brooch, this engraved "GAMES CHAMPION" and reverse with maker's mark "F&S" (for Fattorini & Sons) and additionally stamped "Sterling", probably circa 1890-1900 vintage.	£30	€36.00
BS3277	EMPIRE DAY, 24TH MAY 1936, bronze medal, portrait of Edward VIII on obverse, unnamed, as issued. Almost Extremely Fine.	£17	€20.40

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BS3276	EMPIRE DAY, 24TH MAY 1936, bronze medal, portrait of Edward VIII on obverse, unnamed, as issued. Almost Extremely Fine	£17	€20.40
BG3975A	<p>ROVER SCOUT JOHN ALFRED ANSELL, 1ST ASHWOOD TROOP, KENT (LATER STOKER 1ST CLASS, ROYAL NAVY). Two: Scout Association Gallantry Cross, 3rd class, gilt bronze, with maker's mark "Collins, London" on reverse (unnamed, as issued); Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Lifesaving Medal, bronze (officially laser engraved naming: ROVER SCOUT J. ANSELL 1ST. ASHFORD TROOP 1925), with its original 'FOR HUMANITY' top suspender brooch. Both medals Extremely Fine, virtually as issued, and in their original cases of issue. Accompanied by an original embroidered Proficiency in Knots scout badge.</p> <p>Group accompanied by letter from the RSPCA confirming that Ansell's award was for rescuing the proverbial cat. The citation reading "Rover Scout of 1st Ashford Troop, Kent, for climbing a slender pipe and rescuing a cat from a roof." Group also accompanied by an email from the Scout Association confirming that Ansell was awarded the Scout Association's Gallantry Cross for the same incident "rescuing a cat on 18 October 1925", along with biographical details, 1911 census return and 1 page copied Royal Navy service record.</p> <p>John Alfred Ansell was born 29/9/1907 in Willesborough, Kent, the son of Charles Edward and Rose Ansell. Ansell enlisted into the Royal Navy on 5/12/1925 for 12 years as a Stoker 2nd Class. He is recorded in the 1911 census as a 3 year old child resident in Willesborough with his parents Charles and Rose and his two brothers. After initial service ashore at the Pembroke II naval base Ansell saw service afloat aboard HMS Birmingham from 20/4/1926. He was promoted Stoker 1st Class 28/11/1926, but died as a result of tuberculosis in the Cape Hospital at Simonstown on 29/8/1927, aged 20 years.</p>	£950	€1140.00