THINK this is an appropriate time to inform the Members of the British Numismatic Society of the honours conferred on, and so well deserved by, our glorious Navy, Army, and Flying Force.

GREAT BRITAIN.

VICTORIA CROSS (V.C.).

The Military and Naval badge is a bronze Cross with Royal Crest in the centre, and underneath it a scroll, with the motto "For Valour." Instituted by Queen Victoria, February 8, 1856. It is the decoration of eminent personal valour, and the sole claim to it consists in the display of conspicuous bravery or devotion to the country in the presence of the enemy. The Cross is in the form of a cross-pattée (Templar's Cross). It was formerly suspended by a blue ribbon if worn by a sailor, and a red ribbon if by a soldier, but now red only. The date of the act of bravery is inscribed in the centre of the reverse, with the name of the action or campaign in which the honour was won. On the reverse side of the bar to which the ribbon is attached the rank and name of the recipient is engraved; for every fresh act of bravery equal to the first an additional bar is granted.

A pension of £10 per annum is bestowed upon Non-Commissioned Officers and men who receive the Cross, and a further pension of £5 a year is given with each bar.
By Warrant dated December 13, 1858, it was declared that non-military persons who, as volunteers, had borne arms in the Indian Mutiny, should be eligible to receive this Decoration, which ranks before all other medals. In the case of deceased persons, this Decoration is given to the nearest relative.¹

Since the commencement of the Great War, 1914–19, it has been given to those serving in the Indian Army.

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

This Order was probably instituted by King Henry IV in 1399. After the Coronation of Charles II the Order was neglected till 1725, when George I revived and remodelled it.

On January 2, 1815, it was enlarged, and divided into three Classes, in commemoration of "the auspicious termination of the long and arduous contest in which this Empire has been engaged."

On April 4, 1847, it was further increased by the addition of Civil Divisions of the first, second, and third Classes, when new statutes were made for the government of the Order, which has since been reissued, and the Order now consists of the following Members (besides Honorary Members):

1st Class.—Knights Grand Cross (G.C.B.).

2nd Class.—Knights Commanders (K.C.B.).

3rd Class.—Companions of the Order (C.B.).

Badge, Military. — Gold Maltese Cross of eight points, enamelled white, in each angle a lion passant guardant or; in the centre a rose, thistle and shamrock, issuant from a sceptre between three Imperial Crowns or, within a circle gules, thereon the motto of the Order, surrounded by two branches of laurel proper, issuing from an escroll azure, inscribed "Ich Dien" (I serve) in letters of gold. It is worn, by G.C.B.'s, pendant from a red ribbon across the right shoulder; by K.C.B.'s, round the neck; and by Companions, formerly on the left breast, now round the neck.

¹ Warrant dated August 8, 1902.
Collar.—This is of gold (30 oz. troy), and is composed of nine Imperial Crowns, and eight roses, thistles and shamrocks, issuing from a sceptre enamelled in their proper colours, tied or linked together with seventeen gold knots enamelled white, having the badge of the Order pendant therefrom.

The Star of the Grand Cross of the Military Division is formed of rays or flames of silver, thereon a gold Maltese Cross, and in the centre, within the motto, branches of laurel, issuant as in the Badge.

The Badge and Star of G.C.B.'s, Civil Division, are the old K.B. Badge and Star of the Order.

The Star is of silver, formed of eight principal points, or rays, charged with three Imperial Crowns proper, upon a glory of silver rays, surrounded by a red enamel circle upon which is the motto of the Order.

The Badge is of gold, composed of a rose, thistle, and shamrock, issuing from a sceptre between three Imperial Crowns, encircled by the motto.

Star of Military K.C.B.'s is a cross-pattée, in silver, charged with three Imperial Crowns proper upon a glory of silver rays, surrounded by a red enamel circle, upon which is the motto of the Order, "Tria juncta in uno," branches of laurel, and riband inscribed "Ich Dien."

Badge of Military K.C.B.'s is like that of G.C.B.'s, but smaller, and worn round the neck.

Badge of Military C.B.'s is like that of K.C.B.'s, but smaller, and is also worn round the neck.

The K.C.B.'s of the Civil Division wear the like Badge, of a smaller size, round the neck by a ribbon; and the Companions of the Civil Division the same, but of a still smaller size, also round the neck from a red ribbon.

The Star is a cross-pattée silver, charged with three Imperial Crowns proper, upon a glory of silver rays, surrounded by a red enamel circle upon which is the motto of the Order.

The Star of the K.C.B.'s, Civil Division, is of the same form and
Orders, Decorations, and Medals, given to the

size, omitting the laurel wreath and the escroll, and is worn on the left side.

_Ribbon._—Red.

_Motto._—"Tria juncta in uno" (Three joined in one).

**THE MOST Distinguished ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.**

Instituted by King George IV when Prince Regent, April 27, 1818, by Letters Patent, in commemoration of the Republic of the Ionian Islands being placed under the protection of Great Britain. The Order has been enlarged and extended.

_The Badge_ is a gold Cross of fourteen points of white enamel, edged with gold, having, in the centre, on one side, St. Michael encountering Satan, and on the other St. George on horseback encountering a Dragon, within a blue enamel circle, on which the motto of the Order is inscribed. The Cross is surmounted by the Imperial Crown, and worn by the _Knights Grand Cross_, attached to the collar, or to a wide Saxon-blue ribbon, with a scarlet stripe, from the right shoulder to the left side.

_Knights Commanders_ wear the badge suspended to a narrow ribbon from the neck.

_The Companions_ wear the small Cross of the Order from a still narrower ribbon, also from the neck.

_The Star of a K.G.C._ is composed of seven rays of silver, having a small ray of gold between each of them, and over all the Cross of St. George gules. In the centre the same as above, inscribed with the motto, "Auspicium melioris ævi."

_The Collar_ is formed alternately of Lions of England, of Maltese Crosses, and of the cyphers S.M. and S.G., having in the centre the Imperial Crown over two winged lions, passant guardant, each holding a book, with seven arrows. At the opposite end of the Collar are two similar lions. The whole is of gold, except the Crosses, which are of white enamel, and is linked together by small gold chains.

_The Ribbon of the Order._—Saxon-blue, with a scarlet centre stripe.
MEDAL.

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.
THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

June, 1917.—Naval and Military Officers can be admitted to the Order for services of a non-combatant character, and it consists of two Divisions, Military and Civil. The Order ranks after the Royal Victorian Order, and consists of the following classes:

**Men.**
2. Knights Commanders (K.B.E.).
5. Members (M.B.E.) (Reverse—Civil).

**Ladies.**
5. Members (M.B.E.).

The Badge, as worn by Members of the first three Classes, is a silver-gilt Cross; the arms of the Cross enamelled in pearl-grey, and in the centre, in a circle enamelled crimson, Britannia seated. On circle, motto of the Order, “For God and the Empire.” Badge, fourth Class, is smaller, and is silver-gilt without enamel. The fifth Class is silver.

Stars are worn by Members of the first and second Classes.

**Ribbon.**—Purple—plain for Civilians; with red centre stripe for Military.

A Silver Medal of the Order can be awarded to persons whose services to the Empire merit such recognition. It has, on the obverse, Britannia within the circle, and motto; and, on the reverse, the cypher G.R.I., and is suspended from a purple ribbon by a ring.

In Leicestershire, the first two Silver Medals were presented by the Duke of Rutland, the Lord-Lieutenant, assisted by myself as Clerk to the Lieutenancy, to Miss Beatrice Evelyn Smith, of Loughborough, and Ernest Arthur Stubley, of Hathern, on April 17, 1918.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (D.S.O.).

Instituted by Queen Victoria, by Royal Warrant, September 6, 1886. Consists of Ordinary and Honorary Companions. No person is eligible who does not hold a Commission in the Navy, Land Forces or Marines, or the Indian or Colonial Forces, or a Commission in one
of the Departments of the Navy or Army. An eligible person must be specially mentioned in Despatches by Admiral or Senior Naval Officer Commanding, or by Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the Field, for meritorious or distinguished service in the field or before the enemy.

This Order ranks after the 3rd Class of the Order of the British Empire.

**Badge.**—A gold Cross, enamelled white.

Obverse:—Within a laurel wreath, enamelled green, the Imperial Crown in gold upon a red-enamelled ground.

Reverse:—Within a laurel wreath, as on the obverse, and on a red-enamelled ground, the cypher V.R.I., or that of the reigning Monarch, interlaced.

**Ribbon.**—Red, edged blue, 1 inch in width.

Bars are now issued for second and other actions.

**DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT IN THE FIELD (D.C.M.).**

Instituted December 4, 1854. Silver Medal.

Obverse:—A Shield of the Royal Arms surmounted by a cuirass and helmet, surrounded by military trophies consisting of cannons, cannon-balls, flags, etc. This has now been replaced by a portrait of the reigning King.

Reverse:—Inscribed, “For Distinguished Conduct in the Field.”

**Ribbon.**—Red, with blue stripe down the centre.

**ROYAL RED CROSS.**

A decoration instituted April 23, 1883, for rewarding services rendered by persons in nursing the sick and wounded of the Navy and Army. Two Classes: first, gold; second, silver.

**Badge.**—A Cross, enamelled crimson, edged with gold, first Class; edged silver, second Class; having on the arms thereof the words “Faith, Hope, Charity,” and the date of the institution of the decoration “1883.” On a centre circle, gold, formerly the Queen’s
effigy in relief, now a portrait of H.M. King George V. Reverse:—Her late Majesty’s, now His present Majesty’s, Royal and Imperial Cypher and Crown shown in relief on the centre.

Ribbon.—Dark blue, edged red, 1 inch in width, tied in a bow.

THE ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA
and
THE ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE
have been also awarded.¹

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.
October 14, 1914. Given to Petty Officers and men of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines.

Obverse:—King George V in naval uniform; inscription, “Georgivs V Britt: Omn: Rex et Ind: Imp.”

Reverse:—Inscription, “For Distinguished Service,” surmounted by a Crown, within a laurel wreath.

Bars for further services.

Ribbon.—Dark blue, two white stripes in centre.

Orders, Decorations, and Medals, given to the

The Distinguished Service Cross.
(Formerly Conspicuous Service Cross.)

The latter was established by King Edward VII, in 1901, as a means of "recognizing meritorious or distinguished services before the enemy" performed by Warrant Officers (including Midshipmen, Naval Cadets, and Clerks) in the Navy. In October, 1914, the name was altered, and all below the rank of Lieutenant-Commander became entitled to receive it. The letters C.S.C. were altered to D.S.C. after the name of the recipient.

The Decoration is a plain Silver Cross-pattée convexed.

Obverse:—G.R., surmounted by an Imperial Crown.
Reverse:—Plain.
Bars for further services.
Ribbon.—Dark blue, with white stripe in centre.

1914 Star.

Instituted in 1917.
Four-pointed Star in bright bronze, two crossed swords, with
scrolls, inscribed “AUG. 1914 NOV.”, and encircled by an oak wreath with the Royal Cypher at the base. At the topmost point of the Star is a Crown with a ring for suspension.

*Ribbon* is red, white, and blue, watered and shaded, and is worn with the blue nearest the left shoulder, with a bar inscribed “5th Aug.-22nd Nov. 1914.”

Service between August 5, 1914, and midnight November 22–23, 1914.

**1914–15 Star.**

Same as above, date only altered to 1914–15. “Aug.” and “Nov.” omitted. No bar.

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**Military Cross.**

December 31, 1914. Given to Captains and below that rank, or to Warrant Officers in the Army, Indian Army, or Colonial Forces.
The Cross is an ornamental silver one. On each arm is an Imperial Crown. In the centre is G.R.I. The Cross hangs from a plain silver clasp through which the ribbon (white with violet stripe in centre) passes. Bars for further services. Ranks after Orders and before Medals. M.C. after recipient’s name.

**MILITARY MEDAL.**


Obverse:—King George V in military uniform; inscription, "Georgivs V Brit: Om: Rex et Ind: Imp:"

Reverse:—"For Bravery in the Field," surmounted by a Crown and Royal Cypher, inside a wreath of laurel.

This is worn before War Medals.
**Royal Air Force Decorations.**

Orders and Medals conferred by His Majesty King George V, June 3, 1918.

Two Decorations awarded to Officers and Warrant Officers in the Royal Air Force, and two Medals to Non-Commissioned Officers and men in the same Force.

**The Distinguished Flying Cross.**

To Officers and Warrant Officers for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy.

*Ribbon.*—Purple and white.
A Silver Cross flory terminated in the horizontal and base bars with bombs, the upper bar terminating with a rose, surmounted by another cross composed of aeroplane propellers, charged in the centre with a roundel, within a wreath of laurels a rose-winged ensigned by an Imperial Crown, thereon the letters R.A.F. On the reverse the Royal Cypher and the date 1918.

**The Air Force Cross.**

To the same as above, for acts of courage or devotion to duty when flying, although not in active operations against the enemy.

*Ribbon.*—Red and white.

A thunderbolt in the form of a Cross in silver, the arms conjoined by wings, the base-bar terminating with a bomb, surmounted by
another cross composed of aeroplane propellers, the four ends inscribed with the letters G.V.R.I. In the centre a roundel, thereon a representation of Hermes, mounted on a hawk in flight, bestowing a wreath. On the reverse, the Royal Cypher and date 1918, the whole ensigned by an Imperial Crown.

**THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING MEDAL.**

To Non-Commissioned Officers and men for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy.

*Ribbon.*—Purple and white.

Silver, oval-shaped, with head of King and usual legend on obverse, and on the reverse a representation of Athena Nike seated on an aeroplane, a hawk rising from her right arm above the words FOR COWRAGE.
Orders, Decorations, and Medals, given to the

THE AIR FORCE MEDAL.

To the same as above, for acts of courage or devotion to duty when flying, although not in active operations against the enemy. 

*Ribbon.*—Red and white.

Silver, oval-shaped, with head of King and usual legend on obverse, and on the reverse a representation of Hermes mounted on a hawk in flight, bestowing a wreath.

AIR SERVICE DECORATION RIBBONS.

By Order, dated August, 1919, these are altered as follows:—

*Distinguished Flying Cross.*—1½ inches in width, violet and white alternate diagonal stripes, each ⅛ inch in width running at angles of 45 degrees.
British Navy, Army, and Flying Force in the Great War. 255

Air Force Cross.—1\(\frac{1}{4}\) inches in width, red and white alternate diagonal stripes as in last case.

Distinguished Flying Medal.—The same as that for the D.F.C., except that the stripes are \(\frac{1}{8}\) inch in width.

Air Force Medal.—The same as that for the A.F.C., except that the diagonal stripes are \(\frac{1}{16}\) inch in width.

The ribbons are worn \(\frac{1}{8}\) inch in depth, the diagonal stripes running downwards from the centre of the tunic towards the left.

BAR FOR FURTHER ACT OF VALOUR.

Where Officers, Warrant Officers and men who have been awarded one of the above Decorations or medals shall be recommended for a further act of valour, courage, or devotion to duty, he shall be awarded a bar to be attached to the ribbon.

A silver bar with a flying eagle in centre.

ROYAL AIR FORCE MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL.

The Meritorious Service Medal is also granted to Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Royal Air Force "for the recognition of valuable services rendered in the field as distinct from actual flying services."

Obverse:—Head of the King and legend, "Georgivs V Britt: Omn: Rex et Ind: Imp:"

Reverse:—"For Meritorious Service," crowned within a laurel wreath.

The medal is silver, and is worn with a distinctive ribbon by the Royal Air Force—wide blue and red stripes with three narrow white ones.
ROYAL AIR FORCE LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL.

Silver medal.

Obverse:—Head of the King and legend, "Georgivs V Britt: Omn: Rex et Ind: Imp:"

Reverse:—Imperial Crown and flying eagle in centre. "For Long Service and Good Conduct."

Ribbon.—Blue and red stripes of equal width, with narrow white borders.

THE BRITISH WAR MEDAL, 1914–19.

Army Order, dated July 16, 1919, which H.M. the King has granted "to record the bringing of the War to a successful conclusion, and the arduous services rendered by His Majesty’s Forces."
General Service Medal.—

Obverse:—Head of the King and legend, “Georgivs V Britt: Omn: Rex et Ind: Imp:”


The Medal in silver is granted to the following classes, who either entered a theatre of war on duty, or who left their places of residence and rendered approved service overseas, other than the waters dividing the different parts of the United Kingdom, between August 5, 1914, and November 11, 1918, both dates inclusive:

(a) Officers, Warrant Officers, attested Non-Commissioned Officers, and men of the British, Dominion, Colonial, and Indian Military Forces.
Orders, Decorations, and Medals, given to the

(b) Members of Women formations who have been enrolled under a direct contract of service for service with His Majesty's Imperial Forces.

c) All who served on staffs of military hospitals, and all members of recognized organizations who actually handled sick and wounded.

d) Members of duly recognized or authorized organizations.

e) Enrolled and attested followers on the establishment of Units of the Indian Army.

The Medal in bronze granted to all British subjects who were enrolled in native Labour Corps Units and who served in theatres of war.

Ribbon.—Centre, orange, watered, with stripes of white and black on each side, and with borders of Royal blue.

NAVAL WAR CLASPS.—QUALIFYING SERVICE AND CONDITIONS.

BARS FOR ACTIONS AND MINE-SWEEPING.

The King has been pleased to approve of the award of Naval clasps to the British War Medal. The particular services for which clasps will be awarded are as follows:—

(A) General Actions at Sea.

Under this head the following clasps will be awarded:—

"Heligoland, 28 Aug. 14."—To Officers and men of ships actually engaged.

"Falkland Islands, 8 Dec. 14."—To Officers and men of all ships of Vice-Admiral Sir F. C. D. Sturdee's squadron, which left Port Stanley on December 8, 1914, with the intention of engaging the enemy, and to H.M.S. Canopus.
“Dogger Bank, 24 Jan. 15.” — To all ships which took part in the action resulting in the sinking of the Blücher, January 24, 1915.

“Jutland, 31 May 16.” — To Officers and men of ships and vessels named in the list attached to Admiral Sir John Jellicoe’s despatch.

(B) Single Ship Actions.

Under this head the following clasps will be awarded:

“Cap Trafalgar, 14 Sept. 14.” — To Officers and men of H.M.S. Carmania present in the action.

“Emden, 9 Nov. 14.” — To Officers and men of H.M.A.S. Sydney present in the action.

“Königsberg, July 15.” — To Officers and men who served on board the Severn and Mersey, and in the aeroplanes, in the Rufigi River on July 6 and 11, 1915, in the operations resulting in the destruction of the Königsberg.

“Leopard, 16 March 17.” — To Officers and men of Achilles and Dundee present in action.

“21 April 17.” — To Officers and men of H.M.S. Swift and Broke present in the action.

(C) Fighting at Sea in Particular Areas.

Under this head the following clasps will be awarded:

“North Sea, 1914,” etc., up to 1918.
“Narrow Seas, 1914,” etc., up to 1918.
“Home Seas, 1914,” etc., up to 1918.
“Arctic, 1914,” etc., up to 1918.
“Baltic, 1914,” etc., up to 1918.
“Mediterranean, 1914,” etc., up to 1918.

Final qualifying date November 11, 1918.
Limits of Areas.

North Sea.

Southern Limit: A line drawn from Cromer to the Texel.
Eastern Limit: Up the coast of Holland, Germany, and Denmark, down the east coast of Denmark, across the northern exits to the Belts and Sound to the Swedish coast, north along the coasts of Sweden and Norway as far as the meridian of 30° E., and then true north along this meridian.
Western Limit: From Cromer up the east coast of England and Scotland to Capt Wrath, thence to a position in Lat. 64° N., Long. 30° W., thence true north.

Narrow Seas.

Northern Limit: A line drawn from Cromer to the Texel.
Southern Limit: A line drawn from Dungeness to Boulogne (ships based on Boulogne will be included).

Home Seas.

Eastern Limit: Line joining the Cape Spartel and Cape Trafalgar, thence west and north along the coasts of Spain and Portugal, the coast-line of Bay of Biscay, along the French coast to Boulogne, thence to Dungeness, thence along the south and west coasts of England and Scotland to Cape Wrath.
Northern Limit: From Cape Wrath to a position in Lat. 64° N., Long. 30° W.
Southern Limit: From Cape Spartel west, true to the meridian of 30° W.
Western Limit: The meridian of 30° W. as far as Lat. 64° N.

Arctic.

Southern Limit: Along the parallel of 60° N. between the meridians of 30° E. and 50° E.
Eastern Limit: The meridian of 50° E.
Western Limit: The meridian of 30° E.
Baltic.

Within the Baltic, inside the northern exits to the Belts and Sound.

Mediterranean.

The whole Mediterranean within a line joining Cape Spartel and Cape Trafalgar, including the Black Sea, Sea of Marmora and the harbour of Port Said, but excluding the Suez Canal.

**Qualifying Service for "Area" or "Service" Clasps.**

(a) One clasp to be given for each calendar year 1914-18.

(b) Qualifying service to be one month for 1914, and three months for the other years. Service in *bona-fide* sea-going ships only to count. Service in depot ships and other vessels which occasionally go to sea from port to port not to be regarded as qualifying service.

(c) Service within the calendar year need not be continuous.

(d) Only one "Area" or "Service" clasp to be given for any one year. If an Officer or man qualifies in more than one area in any one year, he shall receive the clasp for the area in which he has served the longest.

(e) In the case of any Officer or man who has been killed or mortally wounded in action, the clasp for that year will be granted irrespective of the length of service.

(D) **Special Services not Confined to Particular Areas.**

Under this head the following clasps will be awarded:—

"Mine-sweeping."—

(a) To each rank and rating who formed one of the official crew of a vessel employed regularly as a mine-sweeper between August 4, 1914, and November 11, 1918, provided that the vessel formed one of a mine-sweeping unit which swept up enemy's moored mines when the applicant was present in that vessel.
To each rank and rating who formed one of the crew of a vessel temporarily employed on mine-sweeping for clearing or ensuring a passage in the Dardanelles.

Note.—Auxiliary Patrol and other vessels fitted for mine-sweeping who occasionally passed their sweeps in conjunction with their patrol duties not to be entitled to the "Mine-sweeping" clasp.

"Mine-laying."—To Officers and men who made ten mine-laying trips within the undermentioned areas, including Officers and men serving in Submarine E.24 when that vessel was lost:

1. Within the British Notified Area, i.e. the area comprising all the waters, except the Netherlands and Danish territorial waters, lying to the southward and eastward of a line commencing three miles from the coast of Jutland on the parallel of Lat. $57^\circ 08'\text{ N.}$, and passing through the following positions:

   (1) Lat. $57^\circ 08'\text{ N.}$, Long. $6^\circ 00'\text{ E.}$
   (2) Lat. $56^\circ 00'\text{ N.}$, Long. $5^\circ 10'\text{ E.}$
   (3) Lat. $54^\circ 45'\text{ N.}$, Long. $4^\circ 17'\text{ E.}$
   (4) Lat. $53^\circ 29'\text{ N.}$, Long. $4^\circ 04'\text{ E.}$
   (5) Lat. $53^\circ 00'\text{ N.}$, Long. $4^\circ 10'\text{ E.}$

   thence along the parallel of Lat. $53^\circ 00'\text{ N.}$ to a position three miles from the Netherlands coast, thence to the northward and eastward, following the limits of Netherlands territorial waters.

2. Within 20 miles of the Belgian coast between Zeebrugge and Nieuport, also within a radius of 20 miles from (a) Zeebrugge Mole, (b) Nieuport Harbour.

3. Between lines drawn east true from the Skaw and Syr Point, Lasso Island, to the Swedish coast (Admiralty chart No. 2114).

4. Within 20 miles of the eastern shore of the Adriatic.

5. The area enclosed between the meridians of $28^\circ 30'\text{ E.}$ and $25^\circ 45'\text{ E.}$ and the parallels of $36^\circ 50'\text{ N.}$ and $40^\circ 30'\text{ N.}$
"‘Q’ Ships."—To all Officers and men who served during the war in "Q" or "Decoy" Ships, employed on anti-submarine duties, and were in action in its widest sense with enemy submarines.

"Submarines."—To Officers and men who served in submarines for not less than 12 months during the war.

"Baltic Submarines."—To Officers and men who served in submarines in the Baltic within the limits for the Baltic shown under head (C).

"Heligoland Bight Submarines."—To Officers and men who operated in submarines in the Heligoland Bight within the British Notified Area (see Area 1, under "Mine-laying").

"Marmora Submarines."—To Officers and men of all submarines who penetrated through into the Sea of Marmora and operated there between midnight, February 18–19, 1915, and January 8, 1916. The award to include Officers and men of Submarine B.11 which torpedoed the Messudieh on December 31, 1914, and Submarine E.15 which made the pioneer attempt, and grounded on Kephez Point in the Dardanelles on April 15, 1915.

Note.—The last three clasps are held in lieu of, and not in addition to, "Submarines" clasp. Officers and men of mine-laying submarines to be also eligible for "Mine-laying" clasp, in addition to any submarine clasps, under the conditions laid down above.

(E) Actions with Enemy's Land Forces.

Under this head the following clasps will be awarded:

"Belgian Coast."—To Officers and men serving in ships which operated between August 4, 1914, and midnight, October 19–20, 1918 (the date of the enemy’s evacuation), in an area within 20 miles of the Belgian coast between Zeebrugge and Nieuport; also within a radius of 20 miles from (1) Zeebrugge Mole, (2) Nieuport Harbour.

Note.—The “Belgian Coast” clasp not to be awarded for the operations at Zeebrugge, April 23, 1918, and Ostend, April 23 and May 10, 1918 (see below).
“Dardanelles.”—To Officers and men serving in H.M. ships which took part in the operations in the Dardanelles from midnight, February 18–19, 1915, to midnight, March 18–19, 1915. Those eligible shall be the Officers and men serving in the ships mentioned in the despatches of Vice-Admirals Carden and De Robeck, dated March 17, 1915, and March 26, 1915 (see London Gazette, No. 31322, 7th Supplement, April 29, 1919).

“Gallipoli Landing.”—To all Naval ranks and ratings who left transports with a view to landing; to the Officers and crews of those small ships, vessels, and boats which worked in-shore or actually assisted in the disembarkation of troops; and to all ranks and ratings of the Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine on board the River Clyde, between midnight, April 24–25, and midnight, April 26–27, 1915. Off-shore covering vessels, transports, etc., not to be included. Transports for this purpose are held to mean all floating craft that carried troops.

“Gallipoli.”—To Officers and men of all ships employed off the Gallipoli Peninsula within the area mentioned below from midnight, March 18–19, 1915, to the date of the final evacuation, January 8, 1916. Area: To the eastward of a line drawn from Yukyeri Point (Lat. 39° 50' 40" N., Long. 26° 9' 45" E., approx.) through a point in Lat. 39° 53' N., Long. 26° 0' E., thence direct to Cape Grenea (Lat. 40° 35' N., Long. 26° 6' E., approx.).

“Tsingtau.”—To Officers and men of all ships employed off Tsingtau, during the operations resulting in its capture, north of Lat. 35° 30' N. and between the meridians of 120° and 121° E.

“Suez Canal.”—To Officers and men of ships and vessels which took part in the engagement on February 2–4, 1915, resulting in the repulse of the Turkish attack, i.e. to ranks and ratings serving in ships which operated between a position two miles north of Kantara and the northern end of the Bitter Lakes.

“Zeebrugge, Ostend.”—To Officers and men present in the ships and vessels named in Article 45 of Sir Roger Keyes' amended Despatch
of May 9, 1918, published in London Gazette, No. 31189, of February 19, 1919.

"Ostend, May 10, 1918."—To Officers and men present in the ships named in the Appendix to Sir Roger Keyes' Despatch dated June 15, 1918.

(F) Operations in Connection with those on Land.

Under this head the following clasps will be awarded:

"Mesopotamia."—To all Naval Officers and men who served in the Persian Gulf within the Straits of Ormuz, from November 1, 1914, the date of Turkey's entry into the war, until noon, October 31, 1918.

"Red Sea."—To Officers and men of H.M. ships who were actually stationed in the Red Sea or the Suez Canal, north of and including Aden, and south of the Mediterranean, excluding the harbour of Port Said, between November 1, 1914, and noon on October 31, 1918. Ships proceeding through the Suez Canal or Red Sea on passage not to be included.

"German East Africa."—To Officers and men of H.M. ships employed off the coast and outlying islands of East Africa between Mombasa and Delagoa Bay, both inclusive, throughout the war; also to those Naval ranks and ratings serving on the African Lakes.

"German South-West Africa."—To Officers and men of H.M. ships employed on the coast of German South-West Africa between Luderitz Bay and Swakopmund between September 15, 1914, and July 9, 1915.

"Pacific Islands."—To all Naval Officers and men who took part in the following operations in 1914:—New Britain, September 11–21; New Ireland, September 6–October 8; Kaiser Wilhelm Land, September 24; Admiralty Islands, November 21; Nauru, November 6; German Samoa, August 29.

"Cameroons."—To Officers and men of all H.M. ships, vessels, and boats, including the Nigerian Marine personnel, who were present
in the Cameroons waters and rivers between August 29, 1914, and January 31, 1916, inclusive.

(G) Services in Serbia and Russia and Post-Armistice Operations.

Under this head the following clasps will be awarded:

“North Russia, 1918–19.”—To all Naval ranks and ratings who served afloat or ashore in North Russia, within the area specified below, between midnight November 11–12, 1918, and October 12, 1919:—Southern Limit: Along the parallel of 60° N. and between the meridians of 30° E. and 50° E. Eastern Limit: The meridian of 50° E. Western Limit: The meridian of 30° E.

“Eastern Baltic, 1918–19.”—To all who served within the Gulf of Finland, and in the Baltic east of 20° E. between midnight, November 11–12, 1919, and midnight, December 31, 1919–January 1, 1920.

“Mine Clearance, 1918–19.”—To Officers and men who actually signed a Mine Clearance Contract, and were accepted and employed under the terms M.O. 972/1919. Limiting dates and areas as follows:—

(a) In home waters, including North Sea European littoral, between November 11, 1918, and midnight, September 30–October 1, 1919.

(b) Within the Mediterranean, between November 11, 1918, and midnight, November 30–December 1, 1919.

(c) Within the Baltic, between November 11, 1918, and midnight, November 30–December 1, 1919.

(d) In other foreign areas where British vessels have carried out mine clearance between November 11, 1918, and midnight, July 31–August 1, 1919.

“Serbia.”—To all those in the Naval Contingent and in the attached Hospital, serving under the orders of Rear-Admiral Sir
E. C. T. Troubridge during the defence of Belgrade, and the subsequent retreat through Serbia across the Albanian frontier to the sea, between December 14, 1914, and January 1, 1916.

"Siberia, 1918-19."—(a) To the Naval personnel of the British Naval Mission in Siberia under Commander J. Wolfe Murray, up till September 13, 1919. (b) To the personnel of the Naval Detachment who were employed on the Kama River, Siberia, up to June 28, 1919.

"Russia."—(a) To the Naval ranks and ratings who were employed with the Armoured Cars serving with the Russian Forces up to November 11, 1918. (b) To members of the Naval Mission who were serving in South Russia 1919-20, up to midnight, July 1-2, 1920.

(The "Serbia," "Siberia," and "Russia" clasps will not be awarded to those who are eligible for another clasp for the same service.)

"Black Sea, 1918-20."—To Officers and men serving on board H.M. ships and vessels which operated in the Black Sea or in the Bosphorus within the line joining Stefano Point and Farnar Burnu (at the Sea of Marmora exit from the Bosphorus), from November 11, 1918, to September 4, 1920. (This clasp is not to be held in addition to the clasp for "Russia" by members of the Naval Mission mentioned in paragraph (b) "Russia," above.)

"Caspian."—To all Naval Officers and men who were employed in the Caspian Sea, or on the shores thereof, between July, 1918, and August 27, 1919.

Except where otherwise stated, the period of qualifying service for all clasps definitely ends on November 11, 1918.

The clasps earned by Officers and men deceased will be issued to their legatees or next-of-kin entitled to receive them. A further announcement as to the issue of the Clasps will be made in due course, and no applications should be made pending such notification.
Army Clasps.

The issue of Army Clasps has not yet (1927) taken place.

Admiralty Badge for Meritorious Work in Mine-Sweeping Operations.

*Metal Pierced Badge.*—In the centre a floating mine below the surface of the sea within an ornamented circle crowned between two laurel branches and tied with ribbon; below, a ribbon inscribed "Mine Clearance Service."

The Victory Medal.

This Medal is granted to all Officers and men who have left their native shores in any part of the British Empire and entered a theatre of war.

This Medal obviates the interchange of medals between the Associated Powers, and therefore no one will be permitted to accept a Foreign War Medal of any description.
This Medal will be granted to the next-of-kin of all who fell in the war. It is round (36 millimetres in width), and made of bronze. Mr. William McMillan won the £500 prize for the best design, given by the War Office.

An oak-leaf emblem, denoting that the bearer has been mentioned in despatches, will be issued in two sizes, the larger to be worn with the Medal and the smaller in service dress, across the ribbon.

"Military Notes," *R.U.S.I. Journal*, August, 1919, p. 547, says: "Ribbon is to have an orange centre with white, black, and blue stripes on either side. For general service."

The ribbon for the Victory Medal will be identical for all the countries, and will consist of two rainbows joined by the red in the centre.

Obverse:—A winged figure of Victory, full-length, in the middle of the Medal, and full face, the borders and the background plain, without either inscription or date.
Orders, Decorations, and Medals, given to the

Reverse:—An inscription, "The Great War for Civilisation 1914-1919," translated into the different languages, and either the names of the different Allied and Associated Powers or their Coats of Arms.

The rim is plain.

The British medal is as illustrated on p. 269, with name, etc., stamped on the rim.

**Precedence of Medals.**

The 1914 Star.
The 1914-15 Star.
The British War Medal.
The Mercantile Marine War Medal.
The Victory Medal.

**Mercantile Marine War Medals for the Mercantile Marine.**

The King has granted the *British War Medal* to the British, Dominion, Colonial, and Indian Mercantile Marine.

In the United Kingdom, the medal, in silver, is given to those who can supply such evidence as may be approved by the Board of Trade of having served at sea for not less than six months between August 4, 1914, and November 11, 1918, inclusive; and those entitled to receive it will include licensed pilots, fishermen, and crews of pilotage and lighthouse authorities, vessels, and of Post Office cable ships.

In other parts of the Empire the qualifying service will be the same, but all details will be determined by the several Governments.

The King has also granted a *Mercantile Marine War Medal* to the persons specified in the previous paragraph who are qualified for the British War Medal, and who, in addition, can supply such evidence as may be approved by the authorities referred to in that paragraph, of having served at sea on at least one voyage through a danger-zone. For this purpose a danger-zone means:—

*(a) A voyage on a ship which entered or cleared a United Kingdom port, or a French port, or a Mediterranean port;*
(b) Such other voyages in other parts of the world as shall be specified in a further notice.

The *Mercantile Marine War Medal* is in bronze.

Obverse:—Head of the King and legend, "Georgivs V Britt: Omn: Rex et Ind: Imp:"

Reverse:—Two Merchant Vessels. Exergue: "For War Service Mercantile Marine 1914–1918," the whole within a laurel wreath.

*Ribbon.*—Green and red, arranged vertically, with a narrow white line between the bands.

Officers, men, and women referred to in this announcement who, whilst serving at sea, were captured by the enemy or lost their lives through enemy action, or were precluded by disablement through enemy action from further service at sea before being able to complete their qualifying service for one or both of the Medals, will be deemed to have qualified.
The Medals earned by deceased Officers, men, and women will be issued to their legatees or next-of-kin entitled to receive them.

TERRITORIAL WAR MEDAL RIBBON.

July 26, 1920.—It is officially announced that the King has approved the design of the ribbon for this Medal, and that the ribbon is now being made. The ribbon will be made of yellow watered-silk, with two green stripes \( \frac{3}{8} \) inch in width, and each placed \( \frac{3}{16} \) inch from the edge of the ribbon.

Territorial War Medal.—Bright bronze.

Obverse:—Head of the King and legend as on the General Service Medal.

Reverse:—"For Voluntary Service Overseas 1914-19," within a laurel wreath, and "Territorial War Medal."
AMERICAN MEDALS.

THE AMERICAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

In Bronze—

Obverse:—The American Eagle with a shield on the breast with "stripes," a circle with "stars" above the head, inscription, in a circle of dark-blue enamel, "For Distinguished Service 1918."

Reverse:—A trophy with shield in centre, two flags on either side, a palm branch on right and left at the foot.

Ribbon.—Ribbed silk, white centre, a thin dark-blue band on either side; outside a red band half the width of the white centre.

THE MEDAL OF HONOR (MILITARY).

First authorized by Congress in 1861. In 1904 the present design (gold) was adopted, namely, the Head of Minerva with the inscription "United States of America" in a five-pointed Star surmounted with a bar inscribed "Valor"; above is an Eagle with spread wings, with ring for suspension.

Ribbon.—Blue, with thirteen stars.

GIVEN TO AMERICANS ONLY.

Naval.—Gold Maltese Cross with anchor in each arm; between the arms a laurel wreath; in centre an Eagle; inscription round, "United States Navy 1917–1918." Ring, with bar inscribed "Valor."

Ribbon.—Blue, with thirteen Stars.

NAVY CROSS.

Bronze Cross, with crossed anchors, in centre U.S.N., a leaf between the arms of the Cross.

Ribbon.—Dark-blue, with narrow white band in centre.

Note.—I am much indebted to our member Charles Winter, Esq., for his kind assistance in revising this paper.
ARNOLD TOKENS

SOUTH NOTTS. YEOMANRY MEDAL