

## IRISH MEDALS

*This is a PDF document and is fully searchable using keywords.*

*You can also download and save the document to view when not connected to the internet*

[Back to index page](#)

Ref	Description	Sterling£	Euro€
IR111	<p><b>IRISH FREEMASONRY BI-CENTENARY COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL IN SILVER</b> (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 &amp; Son). Attractively toned, Extremely Fine and scarce.</p> <p>The Earl of Donaghmore was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons in Ireland 1913-1948.</p> <p>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)</p>	£150	€188
IR0101	<p><b>RESERVE FORCES SERVICE MEDAL, WITH 7 YEAR RIBBON, AWARDED TO CORPORAL TERENCE LENEHAN, "I" COMPANY, 17TH BATTALION</b> (unnamed, as issued), with it's original top brooch suspender. Mint state, in its original box of issue and with small length of ribbon for wear on uniform.</p> <p>Box of issue with label attached bearing manuscript inscription identifying recipient as 738680 Corporal T. Lenehan "I" Company, 17th Battalion.</p>	£60	€75
IR0099	<p><b>1916 MEDAL</b> (unnamed, as issued). Good quality replacement copy top brooch suspender, otherwise Mint State.</p>	£2,250	€2,813
IR0088	<p><b>EMERGENCY SERVICE MEDAL 1939-46, NA CAOMNOIRI AITUILA (LOCAL SECURITY FORCE)</b> reverse, unnamed, as issued, one additional service clasp on ribbon, with it's original top brooch suspender. Almost Extremely Fine.</p>	£45	€56
IR2949/ BS	<p><b>IRISH ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT- ROYAL IRISH ARTILLERY, MEDAL OF MERIT</b>, bronze, 40.5mm, with integral suspension loop (unnamed, as issued). Obverse: garnished shield bearing three canon balls above three field guns, trophy of arms behind, crowned harp above with a palm to the left and a laurel to the right, and above this the title "Ordnance". Reverse plain, stamped "99". By Mossop, signed on obverse at 7 o'clock. Good Very Fine and a rare award, probably dating from the time of the 1798 Rebellion.</p> <p>The actual origins of the Ordnance Office, due to the nature of that Office, are lost in the mists of antiquity, but it probably came into being at the time of the Norman Conquest. Originally,</p>	£750	€938

## IRISH MEDALS

*This is a PDF document and is fully searchable using keywords.*

*You can also download and save the document to view when not connected to the internet*

[Back to index page](#)

Ref	Description	Sterling£	Euro€
	<p>the ordnance service would have been merely in charge of small arms and ammunition, making and providing the king' s armies with bows and arrows. However, the advent of the canon gave the office greater consequence and broader responsibilities, the casting of guns and the making of gunpowder being new and difficult arts. The corps expanded during the following centuries, and for a time included elements that went on to form the Royal Regiment of Artillery and the Corps of Royal Engineers.</p> <p>From the early days there was a separate Irish establishment. By the end of the 17th century there was also a Train of Artillery in Ireland, but both it and the Ordnance Service were disorganised and badly administered. They were put on a proper footing in 1687, when a Royal Warrant was issued for the establishment of an Office of Ordnance and Train of Artillery. Initially, the office's personnel merely presided over the ordnance and stores at various garrisons and magazines throughout Ireland. During the early 18th century fortifications and ordnance throughout Ireland came to be much neglected, the service being reduced in peacetime to an absolute minimum strength. The garrisons at Duncannon, Galway and Limerick had only 6 men each, the fortress at Kinsale, a staff of 14, other smaller places only 2 or 3 each, and the headquarters at Dublin, which was known as the Train of Artillery, had a staff of only 40. In addition, Ireland lacked it's own specialist Artillery Corps.</p> <p>The service was modernised during the mid 18th century by James, Earl of Kildare, who was then Master General of the Office of Ordnance and Train of Artillery. In 1756 the Train of Artillery was expanded to a company, and in 1760 it was further increased to four companies and designated a Regiment with the full title The Royal Irish Regiment of Artillery, with the Earl of Kildare being appointed it's first Colonel in Chief. The Regiment served overseas with considerable distinction in the late 18th century. During the American War of Independence, 1775-83, Royal Irish Artillery volunteers were attached to under strength batteries of the Royal Artillery and fought at the Battle of Saratoga, 7th October 1777, and numerous other actions. In Flanders, in 1794, the Royal Irish Artillery detachment covered the retreat of the British Army before Dunkirk. In the West Indies during the late 1790's the Regiment served at Martinique, Guadeloupe and St. Lucia. During this latter campaign the Regiment was decimated by disease, yellow fever killing more men than the French. Out of 11 officers and 288 n.c.o's and men who took part in the West Indies campaign, only 4 officers and 43 n.c.o's and men survived.</p> <p>The 1798 Rebellion, necessitating rapid transportation of troops and ordnance, saw technical improvements to the Royal Irish Artillery's methods of transportation. Fast moving companies were re-designated Royal Irish Flying Artillery, and took part in the actions at Enniscorthy on 28th May,</p>		

## IRISH MEDALS

*This is a PDF document and is fully searchable using keywords.*

*You can also download and save the document to view when not connected to the internet*

[Back to index page](#)

Ref	Description	Sterling£	Euro€
	<p>Tubberneering, 4th June, New Ross, 5th June, and Vinegar Hill, on 21st June 1798. At Castlebar, on 27th August 1798, grenadiers of the French 70th Demi-Brigade sabred the gun crews and captured six field pieces of the Royal Irish Artillery, these captured pieces eventually being retaken following General Humbert's defeat at Ballinamuck. By 1800 the Royal Irish Artillery had expanded to 20 Companies with 2,085 men serving in them. After the Act of Union in 1801, the Irish Ordnance and Royal Irish Artillery were absorbed by their respective British counterparts, becoming components of the Ordnance Corps and Royal Artillery. The Royal Irish Artillery, reduced to ten companies, was absorbed into the Royal Artillery as the 7th Battalion Royal Artillery. The 7th Battalion Royal Artillery was eventually broken up, and most of the original companies have since been disbanded. Of the ten original companies, only one retained an Irish connection to the present time, being titled 24th (Irish) Battery, Royal Artillery in 1947, and in 1978 being re-designated 24th Training Battery, Regimental Depot.</p> <p>The Irish Ordnance Medal was most likely issued as a Reward of Merit and instituted circa 1798 for service during the Rebellion. An extremely rare medal, issued only from it's introduction circa 1798 to the disbandment of the Irish Ordnance and Royal Irish Artillery in 1801, with only a handful known still to exist today (see note below re. it's designer, William Mossop, and Forrer's chronological catalogue of Mossop's work, which places this medal firmly at the end of the 18th century).</p> <p>William Mossop was born in Dublin in 1751 and died there circa 1804. He was apprenticed in 1765 to Mr. Stone, a die sinker who made seal-dies for the Linen Board and other similar items. At that time in Dublin die sinking was extremely remunerative, workmen being so well paid that they seldom worked more than three or four days a week, spending the rest of their time in idleness and drinking. Stone, being of an intemperate disposition, drank himself to death, and his son quickly followed in his father's footsteps, whereupon the entire support of the Stone family devolved on Mossop. He continued to work for the Linen Board until 1781, but developed an interest in medals. The first medal that he produced, in 1782, was of Mr Ryder, a popular Dublin actor. Thereafter, he produced a succession of much admired tokens and medals, including; the 1793 Camac Kyan and Camac halfpenny tokens, the Cunningham Prize Medal for the Royal Irish Academy (produced 1786), the celebrated Union Penny (produced 1789 and executed from a design by Joshua Reynolds), the Tyrone Regiment Soldierly Merit Medal (produced circa 1797), and various medals for the</p>		

## IRISH MEDALS

*This is a PDF document and is fully searchable using keywords.*

*You can also download and save the document to view when not connected to the internet*

[Back to index page](#)

Ref	Description	Sterling£	Euro€
	<p>Royal Dublin Society. The Irish Ordnance Medal is listed by Forrer in his "Biographical Dictionary of Medallists" as being one of Mossop's last works, and thus dating from the period 1798-1800. J.L. Balmer in his catalogue, "British and Irish Regimental and Volunteer Medals 1745-1895" lists this medal as R591, describes it as the "Irish Ordnance Department Medal, 1780?". He is incorrect in this tentative assertion, Forrer's chronological list clearly dating the piece to the closing years of the 18th century. Balmer also states that the number impressed on the reverse of the medals is reputedly that of the recipient's company, but notes that it is "just as likely to have been that of the recipient of the reward", and illustrates a medal numbered "52" in his catalogue. The numbers impressed on the reverse of these rare medals are more likely to be issue numbers.</p>		
IR3916/ BS	<p>IRELAND, LIMERICK CITY COUNCIL MEDAL FOR COLOONY, 1798. Obverse, a Hanoverian crown within a laurel wreath, legend above "TO THE HEROES OF COLOONY", below the wreath the date "5TH SEPR. 1798". Reverse, the arms of the city of Limerick within a wreath of laurel and palm leaves, legend around "CORPORATION AND CITIZENS OF LIMERICK". Silver, 39mm, signed by maker "Brush" on obverse below wreath, holed at 12 o'clock (as is usual with this medal) to take its silver loop and ring suspender (unnamed, as issued). Some minor surface scratches to obverse and reverse fields, otherwise with an attractive light tone and Very Fine to Good Very Fine, and a very rare medal (only approximately 100 struck, of which few have survived).</p> <p>Another example of this medal was sold by Adam's Auctioneers, St Stephen's Green, Dublin, 17th April 2007, lot 466. That example, in slightly more worn condition than the medal offered here, realised €3,400 plus fees (€4,250 approximately)</p> <p>On 6th August 1798 a French expeditionary force, comprising some 1,060 officers and men aboard three frigates, sailed from La Rochelle, with the aim of supporting the revolutionary United Irishmen who had risen in rebellion in May of that year. On 23 August 1798 the French force, under the command of General Joseph Amable Humbert, arrived off the coast of Mayo near the village of Killala. On the following day Humbert and his troops landed and occupied the village, bringing ashore at the same time three canon and large supplies of arms. Proclamations were issued, and large numbers of men from the local population flocked to the standard raised at Killala and joined Humbert's army. The French frigates sailed for home on 24th August, and on 27th August Humbert's army, now supported by an additional 1,500 newly armed Irish volunteers, marched south and attacked Castlebar, driving the crown forces under General Lake from the town in disarray (the crown forces' retreat was so rapid</p>	£2,900	€3,625

## IRISH MEDALS

*This is a PDF document and is fully searchable using keywords.*

*You can also download and save the document to view when not connected to the internet*

[Back to index page](#)

Ref	Description	Sterling£	Euro€
	<p>that it became popularly know as the Castlebar Races). Following General Lake's defeat, a considerable number of the Irish Militia that had been under his command deserted to General Humbert, augmenting his Franco-Irish force still further. From Castlebar Humbert next proceeded in a north-easterly direction. At the time, the only force immediately available in the vicinity to impede his progress were some three hundred men of the Limerick Militia under Colonel Vereker, stationed in Sligo town. On 5th September Colonel Vereker divided his force. Leaving two hundred men to guard Sligo under a Colonel Sparrow, he marched out of the town with the remaining one hundred men and two cannon, intent on halting Humbert's advance. The two forces eventually confronted each other at the village of Coloony (now spelt Collooney), some eight miles south of Sligo town.</p> <p>Colonel Vereker's choice of defensive position for his attempt to halt Humbert's advance was particularly well selected, his flanks protected on one side by a hill, on which he posted some men, and on the other by a river, close by a ford that allowed for a tactical retreat, should the need arose. When the French approached the hill, Vereker's men opened fire and only fell back after losing some of their number. He used his canon to some effect when the enemy bore down on him from the front and only retreated when his rear was threatened, withdrawing with part of his force across the river. The Limerick Militia men who did not take part in this withdrawal subsequently surrendered to Humbert, who also captured Vereker's two cannon. Rather than take prisoners with him, Humbert sent the captured Limerick Militia men back to Sligo. The combined French and rebel losses were about thirty killed at Coloony, with considerably more wounded, while Vereker lost somewhat less. In addition, many of Humbert's rebel recruits deserted him at the start of the battle.</p> <p>Although Vereker's force had, technically, been defeated, in many ways he had actually achieved a great tactical victory. His tiny force of civilian volunteers, although outnumbered almost thirty to one, and facing a force that included over a thousand trained French soldiers, many of them veterans of Napoleon's Italian wars, had taught Humbert that the Irish Militia did not always run at the first sound of gunfire, whatever the odds. In addition, the casualties sustained by Humbert's mixed force and the desertion of many of his rebel recruits at the first sign of gunfire, made Humbert acutely aware that he could not afford many similar "victories". News of Vereker's stand at Coloony spread rapidly, and he quickly became a popular hero, hailed in some quarters as the new Leonidas (the warrior king of the ancient Greek city of Sparta, who had led the combined Greek</p>		

## IRISH MEDALS

*This is a PDF document and is fully searchable using keywords.*

*You can also download and save the document to view when not connected to the internet*

[Back to index page](#)

Ref	Description	Sterling£	Euro€
	<p>army during the Second Persian War, and was killed at the battle of Thermopyliae in 480 B.C. whilst commanding the small Greek rear-guard against a far superior Persian army, in the defence of a strategically important pass). For his services at Coloony Colonel Vereker was granted a peerage, subsequently adopting a coat of arms bearing the motto "Collooney" and Limerick Corporation presented him with a silver trophy cup and silver mounted sabre.</p> <p>After Coloony, Humbert turned south and made for Dublin, in the full knowledge that he now needed a quick and decisive victory if his campaign were to have any chance of success. Humbert was eventually brought to battle at Ballinamuck on the morning of 8th September 1798, in what was to be the last pitched battle fought on Irish soil, Humbert's force suffering a humiliating defeat, all his surviving French officers and men surrendering, and what remained of his Irish rebel recruits being driven from the field of battle and hunted down without mercy.</p> <p>At a meeting on 8 October 1798 Limerick City Council resolved: "That the steady, loyal and gallant conduct of our fellow citizens, the Limerick City Regiment of Militia, who so intrepidly engaged and successfully opposed the progress of the whole French and rebel army at Coloony, merits our sincerest thanks and warmest applause, a conduct which has not only covered them as a regiment which eternal honours but has also adds an additional lustre on their native city. It is further resolved that a sum of 50 guineas be paid by our Chamberlain towards raising a fund to purchase a suitable piece of plate for the Officers' Mess and proper medals for such of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment as were engaged in action that day."</p> <p>The silver trophy cup and cover presented by Limerick Corporation to Colonel Vereker (with hallmarks for Dublin 1802 and maker's mark of James Scott, weighing 69.5 troy ounces) was sold at the Adam Salerooms, Dublin, as lot 39 at their sale on 19/4/2016, realising a hammer price of €20,000 (€24,920 including fees etc).</p> <p>The presentation silver mounted sabre awarded by Limerick Corporation to Colonel Vereker (by Rundell, Bridge &amp; Rundell, London, with London hallmarks for 1803 and maker's mark of Richard Teed of London), was sold at the Adam Salerooms, Dublin, as lot 40 at their sale on 19/4/2016, realising a hammer price of €29,000 (€36,130 including fees etc).</p>		
IR0201	THE 1916 MEDAL AWARDED TO MICHAEL KNIGHTLY, "F" COMPANY, 1ST BATTALION, DUBIN BRIGADE, IRISH VOLUNTEERS reverse with contemporary engraved naming :	£1,350	€1,688

## IRISH MEDALS

*This is a PDF document and is fully searchable using keywords.*

*You can also download and save the document to view when not connected to the internet*

[Back to index page](#)

Ref	Description	Sterling£	Euro€
	<p>M KNIGHTLY F. CO. 1st. BATT. The original initial and surname on this medal have been crudely erased and the medal re-engraved M KNIGHTLY (perhaps to correct a spelling mistake). Good quality replacement copy top suspender, Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine.</p> <p>Medal accompanied by a copy of Michael Knightley's 17 page Bureau of Military History "Statement by Witness".</p> <p>Michael Knightly saw service in the GPO with "F" Company, 1st Battalion, Dublin Brigade, in 1916. During the period 1919-1920 he was employed as an Intelligence Officer by the I.R.A., and worked closely with Michael Collins, Rory O'Connor and Arthur Griffith, among others. At the time, he was employed in civil life as a reporter by the Irish Independent newspaper. This allowed him to move freely about the country and provided him with cover as he set about gathering intelligence for the I.R.A. accompanied by a copy of Michael Knightley's 17 page Bureau of Military History "Statement by Witness".</p> <p>Michael Knightly saw service in the GPO with "F" Company, 1st Battalion, Dublin Brigade, in 1916. During the period 1919-1920 he was employed as an Intelligence Officer by the I.R.A., and worked closely with Michael Collins, Rory O'Connor and Arthur Griffith, among others. At the time, he was employed in civil life as a reporter by the Irish Independent newspaper. This allowed him to move freely about the country and provided him with cover as he set about gathering intelligence for the I.R.A.</p>		
IR0119	IRELAND. THE 1916 MEDAL, unnamed, as issued. With good quality copy top suspender. Extremely Fine.	£1,950	€2,438
IR0114	1916 MEDAL, WITH ITS ORIGINAL RIBBON AND TOP BROOCH SUSPENDER (unnamed, as issued). Extremely Fine and virtually as struck.	£2,350	€2,938
IR0113	A RARE MINIATURE 1916 MEDAL, WITH ITS ORIGINAL RIBBON AND TOP BROOCH SUSPENDER (unnamed, as issued). Extremely Fine and virtually as struck.	£1,650	€2,063
	<p>Note: this is a miniature version of the 1916 Medal, identical in every respect to the full size award. Miniature examples are far rarer than the full size examples and are seldom offered for sale.</p> <p>Another example of the miniature 1916 Medal was sold in Dublin at Whyte's auction on 16/4/2011, lot 242. That example realised approx. €1,800 (hammer price of €1450 plus auctioneer's fees etc).</p> <p>NOTE: THIS IS A MINIATURE MEDAL</p>		
IR0112	1916 MEDAL. REPLACEMENT COPY TOP BROOCH	£50	€63

## IRISH MEDALS

*This is a PDF document and is fully searchable using keywords.*

*You can also download and save the document to view when not connected to the internet*

[Back to index page](#)

Ref	Description	Sterling£	Euro€
	SUSPENDER. A good quality, modern copy with pin to reverse.		
	NOTE: this is the top suspender only, the medal is not included.		
ir0109	1917-21 SERVICE MEDAL, WITH COMRAC CLASP (unnamed, as issued). Mint state, and with its original celtic strap work design top brooch suspender and in its ORIGINAL BOX OF ISSUE, this with its original padded silk cushion and "With the compliments of the President of Ireland" issue slip and "Department of Defence, Dublin" issue slip with attached short length of ribbon "For wear at your pleasure when the medal is not being used". Corners, edges and top surface of box scuffed, and some contact marks otherwise good condition, the two issue slips with minor creasing but also otherwise in good condition.	£900	€1,125
IR0106	1916 MEDAL, with its original top brooch suspender and contained in its original silk lined green card box of issue, this also containing original "With the compliments of the President of Ireland, Easter 1941" card and original typed letter from Minister for Defence, Dublin, enclosing small length of 1916 ribbon to be "worn at your pleasure when the Medal is not being used", this dated 13th January 1942 . Extremely Fine and virtually as struck, an attractive example.  **Medal accompanied by an old black and white photograph, probably taken circa 1960's (4 inches x 3 inches horizontal approx), group scene, various 1916 veterans at a remembrance service, probably Glasnevin cemetery, reverse of photograph with printed text affixed "Pearse's tribute to "Madam" "We believe that An Fianna Eireann have kept the Military Spirit alive in Ireland during the past four years and if the Fianna had not been founded in 1909 the Vollunteers of 1913 would never have arisen" - P.H. Pearse, February 1914"  **I suspect that the photograph that accompanies this medal, with its printed text on the reverse referring to Fianna Eireann, indicates that this medal was originally awarded to a member of Fianna Eireann for services during the 1916 Rising. Unfortunately, there is no other provenance to the medal.	£2,850	€3,563
IR0104	1916 MEDAL (unnamed, as issued). Good quality replacement copy top brooch suspender, otherwise Extremely Fine.	£1,950	€2,438
IR108	1917-21 SERVICE MEDAL. COPY REPLACEMENT TOP BROOCH SUSPENDER, cast bronze with good quality brooch pin to reverse.  NOTE: THIS IS A TOP SUSPENDER ONLY, NOT A MEDAL	£30	€38

## IRISH MEDALS

*This is a PDF document and is fully searchable using keywords.*

*You can also download and save the document to view when not connected to the internet*

[Back to index page](#)

Ref	Description	Sterling£	Euro€
IR0202	SERVICE MEDAL 1917-21, with Comrac clasp and its original top brooch suspender (unnamed, as issued). Extremely Fine and accompanied by its original box of issue.  Box of issue distressed, crushed and some internal staining.	£750	€938
IR0200	SERVICE MEDAL 1917-21, with Comrac clasp and its original top brooch suspender (unnamed, as issued). Extremely Fine and virtually as struck. An attractive example.	£750	€938
IR0100	SERVICE MEDAL 1917-21, with original top suspender brooch (unnamed as issued). Extremely Fine.	£290	€363
IR0092	SERVICE MEDAL 1917-21, with original top suspender brooch (unnamed as issued). Extremely Fine.	£290	€363
IR0102	IRELAND. 1917-21 SERVICE MEDAL, without Comrac clasp, unnamed, as issued. Good quality replacement copy top suspender, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine.	£250	€313
IR0087	SERVICE MEDAL 1917-21, unnamed, as issued, with original top suspender brooch. Extremely Fine and virtually as struck and with its original ribbon.	£325	€406
IR109	A RARE 1920'S PERIOD DUBLIN BRIGADE, IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY, AWARD CERTIFICATE, printed text with hand coloured celtic strapwork borders, an award from "K & M" Companies, 1st Battalion Dublin Brigade, presented to William Morris "In recognition of his services with the unit in the War for Irish Independence", signed in ink by Oscar Traynor as Officer Commanding the Dublin Brigade, Captain M. Fitzpatrick of "K" Company and Captain Fforde of "M" Company, measures 11 inches (28cm) x 15 inches (38cm) vertical approx. Some very minor scattered foxing and some slight scuffing to hand colouring of borders, Oscar Traynor's signature slightly faded, but still clearly legible. Housed in a modern inert card mount (measures 15 inches x 19.5 inches vertical approx).  Oscar Traynor (1886-1963). A member of the Irish Volunteers, he took part in the 1916 Rising, after which he was interned at Knutsford and Frongoch. During the War of Independence he was appointed Brigadier General commanding the Dublin Brigade, and led the attack on the Customs House in 1921. Traynor took the Anti-Treaty side during the Irish Civil War. Elected to the Irish parliament for Dublin North in 1929, he was first appointed to the cabinet as Minister for Posts and Telegraphs in 1936. Subsequently he was Minister for Defence in several Fianna Fail governments until his resignation because of ill health in 1961. As a young man he was a successful footballer and toured Europe as goalkeeper for Belfast Celtic. He was President of the Football Association of Ireland from 1948 until his death in Dublin on 15th December 1963. For his	£480	€600

## IRISH MEDALS

*This is a PDF document and is fully searchable using keywords.*

*You can also download and save the document to view when not connected to the internet*

[Back to index page](#)

Ref	Description	Sterling£	Euro€
	<p>services during the 1916-21 period, Traynor was awarded the 1916 Medal and the 1917-21 Service Medal with Comrac clasp.</p> <p>Biographical details of William Morris and Captains Fitzpatrick and Fforde not traced. None of them appear on the 1916 Medal Roll, and so they would have served with the Dublin Brigade during the War of Independence and presumably each would have been entitled to the 1917-21 Service Medal with Comrac clasp.</p> <p>This type of Republican Award Certificate were presented to veterans of the 1916 Rising and War of Independence in the absence of medals for the campaigns, which were not issued until 1941.</p>		
IR0094	TRUCE COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL 1921-1971, with original top brooch suspender, unnamed, as issued. Extremely Fine	£250	€313
BD020	IRISH VETERINARY COLLEGE OFFICER'S TRAINING CORPS RARE 1929-34 PATTERN COLLAR BADGE. These collar badges were only worn for five years by members of the Irish Veterinary College Officer's Training Corps, one of the smallest units attached to the Irish Army. 33mm high x 37mm wide approx, and with matching east/west lugs to reverse. Attractively toned and in almost unused condition.	£225	€281
IR0117	MERCHANT MARINE MEDAL 1939-46, no bar, with its original ribbon and top brooch suspender (unnamed, as issued). A few minor edge nicks, otherwise Good Very Fine to Almost Extremely Fine and rare.	£1,200	€1,500
	<p>Eamonn O'Toole, in his "Decorations and Medals of Ireland", records a total of only 513 examples of this medal as having been awarded, of which 299 were awarded without bar, O'Toole additionally noting "this is one of the rarer service medals, and certainly the only one that was earned at considerable risk to life and limb, and in consistently unpleasant and dangerous conditions?"</p>		
IR0111	EMERGENCY SERVICE MEDAL 1939-46, THE DEFENCE FORCE REVERSE (An Forsa Cosanta Aitiul). Extremely Fine with much original lustre and with original box of issue.	£50	€63
IR0110	EMERGENCY SERVICE MEDAL 1939-46, LOCAL SECURITY FORCE REVERSE (Na Caimnoiri Aitiula). Extremely Fine with much original lustre.	£50	€63
IR0042	EMERGENCY SERVICE MEDAL, Local Security Force (Na Caomnaoiri Aitiula) reverse, with one additional service clasp (unnamed, as issued). Pin from brooch suspender lacking, otherwise Almost Extremely Fine.	£40	€50

## IRISH MEDALS

*This is a PDF document and is fully searchable using keywords.*

*You can also download and save the document to view when not connected to the internet*

[Back to index page](#)

Ref	Description	Sterling£	Euro€
ir0105	<p>MERCHANT MARINE MEDAL 1939-46, 2 bars, with its original top suspender, unnamed, as issued. Extremely Fine and virtually as struck, with almost complete original mint lustre, a particularly attractive example of this rare medal.</p> <p>Eamon O'Toole, in his "Decorations and Medals of Ireland", records a total of 513 Merchant Marine Medals 1939-46 awarded, with just 34 medals being awarded with 2 bars (the scarcest of the medal and no-bar/bar combinations), making this one of the rarest Irish military medals. This medal was also the only WW2 Irish award for service under fire, as Eamon O'Toole remarks, it was "certainly the only one which was earned at considerable risk to life and limb, and in consistently unpleasant and dangerous conditions."</p>	£1,350	€1,688
IR0078	EMERGENCY SERVICE MEDAL, Air Raid Precautions Organisations (Na Seirbhise Reamhcuraim In Aghaid Aer-Ruathar) reverse (unnamed, as issued). Extremely Fine and virtually as struck.	£88	€110
IR0071	<p>EMERGENCY SERVICE MEDAL, 26th Battalion (26u Cathlan) reverse, one additional service clasp on ribbon (unnamed, as issued). Virtually as struck and with almost complete original mint lustre, a superb example, in its original green card box of issue and with the paper packet in which it was issued, a short length of ribbon for wear out of uniform and the original "With the Compliments of the Minister for Defence" card.</p> <p>Part of the Second Line Reserve, this unit was made up almost exclusively of members of the Old I.R.A., many of whom had seen action against government forces between 1916 and 1922.</p>	£285	€356
M1233	EMERGENCY SERVICE MEDAL 1939-46, RANNA CABHAIR DEONTACA CUMANN CROISE DEIRGE NA hEIREANN (Volunteer Aid Division Irish Red Cross) reverse. Virtually As Struck.	£90	€113
IR0095	<p>EMERGENCY SERVICE MEDAL 1939-46, Maritime Inscription (An Slua Muiri) reverse, unnamed, as issued. Lustrous Extremely Fine. The Maritime Inscription was part of the Second Line Reserve and was supplementary to the small Naval Service or Fishery Protection Force established in 1939. Its unusual name is derived from L'Inscription Maritime of France, founded in the 17th century by Jean Baptiste Colbert, Minister of Finance to Louie XIV. This was a system under which the names of men with sea experience were inscribed on a special register for use in emergencies.</p>	£350	€438
IR0072	EMERGENCY SERVICE MEDAL 1939-46, DEFENCE FORCES REVERSE (Na Forsai Cosanta), unnamed, as issued. Extremely Fine.	£50	€63

## IRISH MEDALS

*This is a PDF document and is fully searchable using keywords.*

*You can also download and save the document to view when not connected to the internet*

[Back to index page](#)

Ref	Description	Sterling£	Euro€
IR0030	EMERGENCY SERVICE MEDAL 1939-46, DEFENCE FORCES REVERSE, unnamed as issued. Good Very Fine.	£50	€63
IR086	EMERGENCY SERVICE MEDAL 1939-46, The Defence Forces (Na Forsa Cosanta) reverse, unnamed, as issued. Extremely Fine.	£50	€63
IR0090	EMERGENCY SERVICE MEDAL 1939-46, Local Security Force (Na Caomnoiri Aitiula) reverse, unnamed, as issued, one additional service bar on ribbon. Almost Extremely Fine.	£45	€56
IR0085	EMERGENCY SERVICE MEDAL 1939-46, Air Raid Precautions Organisations (Na Seirbhise Reamh-Curaim in Aghaidh Aer-Ruthar), unnamed, as issued. Extremely Fine.	£80	€100
IR0084	EMERGENCY SERVICE MEDAL 1939-46, First Aid Division, Irish Red Cross Society (Ranna Cead-Cabhrac Cumann Croise Deirge na hEireann), unnamed, as issued. Extremely Fine.	£145	€181
IR110	A PEARSE BATTALION OLD COMRADES ASSOCIATION BRONZE MINIATURE MEDAL. Obverse depicts the association badge, crossed quill pen and sword superimposed on an open book, with a ribbon below bearing the Gaelic legend "Beart de reir ar mbriathar" (action to match our words). Reverse plain (unnamed, as issued). The medal measures .75 inches (19mm) diameter, has an integral straight bar suspender, and the medal and suspender are made from struck bronze. On a length of ribbon in the regimental colours, burgundy with a yellow central stripe, and with a top brooch suspender for wearing, virtually as struck.  The Pearse Battalion Old Comrades Association comprises ex-members of the Pearse Battalion of 1946-1959, and the Pearse Company of the 20th Battalion of 1959-2003. This is a rare miniature medal, with only approximately 100 having been struck.	£250	€313
IR0082	O. McCARTHY. PERMANENT DEFENCE FORCES SERVICE MEDAL, (reverse officially stencil engraved: 845811 O. McCarthy). Good Very Fine	£120	€150