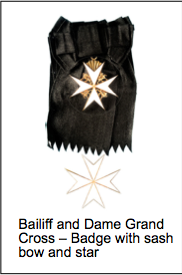
***7.7.2 Descriptions of Insignia***

The insignia of the Order are the Badge and the Star: The Badge - is the Badge of the Order in silver or gold (gilt) and white enamel with embellishments, which is worn suspended from black ribbon either around the neck or on the chest (or from a sash in the case of Bailiffs and Dames Grand Cross). The suspension from which the Badge is hung includes a scallop shell, the heraldic sign for someone who had taken part in a Crusade or pilgrimage – reminiscent of the medieval Order of St John.

The Star – is the Badge of the Order in silver or gold (gilt) and white enamel with or without embellishments, which is worn pinned onto the left breast.

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***7.7.3 Grade I Bailiff and Dame Grand Cross***

This is the principle Grade of the Order and it is reserved for Members of Royal Families, Heads of State, the Order’s Great Officers and Senior Members of the Order who have over a long period benefited the Order internationally and nationally.

This Grade takes its name from the office of Conventual Bailiff – the highest and most dignified position after the Grand Master (the head) of the medieval Order.

The Insignia of a Bailiff and Dame Grand Cross is the Star and the Badge. The Star is the St John Cross set in gold and white enamel without embellishments, 92mm in diameter. Bailiffs and Dames Grand Cross can wear the Badge in two different ways. When worn as a neck Badge they wear the Badge of Knights and Dames of Justice – gold and 57mm in diameter. The Badge may also be suspended from a 101mm wide black sash, which is worn over the right shoulder. In this case the Badge is worn on the left hip.

***7.7.4 Grade II Knight and Dame of Justice***

The appointment of Knights and Dame of Justice follow the rule of the medieval Order that those who wished to be admitted to the Order as knights had to prove authentic evidence of being born of parents noble both in name and (grant of a coat of) arms.

Candidates for appointment or promotion as a Knight or Dame of Justice in the Order have to satisfy the Order’s Genealogist of entitlement to bear Arms (have a properly registered grant of a Coat of Arms) before they may be appointed or promoted. Knights and Dames of Grace may elect to be reclassified without loss of seniority subject to the proof of bearing Arms.

The sole exception to this requirement are Priors who are appointed Knight or Dame of Justice on appointment to that office.

The Star is the St John Cross without embellishments, set in gold and white enamel 76mm in diameter, and the Badge is gold and white enamel with embellishments 57mm in diameter.

***7.7.5 Grade II Knight and Dame of Grace***

This title takes its form from the medieval Order where those who could not provide evidence of noble birth and grant of (a coat of) Arms were appointed knights as an act of grace.

The Insignia of a Knight and Dame of Grace is the Star of the Order set in silver and white enamel with embellishments, 76mm in diameter. The Badge is similar and is 57mm in diameter.

***7.7.6 Grade III Commander***

The title Commander is again from the medieval Order where Commanders were responsible for the estates and properties within commanderies.

The insignia of a Commander is the Badge of the Order with embellishments 57mm in diameter in silver.

***7.7.7 Grade III Chaplain and Honorary Sub- Prelate***

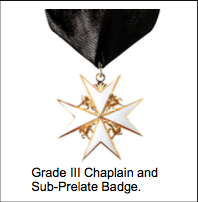
Grade III includes Clerical Members and reflects the Christian nature of the Order. Ministers of religion who are appointed or promoted to Grade III are termed Chaplains and those who are of Episcopal rank (senior church leaders) or of other eminent status in the Christian Church are

termed Honorary Sub-Prelates.

The Badge is the same as for Commanders but in gold.

Sub-Prelates appointed before 25 October 1999, may wear a Star the same dimensions as that of a Knight of Grace but with gold embellishments.

From 2004, all Clerical Grades are discontinued and existing Clerical Members may continue in their present Grade or transfer to the equivalent general Grade.

***7.7.8 Grade IV Officer***

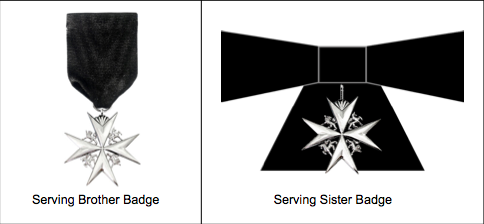
This Grade follows other modern Orders of Chivalry where Officers are Grade or class four.

The insignia is the badge set in silver and white enamel with embellishments, 45mm in diameter.

***7.7.9 Serving Brother and Serving Sister***

This Grade contains the majority of the members of our Order just as it did in the medieval Order when Serving Brothers and Serving Sisters cared for the sick and poor.

The insignia is the Badge of the Order in silver with embellishments 45mm in diameter.

***7.7.10 Esquire***

This Grade is also from the medieval Order of St John where a Knight appointed two esquires, one to care for his horses and the other to carry and care for the knight’s weapons.

A Bailiff and Dame Grand Cross and Knight or Dame of Justice may appoint two Esquires and a Knight or Dame of Grace may appoint one Esquire.

Esquires do not wear any insignia but wear the Button of the Order, which is a silver and black and white enamel badge 16mm in diameter. As they do not wear insignia, they are not invested, but are presented to the principle officer at an Investiture Service, from whom they receive the Button.

In the Priory of England, Esquires are called upon to assist at the Order’s ceremonies by carrying regalia including the banner of their Bailiff or Dame Grand Cross.

***7.7.11 The Sovereign Head’s insignia***

The Badge of the Sovereign Head is that of a Bailiff Grand Cross surmounted by a representation of the Imperial Crown in brilliants (diamonds). The Star is that of a Bailiff Grand Cross.

***7.7.12 The Grand Prior’s insignia***

The Grand Prior’s Badge is that of a Bailiff Grand Cross surmounted by a representation of the Imperial Crown in gold. The Star is that of a Bailiff Grand Cross.

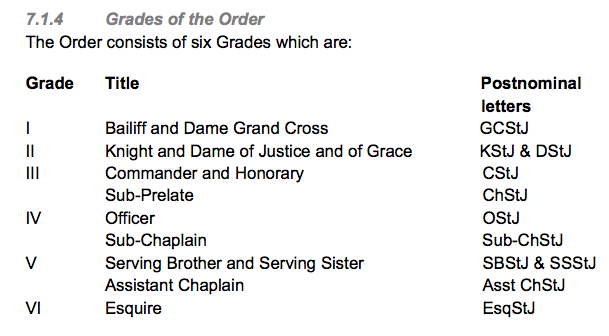
  

***Member’s Button .***

***7.7.21 The Button***

The Button of the Order may be worn by all Members of the Order at all meetings of the Order or its Foundations, and on such other occasions on which it is desirable for the individual to be identified as a Member of the Order.

The Button is silver with black and white enamel 16mm in diameter. It is not worn when wearing the insignia of the Order.

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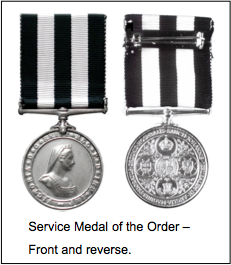
***7.7.19 The Service Medal of the Order***

The Service Medal was instituted in 1898 and the first award in New Zealand was made in 1904.

The Medal which is 40mm in diameter has two unusual features; it is the only Medal still issued which retains the effigy of Queen Victoria (whose Royal Charter of 1888 established the Order as a Royal Order of Chivalry) on the obverse, which faces to the right as opposed to all other medals of her reign which face to the left.

The obverse of the Medal depicts the head of Queen Victoria derived from a bust carved by her daughter, The Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll. It bears around the circumference the legend

VICTORIA+D+G+BRITT+REG+F+D+IND+IMP. In English this translates to Victoria by the Grace of God Queen of Great Britain Defender of the Faith Empress of India.

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The reverse of the Medal depicts, between sprigs of St. John’s Wort, five circles showing (1) the Imperial Crown (2) the Royal Arms (3) the Arms of The Prince of Wales who was the first Grand

Service Medal of the Order – Front and reverse.

Prior under the Royal Charter of 1888 (4) the Crest of that Prince of Wales and (5) the Arms of the Order as they were immediately prior to 1926. It bears around the circumference the legend MAGNUS·PRIORATUS·ORDINIS·HOSPITALIS·SANCTI·JOHANNIS·JERUSAL EM·IN·ANGLIA.

In English, this translates to The Grand Priory of the Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem in England.

The ribbon is black and white 38mm wide with three black and two white stripes, each stripe nearly 8mm wide.

A Bar to the Medal is awarded for each five years satisfactory service after award of the Medal. The Bar, which is either silver chrome or gold chrome plate, has a scroll of St John’s Wort with the St John Cross in the centre. Bars are awarded according to the following table and silver chrome or gold chrome crosses are worn on the ribbon when worn on a medal ribbon bar to denote the number of Bars. A Gilt Laurel replaces all Bars at 52 years.

