

HERITAGE AUCTIONS EUROPE

VEILING RUSSISCHE ORDERS, DECORATIES EN MEDAILLES
22 April 2022 | IJSSELSTEIN | NEDERLAND

THE GK COLLECTION



AUCTION RUSSIAN ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MEDALS
22 APRIL 2022 | IJSSELSTEIN | THE NETHERLANDS

Lot front: 114

Lot back: 80

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Thursday	09.30-17.00
Friday	09.30-17.00
Saturday	Closed
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HERITAGE AUCTIONS EUROPE

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Dear collector,

Welcome to our auction of the GK Collection, a private collection of Russian Orders, Decorations, Medals, and some international Orders. 167 lots were described and photographed with expertise and great pleasure, resulting in this richly illustrated catalog.

On this occasion, our team went the extra mile by describing and photographing the many details and markings, making this catalog a must-have for every collector or enthusiast.

The auction will take place on Friday 22 April at our auction room at Energieweg 7 in IJsselstein, The Netherlands.

The official viewing days will be on Thursday 21 April from 10:00 to 17:00 and Friday 22 April from 10:00 to 13:00. Extra viewing moments on other days are possible by appointment. As usual, all lots are also visible in our online catalog at www.ha-europe.com.

The lots are arranged in four sections. The first section concerns the medals, ordered by the reigning period of Russian rulers. In the second section, the Orders are ranked according to their date of institution. The third section contains miscellaneous badges and medals. The last section is dedicated to a small variety of international Orders and Decorations.

We could not have completed this catalog without the much-appreciated help of Mr. Murad Muradyan, expert on Russian Orders, Decorations, and Medals.

We always welcome your questions and will do our utmost best to provide candid and thoughtful advice.

We hope to see you soon in IJsselstein!

Sincerely,

Jacco Scheper and Huib Pelzer



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Auction info

Public viewing days

Thursday 21 April 10:00 - 17:00

Friday 22 April 10:00 - 13:00

Extra viewing on other days is available by appointment. Contact us by email info@ha-europe.com or telephone +31(0)30-6063944.

Auction date

Friday 22 April 2022



Russian Orders, Decorations and Medals

1-167

start 14:00 hours

Deadline of postal bids

Friday 21 April 2022 12:00 hours

You can enter your postal bids at www.ha-europe.com or by email to info@ha-europe.com.

You can also call us: +31(0)30-6063944.

Heritage Auctions Europe Online

Online auction

Follow the auction at www.ha-europe.com. Here you can not only place your bids in advance, but also bid live during the auction.

In order to make full use of www.ha-europe.com you must register once. Processing your registration can take up to 1 business day, so do not wait until the last minute.

Bidding in advance

Instead of postal bids, please use www.ha-europe.com to place your bids in advance. The system is fast and flawless and it has now been proven that the number of errors is lower than with the known hand-written bidlists. Another advantage is that you get instant feedback and the possibility to raise your bids if necessary. In addition, your bids are processed immediately. This can give an advantage up to 48 hours. Important if equal bids are placed!

Live bidding

We offer all of our lots to be not only auctioned at our office, but simultaneously online. To bid live, you must sign up for the specific auction. In order to sign up for an auction, log in at www.ha-europe.com and then click on the blue 'Register Live'-button at the particular auction. An orange 'Register'-button appears on the next page. Processing your request can take up to 1 business day, so do not wait until the last minute. The 'Bid Live'-button will turn orange shortly prior to the auction.

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Our thanks go to Murad Muradyan, the Russian expert who assisted us in IJsselstein with cataloging.

Extract of the conditions of sale

The auction sale occurs by upward bidding in euro. To the hammer price a buyer's premium will be added of 23% and 2 euro for every bought lot. Purchases via the livebid system have an alternate buyer's premium of 26% and 2 euro for every bought lot.

Lots are assigned to the highest bidder. In case of two even bids the concerning lot will be assigned to the first bidder. Bidders can submit postal bids at www.ha-europe.com

Please notice: no bids below the starting price will be accepted!

The auction sale takes place with increasing steps as follows: up to 40 euro with 2 or 3 euro, from 40 to 100 euro with 5 euro, from 100 to 300 euro with 10 euro, from 300 to 500 euro with 20 euro, and from 500 to 1000 with 50 euro and above 1000 euro with 100 euro.

The auctioneer has the right to deviate from these amounts. Starting prices in the catalogue described as 'bod' have a minimum of 5 euro. Bids under the starting price are not accepted.

During and after the auction lots bought can be taken along by the purchaser. This is possible after direct payment (cash or bank) or after permission of the auctioneer to wire the amount within an agreed period. Payment with creditcard is also possible, the auctioneer will charge 5% extra to the invoice due to bankcosts. Cheques are not accepted. Every bidder is considered to buy for him- or herself and can never be entitled 'in-betweens' without responsibility.

Purchases will not be sent before the invoice is paid in full. Heritage Auctions Europe (HAE) takes no responsibilities for bank or wire transfer surcharges (which some banks charge).

A minimum of 30 euro will be charged for shipping costs. Heritage Auctions Europe is free to raise these costs if the actual shipping costs are higher than invoiced. We attempt to ship as quickly as possible, but operate a queue system with purchases shipped in order of payment. Buyers will receive a tracking number once the package is ready to be shipped out.

We reserve the right to decline to ship lots deemed too fragile, heavy or large for postal services. Every effort is made to pack securely but we are not a professional shipping company. Our services are used at the buyers risk and we cannot be held responsible for damage in transit.

Ownership of the lots remains with the seller until payment has been done in full. Buyer's risk is valid from the moment of knock-down.

All lots are sold as viewed. Authenticity of every single lot (or lots with no more than 2 pieces) is guaranteed.

All disputes during or after the auction are decided by a present supervisor. All parties are subject to his/her pronouncement. Any disputes followed by legal actions will be handled according to the conditions as deposited at the Court of Law in Utrecht under no. 383/1999 (15/11/1999). Only the Dutch text of conditions of sale is in force (see page 182).

According to Dutch taxlaw your VAT-number will NOT exclude VAT. All prices are reserve prices.

DEFINITIONS

CALENDAR (O.S.)

Until 1918, Russia used the Julian calendar instead of the Gregorian calendar. The Julian calendar was eleven days behind the Gregorian calendar on 1 March 1700, twelve days behind on 1 March 1800 and thirteen days behind on 1 March 1900. To indicate the date according to the Julian calendar, the abbreviation O. S., Old Style, is used in the text.

QUALITY INDICATIONS

	ENGLISH	DUTCH	GERMAN
UNC	Uncirculated	Ongecirculeerd	Unzirkuliert
XF	Extremely Fine	Prachtig	Vorzüglich
VF	Very Fine	Zeer fraai	Sehr Schön
F	Fine	Fraai	Schön
VG	Very Good	Zeer goed	Sehr gut
G	Good	Goed	Gut
A	Almost	Bijna	Fast

The indications of quality are to be considered as personal reviews.

RARITY INDICATIONS

Where applicable, the classification of rarity of Diakov was used.

R0	Common
R1	Scarce
R2	Rare
R3	Very Rare
R4	Extremely Rare
R5	Excessively Rare
N (0-5)	Novodel

REFERENCE

In the text, two ways of referring to literature are used. In the description of the item, reference is made to similar items from reference sources. For example Diakov 153.1. refers to the item as catalogued by Diakov. Regarding Barac, the numbers are given relative to the country of origin. The numbers of Werlich relate to the photo numbers as used in his publication.

At the end of every description, a reference is made to the literature used (Lit.). Diakov2, 144-145 refers to the second book by Diakov and the pages 144 and 145.

RUSSIAN RULERS

Peter I "the Great" (1672-1725)
Catherine I (1684-1727)
Peter II (1715-1730)
Anne (1693-1740)
Ivan VI (1740-1764)
Elizabeth (1709-1761)
Peter III (1728-1762)
Catherine II "the Great" (1729-1796)
Paul I (1754-1801)
Alexander I (1777-1825)
Nicholas I (1796-1855)
Alexander II (1818-1881)
Alexander III (1845-1894)
Nicholas II (1868-1917)

Period of reign:

1682-1725
1725-1727
1727-1730
1730-1740
1740-1741
1741-1761
1761-1762
1762-1796
1796-1801
1801-1825
1825-1855
1855-1881
1881-1894
1894-1917

Russian Orders, Decorations and Medals





Peter the Great (1672-1725), Emperor of Russia.
Anonymous.
Photo Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam

Peter I (1672 - 1725)



1 Peter I. Naval Fleets established in the four seas/Pruth campaign, 1711.

Bronze award medal. Novodel. Signed by T. Ivanov. Late 18th-century manufacture. 41 x 36 mm. 20,3 gr. UNC. Barac 12/novodel; Spassky 39; Iversen XXXVII.

Obverse with a laureate and armoured bust of Emperor Peter I with the inscription ЦАРЬ ПЕТРЪ АЛЕКСЕВИЧЪ (Tsar Peter Alexeevich). Under the truncation the initials Т · І for the engraver Timotheus Ivanov/Iwanoff, a medallist from St. Petersburg who was active from 1760 to 1790. According to Iversen, this medal is one of two known copies of the original battle medal by S. Gouin and G. Haupt (Diakov 40.1). Reverse with a crowned two-headed eagle with a Saint George on the chest, the coat of arms of the Muscovite state. In the beaks and claws of the eagle the flags of the fleets of the four seas; the White, the Baltic, the Black, and the Caspian Seas. Continuation of the obverse title: ВСЕ РОСИСКИИ САМОДЕРЖЕЦЪ 1711 (All Russian Autocrat).

In the relevant literature, it is generally accepted that the original medal was made on the occasion of the establishment of fleets of the newly-born Russian Navy in the four seas. However, Diakov argues that this establishment was already the case in 1710, making a medal in 1711 too late for that occasion. Based on archival documents, Diakov further states that this medal was probably awarded to the Montenegrins who fought against the Ottomans on the Russian side during the Russo-Ottoman War of 1710-1711, also known as the Pruth River Campaign. While Peter I was fighting the Swedes in the north, the Swedish king Charles XII persuaded the Ottomans to declare war on Russia on November 20, 1710. In response, Peter I send an army to Ottoman Moldavia and asked the Christians in the Balkan region including the Montenegrins to rebel against the Ottomans. Beginning July 1711, Peter I reached the Pruth river, the current border between Rumania and Moldova. From July 18 to 22, 1711, Peter's army, consisting of 38,246 men, was assaulted by the much larger Ottoman army of 119,665 men and surrounded. Peter I managed to save his army by signing a peace treaty in which he gave up Azov and surrounding territories, which Peter I had captured from the Ottomans in 1695. This treaty ended the Russo-Ottoman War of 1710-1711.

Lit: Barac4, 1445; Diakov1, 141-143; Duffy, 27; Forrer6, 90; Iversen, 39; Massie, 498-517; Soloviev28, 162-181.

150,--



2 Peter I. Naval Victory at Gangut, 27 July 1714.

Bronze award medal. Novodel. Signed by M. Kuchkin. 1845-1872 manufacture. 61 mm. 93,2 gr. R2. VF. Barac 22/novodel; Diakov 47.9; Spassky 49-50; Iversen XLIII; Werlich 45.

Obverse with a laureate and armoured bust of Tsar Peter I with the inscription БОЖІЕЮ-МІЛОСТІЮ-ПЕТРЪ-ПЕРВЫ-ЦРЬ-ІСАМОДЕРЖЕЦЪ-ВСЕРОСІЙСКІИ (by the grace of God Peter the first Tsar and Autocrat of all Russia). Under the truncation the initials М-К for the engraver Mikhail Kuchkin (Michael Kutschkin). Kuchkin was a mint-engraver and medallist who worked in St. Petersburg between 1845 and 1872 and is known to have copied various original medals

Reverse with a view of the naval scene of the Swedish fleet surrounded by the Russian galleys, flanked by islands with the inscription ПРИЛЪЖАНІЕ-И-ВЪРНОСТЬ-ПРВЕОСХОДИТЬ-СИЛНШ (Dedication and fidelity exceed force) and ІЮЛЯ 27 ЛНЯ 1714 (July, 27th day, 1714).

The original medal was made to commemorate the naval victory at Gangut on 7 August 1714 (27 July O.S.) which took place during the Great Northern War of 1700-1721, a conflict between Russia and Sweden. Gangut is derived from the Russian cyrillization of Hangöudd, the Swedish name for the Hanko Peninsula near the modern-day city of Hanko, Finland. The battle was fought between the Russian fleet of 80 galleys and the Swedish fleet of 16 ships of the line and 7 smaller ships. Due to lack of wind, the Russian rowing ships managed to encircle the Swedish sailing ships resulting in the first Russian naval victory. The battle is also known as the naval victory at Tveremünde or Ganges-Uda.

Lit: Barac4, 1446; Diakov1, 158-166; Duffy, 27-28; Iversen, 43-45; Forrer4, 97; Massie, 532-534; Spassky, 18-19; Werlich, 30; Woodward, 23-25.



3 Peter I. Peace of Nystad, 30 August 1721.

Silver award medal. Unsigned. 41 mm. 27,04 gr. R2. Some dark spots, F/VF. Barac 44; Diakov 57.09-14; Spassky 56; Iversen LII; Werlich 45D.

Obverse with the ark of Noah on the sea between the two cities СТ · ПИТЕРЬБҮРХ (St-Petersburg) and СТОКТОЛЬМ (Stockholm). A dove with olive branch flies above the ark. The two cities are connected by a rainbow bearing the inscription СОЮЗОМЪ + МИРА СВЯЗ҃ЕМН (united by peace alliance). The four-line inscription in exergue:

ВЪНЕИСТАТЪ
ПОПОТОПЪ СЕВЕРЪНЫМ
ВОИНЫ
1721

(In Nystadt after the torrent of the Northern War 1721).

Reverse bears a 13-line inscription:

В·И·Б·Щ
ЃДРЮ
ПЕШРҮ · І ·
ИМАНЕМЪ И ДЪЛАМИ
ВЕЛИКОМУ
РОСИСКОМУ ИМПЕРАТОРУ ·
И ОЩЦҮ ·
ПО ДВАДЕСАТОЛѢТНЫХЪ ТРИУМФОВЪ
СЪВЕРЪ УМИРИВШЕМУ ·
СНА ИЗЪ СЕРЕБРА ДОМАШНЕГО
МЕДАЛИА
УСЕРДНѢШЕ ПРИНОСИ
ТСА

(To Sovereign Peter I in name and deed the great Russian Emperor and father who in two decades of triumph subdued the north this medal struck from silver is respectfully presented. В·И·Б·Щ is an abbreviation of 'to the great and God fearing'.) Most of the letters on the reverse have been worn away.

The medal was awarded to Russian soldiers after the conclusion of the peace treaty between Russia and Sweden. The treaty was signed on 10 September 1721 (30 August O.S.) in the Swedish town of Nystad (now Uusikaupunki in Finland), which ended the Great Northern War of 1700-1721.

Lit: Barac4, 1446; Diakov1, 190-197; Iversen, 54-56; Massie, 662-663; Soloviev28, 162-181; Spassky, 21; Werlich 30-31.

300,--



4 Peter I. Coronation of Catherina I, 18 May 1724.

Bronze commemorative medal. Unsigned. 60 mm. 81,2 gr. R2. Good XF. Diakov 60.2; Iversen LV-4b.

Obverse with a laureate and armoured bust of Tsar Peter I and a bust of Catherine wearing a dress and brooch. Along the edge the inscription ИЕТРЪ · ІМПЕРАТОРЪ ЕКАТЕРІНА · ІМПЕРАТРИЦА (Peter Emperor, Catherine Empress).

Reverse with the crowning scene. Peter I is holding the imperial crown above the curtsying Catherine. The coronation took place in the cathedral of the Dormition in the Kremlin, Moscow. Behind Peter, the throne with canopy, and behind Catherine a – probably - artistic impression of one of the characteristic columns of the cathedral. Along the edge the inscription КОРОНОВАНА ВМОСКВѢ (crowned in Moscow) with the date 1724 in exergue.

Catherine I (1684-1727) was the second wife and Empress consort of Peter I. She was crowned as Empress of Russia on 7 May 1724 (18 May O.S.) and ruled from 1725 to 1727, the year in which she died.

Lit: Diakov1, 200-204; Iversen, 58-59; Massie 758-760.

250,--



Peter I crowns Catherina I Empress of Russia, by Bernard Picart, 1726
Photo Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam





The Empress Elizabeth of Russia (1709–1762) on Horseback.
Attributed to Georg Christoph Grooth (1716–1749).
Photo The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

Elisabeth (1709 - 1761)



5 Elisabeth. Peace with Sweden 7 August 1743.

Silver commemorative medal. Unsigned. 40 mm. 23,6 gr. R1. Minor edge nicks, otherwise VF. Diakov 88.7.

Obverse with a crowned bust of Elizabeth wearing a dress and mantle. Along the edge the inscription Б · М · ЕЛИСАВЕТ · I · ИМПЕРАТ · ИСАМОДЕР · ВСЕРОСС: (by the grace of God Elizabeth Empress and Autocrat of all Russia).

Reverse with two hands protruding out of clouds holding a wreath in which are the arms of Russia, Sweden, and Denmark. During the Russo-Swedish War, Denmark was allied with Sweden. Below the wreathed arms, a flying ribbon with the – worn off – inscription КРЪПЧАЙШИМЪ СОЮЗОМЪ (forcible Union). Below the ribbon is an image of a bridged river with a wooded shore. In the river the inscription РЪКА КИМИСЪ (Kimys river). This is the modern-day Kymijoki river in Finland. The river was the border between Sweden and Russia from 1743 until 1809. Along the edge of the medal the inscription ВЪ ПАМЯТЬ ЗАКЛЮЧЕННАГО СЪ ШВЕЦЕЮ ВЪЧНАГО МИРА ВЪ АБОВЪ 1743 ГО : АВГ : 7 ДНЯ (in memory of the peace concluded with Sweden at Abo, year 1743, August 7). In exergue СІЯ ЕСТЬ : ГРАНИЦЪ : МЕЖЪ : ОБЕИХЪ : ГОСУДАРСТВЪ : (It is the border between the two countries).

On 18 August 1743 (7 August O.S.), the peace treaty between the Russian Empire and Sweden was signed in the Swedish town of Åbo, modern-day Turku, Finland. The treaty ended the Russo-Swedish War of 1741-1743 in which the Swedes had tried to regain the territories Estonia, Livonia, Ingria, and part of Karelia which were lost during the Great Northern War of 1700-1721.

Lit: Diakov2, 54-57; The Scots Magazine, 329-330; Soloviev37, 105-120.

800,--



6 Elizabeth. Victory at Kunersdorf 1759.

Silver commemorative medal. Signed by T. Ivanov. 38,5 x 39,5 mm. 25,5 gr. R2. Traces of a missing loop, otherwise VF. Barac 46; Diakov 105.1; Werlich 46.

Obverse with a crowned, and draped, bust of Elizabeth. The inscription Б-М-ЕЛИСАВЕТЬ-І-ІМПЕРАТ-ІСАМ ОД-ВСЕРОС (by God's grace Elizabeth I Empress and autocrat of all Russia). Under the bust, the signature ТИМОЕИ-І-І (made by Timofey I.) of the engraver T. Ivanov.

Reverse with a warrior in ancient Roman dress holding a banner with the Russian Imperial double-headed eagle and spear on the battlefield littered with casualties, broken canon, drum, and other weapons. In the background a city and a fleeing enemy. Beneath the left foot of the warrior is a jug from which water spills with the inscription Р. ОДЕР (the river Oder). Above the warrior the inscription ПОБЕДИТЕЛЮ (to the victor), in exergue the legend НАД ПРУСАКАМИ АВГ 1 Д 1759 (over the Prussians Aug 1 year 1759). On the lower left of the scenery, are the letters Т · І, also of T. Ivanov.

With a size of 38,5 x 39,5 mm, the medal is smaller than the 44 mm mentioned in Diakov.

The medal was awarded to Russian soldiers who took part in the Battle of Kunersdorf on 12 August 1759 (1 August O.S.), near Kunersdorf (modern-day Kunowice), immediately east of Frankfurt an der Oder (the second-largest city in Prussia). The Battle of Kunersdorf on the Oder was one of Russia's greatest victories in the Seven Years' War of 1756-1763. A joint Russo-Austrian army commanded by the Russian commander Pyotr Saltykov and the Austrian commander Ernst Gideon von Laudon with a strength of 41,000 Russians and 18,500 Austrians defeated Frederick the Great's army of 50,900 Prussians.

Lit: Barac4, 1447; Diakov2, 77-78; Duffy, 108-112; Werlich 31.

800,--



The Empress Catherine II of Russia (1729–1796), by Vigilius Erichsen (1749–1782).
Photo Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam.



Catherine II (1729 - 1796)



7 Catherine II. For smallpox vaccination.

Silver commemorative medal. Signed by Klepikov and Lyalin. 29 mm. 14,6 gr. R1. VF. Diakov 139.4.

Obverse with a crowned and draped bust of Catherina II. The inscription Б-М ЕКАТЕРИНА II ·ИМПЕРАТ-И-САМОДЕР-ВСЕРОССИЙСК- (by God's grace Catherine II Empress and Autocrat of all Russia). Under the truncation the signature КЛЕ of A. Klepikov (Klepikow). Klepikov was a Russian medallist who worked in St. Petersburg during the first half of the nineteenth century.

Reverse with a woman in ancient dress with stretched-out arms surrounded by seven small children. Along the edge the inscription ЗА ПРИВИВАНІЕ ОСПЫ (for smallpox vaccination). In exergue the signature Р-А-Л-Я-Л-И-Н-Ъ (cut by A. Lyalin).

The medal was struck in memory of the introduction of smallpox vaccination in Russia in 1768. Catherine II was the first person in Russia to be vaccinated against smallpox.

Lit: Diakov2, 138-139; Proskurina, 86-108.

600,--



8 Catherine II. Count Alexey Grigorievich Orlov, 1770.

Bronze award medal. Signed by J. B. Gass. 91 mm. 251,8 gr. R1. Minor scratchmarks in fields and die crack on reverse. Otherwise VF. Diakov 153.1.

Obverse with a half-length bust of Admiral Orlov in full uniform of the Chevalier Guards, holding a baton in his extended right hand. Orlov wears the blue ribbon of St Andrew over his right shoulder. Following the edge of the medal, the inscription ГР: А · ГР : ОРЛОВЪ · ПОБѢДИТЕЛЬ И ИСТРЕБИ ТЪЛЬ ТУРЕЦКАГО ФЛОТА (Count Alexis Grigorovich Orlov, victor and destroyer of the Turkish fleet). The signature I·R-GASS·F (made by J. B. Gass) under the right arm. Johann Baltasar Gass (1730-1813) was a Russian engraver who worked at the St-Peterburg Mint from 1768 to 1793.

Reverse with a plan of the naval battle of Chesme, modern-day Turkish Çeşme showing the position of the fleets and the surrounding land inscribed with the names of the places; НАТОЛІИ (Anatolia), ЛАЗАМЕНО (Lazemeno, current Alaçati), ОСТ. СПАЛМА ТОРЕ (Ost Spalmatore; current Oinousses), ЧЕСМЕ (Chesme, current Çeşme), ОСТ. ХІО (Island Scio, current island Chios), СЦІО (Scio, current city Chios), З ФИНО (Z. Fino), ЛЕНА (Lena, S. Elene), О. ГОНСИ (O. Gonsi, I. Hongi); O. GONSI; Z. FINO; STSIO; LENA; OST. KHIO. Legend И БЫСТЬ РОССІИ РАДОСТЬ И ВЕСЕЛІЕ (And there was in Russia joy and gladness).

In exergue ЧЕСМА ІЮНЯ 24-И 26-1770. / ВЪ БЛАГОДАРНОСТЬ ПОБЕДІЕЛЮ ОТЪ АДМ. / КОЛЛ. (Chesme 24 and 26 June 1770 in gratitude to the victor from the Admiralty Collegium.)

Count Alexei Grigoryevich Orlov (1737-1808) started his career in the Imperial Russian army. In 1762, he was one of the conspirators in the plot to overthrow Tsar Peter III and install Catherine on the throne. It was believed that Orlov was responsible for the death of Peter III. After the installment of Catherine, Orlov remained in her favour. During the Russo-Turkish war of 1768-1774, he commanded the victorious naval expedition. In 1769, for the first time in history, a Russian fleet arrived in the Mediterranean, having sailed from the Baltic. When the fleet arrived at the Peloponnese a Greek revolt broke out also known as the Orlov revolt and a precursor of the Greek War of Independence of 1821. On 5 July 1770, Orlov located the Ottoman fleet anchored at Çeşme Bay. A battle ensued between the Russian force of nine battleships and three frigates (710 guns) and the Turkish force of 20 battleships and frigates (1.300 guns) which lasted three days. It ended in a Russian victory and one of the greatest naval defeats suffered by the Ottomans.



9 Catherine II. Gewapende neutraliteit 1780.

Silver commemorative medal. Signed by T. Ivanov. 38,5 x 39,5 mm. 25,5 gr. R2. Traces of a missing loop, otherwise VF. Barac 46; Diakov 105.1; Werlich 46.

Obverse with an armored right arm holding a sword and chains with four shields bearing the coat arms of Russia, the Dutch United Provinces, Denmark, and Sweden. All shields are connected to by the chains, signifying the treaty between these nations. Along the edge the inscription GEWAPENDE NEUTRALITEIT (armed neutrality).

Reverse with a radiant all-seeing eye above an eight-line inscription:

JEHOVAH
WREEKER DER VERBONDEN.
STAAF KATHARINA'S
HULPVERDRAG;
ZOO VERBLIJFT ONZYDIG
ZEEGEZAG,
TOT HEYL DER VOLKEN
ONGESCHONDEN:

(With the help of God, avenger of leagues, vouch Catherine's treaty, that the neutral authority at sea will stay intact for the good of the people).

In exergue MDCCLXXX. A·V·BAERLL (1780. A. V. Baerll). Adrianus Martinus Josephus van Baerll was an engraver at the Mint of Dordrecht and made this medal to commemorate the Dutch joining the armed neutrality. In 1780, the silver version was sold for f. 2.12, the gold version for f. 32.--.

This medal was struck to commemorate the Dutch United Provinces entering the first alliance of armed neutrality 1780-1783 with Denmark and Russia to guarantee free trade. This alliance between European sea-faring nations intended to protect neutral shipping against the British Royal Navy. During this period, the Dutch were at war with Great Britain in the 4th Anglo-Dutch War.

Lit: Diakov2, 177; Oprechte Haerlemsche courant, 30-12-1780.

300,--

Door A. VAN BAERLL, Medailleur te Dordrecht, is ter Gedachtenisse van het toetreden deezer Republiek tot het Hooge Bondgenootschap *de gewapende Neutraliteit* vervaardigd eene MEDAILLE, waarop dezelve op de voorzyde Zinnebeeldig is afgebeeld, terwyl op de tegenzyde een op de omstandigheid passend Opfechrift word gelezen. Dezelve is te bekomen te Dordrecht by den Medailleur *A van Baerll* voorn., Amsterdam *G. de Leeuw*, Utrecht *C. en J. Straatsburg*, 's Hage *F. Stas*, Leiden *J. Kerkhoven*, Rotterdam *J. J. Druze*, Delft *J. Regter*, Middelburg *L. Potmans*, Haarlem *H. P. de Pauw*, Gouda *A. Voorduin*, Schiedam *A. Sock*, Vlaardinghen *D. Hoogvliet*; de prys is in Zilver f 2.12, en in Goud f 32.

Oprechte Haerlemsche courant, 30-12-1780.
Photo Koninklijke Bibliotheek, Den Haag.



10 Catherine II. For Bravery on Ochakov Waters, June 1788.

Silver award medal. Signed T. Ivanov. 39mm, 22,8 gr. R2. A small hole has been drilled to make the medal wearable. VF. Barac 57; Diakov 209.1.

Obverse with a crowned and laureate bust of Catherine II with the inscription Б·М·ЕКАТЕРИНА·II·ИМП·И·САМОУ·В·СЕРОСС· (by God's grace Catherine II Empress and autocrat of all Russia). Beneath the mantle the initials T. I. for the engraver T. Ivanov.

Reverse with a five-lined inscription:

ЗА
ХРАБРОСТЬ
НА ВОДАХЪ
ОЧАКОВСКИХЪ
ЮНЯ 1788

(for bravery on Ochakov waters, June 1788).

This medal was instituted in 1788 to commemorate several victorious naval battles between 7–18 June 1788 in the lagoons surrounding the Turkish fortress of Ochakov during the Russo-Turkish War of 1787-1791. The fort was situated on the western side of the rivers Bug and Dnieper (modern-day Ochakiv east of Odessa).

Lit: Barac4, 1449; Diakov2, 209; Werlich 33.

600,--



11 Catherine II. Capture of Fortress Ochakov 6 December 1788.

Silver award medal. Unsigned. 25 x 37 mm. 6,1 gr. R3. Integrated loop has broken off. VF. Barac 61; Diakov 210.2.

Obverse with a crowned cipher of Catherine II and crossed laurel and palm branches.

Reverse with a nine-line inscription:

ЗА
ХРАБРОСТЬ
ОКАЗАННУЮ
ПРИ
ВЗЯТЬЕ
ОЧАКОВА
ДЕКАБРЯ
6 · ДНЯ
1788 ·

(for bravery shown in the capture of Ochakov. December 6th day, 1788).

This medal was instituted on 16 April 1789 and awarded to non-commissioned officers and enlisted men who participated in the storming of the Turkish fortress Ochakov on 6 December 1788. The Russians lost 956 dead and at least 1.829 wounded during the assault in bitterly cold weather.

Lit: Barac4, 1450; Diakov2, 210; Duffy, 185-188; Werlich, 33.

250,--



Assault on the fort of Ochakov by the Russian troops under command of Field-Marchal Prince Grigory Aleksandrovich Potemkin-Tauricheski (1739-1791).
Anne S. K. Brown Collection, Rhode Island.



12 Catherine II. For Bravery in the Finnish Waters 13 August 1789.

Silver award medal. Signed T. Ivanov. 39 mm. 21,1 gr. R2. Weakly struck, otherwise VF. Barac 62; Diakov 217.1.

Obverse with a crowned and laureate bust of Catherine II with the legend Б·М·ЕКАТЕРИНА·II·ИМП·ИСАМ·ОД·ВСЕРОСС· (by God's grace Catherine II Empress and autocrat of all Russia). Beneath the mantle the signature ·Т·ИВАНОВЪ·, for the engraver T. Ivanov.

Reverse with a five-lined inscription:

ЗА
ХРАБРОСТЬ
НА ВОДАХЪ
ФИНСКИХ.
АВГУСТА 13.
1789 ГОДА

(for bravery in the Finnish waters, 13 August 1789).

This medal was instituted in 1789 during the Russo-Swedish War of 1788-1790 and awarded to non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Russian Army and Navy who were attached to the Baltic Fleet on 24 August 1789 (13 August O.S.), the day of their victory over the Swedes in the First Battle of Svensksund, also known as the First Battle of Rochensalm.

At some time, as part of a 19th-century collection, the medal was kept in a handmade cardboard presentation box with on the inside the inscription *1789 Russland für Tapferkeit in den Finnischen Gewässern XXXVX.7* and on the outside the date *28/4 1868*. 41,5 x 66,5 x 6,8 mm.

Lit: Barac4, 1450; Diakov2, 219; Duffy, 185-188; Werlich, 33-34.

400,--



Battle of Svensksund by Johan Tietrich Schoultz.
Sjöhistorika Museet, Stockholm.
Photo commons.wikimedia.org (public domain)



13 Catherine II. Peace with Sweden 3 August 1790.

Silver octagonal award medal. Signed by C. Leberecht. Integrated loop. 39 x 27 mm. 13,7 gr. R2. VF. Barac 65; Diakov 221.8; Werlich 54.

Obverse with a bust of Catherine II in an oval frame above crossed laurel and oak branches. On the truncation the signature of the mirrored name Leberecht of the engraver Carl Leberecht (1749-1827). He was born in Meiningen, Germany, and was appointed Engraver to the Russian Mint in 1775. Later, he became Chief Medallist to the Court.

Reverse with a laurel wreath surrounding the three-line inscription ЗА СЛУЖ = | БУ И ХРА = | БРОСТЬ (for service and bravery). Below the wreath, in exergue, the legend МИРЪ СЪ ШВЕЦ · | ЗАКЛ · 3 · АВГ · | 1790 Г · (peace with Sweden concluded on 3 August, year 1790).

The medal was established on 19 August 1790 and awarded to non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Russian Army and Navy who participated in battles against the Swedes during the war of 1788-1790. The peace treaty of Värälä was signed on 14 August 1790 (3 August O.S.) between Russia and Sweden, ending the Russo-Swedish War of 1788-1790.

Lit: Barac4, 1450; Diakov2, 226; Duffy, 185-188; Werlich, 34.

800,--



14 Catherine II. Peace with Turkey 29 December 1791.

Silver oval award medal. Drilled to make it wearable. 40 x 32mm. 13,2 gr. R2. A.VF. Diakov 225.8; Werlich 55B.

Obverse with a crowned cipher of Catherine II within an oval frame.

Reverse with a five-line inscription:

ПОБЪ
ДИТЕЛЯМЪ
ПРИ МИРЪ
ДЕКАБРЯ 29
1791

(to victors for peace. December 29, 1791).

This medal was awarded to officers who had participated in the Russo-Turkish War of 1787-1792.

Lit: Diakov2, 234; Werlich, 34-35.

600,--



15 Catherine II. For usefulness.

Silver octagonal award medal. Signed by T. Ivanov and S. Yudin. Soldered loop. 34x34 mm. 13,4 gr. R1. Good VF. Diakov 234.1.

Obverse with a crowned, and draped, bust of Catherina II. Signed by Т·ИВАНОВЪ (T. Ivanov).

Reverse with a bee landing on a rose bush with a beehive to the right. Above the bee is the inscription ПОЛЕЗНОЕ (useful). Near the lower right corner is the signature Ю of the engraver Samuel Yudin (Judin), a Russian medallist during the second half of the eighteenth century. He was born in 1730 in St. Petersburg where he entered the School of Engraving.

Lit: Diakov2, 241.

300,--



16 Catherine II. Capture of Prague 24 Oktober 1794.

Gilt copper award medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 47 x 49 mm. 15,7 gr. Some dents and a crack in the lower arm of the cross, otherwise VF.

Obverse with a framed four-line inscription ЗА | ТРУДЫ | И | ХРАБРОСТЬ (for efforts and bravery).

Reverse with a framed three-line inscription ПРАГА ВЗЯТА | ОКТЯБРЯ 24 | 1794 (Praga is taken on October 24, 1794)

This medal is probably an old private manufacture, maybe to replace a medal lost. It differs from the model Diakov 235.1/Borna 72 as the top beam with eyelet is rounded. The original medal was instituted on 1 January 1795 and awarded to officers who had participated in the Polish campaign of 1794 and the battle of Praga, a suburb of Warsaw, but who were not eligible for the order of Saint George or Saint Vladimir.

Lit: Barac4, 1452; Diakov2, 242. Werlich, 35-36.

100,--



The Emperor Alexander
II of Russia (1777–1825)
by Johann Dominik Bossi
(1767–1853) after Louise
Bourdon (1767–1852).
Photo Rijksmuseum, Am-
sterdam.



Alexander I (1777 - 1825)



17 Alexander I. Capture of the Turkish fortress Bazardhik 1810.

Silver award. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 32 mm. 18,3 gr. R2. Once cleaned but with rainbow patina, VF. With ribbon. Barac 418; Diakov 334.2; Werlich 67.

Obverse with a portrait of Alexander I with the inscription АЛЕКСАНДРЪ I. ИМП. ВСЕРОСС. (Alexander I Emperor of all Russia).

Reverse with a seven-line inscription:

ЗА
ОТЛИЧІЕ
ПРИВЗЯТІИ
ПРИСТУПОМЪ
БАЗАРДЖИКА
22 МАІЯ
1810 Г.

(for distinction during taking by storm of Bazardzhik, 22 May 1810).

The medal was instituted on 13 June 1810 and awarded to officers who participated in the capture of the Turkish fortress Bazardhik, nowadays Pazardzhik, Bulgaria, during the Russo-Turkish War of 1806-1812, but who were not eligible for the order of Saint George or Saint Vladimir.

Lit: Barac4, 1452; Diakov3, 105; Werlich, 39-40.

1.000,--



18 Alexander I. Capture of the Turkish fortress Bazardzhik 1810.

Silver award medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 32 mm. 18,3 gr. R2. VF. With loose ribbon and two boxes from a 19th-century collection. Barac 418; Diakov 334.2.

Obverse with a portrait of Alexander I with the inscription АЛЕКСАНДРЪ I. ИМП. ВСЕРОСС. (Alexander I Emperor of all Russia).

Reverse with a seven-line inscription:

ЗА
ОТЛИЧІЕ
ПРИВЗЯТІИ
ПРИСТУПОМЪ
БАЗАРДЖИКА
22 МАІЯ
1810 Г.

(for distinction during taking by storm of Bazardzhik, 22 May 1810).

At some time, as part of a 19th-century collection, the medal was kept in a handmade cardboard presentation box with the inscription *1810 Russland für Erstürmung d. Festung Bazardschek 22 Mei 1810 XXXIV 13* and the date *vor 1862*. 41,5 x 66,5 x 6,8 mm.

The medal was instituted 13 June 1810 and awarded to officers who participated in the capture of the Turkish fortress Bazardzhik, nowadays Pazardzhik, Bulgaria, during the Russo-Turkish War of 1806-1812, but who were not eligible for the orders of St. George or St. Vladimir.

Lit: Barac4, 1452; Diakov3, 105; Werlich, 39-40.

1000,--



19 Alexander I. In Memory of the Patriotic war of 1812.

Copper award medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 24 mm. 6,4 gr. R2. A.UNC. Barac 450; Diakov 358.2; Werlich 68.

Obverse with a radiant all-seeing eye above the inscription 1812 ГОДЪ (year 1812).

Reverse with a four-line inscription:

НЕ НАМЪ
НЕ НАМЪ
А ИМЕНИ
ТВОЕМУ.

(not for us, not for us, but in Thy name).

This medal was instituted on 5 February 1813. This smaller copper medal was awarded to female nobility and merchants who contributions during the Patriotic War of 1812. Some 7600 medals were issued.

Lit: Barac4, 1479; Diakov3, 119; Werlich, 40.

100,--

Bonaparte's flight in disguise, from his ruined Grand Army in Russia, 1812.
Anne S. K. Brown Collection, Rhode Island.





20 Alexander I. Battle at Leipzig 1813.

Silverplated brass commemoration medal. Signed by J. T. Stettner. and E. L. Lauer 33 mm. 10,7 gr. R2. Attractive greenish golden patina, A.UNC. Diakov 368.2.

Obverse with facing busts of the allied Emperors Francis I of Austria and Alexander I of Russia with along the edge, the legend FRANZ . I : KAISER . V : OESTERREICH * ALEXANDER KAISER . V : RUSSLAND *. Beneath the two busts the word IETTON. Under the bust of Alexander the signature STETNER of the Nürnberg medallist Johannes Thomas Stettner (1785-1872).

Reverse with a Russian crowned imperial eagle flying over the skyline of Leipzig with a sword, scepter, and globe in his talons. In the foreground is a scene of the battle of Leipzig with cavalry, artillery, and infantry. Along the edge the legend DIE ENTSCHIEDENDE : SCHLACHT DER ALLIIRTEN BEY LEIPZIG (decisive battle of allies at Leipzig). In exergue the date: DEN 18 = 19 . OCT : | 1813.. In the left bottom corner of the battle scene, a L, the initial of the engraver Ernst Ludwig Christian Lauer (1783-1833) from Nürnberg.

The Battle of Leipzig or the Battle of the Nations was fought from 16 to 19 October 1813. This battle is considered to have been the largest battle in Europe before World War I, with over 500,000 troops involved. Casualties on both sides were high. Estimates range from 80,000 to 110,000 total killed or wounded. Napoleon lost about 38,000 killed and wounded. The Allies captured 15,000 able-bodied Frenchmen, 21,000 wounded or sick, 325 cannon, and 28 eagles, standards.

Lit: Diakov3, 126; Haythornthwaite, 47-50; Hofschroer.

50,--



The Russian and Austrian Emperors and the King of Prussia giving thanks on the battlefield of Leipzig, 18 October 1813. Anne S. K. Brown Collection, Rhode Island.



21 Alexander I. For Taking of Paris 1814.

Set of two Silver commemorative medals. Unsigned. Integrated loop. Barac 453; Diakov 375.1; Werlich 70.

a) 28 mm. 13,1 gr. R2. XF.

b) 24 mm. 7,9 gr. R2. VF/XF.

Due to the conical surface, the small medal might be a restrike. Both medals have rounded eyelets instead of the more common flat eyelets.

Obverse with a laureate bust of Alexander with the radiant all-seeing eye above.

Reverse with a five-line inscription within a laurel wreath:

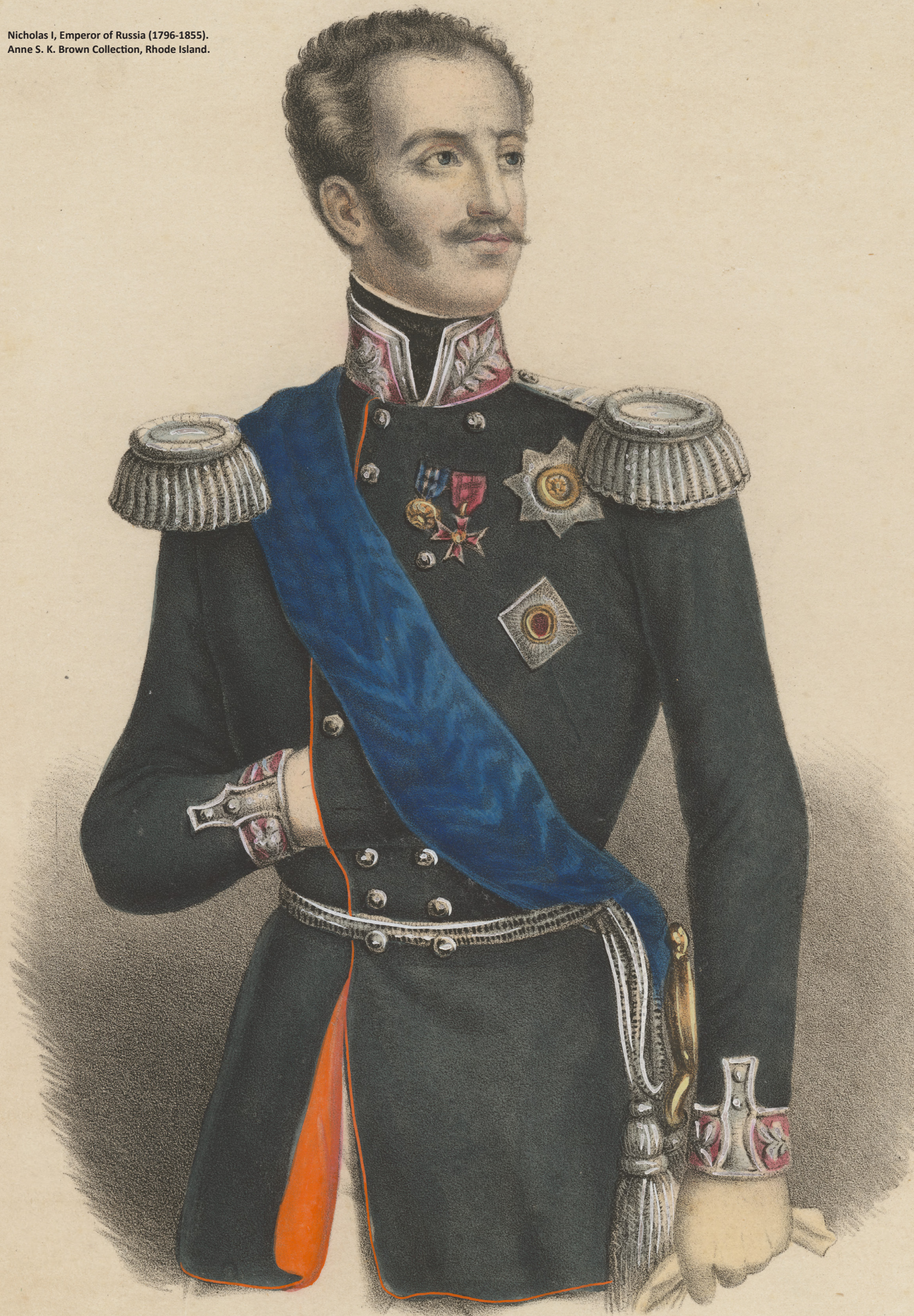
ЗА
ВЗЯТИЕ
ПАРИЖА
19 МАРТА
1814.
(for taking of Paris 19 March 1814)

This medal was established on 30 August 1814 and awarded to generals, officers, non-commissioned officers, and enlisted men who participated during the 1814 campaign in France and who took part in the capture of Paris in March 1814. Despite the creation of this medal in 1814, it was only presented in March 1826, twelve years after the event.

Lit: Barac4 1480; Diakov3, 130; Werlich, 40-41.

800,--

Nicholas I, Emperor of Russia (1796-1855).
Anne S. K. Brown Collection, Rhode Island.



Nicholas I (1796 - 1855)



22 Nicholas I. Coronation of Nicholas I. 1826.

Silver commemorative jeton. 22 mm. 4,5 gr. R0. Dark spots on reverse, otherwise VF/XF. Diakov 446.9.

Obverse with a crowned cipher of Nicholas I.

Reverse with a three-line inscription КОРОНОВАНЪ | ВЪ МОСКВѢ | 1826. (crowned in Moscow 1826).

Above the inscription is an imperial crown.

Lit: Diakov4, 19.

250,--



23 Nicholas I. Medal for Zeal.

Gold award medal. Signed by V. Alexeev. Integrated loop. 51 mm. 68,6 gr. R5. Some edge imperfections, otherwise XF. Diakov 451.2.

Obverse with a portrait of Nicholas I. Along the edge the inscription Б . М . НИКОЛАЙ I ИМПЕРАТОРЪ И САМОДЕРЖЕЦЪ ВСЕРОСС . On the truncation the signature В . АЛЕКСѢВ . of the engraver V. Alexeev.

Reverse with the inscription ЗА УСЕРДІЕ (for zeal) within smooth and cable-shaped concentric circles.

This medal was originally instituted in 1801 in recognition of loyal service. This medal was awarded to merchants, the middle-class and peasants, inhabitants of remote ethnic Russian regions, and non-commissioned officers for services to the government.

Lit: Diakov4, 27.

10.000,--

**24 Nicholas I. Medal for Zeal.**

Silver award medal. Signed by A. Lyalin. Integrated loop. 29 mm. 14,7 gr. R1. VF/XF. Diakov 451.4.

Obverse with a portrait of Nicholas I. Along the edge the legend Б . М . НИКОЛАЙ І . ВСЕРОСС. Under the bust the initials А . Л . (A. Lyalin).

Reverse with the inscription ЗА УСЕРДІЕ (for zeal) within smooth and cable-shaped concentric circles.

Lit: Diakov4, 27.

600,--

**25 Nicholas I. For Bravery.**

Gold award medal. Signed by V. Alexeev. Integrated loop. 51 mm. 68,63 gr. R5. VF/XF. Diakov 456.1.

Obverse with a portrait of Nicholas I. Along the edge the inscription Б . М . НИКОЛАЙ І ИМПЕРАТОРЪ И САМОДЕРЖЕЦЪ ВСЕРОСС. Under the bust the signature В . АЛЕКСѢЕВЪ . of the engraver V. Alexeev.

Reverse with the inscription ЗА ХРАБРОСТЬ (for bravery).

This medal was originally instituted in 1807 in recognition for bravery. This medal was awarded to merchants, the middle-class, peasants, inhabitants of remote ethnic Russian regions, and non-commissioned officers for services to the government.

Lit: Diakov4, 31.

20.000,--

**26 Nicholas I. For Bravery.**

Silver award medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 51 mm. 50,3 gr. R4. VF/XF. Undocumented subtype of Diakov 456.

Obverse with a portrait of Nicholas I with mustache. Along the edge the inscription Б . М . НИКОЛАЙ I ИМПЕРАТОРЪ И САМОДЕРЖЕЦЪ ВСЕРОСС .

Reverse with the inscription ЗА ХРАБРОСТЬ (for bravery).

Lit: Diakov4, 31

1.500,--

**27 Nicholas I. For Bravery.**

Silver award medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 51 mm. 53,4 gr. R4. A.XF. Diakov 456.1.

Obverse with a portrait of Nicholas I. Along the edge the inscription Б . М . НИКОЛАЙ I ИМПЕРАТОРЪ И САМОДЕРЖЕЦЪ ВСЕРОСС .

Reverse with the inscription ЗА ХРАБРОСТЬ (for bravery).

Lit: Diakov4, 31.

1.500,--



28 Nicholas I. Imperial Academy of Arts 1830.

Silver prize medal. Signed by P. Utkin. 46 mm. 42,6 gr. R1. A.XF. Diakov 492.5.

Obverse with a lyre lying on an ancient column, a painter's palette with brushes to the right, and a male head to the left. In exergue 1830 and signed with УТКИН (P. Utkin).

Reverse with a four-line inscription on a raised medallion within a wreath:

ОТЪ
ИМПЕРАТОРСКОЙ
АКАДЕМІИ
ХУДОЖЕСТВЪ
(from imperial SPB Academy of Arts).

This medal was awarded to students of the Imperial St. Petersburg Academy of Arts. This academy was founded in 1757 to educate artists and honor practicing artists like painters, sculptors, architects, engravers, and medalists. Between 1760 and 1850, 1804 student artists had studied at the Academy. Nicholas I was very attentive to the special needs of the artistic community and during his reign, the Academy's role in artistic affairs of the state grew significantly.

Lit: Diakov4, 59-61; Perkins, 51-63.

500,--



29 Nicholas I. Slobodskaya Ukranian Gymnasia 1830.

Bronze prize medal. Unsigned. 41mm. 36,1 gr. R2. XF/UNC. Diakov 493.1.

Obverse with a figure sitting at a bay tree under the radiant all-seeing eye, with symbols of science and navigation nearby on the ground.

Reverse with a three-line inscription within a wreath:

ДОСТОЙНОМУ.
-
СЛОБОДСКО = УКРАИН =
СКЯГИМНАЗІЯ.
(to the worthy. Slobodskaya Ukrainian Gymnasia).

This medal was awarded to the graduates of the Slobodskaya Ukrainian Gymnasia.

Lit: Diakov4, 62.

200,--



30 Nicholas I. Male Gymnasias 1835.

Gold Prize medal. Unsigned. 33 mm. 25,1 gr. R2. Cleaned, some discoloration on reverse, otherwise XF. Diakov 523.4

Obverse with a Russian two-headed imperial eagle.

Reverse with Minerva holding a lamp and a wreath. An owl, scrolls, and a globe are nearby on the floor. Along the top edge the inscription ПРЕУСПѢВАЮЩЕМУ (to the successful one).

This medal was awarded to the graduates of the Male Gymnasiums.

Lit: Diakov4, 80-81.

700,--



31 Nicholas I. Opening of Pulkovo Observatory 1839.

Bronze commemorative medal. Unsigned. 65 mm. 152,4 gr. R0. UNC. With the original box of issue. Diakov 548.1.

Obverse with a portrait of Nicholas I, signed the engraver H. GUBE FECIT (made by H. Gube). Heinrich Gube (1805-1848) started his career as a medallist in Berlin in 1820. From 1830 onwards, he worked in St. Petersburg.

Along the edge the inscription Б . М . НИКОЛАЙ I ИМПЕРАТОРЪ И САМОДЕРЖЕЦЪ ВСЕРОСС .

Reverse with a view of Pulkovo observatory, surrounded by the twelve signs of the zodiac.

Above the building the inscription 1839 ГОДА (the year 1839) and in exergue:

ПОВЕЛѢНІЕМЪ
ИМПЕРАТОРА НИКОЛАЯ I .
(by de order of Emperor Nicholas I)

Lit: Diakov4, 101.

200,--



32 Nicholas I. 200th Anniversary of Alexander University in Finland 1840.

Silver commemorative medal. Signed by H. Gube. Medal. 57 mm. 76,9 gr. R3. A dark patina on the obverse, XF/UNC. Diakov 559.1.

Obverse with a left facing bust of Nicholas with the inscription in Latin NICOLAUS PRIMUS CAMENARUM DECUS ET PRAESIDIUM (Nicholas I inspirer and patron of muses). Signature on the lower edge of the bust GUBE. FECT. (made by Gube). Heinrich Gube (1805-1848) started his career as a medallist in Berlin in 1820. From 1830 onwards, he worked in St. Petersburg.

Reverse with a six-line inscription within a laurel wreath:

ACADEMIAE
ALEXANDRINAE
FENNORUM
SACRA SAECULARIA
SECUNDA
D. XV. JULII A. MDCCCXL

(Celebration of the 200th anniversary of the Finnish Alexander university 15 July 1840).

Beneath the ribbon of the wreath the initials C. A. of an unidentified engraver.

The university was founded in 1640 as an academy in Abo, then the capital of Finland. In 1828 the academy moved to Helsingfors, nowadays Helsinki and recieved the official name Imperial University of Alexander I in Finland. Since 1917 it is the Finnish University of Helsinki.

Lit: Diakov4, 106.

800,--



33 Nicholas I. 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Nicholas I 1855 (1896)

Silver commemorative medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. Private purchase. 28 mm. 10,8 gr. R1. Good VF. Barac 610; Diakov 612.1.

Obverse with a bust of Nicholas I with the legend НИКОЛАЙ I ИМПЕРАТОРЪ И САМОД. ВСЕРОСС. (Nicholas I Emperor and Autocrat of All Russia).

Reverse with the dates 1825 and 1855 in the center surcircumscribed with the inscription * ВЪ ПАМЯТЬ ЦАРЯ * ВЪ РОЮ ЕМУ ПОСЛУЖИВШИМЪ (In memory of the Tsar for serving him faithfully).

Instituted on 30 April 1896 during the reign of Nicholas II.

Lit: Barac4, 1492; Diakov4, 106.

150,--





Emperor Alexander II of Russia (1818-1881).
Photo commons.wikimedia.org (public domain)

Alexander II (1818 - 1881)



34 Alexander II. For Bravery.

Silver award medal. Signed by R. Ganneman. Integrated loop. 29 mm. 13,5 gr. R3. Scratchmark on the head, otherwise VF. Barac 306; Diakov 635.4.

Obverse with a portrait of Emperor Alexander II facing left and the inscription Б.М. АЛЕКСАНДРЪ II ИМПЕРАТОРЪ И САМОДЕРЖ. ВСЕРОС. (By God's grace Alexander II Emperor and Autocrat of All Russia). On the truncation the signature Р·Г· of R. Ganneman.

Reverse with the inscription ЗА ХРАБРОСТЬ (for bravery).

This medal was originally instituted in 1807 and was awarded to inhabitants of remote regions for military deeds in guarding the frontiers. During the reign of Alexander II, in 1878, four classes were introduced; large gold, small gold, large silver and small silver.

Lit: Barac4, 1469; Diakov5, 26-29.

500,--



Group portrait of Alexander II and fourteen Grand Dukes.
Lithograph, 1856.
Photo Anne S. K. Brown Collection, Rhode Island.



35 Alexander II. Medal for zeal.

Gold award medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 51 mm 72,8 gr. R3. Edge defects on reverse, otherwise A.XF. Diakov 637.3.

Obverse with a portrait of Nicholas I. Along the edge the inscription Б . М . АЛЕКСАНДРЪ II ИМПЕРАТОРЪ И САМОДЕРЖ. ВСЕРОСС . (By the grace of God Alexander Alexander II Emperor and Autocrat of All Russia).

Reverse with the inscription ЗА УСЕРДІЕ (for zeal) within smooth and cable-shaped concentric circles.

This medal was originally instituted in 1801 and was awarded to merchants, the middle-class and peasants, inhabitants of remote ethnic Russian regions, and non-commissioned officers for services to the government.

Lit: Diakov5, 31-33.

10.000,--

**36 Alexander II. Medal for Zeal.**

Silver award medal. Signed by P. Meshcheryakov. Integrated loop. 51 mm. 54,8 gr. R3. VF/XF. Variant of Diakov 637.

Obverse with a portrait of Alexander II facing left. Along the edge the inscription Б . М . АЛЕКСАНДРЪ II ИМПЕРАТОРЪ И САМОДЕРЖЕЦЪ ВСЕРОСС . (By the grace of God Alexander Alexander II Emperor and Autocrat of All Russia). Under the bust, the initials П.М. of the engraver P. Meshcheryakov.

Reverse with the inscription ЗА УСЕРДІЕ (for zeal) within smooth and cable-shaped concentric circles.

Lit: Diakov5, 31-33.

700,--

**37 Alexander II. Medal for Zeal.**

Silver award medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 51 mm. 55,1 gr. R3. Slightly cleaned, VF. Diakov 637.3.

Obverse with a portrait of Alexander II. Along the edge the legend Б . М . АЛЕКСАНДРЪ II ИМПЕРАТОРЪ И САМОДЕРЖЕЦЪ ВСЕРОСС . (By the grace of God Alexander Alexander II Emperor and Autocrat of All Russia).

Reverse with the inscription ЗА УСЕРДІЕ (for zeal) within smooth and cable-shaped concentric circles.

Lit: Diakov5, 31-33.

700,--



38 Alexander II. For rescue of the dying.

Silver award medal. Signed by R. Ganneman. Integrated loop. 29,1 mm. 16 gr. (incl ribbon). R3. A.XF. Barac 371; Diakov 643.5; Werlich 78.

Obverse with a portrait of Alexander II surrounded by the inscription Б . М . АЛЕКСАНДРЪ II ИМПЕРАТОРЪ И САМОДЕРЖ. ВСЕРОС. (By the grace of God Alexander Alexander II Emperor and Autocrat of All Russia). Under the bust, the initials Р.Г. of the engraver R. Ganneman.

Reverse with the inscription ЗА СПАСЕНИЕ ПОГИБАВШИХЪ (for rescue of the dying).

A ribbon of St. Vladimir; with two black outer lines and a red centerline.

According to Diakov, this medal was Instituted in 1809 but Werlich mentions the date 20 February 1834 for the identical 'life saving'-medal. This medal was awarded to individuals who risked their own lives to save others from fires, natural disasters, drowning, etc.

Lit: Barac4, 1474; Diakov5, 47-49; Werlich, 44-45.

700,--



39 Alexander II. For rescue of the dying.

Silver award medal. Signed by N. Kozin. Integral loop. 28,7 mm. 16 gr (incl ribbon). R3. Once cleaned, now golden patina, Good VF. Barac 373; Diakov 643.6.

Obverse with a portrait of Alexander II. Along the edge the inscription Б. М. АЛЕКСАНДРЪ II ИМПЕРАТОРЪ И САМОДЕРЖЕЦЪ ВСЕРОСС . (By the grace of God Alexander Alexander II Emperor and Autocrat of All Russia). Under the bust, the initials Н. К. of the engraver Nikolai Kozin.

Reverse with the inscription ЗА СПАСЕНИЕ ПОГИБАВШИХЪ (for rescue of the dying).

A ribbon of St. Vladimir; with two black outer lines and a red centerline.

Lit: Barac4, 1474; Diakov5, 47-49; Werlich, 44-45.

900,--



40 Alexander II. For efforts in the emancipation of serfs, 1861.

Silver award medal. Unsigned. Integral loop. 28 mm, 12,6 gr. R2. Edge dent on the obverse, VF. Barac 565; Diakov 704.1; Werlich 96.

Obverse with a left-facing bust of Alexander II with above the bust the inscription БЛАГОДАРЮ (I am thankful) and below the bust the date 19 ФЕВРАЛЯ 1861 Г. (19 February 1861). This was the date of the Tsar's Emancipation Manifesto.

Reverse with a five-line inscription:

ЗА
ТРУДЫ
ПО
ОСВОБОЖДЕНІЮ
КРЕСТЬЯНЪ
(for efforts in the emancipation of serfs).

This medal was instituted on 17 April 1861. Around 1500 silver medals were struck at the St. Petersburg mint and awarded to those who took part in drawing up the statutes of the edict like members of noble committees on peasant settlement and clerks on peasant affairs. The emancipation reform, also known as the Edict of Emancipation of Russia of 19 February 1861, abolished serfdom on private estates and domestic serfdom throughout the Russian empire. Some 23 million people received their freedom and gained the full rights of free citizens like the right to marry without having to ask for consent, to buy and own property, and to own a business. State-owned serfs were emancipated five years later, in 1866.

Lit: Barac4, 1487; Diakov5, 118; Werlich, 50. Zenkovsky, 280-293.

400,--



Russian serfs listening to the proclamation of the Emancipation Manifesto in 1861.

By Boris Kustodiev.

Photo commons.wikimedia.org (public domain)



41 Alexander II. For conquest of the Western Caucasus, 1864.

Silver award medal. Signed by N. Kozin. Integral loop. 28 mm. 16.8 gr. R1. VF. Barac 569; Diakov 720.2; Werlich 99.

Obverse with a left-facing bust of Alexander II with the signature Н. КОЗИНЪ Р. (cut by N. Kozin).

Reverse with the dates 1859-1864 within the inscription ЗА ПОКОРЕНИЕ ЗАПАДНОГО КАВКАЗА (for conquest of the Western Caucasus).

This medal was instituted on 12 July 1864 and some 211.000 silver medals were struck and awarded to generals, commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and enlisted men of the Army and militia who participated in military operations in the Western Caucasus 1859-1864. The Russian conquest of the Caucasus took place between 1800 and 1864. During this period, Russia expanded its control over the region between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea, modern-day Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and parts of Iran and Turkey. The period of 1859-1864 refers mainly to the war over the territory of Circassia, modern-day Abkhazia, Georgia. Many Circassians were expelled from their homeland and forced to move to the Ottoman empire.

Lit: Baddeley, 458-482; Barac4, 1488; Diakov5, 130-131; Werlich, 51.

200,--



42 Alexander II. Pacification of the Polish Rebellion, 1864.

Dark bronze award medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 28 mm. 12,6 gr. N1. XF. Barac 572; Diakov 722.1; Werlich 100.

Obverse with the Imperial Russian double-headed eagle.

Reverse with the dates 1863-1864 in the center, circumscribed by the inscription ЗА УСПЕХИ ПОЛСЬКАГО МЯТЕЖА (For the pacification of the Polish Rebellion).

Mounted on a faded ribbon of equal white, orange and black stripes; the state colours.

The medal was instituted on 1 January 1865 and awarded to those serving in the military as well as civilian departments in Poland and the Western Territory who did not take immediate part in military action. It was also awarded to the village guard in the Western Territory. In the early 1860's, a more lenient regime was introduced into Russian-governed Poland. This was interpreted as a sign of weakness rather than humanity and in early 1863 the January Revolution broke out demanding independence. Russian military intervention soon broke the rebellion though guerrilla action continued for some months.

Lit: Barac4, 1488; Diakov5, 132; Werlich, 51.

100,--



43 Alexander II. For efforts in the settlement of serfs in the Kingdom of Poland, 1864.

Silver award medal. Signed by N. Kozin. Integrated loop behind the Russian imperial crown. 28 mm. 16 gr. R4. VF. Barac 575; Diakov 723.1 ; Werlich 101.

Obverse with the two left-facing busts of Nicholas I and Alexander II. Along the edge of the medal the inscription 26 МАЯ/7 ЮНЯ 1846 ГОДА 19 ФЕВРАЛЯ/2 МАРТА 1864 ГОДА (26 May/7 June of the year 1846, 19 February/2 March of the year 1864). Below the busts, the signature P. H. K. (cut by N. Kozin). Reverse with the seven-line inscription:

ЗА
ТРУДЫ
ПО УСТРОЙСТВУ
КРЕСТЬЯНЪ
ВЪ
ЦАРСТВѢ
ПОЛЬСКОМЪ

(for efforts in the settlement of serfs in the Kingdom of Poland).

This medal was instituted on 18 February 1866. Following the emancipation reform of 1861 and the January Uprising of 1863-1864 in Poland, an emancipation reform was introduced for territories outside the Russian Empire on 19 February 1864. This medal was awarded to people who participated in the preparation and drawing up of the decree. In 1846, Polish peasants had already gained some protection from being removed from their land. Some 650 silver medals were struck.

Lit: Barac4, 1488; Bruce Lincoln, 54-66; Diakov5, 132; Werlich, 51-52.

800,--



44 Alexander II. Caucasus 1871.

Silver award medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 29 mm. 16.3 gr. R3. VF. Barac 580; Diakov 776.1; Werlich 102B.

Obverse with a portrait of Alexander II surrounded by the inscription Б . М . АЛЕКСАНДРЪ II ИМП. И САМОД. ВСЕРОСС. (By the grace of God Alexander Alexander II Emperor and Autocrat of All Russia). Reverse with the two-line legend КАВКАЗЪ 1871 ГОДА (Caucasus of the year 1871).

This medal was Instituted on 29 September 1871. Some 2450 silver medals were made and awarded to citizens of the Caucasus who accompanied Alexander II on his trip in the unstable mountainous region of the Caucasus and deputies who were presented to the Emperor.

Lit: Barac4, 1489; Diakov5, 174; Werlich, 52.

1.500,--



45 Alexander II. For Khiva Campaign, 1873.

Silver award medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 28 mm. 13.1 gr. R2. VF. Barac 583; Diakov 804.1; Werlich 103.

Obverse with the crowned monogram of Alexander II.

Reverse dated 1873 inside the inscription ЗА ХИВИНСКИЙ ПОХОДЪ (for Khiva campaign) and at the bottom crossed laurel and oak branches.

This medal was instituted on 22 July 1873. Around 14.950 silver medals were struck and awarded to the participants of the Khiva campaign of 1873-1874; all generals, commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and enlisted men, both combatant and non-combatant of the participating armies of Turkestan, Orenbourg, Mangishlak and Krasnovodsk divisions of the Oral Fleet. During this campaign Russia conquered the Khanate of Khiva, modern-day Uzbekistan which subsequently became a Russian protectorate. The city of Khiva was captured on 10 June 1873. Two previous attempts in 1717 and 1839 to conquer Khiva had failed.

Lit: Barac4, 1489; Diakov5, 196; Werlich, 53.

400,--



46 Alexander II. Blameless Service in the Police.

Silver award medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 33 mm. 20,4 gr. R2. VF/XF. Barac 585; Diakov 835.1; Werlich 104.

Obverse with a bust of Alexander II within a continuous wreath of laurel leaves.

Reverse with the same wreath and the four-line inscription in the center:

ЗА
БЕЗПОРОЧНУЮ
СЛУЖБУ
ВЪ ПОЛИЦІИ
(For blameless service in the police).

This medal was instituted on 17 December 1876 and awarded to policemen and firemen who had served in an exemplary manner in the police or fire services for at least five years. The recipient had the right to wear this medal after retirement if he had served ten years or more.

Lit: Barac4, 1490; Diakov5, 214; Werlich, 53-54.

2.000,--



47 Alexander II. General A.A. Barantsov, 50 years of service, 1877.

Bronze commemorative table medal. Signed by L. Steinman and A. Griliches. 73 mm. 161,6 gr. R3. UNC. With original case of issue. Diakov 837.1; Werlich T83.

Obverse with a bust of A. A. Barantsov wearing the uniform of the Russian Guard. artillery. Beneath the bust the signature Л. ШТЕЙНМАНЪ Р. (cut by L. Steinman). Leopold Christianovich Steinman was a German-born medallist. He working at the Mint in St. Petersburg from 1874. Around the edge the inscription АЛЕКСАНДРЪ АЛЕКСѢВИЧЪ БАРАНЦОВЪ (Aleksandr Alekseyevich Barantsov).

Reverse with a five-line inscription:

ВЪ ПАМЯТЬ
ПЯТИДЕСЯТИЛѢТНИХЪ
ТРУДОВЪ НА ПОЛЪЗУ
АРТИЛЛЕРІИ.
1827-1877.

(In memory of fifty years of efforts to the improvement of artillery 1827-1877).

The legend is surrounded by a wreath of oak and laurel leaves. On this wreath are depicted four pieces of field artillery, four pieces of fortification artillery, and two caissons, representing the development of Russian artillery. Beneath the lower artillery piece is the signature of АВЕНИРЪ ГРИЛИХЕСЪ of the engraver Avenir Griliches (1849-1905).

Aleksandr Alekseyevich Barantsov (1810–1882), general-aide-de-camp, general of artillery. During the Crimean war 1853-1856 he acted as chief of artillery and subsequently as chief of artillery in Finland. From 1863 to 1877 assistant to General Feldzeugmeister, commander of all Russian artillery. Barantsov was responsible for the technical improvement of the artillery materiel, the arrangement of artillery education, and all measures in the artillery organization.



48 Alexander II. Russo-Turkish War 1877-1878.

1) Silver award medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 27 mm. 11,8 gr. R1. VF. Barac 591; Diakov 845.1; Werlich 111.

2) Light bronze award medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 27 mm. 10,4 gr. VF. Barac 593; Diakov 845.1; Werlich 111.

Obverse with a Russian cross above a Turkish crescent. On the left the date 1877, and on the right 1878. Reverse with the four-line inscription framed by a wreath of tied laurel branches:

НЕ НАМЪ,
НЕ НАМЪ,
А ИМЕНИ
ТВОЕМУ.

(not for us, not for us, but for the sake of thy name).

These medals were Instituted on 17 April 1878. The silver medal was awarded to generals, commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, enlisted men of the military forces who defended the Shipka Pass in the Balkan mountains of Central Bulgaria, the site of the Turkish defeat in 1877. Also to all those present during the blockade of the Turkish town of Bayazid, near the Iranian border, and to all individuals, civil and military, detailed to Shipka during the defense of the pass and to all participants, who took part in the storming of the Turkish fortress at Kars near the Armenian border in 1877.

The bronze medal was awarded to all generals, commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, enlisted men of the army, militia, volunteers, and the Bulgarian militia who took an active part in the battles against the Turks. To all classes of naval personnel who participated in the battles against the Turks on the Danube and the Black Sea. To doctors, medical personnel, nurses, and chaplains if they carried out their duties in the field of battle and to officials of the military and civilian departments attached to the forces who took part in armed combat against the Turks.

Lit: Barac4, 1490; Diakov5, 221; Greene, 281-283; Menning, 51-86; Werlich, 55.

200,--



Russian artillery in the Caucasus, 1877.
Photo commons.wikimedia.org (public domain)



- 49 Alexander II. 50th anniversary of Alexander II's patronage over 3rd Prussian Uhlán Regiment, 1879.**
Silver commemorative medal. Unsigned. Integral loop. 27 mm. 11.2 gr. R2. Good VF. Barac 595; Diakov 855.1.

Obverse with a bust of Alexander II, surmounted by the German inscription ZUM ANDENKEN (in memory).

Reverse with the inscription KOEN. PREUSS. KAISER ALEXANDER V. RUSSLAND ULANEN REG. (1. BRANDENB.) No. 3. (To King of Prussia from Russian Emperor Alexander. 3rd Uhlán (1st Brandenburg) regiment). In the center, a wreath of laurel and the dates 1829 and 1879

This medal was instituted in June 1879 and awarded to soldiers of the 3rd Prussian Uhlán regiment. This regiment was first raised on 31 May 1809 as the Brandenburgisches Ulanen-Regiment following the uprising of Ferdinand von Schill who was killed on 30 May 1809. In 1816 its name was changed to 3. Ulanen-Regiment (Brandenburgisches) and in 1826 to just 3. Ulanen-Regiment. On 10 March 1855, it received the title Kaiser von Rußland. In 1860 it was renamed to the 1. Brandenburgisches Ulanen-Regiment (Kaiser von Rußland) Nr. 3. The name changed again in 1873 to Ulanen-Regiment Kaiser von Rußland (1. Brandenburgisches) Nr. 3. During WWI, this regiment fought on the Russian Front against the troops of its former patron, before being transferred to the western front in March 1918.



50 Alexander II. For Taking of Gheok-Teppe, 1881.

- a) Silver award medal. Unsigned. Integral loop. 28 mm. 15,1 gr. R1. A.XF. Barac 597; Diakov 882.1; Werlich 112.
 b) Light bronze award medal. Unsigned. Integral loop. 28 mm. 13,3 gr. N1. A.XF. Barac 598; Diakov 882.1; Werlich 112.

Obverse with a monogram of Alexander II topped with the Imperial crown.

Reverse with a five-line inscription:

ЗА ВЗЯТІЕ
 ШТУРМОМЪ
 ГЕОКЪТЕПЕ
 12 ЯНВАРЯ
 1881 ГОДА

(for taking of Gheok-Teppe by storming 12 January of the year 1881).

This medal was Instituted on 19 February 1881. The silver medal was awarded to all generals, commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, enlisted men, combatant and non-combatant, of the Imperial Army and militia, and to all volunteers who took an active part in the siege and storming of Gheok-Teppe near Ashkhabad on the Persian border. It was also awarded to chaplains, doctors, medics, and nurses who served with the War Department or the Red Cross and who carried out their duties on the field of battle.

The light bronze medal was awarded to all commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, enlisted men, militia volunteers, civilian officials who did not take an active part in the storming of Gheok-Teppe, but who were attached to the armed forces in the Trans-Caspian region during 1879 and 1880.

Lit: Barac4, 1491; Diakov5, 250; Werlich, 56.

1.000,--



Inside the fort of Gheok-Teppe.
 Photo commons.wikimedia.org (public domain)



Emperor Alexander III of Russia (1845-1894).
Photo George Kennan papers, Library of Congress, Washington.

Alexander III (1845 - 1894)



51 Alexander III. In Memory 1894.

Silver commemorative medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 28 mm. 14 gr. R0. VF/XF. Barac 609; Diakov 1094.1; Werlich 115.

Obverse with a right-facing bust of Alexander III. On the left is a laurel branch and on the right is the inscription ИМП. АЛЕКСАНДРЪ III (Emperor Alexander III).

Reverse with the dates 1881 and 1894 in two lines. Above the dates the Russian Imperial crown and below a Christian cross.

Mounted on a faded red ribbon of the order of St. Alexander Nevsky.

This medal was instituted on 17 March 1896 and was awarded to all generals, commissioned officers of the army and navy, priests, senior officers, and classified civil officials who served during the reign of Alexander III. Some three million silver medals were struck.

Lit: Barac4, 1492; Diakov6, 182; Werlich, 57.

50,--



52 Alexander III. For Zeal.

Gold award medal. Signed by A. Griliches. Integrated loop. 51 mm. 71,9 gr. R4. A.XF. Barac 441; Diakov 896.4; Werlich 84-85.

Obverse with a right-facing bust of Alexander III with the inscription Б. М. АЛЕКСАНДРЪ III ИМПЕРАТОРЪ И САМОДЕРЖ. ВСЕРОСС. (By the grace of God Alexander Alexander III Emperor and Autocrat of All Russia). Below the bust, the signature A. Г. of the engraver Avenir Griliches (1849-1905) who worked at the Mint in St. Petersburg.

Reverse with the inscription ЗА УСЕРДІЕ (for zeal) within smooth and cable-shaped concentric circles. Note the 'i' instead of the 'й'.

This medal was originally instituted in 1801. The medal was awarded to non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy for exemplary conduct over an extended period of years. It was also awarded to merchants, farmers, and peasants for state service.

Lit: Barac4, 1478; Diakov6, 19-21; Werlich, 45-47.

8.000,--

**53 Alexander III. For Zeal.**

Silver award medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 51 mm. 59,3 gr. R3. VF/XF. . Barac 440; Diakov 896.2; Werlich 84-85.

Obverse with a right-facing bust of Alexander III with the inscription Б. М. АЛЕКСАНДРЪ III ИМПЕРАТОРЪ И САМОДЕРЖ. ВСЕРОСС. (By the grace of God Alexander Alexander III Emperor and Autocrat of All Russia).

Reverse with the inscription ЗА УСЕРДІЕ (for zeal) within smooth and cable-shaped concentric circles.

Lit: Barac4, 1478; Diakov6, 19-21; Werlich, 45-47.

800,--

**54 Alexander III. For Zeal.**

Silver award medal. Signed by L. Steinman. Integrated loop. 51 mm. 58,7 gr. R3. VF/XF. Barac 438; Diakov 896.1; Werlich 84-85.

Obverse with a right-facing bust of Alexander III with the inscription Б. М. АЛЕКСАНДРЪ III ИМПЕРАТОРЪ И САМОДЕРЖ. ВСЕРОСС. (By the grace of God Alexander Alexander III Emperor and Autocrat of All Russia). Below the bust the signature Л. ШТЕЙНМАНЪ Р. (cut by L. Steinman).

Reverse with the inscription ЗА УСЕРДІЕ (for zeal) within smooth and cable-shaped concentric circles.

Lit: Barac4, 1478; Diakov6, 19-21; Werlich, 45-47.

1.000,--

**55 Alexander III. For Zeal.**

Silver award medal. Signed by A. Griliches. Integrated loop. 29 mm. 17,2 gr. R2. Prooflike reflective fields with blue, yellow and red tones, VF/XF. Barac 444; Diakov 896.6; Werlich 84-85.

Obverse with a right-facing bust of Alexander III with the inscription Б . М . АЛЕКСАНДРЪ III ИМП. И САМОД. ВСЕРОСС. (By the grace of God Alexander Alexander III Emperor and Autocrat of All Russia). Below the bust, the signature A. Г. of the engraver Avenir Griliches (1849-1905) who worked at the Mint in St. Petersburg.

Reverse with the inscription ЗА УСЕРДІЕ (for zeal) within smooth and cable-shaped concentric circles. Note the 'І' instead of the 'И'.

This medal was originally instituted in 1801. The medal was awarded to non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy for exemplary conduct over an extended period of years. It was also awarded to merchants, farmers, and peasants for state service.

Lit: Barac4, 1478; Diakov6, 19-21; Werlich, 45-47.

4.000,--



56 Alexander III. For rescue of the dying.

Silver award medal. Signed by L. Steinman. Integrated loop. 29 mm. 16.5 gr. N2. Cleaned, good VF. Barac 387; Diakov 901.5.

Obverse with a right-facing bust of Alexander III with the inscription Б . М . АЛЕКСАНДРЪ III ИМП. И САМОД. ВСЕРОСС. (By the grace of God Alexander Alexander III Emperor and Autocrat of All Russia). Below the bust the signature Л. ШТЕЙМАНЪ Р. (cut by L. Steinman). Leopold Christianovich Steinman was a German-born medallist. He working at the Mint in St. Petersburg from 1874.

Reverse with the three-line inscription within smooth and cable-shaped concentric circles:

ЗА
СПАСЕНІЕ
ПОГИБАВШИХЪ
(for rescuing of the dying).

A ribbon of St. Vladimir; with two black outer lines and a red centerline.

According to Diakov, this medal was instituted in 1809 but Werlich mentions the date 20 February 1834 for an identical 'life saving'-medal. This medal was awarded to individuals who risked their own lives to save others from fires, natural disasters, drowning, etc.

Lit: Barac4, 1475; Diakov6, 32-24; Werlich, 44.

800,--



57 Alexander III. For rescue of the dying.

Silver award medal. Signed by A. Griliches. Integrated loop. 29 mm. 17,2 gr. N2. Good VF. Barac 389; Diakov 901.6.

Obverse with a right-facing bust of Alexander III with the inscription Б . М . АЛЕКСАНДРЪ III ИМП. И САМОД. ВСЕРОСС. (By the grace of God Alexander Alexander III Emperor and Autocrat of All Russia). Below the bust the signature А. Г. (A. Griliches). Below the bust, the signature А. Г. of the engraver Avenir Griliches (1849-1905) who worked at the Mint in St. Petersburg.

Reverse with the three-line inscription within smooth and cable-shaped concentric circles:

ЗА
СПАСЕНІЕ
ПОГИБАВШИХЪ
(for rescuing of the dying).

According to Diakov, this medal was Instituted in 1809 but Werlich mentions the date 20 February 1834 for the identical 'life saving'-medal. This medal was awarded to individuals who risked their own lives to save others from fires, natural disasters, drowning, etc.

Lit: Barac4, 1475; Diakov6, 32-34; Werlich, 44.

600,--



58 Alexander III. Womans Gymnasias.

Gold prize medal. Signed by A. A. Griliches. 33 mm, 25.8 gr. R3. XF. Diakov 909.9.

Obverse with the right-facing bust of Maria Fyodorovna wearing her coronation dress and the inscription ГОСУДАРЫНЯ ИМПЕРАТРИЦА МАРИЯ ФЕОДОРОВНА (Sovereign Empress Maria Fyodorovna).

Reverse with the inscription ЗА БЛАГОНРАВІЕ И УСПѢХИ ВЪ НАУКАХЪ (for good behavior and success in sciences). In exergue the signiature A. A. Г. oof the engraver Abraham Aveniurovich Griliches (1852-1912).

The creation of the women's gymnasiums was initiated by the Department of Institutions of the Empress Maria Alexandrovna - the Mariinsky Society, after which the gymnasiums were named.

Lit: Diakov6, 43-46.

800,--



Portrait of Empress Maria Fyodorovna (1847-1928) by Vladimir Makovsky, 1912.
Photo commons.wikimedia.org
(public domain)



Emperor Nicholas II of Russia (1868-1918), photographed at Tsarkoye Selo after his abdication in 1917.
Photo George Grantham Bain Collection, Library of Congress, Washington.

Nicholas II (1868 - 1918)



59 Nicholas II. For Zeal.

Gold award medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 51 mm. 74,5 gr. R2. VF/XF. Barac 182; Diakov 1138.1; Werlich 86-87.

Obverse with a left-facing bust of Nicholas II with the inscription Б . М . НИКОЛАИ II ИМПЕРАТОРЪ И САМОДЕРЖЕЦЪ ВСЕРОСС . (By the grace of God Nicholas II Emperor and Autocrat of All Russia).

Reverse with the inscription ЗА УСЕРДІЕ (for Zeal) and palm, laurel and oak branches tied by a ribbon on the left side of the medal.

This medal was originally instituted in 1801. The medal was awarded to non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy for exemplary conduct over an extended period of years. It was also awarded to merchants, farmers, and peasants for state service.

Lit: Barac4, 1460; Diakov7, 38-42; Werlich, 45-47.

3.500,--



60 Nicholas II. For Zeal.

Silver award medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 51 mm. 58 gr. R1. Attractive dark patina, XF. Barac 182; Diakov 1138.1; Werlich 86-87.

Obverse with a left-facing bust of Nicholas II with the inscription Б . М . НИКОЛАИ II ИМПЕРАТОРЪ И САМОДЕРЖЕЦЪ ВСЕРОСС . (By the grace of God Nicholas II Emperor and Autocrat of All Russia).

Reverse with the inscription ЗА УСЕРДІЕ (for Zeal) and palm, laurel and oak branches tied by a ribbon on the left side of the medal.

This medal was originally instituted in 1801. The medal was awarded to non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy for exemplary conduct over an extended period of years. It was also awarded to merchants, farmers, and peasants for state service.

Lit: Barac4, 1460; Diakov7, 38-42; Werlich, 45-47.

300,--



61 Nicholas II. For Zeal.

Silver award medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 30 mm. 28,6 gr. R0. XF. Barac 184; Diakov 1138.3; Werlich 86-87.

Obverse with a left-facing bust of Nicholas II with the inscription Б . М . НИКОЛАЙ II ИМПЕРАТОРЪ И САМОДЕРЖЕЦЪ ВСЕРОСС . (By the grace of God Nicholas II Emperor and Autocrat of All Russia).

Reverse with the inscription ЗА УСЕРДІЕ (for Zeal) and palm, laurel and oak branches tied by a ribbon on the left side of the medal.

An old mounting with the ribbon of the order of St. Stanislaus; red with white, red, white border stripes.

This medal was originally instituted in 1801. The medal was awarded to non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy for exemplary conduct over an extended period of years. It was also awarded to merchants, farmers, and peasants for state service.

Lit: Barac4, 1460; Diakov7, 38-42 Werlich, 45-47.

100,--



62 Nicholas II. For Zeal.

Silver award medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 30 mm. 19,8 gr. R0. XF. Barac 184; Diakov 1138.3; Werlich 86-87.

Obverse with a left-facing bust of Nicholas II with the inscription Б . М . НИКОЛАИ II ИМПЕРАТОРЪ И САМОДЕРЖЕЦЪ ВСЕРОСС . (By the grace of God Nicholas II Emperor and Autocrat of All Russia).

Reverse with the inscription ЗА УСЕРДІЕ (for Zeal) and palm, laurel and oak branches tied by a ribbon on the left side of the medal.

Ribbon of the order of St. Stanislaus; red with white, red, white border stripes.

This medal was originally instituted in 1801. The medal was awarded to non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy for exemplary conduct over an extended period of years. It was also awarded to merchants, farmers, and peasants for state service.

Lit: Barac4, 1460; Diakov7, 38-42; Werlich, 45-47.

100,--

**63 Nicholas II. For Zeal.**

Gold award medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 30 mm. 21,1 gr. R1. Edgenick on reverse, XF. Barac 185; Diakov 1138.3; Werlich 86-87.

Obverse with a left-facing bust of Nicholas II with the inscription Б . М . НИКОЛАИ II ИМПЕРАТОРЪ И САМОДЕРЖЕЦЪ ВСЕРОСС . (By the grace of God Nicholas II Emperor and Autocrat of All Russia).

Reverse with the inscription ЗА УСЕРДІЕ (for Zeal) and palm, laurel and oak branches tied by a ribbon on the left side of the medal.

This medal was originally instituted in 1801. The medal was awarded to non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy for exemplary conduct over an extended period of years. It was also awarded to merchants, farmers, and peasants for state service.

Lit: Barac4, 1460; Diakov7, 38-42; Werlich, 45-47.

800,--

**64 Nicholas II. For Zeal.**

Gold award medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 30 mm. 25,1 gr. R1. XF. Barac 185; Diakov 1138.3; Werlich 86-87.

Obverse with a left-facing bust of Nicholas II with the inscription Б . М . НИКОЛАИ II ИМПЕРАТОРЪ И САМОДЕРЖЕЦЪ ВСЕРОСС . (By the grace of God Nicholas II Emperor and Autocrat of All Russia).

Reverse with the inscription ЗА УСЕРДІЕ (for Zeal) and palm, laurel and oak branches tied by a ribbon on the left side of the medal.

This medal was originally instituted in 1801. The medal was awarded to non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy for exemplary conduct over an extended period of years. It was also awarded to merchants, farmers, and peasants for state service.

Lit: Barac4, 1460; Diakov7, 38-42; Werlich, 45-47.

800,--



65 Nicholas II. For Zeal.

Gold award medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 30 mm. 24,2 gr. R1. Cleaned, XF. Barac 185; Diakov 1138.3; Werlich 86-87.

Obverse with a left-facing bust of Nicholas II with the inscription Б . М . НИКОЛАИ II ИМПЕРАТОРЪ И САМОДЕРЖЕЦЪ ВСЕРОСС . (By the grace of God Nicholas II Emperor and Autocrat of All Russia). Reverse with the inscription ЗА УСЕРДІЕ (for Zeal) and palm, laurel and oak branches tied by a ribbon on the left side of the medal.

This medal was originally instituted in 1801. The medal was awarded to non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy for exemplary conduct over an extended period of years. It was also awarded to merchants, farmers, and peasants for state service.

Lit: Barac4, 1460; Diakov7, 38-42; Werlich, 45-47.

800,--



66 Nicholas II. For Zeal.

Gold award medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 45 mm. 51,7 gr. R1. VF/XF. Barac 185 Diakov 1138.5; Werlich 86-87.

Obverse with a left-facing bust of Nicholas II with the inscription Б . М . НИКОЛАИ II ИМПЕРАТОРЪ И САМОДЕРЖЕЦЪ ВСЕРОСС . (By the grace of God Nicholas II Emperor and Autocrat of All Russia). Reverse with the inscription ЗА УСЕРДІЕ (for Zeal) and palm, laurel and oak branches tied by a ribbon on the left side of the medal. Between the edge and the branches the hallmark stamp of a female head.

This medal was originally instituted in 1801. The medal was awarded to non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy for exemplary conduct over an extended period of years. It was also awarded to merchants, farmers, and peasants for state service.

Lit: Barac4, 1460; Diakov7, 38-42; Werlich, 45-47.

6.000,--



67 Nicholas II. For Zeal.

Gold award medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 28 mm. 18,8 gr. R1. VF/XF. Barac 186; Diakov 1138.6; Werlich 86-87.

Obverse with a left-facing bust of Nicholas II with the inscription Б . М . НИКОЛАЙ II ИМП. И САМОД. ВСЕРОСС . (By the grace of God Nicholas II Emperor and Autocrat of All Russia).

Reverse with the inscription ЗА УСЕРДІЕ (for Zeal) and palm, laurel and oak branches tied by a ribbon on the left side of the medal. Between the edge and the branches the hallmark stamp of a female head.

This medal was originally instituted in 1801. The medal was awarded to non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy for exemplary conduct over an extended period of years. It was also awarded to merchants, farmers, and peasants for state service.

Lit: Barac4, 1460; Diakov7, 38-42; Werlich, 45-47.

1.000,--



68 Nicholas II. For blameless service in Police.

Silver award medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 36 mm. 35 gr. R1. Cleaned, VF/XF. Barac 585; Diakov 1145.1; Werlich 107.

Obverse with a left-facing bust of Nicholas II with the inscription Б . М . НИКОЛАЙ II ИМПЕРАТОРЪ И САМОДЕРЖЕЦЪ ВСЕРОСС . (By the grace of God Nicholas II Emperor and Autocrat of All Russia).

Reverse with a four-line inscription within a laurel wreath:

ЗА
БЕЗПОРОЧНУЮ
СЛУЖБУ
ВЪ ПОЛИЦІИ

(For blameless service in police).

The medal is mounted with a red ribbon.

This medal was instituted on 17 December 1876 and awarded to policemen and firemen who served for no less than five years in an exemplary manner in the city police or fire departments of Imperial Russia, or for ten years in rural areas. The recipient had the right to wear this medal following his retirement only if he had served at least ten years.

Lit: Barac4, 1490; Diakov7, 50; Werlich, 53-54.

300,--



69 Nicholas II. For campaigns in Central Asia.

Light bronze award medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 29 mm. 13,9 gr. R2. XF. Barac 614; Diakov 1185.1; Werlich 117.

Obverse with four crowned monograms; Nicholas I, Alexander III, Nicholas II, and Alexander II.

Reverse with a four-line inscription:

ЗА
ПОХОДЫ ВЪ
СРЕДНЕЙ АЗИИ
1853-1895 Г.Г.

(For campaigns in Central Asia 1853-1895).

This medal was instituted on 26 July 1896. For a long period, the Central Asian tribesmen revolted regularly and it took a large portion of the Russian army to control the peace. The light bronze medal was awarded to officers, non-commissioned officers, enlisted men of the Imperial Russian army, militia, and volunteers who participated in the various Central Asian campaigns, but who did not take part in any battle.

Lit: Barac4, 1493; Diakov7, 84; Werlich, 57-58.

300,--

**70 Nicholas II. Finnish Agricultural Society.**

Silver prize medal. Signed by C. Jahn. Integrated loop. 29,6 mm. 15,1 gr. R3. XF/UNC. Diakov 1269.2.

The inscriptions on this medal are in two languages; Finnish and Swedish.

Obverse with a left-facing bust of Nicholas II and the inscription KEJSAR NIKOLAI II STORFURSTE TILL FINLAND KEISARI NIKOLAI II SUOMEN SUURIRUHTINAS (Emperor Nicholas II Grand Duke of Finland). Below the bust the signature of C. JAHN. F. (made by C. Jahn).

Reverse with the Finnish arms and laurel wreath, surrounded by two inscriptions. The outer inscription KEJSERLIGA FINSKA HUSHÅLLNINGSSÄLLSKAPET . KEISARILLINEN SUOMEN TALOUSSEURA (Imperial Finnish society of Agriculture). The inner inscription KUNSKAP OCH IDOGHET . TAITO JA TOIMI (Knowledge and labour). Beneath the ribbon of the wreath the initials C. J. of the German-Finnish engraver Carl Ernst Albert Jahn (1844-1912).

Lit: Diakov7, 155.

100,--



71 Nicholas II. Finnish Agricultural Society.

Silver prize medal. Signed by C. Jahn. Integrated loop. 29,7 mm. 16,2 gr. R3. Attractive patina, XF/UNC. Diakov 1269.2.

The inscriptions on this medal are in two languages; Finnish and Swedish.

Obverse with a left-facing bust of Nicholas II and the inscription KEJSAR NIKOLAI II STORFURSTE TILL FINLAND KEISARI NIKOLAI II SUOMEN SUURIRUHTINAS (Emperor Nicholas II Grand Duke of Finland). Below the bust the signature of C. JAHN. F. (made by C. Jahn).

Reverse with the Finnish arms and laurel wreath, surrounded by two inscriptions. The outer inscription KEJSERLIGA FINSKA HUSHÅLLNINGSSÄLLSKAPET . KEISARILLINEN SUOMEN TALOUSSEURA (Imperial Finnish society of Agriculture). The inner inscription KUNSKAP OCH IDOGHET . TAITO JA TOIMI (Knowledge and labor). Beneath the ribbon of the wreath are the initials C. J. of the German-Finnish engraver Carl Ernst Albert Jahn (1844-1912).

Mounted on a green ribbon.

Lit: Diakov7, 155.

100,--



- 72 Nicholas II. Memory of Emperor Nicholas I to former pupils of military educational institutions (1897).**
Light bronze award medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 28 mm. 14,9 gr. R2. A.XF. Barac 615; Diakov 1270.1.

Obverse with the right-facing busts of Nicholas I with the inscription НИКОЛАЙ I ИМПЕРАТОРЪ И САМОД. ВСЕРОСС. (Nicholas I Emperor and Autocrat of All Russia).
Reverse with the two-line legend В.У.З. ВЪ ПАМЯТЬ (Military Educational Institutions. In memory), circumscribed with the inscription ВОСПТАННИКАМЪ О НЕЗАБВЕННОМЪ БЛАГОДѢТЕЛѢ (to pupils of Military Educational Institutions of the unforgettable benefactor).

This medal was instituted on 29 October 1896 and awarded to former pupils of military educational institutions, which existed on the day Nicholas I died. More than 4000 light bornze medals were made.

Lit: Barac, 1492; Diakov7, 156.

200,--

The defense of Port Arthur during the Russo-Japanese War, 1904-1905.
Anne S. K. Brown Collection, Rhode Island.





73 Nicholas II. Russo-Japanese war 1904-1905.

Silver award medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 28 mm. 14,9 gr. R1. XF. Barac 625; Diakov 1406.1; Werlich 122 (type I).

Obverse with the all-seeing eye in the center, surrounded by rays. Below the dates 1904-1905.

Reverse with five-line inscription:

ДА
ВОЗНЕСЕТЬ
ВАСЪ ГОСПОДЬ
ВЪ СВОЕ
ВРЕМЯ.
(Let God take you in his time).

The ribbon is a combination of the order of St. George (orange moiré with three equally spaced black stripes) and red.

This medal was instituted on 1 January 1906. The silver medal was awarded to individuals, civil or military, who were stationed in Port Arthur or its fortified region from May 12, 1904, to the end of the siege on December 20, 1904. It was also awarded to all members of the border guard and Kuantung volunteer home guard, chaplains, doctors, medics and nurses, members of the Red Cross, and other civil servants who were present at Port Arthur during the siege and to civilians who participated in the defense of the city.

Lit: Barac4, 1494; Diakov7, 260; Werlich, 59-60; Westwood, 94-115.

400,--

**74 Nicholas II. Russo-Japanese war 1904-1905.**

Silver award medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. Private purchase. 27,8 mm. 10,5 gr. R1. Imperfections on loop, otherwise VF/XF. Barac 625; variant of Diakov 1406; Werlich 122 (type I).

Obverse with the all-seeing eye in the center, surrounded by rays. The shape of the rays differs from the official medals indicating that this medal was probably privately purchased as a replacement.

Below are the dates 1904-1905.

Reverse with a five-line inscription

ДА
ВОЗНЕСЕТЪ
ВАСЪ ГОСПОДЬ
ВЪ СВОЕ
ВРЕМЯ.

(Let God take you in his time).

This medal was instituted on 1 January 1906. The silver medal was awarded to individuals, civil or military, who were stationed in Port Arthur or its fortified region from May 12, 1904, to the end of the siege on December 20, 1904. It was also awarded to all members of the border guard and Kuantung volunteer home guard, chaplains, doctors, medics and nurses, members of the Red Cross, and other civil servants who were present at Port Arthur during the siege and to civilians who participated in the defense of the city.

Lit: Barac4, 1494; Diakov7, 260; Werlich; Westwood, 94-115.

200,--



75 Nicholas II. Russo-Japanese war 1904-1905.

- 1) Light bronze award medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 28 mm. 14,8 gr. R1. XF. With ribbon. Barac 627; Diakov 1406.1; Werlich 122 (type I).
- 2) Light bronze award medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. Private purchase. 28,4 mm. 11,3 gr. R1. XF. Barac 627; Diakov 1406.1; Werlich 122 (type I).

Obverse with the all-seeing eye in the center, surrounded by rays. Below are the dates 1904-1905.
Reverse with a five-line inscription:

ДА
ВОЗНЕСЕТЬ
ВАСЪ ГОСПОДЬ
ВЪ СВОЕ
ВРЕМЯ.
(Let God take you in his time).

The ribbon is a combination of the order of St. George (orange moire with three equally spaced black stripes) and red.

The shape of the rays of medal 2 differs from the official medals indicating that this medal was probably privately manufactured as a replacement.

These medals were instituted on 1 January 1906. The light bronze medal was awarded to all generals, commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, enlisted men of the Imperial Russian army and navy, members of the militia, border guard and volunteers who participated in one or more battles on land or sea during the Russo-Japanese war 1904-1905.

Lit: Barac4, 1494; Diakov7, 260; Werlich, 59-60; Westwood, 94-115.

100,--

**76 Nicholas II. Far East Expedition 1905.**

Dark bronze award medal. Unsigned. Integral loop. 28 mm. 12,9 gr. R1. XF. Barac 628; Diakov 1415.1; Werlich 124.

Obverse with a relief map of the Eastern Hemisphere with the main points of the route taken by the Naval Squadron.

Reverse with a vertical anchor between the dates 1904 and 1905.

This medal was instituted on 19 February 1907 and awarded to the officers and sailors of the 2nd Pacific Naval Squadron, the former Baltic fleet, under command of Admiral Zinovy Petrovich Rozhdestvensky (1848-1909), who participated in the disastrous expedition of 1904-1905. After the earlier annihilation of the Russian Far East Naval Squadron by the Japanese Navy, a new Russian fleet was organized in the Baltic Sea. This fleet had to sail the long route of 29.000 km around Africa to the theatre of war in the Far East. Once arrived, the Russian fleet met the same fate as its predecessor during the naval battle of Tsushima, 27-28 May 1905, in the Tsushima Strait between South Korea and Southern Japan. Of the eight battleships, twelve cruisers, nine destroyers, and several smaller ships, the Japanese Navy destroyed four battleships, seven cruisers, and five destroyers. Apart from one cruiser and two destroyers that reached Vladivostok, the remaining ships were captured. Admiral Rozhdestvensky was wounded and taken prisoner. Due to this failed expedition, Russia was forced to join the Peace Conference in 1905. Some 5500 dark bronze medals were struck in St. Petersburg in 1907. It is a very unusual medal as very few medals were issued for a defeat.

Lit: Barac4, 1494; Diakov7, 268; Werlich, 60; Westwood, 137-151; Woodward, 146-155.

300,--



A Red Cross field post at Port Arthur during the Russo-Japanese War, 1904-1905.
Library of Congress, Washington.



77 Set of 3 medals

1) Nicholas II. Red Cross medal for the Russo-Japanese War, 1904-1905.

Silver award medal. Unsigned. Soldered loop. 24 mm. 9,2 gr. R0. VF. Barac 624; Diakov 1407.2; Werlich 123.

Obverse with a raised red enamel cross.

Reverse the dates 1904-1905 in the centre, circumscribed by the inscription РУССКО-ЯПОНСКАЯ ВОЙНА (Russo-Japanese War).

Mounted on a red ribbon.

This medal was instituted 17 March 1906. The Red Cross medal was awarded to all members of the Imperial Russian Society of the Red Cross as well as doctors, pharmacists, nurses, students, medics, and other individuals who served in field hospitals or otherwise attended the ill and wounded during the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905. The medals were struck by private companies, not by the official mints.

2) Nicholas II. 100th anniversary of the Patriotic War of 1812, 1912.

Light bronze commemorative medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 28 mm. 23,8 gr. (incl ribbon). R0. VF. Barac 632; Diakov 1527.3; Werlich 128.

Obverse with a right-facing bust of Alexander I.

Reverse with a seven-line inscription:

1812
СЛАВНЫЙ ГОДЪ
СЕЙ МИНУЛЬ,
НО НЕ ПРОЙДУТЬ
СОДЪЯННЫЕ ВЪ
НЕМЪ ПОДВИГИ
1912

(1812 this glorious year has passed but the deeds committed in this year will not be forgotten 1912).

Mounted with a ribbon; with two black outer lines and a red centerline.

This medal was instituted on 15 August 1912. Some 442.000 bronze medals were struck. This medal was awarded to all generals, commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and enlisted men in the Russian army and navy who were serving on 26 August 1912 in military units and detachments of the navy which had participated in the War of 1812.



It was also awarded to all generals, commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and enlisted men including pages and cadets who participated in the parades on the field of Borodino and near Moscow during the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the War of 1812. To civilian and military personnel who were official representatives at the ceremonies and the parades on the field of Borodino; and to all individuals who took part in the organization of the celebrations of the 100th anniversary of the War of 1812. It was also awarded to all direct descendants on the male side of generals, admirals, staff, commissioned officers who had taken part in the War of 1812; and to all direct descendants, male or female, of Field Marshal Kutuzov.

c) Nicholas II. 300th anniversary of the rule of the Romanov dynasty, 1913.

Light bronze commemorative medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 28 mm. 22,7 gr. (incl ribbon). R0. VF.

Barac 633; Diakov 1548.3; Werlich 128.

Instituted 21 February 1913. More than 1,5 million bronze medals were struck between 1913 and 1914.

Obverse with the right-facing busts of Nicholas II and Mikhael Fyodorovich.

Reverse with the five-line inscription:

ВЪ ПАМЯТЬ
300-ЛѢТІЯ
ЦАРСТВОВАНІЯ
ДОМА РОМАНОВЫХЪ
1613-1913

(In memory of 300th anniversary of the reign of the Romanov dynasty 1613-1913).

Mounted on a faded ribbon of equal stripes white, orange and black; the state colours.

Lit: Barac4, 1494-1495; Diakov7, 261, 363; Werlich, 60, 62-63.

100,--



78 Nicholas II. For rescue of the dying.

Silver award medal. Type Vc 1918. Signed A. T. O. Integrated loop. Private purchase. 28 mm. 23 gr. (incl ribbon). Cleaned, A.XF. Barac 400.

Obverse with a portrait of Nicholas II. Along the edge the inscription Б . М . НИКОЛАЙ II ИМПЕРАТОРЪ И САМОДЕРЖ. ВСЕРОС. (By the grace of God Nicholas II Emperor and Autocrat of All Russia). On the loop the stamps of the letters A, T, and O.

Reverse with the inscription ЗА СПАСЕНИЕ ПОГИБАВШИХЪ (for rescue of the dying).
A ribbon with two black outer lines and a red centerline.

According to Diakov, this medal was instituted in 1809 but Werlich mentions the date 20 February 1834 for the identical 'life saving'-medal. This medal was awarded to individuals who risked their own lives to save others from fires, natural disasters, drowning, etc.

Lit: Barac4, 1476; Diakov6, 32-34; Werlich, 44.

300,--



79 Medal bar.
Interesting five-part medal bar.

1) For memory of the Crimean War 1853-1856.

Light bronze commemorative medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 28 mm. N1. Barac 558; Diakov 644.2; Werlich 94.

Obverse with the crowned monograms of Nicholas I and Alexander II., topped by the all-seeing eye and sunrays. Beneath the monograms the dates 1853-1854-1855-1856.

Reverse with the five-line inscription

НА ТЯ
ГОСПОДИ
УПОВАХОМЪ, ДА
НЕ ПОСТЫДИМСЯ
ВО ВѢКИ.

(God in you we trust, long may we not feel ashamed for centuries).

Mounted on the blue ribbon of the order of St. Vladimir.

This medal was instituted on 26 August 1856. In general, this medal was awarded to the participants of military actions during the period 1853 and 1856. As this medal has the ribbon of St. Vladimir, it was awarded to military and civilian ranks of all departments who had not received the medal on the ribbons of St. George or St. Andrew and it was awarded to ranks of the 4th Regiment of the Ukrainian Cossack Cavalry.

Lit: Barac4, 1486; Diakov5, 67; Werlich, 49.

2) For defense of Sevastopol.

Silver award medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 28 mm. R1. Barac 546; Diakov 632.1; Werlich 92.

Obverse with the crowned monograms of Nicholas I and Alexander II.

The reverse with the four-line inscription under the all-seeing eye and sunrays:

СЪ 13 СЕНТЯБРЯ

1854

ПО 26 АВГУСТА

1855.

(From 13 September 1854 to 28 August 1855),

circumscribed by the inscription ЗА ЗАЩИТУ СЕВАСТОПОЛЯ (for defence of Sevastopol). Mounted on a red ribbon

This medal was instituted on 26 November 1855 and awarded to all generals, officers, non-commissioned officers and enlisted men who formed the Sevastopol garrison from 13 September 1854 to 28 August 1855, and also to military personnel situated north of Sevastopol; to civil servants of all government departments on duty in the besieged city; and all residents of Sevastopol who served in hospitals or otherwise participated in the defence of the city.

Lit: Barac4, 1485; Diakov5, 21; Werlich, 48.

3) 300th anniversary of the rule of the Romanov dynasty, 1913.

Light bronze commemorative medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 27,6 mm. R0. Barac 633; Diakov 1548.3; Werlich 128.

Obverse with the right-facing busts of Nicholas II and Mikhael Fyodorovich.

Reverse with the five-line inscription:

ВЪ ПАМЯТЬ

300-ЛѢТІЯ

ЦАРСТВОВАНІЯ

ДОМА РОМАНОВЫХЪ

1613-1913

(In memory of the 300th anniversary of the reign of the Romanov dynasty 1613-1913).

Mounted on a ribbon of equal stripes white, orange and black; the state colours.

This medal was instituted on 21 February 1913. More than 1,5 million bronze medals were struck between 1913 and 1914.

Lit: Barac4, 1495; Diakov7, 363; Werlich, 62-63.

d) For distinguished efforts in the general mobilization of 1914.

Light bronze commemorative medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 27,6 mm. R0. Barac 635; Diakov 1572.1; Werlich 131.

Obverse with a left-facing portrait of Nicholas II.

Reverse with a five-line inscription:

ЗА ТРУДЫ
ПО ОТЛИНОМУ
ВЫПОПНЕНИЮ ВСЕОБЩЕЙ
МОБИЛИЗАЦІИ
1914 ГОДА

(For distinguished efforts in the general mobilization of 1914).

Mounted on the blue ribbon of the order of the White Eagle.

This medal was instituted on 12 February 1915 and awarded to those who helped in the preparation and execution of the mobilisation in 1914. From December 1915 it was also awarded for services in sports training of cadets. More than 50.000 light bronze medals were struck.

Lit: Barac4, 1495; Diakov7, 379; Werlich, 63-64.

e) Red Cross medal for the Russo-Japanese War, 1904-1905.

Silver award medal. Unsigned. Soldered loop. 28 mm. R0. Barac 623; Diakov 1407.2; Werlich 123.

300,--



Officers of the Military Staff of the Russian Emperor in full dress, with a wide variety of breast stars, crosses and medals.
Anne S. K. Brown Collection, Rhode Island.

Order of Saint Alexander Nevsky



80 Order of Saint Alexander Nevsky.

Silver breast star. Silver and enamel. 19th Century European manufacture. 86,5 mm. 54,4 gr. XF, very attractive piece. Barac 662; Werlich 13.

Facet cut silver star with eight groups of rays around the medallion. The center of the medallion is facet cut silver with the initials of the Saint, S. A. in facet cut gold. Bordering the medallion is a red enameled band with the motto of the order ЗА ТРУДЫ И ОТЕЧЕСТВО (for works and fatherland) in facet cut golden lettering.

Reverse with a barrel hinge pinback.

Lit: Barac4, 1495; Werlich, 6-8.

1.000,--





81 Order of Saint Alexander Nevsky.

Silver breast star. Silver and enamel. 19th Century European manufacture. 83 mm. 51,4 gr. XF. Barac 662; Werlich 13.

Facet cut silver star with eight groups of rays around the medallion. The center of the medallion is white enamel with the initials of the Saint, S. A. in gold. Bordering the medallion is a red enameled band with the gold motto of the order ЗА ТРУДЫ И ОТЕЧЕСТВО (for works and fatherland).

A non-related green velvet case with inside the lettering ГОЛД ИНВЕСТМЕНТ (gold investment) and РОССИЯ МОСКВА (Russia Moscow). No hallmarks. reverse with a barrel hinge pinback.

Lit: Barac4, 1495; Werlich, 6-8.

1.000,--





Officer of the Russian Chevalier-Garde Regiment in undress uniform, ca. 1835.
He is wearing, among others, the Order of Saint Vladimir.
Anne S. K. Brown Collection, Rhode Island.

Order of Saint Vladimir



82 Order of Saint Vladimir.

Cross 3rd class. Military Division. Gold and enamel. 44 mm. 19 gr. XF. With original case. Barac 708.

The loop is marked with the standard mark 56 (14K – 583 gold). On the top arm of the cross is the makers stamp ВД of Varvara Petrovna Dietwald, widow of Eduard Fernadovich Dietwald of the Eduard company, St. Petersburg. On the bottom arm of the cross is the makers stamp ЭДУАРДЪ (Eduard). Kokoshnik marks on reverse sword hilts. Original order ribbon of equal stripes black, red, black. In the original case of issue.

Lit: Barac4, 1504; Tammann, 11, 22-23; Werlich, 13-15.

3.000,--

**83 Order of Saint Vladimir.**

Cross 4th class. Military Division. Gold and enamel. Early 20th Century. 37 mm. 11.5 gr. Very nice 'bomb'-type cross. XF. Barac 712; Werlich 16.

The loop is marked with a private makers stamp П С of the master gold- and silversmith Pavel Sazikov and the standard mark 56 (14K – 583 gold). The company of Pavel Sazikov, founded by Pavel Fedorovich Sazikov in 1810, was sold to Khlebnikov in 1887. Interesting details are the Kokoshnik marks on the sword hilts of the obverse instead of the reverse.

Lit: Barac4, 1504; Tammann, 15, 42-43; Werlich, 13-15.

1.500,--





84 Order of Saint Vladimir.

Cross 2nd class. Civilian Division. Gold and enamel. 1848-1860 manufacture. 59 mm. 32.7 gr. XF. Barac 703; Werlich 16.

The loop is marked with the combined city and standard mark; 56 (14K – 583 gold) and the 1741-1907 symbol for St. Petersburg; the crossed anchor, grapnel, and scepter. On the bottom arm of the cross is the makers stamp FB of the Finnish silversmith Frederik Björk who worked in St Petersburg mid-19th Century, master from 1848 to 1860.

Lit: Barac4, 1504; Tammann, 6, 19; Werlich, 13-15.

800,--



85 Order of Saint Vladimir

Cross 2nd class. Civilian Division. Gold and enamel. Private manufacture Black Cross. 50 mm. 19.8 gr. Some minor enamel loss on the reverse medallion, otherwise XF. Barac 707; Werlich 16.

The loop is marked with an unidentified makers stamp 1864 E. H. and the standard mark 56 (14K – 583 gold).

Lit: Barac4, 1504; Werlich, 13-15.

2.500,--



86 Order of Saint Vladimir

Cross 3rd class. Civilian Division. Gold and enamel. Manufacture 1898-1903. 45 mm. 13.1 gr. XF. Barac 707; Werlich 16.

The loop is marked with the Kokoshnik mark 56 (14K – 583 gold), an intaglio engraved left facing woman's head, and the initials Я. Л., signifying the work of Yakov Nikolayevich Lyapunov who worked in St. Petersburg from 1899 to 1903. On the top arm of the cross a Russian Imperial double-headed eagle, the mark of the official supplier to the Imperial court. On the bottom arm of the cross is the makers stamp A. K. of the St Petersburg-born German jeweler, gold- and silversmith Albert Konstantin Keibel. Between 1882 and 1910 he was the official manufacturer of all Russian orders. Albert Keibel died in 1910 and is considered one of the most important Russian jewelers.

Lit: Barac4, 1504; Tammann, 15, 31-32, 47-48; Werlich, 13-15.

5.000,--



87 Order of Saint Valdimir.

Cross 4th class. Civilian Division. Gold and enamel. Late 19th – early 20th-century manufacture. 34 mm. 6.4 gr. Some minor damage to the enamel of the reverse medallion, otherwise XF. Barac 711; Werlich 16.

The loop is marked with the combined city and standard mark; 56 (14K – 583 gold) and the 1741-1908 symbol for St. Petersburg; the crossed anchor, grapnel, and scepter. On the top arm of the cross a Russian Imperial double-headed eagle, the mark of the official supplier to the Imperial court. On the bottom arm of the cross is the makers stamp A. K. of the St Petersburg-born German jeweler, gold- and silversmith Albert Konstantin Keibel. Between 1882 and 1910 he was the official manufacturer of all Russian orders. Albert Keibel died in 1910 and is considered one of the most important Russian jewelers

Lit: Barac4, 1504; Tammann, 31-32, 47-48; Werlich, 13-15.

600,--





88 Order of Saint Vladimir

Cross 4th class. For 35 years of service. Civilian Division. Gold and enamel. 1909-1917 manufacture. 35 mm. 9.4 gr. XF. Barac 711.

The loop is marked with the standard mark 56 (14K – 583 gold). On the top arm of the cross is the makers stamp ВД of Varvara Petrovna Dietwald, widow of Eduard Fernadovich Dietwald of the Eduard company, St. Petersburg. On the bottom arm of the cross is the makers stamp ЭДУАРДЪ (Eduard). On the horizontal arms the inscription in gold 35 ЛѢТЪ (35 summers).

A ribbon with two black outer lines and a red centerline

Lit: Barac4, 1504; Tammann, 11, 22-23; Werlich, 13-15.

1000,--



Russian officer wearing the Order of Saint George, 1868.
Library of Congress, Washington.

Order of Saint George



89 Order of Saint George

Cross 3rd class. Gold and enamel. Early 20th Century manufacture. 44 mm. 15.5 gr. Minor enamel defects, otherwise A. XF. Barac 688.

The loop is marked with the Kokoshnik mark 56 (14K – 583 gold), an intaglio engraved right facing woman's head, and the unidentified assayers' initial Л.

Lit: Barac4, 1502; Werlich, 9-13.

5.000,--



90 Order of Saint George

Cross 4th class. Gold and enamel. Early 20th Century manufacture. 35 mm. 7.8 gr. A. XF.

The loop is marked with a partly visible Kokoshnik mark 56 (14K – 583 gold).

Lit: Barac4, 1502; Werlich, 9-13.

3.000,--



91 Order of Saint George

Cross 4th class. Bronze and enamel. WW1 period manufacture. 36 mm. 12,6 gr. A. XF. Barac 688.

Unmarked, produced by Eduard, St. Petersburg.

Lit: Barac4, 1502; Werlich, 9-13.

500,--



92 Order of Saint George

Cross 4th class. Bronze and enamel. WW1 period manufacture. 36 mm. 12,6 gr. A. XF. Barac 688.

Unmarked, produced by Eduard, St. Petersburg.

Lit: Barac4, 1502; Werlich, 9-13.

100,--

Saint George Cross



93 Kulm Cross or the Prussian Saint George Cross.

Silver cross. Type IIb. Nr. 1460. 33 mm. 14 gr. Good VF. Barac 265; Werlich 38.

Obverse with the center showing St. George killing the dragon.
The reverse with the center bearing the initials of St. George. On the top arm the cypher A I (Alexander I).
On the horizontal arms the inscription N. 1460.

This medal was instituted in July 1839 by Nicholas I and presented to Prussian troops who had participated in the battle of Kulm in August 1813.

Lit: Barac4, 1566; Werlich, 26-27.

1.500,--



94 Saint George Cross

Gold cross 1st class. Nr. 20316. 34 mm. 13,1 gr. R3. Some dents on the right arm of the cross, otherwise VF/XF. Barac 277; Diakov 1132.9.

Obverse with the center showing St. George killing the dragon.
The reverse with the center bearing the initials of St. George. On the bottom arm, the inscription 1 CTEП (1 Step) and a Kokoshnik mark of intaglio engraved left facing woman's head. On the horizontal arms, the inscription Nº20 316.

Lit: Barac4, 1567; Diakov7, 23-27; Werlich, 26.

1.500,--

**95 Saint George Cross**

Gold cross 2nd class. Type IVb 1913-1915. Nr. 12107. Unmarked. 34 mm. 16,3 gr. R2. Cleaned, otherwise VF/XF. Possibly later work or replacement piece. Barac 276; Diakov 1132.6.

Obverse with the center showing St. George killing the dragon.

The reverse with the center bearing the initials of St. George. On the bottom arm the inscription 2 СТЕП (2 Step). On the horizontal arms, the inscription №12 107.

Lit: Barac4, 1567; Diakov7, 23-27; Werlich, 26.

500,--

**96 Saint George Cross**

Gold cross 2nd class. Nr. 30031. Unmarked. 34 mm. 13,8 gr. R3. VF/XF. Possibly later work or replacement piece. Barac 278; Diakov 1132.10.

Obverse with the center showing St. George killing the dragon.

The reverse with the center bearing the initials of St. George. On the bottom arm, the inscription 2 СТЕП (2 Step) and a Kokoshnik mark of intaglio engraved left facing woman's head. On the horizontal arms, the inscription №30 031.

Lit: Barac4, 1567; Diakov7, 23-27; Werlich, 26.

400,--



97 Saint George Cross

Gold cross 2nd class. Type IVb 1913-1915. Nr. 50675. Unmarked. 34 mm. 14,3 gr. R3. Scratch on left arm reverse, otherwise VF/XF. Barac 278; Diakov 1132.10.

Obverse with the center showing St. George killing the dragon.
The reverse with the center bearing the initials of St. George. On the bottom arm, the inscription 2 СТЕП (2 Step) and a Kokoshnik mark of intaglio engraved left facing woman's head. On the horizontal arms, the inscription №50 675.

Lit: Barac4, 1567; Diakov7, 23-27; Werlich, 26.

1.000,--



98 Saint George Cross

Silver cross 3rd class. Type IVb 1913-1915. Nr. 129458. Unmarked. 34 mm. 10,9 gr. R1. VF/XF. Barac 279; Diakov 1132.7.

Obverse with the center showing St. George killing the dragon.
The reverse with the center bearing the initials of St. George. On the bottom arm the inscription 3 СТЕП (3 Step). On the horizontal arms the inscription 129 458.

Lit: Barac4, 1567; Diakov7, 23-27; Werlich, 26.

150,--



99 Saint George Cross
A clasp of two crosses.

1) Silver cross 3rd class. Type IVb 1913-1915. Nr. 76582. Unmarked. WW1 production. 34 mm. R1. VF/XF. Barac 279; Diakov 1132.7.

Obverse with the center showing St. George killing the dragon.
The reverse with the center bearing the initials of St. George. On the bottom arm the inscription 3 СТЕП (3 Step). On the horizontal arms, the inscription №76 582.
Ribbon and bow of the Order of St. George. Orange moiré with three equally spaced black stripes.

b) Silver cross 4th class. Type IVb 1913-1915. Nr. 70031. Unmarked. WW1 production. 34 mm. R1. VF/XF. Barac 280; Diakov 1132.8.

Obverse with the center showing St. George killing the dragon.
The reverse with the center bearing the initials of St. George. On the bottom arm the inscription 4 СТЕП (4 Step). On the horizontal arms, the inscription №70031.
Ribbon of the Order of St. George. Orange moiré with three equally spaced black stripes.

Lit: Barac4, 1567; Diakov7, 23-27; Werlich, 26.

400,--

**100 Saint George Cross**

Silver cross 4th class. Type IIIa. Nr. 58691. 34 mm. 10,2 gr. VF/XF. Barac 270.

Obverse with the center showing St. George killing the dragon.
The reverse with the center bearing the initials of St. George. On the bottom arm the inscription 4 СТЕП (4 Step). On the horizontal arms the inscription 58 691.

Lit: Barac4, 1566; Werlich, 26.

1.000,--

**101 Saint George Cross**

Silver cross 4th class. Type IVb 1913-1915. Nr. 596614. Unmarked. 34 mm. 10,5 gr. R1. Good VF. Barac 280; Diakov 1132.8.

Obverse with the center showing St. George killing the dragon.
The reverse with the center bearing the initials of St. George. On the bottom arm the inscription 4 СТЕП (4 Step). On the horizontal arms the inscription 596 614 with signs of renumbering.

Lit: Barac4, 1567; Diakov7, 23-27; Werlich, 26.

100,--

**102 Saint George Cross**

Silver cross 4th class. Type IVc 1915. Nr. 1028220. 34 mm. 10,6 gr. R1. VF/XF. Barac 281; Diakov 1132.11.

Obverse with the center showing St. George killing the dragon.

The reverse with the center bearing the initials of St. George. On the top arm 1/M (one million). On the bottom arm the inscription 4 СТЕП (4 Step). On the horizontal arms the inscription 028 220.

Lit: Barac4, 1567; Diakov7, 23-27; Werlich, 26.

250,--

**103 Saint George Cross.**

Silver cross. Unnumbered. Unmarked, 1908-1926, private manufacture. 34 mm. 10 gr. VF/XF.

The loop is marked with the Kokoshnik mark of a relief engraved right facing woman's head and the silver standard 84 zolotnicki. The Greek letter denoting the region of the assay is faded away.

50,--

**104 Saint George Cross**

Yellow metal cross 1st class. Type IVd. Nr. 36956. Unmarked. 34 mm. 9,4 gr. R1. XF. Barac 282; Diakov 1132.12.

Obverse with the center showing St. George killing the dragon.

The reverse with the center bearing the initials of St. George. On the bottom arm the inscription 1 СТЕП (1 Step). On the horizontal arms the inscription №36 956 and the letters Ж and М for Yellow Metal.

Lit: Barac4, 1567; Diakov7, 23-27; Werlich, 26.

400,--

Saint George Medal



105 Saint George Medal, For Bravery

Gold award medal 1st class. Type Vc 1913-1917. Nr. 4974. Unmarked. 28 mm, 23.5 gr. R5. Testmark, otherwise VF. Barac 339; Diakov 1133.7.

Obverse with a left-facing bust of Nicholas II with the legend Б . М . НИКОЛАЙ II ИМП. И САМОД. ВСЕРОСС. (By the grace of God Nicholas II Emperor and Autocrat of All Russia).

Reverse with the three-line inscription:

ЗА ХРАБРОСТЬ
№4974
1 СТЕП
(for bravery, 1 step).

Lit: Barac4, 1471; Diakov7, 28-34; Werlich, 27-28.

1.500,--



106 Saint George Medal, For Bravery

Gold award medal 2nd class. Type Vc 1913-1917. Nr. 10231. 28 mm, 23 gr. R4. Minor edge nicks, otherwise VF. Barac 340; Diakov 1133.8.

Obverse with a left-facing bust of Nicholas II with the legend Б . М . НИКОЛАЙ II ИМП. И САМОД. ВСЕРОСС. (By the grace of God Nicholas II Emperor and Autocrat of All Russia).

Reverse with the three-line inscription:

ЗА ХРАБРОСТЬ
№10231
2 СТЕП
(for bravery, 2 step).

Lit: Barac4, 1471; Diakov7, 28-34; Werlich, 27-28.

2.000,--



107 Saint George Medal, For Bravery

Gold award medal 2nd class. Type Vc 1913-1917. Nr. 2872. 28 mm. 23,6 gr. R4. VF. Barac 340; Diakov 1133.8.

On the edge is the inscription 239 SGT E.G.COX 10th HUS. Sergeant Edward Cox served with the 10th Hussars on the Western front, the London Gazette of 25 August 1915 mentions the receipt of this medal. Obverse with a left-facing bust of Nicholas II with the legend Б . М . НИКОЛАЙ II ИМП. И САМОД. ВСЕРОСС. (By the grace of God Nicholas II Emperor and Autocrat of All Russia).

Reverse with the three-line inscription:

ЗА ХРАБРОСТЬ
№2872
2 СТЕП
(for bravery, 2 step).

On 25 August 1915, the London Gazette reported that His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, with the approval of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, had been graciously pleased to confer rewards for gallantry and distinguished service in the field to commonwealth commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and enlisted men:

Order of St. George 4th class – 4; Order of St. Vladimir 4th class with swords – 10; Order of St. Anne 3rd class with swords – 12; Order of St. Stanislaus 3rd class with swords – 13; Order of St. Anne 4th class inscribed "For valor in War" – 12; Cross of the order of St. George 3rd class – 49; Cross of the Order of St. George 4th class – 250; Medal of St. George 1st class – 50; Medal of St. George 2nd class – 100; Medal of St. George 3rd class – 150; Medal of St. George 4th class – 200.

The medal of Sergeant Cox was number 19 of the 100 medals of St. George 2nd class awarded.

Lit: Barac4, 1471; Diakov7, 28-34; Supplement to the London Gazette, 25 August 1915, 8504-8517; Werlich, 27-28; Whitmore, 42-44, 258.

2.000,--

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE, 25 AUGUST, 1915. 5511

518 Serjeant Joseph Stanley Clarke, No. 4 Battery, Motor Machine Gun Service.	Donside) Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, Territorial Force.
2258 Regimental Serjeant-Major Sydney George Coggins, 1st Life Guards.	1776 Serjeant Ernest Charles Jenner, 5th Lancers.
8672 Serjeant William Cooke, 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.	13821 Serjeant Joseph Johnston, 5th Canadian Infantry Battalion.
239 Serjeant Edward George Cox, 10th Hussars.	11323 Lance-Serjeant James William Edward Jones, 1st Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment.
71071 Acting Bombardier Charles William Davis, "A" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.	1162 Corporal Ernest William Keech, 5th Divisional Cyclist Company, Army Cyclist Corps.
4782 Serjeant John Henry Donovan, 4th Dragoon Guards.	1290 Lance-Corporal Thomas John Kendall, 2nd Battalion, Welsh Regiment (attached to 170th Mining Company, Royal Engineers).
16800 Serjeant Charles Durrant, 171st Company, Royal Engineers.	

**108 Saint George Medal, For Bravery**

Silver award medal 4th class. Type Vc 1913-1917. Nr. 48737. 28 mm, 14.6 gr. R2. VF. Barac 342; Diakov 1133.10.

Obverse with a left-facing bust of Nicholas II with the legend Б . М . НИКОЛАЙ II ИМП. И САМОД. ВСЕРОСС. (By the grace of God Nicholas II Emperor and Autocrat of All Russia).

Reverse with the three-line inscription:

ЗА ХРАБРОСТЬ
№48737
4 СТЕП
(for bravery, 4 step).

Lit: Barac4, 1471; Diakov7, 28-34; Werlich, 27-28.

100,--

**109 Saint George Medal, For Bravery**

Yellow metal award medal 2nd class. Type VI 1917. Nr. 49181. 28 mm, 12,4 gr. R1. XF. Barac 349; Diakov 1133.16.

Obverse with Saint George on horseback, slaying the dragon with his spear.

Reverse with the three-line inscription:

ЗА ХРАБРОСТЬ
№49181
2 СТЕП
(for bravery, 2 step).

On the right, along the edge, the letters Ж. М. for Yellow Metal.

Lit: Barac4, 1472; Diakov7, 28-34; Werlich, 27-28.

800,--

**110 Saint George Medal, For Bravery**

White metal award medal 3rd class. Type VI 1917. Nr. 277955. 28 mm. 13,1 gr. R1. XF. Barac 350; Diakov 1133.17.

Obverse with Saint George on horseback, slaying the dragon with his spear.
Reverse with the three-line inscription:

ЗА ХРАБРОСТЬ
№277955
3 СТЕП
(for bravery, 3 step).

On the right, along the edge, the letters Б. М. for White Metal.

Lit: Barac4, 1472; Diakov7, 28-34; Werlich, 27-28.

100,--

**111 Saint George Medal, For Bravery**

White metal award medal 4th class. Type VI 1917. Nr. 1327950. 28 mm. 13 gr. R1. XF. Barac 351; Diakov 1133.18.

Obverse with Saint George on horseback, slaying the dragon with his spear.
Reverse with the three-line inscription:

ЗА ХРАБРОСТЬ
№1327950
4 СТЕП
(for bravery, 4 step).

On the right, along the edge the letters Б. М. for White Metal.

Lit: Barac4, 1472; Diakov7, 28-34; Werlich, 27-28.

100,--



112 Saint George Medal, For Bravery (reproduction).

Silver-gilt reproduction award medal 2nd class. Type Vd 1915. Number 32562. 28 mm, 18.3g. Barac 344.

Obverse with Saint George on horseback, slaying the dragon with his spear.

Reverse with the three-line inscription:

ЗА ХРАБРОСТЬ
№32562
2 СТЕП
(for bravery, 2 step).

At the bottom center is a hallmark right-facing woman's head.

Lit: Barac4, 1472; Diakov7, 28-34; Werlich, 27-28.

50,--





General Polivanoff (1855-1920), War Minister of Russia, wearing, among others, the breast star of the Order of Saint Anne. Photo Bain News Service photograph collection, Library of Congress, Washington.

Order of Saint Anne



113 Order of Saint Anne.

Cross 1st class. Old type 1797-1829. Gold with red glass and zirconia. 56 x 59 mm. 36,3 gr. Some stones missing, otherwise VF/XF. Barac 720; Werlich 18.

Reverse with a medallion of white enamel bearing the letters of the motto AMANTIBUS, JUSTITIAM, PIETATEM, FIDEM (to those who love justice, piety, and fidelity). Above the letters the Russian Imperial crown.

Lit: Barac4, 1506; Werlich, 15-19.

3.000,--



114 Order of Saint Anne.

Cross 2nd class. Old type 1797-1829. Gold with red glass and stones. 47 x 51 mm. 20.2 gr. XF. Barac 720; Werlich 18.

Reverse with a medallion of white enamel bearing the letters of the motto AMANTIBUS, JUSTITIAM, PIETATEM, FIDEM (to those who love justice, piety, and fidelity). Above the letters the Russian Imperial crown.

Lit: Barac4, 1506; Werlich, 15-19.

5.000,--



115 Order of Saint Anne.

Cross 1st class with Imperial crown. Type 1829-1874. Silver-gilt and enamel. Mid 20th Century Austrian Rothe Manufacture. 54 x 83 mm. 48,5 gr. XF. Barac 725.

Reverse with a medallion of white enamel bearing the letters of the motto AMANTIBUS, JUSTITIAM, PIETATEM, FIDEM (to those who love justice, piety, and fidelity), topped the Russian Imperial crown.

Lit: Barac4, 1506; Werlich, 15-19.

500,--



116 Order of Saint Anne.

Cross 2nd class with Imperial crown. Type 1829-1874. Silver-gilt and enamel. 19th Century. Possibly assembled from parts.. 43 x 75 mm. 24,6 gr. Chipped enamel on various places, otherwise VF. Barac 725.

Reverse with a medallion of white enamel bearing the letters of the motto AMANTIBUS, JUSTITIAM, PIETATEM, FIDEM (to those who love justice, piety, and fidelity). Above the letters the Russian Imperial crown.

On the ring, a stamp with E. T., either a makers mark or a mark of the French customs

Lit: Barac4, 1506; Werlich, 15-19.

1000,--





117 Order of Saint Anne.

Silver breast star with Imperial crown. Type 1829-1874. Unmarked. 19th Century European manufacture. Silver and enamel. 81 mm. 68 gr. A. XF. Barac 732.

Center medallion with the motto AMAN·IUST·PIET·FIDEM (AMANTIBUS, JUSTITIAM, PIETATEM, FIDEM - to those who love justice, piety, and fidelity). The angels holding the crown are a sign of non-Russian production.

Lit: Barac4, 1507; Werlich, 15-19.

1.000,--





118 Order of Saint Anne.

Cross 2nd class with diamonds. 44 x 65 mm (including clasp). 26.3 gr. With original case. Center medallion slightly twisted, otherwise A. XF.

The loop is marked with the combined city and standard mark; the 1741-1907 symbol for St. Petersburg (the crossed anchor, grapnel, and scepter), and 56 (14K – 583 gold). Also the initials Д О for Dmitri Osipov. Dmitri Ivanovich Osipov. He was a little known, but prominent manufacturer of orders in St. Petersburg. Original neck-ribbon (red edged with yellow) and the original case of issue.

Lit: Barac4, 1507 Tammann, 11, 36-37; Werlich, 15-19.

10.000,--



119 Order of Saint Anne.

Cross 2nd class with swords. Type 1829-1917. Gold and enamel. 44 x 44 mm. 20,7 gr. A.XF. Barac 736.

The loop is marked with the 1908 kokoshnik mark; the town symbol α of St. Petersburg, a relief right facing woman's head in relief (faded), and the gold standard 5[6] (14K – 583 gold). On the top arm of the cross is the makers stamp ВД of Varvara Petrovna Dietwald, widow of Eduard Fernadovich Dietwald of the Eduard company, St. Petersburg. On the bottom arm of the cross is the makers stamp ЭДУАРДЪ (Eduard). With ribbon; red with yellow edges.

Lit: Barac4, 1507; Tammann, 11, 22-23; Werlich, 15-19.

3000,--



**120 Order of Saint Anne.**

Cross 2nd class with swords. Type 1855. WWI period production. Yellow metal and enamel. 45 x 45 mm. 19,5 gr. Reverse monogram off-centre, otherwise XF. Barac 736.

The reverse bottom arm of the cross has two markings; K and ДО, markings of Dmitri Osipov. Dmitri Ivanovich Osipov was a little known, but prominent manufacturer of orders in St. Petersburg. Due to WWI and the large demand for metals, from 1916 onwards, the Russian orders were made of base metal. Osipov marked these pieces with K.

Lit: Barac4, 1508; Tammann, 11 , 36-37; Werlich, 15-19.

500,--





50% Size

121 Order of Saint Anne.

Cross 2nd class. Type 1829-1917. Gold and enamel. 43,5 x 43,6 mm. 14.4 gr. XF. With original case. Barac 736.

The loop is marked with the combined city and standard mark; 56 (14K – 583 gold) and the 1741-1907 symbol for St. Petersburg, the crossed anchor, grapple and sceptre. On the bottom arm of the cross is the makers stamp A. K. of the St Petersburg-born German jeweler, gold- and silversmith Albert Konstantin Keibel. Between 1882 and 1910 he was the official manufacturer of all Russian orders. Albert Keibel died in 1910 and is considered one of the most important Russian jewelers

On the top arm of the cross is a Russian double-headed eagle.

With ribbon and the original case of issue.

LLit: Barac4, 1508; Tammann, 3, 5, 31-32; Werlich, 15-19

1000,--



50% Size

122 Order of Saint Anne.

Cross 2nd class. Type 1829-1917. Gold and enamel. 43 x 43 mm. 15,7 gr. XF. With original case. Barac 736.

The loop is marked with the combined city and standard mark; 56 (14K – 583 gold) and the post-1741 symbol for St. Petersburg, the crossed anchor, grapnel and sceptre. On the bottom arm of the cross is the makers stamp A. K. of the St Petersburg-born German jeweler, gold- and silversmith Albert Konstantin Keibel. Between 1882 and 1910 he was the official manufacturer of all Russian orders. On the top arm of the cross is a Russian double-headed eagle.

With ribbon and the original case of issue.

Lit: Barac4, 1508; Tammann, 3, 22-23; Werlich, 15-19.

1000,--

**123 Order of Saint Anne.**

Cross 2nd class. Type 1829-1917. Gold and enamel. 44 x 44 mm. 15,9 gr. XF. With original case. Barac 736.

The loop is marked with the 1908 kokoshnik mark; the town symbol α of St. Petersburg, a right-facing woman's head in relief (faded) and the gold standard 5[6] (14K – 583 gold). On the top arm of the cross is the makers mark ВД of Varvara Petrovna Dietwald, widow of Eduard Fernadovich Dietwald of the Eduard company, St. Petersburg. In the bottom arm of the cross is the makers mark ЭДУАРДЪ (Eduard). On the suspension ring is an unidentified mark.

With ribbon and the original case of issue.

Lit: Barac4, 1508; Tammann, 3, 22-23; Werlich, 15-19.

1000,--

**124 Order of Saint Anne.**

Cross 4th class. Type 1855. WWI period production. Gold and enamel. 20 mm. 4,7 gr. XF. Barac 748.

The reverse has two markings; the Kokoshnik mark 56 (14K – 583 gold) with an intaglio engraved right facing woman's head and the initials П.А. of Pavel Andreev, a jeweller in St. Peterburg in the second half of the 19th century.

Breast ribbon of red with yellow edges.

Lit: Barac4, 1508; Tammann, 14, 16; Werlich, 15-19.

250,--



125 Order of Saint Anne.

Silver Long Service medal. Type V, 1888. Nr. 7239. 24,2 mm. XF. Barac 755.

Obverse with an incused Maltese cross. Above the cross, a stamped Imperial crown. The reverse has the inscription No7239 within an incused circle. A mounted ribbon of red with yellow edges.

Lit: Barac4, 1509.

250,--



Russian troops on the march.
Anne S. K. Brown Collection, Rhode Island.



126 Order of Saint Anne.

Silver Long Service medal. Type VI, 1888. Nr. 11960. 24,2 mm. XF. Barac 756.

Obverse with an incused Maltese cross. Above the cross, a stamped Imperial crown. The reverse has the inscription No7239 within an incused circle.

A mounted ribbon of red with yellow edges.

Lit: Barac4, 1509.

150,--





Russian officer wearing the Order of Saint Stanislaus, 1866.
Library of Congress, Washington.

Order of Saint Stanislaus



127 Order of Saint Stanislaus.

Silver breast star with swords. Type 1855. Early 20th-century manufacture. Silver and enamel. 92,5 mm. 78,8 gr. XF. Barac 767.

Obverse with an eight-pointed star and a centre medallion of white enamel portraying the red and gold initials S.S. of Saint Stanislaus. The centre medallion is circumscribed by the inscription PRÆMIANDO INCITAT (encouraged by reward) and this, in turn, is surrounded by a light green gold-rimmed band containing four laurel wreaths.

On the reverse several markings: the makers mark ВД and ЭДУАРДЪ of the Eduard company, the 1908 oval kokoshnik mark with the town symbol α of St. Petersburg, a relief right facing woman's head in relief and the silver standard 84 Zolotnicki and four separate circular Kokoshnik marks of a right-facing woman's head.

Lit: Barac4, 1511; Tammann, 11, 22-23; Werlich, 19-20.

2.000,--



128 Order of Saint Stanislaus.

Cross 2nd class with swords. Type II, 1856-1917 (1855). Production 1908-1917. Gold and enamel. 46 x 46 mm. 20,7 gr. XF. Barac 786.

The loop is marked with a faded 1908 kokoshnik mark; the town symbol α of St. Petersburg, a relief right-facing woman's head in relief and the gold standard 56 (14K – 583 gold). Also another α mark of the city St. Petersburg on a background resembling a shell. On the top arm of the medal, the makers mark ВД. On the bottom arm, the makers mark ЭДУАРДЪ. Both markings of K. Eduard. On the suspension ring a separate circular kokoshnik mark of a right-facing woman's head.

With neck-ribbon, red with red, white, red border stripes on each side.

Lit: Barac4, 1513; Tammann, 22-23; Werlich, 19-20.

1.500,--



129 Order of Saint Stanislaus.

Cross 2nd class with swords. Type II, 1856-1917 (1855). Production 1908-1917. Gold and enamel. 46 x 46 mm. 20,7 gr. XF. Barac 786.

The loop is marked with a faded 1908 kokoshnik mark; the town symbol α of St. Petersburg, a relief right-facing woman's head in relief and the gold standard 56 (14K – 583 gold). Also another α mark of the city St. Petersburg on a background resembling a shell. On the top arm of the medal, the makers mark ВД. On the bottom arm, the makers mark ЭДУАРДЪ. Both markings of Eduard. On the suspension ring a separate circular kokoshnik mark of a right-facing woman's head.

With neck-ribbon, red with red, white, red border stripes on each side.

Lit: Barac4, 1513; Tammann, 22-23; Werlich, 19-20.

800,--

**130 Order of Saint Stanislaus.**

Cross 3rd class with swords. Type II, 1856-1917. Production 1908-1917. Gold and enamel. 39,6 x 39,6 mm. 15,2 gr. (including ribbon). Some discolouration, otherwise A.XF. Barac 793.

The loop is marked with a 1908 kokoshnik mark; the town symbol α of St. Petersburg, a relief right facing woman's head in relief and the gold standard 56 (14K – 583 gold). On the top arm of the medal, the makers mark ВД. On the bottom arm, the makers mark ЭДУАРДЪ. Both markings of Eduard. On the suspension ring a separate circular kokoshnik mark of a right-facing woman's head. With ribbon, red with red, white, red border stripes on each side.

Lit: Barac4, 1513; Tammann, 11, 36-37; Werlich, 19-20.

150,--



131 Order of Saint Stanislaus.

Cross 1st class. Type II, 1856-1917. Early 20th-century manufacture. Gold and enamel. 63.5 x 64 mm. 27.4 gr. XF. Barac 759.

The loop is marked with the 1908 kokoshnik mark; the town symbol α of St. Petersburg, a relief right facing woman's head in relief and the gold standard 56 (14K – 583 gold). On the top arm of the medal the initials И. Л. of an unidentified head of the workshop of Eduard 1901 - ca. 1908. On the bottom arm the same mark.

Lit: Barac4, 1510; Tammann, 12, 22-23; Werlich, 19-20.

1.500,--



132 Order of Saint Stanislaus.

Cross 1st or 2nd class. Type II, 1856-1917 (1855). Private manufacture 1856-1908. Gold and enamel. 54 x 54 mm. 20,5 gr. Some enamel loss, otherwise XF. Barac 759.

The loop is marked with the combined city and standard mark; 56 (14K – 583 gold) and the 1741-1908 symbol for St. Petersburg, the crossed anchor, grapnel and sceptre, and an unidentified assayers mark.

Lit: Barac4, 1510; Werlich, 19-20.

800,--



133 Order of Saint Stanislaus.

Cross 1st class. Type II, 1856-1917. Early 20th-century manufacture. Gold and enamel. 63.5 x 64 mm. 27.4 gr. XF. Barac 759.

The loop is marked with the 1908 kokoshnik mark; the town symbol α of St. Petersburg, a relief right facing woman's head in relief and the gold standard 56 (14K – 583 gold). On the top arm of the medal the initials И. Л. of an unidentified head of the workshop of Eduard 1901 - ca. 1908. On the bottom arm the same mark but upside down.

Lit: Barac4, 1510; Tammann, 12, 22-23; Werlich, 19-20.

800,--



50% Size

134 Order of Saint Stanislaus.

Cross 3rd class. Type II, 1856-1917. Production 1896-1908. Gold and enamel. 41 x 41 mm. 11,9 gr. XF. With original case. Barac 791.

The loop is marked with the Kokoshnik mark 56 (14K – 583 gold), an intaglio engraved left facing woman's head and the initials Я. Л. of Yakov Nikolayevich Lyapunov who worked as assayer in St. Petersburg from 1899 to 1903. On the bottom arm of the cross is the makers mark A. K. of the St Petersburg born German jeweller, goldsmith and silversmith Albert Konstantin Keibel. On the top arm of the cross is a Russian Imperial double-headed eagle, the mark of the official supplier to the Imperial court. With original case and ribbon; red with red, white, red border stripes on each side.

Lit: Barac4, 1510; Tammann, 15, 31-32, Werlich, 19-20.

600,--



50% Size

135 Order of Saint Stanislaus.

Cross 3rd class. Type II, 1856-1917. Production 1908-1917. Gold and enamel. 42 x 42 mm. 13 gr. (including ribbon). Some discolouration, otherwise XF. With original case. Barac 791.

The loop is marked with a 1908 kokoshnik mark; the town symbol α of St. Petersburg, a relief right facing woman's head in relief and the gold standard 56 (14K – 583 gold). On the top arm of the medal, the makers stamp ВД. On the bottom arm, the makers mark ЭДУАРДЪ. Both markings of Eduard. On the suspension ring a separate circular kokoshnik mark of a right-facing woman's head.

With original case and ribbon; red with red, white, red border stripes on each side.

Lit: Barac4, 1513; Tammann, 22-23, Werlich, 19-20.

500,--

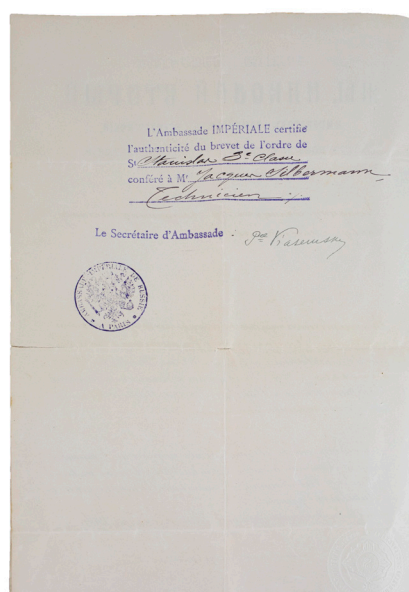
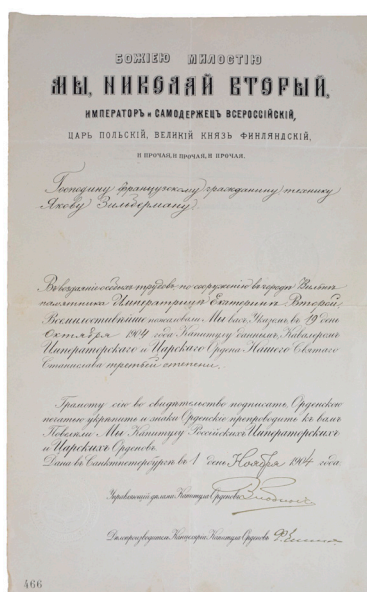
**136 Order of Saint Stanislaus.**

Cross 3rd Class. Type II, 1856-1917. Production 1859. Gold and enamel. 37,3 x 38,1 mm. 10 gr. (including ribbon). Some discolouration, otherwise XF. Barac 791.

The loop is marked with the date 1859 and the gold standard 56 (14K – 583 gold). On the bottom arm, the makers mark WK for Johann Wilhelm Keibel (1788-1862). On the top arm of the cross is a Russian double-headed eagle, the mark of the official supplier to the Imperial court. With faded ribbon, red with red, white, red border stripes on each side.

Lit: Barac4, 1513; Tammann, 28-29, Werlich, 19-20.

500,--

**138 Order of Saint Stanislaus.**

Document.

Bestowal document of a Order of St. Stanislaus 3rd class to French citizen Jacob Silbermann, dated 19 October 1904.

100,--

**138 Order of Saint Stanislaus.**

Cross 3rd class for non-Christians. Type II, 1856-1917. Production 1896-1908. Gold and enamel. 40,5 x 40,5 mm. 10,6 gr. XF. With original case. Barac 792.

The loop is marked with the Kokoshnik mark 56 (14K – 583 gold), an intaglio engraved left facing woman's head and the initials Я. Л. of Yakov Nikolayevich Lyapunov who worked as an assayer in St. Petersburg from 1899 to 1903. On the bottom arm of the cross is the makers stamp A. K. of the St Petersburg born German jeweller, goldsmith and silversmith Albert Konstantin Keibel. On the top arm of the cross is a Russian double-headed eagle, the mark of the official supplier to the Imperial court. With original, used case and ribbon, red with red, white, red border stripes on each side.

Lit: Barac4, 1513; Tammann, 15, 31-32, Werlich, 19-20.

1.500,--



139 Medal bar.

Large 15 piece medal bar consisting of seven Russian and eight international orders and medals. With certificat.

1) Order of Saint Vladimir.

Cross 4th class. Civilian Division. Gold and enamel. 34,5 X 34,8 mm. Barac 711. Werlich 16.

The loop is marked with a partial 1908 Kokoshnik mark 56 (14K – 583 gold) and a right-facing woman's head in relief. On the bottom arm, the makers mark ЭДУАРДЪ for Eduard, St. Petersburg. On the top arm an unreadable mark. Mounted with the Saint Vladimir ribbon; equal stripes black, red and black.

Lit: Barac4, 1504; Tammann, 22-23, Werlich, 13-15.

2) Order of Saint Anne.

Cross 2nd class with swords. Type 1829-1917. Gold and enamel. 34 x 34 mm. Barac 736.

The loop is marked with the kokoshnik mark; a relief right facing woman's head in relief and the gold standard 56 (14K – 583 gold). On the top arm of the cross is the makers mark ВД of Eduard, St. Petersburg. On the bottom arm of the cross is the makers mark ЭДУАРДЪ (Eduard). Mounted with the Saint Anne ribbon; red with yellow edges.

Lit: Barac4, 1508; Tammann, 22-23, Werlich, 15-19.

3) For campaign in China 1900-1901.

Light bronze award medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 27.1 mm. Barac 618; Diakov 1331.1; Werlich 119.

Obverse with the monogram of Nicholas II, topped by the Russian Imperial crown. Reverse with the dates 1900-1901 above an anchor crossed by a musket and sabre. Along the edge of the medal the inscription ЗА ПОХОДЪ ВЪ КИТАЙ (for campaign in China). Mounted with the ribbon; sky blue with red with equal stripes black, red and black.

This medal was instituted on 6 May 1901. 106.000 light bronze medals were awarded to all those who were present in China during the Boxer rebellion but who did not see active duty.

Lit: Barac4, 1493; Diakov7, 207; Werlich, 58-59.

3) Russo-Japanese war 1904-1905.

Light bronze award medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 27,64 mm. Barac 627; Diakov 1406.2; Werlich 122 (type I).

Obverse with the all-seeing eye in the centre, surrounded by rays. Below are the dates 1904-1905.

Reverse with a five-line inscription:

ДА
ВОЗНЕСЕТЬ
ВАСЪ ГОСПОДЬ
ВЪ СВОЕ
ВРЕМЯ.

(Let God take you in his time).

The ribbon is a combination of the order of St. George (orange moire with three equally spaced black stripes) and red.

This medal was instituted on 1 January 1906. The light bronze medal was awarded to all generals, commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, enlisted men of the Imperial Russian army and navy, members of the militia, border guards and volunteers who participated in one or more battles on land or sea during the years 1904-1905.

Lit: Barac4, 1494; Diakov7, 260; Werlich, 59-60.

5) 100th anniversary of the Patriotic War of 1812, 1912.

Light bronze commemorative medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 27,5 mm. Barac 632; Diakov 1527.3; Werlich 128.

Obverse with a right-facing bust of Alexander I.

Reverse with a seven-line inscription

1812
СЛАВНЫЙ ГОДЪ
СЕЙ МИНУЛЪ,
НО НЕ ПРОЙДУТЪ
СОДЪЯННЫЕ ВЪ
НЕМЪ ПОДВИГИ
1912

(1812 this glorious year has passed but the deeds committed in this year will not be forgotten 1912).

Mounted with the St. Vladimir ribbon; equal stripes black, red and black.

This medal was instituted on 15 August 1912. Some 442.000 bronze medals were struck in 1912. This medal was awarded to all generals, commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and enlisted men in the Russian army and navy who were serving on 26 August 1912 in military units and detachments of the navy which had participated in the War of 1812. It was also awarded to all generals, commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and enlisted men including pages and cadets who participated in the parades on the field of Borodino and near Moscow during the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the War of 1812. To civilian and military personnel who were official representatives at the ceremonies and the parades on the field of Borodino; and to all individuals who took part in the organization of the celebrations of the 100th anniversary of the War of 1812. And to all direct descendants on the male side of generals, admirals, staff, commissioned officers who had taken part in the War of 1812; and to all direct descendants, male or female, of Field Marshal Kutuzov.

Lit: Barac4, 1495; Diakov7, 261; Werlich, 62.

6) 300th anniversary of the rule of the Romanov dynasty, 1913.

Light bronze commemorative medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 27,57 mm. Barac 633; Diakov 1548.3; Werlich 128.

Obverse with the right-facing busts of Nicholas II and Mikhael Fyodorovich.

Reverse with the five-line inscription:

ВЪ ПАМЯТЬ
300-ЛѢТІЯ
ЦАРСТВОВАНІЯ
ДОМА РОМАНОВЫХЪ
1613-1913

(In memory of 300th anniversary of the reign of the Romanov dynasty 1613-1913).

Mounted on a ribbon of equal stripes white, orange and black; the state colors.

This medal was instituted on 21 February 1913. More than 1,5 million bronze medals were struck between 1913 and 1914.

Lit: Barac4, 1495; Diakov7, 363; Werlich, 62-63.

7) 300th anniversary of the battle of Gangut 1714.

Light bronze commemorative medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 27,95 mm. Barac 634; Diakov 1571.2; Werlich 130.

Obverse with a laureate and armoured bust of Tsar Peter I with the legend ПЕТРЪ ВЕЛІКІ · ІМПЕРАТОРЪ И ІСАМОДЕРЖЕЦЪ · ВСЕРОС. (Peter the Great Emperor and Autocrat of All Russia).

Reverse with a view of the naval scene of the Swedish fleet surrounded by the Russian galleys, flanked by islands with the legend ПРИЛЪЖАНІЕ И ВѢРНОСТЬ ПРВЕОСХОДИТЬ СИЛЬНО ПЕРВАЯ МОРСКАЯ ПОБѢДА ПРИ ГАНГУТЪ (Diligence and fidelity exceed force. First naval victory at Gangut). In exergue the date ІЮЛЯ 27 ДНЯ 1714 (27 July 1714).

Originally mounted on a sky blue ribbon but repaired by attaching the medal on a chain.

This medal was instituted on 12 June 1914 and awarded to officers and enlisted men of the Imperial Navy, who participated in the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Gangut. 94.000 light bronze medals were struck, but due to the outbreak of WWI, only some 10.000 were awarded.

Lit: Barac4, 1495; Diakov7, 378; Werlich, 63.

8) Legion d'Honneur.

French officer cross. Third Republic 1870-1940. 42,5 x 60 mm. Barac 582.

This medal was instituted on 8 November 1870. Made by Maison Arthus-Bertrand.

Mounted on a red ribbon with rosette.

Lit: Barac2, 574-576.

9) Leopold Order.

Belgian officer cross with swords. Military Division. 40 x 68 mm. Barac 181.

This medal was instituted in 1832. Mounted on a purple ribbon with rosette.

Lit: Barac1, 149.

10) Order of the crown of Italy.

Knight's cross. Gold and enamel. Barac 814.

A white enamelled Ruppert Cross set in Gold, arms connected by Savoy knots in each quadrant also in Gold, obverse featuring an Iron Crown of Lombardy with enamelled detailing, with a brightly enamelled blue background, reverse in gold embossed an Italian Kingdom coat of arms with black, red and white enamels. On the edge of the bottom arm the makers mark D. Cravanzola.
Mounted on a ribbon; equal stripes of red, white and red.

This medal was instituted on 20 February 1868.

Lit: Barac3, 1129.

11) Order of Danilo I, Montenegro

Cross 5th class. Silver and enamel. Barac 48.

On the loop a silver mark; the initials CR and a right-facing woman's head in relief.
Obverse with the date 1852 3 (1852-1853) and the inscription ЗА НЕЗАВИСИМОСТЬ ЦРНЕ ГОРЕ (for the Independence of Montenegro)

Reverse with the inscription ДАНИИЛЪ I. ЦРНОГОРСКИИ КНЯЗЪ (Danilo I. Montenegrin Prince).

Mounted on a ribbon; white with two equal green stripes. Probably switched with the Messina medal during a later 'restoration'.

This medal was instituted in 1853 and was named after Montenegro's Prince-Bishop Danilo I. It was awarded for civil as well as military merit.

Lit: Barac3, 1264.

12) Messina earthquake medal.

Silver commemorative medal. Signed by L. Giorgi. 31,60 mm. Barac 494.

Obverse with the left-facing bust of King Vittorio Emanuele III and the legend VITTORIO EMANUELE III RE D'ITALIA. Under the truncation of the bust the signature L. Giorgi

Reverse with the six-line inscription within a

MEDAGLIA
COMMEMORATIVA
TERREMOTO
CALABRO-SICULO
28 DICEMBRE
1908

(Commemorative Medal Calabrian-Sicilian Earthquake 28 December 1908).

Mounted on a ribbon; white with two red border stripes. Probably switched with the Order of Danilo I cross during a later 'restoration'.

This medal was instituted on 10 February 1910 to commemorate the earthquake in Calabria and Sicily on 28 December 1908. The medal was awarded for the work of rescue and the generous and philanthropic actions, carried out in the places devastated by the earthquake

Lit: Barac3, 1111.

13) For military bravery, Montenegro.

Silver award medal. III Model ca 1862- ca 1900. Barac 3.

Obverse with Montenegrin coat of arms

Reverse with the inscription ВЪРА СВОБОДА ЗА ХРАБРОСТЬ (faith, freedom, for bravery).

Mounted on a ribbon; white, blue, and red.

The medal was instituted in 1841 by Prince Petar II Petrovic Njegos and was awarded for bravery in battle. The medal was awarded in small numbers (including some awards to Allied soldiers who fought on the Macedonian Front during WWI) until 1919.

Lit: Barac3, 1256-1257.

14) Montenegrin Nicholas I, Golden jubilee 1860-1910.

Gilt bronze commemorative medal. Signed by St. Schwartz. 34 mm. Barac 34.

Obverse with a laureate, left-facing bust of Nicholas I and the circumscribing inscription:

У СПОМЕН ПРОСЛАВЕ ПЕДЕСЕТОГОДИШНОЕ ВЛАДАВИНЕ 1910

1860 1910 I.AБГ ЗА ПРИЈЕСТО И ОТАЦБИНУ

Mounted on a ribbon; white with two red border stripes.

This medal was instituted in 1910.

Lit: Barac3, 1261.

15) Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Japanese cross with silver rays. 6th class. Barac 55.

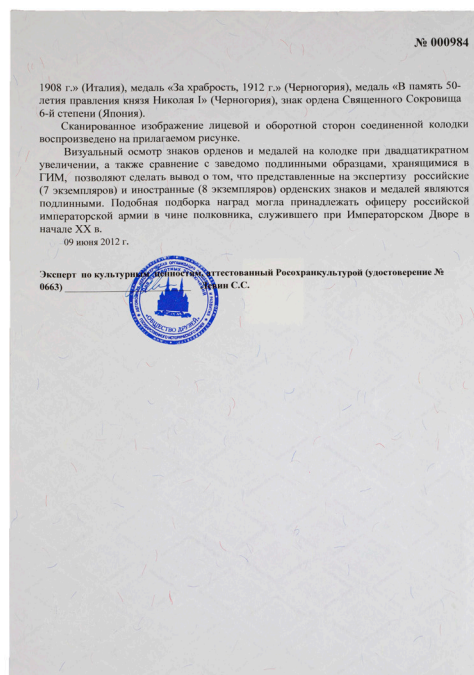
Obverse a Maltese cross with rays of silver and white enamel (the sword). A blue centre disk with an eight-pointed silver star (the mirror), surrounded by a wreath of red-enamelled dots (the jewel). The Yata mirror, the Yasakani jewel and the Emperor's sword are the three Imperial treasures

Reverse with a Japanese inscription.

This medal was instituted on 4 January 1888.

Lit: Barac3, 1167.

2.500,--







Russian officer N. V. Grigor'iev wearing a badge for long service, 1866.
Library of Congress, Washington.

Miscellaneous



50% Size

140 Badge for long service and good conduct.

Long Service badge XL (40 years), Early 20th century manufacture. 34 x 30 mm. 10 gr. XF. With the original case of issue. Barac 505; Werlich 131C.

This badge was first instituted in 1827 and awarded to non-commissioned officers and other ranks for exemplary service for 15 years up to 60 years. The 40-year-variant was only introduced in 1855. Obverse with a wreath surrounding the Roman numeral XL, mounted on a ribbon of Saint George; orange moiré and two black stripes.

On the reverse several markings. The makers stamp БД for Eduard and with a 1908 kokoshnik mark; the town symbol α of St. Petersburg, a right-facing woman's head in relief and the silver standard 84 Zolotnicki. Also two circular kokoshnik marks of a right-facing woman's head on the mainframe and the pin.

Lit: Barac4, 1483; Tammann, 22-23; Werlich, 19-20.

500,--



141 Romanov tercentenary cross for the clergy, 1913.

Cross 300 Years of the Romanov Dynasty for Church officials. Bronze and enamel. 41,5 x 67,9 mm. A.XF. Andolenko 902.

This Russian Orthodox jubilee cross was awarded to priests who served on February 21, 1913, the day of the Romanov dynasty's 300th anniversary.

Obverse with a gold-rimmed cross with white, blue, and green enamel, topped by the Monomakh's cap, the symbol-crown of the Russian autocracy.

Reverse with on the top arm the coat of arms of the Romanovs. On the centre arms, the inscription We rule the empire through God. On the left end of the centre arm is the initial M for Michael, the first Romanov Tsar. On the right is the monogram of Nicholas II. The dates 1613-1913 in old Cyrillic on the bottom arm.

Mounted with the ribbon of St. Vladimir.

Lit: Andolenko, 205.

100,--



- 142** For success, 1899.
Gold prize medal for tailoring or pattern making. 25,8 mm. 4.5 gr. XF.

The suspension ring is marked with the standard mark 56 (14K – 583 gold) and an unknown assayers' mark. Obverse with a design of a pair of scissors and a measuring tape circumscribed by the inscription УВАРОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА КРОЙКИ (Uvarov school of cutting). The school was named after Sergei Semionovich Uvarow (1786-1855), a Russian Minister of National Education. Reverse with the inscription ЗА УСПѢХИ (for success) 1899.

150,--



- 143** Centenary founding of Odessa, 1794-1894.
Gold jeton or commemorative medal. 17,4 x 24 mm. 2.4 gr. XF.

On 2 September 1794 (O.S. 22 August 1794), Catherine the Great renamed the city Chadzjibej to Odessa. In 1894 this centenary of the founding of Odessa was celebrated. Obverse with the coat of arms of Odessa with the dates 22 August 1794-1894. Reverse with the legend 100 years Odessa. At the bottom two marks; the gold standard 56 (14K – 583 gold) with an unidentified city/region symbol and the mark АФ.

80,--

**144 Graduation badge.**

Silver school or Gymnasium graduation badge with chain. 1915. Unmarked. Bismuth and enamel. 26,5 x 43 mm. 16,2 gr. VF/XF. With chain.

Obverse with the Russian crowned Imperial double-headed eagle with the monogram of Nicholas II. Beneath the eagle the Belorussian inscription ВЫПУСКЪ 1 (Issue 1).

Reverse with the inscription of the name of the recipient and the date: А. С. Каленский (Kalenski) 1915.

80,--

**145 Russian Navy Jeton, 1916.**

Jeton. 1916. Gold and enamel. 16,6 mm. 1.9 gr. XF.

Obverse with the naval ensign of the Russian Imperial navy.

Reverse with the date 1916 circumscribed with the inscription ЗАГАДИТЕСЬ В. К. КОНСТАНТИНЪ. This inscription probably refers to the Gavriil class destroyer Konstantin. This ship was launched on 12 June 1915. It was assigned to the Baltic fleet during WWI and was finally sunk by a British mine in the Gulf of Finland on 21 October 1919.

100,--

**146 Badge**

Gold unidentified badge. 26 x 29 mm. 6.9 gr. XF. With chain.

Obverse and reverse identical. An open book with the inscription НАДО ГОНИТЬ (should drive) above wings. On top of a burning lamp.

200,--



147 Set of 5 medals/badges. A mix of originals and reproductions.

1) Coronation Nicholas II.

Light bronze commemorative medal. 26 mm. 6,3 gr.

2) 200th anniversary of the annexation of Estonia, 1710-1910.

Light (yellow) bronze commemorative medal. 24 mm. 8.2 gr.

3) Graduation badge.

36,3 x 36,6 mm. 14,44 gr.

Reverse with the inscription М Е ТРОЦКЦНУ, February 2, 1917.

4) Badge 6th Taurida Grenadier Regiment.

39 x 54,6 mm. 30,6 gr. Andolenko 163.

This badge was instituted on 15 July 1908. Bronze wreath of laurel and oak branches. Inside the wreath is a grenade with gold flames. The wreath is bound at the base by a gold ribbon covered in light blue and yellow enamel. On the ribbon are the dates "1756", "1906" and the Roman numeral "CL" (150), all marked in yellow enamel. On the grenade is the combined cypher of the Empress Elizabeth Petrovna and Emperor Nicholas II beneath the gold Imperial crown, each with the letters "E" and "P" covered in light blue and yellow enamel and the gold number "II".

Lit: Andolenko, 61.

5) Badge State militia.

Bronze cross. 43,3 mm. 20,7 gr. Andolenko 553.

Obverse with a monogram of Nicholas II in the center medallion. On the arms the inscription ЗА ВѢРУ ЦАРЯ ОТЕЧЕСТВО (For Faith, Czar, and Fatherland).

This Militia badge was instituted in 1890.

Lit: Andolenko, 158.



148 Set of 2 badges.

1) Miniature breast star

Unidentified miniature Star/badge. Signed by A. Bragin. Silver and enamel. Integrated loop. 35 mm. 14,6 gr.

Reverse with two marks; the initials AB and a 1908 kokoshnik mark; the town symbol α of St. Petersburg, a right-facing woman's head in relief and the silver standard 84 Zolotnicki.

Andrei Bragin (in Russian Андрей Степанович Брагин) was one of the most respected and accomplished silversmiths in Saint-Petersburg at the turn of the century. He finished his apprenticeship in 1852 and opened his workshop in 1888. The firm produced a wide range of silver, such as tableware, flatware, decorative objects, objects of vertu and samovars.

2) XXV badge.

Unidentified award badge. Gold, white diamonds and blue sapphires. 29,9 x 28,65 mm. 6,74 gr.

150,--



149 Medal bar.
Five-part medal bar with remains of different ribbons.

100,--



150 Soviet Union.

1) 3rd anniversary of the October Revolution, 1920.

Silver commemorative medal. Unsigned. 36 mm. 19,3 gr. Suspension loop missing, otherwise VF. Barac 855.

2) 3rd anniversary of the October Revolution, 1920.

Light bronze award medal. Unsigned. Integrated loop. 36 mm. 18,8 gr. XF. Barac 855.

Obverse with a labourer in a workshop standing behind an anvil and double-headed hammer, holding a firearm with a bayonet. Behind the labourer and anvil a Soviet star. In the top right the inscription ПРОЛЕТАРИИ ВСЕХ СТРАН СОЕДИНЯЙТЕСЬ! (proletarians of all countries unite!).

Reverse with the Soviet symbol of the hammer and sickle circumscribed by the inscription Р. С. Ф. С. Р. ОКТЯБРЬ 1917-1920г. (РОССИЙСКАЯ СОВЕТСКАЯ ФЕДЕРАТИВНАЯ СОЦИАЛИСТИЧЕСКАЯ РЕСПУБЛИКА – Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic October 1917-1920).

These medals were instituted in 1920 to pay tribute to the third anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution of 25 October 1917. They are regarded as the very first portable medal of Soviet Russia. They were awarded in November 1920 to participants and organizers of the grand conference of the Petrograd Soviet of Workers', Peasants' and Red Army Deputies, the highest governing institution of Petrograd, the former capital. The commemorative medals were presented to distinguished revolutionaries by Clara Zetkin, eminent German Communist, on her first visit to Soviet Russia, on behalf of Vladimir Lenin, the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR). 3.000 silver medals were reportedly presented to participants of the grand conference.

Lit: Barac4, 1492.

300,--



151 Soviet Union.

5 medals/badges. A mix of originals and reproductions.

1) Kurland 1919.

Gilt bronze miniature commemorative medal. 16,1 mm. 3,1 gr.

This medal was established in 1919 by Pavel Rafalovitsj Bermond-Avalov and awarded to veterans of WWI who had participated in the military operations in Kurland, modern-day Latvia.

Obverse with St. George on his horse, slaying the dragon.

Reverse with an Orthodox cross and the date 1919.

2) Soviet Sniper Badge, WW2.

Badge. 2nd Type. WW2, mid to late war. 36,8 x 45 mm. 18,5 gr.

Obverse with the Soviet symbol of hammer and sickle. Above the word СНАЙПЕР (sniper). Below are two crossed rifles.

3) Soviet parachute badge, WW2.

4) Unidentified Soviet badge.

With the inscription ОТЛИЧНЫЙ ДВИЖЕНОЦ (Excellent move).

5) Armenia: Soviet Armenia School medal, 1960.

Gold plated graduation medal. 1st Type. 40,1 mm. 26,35 gr.

This is the award which was presented by the heads of municipal councils to the best graduates of the Soviet schools.





International orders and decorations



152 Austria: Order of Franz Joseph.

Breast star. Type I (1849 – ca. 1880). Made by Gebrüder Resch, Vienna. Gold, Silver and enamel. 69,6 mm. 53,2 gr. XF. Barac 627.

Obverse with a Facet cut silver star with eight groups of rays around the red enamel cross, golden double-headed eagle, crown and chain with the legend VIRIBUS UNITIS (with united forces). In the white enamel centre medallion of the cross the initials FJ of Emperor Franze Joseph.

Reverse with the makers' mark 'GEBR. RESCH', 'IN WIEN' and a right-facing woman's (Diana) head. On the pin three marks 'A'.

This order was instituted on 2 December 1849.

Lit: Barac1, 185-187.

1.000,--



153 Bavaria: Treudienstabzeichen der Bayerischen Industrie für 25 Jahre.

Silver commemorative medal with miniature and box of issue. Made by Deschler & Sohn, München. Silver and enamel. 28,8 x 44,5 mm. 10 x 18 mm. (miniature). XF.

Obverse with the coat of arms of Bavaria, topped by a symbolic mechanical wheel and flanked by two standing lions. Above the legend EHRE DER ARBEIT (honor work). Beneath the coat of arms, a swastika flanked by oak leaves.

Reverse the inscription FÜR 25 JAHRE TREUE DIENSTE (for 25 years loyal service), circumscribed by the text DIE BAYERISCHE INDUSTRIE (the Bavarian Industry).

Original ribbons; sky blue and white. Box in used condition.

On the bottom rim is a silver mark 800 (80% silver).

25,--



154 Belgium:

1) Leopold Order.

Commander cross. Civilian Division. Made by Jules Heremans, Schaerbeek. Gold and enamel. 53 x 82 mm. With an original case of issue and purple neck-ribbon. Some enamel loss on the lower arm, otherwise XF. Barac 193. This medal was instituted on 3 August 1832.

Lit: Barac1, 149.

2) Medal City St. Nicolas

Gilt bronze commemorative medal. 48,3 mm. 47,1 gr. With original case. Some spots, otherwise XF.

Obverse with the crowned coat of arms of the city St Nicolas, topped by the legend STAD ST NICOLAAS and flanked by oak branches.

Reverse with the inscription VLAGINHULDIGING 9 SEPTEMBER 1934 (inauguration of the flag, September 9, 1934), circumscribed by the legend POLITIEVERBROEDERING ST NIKLAAS-WAES (fraternization of the St. Nicolas and Waes police).



155 Brasil: Imperial Order of the Rose

Breast star. Dignitary/Officer. Gold and enamel. 63,7 mm. 60,6 gr. XF. Barac 107/110.

The Order was founded by Emperor Pedro I (1798-1834) two days after his engagement on 2 August 1829 to his future wife, Amélie de Beauharnais von Leuchtenberg, whom he married on 17 October 1829.

Tradition has it that the Order was founded after Dom Pedro was heard to look at Amélie and say "...beautiful as a rose". The Grand Dignitary ranked second of the six grades of the order and was limited to 16 members at any one time. A total of 84 holders is recorded. The Order was abolished on 22 March 1890. A wonderful example of a very rare senior rank of the most romantic of orders.

Obverse with a six-pointed star of gold and white enamel on a shield of sunrays. The star is surrounded by a circular wreath of eighteen roses. In the centre medallion, the monogram PA (Pedro & Amelia) is circumscribed by the inscription AMOR E FIDELIDADE (love and fidelity).

Reverse with

Lit: Barac1, 185-187.

1.000,--



- 156 Bulgaria, Peoples Republic: Order of Georgi Dimitrov.**
 Gold award medal. Nr. 2670. 1987. Gold and enamel. 41,6 x 46,5 mm. 36,9 gr. (incl ribbon).
 Miniature. 20,5 x 22,6 mm. (miniature) 5,7 gr. Including a ribbon bar. With original award booklet
 numbered 2670 and dated 21 August 1987. In its hardshell case of issue with the Bulgarian coat-of-arms.
 Near mint condition. XF.

1.000,--



- 157 Finland: Riihimäki – St. Petersburg railway line**
Gold commemorative jeton. 24,8 mm. 14,3 gr. XF.

The loop is marked 56, St. Petersburg and unreadable makers mark.

Reverse with the Swedish inscription STATENS JERNVAGAR I FINLAND 1868-1870 (State Railways in Finland 1868-1870) and a personalised inscription ГРАФЪ Н. В. АДЛЕРБЕРГЪ (Graf N. V. Adlerberg). Graf Nikolai Vladimirovich Adlerberg (1819-1892) was governor-general of Finland from 1866 to 1881.

The Riihimäki - St. Petersburg railway line was built in 1868-1870.

400,--



- 158 France: Exposition des produits de l'industrie, 1844.**
Gold prize medal. Signed by F. Depaulis. 56,6 mm. 144,6 gr. Obverse UNC. Reverse with hairlines and two edge knocks on the rim, otherwise XF.

Obverse with a right-facing bust of Louis Philippe I and the inscription LOUIS PHILIPPE I ROI DES FRANÇAIS. Below the bust is the signature DEPAULIS. F.

Reverse with between the edge of the medal and an oak-leaf wreath a inscription EXPOSITION DES PRODUITS DE L'INDUSTRIE 1844 (exposition of industrial products 1844). Within the wreath the inscription A DÉLICOURT (to Délicourt).

5.000,--



159 Great Britain: 25 year London Midland & Scottish Railway Ambulance Centre long service medal.

Gold award medal. 9ct. Silver 25 Year-bar numbered M984. 26,2 mm. 11 gr. VF.

Obverse with the logo and legend of the London Midland & Scottish Railway Ambulance Centre
Reverse with the engraved dedication to S. FERGUSON 1941. Above the legend FOR LONG SERVICE
The medal was hallmarked in Birmingham in 1941 by the Alexander Clark Company, Ltd. Beneath the name several gold stamps: ACCItD, 9, 375, anchor and R.

50,--



160 Italy: Union of plumbers, tinsmiths and gas builders, 1932.

Gold prize medal. 28,2 mm. 10,43 gr. XF.

Obverse with a column with fasces, and behind a lion facing to the right but looking 'backwards' to the left.
The inscription ANNO X. The monogram EP of an unidentified engraver is on the right.
Reverse with the seven-line inscription:

ALL' ALLIEVO
BAVSOLA ALFONSO
L'VNIONE PRINCIPALI
INDRAVLICI LATTONIERI
GASISTI
NEL DECENNALE
ERA FASCISTA

(to the student Bausola Alfonso, the main union of plumbers, tinsmiths and gas builders
in the ten years it was fascist).

Beneath the text the goldmark 18K.

300,--



161 The Netherlands: Order of Orange Nassau.

Commander cross. 1906-1953. Gold and enamel. 55 x 85 mm. 28,2 gr. (with ribbon). XF. Barac 201.

On the joint of the suspension ring between the cross and crown a gold mark.

Obverse with the Dutch standing lion in the center medallion, circumscribed by the inscription JE MAINTIENDRAI (I will maintain).

Reverse with the crowned initial W, circumscribed by the legend GOD ZY MET ONS (God be with us).

With original neck-ribbon; orange with white and blue edge stripes.

Lit: Barac3, 1293.

400,--



162 The Netherlands: 300th-anniversary Athenaeum Illustre Amsterdam 1932.

Bronze commemorative medal. Signed by L. H. Sondaar. 60 mm. 71,2 gr. VF/XF. With original case.

Obverse with the Agnieten chapel with gate and two trees, flanked by the dates 1632 and 1932. Below are the symbols of the six faculties and the coat of arms of Amsterdam. Above the inscription ATHENAEUM ILLUS - TRE AMSTERDAM. Between the outer two faculty symbols the initials L. H. S. for the engraver L. H. Sondaar.

Reverse with a burning Roman oil lamp, as a symbol for truth and wisdom, circumscribed by the legend UNA DOCTRINA MULTIPLEX VERITAS (one doctrine, multiple truth).

With original case.

10,--



163 Monaco. Medal of Honor.

Gold award medal. 1st class. Type II (Louis II). 32 mm. 11,98 gr. (incl. ribbon). Very attractive red patina, A.UNC. Barac 4.

Obverse with a left-facing bust and the legend LOUIS II PRINCE DE MONACO.

Reverse with the word DEVOIR (duty) circumscribed by the legend PTE DE MONACO 5 FEVRIER 1894 (Principality of Monaco, February 5, 1894).

Originally instituted on 5 February 1894, the Louis II version was introduced on April 20, 1915. This medal was awarded for devotion to duty and exceptional civil and military service to the Principality of Monaco and its Prince.

Lit: Barac3, 1249.

500,--



164 Monaco. Régates Internationales, 1930.

Gold award medal. Signed by Emile Monier. 32 mm. 20,22 gr. With original case of issue. VF/XF.

Obverse with two sailing ships on the sea. On the lower right is the signature of Emile Monier.
Reverse with the inscription RÉGATES INTERNATIONALES MONACO 1930.

400,--



165 Prussia: Military Merit Honour decoration.

Silver cross 1st class. 38 mm. 16,30 gr. VF. Barac 99.

Obverse with the crowned monogram WR for Wilhelm Rex.
Reverse with the inscription KRIEGS VERDIENST (war merit).
On the edge of the medallion an unidentified mark AW.

This medal was instituted on 27 February 1864.

Lit: Barac2, 748.

200,--



166 Spain: Medal of Honor (naval – life saving)

Gold award medal. Type I (1858-1868). Signed by Luis Marchioni. 36 mm. 55,75 gr. XF, as struck. Barac 345.

Obverse with a laureate right-facing bust of Queen Isabella II with the inscription ISABEL 2A REINA DE LAS ESPAÑAS. Below the bust the initials of the engraver L. M., Luis Marchioni

Reverse with the coat of arms of Spain.

On the edge is the inscription Mr JOHN WALKER.

Instituted April 15, 1858. This Royal Medal of Merit was a personal gift from Queen Isabella II of Spain (1833-1868) to the English scientist John Walker, who throughout his life was considered the trusted chemist of the Spanish Monarchy, as well as a recognition of his career, although all this cannot be verified. It is a very important piece since it was unusual to find this type of royal present.

Lit: Barac4, 1633.

1.500,--



167 Spain: Order of Military Merit.

Cross. 1st Class. Red model. Type VI (1936-1976). Silver-gilt and enamel. Made by J. Saz, Madrid. 39,5 x 49 mm. 22,99 gr. With original case. VF. Barac 829.

Wartime ribbon of red with a small white centre line. This medal was instituted on 3 August 1864 but this type of medal was awarded during the regime of General Franco (1938-1975), either to the Nationalist forces of the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939) or to the Spanish Blue Legion that served with the Axis forces on the Russian front in WW2.

Obverse with the heraldic symbols of Castile and León and in the centre the symbol of Granada.
Reverse with the initials MM for Mérito Militar on a white enamel centre medallion.
With original case with the company name J. Saz Condecoraciones. Arenal. 6, Madrid.

Lit: Barac4, 1686-1695.

80,--



168 Sweden: Order of Vasa.

Commander cross. 1866-1975. Gold and enamel. 54,5 x 80 mm. 28,8 gr. XF. Barac 297.

The suspension ring is marked with a sheaf stamp.

Obverse and reverse identical; with a white enamel Maltese cross with a sheaf circumscribed by the inscription GUSTAF DEN TREDIE INSTIKTARE MDCCLXXII (instituted by Gustav III, 1772).

This Order was founded by King Gustav III on 29 May 1772 as an award to recognize services rendered to the state that did not merit the Order of the Seraphim or the Order of the Northern Star. It has not been conferred since 1975.

Lit: Barac4, 1738-1741.

500,--

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HERITAGE

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1.2 Afwijking van deze algemene voorwaarden is alleen mogelijk indien en zover uiterdrukkelijk schriftelijk door de veilinghouder aanvaard.

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2.2 De koper dient vóór de koop de staat en de beschrijving van een voorwerp in de catalogus of kavellijst ten eigen genoegen nauwkeurig en deskundig te (laten) inspecteren en een eigen oordeel te vormen over de mate waarin het voorwerp overeenkomt met de beschrijving ervan en de koper dient waar redelijkerwijs nodig of gewenst onafhankelijk advies van deskundigen in te roepen, terwijl de koper niet op illustraties in de catalogus dient af te gaan. Indien in de catalogus bepaalde gebreken of onvolkomenheden zijn vermeld, beoogt dat een indicatie te zijn die niet uitputtend is en waaraan de koper geen rechten kan ontlenen.

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- Schriftelijk
- Telefonisch
- Fax
- E-mail

3.2 Internet, zowel voor de veiling als via de LiveBid. Let op! LiveBid wordt belast met 3% extra commissie, zoals vermeldt in artikel 3.6.

Kavels worden toegewezen aan de hoogst biedende. Bij een gelijk bod van 2 schriftelijke bidders wordt het betreffende kavel toegewezen aan de bidder wiens bieding het eerst ontvangen is.

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3.3 Biedopdrachten hoeven slechts te worden uitgevoerd indien de veilinghouder redelijkerwijs daartoe gelegenheid heeft en de veilinghouder heeft te allen tijde het recht van het voeren van een biedopdracht af te zien.

3.4 Indien koper telefonisch of -indien mogelijk- elektronisch of via internet wil bieden, dient dit uiterlijk 24 uur voor de veiling schriftelijk met de veilinghouder te worden overeengekomen. Afwijking van deze termijn kan alleen met uitdrukkelijke schriftelijke instemming van de veilinghouder.

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3.6 Alle biedingen zijn onderhevig aan een aankoopcommissie.

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4.1 De koop komt tot stand bij definitieve toewijzing. Van definitieve toewijzing is sprake wanneer de veilinghouder het bod van de koper heeft geaccepteerd dan wel het voorwerp aan de koper heeft toegeslagen.

4.2 Alle voorwerpen worden verkocht in de toestand waarin zij zich op het ogenblik van toewijzing bevinden. Wezenlijke

wijzigingen in de toestand die blijven na verschijning van de catalogus en/of het tonen op de kijkdagen en/of op het internet waaronder ernstige beschadiging of breuk, of herroeping van de omschrijving van een voorwerp in de catalogus en/of het internet zullen voorafgaand aan de verkoop worden medegedeeld. Na een dergelijke mededeling (bijvoorbeeld in een "sale room notice") kunnen aan de oude omschrijving geen rechten worden ontleend.

Artikel 5 verplichtingen koper

5.1 De koper dient zich op eerste verzoek van de veilinghouder te legitimeren.

5.2 De koper wordt geacht voor zichzelf te hebben gekocht en is aansprakelijk voor betaling zonder zich op een lastgever te kunnen beroepen.

5.3 De rechten en plichten uit hoofde van de koopovereenkomst en deze algemene voorwaarden komen uitsluitend toe aan de koper en kunnen door deze niet aan derden worden overgedragen.

Artikel 6 terugnameverplichting veilinghouder

6.1 Tenzij uitdrukkelijk voor bepaalde voorwerpen in de catalogus of kavellijst uitgesloten, is - onverminderd de artikelen 2 en 4.2 - de veilinghouder bereid een geveld voorwerp tegen gelijkijdige restitutie van de in rekening gebrachte koopprijs en veilingkosten terug te nemen, indien de koper binnen een periode van zes weken na de verkoop ten genoegen van de veilinghouder bewijst dat het geveilde zulke ernstige verborgen gebreken vertoont of de verstrekte omschrijving zo onjuist is, dat indien deze gebreken of de juiste omschrijving aan de koper op het ogenblik van toewijzing bekend waren geweest, hij van de koop zou hebben afgezien of slechts tegen een aanmerkelijk lagere prijs gekocht zou hebben. Dit geldt niet indien de gebreken alleen de conditie van het voorwerp betreffen (zoals bijvoorbeeld slijtage en restauraties).

6.2 De veilinghouder is niet bereid tot terugname indien de omschrijving in de catalogus voorafgaande aan of tijdens de veiling werd herroepen en de juiste omschrijving mondeling of schriftelijk aan het publiek werd medegedeeld.

6.3 De bereidheid tot terugname vervalt ook als de koper het geveilde niet kan teruggeven in dezelfde staat als waarin het zich bij toewijzing bevond, zulks ter beoordeling van de veilinghouder.

Artikel 7 rechten veilinghouder en veilingmeester

7.1 De veilinghouder en de veilingmeester die leiding geeft aan de veiling behouden zich de volgende rechten voor:

- zonder opgave van redenen personen als bidder of koper te weigeren;
- te allen tijde wijziging te brengen in de orde van verkoop;
- voorwerpen te doen uitvallen of toe te voegen;
- kopen te combineren of te splitsen;
- koper niet te gunnen of op te houden;
- vergissingen bij biedingen en toewijzing te herstellen, of een koop ongedaan te maken zonder dat een bidder van vergissingen gebruik mag maken en zich in dat geval op een tot stand gekomen koopovereenkomst mag beroepen;
- na toewijzing onmiddellijk gehele of gedeeltelijke betaling te vorderen, terwijl bij weigering of onmacht van betaling de veilinghouder en de veilingmeester het recht hebben de koopovereenkomst ongedaan te maken en daarna het betreffende voorwerp te herveilen en het bod van de nalatige bidder niet weer aan te nemen;
- indien de koper weigert op eerste verzoek volledige naam en adres aan de veilinghouder bekend te maken en daarop betrekking hebbende legitimatie te tonen, de koopovereenkomst te ontbinden en te herveilen;
- voorwerpen niet over te schrijven van de rekening van de oorspronkelijke koper op die van een ander;
- gedurende de veiling geen voorwerpen af te geven;
- namens kopers of verkopers biedingen uit te brengen;
- voorwerpen waarover tijdens of kort na de veiling een geschil gerezen is, opnieuw in veiling te brengen, en een eventuele koopovereenkomst te ontbinden.

Artikel 8 betaling/eigendomsoverdracht

8.1 De betaling door de koper van de koopsom in Euro verhoogd met veilingkosten, andere kosten, waaronder indien van toepassing, het verschuldigd volgrecht, en eventuele BTW, één en ander als door de veilinghouder vast te stellen, moet vóór de aflevering van de gekochte voorwerpen plaatsvinden en binnen de door de veilinghouder te stellen termijn, zonder dat korting of verrekening is toegestaan, een en ander tenzij anders is overeengekomen.

8.2 Een beroep op de zogenaamde margeregeling kan uitsluitend worden gedaan indien vooraf aan de veiling aan alle ter zake geldende voorschriften is voldaan onder andere met betrekking tot de inkoopverklaring. Zulks ter uitsluitende beoordeling van de veilinghouder.

8.3 De eigendom van de voorwerpen gaat niet eerder over dan na volledige betaling van de koopsom en in geval van niet-tijdige betaling niet eerder dan na volledige betaling van de koopsom inclusief de in artikel 9 genoemde kosten.

Artikel 9 niet-tijdige betaling

9.1 Bij niet-tijdige betaling zal de veilinghouder aan de koper rente in rekening mogen brengen gelijk aan de wettelijke rente verhoogd met 3% dan wel – naar keuze van de veilinghouder – 1% per maand, te rekenen vanaf de datum waarop de betalingstermijn is verstreken. Tevens komen alle gerechtelijke en buitengerechtelijke kosten voor rekening van de nalatige koper, welke kosten worden begroot op 15%

van de koopsom vermeerderd met de veilingkosten met een minimum van € 250 (zegge: tweehonderdvijftig Euro), onverminderd het recht om de werkelijke kosten te verhalen.

9.2 De veilinghouder heeft tevens het recht om, indien de koper de betalingstermijn overschrijdt en daardoor van rechtswege in verzuim is, de koopovereenkomst schriftelijk te ontbinden. Eventuele gedeeltelijke betalingen vervallen in geval van ontbinding bij wijze van vergoeding van schade aan de veilinghouder die tevens het recht heeft de volledige schade, zoals een mindere opbrengst, en kosten op de koper te verhalen en het geveilde onmiddellijk of later te herveilen of uit de hand te verkopen. De nalatige koper kan geen aanspraak maken op een eventuele meeropbrengst.

Artikel 10 ophaaltermijn

10.1 De koper is verplicht de gekochte voorwerpen tot zich te nemen en af te (laten) halen binnen de door de veilinghouder aan te geven termijn. Behoudens het recht van de veilinghouder een kortere of langere termijn aan te geven geldt als uiterlijke ophaaltermijn, een termijn van vijf werkdagen na de laatste veilingdag.

10.2 Bij nalatigheid van de koper het gekochte af te nemen en op te (laten) halen binnen de gestelde termijn is de koper van rechtswege in verzuim en is het gestelde in artikel 9 van overeenkomstige toepassing. Tevens heeft de veilinghouder het recht het gekochte voor rekening en risico van de koper in opslag te geven, waarbij vervoerskosten en het daaraan verbonden risico eveneens ten laste van de koper komen.

Artikel 11 onverkochte voorwerpen

11.1 Indien een voorwerp ter veiling onverkocht blijft, heeft de veilinghouder gedurende een periode van veertien dagen na de veiling het recht doch nimmer de plicht het onverkochte voorwerp alsnog te verkopen tenzij anders overeengekomen met de inbrenger.

11.2 De veilinghouder zal een dergelijke verkoop na veiling ("aftersale") alleen aangaan indien die verkoop kan geschieden voor een prijs die resulteert in een bedrag dat minimaal gelijk is aan de netto verkoopopbrengst waarop de koper recht zou hebben gehad indien het voorwerp voor de voor deze veiling geldende limiet zou zijn verkocht, zulks tenzij een andere regeling met verkoper wordt overeengekomen.

11.3 Een aankoop door een koper in de zin van dit artikel geldt als aankoop ter veiling waarop deze algemene voorwaarden onverkort van toepassing zullen zijn.

Artikel 12 aansprakelijkheid veilinghouder

12.1 De veilinghouder is nimmer aansprakelijk voor schade ontstaan aan schilderijlijsten, overige omlijstingen en al wat daarvan deel uitmaakt zoals glasplaten, passe-partouts etc., behoudens het geval dat de schade is veroorzaakt door opzet of bewuste roekeloosheid van de veilinghouder en/of door hem ingeschakelde hulppersonen of personeelsleden.

12.2 In geen geval is de veilinghouder aansprakelijk voor bedrijfs-, gevolg-, vermogens- en/of indirecte schade.

12.3 De veilinghouder is nimmer aansprakelijk voor enig ongeval of enige vorm van schade iemand overkomen in of nabij de gebouwen of terreinen waar gelegenheid is tot inbreng, opslag of bezichtiging, waar de veiling plaats heeft of waar de verkochte goederen worden afgehaald, behoudens het geval dat de schade is veroorzaakt door opzet of bewuste roekeloosheid van de veilinghouder en/of door hem ingeschakelde hulppersonen of personeelsleden en/of behoudens voor zover door een verzekering van de veilinghouder gedekt.

12.4 Het betreden van de gebouwen of terreinen geschiedt op eigen risico.

Artikel 13 foto's en illustraties

13.1 De veilinghouder is gerechtigd alle ter verkoop aangeboden voorwerpen te fotograferen, te illustreren of anderszins in beeld te brengen en af te (doen) beelden op welke wijze dan ook, zowel voor, tijdens als na de veiling, rekeninghoudende met geldende wettelijke bepalingen. De veilinghouder behoudt het auteursrecht op al deze afbeeldingen.

Artikel 14 diversen

14.1 Nietigheid, vernietiging of onverbindendheid van één der bepalingen van deze algemene voorwaarden laat de geldigheid van de overige bepalingen onverlet. In het geval één of meer bepalingen nietig, vernietigd of onverbindend zijn, worden tussen koper en veilinghouder vervangende bepalingen overeengekomen die wel geldig zijn en die het meest de inhoud en strekking van de nietige, vernietigde of onverbindend gebleken bepaling(en) benaderen.

14.2 Op deze algemene voorwaarden is uitsluitend Nederlands recht van toepassing.

14.3 Alle geschillen ter zake van, voortvloeiende uit of verbandhoudende met een tussen de veilinghouder en de koper gesloten koopovereenkomst, de totstandkoming van een koopovereenkomst of deze algemene voorwaarden worden uitsluitend ter beslechting voorgelegd aan de bevoegde rechter van de woonplaats of plaats van vestiging van de veilinghouder, tenzij uit de wet anders voortvloeit behoudens het recht van de veilinghouder om het geschil aanhangig te maken bij de bevoegde rechter van de woonplaats van de koper.

Notities

Notities

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