



Order Of St. Stanislaus Of Russia "????? ??????? ??????????" 1765-1815, 1st Class 1910-1917



4 900 EUR

Period : 19th century

Condition : Parfait état

Material : Sterling silver

Description

ORDER OF ST. STANISLAS OF RUSSIA
"????? ??????? ??????????" (1765-1815), 1st
class, CIRCA 1910-1917. 251461st class set, civil
division for a Christian, Russian manufacture,
circa 1910-1917, from Maison Edouard in
Saint-Petersburg. JEWEL in gold (14 carats)
chiselled and enamelled uniface with four double
rays with buttoned points translucent red
enamelled, angles with Russian imperial eagle in
gold, central part of round shape enamelled white
with two capital S enamelled pink. This part is
surrounded by a wreath of green enamelled laurel
leaves. Grooved suspension ring. On the reverse,
domed gold rays, white enamel center with two
pink enamel S. Title hallmarks (56 zolotnik, i.e.
583/1000 e), silversmith Vera Dietwald hallmark
(1910-1917) for Maison Edouard. Dimensions of

Dealer

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the jewel 6.6 cm x 6.3 cm; 29g. PLATE in silver with eight main spokes and forty secondary spokes, all edged with a guilloché molding. Center in white enamel with two S in translucent red enamelled gold surrounded by a gold guilloché strip then by a white enamel crown bearing the inscription in gold letters "PRAEMIANDO INCIAT". This central part is surrounded by a listello with a translucent green enamelled background and decorated with four double laurel branches, the listello itself edged with a chiseled gold rod. Back in gilded silver stamped with the title (84 zolotnik, i.e. 875/1000 e) and the silversmith's mark: Vera Dietwald (1910-1917) for Maison Edouard. Toggle pin. Plate diameter 9 cm; 57g. GRAND CORDON in scarlet and white moire silk, width 11 cm, complete with its rosette. Imperial Russia. Reign of Nicholas II. 1910-1917. In a perfect state. NOTE: The zolotnik (Russian: золотник) is a unit of measurement used in Russia to express the degree of purity of precious metals. HISTORY: The Order was created on May 7, 1765 by King Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski in honor of the patron saint of Poland to gain political support among the lords of the kingdom. In 1772, Poland was partitioned and the Order was abolished. In 1807, the Duchy of Warsaw was created during the Peace of Tilsit by Napoleon and King Frederick Augustus I of Saxony, an ally of the Emperor and new Duke of Warsaw, restored the Order of Saint Stanislas. In 1815, following Napoleon's defeat, the Congress of Vienna decided to divide up the former French ally. Poland is largely annexed by Imperial Russia. The Order was then retained by Tsar Alexander I, then reorganized and officially became, in 1831, an imperial and royal Russian order under the reign of Nicolas I following the November Uprising. It is generally accepted that the order of Saint Stanislaus would be the ancestor of the current order of the Polonia Restituta, created in 1921. Since a ukase of 1839, the Order is intended to reward people who have rendered

exceptional services for imperial prosperity and, in some cases, to reward officers. Awarded to reward personal merits, both civil and military, it occupied the sixth place in the hierarchy of Russian orders and was widely awarded. This Order came after the order of Sainte-Anne. Many French engineers and technicians received it at the end of scientific and technical assistance missions carried out in Russia. The Order of Saint Stanislaus had three classes: the first class represented by a large cord with a 60 mm cross and a silver plate with eight large rays, the identical second class with a 45 mm cross, the third class with a cross of 37 mm.