

Photographs of Greece



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PHOTOGRAPHS OF GREECE

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1 A & M, B. Crown Prince George of Greece. Le prince Georges, fils aîné du prince Héritier ca. 1908. Original photograph, postcard, silverprint, 14 x 9 cm. Photograph No. B.465.. 60,00

¶ Crown Prince George of Greece, 1890-1947, King of the Hellenes.



2 A & M, B. Kronprintul Germaniei (Anton de Hohenzollern) si Familia Regala. (Romania Familia). 1913. Original photograph, postcard, silverprint, 9 x 14 cm. Photograph No. B.499. 60,00



3 A & M, B. Portrait of Prince Andrews. ca. 1900. Original photograph, cabinet card, postcard, silverprint, 14 x 9 cm. 36,00

¶ Prince Andrew of Greece and Denmark (20 January] 1882 - 3 December 1944) of the House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, was the seventh child and fourth son of King George I of Greece and Olga Constantinovna of Russia. He was a grandson of Christian IX of Denmark and father of Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.



4 A & M, B. Portrait of Prince Nicolas and his daughter Princess Olga of Greece and Denmark. ca. 1900. Original photograph, cabinet card, postcard, silverprint, 14 x 9 cm. 36,00

¶ Prince Nicholas of Greece and Denmark (22 January 1872 - 8 February 1938), of the Glücksburg branch of the House of Oldenburg, was the fourth child and third son of King George I of Greece, and of Queen Olga. He was known as "Greek Nicky" in the family to distinguish him from his paternal first cousin Emperor Nicholas II of Russia. Prince Nicholas was a talented painter, often signing his works as "Nicolas Leprince."

Princess Olga of Greece and Denmark (11 June 1903 - 16 October 1997) was a granddaughter of King George I of Greece and wife of Prince Paul, Regent of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.



5 A & M, B. Portrait of Princess Sophie of Greece. ca. 1900. Original photograph, cabinet card, postcard, silverprint, 14 x 9 cm. - Discoloured place. 18,00

¶ Sophia of Prussia (Sophia Dorothea Ulrike Alice; 14 June 1870 - 13 January 1932) was Queen consort of Greece during 1913-1917 and 1920-1922. A member of the House of Hohenzollern and daughter of Emperor Frederick III of Germany, Sophia received a liberal and anglophile education, under the supervision of her mother, Victoria, Princess Royal. In 1889, less than a year after the death of her father, she married her third cousin the Diadochos Constantine, Duke of Sparta and heir of the Greek throne. After a difficult period of adaptation in her new country, Sophia gave birth to six children and became involved in the assistance to the poor, following in the footsteps of her mother-in-law, Queen Olga. However, it was during the wars which Greece faced during the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century that Sophia showed the most social activity: she founded field hospitals, oversaw the training of Greek nurses and even she herself healed wounded soldiers.



6 A & M, B. S.A.R. Madame la Princesse Alice. - Alice of Battenberg, Princess Andrew of Greece and Denmark, with her first two children, Margarita and Theodora. Moscow, 1913. Original photograph, postcard, silverprint, 14 x 9 cm. Photograph No. B.492. 60,00

¶ Princess Alice of Battenberg (Victoria Alice Elizabeth Julia Marie; 25 February 1885 - 5 December 1969)
Princess Margarita 18 April 1905 - 24 April 1981.
Princess Theodora 30 May 1906 - 16 October 1969.



7 A.L. S.A. le Princesse Hélène. Grand Duchess Elena Vladimirovna of Russia with her two daughters Olga and Elisabeth. ca. 1908. Original photograph, postcard, silverprint, 14 x 9 cm. Photograph No. 3631 60,00

¶ Grand Duchess Elena Vladimirovna of Russia (17 January 1882 - 13 March 1957), sometimes known as Helen, Helena, Helene, Ellen, Yelena, Hélène, or Eleni, was a Russian grand duchess as the only daughter and youngest child of Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovich of Russia and Duchess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Her husband was Prince Nicholas of Greece and Denmark and they were both first cousins of Tsar Nicholas II of Russia.



8 ALUF, Nic. King Konstantin I of Greece, Queen Sophie, Crownprince Georg, Prince Paul, Princesses Helene, Irene and Katharina. (A stop in Switzerland). Zürich, Verlag J. Windhager, München, ca. 1918. Original photograph, postcard, silverprint, 9 x 14 cm. Photograph No. 333. 48,00



9 AMAG. Portrait of le Prince Héritier, Prince Georg II of Greece. Berlin, Geschw.Moos, Karlsruhe, ca. 1910. Original photograph, cabinet card, postcard, silverprint, 14 x 9 cm. Photograph No. B.465. 36,00

¶ George II (19 July 1890 (NS) - 1 April 1947) reigned as King of Greece from 1922 to 1924 and from 1935 to 1947. George was born at the royal villa at Tatoï, near Athens, the eldest son of Prince Constantine of Greece and his wife, Princess Sophia of Prussia. George pursued a military career, training with the Prussian Guard at the age of 18, then serving in the Balkan Wars as a member of the 1st Greek Infantry. When his grandfather was assassinated in 1913, his father became King Constantine I and George became the crown prince.



10 ATHENS. Akropolis in the Middle Ages with Frankische tower.. Zeichn. v. Bildh. Heller Lithogr. v. Rothba... Nürnberg, Verlag von Bauer & Raspe, ca. 1890. Original photograph, silverprint, 14,3 x 22,5 cm on mount. Photograph no AKR. 437. 48,00



11 ATHENS. Alabaster vase found at Mycenae and now at the National Archaeological Museum of Athens. ca. 1895-1900. Original collotype, 22 x 29 cm. Photograph no 22. 36,00



12 ATHENS. Arc d'Adrien et Temple de Jupiter Olympien. Athens, ca. 1880. Original photograph, silver print, 21,8 x 29 cm on mount. Photograph No 42. 168,00



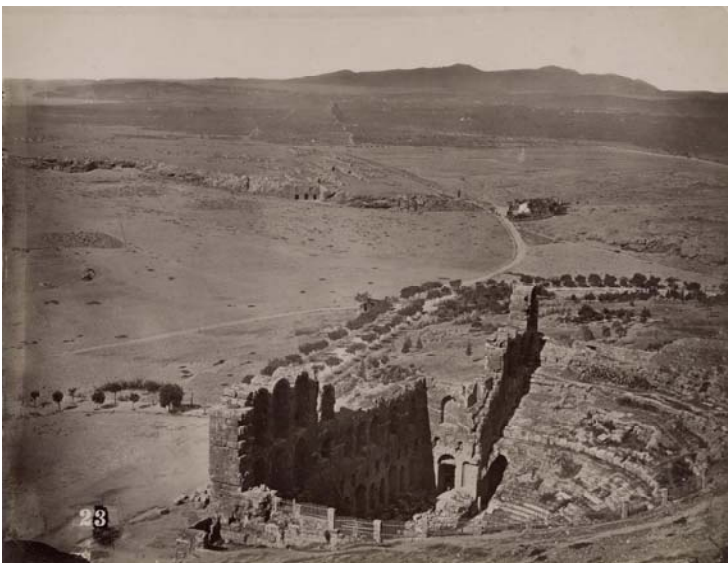
13 ATHENS. Areopage (Areopagus). , ca. 1890. Original collotype, 21,6 x 28,8 cm on mount. Photograph no 54. 96,00



14 ATHENS. Athen, Propyläen. Ostseite. ca. 1890. Original photograph, silverprint, 20,5 x 26,7 cm on mount. Photograph no 3667. 144,00



15 ATHENS. Bacchus Theatre. Jail of Socrates. ca. 1890. Original photograph, albumen print, 20,6 x 26,6 cm. - Photograph No. 23. 180,00



16 ATHENS. Caryalides. ca. 1890. Original collotype, 21,5 x 28,5 cm on mount.
Photograph no 17. 96,00



17 ATHENS. Erechtheion et Caryatides. Belle Porte. ca. 1890. Original collotype, 21,6 x 28,8 cm on mount. Photograph no 16. 96,00



18 ATHENS. Female Statue in Athens, Greece. ca. 1895-1900. Original collotype, 22,4 x 11,8 cm on mount. Photograph no AKR 272. 36,00



19 ATHENS. Female Statue in Athens, Greece. ca. 1895-1900. Original collotype, 22,3 x 12,4 cm on mount. Photograph no AKR 274. 36,00



20 ATHENS. Greece soldier. 1896. Original photograph, albumen print, 13,6 x 9,5 cm. 48,00



21 ATHENS. Greece soldier. 1896. Original photograph, albumen print, 14 x 9,6 cm. 48,00



22 ATHENS. Greek Archaeological Statues in the Acropolis Museum, Athens. Group with the Water God Nerus from the West pediment of the temple of Athena. ca. 1890. Original photograph, silver print, 21,8 x 28,1 cm. 84,00



23 ATHENS. Groupe des Caryatides. ca. 1895-1900. Original photo-gravure, 28,9 x 21,9 cm. Photograph no 34. 42,00



24 ATHENS. Hadrianus Gate. 1896. Original photograph, albumen print, 19,4 x 25,8 cm. - Photograph No. 33. 240,00



25 ATHENS. L'Aurige ou conducteur de choir (Delphes). ca. 1895-1900. Original photo-gravure, 29 x 22 cm. Photograph no 26. 48,00



26 ATHENS. Panoramic view. 1896. Original photograph, albumen print, 20,7 x 26 cm. 240,00



27 ATHENS. Parthenon, North-West side. Athens, ca. 1880. Original photograph, silver print, 22 x 29 cm on mount. Photograph No 10 bis. 144,00



28 ATHENS. Parthenon, from the West. ca. 1890. Original photograph, silverprint, 16,5 x 22 cm on mount. Photograph no AKR 475. 144,00



29 ATHENS. Parthenon, Frieze. ca. 1890. Original photograph, silverprint, 16,4 x 22,3 cm on mount. 96,00



30 ATHENS. Parthenon, Frieze (2). ca. 1890. Original photograph, silverprint, 17 x 22,1 cm on mount. 96,00



31 ATHENS. Parthenon, Frieze (3). ca. 1890. Original photograph, silverprint, 16,6 x 22,6 cm on mount. 96,00



32 ATHENS. Parthenon. ca. 1890. Original collotype, 21,2 x 27,5 cm. Photograph no 16A. 96,00



33 ATHENS. Parthénon Nord-Ouest. ca. 1890. Original collotype, 22 x 29 cm, photograph no. 10. - Faded spot. 96,00



34 ATHENS. Propylées vue extérieure et Pinacotteque. ca. 1890. Original collotype, 21,7 x 28,8 cm on mount. Photograph no 20. 96,00



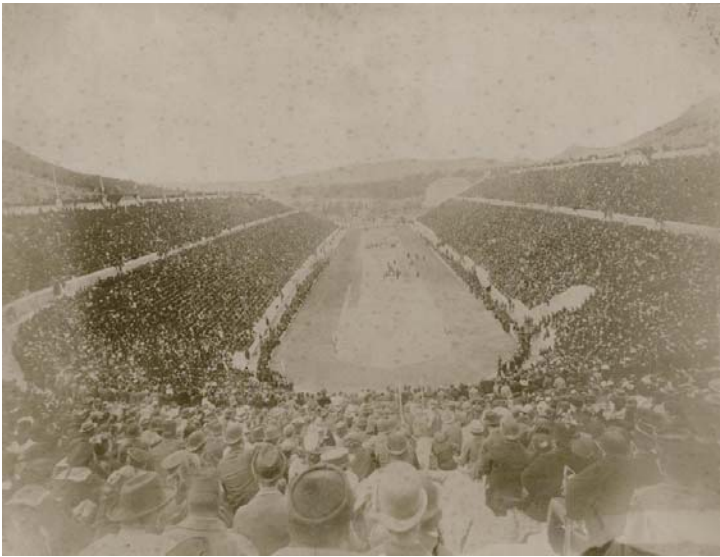
35 ATHENS. Propylées prises de face. ca. 1890. Original collotype, 21,6 x 28,8 cm on mount. Photograph no 21. 96,00



36 ATHENS. Spearheads or sword pieces at the National Archaeological Museum of Athens. ca. 1895-1900. Original collotype, 22 x 29 cm. Photograph no 8. 36,00



37 ATHENS. Stadium. 1896. Original photograph, albumen print, 20,8 x 26,2 cm.
180,00



38 ATHENS. Statue in Athens, Greece. ca. 1895-1900. Original photo-gravure, 29,1 x 22 cm. Photograph no 670.
48,00



39 ATHENS. Statue of Hermes. ca. 1895-1900. Original photograph, silver print, 28,8 x 21,8 cm. Photograph no 10.
42,00



40 ATHENS. Statue of Nike from Paionios, Olympus. ca. 1895-1900. Original photograph, silver print, 28,7 x 21,9 cm. 42,00



41 ATHENS. Statue of the Youth of Antikythera. ca. 1895-1900. Original photo-gravure, 29 x 22 cm. 42,00



42 ATHENS. Temple de Thésée, Nord-Est. Athens, ca. 1880. Original photograph, silver print, 22 x 29 cm on mount. Photograph No 31. 156,00



43 ATHENS. Temple de la Victoire Aptere. ca. 1890. Original collotype, 21,6 x 28,7 cm on mount. Photograph no 23. 96,00



44 ATHENS. Temple of Zeus Olympios & Aceopolis. ca. 1900. Original collotype, 21,5 x 27,3 cm on mount. Photograph no 54. 96,00



45 ATHENS. The Acropolis. ca. 1895. Original photograph, carte de visite, silver print, 3,5 x 6 cm. Collection Félix Potin. 18,00



46 ATHENS. Two of the Mycenaean Vaphio Cups, c. 1500 BC, National Museum Athens. ca. 1895-1900. Original photo-gravure, 21,9 x 28,5 cm. Photograph no 1. 60,00

¶ Drawing of the reliefs - The greatest triumph of the goldsmith's art in the "Mycenaean" period does not come from Mycenae. ... gold cups .. were found in 1888 in a bee-hive tomb at Vaphio in Laconia. Each cup is double; that is to say, there is an outer cup, which has been hammered into shape from a single disc of gold and which is therefore without a joint, and an inner cup, similarly made, whose upper edge is bent over the outer cup so as to hold the two together. The horizontal parts of the handles are attached by rivets, while the intervening vertical cylinders are soldered. The designs in repousse work are evidently pendants to one another. The first represents a hunt of wild bulls. One bull, whose appearance indicates the highest pitch of fury, has dashed a would-be captor to earth and is now tossing another on his horns. - A second bull, entangled in a stout net, writhes and bellows in the vain effort to escape. A third gallops at full speed from the scene of his comrade's captivity. The other design shows us four tame bulls. The first submits with evident impatience to his master. The next two stand quietly, with an almost comical effect of good nature and contentment. The fourth advances slowly, browsing. In each composition the ground is indicated, not only beneath the men and animals, but above them, wherever the design affords room. It is an example of the same naive perspective which seems to have been employed in the Tirynthian bull-fresco

Evidently we have here the work of an artist who drew his inspiration directly from nature. A History Of Greek Art, by F. B. Tarbell.



47 ATHENS. Varvakion Athena at National Archeological Museum in Athens. ca. 1895-1900. Original collotype, 29 x 22 cm. Photograph no 129. 36,00



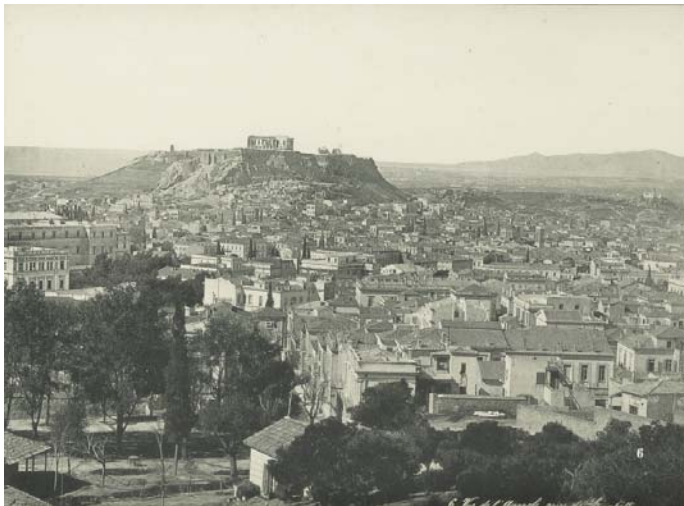
48 ATHENS. Vase at the National Archaeological Museum of Athens. ca. 1895-1900. Original collotype, 22 x 29 cm. Photograph no 27. 36,00



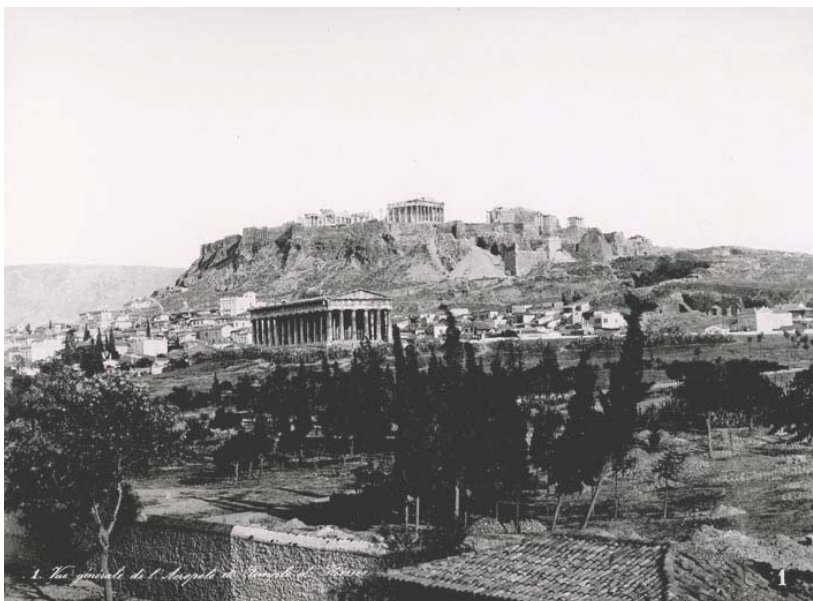
49 ATHENS. Veduta del cast d'Acropolis dalla parte di tramontana 308. ca. 1890. Original photograph, silverprint, 17 x 22 cm on mount. Photograph no AKR 438. 48,00



50 ATHENS. Vue de l'Acropole prise de Lycabette. ca. 1890. Original collotype, 21,6 x 28,7 cm on mount. Photograph no 6. 96,00



51 ATHENS. Vue générale de l'Acropole et Temple de Thésée. Athens, ca. 1880. Original photograph, silver print, 22 x 29 cm on mount. Photograph No 1. 144,00



52 ATHENS. Vue générale de l'Acropole prise de l'Ilissus. ca. 1890. Original collotype, 22 x 29 cm, photograph no. 3. - Faded spot. 72,00



53 BACCHES. Théâtre de Bacchus, vue intérieure, Dyonysus, Athens. Athens, ca. 1880. Original photograph, silver print, 22 x 29 cm on mount. Photograph No 28. 144,00



54 BATTENBERG. Prince Louis of Battenberg with his daughter Princess Andrew of Greece and Denmark, grand-daughters, Princesses Margarita and Theodora of Greece and Prince Andrew of Greece. ca. 1909. Original photograph, cabinetcard, silverprint, 15 x 10 cm. 14,40

¶ Prince Louis of Battenberg (Admiral of the Fleet Louis Alexander Mountbatten, 1st Marquess of Milford Haven, GCB, GCVO, KCMG, PC (24 May 1854 - 11 September 1921), formerly Prince Louis Alexander of Battenberg, was a British naval officer and German nobleman related to the British royal family).



55 BERGAMASCO, Charles. Portrait of Prince Constantine I, King of Greece. St. Petersburg, ca. 1884. Original photograph, cabinet card, albumen print, 17,4 x 11,1 cm. Blindstamp Bergamasco. - Ch. Bergamasco, Photographe (Born in Northern Italy, Charles Bergamasco moved to St Petersburg in the 1840s with his mother, a painter. He started as an actor at the French Theatre in St Petersburg but became interested in the daguerreotype process and went to Paris to study it. He returned to St Petersburg to open his own studio and after a few years became well known there and in Europe, winning prizes at exhibitions, photographing at many courts and receiving several decorations. He visited England in 1877 and took a number of photographs of Queen Victoria and her family). 216,00

¶ Constantine I (2 August [O.S. 21 July] 1868 - 11 January 1923) was King of Greece from 1913 to 1917 and from 1920 to 1922. He was commander-in-chief of the Hellenic Army during the unsuccessful Greco-Turkish War of 1897 and led the Greek forces during the successful Balkan Wars of 1912-1913, in which Greece expanded to include Thessaloniki, doubling in area and population. He succeeded to the throne of Greece on 18 March 1913, following his father's assassination. His disagreement with Eleftherios Venizelos over whether Greece should enter World War I led to the National Schism. Constantine forced Venizelos to resign twice, but in 1917 he left Greece, after threats of the Entente forces to bombard Athens; his second son, Alexander, became king. After Alexander's death, Venizelos' defeat in the 1920 legislative elections, and a plebiscite in favor of his return, Constantine was reinstated. He abdicated the throne for the second and last time in 1922, when Greece lost the Greco-Turkish War of 1919-1922, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George II. Constantine died in exile four months later, in Sicily. Born on 2 August 1868 in Athens, Constantine was the eldest son of King George I and Queen Olga of Greece. His birth was met with an immense wave of enthusiasm: the new heir apparent to the throne was the first Greek-born member of the family. As the ceremonial cannon on Lycabettus Hill fired the royal salute, huge crowds gathered outside the Palace shouting what they thought should rightfully be the newborn prince's name: "Constantine". This was not only the name of his maternal grandfather, Grand Duke Konstantin Romanov of Russia, but also the name of the "King who would reconquer Constantinople", the future "Constantine XII, legitimate successor to the Emperor Constantine XI Palaiologos", according to popular legend. He was inevitably christened "Constantine" on 12 August, and his official style was the Diádochos. An additional nickname adopted mainly by the royalists for Constantine was "the son of the eagle". The most prominent university professors of the time were handpicked to tutor the young Crown Prince: Ioannis Pantazidis taught him Greek literature; Vasileios Lakonas mathematics and physics; and Constantine Paparrigopoulos history, infusing the young prince with the principles of the Megali Idea. On 30 October 1882 he enrolled in the Hellenic Military Academy. After graduation

he was sent to Berlin for further military education, and served in the German Imperial Guard. Constantine also studied political science and business in Heidelberg and Leipzig. In 1890 he became a Major General, and assumed command of the 3rd Army Headquarters in Athens (Wikipedia).



56 BIEBER, E. Portrait of Prince Georg II of Greece. Berlin, ca. 1910. Original photograph, cabinet card, postcard, silverprint, 14 x 9 cm. Photograph No. 4717. 36,00

¶ George II (19 July 1890 (NS) - 1 April 1947) reigned as King of Greece from 1922 to 1924 and from 1935 to 1947. George was born at the royal villa at Tatoi, near Athens, the eldest son of Prince Constantine of Greece and his wife, Princess Sophia of Prussia. George pursued a military career, training with the Prussian Guard at the age of 18, then serving in the Balkan Wars as a member of the 1st Greek Infantry. When his grandfather was assassinated in 1913, his father became King Constantine I and George became the crown prince.



57 BOEHRINGER, C. Portrait of Princess Olga Constantinovna of Russia, later Queen Olga of Greece. Athen, ca. 1880. Original photograph, cabinetcard, albumen print, 16,4 x 10,6 cm. 180,00

¶ Olga Constantinovna of Russia, later Queen Olga of Greece, (3 September [O.S. 22 August] 1851 - 18 June 1926) was Queen of the Hellenes as the wife of King George I and, briefly in 1920, regent of Greece. A member of the Romanov dynasty, she was the daughter of Grand Duke Constantine Nikolaievich and his wife, Princess Alexandra of Saxe-Altenburg. She spent her childhood in Saint Petersburg, Poland and the Crimea, and married King George I of Greece in 1867 at the age of sixteen. At first, she felt ill at ease in the Kingdom of Greece, but she quickly became involved in social and charitable work. She founded hospitals and help centers, but her attempt to promote a new, more accessible, Greek translation of the Gospels sparked riots by religious conservatives. On the assassination of her husband in 1913, Olga returned to Russia. When the First World War broke out, she set up a military hospital in Pavlovsk Palace, which belonged to her brother. She was trapped in the palace after the Russian Revolution of 1917, until the Danish embassy intervened, allowing her to escape to Switzerland. Olga could not return to Greece as her son, King Constantine I, had been deposed. In October 1920, she returned to Athens on the fatal illness of her grandson, King Alexander. After his death, she was appointed regent until the restoration of Constantine I the following month. After the defeat of the Greeks in the Greco-Turkish War of 1919-22 the Greek royal family were again exiled and Olga spent the last years of her life in the United Kingdom, France and Italy. Olga was born at Pavlovsk Palace near Saint Petersburg on 3 September [O.S. 22 August] 1851. She was the second child and elder daughter of Grand Duke Constantine Nikolaievich and his wife, Grand Duchess Alexandra, a former princess of Saxe-Altenburg. Through her father, Olga was a granddaughter of Tsar Nicholas I, a niece of Tsar Alexander II and first cousin of Tsar Alexander III. (Wikipedia).



58 BOEHRINGER, J. King Constantine of Greece. Athen, Geschwister Moos, Karlsruhe, ca. 1910. Original photograph, postcard, silverprint, 14 x 9 cm. Photograph No. 3644. 36,00

¶ Constantine I (2 August [O.S. 21 July] 1868 - 11 January 1923) was King of Greece from 1913 to 1917 and from 1920 to 1922. He was commander-in-chief of the Hellenic Army during the unsuccessful Greco-Turkish War of 1897 and led the Greek forces during the successful Balkan Wars of 1912-1913, in which Greece expanded to include Thessaloniki, doubling in area and population. He succeeded to the throne of Greece on 18 March 1913, following his father's assassination. His disagreement with Eleftherios Venizelos over whether Greece should enter World War I led to the National Schism. Constantine forced Venizelos to resign twice, but in 1917 he left Greece, after threats of the Entente forces to bombard Athens; his second son, Alexander, became king. After Alexander's death, Venizelos' defeat in the 1920 legislative elections, and a plebiscite in favor of his return, Constantine was reinstated. He abdicated the throne for the second and last time in 1922, when Greece lost the Greco-Turkish War of 1919-1922, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George II. Constantine died in exile four months later, in Sicily.



59 BOEHRINGER, J. Les Princesses Margaretha, Theodora, Cecile de Grèce. Athen, Edition Moos, Karlsruhe, ca. 1913. Original photograph, postcard, silverprint, 14 x 9 cm. Photograph No. 3631 42,00

¶ Princess Margarita 18 April 1905 - 24 April 1981.
Princess Theodora 30 May 1906 - 16 October 1969.
Princess Cecilie 22 June 1911 - 16 November 1937.



60 BOEHRINGER, J. La Princesse Cecile de Grèce. Athen, Edition Moos, Karlsruhe, ca. 1915. Original photograph, postcard, silverprint, 14 x 9 cm. Photograph No. 3621 42,00
¶ Princess Cecile 22 June 1911 - 16 November 1937.



61 BOEHRINGER, J. La Reine Sophie de Grèce avec ses filles les princesses Hélène, Irène et Cathérine. Athen, Edition Moos, Karlsruhe, 1914. Original photograph, postcard, silverprint, 14 x 9 cm. Photograph No. 3645. 48,00

¶ Sophia of Prussia (Sophia Dorothea Ulrike Alice; 14 June 1870 - 13 January 1932) was Queen consort of Greece during 1913 - 1917 and 1920 - 1922.

Helen of Greece and Denmark (2 May 1896 - 28 November 1982), was a queen mother of Romania during the reign of her son King Michael (1940 - 1947). She was noted for her humanitarian efforts to save Romanian Jews during World War II, which led to her being awarded with the honorary title of Righteous Among the Nations in 1993.

Princess Irene of Greece and Denmark (13 February 1904 - 15 April 1974) was the fifth child and second daughter of Constantine I of Greece and his wife, the former Princess Sophie of Prussia. She was a member of the royal families of Greece and Italy. From 1941 to 1943 she was also officially Queen Consort of Croatia.

Princess Katherine of Greece and Denmark [4 May 1913 - 2 October 2007), styled in the UK as Lady Katherine Brandram from 1947 till her death, was the third daughter and youngest child of King Constantine I of Greece and Sophia of Prussia.



62 BOEHRINGER, J. Prince Georges et Princesse Marie de Grèce. Athen, Edition Moos, Karlsruhe, ca. 1915. Original photograph, postcard, silverprint, 14 x 9 cm. Photograph No. 3642. 42,00

¶ Prince George of Greece and Denmark, (24 June 1869 - 25 November 1957) was the second son of George I of Greece and Olga Konstantinovna of Russia, and is remembered chiefly for having once saved the life of the future Emperor of Russia, Nicholas II in 1891 during their visit to Japan together. He served as high commissioner of the Cretan State during its transition towards independence from Ottoman rule and union with Greece.
Princess Marie de Bonaparte (2 July 1882 - 21 September 1962).



63 BOEHRINGER, J. Princesse Marie de Grèce et ses enfants. Athen, Geschwister Moos, Karlsruhe, ca. 1906. Original photograph, postcard, silverprint, 14 x 9 cm. Photograph No. 3622. 48,00

¶ Princess Maria of Greece and Denmark (3 March 1876 - 14 December 1940) was the fifth child and second daughter of King George I of Greece and Olga Constantinovna of Russia, and thus a member of the House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg. She was later the king's only surviving daughter after the death of her older sister Grand Duchess Alexandra Georgievna of Russia in 1891. Princess Nina Georgievna of Russia, ((20 June 1901 — 27 February 1974), was the elder daughter of Grand Duke George Mikhailovich and Grand Duchess Maria Georgievna of Russia. A great-granddaughter of Tsar Nicholas I of Russia, she left her native country in 1914, before World War I finished her education in England and spent the rest of her life in exile. In London in 1922, she married Prince Paul Chavchavadze, a descendant of the last king of Georgia. They had one child, Prince David Chavchavadze, born there two years later. In 1927 the family of three moved to the United States and settled in New York. In 1939 they bought a home in Wellfleet, Massachusetts. Princess Nina was an artist, her husband worked as an author; he wrote five books and translated several others. Their son, Prince David Chavchavadze, served with the U.S. Army during World War II and, thanks in part to his knowledge of Russian, eventually became a CIA officer. After his retirement, he wrote his memoirs and published those of his grandmother, Grand Duchess George, as well as a book about the grand dukes of Russia.

Princess Xenia Georgievna of Russia (22 August 1903, Mikhailovskoe, Russia - 17 September 1965, Glen Cove, New York) was the daughter of Grand Duke George Mihailovich of Russia and Princess Maria Georgievna of Greece and Denmark. Her older sister was Princess Nina Georgievna, born in 1901. She and her sister left Russia in 1914 to spend the war years in England with their mother. In 1919, her father, his brother, Grand Duke Nicholas Mikhailovich, and their cousin, Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovich, were executed by a Bolshevik firing squad in St. Petersburg.



64 BOEHRINGER. Crown Prince & Princess of Greece & Family. J. Beagels & Co, ca. 1910. Original photograph, postcard, silverprint, 9 x 14 cm. Photograph No. 305 K. 42,00



65 BORRI, Bartolomeo & FIGLIO. Corfu, View on bay with rock and village. Corfou, A.Farrougia, ca. 1890, Original photograph, albumen print, 20,2 x 27,3 cm. 330,00
¶ A. Farrougia, Relieur de la Cour, Dépôt de Photographies, Corfou.



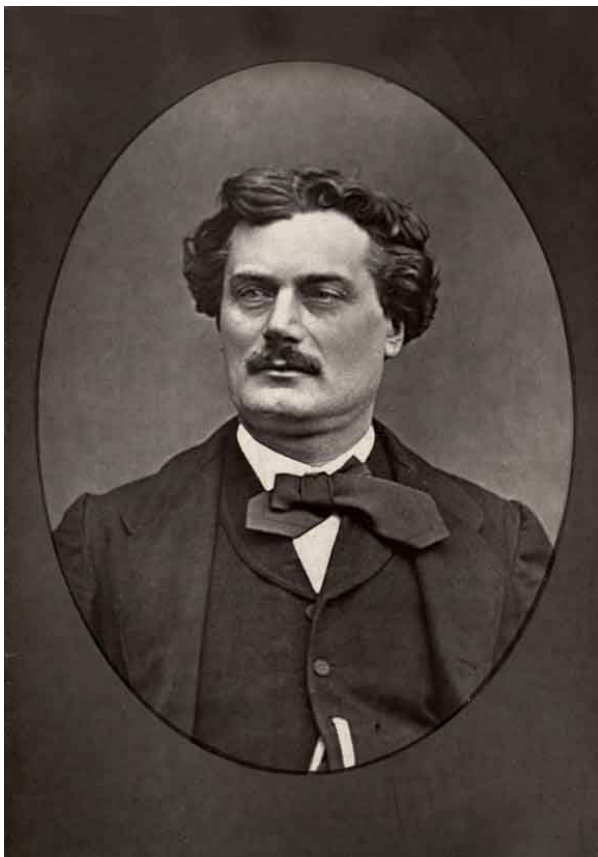
66 BORRI, Bartolomeo & FIGLIO. Corfu, View on bay with small island and houses. Corfou, A.Farrougia, ca. 1890, Original photograph, albumen print, 20,4 x 27,2 cm. 330,00

¶ A. Farrougia, Relieur de la Cour, Dépôt de Photographies, Corfou.



67 CATELLANO. Portrait of Castellano by Franck. Paris, 1875. Original photograph, woodburytype, 12,5 x 8,7 cm with 7 pages text, folio. - Paris-Theatre No. 114. 96,00

¶ François Castellano dit Eugène Castellano, né le 15 juillet 1822 à Nauplie (Grèce) et mort en 25 février 1882 à Paris, est un acteur de théâtre, producteur et directeur de théâtre français du XIXe siècle, fondateur de l'Éden-Concert. Eugène Castellano est né en Grèce, à Nauplie. Son père, capitaine de cavalerie, compagnon d'armes de lord Byron, avait pris part à la guerre d'indépendance grecque. Castellano se destine d'abord à l'état ecclésiastique, mais renonce vite à ce projet. Après avoir fait ses études à Venise, il est placé à l'école secondaire de marine à Toulon, qu'il quitte en 1831, sur le désir de sa mère, pour venir à Paris où il est placé par ses parents dans une maison de commerce. À Paris, il voit jouer Deburau aux Funambules et n'a plus, dès lors, qu'une idée fixe devenir comédien. Il s'essaye dans un petit théâtre de société, où Christian et d'autres font leurs premières armes. Malgré les remontrances de sa mère, il entre dans la troupe d'un nommé Durand en 1842. Puis, après avoir couru la banlieue, il est engagé successivement à Boulogne-sur-Mer, Reims, Bruxelles, Dieppe en 1850, Anvers, jeune premier 1851-1852, Versailles, grand premier rôle, 1853, Toulouse 1854, Lyon en 1855, lorsque Charles Desnoyer, directeur de l'Ambigu, lui propose un engagement, il débute dans le Moulin de l'Ermitage. Puis, joue les rôles de Dominique dans La Servante, Adam, dans Le Paradis perdu, le comte, de La Comtesse de Navailles, Pierre et André, des Pauvres de Paris, le comte de Monteleone, de L'Espion du grand monde. Wattan, des Fugitifs, le sénateur Bird, de la Case de l'oncle Tom, Cornélius Agrippa, de Jane Grey, Dagobert, du Juif errant en 1860, Henri III, de La Dame de Monsoreau en 1860. Parmi ses créations originales, ont trouvé des rôles importants comme dans Fanfan la Tulipe[Lequel ?], L'Ange de minuit en 1860, la Maison du Pont Notre-Dame en 1860; le docteur Joseph, dans Le Comte de Saullès, à côté de Frédéric Lemaître; Rochester, dans La Fille du maudit. les quatre rôles de César Andréa, un notaire, sir Williams et le docteur Gordon, dans Rocambole en 1864. Il quitte l'Ambigu en 1870 et prend, en face, la direction d'une brasserie au nom de Castel, mais cela ne lui suffit bientôt plus. En 1872, Hippolyte Hostein le prend comme directeur de la scène au Châtelet puis comme directeur du Théâtre-Lyrique-National en 1874. Il imagine les billets à prix réduits. On payait une somme minime aux places les plus chères, en vertu de certaines combinaisons qui échappaient au public. Il reparait encore en public à la Renaissance, dans La Belle et la bête, au Châtelet, dans le rôle de Pierre Malet, de La Camorra en 1873. Il monte successivement au Théâtre-Historique Le Drame au fond de la mer, Regina Sarpit de Georges Ohnet, Latude, puis Marceau, la Centième d'Hamlet, la Comtesse de Lérins. En 1876 il prend aussi la direction du Châtelet, menant de front les deux affaires, deux des plus grandes scènes de Paris, le Châtelet et le Théâtre-Historique⁶. Au Châtelet, il reprend Le Voyage dans la Lune et remonte, Rothomago et les Sept châteaux du Diable, jouée pendant l'Exposition universelle de 1878. Il monte également au Châtelet La Vénus Noire et Le Beau Solignac, puis cède le théâtre à Émile Rochard, qui était son secrétaire depuis sept ans. À peine le Châtelet vendu, il fonde 17, boulevard de Sébastopol, un café chantant auquel il donne le nom d'Éden-Concert. Il meurt d'une attaque de goutte en février 1882. Sa veuve, Lucie Claire Hanquez dite Mme Castellano-Saint-Ange (lors de son remariage) lui succède à la direction de l'Éden-Concert. Leur fille unique Adrienne Castellano meurt à l'âge de 16 ans, le 24 mars 1884.



68 CHARLES, Lallie. Daughters of Prince & Princess Nicholas of Greece. Olga, Elizabeth and Marina. J. Beagels & Co, ca. 1910. Original photograph, postcard, silverprint, 9 x 14 cm. Photograph No. 305 J. 36,00



69 CHARLES, Lallie. Princess Royal (Louise) & Princesses Alexandra & Maud. J. Beagels & Co, ca. 1913. Original photograph, postcard, silverprint, 9 x 14 cm. Photograph No. 714 N. 18,00



70 CONSTANTINE, King. Portrait of King Constantine of Greece and family. Zürich, J. Windhage, München, ca. 1910. Original photograph reproduction, postcard, 9 x 14 cm. 18,00

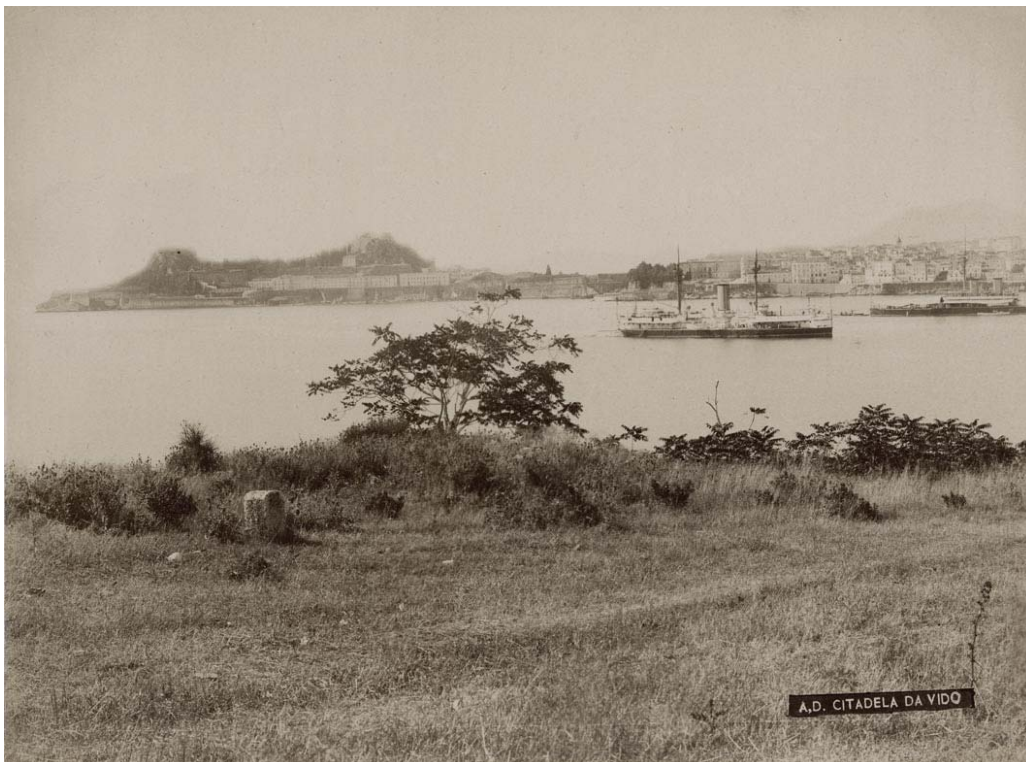
¶ Constantine I (2 August [O.S. 21 July] 1868 - 11 January 1923) was King of Greece from 1913 to 1917 and from 1920 to 1922. He was commander-in-chief of the Hellenic Army during the unsuccessful Greco-Turkish War of 1897 and led the Greek forces during the successful Balkan Wars of 1912-1913, in which Greece expanded to include Thessaloniki, doubling in area and population. He succeeded to the throne of Greece on 18 March 1913, following his father's assassination. His disagreement with Eleftherios Venizelos over whether Greece should enter World War I led to the National Schism. Constantine forced Venizelos to resign twice, but in 1917 he left Greece, after threats of the Entente forces to bombard Athens; his second son, Alexander, became king. After Alexander's death, Venizelos' defeat in the 1920 legislative elections, and a plebiscite in favor of his return, Constantine was reinstated. He abdicated the throne for the second and last time in 1922, when Greece lost the Greco-Turkish War of 1919-1922, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George II. Constantine died in exile four months later, in Sicily.



71 CONSTANTINE I. La Famille de S.A.R. le Prince Héritier. Crownprince Constantine, Princess Sophia of Prussia and their five children King George II of Greece, Princess Helen, Alexander I, Prince Paul, Princess Irene. ca. 1910. Original photograph, postcard, silverprint, 14 x 9 cm. Photograph No. BA53. 48,00



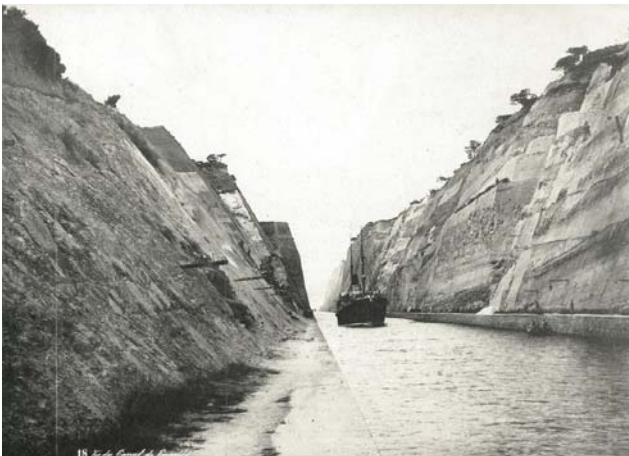
72 CORFU. A.D. Citadela da Vido. ca. 1890. Original photograph, albumen print, 20 x 26,8 cm. 240,00



73 CORFU. Olive Trees. ca. 1890. Original photograph, albumen print, 21,2 x 27 cm.
240,00



74 CORINTHE.96 Vue du Canal de Corinthe. ca. 1890. Original photograph, silverprint, 21,6 x 28,7 cm on mount. Photograph no 18. - Scratch. 96,00



75 CORINTHE. Temple de Corinthe et Acrocorinthe. ca. 1890. Original collotype, 21,3 x 29,1 cm, photograph no. 17. 144,00



76 EGINE. Temple d'Athena à EGINE. (Aphaia). ca. 1890. Original collotype, 21,9 x 28,9 cm on mount. Photograph no 20. Borders bit discoloured. 72,00



77 GEORG I. King George I of Greece. ca. 1900. Original photograph, postcard, silverprint, 14 x 9 cm. Photograph No. 551 48,00

¶ George I, born Prince William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg; Danish: Prins Vilhelm; 24 December 1845 - 18 March 1913) was King of Greece from 1863 until his assassination in 1913.



78 GEORG of GREECE. Portrait of Georg I of Greece. ca. 1870. Original photograph, carte de visite, albumen print, 10 x 6,5 cm. 96,00

¶ George I, born Prince William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg; 24 December 1845 - 18 March 1913[1] was King of Greece from 1863 until his death in 1913. Originally a Danish prince, George was born in Copenhagen, and seemed destined for a career in the Royal Danish Navy. He was only 17 years old when he was elected king by the Greek National Assembly, which had deposed the unpopular former king Otto. His nomination was both suggested and supported by the Great Powers: the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Second French Empire and the Russian Empire. He married the Russian grand duchess Olga Constantinovna of Russia, and became the first monarch of a new Greek dynasty. Two of his sisters, Alexandra and Dagmar, married into the British and Russian royal families. King Edward VII and Tsar Alexander III were his brothers-in-law and King George V and Tsar Nicholas II were his nephews. George's reign of almost 50 years (the longest in modern Greek history) was characterized by territorial gains as Greece established its place in pre-World War I Europe. Britain ceded the Ionian Islands peacefully, while Thessaly was annexed from the Ottoman Empire after the Russo-Turkish War (1877-1878). Greece was not always successful in its expansionist ambitions; it was defeated in the Greco-Turkish War (1897). During the First Balkan War, after Greek troops had occupied much of Greek Macedonia, George was assassinated in Thessaloniki. Compared to his own long tenure, the reigns of his successors proved short and insecure.



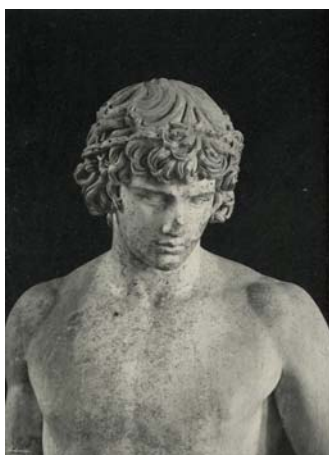
79 GEORGE I of GREECE. Portrait of King George I of Greece and Queen of Greece Olga Constantinovna of Russia. ca. 1880. Original photograph, carte de viste, albumen print, 16,4 x 10,6 cm. Photograph no 1204. 180,00

¶ George I (born Prince William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg; 24 December 1845 - 18 March 1913[1]) was King of Greece from 1863 until his assassination in 1913. Originally a Danish prince, George was born in Copenhagen, and seemed destined for a career in the Royal Danish Navy. He was only 17 years old when he was elected king by the Greek National Assembly, which had deposed the unpopular former king Otto. His nomination was both suggested and supported by the Great Powers: the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Second French Empire and the Russian Empire. He married the Russian grand duchess Olga Constantinovna of Russia, and became the first monarch of a new Greek dynasty. Two of his sisters, Alexandra and Dagmar, married into the British and Russian royal families. King Edward VII and Tsar Alexander III were his brothers-in-law and King George V and Tsar Nicholas II were his nephews. George's reign of almost 50 years (the longest in modern Greek history) was characterized by territorial gains as Greece established its place in pre-World War I Europe. Britain ceded the Ionian Islands peacefully, while Thessaly was annexed from the Ottoman Empire after the Russo-Turkish War (1877-1878). Greece was not always successful in its territorial ambitions; it was defeated in the Greco-Turkish War (1897). During the First Balkan War, after Greek troops had captured much of Greek Macedonia, George was assassinated in Thessaloniki. Compared to his own long tenure, the reigns of his successors Constantine, Alexander, and George II proved short and insecure. George was born at the Yellow Palace, an 18th-century town house at 18 Amaliegade, right next to the Amalienborg Palace complex in Copenhagen. He was the second son of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg and Louise of Hesse-Kassel.[3] Although his full name was Prince Christian Vilhelm Ferdinand Adolf Georg of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, until his accession in Greece, he was known as Prince Vilhelm (William), the namesake of his paternal and maternal grandfathers,[4] William, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and Prince William of Hesse-Kassel. - - - Olga Constantinovna of Russia, later Queen Olga of Greece, (3 September [O.S. 22 August] 1851 - 18 June 1926) was Queen

of the Hellenes as the wife of King George I and, briefly in 1920, regent of Greece. A member of the Romanov dynasty, she was the daughter of Grand Duke Constantine Nikolaievich and his wife, Princess Alexandra of Saxe-Altenburg. She spent her childhood in Saint Petersburg, Poland and the Crimea, and married King George I of Greece in 1867 at the age of sixteen. At first, she felt ill at ease in the Kingdom of Greece, but she quickly became involved in social and charitable work. She founded hospitals and help centers, but her attempt to promote a new, more accessible, Greek translation of the Gospels sparked riots by religious conservatives. On the assassination of her husband in 1913, Olga returned to Russia. When the First World War broke out, she set up a military hospital in Pavlovsk Palace, which belonged to her brother. She was trapped in the palace after the Russian Revolution of 1917, until the Danish embassy intervened, allowing her to escape to Switzerland. Olga could not return to Greece as her son, King Constantine I, had been deposed. In October 1920, she returned to Athens on the fatal illness of her grandson, King Alexander. After his death, she was appointed regent until the restoration of Constantine I the following month. After the defeat of the Greeks in the Greco-Turkish War of 1919-22 the Greek royal family were again exiled and Olga spent the last years of her life in the United Kingdom, France and Italy. Olga was born at Pavlovsk Palace near Saint Petersburg on 3 September [O.S. 22 August] 1851. She was the second child and elder daughter of Grand Duke Constantine Nikolaievich and his wife, Grand Duchess Alexandra, a former princess of Saxe-Altenburg. Through her father, Olga was a granddaughter of Tsar Nicholas I, a niece of Tsar Alexander II and first cousin of Tsar Alexander III. (Wikipedia).



80 GREECE. Antinoüs. Delphes (Detail). ca. 1890. Original collotype, 28,7 x 21,6 cm on mount. 60,00



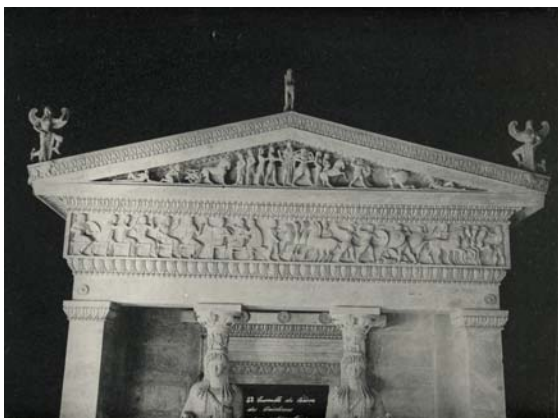
81 GREECE. Cariatides du trésor des Gnidiens. ca. 1890. Original collotype, 28,8 x 24,6 cm on mount. Photograph no 46. 60,00



82 GREECE. Caryatide. Eleusis. ca. 1890. Original collotype, 27,1 x 21 cm on mount. Photograph no 3. 60,00



83 GREECE. Ensemble du Trésor des Gnidiens (en restauration). ca. 1890. Original collotype, 21,5 x 28,5 cm on mount. Photograph no 53. 60,00



84 GREECE. Ensemble du trésor des Gnidiens (en restauraion). ca. 1890. Original collotype, 28,4 x 21,3 cm on mount. Photograph no 52. 60,00



85 GREECE. Group-portrait of Musicians. ca. 1885-1890. Original photograph, albumen print, 18,2 x 24,4 cm. 330,00



86 GREECE. Hermès de Praxitele. ca. 1890. Original collotype, 28,7 x 21,4 cm on mount.
Photograph no 16. 48,00



87 GREECE. Hermès de Praxitele. (Detail, Head) ca. 1890. Original collotype, 28,5 x 21,6 cm on mount. 48,00



88 GREECE. Interior of an Archaeological Museum. Istanbul, ca. 1885. Original photograph, albumen print, 25,1 x 19,8 cm, 144,00



89 GREECE. L'aurige ou conducteur de char (Delphes). ca. 1890. Original collotype, 28 x 21,3 cm on mount. Photograph no. 26. 60,00



90 GREECE. L'aurige ou conducteur de char (Delphes). (Detail). ca. 1890. Original collotype, 28,6 x 21,9 cm on mount. 60,00



91 GREECE. Nike of Paionios, Near Temple of Zeus, Olympia. ca. 1890. Original collotype, 28,3 x 21,3 cm on mount. Photograph no 9. 60,00



92 GREECE. Nike of Paionios (restored). ca. 1890. Original collotype, 26,4 x 20,5 cm on mount. Photograph no 2. 60,00



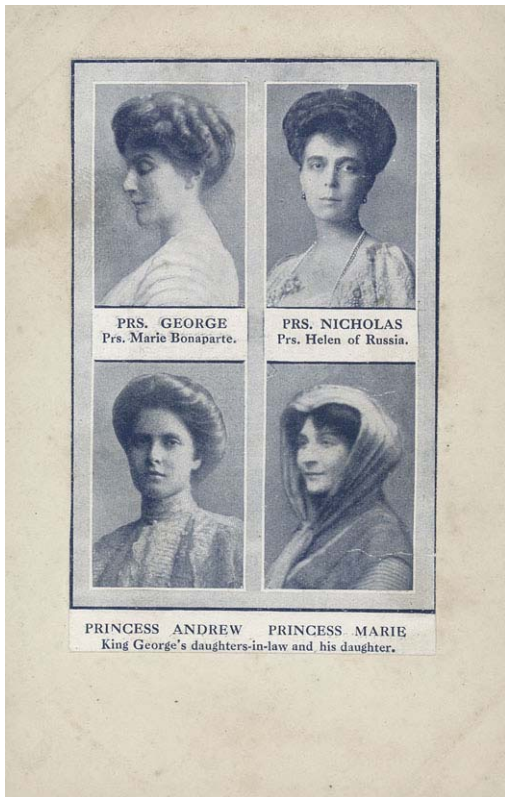
93 GREECE. Omphalos (Delphi). ca. 1890. Original collotype, 28,5 x 21,5 cm on mount. Photograph no 41. 72,00



94 GREECE. Panorama of the Olympia in three parts. ca. 1890. Original collotype, 22,2 x 77,8 cm on mount. 780,00



95 GREECE. Portraits of Princesses Marie Bonaparte, Helen of Russia and Princesses Andre and Marie, King George daughters and in law. ca. 1900. Original photograph reproduction, cabinet card, postcard, 14 x 9 cm. 18,00



96 GREECE. Portraits of Princes George, Nichola, Andrew and Christopher. ca. 1900. Original photograph reproduction, cabinet card, postcard, 14 x 9 cm. 18,00



97 GREECE. Relief of mourning Athena. ca. 1890. Original collotype, 27 x 20,8 cm on mount. Photograph no 695. 60,00



98 GREECE. Sphinx. ca. 1890. Original collotype, 28,6 x 21,5 cm on mount. Photograph no. 51. 60,00



99 GREECE. Vue générale d'Eleusis. Panorama in two parts. ca. 1890. Original collotype, 22 x 26 cm on mount. Photograph no 12. 480,00



100 GREEK PHOTO AGENCY. Festivity. Athens, Interphoto, ca. 1960. Original photograph, silver print, 18,1 x 23,8 cm. 36,00



101 HEBE. Statue, Angel. Homere, Hesiode, Euripide, Ovide, Virgile, Catulle. ca. 1900. Original photograph, silverprint, 26,5 x 20,2 cm. 33,60



102 JULIETTA, Foto. Portrait of Elisabeth of Roumania. Bucharesti, C. Sfetea, ca. 1920. Original photograph, postcard, silverprint, 14 x 9 cm. Photograph No. 146. 36,00

¶ Elisabeth of Romania (full name Elisabeth Charlotte Josephine Alexandra Victoria, 12 October 1894 - 14 November 1956) was a princess of Romania and member of the House of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen and by marriage Queen consort of Greece during 1922-1924. Raised by her grand-uncle King Carol I of Romania and his wife Queen Elisabeth, she was an introvert and socially isolated. Married to Prince George, the heir to the Greek throne in 1921, she felt no passion for him and underwent the political turmoil in her adopted country after World War I. When her husband became King of Greece in 1922, Elisabeth was involved in assisting refugees who arrived to Athens after the disaster of the Greco-Turkish War. The rise of the revolutionary climate, however, affected her health and with great relief she left the Kingdom of Greece with her husband in December 1923. The royal couple then settled in Bucharest, and King George II was deposed on 25 March 1924.



103 JULIETTA, Foto. Portrait of Elisabeth of Roumania. Bucharesti, C. Sfetea, ca. 1920. Original photograph, postcard, silverprint, 14 x 9 cm. Photograph No. 151. 36,00

¶ Elisabeth of Romania (full name Elisabeth Charlotte Josephine Alexandra Victoria, 12 October 1894 - 14 November 1956) was a princess of Romania and member of the House of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen and by marriage Queen consort of Greece during 1922-1924. Raised by her grand-uncle King Carol I of Romania and his wife Queen Elisabeth, she was an introvert and socially isolated. Married to Prince George, the heir to the Greek throne in 1921, she felt no passion for him and underwent the political turmoil in her adopted country after World War I. When her husband became King of Greece in 1922, Elisabeth was involved in assisting refugees who arrived to Athens after the disaster of the Greco-Turkish War. The rise of the revolutionary climate, however, affected her health and with great relief she left the Kingdom of Greece with her husband in December 1923. The royal couple then settled in Bucharest, and King George II was deposed on 25 March 1924.



104 JULIETTA. Queen Elisabeth of Roumania. ca. 1910. Original photograph, postcard, silverprint, 14 x 9 cm. Photograph No. 134. 48,00

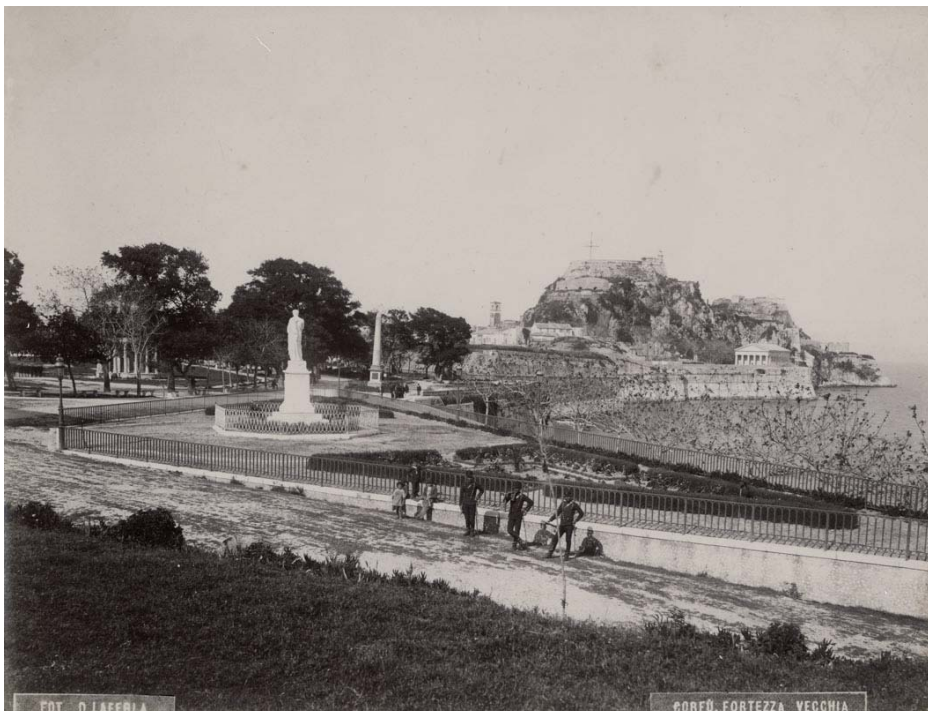
¶ Pauline Elisabeth Ottilie Luise of Wied (29 December 1843 - 2 March 1916) was the Queen of Romania as the wife of King Carol I, widely known by her literary name of Carmen Sylva. Born at "Schloss Monrepos" in Neuwied, she was the daughter of Hermann, Prince of Wied, and his wife Princess Marie of Nassau. Elisabeth had artistic leanings; her childhood featured seances and visits to the local asylum for the mentally ill.



105 KRETA. View on Kreta. ca.1930. Original photograph, silverprint, 7 x 11,5 cm. 6,00



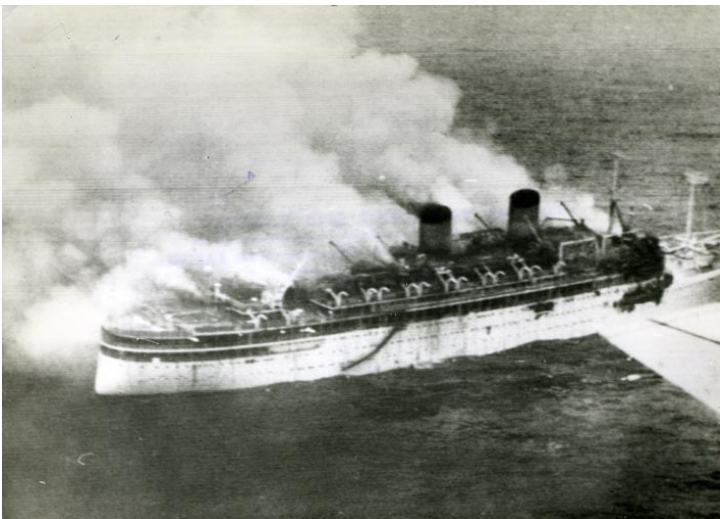
106 LAFERLA, D. Corfu., Fortezaa Vecchia. ca. 1890. Original photograph, albumen print, 20 x 25,5 cm. - Stamp reverse. 240,00



107 LAFERLA, D. Vue du Canon. ca. 1890. Original photograph, albumen print, 21,4 x 27,7 cm. - Stamp reverse. 240,00



108 LAKONIA. The strand and in fire of the Greece packet-boat Lakonia at he Azores. Belga Press, 1963. Original photograph, silverprint, 13 x 18,3 cm. (23-12-63). 33,60



109 MANDY, Franz. Portrait of Elisabeth of Roumania. Geschwiter Moos, Karlsruhe, Baden, ca. 1920. Original photograph, postcard, silverprint, 14 x 9 cm. Photograph No. 3955. 36,00

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110 MANDY, Franz. Portrait of Elisabeth of Roumania. Bucharesti, C. Sfetea, ca. 1920. Original photograph, postcard, silverprint, 14 x 9 cm. Photograph No. 117. 36,00

¶ Elisabeth of Romania (full name Elisabeth Charlotte Josephine Alexandra Victoria, 12 October 1894 - 14 November 1956) was a princess of Romania and member of the House of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen and by marriage Queen consort of Greece during 1922-1924. Raised by her grand-uncle King Carol I of Romania and his wife Queen Elisabeth, she was an introvert and socially isolated. Married to Prince George, the heir to the Greek throne in 1921, she felt no passion for him and underwent the political turmoil in her adopted country after World War I. When her husband became King of Greece in 1922, Elisabeth was involved in assisting refugees who arrived to Athens after the disaster of the Greco-Turkish War. The rise of the revolutionary climate, however, affected her health and with great relief she left the Kingdom of Greece with her husband in December 1923. The royal couple then settled in Bucharest, and King George II was deposed on 25 March 1924.



111 MOOS, Geschwister. La Famille Royale de Grèce. Karlsruhe, Moos, ca. 1905. Original photograph, postcard, silverprint, 9 x 14 cm. Photograph No. 3623. 48,00



112 MOOS, Geschwister. Princesse Marie et ses filles. Karlsruhe, Geschwister Moos, ca. 1900. Original photograph, postcard, silverprint, 14 x 9 cm. Photograph No. B 529. 42,00

¶ Princess Marie Bonaparte (2 July 1882 - 21 September 1962), known as Princess George of Greece and Denmark upon her marriage, was a French author and psychoanalyst, closely linked with Sigmund Freud. Her wealth contributed to the popularity of psychoanalysis, and enabled Freud's escape from Nazi Germany. Marie Bonaparte was a great-grandniece of Emperor Napoleon I of France. She was the only child of Prince Roland Bonaparte (19 May 1858 - 14 April 1924) and Marie-Félix Blanc (1859 - 1882). Her paternal grandfather was Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte, son of Prince Lucien Bonaparte, who was one of Napoleon's rebellious and disinherited younger brothers. For this reason, despite her title Marie was not a member of the dynastic branch of the Bonapartes who claimed the French imperial throne from exile. Her maternal grandfather was François Blanc, the principal real-estate developer of Monte Carlo. It was from this side of her family that Marie inherited her great fortune.



113 MOOS, Geschwister. Portrait of Princesse Eugénie of Greece. Karlsruhe, Geschwister Moos, ca. 1914. Original photograph, cabinet card, postcard, silverprint, 14 x 9 cm. Photograph No. 3637. 36,00

¶ Princesse Eugénie of Greece and Denmark (10 February 1910 - 13 February 1989) was the youngest child and only daughter of Prince George of Greece and Denmark and his wife, Princess Marie Bonaparte, daughter of Prince Roland Bonaparte, a great-nephew of Napoleon I. Her father was the second son of George I of Greece and Olga Constantinovna of Russia. As a cousin of the bridegroom, she was a leading guest at the 1947 wedding of Princess Elizabeth and Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.



114 MOOS, Geschwister. Portrait of Princesse Marie Bonaparte with Princesse Eugénie and Prince Peter. Karlsruhe, Geschwister Moos, ca. 1914. Original photograph, cabinet card, postcard, silverprint, 14 x 9 cm. Photograph No. 3637. 36,00

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Princesse Eugénie of Greece and Denmark (10 February 1910 - 13 February 1989) was the youngest child and only daughter of Prince George of Greece and Denmark and his wife, Princess Marie Bonaparte, daughter of Prince Roland Bonaparte, a great-nephew of Napoleon I. Her father was the second son of George I of Greece and Olga Constantinovna of Russia. As a cousin of the bridegroom, she was a leading guest at the 1947 wedding of Princess Elizabeth and Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.

Prince Peter of Greece and Denmark (3 December 1908 - 15 October 1980) was a Greek prince, soldier and anthropologist specialising in Tibetan culture and polyandry. Born in Paris and high in the line of succession to the Greek throne, Prince Peter was deemed to have forfeited his succession rights by marrying a twice-divorced Russian commoner, Irina Aleksandrovna Ovtchinnikova. Following his first scientific voyage to Asia, Peter served as an officer of the Greek army during the Second World War. The Prince returned to Asia several more times for his research of Tibetan culture. He strongly protested against the royal family's treatment of his wife. After King Paul's death, he declared himself heir presumptive to the Greek throne, on the pretext that female dynasts had been unlawfully granted succession rights in 1952. Peter eventually separated from his wife and died childless in London.



115 MOOS, Geschwister. Portrait of King Konstantin of Greece. Karlsruhe, Geschwister Moos, ca. 1914. Original photograph, cabinet card, postcard, silverprint, 14 x 9 cm. Photograph No. 3652. 42,00

¶ Constantine I (2 August [O.S. 21 July] 1868 - 11 January 1923) was King of Greece from 1913 to 1917 and from 1920 to 1922. He was commander-in-chief of the Hellenic Army during the unsuccessful Greco-Turkish War of 1897 and led the Greek forces during the successful Balkan Wars of 1912-1913, in which Greece expanded to include Thessaloniki, doubling in area and population. He succeeded to the throne of Greece on 18 March 1913, following his father's assassination. His disagreement with Eleftherios Venizelos over whether Greece should enter World War I led to the National Schism. Constantine forced Venizelos to resign twice, but in 1917 he left Greece, after threats of the Entente forces to bombard Athens; his second son, Alexander, became king. After Alexander's death, Venizelos' defeat in the 1920 legislative elections, and a plebiscite in favor of his return, Constantine was reinstated. He abdicated the throne for the second and last time in 1922, when Greece lost the Greco-Turkish War of 1919-1922, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George II. Constantine died in exile four months later, in Sicily.



116 MYCÈNES. Porte de Lions. ca. 1890. Original collotype, 21,5 x 28,8 cm, photograph no. 1. 144,00



117 MYCENES. Tombeau de Clttomnestre. ca. 1890. Original collotype, 22 x 29 cm on mount. Photograph no 5. 96,00



118 MYCÈNES. Tombeau d'Agamemnon. ca. 1890. Original collotype, 21,2 x 29,1 cm, photograph no. 2. 144,00



119 NEUEN PHOTOGRAPISCHE GESELLSCHAFT. Athen. Kerameikos, Grabdenkmal der Hegeso. Berlin-Steglitz, NPG, 1906. Original photograph, silverprint, 23,3 x 19,4 cm on mount. Photograph no 15097. 72,00



120 NEUEN PHOTOGRAPISCHE GESELLSCHAFT. Athen. Kerameikos, Grabdenkmal der Demetria und Pamphile. Berlin-Steglitz, NPG, 1906. Original photograph, silverprint, 22,8 x 19 cm on mount. Photograph no 15095. 72,00



121 NEUEN PHOTOGRAPISCHE GESELLSCHAFT. National-Museum. Poseidon. Berlin-Steglitz, NPG, 1906. Original photograph, silverprint, 23 x 19 cm on mount. 48,00



122 NEUEN PHOTOGRAPISCHE GESELLSCHAFT. Athena. Parthenon from inside. ca. 1890. Original photograph, silverprint, 17,6 x 24,1 cm on mount. 96,00



123 NEUEN PHOTOGRAPISCHE GESELLSCHAFT. Panoramic view on Athens with the Lycabettus mountain on the background. ca. 1890. Original photograph, silverprint, 17,5 x 24,3 cm on mount. 144,00



124 NEURDEIN. Portrait of George I, King of Greece. ca. 1870. Original photograph, carte de visite, albumen print, 10 x 6,5 cm. 96,00

¶ George I, born Prince William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg; 24 December 1845 - 18 March 1913 was King of Greece from 1863 until his death in 1913. Originally a Danish prince, George was born in Copenhagen, and seemed destined for a career in the Royal Danish Navy. He was only 17 years old when he was elected king by the Greek National Assembly, which had deposed the unpopular former king Otto. His nomination was both suggested and supported by the Great Powers: the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Second French Empire and the Russian Empire. He married the Russian grand duchess Olga Constantinovna of Russia, and became the first monarch of a new Greek dynasty. Two of his sisters, Alexandra and Dagmar, married into the British and Russian royal families. King Edward VII and Tsar Alexander III were his brothers-in-law and King George V and Tsar Nicholas II were his nephews. George's reign of almost 50 years (the longest in modern Greek history) was characterized by territorial gains as Greece established its place in pre-World War I Europe. Britain ceded the Ionian Islands peacefully, while Thessaly was annexed from the Ottoman Empire after the Russo-Turkish War (1877-1878). Greece was not always successful in its expansionist ambitions; it was defeated in the Greco-Turkish War (1897). During the First Balkan War, after Greek troops had occupied much of Greek Macedonia, George was assassinated in Thessaloniki. Compared to his own long tenure, the reigns of his successors proved short and insecure.



125 NIC, ALUF. Portrait of King Constantine of Greece and family. Zürich, J. Windhage, München, ca. 1910. Original photograph, postcard, silverprint, 9 x 14 cm. Photograph No. 333. 30,00

¶ Constantine I (2 August [O.S. 21 July] 1868 - 11 January 1923) was King of Greece from 1913 to 1917 and from 1920 to 1922. He was commander-in-chief of the Hellenic Army during the unsuccessful Greco-Turkish War of 1897 and led the Greek forces during the successful Balkan Wars of 1912-1913, in which Greece expanded to include Thessaloniki, doubling in area and population. He succeeded to the throne of Greece on 18 March 1913, following his father's assassination. His disagreement with Eleftherios Venizelos over whether Greece should enter World War I led to the National Schism. Constantine forced Venizelos to resign twice, but in 1917 he left Greece, after threats of the Entente forces to bombard Athens; his second son, Alexander, became king. After Alexander's death, Venizelos' defeat in the 1920 legislative elections, and a plebiscite in favor of his return, Constantine was reinstated. He abdicated the throne for the second and last time in 1922, when Greece lost the Greco-Turkish War of 1919-1922, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George II. Constantine died in exile four months later, in Sicily.



126 NICOLAS, Prince. Prince Nicholas and two of his children. ca. 1915. Original photograph, postcard, silverprint, 14 x 9 cm. Photograph No. B.454. 42,00

¶ Prince Nicholas of Greece and Denmark (22 January 1872 - 8 February 1938), of the Glücksburg branch of the House of Oldenburg, was the fourth child and third son of King George I of Greece, and of Queen Olga. He was known as "Greek Nicky" in the family to distinguish him from his paternal first cousin Emperor Nicholas II of Russia. Prince Nicholas was a talented painter, often signing his works as "Nicolas Leprince. Olga (1903 - 1997). Married Prince Paul of Yugoslavia. Elizabeth (1904 - 1955). Married Count Carl Theodor of Toerring-Jettenbach. Marina (1906 - 1968). Married Prince George, Duke of Kent.



127 OLYMPIA. Lighting of the Olympic Flame through the priestess and a group of her acolytes for the Winter Games of Innsbruck 1964. Belga Press, 1964. Original photograph, silverprint, 13 x 18,2 cm (24-1-1964). 33,60



128 PANTZOPOULOS, N. Athens. Pnyx. 1896. Original photograph, albumen print, 19,9 x 26,5 cm. - Photograph No. 40. 192,00

¶ N. Pantzopoulos, Phographe, 124 Rue d'Eole. 7, Rue d'Hermes, Athenes.



129 REGEL & KRUG. Portrait of Elisabeth of Roumania. Leipzig, ca. 1910. Original photograph, postcard, silverprint, 14 x 9 cm. Photograph No. 3439. 36,00

¶ Elisabeth of Romania (full name Elisabeth Charlotte Josephine Alexandra Victoria, 12 October 1894 - 14 November 1956) was a princess of Romania and member of the House of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen and by marriage Queen consort of Greece during 1922-1924. Raised by her grand-uncle King Carol I of Romania and his wife Queen Elisabeth, she was an introvert and socially isolated. Married to Prince George, the heir to the Greek throne in 1921, she felt no passion for him and underwent the political turmoil in her adopted country after World War I. When her husband became King of Greece in 1922, Elisabeth was involved in assisting refugees who arrived to Athens after the disaster of the Greco-Turkish War. The rise of the revolutionary climate, however, affected her health and with great relief she left the Kingdom of Greece with her husband in December 1923. The royal couple then settled in Bucharest, and King George II was deposed on 25 March 1924.



130 REGEL & KRUG. Portrait of Elisabeth Queen of Roumania. Leipzig, ca. 1910. Original photograph, postcard, silverprint, 14 x 9 cm. Photograph No. 3450. 36,00

¶ Pauline Elisabeth Ottilie Luise of Wied (29 December 1843 - 2 March 1916) was the Queen of Romania as the wife of King Carol I, widely known by her literary name of Carmen Sylva. Born at "Schloss Monrepos" in Neuwied, she was the daughter of Hermann, Prince of Wied, and his wife Princess Marie of Nassau. Elisabeth had artistic leanings; her childhood featured seances and visits to the local asylum for the mentally ill.



131 ROTARY PHOTO. King Constantine and Queen Sophia of Greece. ca. 1900. Original photograph, postcard, silverprint, 9 x 14 cm. Photograph No. 7116 C.. 30,00

¶ Constantine I (2 August [O.S. 21 July] 1868 - 11 January 1923) was King of Greece from 1913 to 1917 and from 1920 to 1922. He was commander-in-chief of the Hellenic Army during the unsuccessful Greco-Turkish War of 1897 and led the Greek forces during the successful Balkan Wars of 1912-1913, in which Greece expanded to include Thessaloniki, doubling in area and population. He succeeded to the throne of Greece on 18 March 1913, following his father's assassination. His disagreement with Eleftherios Venizelos over whether Greece should enter World War I led to the National Schism. Constantine forced Venizelos to resign twice, but in 1917 he left Greece, after threats of the Entente forces to bombard Athens; his second son, Alexander, became king. After Alexander's death, Venizelos' defeat in the 1920 legislative elections, and a plebiscite in favor of his return, Constantine was reinstated. He abdicated the throne for the second and last time in 1922, when Greece lost the Greco-Turkish War of 1919-1922, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George II. Constantine died in exile four months later, in Sicily.
Sophia of Prussia (Sophia Dorothea Ulrike Alice; 14 June 1870 - 13 January 1932) was Queen consort of Greece during 1913-1917 and 1920-1922.



132 ROTARY PHOTO. King Constantine and Queen Sophia of Greece. Prince Paul, Prince Alexander, Prince George, Princess Helene. Princess Irene. ca. 1900. Original photograph, postcard, silverprint, 9 x 14 cm. Photograph No. 7116 D. 30,00

¶ Constantine I (2 August [O.S. 21 July] 1868 - 11 January 1923) was King of Greece from 1913 to 1917 and from 1920 to 1922. He was commander-in-chief of the Hellenic Army during the unsuccessful Greco-Turkish War of 1897 and led the Greek forces during the successful Balkan Wars of 1912-1913, in which Greece expanded to include Thessaloniki, doubling in area and population. He succeeded to the throne of Greece on 18 March 1913, following his father's assassination. His disagreement with Eleftherios Venizelos over whether Greece should enter World War I led to the National Schism. Constantine forced Venizelos to resign twice, but in 1917 he left Greece, after threats of the Entente forces to bombard Athens; his second son, Alexander, became king. After Alexander's death, Venizelos' defeat in the 1920 legislative elections, and a plebiscite in favor of his return, Constantine was reinstated. He abdicated the throne for the second and last time in 1922, when Greece lost the Greco-Turkish War of 1919-1922, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George II. Constantine died in exile four months later, in Sicily.
Sophia of Prussia (Sophia Dorothea Ulrike Alice; 14 June 1870 - 13 January 1932) was Queen consort of Greece during 1913-1917 and 1920-1922.



133 ROTARY PHOTO. Olga, Queen of Greece. Rotary Photo, ca. 1900. Original photograph, postcard, silverprint, 14 x 9 cm. Photograph No. 7126 A. 48,00

¶ Olga Constantinovna of Russia (3 September [O.S. 22 August] 1851 - 18 June 1926) was Queen consort of the Hellenes as the wife of King George I. She was briefly the regent of Greece in 1920.



134 ROTARY PHOTO. Princess Nicholas of Greece with her children. Rotary Photo, ca. 1930. Original photograph, postcard, silverprint, 9 x 14 cm. Photograph No. 7125 A. 42,00

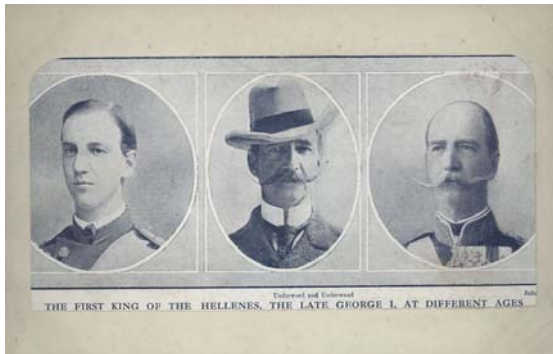


135 SFETEA, C. Queen Elisabeth of Roumania. Bucuresti, Edit. C. Sfetea, ca. 1905. Original photograph, cabinetcard, silverprint, postcard, 14 x 9 cm. Photograph No. 54. 36,00

¶ Pauline Elisabeth Ottilie Luise of Wied (29 December 1843 - 2 March 1916) was the Queen of Romania as the wife of King Carol I, widely known by her literary name of Carmen Sylva. Born at "Schloss Monrepos" in Neuwied, she was the daughter of Hermann, Prince of Wied, and his wife Princess Marie of Nassau. Elisabeth had artistic leanings; her childhood featured seances and visits to the local asylum for the mentally ill.



136 UNDERWOOD and UNDERWOOD. Three portraits of King George I of Greece. ca. 1910. Original photograph reproduction, postcard, 9 x 14 cm. 18,00



137 UNDERWOOD and UNDERWOOD. Portrait of Queen Olga Constantinovna of Greece and her children Andreas and Christophorus. ca. 1910. Original photograph reproduction, postcard, 9 x 14 cm. 12,00



138 UNITED PRESS PHOTO. General Peko Dapcevic, Chief of the Yugoslav Military Delegation, arriving at Athens Airport for Military talks with Greece and Turkey - other members of the Balcan Pact. London, Planet News Ltd., 1954. Original photograph, silverprint, 21,9 x 15,7 cm. Photograph No. LN 286786. 84,00



139 VOIGT, T. H. Portrait of Princess Sophia of Prussia (Sophia Dorothea Ulrike Alice), wife of Constantine I of Greece. BadHomburg v.d. H., 1889. Original photograph, cabinet card, albumen print, 16,5 x 10,7 cm. 144,00

¶ Sophia of Prussia (Sophia Dorothea Ulrike Alice; 14 June 1870 - 13 January 1932), was Queen consort of the Hellenes during 1913-1917 and 1920-1922. A member of the House of Hohenzollern and daughter of Emperor Frederick III of Germany, Sophia received a liberal and anglophile education, under the supervision of her mother, Victoria, Princess Royal. In 1889, less than a year after the death of her father, she married her third cousin the Diadochos Constantine, Duke of Sparta and heir of the Greek throne. After a difficult period of adaptation in her new country, Sophia gave birth to six children and became involved in the assistance to the poor, following in the footsteps of her mother-in-law, Queen Olga. However, it was during the wars which Greece faced during the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century that Sophia showed the most social activity: she founded field hospitals, oversaw the training of Greek nurses and even she herself healed wounded soldiers. However, Sophia was hardly rewarded for her actions, even after her grandmother, Queen Victoria, decorated her with the Royal Red Cross after the Thirty Days' War: the Greeks criticized her links with Germany. Her brother, Emperor William II was indeed an ally of the Ottoman Empire and openly opposed the construction of the Megali Idea, which could established a Greek state that would encompass all ethnic Greek-inhabited areas. During World War I, the blood ties between Sophia and the German Emperor also cause the suspicion of the Triple Entente, which accuses Constantine I for his neutrality in the conflict. After imposing a blockade of Greece and supporting the rebel government of Eleftherios Venizelos, causing the National Schism, France and its allies deposed Constantine I in June 1917. Sophia and her family then went into exile in Switzerland, while the second son of the royal couple replaced his father on the throne under the name of Alexander I. At the same time, Greece entered the war alongside the Triple Entente, which allowed it to grow considerably. After the outbreak of the Greco-Turkish War in 1919 and the untimely death of Alexander I the following year, the Venizelists abandoned power, allowing the royal family's return to Athens. The defeat of the Greek army against the Turkish troops of Mustafa Kemal, however, forced Constantine I to abdicate in favor of his eldest son George II in 1922. Sophia and her family then were forced to a new exile, and settled in Italy, where Constantine died one year later (1923). With the proclamation of the Republic in Athens (1924) Sophia spent her last years alongside her family and died of cancer in Germany in 1932. Princess Sophie was born in the Neues Palais in Potsdam, Prussia on 14 June 1870. Her father, Crown Prince Frederick of Prussia, and her mother, Victoria, Princess Royal of the United Kingdom (herself the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria and Albert, Prince Consort) were already the parents of a large family and as the penultimate child, Sophie was eleven years younger than her eldest brother, the future Emperor William II of Germany. Frederick and Victoria were a close couple, both on sentimental and political levels. Being staunch liberals, they lived away from the Berlin court and suffered the intrigues of a very conservative Chancellor Otto von Bismarck and members of the House of Hohenzollern. (Wikipedia).



T. H. VOIGT
Kgl. Hofphotograph



HOMBURG v.d.H.
Kaiser Friedrich Promenade 61.

140 WILLIAMS, Sophus. Portrait of a young woman, Grèce. Berlin, Sophus Williams, 1878. Original photograph, cabinet card, albumen print, 14,2 x 9,8 cm, on mount. 60,00



141 YEDI-KOULÉ. Detail - Les Sept Tour de Yedi-Koulé. (Byzantium). Cassar, Phot., ca. 1930-1935. Original photograph, silverprint, 10 x 14,9 cm. 30,00

¶ The Heptapyrgion, modern Eptapyrgio, also popularly known by its Ottoman Turkish name Yedi Kule, is a Byzantine and Ottoman-era fortress situated on the north-eastern corner of the acropolis of Thessaloniki in Greece. Despite its name, which in both languages means "Fortress of Seven Towers", it features ten, and was probably named after the Yedikule Fortress in Constantinople (modern Istanbul, Turkey). It served as the major redoubt of the city's acropolis, as well as the seat of its garrison commander in Ottoman times, until the late 19th century. It was then converted to a prison, which remained open until 1989. References to the infamous Yedi Kule prison abound in the Greek rebetika songs. Restoration and archaeological work began in the 1970s and continues to this day.

